“A Brief History of Havasupai Formal Political Organization”
Reading Guide Answer Sheet

1. • Economy: hunting and gathering, cultivated corn and beans in summer,
   • Political: patrilocal group leaders, informal political organization, hereditary or merit ascension positions

2. • Intrusion by cattlemen after Mexican war, 1880 Pres. Hayes established Havasupai reservation, 1882 reduction based on survey party established by exec. Order
   • 200 persons registered by the census in 1882, only 106 Havasupai survived epidemics on small reservation from 1900-1906

3. • No, council seen as rubber stamp of the BIA
   • BIA the government due to economic and political dependence and lack of formal aboriginal political structures

4. • Services withdrawn
   • Havasupai school closed
   • Canyon population decreasing
   • Farming Enterprise bankrupt and inactive
   • Agricultural production declined
   • Negative changes disfavored empowerment of the Tribal Council

5. • Reversed Eisenhower policy of termination
   • $20,000 Accelerated public Works Grant> new campground
   • Housing projects offered more jobs
   • Havasupai school reopened
   • OEO grants> community action program to organize resources, head start program, more funding for education
   • $1,240,000 settlement for deprivation of land Tribal Council had a more influential role
   • Tribal Council had a more influential role

6. • Democratically elected seven person Tribal Council
   • Tribal Council meetings resemble town halls
   • Council eligibility lowered from 35 yr. limit
   • Salaries instituted> Increase in women’s jobs (teachers)
   • Women elected to Tribal Council in early 70s> active members

7. • 1971> reiterated return of title of lands as part of GCNP master plan
   • Resolution> return of Havasupai allotments and permit areas, park residency area, railroad indemnity lands, Havasupai campground
   • Grand Canyon expansion bill introduced by Goldwater in 1973
   • Tribal Council members testify before Congress
   • Public law 93-260 enacted

8. • Control of services in hands of Council not BIA
   • Educational program operated by Havasupai
   • Tourism receipts up!
   • Federally funded programs
   • Council influence grew!