There are many reasons why a cookie could not be set correctly. Below are the most common reasons:

- You have cookies disabled in your browser. You need to reset your browser to accept cookies or to ask you if you want to accept cookies.
- Your browser asks you whether you want to accept cookies and you declined. To accept cookies from this site, use the Back button and accept the cookie.
- Your browser does not support cookies. Try a different browser if you suspect this.
- The date on your computer is in the past. If your computer's clock shows a date before 1 Jan 1970, the browser will automatically forget the cookie. To fix this, set the correct time and date on your computer.
- You have installed an application that monitors or blocks cookies from being set. You must disable the application while logging in or check with your system administrator.

Why Does this Site Require Cookies?

This site uses cookies to improve performance by remembering that you are logged in when you go from page to page. To provide access without cookies would require the site to create a new session for every page you visit, which slows the system down to an unacceptable level.

What Gets Stored in a Cookie?

This site stores nothing other than an automatically generated session ID in the cookie; no other information is captured.

In general, only the information that you provide, or the choices you make while visiting a web site, can be stored in a cookie. For example, the site cannot determine your email name unless you choose to type it. Allowing a website to create a cookie does not give that or any other site access to the rest of your computer, and only the site that created the cookie can read it.

During the first half of the century, whites were more likely to blame inequality on biological differences; today they cite cultural explanations. The General Social Survey (GSS) has been asking questions about demographics and social trends, including several questions about race, since it began in 1972. The consistency of the questions over the years means the survey provides a unique look at attitudes about race in the United States, particularly among blacks and whites. Another set of questions on attitudes about housing and neighborhoods illustrates a different tension that arises when racial equality is perceived to come at the expense of personal liberty. Respondents were asked to choose between two options on an imaginary communitywide housing vote. Half-breed is a term, now considered derogatory[citation needed], used to describe anyone who is of mixed race; although, in the United States, it usually refers to people who are half Native American and half European/white.[1] Half-breed is the English version of the French word métis. In the 19th century the United States government set aside lands in the western states for people of American Indian and European or European-American ancestry known as the Half-Breed Tract. The Nemaha Half-Breed Reservation was established by the Treaty of Prairie du Chien of 1830. [2] In Article 4 of the 1823 Treaty of Fond du Lac land was granted to the "half-breeds" of Chippewa descent on the islands and shore of St. Mary's River near Sault Ste. Marie. [3].

Squaw Men, Half-Breeds, and Amalgamators: Late Nineteenth-Century Anglo-American Attitudes Toward Indian-White Race-Mixing