African Studies. This success has been achieved at some cost, however, namely the gradual movement away from the original ideal of a communityoriented center, one socially relevant, politically virile, proudly

Black, intellectually and academically iconoclastic, and triumphantly

unique. Well-meaning critics regret CAAS' loss of innocence, so to

speak, and fear that by moving it closer and closer to the mainstream

of the University's life, it will lose its direction eventually and,

consequently, the raison d'etre of its existence.

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In 1970-71, a total number of 1,026 students enrolled at CAAS;

another 424 who enrolled in other units took courses offered through

CAAS. In 1975-76, the comparative figures were 1,658 and 2,262 respec-

tively. (See Table II). CAAS' concentration plan requires 30 credit

hours of courses, including two courses that focus on Black Americans

and two on Blacks outside the United States. At least 18 hours included

in the concentration plan must be selected from upper-division courses.

CAAS is working toward the development of a Masters Degree Program in Afroamerican and African Studies.

The original home of CAAS was 715 Haven Street, which housed the

Library until 1978. In the summer of 1972, the CAAS administrative

offices moved to 1100 South University, second floor. Its present abode

is Lorch Hall, located at 909 Monroe Street. The administrative/clerical

staff numbered four in 1970-71. The figure has remained constant.

Over the years, CAAS has undertaken various activities designed to

promote Afroamerican and African studies within the University community.

The ongoing CAAS Colloquium Series, initiated in 1970, is as old as the

Center itself. Its emphasis is on Comparative Black Studies, and it affords

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