

- (b) any salmon other than salmon taken by trolling off the Pacific coast northward from a line projected due west from the Cape Disappointment Light ($46^{\circ} 18' N$) and southward from a line projected due west from the Cape Scott Light ($50^{\circ} 46.9' N$).

Subject to its domestic legislation, each Government will continue to permit transfers of herring between nationals and vessels of the two countries within the reciprocal fishing areas west and north of a line drawn between Cape Sable, Nova Scotia, and Race Point, Massachusetts. The Governments agree that the principal purpose of this provision is to enable the continuation of transfers of herring intended for purposes other than reduction and, further, that they will meet within one year to assess the status of the herring stocks of the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of Maine to determine whether restrictions on fishing or fish use are necessary.

3. Nationals and vessels of either country will not initiate fisheries within the reciprocal fishing area of the other country for species which are fully utilized by fishermen of the latter country. If fishermen of either country wish to initiate a fishery within any part of the reciprocal fishing area of the other country for species not fully utilized, their Government will first consult with the other Government and reach an understanding concerning conditions for such a fishery.

4. Regulations established by one country pertaining to the taking or possession of fish within its reciprocal fishing area shall apply equally to the nationals and vessels of both countries operating within such area. Such regulations shall be enforced by the Government which issued them. Should either Government consider it necessary to alter such fishery regulations, that Government shall notify the other Government of such proposed changes 60 days in advance of their application. Should such changes in fishery regulations require major changes in fishing gear an adequate period of time, up to one year, will be afforded the nationals and vessels of the other country to adapt to such changes prior to their application.

5. The two Governments recognize the importance of maintaining the fishery resources in their reciprocal fishing areas at appropriate levels. Both Governments agree to continue and expand cooperation in both national and joint research programs on species of common interest off their coasts. The appropriate agencies of the two Governments will arrange for exchanges and periodic joint reviews of scientific information.

6. Nothing in this agreement shall prejudice the claims or views of either of the parties concerning internal waters, territorial waters, or jurisdiction over fisheries or the resources of the continental shelf; further, nothing in this agreement shall affect either bilateral or multilateral agreements to which either Government is a party.