

to group it follows a similar pattern. From total control of the resource before and immediately after contact Native people were gradually integrated into the increasing commercialization of the resource. This process can be relatively short or drawn-out. Eventually as the commercial aspects of resource use become more industrialized Native peoples are marginalized. This process occurs through a combination of political and economic factors. Eventually Native peoples regain access and control through litigation. This phase of resource use and control has certainly characterized the Native fisheries of Puget Sound and the Fraser River for the past two decades. The bars on the model are not meant to be quantitative, rather they are visual representations of relative use between commercial and subsistence and aboriginal and non-aboriginal. A brief discussion of the experiences of the Coast Salish will illustrate this process.

#### The Traditional Coast Salish Fishery

At the time of European contact the Coast Salish were engaged in a well developed salmon fishery that not only met their needs for subsistence but also provided a surplus for trade and ceremonial feasting. The technology employed represents one of the most sophisticated traditional fisheries in the world. Five different species of salmon were utilized, most important of which was the Fraser River sockeye which formed the main economic focus for Native people throughout the Fraser River system and the adjacent salt water areas. According to data provided by Beringer (1982) the centre of technological sophistication for Northwest Coast Native salmon fishing was around the mouth of the Fraser River. Hewes's (1973) estimates for aboriginal consumption rates indicate that the Sto:lo and Lummi were among the highest on the Pacific Coast. The Fraser River sockeye runs were especially important for the Native