

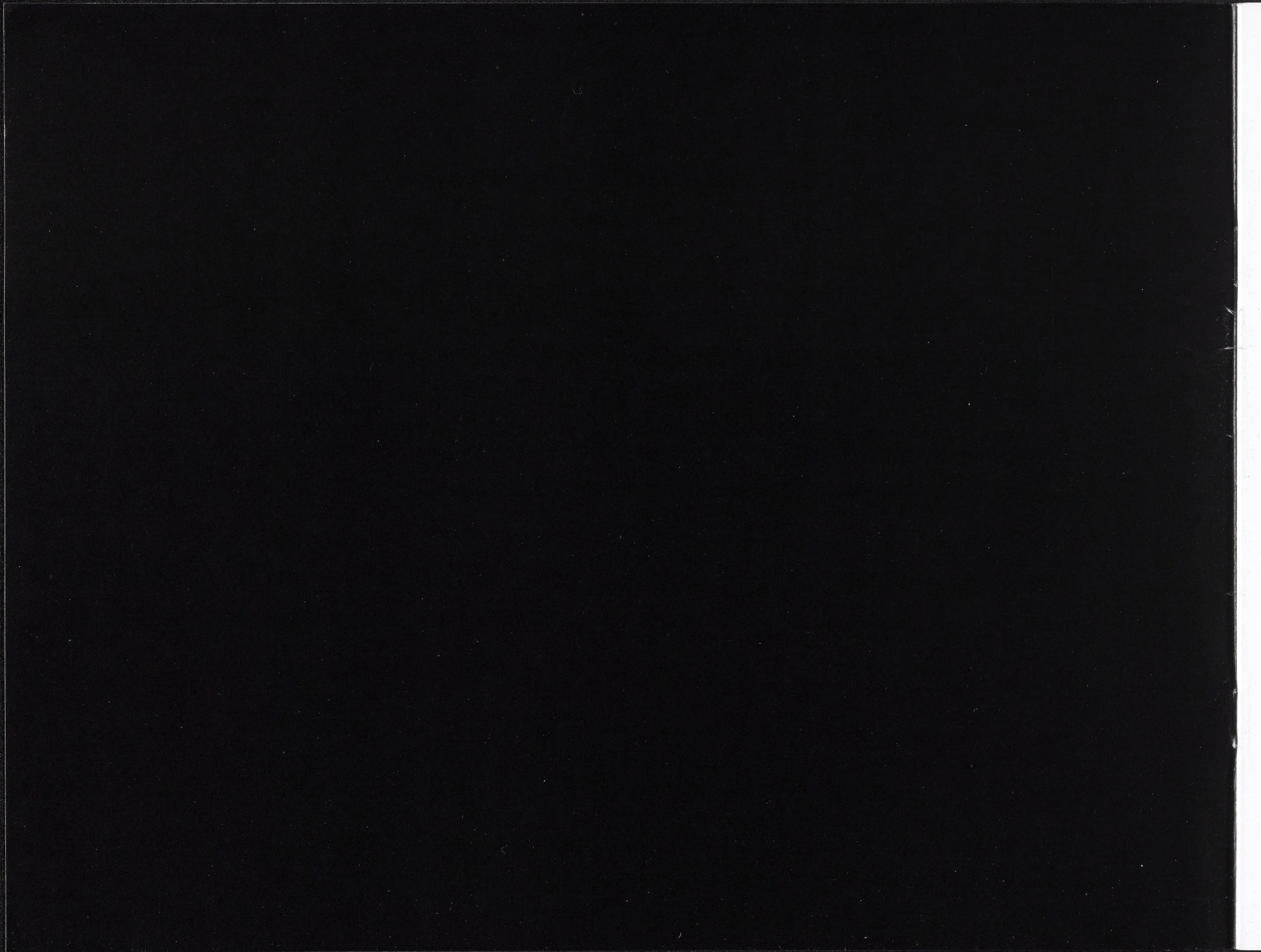


A HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL INSTITUTE JOURNALISM DIVISION, 1934-99

THE MEDILL SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM, NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

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Researched by Melissa Harris and Melissa King. Written by Roger Boye.

Edited by Marianne Goss. Designed by Ken Pagni.

Special thanks to professor emeritus Benjamin H. Baldwin,
who donated his files and picture albums and reviewed the copy, and to
Northwestern University Archives, which provided many photographs.

Since 1934, nearly 5,400 high school students have received their journalistic baptism in the “cherub program,” the revered nickname of Northwestern University’s National High School Institute.

Distinguished alumni of the institute’s journalism division describe the summer program as one of the great thrills of their adolescence. They say it fostered lifetime friendships with fellow students and teachers; gave them the self-confidence to succeed in college and in professions; opened them to a “world of ideas” and people of different cultures and backgrounds; and — perhaps above all else — taught them how to write.

While the instruction has evolved with the changing media landscape (cherubs now take classes in broadcast writing, online research, Web pages and investigative reporting), the fundamental mission established by founder Floyd Arpan — total immersion in journalism — endures. And even though today’s sophisticated students check e-mail and compose on computers, when it’s time to say goodbye, they still take their leave in what Arpan called “a sea of tears.”

At the dawn of the new millennium, the “cherub program” stands as one of the Medill School of Journalism’s most widely respected offerings and the best-known program of its kind in the country. This booklet tells you how it got there.

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Who first called the National High School Institute students “cherubs”?

A 1936 issue of the *NJI Observer* gave the credit — actually, the blame — to Garrett Leverton, a professor in the School of Speech. The newsletter, which journalism students put out during the first three decades of the institute, on July 10, 1936, said it would award a double chocolate milkshake for the best suggestion to replace “cherub.” Presumably, no one won the milkshake — the name continued. However, journalism division attendees generally were known as “institutors” until the early 1950s, when speech and journalism students started to have some classes together. The *Summer Northwestern* sometimes referred to the journalism students as “tutors” — short for “institutors.”

1931 School of Speech dean Ralph Dennis starts summer programs in dramatics and debate for high school students. The programs, Dennis says, will “bring together gifted young people and superior teachers in an atmosphere of affection, knowledge and trust.” It provides extra income to faculty, who suffered two across-the-board salary cuts in the early 1930s, and gains Northwestern national attention.

1934 Following the dramatics and debate programs by three years, a four-week National Institute for High School Journalists begins. Medill graduate student



Floyd G. Arpan (J33, MSJ34, above) assumes most of the planning and day-to-day responsibilities without financial backing from the University and at the end of the session splits the \$80 profit with William Ross Slaughter,

the faculty director. Besides Arpan and Slaughter, the faculty roster includes Harry F. Harrington, then Medill director, and graduate student Hubert N. Kelley (MSJ34). The first program attracts 38 students — equally divided between males and females — from 22 states.

Most attendees come from schools that participated in the Medill Press Conference, an annual editing and writing competition for high school students. The institute classes are modeled in part on the staged stories of that event, including what became known as the “all-day story.” Years later, Arpan said “the all-day



Institutors from 1944

marathon of chasing and writing news . . . really made [the students] scrounge for all the ingenuity they could bring to bear.”

Borrowing an idea of Medill faculty member Baker Brownell, Arpan includes Contemporary Thought in the curriculum to expand the students’ mental horizons. He requires that students keep a “reaction notebook . . . to find out just what they know and believe.”

1935 Students pay \$46 each for the four-week program. Director Slaughter and faculty members Arpan, Ben Yablonky (MSJ34), Harvey Haeberle and Robert H. Wood (MSJ36) instruct them in reporting, copyreading, editorial writing, sportswriting and photography.

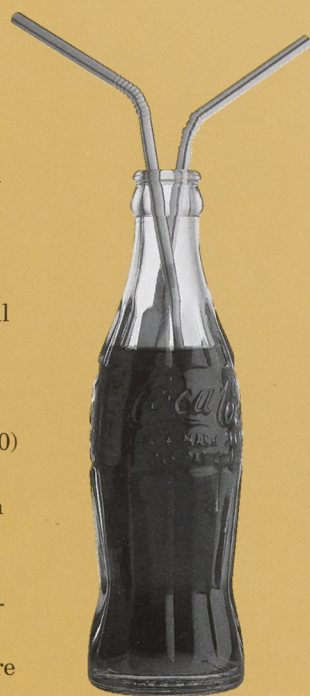
This is the only year that male students will outnumber females (15 to 14). One of the males, Harry Lee Sonneborn, will become editor of the *Milwaukee Sentinel*.

1936 Program enrollment doubles to 59, including the future senior managing editor of the *Lexington Herald-Leader*, Andrew Eckdahl of Winchester, Ky.

Students John D. Black (WCAS41, MA SESP42) of Hammond, Ind., C. Paul Bradley of Eaton Rapids, Mich., Walter P. Coombs of Missoula, Mont., Charles O. Porter of Eugene, Ore., and William Rutter of Sharon, Pa., write essays that become the seed of a book, *Provocative Perspectives*, that they publish in 1982 after each has had an illustrious career. Recalling the cherub summer at which they became acquainted, Porter said later, “The time went so fast. We were busy from dawn till dusk.”

This year's faculty boasts Medill's best-known professor of the 1950s and 1960s, Curtis D. MacDougall (MSJ26), along with its first two female members, Elizabeth MacPherson (WCAS20) and Patricia Oliver (WCAS34), both from the Medill staff.

1937 The "enthusiastic high school juniors and seniors are working so hard that their teachers have forgotten the meaning of sleep," comments the June 25 *NJI Observer*, the journalism division's newsletter. The *Observer* also announces (June 18) that the students are allowed to go on "soda dates" after an evening lecture, as long as girls are back in their rooms by 10 and boys by 10:15; observes (June 25) that several girls have "changed their coiffures" and several boys "are training their whiskers"; and



notes (also June 25) that "the feminine members of the journalism institute" consider "smoking and other vices" suitable for discussion in a Contemporary Thought class.

1938 Among the 66 enrollees are the program's first twins, Josephine and Mary Duree of Lexington, Neb., and, as far as is known, the first students who would

later marry, Gladys Crowther of Valley City, N.D., and Newell Wood of Missoula, Mont. Years later, Gladys recalled that "Weren't you a cherub at Northwestern?" was Newell's opening line when he noticed her at the University of Minnesota.

Floyd Arpan, now solo director, tells the students that he's had a \$3,500 photo lab installed at the University.

In the grand finale of social events, more than 50 journalism students and counselors dance on the boardwalk of Chicago's swank Edgewater Beach Hotel.

1939 Spurning the previous class' elegant example, instituters adopt "The Beer Barrel Polka" as this year's theme song.

Field trips to such places as the Chicago stockyards, the Chicago Board of Trade, a printing plant and the press box at Wrigley Field show the students,

in the words of Ruth Schwartz of Minneapolis, "new horizons" and "the worlds waiting to be conquered in the field of journalism."

Counselors include the future Mrs. Floyd Arpan, Holly Holferty (MSJ39) of R.F.D. Number 2 in Miami.

1940 Joan Wagner Beck (J45, MSJ47) of Clinton, Iowa, starts a family tradition — daughter Mindy will follow as a journalism cherub in 1971. The elder Beck later credits the institute for a

"pivotal, life-changing experience" for both mother and daughter, giving them "the self-confidence to make a career in journalism." (Joan, who died in 1998, was a long-time *Chicago Tribune* writer, editor and columnist. Mindy is a *Wall Street Journal* editor and former *Newsweek* writer.) Looking back at her class of 1940, Joan Beck commented that "for all our determination to be good reporters . . . my class of cherubs missed the big story of our summer": the Arpan-Holferty romance. The institute deserves some credit for Beck's own romance: She met her future husband through fellow cherub Ruth Moss Buck (WCAS45).

In a letter to cherubs two weeks after the program ends, Arpan expresses a perpetual gripe of directors: "There were

Edgewater Beach Hotel



"Rule number one . . . is that all instructors are called by their first names. . . . The instructors become the good friends of the young people: They live with them, play tennis with them, have Cokes with them, as well as teach them. Another rule makes all dates Dutch-treat."

— Ruth Schwartz (1939) of Minneapolis



enough control of themselves to meet deadlines,” he announces that Congress had declared war on the Axis and assigns the students to write editorials. According to Alice Snyder in *Inventing*

any things like
meras, raincoats,
nnis racquets,
irts, etc., that were
t behind."

WAR
DECLARED
AT
12:03
TODAY

see story
on next page

1942 Six boys have their dating privileges curbed because they arrived home at the late hour of 10:40 p.m. Bigger issues loom as well during wartime. Bill Brown of Burlington, Iowa, writes in the *NJI Observer*: "By the time this issue is out, all the young William Allen Whites and Dorothy Thompsons who attended the 1942 institute will no

The faculty includes Medill teacher Lucy Rogers Hawkins, fabled for being able to get her facts straight

1943 Floyd Arpan has received his commission in the U.S. Navy (see *NJI Observer* story at right), so Holly Arpan and Orval

The 1942 institute housed and fed the cherubs and their counselors for four weeks for less than \$4,000.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
 LIBRARY
 CHICAGO, ILL.
 Correspondence

DATE June 19, 1962

To Mr. Philip Arpan FROM M.D. Myers

Sch. of Journalism DEPT D & C DEPT

Following are the charges for meals, and housing the Cherubs (4 weeks), at Zeta Tau Alpha, and Phi Kappa Sigma.

48 Girls-----Zeta Tau Alpha
 25 Boys -----Phi Kappa Sigma

31 Girls (4 weeks)	@ \$13.50 wk.--	\$1674.00
17 " (4 ")	@ 11.00 wk.--	748.00
25 Boys (4 ")	@ 13.50 wk.--	1350.00
7 Couns. (4 ")	@ 8.00 wk.--	224.00
		<u>\$3996.00</u>

Please send your remittance to this office.

Paid
 June
 Scholastic
 Counselors

4292
3806
 418
266

1944 In Floyd Arpan's absence, the first program's faculty director, William Ross Slaughter, returns. He tells the *Summer Northwestern*: "Students learn more about journalism during the short time they are here" than they ordinarily would in several months because they "live journalism, thinking about it most of the time."

of Journalism has been compelled to discontinue the journalism division" of the summer institute, a University brochure

Volume 2, Number 1 June 1, 1943

1943 Institute will be minus leadership of Director Arpan



THE
ARMY
CALLS



Floyd G. Arpan

"If anyone knows of a good male candidate, send him on to Institute pronto." That is the desperate plea sent by Floyd.

The 1943 Institute may be almost an entirely female event. Of 47 students listed on the first admissions list, only 11 were boys.

The general plan for the thirteenth annual National Journalism Institute will remain the same as in past years, but war may affect changes in many of the details.

Most noticeable change will be that Institute boys will be quartered at Holgate house on the South campus. (No more of those wonderful mile and a half hikes—what will the Instituturs do for exercise?)

The Navy is taking over the old Institute quarters, so classes will be held in the present Journalism building—Faverweather hall.

The girls will again dominate the Zeta Tau Alpha house.

The faculty for this year has not yet been picked, but Floyd reports that Holly will again head the girls' house and Orval will probably be in charge of the boys' quarters.

Unless the Army rejects him, Floyd will not be in charge of NJI for the first time since its origin thirteen years ago. However, he will take charge of housing and other arrangements before he leaves for service about June first.

Above: The 1943 cherubs still had lessons about accuracy to learn: The *NJI Observer* had Floyd Arpan in the wrong branch of the military; he served in the Navy.

At right: A dozen years after she was a cherub, reporter Joan Wagner Beck celebrated the program in the July 16, 1952, *Chicago Tribune*.

'Talented Teens Get Intensive Drill in Journalism

N. U. Institute Gives Five Weeks' Training to 66 High Schoolers

BY JOAN BECK

IN A PSEUDO-NEWS ROOM at Northwestern university, the air crackled with flashes of shipwreck and drowning on Lake Michigan. Tensely, 66 top high school journalists tore up lead after lead, re-writing the fast-happening story for edition after special edition of a make-believe newspaper.

This was the first reporting assignment for the talented teen-age writers chosen from 10,000 high schools to attend Northwestern's National Journalism institute. As an experiment in education, the young reporters are learning newspaper work from headlines to deadlines, from make-up to made-up news beats, in five weeks of college caliber classes.

Assignment sheets for the embryo editors reads like this:

Cover a Cub game from a press ramp at Wrigley field.

Review "Guys and Dolls" and interview its stars.

Write an account of a Ravinia concert.

Report a tour of Tribune Tower, the Board of Trade, Evanston police department, Planetarium, Aquarium, Natural History museum, Federal Reserve bank, and big city television stations.

"Almost all our students make straight A's in their own high schools," said Floyd Arpan, Northwestern professor who heads the institute. "And most of them will be editors of their high school newspapers next year."

Discussion Type Classes

In view of the high I. Q. of institute teens, the curriculum concentrates not only on reporting, editorial work, and feature writing, but includes lectures on contemporary thought in philosophy, politics, and economics. Leaders in some of these discussion type classes—often held outdoors on the Northwestern campus—are top university professors.

"We introduce our students to the world of ideas; we force them to think," Mr. Arpan emphasized. "In addition, we aim to improve their reporting abil-

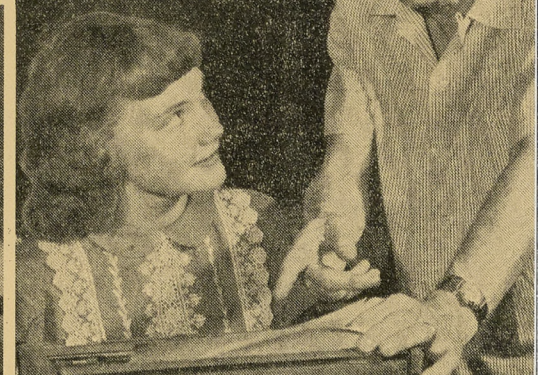
quadrangle houses, have meals in the university dorms. They use Northwestern tennis courts and beaches, Patten pool, and Deering library.

By graduation night, when the institute ends on Aug. 2 the teens will have discovered whether they want to attend Northwestern for their college, how they compare with their high school contemporaries across the country, what chances their ability will give them in the highly competitive field of journalism.

So far, about 50 per cent of institutees have returned to Northwestern for college [freshman entrance requirements are considerably less exacting than those for the institute] in the years the sessions have been held—the first was in 1934. Hundreds of graduates have become successful reporters, editors, and teachers of journalism.



High school journalists from all over the United States hold discussion type class on contemporary thought at Northwestern university as part of five week National Journalism institute.



Today's
Wednesday, July 16,

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and a Jou

BY

MADRID—"Ole!" s s
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Marchena looks a bit
a popular theme and stat
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shut, all but hides his fa
cupped hand. He begins
provis. Muted but odd
contorted in effort but
spring flow of sound, littl
come from his throat, sill
of arabesques and trills,
of climactic, perfectly exe
sign. It is as if a Spanis
a throat like a Spanis
"Ole!" groans "my frie

announces. All journalism facilities are being used for the regular college summer session. Three high school programs in debate and public speaking, dramatics and radio continue, however.

1951 The journalism division of the National High School Institute resumes as a five-week program with 38 students and four faculty members. Local merchants gladly welcome it back, according to the *NJI Observer*. With two weeks to go, journalism instituters had spent an estimated \$150 on sweatshirts, stuffed animals and stationery, and "this sum is likely to skyrocket as the final purchases are made," the *Observer* reports.

1952 Some of the 66 students form the JCLHC ("Journalistic Cherubs Lonely Hearts Club"), presumably for students who struck out on the Dutch-dating scene.

Chicago Tribune reporter and 1940 cherub Joan Beck writes a major feature on the program, describing in detail the all-day story, where "students tore up lead after lead, rewriting the fast-happening story for edition after special edition of a make-believe newspaper."

1953 In 18 years, the fees for the journalism institute have more than quadrupled. They are now \$210 (\$85 for tuition and \$125 for room and board).

1954 About whether to date older (i.e., college) men, a cherub writes: "It is well to remember that most college men are employed by Willard [Food Service]. You never can tell when knowing the right people will get you an extra scoop of tutti frutti ice cream or mashed potatoes."

Students and faculty checked the day's news stories in this photo from a 1959 cherub information catalog.



1955 The staff for the second year in a row includes Robert Mulholland (J55, MSJ56), future NBC president and Medill professor.

1956 Among the new counselors is Carol Muller (J56, MSJ62), who will meet her future husband, Ivan Doig (J61, MSJ62), when he becomes a counselor in 1961. The intense, fast-paced institute is a good testing ground for relationships. "You see people at their very best and their worst," she observes.

1957 Floyd Arpan puts out a call to the previous summer's group to talk up the institute among high school boys, since applications are predominantly from

girls. He cautions, however, that all applicants "have to meet the admission requirements. . . . We will not take applications just to fill up the quota of places."

1958 The institute enrolls more than 100 students for the first time.

Noting that the *Minneapolis Star and Tribune*, the *Providence Journal and Evening Bulletin*, the *Spokane (Wash.) Spokesman-Review* and the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* all supported cherubs in 1957, Medill dean I.W. Cole asks Gannett Newspapers to pay \$227.50 to fund a cherub. In his letter to Gannett executive vice president Paul Miller, Cole writes: "Not every boy is cut out to be an engineer. Many a good boy would make a better newspaperman."

Medill professor Benjamin H. Baldwin (MSJ46) joins the staff as assistant director.

**"If five years later, a continent away,
thinking and speaking Spanish, I still remember and revere
my five weeks as a journalism cherub,
it must have been quite an experience. . . .
What I learned as a cherub . . .
is the sword and shield of my life [as a traveling reporter]."**

— Ruth A. Broyde (1959) of Chicago, writing to program director Ben Baldwin in 1964, when she was reporting in Latin America



Pack journalism —
1950s' style

1959 This year sets an attendance record: 113 (which will never be surpassed — only, in 1967, tied). One of the cherubs is future Rhodes Scholar Stephen K. Smith of Lafayette, Ind. Among Smith's recollections of the institute: "Floyd Arpan recited from *My Fair Lady*. We were presented with a murder mystery and had to find clues. Counselors were in costume. For someone who'd never been outside of Indiana, [the institute] was an amazing experience."

In his last year with the director's title, Arpan is also working for the U.S. State Department during part of the spring and summer, so he shares the director's duties with Baldwin. Arpan will leave the full-time Medill faculty after 20-plus years and in 1960 will join the journalism faculty at Indiana University.



Donald Wintersgill, a counselor in 1962, wished Godspeed to Ben Baldwin on the eve of the 1963 institute.

1960 Now solo director, Ben Baldwin writes a "confidential memo" in which he asks the counselors "to ease up on the grading just a trifle. . . . Otherwise, there can be a definite sag in morale."

In what Baldwin calls his "greatest coup as director," he gets the cherubs into the Republican National Convention in Chicago (photo above), which nominated Richard Nixon for president. "They behaved themselves, under my threat of beheading them," Baldwin jokes.

Another field trip is to a steel mill,

where about 20 students became sick the past year. Not worried about repeating that experience, Baldwin says, "We talked 'em into getting sick by emphasizing heat and salt tablets and so on."

1961 The process of selecting applicants was "agonizing," Baldwin tells his staff. He says he's getting depressed by the long-distance phone calls and letters from rejected applicants begging him to reconsider. As a reward for his pains,

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination.

520P CDT JUN 18 63 SA534
S CDU775 CT912 P55 19 PD INTL CD MANCHESTER VIA COMMERCIAL 18
1550
LT BALDWIN MEDILL NORTH WESTERN UNIVERSITY EVANSTON ILL
GOD SPEED GREGORY STJOHN HENLEY S MPSON AND JAYSCHOOL CHERUBS
DONALD WINTERSGILL.

he ends up with not only a "tremendous group of youngsters" but also an almost equal boy-girl ratio (54-56). It's an honest group, too: One of them confesses in a letter to Baldwin that she and three other cherubs dented a professor's car by sitting on it.

The institute was a fantastic experience, both for learning and for making friends."

"I still get a thrill of pleasure when I remember [my counselor] saying, during the final interview, that I had potential as a writer. That one sentence, uttered in such an offhand manner, made me forget all the times I'd gnashed my teeth."

— Kathy Terzian (1960) of Englewood, N.J.

1962 Cherub Richard Lynch returns home to Livingston, N.J., and writes about the journalism program in the *Newark News*: "[It] was better than any vacation. . . .

1963 Baldwin urges the counselors to be gentler on the cherubs at the end of the institute. "The purpose of the final conferences," he says, "is not to send the kids out crying. . . . We've been quite hard on them this summer, so try to taper off (as much as possible, consistent with discipline) the final few days so they'll remember us with some fondness. Remember, they're 16 and 17 years old, so if they act immature, it's with good reason: they are immature."

1964 A cherub suggests that bed linens be changed twice rather than once a week and, "to compensate for the added maid service, cherubs could clean their own rooms and make their own beds." The suggestion isn't accepted, but by the mid-1970s cherubs are making their own beds and cleaning their own rooms, and by the 1990s they are bringing and washing their own bed linens.

At the 1960 final banquet, director Ben Baldwin presented Tom Lemly of Shreveport, La., an award. Also pictured are counselors (from left) Matt Pommer, Peg Grigoleit, John Hoshko, and Lois List.





1963

1965 The former Beth Kulakofsky (now Mrs. Edward A. Smith) of Kansas City, Mo., a 1938 cherub, has the pleasure of seeing two children follow her in the program. Smith writes to Baldwin about her daughter Judith, a cherub this year: "We can tell from her letters and comments, such as 'Journalistic techniques seem to escape me — but I'm working and learning and it's exciting,' that this is a tremendous experience for her."

1966 A delegation of journalism cherubs on July 10 joins thousands of others at Martin Luther King Jr.'s Soldier Field rally and march to

"I won no award at the institute, but I've carried home much more in my head and heart than some who brought awards home. . . . I hope you'll remember this letter and go on doing the wonderful work you're doing. It does not go unappreciated."

— Linda Schwalger (1963) of Billings, Mont., in a letter to program director Ben Baldwin

City Hall in Chicago, where King posts a list of grievances and demands. Sue Cherniack of Batavia, N.Y., writes that she "gained a better



Broadcast journalist Lester Brownlee (left) spoke to several cherub classes in the 1960s and 1970s.

understanding of the power, aspirations and problems" of the civil rights movement.

1967 Ben Baldwin's last year as director ties the 1959 record for largest attendance, 113 students. Because Baldwin is recuperating from a heart attack, the counselors carry the ball for the program. Baldwin says his family rather than his health is the reason he's stepping down as director, "probably the most demanding job I ever had."

1968 New director Raymond Nelson (MSJ55), a Medill professor, arranges field trips that allow cherubs to talk with Vice Lord gang members at a Chicago inner-city church and with Chicago police about the violence at the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

A favorite field trip for cherubs was, and still is, a trip to Wrigley Field to watch the Chicago Cubs.

1969 The *Courier-Journal* of Louisville starts a full-tuition scholarship to the institute for one or two minority students from its circulation area. The program continues through the 1990s, with some 40 people benefiting; many become interns or full-time reporters at the newspaper. One of the first scholarship winners, 1971 cherub Michel Marriott, will go on to become a *New York Times* writer. Looking back on his summer at Northwestern, Marriott says, "I had never flown. I had never

Counselors in 1967 included (front) Arnold Consdorf, Vicki Biggs, (middle, from left) Jan Bateman, Tim Schellhardt, Maria Kulczycky, John Greenberger, (back row) Jean Adelsman, Bill Donnell, Mike Whitney, Ann Jarrett Nelson, Nancy Joeckel and Mike Conway.

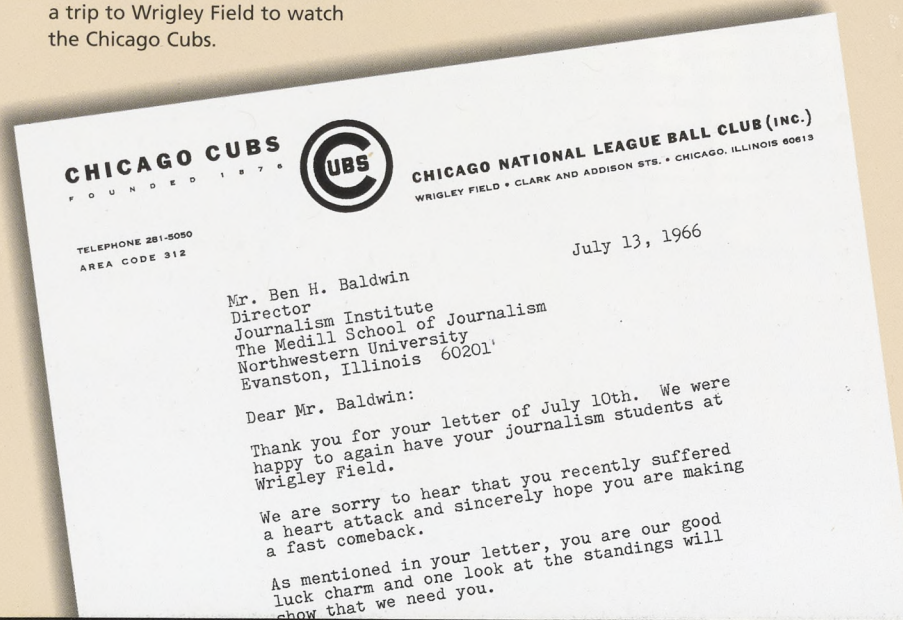


been to a camp. It was my first extended stay away from home. To this day I still refer to it as my Disney summer."

1970 Guest speakers include television journalist Lester Brownlee (J47, MSJ51), attorney and former FCC chairman Newton Minow (S49, L50), Pulitzer Prize-winning editorial cartoonist Jacob Burck and future Illinois governor Daniel Walker (L59), chief author of *Rights in Conflict*, a report on police behavior during the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago.

"After a month of suffering badly from a strange malady known as 'Coming Home,' I have settled down for another year of school."

— Linda Blair (1961) of Franklin, Pa., the autumn after the program



SUMMER

LEARNING THAT LAUNCHED A CAREER

For five weeks between my junior and senior years in high school, I took part in a program that changed my life; I studied journalism at the National High School Institute (NHSI), held every summer at Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois. I arrived thinking I would tune up my writing skills on the way to an eventual career as a lawyer. I left confident that I had what it took to make a living as a writer, and I never looked back.

Today, the NHSI focuses on 10 areas in the arts, engineering, and public service; when I went it focused on five. The journalism program consisted of 91 people my age, living in Northwestern's dorms and spending every day together. We had the chance to meet lots of distinguished reporters, editors, and government officials, but

despite all these inspirational people, the lesson I remember best was taught by the grad students who ran the program. We "cub reporters" were in the newsroom, each sitting at a manual typewriter—this was before personal computers. One of the grad students entered to announce a breaking (fictitious) news story: Various political factions in Chicago had started rioting, causing death and destruction throughout the city. Over the course of three hours, the grad students bombarded us with new facts as we tried fruitlessly to write articles reporting what was happening. Each time a new development took place, we had to start again with an updated lead and a revised summary of the events. When the morning was over, our chairs were surrounded by balled up drafts chronicling the ongoing

drama, and we had a healthy respect for the people who write the news.

That summer, I learned how to use words as tools to tell a story. It's the only formal journalism training I ever had, but it was enough to launch a career as a writer and editor. So as you think about what to do this summer, consider looking for a program that will expand your horizons. (See pages 4-5 for some ideas.) You might just get started on the rest of your life.

This is our last issue until September. Have a great summer!

Sue Macy

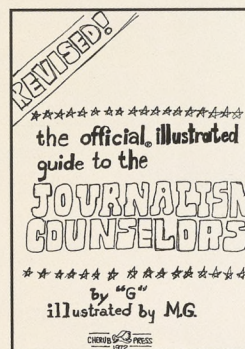
SUE MACY
EDITOR IN CHIEF



For more on Northwestern's National High School Institute, see www.nwu.edu/nhsi/index.html.

1971 The drift toward positive reinforcement that Ben Baldwin fostered a decade ago culminates in the elimination of grades and awards. Papers continue to be thoroughly critiqued, with the emphasis on personal improvement rather than competition.

Ending his tenure as director that



started in the tumultuous '60s, Ray Nelson comments that his four years "seemed like 40."

In the March/April 1999 issue of *Careers & Colleges*, editor in chief Sue Macy (1971) gave the cherub program credit for launching her career in journalism.

These caricatures of 1972 staff members Martha Minow and Craig Aronoff were done by cherub M.G. Lord for "The Official Illustrated Guide to the Journalism Counselors." To judge the likenesses, check the group picture at right, where Minow is at bottom left and Aronoff is fifth from the right in the bottom row.



1972 New director Jack Williams, a Medill professor and broadcast journalist, increases the amount of instruction in television journalism. The Contemporary Thought segment of the program is eliminated after 38 years. So are the assignments of covering Saturday morning news skits performed by journalism staff (a.k.a. the Stratford-on-Michigan Players).

1973 Topical presentations include "Secrecy and Watergate" by retired Medill professor Curtis MacDougall and "Women in Journalism" by a panel of broadcast journalists Carole Simpson and Susan Anderson, print journalist Susan



Nelson and Medill professor Elizabeth Yamashita (MSJ59, PhD69). Other speakers include U.S. Rep. Henry Hyde (R-Ill.) and missionary Edmund Goedert.

1974 Cherubs begin to meet with counselors one on one on Saturday mornings to go over their week's work, a tradition that continues through the 1990s.

Medill professor Jack Sissors (J51, MSJ52, PhDEdSP57) talks about newspaper design, a lecture he gave over the years to at least 20 cherub sessions.

1975 Students cover an Evanston City Council meeting, interviewing the mayor beforehand. The *Chicago Tribune's* Gene Siskel visits to speak on movie criticism.

1976 To cover the United States Bicentennial, the cherubs poll people at Evanston's Fourth of July parade about issues such as gun ownership and whether news coverage encourages terrorists.



One of the counselors, Scott Klug (MSJ76), will later enter politics, representing Madison, Wis., in the U.S. Congress for eight years.

1977 Field trips include a boat ride on the Chicago River and Lake Michigan and visits to Chicago museums, the *Chicago Tribune*, the UPI bureau, the Magnificent Mile, Wrigley Field and Drury Lane Theatre.



Instructor Virgil Tipton (standing, with beard) took a group of cherubs on the "el" to the *Chicago Tribune* in 1985.



Cherubs Alvin Bunch and Mary Murphy interviewed Evanstonians attending a Fourth of July parade in 1971.

1978 For the fourth consecutive year Rep. Abner Mikva (D-Ill.) returns for a news conference.

In a letter responding to a satiric article about "the cherub invasion," Kevin Watts of

Reston, Va., tells the *Summer Northwestern* that the student newspaper "breaks almost every rule Medill teaches."

1979 Three Chicago journalists talk about covering the May 25 crash of American Airlines Flight 191 at O'Hare International Airport. NBC News president Lester Crystal addresses the cherubs on the final day, paying tribute to retiring director Jack Williams.

1980 Dozens of former journalism cherubs and all former journalism division directors except William Ross Slaughter attend the National High School Institute's 50th reunion celebration in July. Russell Kohr (WCAS42), who attended the 1937 institute, is the oldest former journalism cherub there. Medill produces a 20-minute video about the reunion.

Medill professor George Harmon, former publisher of

1981 The editors of two Chicago dailies, Max McCrohon of the *Tribune* and Ralph Otwell (J51) of the *Sun-Times*, jointly address the cherubs. This year's guests also include 1980 independent presidential candidate John Anderson and UFO expert and Northwestern professor J. Allen Hynek.

1982 Cherub "counselors" are renamed "instructors." Former director Jack Williams

was a cherub in 1973, notes the "trust and respect . . . he instilled in the thousands of students whose lives he touched."

1983 A future Rhodes Scholar, Sarah Crosby (J88, MSJ88), gets her start in journalism



Cherubs of 1971 were invited to be members of the 1972 *Chicago Tribune* teen advisory board: (from left) Judy Piper, Robin Goland, Dawn Miller, Judy Loseff, Florence Lewis, Cheryl Greaves, Pam Sakowicz, Elisa Tinsley and Mindy Beck.

the *Chicago Daily Law Bulletin* and former financial editor of the *Chicago Sun-Times*, becomes journalism institute director.

dies, and in a tribute to him, *Chicago Sun-Times* columnist Robert Feder, who

as a cherub and will enroll at Medill. In 1985 and 1986 she will serve as the cherub program's office manager.

Chicago Tribune sportswriter Bill Jauss (J52) gives one of his many popular talks to cherubs over the years. His colleague, *Tribune* editorial cartoonist and Pulitzer Prize winner Jeff MacNelly, is also a guest speaker.

1984 Ben Baldwin, program director from 1958 to 1967, gives his last lecture to cherubs before retiring from Medill. He has spoken to 27 cherub classes. "Ben Baldwin transmitted more than training. He transmitted standards," broadcast journalist Lester Crystal says of his former teacher and mentor.

1985 Lightweight Erika manual typewriters, made in East Germany and costing \$88 each, replace the heavy manual typewriters the program has rented for three decades.



Former institute directors gathered around Medill dean I.W. (Bill) Cole (second from right) at the 1980 reunion. From left are Ben Baldwin, Floyd Arpan, Ray Nelson and Jack Williams.

Roger Boye (MSJ71), a magazine and newspaper journalist and future Medill assistant dean, begins his long tenure as director after 14 years as associate director.

1986 *Chicago Tribune* staff members and 1940 cherubs Joan Wagner Beck and Ruth Moss Buck deliver the opening-night lecture to cherubs of all divisions.

Continuing a tradition of having visiting professionals on staff, broadcast

Cherubs composed on manual typewriters until 1991.



journalist Tom Calcagni (MSJ80) spends a week with the program. And continuing a tradition of high-profile speakers, TV producer and director Garry Marshall

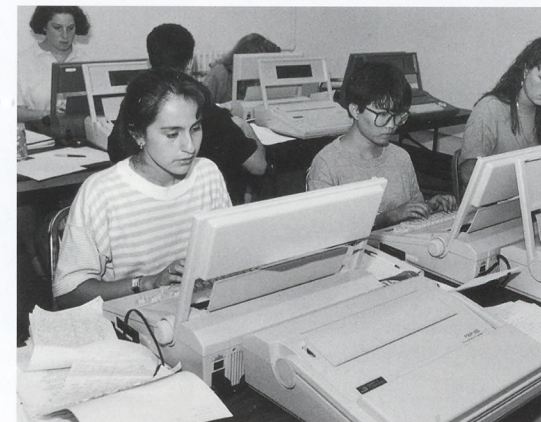
"I left Miami on July 5 expecting hard work, a sophisticated journalism education, fine-tuning of my writing skills and a five-week preview of college life. I left Northwestern on Aug. 8 with a lot more than that — a new sense of self-confidence, the ability to organize my time, a complete renovation of my study skills and a habit of sticking to priorities."

— Alison Bennett (1987) to the hometown donors of her institute scholarship

(J56) and Pulitzer Prize winner Jeff Marx (J84) of the *Lexington (Ky.) Herald-Leader* speak to the cherubs.

1987 John Reque, long-time journalism adviser at Evanston Township High School, begins a two-week companion program for high school journalism teachers. Over the next 10 years, 138 high school teachers from 28 states participate in Teaching High School Journalists.

Toby Maloney, a 1965 cherub, funds a full-tuition scholarship to the institute for a student from one of the high schools he



The 1991 cherubs were the first to use word processors.

attended. In 1999 he begins funding a student from the second high school as well.

1988 The cherub roster is entered on a computer for the first time. Twenty-nine journalism cherubs — almost a third of the total — will enroll in Northwestern's freshman class in 1989. That is believed to be a program record.

1989 For the second year, most classes are held in Parkes Hall on Chicago Avenue while Fisk Hall is renovated.

Longtime Medill professor and newspaper editor Richard Hainey (J45, MSJ45), who was a cherub in 1940, gives his last lecture to cherubs before retiring from the faculty.



Roger Boye has been with the cherub program since 1971, first as associate director and since 1985 as director.

1990 The Dow Chemical Company and its foundation begin a scholarship program, paying the tuition for two cherubs from Midland, Mich., their headquarters. The company will sponsor 20 students during the 1990s.

The person most responsible for starting the journalism cherub program,

Floyd Arpan, dies at age 80. *Chicago Sun-Times* editor Ralph Otwell recalls that Arpan was the "rare teacher with a facility to laugh . . . at his own foibles."

1991 Cherubs use word processors instead of manual typewriters for the first time.

Instructor Chip Rowe (J89, MSJ90) organizes the first annual "Cherub Feud," an end-of-the-program competition modeled after *Family Feud*.

1992 Richard Schwarzlose, a Medill professor who has been speaking to the cherubs almost every year since the 1970s, conducts one of the program's most popular sessions, a Socratic discussion about journalism ethics.

A few cherubs work at the "World's Largest Garage Sale" in Evanston, selling the program's seven-year-old Erika typewriters for \$20 to \$25 each.

1993 The program has its highest enrollment of minority students, 28 percent. "The campus of Northwestern University, complete with a lake, will be a welcome change from my everyday urban surroundings," one student writes in the application.

1994 For the first time, every student is given instruction in using the computer as a reporting

THE WORLD'S LARGEST GARAGE SALE
ON SHERMAN BETWEEN CHURCH & DAVIS
JULY '29-30-31 "Evanston Municipal Garage"

tool. The following year, the program offers full-fledged labs on the World Wide Web and computerized information-gathering techniques.

1995 The National High School Institute's journalism division establishes an endowed account with the Northwestern University Development Office; former cherubs begin contributing.

1996 Former Medill associate dean Peter Jacobi (J52, MSJ53), now on the Indiana University journalism faculty, returns once again to speak to the cherubs,

something he's done nearly every year since the 1960s. This year's lecture is titled "A Changing Communication, a Changing Society." John Reque retires after nine years as assistant director.

1997 Cherubs create their first Web site, "The Cherub Crier," with the assistance of instructor Mike Reilley (MSJ95). (For the 1998 edition, see

www.medill.nwu.edu/nhsi/1998.html.)

Medill professor David Protess, whose investigative reporting class helped to free four men imprisoned for a murder they didn't commit, moderates a riveting discussion with two of the released men, Kenneth Adams and Dennis Williams.

**"I anticipate a future as a journalist —
a future I can thank my
Northwestern instructors and friends for."**

— Adam Pitluk (1994) of Moreland Hills, Ohio

1998 Thirty of the 87 students are from California; 22 other states are represented among the rest of the class. Girls outnumber boys almost three to one. The cherubs are an elite group academically, with a median high-school class rank of the 94.5 percentile.

Tuition has grown (it's now \$2,900), but so has financial aid, with nearly \$27,000 awarded this year.

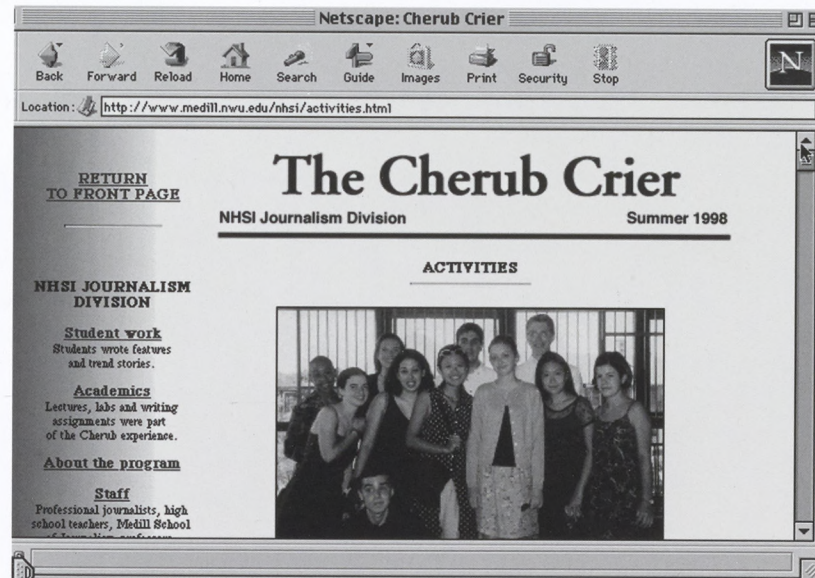
Holly Arpan, a key member of the program staff over three decades, dies at age 85 on December 10 — the same day as 1940 cherub and longtime program supporter Joan Wagner Beck.

1999 Medill professor John Kupetz is a cherub instructor for the 13th summer, the longest such tenure in the journalism institute's history.

The journalism cherub endowment account reaches

\$250,000 in just four years, inspiring hopes to raise enough money to fund an endowed director's chair.

See www.medill.nwu.edu/nhsi/1998.html for the 1998 cherub Web site.



**"Neither my home cooking
nor the enticement of air conditioning
has convinced my son that home
is as cool a place to be as Fisk Hall."**

— Carol Glassman,
mother of Justin Berzon (1998) of Bexley, Ohio

One of the cherub program's most loyal alumni, longtime Chicago Tribune columnist Joan Wagner Beck (1940), died in 1998 on the same day as Holly Arpan, a former journalism institute director and widow of the institute founder. Beck wrote the letter below when cherub alumni were asked for anecdotes for the 50th anniversary celebration.

Joan Beck

Hunting new 'blends' of babies and jobs



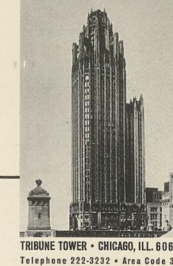
Despite its March cover story, Ms. Magazine—along with the National Organization for Women and the rest of the women's movement—still hasn't

of the women's movement—a fact that has limited its appeal and cost it considerable support. Mothering has generally been treated by feminists as a trap or as an indulgent hobbying to be skipped entirely on weekends and even a comforting rationalization of the quality of time spent in that counts, not the quan-

ts have been made to help men reconcile mothering with employment and self-realization. I've been directed at getting on the way. Feminists have argued that fathers should take [without considering practicality] to make it possible).

I have been pushing for extended day-care on a massive scale without acknowledging its high cost and the fact that young children need to be personally mothered by mothers.

Chicago Tribune
THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER



July 14, 1980

Joan M. Etten
Coordinator, 50th Reunion Weekend
National High School Institute
Evanston, Illinois 60201

Dear Joan:

Thank you for your letter. I'm sorry I forgot to add in the cost of the luncheons and that you had to go to the trouble of writing me. Enclosed is the correct amount for my husband and myself and our cherub daughter.

Enclosed, too, is the stock Tribune photo. If it's too large, just chuck it out.

As for the anecdote, what I remember most is simply gratitude for a pivotal, life-changing experience. So much of my life flowered from that summer: My freshman roommate at Northwestern, Ruth Moss Buck, a Tribune copy editor now, was a cherub; she introduced me to the man I married. Being a cherub gave me the self-confidence to make a career of journalism. A generation later, it helped my daughter make a truly independent decision to do the same; at 25, she is a graduate of Yale and a writer at Newsweek.

For all our determination to be good reporters, however, my class of cherubs missed the big story of our summer. None of us realized that Floyd Arpan was falling in love with a bouncy, young counselor named Holly. I learned they were engaged in November and can remember still the frustration of hurrying to high school and being unable to find anyone who could appreciate the news.

Years later, I encountered the same kind of frustration. I was doing a promotion tour for one of my books and was scheduled on a Baltimore radio station. The m.c. rushed up and said, "I see from your bio you went to Northwestern. Do you know anything about the cherub program? I was a cherub ten years ago and can't find anyone to talk to about it."

We're looking forward to the celebration.

Best wishes,

Joan Beck



YEAR	DIRECTOR	NUMBER OF JOURNALISM CHERUBS
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William Ross Slaughter

1934	William Ross Slaughter*	38
1935	William Ross Slaughter*	29
1936	Floyd Arpan and William Ross Slaughter	59
1937	Floyd Arpan and William Ross Slaughter	69
1938	Floyd Arpan	66
1939	Floyd Arpan	85
1940	Floyd Arpan	87
1941	Floyd Arpan	83
1942	Floyd Arpan	72
1943	Holly Arpan and Orval Husted	47
1944	William Ross Slaughter	roster missing
1945	William Ross Slaughter	roster missing
1946-50	no institute	—
1951	Floyd Arpan	38
1952	Floyd Arpan	66
1953	Floyd Arpan	81
1954	Floyd Arpan	73
1955	Floyd Arpan	79
1956	Floyd Arpan	91
1957	Floyd Arpan	94
1958	Floyd Arpan	107
1959	Floyd Arpan and Ben Baldwin	113
1960	Ben Baldwin	105
1961	Ben Baldwin	110
1962	Ben Baldwin	112
1963	Ben Baldwin	108
1964	Ben Baldwin	103
1965	Ben Baldwin	112
1966	Ben Baldwin	112
1967	Ben Baldwin	113



Floyd Arpan



Holly Arpan



Ben Baldwin

YEAR	DIRECTOR	NUMBER OF JOURNALISM CHERUBS
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Ray Nelson

1968	Raymond Nelson	110
1969	Raymond Nelson	111
1970	Raymond Nelson	108
1971	Raymond Nelson	91

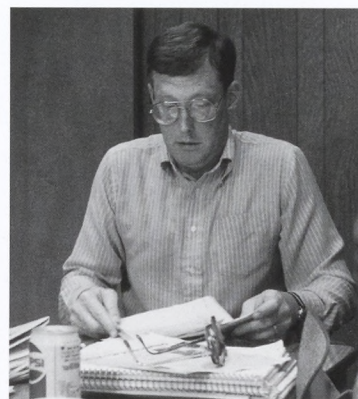
1972	Jack Williams	88
1973	Jack Williams	93
1974	Jack Williams	84
1975	Jack Williams	88
1976	Jack Williams	106
1977	Jack Williams	95
1978	Jack Williams	104
1979	Jack Williams	94



Jack Williams

1980	George Harmon	95
1981	George Harmon	102
1982	George Harmon	99
1983	George Harmon	85
1984	George Harmon	83

1985	Roger Boye	94
1986	Roger Boye	95
1987	Roger Boye	81
1988	Roger Boye	93
1989	Roger Boye	99
1990	Roger Boye	96
1991	Roger Boye	90
1992	Roger Boye	77
1993	Roger Boye	79
1994	Roger Boye	88
1995	Roger Boye	88
1996	Roger Boye	79
1997	Roger Boye	89
1998	Roger Boye	87
1999	Roger Boye	88



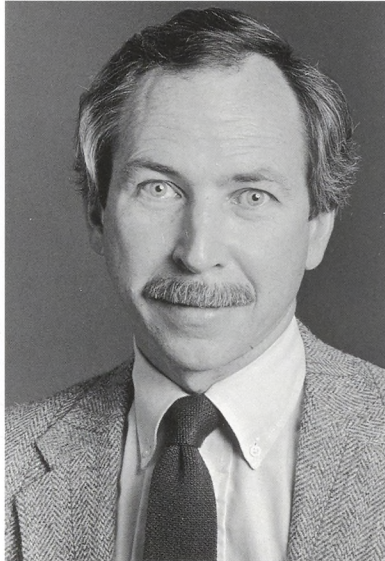
George Harmon



Roger Boye

*Although Floyd Arpan took the initiative of organizing the institute, he was not officially the director because the University wanted a faculty member to have that title.

CHERUBS WHO WENT ON TO WIN PULITZER PRIZES



Jack Miles

John A. (Jack) Miles (1959, from Oak Park, Ill.)
1996 Pulitzer Prize for biography or autobiography by an American author for *God: A Biography*

Albert Scardino (1965, from Savannah, Ga.)
1984 Pulitzer Prize for editorial writing in the *Georgia Gazette*, Savannah, for a series of editorials on various local and state matters

Angelo Henderson (1979, from Louisville, Ky.)
1999 Pulitzer Prize for feature writing in the *Wall Street Journal* for a portrait of a druggist driven to violence by encounters with armed robbers

Lisa Pollak (1985, from Birmingham, Mich.)
1997 Pulitzer Prize for feature writing in the *Baltimore Sun* for a portrait of a baseball umpire who mourned the death of a son while knowing that another son suffered from the same deadly genetic disease



Angelo Henderson



Lisa Pollak

“I was thinking about being a lawyer until I went to Northwestern for a summer and discovered how great journalism was. The next year I was in a minority journalism program at the University of Kentucky. The high school programs were real turning points for me.”

— Angelo Henderson (1979) in an April 17, 1999,
Editor & Publisher story about winning the Pulitzer Prize

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