to parallel the name and functioning of the cooperative wildlife research units. In 1973, the fishery units numbered 25 because of the previous additions of Alabama, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Iowa, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Joining of the units under a single organizational entity increased cooperation among the units. The new structure emphasized the original purposes of the units: graduate education, research, and technical assistance. The 25 fishery research units, in addition to the 20 wildlife research units, totaled 45 units in 25 states.

**Administration of Cooperative Research Units by Various Organizational Entities**

Nine major organizational events occurred within the federal administration of the unit program.

1. In the Bureau of Biological Survey, the wildlife research units were under the administration of an organization designated as Cooperative Research in Wildlife Management.

2. When the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service was formed, the wildlife research units became a subdivision of the Division of Wildlife Research. The fishery units were later formed as part of the Division of Fisheries Management.

3. In 1973, the fishery research units and wildlife research units were combined with some other research functions in a new entity, the Division of Cooperative Research.

4. In 1976, the cooperative fishery and wildlife research units were reassigned to the newly formed Division of Habitat Preservation Research of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Organized under the Office of Cooperative Research Units, the Fishery and Wildlife units were brought together as an entity.

5. In 1979, research in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service was divided into three entities: the Division of Wildlife Ecology-Research, the Division of Fishery Ecology-Research, and the Office of Cooperative Units.

6. In 1983, research in the Service was reorganized into the Division of Wildlife Research, the Division of Fishery Research, the Division of Biological Services, and the Division of Cooperative Units.

7. In 1985, a major reorganization of the Service eliminated research divisions and made research center directors directly responsible to the Regional Director for Research (Regional Director, Region 8). The Cooperative Research Unit Program was designated as one of the research centers.

8. In 1978, the concept of *super units* was developed. In theory, a multi-discipline research unit (fisheries and wildlife) would be better able to conduct research at the ecosystem level—a recognized, rapidly growing research need. The first super units were established in Florida and in