

Constitution and By-Laws of the Havasupai Tribe of the Havasupai Reservation, Arizona Reading Guide Answer Sheet

1.
 - Preamble: “self-directing community life”
 - Article III: Council members subject to recall
 - Article VI: referendum

2.
 - Communal lands: Article I: to all the lands which may be acquired for the tribe by the U.S., or which the tribe may acquire for itself
 - Tribes could draw up a constitution: Havasupai did on March 27, 1939
 - Powers of Tribal Council: veto the sale, disposition, lease or encumbrance of tribal lands, manage all tribal economic affairs and enterprises of the tribe

3.
 - Similar: to enact ordinances, levying of taxes, appropriation of funds, adopt resolutions, amendment capabilities
 - Different: enforce ordinances, ordinances subject to review of Secretary of Interior, review any action, further powers may be delegated in future by Secretary of Interior, Council refers ordinance or resolution to Superintendent of reservation who approves or disapproves In 10 days, refer ordinance or resolution to Secretary of Interior to approve or disapprove in 90 days, referendum, recall

4.
 - Self-determination: the freedom of the people of a given territory to determine their own political status or independence from their current state.
 - No! The Superintendent of the reservation and the Secretary of the Interior must approve all actions taken by the council.

5.
 - Both!
 - Continuity: Tribe still must get all ordinances or resolutions approved by Superintendent of the reservation and the Secretary of the Interior, some chiefs are still hereditary, lands can still be held by individuals
 - Change: Democratic selection of Tribal Council and some chiefs, tribal officials subject to recall, referendum (petition for action by the council by 50% of eligible voters), tribe has some say in governance by ordinances, resolutions, or referendum, tribal lands