

Somewhere over the horizon...

They are equally at home under the blue sky, in blowing sands, and in ramshackle caravans. They deal with nature's myriad moods—as they climb mountains and cross deserts. 'Moving' is what they do to earn their living. Here is a glimpse of where the never-ending journey of the nomads has led them.



Athapaskans
– these nomadic hunter/fishermen of the boreal forests have a rich oral tradition.

Iñupiaq
– are aboriginals farthest north in the world. Whale hunting is central to their lives. The International Whaling Commission has given them permission to hunt whales.



Awa
– one of the last nomadic hunter-gatherers of Brazil. Today they number less than 400 and their habitat continues to be converted into ranch land.



Baka
– these pygmy hunter-gatherers roam rainforests. Hunting has symbolic meaning and prestige for them. But deforestation is a huge threat to them.



Tehuelche
– were tribes of Patagonia, also known as 'horse people.' Originally hunters they were assimilated by the European settlers by mid-20th century and only 100 survived. Today only a few dozen survive on Argentine reservations.

Sami
– one of the oldest post-glacial inhabitants of this region. Reindeer herding is their main occupation. But they are losing ground *literally* to mining and logging.



Chukchi
– Maritime Chukchi hunt walrus, seals and whales. Inland Chukchi are tundra reindeer breeders. They live in *yaranga* or tents built by arranging reindeer pelts on poles. Tents are arranged east to west according to social status.

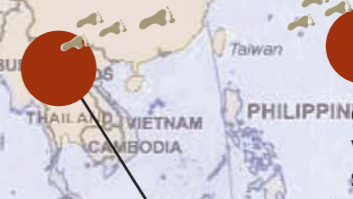
Rom
– these gypsies of Europe migrated from India. They were artisans, fortunetellers and musicians. Today there are many groups – Gitanos of Spain, Manouche of France, Sinte of Germany.



Bedouins are pastoral nomads who specialised in breeding camels for caravans and controlled trade routes. Poetry was their great artistic attainment.



Bambut
– hunter-gatherers of Ituri rainforests in central Africa. Bambuti life is patterned by the forest. One event connecting them to the forest is the honey season when they collect and eat honey. They love music and play a wooden trumpet called Molimo.



Batak
– combine a hunting-gathering lifestyle with farming and trading. It is believed that they traded with Chinese merchants as early as 500 AD. Hunting and gathering has spiritual value for Batak so many still go on gathering trips.



Moken (Sea Gypsies)
– spend 8-9 months of a year at sea, living off sea organisms. A *Kabang* (boat) roughed out from a single tree is the mainstay of Moken. They use nets, traps, spears to hunt and dive with primitive gear.

San the Bushmen – these hunter-gatherers are believed to be direct descendents of the first *Homo sapiens*. They transport water in ostrich-egg shells and use poisoned arrows to hunt. Sans are skilled in drawing, and have a remarkably complex language. About half of them are still nomadic today.

