science. The staff also included teaching fellows, research assistants,

and student interns. From its inception, the Center had a Writer-in-

Residence (or a Scholar-in-Residence) program as well as a visiting facul-

ty program which brought distinguished Black faculty to the University.

By the 1975-76 academic year there had been a turn-over in the

core faculty but their number remained at 13, of whom nine were Black Americans, three African, and one West Indian. Of these, eight held appointments only within CAAS and five held joint appointments with other units. Six other faculty members taught courses cross-listed with CAAS's offerings but they were not on its budget. Individuals of professorial rank still continued to hold joint appointments with

University departments. There was only a slight growth in the number

of teaching fellows, research assistants, visiting lecturers, and in-

terns. Courses in sociology and economics were added to the Center's offerings.

As of 1975, the CAAS faculty had not grown in number in spite of the turnover in personnel, but the goal was professional prominence, not size.

There is no doubt that CAAS has been very successful in this respect.

Its faculty members and faculty associates serve on editorial boards of

several professional journals, hold positions in several national and

international organizations, serve as officers of specialized societies,

and several are listed in various national and international Who's Who.

Their collective publication record is impressive; and CAAS directors

have always been generous in supporting faculty publications. It is no

secret in the profession today that the CAAS faculty and associates are

regarded as perhaps the very best in the country in Afroamerican and

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