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Report of

The Registrar of the University

1943-1944

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THE REGISTRAR OF THE UNIVERSITY

To the President of the University:

SIR---The impact of the war has been clearly in evidence in the operation of the Registrar's Office during the year 1943-44. The increased number of conferences with prospective freshmen---many conferences two and even three years in advance of admission---the increased enrollment of women, the decided drop in the enrollment of civilian men, the shifting enrollment of service men, the uneasiness of the freshman men who are approaching their eighteenth birthday, the extremely active shifting personnel in the office staff, and unrest and tenseness on the part of the public in general make the work in this office, as well as in all other offices, much more difficult and trying.

One of the acute problems facing the University administration is the proper adjustment of the returning servicemen. It will be necessary for officers of admission to make many exceptions to the general rules and before such exceptions can be made with equity and justice it will be necessary to go into each case with extreme care. This is being planned under the general supervision of the Veterans' Service Bureau in co-operation with admissions officers and counselors. The staff in the Registrar's Office is ready to give the time, service, and special attention necessary to the returning veteran which will be appropriate to his needs.

Personnel.—The registrar again served as a civilian member of the Michigan Selection Committee of the Navy V-12 College Training Program during the month of May, 1944. Following are the changes and appointments which have been made during the year:

DEPARTMENT	RESIGNED	REPLACED BY
Editorial Mrs.	Florence I. Boyd	Miss Vivian Case
AdmissionsMrs.	Mary G. Baker	Mrs. Marcellene D. Fisher
· Mrs.	Marcellene D. Fisher	Mrs. Virginia T. Meis
· Mrs.	Virginia T. Meis	Miss Eunice Noda
Miss	Eunice Noda	Miss Virginia Stevens
Statistical Mrs.	Margaret Smith	Mrs. Anne S. Carrothers
Mrs.	Estelle Kutsche	Mrs. Frances S. McMaster
Mrs.	Frances S. McMaster	Mrs. Jeanne McPherson
Mrs.	Jeanne McPherson	Mrs. Marybelle Carpenter
Mrs.	Marybelle Carpenter	Mrs. Flora Jennings
Mrs.	Flora Jennings	Mrs. Gretchen Brill
. Mrs.	Gretchen Brill	Miss Joyce J. Mann
Mrs.	Anne S. Carrothers	Mrs. Ruth M. Jadwin
(New	v position approved)	Mrs. Eleanor E. Wilson
RecordsMrs.	Carolyn Goodman	Mrs. Virginia M. Sivacek
Mrs.	Stella M. Pagan	Mrs. Virginia E. Gutzman
Mrs.	Irene H. Hamm	Mrs. Florence I. Boyd

Entrance examinations.—Fifty-five applicants for admission to the freshman class not eligible on certificate and without further examination, on the basis of their preparatory-school records, were given the opportunity of qualifying for admission by entrance examinations. Thirty-two of these wrote subject examinations and twenty-three took the scholastic aptitude test. The examination periods each year are in August, February, and June.

Honors Convocation.—The British Ambassador to the United States, Viscount Halifax, addressed the Twenty-first Annual Honors Convocation in Hill Auditorium on April 21, 1944. Shortly after the doors were opened there was standing room only, and many persons were turned away. The honor students of 1944 selected for outstanding achievement at the University of Michigan were grouped as follows:

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Men	Women	Tota
Seniors	• •		
At least a "B" average and rank in the highest		· · ·	
10 per cent of the senior classes	72	50	122
Juniors			
At least half "A" and half "B"	34	24	58
Sophomores			
At least half "A" and half "B"	24	37	61
Freshmen			
At least half "A" and half "B"	42	55	97
Army Specialized Training Program			
At least half "A" and half "B"	99	0	99
Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies			
Fellowships and scholarships	37	50	.87
Other honor students	39	22	61
Special awards	27	41	68
Total citations	374	279	653
*Duplicates	15	279	40
Duplicates		23	40
Total students honored	359	254	613

 \ast One man and one woman, each with three citations, have been counted twice in this group. One woman with four citations has been counted three times.

Principal-Freshman conference.—Because of the war emergency situation in regard to transportation and difficulty in accommodating large groups on the campus, the seventeenth annual Principal-Freshman conference was not held in the fall of 1943. This action was taken jointly with the registrars of Michigan State Normal College and Western Michigan College of Education who also canceled their conferences of a like nature this year. The highschool principals of the state were so notified and asked to inform us in advance if they expected to be in Ann Arbor at any time during the year and wished to confer with their former students. Several principals were able to arrange for conferences during the year. The annual conference will be resumed just as soon as conditions warrant. Many principals have expressed a desire to have these conferences renewed as early as practicable.

RECORDS DIVISION

The training program of the Army, Navy, and the Marine Corps brought many students to the University of Michigan during the year who might not have attended the University during normal times. Students in the Marine training program and the Navy training program were allowed to enroll in terms of sixteen weeks in length which coincided with the terms attended by civilian students. The Army training program, however, has been based upon a time unit of twelve weeks, which made it impossible to schedule these students with the civilians. As a result, we have had many registration periods during the year instead of the three that would normally be held. This necessarily caused the Army training program students to leave at times other than the usual end of the term. Consequently, there have been many periods for posting grades with the usual pressure being heightened by need of the Army trainee to take a copy of his record with him to his next assignment.

The labor shortage created further problems in securing sufficient manpower to administer registration, grade posting, academic discipline, graduation, and other activities which have required the addition of about fifty temporary employees for these periods. These additional employees for short terms have not been available in the usual labor market. The teaching departments, however, were most generous in requesting members of their staffs to assist during these busy periods. The museum directors were also kind enough to lend several employees for short times to assist in these procedures. Students enrolled in the Naval R.O.T.C. were also permitted by the commanding officer to volunteer to handle registration, which is conducted in Waterman Gymnasium. These young men, in some cases, gave up a day or two of their leave in order to facilitate the registration program of the University. It would have been most difficult to handle registration without the services of these Navy men. As a result of this splendid co-operation these larger activities of the office requiring many additional assistants have been handled satisfactorily. The University naturally feels a debt of gratitude to those who have given so graciously of their time and service in this cause.

Registration.—Registration for the fall, spring, and summer terms, and the summer session was held in the gymnasiums for civilian students and those in the Division of Emergency Training, including Navy students.

Men in the Army training programs registered throughout the year at whatever time the program was scheduled to begin.

Each student in the six units whose records are kept in this office was mailed a blueprint of his record, together with the bulletin, "Directions for Registration and Classification," by June 5, 1943.

Degree. programs.—Students in the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts are admitted to the various fields of concentration as soon as they have earned at least sixty hours of credit with an average grade of C or better on all work elected and have satisfied the requirement in English composition.

For the spring term, 1944, the number of civilian students concentrating in the various fields in the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts is shown on the following table. Students with twenty-four or more hours on the degree program are considered to be of senior standing. The increase or decrease indicated represents the changes that have occurred between the second term of the preceding year and this year.

Number of Civilian Students Concentrating in the Various Fields in the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts, Spring Term, 1944; Number of Graduates by Fields from July 1, 1943, to June 24, 1944

	1	Number of (Concentrat	es	Number	of Degrees
Field of Concentration	Juniors	Seniors	Total	Change	Men	Women
American Culture				<u>-</u>		
Anthropology	1	2	3	- 3		3
Astronomy		ī	i	1	2	1
Botany.	2	2	4	- 3		4
Chemistry.	18	26	44	- 61	. 35	15
Economics.	10	27	37	- 57	14	20
Fnglish.	45	.70	115	- 31	4	67
Fine Arts.	2	4	6	- 2		6
French.	9	12	21	- 9	1	13
Geography.	3	7	10	-18	5	5
Geology	4	6	10	-10 - 2	4	3
German.	3	4	7	- 2	1	4
		*	· ·	-	-	r
Greek		20			21	37
History.	34	30	64	- 44		2
Honors in History	1	4	5	3		
Honors in Liberal Arts*			· : :		2	
Journalism	1	10	11	- 20	1	18
Latin	2	1	3	- 7		1
Letters and Business Administration		2	2	- 6	1	
Letters and Dentistry						
Letters and Forestry						
Letters and Law		8	8	2	3	
Letters and Medicine.		6.	6	- 20	4	
Letters and Nursing.	6	10	16	4		2
Library Science.		31	31	- 9	5	25
Mathematics.	16	13	29	- 5	9	16
Medical Technology†	3	1	4			1
Mineralogy.		l		- 2		1
Music		2	2	- 3		2
Old Plan		2	2		. 5	4
Oriental Civilizations	1		ī			
Oriental Languages and Literatures	2		2	1		
Philosophy.	4	2	6	- i	2	1
Physics.	1 -	4	9	- 6	13	i
Political Science.	29	24	53	- 34	23	19
	29	41	69	- 5	9	43
Psychology				$\begin{bmatrix} - & 3 \\ - & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	1	1 45
Religion and Ethics.				- 23	8	4
Science and Mathematics.	3	6	9		-	6
Social Studies.	2	4	6	- 7		33
Social Work	12	19	31	- 12		33
Sociology		24	41	- 19	2	
Spanish		14	29	3	3	17
Speech	16	41 ·	57	- 16	. 4	. 38
Urban and Rural Community	1	•••	1	1	1	
Zoology	32	53	85	- 35	25	26
No Field.	124	9	133	- 13		
Totals	451	522	973	-461	207	469

*Omitted 1943-44. †New field, 1943-44.

Senior work.—Graduation requirements for students in the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts, the School of Education, the School of Music, and the School of Public Health were checked by two members of the staff. The degrees granted by the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts according to fields of concentration from July 1, 1943, to June 24,

1944, inclusive, are shown in the above table.* A tabulation of degrees granted by other units served by this office, is on pages 204-5.

Transcripts.—The table below shows the number of transcripts issued and the amount of transcript fees received each month for the year beginning July 1, 1943, and ending June 30, 1944:

Month	Transcripts	Amount Received	Month	Transcripts	Amount Received
July	671	\$ 91.50	January	552	\$70.50
August	690	.102.00	February	728	80.00
September	835	110.50	March.	1,003	95.00
October	981	109.00	April	618	75.50
November	799	82.50	May	444	67.50
December,	568	60,00	June	725	72.00

ADMISSIONS DIVISION

Admission requirements.—The College of Architecture and Design decided not to put into effect the change in entrance requirements recently passed and to begin in the fall of 1944 for the curriculum in design. This change stipulated the offering of one sequence from Group C, including solid geometry. A sequence in this group still remains optional.

In March, 1944, the last group was admitted to the Basic Curriculum Preparatory to War Service, which was offered in the Division for Emergency Training. It was decided to discontinue the curriculum.

A number of applications for admission to the University from ex-service men were received during the spring. The records of some of these, men failed to meet the entrance requirements of any of the schools and colleges accepting students from high school. Certain of them whose service records and test records indicated the possibility of successful work at the college level were granted admission to the Division for Emergency Training for the summer term, the Registrar's Office and a committee in the Division co-operating on the action.

Four groups of prospective nurses were admitted to the Division for Emergency Training for a one-term program, entitled, "Basic Science Curriculum for Nurses." This program was offered in co-operation with certain schools of nursing in the state, to which the students returned to complete their training. The numbers entered were as follows: February, 1943, 59; June, 1943, 82; February, 1944, 66; and July, 1944, 58; total, 265. It is the understanding of this office that the program has been discontinued because of the expansion of the program in the University School of Nursing.

A number of letters from men in the service have been received requesting information concerning admission after the war and also requesting information concerning correspondence study courses which they might take

^{*} Of the above number 43 were in the Armed Forces, 10 in the Army, 22 in the Navy, and 11 in the Marines. Thirteen fulfilled graduation requirements with credit received through the Armed Forces Institute for work taken in active service and 30 completed their work registered in the Army and Navy Training Programs at the University of Michigan.

in further preparation for a program at the University or for college credit.

Correspondence study courses offered by the Supervised Correspondence Study unit of the University are of considerable assistance to civilian students who are in need of additional preparation for admission, as well as to servicemen.

The accelerated program is still in effect, with new students entering three times a year, in June, in October, and in February. Before the offering of a full term in the summer the bulk of applications for admission was received in March, April, May, and June. Now applications are received throughout the year, though the greatest numbers still come in during the four spring months.

Prognostic rating.—It has not been possible to include in the report for this year the table on the prognostic rating. This rating, however, is still being made on the acceptance of each student for admission, based on the information contained in the application blank. The various officers interested in personnel work with the freshmen use this rating, which is a prediction of the probable degree of success of the student in the University. The results of the aptitude test and the achievement tests given to all freshmen their first week on the campus are also used by the officers interested in personnel work. The results of these tests are not used in making the prediction as they are not available when the student is accepted for admission. It is expected that the table showing the results of the prognostic rating will be given in next year's report.

Honor award.—The sixth annual honor award was granted as follows: This is to certify that, among the groups of students entering the University of Michigan in 1943, from the high schools of the state of Michigan, the group from Ishpeming High School, consisting of the following freshmen: Ernest Theodore Larson, Vincent Herschel Malstrom, and Suzanne Bargh Sedgwick, by its combined record has received first honors for excellence in scholarship during the first term of resident study.

In making the above award the records of students entering throughout ' the calendar year, in February, June, and October, were considered. In previous awards only the records of students entering at the beginning of the fall term were considered. This change was made because of the larger number of students entering in February and in June.

High schools which have previously received the award are as follows:

1938–39	Lincoln High School, Ferndale—Pleasant Ridge
	School District

- 1939–40 Three Rivers High School
- 1940-41 Grand Rapids Central High School
- 1941–42 Lansing Central High School
- 1942–43 Benton Harbor High School

STATISTICAL SERVICE

Enrollment.—With war still the main business of our democracy, the University continued the accelerated program adopted in 1942–43 and, in addition to the usual summer session program, held a summer term, equivalent

- 8 ---

in length and course offerings to the fall and spring periods. An analysis of the enrollment of trainees in the Armed Forces has been covered rather fully in the first section of this volume, so that most of the discussion of enrollment changes will be confined to the civilian group.

For those short session programs of not more than eight weeks in length, the University experienced a civilian loss from the corresponding 1942 period of 47 per cent (459) in men, 17 per cent (293) in women, and 28 per cent (752) for all students. Most of this loss was accounted for by the 30 per cent (511) decrease in graduate enrollment, the 68 per cent (100) decrease in registrations in the School of Education and the 23 per cent (97) loss in the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts.

Although in the 1943 summer term of sixteen weeks there was a civilian decrease of 26 per cent (986) from the 1942 corresponding period, the enrollment of women students gained 51 per cent (374), and that for the men dropped 44 per cent (1,360). In the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts, there were 75 per cent (245) more women students and 48 per cent (456) fewer men students than in the preceding year. The male civilian enrollment in the College of Engineering dropped 35 per cent (397), in the Medical School 74 per cent (235), in the School of Business Administration 78 per cent (75), and in the Law School 58 per cent (68). There were fewer men in each of the units, except noncontract Emergency Training, for the summer term; there were more women in all units except the School of Public Health, where eight less students were enrolled than were registered in 1942. In the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts, women students increased in number 75 per cent (245). Although only a small number of women are registered for work in law and business administration, there were twice as many in these units for the 1943 summer term as there were the preceding year.

Male civilian enrollment for the fall term decreased 66 per cent (4,105), women gained 11 per cent (423), and there was a total loss of 37 per cent (3,682). As was anticipated, there were fewer men, with Literature, Science, and the Arts and Engineering showing large numeric decreases and the other units continuing to show sizeable percentage losses. The women, as indicated by summer trends, were more numerous in all units except Dentistry, Education, and Public Health, where slightly smaller numbers enrolled.

For some years, President Raymond Walters of the University of Cincinnati, has analyzed fall-term attendance at thirty representative universities throughout the United States to show enrollment trends in various parts of the country. The fall, 1943, report, appearing in *School and Society*, shows a comparison of 1943 summer and fall enrollments with those of 1938 and 1933, both prewar periods. In comparison of enrollments of 1943 with those of 1938 only nine of the thirty institutions reported by President Walters had a smaller percentage decrease in the civilian group than did the University of Michigan, and a comparison of the 1943 figures with those of ten years ago shows only five with more favorable experience. The 1943 Michigan totals for the fall and previous summer were 43 per cent smaller than in 1938 and 13 per cent less than in 1933.

Because of military secrecy, Armed Forces enrollments for institutions of higher learning have not been presented in any one publication. The number of the trainees at the University of Michigan shows that the University has contributed in large measure of its teaching staff and facilities to further the war effort in every possible way. Tables showing Army and Navy registrations in 1943–44 follow, and a month by month account and more detailed discussion appear in the first part of this volume. The University has reason to be proud of the numbers served during a difficult period when faculty and staff personnel were depleted by wartime demands for their services elsewhere.

It has been said that "one of the heartening signs of this period is the growing recognition of the interdependence of the world and the desirability of co-operation. University faculties can make an extremely important contribution here. They have long recognized that scholarship does not follow national boundaries. The University can help build an understanding of the world situation and recognition of a worldwide responsibility on the part of its students. The University should be international in its outlook."

The hope expressed in this quotation is well on the way toward becoming a reality at the University of Michigan. In 1943–44, 458 students from five Canadian provinces and thirty-six other foreign homelands outside continental United States attended the University. By far the largest number of these came from Latin America, with Canada and the Near East well represented. Of the sixteen foreign countries sending ten or more students to the University during 1943–44, Turkey sent the largest group (56) more than twice as many as in 1942–43, Canada was second (52). Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the West Indies (42) third, China fourth (39), and Chile fifth (34). Most of the large Latin-American groups have come during the past three years, probably as a result of the "Good Neighbor" policy, special course offerings designed to meet the needs of those with a limited training in the use of the English language, and programs dealing with world affairs of interest to all students from foreign lands.

Of the countries represented by ten or more students in 1943–44, Canada sent a student as long ago as 1843–44. Mexico's first enrollment was in 1847–48 and twenty-five Mexican students are now registered. Our first Hawaiian student `came in 1853–54 and we now have seventeen of these students; Costa Rica sent us a student as long ago as 1883–84 and we now have eleven students from that country; Turkey first appears among our foreign group in 1886–87 and in 1943–44 our largest group came from that country. All of the other groups, represented by ten or more students in 1943–44 first appeared on our foreign roster after 1900.

Reference to the table of foreign enrollments (Table X, pp. 198–201) brings evidence of the present international character of the student body, indicating that the University welcomes these contacts and encourages in every way students from other lands. With this exchange of ideas and a better understanding of the ideals and customs of the peoples of other nations, the University contributes in a very real sense toward preparation for rebuilding a better world.

No, enrollment discussion is complete without a look at the future. After the war university enrollments are almost certain to increase. President Conant of Harvard, in an article on postwar education says:

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By and large the United States will face the world with a totally inadequate supply of college and university graduates in the age group from twenty to twenty-five. To have this deficit made good is of paramount importance to the country. By financing the future education of a carefully selected number of returned veterans for three or four years, the nation can at one and the same time wipe out the educational deficit created by the war and give renewed vitality to our fundamental doctrine of equality of opportunity for all.

In addition to this influx of students from the ranks of the Armed Forces, we may expect some increase from the swing of public opinion toward the idea that higher education is no longer a luxury. There were more than twenty-three million young people in the population between fifteen and twenty-five years of age in 1940, of whom twenty-one million were not in colleges. With the increased interest in advanced education and this large group from which to draw, more students will undoubtedly seek higher education. Even allowing for the fact that the number of young children has been decreasing over several years, statistics show that in 1940 less than 5 per cent of the adult population twenty-five years of age or over had completed four years of college training. With world affairs becoming increasingly complex, the need for highly trained minds to deal successfully with resulting problems will bring the universities a larger group from the normal channels. When we add to this number the returning veterans whose education has been interrupted by the war, it would appear that the universities must be prepared to take care of a greatly increased student population.

Degrees.—Five hundred and six (19 per cent) fewer degrees in course were conferred in 1943-44 than in 1942-43. Most of this loss is accounted for by the decreased enrollment of male students; only sixteen less women were granted degrees. In the fields of medicine and dentistry, where the government allowed students to continue their study, large increases over the number of degrees granted the previous year were noticeable. The Medical School granted twenty-one (21 per cent) more degrees than in 1942-43 and the Dental School conferred forty-three (96 per cent) more than the preceding year. Slight increases were also experienced in the School of Business Administration and the School of Public Health. The greatest losses were in the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts, 229 (25 per cent), the Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies, 148 (20 per cent) and the College of Engineering, 92 (20 per cent).

The University Hospital School of Nursing granted seventy-eight (177 per cent) more diplomas in Nursing in 1943-44 than in 1942-43. A recent article on "The College Student and Nursing" states that a survey of 570 colleges shows that the interest of college women in nursing is continuing its upward trend and that the proportion of college women now entering nursing is twice as large as ten years ago. With the increasing demand for nurses to care for our war casualties and to fortify cur home hospitals, the University may be proud of its contribution to this fine service.

For a few years following the war, the professional and graduate schools may be expected to experience abnormal decreases in number of degrees granted. After this early postwar interval, we may look for these units to get in step again with the undergraduate units in granting more degrees

- 11 -

to trained men, prepared to help in the social reconstruction which must inevitably follow the present conflict for many years.

Faculty.—For term instruction, 775 faculty members, through the rank of instructor, held teaching positions, compared with 821 in 1942–43, or a decrease of forty-six (6 per cent). It is estimated that one hundred thousand, or 9 per cent, of the total number of teachers reported by the 1940 census are now in the Armed Forces. These figures do not, of course, represent the loss in faculty members on the college level only. With the anticipated increase in numbers of students and the loss from the teaching profession, providing adequately trained faculty members may become a major problem in the early postwar period.

Freshman grades.—Grades earned during the 1943 fall term by 1943 fall freshmen without advanced standing, admitted by the Registrar, were distributed by courses and averages figured. These showed the six largest course elections as follows: English 1, 868 students averaged 2.31; History 11, 421 students averaged 2.34; Spanish 1, 277 averaged 2.39; Chemistry 3, 244 averaged 2.22; Political Science 1, 195 averaged 2.13; Zoology 1, 194 students averaged 2.23. The grade point average earned by freshmen in all courses elected was 2.35.

Grade reports.—The statistical division continued its service of reporting all grades earned by students in the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts, the School of Education, the College of Architecture and Design, the School of Music, the School of Forestry and Conservation, the School of Public Health, and the Division for Emergency Training. These reports were made to the Recorder's Office, the dean of students, the dean of women, the academic counselors, the Board in Control of Athletics, and the director of residence halls. Approximately 2,155 grades for the summer session, 10,764 grades for the summer term, 19,016 grades for the fall term, and 17,925 grades for the spring term, or 49,860 grades for the year, were reported by this office.

For each course carried by a student, a tabulating card is punched, and International Business Machine methods are used in reporting grades. An alphabetic list of students, showing courses elected, grades, and points earned, is available for grade posting in a relatively short period, when time is an important factor. Distribution of these reports to the various interested offices is made at an early date. For the recording office this procedure replaces a practice of posting grades to record cards from course lists turned in by each instructor. It presents grade reports in a systematic legible form, speeds posting, and reduces the possibility of error. For other offices, delivery of this alphabetic listing of students and grades replaces the old scheme by which each office sent a representative to the recording unit to use student records. These representatives came at a time when the records office was overcrowded and when records were out of file for essential use elsewhere.

This machine record plan relieves other offices of part of their load at rush periods. Considerable advance preparation of cards is necessary in order to make this reporting possible. This division has found it difficult under

existing labor conditions, the creation of a summer term, and the general accelerated program to handle this volume of grade reporting. In addition to the grades for those units now under the machine card plan, the grades for the College of Engineering and the College of Pharmacy could well be placed on tabulating cards to make the reporting for undergraduate and nonprofessional schools and colleges uniform. Under present conditions, this division is not prepared to offer to undertake this additional reporting. In the postwar period, when the help problem and accelerated programs may cease to exist, it is hoped that this subject may be given further consideration.

Scholarship chart.—The 1942–43 scholarship report for residents of fraternities, sororities, dormitories, and league houses was completed during the year. The following averages were earned:

FALL 1942 TO SPRING 1943

Group		de Point verage
Upperclass women's dormitories Independent women*		
Independent women*	•••	2.62
All women* }		2.61
General sororities	•••	2.01
Independent men*} All University* {		2.54
Upperclass men's dormitories	••	2.53
Upperclass women's league houses		2.52
Freshman men's dormitories All men*		2.49
Freshman women's league houses)		
General fraternities	••.	2.42
Freshman women's dormitories		2.41
Freshman women*		2.39
All freshmen*	• •	2.37
Freshman men*	••	2.36

Among the general fraternities, Acacia was high with an average of 2.71. Alpha Epsilon Phi led the general sorority group, with an average of 2.80. For medical fraternities, members of Phi Delta Epsilon ranked first, with an average of 2.92. Medical fraternities earned 2.75; all medical, 2.75; independent medical, 2.49.

No law fraternities were in operation in 1942–43. Independent dental students earned 2.54; all dental, 2.50; Alpha Omega, 2:48; and dental fraternities, 2.48. Among the upperclass dormitories, University House, with 85 per cent graduate students earned 3.32; or well above the "B" average. Upperclass women's dormitories had a 2.75 average and upperclass men's dormitories 2.53. Freshman men's dormitories earned a 2.49 average; freshman women's dormitories, 2.41; freshman women, 2.39; and freshman men, 2.36.

Remarks.—The year 1943-44 has been the most trying period in the history of the statistical service of the Registrar's Office. At the opening

^{*} Medical, law, and dental students are not included in the starred groups. Because of lack of uniformity between the grading systems in the professional schools, and those in the nonprofessional schools of the University, it seems advisable to consider medical, law, and dental students as separate groups.

of the year, this division had three staff members and, during the period, a new position was created, making provision for four staff members in all. Only one of the four served continuously for the twelve-month period. Ten different individuals filled the other three positions, for an average of three and six-tenths months of service for the year. Six of these were wives of service men transferred elsewhere. One other left because her husband accepted a position in another city, and three are still at work. Since each new assistant declared her intention of remaining at least a year, much time in a training and nonproductive period was lost with each change. During 1943-44, the Personnel Office found it almost impossible to make replacements, so that proper qualifications had to be sacrificed and any applicant accepted. Work in this office is campuswide in scope, requires a high degree of accuracy, and, because of constant additions and changes, should be handled by the same individuals throughout a period to ensure uniformity of treatment. With the creation of the summer term and the entrance of the Armed Forces into the University, work in the division has been greatly complicated and increased. In many cases offices supplying information to this central station were understaffed and new personnel were confused by constant additions and changes in procedure.

STUDENT STATISTICS

TABLE I

SUMMARY OF CIVILIAN AND ARMED FORCES ENROLLMENT

		Net Total	
Group	Men	Women	Total
A. Civilian and noncontract: Three terms, including cadet nurses, 1943 Summer Session, Extension credit courses.	4,363	7,057	11,420
B. Army contract.	4,073		4,073
C. Navy contract.	2,430		2,430
D. Other contracts: Basic science for nurses, Tabulating machine supervisors, Intensive antisyphilitic treatment	36		198
Total. Duplicates.	10,902 223	7,219	18,121 223
Net Total	10,679	7,219	17,898
E. Extension noncredit	3,401	3,653	7,054
F. Engineering, Science, Management War Training	2,437	458	2,895
Total Students	16,517	11,330	27,847

July 1, 1943-June 30, 1944

* In these totals, allowance has not been made for a small number of duplications which probably exist between credit and noncredit enrollments.

- 14 --

TABLE II Summary of Civilian Students, 1943–1944 General Groupings

Group		Net Total* luctions mad nts enrolled	
	Men	Women	Total
All students	4,363	7,057	11,420
Summer term, fall term, spring term students	3,107	4,912	8,019
Fall term, spring term students	2,520	4,645	7,165
1943 Summer Session students.	527	1,417	1,944
Extension Service students	860	1,196	2,056
Session and term students (campus).	3:520	5.920	9,440

TABLE III

GEOGRAPHICAL GROUPINGS

Group	Percentage	Total
All Michigan	66.0	7,540
All Non-Michigan	34.0	3,880
All students		11,420
All terms Michigan		5 ,047
All terms Non-Michigan	37.1	2,972
All terms		8,019
Summer Session Michigan	59.5	1,156
Summer Session Non-Michigan	40.5	788
All sessions.	*	1,944
Michigan	66.02	7,540
Other states		3,422
Latin America	2.31	264
Far East	.63	72 61
Alaska, Canada		53
British Isles, Europe.	.04	5
Africa	.03	3

* The only extension students in this tabulation are those enrolled in courses for which credit may be given

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TABLE IVWAR TRAINING PROGRAMS*July 1, 1943, to July 1, 1944

	Total
Army Trainees	
A.S.T.P.	
Engineering	. 995
Reserves	. 104
Area and Language, European	. 272
Area and Language, Asiatic	. 265
Premedical	
Predental	. 28
Medicine	. 265
Dentistry	. 133
R.O.T.C.	. 18
Clinical Laboratory Technique	. 12
Meteorology "B"	
Civil Affairs Training School	
Thoracic Surgery	. 8
Judge Advocate General's School	. 863
M. I. Language School	386
Total Army	. 4,073
Public Health	
U.S. Cadet Nursing Corpst	205
Basic Science for Nurses	
Intensive Antisyphilitic Treatment	
Total Public Health	. 388
Civilian War Training	
ESMWT full-time courses	
ESMWT part-time courses	
Tabulating machine supervisors	. 15
Total Civilian Trainees	2.905

* See Civilian and Navy Tables for Navy Trainees. Army enrollments have not been included in the following tables because the Army programs are not organized for instructional periods corresponding in length to those for the Navy and civilians. † Also included in civilian tables.

- 16 -

TABLE V Net Enrollment

1943-1944 All Terms, 1943 Summer Session, and Extension Service

		All T	'erms		1943 Summer Session				Extension Service*			
University Unit	Civilian			NT	Civilian			N	Civilian			
	Men	Women	Total	. Navy†	Men	Women	Total	Navy	Men	Women	Total	
L., S., and A.	891	2,773	3,664	. 585	61	256	317		684	1,009	1,693	
Engineering	1,008	34	1,042	1,462	1	1	2	••	11		11	
Medical	127	37	164	150	80	3	83	2	· · · ·	.		
Law	91	17	108	5	1		1					
Pharmacy	17	21	38	21	1	1	2					
Dentistry	40	30	70	58	15		15			·		
Architecture and Design	52	162	214	24		8	8					
Education	14	172	186	34 ·	2	46	48		13	34	47	
Business Administration	40	50	90	135	3	7	10		35	. 10	45	
Forestry and Conservation	52		52	49					37	3	40	
Nursing		430t	430‡									
Music	30	180	210	1	43	146	189		10	52	62	
Public Health	45	138	183		13	52	65		10	72	82 85	
Graduate	695	936	1,631	2	306	897	1,203	<i>.</i> .	· 46	39	85	
Emergency Training (Noncontract)	102	40	142		1	1	2		26	15	41	
								·				
Gross Total	3,204	5,020	8,224	2,526	527	1,418	1,945	2	872	1,234	2,106	
Duplicates between Schools and Colleges	97	108	205	96		1	1		12	38	50	
					·							
Net Total	3,107	4,912	8,019	2,430	527	1,417	1,944	2	860	1,196	2,056	

* The only extension students included in this tabulation are those enrolled in courses for which credit may be given. Although the Extension Service students do not enroll in the schools and colleges, they have been grouped according to the divisions of the University from which instructors offering courses have been drawn. The following number of students, included above, were enrolled in correspondence extension courses offered by the University:

Correspondence Credit	Men	Women	Total	Noncredit Extension not included above	Men	Women	Total
L., S., and A Engineering	287 8	93 	380 8	Class Correspondence	2,435 966	3,066 587	5,501 1,553
Net Total Duplicate with class	295	93 5	388 6	· ·			

NOTE — Because of the difference in the length of instruction interval for the Army programs and that for other groups on campus, Army enrollments have been omitted from tables except Tables I and IV. † Includes 126 also counted as civilians. ‡ Includes 205 cadet nurses.

TABLE VI 1943-1944 Aggregate Net Enrollments

_	F	all Term and	Spring Ter	m	All Ca	mpus Three	Terms and S	Session	All University Terms, Session, Extension*					
University Unit		Civilian				Civilian .		N7 4		Civilian		Numb		
	Men	Women	Total	Navy†	Men	Women	Total	Navy‡	Men	Women	Total	Navy§		
L., S., and A	693	2,649	3,342	484	931	2,898	3,829	585	1,610	3,895	5,505	585		
Engineering	788	33	821	1,284	1,009	34	1,043	1,462	1,020	34	1,054	1,462		
Medical	80	· 35	115	127	187	. 39	226	150	187	39	226	150		
Law	71	13	84		92	· 17.	109	5	92	17	109	5		
Pharmacy	14	21	35 -	10	18	21	39	21	18	21	39	21		
Dentistry	39	30	69	58	54	30	84	58	54	30	84	58		
Architecture and Design	45	154	199	19	52	166	218	24	52	166	218	· 24		
Education.	13	153	166	23	16	208	224	34	29	242	271	34		
Business Administration.	26	46	72	106	43	53	96	135	78	63	141	135		
Forestry and Conservation	38		38	43	52		52	49	89	3	92	49		
Nursing		373*	373*			430	430			430	430			
Music	28	174	202	1	68	299	367	1	78	351	429	1		
Public Health	40	103	143		57	.183	240		.67	253	320			
Graduate	611	898	1,509		940	1,621	2,561	2	981	1,653	2,634	2		
Emergency Training (noncontract)	95	32	127		102	41	143		128	56	184			
Gross Total	2,581	4,714	7,295	2,155	3,621	6,040	9,661	2,526	4,483	7,253	11,736	2,526		
Duplicates between schools and colleges	61	69	130	96	101	120	221	96	120	196	316	96		
Net Total	2,520	4,645	7,165	2,059	3,520	5,920	9,440	2,430	4,363	7,057	11,420	2,430		

* See first footnote under Table V.

Includes 89 also counted as civilians.
Includes 153 also counted as civilians.
Includes 154 also counted as civilians.
Includes 205 cadet nurses.

TABLE VII 1943-1944 TERM ENROLLMENTS

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		Summe	r Term			Fall 7	[erm			Spring	Term	
University Unit		Civilian				Civilian	-			Civilian		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Men	Women	Total	Navy	Men	Women	Total	Navy	Men	Women	Total	Navy
L., S., and A	501	570	1.071	433	600	2,467	3,067	406	481	2,302	2,783	266
Engineering	751	9	760	845	706	30	736	873	542	25	567	896
Medical	82	26	108	80	78	35	113	111	61	31	92	127
Law.	49	11	60	5	• 59	12	71		62	10	72	
Pharmacy	9	6	15	20	12	20	32	9	10	16	26	7
Dentistry	21	2	23	29	37	30	67	51	19	24	43	45
Architecture and Design	24	•36	60	19	35	130	165	17	32	123	155	ii ii
Education	4	46	50	32	13	124	137	22	7	125	132	12
Business Administration	21	18	39	53	18	42	60	33	16	41	57	80
Forestry and Conservation	, ²¹ 23		23	31	14		14	34	32		32	30
Nursing		206	206			299*	299*			337†	337†	
Music	8	36	44	1	23	158	181	11	24	160	184	
Public Health	10	44	54		34	75	109		37	74	111	
Graduate	223	90	313	2	468	692	1,160		453	677	1.130	
Emergency Training (noncontract)	30	17	47		68	29	97		31	12	43	
Gross total	1,756	1,117	2,873	1,550	2,165	4,143	6,308	1.557	1,807	3,957	5,764	1,474
Duplicates between schools and colleges	2	6	8	4	22	12	34	14	21	12	33	
Net Total	1,754	1,111	2,865	1,546	2,143	4,131	6,274	1,543	1,786	3,945	5,731	1,474

* Includes 134 cadet nurses. † Includes 191 cadet nurses.

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TABLE VIII

1943-1944

	5	ummer Ter	n Only Terr	n*		Fall Term	Only Term*			Spring Term	Only Term	*
University Unit		Civilian				Civilian		NY 1		Civilian		
	Men	Women	Total	Navy†	Men	Women	Total	Navy‡	Men	Women	Total	Navy§
, S., and A	198	124	322	101	82	199	281	71	88	174	262	· 77
ngineering	220	1	221	178	59	5	64	47	78	3	81	409
1edical	47	2	49	23	17	2	19		1		1	16
aw	20	4	24	5	3	2	5		12	·	12	
harmacy	3		3	11	1	1	2		2	1	3	1
Dentistry	1		1		9	6	15	9	2		2	7
rchitecture and Design	7	8	15	5	8	23	31	1	9	23	. 32	2
ducation	1	19	20	11	4	14	18	1		29	29	1
usiness Administration.	14	4	18	29	6	2	8	6	8	4	12	73
orestry and Conservation	14		14	6	2		2	1	24		24	9
ursing		57	57			17[]	17			74¶	74¶	
fusic	2	6	8		3	10	13	• •	5	15	20	• •
ublic Health	5	35	40		2	. 23	25 ·		6	· 26	32	
raduate	84	38	122	2	121	207	328		139	201	340	
mergency Training (noncontract)	7	· 8	15		41	13	54		27	3	30	
			<u> </u>									
Gross total.	623	306	929	371	358	524	882	136	401	553	954	595
Double registration or unit transfer	33	39	72		29	49	78	55	40	59	99	82
-												
Net Totál	590	267	857	371	329	475	804	81	361	494	855	513

SINGLE TERM ENROLLMENTS*

* Students may also be enrolled in the Summer Session or Extension Service.

† Includes 3 also counted as civilians.

Includes 6 also counted as civilians.
 Includes 88 also counted as civilians.
 Includes 14 cadet nurses.
 Includes 71 cadet nurses.

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· ·	AND	HIGH-SCI	100L G	RADUAT	ES			
-		43			ligh Schoo the Unive		ue	an ,
Counties in Michigan	۲ ۲	School 1942-		nber hools		uates -1943	Michig 1943-44	Michig 943-44
	Population 1940 Census,	Public High-School Enrollment, 1942-43	Public	Nonpublic	Public	Nonpublic	University of Michigan Freshmen, 19 1 3-44	University of Michigan Students, 1943-44*
Alcona Alger Allegan Alpena Antrim	5,463 10,167 41,839 20,766 10,964	119 536 1,476 771 459	1 4 8 1 6	0 0 2 0	24 139 310 138 118	0 0 0 43 0	0 1 1 3 0	0 7 24 15 4
Arenac Baraga Barry Bay Benzie	9,233 9,356 22.613 74,981 7,800	530 443 1.139 2,598 384	2 2 6 2 3	0 0 5 0	101 113 266 504 80	0 0 170 0	4 0 4. 1	8 5 19 59 11
Berrien Branch Calhoun Cass Charlevoix	89,117 25,845 94,206 21,910 13,031	4,258 962 4,728 942 591	15 4 7 4 4	3 0 2 0 0	889 193 821 221 141	74 0 52 0 0	17 3 21 2 1	86 17 67 15 8
Cheboygan. Chippewa. Clare. Clinton Crawford.	13,644 27,807 9,163 26,671 3,765	508 1,346 414 1,081 170	2 4 3 5 1	0 1 0 0 0	86 218 102 190 30	0 13 0 0 0	1 4 0 1 0	6 19 6 0
Delta Dickinson. Saton. Emmet. Genesee.	34,037 28,731 34,124 15,791 227,944	1,616 2,007 1,883 798 12,603	4 6 8 4 18	1 0 0 0 3	353 442 342 177 2,330	34 0 0 130	5 2 4 5 30	28 27 25 14 258
Gladwin. Gogebie. Grand Traverse. Gratiot. Hillsdale.	9,385 31,797 23,390 32,205 29,092	418 1,829 948 1,420 1,375	2 5 2 6 7	0 1 1 0 0	76 461 202 303 246	0 36 18 0 0	0 6 4 2	29 18 20 30
Houghton Huron ngham onia osco	47,631 32,584 130,616 35,710 8,560	2,212 1,386 6,954 1,574 592	8 9 13 6 4	1 0 2 1 0	473 288 1,417 284 104	12 0 114 18 0	2 1 9 1 1	19 16 125 19 2
ron. sabella. ackson. Calamazoo. Kalkaska	20,243 25,982 93,108 100,085 5,159	1,240 1,023 4,329 5,441 170	5 4 11 9 1	0 1 3 3 0	308 208 746 708 23	0 27 118 139 0	3 1 21 7 1	29 33 106 154 4
Kent. Seweenaw. .ake. .apeer. .celanau.	246,338 4,004 4,798 32,116 8,436	11,125 0 168 1,450 358	21 0 2 6 3	4 0 0 1	2,147 0 29 282 40	482 0 0 0 17	29 0 0 8 0	498 1 2 26 1

TABLE IX Michigan Students by Counties, with the Number of High Schools and High-School Graduates

* Including all terms, 1943 summer session, and extension enrollments in credit courses.

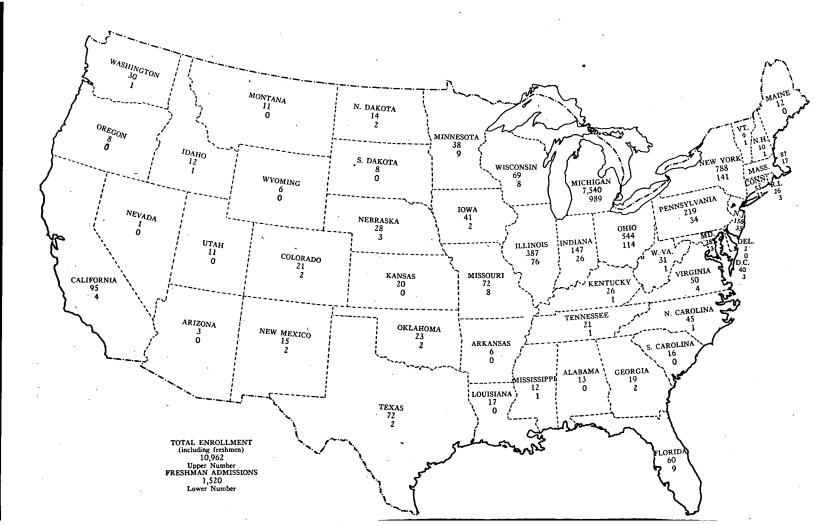
- 22 --

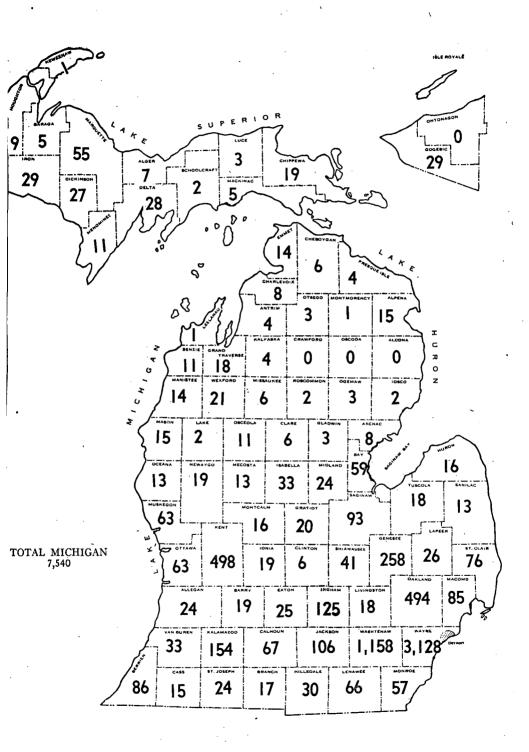
		, 111011-00		RADUAI		· · · · ·		
		~			ligh Schoo the Univ			c
Counties in Michigan	ର୍ଷ	ichool 1942-4		nber hools	Grad 1942	luates -1943	Michiga 943-44	Michiga 943-44*
	Populătion 1940 Census,	Public High-School Enrollment, 1942-43	Public	Nonpublic	Public	Nonpublic	University of Michigan Freshmen, 1943-44	University of Michigan Students, 1943-44*
Lenawee	53,110 20,836 7,423 9,438 107,638	2,347 1,083 361 308 5,226	12 5 2 2 18	3' 0 0 0 2	508 212 61 51 1,012	47 0 0 0 71	6 2 1 1 15	66 18 3 5 85
Manistee. Marquette. Mason. Mecosta. Menominee.	18,450 47,144 19,378 16,902 24,883	856 1,910 832 906 1,238	5 8 2 5 3	0 - 3 1 0 0	155 396 160 234 226	0 86 20 0 0	2 6 3 4 3	14 55 15 13 11
Midland. Missaukee. Monroe. Montcalm. Montmorency.	27,094 8,034 58,620 28,581 3,840	1,215 310 2,259 1,389 236	2 3 7 9 1	0 0 . 1 1 0	244 71 419 264 42	0 0 63 23 0	6 0 10 1 . 0	24 6 58 16 1
Muskegon Newaygo. Oakland Oceana. Ogemaw	94,501 19,286 254,068 14,812 8,720	4,180 900 13,761 598 292	7 5 24 3 1	3 0 6 0 0	798 182 2,607 133 48	67 0 331 0 0	7 2 114 1 0	63 19 494 13 3
Ontonagon. Osceola. Oscoda. Otsego. Ottawa.	11,359 13,309 2,543 5,827 59,660	544 777 150 189 2,597	6 6 2 1 : 6	0 0 1 1	130 164 32 20 584	0 0 14 58	0 0 0 16	0 11 0 3 63
Presque Isle Roscommon Saginaw St. Clair. St. Joseph	12,250 3,668 130,468 76,222 31,749	610 179 5,763 3,053 1,578	2 2 7 7 8	0 0 4 2 0	126 43 956 640 350	0 0 157 77 0	1 0 22 7 3	4 2 93 76 24
Sanilac Schoolcraft Shiawassee Tuscola	30,114 9,524 41,207 35,694	1,522 461 1,810 1,751	7 1 7 10	0 0 1 0	. 339 90 386 385	0 0 18 0	1 1 6 6	13 . 2 41 18
Van Buren Washtenaw Wayne Wexford	35,111 80,810 2,015,623 17,976	1,894 3,465 99,779 916	11 8 39 4	0 3 55 0	399 682 14,809 199	0 130 3,086 0	5 125 389 3	33 1,158 3,128 21
Total	5,256,106	253,619	506	122	44,830	5,745	989	7,540

TABLE IX (Cont.) Michigan Students by Counties, with the Number of High Schools and High-School Graduates

* Including all terms, 1943 summer session, and extension enrollments in credit courses.

- 23 ---





							A	ll Term	s			-							ťv.
Residence .	L., S., & A.	Engineering	Medical	Law	Pharmacy	Dentistry	Arch. & Des.	Education	Business Ad.	For. & Con.	Nursing	Music	Pub. Health	Graduate	Emer. Train. (noncontract)	Net Total All Terms	1943 Summer Session	Extension Service	Net Total Entire University
United States North Atlantic-14.05 per cent*	665	239	· 11	11	6	. 7	23	33	11	б	14	35	. 7	76	6	1,127	177	101	1,360
Connecticut. Maine. Massachusetts. New Hampshire. New Jersey. New York. Pennsylvania. Rhode Island. Vermont.	92 371	6 2 9 28 170 23 1	 1 7 2 1	1 1 3 5	 1 4 1	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	 3 13 6 1		 3 5 2 1	 3 3	2 2 8 1 1	1 5 18 8 1	1 1 1 4 	2 3 8 1 8 41 10 2 1	1 4 1 	45 9 74 7 145 659 170 10 8	. 6 1 14 3 13 85 52 2 1	3 2 3 4 70 5 14	53 12 87 10 156 788 219 26 9
South Atlantic—1.88 per cent*	69	18.	6		1		4	3	2	3	4	8	7	28		151	112	• 37	291
Delaware. District of Columbia. Florida. Georgia. Maryland. North Carolina. South Carolina. Virginia. Virginia. West Virginia.	1 16 17 5 13 1 8 8	- 8 4 1 2 3	1 1 1 1 1 1	•••	1 	··· ··· ··· ···	 3 1	 1 1 1	1 1 	 1 .1	2	 1 2 3 1 1	 2 2 2 1 	1 3 2 9 2 6 1	··· ··· ··· ···	2 32 34 8 20 16 4 18 17	1 8 13 9 5 27 10 25 14	1 14 3 4 4 3 8	2 40 60 19 28 45 16 50 31

TABLE X.Geographical Distribution of Civilian Students, 1943-44

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26

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North Central—76.61 per cent*	2,819	699	126	72	29	58	169	149	70	21	408	153	120	1,330	62	6,143	1,474	1,804	8,908
Illinois. Indiana. Iowa. Kansas. Michigan. Minnesota. Missouri. Nebraska. North Dakota. Ohio. South Dakota. Wisconsin.	199 71 10 3 2,212 15 21 5 3 252 3 252	46 7 2 563 1 7 4 1 61 7	3 1 110 3 1 6 1 1	2 3 54 9 	1 1 ··· 24 ··· ·· 3 ···	1 51 6 	13 1 2 139 2 1 8 1 2	5 2 127 1 127 1 13 	2 1 57 2 1 6 1	3 10 1 6 1	15 15 334 1 1 1 39 2	8 5 6 113 2 2 1 1 1 14 1	14 3 2 2 82 2 1 3 5 6	20 12 2 4 1,231 5 9 1. 2 37 7	3 2 55 2 	323 123 24 9 5,047 29 46 17 12 455 5 53	79 32 18 9 1,156 10 24 9 3 114 4 16	6 1 2 1,788 2 2 2 2 2	387 147 41 20 7,540 38 72 28 14 544 8 69
South Central—1.21 per cent*	31	7	1	5			3		1		2	7	9	38		97	79	24	190
Alabama. Arkansas. Kentucky. Louisiana. Mississippi. Oklahoma. Tennessee Texas.	1 4 5 1 4 7 6 3		··· ··· ··· ··· ···	3		··· ·· ·· ··	 1 1 	· ·· ··	1	··· ··· ···	 1 1	1 2 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 1 1 1- 2	4 9 4 2 3 16	··· ··· ··· ···	5 5 19 9 8 11 11 29	8 2 9 7 1 13 10 29	1 2 3 1 1 15	13 6 26 17 12 23 21 72
Western—1.47 per cent*	41	12	7	5	1	3	7		2	2	2	6	6	29	_1	118	31	73	213
Arizona California Colorado. Idaho. Montana. Nevada. New Mexico. Oregon. Utah. Washington Wyoming.	9 7 3 4 5	4 1 1 1 2 2 1	1 4 2	2 	··· ··· ··· ···	1 1 1 1 1 1	32		··· 1 ··· ··· ··· 1 ···	··· 2 ··· ··· ···	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	2 2 1 1	1 1 1 1 	 11 1 3 2 2 1 5 4 	··· ··· ··· ···	1 33 16 11 10 9 5 9 18 6	9 4 7 3 1 6 1	2 55 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 7	3 95 21 12 11 15 8 11 30 6
Total, United States	3,625	975	151	93	37	68	206	185	86	32	430	209	149	1,501	69	7,636	1,873	2,039	10,962

*These percentages apply to the net total enrollments for all terms.

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							А	ll Term	s										<u>م</u>
Residence	L., S., & A.	Engineering	Medical	Law	Pharmacy	Dentistry	Arch. & Des.	Education	Business Ad.	For. & Con.	Nursing	Music	Pub. Health	Graduate	Emer. Train. (noncontract)	Net Total All Terms	1943 Summer Session	Extension Service	Net Total Entire University
Africa—.04 per cent*						1						 		2	•••	3	:		ز ا
Egypt Nigeria South Africa	 	 	 	` 	 	 1	• • • • • •	 	 	•• •• ••	•••	•••	 	1 1	 	1 1 1	· 	 	1
Canada—.36 per cent*	5	8								2			6	9		29	9	15	5.
Alberta British Columbia Manitoba Ontario Quebec	 4 1	 7 1	 	••• ••• •••	· •• ••	•••	 	 	· · · · · · ·	 1 1	 	••• •• ••	1 1 4	1 6 2	 	1 1 18 8	 5 4		- 1 1 37 12
British Isles, Europe—.06 per cent*			2		• •	1		• • •					1	2		5			
England Italy Poland Scotland. Spain.	••• •• ••	· · · · ·	1 1 	· · · · · · ·	• • • • • •	 1 	••• ••• ••	··· • ···	••• ••• ••	 	··· ··· · ··	 	 1 	1 1	 	1 1 1 1 1	 	 	.1 1 1 1
Far East	6	4	4			•••	1		2					32		46	3		40
China India	5 1	- 3 1	4	 		 	 1	 	2 		⁻ 	•••	 	28 4	 	39 7	1 2	 	39 7

- TABLE X (Cont.) Geographical Distribution of Civilian Students, 1943-44

											_	_	-		-				, y
Latin America-2.49 per cent*	13	25	3	10	1		4		°2	17		1	27	43	72	200	55		249
Argentina Bolivia			 	••		 	1	 		1	 	 	 	 	 	1 6	1 1	 	2 · 7
Brazil Chile. Colombia. Costa Rica. Ecuador. Guatemala. Honduras. Mexico. Nicaragua. Panama.	2	3 1 4 2 1 2	 1 2	2 1 1 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	··· ··· ··· ···	2 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	3 2 1 2 	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· 1 ··· ··· ··· ···	2 2 1 11 1 1	3 17 5 2 1 1 2 3	10 10 10 3 1 7 3 4 2	20 33 21 6 6 2 10 23 5 8	5 1 5 6 4 2 2 2 2 3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	24 34 26 11 10 4 11 25 5 9
Paraguay. Peru. Salvador. Uruguay. Venezuela. West Indies (excluding Puerto Rico).	··· ··· ··	 1 	··· ·· ··	1 1 2 2	··· ··· ·· 1	•••	··· ·· ··	··· ··· ···	•• •• •• ••	1 2 2 1 2	··· ·· ··	 	3 1 1 4	3 3 1 2	5 8 4 4	10 13 5 2 10 19	5 1 7 : . 1 9	· · · · · · ·	15 14 12 2 11 27
Near East-76 per cent*	2	26	.,	1	•••		2							30	1	61			61
Iran Iraq Syria. Turkey		 1 25	 	1	 	.: 	 2	 	 	 	 	•••	 	 1 29	1 	2 2 1 56	 	•••	2 2 1 56
U.S. territories and island possessions—49 per cent*	13	4	4	4	•		I	1		1	•			12		39	4	2	42
Alaska Hawaii Philippine Islands Puerto Rico	5 2 6	2	··· ··· 4	 3 1	••• •• ••	 	 1 	 1 	 	 1	· · · · · ·	··· ·· ··	··· ·· ··	 4 6 2	••• •• ••	16 8 15	 4 	1 1 	1 17 9 15
4.78 per cent* Total outside Continental U.S. Total U.S. 95.22 per cent*	39 3,625	67 975	13 151	15 93	1 37	2 68	8 206	1 185	4 86	20 32	430	1 209	34 149	130 1,501	73 69	383 7,636	71 1,873	17 2,039	458 10,962
Total Students	3,664	1,042	164	108	38	70	214	186	90	52	430	210	183	1,631	142	8,019	1,944	2,056	11,420

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*These percentages apply to the net total enrollments for all terms.

29 -

TABLE XI

ENROLLMENT FROM 1843 TO 1944

YEAR	TOTAL
1843-44	53
1849–50	72
1858-59	430
1869–70	1,112
1879-80	1,427
1890-91	2,420
1899–1900	3,441
1900-01	3,712
1901–02	3,709
1902-03	3,792
1903-04	3,957
1904–05	4,136
1905-06	4,571
1906-07	4,746
1907-08	5,010
1908-09	5,223
1909–10	5,383
1910–11	5,381
1911–12	5,582
1912–13	5,805
1913–14	· 6,258
1914–15	6,857
1915–16	7,214
1916–17	7,517
1917–18	6,734
1918–19	7,288*

YEAR TO	TAL
1919–20 9,	401
1920–2110,	
1921-2211,	
1922–2311,	450
1923-2412,	291
1924-2512,	312
1925–2612,	690
1926-2713,	257
1927–2813,	593
1928–2913,	769
1929-3015,	
1930–3115,	500
1931–3214,	826
1932–3313,	257
1933–3412,	301
1934–3513,	
1935-3616,	,040†
1936–37	,043†
1937–38	851†
1938–3919,	,591†
1939–4019,	,596†
1940-41	899†
1941-4217,	
1942-4315,	202†
1943–4411,	,420†

NOTE.—This table includes regular session students, summer session students, and those taking extension courses for which credit may be given. * Civilian students only are counted. † Including students enrolled in correspondence extension credit courses:

1935–36 1936–37	, 360
1936–37	1,051
1937–38	906
1938–39	927
1939–40	992
1940-41	932
1941–42	456
1942-43	176
1943–44	

-- 30 --

Year	Reg	gular Ses	sion	Prev	vious Sun	ımer	Ext	ension Cr	edit	Net Total				
rear	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total		
1934-35 Per cent	6,835 71.4	2,737 28.6	9,572	2,127 65.0	1,145 35.0	3,272	919 41.3	1,305 58.7	2,224	8,862 64.7	4,829 35.3	13,691		
1935-36 Per cent	7,503 72.1	2,898 27.9	10,401	2,586 63.6	1,480 36.4	4,066	1,324 40.8	1,919 59.2	3,243	10,166 63.4	5,874 36.6	16,040		
1936-37 Per cent	8,011 70.6	3,328 29.4	11,339	2,887 63.8	1,641 36.2	4,528	1,877 46.0	2,203 54.0	4,080	11,349 62.9	6,694 37.1	18,043		
1937-38 Per cent	8,263 70.2	3,514 29.8	11,777	3,110 60.9	2,000 39.1	5,110	1,762 43.5	2,287 56.5	4,049	11,628 61.7	7,223 38.3	18,851		
1938-39 Per cent	8,731 70.2	3,703 29.8	12,434	3,642 63.1	2,129 36.9	5,771	1,588 [.] 41.9	2,202 58.1	3,790	12,238 62.5	7,353 37.5	19, 591		
1939-40 Per cent	9,131 70.2	3,880 ⁻ 29.8	13,011	3,582 64.0	2,012 36.0	5,594	1,544 46.7	1,761 53.3	3,305	12,546 64.0	7,050 36.0	19,596		
1940-41 Per cent	8,904 69.2	3,971 30.8	12,875	3,512 61.8	2,168 38.2	5,680	1,204 46.1	1,406 53.9	2,610	11,969 63.3	6,930 36.7	18,899		
1941-42 Per cent	7,967 65.9	4,117 34.1	12,084	2,872 56.8	2,183 43.2	5,055	831 41.9	1,153 58.1	1,984	10,328 60.2	6,840 39.8	17,168		
1942-43 Per cent	7,318 62.5	4,382 37.5	11,700 *	986 36.6	1,710 63.4	2,696	715 43.4	933 56.6	1,648	8,641 56.8	6,561 43.2	15,202		
1943-44 Per cent	3,107 38.7	4,912 61.3	8,019	527 27.1	1,417 72.9	1,944	860 41.8	1,196 58.2	2,056	4,363	7,057	11,420		

TABLE XII

ENROLLMENT OF CIVILIAN MEN AND WOMEN DISTRIBUTED OVER A TEN-YEAR PERIOD

* For the first time students were registered in a summer term. This figure is a net total of summer, fall, and spring term enrollments.

	Men	Women	Total
College of Literature, Science, and the Arts			
Bachelor of Arts	114	395	509
Bachelor of Arts in Library Science.	5	25	30
Bachelor of Science.	72	47	119
Bachelor of Science in Chemistry.	16	2	18
College of Engineering		1	
Bachelor of Science in Engineering			
Aeronautical Engineering.	52	0	52
Business Administration.	1	0	1
Chemical Engineering.	83 25	0	83
Civil Engineering. Electrical Engineering.	25 36	0	25
Engineering Mechanics.	1	0	36
Mathematics	10	0	1 10
Mechanical Engineering.	110	2	112
Metallurgical Engineering.	8	ő	. 8
Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.	24	0 0	24
Physics.	29	ŏ	9
Transportation.	5	ŏ	5
Medical School	U	Ň	
Doctor of Medicine.	116	3	119
Law School			
Bachelor of Laws.	21	4	25
Juris Doctor.	6	1	7
Master of Laws.	3	0	3
College of Pharmacy			
Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy	4	2	6
School of Dentistry			
Doctor of Dental Surgery	88	0	88
College of Architecture and Design			
Bachelor of Architecture			
Architecture.	4	1	5
Bachelor of Design.	2	14	16
Bachelor of Science in Architecture	0		
Architecture.	9	0	9
Architectural Engineering.	2	0	2
School of Education Bachelor of Arts in Education	2	48	50
Bachelor of Science in Education.	2	15	17
School of Business Administration	2		17
Bachelor of Business Administration.	24	15	39
Master of Business Administration	3	3	6
School of Forestry and Conservation	5		Ũ
Bachelor of Science in Forestry	16	0	16
Bachelor of Science in Wood Technology.	1	Ō	1
Master of Forestry.	3	0	3
Master of Wood Technology	1	0	· 1
School of Music			
Bachelor of Music			
Music Education.	3	16	19
Music Literature	0	2	2
Piano	0	6	6
Violin	0	2	2
Master of Music			
Chamber Music.	1	0	1
Music Education	8	7	15
Musicology	0	3	3
Organ	0	1	1
Piano	1	4	5
Theory	1	2	3
Violin	· 0 0	1 3	, 1 3
Voice	U	1 3 1	2

TABLE XIII

DEGREES AND CERTIFICATES CONFERRED IN 1943-44

- 32 ---

	Men	Women	Total
School of Public Health			
Bachelor of Science in Public Health Nursing.	0	6	6
Master of Public Health.	21	19	40
Doctor of Public Health	2	Ó	2
Rackham School of Graduate Studies.	-	Ť	
Master of Architecture.	2	ò	2
Master of Arts.	99	236	335
Master of Arts in Library Science.	2	13	15
Master of Clinical Psychology.	õ	6	6
Master of Design	ĩ	1	2
Master of Public Administration	3	ō	3
	60	25	85
Master of Science.			
Master of Science in Chemistry	4 3	1	5
Master of Science in Engineering.		0	-
Master of Science in Public Health.	3	3	6
Master of Science in Public Health Engineering.	4	0	4
Master of Social Work	3	24	27
Civil Engineer.	1	0	1
Metallurgical Engineer	1	0	1
Doctor of Education.	2	0	2
Doctor of Philosophy	61	17	78
Doctor of Public Health	1	2	3
Doctor of Science.	3	1	4
Special certificates and diplomas			
Certificate in Anesthesia	0	2	2
Certificate in Dental Hygiene	0	13	13
Certificate in Journalism	0	8	8
Certificate in Public Health Nursing.	Ō	27	27
Teacher's Certificates			
State secondary provisional certificates			
College of Architecture.	0	1 1	1
School of Education.	ŏ	28	28
College of Literature, Science, and the Arts.	ŏ	66	66
School of Music.	ŏ	17	17
School of Public Health.	ŏ	2	2
Horace H, Rackham School of Graduate Studies	õ	8	. 8
State elementary provisional certificates	0		
	0	30	30
School of Education.	0		
College of Literature, Science, and the Arts.	-	2	2
Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies	0	1	1
Registered Nurse's diplomas.	0	122	122
Commissions			
Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps	118	0	118
Honorary degrees		1	
Doctor of Laws.	2	0	2

TABLE XIII (Cont.)Degrees and Certificates Conferred in 1943-44

TABLE XIV Summary of Degrees and Certificates

	l	1942-43	_		1943-44		Gain
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	or Loss
Total degrees in course Special certificates and diplomas Commissions:		994 286	2,652 330	1,168 0	978 327	2,146 327	506 3
Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps Honorary degrees.		0 0	1 1	118 2	· 0	118 , 2	117 1

- 33 --

FACULTY STATISTICS, 1943-44

TABLE XV

OFFICERS AND FACULTY EMERITUS

Vice-president emeritus	1
Dean emeritus of women	1
Dean emeritus of the College of Engineering	1
Dean emeritus of the Colleges of Engineering and Architecture	1
Dean emeritus of the Medical School	1
Dean emeritus of the Law School	1
Dean emeritus of the School of Education	1
Professors emeritus:	-
College of Literature, Science, and the Arts	17
College of Engineering	5
Medical School	3
Law School	2
College of Architecture and Design	ĩ
School of Education	3
Physical Education and Athletics	1
	1
Director emeritus of the University Extension Service	1
Director emeritus of the International Center	1
Librarian emeritus	1
Associate librarian emeritus	1
Associate professors emeritus:	
College of Literature, Science, and the Arts	4
College of Engineering	1
School of Education	1
Physical Education and Athletics	1
Assistant professor emeritus:	
College of Architecture and Design	1
Total	51
*Duplicates	
۔ Net Total	45

* Professor emeritus of educational administration and supervision and dean emeritus of the School of Education; professor emeritus of bacteriology and dean emeritus of the Medical School; professor emeritus and director emeritus of the University Extension Service; professor emeritus of law and dean emeritus of the Law School; professor emeritus of naval architecture and marine engineering and dean emeritus of the College of Engineering; professor emeritus of English and director of the International Center.

— 34 —

TABLE	XVI
Teaching	FACULTY

	Men	Women	Total
Regular session*			
Professors.	235	4	239
Associate professors.	132	9	141
Assistant professors.	159	16	175
Instructors	181	39	220
		/	
Total.	707	68	775
1943 Summer Session			
Professors.	58	0	58
Associate professors	37	6	43
Assistant professors	33	5	38
Instructors	28	8	36
Total	156	19	175
Net total regular session and 1943 summer session	+	1	
Professors	241	4	245
Associate professors.	135	1 11	146
Assistant professors.	161	16	177
Instructors.	183	45	228
			220
Total	720	76	796

* Based upon the budget as originally adopted.

Rank	L., S., & A.	Engineering	Medical	Law	Pharmacy	Dentistry	Arch. & Des.	Education	Business Ad.	For. & Con.	Nursing	Music	Pub. Health	Graduate*	Physical Ed.	Military Sci.	Net Total for All Terms†	1943 Summer Session	Net Total 1943-44
Professor. Associate professor. Assistant professor. Instructor. Total.	94 69 75 43 281	44 25 28 20 117	24 14 27 78 143	12 1 13	2 1 1 1 5	9 6 5 22 42	6 6 2 20	12 5 4 6 27	10 2 2 14	7 3 1	1 16 18	9 4 7 13 33	9 2 5 8 	2 2 4	2 3 10 11 26	1 6 7	239 141 175 220 775	58 43 38 36 175	245 146 177 228 796

* Other faculty teaching graduate courses are included in other schools and colleges.

36

[†] The following duplicates have been deducted from these totals: Professors, L. S., & A. and Ed., 2; L., S., & A. and Bus, Ad., 1; Med. and Pub. Health, 2; Associate Professors, L., S., & A. and Ed., 1; Dent. and Pub. Health, 1; Instructors, Ed. and Music, 1; Ed. and Phys. Ed. & Ath., 1; Med. and Dent., 1.

TABLE XVII

1943-44 DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHING FACULTY BY SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

EDITORIAL DIVISION

The publications issued by the Editorial Division during 1943–44 consisted of the 157 serials of Volume 45 of the "University of Michigan Official Publication" and 124 nonserials, representing 8,964 printed pages and costing about \$50,000. For a list of the serial publications, see pages 350–53.

Among the new serials during the year were the following: "Going on with Latin," "Hints for Organizers and Leaders of Discussion Groups" (in War and Postwar Problems series), "Emergency Training Program for Secretaries, Executive Aides, and Other Office Personnel," "The English Language Service of the International Center," first and second numbers of the School of Music *Alumni Newsletter*, "Programs in Secretarial Training," "The Biological Station and the War" (a folder used as an insert with the Station's bulletin), "Camp Counselor Training Courses," and a "Program for the Training of Camp Counselors, Physical Education Teachers, and Recreation Leaders," "Courses for Teachers of Business Subjects," a graduate seminar program on "Speech Rehabilitation for the Civilian and War Injured," "Educational Opportunities for Veterans" (two printings), and an insert regarding the United States Armed Forces Institute at the University of Michigan for the bulletin on Correspondence Study Courses.

Some of the nonserial publications issued during the year were Michigan Government Studies No. 12, "Highway Finance in Michigan," and No. 14, "The Direct Primary in Michigan, 1909–1935," "The Child with the Cleft Palate," "A Conservation Forum, 1943," "La Universidad de Michigan informacion para Latino-Americanos," "The University of Michigan and Its Facilities for Men in the Armed Forces," the May Festival Libretto, "The University of Michigan at War," "Programs in Actuarial Mathematics," Ars Islamica, Vol. IX, Parts 1 and 2, the Regents' Proceedings, The University of Michigan: An Encyclopedic Survey, Part IV ("The College of Literature, Science, and the Arts II"—proofread and partly edited in this office), and two books, Centennial Celebration of the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts and Aids to the Study and Teaching of the Malay Language.

The division also proofread the Occasional Papers and the Miscellaneous Publications of the Museum of Zoology, and the Contributions from the Laboratory of Vertebrate Biology.

The 1943-44 Register of Staff and Graduates was compiled as in previous years to serve as a permanent record of administrative officers and committees and of the University staff, as well as of students receiving degrees and certificates.

The 1943-44 University Directory, which contains faculty, officers, staff, and associated organizations, was issued shortly after the opening of the fall term.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA M. SMITH, Registrar

_ 37 _