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Nevada Silver Trails Territory...

Universities Ought to Embargo Dissertations From the Internet for 6 Years

A library is not just about books: it's also a place for the vulnerable

Catahoula female

From the Indian Law Resource Center

Lewis and Roca to combine with Rothgerber Johnson & Lyons

Native American Artist Series: Lillian Pitt

Traditional Paiute Buckskin and Cloth Dress Dance Special

"Cottage Foods & Farm to Fork – Education on TWO New Laws in Nevada"

The "Garden Isle's" Local Struggle in the Global Movement for Food Justice

Journalist Near Mount Rushmore - What He Found Changed His Life Forever

K Road project update meeting at Moapa

Old Wives Tales

WH Council on Native American Affairs Begins Implementing Pres's National Policy Initiatives

Las Vegas Film Premiere to Expose BLM Land Management Practices

Palikapu Dedman's angry geothermal speech

Benson J. Aleck

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American Historical Association: Universities Ought to Embargo Dissertations From the Internet for 6 Years

Too many people are reading history doctoral dissertations online.

[Rebecca J. Rosen](#) Jul 23 2013, 12:31 PM ET

Dallas Krentzel/Flickr

The American Historical Association has spied itself a Problem with a capital P and it is determined to do *something* about it. That problem? Too many people are reading history doctoral dissertations on the Internet.

This madness must be stopped, the AHA thought to itself. We can't have all these people reading scholarly works online, *for free*. And so, the AHA crafted a solution, not a perfect one -- what solution is? -- but something that might help, something that might prevent all these people from reading all these dissertations. Yesterday, in a statement posted online, where everybody may read it (and many have), the AHA encouraged graduate programs and university libraries to please embargo completed dissertations from the Internet *for six years*.

Here's [the AHA in its own words](#) (emphasis added):

The American Historical Association strongly encourages graduate programs and university libraries to adopt a policy that allows the embargoing of completed history PhD dissertations in digital form for as many as six years. Because many universities no longer keep hard copies of dissertations deposited in their libraries, more and more institutions are requiring that all successfully defended dissertations be posted online, so that they are free and accessible to

anyone who wants to read them. At the same time, however, an increasing number of university presses are reluctant to offer a publishing contract to newly minted PhDs whose dissertations have been freely available via online sources. Presumably, online readers will become familiar with an author's particular argument, methodology, and archival sources, and will feel no need to buy the book once it is available. As a result, students who must post their dissertations online immediately after they receive their degree can find themselves at a serious disadvantage in their effort to get their first book published; it is not unusual for an early-career historian to spend five or six years revising a dissertation and preparing the manuscript for submission to a press for consideration. During that period, the scholar typically builds on the raw material presented in the dissertation, refines the argument, and improves the presentation itself. Thus, although there is so close a relationship between the dissertation and the book that presses often consider them competitors, the book is the measure of scholarly competence used by tenure committees.

In the past, most dissertations were circulated through inter-library loan in the form of a hard copy or on microfilm for a fee. Either way, gaining access to a particular dissertation took time and special effort or, for microfilm, money. Now, more and more university libraries are archiving dissertations in digital form, dispensing with the paper form altogether. As a result, an increasing number of graduate programs have begun requiring the digital filing of a dissertation. Because no physical copy is available, making the digital one accessible becomes the only option. However, online dissertations that are free and immediately accessible *make possible a form of distribution that publishers consider too widespread* to make revised publication in book form viable.

Of course, I am being a bit glib about what the AHA believes is a problem, and it's not that too many people are reading history online but the effect of that access -- that young scholars will be unable to publish their work as a book, if everybody can already read it online for free. And if those scholars can't publish a book, they'll be at a disadvantage when competing for tenure-track jobs.

The thing is, it's not so clear that this is in fact the case. A recent survey of academic journal editors [found that only a very small percent](#) (2.9) would explicitly not consider for publication something that was already available online. The vast majority said they were either always open to "electronic theses and dissertations" (ETDs) or would evaluate them on a case-by-case basis (a practice some might refer to as editing). An earlier study [found that](#) "only 1.8% of graduate alumni reported publisher rejections of their ETD-derived manuscripts."

That doesn't get right at the question of how much the fact of online publication will sway an editor's judgment, but the point is that the relationship is unclear. There probably is a negative impact for dissertations that are particularly narrow and have a small potential audience, but for those that are more general, the effect could work in the opposite direction: Publishing online could generate buzz, enlarging rather than shrinking the pool of readers, making book or journal publication more, not less, attractive for publishers. Whatever the case, wherever the balance of these countervailing effects lies, it seems that more research into the relationship between online access and book viability should be done before a policy of a six-year embargo is endorsed.

The AHA is acting out of a genuine concern for the career prospects of younger scholars, and that is admirable. The trouble is, as the Digital Public Library of America's [Dan Cohen tweeted](#),

"Rather than trying to push other levers, or experimenting with other ways to disseminate historical knowledge, the AHA's default is to gate." [He later added](#), "It's the passivity in the face of what is, the lack of initiative to explore other models *as well*, that's disappointing."

Ultimately, what is so frustrating about the AHA's stance is that it seems to view the purpose of historical scholarship narrowly, as a means to securing employment. But the value of history is a public one. The late Roy Rosenzweig, then the vice president of research at the American Historical Association, danced around this in [a 2005 essay later quoted by Cohen](#):

Historical research also benefits directly (albeit considerably less generously [than science]) through grants from federal agencies like the National Endowment for the Humanities; even more of us are on the payroll of state universities, where research support makes it possible for us to write our books and articles. If we extend the notion of "public funding" to private universities and foundations (who are, of course, major beneficiaries of the federal tax codes), it can be argued that public support underwrites almost all historical scholarship.

Do the fruits of this publicly supported scholarship belong to the public? Should the public have free access to it? These questions pose a particular challenge for the AHA, which has conflicting roles as a publisher of history scholarship, a professional association for the authors of history scholarship, and an organization with a congressional mandate to support the dissemination of history. The AHA's Research Division is currently considering the question of open--or at least enhanced--access to historical scholarship and we seek the views of members.

The AHA attempts to bow to the value of "full and timely dissemination of new historical knowledge" by recommending an embargo "only for a clearly stated, limited amount of time, and by encouraging other, more traditional forms of availability that would insure a hard copy of the dissertation remains accessible to scholars and all other interested parties." [What if instead](#) the AHA sought to celebrate students who sought to bring their work to a wider audience? What if it encouraged hiring committees to focus less on books as the symbol of scholarly success and looked more at the scholarship itself, or the impact it had on the wider world?

With its statement, the AHA says that it accepts that hiring practices must remain what they are, that history is and will remain a "book-based discipline" (a claim [historian Adam Crymble rightly disputes](#)), and that the public good must remain at odds with that of the discipline and its practitioners. This sort of thinking, [Cohen wrote last fall](#), is representative of "a collective failure by historians who believe -- contrary to the lessons of our own research -- that today will be like yesterday, and tomorrow like today."

A library is not just about books: it's also a place for the vulnerable

If another 400 UK libraries close by 2016, as predicted, the true loss to society will be even greater than we realise

'Words have the power of to transform lives; everyone should be able to enjoy the education, knowledge and escapism that books offer.' Photograph: Monkey Business Images / Rex Fea
The Library Campaign [has accused the government](#) of hiding the exact impact of cuts that could cause the closure of a further 400 UK libraries by 2016. As a long-term supporter of the

campaign to keep libraries open, I've signed petitions and shared articles promoting the virtues of free access to books. I believe in the power of words to transform lives – everyone should be able to enjoy the education, knowledge and escapism books offer. Yet until recently, I didn't understand libraries' true value, and just how great their loss would be for society.

I have fond memories of my first library. Housed in a wooden cabin raised on bricks, it was the only source of books in the north Hertfordshire village I grew up in. I'd run up the ramp, the drumming of my feet on it heralding my reunion with stories. I read from one end of the library to the other. It smelled of dust jackets and hot chipboard. Libraries were a place of magic. My gran, who lived in a small town, had a mobile library that visited every fortnight. I'd offer to carry her Mills & Boon volumes, knowing I'd get to select an extra book for myself.

When I reached university, the library was a huge 1960s concrete mushroom overlooking a lake. It stayed open 24 hours a day in term-time, and 3am visits suited my night-owl tendencies.

And then I graduated. My first job in 2001 took me to London. If there was a local library, I was unaware of it. If I wanted a book, I bought one. Once I went online to see if a book was available at a nearby Tower Hamlets library, and its website provided a link to a cheap version on Amazon. So I bought it, and once more skipped the trip. In 2010 I moved to the home counties and, in solidarity with the mounting campaign to keep libraries open, joined my local branch. It would be three years before I returned. In the interim I continued to feed my own reading habit with the privileged convenience of middle-class bookshops and online retailers.

In April 2013 the genetic condition I suffer from, [Ehlers Danlos](#) type III, rendered me immobile. Unable to type, read, watch television, or work, I quickly exhausted my dwindling freelance earnings on spoken word stories. After several weeks of intensive physiotherapy I was allowed to add a gentle stroll to my day. Bored, in pain and lonely, I headed back to the library.

When I saw the aisles full of spoken word CDs, I nearly wept. The man at the information desk assured me I could also order any specific disc I wanted. Having been trapped in my home with little human interaction, chatting with staff about the books was a balm. Embarrassingly, I had to ask how to use the electronic checking-out system. I then had to be issued with a new library card: my original, solidarity-inspired one had never been activated. Shakespeare's words rang through my head: "[O, I have ta'en Too little care of this!](#)" But the library and its team weren't concerned by my absence. There was no judgment. I was always welcome.

My own fragility revealed that a library is not just a reference service: it is also a place for the vulnerable. From the elderly gentleman whose only remaining human interaction is with library staff, to the isolated young mother who relishes the support and friendship that grows from a Baby Rhyme Time session, to a slow moving 30-something woman collecting her CDs, libraries are a haven in a world where community services are being ground down to nothing. I've always known libraries are vital, but now I understand that their worth cannot be measured in books alone.

Catahoula female is Louisiana's State Dog; and America's First Breed. Perhaps brought with Spanish Explorers and mixed by Native American's with Greyhounds and Red Wolves smaller than Grey Wolves.

From the Indian Law Resource Center:

Victory in Mohawk Land Claim

On July 8, 2013, a federal district court upheld a Mohawk claim to approximately 2,000 acres of land near Hogansburg, New York. The court also upheld the Mohawk claim that Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation unlawfully acquired a right of way for a power line across the Akwesasne Mohawk Reservation in 1948. The Reservation is near Hogansburg and the U.S.-Canada border. ([More...](#))

UN World Conference on Indigenous Peoples

Nearly 100 Indian nations and indigenous organizations in the United States have joined together to push for strong outcomes from first ever United Nations World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, which is set to take place in September 2014. These include a call to establish a new body within the UN responsible for promoting and monitoring the implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and action to give indigenous peoples, especially indigenous constitutional and customary governments, a dignified and appropriate status for participating in UN activities. ([More...](#))

UN Body Demands that World Bank and Regional Development Banks Implement UN Declaration

The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues held an unprecedented dialogue with the World Bank and regional development banks during its 12th Session held May 20-31, 2013. While the activities and policies of development banks have often been discussed at the Permanent Forum, this was the first time a full plenary session was devoted to the topic, and the first time that the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), and all three regional banks appeared before the UN body. ([More...](#))

Pilot Project to Implement VAWA 2013 is Launched

The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act, signed into law on March 7, 2013, restores concurrent criminal jurisdiction to tribal governments over non-Indians having significant ties to the tribe and who commit domestic violence and dating violence against Native women in Indian country or violate protection orders. In general, tribes cannot start prosecuting non-Indian perpetrators until March 7, 2015. However, under a two-year pilot project, some tribes may be able to begin doing so earlier. ([More...](#))

Center calls on Secretary of State Kerry to Make Indigenous Rights a Priority in Guatemala

The Center remains concerned over increased violence and human rights violations in Guatemala. In April, Armstrong Wiggins, director of the Center's Washington, D.C. office sent a [letter to Secretary of State John Kerry](#) asking for the United States to help improve the human rights situation there. In a [recent Op-Ed](#), Wiggins calls on Kerry to take action now and start a process that would protect the rights and lives of indigenous peoples. ([More...](#))

Our 2012 Annual Report – Read it Online!

The artwork in this year's [annual report](#) highlights our work in Guatemala, where the rights of the Maya, Xinka, and Garifuna people are being violated due to conflicts over natural resources on their lands and territories. The Center is working with them to protect their rights to self-determination and to their lands, territories, and resources. Please consider making a donation to the Center to support this very important work.

Meet our Interns

Whitney Angell Leonard is a student at Yale Law School, where she focuses on environmental law and human rights. This summer she is working in our Helena, Montana, office as a Ford Fellow. Whitney is primarily working on the Conservationists' Handbook project that aims to facilitate collaboration between tribes and conservation groups, and on research regarding violence against Native women and tribal capacity-building under the new Violence Against Women Act provisions. She has also been involved in our work on reforming Indian land law, among other projects.

Ashlee Pinto, a member of the Tunica-Biloxi nation, is a rising second year student at Stanford Law School. Her studies focus on economic development and entrepreneurship. She is also interested in researching the intersections of indigenous identity, socialization, and political and economic oppression in relation to law and policy. This summer she is a Ford Fellow within the Indian Law Resource Center's Washington office. She has been working on various projects, including assisting with preparing for the UN World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, researching the World Bank's country systems policies and researching for the continuing World Bank Safeguard Review.

Jason Sanders is Ojibwe and Cherokee, and an enrolled member of the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa. A third-year student at the University of Wisconsin Law School, Jason focuses on federal Indian law, and is the President of the Indigenous Law Students Association. He is an editor of the Wisconsin Law Review, which will publish his note, "Wolves, Lone and Pack: Ojibwe Treaty Rights and the Wisconsin Wolf Hunt" this fall. Prior to law school, Jason spent five years as a project director and teacher at a tribal college. As the 2013 Sidley Fellow, he worked in both the Helena and Washington offices, researching, writing, and editing on projects for Native land rights, disputes between domestic tribes and the federal government, and the legal basis for requiring the free, prior, and informed consent of international indigenous peoples in World Bank development projects.

Veronica Willeto, a member of the Navajo Nation and a graduate of Whitman College, is the 2013 Barbara L. Anthony Fellow. She comes to us from the Montana Office of Public Instruction Schools of Promise program. She is assisting with fund raising and development, namely preparing funding reports and proposals, communicating with current funders, and identifying prospective funders. She is also involved with encouraging and improving collaborations between tribes and conservation groups through the Conservationists' Handbook project, as well as supporting the Center's Indian law reform and land rights work.

Native American Artist Series: Lillian Pitt www.youtube.com

[Lillian Pitt is an accomplished artist who has been exhibiting her contemporary sculpture, carvings, masks, glass, wearable art, and works on paper for over ...](#)

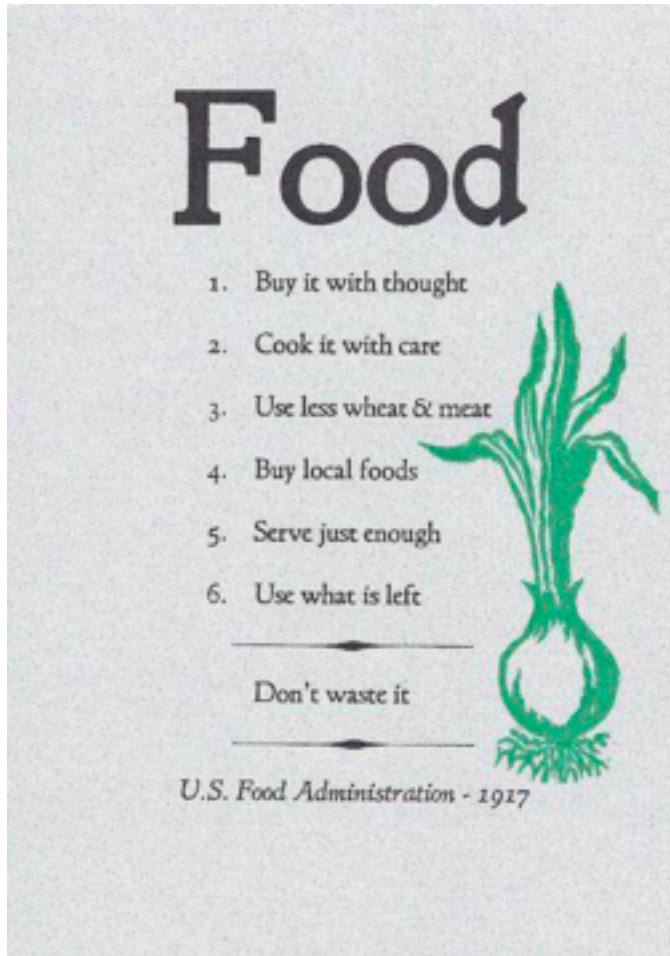
***** [Traditional Paiute Buckskin and](#)

[Cloth Dress Dance Special](#) By [Patrick Wilkes](#), 42Photos 42

From the early

1930's Pageant Dances, with ancient Paiute music...

It's now legal to sell your home-baked goods, fruit preserves and dried herb mixes, etc.



“Cottage Foods & Farm to Fork – Education on TWO New Laws in Nevada” workshop will be presented on August 12, 2013 by University of Nevada Cooperative Extension. Healthy Communities Coalition of Lyon and Storey championed the jobs creating bill on Cottage Food Industry this legislative session and we're thrilled that it is now law! Scroll down for details on the workshop on the Cottage Food AND the Farm to Fork laws, which will be offered in Reno, Fallon, Elko and Las Vegas.

The workshop will be from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Lunch will be provided. You can attend at the Las Vegas, Logandale or Ely Cooperative Extension offices; in Fallon at Western Nevada College; in Elko at Great Basin College; or in Reno at the National Judicial college on the University of Nevada, Reno campus.

Topics covered include understanding regulations, labeling for meeting federal requirements and to maximize marketing potential and advice and ideas from leaders in the field. Speakers include state and local health departments; Rebecca Nielson, the cottage food coordinator for Utah; Jack Jacob from Jacobs Family Berry Farm; Eric Barrett, Extension Educator from Ohio State; and Laura and Monty Bledsoe from Quail Hollow Farms.

Cost of the workshop is \$20 per farm (up to 2 individuals). To register, or for more information, email or call Becky Holys at 702-397-2604 x0 (holysr@unce.unr.edu). Cooperative Extension is

excited about helping to get local homemade foods onto people's tables and supplementing incomes.

University of Nevada Cooperative Extension is an outreach arm of the University that extends unbiased, research-based knowledge from University of Nevada—and other land-grant universities—to local communities. Educational programs are developed based on local needs, sometimes in partnership with other agencies and volunteers. For more information about University of Nevada Cooperative Extension, please visit the website at <http://www.unce.unr.edu/>. # # #

Forms must be mailed in or faxed in to 702-397-8301 Do not email
Becky Holys, Administrative Assistant
University of Nevada Cooperative Extension 1897 N Moapa Valley Blvd
Logandale, NV 89021 702-397-2604 ext. 0

The “Garden Isle’s” Local Struggle in the Global Movement for Food Justice

Andrea Brower, Op-Ed: There is a powerful and growing movement in Hawaii to protect our land, water and people's health from the impacts of the agrochemical-GMO industry — corporate giants Dow, Pioneer DuPont, Syngenta, Monsanto, BASF. The industry has been using our fragile and treasured islands since the 1990s as one of their main testing grounds for experiments engineering new chemical-crop combos, biopharmaceuticals, and other agrochemical products. They pollute our environmental commons as they pirate (“patent”) our global genetic commons in order to make massive amounts of wealth for a very few.

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A Journalist Went Near Mount Rushmore To Take Some Photos. What He Found Changed His Life Forever

A few years ago, Aaron Huey journeyed to the Pine Ridge [Reservation](#) in South Dakota to photograph members of the Oglala Lakota Nation. The disarming stories of deceit, heartbreak, and violence he heard there changed his life forever. I know this is a long one, folks, but I guarantee you'll be hooked by his transformation at 4:38, the breathtaking mural at 6:03, and the devastating words of a 17-year-old at 10:36.

Fifteen minutes well worth your time: <http://www.upworthy.com/a-journalist-went-near-mount-rushmore-to-take-some-photos-what-he-found-changed-his-life-forever?c=upw10>

ORIGINAL: "Honor The Treaties" from [Reelhouse](#) and Honor The Treaties. Directed By Eric Becker. Still photography by [Aaron Huey](#). Mural art by Shepard Fairey. See an interactive [map](#) of the shrinking Oglala land over time [here](#).

Newsletter July/August 2013

Project Update Meeting Held at Moapa Administration Hall

K Road sponsored a project update meeting for the Moapa community on July 10 at the Moapa Administration Hall. Moapa Vice Chairman Eric Lee and K Road President Gerrit Nicholas discussed the status of the Project including the approval in June by the Tribal Council of the

Lease for the Project site.

Brian Hoopes described work that has been completed to date, including construction of the access road and desert tortoise fencing, installation of the desert tortoise guard at the site entrance, and the onsite geotechnical testing. Brian also described work planned for the immediate future, such as completion of the BLM Corridor access road improvements, TH1 well equipment replacement and installation of the water line to the site, and completion of the geotechnical testing in the transmission corridor.

Scott Hoffman and Tyler Samson gave an overview of the desert tortoise surveys, translocation and monitoring that has occurred since the spring. All desert tortoise have been translocated from the Project site to the tribe-designated tortoise conservation area, and are now being monitored via radio transmitters.

Geotech Testing Moves to BLM Corridor for Transmission Line

Geotechnical testing continued on the K Road Moapa Solar project in July, when builder Swinerton and its subcontractor Las Vegas Paving conducted geotechnical testing along the transmission corridor between the solar field site and the Crystal substation five miles to the southwest. The geotechnical testing is being done to evaluate the soil conditions and topography for finalization of the structural design and placement of the towers that will carry the transmission line from the solar field down to Crystal. The drill rig pictured here can accommodate terrain challenges that were identified in a reconnaissance visit. The team will bore holes 30-50 feet deep, with a soil sample taken every 5 feet.

K Road Moapa Solar Employment Opportunities Ahead

The K Road Moapa Solar Project (Project) is expected to employ about 450 workers when construction begins, likely in late summer, and over 600 workers will be employed on the site by next winter.

For information about job opportunities, or to apply online, call the K Road Moapa Solar Project Job Line, 855-246-6272 (855-24-MOAPA), or visit www.moapajobs.com.

Overall, Project construction will create or support over 2,000 jobs for the construction period, including the indirect and induced impacts resulting from the Project.

Questions, complaints or concerns about the Project? Call the K Road Moapa Solar Hotline at (702) 757-6779, or email moapa@kroadpower.com.

White House Intergovernmental Affairs Director Visits K Road Moapa Solar

David Agnew, White House Director of Intergovernmental Affairs and Deputy Assistant to the President, visited the K Road Moapa Solar Project site in late June, along with Moapa Tribal Council members and staff, and K Road and BIA personnel. The Office of Intergovernmental Affairs serves as the front door to the White House through which local, county, tribal, and state governments can participate in and inform the work of the President.

Mr. Agnew described the Project as a positive for the Tribe, the land, renewable energy, and K Road. The Administration is particularly interested in collecting lessons learned from the project development and approval process, so that the process can be refined and used as a model for future renewable energy projects on tribal lands. In a blog post published shortly after his visit Agnew said that he, "had the pleasure of meeting a dedicated group of tribal leaders and project managers who are working hard to make this project a reality. I appreciated their hospitality on

a hot Saturday afternoon. All the best to Chairman Anderson, and a warm thank you to Vice Chairman Lee, Environmental Coordinator Darren Daboda, the Moapa Tribal Council and other tribal leaders who are working hard to bring clean energy and good jobs to their community. I applaud the Moapa Tribe's leadership, vision and perseverance, and wish them all the best in this exciting endeavor." The entire blog entry can be found at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2013/06/25/responsibility-future-generations-renewable-energy-development-tribal-lands>.

Contracts, Contracts, Contracts

Contractual agreements are the underpinning of any large project, and the K Road Moapa Solar Project is no exception. The last few weeks saw progress on several key contracts.



Lease – the Moapa Tribal Council approved a revised Lease with K Road at its June 12 meeting. The Lease was then signed by Vice Chairman Eric Lee on behalf of the Tribe, and Gerrit Nichol as for K Road. BIA approved the Lease at the end of June. The Lease is effective and K Road has begun to pay its monthly rent.



Power Purchase Agreement with LADWP – K Road will sell power from the project to the Los Angeles Department of Water & Power (LADWP). LADWP approved the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) last winter. Various pre-conditions required before the PPA could become effective has now been satisfied, and the PPA became effective in mid-July.



Interconnection Agreement with LADWP – the K Road Moapa Solar project will be interconnected to the LADWP transmission grid. LADWP approved the Interconnection Agreement in late May, and the contract was then approved by the Los Angeles City Council in late June and the Mayor in early July. Approval of the Interconnection Agreement paves the way for project financing to move forward.

Download archived editions of the K Road Moapa Solar Project newsletter from our web site, at <http://kroadpower.com/secondary.asp?pagelD=5&newsType=1>.

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/07/26/old-wives-ales_n_3654968.html?utm_hp_ref=mostpopular

White House Council on Native American Affairs Begins Implementing President's National Policy Initiatives

<http://www.bia.gov/cs/groups/public/documents/text/idc1-022670.pdf>

Please click and read entire article

Important film premiere

<http://www.nativenewsnetwork.com/las-vegas-film-premiere-set-to-expose-bureau-of-land-managements-mismanagement.html>

VIDEO: Palikapu Dedman’s angry geothermal speech

www.bigislandvideonews.com

[PAHOA, Hawaii - Palikapu Dedman, an outspoken opponent of geothermal industry and leader of the Pele Defense Fund, spoke at the end of Saturday's "Save Pohoiki" informational meeting at the Akebono Theater in Pahoia, and his speech may have stolen the show. It was an angry, 25 minute talk by a Hawaii...](#)



[Benson J. Aleck](#) (1939 - 2013)

[Visit Guest Book](#)

Lesley Williams

Sitting at a funeral for one of our uncles and thinking our old ones are leaving us. Our families are dividing and separating... Makes me sad for the old days... Nu ki pesa numma...:-S

Benson J. Aleck March 3, 1939 - July 23, 2013

Benson J. Aleck, 74, born on March 3, 1939 to Albert and Viola Aleck of Nixon, Nevada. A graduate of Stewart Indian School, he later went on to Bacone College in Muskogee, Oklahoma. Benson spent the majority of his life in the Midwest, living in Chicago and Burnett County, Wisconsin. He worked in telecommunication for AT&T until his retirement. In his retirement returned to Nixon, Nevada where he enjoyed gardening, travel and spending time with his grandchildren. He always kept up on Chicago's sports teams. Benson is preceded in death by his parents, Albert and Viola Aleck, and his siblings Doris, Edward, Allen, Ronald, Raymond, and his loving wife Inez "Sweetie" Smith. He is survived by his children James & Michelle Emery, Michelle Renberg, Charles & Jolene Aleck-Roy, seven grandchildren as well as his three siblings Vivian Matthews, Janette Aleck, Darrell & Delphine Ferris as well as many nieces.

The family invites you to come to his viewing at Ross, Burke & Knobel at 2155 Kietzke Lane, Sunday, July 28, 2013 from 5:00pm-8:00pm and Funeral Services will be held at the Nixon Gymnasium, Monday, July 29, 2013 at 10:00 a.m. Please visit www.waltonsfuneralhomes.com for pictures and more information.