

Fig.095 Illustration showing a native drinking directly from a water stream. While they are very flexible in sharing resources among each other, natives have boundaries with other neighbouring bands. Often these boundaries have to do with clean water supply in addition to the staple they can hunt and gather from within them.

Territorialism Among the Natives of Lower Asia

Natives keep "to their own part of the country" in groups of "thirty to fifty persons" only leaving it to visit their friends within a "narrow radius". This give "the average extent of country occupied by each local group as about 16 square miles". Additionally "four or five local groups having friendly relations" can make up a sept de facto expanding their territories to that of other groups. In the coast natives "shift from one camp to another" often "at a change of season". In the forest natives spend "the whole of the rainy season" in the chief camp and in the cool and hot seasons they live a nomadic life in "temporary hunting camps and paying visits to their friends in other groups". When natives are asked to what part of the country they belonged they mention "one of the chief camping places" of their local group and they do not know of the existence of other groups "less than fifty miles distant" (Radcliffe-Brown 1922). But as colonizers start searchig for their poof of "sweetwater just inside the jungle" natives make "desperate attempts" and when logging start cutting "ever more deeply into the jungles" natives "continue to fight to extermination". And if deported all day they would "sit and stare at the ocean" hoping that their native island "would miraculously appear in the distance". At last they slip away and make a raft to make the crossing back to their "own terrain" (Mukerjee 2003).