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THE 1934 INDIAN ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

Marie Martinez, the famous Pueblo pottery maker from San Ildefonso, N. Mex., was the winner of the 1934 Indian Achievement Award, presented each year by the Indian Council Fire. Marie is perhaps the best known Indian woman in the country. Not only is her record, which gained for her six of the nine votes cast by the Committee of Award, a record of great personal achievement, but of achievement that benefit a whole community. Pieces of her work are in many museums in the United States as well as in foreign lands. She has developed an art into an industry which is the main product of her pueblo. By her efforts the community income of San Ildefonso has so increased that it exceeds the income from farm products, so long this pueblo's main wealth. Not only by her industry, her generosity toward her fellow workers, and her genius, does Marie commend herself, but she is a striking example of a surviving producer of an ancient handicraft in a machine age.

Marie was presented the Medal on Indian Day, September 7th., in Court of the Hall of States at the Century of Progress before 5,000 people. Dr. W. Carson Ryan, Jr., Director of Indian Education, Dept. of the Interior, a member of the Committee of award, came on specially to present the Medal. The Medal design was the same as that of last year and was the creation of Waano-Gano, Cherokee artist.

Dr. Henry Roe Cloud, the Winnebago educator, now Superintendent of Haskell, received the second largest number of votes, and Dr. Arthur C. Parker, Seneca, authority on aboriginal peoples, author, and one of the foremost museum directors in the country, received the third highest number.

Some interesting statistics on this year's medal compared with last year:

There were sixty-six nominees this year, fifty-two in 1933. Twenty-four tribes were represented; thirteen schools; and twelve professions. Fifty-one of the nominees were men and fifteen women. Carlisle again had the largest number—twelve of the nominees being graduates from that school. Haskell was second with six; and Santee was third with four. The Menominee led the list with nine, as they did in 1933 and the Sioux still hold second place with eight. But the Chippewa nosed out the Cherokee and Kiowa, who held third place last year, and are represented with

six candidates. Art was the leading profession; Music, Federal Service, Stage and Lecture work and Religious work were all tied for second; while Literature came in third. The Pawnee, Wenatchee, and Washoe were new tribal representatives entered this year.

Haskell made no nominations this year, though their nominee—Dr. Charles A. Eastman—was the victor in 1933. Haskell had the following students in the list of nominees: Albert Belgard (Chibiaboos), Ralph Fredenburg, Isaac Greyearth, James Paytiamo, George C. Peake, and Mrs Elizabeth Tourtillot.

Other nominees who received votes from the committee of Award were: Hon. Houston B. TeeHee, Dr. W. David Owl, Rev. Phillip Gordon, Mourning Dove, William Shelton, Ralph Fredenburg, Angus F. Look-around, Fred Cardin, Susie Meek Frazier, and Ruth Muskrat Bronson.

MRS. HALL RETIRES

In 1916 Supt. Harwood Hall, and wife arrived here, the former as superintendent at Chemawa. Supt. Hall was in charge at Chemawa for ten years and during this time both he and his wife were devoted to the interests of our school and all that it stood for. In 1926 Mr. Hall was obliged to retire from the service on account of ill health and this beloved couple went to Los Angeles, California, where Mrs. Hall was established as outing matron, where she remained in that capacity until her retirement last August, proving most successful in her field. Her husband died there some years ago. A host of friends at Chemawa unite in wishing Mrs. Hall rest, peace, and happiness so long as she shall live. The following reprint we are pleased to credit:

Mrs. Francis D. Hall, for several years placement matron of Los Angeles area, was retired from active duty on August 31, thus terminating over 35 years of contact with Indian education.

About 1894 Mrs. Hall came with her husband, the late Harwood Hall, to Perris to take charge of this small school. During the next few years she and Mr. Hall worked hard and long to have congress locate a better site. The result is Sherman Institute and its present location, built in 1901.

Always interested in the advancement of Indian educational advantages, Mr. and Mrs. Hall started the present school paper, the *Sherman Bulletin*, in 1906.

In honor of their helpful service to the Indians and their advancement the *Bulletin* is dedicated to them.—*The Sherman Bulletin*.