

female jury in history.) Next morning the court took off for Inuvik, some 600 miles away. Along the way we landed at Cape Perry, where by pre-arrangement a plaintiff in an undefended divorce action was driven up and we heard her case in the plane. We arrived at Inuvik by three in the afternoon and we heard the evidence in the second case the next morning. On Friday the full group flew back to Yellowknife where the accused was incarcerated. The complainants and witnesses then flew back to Spence Bay. So it goes.

## Present Shock

[OLIKTOAK AND THE SOUTH]

Oliktoak is 22 and one of ten children. She was born in Holman Island, which is at 70° 43' N., 117° 43' W., on the western shore of Victoria Island, in the Amundsen Gulf. Oliktoak now lives in Yellowknife, where she works in a shop which is owned by the Eskimo cooperatives and which sells prints, parkas, native sculpture and other products of the Eskimo craftpersons:

Most of the people at Holman Island work for the co-op. My two older sisters work there and my grandmother is an artist. She does the art work, the originals. She paints and we have carvers, who copy her paintings on the stone, and we have printmakers who make, like fifty copies of one painting and we keep the original and sell only the prints. My grandmother is named Helen Kalvak and she has thousands of different drawings. What she does mostly is make drawings of things she has experienced in her life. The prints are on rice paper, pressed by a stone block. We are getting out a series of ten different prints this year. In the co-op we also make seal-skin products and parkas and sealskin garments.

My grandmother is 73, the oldest person in Holman Island. Most of our people don't live to be more than eighty. I think that is because they lived such a hard life, much harder than we young people have been living, hunting for their food when they didn't have all that much white — ah — well, food from the south. But I think the old people had a much healthier life than the young because they had only meat and they didn't have sugar and all that to spoil their health.

Holman is in a bay and the population is about 250, less than 250 in the springtime. I think there are about thirty families and in the spring most of them are out for the summer, hunting seal, and in the wintertime there is a lot of trapping, and some men go and they kill polar bear but we have

a quota and our quota is twelve a year. It is not very difficult now to kill polar bear but my grandfathers have killed some before with a harpoon — before they got guns — that was more difficult.

I went to school in Inuvik for six years and they needed a teacher back home and I had the highest grades at that time and since then I've been working. I was a teacher assistant there at the school and when they had no nurse there I took a course for nurse's aid and I had to handle the medicine when people got sick. I could phone the nurses at Coppermine by radio. I was about 14 or 15 then. Only my older sisters and I went to the school in Inuvik because in 1964 or 1965 they started a primary school in Holman and since then all the students have been able to go to school there. After I worked in the co-op about two or three years I became the president and the head of the girls' shop. The co-op belongs to the people. We have members and the members get together once a year and we have a general



meeting and we have an election for the board of directors and then the board of directors elects their president.

Only very few people build igloos now, only those who go hunting in the winter. They will make an igloo to stay the night or so. I lived in an igloo many times; I think the last time was in 1958 or 1959. I think it was much fun for a child to live in an igloo. It is very warm, you have ventilation and the air is circulating. Once the igloo starts getting old it gets a crust of ice inside and it starts getting cold, so sometimes you will build a new one or just chip the ice off. We would have a stone lamp and most of the time we