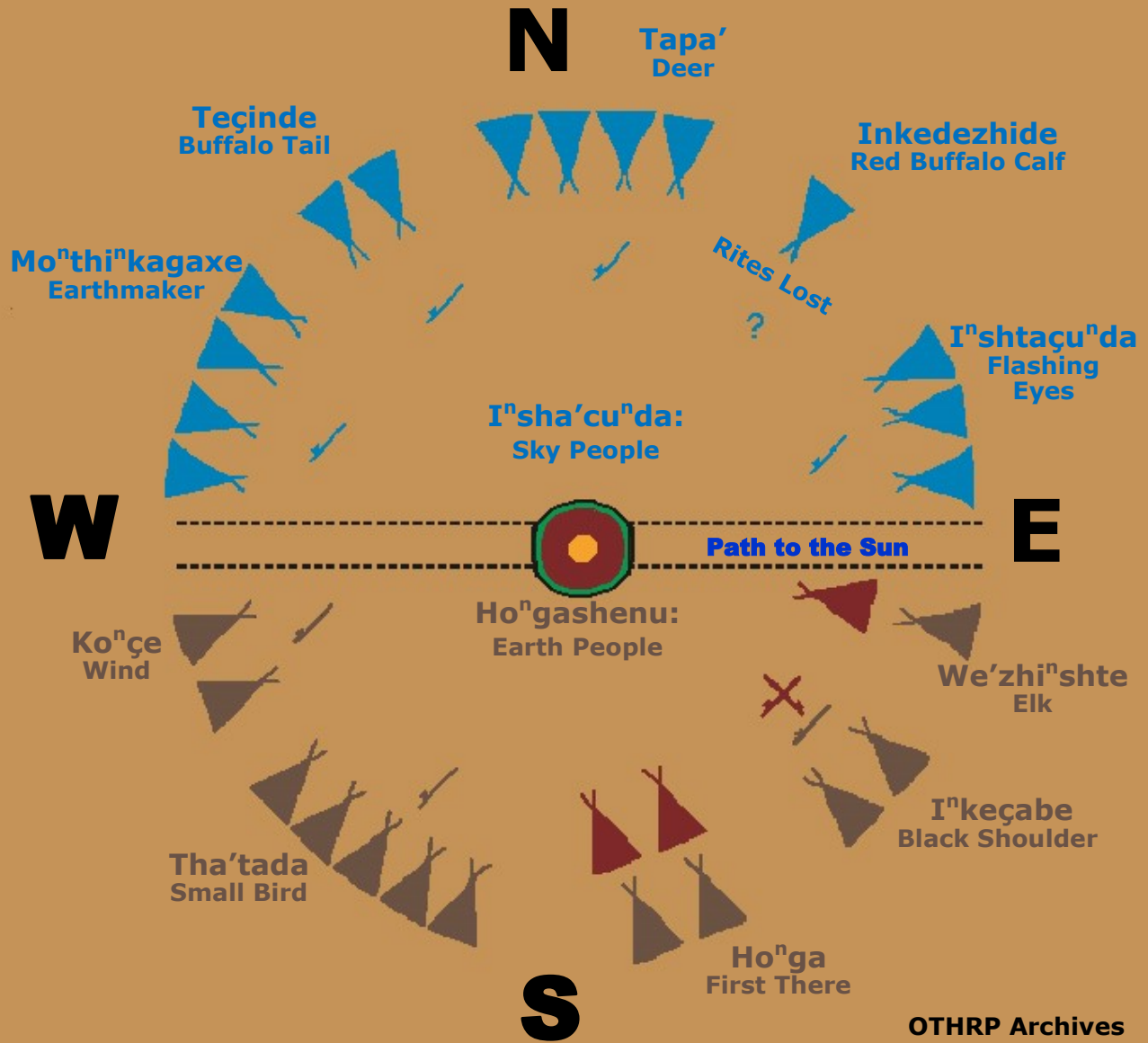


Proposed Constitution for the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation Nebraska -- Iowa



Section Three



History of this Constitution

In 2017 The **Omaha Tribal Historical Research Project, Inc.** was asked by representatives of a committee of Elders to create a new Constitution for the Umo^hoⁿ Nation in order to resolve problems that the 1934 Constitution did not foresee for the 21st century. After consulting with legal experts and researching what other indigenous people have created globally, as well as researching what has been documented in the past by Dr. Francis La Flesche, Esq., we have come up with a viable Constitution that is uniquely Umo^hoⁿ.

It is based upon the **Ecuadorian Constitution** which is based upon the **United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**. OTHRP believes that using this draft Constitution as a framework it can be built upon by the People and the Umo^hoⁿ Nation can grow into a healthier lifestyle, enabling the People to preserve their culture, history and language, as well as developing a new century technological structure based upon renewable resources, healing both the Land and the People.

**This proposal is simply a DRAFT.
It can be adapted to the concerns of the Peo**

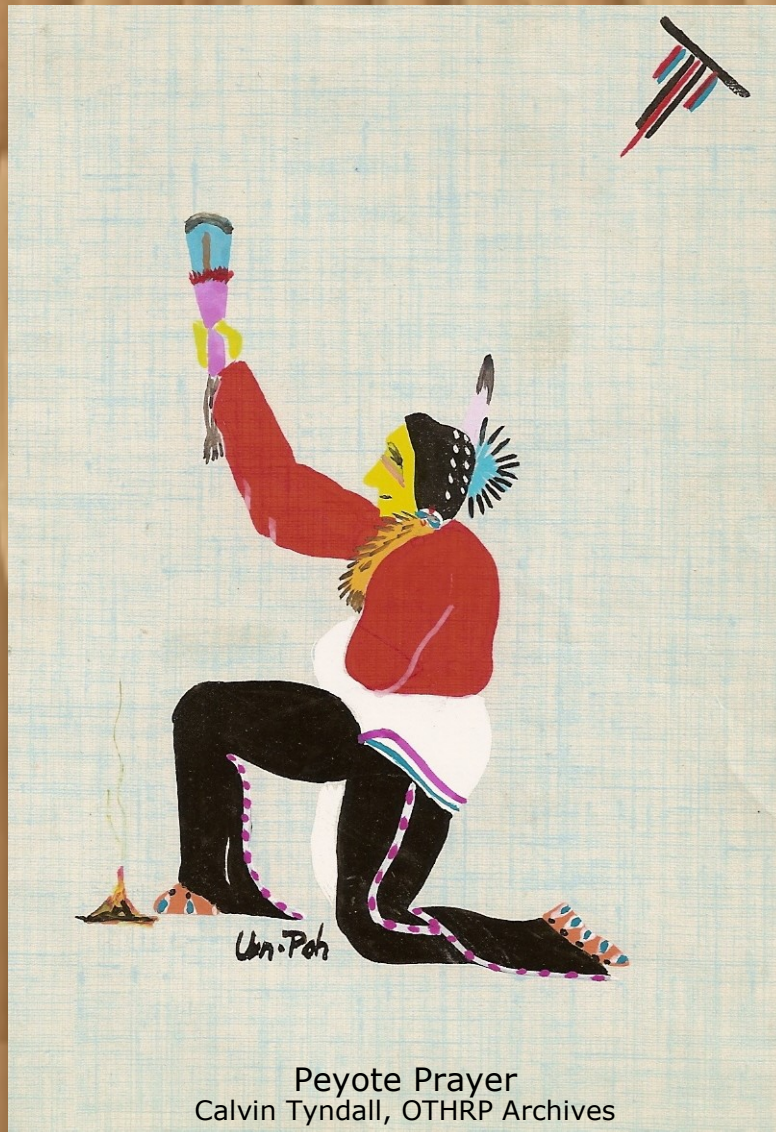
A special Wi'bthahaⁿ to both

Charles Baxter and Joe Harlan

**for their contributions both written and oral to OTHRP
in the development of this proposal for a Constitution**



Canoe and Sun
Giffen and Tibbles, **Ibid.**, p. 52



Peyote Prayer
Calvin Tyndall, OTHRP Archives

INTRODUCTION



Going Home
Coffey, OTHRP Archives

The following Proposed Constitution is a DRAFT, a document “not set in stone” by any intent or means. Its purpose is to serve as a guide, a framework to define sovereignty as a Culture, People and Nation, working toward true independence among a global community of nations. This may seem too much a task for only 7,000 enrolled tribal members, but within this construct is a process of social, economic, cultural and political adaptability much more traditional than that offered by Colonialist dictates.

Umoⁿhoⁿ lands once stretched halfway from the Des Moines River to the near-middle of Sandhill Country from east to west. North and south extended from above the current Iowa/South Dakota/Minnesota border past the salt marshes of Lincoln to include portions of Kansas and Missouri, about 14 million acres situated primarily in the present states of western Iowa and eastern Nebraska.

All these lands were ceded between 1815 to 1854 during the imposed Treaty era of the United States to the present external boundaries of the Reservation, roughly a 20 mile wide-to-30 mile-in-length swarth of about 330,000 acres. This itself was further split by one-third in 1865, when the U.S. offered under THEIR 1787 “Constitution” two Treaties to these pitiful Indigenous Nations, one favorable to the Ho-Chunk (Winnebago) and a separate but different Treaty providing different conditions in relation to the Ho-Chunk, favorable to the Umoⁿhoⁿ.

This proposed Draft Constitution is based foundationally upon a 21st Century interpretation by OTHRP of ancestrally-derived governance of the Umoⁿhoⁿ, as provided primarily by Frances La Flesche in **The Omaha Tribe**. it also includes material and thoughts taken from other historic sources as well. The contemporary

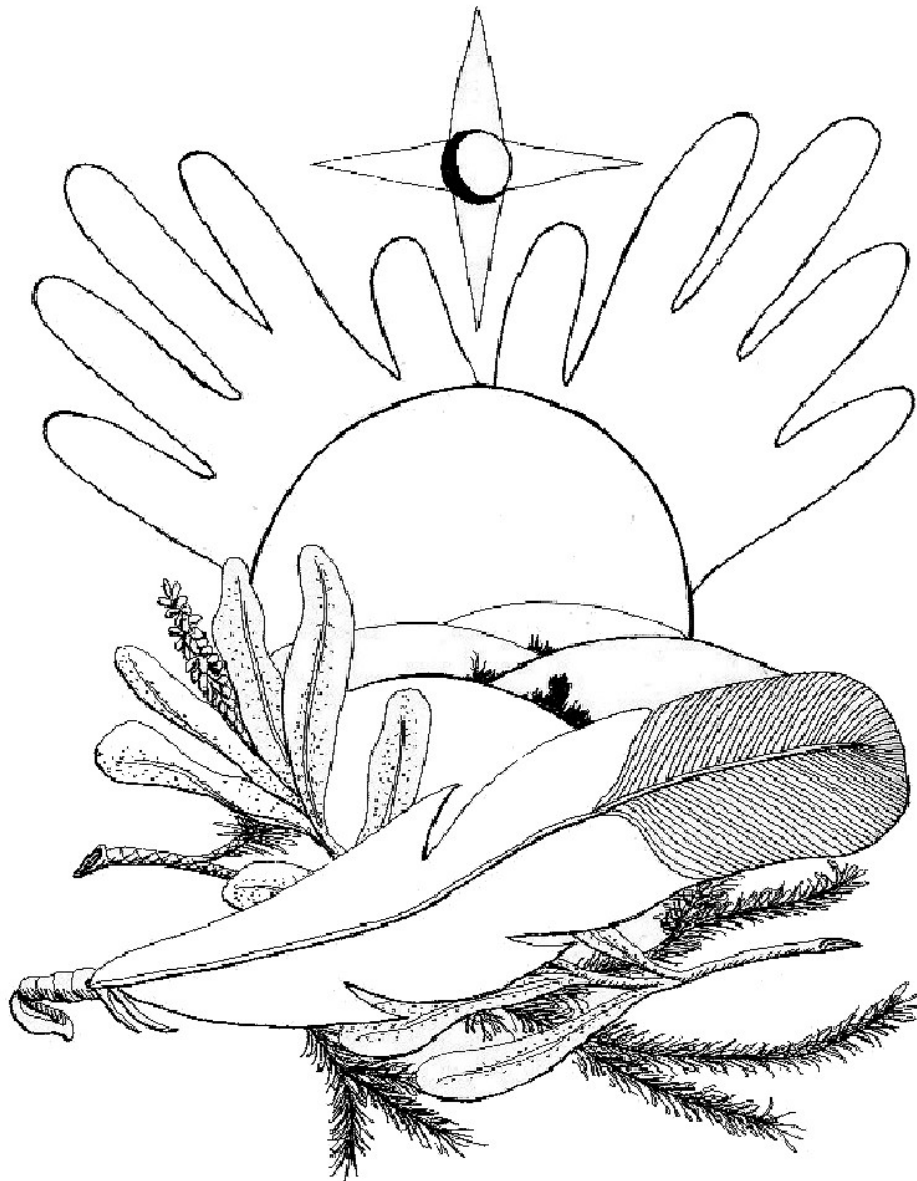
model presented here is drawn from a Constitution adopted by the South American country of Ecuador in 2007. This was utilized only as a framework, and is not to be construed as a “copy.” The text was carefully honed to conform to a language that would be recognized uniformly as “legal” by all nations of the world, but in simple enough terms to be understood by anyone with a high school education.

Because this is a proposal and not as yet a legal document, in addition to its legal text the current draft has two forms of explanatory text included within the Constitutional framework that provides for the People the basis for understanding the importance of the proposed Article or Section. This first form, which serves an edu-



Snow Trillium, Coffey
OTHRP Archives

cational role that OTHRP believes is crucial for a People that have had their own history and governance forcibly taken from them, to reclaim that history and governance for future generations. This novel approach to formal Constitutional construction may seem out-of-place by many, if not most legal reviewers and "experts," but it must be noted that such documents as this Constitution are in actuality a reverse concept to the Hu'thuga [Tribal Circle] itself, and it is a necessity in today's world which is an odious imposition upon the People to begin with. In other words: for the Umoⁿhoⁿ, even a Constitution is the WRONG approach. However, it is recognized that in the 21st Century it is of necessity to achieve true independence and freedom from Colonialist rule. Upon rare occasions there is offered in small type a second form of explanatory text or a footnote that provides a context for either the ideas or language used, but would not necessarily be included in the final Constitution as presented to the People for passage.



Feathering the Four Hills, Coffey, OTHRP Archives

PROPOSED
Constitution
for the
Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation: Nebraska — Iowa

PREAMBLE

We, the women and men, of the sovereign people of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation: Nebraska — Iowa, situated among ancestral Reservation lands of the United States of America, of which Nebraska and Iowa are a part, in order to stop the impact of more than 500 years of continuing historic trauma by a corrupt system manipulated and controlled by the dominate culture around us; are creating a new form of government based upon traditional Umoⁿhoⁿ values, which include respect for all forms of life: the two legged, the four legged, those that walk, those that fly, those that crawl, those that swim, those who live underground as well as the soil that provides, the air that sustains and water that gives all, life.*

This Constitution sets forth a comprehensive business plan to create, regulate and nourish the structure upon which to base the future of the **Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation: Nebraska — Iowa**. Such structure will cover the necessary education of our people so they can create and take charge of their own institutions within their tribal boundaries as determined by Umoⁿhoⁿ/U.S. Treaties and codified by U.S. Laws. This will include all land that may be acquired beyond the date of this document. This Constitution cancels all previous constitutions, and is in compliance with the Act of the U.S. Congress, dated June 18, 1934, known as the Indian Reorganization Act [48 Stat. 984], until such time as the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation is free and independent as a true sovereign state among the community of nations.

This Constitution shall apply to the territory within the present confines of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Reservation as created and defined by the 1854 Treaty Boundaries, codified by law [577, Docket No. 14-1406 Nebraska vs. Parker, U.S. Supreme Court, March 22, 2016], and includes the Blackbird Bend addition of 1988, as well as the portion of the Missouri River and its tributaries that flow within these boundaries and any future air, land and water that may be added to the Umoⁿhoⁿ Reservation. According to treaty rights, the Umoⁿhoⁿ own the land one foot below from the surface soil, and the air space up to the sky as far as can be seen over all of the land the Umoⁿhoⁿ originally owned, including the Reservation lands. These rights and the water rights were never sold or given away.

*To say that animals are sentient is to state explicitly that they can experience both positive and negative emotions, including pain and distress," said Dr Virginia Williams, chair of the National Animal Ethics Advisory Committee, New Zealand.

<<https://animalequality.org.uk/blog/2015/05/12/new-zealand-legally-recognises-animals-as-sentient-beings/>> July 6, 2019

Con Slobodchikoff, Ph.D., and his students at Northern Arizona University in Flagstaff, researched the Gunnison's prairie dogs Alarm Calls for over 30 years to decode their language. Sonograms of all 5 species of prairie dogs suggest that they would not understand each other and each species has their own language. Each species also has Regional and Local Dialects.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=y1kXCh496U0#!> May 17, 2013

Prairie dog squeaks convey information. They can describe a human being entering their village by their size on down to the very color of the clothes that they wear.



UMONHOH





LAND

LAND

Umoⁿhoⁿ tribal member and former mayor of Pender, NE, Thomas Sloan, Esq. rightfully argued that there was no such thing as a partial citizenship. One is either a citizen or not a citizen; there is no such thing as a partial citizen. The same applies to land. As a citizen, one either owns the land or not.

Historically the trust relationship over land usage was broken long before the ink was formally signed. The stealing of Umoⁿhoⁿ lands by the Euro-Americans was and continues to be horrific. The thieving role of the Indian Agent was replaced, but not changed, by the Bureau of Indian Affairs [BIA]. The policy continued on, unchanged: buy it for cheap and if it is not for sale, rent it and ruin it. The monies are mishandled by the United States Government and the Indigenous American sees very little of it, if any. Billions of Aboriginal American monies have been misplaced by the BIA and never found, replaced or otherwise compensated for what was legally and rightfully belonging to Native America, the Umoⁿhoⁿ included. All monies owed to the Umoⁿhoⁿ by the U.S. Government ranging from land sales to underfunded programs will be paid promptly [created by a Billionaire tax]. Such monies will go into a special fund for restoring the land and waters ruined by their policies forced upon the Umoⁿhoⁿ.

As a sovereign nation, the Umoⁿhoⁿ own — indisputably — all the reservation land. Not only by Treaty law but also codified by the U.S. Supreme Court, as noted above. The Umoⁿhoⁿ are currently in the unique position of being land owners that have no right to determine who rents their land, or to fire renters that misuse the land or to determine how it will be used. Renters have even illegally charged rent for lands they do not own without consultation with the rightful owners. As a result, most of the land is under Euro-American control with pittance paid to the actual owners. As a sovereign nation the Umoⁿhoⁿ must take control of their own lands. All land sales within the 1854 boundary must be registered with the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation and made available to the public. The damaging policies end with this Constitution.

DIVISION 1: LAND

SECTION 1: Umoⁿhoⁿ Territory

ARTICLE 1. This Constitution completely and totally rejects the so-called "right of discovery" that was issued by the Catholic Church in 1493. That Papal Bull was repudiated by Pope Frances in the 21st century. The Euro-American has claimed their right under this erroneous belief in order to exploit and punish Native America for over 500 years. It ends for the Umoⁿhoⁿ with this Constitution.

ARTICLE 2. This Constitution shall apply to the territory within the present confines of the ancestral land defined by and established within the external boundaries of a Reservation designated as such, and imposed upon the Umoⁿhoⁿ through the 1854 Treaty with the U.S., and to any and all fu-

ture additions of land acquired within or without said boundary lines as set by Treaty.

ARTICLE 3. This includes the **Ni'shude Ke** [Missouri River] which according to the treaties was never "sold." Since the Umoⁿhoⁿ own land on both sides of this river, this Constitution declares the personhood of the **Ni'shude Ke** and all its life forms within. As such, it will receive all the rights and privileges accorded to a person. **Ni'shude Ke's** enrollment as a formal member of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation becomes effective at the acceptance of this Constitution.

1. Four tribal members, two from each division consisting of one male and one female each division, will serve as Keeper oversight and advisors to articulate the needs of **Ni'shude Ke**.
2. These **Ni'shude Ke** Keepers will serve for four (4) years and will be replaced by election within the clans of the division in such a manner that each clan will serve in this compacity over a twenty (20) year period.

ARTICLE 4. Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation land has been badly damaged by questionable agricultural practices. Rented or leased Umoⁿhoⁿ land cannot be abused for feedlots, over-grazing, pesticides and chemical fertilizers. Any land so mistreated by Euro-Americans or anyone else will negate any rent or sale record and be returned to the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation. Healing practices must be used to restore the damage that has been done in the past to Umoⁿhoⁿ land and work should be aimed at restoring an organic certification to all farmlands and wilderness areas.

ARTICLE 5. Pipelines for caustic chemicals will be slowly eliminated as the world phases out such toxic oil/gas dependency and into healthier climate compatible lifestyles utilizing solar, wind, geothermic power and other renewable technologies. Railroads will pay rental to the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation for their use of Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation lands as it is written in the U. S. treaties. High Power electrical lines will also pay rental charges to the Umoⁿhoⁿ. No non-Umoⁿhoⁿ businesses will be allowed that damage Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation lands or sacred grounds. All businesses must undergo an Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation investigation of environmental impact. Sacred lands and gravesites must be restored and protected. Lands leased to Railroad companies that were then sold to settlers in violation of the treaties will be restored to the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation as trust land.

SECTION 2: Allotted and Heirship Lands

ARTICLE 6. Umoⁿhoⁿ Allotted lands, including heirship lands, within the external boundaries of the 1854 Treaty-designated lands shall continue to be held as heretofore by their present owners. It is recognized that under existing law with the U.S. as "Trust," such lands may be condemned for public purposes, such as roads, public buildings or other public improve-

ments at the request of any agency of the State of Nebraska (NE) or of the U.S. Federal government upon payment of adequate compensation, to the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation, the final determination of same in such condemnation of land at the sole discretion of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation. It is further recognized that, under existing law, such ancestral lands may be inherited by the heirs of the present owner, whether or not they are enrolled members of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation. The right of the individual Indian to hold or to lose this ancestral land, as under existing law, shall not be abrogated by anything contained in this Constitution, but the owner of restricted ancestral land may voluntarily convey his ancestral land to the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation either in exchange for a monetary payment or in exchange for an assignment covering the same ancestral land or other land, as hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE 7. A Weigh-Station will be erected on each major highway to prevent over-weight trucks from tearing up the highways on the reservation.

ARTICLE 8. The Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council may consolidate inherited land holdings by purchase, exchange, transfer, gift or voluntary relinquishment; this includes the power to reassign such ancestral land in the public interest.

SECTION 3: Ancestral Tribal lands of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation

ARTICLE 9. Ancestral Tribal lands of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation and all lands which may hereafter be acquired by the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation or by the U.S. in trust for the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall be held as ancestral Tribal lands, and no part of such ancestral lands shall be mortgaged or sold, except as provided within this Constitution under present existing law, until such laws through this Constitution are changed.

ARTICLE 10. Ancestral Tribal lands shall not be allotted to individual tribal People, but such ancestral tribal lands as are not required for school, agency, or other administrative uses may be assigned by the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council to members of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation, or may be leased or otherwise used by the Nation as hereinafter provided for. These lands must be used in a manner that causes the least amount of damage to the land itself.

ARTICLE 11. Ancestral Tribal lands may be leased by the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council. Preference shall be given, first, to Indigenous cooperative associations, and secondly, to individual Aboriginals who are members of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation. No lease of ancestral Tribal lands to a non-member shall be made by the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council unless it shall appear that no Native cooperative association or individual member of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation is able and willing to use the land and to pay a reasonable fee for such use.

SECTION 4: Exchange Assignment

ARTICLE 12. If any person holding a standard assignment of either ancestral or other lands shall, for a period of two (2) years, fail to use the land so as-

signed or shall use the land for any unlawful purpose, their assignment may be canceled by the Ni'kagahi xu'de Council after due notice and opportunity to be heard. Such land may then be available for reassignment.

Upon the death of any tribal member holding a standard assignment, their heirs or other individuals designated by said tribal member by written request shall have preference in the reassignment of the land, provided such persons are eligible to receive a standard assignment.

ARTICLE 13. Any member of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation who owns an allotment of either ancestral and other lands or any share in heirship land or any deeded land, may voluntarily transfer their interest in such land to the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation, receiving in return a certificate of interest representing its present market value, and an assignment in the same land or other land of equal value, or they may receive a proportionate share in a unit of agricultural grazing or other land. Assignments made under this Section shall be known as "exchange assignments."

ARTICLE 14. Exchange assignments may be used by the assignee or leased by them to Indigenous cooperative associations, to individual members of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation or, if no individual Aboriginal or Native cooperative association is able and willing to lease the ancestral or other lands at a reasonable fee, such assignments may be leased to non-tribal people in the same manner as allotted lands.

ARTICLE 15. Upon the death of a holder of an exchange assignment, such either ancestral and other lands shall be reassigned by the Ni'kagahi xu'de Council to his heirs or devisees, subject to the following conditions:

1. Such lands may not be reassigned to any heir or devisee who is not a member of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation, except that a life assignment may be made to the surviving spouse or child of the holder of such assignment.
2. Such lands may not be reassigned to any heir or devisee who already owns or holds more than an economic unit of land. Such economic unit of land shall be determined by the Ni'kagahi xu'de Council.
3. Such land may not be subdivided into units too small for practical use. The Ni'kagahi xu'de Council shall determine the practical subdivision of the land in each case. If the land cannot be properly subdivided, the Ni'kagahi xu'de Council may issue to such heir a proportionate share in other lands or other interests in land of equal value.
4. If there are no eligible heirs of the decedent, the land shall be eligible for reassignment, the same as other ancestral Tribal lands, and other lands.

ARTICLE 16. Improvements of any character made upon assigned ancestral and other lands may be willed to and inherited by members of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation. When fair division of improvements is not possible, the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council shall dispose of them under such regulations as it may provide for the benefit of such heirs. No permanent improvements may be removed from any ancestral Tribal or assigned land without the consent of the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council.

SECTION 5: Occupancy

ARTICLE 17. No member of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation may use or occupy ancestral Tribal lands except under an assignment or lease.

SECTION 6: Unassigned Land

ARTICLE 18. Unassigned land whether ancestral and other lands shall be managed by Ni'kagahi xu'de Council.

SECTION 7: Acquiring land for Tribe

ARTICLE 19. Available Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation funds may be used to acquire land for the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation.

SECTION 8: Final Decision

ARTICLE 20. The right to determine the amount of land and make assignments to each lawful assignee shall vest in the Ni'kagahi xu'de Council, whose decision shall be subject to the final approval by the National Assembly. The economic needs of the individual, with due regard to land availability and limitation, together with the principles of justice and equity shall be the basic factors affecting the decision in land assignments of both the Ni'kagahi xu'de Council and the National Assembly. The decision of the National Assembly, as heretofore outlined, shall be final.

DIVISION 2: BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

SECTION 1: Nature and the Environment

ARTICLE 21. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution recognizes the following environmental principles:

1. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall guarantee a sustainable model of development, one that is environmentally balanced and respectful of cultural diversity, conserves biodiversity and the natural regeneration capacity of ecosystems, and ensures meeting the needs of present and future generations.
2. Environmental management policies shall be applied cutting across all sectors and dimensions and shall be mandatorily enforced by the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation at all of its levels and by all natural persons or legal entities in the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation's territory.

3. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall guarantee the active and permanent participation of affected persons, communities, peoples and nations in the planning, implementation and monitoring of all activities exerting environmental impacts.
4. In the event of doubt about the scope of legal provisions for environmental issues, it is the most favorable interpretation of their effective force for the protection of nature that shall prevail.

ARTICLE 22. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall adopt timely policies and measures to avoid adverse environmental impacts where there is certainty about the damage. In the case of doubt about the environmental impact stemming from a deed or omission, although there is no scientific evidence of the damage, the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall adopt effective and timely measures of protection. All damage to the environment, in addition to the respective penalties, shall also entail the obligation of restoring the ecosystems and compensating the affected persons and communities. Each one of the players in the processes of production, distribution, marketing and use of goods or services shall accept direct responsibility for preventing any environmental impact, for mitigating and repairing the damages caused, and for maintaining an ongoing environmental monitoring system. The legal proceedings to prosecute and punish those responsible for environmental damages shall not be subject to any statute of limitations.

ARTICLE 23. In case of environmental damages, the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall act immediately and with a subsidiary approach to guarantee the health and restoration of ecosystems. In addition to the corresponding sanction, the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall file against the operator of the activity that produced the damage proceedings for the obligations entailing integral reparation, under the conditions and on the basis of the procedures provided for by law. The responsibility shall also pertain to the public servants responsible for carrying out environmental monitoring. To guarantee the individual and collective right to live in a healthy and ecologically balanced environment, the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation pledges:

1. To permit any natural person or legal entity, human community or group, to file legal proceedings and resort to judicial and administrative bodies without detriment to their direct interest, to obtain from them effective custody in environmental matters, including the possibility of requesting precautionary measures that would make it possible to end the threat or the environmental damage that is the object of the litigation. The burden of proof regarding the absence of potential or real danger shall lie with the operator of the activity or the defendant.
2. To establish effective mechanisms to prevent and control en-

environmental pollution, restore degraded natural spaces, and to provide for the sustainable management of natural resources.

3. To regulate the production, import, distribution, use, and final disposal of materials that are toxic and hazardous to persons or the environment.
4. To ensure the intangibility of protected natural areas, so as to guarantee the conservation of biodiversity and the maintenance of the ecological functions of the ecosystems. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall be in charge of management and administration of protected natural areas.
5. To establish an Umoⁿhoⁿ national prevention, risk management and natural disaster system based on the principles of immediateness, efficiency, precaution, responsibility and solidarity.

ARTICLE 24. All decisions or authorizations that could affect the environment shall be consulted with the Umoⁿhoⁿ community, which shall be informed fully and on a timely basis. The consulting subject shall be the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation. The law shall regulate prior consultation, public participation, time-limits, the subject consulted and the appraisal and objection criteria used with regard to the activity that is being submitted to consultation. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall take into consideration the opinion of the Umoⁿhoⁿ community on the basis of the criteria provided for by law and international human rights instruments. If the above-mentioned consultation process leads to majority opposition by the respective Umoⁿhoⁿ community, the decision whether to implement or not the project shall be adopted by a resolution that is duly substantiated by the corresponding higher administrative body in accordance with the law.

ARTICLE 25. The full exercise of Umoⁿhoⁿ national guardianship over the environment and joint responsibility of the citizenry for its conservation shall be articulated by means of a decentralized Umoⁿhoⁿ national environmental management system, which shall be in charge of defending the Umoⁿhoⁿ environment and nature.

SECTION 2: Biodiversity

ARTICLE 26. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall exercise sovereignty over biodiversity, whose administration and management shall be conducted on the basis of responsibility between generations. The conservation of biodiversity and all of its components are declared to be of public interest, especially agricultural and wildlife biodiversity and genetic assets.

ARTICLE 27. Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation is working to free ancestral tribal lands and other lands of transgenic crops and seeds. The application of risky or experimental biotechnologies is forbidden.

ARTICLE 28. The granting of rights, including intellectual property rights, to by-

products or synthetics obtained from collective knowledge associated with Umoⁿhoⁿ national biodiversity is forbidden.

ARTICLE 29. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall not make commitments to cooperation agreements or accords that include clauses that undermine the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity, human health, collective rights and rights of nature.

SECTION 3: Natural Assets and Ecosystems

ARTICLE 30. The unique and priceless natural assets of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation include, among others, the physical, biological and geological formations whose value from the environmental, scientific, cultural or landscape standpoint requires protection, conservation, recovery and promotion. Their management shall be subject to the principles and guarantees enshrined in the Constitution and shall be conducted in accordance with land use planning and ecological zoning, in compliance with the law.

ARTICLE 31. The Umoⁿhoⁿ national system of protected areas shall guarantee the conservation of biodiversity and the maintenance of ecological functions. The system shall be comprised of National, decentralized autonomous, community and private subsystems, and it shall be directed and regulated by the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall allocate the financial resources needed to ensure the system's financial sustainability and shall foster the participation of the communities and peoples who have their ancestral dwelling places in the protected areas in their administration and management. Foreign natural persons or legal entities will not be able to acquire any land deeds or concessions in areas of national security or protected areas, in accordance with the law.

ARTICLE 32. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall regulate the conservation, management and sustainable use, recovery, and boundaries for the domain of fragile and threatened ecosystems, including among others, marine ecosystems, wetlands, riverbanks, bottom lands (including river plain and floodplain), bluffs, timber, dry forests, creeks, streams, steep rolling hills, valleys, slight hills, plains or prairie and flatland ecosystems.

ARTICLE 33. Activities for the extraction of non-renewable natural resources are forbidden in protected areas and in areas declared intangible assets, including forestry production. Exceptionally, these resources can be tapped at the substantiated request of the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council and after a declaration of Umoⁿhoⁿ national interest issued by the Umoⁿhoⁿ National Assembly, which can, if it deems it advisable, convene a referendum.

SECTION 4: Natural Resources

ARTICLE 34. Non-renewable natural resources and, in general, products coming from the ground, mineral and petroleum deposits, substances whose na-

ture is different from that of the soil, including those that are located in areas covered by territorial river waters and marine zones, as well as biodiversity and its genetic assets and the radio spectrum, are the unalienable property of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation, immune from seizure and not subject to a statute of limitations. These assets can only be produced in strict compliance with the environmental principles set forth in the Constitution. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall participate in profits earned from the tapping of these resources, in an amount that is no less than the profits earned by the company producing them. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall guarantee that the mechanisms for producing, consuming and using natural resources and energy conserve and restore the cycles of nature and make it possible to have living conditions marked by dignity.

SECTION 5: Soil

ARTICLE 35. Soil conservation, especially its fertile layer, is a matter of public interest and Umoⁿhoⁿ national priority. A regulatory framework shall be established for its protection and sustainable use to prevent its degradation, in particular as a result of pollution, desertification, and erosion. In areas affected by processes of degradation and desertification, the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall develop and promote forestation, reforestation, and revegetation projects that avoid single-crop farming and preferably use native species adapted to the area.

ARTICLE 36. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall provide farmers and rural communities with support for soil conservation and restoration, as well as for the development of farming practices that protect and promote food sovereignty.

SECTION 6: Water

ARTICLE 37. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall guarantee the conservation, recovery and integral management of water resources, watersheds and ecological flows associated with the water cycle. All activities that can affect the quality and amount of water and the equilibrium of ecosystems shall be regulated, especially in water replenishment sources and zones. The sustainability of ecosystems and human consumption shall be priorities in water use and development.

ARTICLE 38. The Utilities, Agriculture and Wildlife will work together in managing water and shall be responsible for its planning, regulation, and control. This cooperation and coordination of environmental management will guarantee water management based on an eco-systemic approach.

SECTION 7: Biosphere, Urban Ecology, and Alternative Sources of Energy

ARTICLE 39. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall adopt adequate and cross-cutting measures for the mitigation of climate change, by limiting greenhouse gas emissions, deforestation, and air pollution; it shall take measures for

the conservation of the forests and vegetation; and it shall protect the population at risk.

ARTICLE 40. The Umo^hoⁿ Nation shall adopt integral and participatory policies for urban development and land use planning that make it possible to regulate urban growth, manage urban fauna, and promote the establishment of green areas. Decentralized autonomous governments shall develop programs for the rational use of water and the adequate treatment of solid and fluid waste. Non-motorized overland transportation shall be promoted and facilitated, especially with establishment of bike/horse lanes.

ARTICLE 41. The Umo^hoⁿ Nation shall promote energy efficiency, the development and use of environmentally clean and healthy practices and technologies, as well as diversified and low-impact renewable sources of energy that do not jeopardize food sovereignty, the ecological balance of the ecosystems or the right to water.





A photograph taken 100 years ago of sacred objects used by the Omaha in a ceremony to bring about friendly relations with other tribes. These objects were held in safekeeping by the Peabody Museum and were returned to the Omaha people. OTHRP Archives



1935



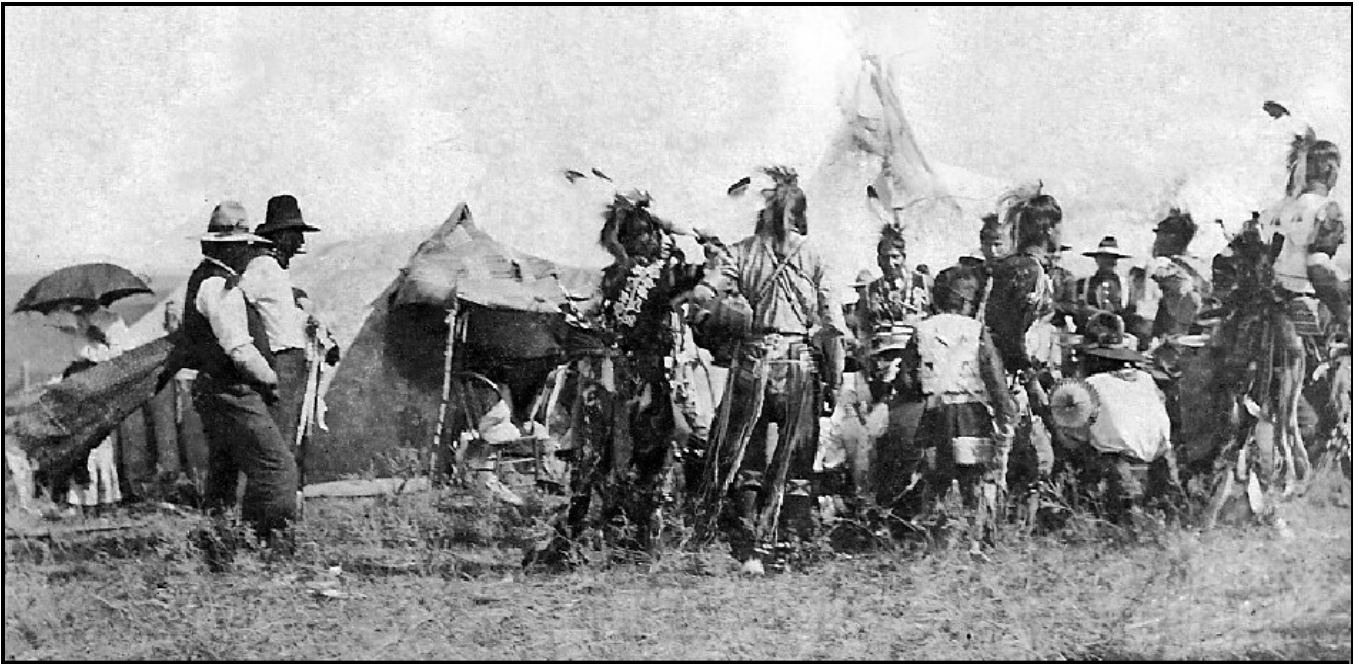
1938



Mrs. George Miller and baby in cradleboard, OTHRP Archives

Crossing Culture





(above) He'dewachi, (below) Umo^h family at He'dewachi ca. 1918, Anna Sloan, OTHRP Archives.



THE PEOPLE

Reservation House Jeff Mohr, OTHRP Archives

UMOⁿHOⁿ PEOPLE

DIVISION 3: Umoⁿhoⁿ BILL OF RIGHTS

In exercising its powers of self-government, the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation, its agencies, instrumentalities, and officials shall not:

ARTICLE 42. Make or enforce any law prohibiting the free exercise of religion, or abridging freedom of speech, of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE 43. Violate the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, including all forms of electronic media and storage of same, against unreasonable searches and seizures, nor issue warrants but upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or thing to be seized;

ARTICLE 44. Subject any person for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy;

ARTICLE 45. Compel any person in any criminal case to be a witness against himself;

ARTICLE 46. Take any private property for a public use without just compensation;

ARTICLE 47. Deny to any person in a criminal proceeding the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and grounds of the charges against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and, at his own expense, to have the assistance of counsel for his defense;

ARTICLE 48. Require excessive bail, impose excessive fines, inflict cruel and unusual punishments greater than that allowed under Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation or U.S. Federal law, 25 U.S.C. § 1302(7);

ARTICLE 49. Deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws or deprive any person of liberty or property without due process of law;

ARTICLE 50. Pass a bill of attainder or ex post facto law; or,

ARTICLE 51. Deny to any person accused of any offense punishable by imprisonment the right, upon request, to a trial by jury of not less than six (6) persons.



OTHRP Note: Recently in 2019, it was announced by [Facebook](#) and Elon Musk's [Neuralink](#) that for sometime now both companies had been engaged in developing technology to read your mind — literally.

According to internet media sources *Vox* and *Alternet*, [Facebook](#) is funding research on brain-computer interfaces (BCIs) that can pick up thoughts directly from your neurons and translate them into words. The researchers say they've already built an algorithm that can decode words from brain activity in real time. And Musk's company has created flexible "threads" that can be implanted into a brain and could one day allow you to control your smartphone or computer with just your thoughts. Musk wants to start testing in humans by the end of next year.

Your brain, the final privacy frontier, may not be private much longer.

Neuroethicists argue, however, that the potential for misuse of these technologies is so great that we need revamped human rights laws — a new "[jurisprudence of the mind](#)" — to protect us. The technologies have the potential to interfere with rights that are so basic that we may not even think of them as rights, like our ability to determine where our selves end and machines begin. Our current laws are not equipped to address this. In OTHRP's view, the Umoⁿhoⁿ should consider adding the following four rights to this constitution:

1. The right to cognitive liberty: You should have the right to freely decide you want to use a given neurotechnology or to refuse it.
2. The right to mental privacy: You should have the right to seclude your brain data or to publicly share it.
3. The right to mental integrity: You should have the right not to be harmed physically or psychologically by neurotechnology.
4. The right to psychological continuity: You should have the right to be protected from alterations to your sense of self that you did not authorize.

<<https://www.vox.com/2019/8/30/20835137/facebook-zuckerberg-elon-musk-brain-mind-reading-neuroethics>> <<https://www.alternet.org/2019/08/scariest-thing-youll-read-all-day-new-report-sounds-alarm-over-brain-reading-tech-and-neurocapitalism/>> 9-2-2019

DIVISION 4: Umoⁿhoⁿ CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS

SECTION 1: Citizenship

ARTICLE 52. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation: Nebraska — Iowa, recognizes dual citizenship with the United States of America and agrees with the United Nations' Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. [See: Appendix p. 392]

ARTICLE 53. The citizenship of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall cover all living persons whose names appear on the official roll of the Nation, prepared pursuant to Section 1 of the Congressional Act of September 14, 1961 [74 Stat. 508].

ARTICLE 54. Blood quantum is a Euro-American concept to guarantee the diminishing size of tribes so that eventually the tribal life will no longer be recognized by the U.S. government. Any person possessing a percentage of Indigenous, Aboriginal, Native or tribal Umoⁿhoⁿ/Ponca blood of any provable degree, and not enrolled with any other Indigenous, Aboriginal, Native or tribal Nation of the U. S., shall be acceptable and may be enrolled as a member of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation upon the filing by or on behalf of such person, with the Secretary of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation, of a membership registration form prescribed by the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation.

ARTICLE 55. All persons, whether they be citizens of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation or non-Umoⁿhoⁿ residents, living within the Nation's exterior boundaries, excepting those rights, duties and opportunities so stated in this Constitution that are reserved exclusively for citizens of the Nation, including voting and holding elective office, are equal and shall enjoy the same rights, duties and opportunities. No one shall be discriminated against for reasons of age, sex, gender identity, civil status, language, religion, ideology, political affiliation, legal record, socio-economic condition, sexual orientation, health status, disability, physical difference or any other distinguishing feature, whether personal or collective, temporary or permanent, which might be aimed at or result in the diminishment or annulment of recognition, enjoyment or exercise of rights. All forms of discrimination are punishable by law.

ARTICLE 56. The rights and guarantees set forth in the Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution and in international human rights instruments shall be directly and immediately enforced by and before any civil, administrative or judicial servant, either by virtue of their office or at the request of the party.

ARTICLE 57. No legal regulation can restrict the contents of rights or constitutional guarantees. In terms of rights and constitutional guarantees, public, administrative or judicial servants must abide by the most favorable interpretation of their effective force. All principles and rights are unalienable, obligatory, indivisible, interdependent and of equal importance.

ARTICLE 58. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall immediately exercise the right to file a claim for restoration of full status of the Nation prior to the Treaty of 1815 between the Umoⁿhoⁿ and the U.S. Government, and for reparations for the harm inflicted upon the people since, equivalent to the valuation of the 1860 dollar, the current valuation of the global reserve currency at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, without detriment to civil, criminal and administrative liabilities. The U.S. Government shall be held liable for arbitrary arrest and detention, miscarriage of justice, unjustified delay or inadequate administration of justice, violation of the right to effective protection of the court, and any violations of the principles and rules of due process of law perpetrated upon the Umoⁿhoⁿ during this intervening period.

ARTICLE 59. Any person who, being a member of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation, becomes a member of any other Indigenous Nation shall automatically lose his or her citizenship in the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation. Any person who loses membership in the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall not thereafter be entitled to membership in the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation.

ARTICLE 60. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation's Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council shall have the power to proclaim ordinances governing future membership, including adoption and loss of membership.

SECTION 2: Water and Food

ARTICLE 61. Water is life. The human right to water is essential and cannot be waived. Clean water constitutes a national strategic asset for use by the People and it is unalienable, not subject to a statute of limitations, immune from seizure and essential for life. It is not to be contaminated for either private or public profit.

ARTICLE 62. Persons and community groups have the right to safe and permanent access to healthy, sufficient and nutritional food, preferably produced locally and in keeping with their cultural traditions. Industrial mining of the land is not allowed.

ARTICLE 63. Food sovereignty is a strategic objective and an obligation of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation in order to ensure that persons and communities achieve self-sufficiency with respect to healthy and culturally appropriate food on a permanent basis. To this end, the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall be responsible for:

1. Fostering the production, and the agri-food and fishing transformation of small and medium-sized production units, community production units and those of the social, mutually supportive economy.
2. Adopting fiscal, tax and tariff policies that protect the national agri-food and fishing sector to prevent dependence on food imports.
3. Bolstering diversification and the introduction of ecological and organic technologies in farm and livestock production.
4. Promoting policies of redistribution that will enable small farmers to have access to land, water and other production resources.
5. Establishing preferential mechanisms for the financing of small and medium-sized producers, facilitating for them the acquisition of means of production.
6. Promoting the conservation and recovery of agricultural biodi-

iversity and related ancestral wisdom, along with the use, conservation and free exchange of seeds.

7. Ensuring that animals for human consumption are healthy and raised in an appropriate environment for their wellbeing.
8. Ensuring the development of appropriate scientific research and technological innovation to guarantee food sovereignty.
9. Regulating, under biosecurity regulations, the use and development of biotechnology, as well as its experimentation, use and marketing.
10. Strengthening the development of organizations and networks of producers and consumers, along with those for the marketing and distribution of food stuffs, so as to promote equity between rural and urban spaces.
11. Creating fair, mutually supportive systems for the distribution and marketing of food stuffs. Preventing monopoly practices and any type of speculation with food products.
12. Providing food to population groups that are the victims of natural and manmade disasters that jeopardize access to food. Food received through international aid shall not affect the health or the future production of locally produced food stuffs.
13. Preventing and protecting the population from consuming polluted food stuffs, or those that jeopardize their health or whose effects are still scientifically uncertain; this includes genetically manipulated or modified food products.
14. Acquiring food and raw materials for social and food programs, giving priority to associative networks of small producers.

ARTICLE 64. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall make laws for the use and access to land that must fulfill social and environmental functions. Large estate farming and land concentration is forbidden, as is the monopolizing or privatizing of water and sources thereof. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall regulate the use and management of irrigation water for food production, abiding by the principles of equity, efficiency and environmental sustainability.

SECTION 3: Healthy Environment

ARTICLE 65. The right of the population to live in a healthy and ecologically balanced environment that guarantees sustainability and the good way of living is recognized. Environmental conservation, the protection of ecosystems, biodiversity and the integrity of the reservation's genetic assets, the prevention of environmental damage, and the recovery of degraded natural spaces are declared matters of public interest.

ARTICLE 66. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall promote, in the public and private sectors, the use of environmentally clean technologies and non-polluting and low-impact alternative sources of energy. Energy sovereignty shall not be achieved to the detriment of food sovereignty, nor shall it affect the right to water. The development, production, ownership, marketing, import, transport, storage and use of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons, highly toxic persistent organic pollutants, internationally prohibited agrochemicals, and experimental biological technologies and agents and genetically modified organisms that are harmful to human health or that jeopardize food sovereignty or ecosystems, as well as the introduction of nuclear residues and toxic waste into the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation's territory and waterways, are forbidden.

SECTION 4: Information and Communication

ARTICLE 67. All persons, individually or collectively, have the right to:

1. Universal access to information and communication technologies.
2. Access and use of all forms of visual, auditory, sensory and other communication that make it possible to include persons with disabilities.

ARTICLE 68. All persons, whether individually or collectively, have the right to:

1. Look for, receive, exchange, produce and disseminate information that is truthful, accurate, timely, taken in context, plural, without prior censorship about the facts, events, and processes of general interest, with subsequent responsibility.
2. Gain access freely to information generated in public institutions or in private institutions that handle Umoⁿhoⁿ funds or perform Umoⁿhoⁿ public duties. There shall be no confidentiality of information except in those cases expressly provided for by the law. In the event of a violation of human rights, no Umoⁿhoⁿ public institution shall refuse to provide the information.

SECTION 5: Culture and Science

ARTICLE 69. Persons have the right to build and uphold their own cultural identity and to express these choices; the right to aesthetic freedom; the right to learn about the historical past of their culture and to gain access to their cultural heritage; to disseminate their own cultural expressions and to have access to diverse cultural expressions. Culture cannot be used as an excuse when infringing rights recognized in this Constitution.

ARTICLE 70. Persons have the right to develop their creative capacity, to the commendable and steady exercise of cultural and artistic activities, and to benefit from the protection of moral and heritage rights that pertain to them as a result of the scientific, literary or artistic productions of which they are the authors.

ARTICLE 71. Persons have the right to gain access to and participate in public spaces as a sphere for deliberation, cultural exchange, social cohesiveness and the promotion of equality in diversity. The right to share in public spaces one's own cultural works and beliefs shall be exercised without any constraint other than those provided for by the law, subject to the principles of this Constitution.

ARTICLE 72. Persons have the right to recreation and leisure, practice of sports and free time.

ARTICLE 73. Persons have the right to enjoy the benefits and applications of scientific progress and ancestral wisdom.

SECTION 6: Education

ARTICLE 74. An Umoⁿhoⁿ Education is a right of persons throughout their lives and an unavoidable and mandatory duty of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation. It constitutes a priority area for public policymaking and investment, the guarantee of equality and social inclusion and the indispensable condition for the good way of living. Persons, families and society have the right and responsibility to participate in education.

ARTICLE 75. Umoⁿhoⁿ education will focus on the human being and shall guarantee holistic human development, in the framework of respect for human rights, a sustainable environment, and democracy; education shall be participatory, compulsory, intercultural, democratic, inclusive and diverse, of high quality and humane; it shall promote gender equity, justice, solidarity and peace; it shall encourage critical faculties, arts and sports, individual and community initiatives, and the development of competencies and capabilities to create and work. Education is indispensable for knowledge, exercise of rights and building a sovereign country and it is a key strategy for national development.

ARTICLE 76. Umoⁿhoⁿ education shall be for the general welfare of the public and shall not be at the service of individual and corporate interests. Universal access, permanence, mobility and graduation without any discrimination shall be guaranteed, as well as compulsory attendance of initial schooling, basic education and secondary education or their equivalent. It is the right of every person and community to interact among cultures and to participate in a society that learns. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall promote intercultural dialogue in all of its many dimensions. Learning shall take place with schooling systems and non-school opportunities. Umoⁿhoⁿ Public education shall be universal and secular at all levels and shall be free of charge up to and including the third level of higher education. Corporal punishment, banning use of Umoⁿhoⁿ language usage, and negative behavior towards students will not be permitted. Undue promotion of U.S. culture in place of Umoⁿhoⁿ culture will not be permitted.

ARTICLE 77. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall guarantee the freedom to teach, aca-

democratic freedom in higher education, and the right of persons to learn in their own language and cultural environment. Teaching the Umoⁿhoⁿ Language will be mandatory starting in HeadStart through High School.

SECTION 7: Habitat and Housing

ARTICLE 78. Persons have the right to a safe and healthy habitat and adequate and decent housing, regardless of their social and economic status.

ARTICLE 79. Persons have the right to fully enjoy the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation, its towns, environs and its public spaces, on the basis of principles of sustainability, social justice, respect for different urban cultures and a balance between the urban and rural sectors. Exercising the right to the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation is based on the democratic management of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation, with respect to the social and environmental function of property and the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation and with the full exercise of citizenship.

SECTION 8: Health

ARTICLE 80. Health is a right guaranteed by the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation and whose fulfillment is linked to the exercise of other rights, among which the right to clean water, healthy food, education including the arts, sports, work, social security, healthy environments and others that support the good way of living. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall guarantee this right by means of economic, social, cultural, educational, and environmental policies; and the permanent, timely and non-exclusive access to programs, actions and services promoting and providing integral healthcare, including sexual and reproductive health. The provision of healthcare services shall be governed by the principles of equity, universality, solidarity, quality, efficiency, effectiveness, prevention, and bioethics, with a gender and generational approach.

SECTION 9: Labor

ARTICLE 81. Work is a right and a social duty, as well as an economic right, source of personal fulfillment and the basis for the economy. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall guarantee full respect for the dignity of working persons, a decent life, fair pay and recompense, and performance toward a healthy job that is freely chosen and accepted.

SECTION 10: Rights of Priority Persons and Groups

ARTICLE 82. Elderly persons, girls, children and adolescents, pregnant women, persons with disabilities, persons in prison and those who suffer from disastrous or highly complex diseases shall receive priority and specialized care in both the public and private sectors. The same priority care shall be received by persons in situations of risk, victims of domestic and sexual violence, child mistreatment, natural or manmade disasters. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall provide special protection to persons who are doubly vulnerable.

SECTION 11: Elderly Women and Men

ARTICLE 83. Elderly persons shall receive priority and specialized attention in both the public and private sectors, especially in terms of social and economic inclusion and protection against violence. Those persons who have reached sixty years of age shall be considered to be elderly.

ARTICLE 84. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall guarantee elderly persons the following rights:

1. Specialized healthcare free of charge, as well as free access to medicines.
2. Paid work, on the basis of their skills, for which purpose their constraints shall be taken into account.
3. Universal retirement.
4. Discounts in public services and private transportation services and entertainment.
5. Tax exemptions.
6. Exemption from paying the costs for notary and registration services, in accordance with the law.
7. Access to housing that ensures a decent life, with respect for their opinion and consent.

ARTICLE 85. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall draw up public policies and programs aimed at providing care for elderly persons that bear in mind specific differences between the urban and rural sectors, gender concerns, ethnic group, culture, and the differences in regards to persons; it will also foster, to the greatest extent possible, personal autonomy and participation in the drafting and implementation of these policies. In particular, the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall take the following measures:

1. Care in specialized centers that guarantee their nutrition, health, education and daily care, in a framework of integral protection of rights. Care centers shall be established to shelter those who cannot be taken care of by their relatives or who do not have a place to stay permanently.
2. Special protection against any type of labor or economic exploitation. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall implement policies aimed at fostering the participation and work of elderly persons in public and private institutions so that they can contribute their experience, and it shall develop job training programs, on the basis of their profession and ambitions.
3. Development of programs/policies aimed at fostering their personal autonomy, reducing their dependence and securing their full social integration.

4. Protection and care against all types of violence, mistreatment, sexual exploitation or any other kind or neglect leading to any of these situations.
5. Program development aimed fostering recreational and spiritual activities.
6. Preferential care in cases of disasters, armed conflicts and all kinds of emergencies.
7. Establishment of special system for the enforcement of measures of imprisonment. In the event of a conviction with life sentence, as long as no other alternative measures are applied, they shall fulfill their sentence in centers that are adequate for this purpose, with dignity even as they are isolated from general society, and, in the case of pre-trial arrest, they shall be subject to house arrest.
8. Protection, care, and special assistance when they suffer from chronic or degenerative diseases.
9. Adequate economic and psychological assistance guaranteeing their physical and mental health. The abandonment of elderly persons by their relatives or institutions set up for their protection is punishable by law.

SECTION 12: Young People

ARTICLE 86. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall guarantee the rights of young people and shall promote the effective exercise of these rights by means of policies and programs, institutions and resources that ensure and uphold, on a permanent basis, their participation and inclusion in all sectors, especially in public sector spaces. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall recognize young people as strategic players in the country's development and shall guarantee their right to education, health, housing, recreation, sports, leisure, freedom of expression and association. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall foster their incorporation into the labor force in fair and decent conditions, with emphasis on training, guarantee of access to first employment, and promotion of their entrepreneurial skills.

SECTION 13: Freedom of Movement

ARTICLE 87. The right to migrate of persons, either Umoⁿhoⁿ or non-Umoⁿhoⁿ, is recognized. No human being shall be identified or considered as illegal because of their migratory status. The right of all non-Umoⁿhoⁿ who reach and enter the boundaries of the 1854 Reservation to declare asylum from political persecution in their own countries shall not be abridged.

ARTICLE 88. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation, through the relevant entities, shall develop, among others, the following actions for the exercise of the rights of

Umoⁿhoⁿ persons abroad, regardless of their migratory status:

1. The Nation shall promote their ties with the Umoⁿhoⁿ, facilitate family reunification and encourage their voluntary return.
2. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall protect transnational families and the rights of their members.

ARTICLE 89. All arbitrary displacement is forbidden. Persons who have been displaced shall have the right to receive protection and emergency humanitarian aid from the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation's authorities, ensuring access to food, shelter, housing, and medical and health services. Children, adolescents, pregnant women, mothers with underage daughters and sons, elderly persons and persons with disabilities shall receive preferential and specialized humanitarian assistance. All displaced persons and groups shall have the right to return to their place of origin voluntarily, with safety and dignity.

SECTION 14: Pregnant Women

ARTICLE 90. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall guarantee the rights of pregnant and breast-feeding women:

1. No discrimination for pregnancy in education, social, and labor sectors.
2. Free maternal healthcare services.
3. Priority protection and care of their integral health and life during pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum.
4. The facilities needed for their recovery after pregnancy and during breast-feeding.
5. Abortions are a decision made by women in consultation with their doctors.

SECTION 15: Children and Adolescents

ARTICLE 91. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation, society and the family shall promote as a priority the integral development of children and adolescents and shall guarantee the full exercise of their rights; the principle of the higher interest of children shall be upheld and their rights shall prevail, given equal circumstances, over those of older persons. Children and adolescents shall also enjoy the right to their integral development, construed as a process of growth, maturity, and deployment of their intellect and capabilities, potential and ambitions in family, school, social and community environments marked by affection and security. This environment shall make it possible to meet their social, emotional and affective, and cultural needs, with the support of national and local policies.

ARTICLE 92. Children and adolescents shall enjoy the rights that are common to all human beings, in addition to those that are specific to their age. The

Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall recognize and guarantee life, including care and protection from the time of conception. Recognizing that all conceptions cannot always be brought to term for reasons of health and prospect of life for either/or both the mother and the child, abortions shall be handled on a case-by-case basis, as noted in Article 89, above. Children and adolescents have the right to physical and psychological integrity; to an identity, an Umoⁿhoⁿ name and citizenship; to integral health and nutrition; to education and culture, sports, and recreation; to social security; to have a family and enjoy peaceful coexistence with family and community; to social participation; to respect for their freedom and dignity; to be consulted in matters affecting them; to be educated as a priority in their own language and in the cultural context of their own people and nation; and to receive information about their parents or absent relatives, unless it is harmful to their well-being. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall guarantee their freedom of expression and association, the free functioning of student councils and types of associations.

ARTICLE 93. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall adopt, among others, the following measures that safeguard children and adolescents:

1. Care for children under six years of age that guarantees their nutrition, health, education and daily care in a framework of integral protection of their rights.
2. Access to comprehensive, age-appropriate sex education, including birth control, emphasizing pleasure and the responsibility that goes with it.
3. Special protection against any type of labor or economic exploitation. Work of children under fifteen years of age is forbidden. Adolescent labor shall be the exception rather than the rule, and cannot undermine their right to education, nor can it be carried out in situations that are harmful or dangerous to their health or personal development. Their work and other activities shall be respected, recognized, and supported as long as it does not jeopardize their education and integral development.
4. Preferential care for the full social integration of persons with disabilities. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall guarantee mainstreaming disabled persons in the regular education system and society.
5. Protection and care against all forms of violence, mistreatment, sexual exploitation or exploitation of any other kind or against neglect leading to these situations.
6. Prevention of the use of illegal drugs or psychotropic substances and the consumption of alcoholic beverages and other substances that are harmful to their health and development.

7. Priority care in case of disasters, armed conflicts or any kind of emergency.
8. Special protection and assistance when the mother or father or both are arrested and imprisoned.
9. Special protection, care and assistance when they suffer from chronic or degenerative diseases.

SECTION 16: Adoptions

ARTICLE 94. Adoptions of children born among and within the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation will be in accordance with the U.S. Federal Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA). If it is a child of extended family within the clan the child will be considered a member of the family clan. If it is the child from another clan it is the family's choice whether to raise the child within their clan or to provide the avenue for the child to learn their birth clan.

ARTICLE 95. Honor adoptions of non-Aboriginals into a family is to be considered limited to that family only, and not to either the clan to which that family belongs or to the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation. Such adoptions recognize relationships but carry no privileges beyond the family.

1. Adoptions into Clans must have the permission of the majority of the specific Clan members and cannot be assumed to be automatically given when a family adopts a non-Tribal citizen on its own. Such adoptions recognize relationships only but carry no privileges beyond the formal recognition of the relationship.
2. Adoptions into the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation must have the permission of the majority of the overall Umoⁿhoⁿ tribal members and cannot be assumed to be automatically given when either a family or a Clan chooses to adopt a member outside the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation. Such adoptions recognize relationships only but carry no privileges beyond the formal recognition of the relationship.

SECTION 17: Persons with Disabilities

ARTICLE 96. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall guarantee disability prevention policies and, along with society and the family, it shall ensure equal opportunities for persons with disabilities and their social integration. The following rights of persons with disabilities are recognized:

1. Specialized attention in public and private entities that provide healthcare services for their specific needs.
2. Integral rehabilitation and permanent assistance, which shall include the corresponding technical aids.
3. Discounts for public services and for private transportation ser-

vices and entertainment.

4. Tax exemptions.
5. Work in conditions of equal opportunity that foster their capabilities and potential by means of policies that permit their incorporation into public and private entities.
6. Adequate housing, with facilities for access and the conditions needed to address their disability and to achieve the highest possible degree of autonomy in their daily life. Persons with disabilities who cannot be cared for by their relatives during the day or who have no permanent place to live shall have welcoming centers for their shelter.
7. An education that develops their potential and skills for their integration and participation in equal conditions. Their education in the regular Umoⁿhoⁿ education system shall be guaranteed. Regular establishments shall incorporate a differentiated treatment and those establishments for special care shall incorporate specialized education. Schools shall comply with standards of accessibility for persons with disabilities and shall implement a scholarship system that is in line with the economic conditions of this group.
8. Specialized education for persons with intellectual disabilities and promoting their capabilities by the establishment of specific education centers and teaching programs.
9. Free psychological care for persons with disabilities and their families, in particular in the case of intellectual disabilities.
10. Adequate access to all goods and services. Architectural barriers shall be eliminated.
11. Access to alternative communication mechanisms, media and forms, among which sign language for deaf persons, oralism and Braille system.

ARTICLE 97. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall adopt for the benefit of persons with disabilities measures that ensure:

1. Social inclusion, by means of coordinated Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation and private plans and programs that promote their political, social, educational, and economic participation.
2. Obtaining tax credits and discounts or exemptions that enable them to start up and keep productive activities and obtaining study scholarships at all levels of education.
3. Program/policy development will be aimed at promoting their leisure/rest.

4. Political participation, which shall ensure that they are duly represented, in accordance with the law.
5. The establishment of specialized programs for the integral care of persons with severe and deep disabilities, in order to achieve the maximum development of their personality, the promotion of their autonomy and the reduction of their dependence.
6. Incentive and support for production projects for the benefit of the relatives of persons with severe disabilities.
7. Guaranteeing the full exercise of the rights of persons with disabilities. Abandonment of these persons is punishable by law and any action leading to any kind of abuse, inhuman and degrading treatment and discrimination because of their disability shall be punishable by law.

ARTICLE 98. The persons and families who provide care to persons with disabilities and who require permanent attention shall be covered by Social Security and shall receive periodic training to improve the quality of care.

SECTION 18 Persons with Disastrous Diseases

ARTICLE 99. Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall guarantee for all persons suffering from disastrous or highly complex diseases the right to specialized, timely, and preferential care free of charge.

DIVISION 5: THE GOOD WAY OF LIVING SYSTEM

SECTION 1: Inclusion and Equity

ARTICLE 100. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation system of social inclusion and equity is an articulated and coordinated set of systems, institutions, policies, norms, programs and services that ensure the exercise, guarantee, and enforceability of the rights enshrined in the Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution and the achievement of the objectives of the development plan. The system shall be coordinated with the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation Development Plan and with the national decentralized system of participatory planning; it shall be guided by the principles of universality, equality, equity, progressivity, interculturalism, solidarity and nondiscrimination; and it shall function on the basis of criteria of quality, efficiency, effectiveness, transparency, responsibility and participation. The system is comprised of the sectors of education, health, social security, risk management, physical education and sports, habitat and housing, culture, information and communication, the enjoyment of leisure, science and technology, population, human security and transportation.

ARTICLE 101. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall create the conditions for the integral protection of its inhabitants throughout their lives, conditions that shall ensure the rights and principles enshrined in the Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution,

in particular that of equality in diversity and nondiscrimination, and shall give priority to actions for those groups who require special consideration because of the persistence of inequalities, exclusion, discrimination or violence, or by virtue of their age, health, or disabilities. Integral protection shall function by means of specialized systems in accordance with the law. The specialized systems shall be guided by their specific principles and by those of the national system of social inclusion and equity. The Umoⁿhoⁿ national decentralized system for the integral protection of the rights of children and adolescents shall be in charge of ensuring the exercise of the rights of children and adolescents. They shall be part of the system of public, private and community institutions.

ARTICLE 102. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall allocate, as a priority and equitably, enough timely and permanent resources for the system's functioning and management.

SECTION 2: Education

ARTICLE 103. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation education system shall be aimed at developing the population's individual and collective capabilities and potential, enabling learning and the generation and use of knowledge, techniques, wisdom, arts and culture. The system shall have as its core focus the learning subject and shall function flexibly and dynamically, with an inclusive, efficient and effective approach. The national education system shall incorporate an intercultural vision in line with the country's geographical, cultural, and linguistic diversity and respect for the rights of the communities, peoples and nations.

ARTICLE 104. The Umoⁿhoⁿ national education system shall be comprised of the institutions, programs, policies, resources and players of the education process, as well as actions at the initial, basic, and secondary levels of education and shall be articulated with the higher education system. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall exercise leadership of the system. It shall also regulate and monitor activities involving education, as well as the functioning of the system's entities.

ARTICLE 105. Umoⁿhoⁿ Education as a public service shall be provided by means of public institutions. In the schools, social services and psychological support shall be provided free of charge, in the framework of the system of inclusion and social equity.

ARTICLE 106. There shall be one autonomous public institution for comprehensive internal and external evaluation aimed at promoting the quality of education.

ARTICLE 107. The following shall be the responsibility of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation:

1. To strengthen public education and co-education; ensure permanent improvement of quality, the enlargement of coverage, physical facilities and the equipment needed for public school-

ing institutions.

2. To guarantee that schools shall be democratic spaces for the exercise of rights and peaceful coexistence. Schools shall be opportunities for the early detection of special requirements.
3. To guarantee formal and non-formal modalities of education.
4. To ensure that all educational institutions provide education in citizenship, sexuality and the environment, using a rights-based approach.
5. To guarantee respect for the psycho-evolutionary development of children and adolescents, in the entire education process.
6. To eliminate all forms of violence in the education system and to safeguard the bodily, psychological and sexual integrity of students.
7. To eliminate pure, functional and digital illiteracy; to support post-literacy processes, continuous education for adults and overcoming education lags.
8. To incorporate information and communication technologies in the education process and promote the linkage between teaching and productive and social activities.
9. To guarantee the intercultural bilingual education system, where the main language for educating shall be Umoⁿhoⁿ and English as the language for intercultural relations, under the guidance of Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation's public policies with total respect for the rights of communities, peoples and nations.
10. To ensure that the teaching of both Umoⁿhoⁿ and English be progressively included in the curriculum starting with Head Start and Kindergarten.
11. To guarantee the active participation of students, families and teachers in education processes.
12. To guarantee, on the basis of the principles of social, territorial and regional equity, that all persons shall have access to public education.

ARTICLE 108. Public education shall be free of charge and the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall fund it on a timely, regular and sufficient basis. The distribution of resources earmarked for education shall be governed by the criteria of social, demographic, and territorial equity, among others. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall fund special education and shall be able to financially support arts and crafts, and community education, as long as they abide by the principles of an education that is free of charge, mandatory and ensuring equality of opportunities, are held accountable for the results of education and the management of public resources, and are duly quali-

fied in accordance with the law. Umoⁿhoⁿ Educational institutions that receive public funding shall be non-profit entities. The failure to transfer resources in accordance with the above-mentioned conditions shall be punished by the dismissal of the authority and public servants who were remiss in their obligation.

ARTICLE 109. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall guarantee, for the teaching staff, at all levels and modalities, job security, modernization, ongoing training, and teaching and academic improvement, as well as fair pay, in accordance with their professional development, performance and academic merits. The law shall regulate the teacher career stream and salary and promotion scale; it shall set up a national performance evaluation system and a salary policies at all levels. Policies for teacher promotion, mobility, and rotation shall be established.

ARTICLE 110. The Umoⁿhoⁿ higher education system shall be aimed at academic and professional training with a scientific and humanist vision; scientific and technological research; innovation, promotion, development and dissemination of wisdom and cultures; building solutions for the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation's problems with respect to the objectives of the development system.

ARTICLE 111. The Umoⁿhoⁿ higher education system shall be articulated with the Umoⁿhoⁿ national education system and the Umoⁿhoⁿ National Development Plan; the law shall establish mechanisms to coordinate the higher education system with the National Assembly. This system shall be governed by the principles of responsible autonomy, joint governance, equality of opportunities, quality, relevance, integrality, self-determination to engender thinking and knowledge, in the framework of a dialogue between different forms of knowledge, universal thinking, and global scientific and technological production.

ARTICLE 112. The Umoⁿhoⁿ higher education system shall be comprised of colleges and universities, polytechnic schools, advanced vocational, technological and teaching institutions; and conservatories of music and arts, duly accredited and evaluated. These institutions, whether public or private, are not-for-profit.

ARTICLE 113. Both public and private colleges and universities, as well as polytechnic schools shall be established by law, after a binding favorable report of the body in charge of planning, regulation and coordination of the system, which will be based on prior favorable and mandatory reports of the institutions responsible for quality assurance and the Umoⁿhoⁿ national planning body. Advanced technological, vocational and teaching institutes and conservatories shall be created by resolution issued by the body in charge of planning, regulating and coordinating the system, after a prior favorable report of the system's quality assurance institution and the Umoⁿhoⁿ national planning body. The creation and funding of new public study institutes and university career streams shall be subject to

the requirements of national development. The body in charge of planning, regulating, and coordinating the system and the body in charge of accreditation and quality assurance can suspend, in accordance with the law, universities, polytechnic schools, higher education, technological, and teaching institutes and conservatories, as well as request the repeal of those that are created by law.

ARTICLE 114. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall recognize the academic, administrative, financial and organizational autonomy of universities and polytechnic schools, in accordance with the objectives of the development structure and the principles set forth in the Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution. Universities and polytechnic schools are recognized the right to autonomy, exercised and understood as matter of solidarity and responsibility. This autonomy guarantees the exercise of academic freedom and the right to search for the truth, without restrictions; self-governance and management in conformity with the principles of rotation of power, transparency, and political rights; and the production of science, technology, culture and art. Their premises are inviolable and they cannot be broken into and searched except in those cases and terms applicable to the domicile of a person. The guarantee of internal law and order shall be the area of competence and responsibility of their authorities. When protection of the forces of law and order is required, the supreme authority of the institution shall request the relevant assistance. Autonomy does not exonerate the system's institutions from being audited, social responsibility, accountability and participation in Umoⁿhoⁿ national planning. The National Assembly shall not be able to deprive them of their revenues or budget allocations, or delay transfers to any institution of the system, or shut them down or restructure them either totally or partially.

ARTICLE 115. Umoⁿhoⁿ higher public education shall be free of charge up to the third level [post-secondary undergraduate schooling]. Admittance to public institutions of higher education shall be regulated by means of a credit equivalency and admission system, as defined by law. Free tuition shall be linked to the academic responsibility of the students. Regardless of their public or private character, equality of opportunities with respect to access, permanence, passing and graduation shall be guaranteed.

ARTICLE 116. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall guarantee the funding of public institutions of higher education. Public universities and polytechnic schools can create supplementary sources of revenue to improve their academic capabilities, invest in research and granting scholarships and loans, which shall not entail any cost or charge for those who attend third-level education. The distribution of these resources shall be based essentially on quality and other criteria set by law. The law shall regulate technical advisory services, consulting services and those that involve alternative sources of income for universities and polytechnic schools, whether public or private.

SECTION 3: Health

ARTICLE 117. The Umoⁿhoⁿ national health system shall be aimed at ensuring the development, protection, and recovery of capacities and potential for a healthy and integral life, both individual and collective, and shall recognize social and cultural diversity. The system shall be governed by the general principles of the national system of social inclusion and equity and by those of bioethics, adequacy and interculturalism, with a gender and generation approach.

ARTICLE 118. The Umoⁿhoⁿ national health system shall be comprised of institutions, programs, policies, resources, actions, and players in health; it shall encompass all the dimensions of the right to health; and guarantee the promotion, prevention, recovery and rehabilitation of all levels.

ARTICLE 119. The Umoⁿhoⁿ national health system shall guarantee, through the institutions that comprise it, the promotion of family and community health, prevention and integral care, on the basis of primary healthcare; it shall articulate various levels of care; and it shall promote compatibility with ancestral and alternative medicines. The comprehensive public healthcare network shall be part of the Umoⁿhoⁿ national health system and shall be comprised of the coordinated set of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation's institutions, social security and other suppliers that belong to the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation on the basis of legal, operational and complementary ties.

ARTICLE 120. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall exercise leadership of the system through the Umoⁿhoⁿ national health authorities, shall be responsible for Umoⁿhoⁿ national health policymaking, and shall set standards for, regulate and monitor all health-related activities, as well as the functioning of sector entities.

ARTICLE 121. Umoⁿhoⁿ Healthcare as a public service shall be provided through private, autonomous, and community institutions, as well as those that practice alternative and complementary ancestral medicine. Umoⁿhoⁿ Healthcare services shall be safe, of a high quality, and humane, and they shall guarantee informed consent, access to information, and confidentiality of the information of patients. Umoⁿhoⁿ public health services shall be universal and free of charge at all levels of care and shall include necessary procedures of diagnosis, treatment, medicines and rehabilitation.

ARTICLE 122. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall be responsible for:

1. Drafting public policies that guarantee the promotion, prevention, healing, rehabilitation and provision of integral health care and the fostering of healthy practices in the family, at work, and in the community.
2. Universal healthcare, permanently improving quality, and evolving coverage.

3. Building up healthcare services, incorporating human talent, and providing physical infrastructure and equipment to public health institutions.
4. Guaranteeing Umoⁿhoⁿ ancestral and alternative health practices by recognizing, respecting and promoting the use of their knowledge, medicines and instruments.
5. Providing specialized care to groups requiring priority attention as provided for in the Constitution.
6. Ensuring sexual and reproductive health actions and services and guaranteeing the integral healthcare and the life of women, especially during pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum.
7. Guaranteeing the availability and access to quality, safe and effective medicines, regulating their marketing, and promoting the national production and use of generic drugs that meet the epidemiological needs of the population. With respect to access to medicine, public health interests shall prevail over economic and commercial interests.
8. Promoting the integral development of health staff.

ARTICLE 123. Addictions are a public health problem. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall be responsible for developing coordination programs for information about, prevention and control of the use of alcohol, tobacco, and narcotic and psychotropic substances, as well as providing treatment and rehabilitation to occasional, habitual and problematic users. In no case shall their criminalization or infringement of their rights be allowed. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall control and regulate advertising for alcohol and tobacco.

ARTICLE 124. For no reason shall Umoⁿhoⁿ public or private institutions or healthcare professionals refuse emergency care. This refusal shall be punishable by law.

ARTICLE 125. Public funding for health shall be timely, regular and sufficient and must come from ongoing sources of the Umoⁿhoⁿ General Budget. Government resources shall be distributed on the basis of population criteria and health needs. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall fund health institutions and shall be able to financially support autonomous and private institutions as long as they are not for profit, guarantee services free of charge, comply with public policies, and ensure quality, security, and respect for rights. These institutions shall be subject to monitoring and regulation.

SECTION 4: Social Security

ARTICLE 126. The Umoⁿhoⁿ social security system is public and universal, it cannot be privatized and it shall meet the contingent needs of the population. The protection of contingencies shall be made effective through

mandatory universal insurance and its special regimes. The system shall be guided by the principles of the national system for social inclusion and equity and by those of obligation, adequacy, integration, and solidarity.

ARTICLE 127. The Umoⁿhoⁿ social security system shall be comprised of public institutions, norms, policies, resources, social security services and provisions, and shall function on the basis of criteria of sustainability, efficiency, swiftness, and transparency. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall set standards for, regulate and control activities related to social security.

ARTICLE 128. Mandatory universal insurance shall cover the contingencies of illness, maternity, paternity, labor hazards, termination of employment, unemployment, old age, invalidity, disability, death and those provided for by the law. Health services for the contingencies of illness and maternity shall be provided through the public integral health network. Mandatory universal insurance shall be extended to the entire urban and rural population, regardless of their labor status. Healthcare services for persons who carry out unpaid domestic chores and care-giving activities shall be funded by inputs and contributions from the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation. The law shall determine the corresponding mechanism. The creation of new services shall be duly funded.

ARTICLE 129. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Social Security Institute, an autonomous entity regulated by law, shall be responsible for the provision of the contingencies of the mandatory universal insurance to its affiliates. The Umoⁿhoⁿ warrior: police force shall be able to benefit from a special social security system, in accordance with the law; their social security entities shall become part of the comprehensive public health network and the social security system.

ARTICLE 130. Umoⁿhoⁿ social security services shall be funded with the contributions of insured persons who are employed and their respective employers; with the contributions of independent insured persons; with the voluntary contributions of Umoⁿhoⁿ domiciled abroad; and with quotas and contributions made by the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation. Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation resources earmarked for mandatory universal insurance shall appear every year in the General Budget and shall be transferred on time. Social security cash entitlements shall not be subject to termination, seizure or withholding, except in the cases of alimony payments due by law or obligations incurred for the benefit of the insuring institution and they shall be tax-exempt.

ARTICLE 131. The funds and reserves of mandatory universal insurance shall be their own resources and separate from those of the public treasure and shall be used to adequately achieve the goals for which the insurance was created and its functions. No Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation institution will be able to intervene or dispose of its funds and reserves or to undermine its assets. Provisional public funds and their investments shall be channeled

through a financial institution owned by the Umoⁿhoⁿ Social Security Institute; their management shall be subject to the principles of security, solvency, efficiency, profitability, and control by the competent body.

ARTICLE 132. Rural worker social security, which is part of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Social Security Institute, shall consist of a special system for mandatory universal insurance to protect the rural population and persons earning their livelihood from traditional agriculture; it shall be funded with the mutually supportive contribution of insured persons and employers of the national social security system, with the differentiated contribution by heads of protected households and the treasury allocations that guarantee their consolidation and development. Insurance shall provide health benefits and protection against contingencies of invalidity, disability, old age and death. Public and private insurance, without exception, shall contribute to funding the rural worker social security through the Umoⁿhoⁿ Social Security Institute.

ARTICLE 133. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall encourage Umoⁿhoⁿ domiciled abroad to voluntarily affiliate themselves to the Umoⁿhoⁿ Social Security Institute and shall ensure the provision of contingencies. The funding of these services shall benefit from the contribution of voluntarily affiliated persons domiciled abroad.

SECTION 5: Habitat and Housing

ARTICLE 134. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation, at all levels of government, shall guarantee the right to habitat and decent housing, for which purpose it shall:

1. Create the necessary information to draw up strategies and programs that understand the ties between housing, services, public space and transportation, equipment and management of both urban and rural land.
2. Keep a national geo-referenced integrated record of property boundaries of habitat and housing.
3. Draft, implement and evaluate policies, plans and programs for habitat and universal access to housing, on the basis of the principles of universality, equity, and interculturalism, with a risk management approach.
4. Improve precarious housing, provide shelters, public spaces and green areas and promote rent under a special system.
5. Develop plans and programs to fund housing of social interest, through government banks and grassroots credit institutions, with emphasis on persons with limited financial resources and women heads of household.
6. Guarantee the uninterrupted provision of public clean water services and electricity to schools and public hospitals.

7. Ensure that all persons have the right to enter into housing rental contracts at a fair price and without abuse.
8. Guarantee and protect public access to the beaches and banks of rivers, lakes, and ponds and the existence of perpendicular access ways.
9. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall exercise leadership for the planning, regulation, control, funding and policymaking for habitat and housing.

ARTICLE 135. To enforce the right to housing, habitat and environmental conservation, the municipalities of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation will be able to expropriate, reserve, and control areas for future development in accordance with the law. Obtaining benefits from speculative land use practices, in particular by changing the use from rural to urban or public to private is forbidden.

SECTION 6: Culture

ARTICLE 136. The Umoⁿhoⁿ national system for culture is aimed at building Umoⁿhoⁿ national identity; protecting and promoting the diversity of Umoⁿhoⁿ cultural manifestations; encouraging the freedom of Umoⁿhoⁿ artistic creation and the production, dissemination, distribution and enjoyment of Umoⁿhoⁿ cultural goods and services; and safeguarding Umoⁿhoⁿ social memory and cultural heritage, both off and on the Reservation, the latter as stated in **Article 2, Section 1, Division 1** of this Constitution. The full exercise of Umoⁿhoⁿ cultural rights is guaranteed.

ARTICLE 137. The Umoⁿhoⁿ national system for Umoⁿhoⁿ culture shall be comprised of all the institutions of the Umoⁿhoⁿ cultural sector that receive public funding and of the groups and persons who are voluntarily linked to the system. The Umoⁿhoⁿ cultural entities that receive public funding shall be subject to control and accountability. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall exercise leadership of the system through the competent body, with respect to the freedom of Umoⁿhoⁿ creation and expression, interculturalism and diversity; it shall be responsible for the management and promotion of Umoⁿhoⁿ culture, as well as the drafting and implementation of Umoⁿhoⁿ national policy in this field.

ARTICLE 138. The external boundaries of the 1854 defined the Reservation. The following are part of the tangible and intangible aspects of Umoⁿhoⁿ cultural heritage that is relevant for the memory and identity of persons and groups in need of safeguarding that need to be identified, researched, documented and protected by the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation, among other cultural markers:

1. Umoⁿhoⁿ Language, forms of expression, oral tradition and diverse cultural creations, including those of a ritual, festive or productive nature.

2. Urban buildings, spaces, and sectors, monuments, natural sites, trails, gardens or landscapes that constitute milestones for the Umoⁿhoⁿ identity of peoples or that have Umoⁿhoⁿ historical, artistic, archeological, ethnographic or paleontological value.
3. Documents, objects, collections, archives, libraries, and museums that have Umoⁿhoⁿ historical, artistic, archeological, ethnographic or paleontological value.
4. Umoⁿhoⁿ Artistic, scientific and technological creations. The cultural heritage assets of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall be unalienable, immune from seizure, and not subject to a statute of limitations. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall have priority right over the acquisition of cultural heritage assets and shall guarantee their protection. Any damage shall be punishable by law.

ARTICLE 139. The following shall be responsibilities of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation:

1. To safeguard, by means of permanent policies, the identification, protection, defense, preservation, restoration, dissemination and growth of the tangible and intangible Umoⁿhoⁿ cultural heritage, historical, artistic, linguistic and archeological wealth, the collective memory and the set of values and manifestations that constitute the identity of Umoⁿhoⁿ.
2. To promote the restitution and restoration of Umoⁿhoⁿ heritage assets that were plundered, lost or degraded and to ensure authorized copyright registration of non-tribally-derived and compiled mass media printed matter, audiovisual materials and electronic contents addressing all aspects of Umoⁿhoⁿ culture.
3. To ensure that the circuits of distribution, public exhibition and mass dissemination of Umoⁿhoⁿ culture do not condition or restrict the independence of creators, or the access of the public to Umoⁿhoⁿ national independent cultural and artistic creation.
4. To establish policies and implement forms of Umoⁿhoⁿ teaching for the development of artistic and creative vocation of persons of all ages, with priority given to children and adolescents.
5. To support the practice of Umoⁿhoⁿ artistic professions.
6. To establish incentives and stimuli for persons, institutions, companies and media to promote, support, develop, and fund Umoⁿhoⁿ cultural activities.
7. To guarantee diversity in the supply of Umoⁿhoⁿ culture and to promote the national production of Umoⁿhoⁿ cultural assets, as well as their mass dissemination.
8. To guarantee sufficient and timely funding for the implementation of Umoⁿhoⁿ cultural policy.

SECTION 7: Physical Education and Leisure

ARTICLE 140. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall protect, promote and coordinate physical exercise, including sports, physical education and recreation, as an activity that contributes to health, the formation and integral development of persons; it shall promote massive access to sports and sports activities at the educational and neighborhood level; and it shall foster the participation of persons with disabilities. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall guarantee the resources and infrastructure needed for these activities. The resources shall be subject to Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation control, accountability and must be distributed equitably.

ARTICLE 141. The autonomy of sports organizations and the administration of sports arenas and other facilities aimed at the practice of sports is recognized, in accordance with the law.

ARTICLE 142. The right of persons and communities to free time, the expansion of physical, social and environmental conditions for its enjoyment, and the promotion of activities for leisure, rest, and development of the personality is guaranteed.

SECTION 8: Media

ARTICLE 143. The Umoⁿhoⁿ media system shall ensure the exercise of the rights of communication, information and freedom of expression, and shall strengthen public participation. The system shall be comprised of public institutions and players, policies and the regulatory framework; and private players, citizens, and communities that voluntarily wish to be part of it. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall draft public policy for communication, with unrestricted respect for the freedom of expression and the rights of communication enshrined in the Constitution and international human rights instruments. The law shall define its organization, functioning, and forms of public participation.

SECTION 9: Science, Technology, Innovation and Ancestral Wisdom

ARTICLE 144. The Umoⁿhoⁿ national system of science, technology, innovation and ancestral wisdom, in the framework of respect for the environment, nature, life, cultures and sovereignty, shall have as its end purpose the following:

1. To generate, adapt, and disseminate scientific and technological knowledge.
2. To restore, strengthen and upgrade Umoⁿhoⁿ ancestral wisdom.
3. To develop technologies and innovations that promote national production, raise efficiency and productivity, improve the quality of life and contribution to the achievement of the good way of living.

ARTICLE 145. The system shall be comprised of programs, policies, resources, actions and shall incorporate Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation institutions, public and private research institutes, public and private enterprise, nongovernmental organizations and natural persons or legal entities, to the extent that they undertake activities of research, technological development, innovation and those linked to ancestral wisdom. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation, through the competent body, shall coordinate the system and set goals and policies, in conformity with the Umoⁿhoⁿ National Development Plan and with the participation of the players comprising it.

ARTICLE 146. The following shall be responsibilities of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation:

1. To facilitate and promote incorporation into the knowledge society to achieve the objectives of the Umoⁿhoⁿ development system.
2. To promote the generation and production of knowledge, to foster scientific and technological research, and to upgrade Umoⁿhoⁿ ancestral wisdom to thus contribute to the achievement of the good way of living.
3. To ensure dissemination of and access to scientific and technological knowledge, discoveries and findings in the framework of what was established in the Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution and the law.
4. To guarantee the liberty of creation and research in the framework of respect for ethics, nature, the environment, and restoration of Umoⁿhoⁿ ancestral wisdom.
5. To recognize the status of researcher in accordance with the law.

ARTICLE 147. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall allocate the resources needed for scientific research, technological development, innovation, scientific training, restoration and development of Umoⁿhoⁿ ancestral wisdom, and the dissemination of knowledge. A percentage of these resources shall be earmarked for funding projects by means of competitive funds. Organizations that receive public funding shall be subject to accountability and the respective control.

SECTION 10: Risk Management

ARTICLE 148. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall protect persons, communities and nature against the adverse impacts of natural or manmade disasters by risk prevention, disaster mitigation, restoration and improvement of social, economic and environmental conditions, for the purpose of minimizing the condition of vulnerability. The Umoⁿhoⁿ national decentralized system for risk management is comprised of risk management units from all local, regional, and national public and private institutions. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall exercise leadership of the technical body established by law. It shall have the following main duties, among others:

1. To identify existing and potential internal and external risks affecting the territory of the Umoⁿhoⁿ.
2. To generate, democratize the access to, and disseminate information that is sufficient and timely to adequately manage risk.
3. To ensure that all public and private institutions obligatorily incorporate risk management as a cross-cutting issue in their planning and management.
4. To build up among the Umoⁿhoⁿ citizenry and in public and private institutions capacities to identify risks that are inherent to their respective spheres of action, to report about them, and incorporate actions aimed at reducing them.
5. To articulate institutions so they will coordinate actions to prevent and mitigate risks, as well as address them, recover and improve conditions prior to the occurrence of the emergency or disaster.
6. To undertake and coordinate the actions needed to reduce vulnerabilities and prevent, mitigate, tackle, and recover from possible adverse impacts stemming from disasters or emergencies on the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation's territory.
7. To guarantee sufficient and timely funding to ensure functioning of the System as a whole and to coordinate international cooperation aimed at risk management.

ARTICLE 149. Risks shall be managed on the basis of the principle of subsidiary decentralization, which shall imply the direct responsibility of the institutions in their geographical area. When their capacities for risk management are insufficient, the institutions with the broadest territorial scope and greatest technical and financial capacity shall provide the support needed with respect to their authority in the territory and without relieving them of their responsibility.

SECTION 11: Population and Human Mobility

ARTICLE 150. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall draft and implement demographic policies that contribute to balanced territorial and inter-generational development and guarantee protection of the environment and security of the population, in the framework of respect for self-determination of persons and diversity.

ARTICLE 151. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall safeguard the rights of persons with respect to human mobility as stated in **Article 87, Section 13, Division 3** of this Constitution, and shall exercise leadership through the competent body, in coordination with the different levels of government. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall design, adopt, implement, and evaluate policies, plans,

programs, and projects and shall coordinate the action of its bodies with that of other States and civil society organizations that work on human mobility at the international levels.

SECTION 12: Human Safety

ARTICLE 152. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall guarantee human safety by means of integrated policies and actions to ensure the peaceful coexistence of persons, to promote a culture of peace and to prevent forms of violence and discrimination and the perpetration of offenses and crimes. The planning and application of these policies shall be entrusted to specialized bodies at the different levels of government.

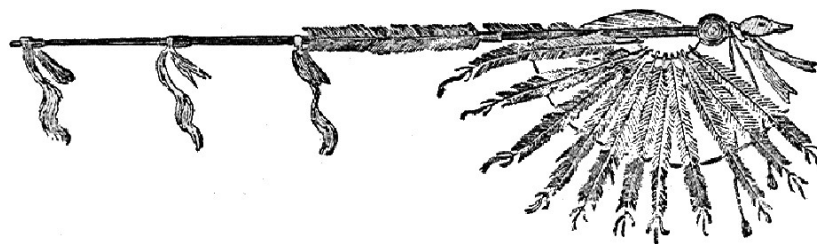
SECTION 13: Transportation

ARTICLE 153. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall guarantee the freedom of overland, air, and river transport within the Nation's territory, without privileges of any kind. The promotion of mass public transportation and the adoption of a policy for differentiated transportation rates shall be a priority. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall regulate overland, air, and water transportation activities.



Tribal Council 1910, Walthill, NE

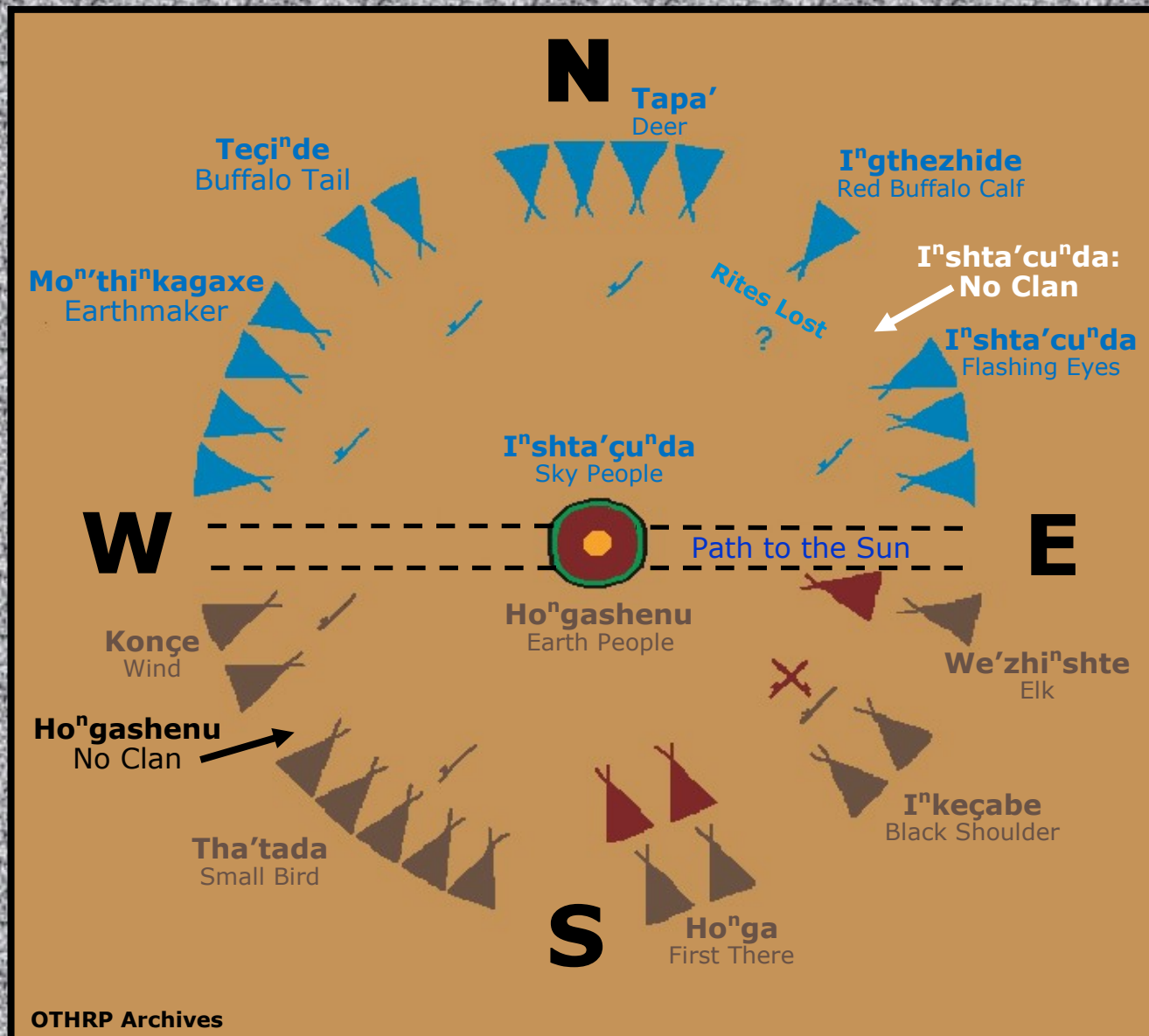
[Back row from the left] is Silas Wood, Ardent Sauconci and Jim Blackbird. [Front row, from left] is Dan Webster, Jacob Parker and Hiram Chase.



UMOⁿHOⁿ GOVERNMENT



Umoⁿhoⁿ Pipe
Giffen & Tibbles, **Ibid.** p. 23



OTHRP Archives

Proposed New HU'THUGA



James Blackbird Smithsonian

Traditional UMOⁿHOⁿ FAMILY CLAN NAMES

Hoⁿgashenu: Earth People

We'zhiⁿshte: Elk

Black
Brown
Henderson
Tyndall
Wells

Iⁿkeçabe:

Black Shoulder

Lovejoy
Mitchell
McCauley
Stabler
Davis
Merrick
Springer
Walker
Wood

Hoⁿga: First There

Morris
Robinson
Solomon
Thomas
Warner

Tha'tada: Small Bird

Canby
Cayou
Sheridan
Webster
Woodhull

Bear*

Cline
Hastings

Bird*

Fields
Parker

Buffalo Head (Eagle)*

Freemont

Little Black Bear*

Jewett
White

Turtle*

Edwards
Parker
Peabody

Koⁿçe: Wind

Drum
Gilpin

*Subclan

Iⁿshta'cuⁿda: Sky People

Moⁿthiⁿkagaxe: Earthmaker

Blackbird
Porter
Sherman

Teçiⁿde: Buffalo Tail

Walker
White

Tapa': Deer

Furnas
Grant
Hamilton
Levering
Lyon(s)
Phillips
Preston
Smith
Turner
Wolf(e)

Iⁿkedezhide: Red Buffalo Calf

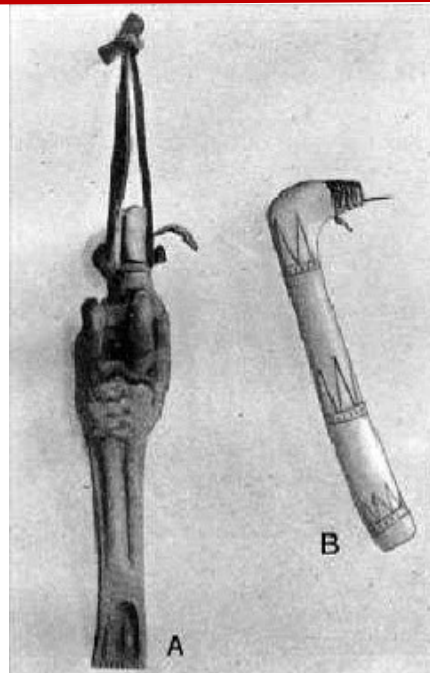
Clay
Dale
Kemp
Penn
Reese

Iⁿshtaçuⁿda: Flashing Eyes

Baxter
Clark
Cook
Cox
Esau
Hallowell
Harlan
Miller
Ramsey



OTHRP Archives



Scraping a skin, **Ibid.**, La Flesche/Fletcher Fig 71, p. 344, Dressing Skins Tools A. We'bazhabe, B. We'uhi **Ibid.**, Fig 70, p. 343

Proposed Umoⁿhoⁿ Government Structure National Assembly

Meets twice a year: **January** and **July** with an option to also meet **April** and **October**. It is open to all enrolled members on the reservation, and includes those off the Reservation.

Four Branches of Government and Their Jurisdictions

Community Problem Solving		Reservation Development		Town Area, Nation International Development
Judicial 6 positions	Ombudsman 4 positions	Keepers 12 positions	Council 12 positions	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Judge 2. Prosecutor 3. Defense Lawyer 4. Keepers Lawyer 5. Council Lawyer 6. Secretary 7. Recording Clerk 8. Comptroller <p style="text-align: center;">Elected Positions</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hoⁿgashenu 2. Hoⁿgashenu 3. Iⁿshta'cuⁿda 4. Iⁿshta'cuⁿda <p style="text-align: center;">4 clans Represented</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2 from each division.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Elected Positions</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Hoⁿgashenu</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture 2. Business Growth 3. Education 4. Housing 5. Indian Child Welfare 6. Medical <p style="text-align: center;">Iⁿshtaçuⁿda</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Security & Fire 8. Social Services 9. Traditional Religion 10. Umoⁿhoⁿ Culture 11. Utilities 12. Wildlife <p style="text-align: center;">Elected Positions</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Hoⁿgashenu</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We'zhiⁿshte 2. Iⁿkeçabe 3. Hoⁿga 4. Tha'tada 5. Hoⁿgashenu No Clan 6. Koⁿçe <p style="text-align: center;">Iⁿshtaçuⁿda</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Moⁿthiⁿkagaxe 8. Teçiⁿde 9. Tapa' 10. Iⁿkedezhide 11. Iⁿshta'cuⁿda No Clan 12. Iⁿshta'cuⁿda <p style="text-align: center;">Elected Positions</p>	

Proposed Transition Period

There will be a necessary transition period from the old 1934-based Constitution to the implementation of the new Constitution. A Council of Elders can be set up to oversee this. They would take the time to set up a workshop open to all Umoⁿhoⁿ to understand the new Constitution. Such workshops could then be used to educate the tribal community as to how their new government would work. This council could then contact the existing clans and work to create the two new clans for the No Clan members. Once that is established the "No Clans" can rename themselves and create Sub-clans for specific families within the Clan.

It is estimated that it could take up to five years to make all the changes necessary. Starting the process would be an election for the various branches of government and followed with the creation of a series of workshops with those elected so that they would completely understand their roles under the new Constitution.

Once the new government is established, the work to change the system from fossil fuel and toxic lands to a healthy renewable and organic lifestyle begins. Production of food and renewable energy would be a top priority.

Education that included language, culture and technical education would be introduced into the reservation schools. Provisions to help addiction problems can be set up and those who choose not to change would be asked to leave the reservation.

Special classes can be arranged to inform the new members of the details of their new jobs, resources etc. So they do not have to learn on the job but be prepared for their new jobs.

THE GOVERNMENT



Reservation Road Jeff Mohr, OTHRP Archives

DIVISION 6: FOUR BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT

SECTION 1: Hu'thuga: Tribal Circle

ARTICLE 154. Ancestrally the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation consists of two divisions and ten clans. Hoⁿgashenu: Earth People Division containing the following clans: We'zhiⁿshte: Elk; Iⁿkeçabe: Black Shoulder; Hoⁿga: First There; Tha'tada: Small Bird; Koⁿçe: Wind. Iⁿshta'cuⁿda: Sky People Division containing the following clans: Moⁿthiⁿkagaxe: Earthmaker; Teçiⁿde: Buffalo Tail; Tapa': Deer; Iⁿkedezhide: Red Buffalo Calf; Iⁿshtaçuⁿda: Flashing Eyes. The clan membership is inherited through the father. Historically the number of clans fluctuated. The highest number of clans documented is 12 (twelve) clans. Because of the large number of Umoⁿhoⁿ women who have both historically and currently married outside of the Nation the children of these unions are considered clan-less. For those family lines to have proper representation within the governing body of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation they need to have a clan representation.

ARTICLE 155. The Constitution provides several ways this may be handled utilizing both existing clans and creating two new clans:

1. People may petition to join existing clans low in numbers. Acceptance of the no clan family into the small clan would be up to the existing clan.
2. Two new clans, one in each Division: Hoⁿgashenu No Clan and Iⁿ-



Tribal Council with Thomas Sloan [back row, left] OTHRP Archives

shta'cuⁿda No Clan. Families can create Sub-clans under these clans.

3. Membership in these clans may be determined by family choice.
4. Families can be listed alphabetically then the list may be numbered 1-2, 1-2 and so forth, with the "1" becoming Hoⁿgashenu No Clan and the "2" becoming Iⁿshta'cuⁿda No Clan.
5. Assignment may be made by a committee of the existing clans.
6. The number of families may be divided in half and that number could may be used to create slips of paper with each division of the two no clans written on one half of the slips of paper. Then each family draws one piece of paper and join the no clan written upon it.

The two new clans may be seated in the Hu'thuga as follows: the Hoⁿgashenu No Clan would take its place before the Koⁿçe: Wind clan and the Iⁿshta'cuⁿda No Clan would be placed before the Iⁿshtaçuⁿda: Flashing Eyes clan. This would keep the cross division alignment of clans in the historic order. The Koⁿçe: Wind clan would still be opposite the Iⁿshtaçuⁿda: Flashing Eyes clan and so forth.

It is recognized that there are many Umoⁿhoⁿ tribal members that live in the surrounding cities, namely Lincoln NE, Omaha NE, and Sioux City IA. It is important to link them into the reservation. They should be able to vote in elections and to encourage them to create Indian centers in the three cities that could then link those centers to the reservation.

SECTION 2: Four Government Bodies

ARTICLE 156. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation, in order to have a more inclusive and traditional government as well as one with checks and balances, will change to the following governmental body consisting of four divisions: 1. Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council; 2. Keepers of the Sacred: Institutional Representation; 3. Ni'kagahi sha'be: Ombudsman; and 4. Judicial.

SECTION 3: Ni'kagahi xu'de: Earth Leaders: Council

ARTICLE 157. Ni'kagahi xu'de: Earth Leaders: where all are alike. This is the Council, consisting of twelve members, one from each clan, elected for four years in staggered terms, term limit of two terms (eight years). After sitting out a full term minimum ex-Council members can run for election for another two terms. Each clan elects their own representative. All state, federal and international government decisions are made by this body. Their Jurisdiction covers State, Federal and International issues.

SECTION 4: Keepers or Advisors of the Sacred

ARTICLE 158. Keepers or Advisors of the Sacred: that which regulates the various aspects of life sustaining institutions is sacred. This is a body gov-

erning the various aspects of the Development of Umoⁿhoⁿ communities, including but not limited to the following areas.

Aspects of development are the center of life upon which the health, welfare and lives are dependent upon; therefore by definition, are to be regarded as a sacred trust. The representatives from the various areas are elected from and by the people working within those areas. They serve four year staggered terms, term limit of two terms (eight years). After sitting out for a minimum of a full term ex-Keeper members can run for election for another two terms. Members of this board will sit in on Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation Ni'kagahi xu'de Council meetings when issues that pertain to their area of expertise are being discussed. In addition, they will meet as often as necessary to create the presentation of issues in their area of expertise that need to be addressed by the Ni'kagahi xu'de Council and work with the other areas when interests overlap.

ARTICLE 159. Clans will participate with the Keepers in a traditional fashion. In the old days rituals were split between two clans. These clans were opposite each other in the Hu'thuga such as the Koⁿçe: Wind clan and the Iⁿshtaçuⁿda: Flashing Eyes clan. Each clan would be assigned the Oversight of each of the 12 sacred areas, 1-6 would be given to the Hoⁿgashenu side while 7-12 would go to the Iⁿshtaçuⁿda side.

<u>Hoⁿgashenu</u>	<u>Iⁿshtaçuⁿda</u>
1. Agriculture	7. Security & Fire
2. Business Growth	8. Social Services
3. Education	9. Traditional Religion
4. Housing	10. Umo ⁿ ho ⁿ Culture
5. Indian Child Welfare	11. Utilities
6. Medical	12. Wildlife

This Oversight would be on a consulting basis, providing support/advice as needed. These clan members may also train for careers within these categories in order to better educate the clan in oversight in that specific area.

ARTICLE 160. A Tribal Keeper Lawyer will be employed for the protection and advancement of the rights of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation. The lawyer so chosen will submit a full resume and be given a thorough background check, including academic history and Nebraska Bar Association record. The lawyer is limited to the creation of appropriate documents and letters for the Tribal Keepers and will limit participation to advising without prejudice the pros and cons of any proposal being considered as well as working on legal issues that may rise within the twelve areas of Reservation Development. The Tribal Keeper Lawyer has no vote nor right to lobby for any decision and should not sit in on Keeper meetings unless specifically asked to do so to explain legalities of a specific problem to be discussed. The Tribal Keeper Lawyer will be available for consultation for the agencies specifically Indian Child Welfare and Social Services.

SECTION 5: Governing Body

"A [leader] must be a man who can govern himself." La Flesche/Fletcher, **Ibid.**, p. 202

ARTICLE 161. The Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council shall be elected by the people for a period of four (4) years at staggered intervals, and all Council members shall be eligible for reelection at the end of their first term of office. The procedure of election shall be decided by the qualified voters in public assembly. At each election assembly a Temporary Election Chairman and Secretary shall be selected by the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council in power, under such rules and regulations as the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council may prescribe.

ARTICLE 162. The officers of the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council shall be the Chair, the Vice-Chair, the Secretary, and the Treasurer, who shall be selected by the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council from its own membership at the first meeting. The officers shall serve one (1) year terms, or until the next regular election.

ARTICLE 163. The Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council members shall be elected on a staggered basis on the first Tuesday of November of every year. The first election after the passage of this Constitution shall be held in 2021, at which time all 12 positions on the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council shall be filled. For the purposes of this first election, those three (3) Council members that received the highest number of votes shall serve four (4) year terms, or until their successors are duly installed in office. The three (3) Council members that received the fourth, fifth, and sixth highest number of votes shall serve three (3) year terms, or until their successors are duly installed in office. The three (3) Councilmen that received the seventh, eighth and ninth highest number of votes shall serve two (2) year terms, or until their successors are duly installed in office. The three (3) Councilmen that received the tenth, eleventh and twelfth highest number of votes shall serve one (1) year terms, or until their successors are duly installed in office. At the next election in 2022 and every four (4) years thereafter, four (4) Councilmen shall stand for election and serve four (4) year terms, or until their successors are duly installed in office. Thirty (30) days notice of every regular election of Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council, beginning in 2021, shall be given by the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council. Each Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council elected under this Constitution shall take office immediately after its election.

ARTICLE 164. Three special Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council members, one from each of the three cities will exclusively represent those Umo^Nho^N tribal members who live off-Reservation. They must also live off-Reservation, and all off-Reservation matters to be presented to the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council are to originate from them.

ARTICLE 165. The Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council shall have the authority to appoint subordinate officers, boards, and committees.

SECTION 6: Ni'kagahi sha'be: Dark Leaders: Ombudsman

ARTICLE 166 Ni'kagahi sha'be: Dark Leaders, the appearance of an object raised above the uniform level and seen against the horizon as a dark object. This is the position of Ombudsman and consists of four people from the two Divisions, two from Hoⁿgashenu: Earth and two from Iⁿshta'cuⁿda: Sky, one male and one female each among the two, rotated through clans with one representative per clan, four year staggered terms, term limit one term. Within a sixteen year period all clans will have served one term and the rotation begins again. The four elected representatives representing four clans will address problems that arise within the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation and will have the authority to consult with the Tribal Lawyers and to resolve problems through arbitration if necessary.

1. To regulate the manner of making nominations for Umoⁿhoⁿ offices and the holding of elections.

ARTICLE 167. The twelve clans can also independently initiate proposals for the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council to consider directly.

ARTICLE 168. All decisions made by the Four Bodies of the Government or its branches will be made on the basis of consensus.

SECTION 7. Enumerated Powers

ARTICLE 169. The Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council shall exercise the following powers, subject to any limitations imposed by the Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution or statutes of the United States.

1. To negotiate with the United States Federal, State, and local governments on behalf of the Umoⁿhoⁿ, and to advise and consult with the representatives of the U.S. Department of the Interior on all activities of the Department that may affect the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation.
2. To employ a Tribal Lawyer for the protection and advancement of the rights of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation and its members. The lawyer so chosen will submit a full resume and be given a thorough background check, including academic history and Nebraska Bar Association record. The lawyer will be limited to the creation of appropriate documents and letters for the Ni'kagahi xu'de Council and will limit participation to advising without prejudice the pros and cons of any proposal being considered. The Tribal Lawyer has no vote nor right to lobby for any decision and should not sit in on Ni'kagahi xu'de Council meetings unless specifically asked to do so to explain legalities of a specific problem to be discussed. The official title of the legal advisor will be "Tribal Council Lawyer."
3. To approve or veto any sale, disposition, lease, or encumbrance of Umoⁿhoⁿ lands, interests in lands or other Umoⁿhoⁿ

assets, which may be authorized or executed by Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council or any other qualified official or agency of government, providing that no reservation lands shall ever be leased for a period exceeding ten (10) years, sold, or encumbered, without permission from the National Assembly.

4. To make assignments of Tribal land to members of the Nation and to regulate the leasing of such assignments in conformity with DIVISION 1: LAND of this Constitution.
5. To manage all economic affairs and enterprises of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation in accordance with the terms which may be issued to the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation by the Keepers of the Sacred or National Assembly.
6. To appropriate for public purposes of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation available funds within the exclusive control of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation and any other available Umoⁿhoⁿ funds.
7. To levy and collect taxes and license fees upon persons located upon or doing business within the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation; all taxes and fees thus collected to be deposited in a bank account established for that purpose.
8. To purchase lands of members of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation for public purposes, under due process in courts of competent jurisdiction.
9. To safeguard, promote, and enforce the peace, economy, safety, law and order, and general welfare of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation; to regulate all manner of trade and commerce; to regulate all manner of criminal and non-criminal conduct.
10. To regulate the inheritance of property, real and personal, other than allotted lands within the territory of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation.
11. To encourage and foster the arts, crafts, traditions, and culture of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation.
12. To charter subordinate organizations for economic purposes and to regulate the activities of cooperative associations of members of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation under ordinances which shall be subject to review by the appropriate Keepers of the Sacred.
13. To protect and preserve the property, wildlife, and natural resources of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation, which shall be subject to review by the appropriate Keepers of the Sacred.
14. To delegate to subordinate boards or officials, or to cooperative associations which are open to all members of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation, any of the virtue of such delegated powers.

ARTICLE 170. Future powers. The Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council may exercise such further powers as may in the future be delegated to the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation by members of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation in a National Assembly.

ARTICLE 171. Reserved powers. Any rights and powers heretofore vested in the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation, but not expressly referred to in this Constitution, shall not be abridged by this Article, but may be exercised by the people of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation through the adoption of appropriate Bylaws and Constitutional amendments.

SECTION 8: Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council Procedures

ARTICLE 172. Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council shall adopt laws as general norms for the general welfare. The attributions of the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council that do not require the enactment of a law are exercised by means of agreements or resolutions. A law shall be required in the following cases:

1. Regulating the exercise of constitutional rights and guarantees.
2. Providing for the criminal categorization of infringements and providing for the corresponding sanctions.
3. Levying, amending or eliminating taxes, without detriment to the attributions that the Constitution grants to decentralized autonomous governments.
4. Granting public monitoring and regulatory bodies the power to issue standards of a general nature in matters pertaining to their competence, without being able to alter or innovate legal provisions.

ARTICLE 173. Laws will be organic and regular. The following will be organic laws:

1. Those governing the organization and functioning of the institutions established by the Constitution.
2. Those governing the exercise of constitutional rights and guarantees.
3. Those governing the organization, competencies, powers, and functioning of decentralized autonomous governments.
4. Those related to the system governing political parties and the electoral system.

The issuance, reform, repeal and interpretation, of a generally mandatory nature, of organic laws shall require an absolute majority of the members of the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council. The others shall be regular laws, which cannot amend or prevail over an organic law.

ARTICLE 174. Bills must refer to one single subject and shall be submitted to the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council Chair with sufficient explanation of their grounds, the list of articles that are being proposed and a clear indication of the articles that would be repealed or amended by the new laws. If the bill does not meet these requirements, it shall not be processed.

SECTION 9. Duties of Umoⁿhoⁿ Officers

ARTICLE 175. The Ni'kagahi xu'de Council of the officers duties shall be as follows:

1. The Chair of the Ni'kagahi xu'de Council shall preside at all meetings of the Council. S/he shall also be the presiding officer at any public assembly meeting which may be duly called in accordance with the Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution. S/he shall, at all times, have general supervision of the affairs of the Ni'kagahi xu'de Council and such matters as naturally pertain to the general welfare of the community. It shall also be the duty of the Chair to counter-sign all checks drawn against funds of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation by the Treasurer.
2. The Vice-Chair shall preside at all meetings of the Ni'kagahi xu'de Council in the absence of the Chair and shall act in his/her stead in all matters pertaining to the office of Chair.
3. The Secretary shall keep an accurate record of all proceedings of the Ni'kagahi xu'de Council. S/he shall be responsible for the prompt and efficient handling of all correspondence pertaining to the business of the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council and the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation. All official records of the Ni'kagahi xu'de Secretary shall be open to inspection by members of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation.
4. The Ni'kagahi xu'de: Treasurer shall be the custodian of all funds in possession from any source. S/he shall be under bond to a surety company of recognized standing in an amount to be determined by the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council. S/he shall keep an accurate record for all such funds and shall disburse the same in accordance with the vote of the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council and as designated by this Constitution and Bylaws. The books of the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Treasurer shall be open to inspection, examination and audit at all times by the duly authorized officers of the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council.

ARTICLE 176. The subordinate officers, boards, and committees of the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council shall perform such duties as the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council shall, by resolution from time to time, provide.

ARTICLE 177. Code of Ethics for all elected or selected officials. Gross neglect and improper conduct of Article 6, suspension, removal and vacancies from office should be interpreted by the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council in accordance with these definitions.

1. Gross neglect as evidenced through any or all of the following:
 - (a) Gross incompetency: Unable/unwilling to perform the duties of office.
 - (b) Abandonment of office: Not attending three (3) consecutive meetings or moving off the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation, except in the latter instance, for those members representing the off-Reservation population of the Umoⁿhoⁿ
 - (c) Excessive absenteeism: Three (3) days of unexcused ab-

sence in any thirty (30) day period.

2. Improper conduct: Determined by Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council:
 - (a) Converting Tribal land, intellectual and cultural property or monies without authorization through omission or misrepresentation of facts.
 - (b) Misuse of office: Unauthorized personal use of Tribal equipment, manpower or materials.
 - (c) Public conduct so as to question the integrity of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation. This includes making endorsements or signing agreements without the permission of the Council.
3. Improper conduct: Convictions by legal courts:
 - (a) Conviction of a felony.
 - (b) Three (3) misdemeanor convictions within a six (6) month period.

SECTION 10: Oath

ARTICLE 178. All officers when elected shall be duly installed and subscribe to an oath of office to support the Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution. Such officers may be sworn in by any officer qualified to administer an oath.

SECTION 11: Salaries and Expenditures of Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation's Funds

ARTICLE 179. The expenditures of funds belonging to the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation must first be approved by a majority vote of the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council at a regular meeting.

ARTICLE 180. The members of the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council, boards, and committees shall be paid for services rendered in the interest of the community welfare from funds within the exclusive control of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation when previously authorized by the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council.

ARTICLE 181. All salaries proposed by the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council for Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation officials that are to be paid from funds within the exclusive control of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation must be approved by the Ni'kagahi xu'de. Ni'kagahi xu'de Council salaries must be approved by the Umoⁿhoⁿ People at a popular referendum.

SECTION 12: Umoⁿhoⁿ National Assembly Meetings

ARTICLE 182 Umoⁿhoⁿ National Assembly, or Stated Meetings shall be held the first Fridays of January, April, July, and October with April and October being optional. Called meetings shall be held at the discretion of the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council Chair or upon request. Emergency meetings may be called at any time.

ARTICLE 183 Fifteen (15) Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council members shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE 184. The Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council shall set forth such rules of order for its meetings. All decisions will be made through consensus.

ARTICLE 185. Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council meetings shall be public to the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation except all executive sessions.

SECTION 13: Cooperation

ARTICLE 186 Until the entry of the present Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council shall work in very close cooperation with the Nebraska Commission of Indian Affairs and various departments of the State of Nebraska in matters of charity, education, recreation, social work, and public health.

ARTICLE 187. Within two years after the entry of the present Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution, the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council shall review the situation of access to irrigation water for the purpose of granting concessions, avoiding abuse and inequity in the fees charged for water use, and guaranteeing more equitable distribution and access, especially for small and medium-sized farm and cattle producers.

ARTICLE 188 Reserved powers. Any rights and powers heretofore vested in the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation, but not expressly referred to in this Constitution, shall not be abridged by this Article, but may be exercised by the people of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation, through the adoption of appropriate Bylaws and Constitutional amendments.

SECTION 14: Elections

ARTICLE 189. All enrolled members of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation, twenty one (21) years of age and over, as provided for under Section 1, Division 21 of the Constitution, who have maintained continuous residence within the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation itself, or has so informed the Electoral Council of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation their residency off-the-Reservation, for a period of six (6) months immediately prior to the date of election, shall be qualified voters.

ARTICLE 190. Any person elected to office shall be not less than thirty (30) years of age, a member of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation and a bona fide resident of the Reservation, except for those who are candidates for the off-Reservation representatives, both for not less than one (1) year preceding the date of election; provided, however, the requirement of on-Reservation residence as to any particular candidate may be voided by consent of a majority of the qualified voters of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation at any election assembly.

ARTICLE 191. The following cannot be candidates to an Umoⁿhoⁿ election by universal suffrage:

1. No U.S. Federal government employee under civil service shall be

eligible to hold an Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation elective or appointed office.

2. Those who, when registering their candidacy, have a contract with the Umoⁿhoⁿ, as natural persons or as representatives or proxies of legal entities, when the contract was entered into for the implementation of a public work, provision of public service or production of natural resources.
3. No Umoⁿhoⁿ member convicted of a felony for any offense causing loss to the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation or who has served any time in prison as a result of any felony conviction without regard to the nature of the offense, shall be eligible to hold any elective National office or to serve as a judge, policeman, or clerk of court of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation for a period of fifteen (15) years from the date of release from prison.
- 4, Those having or have been convicted and sentenced for crimes punishable by long-term imprisonment or for bribery, illicit enrichment or embezzlement.
5. Those who owe alimony or child support payments.
6. Elected officials who wish to run for a different office unless they have resigned from office six months before the date set for the election.
7. Public servants whose appointment and recall are discretionary and those who have fixed-term contracts, unless they have resigned prior to the date of registration of their candidacy. The other public servants and teachers can submit their candidacy and shall enjoy a leave of absence without salary from the date of registration of their candidacies up to the date following the election, and if they are elected while they hold office.
8. Those who have exercised executive authority in de facto governments.
9. Members of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Warrior: Police Force on active duty.

ARTICLE 192. When filing as candidates for either a primary, general, special or recall election. those who are submitting their candidacy will submit their platform or proposals.

SECTION 15: Electoral Council

ARTICLE 193. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Electoral Council shall guarantee the exercise of political rights as expressed by voting, as well as those referring to the political organization of the Umoⁿhoⁿ. The Electoral Council is appointed by the Ni'kagahi sha'be: Ombudsman, and have their own legal status. They shall be governed by the principles of autonomy, independence, publicity, transparency, equity, interculturalism, gender equality, swiftness and moral integrity. This council will meet during the election years or for special elections.

ARTICLE 194. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Electoral Council shall have the following duties:

1. To organize, direct, oversee, and guarantee, in a transparent fashion, electoral processes, call for the holding of elections, carry out the calculations for elections, announce electoral results, and swear into office those persons winning elections.
2. To control electoral campaign advertising and spending, to hear and rule on accounts submitted by political organizations and candidates.
3. To guarantee the transparency and legality of the internal electoral processes of political organizations and any others stipulated by law.
4. To determine its organization and draw up and implement its budget.
5. To keep a permanent record of political organizations and their executive boards and to check registration processes.
6. To ensure that political organizations observe the law, its regulations and bylaws.
7. To implement, administer and control Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation funding of electoral campaigns and the fund for political organizations.
8. To hear and resolve administrative challenges and complaints on the resolutions taken by de-concentrated bodies during electoral processes and to impose the corresponding sanctions.
9. To organize and draw up a voter registration list for both on and off-Reservation voters, in coordination with the Ni' kagahi sha'be: Ombudsman and deliver same to the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council.

SECTION 16: Referendum

ARTICLE 195. Any action of the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council under any of the enumerated powers lodged in the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council by this Constitution shall be subject to a referendum vote of the people upon a written petition signed by not less than twenty five percent (25%) of the total number of votes cast in the last election.

1. The referendum election shall be held within thirty (30) days of the date of receipt of the referendum petition by the Electoral Council. Off-Reservation signers shall have five days beyond the filing of the on-Reservation petition to mail their support of such petitions to the Electoral Council.
2. Notice of this special election shall be issued by the Ni'kagahi sha'be: Ombudsman not less than twenty (20) days in advance of the election date through the Electoral Council, mailing all

off-Reservation voters within five days after the notice of the special election has been given. The off-Reservation members will have five days after the on-Reservation election to return their votes to the Electoral Council.

3. A petition for referendum submitted to the Ni'kagahi sha'be: Ombudsman less than eight (8) months before a regularly-scheduled election will be added to that election's ballot.

SECTION 17: Suspension, Removal and Vacancies

ARTICLE 196. The Umoⁿhoⁿ people, in the exercise of their political rights, may recall any elected Umoⁿhoⁿ official or Umoⁿhoⁿ judge from office for gross neglect or improper behavior. The request for recall can be submitted after the first year and before the last year of the term of office for which the challenged authority was elected. During the term of office of an authority, only one proceeding requesting their recall can be carried out.

ARTICLE 197 A recall election shall be conducted upon submission and certification of a petition for recall specifically stating the reasons for recall and bearing the original signatures of at least one-half the same number of voters as voted in the election placing the official sought to be removed in office. Off-Reservation signers shall have five days beyond the filing of the on-Reservation petition to mail their support of such petitions to the Electoral Council.

ARTICLE 198. No petition for recall may name more than one (1) official or judge.

ARTICLE 199. Recall petitions shall be filed with the Umoⁿhoⁿ Ni'kagahi sha'be: Ombudsman. The Ni'kagahi sha'be: Ombudsman shall provide a copy of the petition to the official or judge sought to be removed.

ARTICLE 200. Within twenty (20) days of receipt of a petition for recall, the Ni'kagahi sha'be: Ombudsman shall determine whether the petition bears the original signatures, in the same form as each name is shown on the Tribal enrollment lists, of the requisite number of qualified voters; that the petition is directed against only one (1) official or judge; and that the petition contains a statement of reasons for recall. The Ni'kagahi sha'be: Ombudsman shall then certify the petition to the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council for the conduct of a recall election if the requirements stated herein are met. Within ten (10) days of the receipt of a certified petition by the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council, The Ni'kagahi sha'be: Ombudsman shall call the recall election and issue the notice thereof through the Electoral Council, mailing all off-Reservation petition signers through the sponsorship of the Electoral Council within five days after the notice of the recall election has been given. The off-Reservation members will have five days after the on-Reservation election to return their votes to the Electoral Council. The recall election shall then take place within thirty

(30) days of the issuance of the election notice.

ARTICLE 201. The recall ballot shall contain the reasons for recall as stated in the petition, not to exceed one hundred (100) words, and a rebuttal, if requested, by the official or judge involved, also not to exceed one hundred (100) words.

ARTICLE 202. A recall election shall result in the removal of an official or judge upon the affirmative vote of a majority of the people voting in the election if two-thirds (2/3) or more of those qualified to vote do so, or if at least the same number of persons vote as voted in the election that elected the official, whichever is less.

ARTICLE 203. Vacancies in any elective Umoⁿhoⁿ office shall be filled as follows:

1. When eight (8) months or more remain in the term of the vacated position, a special election to fill the vacancy shall be held within thirty (30) days of the date the vacancy occurred.
2. Notice of this special election shall be issued by the Ni'kagahi sha'be: Ombudsman not less than twenty (20) days in advance of the election date. The procedure for off-Reservation voters in a special election will be the same as described in **Article 189** of this Constitution.
3. If less than eight (8) months remain of a vacated term, the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council shall fill such vacancy by appointment from among the Umoⁿhoⁿ membership within thirty (30) days of the date of vacancy, provided that no person may be appointed to an office unless said person is at the time of his appointment is eligible to hold such office by election.

ARTICLE 193. In the event of any vacancy in the Chief Judge position, the Associate Judge with the longest tenure in office shall temporarily assume the Chief Judge's duties and powers until such time as the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council has duly appointed a new Chief Judge.

ARTICLE 194. In the event of a vacancy in the office of Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council Treasurer, the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council shall designate one (1) of its members to perform the duties of the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council Treasurer until the position is filled.

ARTICLE 195 For any Ni'kagahi xu'de Council officials, members or Judges accused, or is under investigation for wrongdoing. after a hearing to allow due process, the council officials, members or judges shall be immediately placed on suspension, without pay. If found guilty of charges for wrongdoing, the Officers, members or Judges shall be removed, forthwith.

SECTION 18: Referendum

ARTICLE 200. Any action of the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council under any of the enu-

merated powers lodged in the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council by this Constitution shall be subject to a referendum vote of the people upon a written petition signed by not less than twenty five percent (25%) of the total number of votes cast in the last election.

1. The referendum election shall be held within thirty (30) days of the date of receipt of the referendum petition by the Electoral Council. Off-Reservation signers shall have five days beyond the filing of the on-Reservation petition to mail their support of such petitions to the Electoral Council.
2. Notice of this special election shall be issued by the Ni'kagahi sha'be: Ombudsman not less than twenty (20) days in advance of the election date through the Electoral Council, mailing all off-Reservation voters within five days after the notice of the special election has been given. The off-Reservation members will have five days after the on-Reservation election to return their votes to the Electoral Council.
3. A petition for referendum submitted to the Ni'kagahi sha'be: Ombudsman less than eight (8) months before a regularly-scheduled election will be added to that election's ballot.

SECTION 19: Common Standards for Political and Social Monitoring

ARTICLE 201. The members of the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council shall be subject to impeachment for failure to perform their duties and fulfill their responsibilities as set forth in the Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution and in the law.

ARTICLE 202. The electoral bodies shall be subject to social monitoring; political organizations and candidacies shall be guaranteed the power to monitor and oversee the work of electoral bodies. The ceremonies and sessions of electoral bodies shall be open to the public.

SECTION 20: Monitoring Government Action

ARTICLE 203. Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council shall be able to proceed with the impeachment of the Chair or Vice-Chair at the request of at least one third of its members, in the following cases:

1. For crimes against the security of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation.
2. For crimes of extortion, bribery, embezzlement or illicit enrichment.
3. For conviction of crimes of felony level.

Within seventy-two (72) hours, once the procedures provided for by law have concluded, the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council shall issue a ruling, with a statement of its reasons, on the basis of evidence for his/her defense submitted. To proceed with censure and removal from office, a consensus of the members of the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council shall be required. If the censure leads to grounds for suspicion of criminal liability, a decision

shall be taken to refer the matter for investigation by the competent judge.

ARTICLE 204. Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council shall be able to file impeachment proceedings against the Secretary, Treasurer and the other Council members for failure to perform the duties stipulated by the Constitution, at the request of at least one fourth of its members. To proceed with their censure and removal from office, requires the consensus of the remaining council members. Censure shall lead to the immediate removal of the authority from office. If the reasons for the censure lead to grounds for suspicion of criminal liability, the decision shall be taken to refer the matter for investigation by the Judicial Branch.

ARTICLE 205. Any employee or elected official that is convicted of stealing from the Umoⁿhoⁿ Tribe will be required to replace the monies stolen and will be banned from the reservation for five years.

ARTICLE 206. No elected official nor any hired employee can give a bonus to either themselves or to the employees under them. All bonuses, financial or in kind are to be awarded by the National Assembly.

DIVISION 7: PARTICIPATION AND POWER ORGANIZATION

SECTION 1: Habeas Data Proceedings

ARTICLE 207. All persons who are either members, or residents of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation living within its external boundaries, by their own rights or as legitimate representatives for this purpose, shall have the right to know of the existence of and gain access to documents, genetic data, personal data banks or files and reports about themselves or about their assets that appear in public or private entities, whether in hard copy or on electronic media. Likewise, they shall have the right to learn about the use to be made of this information, its end purpose, the origin and destination of the personal information and the time of validity of the data file or bank. The persons responsible for the data banks or files will be able to disseminate the filed information with the authorization of the holder or the law. The person owning the data will be able to request the person in charge to allow access, free of charge, to the file, as well as update of the data and their correction, deletion or annulment. In the case of sensitive data, whose file must be authorized by law by the person owning the information, the adoption of the security measures that are needed shall be required. If the petition is not duly answered, the person may resort to a judge. The affected person can file a complaint for damages caused.

SECTION 2: Proceedings for Failure to Comply

ARTICLE 208. Proceedings for failure to comply shall be aimed at guaranteeing the application of rules and regulations comprising the Umoⁿhoⁿ legal

system, as well as compliance with the rulings or reports of international human rights organizations, when the regulation or decision whose enforcement is being pursued contains an obligation to make it clear, express and enforceable. The petition shall be filed with the National Assembly.

SECTION 3: Special Proceedings for Protection

ARTICLE 209. The special proceedings for protection shall be admissible against those rulings or definitive judgments where there has been a violation, by deed or omission, of the rights enshrined in the Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution, and they shall be filed with the National Assembly. This appeal shall be admissible when regular and special appeals have been exhausted within the legal framework, unless the failure to file these resources was not attributable to the negligence of the person bearing the constitutional right that was infringed.

SECTION 4: Principles of Participation

ARTICLE 210. Both Umoⁿhoⁿ citizens and non-Umoⁿhoⁿ residents living within the external boundaries of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation, both individually and collectively, excepting those provisions in this Constitution that are reserved exclusively for citizens of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation, including voting and holding elective office, may participate as leading players in decision making, planning and management of public affairs and in the people's monitoring of Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation institutions and society and their representatives in an ongoing process of building citizen power. Participation shall be governed by the principles of equality, autonomy, public deliberation, respect for differences, monitoring by the public, solidarity and interculturalism. The participation of citizens and non Umoⁿhoⁿ residents in all matters of public interest is a right, which shall be exercised by means of mechanisms of representative, direct and community democracy.

SECTION 5: Community Organization

ARTICLE 211. All forms of organizing society are recognized as an expression of the Umoⁿhoⁿ people's sovereignty to develop processes of self-determination and to influence public decisions and policymaking and for social monitoring of all levels of government, as well as public and private institutions that provide public services. Non-Umoⁿhoⁿ residents living within the external boundaries of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation may form advocate organizations to represent and articulate their views and concerns, and may participate in all forums and matters of public interest, excepting those that through this Constitution are reserved exclusively for citizens of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation. Organizations may be articulated at different levels to build up citizen power and its forms of expression; they must guarantee internal democracy, the rotation of power of their leaders, and accountability.

ARTICLE 212. All organizations shall be able to develop alternative forms of dispute mediation and settlement, in those cases permitted by law; to act as delegates of the competent authority, with acceptance of due shared responsibility with this authority; to call for reparation of damages caused by public or private institutions; to draw up economic, political, environmental, social and cultural proposals and claims; and to propose other initiatives contributing to the Umoⁿhoⁿ good way of living. Volunteer work for social action and development is recognized as a form of social participation.

ARTICLE 213. Individuals and communities shall be able to exercise the right to resist deeds or omissions by the public sector or natural persons or non-Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation legal entities that undermine or can undermine their constitutional rights, or call for recognition of new rights.

ARTICLE 214. Umoⁿhoⁿ citizen or non-Umoⁿhoⁿ resident action shall be exercised individually or representing the community when a right is infringed and when it is threatened. It shall be submitted to a competent Umoⁿhoⁿ authority, in accordance with the law. The exercise of this action shall not prevent other actions guaranteed by the Constitution and the law.

SECTION 6: Participation in the Different Levels of Government

ARTICLE 215. Umoⁿhoⁿ citizens, including those residing abroad, whether individually or collectively, will be able to submit their proposals and projects at all levels of government through the mechanisms provided for in the Constitution and by law. Proposals of laws to be presented specifically for consideration to the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council are to originate from either of the three off Reservation representatives.

SECTION 7: Umoⁿhoⁿ Warrior: Police Force

“Warriors are not what you think of as warriors. The warrior is not someone who fights, for no one has the right to take another life. The warrior, for us, is the one who sacrifices himself for the good of others. His task is to take care of the elderly, the defenseless, those who cannot provide for themselves, and above all, the children, the future of humanity.” — Sitting Bull

ARTICLE 216. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Warrior: Police Force is an institution aimed at protecting citizen rights, liberties, and guarantees. Internal protection and upholding law and order are exclusive duties of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation and responsibility of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Warrior: Police Force . The employees and officers of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Warrior: Police Force shall be trained in the basic principles of democracy, human rights and the Umoⁿhoⁿ tradition of Progressive Peace. They shall respect the dignity and human rights of persons with attention to the needs especially for “the elderly, the defenseless, those who cannot provide for themselves, and above all, the children, the future of humanity” with full observance of the legal regulatory framework.

ARTICLE 217. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Warrior: Police Force is based upon the Umoⁿhoⁿ traditional principles of problem solving:

Progressive Peace

The manner of deliberating and coming to a decision in the Council of Seven was said to have been as follows: "A question or plan of operation was presented by a member; it was then referred to the chief sitting next, who took it under consideration and then passed it on to the next person and so on around the circle until it reached the man who first presented it. The matter would pass again and again around the circle until all came to agreement. All day was frequently spent in deliberation. No one person would dare to take the responsibility of the act. All must accept it and then carry it through as one man. This unity of decision was regarded as having a supernatural power and authority. Old men explained to the writers that the members of the council had been made chiefs by the Sacred Tribal Pipes, which were from Wakoⁿda; therefore, "when the chiefs had deliberated on a matter and had smoked, the decision was as the word of Wakoⁿda."

La Flesche/Fletcher, **Ibid.**, p. 208

ARTICLE 218. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Warrior: Police Force shall be obedient and not deliberative; they shall fulfill their mission strictly subject to civilian power and the Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution. The authorities of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Warrior: Police Force shall be responsible for the orders that are given. Obedience of orders from their superiors shall not exonerate those who carry them out from being held liable for them.

ARTICLE 219. Persons wishing to have a career in the Umoⁿhoⁿ Warrior: Police Force shall not be discriminated against for admittance. All Umoⁿhoⁿ who meet the job requirements may apply. The law shall stipulate the specific requirements for those cases where special skills, knowledge or capabilities are required. Members of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Warrior: Police Force shall be subject to specific laws governing their rights and obligations and subject to their system of advancement and promotions based on merit and gender equity criteria. Their job security and professional development shall be guaranteed. The members of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Warrior: Police Force can only be deprived of their ranks, pensions, decorations and commendations for causes set forth in these laws and cannot make use of privileges stemming from their ranks over the rights of persons. The members of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Warrior: Police Force shall be judged by the bodies of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Judicial Branch of Government; in the case of crimes committed in the framework of their specific mission, they shall be judged by specialized police courts, belonging to the same above-mentioned Umoⁿhoⁿ Judicial Branch. Breach of the rules of discipline

shall be judged by the competent organizations provided for by law.

ARTICLE 220. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Warrior: Police Force is an institution that is civilian, armed, technical, structured by ranks, disciplined, professional and highly specialized, whose mission is to provide for public safety, law and order, and to protect the free exercise of rights and security of persons. The members of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Warrior: Police Force shall receive training based on human rights, specialized research, prevention, control, and crime prevention, and the use of methods of deterrence and conciliation as alternatives to the use of force.

The Umoⁿhoⁿ and the Oglala danced a peace treaty in 1791-1792
— Cloud-Shield's winter count

Division 8: Judicial Branch of Government

ARTICLE 221. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation Court system shall consist of one (1) or more trial courts and an appellate court. Chief Judge and Associate and Appellate Judges, full or part-time will be elected offices, and are responsible for hiring other judicial personnel necessary.

ARTICLE 222. The term of the Chief Judge shall be four (4) years. He shall be responsible for administration of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation Court system. The Chief Judge shall select a full-time Clerk of Court to serve at his pleasure. The Chief Judge may sit as a trial judge, but may not hear any appeal from his own trial court decisions, and shall not take part in or interfere with the rendering of the decision on appeal in such cases.

ARTICLE 223. The Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council shall budget, appropriate, and pay reasonable sums for salaries of judges, clerks, and staff, and for operating and capital expenses of the court system on a continuing basis to ensure that the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation courts may perform their functions as called for by this Constitution. Salaries of judges may not be reduced during their terms in office except to the extent that such reduction is a part of an across the board decrease of all Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation salaries pursuant to funding or budget cuts beyond the control of the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council.

ARTICLE 224. All funds collected in fines by the courts shall be paid over to the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council Treasurer for deposit in the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation's general fund for appropriation pursuant to this Constitution. The Chief Judge shall provide proper annual accounting of all monies collected or received by the courts from any source.

ARTICLE 225. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation Courts shall have jurisdiction over cases or controversies filed with the court claiming violation of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Bill of Rights, Division 14, of this Constitution. In enforcing its rulings under this Section, the court may grant such relief, not including money damages, as it may deem appropriate.

ARTICLE 226. Subject to any limitations of Federal law, the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation Courts shall have general subject matter jurisdiction over criminal cases arising throughout the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation, and juvenile matters involving any minor Indian child enrolled in or eligible for membership in the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation whether arising on or off the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation. The Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council may expand the jurisdiction of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation Courts by appropriate legislation concerning non-criminal cases and controversies.

ARTICLE 227. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation Courts shall follow and enforce such laws and procedures not inconsistent with this Constitution, as may be enacted by the Umoⁿhoⁿ Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council, provided, that in all non-criminal cases, any matters before the court that are not covered by tribal law, tribal custom, or tribal tradition, or applicable U.S. Federal law shall be decided by the court by reference to law.

ARTICLE 228. In exercising its jurisdiction under this Constitution, the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation Courts may issue all writs or orders necessary or appropriate to the enforcement of their decisions.

ARTICLE 229. The power to administer justice comes from the people and is exercised by the bodies of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Judicial Branch of Government and by the other bodies and functions provided for by the Constitution.

ARTICLE 230. The administration of justice, in compliance with its duties and in the exercise of its attributions, shall apply the following principles:

1. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Judicial Branch shall benefit from both internal and external independence. Any breach of this principle shall entail administrative, civil, and criminal liability, in accordance with the law.
2. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Judicial Branch shall benefit from administrative, economic and financial autonomy.
3. By virtue of the jurisdictional unity, no authorities of the other branches of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation government shall be able to perform duties for the ordinary administration of justice, without detriment to the jurisdictional powers recognized by the Constitution.
4. Access to the administration of justice shall be free of charge. The law shall set the structure for court costs.
5. In all of their phases, the trials and their decisions shall be public, except for those cases expressly indicated in the law.
6. Formal procedures for conducting proceedings in all matters, instances, stages and steps shall be carried out using the verbal system, in accordance with the principles of consolidation, cross-examination, and provision.

ARTICLE 231. The Umoⁿhoⁿ procedural system is a means to carry out justice. The procedural standards shall embody the principles of simplification, consistency, effectiveness, immediacy, swiftness and procedural economy and shall ensure the effectiveness of the guarantees for due process of law. Justice shall not be sacrificed because of the sole omission of formalities. There will be two courts that will be convened when necessary to resolve problems that arise. The first will be Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitutional Court, which will rule over constitutional disputes. It will consist of four (4) members from the Keepers of the Sacred. Court Members will rotate a one (1) year service. The second will be the Umoⁿhoⁿ National Assembly, convened two to four times a year. It is a public hearing with all twenty-eight (28) elected members of the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council, Keepers of the Sacred, and Ni'kagahi sha'be: Ombudsman. Twenty (20) will be considered a quorum. Its purpose is to resolve problems that affect the entire Umoⁿhoⁿ nation.

ARTICLE 232. For admittance to the Umoⁿhoⁿ Judicial Branch, the criteria of equality, equity, rectitude, competitiveness, merits, publicity, challenge and public participation shall be observed. The Umoⁿhoⁿ judiciary career stream is recognized and guaranteed in regular justice. Professional development shall be guaranteed by continuous training and periodic evaluation of the performance of public servants of the judiciary, as indispensable conditions for promotion and permanence in the judiciary career stream.

SECTION 1: Principles of the Judicial Branch

ARTICLE 233. Judges shall administer justice subject to the Constitution, international human rights instruments and the law. The public servants of the Umoⁿhoⁿ judiciary, which include judges and other operators of justice, shall apply the principle of due diligence in the processes of administering justice. The judges shall be responsible for damages to the parties as result of delays, neglect, denial of justice, and lawbreaking.

ARTICLE 234. Administrative acts by any Umoⁿhoⁿ authority can be challenged, both by administrative proceedings and with the bodies corresponding to the Umoⁿhoⁿ Judicial Branch.

ARTICLE 235. Public servants of the Umoⁿhoⁿ judiciary cannot practice as attorneys-at-law or hold any other public or private employment, except college teaching outside office hours. Procedural bad faith, wrongful or hasty litigation, the generation of obstacles or procedural delays shall be punishable by law. Judges cannot hold any executive office in movements or participate as candidates in elections by universal suffrage or carry out activities of political or religious solicitation.

ARTICLE 236. Children and adolescents shall be subject to specialized legislation and administration of justice, as well as operators of justice who are duly trained and who shall enforce the principles of the doctrine of integral

protection. The specialized administration of justice shall divide competency in the protection of rights and the liability of adolescent lawbreakers.

ARTICLE 237. The requirements and procedures for designating public servants of the Umoⁿhoⁿ judiciary must involve a competitive merit-based examination, subject to challenge and social monitoring; parity between men and women shall be fostered. The public servants of the Umoⁿhoⁿ judiciary must take a general and special training course and pass theoretical, practical and psychological tests for their admittance to the Umoⁿhoⁿ judiciary service.

SECTION 2: Organization and Functioning

ARTICLE 238. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Judicial Branch is comprised of jurisdictional bodies, administrative bodies, support bodies and autonomous bodies. The law shall determine its structure, duties, attributions, competencies and all that is needed for the adequate administration of justice.

ARTICLE 239. To be a judge, in addition to the requirements of propriety provided for by law, the following is required:

1. Hold a university degree in law legally recognized by another country.
2. Having practiced with morality the profession of attorney, judge or university instructor in law, for a period of at least five years. Equality between men and women shall be fostered.

ARTICLE 240. The public servants of the Umoⁿhoⁿ judiciary shall be entitled to remain in their posts as long as there are no legal grounds for dismissing them; they shall be subject to individual and periodic evaluation of their performance in line with the technical parameters drawn up by the Umoⁿhoⁿ Judiciary and subject to social control. Those who do not comply with minimum requirements shall be dismissed.

ARTICLE 241. In compliance with the principle of jurisdictional unity, the members of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Warrior: Police Force shall be charged and tried by regular justice. Misconducts of a disciplinary or administrative nature shall be subject to their own procedural standards. For reasons of hierarchical ranking and administrative liability, the law shall govern cases of immunity from prosecution.

SECTION 3: Alternative Means of Dispute Settlement

ARTICLE 242. Arbitration, mediation and other alternative procedures for dispute settlement are recognized. These procedures shall be applied subject to the law in those areas where, because of their nature, compromises can be reached. In public bidding processes, legal arbitration shall be accepted after a favorable ruling by the Ni'kagahi sha'be: Council in conformity with conditions provided for by law.

SECTION 4 Office of the Prosecutor and Defense Lawyer

ARTICLE 243. The Office of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Prosecutor and Defense Lawyer is a public, technical, and legal body, with administrative, budgetary, and financial autonomy.

ARTICLE 244. A special Council for Public Participation shall appoint the Prosecutor and the Defense Lawyer from a shortlist of candidates submitted by the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council. The shortlist shall be drawn up on the basis of criteria of specialized skills and merits and shall be subject to public scrutiny and right to citizen challenge; whoever is included on the list must meet the requirements stipulated for being members of the Constitutional Court.

ARTICLE 245. The following duties shall be performed by the Prosecutor, in addition to others provided by law:

1. To represent the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation in the Umoⁿhoⁿ judiciary.
2. To defend the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation and its institutions of and within the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation.
3. To provide legal counsel and binding responses to legal queries from public sector bodies and institutions on the interpretation and application of the law, on those issues where the Constitution or the law does not grant competencies to other authorities or bodies.
4. To monitor, subject to the law, the documents and contracts signed by public sector bodies and institutions.

ARTICLE 246. The duties of the defense lawyer is to provide legal council for actions taken against Umoⁿhoⁿ Tribal Members, for free. If necessary they can defend their clients in court.

SECTION 5: Tribal Lawyers' Office

ARTICLE 247. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Tribal Lawyers' Offices are an extension of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Judicial Branch; and shall function as a decentralized body and shall enjoy administrative autonomy. The Tribal Lawyers are a legal representative and shall act in accordance with constitutional principles, rights, and guarantees of due process of law. The Tribal Lawyers are available as a resource to the Tribal Council: Ni'kagahi xu'de, Keepers of the Sacred, and Ni'kagahi sha'be: Ombudsman.

ARTICLE 248. The Tribal Lawyers shall meet the following requirements:

1. Hold a university degree in law legally recognized by another country, provide a transcript of college records, and be knowledgeable about administrative management.
2. Know United States Indian Treaties law, land, air, water rights and Treaties history.

3. Practiced with capability and honor the profession of attorney, judge or university instructor in criminal law for a minimum of five years.
4. Be a member of, and maintain a clean record with the Nebraska Bar Association, and check the status with the Bar Association on all legal assistants that are hired. The Tribal lawyers shall abide by the Code of Professional Ethics adopted by the American Bar and Nebraska Bar Association.
5. The practice of the Tribal Lawyers is limited to the official Tribal structure and the Tribal lawyers and their offices are prohibited from taking on individual cases or profiting off of transactions made outside his or her employment. Any transaction or other monetary gains from parties whose interest do not favor the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation are grounds for dismissal. Membership in or relationship with organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan or any other anti-Indian organizations are prohibited.

ARTICLE 249. The Tribal Lawyers by virtue of their office or at the request of Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council, Keepers of the Sacred, or Ni'kagahi sha'be, shall conduct research and prepare a formal presentation of both sides of an issue or position to be considered. The Tribal Lawyers cannot recommend either side of the issue involved. The response is limited to the pros and cons of both sides of the issue or position.

ARTICLE 250. The Tribal Lawyers may prepare court cases initially and work with specialists on specific cases that are initiated by the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation or defended for the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation with other nations, including Treaties.

ARTICLE 251. The Tribal Lawyers must submit an annual report and yearly budget to Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council. These reports must be open to the public.

SECTION 6: Notary Services

ARTICLE 252. Notary services are public services. The remunerations of notaries, the support staff structure for these services, and the fees that users must pay shall be set by the Umoⁿhoⁿ Judiciary Office. The amounts collected from the rates charged shall be deposited into the General Budget of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation as provided for by law.

ARTICLE 253. The notaries are the repositories of public faith; they shall be appointed by the Umoⁿhoⁿ Judiciary Office after a process of public competitive and merit-based examination, subject to challenge and social control. To be a notary, one must hold a paralegal certificate recognized in another country and have practiced with a financial or legal entity for no less than three years.

SECTION 7: Social Rehabilitation

ARTICLE 254. The Umoⁿhoⁿ social rehabilitation system shall be ultimately

aimed at ensuring the integral rehabilitation of the persons sentenced for crimes, for their reinsertion into society, as well as protecting incarcerated persons and guaranteeing their rights. The system's priority is the development of the capabilities of the persons sentenced to exercise their rights and fulfill their responsibilities once they are released.

ARTICLE 255. The Umoⁿhoⁿ social rehabilitation system shall guarantee its end purposes by a technical body in charge of evaluating the effectiveness of its policies, administering the incarceration centers, and setting standards for complying with the purposes of the system. The penitentiary centers may be administered by decentralized autonomous governments, in accordance with the law. The board of directors of the social rehabilitation body shall be comprised of representatives from the National Assembly and professionals who have been designated in accordance with the law. The security, technical, and administrative staff of the social rehabilitation system shall be appointed by the social rehabilitation body, after assessment of their technical, cognitive and psychological conditions.

ARTICLE 256. The Umoⁿhoⁿ social rehabilitation system shall be governed by the following guidelines:

1. Only those persons punished by imprisonment as a result of a conviction shall remain as inmates of social rehabilitation centers. Only social rehabilitation centers and provisional detention centers shall be part of the social rehabilitation system and shall be authorized to hold imprisoned persons. Police stations or other type of barracks are not authorized as places for imprisonment of the civilian population.
2. In social rehabilitation centers and provisional detention centers, plans for education, vocational training, farm production, arts and crafts, and industrial manufacturing, or any other occupational form, mental and physical health and culture and leisure shall be promoted and implemented.
3. Labor in production by prisoners will be paid for at minimum wage.
4. Solitary confinement will not be longer than 24 hours maximum. Physical punishments including forced nudity and or sexual threats or violation will not be tolerated.
5. Judges of penitentiary guarantees shall ensure the rights of incarcerated persons in compliance with their sentence and shall decide upon their modifications.
6. In detention centers, affirmative action measures shall be taken to protect the rights of persons belonging to groups requiring priority care or sexual orientation.

SECTION 8: Office of the Comptroller

ARTICLE 257. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Office of the Comptroller is a technical body in charge of monitoring use of monetary resources and achieving the goals of Umoⁿhoⁿ institutions and private-law legal entities that dispose of government resources.

ARTICLE 258. The Comptroller is to be one who has a college bachelor's degree in business and management and who has served as a financial officer of a public institution for a minimum of five years. The Comptroller will provide copies of their resume and college transcript for consideration of employment.

ARTICLE 259. The following shall be the duties of the Office of the Comptroller in addition to those provided for by law:

1. To direct the administrative surveillance system, comprised of internal auditing, external auditing and internal monitoring of public sector institutions and those private-sector entities that dispose of government resources.
2. To determine administrative and civil liabilities of neglect and gather evidence of criminal liability, related to those aspects and activities subject to its control, without detriment to the duties that, in this matter, pertain to the Tribal Lawyer's Office.
3. To publicly issue the rules and regulations for the performance of its duties.
4. To advise the bodies and entities of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation when requested.

DIVISION 8: TRANSPARENCY AND SOCIAL REACH OF GOVERNMENT

SECTION 1: Nature and Duties

ARTICLE 260. In the exercise of their right to participation, the Umoⁿhoⁿ People are the creator and prime auditor of public power. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation Government shall promote and foster the monitoring of public entities and bodies and of natural persons or legal entities of the private sector who provide services or carry out activities for the general welfare, so that they conduct them with responsibility, transparency and equity. In this manner it shall foster and encourage public participation; protect the exercise and fulfillment of rights; and prevent and combat corruption.

SECTION 2 Office of the Ni'kagahi sha'be: Ombudsman

ARTICLE 261. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Office of the Ni'kagahi sha'be: Ombudsman shall be a body governed by public law with tribal jurisdiction, legal status and administrative, financial, budgetary and organizational autonomy.

ARTICLE 262. The Office of the Ni'kagahi sha'be: Ombudsman shall have as its duties the protection and guardianship of the rights of the inhabitants of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation. It shall have the following attributions, in addition to those provided for by law:

1. To support, by virtue of its office or at the request of a party, the actions of protection, habeas corpus, access to public information, habeas data, noncompliance, citizen action and complaints for poor quality or improper provision of public or private services.
2. To issue measures of mandatory and immediate compliance for the protection of rights and to request trial and punishment from the competent authority for their violations.
3. To investigate and rule, in the framework of its attributions, on the deeds or omissions of natural persons or legal entities that provide public services.
4. To exercise and promote surveillance of due process of law. To immediately prevent and stop all forms of cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment.

ARTICLE 263. The following shall be the attributions and duties of the Ni'kagahi sha'be: Ombudsman, in addition to those provided for by law:

1. To draw up public policies for transparency, monitoring, accountability, promotion of public participation and the fight against corruption.
2. To coordinate the plan of action of the entities of the Ni'kagahi sha'be: Council, without undermining their autonomy.
3. To articulate the drafting of the tribal plan for combating corruption.
4. To submit to the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council proposals for legal reforms in the framework of its competencies.
5. To report yearly to the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council about the activities regarding fulfillment of its duties and whenever the latter requests this report.
6. To create and supervise the Election Council.

DIVISION 10: Public Administration

SECTION 1 Public Sector

ARTICLE 264. The Umoⁿhoⁿ public sector is comprised of the following:

1. The institutions that comprise the decentralized autonomous system of government.
2. The bodies and institutions created by the Constitution or by law to exercise the powers of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation, to provide public services or to carry out economic activities entrusted to

the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation.

3. The legal entities created by regulatory acts issued for the provision of public services.

ARTICLE 265 Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation institutions, bodies, agencies, public servants and persons who act by virtue of an Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation power granted to them shall perform only those duties and wield those powers that are given to them by the Constitution. They will coordinate actions for the fulfillment of their purposes and enforce the enjoyment and exercise of the rights recognized in the Constitution.

SECTION 2: Public Administration

ARTICLE 266. Umoⁿhoⁿ Public administration shall constitute a service aimed at the common welfare of the public and shall be governed by the principles of effectiveness, efficiency, quality, traditional structure, de-concentration, de-centralization, coordination, participation, planning, transparency, and evaluation.

ARTICLE 267. Admittance into public service, advancement and promotion in the Umoⁿhoⁿ administrative career stream shall be by competitive merit-based examination, as provided for by law, except for public servants who are elected by universal suffrage or whose appointment and recall are discretionary. Failure to observe the above shall lead to dismissal of the appointed authority.

SECTION 3 Public Servants

ARTICLE 268. Umoⁿhoⁿ Public servants shall consist of all those persons who in any way or under any category, provide services or hold an office, function, or dignity in the public sector. The rights of public servants cannot be waived. The law shall determine the executive body in charge of human resources and remuneration for the entire public sector and shall regulate admittance, advancement, promotion, incentives, disciplinary system, job security, salary scale and termination of duties of its employees. Remuneration of public servants shall be fair and equitable, in line with their respective duties, and shall take into account their educational level, professional development, training, responsibility, and experience.

ARTICLE 269. In the use of public office, the following is illegal, in addition to what is provided by law:

1. To hold more than one public office at the same time, except in the case of university teaching, as long as one's schedule allows it.
2. Nepotism.
3. Actions of discrimination of any kind.
4. Travel expenses must be followed within 30 days with a complete written report on the event attended, a complete list of

expenses and receipts for those expenses. Such reports will be filed and open to public review. Failure to do so will negate the reimbursement.

ARTICLE 270. Civil servants shall present, without exception, at the beginning and end of their term of office and according to the periodicity set by law, a sworn statement regarding their net worth, which shall include both their assets and liabilities, as well as the authorization, if necessary, to lift the secrecy of their bank accounts; whoever fails to comply with this requirement shall not be sworn into office. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Warrior: Police Force shall submit an additional statement of net worth, prior to being promoted and retiring. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Office of the Comptroller shall examine and crosscheck the statements and shall investigate those cases where illicit enrichment is alleged. The failure to submit this statement at the end of one's term of office or any unsubstantiated inconsistency between the statements shall lead to the presumption of illicit enrichment. When there is severe evidence of cover-ups or use of fronts, the Umoⁿhoⁿ Office of the Comptroller will be able to request similar statements from third parties linked to the person holding or having held public office.

ARTICLE 271. Those who have vested interests in those areas that they shall be monitoring or regulating or who represent those who have these vested interests cannot be public officials or members of the board of directors of institutions that perform control or regulatory powers. Public servants shall refrain from acting in those cases where their vested interests clash with those of the body or institution where they are providing their services.

ARTICLE 272. No public servant shall be exempt from being held accountable for their actions in the performance of their duties or for their omissions and shall be held liable administratively, civilly, and criminally for the management and administration of public funds, assets or resources. Public servants and the delegates or representatives of the senior management committees of institutions shall be subject to the sanctions established for the offenses of embezzlement, bribery, extortion and illicit enrichment. The proceedings to prosecute them and the corresponding penalties shall not be subject to a statute of limitations and, in these cases, the trials may begin and even continue in the absence of the persons charged, if notice has so been served and not answered. These norms shall also be applicable to those who participate in these offenses even when they do not have the above-mentioned qualities.

ARTICLE 273. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall guarantee the continuing education and training of public servants by means of schools, institutions, academies and public sector education or training programs, and coordination with national and international institutions that function on the basis of agreements with the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation.

DIVISION 11: LABOR AND PRODUCTION

SECTION 1: Forms of Organizing Production and Their Management

ARTICLE 274. Different forms of organizing production are recognized in the economy, including community, cooperative, public and private business, associative, family, domestic, autonomous and mixed-economy. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall promote forms of production that assure the good way of living of the population and shall discourage those that violate their rights or those of nature; it shall encourage production that meets domestic demand and ensures Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation's active participation in the global economy.

ARTICLE 275. Among the various forms of organizing production processes, participatory, transparent and efficient management shall be fostered. Production, in any form, shall be governed by principles and standards of quality, sustainability, systemic productivity, high esteem for work, and economic and social efficiency.

SECTION 2: Types of Property

ARTICLE 276. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation recognizes and guarantees the right to property in all of its forms, whether public, private, community, Nation, associative, cooperative or mixed-economy, and that it must fulfill its social and environmental role.

ARTICLE 277. Intellectual property is recognized pursuant to the conditions provided for by law. Any form of appropriation of collective knowledge, in the fields of science, technology and ancestral wisdom, is forbidden. The appropriation of genetic resources contained in biological diversity and agricultural biodiversity is likewise forbidden.

ARTICLE 278. For the purposes of implementing plans for social development, sustainable management of the environment and public welfare, National institutions may, for reasons of public utility or social and national interest, declare the expropriation of goods, following fair appraisal, compensation and payment pursuant to the law. Any manner of confiscation is forbidden.

ARTICLE 279. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall guarantee equal rights and equal opportunity to men and women in access to property and decision-making in the management of their common marital estate.

SECTION 3: Forms of Work and Pay

ARTICLE 280. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall guarantee the right to work. All modes of work are recognized, whether as employee or self-employed, including the work of self-sustenance and care-giving for people, and all workers likewise, male and female, as productive social players.

ARTICLE 282. The right to work is governed by the following principles:

1. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall promote full employment and the elimination of under-employment and unemployment.
2. Labor rights cannot be waived and are intangible. Any stipulation to the contrary shall be null and void.
3. If there is any uncertainty as to the scope of legal, regulatory or contract provisions in labor affairs, the most favorable interpretation of the effective force of these provisions for the benefit of workers shall prevail.
4. Work of equal value shall be given equal pay.
5. All people shall be entitled to carry out their work in an appropriate, favorable setting, guaranteeing their health, bodily safety, security, hygiene and well-being.
6. Any person who has recovered from a work accident or sickness shall be entitled to return to work, and continue the labor relationship, pursuant to the law.
7. The right and freedom to organize shall be guaranteed to workers, without prior authorization. This right shall include that of forming trade unions, guilds, associations and other forms of organization, joining those of their choice and freely withdrawing from them. The right of organization is likewise granted to employers, such as chambers of commerce and business associations, among others.
8. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall encourage the creation of organizations for workers and for employers, pursuant to the law; and shall promote the democratic, participatory, transparent operating thereof, with the rotation of leadership.
9. For all purposes of labor relations in Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation institutions directly under the color of the authority of tribal government, the workers shall be represented by one single organization, nationwide.
10. Progressive Peace will be taught, encouraged, promoted and used to settle labor disputes and to reach agreements.
11. Settlement shall be a valid mechanism in labor matters, provided that it does not entail any waiver of rights and is formalized through an administrative authority or judge.
12. Collective labor disputes, at any level, shall be submitted to courts of reconciliation and arbitration.
13. Collective bargaining between workers and employers shall be guaranteed, barring those exceptions provided for by law.
14. The right of workers and their trade-union organizations to strike is recognized. The representatives of trade unions shall

have the necessary guarantees in these cases. Employees shall have the right to strike, pursuant to the law

15. In Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation institutions and entities of private law with a majority shareholding of public resources, those performing representation, management, administrative or professional activities shall abide by the laws regulating the public administration. Those not included in these categories shall be protected by the Labor Code.

ARTICLE 283. The labor relations between workers and employers shall be bilateral and direct. All forms of job insecurity and instability are forbidden, such as labor brokerage and outsourcing for the company's or employer's core and usual activities, hiring by the hour, or any other that may affect the rights of workers, either individually or collectively. Default on obligations, fraud, deceit and embezzlement in labor affairs shall be penalized and sanctioned by law.

ARTICLE 284. There shall be fair pay, with decent wages meeting the minimum basic needs of the worker, and those of his/her family. Said wages shall be immune from seizure, except for alimony payments. Every year, the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall establish and review the basic wage set by law, and the application thereof shall be general and mandatory. Remuneration shall be paid in the agreed timeframes and may not be reduced or subject to deductions, unless otherwise authorized expressly by the worker, and pursuant to the law. Any amount owed to workers by an employer, on any account, shall be considered preferential, first-class credit, and shall have preference even over secured credit. For the payment of compensation, remuneration encompasses everything that the worker receives in cash, services or kind, including what he/she may receive for special work and overtime, piecework, commissions, profit-sharing or any other normal remuneration. Exceptions shall be made for the legal percentage of profits, occasional per diem allowances or subsidies, and additional remuneration. Private-sector workers are entitled to a share of companies' net profits, pursuant to the law. The law shall set the limits of said profit-sharing in companies engaged in the exploitation of non-renewable resources. There shall be no payment of profits in companies in which the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation is the majority shareholder. Any fraud or misstatement in the declaration of profits impinging on this right is punishable by law.

DIVISION 12: UMOⁿHOⁿ DEVELOPMENT STRUCTURE

SECTION 1: General Principles

ARTICLE 285. The Umoⁿhoⁿ development structure is the organized, sustainable and dynamic group of economic, political, socio-cultural and environ-

mental systems which form the basis of the achievement of the good way of living. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall plan the development of the country to assure the exercise of rights, the achievement of the objectives of the development structure and the principles enshrined in the Constitution. Planning shall aspire to social and territorial equity, promote cooperation, and be participatory, decentralized, deconcentrated and transparent. The good way of living shall require persons, communities, peoples and nationalities to effectively exercise their rights and fulfill their responsibilities within the framework of inter-culturalism, respect for their diversity, and harmonious coexistence with nature.

ARTICLE 286. The Umoⁿhoⁿ development structure shall have the following objectives:

1. To improve the quality of life and life expectancy, and enhance the capacities and potential of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Hu'thuga within the framework of the principles and rights provided for by the Constitution.
2. To build a fair, democratic, productive, mutually supportive and sustainable economic system based on the egalitarian distribution of the benefits of development and the means of production, and on the creation of decent, stable employment.
3. To foster participation and social monitoring, acknowledging the diverse identities and promoting their equitable representation, at all stages of governance.
4. To restore and conserve nature and maintain a healthy and sustainable environment ensuring for persons and communities equitable, permanent and quality access to clean water, air and land, and to the benefits of healthy ground resources and natural assets.
5. To promote balanced, equitable land use planning, integrating and coordinating socio-cultural, administrative, economic and management activities and bolstering the unity of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation.
6. To protect and promote cultural diversity and to respect its spaces of reproduction and exchange; to restore, preserve and enhance Umoⁿhoⁿ and other social memory and cultural heritage.

ARTICLE 287. The general duties of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation in order to achieve the good way of living shall be:

1. To guarantee the rights of people, communities and nature.
2. To direct, plan and regulate the development process.
3. To make and implement public policies, and to control and sanction any breach thereof.

4. To produce goods, to create and maintain infrastructure, and to provide public services.
5. To boost the development of economic activities through a legal system and political institutions that promote, foster and defend said activities in observance of the Constitution and the law.
6. To promote and bolster science and technology, the arts, ancestral wisdom and, in general, activities resulting from the creative initiative of communities, associations, cooperatives and the private sector.

ARTICLE 288. To achieve the good way of living, it is the duty of people and communities, and their various forms of organization:

1. To participate in all stages and spaces of public management and national and local development planning, and in the execution and control of the fulfillment of development plans at all levels.
2. To produce, exchange and consume goods and services with social and environmental responsibility.

SECTION 2: Participatory Planning for Development

ARTICLE 289. A decentralized Umoⁿhoⁿ national system of participatory planning shall organize development planning. A Umoⁿhoⁿ Planning Council shall bring together the different levels of government, with public participation, and a technical secretariat coordinating it. The objective of this Umoⁿhoⁿ Planning Council shall be to issue the guidelines and policies that direct the system and to approve the Umoⁿhoⁿ National Development Plan. The council shall be chaired by a Keeper of the Sacred representative. In decentralized autonomous planning councils, they shall be chaired by their highest representatives and their membership shall be provided for by law. Citizen councils shall be bodies for the discussion and creation of long-term strategic guidelines and agreements to provide guidelines for Umoⁿhoⁿ national development.

ARTICLE 290. The Umoⁿhoⁿ National Development Plan is the tool to which public policies, programs, projects, the programming and execution of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation's budget, and the investment and allocation of public resources shall adhere. It shall coordinate the exclusive areas of competence between the central Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation and de-centralized autonomous governments. Observation of said Plan shall be mandatory for the public sector and recommended for other sectors.

DIVISION 13: ECONOMIC SOVEREIGNTY

SECTION 1: Umoⁿhoⁿ Economic System and Economic Policy

ARTICLE 291. The Umoⁿhoⁿ economic system is socially oriented and mutually

supportive; it recognizes the human being as a subject and an end; it tends towards a dynamic, balanced relationship among society, the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation and the market, in harmony with nature and its objective; and ensures the production and reproduction of the material and immaterial conditions that bring the good way of living. The Umoⁿhoⁿ economic system shall be comprised of public, private, mixed-economy, grassroots solidarity forms of economic organization, and others as established by the Constitution. The grassroots solidarity economy shall be regulated pursuant to the law and shall include cooperative, associative and community sectors.

ARTICLE 292. The economic policy shall have the following objectives:

1. To ensure an adequate distribution of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation's and other revenues and wealth.
2. To encourage Umoⁿhoⁿ national production, systemic productivity and competitiveness, the accumulation of scientific and technological knowledge, strategic insertion into the world economy, and complementary productive activities within regional integration.
3. To ensure food and energy sovereignty.
4. To promote the incorporation of added value with maximum efficiency, within the biophysical limits of nature, and respect for life and cultures.
5. To achieve a balanced development of the Umoⁿhoⁿ national territory, integration among regions, in the rural sector, and between the countryside and the town, in economic, social and cultural terms.
6. To foster full employment, value all forms of work, and respect labor rights.
7. To uphold economic buoyancy, understood as the maximum sustainable level of production and employment over time.
8. To foster the fair and complementary exchange of goods and services on transparent, efficient markets.
9. To encourage socially and environmentally responsible consumption.

SECTION 2: Umoⁿhoⁿ Fiscal Policy

ARTICLE 293. The Umoⁿhoⁿ fiscal policy shall have the following specific objectives:

1. The financing of services, investment and public goods.
2. The redistribution of revenues within proper transfers, taxes and subsidies.
3. The creation of incentives for investment in different sectors

of the Umoⁿhoⁿ economy and for the production of goods and services that are socially desirable and environmentally acceptable.

ARTICLE 294. At all levels of government, public finances shall be conducted in a sustainable, responsible and transparent manner, and shall strive towards economic buoyancy. Permanent outlays shall be financed by permanent revenues. Ongoing outlays for health, education and justice shall be given priority and may, on an exceptional basis, be funded by non-permanent revenues.

ARTICLE 295. Any legal norm creating an obligation financed by public resources shall establish the respective source of financing. Only institutions of public law may be financed by special charges and contributions as established by law.

ARTICLE 296. Public procurement shall meet criteria of efficiency, transparency, quality, and social and environmental responsibility. Priority will be given to domestic products and services, specially those originating in the grass-roots solidarity economy and in micro, small and medium-sized production units.

SECTION 3 Public Borrowing

ARTICLE 297. At all levels of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation, incurring public debt shall be governed by the guidelines of the respective planning and budget, and shall be authorized by a debt and financing committee pursuant to the law, which shall also define its establishment and operation. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall promote bodies enabling the citizenry to oversee and audit public borrowing.

ARTICLE 298. Public borrowing shall be subject to the following regulations:

1. Public borrowing shall be resorted to only when fiscal revenues and resources from international cooperation are insufficient.
2. Public borrowing shall be monitored to ensure that it does not affect sovereignty, rights, the good way of living and nature conservation.
3. Public borrowing shall be used exclusively to finance programs and projects investing in infrastructure, or those with the financial capacity for repayment. Financing the foreign public debt may be rescheduled only if new conditions are more beneficial to the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation.
4. Renegotiation agreements shall not contain, either tacitly or expressly, any form of usury.
5. Debts declared unlawful by the competent authority shall be challenged. In the case of declared illegality, the right to recovery shall be exercised.

6. Any legal action for administrative or civil liabilities arising from the acquisition or management of the public debt shall not be subject to a statute of limitations.
7. Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation is forbidden to take up any private debt.
8. Granting of debt securities by the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation will be regulated by law.

ARTICLE 299. The competent bodies specified by the Constitution and the law shall conduct prior financial, social and environmental analyses on the impact of projects that entail public borrowing, to determine their potential financing. Said bodies shall perform the control and financial, social and environmental auditing at all stages of domestic and foreign public borrowing, in contracting as well as in management and renegotiation.

SECTION 4: Umoⁿhoⁿ General Budget

ARTICLE 300. The Umoⁿhoⁿ General Budget is the instrument for establishing and managing income and spending, and includes all the revenues and outlays made by the public sector, except those pertaining to social security, the public banking system, enterprises and decentralized autonomous governments.

ARTICLE 301 The Umoⁿhoⁿ National Development Plan. The budgets of the decentralized autonomous governments and those of other public entities shall adhere to local and regional plans, respectively, within the framework of the Umoⁿhoⁿ National Development Plan, without detriment to their powers and autonomy. The decentralized autonomous governments shall abide by fiscal and domestic borrowing rules, similar to those of the Umoⁿhoⁿ General Budget, pursuant to the law.

ARTICLE 302. Every year, the Keepers will draw up the draft annual budget and a four-year budget plan. The Umoⁿhoⁿ National Assembly shall ensure that the draft annual budget and four-year budget plan are in keeping with the Constitution, the law and the Umoⁿhoⁿ National Development Plan and, as a result, adopt or turn them down.

ARTICLE 303. The Keepers shall submit the draft annual budget and the four-year budget plan to the Umoⁿhoⁿ National Assembly within the first ninety (90) days of its term of office and, in subsequent years, sixty (60) days before the start of the respective fiscal year. The Umoⁿhoⁿ National Assembly shall adopt or object to the draft annual budget and the four-year budget plan in the following thirty (30) days and in a single debate. Should the Umoⁿhoⁿ National Assembly fail to announce its decision within this period, the draft budget and plan prepared by the Keepers shall enter into force. The objections of the Umoⁿhoⁿ National Assembly shall refer only to the areas of revenue and spending and cannot alter the overall amount of the draft budget. If the Umoⁿhoⁿ National Assembly objects to the draft budget or plan, the Keepers may, within ten

days, accept said objection and submit a new proposal to the Umoⁿhoⁿ National Assembly, or it may confirm its original proposal. The Umoⁿhoⁿ National Assembly may, in the following ten days, confirm its objections, in a single debate, with the vote of two thirds of its members. Failing this, the draft budget or budget plan sent a second time by the Keepers shall enter into force. The former budget shall remain in force until the budget of the year in which the Chairperson of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation takes office is passed. Any increase in spending during the execution of the budget shall be approved by the Umoⁿhoⁿ National Assembly, within the limits established by law. All the information on the process of drafting, adopting and executing the budget shall be public and shall be permanently disseminated among the Umoⁿhoⁿ population through the most appropriate media.

ARTICLE 304. Every six months, the Keepers shall present its report on the execution of the budget to the Umoⁿhoⁿ National Assembly. The decentralized autonomous governments shall likewise present reports to their respective auditing bodies on a six-monthly basis. The law shall set out the sanctions for default.

ARTICLE 305. Any program financed with public resources shall have objectives, targets and a predetermined period in which to be evaluated, within the framework of the stipulations of the Umoⁿhoⁿ National Development Plan. Institutions and entities receiving or transferring public assets or resources shall be subject to the laws and regulations that govern them and to the principles and procedures of transparency, accountability and public control.

ARTICLE 306. Earmarked budget allocations shall be established for the decentralized autonomous governments, the Umoⁿhoⁿ health, education, higher education, and culture sectors; and for Umoⁿhoⁿ research, science, technology and innovation, in the terms provided for by law. The transfers of earmarked allocations shall be predictable and automatic. The creation of other earmarked budget allocations is forbidden.

ARTICLE 307. The General Budget shall be managed through the Master Account of the Umoⁿhoⁿ National Treasury held in the Umoⁿhoⁿ Central Bank, with the respective sub-accounts. Special accounts shall be created in the Umoⁿhoⁿ Central Bank to manage the deposits of enterprises and the decentralized autonomous governments, and other accounts as applicable. Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation resources shall be managed in the government banking system, pursuant to the law. The law shall establish the mechanisms for credits and payments, as well as for the investment of financial resources. Public sector entities are forbidden to invest their resources overseas without legal authorization.

SECTION 5: Umoⁿhoⁿ Tax System

ARTICLE 308. The Umoⁿhoⁿ tax system shall be governed by the principles of

generality, progressivity, efficiency, administrative simplicity, non-retroactiveness, equity, transparency and revenue collection adequacy. Priority shall be given to direct and progressive taxes. Umoⁿhoⁿ Tax policy shall promote redistribution and shall stimulate employment, the production of goods and services, as well as ecologically, socially and economically responsible conduct.

ARTICLE 309. Taxes may be levied, amended, exempted or eliminated only at the initiative of the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council and through petitions representing twelve (12) names over the number of voters in the previous election. Charges and contributions may be levied, amended, exempted or eliminated only through a regulatory ruling passed by a competent body. Special charges and contributions shall be created and regulated pursuant to the law.

SECTION 6: Umoⁿhoⁿ Monetary, Foreign Exchange, Credit and Financial Policy

ARTICLE 310. Umoⁿhoⁿ monetary, credit, foreign exchange and financial policies shall have the following objectives:

1. To provide the necessary means of payment for the economic system to operate efficiently.
2. To establish overall cash flow levels that guarantee adequate financial security margins.
3. To steer excess liquidity towards the investment required for the development of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation.
4. To promote levels and linkages between lending and borrowing interest rates that boost Umoⁿhoⁿ national saving and the financing of productive activities, aimed at upholding the firmness of prices and monetary equilibrium preventing balance of payments deficits, in line with the objective of economic buoyancy as enshrined the Constitution.

SECTION 7: Umoⁿhoⁿ Trade Policy

ARTICLE 311. The Umoⁿhoⁿ trade policy shall have the following objectives:

1. To develop, strengthen domestic markets on the basis of the strategic objective set out in the Umoⁿhoⁿ National Development Plan.
2. To regulate, promote and implement actions conducive to boosting Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation strategic insertion in the global economy.
3. To bolster the domestic productive system and production.
4. To contribute to guaranteeing food and energy sovereignty

and the reduction of internal inequalities.

5. To foster the development of economies of scale and fair trade.
6. To prevent monopolies and oligopolies, particularly in the private sector, and other practices that might affect market functioning.

ARTICLE 312. The creation of tariffs and the setting of their levels shall come under the exclusive competence of the Keepers.

ARTICLE 313. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall promote environmentally responsible exports, giving preference to those creating more employment and added value, and in particular the exports of small and medium-sized producers and the artisan sector. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall support the imports necessary for development objectives and shall discourage those that negatively affect domestic production, the population and nature.

ARTICLE 314. Contracts entered into by the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation with foreign natural persons and legal entities shall implicitly entail the waiver by these persons of any diplomatic immunity, except in the case of contracts with the Umoⁿhoⁿ foreign service.

SECTION 8: Umoⁿhoⁿ Financial System

OTHRP Note: It is legal for the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation to print their own money for distribution within a thirty (30) mile area. [Ithaca Hours, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ithaca_Hours>, which is essentially the boundaries of the 1854 Reservation]

ARTICLE 315. Umoⁿhoⁿ Financial activities are a service of public interest and may be exercised, with prior authorization of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation, in accordance with the law. Their basic aim shall be to safeguard deposits and meet financing needs to achieve the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation's development objectives. Financial activities shall perform an efficient role enabling the resources deposited to bolster domestic investment in production and environmentally responsible consumption. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall foster access to financial services and the democratizing of credit. Practices of collusion and usury are illegal. The regulation and control of the private financial sector shall not transfer the responsibility of bank solvency, nor imply any guarantee by the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation. Managers of financial institutions and those controlling the capital thereof shall be held liable for the solvency of said institutions. The freezing or arbitrary or widespread withholding of funds or deposits in public or private financial institutions is forbidden.

ARTICLE 316. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation financial system is comprised of the public and private sectors, and the grassroots solidarity economic sectors, which act as brokers for the resources of the public. Each of these sectors shall be governed by laws and regulations and shall have specific, differentiated control bodies, the role of which shall be to uphold their security, stability, transparency and soundness. Said entities shall be au-

tonomous. The directors of control bodies shall be held liable for their decisions in administrative, civil and criminal law.

ARTICLE 317. The aim of the public financial sector shall be the sustainable, efficient, accessible and equitable provision of financial services. Credit granted shall preferably be aimed at increasing the productivity and competitiveness of the productive sectors, enabling the objectives of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Development Plan to be met, and of the disadvantaged groups, so as to boost their active inclusion in the economy.

ARTICLE 318. The grassroots solidarity financial sector shall be comprised of loan and savings cooperatives, associative or mutually supportive entities, community credit unions and banks, savings associations. Service initiatives from the grassroots solidarity financial sector, and of micro, small and medium-sized production units shall receive preferential and differentiated treatment from the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation, to the extent that they foster the development of a grassroots solidarity economy.

ARTICLE 319. Financial entities or groups may not possess permanent holdings, whether total or partial, in companies that have nothing to do with financial business. Financial entities or groups, along with their legal representatives, board members and shareholders are forbidden to have any share in controlling the capital, investment or assets of the media.

SECTION 9 Strategic Sectors, Services and Enterprises

ARTICLE 320. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation reserves the right to administer, regulate, monitor and manage strategic sectors, following the principles of environmental sustainability, precaution, prevention and efficiency. Strategic sectors, which come under the decision making and exclusive control of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation, are those that, due to their importance and size, exert a decisive economic, social, political or environmental impact and must be aimed at ensuring the full exercise of rights and the general welfare of society. The following are considered strategic sectors: energy in all its forms, telecommunications, non-renewable natural resources, oil and gas transport and refining, biodiversity and genetic heritage, the radio spectrum, water and others as established by law.

ARTICLE 321. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall be responsible for the provision of the public services of drinking and irrigation water, sanitation, electricity, telecommunications, roads, riverport and airport facilities, and others as established by law. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall ensure that public services and the provision thereof observe the principles of obligation, uniformity, efficiency, responsibility, universality, accessibility, regularity, continuity and quality. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall take steps to ensure that the prices and fees of public services are equitable, and shall establish the monitoring and regulation thereof.

ARTICLE 322. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall set up public companies for the man-

agement of strategic sectors, the provision of public services, the sustainable use of natural resources or public assets and the exercise of other economic activities. Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation enterprises shall be regulated and specifically monitored by the pertinent bodies, pursuant to the law. They shall operate as companies under public law, with legal status; financial, economic, administrative and management autonomy; high parameters of quality; and business, economic, social and environmental criteria. Surplus earnings may be allocated to investment and reinvestment in the same companies or their subsidiaries, whether related or associated, of a public nature, to levels that ensure the development thereof. Surplus revenues not invested or reinvested shall be transferred to the Umoⁿhoⁿ General Budget. The law shall specify the share of enterprises in mixed-economy companies where the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall always have the majority shareholding, for participation in the management of the strategic sectors and the provision of public services.

ARTICLE 323. Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation may delegate participation in strategic sectors and public services to mixed-economy companies in which it has a majority shareholding. Said delegation shall be subject to the Umoⁿhoⁿ national interest and shall respect the time-limits and boundaries set by the law for each strategic sector. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation may, on an exceptional basis, delegate the exercise of these activities to private enterprise and the grassroots solidarity sector of the economy, in the cases set out by law.

ARTICLE 324. Non-renewable natural resources are part of the unalienable heritage of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation and are not subject to a statute of limitations. In the management of these resources, the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall give priority to responsibility between generations, the conservation of nature, the charging of royalties or other non-tax contributions and corporate shares; and shall minimize the negative impacts of an environmental, cultural, social and economic nature.

ARTICLE 325. Water is part of the country's strategic heritage for public use; it is the unalienable property of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation and is not subject to a statute of limitations. It is a vital element for nature and human existence. Any form of water privatization is forbidden. The management of water shall be exclusively public or community-based. The public service of sanitation and the supply of drinking and irrigation water shall be provided only by legal entities of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation or communities. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall bolster the management and operating of community initiatives with regard to the management of water and provision of public services, by encouraging alliances between public and community bodies for the provision of services. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation, through the sole authority for water, shall be directly responsible for planning and managing water resources for human consumption, irrigation to guarantee food sovereignty, ecological wealth and productive activities, in this

order of priority. Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation authorization will be required for the use of water for productive purposes by the public, private and grassroots solidarity sectors, pursuant to the law. for nature and human existence.

ARTICLE 326. The payment of compensation, remuneration for all public sector workers encompasses everything that the worker receives in cash, services or kind, including what he/she may receive for special work and overtime, piecework, commissions, profit-sharing or any other normal remuneration. Exceptions shall be made for the legal percentage of profits, occasional per diem allowances or subsidies, and additional remuneration. Private-sector workers are entitled to a share of companies' net profits, pursuant to the law. The law shall set the limits of said profit-sharing in companies engaged in the exploitation of nonrenewable resources. There shall be no payment of profits in companies in which the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation is the majority shareholder. Any fraud or misstatement in the declaration of profits impinging on this right is punishable by law.

ARTICLE 327. Umoⁿhoⁿ young adults shall be entitled to be active subjects in production, as well as work for self-sustenance, family care-giving and community initiatives. Conditions and opportunities will be fostered to this end. To fulfill the right to work of communities, peoples and nations, the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall take specific measures to eliminate any discrimination affecting them, shall recognize and support all their forms of work organization, and shall assure access to employment in equal conditions. Self-employed and free-lance work performed in public spaces, permitted by the law and other regulations, shall be acknowledged and protected. Any manner of confiscation of such workers' products, work materials or tools is forbidden. The processes of labor selection, hiring and promotion shall be based on requirements of competencies, skills, training, merit and abilities. The use of discriminatory criteria and instruments affecting people's privacy, dignity and bodily safety is forbidden. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall encourage vocational preparation and training to enhance access to, and the quality of, employment and self-employment. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall ensure observance of the labor rights of Umoⁿhoⁿ workers overseas, and shall promote conventions and agreements with other countries to assure normal legal rights for such workers.

ARTICLE 328. The accessibility of work equality, shall be guaranteed to persons with disabilities. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation and employers shall implement social services and provide special assistance to facilitate their activities. Any reduction in pay for any circumstance related to the condition of a worker with a disability is forbidden.

ARTICLE 329. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall guarantee to women equal access to employment, vocational and professional training and advancement, equitable pay, and the option to self-employment. All necessary measures

shall be taken to eliminate inequality. Any form of discrimination, harassment or violent action, of any nature, whether direct or indirect, affecting women at work is forbidden.

ARTICLE 330. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall guarantee respect for the reproductive rights of all workers, including the elimination of labor risks affecting reproductive health, access to employment and job security, without limitations due to pregnancy or number of children, maternity and breastfeeding rights, and the right to paternity leave. The dismissal of a working woman because of pregnancy and maternity, along with discrimination in connection with reproductive roles, is forbidden.

ARTICLE 331. Unpaid work of self-sustenance and care-giving, carried out in the home, is recognized as productive work. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall strive towards a labor system that works in harmony with the needs for human care-giving, and that facilitates suitable services, infrastructure and work schedules; it shall, in particular, provide services for child care, care for persons with disabilities, and other services as needed for workers to be able to perform their labor activities; it shall furthermore foster the joint responsibility and reciprocity of men and women in domestic work and family obligations. Social service protection shall be progressively extended to persons who are responsible for unpaid family work at home, in accordance with the general conditions of the system and the law.

SECTION 10: Democratization of Inputs

ARTICLE 332. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation will promote equitable access to inputs, duties shall be:

1. To prevent the concentration or hoarding of production inputs and resources, promote their distribution, and eliminate privileges or inequality in access to these inputs.
2. To draft specific policies to eradicate inequality and discrimination towards women producers, in the access to production inputs.
3. To boost and support the development and dissemination of knowledge and technology for production processes.
4. To develop policies to foster domestic production in all sectors, particularly in order to guarantee food and energy sovereignty, and to create employment and added value.
5. To bolster public financial services and the democratization of credit.

SECTION 11: Commerce and Fair Trade

ARTICLE 333. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall regulate, monitor and intervene, as necessary, in commerce and trade; and shall punish exploitation, usury, hoarding, deceit, and the speculative practices of middlemen for goods

and services, as well as any form of damage to economic rights and public and community assets. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall set up a pricing policy aimed at protecting domestic production; it shall establish mechanisms of sanction to prevent any private monopoly or oligopoly practices, or those abusing a position of market dominance and other practices of unfair competition.

ARTICLE 334. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall encourage and safeguard fair trade as a means of access to quality goods and services, minimizing the distortions of middlemen and promoting sustainability. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall assure transparency and efficiency in markets and shall encourage competition in equal conditions and equal opportunity, which shall be established by law.

ARTICLE 335. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall promote the development of infrastructure for the collection, transformation, transportation and marketing of products to meet basic domestic needs, as well as to ensure the participation of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation economy in the region and world, on the basis of a strategic vision.

SECTION 12: Savings and Investment

ARTICLE 336. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall promote and protect domestic saving as a source of productive investment in the country. It shall also create incentives for the return of the savings and assets of emigrants, and so that the savings of persons and different economic units are directed towards quality productive investment.

ARTICLE 337. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall encourage domestic and foreign investment, and shall establish specific regulations according to investment types, giving priority to domestic investment. Investments shall be made on the basis of criteria of diversification of production, technological innovation, and striking a balance between regions and sectors. Foreign direct investment shall supplement domestic investment; it shall abide strictly by the country's legal framework and regulations, and the application of rights, and shall be aimed at meeting the needs and priorities laid down in the Umoⁿhoⁿ National Development Plan, as well as in the various development plans of the decentralized autonomous governments. Public investment shall be aimed at meeting the objectives of the development structure enshrined in the Constitution, and shall be implemented within the framework of national and local development plans, and of the respective investment plans.

DIVISION 14: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

SECTION 1: Principles Governing International Relations

ARTICLE 338. Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation's relations with the international community shall respond to the interests of the Umoⁿhoⁿ people, to which those persons

in charge of these relations and their executors shall be held accountable, and as a result:

1. It proclaims the Independence and legal equality of the Umoⁿ hoⁿ Nation, peaceful coexistence, and the self-determination of the people, as well as cooperation, integration, and solidarity.
2. It advocates the peaceful settlement of disputes and international conflicts and rejects the use of threats and force to settle the above.
3. It condemns the interference of Nations in the domestic affairs of other Nations and any kind of intervention, whether armed raids, aggression, occupation or economic or military blockade.
4. It promotes peace and universal disarmament; it condemns the development and use of weapons of mass destruction and the imposition of bases or facilities for military purposes on the territory of others.
5. It recognizes the rights of the various peoples living together in the Nations the right to promote mechanisms that express, preserve, and protect the diverse character of their societies and rejects racism, xenophobia and all forms of discrimination.
6. It advocates the principle of universal citizenship, the free movement of all inhabitants of the planet, and the progressive extinction of the status of alien or foreigner as an element to transform the unequal relations between Nations, especially those between North and South Hemispheres.
7. It demands observance of human rights, especially the rights of migrant persons, and promotes their full enjoyment by complying with the obligations pledged with the signing of international human rights instruments.
8. It condemns all forms of imperialism, colonialism, and neo-colonialism and recognizes the right of peoples to resist and free themselves from all forms of oppression.
9. It recognizes international law as a standard of conduct and calls for the democratization of international institutions and the equitable participation of Nations inside these institutions.
10. It promotes the establishment of a multipolar global order with the active participation of regional economic and political blocs and the strengthening of horizontal ties to build a fair, democratic, jointly supportive, diverse and intercultural world.
11. It promotes as a priority the political, cultural, and economic integration of the mid-Missouri River basin Region with the rest

of North America, Central and South America, and the world.

12. It fosters a new trade and investment system among Nations, one that is based on justice, solidarity, complementarity, the creation of international mechanisms to monitor multinational corporations and the establishment of an international financial system that is fair, transparent and equitable. It rejects converting disputes with foreign private companies into conflicts between Nations.
13. It promotes the creation, ratification, and enforcement of international instruments for the conservation and regeneration of the life cycles of the planet and biosphere.

DIVISION 15: UMOⁿHOⁿ CONSTITUTION SUPREMACY

SECTION 1: Principles

ARTICLE 339. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution is the supreme law of the land and prevails over any other legal regulatory framework. The standards and acts of public power must be upheld in conformity with the provisions of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution; otherwise, they shall not be legally binding. The only exception being International human rights Treaties ratified in conjunction with, or after the Constitution by the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation that recognize rights more favorable than those enshrined in the Constitution shall prevail over any other legal regulatory system or action by public power.

ARTICLE 340. The order of precedence for the application of the regulations shall be as follows: the Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution; international treaties and conventions; organic laws; regular laws; regional regulations and district ordinances; decrees and regulations; ordinances; agreements and resolutions; and the other actions and decisions taken by public authorities. In the event of any conflict between regulations from different hierarchical levels, the Constitutional Court, judges, administrative authorities and public servants, it shall be settled by the application of the standard of higher order of precedence. The regulatory order of precedence shall take into consideration, in what pertains to it, the principle of jurisdiction, especially the entitlement to exclusive jurisdiction of decentralized autonomous governments.

ARTICLE 341. All persons, authorities and institutions are subject to the Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution. The judges, administrative authorities, and public servants shall directly apply constitutional standards and those provided for in international human rights instruments, as long as the latter are more favorable than those set forth in the Constitution, although the parties do not invoke them expressly. The rights enshrined in the Umoⁿhoⁿ Con-

stitution and international human rights instruments shall be for immediate observance and enforcement. The absence of a law or lack of knowledge about the norms cannot be alleged to justify the violation of rights and guarantees enshrined in the Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution, to dismiss proceedings for their defense, or to refuse recognition of these rights.

ARTICLE 342. Constitutional provisions shall be interpreted by the literal meaning of its wording that is mostly closely in line with the Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution as a whole. In the event of any doubt, it is the most favorable interpretation of the full and effective force of rights and that best respects the will of the constituent, in accordance with the general principles of constitutional interpretation, that shall prevail.

ARTICLE 343. When a judge, by virtue of their office or at the request of a party, considers that a legal norm is contrary to the Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution or to international human rights instruments that provide for rights that are more favorable than those enshrined in the Constitution, it shall suspend the case and refer it for consultation to the Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitutional Court, which within no more than forty-five (45) days shall rule on the constitutionality of the norm. If the Court issues no ruling within the established time-limits, the affected party is entitled to file a corresponding complaint.

SECTION 2: Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitutional Court

ARTICLE 344. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitutional Court is the supreme body for controlling, constitutionally interpreting and administering justice in this matter. The decisions related to the attributions provided for in the Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution shall be adopted by the full membership of the Court. It will be made up from four (4) members from each of the three branches of government: Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council, Keepers of the Sacred, Ni'kagahi sha'be: Ombudsman. The Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council, Keepers of the Sacred members of the court will rotate a one (1) year service while the Ni'kagahi sha'be: Ombudsman will serve for four (4) years.

ARTICLE 345. The Constitutional Court shall have administrative and financial autonomy. The law determines how it is organized, how it functions and procedures for performing its duties.

ARTICLE 346. The members of the Constitutional Court shall not be subject to impeachment, nor can they be removed from office by those who appoint them. Nevertheless, they shall be subject to the same controls as other public authorities and shall be answerable for all their deeds or omissions in the performance of their duties. Without detriment to civil liability, in the event of criminal liability, they shall be charged by the Tribal Lawyer and tried publicly by the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation courts. Their dismissal shall be decided upon by two thirds of the members of the Constitutional Court. The procedures, requirements, and causes shall be determined by law.

ARTICLE 347. The law shall determine the replacement mechanism in the case a standing member of the Constitutional Court is absent.

ARTICLE 348. To be designated member of the Constitutional Court, the following shall be required to be an Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation citizen, in possession of political rights, having provable skills in legal matters. The law shall provide for the procedure to accredit these requirements.

ARTICLE 349. The Constitutional Court shall select from among its members a Chair and Vice-Chair, who shall hold office for two years and who cannot be re-elected immediately. The Chair shall act as the legal representative of the Constitutional Court.

ARTICLE 350. The Constitutional Court shall perform the following duties, in addition to those granted to it by the law:

1. To be the supreme body for interpreting the Constitution and international human rights treaties ratified by the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation by its rulings and judgments. Its decisions shall be binding.
2. To hear and resolve public claims of unconstitutionality, based either on substantive or procedural grounds, filed against general regulatory acts issued by authorities of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation. The declaration of unconstitutionality shall lead to invalidation of the challenged regulatory act.
3. To declare, by virtue of its office, unconstitutional those norms that are related, when in those cases submitted to its examination it concludes that one or various of them are contrary to the Constitution.
4. To hear and resolve, at the request of a party, claims of unconstitutionality against general administrative acts issued by all public authorities. The declaration of unconstitutionality shall lead to the invalidity of the challenged administrative act.
5. To hear and resolve, at the request of the party, claims of noncompliance that are filed to guarantee enforcement of general administrative regulations or acts, regardless of their nature or hierarchy, as well for enforcement of rulings or reports from international organizations for the protection of human rights that are not enforceable through regular judiciary channels.
6. To issue judgments that constitute binding case law with respect to actions of protection, enforcement, habeas corpus, habeas data, access to public information and other constitutional processes, as well as those cases selected by the Court for review.

7. To arbitrate conflicts of jurisdictions or attributions among the branches of government or bodies established by the Constitution.
8. To ensure, by virtue of its office and immediately, monitoring of the constitutionality of the declarations of state of emergency, when this involves the suspension of constitutional rights.
9. To hear and sanction failure to comply legal rulings and decisions.
10. To declare the unconstitutionality incurred by Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation institutions or public authorities that fail to observe, either totally or partially, the mandates contained in constitutional norms, within the time-limits set by the Constitution or within the time-limits deemed to be reasonable by the Constitutional Court. If this failure persists, after this time-limit has elapsed, the Court shall provisionally issue the regulation or enforce the observance, in accordance with the law.

ARTICLE 351. Umoⁿhoⁿ citizens individually or collectively shall be entitled to file a special petition for protection against judgments, final writs or resolutions that have the force of sentencing. For ruling on the admissibility of this appeal, the court shall check compliance with the following requirements:

1. That the judgments, writs and resolutions are final and fully enforceable.
2. That the complainant shows that, in the judgment, there has been a breach, either by deed or omission, of due process of law or other rights enshrined in the Constitution.

ARTICLE 352. The Constitutional Court shall issue a prior and binding ruling of constitutionality in the following cases, in addition to those stipulated by the law:

1. International treaties, prior to their ratification by the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council.
2. Calls to referendums.
3. Objections of unconstitutionality presented by the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council Chair in the processing of drafting laws.

ARTICLE 353. Constitutional proceedings can be filed by Umoⁿhoⁿ citizens individually or collectively.

ARTICLE 354. The rulings and decisions by the Constitutional Court shall be final and without recourse to appeal.

SECTION 3: Amending the Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution

ARTICLE 355. The amendment of one or various articles of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution that does not alter the fundamental structure or the nature and

constituent elements of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation, does not set constraints on rights and guarantees, and does not change the procedure for amending the Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution shall be carried out as follows:

1. By means of a referendum requested by the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council Chair or by the citizenry with the backing of at least eight percent (8%) of the persons registered in the voter registration list.
2. At the initiative of a number accounting for no less than one third of the members of the Umoⁿhoⁿ National Assembly. The bill of amendment shall be processed in two discussions; the second discussion shall be held, without delay, no later than thirty (30) days after a year has elapsed since the start of the first debate.

ARTICLE 356. Partial amendment not entailing any constraint on constitutional rights and guarantees or changing the procedure for amending the Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution shall take place at the initiative of the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council Chair or at the request of the Umoⁿhoⁿ citizenry with the backing of at least one percent (1%) of all citizens registered on the voter registration list or by a resolution passed by a majority of the members of the Umoⁿhoⁿ National Assembly. The constitutional amendment initiative shall be processed by the Umoⁿhoⁿ National Assembly in at least two discussions. The second discussion shall take place ninety (90) days at the latest after the first. The draft amendment shall be approved by the Umoⁿhoⁿ National Assembly. Once the bill for the constitutional amendment has been approved, a referendum shall be called within the following forty-five (45) days. For approval of the referendum, at least one half plus one of the valid votes cast shall be required. Once the amendment has been adopted by the referendum, within the seven following days, the Umoⁿhoⁿ National Electoral Council shall order its publication.

ARTICLE 357. The Constitutional Court shall rule which of the procedures provided for in the present chapter pertains to each case.

ARTICLE 358. Installation of a Umoⁿhoⁿ Constituent Assembly, or Constitutional Convention, can only be called by referendum. This referendum can be requested by the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council Chair, by two thirds of the Umoⁿhoⁿ National Assembly or by twelve percent (12%) of the persons registered on the voter registration list. The referendum must include how representatives must be elected and the rules for the electoral process. The new Constitution, for its entry into force, shall require adoption by referendum with half plus one of all valid ballots cast.

SECTION 4:Transitory Provisions

ARTICLE 359. The Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council, within a term of one hundred eighty (180) days as of the entry into force of this Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution, shall

pass the law that develops the system for food sovereignty, the electoral law, the law governing the Judicial Branch, the Judiciary Council, and the law that governs Public Participation. Within a maximum term of three hundred sixty (360) days, the following laws shall be passed:

1. The law governing the functioning of the Constitutional Court and the procedures for monitoring constitutionality.
2. The law governing water resources, water use and development, which shall include permits for current and future water use and development, their terms of duration, conditions, mechanisms for review and audit, to ensure the formalization and equitable distribution of this national asset.
3. The law governing public participation.
4. The law on communication.
5. The law governing education, higher education, culture and sports.
6. The law governing public services.
7. The laws organizing data registration, in particular the vital statistics, mercantile and property registries. In any case, systems for cross-checking data and national databases shall be established.
8. The law governing territorial decentralization of the various levels of government and the system of jurisdictions, which shall incorporate procedures for the calculation and annual distribution of funds that decentralized autonomous governments shall be receiving from the General Budget. This law shall set the time-limits for establishing autonomous regions, which in no case shall extend over eight years.
9. Criminal law and the law for criminal trials in Umoⁿhoⁿ warrior: police affairs.
10. The law governing public security and the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation.
11. Basic definitions and procedures of how Umoⁿhoⁿ land is to be managed.

The legal regulatory structure needed for the development of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution shall be adopted during the first term of office of the National Assembly.

ARTICLE 360. The Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council, within thirty (30) days after the entry of the present Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution, shall designate, on the basis of a competitive and merit-based public examination, subject to the submittal of candidates, oversight and challenge by the public, the persons for Public Participation who shall remain provisionally in office until en-

actment of the corresponding law. In this process, the norms and principles set forth in the Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution shall be applied. The transition Council shall remain in office until the law governing its organization and functioning is passed and, within one hundred twenty (180) days, it shall draft the respective bill for consideration by the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council.

ARTICLE 361. The staff of officials and employees of the Umoⁿhoⁿ National Publishing Company and the Official Register shall be transformed into an enterprise, which shall be autonomous, in conformity with the provisions of the present Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution and law. Their staff, assets and budget shall be transferred to the new institution.

ARTICLE 362. The Umoⁿhoⁿ national councils for children, adolescents, persons with disabilities, and women shall establish their own national councils for equality, they shall adjust their structure and duties in line with the Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution.

ARTICLE 367. Job security shall be ensured for the officials and employees of the current courts for administrative and fiscal dispute settlement, fiscal courts and criminal courts, who shall be relocated to posts of a similar rank and salary in the courts respectively.

ARTICLE 363. The proceedings that are being ruled admissible by the members of the Supreme Court of Justice, as well as those that are being heard by Umoⁿhoⁿ warrior: police courts, shall be transferred to and resolved by the Umoⁿhoⁿ National Court of Justice.

ARTICLE 364. The Judiciary Council, within a term of no less than three hundred sixty (360) days as of its establishment, shall implement a new notary public service, in conformity with the present Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution and the law. As of the entry into force of the present Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution, the terms of office of standing, temporary, interim or alternate appointments of notary public attorneys are declared terminated. Within the term indicated in the first paragraph, invitations shall be made to public competitive and merit-based examinations for these offices, in conformity with the new constitutional framework. While these examinations are being conducted, the notary public attorneys shall remain in extended office until they are legally replaced. The facilities and documents of the notary offices belonging to the current notary structure shall be transferred to the new notary service.

ARTICLE 365. During the transition period, the criminal defense service shall continue to be under Umoⁿhoⁿ Justice, through the Transitory Unit for the Management of the Office of the Criminal Attorney for the Defense of the People, on whose technical grounds the Office of the Attorney for the Defense of the People shall be organized, which must be established within two years, with priority given to public criminal defense, the defense of children and adolescents, and labor cases.

ARTICLE 366. During the third year of office, lots shall be drawn among those who become members of the first Umoⁿhoⁿ National Electoral Council and the first Umoⁿhoⁿ Electoral Dispute Settlement Court, to determine who among their members should be replaced in conformity with the rule of partial renewal provided for by the present Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution. The drawing of lots shall take place at a session where the invitation for the corresponding knowledge-based eliminatory public examinations and the competitive and merit-based public examinations are approved. The officials and employees of the electoral courts, whose appointment and recall are not discretionary, shall continue to hold office in the Electoral sector and shall be subject to a process of selection and qualification in line with the needs of the new institutions. Electoral boards answerable to the Umoⁿhoⁿ National Electoral Council shall be temporarily established and they shall perform the duties that the latter instructs them to, as well as those stipulated by law. There shall be no lower-ranking bodies of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Electoral Dispute Settlement Court.

ARTICLE 367. Within forty-five days after the entry of the present Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution, political movements shall have to register once again with the National Electoral Council and shall be able to keep their names, symbols and number.

ARTICLE 368. The eradication of illiteracy shall constitute an Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation policy. As long as this illiteracy persists, voting needs by illiterate persons shall be readily available.

ARTICLE 369. The basis of the General Budget for the new fiscal year, the amount of transfers from the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation to decentralized autonomous governments shall not be, in any case, lower than the amount allocated in the Budget of the previous fiscal year.

ARTICLE 370. To settle conflicts involving territorial boundaries and matters of national belonging, the respective reports shall be submitted to the Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council, which within two years as of the entry into force of the present Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution shall create the bill for setting territorial boundaries and, if appropriate, shall call for a referendum to settle conflicts of belonging.

ARTICLE 371. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation, within two years after the entry of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution, shall finance and, in coordination with decentralized autonomous governments, shall draw up the geodesic map of the nation's territory for establishing the urban and rural sector land registries for real estate property and land use planning processes at all levels as stipulated in the Constitution.

ARTICLE 372. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall progressively allocate public resources from the General Budget of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation for initial basic education and secondary education leading to a high school diploma, with an-

nual increments of at least zero point five percent (0.5%) of gross domestic product (GDP) until the share amounts to six percent (6%) of GDP. Until adoption of the General Budget of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation the year after the entry of the present Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution, the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall compensate public colleges for the amount they shall no longer be receiving from charging tuition, registration fees, and other charges connected to the schooling of students. This funding shall appear in the General Budget of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation. Upon evaluation, only those private or public colleges that, at the time of the entry into force of the present Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution, are receiving allocations and revenues from the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation, in accordance with the law, shall be entitled to continue receiving them in the future. These entities must submit reports accounting for the public funding received and shall allocate the resources provided by the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation to grant scholarships to students from low-income households from the start of the course of studies.

ARTICLE 373. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall conduct a comprehensive assessment of multi-teacher public schools and shall adopt measures aimed at overcoming the precarious conditions of these schools and guaranteeing the right to education. In the course of three years, the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall conduct an assessment of the functioning, final purpose and quality of public education processes and shall draw up adequate policies to improve and regularize the faculty.

ARTICLE 374. The Educational Branch shall set up an advanced institute aimed at promoting the practice of teaching and managerial, administrative, and support jobs in the Umoⁿhoⁿ national education system. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation national educational authority shall be at the head of the institute in terms of academic, administrative, and financial duties. Within five years as of the entry into force of the present Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution, all institutions of higher learning, as well as professional training courses, study programs and graduate programs must be evaluated and accredited in accordance with the law. If they do not pass the evaluation and accreditation, then they shall be outside the system of higher education.

ARTICLE 375. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall encourage public sector teachers and instructors to retire by paying them compensation depending on their age and years of service. The maximum compensation shall amount to one hundred fifty (150) consolidated minimum wages for private-sector employees and to five consolidated minimum wages for the private-sector employee in general for years of service. The law shall govern the procedures and methods of calculation.

ARTICLE 376. The General Budget of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation aimed at funding the Umoⁿhoⁿ national health system shall be increased every year by a percentage of no less than zero point five percent (0.5%) of gross domestic product (GDP) until it accounts for at least four percent (4%) of GDP.

ARTICLE 377. Within one hundred eighty (180) days as of adoption of the present Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution, a financial institution shall be created, owned by the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation Social Security Institute and responsible for the management of its funds, governed by investment banking criteria, for the purpose of creating jobs and added value.

ARTICLE 387. The annual review of the minimum wage shall be conducted on the basis of a progressive scale until a decent wage is achieved, in accordance with the provisions of the present Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution. The minimum wage shall tend to be equivalent to the cost of the basic household shopping basket. Universal retirement for the elderly shall be applied progressively.

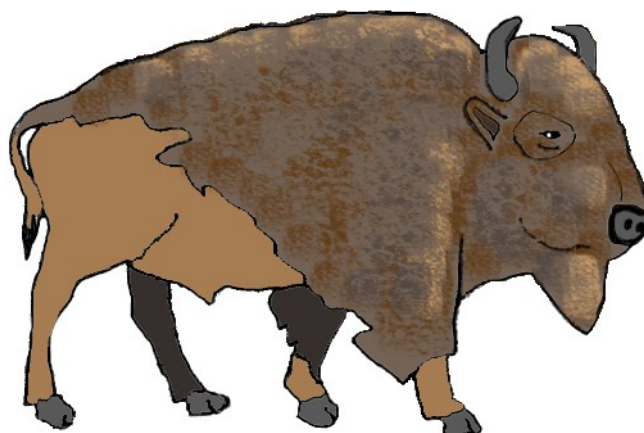
ARTICLE 379. Within three hundred sixty (360) days as of the entry of the present Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution, the concessions for the public services of water and sanitation shall be audited financially, legally, environmentally and socially. The Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation shall decide the term of validity, the renegotiation and, if appropriate, the termination of these concession contracts, in accordance with the provisions of the present Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution and on the basis of the results of the audits. Users living in extreme poverty shall be forgiven any water use debts they might have incurred up.

SECTION 5: Repeal Provision

ARTICLE 380. The Constitution of the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska, Amended August 7, 2015, and all provisions contrary to the present Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution are hereby repealed. The remaining legal structure, including Tribal Codes, shall remain in force as long as it is not contrary to the new Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution.

SECTION 6: Transition System

ARTICLE 381. If the Umoⁿhoⁿ people adopt, in a Ratification Referendum, the Constitution of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Tribe of Nebraska and Iowa, a ten (10) clan committee of elders will be chosen to ease the transition from the old constitution to the new.



SECTION 7: Adoption of Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution and Bylaws

ARTICLE 382. This Umoⁿhoⁿ Constitution and Bylaws, when ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation, voting at a special election called for this purpose by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior, provided that at least thirty percent (30%) of those entitled to vote shall vote in each election, shall be submitted to the Office of the Ni'kagahi sha'be: Ombudsman, and if approved, shall be effective from the date of approval.

CERTIFICATION

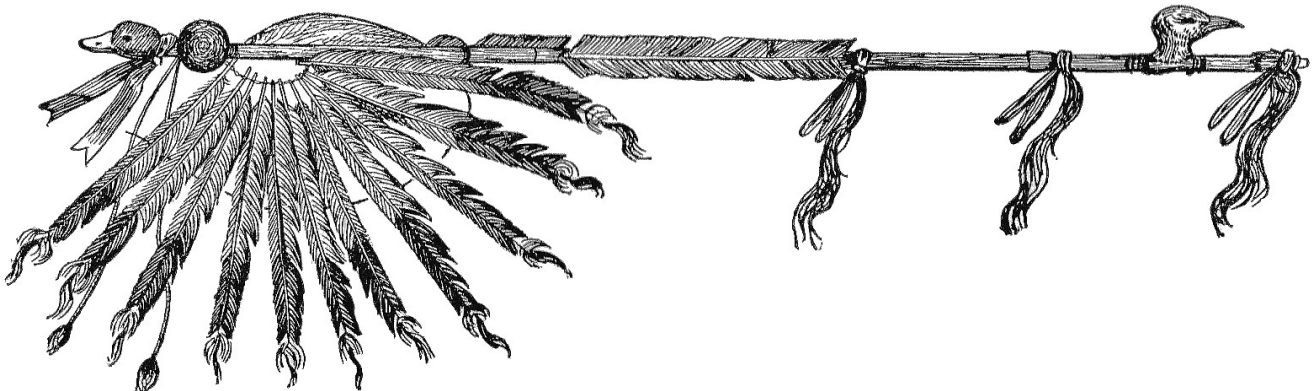
This will certify that the foregoing Constitution of the Umoⁿhoⁿ Nation, Nebraska — Iowa, as is a true and correct copy of the same.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 20_____.

Signed:

Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council Chair

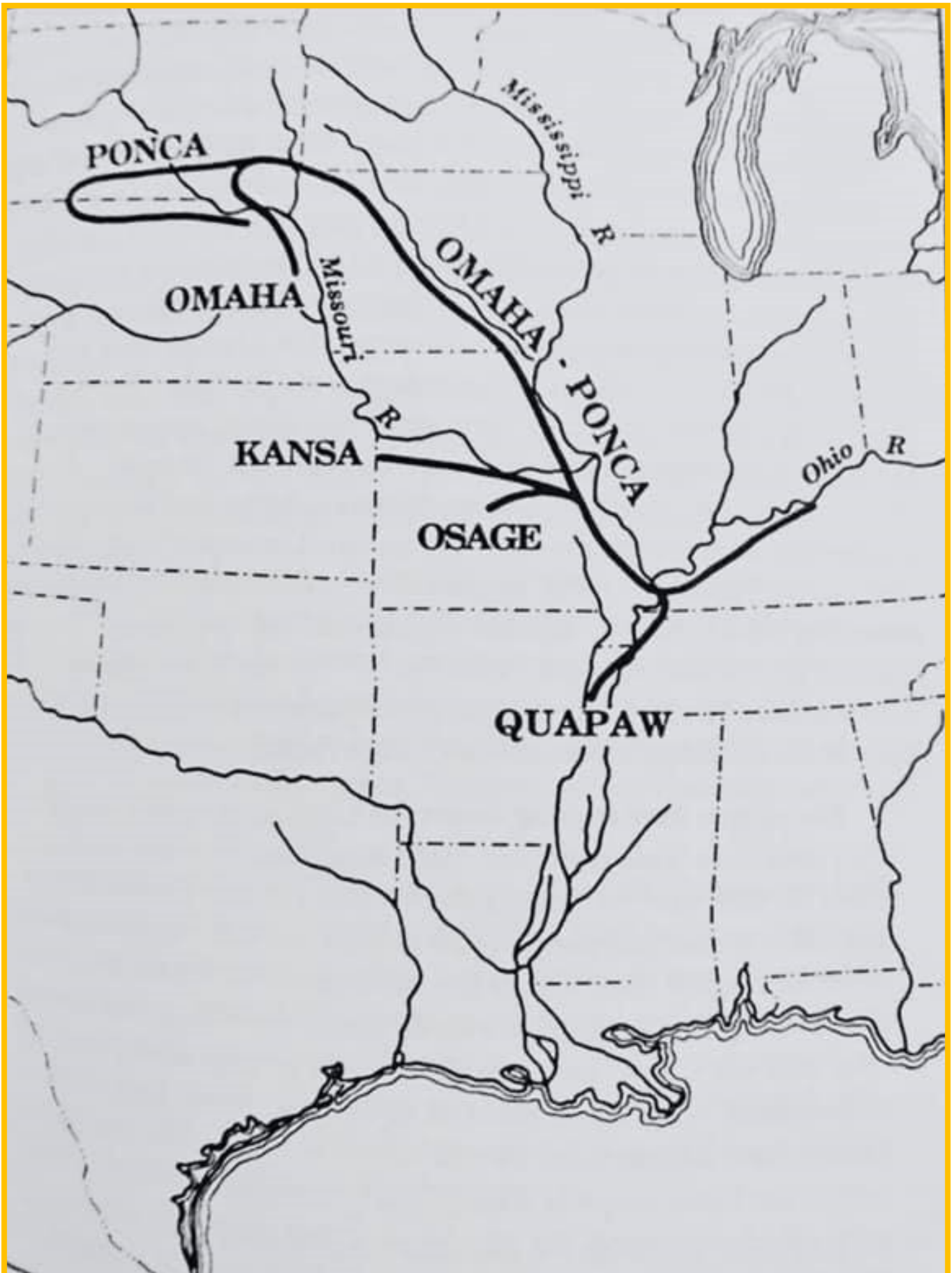
Ni'kagahi xu'de: Council Secretary



The Weawaⁿ or Calumet pipe
Dorsey, **Ibid.**, Sociology, Third Annual report Fig. 20, p. 277



[above left to right] Oliver Turner, Howard Frost, Calvin Tyndall, Jr.
OTHRP Archives [below] Umoⁿhoⁿ Tribal Council, 1936, Smithsonian



Migration of the Five Cognate Tribes from the Ohio River Valley. Ramsey Griffin,

ОМАНА: УМО'НО'



INDIAN POLICE FORCE

Umo^{ho} and Winnebago Agency 1892-1902

Umo^{ho} Tribal Members are **Bold** and **RED**.

Many of these men went on to serve in World War I.

<http://www.okolha.net/indian_police_1902.htm> 3-13-09

UMO^{HO}^N AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY 1892

Alex Payer	Captain
George Thunder	Private
Henry Decora	Private
George Brown	Private
Thomas Big Bear	Private
John Little Wolf	Private
John Bradford	Private
John Smith	Private

UMO^{HO}^N AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY 1893

Alex Payer	Captain
George Thunder	Private
Henry Decora	Private
George Brown	Private
Thomas Big Bear	Private
John Little Wolf	Private
John Bradford	Private
John Smith	Private

UMO^{HO}^N AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY 1894

Franklin Revard	Private
J. R. Townsend	Private
Wilson Kirk	Private
Otwin Pappan	Private
Ed Pollard	Private
E. A. Brunt	Private
Che ke hoh la	Private

UMO^{HO}^N AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY 1895

Henry French, Jr.	Private
George Rice Hill	Private
Howard McKee	Private
Thomas Seymour	Private
Thomas Rice Hill	Private
James Rice Hill	Private
David McClosky	Private
Thomas Pennyface	Private
James Yellowbark	Private
Amos H. I. Snow	Private
George Brown Carpenter	Private
Carrimonie	Private
James Black Hawk	Private
Frank Ewing	Private
George Grey Wolf	Private

UMO^{HO}^N AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY 1895 CONTINUED

Daniel R. Rice	Private
George Thunder	Private
Frank Walker	Private
James Blackhawk	Private
Samuel Elk	Private

UMO^{HO}^N AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY 1896

John Pelkey	Captain
Howard McKee	Private
Charles Green Rainbow	Private
John White	Private
Peter Decora	Private
Little Ox	Private
George Thunder	Private
Cyrus Longtail	Private
Silas Wood	Private
Daniel Webster	Private
Daniel Hewitt	Private
William Parker	Private
Noah La Flesche	Private
John Twin	Private
John Snowball	Private
George Rice Hill	Private
John Batiste	Private
John Smith, No. 1	Private

UMO^{HO}^N AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY 1897

John Pelkey	Captain
Peter Decora	Private
George Thunder	Private
John White	Private
John Twin	Private
Little Ox	Private
John Smith, No. 1	Private
Silas Wood	Private
Daniel Hewitt	Private
William Parker	Private
Mathew Tyndall	Private
Thomas Pennyface	Private
Isaac White	Private
Frank Walker	Private
Thomas Mitchell	Private
Thomas McCauley	Private

**UMO^NHO^N AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY
1898**

John Pelkey	Captain
Isaac White	Private
Daniel Hewitt	Private
Matthew Tyndall	Private
Thomas Mitchell	Private
Thomas McCauley	Private
Phillip Walker	Private
Howard McKee	Private
Daniel Webster	Private
John Springer	Private
James Alexander	Private
John Snow Ball	Private
Albert Walker	Private
Horace M. Snow	Private
Little Bird	Private
James Fisher	Private
George White Wing	Private

**UMO^NHO^N AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY
1899**

John Harrison	Captain
Daniel Hewitt	Private
Matthew Tyndall	Private
Thomas Mitchell	Private
Howard McKee	Private
George White Wing	Private
Silas Wood	Private
James Hamilton	Private
George Miller	Private
Peter Decora	Private
James Fisher	Private
John Little Wolf	Private
Solomon Hill	Private
Daniel Webster	Private
Green Hair	Private
Lawrence Smith	Private
John H. Bear	Private

**UMO^NHO^N AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY
1900**

Alexander St. Cyr	Captain
Josiah Fields	Private
Tecumseh Dick	Private
Green Crow	Private
Carey La Flesche	Private
Joseph Hamilton	Private
John Twin	Private
John Smith No. 1	Private
John Brown	Private
Matthew Tyndall	Private
Howard McKee	Private
George White Wing	Private

**Umoⁿhoⁿ and Winnebago Agency 1900
CONTINUED**

George Miller	Private
Peter Decora	Private
James Fisher	Private
Solomon Hill	Private
Green Hair	Private

**UMO^NHO^N AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY
1901**

Hugh Hunter	Captain
Matthew Tyndall	Private
Josiah Fields	Private
George Thunder	Private
Johnson Smith	Private
Thomas McCauley	Private
James Fisher	Private
Henry Decora	Private

**UMO^NHO^N AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY
1902**

Hugh Hunter	Captain
Matthew Tyndall	Private
Josiah Fields	Private
George Thunder	Private
Thomas McCauley	Private
Henry Decora	Private
Henry French, Jr.	Private
C. Penny Face	Private
Louis Dick	Private
Green Rainbow	Private
John Smith, No. 2	Private

OTHRP Note: These two pages are from: In'aska: Dennis Hastings and Margery Coffey: Mi'oⁿbathiⁿ, "Completely Illustrated: Grandfather Remembers — Broken Treaties/Stolen Land: The Omaha Land Theft," Section 6: Feeding Frenzy, Chapter One: Captain William H. Beck vs. Flournoy Company, pp. 495-496. Their Ph.D. dissertation was accepted at Western Institute for Social Research, Berkeley, CA, in 2009.

These two pages were also included as part of the submission of 137 pages of this dissertation for the Omaha Tribe in the Nebraska vs. Parker case that won the Supreme Court decision unanimously in 2016. This set the Omaha boundaries at the 1854 Treaty level in law as well as Treaty.

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Appendix



Lieutenant Colonel Caryl L. Picotte, Sr. on his horse "Radar."
According to Picotte's family,
Radar was the sire of "Trigger" owned by Roy Rogers.
Caril Dunshee collection, OTHRP Archives.



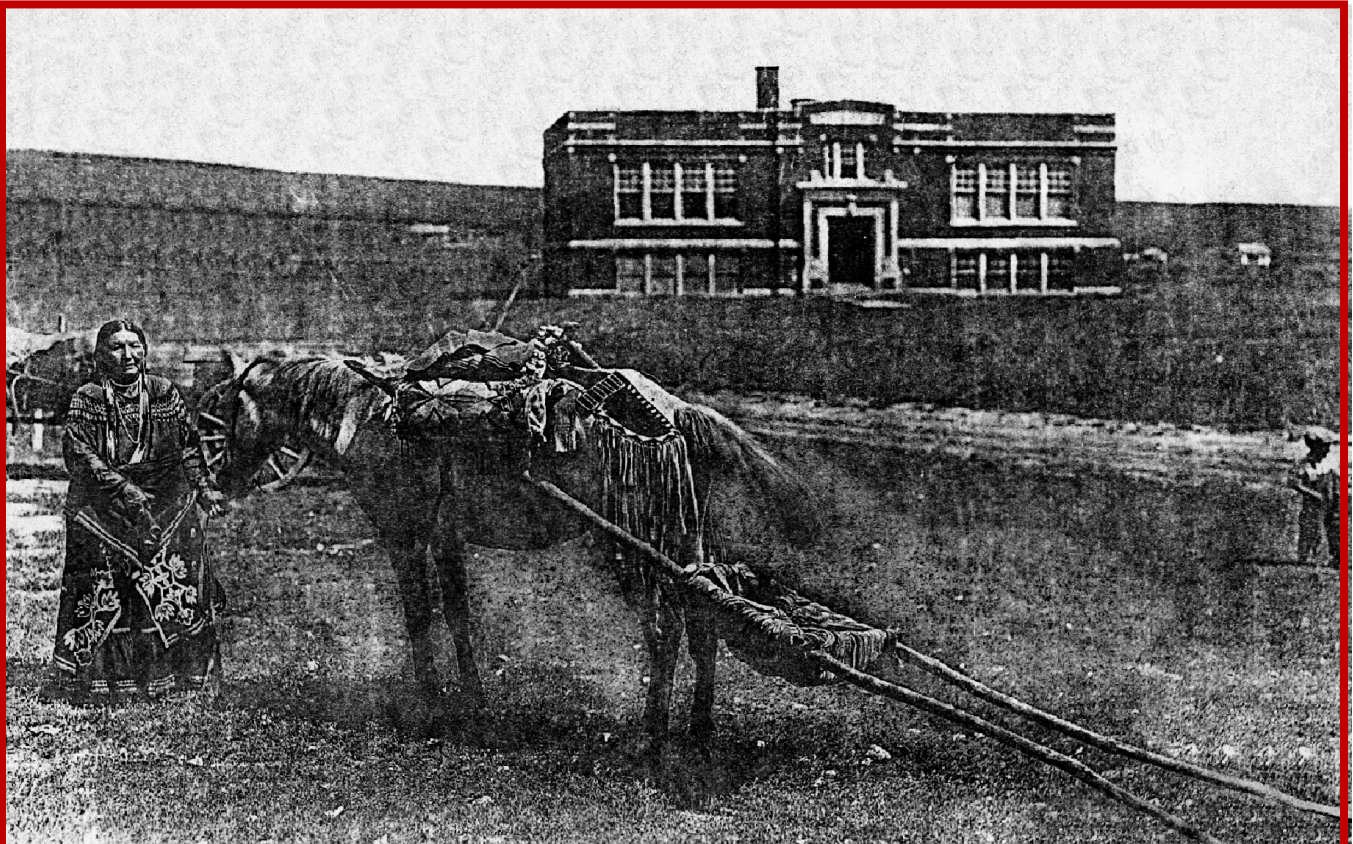
Umo'ho' voters, 1883-84 OTHRP Archives



Dover

Appendix

Lieutenant Colonel Caryl L. Picotte, Sr. on his horse "Radar [picture]	376
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Margery Coffey, BFA, MA, Ph.D.	396



[top] Mrs. Harry Lyons with horse travois in front of the Old Macy school building.

OTHRP Archives

[bottom] Presbyterian Mission School Nebraska State Historical Society

United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/61/L.67 and Add.1)]61/295.

United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples The General Assembly, Taking note of the recommendation of the Human Rights Council contained in its resolution 1/2 of 29 June 2006,¹ by which the Council adopted the text of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Recalling its resolution 61/178 of 20 December 2006, by which it decided to defer consideration of and action on the Declaration to allow time for further consultations thereon, and also decided to conclude its consideration before the end of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, **Adopts the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as contained in the annex to the present resolution. 107th plenary meeting 13 September 2007**

Annex United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples The General Assembly, Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and good faith in the fulfilment of the obligations assumed by States in accordance with the Charter, Affirming that indigenous peoples are equal to all other peoples, while recognizing the right of all peoples to be different, to consider themselves different, and to be respected as such, [OTHRP underline.]

[ONE] See Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/61/53), part one, chap. II, sect. A.

[TWO] Affirming also that all peoples contribute to the diversity and richness of civilizations and cultures, which constitute the common heritage of humankind, Affirming further that all doctrines, policies and practices based on or advocating superiority of peoples or individuals on the basis of national origin or racial, religious, ethnic or cultural differences are racist, scientifically false, legally invalid, morally condemnable and socially unjust, Reaffirming that indigenous peoples, in the exercise of their rights, should be free from discrimination of any kind, Concerned that indigenous peoples have suffered from historic injustices as a result of, inter alia, their colonization and dispossession of their lands, territories and resources, thus preventing them from exercising, in particular, their right to development in accordance with their own needs and interests, Recognizing the urgent need to respect and promote the inherent rights of indigenous peoples which derive from their political, economic and social structures and from their cultures, spiritual traditions, histories and philosophies, especially their rights to their lands, territories and resources, Recognizing also the urgent need to respect and promote the rights of indigenous peoples affirmed in treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements with States, Welcoming the fact that indigenous peoples are organizing themselves for political, economic, social and cultural enhancement and in order to bring to an end all forms of discrimination and oppression wherever they occur, Convinced that control by indigenous peoples over de-

velopments affecting them and their lands, territories and resources will enable them to maintain and strengthen their institutions, cultures and traditions, and to promote their development in accordance with their aspirations and needs, Recognizing that respect for indigenous knowledge, cultures and traditional practices contributes to sustainable and equitable development and proper management of the environment, Emphasizing the contribution of the demilitarization of the lands and territories of indigenous peoples to peace, economic and social

[THREE] progress and development, understanding and friendly relations among nations and peoples of the world, Recognizing in particular the right of indigenous families and communities to retain shared responsibility for the upbringing, training, education and well-being of their children, consistent with the rights of the child, Considering that the rights affirmed in treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements between States and indigenous peoples are, in some situations, matters of international concern, interest, responsibility and character, Considering also that treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements, and the relationship they represent, are the basis for a strengthened partnership between indigenous peoples and States, Acknowledging that the Charter of the United Nations, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 2 and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 2 as well as the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, 3 affirm the fundamental importance of the right to self-determination of all peoples, by virtue of which they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development, Bearing in mind that nothing in this Declaration may be used to deny any peoples their right to self-determination, exercised in conformity with international law, Convinced that the recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples in this Declaration will enhance harmonious and cooperative relations between the State and indigenous peoples, based on principles of justice, democracy, respect for human rights, non-discrimination and good faith, Encouraging States to comply with and effectively implement all their obligations as they apply to indigenous peoples under international instruments, in particular those related to human rights, in consultation and cooperation with the peoples concerned, Emphasizing that the United Nations has an important and continuing role to play in promoting and protecting the rights of indigenous peoples, 2. See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex. 3.A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

[FOUR] Believing that this Declaration is a further important step forward for the recognition, promotion and protection of the rights and freedoms of indigenous peoples and in the development of relevant activities of the United Nations system in this field, Recognizing and reaffirming that indigenous individuals are entitled without discrimination to all human rights recognized in international law, and that indigenous peoples possess collective rights which are indispensable for their existence, well-being and integral development as peoples, Recognizing that the situation of indigenous peoples varies from region to region and from country to country and that the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical and cultural backgrounds should be taken into consideration,

Solemnly proclaims the following United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as a standard of achievement to be pursued in a spirit of partnership and mutual respect:

ARTICLE 1 Indigenous peoples have the right to the full enjoyment, as a collective or as individuals, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms as recognized in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁴ and international human rights law.

ARTICLE 2 Indigenous peoples and individuals are free and equal to all other peoples and individuals and have the right to be free from any kind of discrimination, in the exercise of their rights, in particular that based on their indigenous origin or identity.

ARTICLE 3 Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

ARTICLE 4 Indigenous peoples, in exercising their right to self-determination, have the right to autonomy or self-government in matters relating to 4.Resolution 217 A (III).

[FIVE] their internal and local affairs, as well as ways and means for financing their autonomous functions.

ARTICLE 5 Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions, while retaining their right to participate fully, if they so choose, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State.

ARTICLE 6 Every indigenous individual has the right to a nationality.

ARTICLE 7 1. Indigenous individuals have the rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person. 2. Indigenous peoples have the collective right to live in freedom, peace and security as distinct peoples and shall not be subjected to any act of genocide or any other act of violence, including forcibly removing children of the group to another group.

ARTICLE 8 1. Indigenous peoples and individuals have the right not to be subjected to forced assimilation or destruction of their culture. 2. States shall provide effective mechanisms for prevention of, and redress for: (a) Any action which has the aim or effect of depriving them of their integrity as distinct peoples, or of their cultural values or ethnic identities; (b) Any action which has the aim or effect of dispossessing them of their lands, territories or resources; (c) Any form of forced population transfer which has the aim or effect of violating or undermining any of their rights; (d) Any form of forced assimilation or integration; (e) Any form of propaganda designed to promote or incite racial or ethnic discrimination directed against them.

[SIX] **ARTICLE 9** Indigenous peoples and individuals have the right to belong to an indigenous community or nation, in accordance with the traditions and customs of the community or nation concerned. No discrimination of any kind may arise from the exercise of such a right.

ARTICLE 10 Indigenous peoples shall not be forcibly removed from their lands or territories. No relocation shall take place without the free, prior and informed consent of the indigenous peoples concerned and after agreement on just and fair compensation and, where possible, with the option of return.

ARTICLE 11 1. Indigenous peoples have the right to practice and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs. This includes the right to maintain, protect and develop the past, present and future manifestations of their cultures, such as archaeological and historical sites, artefacts, designs, ceremonies, technologies and visual and performing arts and literature. 2. States shall provide redress through effective mechanisms, which may include restitution, developed in conjunction with indigenous peoples, with respect to their cultural, intellectual, religious and spiritual property taken without their free, prior and informed consent or in violation of their laws, traditions and customs.

ARTICLE 12 1. Indigenous peoples have the right to manifest, practice, develop and teach their spiritual and religious traditions, customs and ceremonies; the right to maintain, protect, and have access in privacy to their religious and cultural sites; the right to the use and control of their ceremonial objects; and the right to the repatriation of their human remains. 2. States shall seek to enable the access and/or repatriation of ceremonial objects and human remains in their possession through fair, transparent and effective mechanisms developed in conjunction with indigenous peoples concerned.

[SEVEN] **ARTICLE 13** 1. Indigenous peoples have the right to revitalize, use, develop and transmit to future generations their histories, languages, oral traditions, philosophies, writing systems and literatures, and to designate and retain their own names for communities, places and persons. 2. States shall take effective measures to ensure that this right is protected and also to ensure that indigenous peoples can understand and be understood in political, legal and administrative proceedings, where necessary through the provision of interpretation or by other appropriate means.

ARTICLE 14 1. Indigenous peoples have the right to establish and control their educational systems and institutions providing education in their own languages, in a manner appropriate to their cultural methods of teaching and learning. 2. Indigenous individuals, particularly children, have the right to all levels and forms of education of the State without discrimination. 3. States shall, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, take effective measures, in order for indigenous individuals, particularly children, includ-

ing those living outside their communities, to have access, when possible, to an education in their own culture and provided in their own language.

ARTICLE 15 1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the dignity and diversity of their cultures, traditions, histories and aspirations which shall be appropriately reflected in education and public information. 2. States shall take effective measures, in consultation and cooperation with the indigenous peoples concerned, to combat prejudice and eliminate discrimination and to promote tolerance, understanding and good relations among indigenous peoples and all other segments of society.

ARTICLE 16 1. Indigenous peoples have the right to establish their own media in their own languages and to have access to all forms of non-indigenous media without discrimination.

[EIGHT] 2. States shall take effective measures to ensure that State-owned media duly reflect indigenous cultural diversity. States, without prejudice to ensuring full freedom of expression, should encourage privately owned media to adequately reflect indigenous cultural diversity.

ARTICLE 17 1. Indigenous individuals and peoples have the right to enjoy fully all rights established under applicable international and domestic labor law. 2. States shall in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples take specific measures to protect indigenous children from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development, taking into account their special vulnerability and the importance of education for their empowerment. 3. Indigenous individuals have the right not to be subjected to any discriminatory conditions of labor and, inter alia, employment or salary.

ARTICLE 18 Indigenous peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures, as well as to maintain and develop their own indigenous decision-making institutions.

ARTICLE 19 States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them.

ARTICLE 20 1. Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and develop their political, economic and social systems or institutions, to be secure in the enjoyment of their own means of subsistence and development, and to engage freely in all their traditional and other economic activities.

[NINE] 2. Indigenous peoples deprived of their means of subsistence and development are entitled to just and fair redress.

ARTICLE 21 1. Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security. 2. States shall take effective measures and, where appropriate, special measures to ensure continuing improvement of their economic and social conditions. Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities.

ARTICLE 22 1. Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities in the implementation of this Declaration. 2. States shall take measures, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, to ensure that indigenous women and children enjoy the full protection and guarantees against all forms of violence and discrimination.

ARTICLE 23 Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for exercising their right to development. In particular, indigenous peoples have the right to be actively involved in developing and determining health, housing and other economic and social programs affecting them and, as far as possible, to administer such programs through their own institutions.

ARTICLE 24 1. Indigenous peoples have the right to their traditional medicines and to maintain their health practices, including the conservation of their vital medicinal plants, animals and minerals. Indigenous individuals also have the right to access, without any discrimination, to all social and health services. 2. Indigenous individuals have an equal right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. States shall take the necessary steps with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of this right.

[TEN] ARTICLE 25 Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual relationship with their traditionally owned or otherwise occupied and used lands, territories, waters and coastal seas and other resources and to uphold their responsibilities to future generations in this regard.

ARTICLE 26 1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired. 2. Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired. 3. States shall give legal recognition and protection to these lands, territories and resources. Such recognition shall be conducted with due respect to the customs, traditions and land tenure systems of the indigenous peoples concerned.

ARTICLE 27 States shall establish and implement, in conjunction with in-

indigenous peoples concerned, a fair, independent, impartial, open and transparent process, giving due recognition to indigenous peoples' laws, traditions, customs and land tenure systems, to recognize and adjudicate the rights of indigenous peoples pertaining to their lands, territories and resources, including those which were traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used. Indigenous peoples shall have the right to participate in this process.

ARTICLE 28 1. Indigenous peoples have the right to redress, by means that can include restitution or, when this is not possible, just, fair and equitable compensation, for the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used, and which have been confiscated, taken, occupied, used or damaged without their free, prior and informed consent. 2. Unless otherwise freely agreed upon by the peoples concerned, compensation shall take the form of lands, territories and resources

[ELEVEN] equal in quality, size and legal status or of monetary compensation or other appropriate redress.

ARTICLE 29 1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programs for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination. 2. States shall take effective measures to ensure that no storage or disposal of hazardous materials shall take place in the lands or territories of indigenous peoples without their free, prior and informed consent. 3. States shall also take effective measures to ensure, as needed, that programs for monitoring, maintaining and restoring the health of indigenous peoples, as developed and implemented by the peoples affected by such materials, are duly implemented.

ARTICLE 30 1. Military activities shall not take place in the lands or territories of indigenous peoples, unless justified by a relevant public interest or otherwise freely agreed with or requested by the indigenous peoples concerned. 2. States shall undertake effective consultations with the indigenous peoples concerned, through appropriate procedures and in particular through their representative institutions, prior to using their lands or territories for military activities.

ARTICLE 31 1. Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, as well as the manifestations of their sciences, technologies and cultures, including human and genetic resources, seeds, medicines, knowledge of the properties of fauna and flora, oral traditions, literatures, designs, sports and traditional games and visual and performing arts. They also have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their intellectual property over such cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and

traditional cultural expressions.

[TWELVE] 2. In conjunction with indigenous peoples, States shall take effective measures to recognize and protect the exercise of these rights.

ARTICLE 32 1. Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the development or use of their lands or territories and other resources. 2. States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources. 3. States shall provide effective mechanisms for just and fair redress for any such activities, and appropriate measures shall be taken to mitigate adverse environmental, economic, social, cultural or spiritual impact.

ARTICLE 33 1. Indigenous peoples have the right to determine their own identity or membership in accordance with their customs and traditions. This does not impair the right of indigenous individuals to obtain citizenship of the States in which they live. 2. Indigenous peoples have the right to determine the structures and to select the membership of their institutions in accordance with their own procedures.

ARTICLE 34 Indigenous peoples have the right to promote, develop and maintain their institutional structures and their distinctive customs, spirituality, traditions, procedures, practices and, in the cases where they exist, juridical systems or customs, in accordance with international human rights standards.

ARTICLE 35 Indigenous peoples have the right to determine the responsibilities of individuals to their communities.

[THIRTEEN] **ARTICLE 36** 1. Indigenous peoples, in particular those divided by international borders, have the right to maintain and develop contacts, relations and cooperation, including activities for spiritual, cultural, political, economic and social purposes, with their own members as well as other peoples across borders. 2. States, in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples, shall take effective measures to facilitate the exercise and ensure the implementation of this right.

ARTICLE 37 1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the recognition, observance and enforcement of treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements concluded with States or their successors and to have States honor and respect such treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements. 2. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as diminishing or eliminating the rights of indigenous peoples contained in treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements.

ARTICLE 38 States, in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples, shall take the appropriate measures, including legislative measures, to achieve the ends of this Declaration.

ARTICLE 39 Indigenous peoples have the right to have access to financial and technical assistance from States and through international cooperation, for the enjoyment of the rights contained in this Declaration.

ARTICLE 40 Indigenous peoples have the right to access to and prompt decision through just and fair procedures for the resolution of conflicts and disputes with States or other parties, as well as to effective remedies for all infringements of their individual and collective rights. Such a decision shall give due consideration to the customs, traditions, rules and legal systems of the indigenous peoples concerned and international human rights.

[FOURTEEN] **ARTICLE 41** The organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations shall contribute to the full realization of the provisions of this Declaration through the mobilization, inter alia, of financial cooperation and technical assistance. Ways and means of ensuring participation of indigenous peoples on issues affecting them shall be established.

ARTICLE 42 The United Nations, its bodies, including the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, and specialized agencies, including at the country level, and States shall promote respect for and full application of the provisions of this Declaration and follow up the effectiveness of this Declaration.

ARTICLE 43 The rights recognized herein constitute the minimum standards for the survival, dignity and well-being of the indigenous peoples of the world.

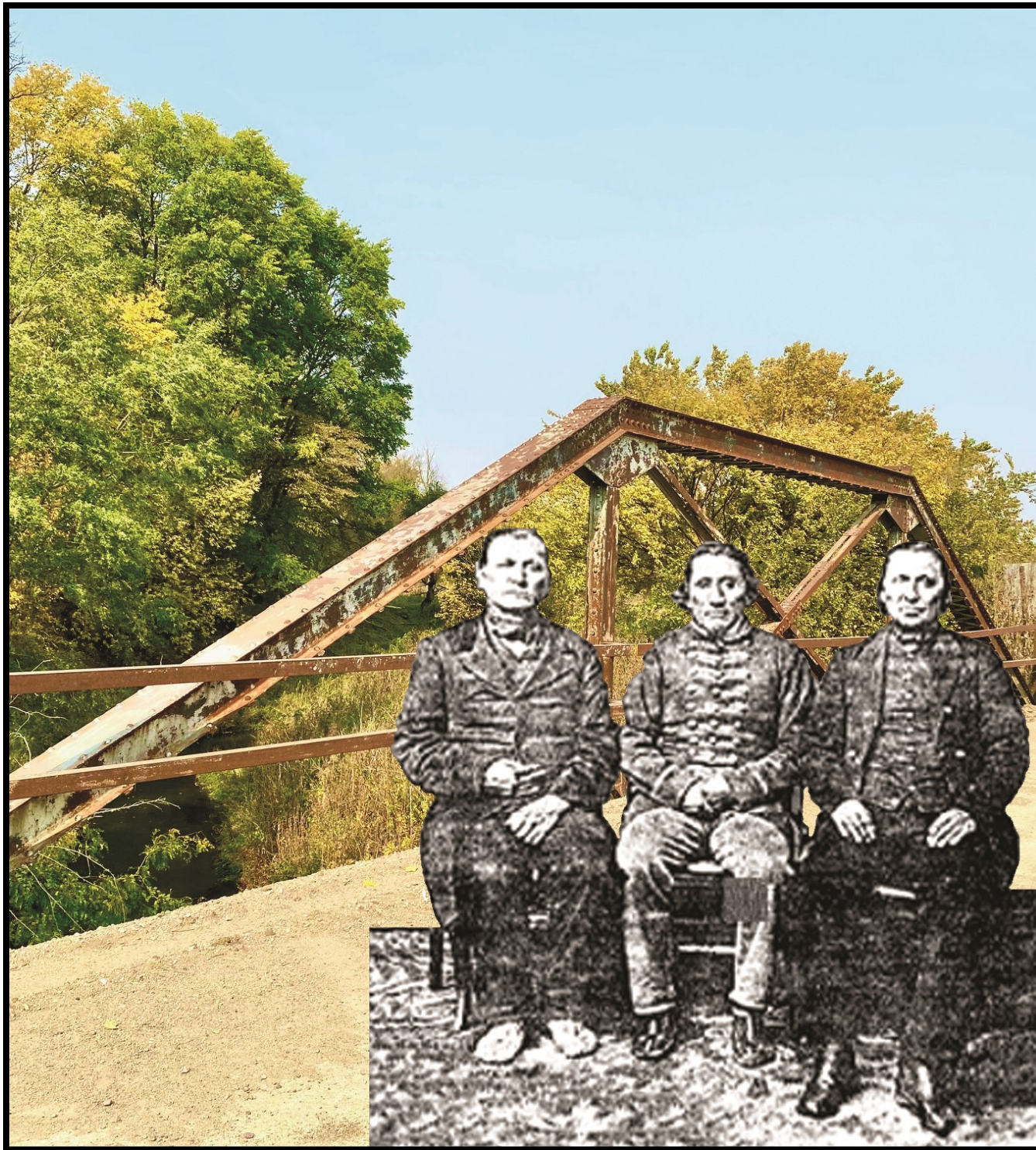
ARTICLE 44 All the rights and freedoms recognized herein are equally guaranteed to male and female indigenous individuals.

ARTICLE 45 Nothing in this Declaration may be construed as diminishing or extinguishing the rights indigenous peoples have now or may acquire in the future.

ARTICLE 46 1. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, people, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act contrary to the Charter of the United Nations or construed as authorizing or encouraging any action which would dismember or impair, totally or in part, the territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent States. 2. In the exercise of the rights enunciated in the present Declaration, human rights and fundamental freedoms of all shall be respected. The exercise of the rights set forth in this Declaration shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law

[FIFTEEN] and in accordance with international human rights obligations. Any

such limitations shall be non-discriminatory and strictly necessary solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for meeting the just and most compelling requirements of a democratic society. 3. The provisions set forth in this Declaration shall be interpreted in accordance with the principles of justice, democracy, respect for human rights, equality, non-discrimination, good governance and good faith.



[Left to Right] Louis Saunsoci, Ma-ha-nini-ga: No Knife, Joseph La Flesche, Iⁿshta-moⁿçe Reservation hills, Jeff Mohr, OTHRP Archives



Arrow Release
La Flesche/Fletcher, **Ibid.**, insert Plate 40, p. 282



Umo^{no} Carpenters 1868 OTHRP Archives

UNITED STATES ENDORSES INTERNATIONAL DECLARATION ON INDIGENOUS RIGHTS

December 17, 2010

ACLU Says Support For Declaration Is Essential To Upholding U.S. Obligations Under International Law

NEW YORK — In an important step toward upholding and promoting the United States' commitment to international human rights at home, President Obama announced Thursday that the U.S. will lend its support to the U.N. Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). The decision is a reversal of the position taken by the Bush administration in 2007, when the U.S. voted against UNDRIP even as 145 nations supported it.



Umo^{no} Moccasins
Umo^{no} Nation
Collection

The American Civil Liberties Union and the Human Rights at Home Campaign (HuRAH Campaign) have long called for unqualified endorsement of UNDRIP, which articulates the rights set forth for indigenous peoples in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

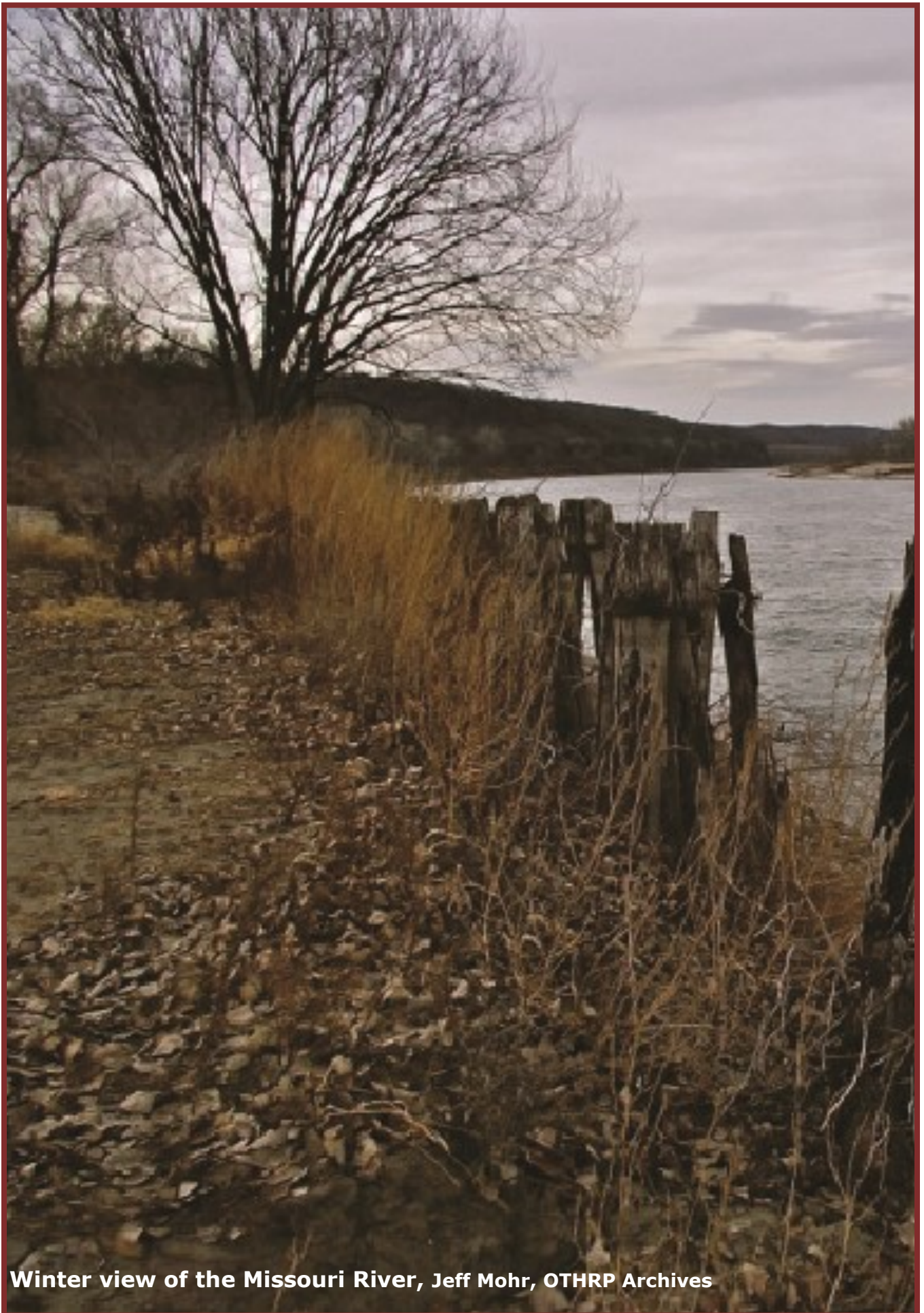
<<https://www.aclu.org/human-rights/united-states-endorses-international-declaration-indigenous-rights>> 6-27-2014



He'dewachi 1918 Anna Sloan, photographer, OTHRP Archives



He'dewachi 1971 Ilka Hartman photographer, OTHRP Archives



Winter view of the Missouri River, Jeff Mohr, OTHRP Archives



Old Pier Pilings on the Missouri River, Jeff Mohr, OTHRP Archives

Dennis Hastings, BA, MA, Ph. D.

Dennis Hastings is the Founder/Director of **OTHRP**. A trained applied anthropologist and educator for social change, he started his Indian activism on Alcatraz island during the 1969 take-over. He reached out to different native tribes starting with the Pit River protests, then the Wounded Knee take-over and the Tuscarora confrontation, among others in the early 1970s. In 1975, he returned home to his tribe — the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska and Iowa — where Hastings coordinated the fight to return the Sacred Artifacts and Human Remains to their original tribes. It was first passed as a Nebraska law (1989) and then a federal law — Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act: NAGPRA (1990). In the process he created the **Omaha Tribal Historical Research Project, Inc., OTHRP**, a 501(c)(3) multicultural organization which became the "Cultural Authority for the Omaha Tribe in Perpetuity" by Tribal Council Resolution — Tribal Law in an unpaid mandate for 26 years.



Dennis Hastings
OTHRP Archives

Hastings' Master's Thesis at **Western Institute for Social Research, WISR**, became the book he wrote with Robin Ridington, Ph.D., **Blessing for a Long Time: The Sacred Pole of the Omaha Tribe**, [University of Nebraska Press, 1997]. It received a "rave review" calling the book an "innovative blend of Omaha poetics, ethnography, and ethnohistory" from Phi Beta Kappa's newsletter, The Key Reporter. It received Honorable Mention in the 1998 Victor Turner Prize contest. **Blessing** was given a "Five Star" review on Amazon.com by Dr. Frederic Gleach, Senior Lecturer and curator of the Anthropology collection at Cornell University. **Blessing** is still in print today as a college text book.

Other work in which Dr. Hastings played a major part includes:

Omaha Archival Photographic Project with John Carter, Nebraska State Historical Society. This project involved the collecting, identifying, documenting, and cataloging of archival photographs and other historical analysis for cultural information.

Wax Cylinder Restoration; Reintroduction Traditional Omaha Music with Dorothy Sara Lee, Indiana University. A challenging project as the old wax cylinders of recordings made in the earlier part of the 20th century of traditional Omaha music began a slow and steady deterioration. The project involved total re-mastering of the old recordings through a painstaking process as the originals were warped and recorded at different speeds.

Nebraska Educational Television Films: 1990 "We Are One" Project A film of traditional Omaha life in 1800 designed for 4th and 5th grade curriculum in Nebraska public schools to educate both Indians and non-Indians. Wes Studi and Rodney A. Grant began their cinematic careers through their appearances in this film.

Completely Illustrated: Grandfather Remembers —Broken Treaties/ Stolen Land: The Umo^{ho} Land Theft: 2009. Co-authored by In'aska [Dennis Hastings] and Margery Coffey: [Mi'onbathiⁿ], unpublished dissertation, **Western Institute for Social Research**. 137 pages of this work helped the Umo^{ho} Tribe codify in law, as well as treaty, the 1854 reservation boundaries, with a unanimous U. S. Supreme Court decision in Nebraska Vs. Parker, 2017 which was a major influence on the McGirt vs. Oklahoma, 2020



Margery Coffey
Joseph Wetmore/OTHRP
Archives

Margery Coffey, BFA, MA, Ph. D.

Margery Coffey, a professional artist and educator for social change, started her grassroots activism at about the same time as Hastings. A grassroots organizer, she joined the anti-war movement through her Friends Meeting [Quaker] activities and quickly branched out to include civil rights, Indian rights, anti-nuke and environmental issues as well. She learned the Sol Alinsky -style of grassroots organizing in the classroom at Michigan State University and practiced it on the streets of New York City under the mentorship of the late Rev. Frederick Douglass Kirkpatrick of the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. campaigns and the late Pete Seeger's

Clearwater festivals. She served a year on Kirkpatrick's Board of Directors for his Many Races Cultural Foundation.

She taught Draft Counseling at NYC's "City as Schools" high school program in the early 1980s and art classes at Nebraska Indian Community College in Macy NE and Sioux City IA in the late 1990s.

Coffey's art works have been shown in over 75 art shows in a dozen different states, including both coasts and three different cultures. Her popular thematic shows include:

Nameless Ones of the Prairie, a show on the elderly pioneer descendants;

Coffey's Umoⁿhaⁿ Years: 1995-2006 from OTHRP's historic photographs;

Listen to the Children, a multicultural look at the world of future adults.

Winning awards twice from two different cultures at the Nebraska Association of American Mothers, Inc. and the Wo-o-bi Fine Arts Club in Winnebago, Nebraska. Coffey has participated in nearly 30 invitational or juried shows to date and has served as an art judge twice, again for two different cultures, Euro-American and the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska and Iowa. Her mural, "**Wau at the Window**" graces the side of Hastings' home on Highway 75 north of Macy. It is in honor of the work of the Umoⁿhaⁿ women in helping to keep their tribe together.

Coffey's poetry, writings and graphic artwork have appeared in local, national and international magazines and newspapers. She is the Assistant Director of OTHRP. Coffey originated the design of their joint website <jackalopearts.org> and is the Editor of "OTHRP on Facebook."

Both Hastings and Coffey were born in Nebraska, coming together in 2002 when Coffey joined OTHRP as both a graphic and fine arts artist. Hastings had worked with Western Institute for Social Research, WISR, at its beginning; receiving his MA there. At Hastings' request, Coffey enrolled in WISR for her MA and once received, they enrolled together for a joint Ph.D., writing the "Completely Illustrated: Grandfather Remembers — Broken Treaties/ Stolen Land: The Omaha Land Theft," a 1,500-page history of the Umoⁿhoⁿ with 1,500 illustrations. for their dissertation.



Coffey's oil paintings left to right: The Feeding, Nameless Ones Umoⁿhoⁿ Wau, Umoⁿhoⁿ Years Baby Mama, Listen to the Children



Um
o'h

OMAHA PRAYER

Harmonized by John C. Fillmore for interpretation on the piano

The image shows a musical score for 'Omaha Prayer' on a yellow background. It consists of two systems of music. Each system has a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs). The lyrics are written below the vocal line. The first system has lyrics: 'Wa - ko^a - da the - thu wah - pa - thiⁿ a - to^a - he'. The second system has the same lyrics. The piano accompaniment features chords and single notes in both hands.

Wako^ada thethu wahpathiⁿ ato^ahe
Wako^ada thethu wahpathiⁿ ato^ahe

Literal translation: Wako^ada, the permeating life of nature and of man, the great mysterious power; thethu, here; wahpathiⁿ, poor, needy; ato^ahe, he stands, and I am he a from of expression used to indicate humility. Wako^ada! Here, needy, he stands and I am he.



Ewithe Woⁿgithe

<crow-rides-eagle-bird-photography-phoo-chan-2>