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It should be further pointed out that in 1931 and possibly during preceding years, the Federal Government made a grant of \$25000.00 which amount was to be duplicated dollar for dollar by the canners for expenditure on advertising the B.C. salmon for home consumption. During the past week a Mrs. E. Spencer is reported in the local press as having been giving lectures in Victoria, B.C., at the invitation of the Department of Fisheries with a view to encouraging the greater use of fish as a food. To deny the Indians a reasonable share of the sockeye food which they use naturally without advertising or other urge would be manifestly unfair.

The supply of fish only to the Indians who cannot take it themselves is considered to be consistent with the present need for economy and such procedure, under reasonable regulation, tends to diminish the burden of the tax-payer.

Moreover, it is apparent from a report by Inspector Pragnell that any advantage to be gained in restricting the Indians from taking reasonable supplies of salmon for food can be gained only by the Cannery interests who are unable to find a market for the salmon they have already in stock. With this alone in view, I could not conscientiously recommend that this Department should expend any appreciable amount of money in expanding the arrangement whereby the indigent Interior Indians now obtain their fish for food other than what they catch for themselves.

Inspector Pragnell agrees with me that it should be suggested that if the Indians must be restricted as to the taking of sockeye in the head waters of rivers, streams, etc., such restriction should be set upon the number of days on which such fish might be taken, but this restriction would have to apply to all, both white and Indians, so that the Indians might be satisfied that there had been no discrimination. This suggestion seems reasonable to us, and perhaps Mr. Found may agree with it. If not, perhaps the Fisheries Department may be able to solve the problem whereby the Babine Indians may obtain salted salmon as suggested by Agent Mortimer, also whereby the Williams Lake Indians could obtain a suitable substitute for the sockeye taken by them in good years.

It is my opinion that the sending of large quantities of fish to the Interior to take the place of fish which the Indians can and do, and will take for themselves, would be like sending ice to the Arctic or land to the prairie; also that any legislation (except such as may be designed to regulate only but not wholly restrict) aimed at restricting the Indians of British Columbia from taking fish for food by their accustomed means would be as effective as the laws which are designed to regulate the morals of the people or to keep people from buying sweepstake tickets or to restrict the use of intoxicating liquor if such people determine to have it. The most serious facts to be reckoned with in regard to the use of fish by Indians is the inherent sense of their aboriginal rights thereto which found expression in the evidence taken at the Joint Parliament-Senate Committee sessions held in Ottawa in 1927. It will take a long time to eradicate this from the minds and hearts of the Indian people of this Province and I feel that as generous a policy as is reasonably possible should be followed in this connection. It is believed that the interests of conservation can best be attained when we can show the Indians that their privileges are

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