

store. The daily gatherings usually take place in the home of a woman's mother or older sister.

In the evening, Inuit families and entire communities have time for each other. Often, several families will gather at the home of a community elder to share some of the meat caught during the day's hunt. At these times, men and women talk about the events of the day. For the teenagers and older children, the evening is a time to visit the local snack shop or return to school, which is now open as a community centre, to play volleyball and other team sports. Even in winter, girls and boys play outside, riding bicycles over the hardpacked snow, mind-ing younger children, or helping adults in their outdoor work, like stretching a seal skin or repairing a sled.

On Sunday, the village church becomes the focal point of the community, with Inuit attending services in the morning and afternoon. As well, the church hosts community feasts once or twice a month where seal, caribou, and other local foods are shared by all. It is from this strong sense of community sharing, as well as memories of their own hunger in times not long past, that the Inuit in Canada adopted Ethiopian famine relief as their own cause, donating nearly \$100 000 in the last two years.

Today, each Inuit community is experiencing rapid change while sticking to many traditional ways. School children aspire to be dentists and nurses, mothers produce works of art known world-wide, men produce, through hunting, the food that links Inuit to their land and to their past. And all Inuit see this mixture as the key to their future.