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Scott, Stanley Southall, govt. ofcl.; b. Bolivar, Tenn., July 2, 1933; s.

Lewis Augustus and Clinora Neely (Hamer) S.; student Kan. U., Lawrence,

1951-53, Lincoln U., Jefferson City, Mo., 1957-59; m. Bettye L. Lovejoy,

Dec. 23, 1962; children=Kenneth Earl, Susan Lovejoy, Stanley Southall II.

Editor, gen. mgr. Memphis World, 1960-61; gen. assignment news reporter,

copy editor, editorial writer Atlanta Daily World, 1961-64; gen.

assignment news reporter U.P.I., N.Y.C., 1964-66; asst. dir. pub.

relations N.A.A.C.P., N.Y.C., 1966-67; radio newsman Westinghouse

Broadcasting Corp., N.Y.C., 1967-71; asst. to dir. communications exec.

br. White House, Washington, 1971-73, spl. asst. to pres., 1973=; lectr.

in journalism Columbia, New Sch., N.Y.C. Served with U.S. Army, 1954-56.

Recipient Russwurm award for excellence in radio news reporting, 1967,

Silurians award, 1965, Pulitzer nomination for Malcolm X coverage, 1965,

Wisemens award for series on police-minority community confrontation in

Atlanta, 1961. Mem. A.F.T.R.A., New York Reporters Assn., N.A.A.C.P.,

Huntington Civic Assn. Republican. Conglist. Home: # 454 M St SW

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787 Apparel/Textile Products
790 Automotive
793 Chemicals/Plastics/Allied Products
796 Diversified Industry
799 Electrical/Electronic/Mechanical
Products and Appliances
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805 Furniture/Fixtures
808 Graphic Arts
811 Heavy Machinery/Equipment
814 Metals
817 Ordnance
820 Paper/Allied Products
823 Petroleum Refining/Related Industries
826 Photographic/Optical/Sound Equipment
829 Railroad Equipment
832 Rubber Products
835 Shipbuilding
838 Stone/Clay/Glass/Lumber Products
841 Tobacco/Related Products
844 MEDICAL/HEALTH SERVICES
847 MINING
850 PERFORMING ARTS
853 PERSONAL SERVICES
856 REAL ESTATE
859 RECREATION
862 RESEARCH COMPANY/INSTITUTION
865 RESTAURANT/FOOD SERVICES
868 RETAIL TRADE
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TRANSPORTATION SERVICES
874 Aviation
877 Motor
880 Pipeline
883 Railroad
886 Shipping
889 UTILITIES
892 WHOLESALE TRADE
899 OTHER (please specify)

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309 ADVERTISING/PUBLIC RELATIONS EXECUTIVE
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315 ARTIST
318 ATHLETE
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324 AUTHOR
327 BROKER
330 CHIROPRACTOR
333 CIVIC WORKER
336 CLERGYMAN
339 CLUBMAN/CLUBWOMAN
342 COMMERCIAL ART EXECUTIVE
345 COMPOSER
348 CONSULTANT
351 CONTRACTOR
354 CORPORATE EXECUTIVE
357 CORPORATE OFFICER
360 CURATOR/MUSEUM OFFICIAL
363 DATA PROCESSOR
366 DENTIST
369 DESIGNER
372 DIRECTOR (CORPORATE)
375 DIRECTOR (PERFORMING ARTS)
378 EDITOR
EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATOR
381 College/University
384 Elementary/Secondary Schools
EDUCATOR
387 College/University
390 Elementary/Secondary Schools
393 ENGINEER
396 FARMER/RANCHER
402 FINANCIAL EXECUTIVE
405 GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL
408 HOME ECONOMIST/DIETICIAN
411 INTERIOR DECORATOR
414 JOURNALIST
417 JUDGE
420 LABOR/INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS EXECUTIVE
423 LIBRARIAN
426 MARKETING/SALES EXECUTIVE
429 MILITARY OFFICER
432 OPTOMETRIST
435 OWNER/PROPRIETOR/PARTNER
441 PERFORMING ARTIST
444 PERSONNEL EXECUTIVE
447 PHOTOGRAPHER
450 PHYSICIAN
453 POLITICAL PARTY OFFICIAL
456 PRODUCER (PERFORMING ARTS)
459 PURCHASING EXECUTIVE
SCIENTIST
462 Life Sciences
465 Mathematics
468 Physical Sciences
474 SOCIAL SCIENTIST
477 SOCIAL WORKER
480 STATISTICIAN/ACTUARY
483 THERAPIST
489 VETERINARIAN
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[1972]

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

STANLEY S. SCOTT

BIRTHPLACE: Bolivar, Tennessee

DATE OF BIRTH: July 2, 1933

RESIDENCE: 1265 Delaware Avenue, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20024

MARTIAL STATUS: Wife - Bettye L. Scott

CHILDREN: Kenneth Earl Scott-Born 2-24-51
Susan Lovejoy Scott-Born 1-2-64
Stanley Southall Scott-Born 11-24-70

PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES:

1971 (June) - Present Assistant to the Director
of Communications
for the Executive Branch, White House

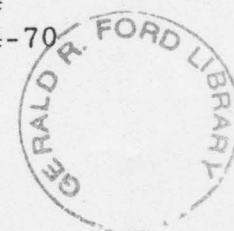
1967 - 1971 Radio Newsman, Westinghouse Broadcasting
Corporation, (the 24-hour all-news station,
WINS), New York City

1966 - 1967 Assistant Director of Public Relations
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People, New York-based headquarters

1964 - 1966 General Assignment News Reporter (first full-
time black), United Press International,
New York City

1961 - 1964 General Assignment News Reporter, Copy
Editor and Editorial Writer, Atlanta Daily World,
Atlanta, Georgia

1960 - 1961 Editor-General Manager, The Memphis World,
Memphis, Tennessee



MAJOR NEWSPAPER, WIRE SERVICE, RADIO ASSIGNMENTS:

Coverage of Presidential, Senatorial, Congressional and Local Political Campaigns; Eye-Witness Coverage of the Assassination of Black Nationalist Leader Malcom X; Civil Rights Demonstrations-North and South; Tour of Major American Cities to do Series on Ghetto Life; Riot Coverage in New York, Chicago, New Jersey, Washington, D. C., Memphis, Tennessee, Atlanta, Georgia, Cleveland, Ohio; Coverage of Daily Breaking News Stories In New York Metropolitan Area.

AWARDS-HONORS:

The Russwurm Award for Excellence in Radio News Reporting; The Silurians Award (presented by organization of New York newsmen with 25 or more years experience in journalism) for news-beat on the death of Malcolm X; Pulitzer nomination, Malcom X. Coverage, 1965; Wisemen's Award for series on police-minority community confrontation in Atlanta, Georgia. College: Editor of senior yearbook "The Lincolnite"; editor college newspaper "The Clarion": "Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities; Debate team, Chess Club.

MEMBERSHIPS:

American Federation of Television and Radio Artists
New York Reporters Association
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
Huntington Long Island Civic Association

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:

Howard Junior High School, Atlanta, Ga.
Palmer Memorial Institute (Prep), Sedalia, N. C.
Kansas University, Lawrence, Kansas, 1951-1953
Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo., 1957-1959



CIVIC ACTIVITIES:

NAACP Membership Campaign, Atlanta, Ga.
Lawrence, Kansas Flood Clean-Up,
Lawrence, Kansas, 1951
National Jobs for Minorities Coalition
Lecturer In Journalism, Columbia University
and The New School; New York
Young Republican Club, Atlanta, Ga.

MILITARY SERVICE:

U.S. Army, February, 1954 to January, 1956
Served in Korea for one year
Named Outstanding Trainee in Battalion During
Basic Training at Ft. Knox, Kentucky
Received an Honorable Discharge

RELIGION:

Congregational Church

OTHER WORK EXPERIENCE:

Dining Car Waiter During College Summer
Recess, 1951-1953. Work included travel
to most major U.S. cities on the Sante Fe,
Union Pacific and Great Northern Railroads.
Street car driver in Chicago for 10 months
after military discharge, and prior to return
to college.

HOBBIES:

Golf, Chess, Reading, Gardening, Spectator
Sports

REFERENCES:

Donald McGannon, President, Westinghouse
Broadcasting Corporation; Roy Wilkins,
Executive Director, NAACP; Judge William
Booth, New York City; Ivan Allen, Former
Mayor, Atlanta, Georgia; Percy Sutton,
Manhattan Borough President; H. L. Stevenson,
Editor of United Press International, New York;
Dr. A. S. Pride, Lincoln University Department
of Journalism; Herbert G. Klein, Director of
Communications for the Executive Branch,
White House.



Chicago Tribune, Monday, January 3, 1972

William Anderson

Scott Earned His White House Job

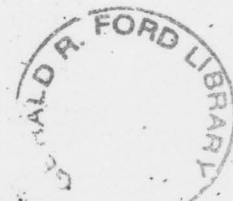
WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 — He used to work in Chicago on a street car, but he doesn't any more.

Today, he makes speeches in Chicago, Atlanta, and elsewhere as the assistant director of communications for the executive branch, the White House. His name is Stanley S. Scott. He is 38, and

standards of the day, but at 10 or 12 Scott learned how to clean newsroom floors and live on the coins brought in by circulation fees.

Scott completed a Negro prep school with a working scholarship and, like many teen-agers, black and white, ran into some early problems. An early man-

this time in journalism at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo. Upon completion, Scott worked at a variety of newspapers [in a wide range of jobs] that had all-Negro staffs, because jobs for blacks then were rare on most mass-circulation newspapers. He also participated in civil rights movements [work-



[1972?]

"What Makes Stanley Run? "

By

Carolyn DuBose



Ms. Carolyn DuBose
203 South Barton Street
Arlington, Virginia 22204

Some folks believe he "suffers from the stigma of being a Republican", but Stan Scott fights back. "I believe in the rightness of what I am doing. I've never had any fear about being a minority.

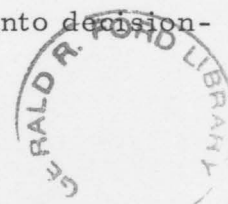
"I've always been a minority. Here I am, a Black minority in the White House, and the cause that I am fighting leaves me on the minority side. I don't have any problems with that."

On a Saturday morning, shortly before election, sitting with his loafered foot resting on the edge of a chrome trimmed coffee table at the Executive Office Building, Stanley S. Scott had a lot of things to say to explain his position as a Black man in the White House.

He recalled that his decision to join the Nixon team in 1971 called for some real soul searching, but in the final analysis he came on board as Assistant to Herbert Klein, Director of Communications for the Executive Branch.

"In my view, we still haven't realized that the action is no longer in the streets. That was a method of the 60s and it was a method needed at the time. We pushed the laws. We have the laws on the books now. But what we have to do is have enforcement powers to make sure those laws are carried out, and we also have to be the beneficiaries of those laws.

"We are not going to be beneficiaries of those laws by standing on street corners with a lot of rhetoric. We've got to get into decision-

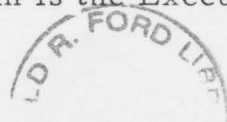


making positions -- particularly in government, state, county and national government. That's why it's so important for minorities - given the opportunity - to participate in government.

"That's where the money decisions are made and that's where the personnel decisions are made. I look back on my own past. I was doing quite well with Westinghouse Broadcasting in New York -- I had my comfortable home in suburbia and was making money, (Stan took a \$10,000 cut in pay when he left Westinghouse) but my rationale was, given the opportunity, why not go down and try to have some input? I think individuals make a difference. I really do, and since I've been here, I've found that to be true."

At 39, with his second year coming up at the White House this June, Stan still looks more like the working reporter he started out being in Georgia, than a government VIP. For one thing, he carries the mark of his trade -- eyeglasses made necessary by the strain of too many hours reading and writing, and the ready presence of a battered Royal standard typewriter at his elbow when he's trying to put it all together.

Along with a string of varied communications tasks as White House press aide, Stan makes regular contact with the media, plus government agencies, "informing them of any new administrative initiatives", he explains. He also makes the distinction that Ron Ziegler is the day-to-day spokesman for the President and Herbert Klein is the Executive Director of all communications.



"It's the responsibility of Klein's office to make certain that all departments and agencies in government are functioning in terms of news dissemination."

Stan denies any attempts at censorship and adds: "We have joint meetings, usually on Saturday, to schedule for the week ahead. We meet primarily to make certain we are not bumping into each other. For example, the HEW Secretary might be holding a news conference at 10:00 a.m. It may well be that the President is holding a news conference at 10:00 the same morning. Then, we have to cancel HEW's conference because you are not going to get any play on that initiative over there (HEW). So, the meetings are more or less to coordinate the overall effort."

Samuel Jackson, Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, says approvingly, "Since Stan has been making weekly contacts with our department's public affairs man, coverage of our activities has doubled." He corrects himself, "No, tripled!"

And, according to Jackson, it was the late Whitney Young of the Urban League, "more than anyone else" who was responsible for getting Stan into the White House.

"Whitney talked with the President many times, urging him to bring someone in who really knew both the Black and the White press -- someone who could tell the story," Jackson revealed.



The M.O. certainly seemed tailor-made for Stan, who broke into international spotlight in 1965 with his "eyewitness accounts" of the assassination of Malcolm X that won him a nomination for the Pulitzer Prize. At the time, Stan was covering the story while working as a reporter for United Press International in New York.

A year later he went to work with Roy Wilkins at the NAACP as assistant public relations director. There were strong indications that he would eventually take over the position as director, but Westinghouse Broadcasting Corporation beckoned with its offer to take Stan on as a radio newsman with an enticing, high-bracket salary. It was here, four years later, that Stan made up his mind after a visit from Herb Klein, to give up the good life to give the government a whirl.

Stan says, "We need our black heroes. We need our Bob Browns, Sam Jacksons, John Jenkins' and all these image makers. That's why I took issue with Julian Bond."

Borrowing the line from Floyd McKissick making reference to Bond's branding blacks supporting Nixon as "political prostitutes"... Stan insits, "If helping a guy get a job or getting him a contract makes me a political prostitute, then call me a happy hooker!"

"We, least of all can afford the luxury of sitting back for the next four years," Stan chides. "We have to work with whomever sits at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue."



In an unusual display of rancor, Stan says accusingly, "This is the one thing that burns me up as I move about the country. I know we are the only group that allows ourselves to get in that emotional bag. We can't afford to do that. We can't afford to be the low guy on the totem pole. No President is perfect. We've got to work with all of them. We are the only group in this country who sits back as though the President wasn't elected."

Although Stan admits that he has frequently encountered animosity among Black groups when he appeared before them to speak on behalf of the Nixon Administration, he is generally satisfied with the way things are going.

"I didn't see that I would come in for a lot of abuse by joining the administration. I know what I am all about, and I feel I'm fortunate in that. In my family, we were brought up to be independent -- you always row your own boat!"

"I don't have any problems with people not agreeing with me. I think we have got to have dialogue. It's when we stop talking with each other - that's when the problems come in. I haven't had anyone to call me 'Tom', and my position is if someone should call me a 'Tom', or 'political prostitute', it's because he is not aware of what the greater struggle is all about. I don't even deal in personalities. I think the battle is larger than that."



All name-calling aside, a quick look around Stan's office hints of a "liaison" role to bridge the gap between the Black press and the White House. Even though he points out that his job is "across the board" working with the Jewish and Spanish-speaking media as well, Black publications have high visibility in his office.

While a Rembrandt copy, (lent by the National Gallery of Art) graces one wall, a dazzling, beruffled and daring Jim Brown smiles from a stack of photos taken of him posing with Nixon. Next to him in another box, the second act follows with singer Ray Charles getting his picture snapped sitting across from the President seated at his desk. Right next to them is a rubber elephant, all done up in hot pink.

And everywhere, are copies of TUESDAY, EBONY, JET, ESSENCE, RELEVANT and a long string of Black magazines that Stan considers "must" reading. He cites Afro-American, Sengstacke publications and most of the Black independent publications, as well as those affiliated with the amalgamated publishers of the National Newspaper Publishers Association, among the papers subscribed to by his office.

Highly visible too, is an autographed copy of D. Parke Gibson's book, The \$30 Billion Negro, and a dog-eared copy of a guide to Black politics published by the Joint Center for Political Studies. The guide was made available for use at the Democratic and Republican



National Convention this year in Miami.

When asked if Stan's presence at the White House had made any big difference as far as the Black press was concerned, veteran reporter Ethel Payne (Sengstacke Washington Correspondent) praised Stan for his capabilities as a communications expert, but had an ax to grind with the administration.

Charging that the present administration generally "ignores" the Black press, Ethel complained: "I won't say there is any hostility at the White House, but there haven't been any outward gestures to woo the Black press either."

She reminisced: "In the old days when Lady Bird was at the White House, somebody in Liz Carpenter's office would always keep me abreast of what was going on."

Ethel lamented, "With Pat Nixon, nobody, but nobody lets me know what's happening. It's as though you don't exist!"

Even Stan agrees that "we haven't reached utopia yet and will always have problems with any administration until we have parity across the board."

And to the question: "Do you have direct access to the President or are you hampered by the Berlin Wall?", Stan answers: "Everybody goes through channels. There is no such thing as direct access."



About Stan: Secretary Pat Hughes, gushing praise like Mt. Vesuvius, calls him "a real guy -- Mr. Terrific!" His pretty secretary says warmly, "He's always conscious of everyone's needs and he's a good listener."

As for those grumpy days when the boss has the blahs: Pat swears that Stan is the most even-tempered man she's ever known. "When things aren't going well, he's just not quite as bubbly."

Stanley S. Scott was born in Bolivar, Tennessee, a little snip of a town. The 1970 World Almanac records its growth from a population of 3,338 in 1960 to a rousing 6,674 ten years later.

Stan's father was one of six sons born to William Alexander Scott. The brothers founded the Atlanta World newspaper in Atlanta, Georgia in 1928. At the time, the paper was a weekly, but in four short years it became the first Black daily in the United States.

Stan's uncle W.A. Scott was gunned down in the garage of his Atlanta home, but the killer was never apprehended and no motive was ever found. At the time of his death, it was known that W.A. was negotiating to move his business on Atlanta's lily-white Peachtree Street (the street that later welcomed Nixon this campaign year with all the fanfare of a ticker tape parade in New York City). Speculation ran high that this may have been the reason for his assassination, but old-timers say that W.A. Scott's progressive and aggressive ways



in the deep South made him many enemies. Nevertheless, the Scott Newspaper Syndicate eventually flourished into a chain of papers held together by various members of the Scott family.

Stan grew up in this atmosphere of rolling presses and printer's ink after going to live with his grandparents when his own parents divorced. He was around 10-years-old, when Stan began doing odd jobs at the plant. But by the time his voice changed, he had published his first newspaper article.

With this beginning, Stan struck out on his own to study journalism at Kansas University. On the way, he stopped over for the summer in Ogden, Utah, picking up tuition working as a dining car waiter on the Union Pacific Railroad.

"This was one of the most valuable experiences of my life. I learned a lot about people -- how they are different and why."

With his meager earnings of \$1.25 per hour, Stan pocketed all the tips and by the end of summer, counting all the nickels and dimes, he enrolled in college with close to \$800.00

In 1953, the Army interrupted Stan's education, passed over his attempts to write for the Army magazine, Stars and Stripes, and put him to work, instead, in the field printing plant.

As for his education, Kansas University had somehow lost its glow by the time Stan went back. He withdrew, and went to Chicago to live with his mother. This time, he got a job driving the last streetcars in Chicago. Stan decided after ten months of that, "There's got to be

GERALD R. FORD

a better way to make a living." So, he was off again to Lincoln University in Jefferson City, Mo.

In 1960, he got his first job as Editor-General Manager of the Memphis World, in Memphis, Tennessee. It was one of the Scott chain that had been founded thirty years earlier. After a year, the family moved Stan up to the Atlanta World.

A family acquaintance remembers the Scott family as "staunch Republicans". But Stan reveals that his family, traditionally, had been voting the Democratic ticket but switched to the Republican ticket under Eisenhower.

"I guess you could say my family saw Eisenhower as the man-of-the-hour, but they were really fighting the lily-white primaries in the South. Back then, Blacks couldn't vote in the state primaries. They could only vote in the national elections.

"My family used the Scott newspapers to fight for a two-party system in the South, because that has always been one of our strong beliefs. My family believes in checks and balances. After all, that's what our government is all about."

Stan points out that after a long period working with his family, he began to grow restless and wanted to branch out. Two all-white papers, The Atlanta Journal and The Atlanta Constitution, turned his application down. But a third sent to the UPI office in Atlanta turned up a job offer with the UPI New York bureau, and Stan took it.



"I really felt vindicated when I say my story on Malcolm X spread all over the front pages of the Journal and the Constitution where I couldn't get a job."

One evening, when an interview was arranged for 6 o'clock "to meet the family" at their Carrolsburg Square townhouse in "D.C.". In the court, 2 1/2 year-old "Little Stanley" passed in a flash hotly pursuing the dog Sapphire toward the street. Bettye Scott appeared from the doorway, caught the scene and with her sandy hair blowing, moved with the speed of lightning with her black slacks whipping around her ankles. And, amazingly, as she passed by, Bettye managed a smile and whispered, "Excuse me".

Since it was understood, that "anything can come up" to detain Stan at the White House, time was passed over sips of Rosé wine. And, among other things, it was learned that the VIP is adored by his children, has a green thumb, paints in oils and often rivals his wife's talents as an artist, reads mystery novels, loves western movies and gets an occasional night out with the boys playing poker, and sleeps in the raw.

Little Stanley belts out a frantic, "Dad-y-y-y!" when Stan arrives home after a ten-hour day. He calls back affectionately to his son who is sucking on a pacifier, "Hey, man".

He appears in the upstairs living room wearing a top coat and



carrying a newspaper tucked under his arm. He struggles out of his coat, passes up an offer of wine, and disappears momentarily to whip up a tall glass of scotch and water.

Stan rises at 6:50 each morning and gets to the office around 8:00. He explains that he takes a taxi (instead of the super exclusive limousines, complete with chauffeur and reading lamps), because in this Administration budget tightening starts at the White House.

Wife Bettye uses the family's 1969 Country Squire station wagon to drive eight-year-old Susan to a private school in nearby Virginia.

Stan describes his wife as "a Spelman Girl" whom he met and married in Atlanta. Stan has an older son, Kenneth, by a previous marriage. He is a pre-med student at Clark College in Atlanta.

Bettye complains that the family is cramped for space, and says she misses the 5-bedroom Levitt built home with the acre of land they had on Long Island. As far as Stan is concerned she has a valid argument, since he shares his private study with a playpen filled with toys, a baby stroller, bike, and sometimes the dog whose French name was changed to "Sapphire" to suite her temperament.

Meanwhile, as the conversation moves, Little Stanley is providing the background sounds: "Boom! Boom! Boom!". At one point, Stan turns and mildly chides: "Ah, Stanley, why don't you cool it?"



- 13 -

But in the end, it's the child who wins. He catches his finger in the study door, and "Daddy" puts the skids on politics for the day as he stoops down, swoops the child in his arms and kisses the hurt away.



[1973?]

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA
STANLEY S. SCOTT

BIRTHPLACE: Bolivar, Tennessee

DATE OF BIRTH: July 2, 1933

RESIDENCE: 454 M Street, SW.
Washington, D.C. 20024

MARITAL STATUS: Wife - Bettye L. Scott

CHILDREN: Kenneth Earl Scott - Born 2/24/51
Susan Lovejoy Scott - Born 1/2/64
Stanley Southall Scott II - Born 11/24/70

PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES:

1973 - Present Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

1971 (June 5) - 1973 (Feb. 5) Assistant to the Director
of Communications
for the Executive Branch, White House

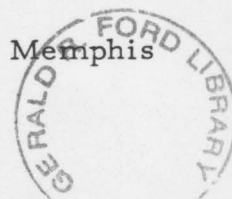
1967 - 1971 Radio Newsman, Westinghouse Broadcasting
Corporation, (the 24-hour all-news station
WINS), New York City

1966 - 1967 Assistant Director of Public Relations
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People, New York-based
headquarters

1964 - 1966 General Assignment News Reporter (first
full-time black), United Press International,
New York City

1961 - 1964 General Assignment News Reporter, Copy
Editor and Editorial Writer, Atlanta Daily
World, Atlanta, Georgia

1960 - 1961 Editor-General Manager, The Memphis
World, Memphis, Tennessee



MAJOR NEWSPAPER, WIRE SERVICE, RADIO ASSIGNMENTS:

Coverage of Presidential, Senatorial Congressional and Local Political Campaigns; Eye-Witness Coverage of the Assassination of Black Nationalist Leader Malcolm X; Civil Rights Demonstrations-North and South; Tour of Major American Cities to do Series on Ghetto life; Riot Coverage in New York, Chicago, New Jersey, Washington, D.C., Memphis, Tennessee, Atlanta, Georgia, Cleveland, Ohio; Coverage of Daily Breaking News Stories in New York Metropolitan Area.

AWARDS-HONORS:

The Russwurm Award for Excellence in Radio News Reporting; The Silurians Award (presented by organization of New York newsmen with 25 or more years experience in journalism) for news-beat on the death of Malcolm X; Pulitzer nomination, Malcolm X. Coverage, 1965; Wisemen's Award for series on police-minority community confrontation in Atlanta, Georgia. College: Editor of senior yearbook, "The Lincolnite"; editor college newspaper, "The Clarion"; "Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities; Debate team, Chess Club.

MEMBERSHIPS:

American Federation of Television and Radio Artists
New York Reporters Association
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
Huntington Long Island Civic Association

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:

Howard Junior High School, Atlanta, Ga.
Palmer Memorial Institute (Prep), Sedalia, N.C.
Kansas University, Lawrence, Kansas, 1951-1953
Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo., 1957-1959



CIVIC ACTIVITIES:

NAACP Membership Campaign, Atlanta, Ga.
Lawrence, Kansas Flood Clean-Up,
Lawrence, Kansas, 1951
National Jobs for Minorities Coalition
Lecturer In Journalism, Columbia University
and The New School, New York
Young Republican Club, Atlanta, Ga.

MILITARY SERVICE:

U. S. Army, February, 1954 to January, 1956
Served in Korea for one year
Names Outstanding Trainee in Battalion During
Basic Training at Ft. Knox, Kentucky
Received an Honorable Discharge

RELIGION:

Congregational Church

OTHER WORK EXPERIENCE:

Dining Car Waiter During College Summer
Recess, 1951-1953. Work include travel
to most major U. S. cities on the Sante Fe,
Union Pacific and Great Northern Railroads.
Street car driver in Chicago for 10 months
after military discharge, and prior to return
to college.

HOBBIES:

Golf, Chess, Reading, Gardening, Spectator
Sports

REFERENCES:

Donald McGannon, President, Westinghouse
Broadcasting Corporation; Roy Wilkins,
Executive Director, NAACP; Judge William
Booth, New York City; Ivan Allen, Former
Mayor, Atlanta, Georgia; Percy Sutton,
Manhattan Borough President; H. L. Stevenson,
Editor of United Press International, New York;
Dr. A. S. Pride, Lincoln University Department
of Journalism; Herbert G. Klein, Director of
Communications for the Executive Branch, the
White House; Melvin Laird, Counselor to the
President, the White House.



Policy Interpreter for Minorities

Stanley S. Scott Is Top Black Aide at the White House

By JACQUELINE TRECOTT
Star-News Staff Writer

Presidential assistant, Stanley S. Scott says that in 1976 all Americans will be happy they had "four more years" of the Nixon administration.

Scott, the highest ranking black on the White House staff, says that in the Bicentennial year, "I have no doubt that the people will be just as proud of the domestic stands of this President as they have been of his international record."

Not many members of Scott's informal black constituency have been happy about the way the second four-year program has been launched. But Scott chides the critics of the presidential budget by saying "They haven't been doing their homework."

YET SCOTT, a former newsman, who joined the White House staff in June 1971, admits that the administration "has fallen down on articulating" the reorganization of social programs to the people.

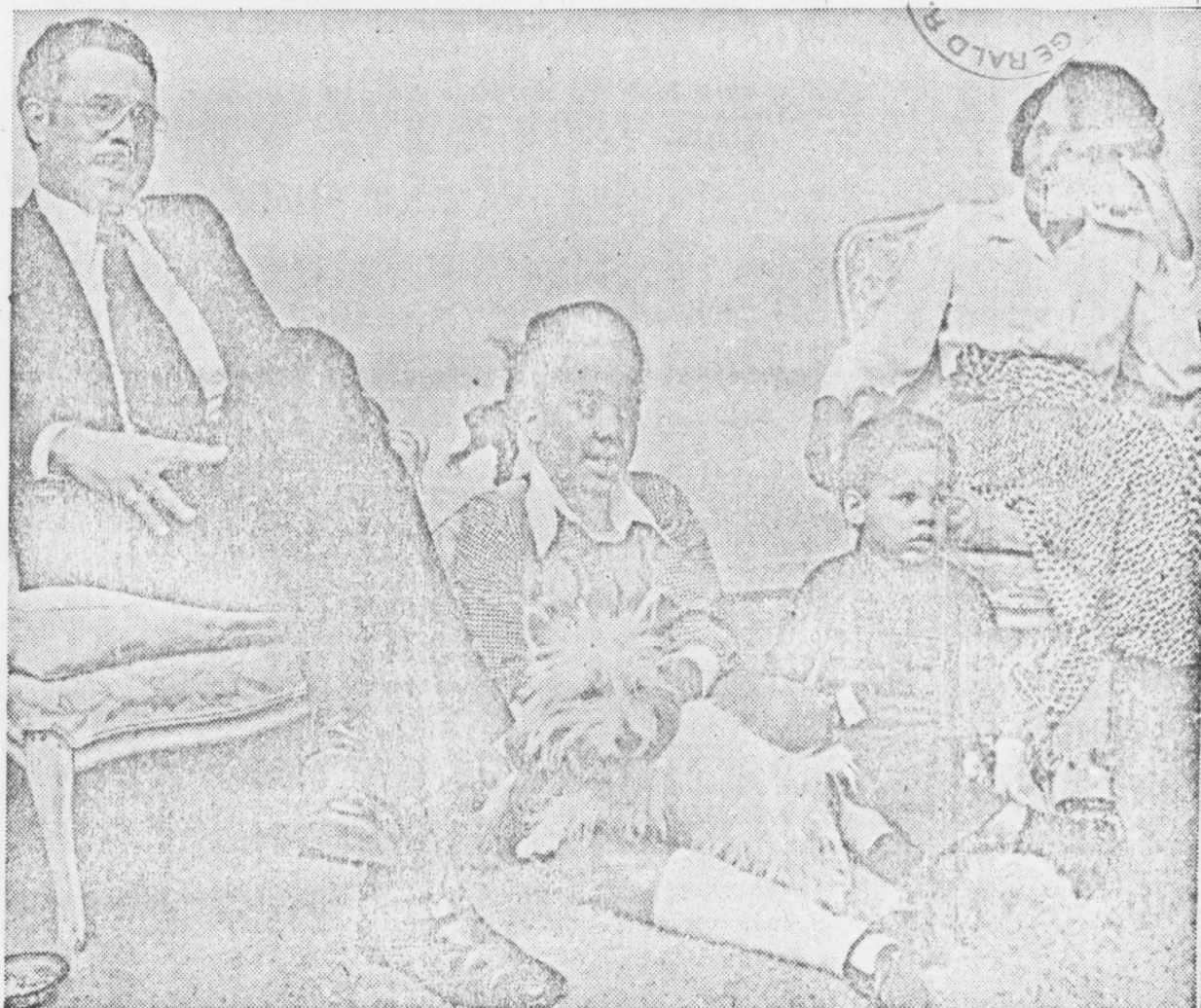
Scott, 39, who describes his role as the interpreter of administration policy toward minority groups and the spokesman for minority concerns in the White House, considers himself, first a newsman.

Program, will be phased out from federal support. The reorganization is for efficiency and accountability. What we would like to do is cut out the people I call the social-welfare hustlers."

WHAT REALLY disturbs Scott is the widespread acceptance of a "poverty mentality."

Explains Scott, "Some of our people think the only way to get out is through a program and a handout. This creates a poverty mentality. What we have in this country are poverty addicts. And, it's not making us the producers, as we should be, we're still the consumers."

Scott's day at the office begins at 8 a.m. and rarely ends before 8 p.m. Packed into this time span are the usual White House briefings, Cabinet and Domestic Policy Council meetings. Last year, Scott traveled close to 150,000 miles, representing the President at meetings with groups such as the Urban League, Minority Contractors, and campaigning.



Stanley Scott, (left), with Susan, 9; Sapphire, Stanley, 2, and Bettye Scott.

—Star-News Photographer Geoffrey Gilbert

OBSERVING firsthand many black communities across the country, Scott says the mood of Black America is one of uncertainty.

"This is due to a large extent to the continuing gap between black leadership and its black constituency and also due to a gap between the

On a recent evening in his Southwest home, Scott philosophized about politics and

The Sunday Star and Daily News
Washington, D. C., Apr. 1, 1973



THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

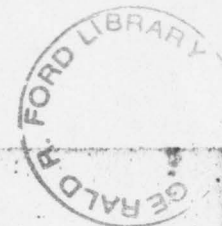
For 104 Years the South's Standard Newspaper

JACK TARVER, President



REG MURPHY, Editor

PAGE 4-A, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1973



Hal Gulliver

Atlanta Man Now in the White House

Stan Scott found himself in Atlanta at the age of 12, moving here from Bolivar, Tennessee, his mother's home

ta Daily World got under way, the first black daily newspaper in America.

Broadcasting in New York (their first black broadcaster to go on the air). He asked Scott to come aboard more

ing offer only 10 months later seemed too good to refuse, and Scott stayed there until Herb Klein talked him into

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

For 104 Years the South's Standard Newspaper

JACK TARVER, President



REG MURPHY, Editor

PAGE 4-A, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1972



Reg Murphy

A Black Man in Nixon's White House

MIAMI BEACH—When black leader Malcom X was shot down in New York, the only reporter present to witness

that some of the votes of minority groups will swing to the Republicans in November.

Most notable is the apparent switch

argue that things are getting done. Listen to Stan Scott: "There are 12 black generals, as opposed to 2 when this administration came in. President

the early 1960s covering civil rights meetings in the African-Methodist Episcopal churches of Macon and South Georgia.

Chicago Tribune, Monday, January 3, 1972

William Anderson

Scott Earned His White House Job

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 — He used to work in Chicago on a street car, but he doesn't any more.

Today, he makes speeches in Chicago, Atlanta, and elsewhere as the assistant director of communications for the ex-

standards of the day, but at 10 or 12 Scott learned how to clean newsroom floors and live on the coins brought in by circulation fees.

Scott completed a Negro prep school with a working scholarship and like

this time in journalism at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo. Upon completion, Scott worked at a variety of newspapers [in a wide range of jobs] that had all-Negro staffs, because jobs for blacks then were rare on most mass-



Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847

STANTON COOK, *President and Publisher*

CLAYTON KIRKPATRICK, *Editor*

ROBERT GOLDSBOROUGH, *Sunday Editor*

MAXWELL McCROHON, *Managing Editor*

JOHN MCCUTCHEON, *Editorial Page Editor*

Bill Anderson

Nixon aide asks for minorities' help

WASHINGTON—Stanley S. Scott, the ranking black member of the Nixon administration, has sent a letter to his fellow Americans in many areas of the

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go, however, the number of all-black schools has increased.]

Housing has been improved, too, Scott reports. He says budget outlays



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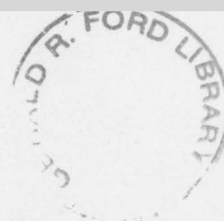
Nixon aide asks for minorities' help

WASHINGTON—Stanley S. Scott, the ranking black member of the Nixon administration, has sent a letter to his fellow Americans in many areas of the country seeking their advice on how to

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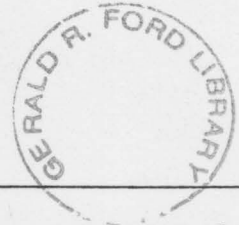
go, however, the number of all-black schools has increased.]

Housing has been improved, too, Scott reports. He says budget outlays for housing and community develop-



Stan Scott—The President's Special Assistant

by CAROLYN P. DuBOSE



"We, least of all, can afford the luxury of sitting back for the next four years. We have to work with whomever sits at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue."

Sitting with his loafered foot on the edge of a chrome-trimmed coffee table, Stanley S. Scott is at ease in his office at the Executive Office Building and talks about his position as Special Assistant to the President.

When Scott first came to Washington to join the Nixon staff in 1971, the decision admittedly called for some "real soul searching." But the former newsman maintains that he made the right decision.

Says Scott, "In my view, we still haven't realized that the action is no longer in the streets. That was a method of the '60s, and it was a method needed at that time. We pushed the laws. We have the laws on the books now, but what we have to do is have enforcement powers to make sure those laws are carried out. We also have to be the beneficiaries of those laws.

"We are not going to be beneficiaries of those laws by standing on street corners with a lot of rhetoric. We've got to get into decision-making positions, particularly in government—state, county and federal. That's why it's so important for minorities, given the opportunity, to participate in government.

"That's where the money decisions are made, and that's where the personnel decisions are made. I was doing quite well with Westinghouse Broadcasting in New York. I had my comfortable home in suburbia and I was making money. But my rationale was, given the opportunity, why not go down and try to have some in-



put? I happen to believe that individuals make a difference."

The emphasis is on the plural, for Scott strongly maintains that the time is past when we have any one

Black leader, and he also scoffs at any suggestion that he has been cast in that sort of role. "It's an ego trip that is not needed in this day and time."

When he first joined the Administration, Scott served as Assistant to the Director of Communications for the White House. He was promoted to his present position as Special Assistant to the President earlier this year, succeeding Robert Brown.

At 39, with his second year on the Presidential staff having begun in June, Stan Scott continues to bear many of the marks of his journalism profession while managing to move easily about in his role as liaison with minority groups, "Keeping the lines of communication open between the President and the people."

Periodically adjusting the gold-rimmed eyeglasses made necessary by the strain of too many hours of reading and writing, Scott, in an unusual display of rancor, says, "One of the things that burns me up, as I move about the country, is that we are the only group that allows ourselves to get in that emotion bag." He jabs a slender finger into the palm of his hand and makes the point, "We, least of all, can afford the luxury of sitting back for the next four years. We have to work with whomever sits at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue."

Scott warns, "We can't afford to be the last guy on the totem pole. No President is perfect, but we've got to work with all of them. We are the

[1973?]

NEW JOB DESCRIPTION

Stanley S. Scott, Special Assistant to the President

TO: Exercise broad responsibility for suggestions and proposals relating to the Administration's directions and goals.

___ Monitor the implementation of specific programs and interpret concrete advancement by the Administration to minority groups.

___ Serve as a channel and a bridge between minority groups and the Administration and to insure a two-way flow of information.

___ Seek out and relay the most responsible thoughts from minority communities and identify spokesmen to help provide possible alternatives to the Administration, as viable ways and means are sought to address problems and articulate advancements.

___ Argue persuasively in presenting the minority viewpoint within Administration circles and within minority groups.

___ Consult with the White House Staff on all matters where minority points of view are necessary and where policy decisions might be expected to make a major impact within minority communities.

___ Maintain liaison with all departments and agencies within the Executive Branch concerning equal employment programs, policies, actions, and to coordinate Administration's policies.

___ Formulate guidelines and assess opinions needed by the Administration in dealing with minority businesses.

___ Assist in conducting a talent search for minorities.

___ Solicit thoughts and opinions from minority leaders, community and civic leaders, and minority communities, so as to provide the Administration with an accurate assessment of minority opinions relating to possible actions and measures under consideration.

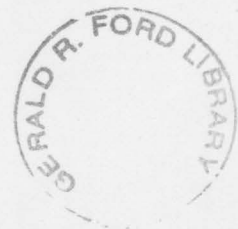
___ Aid the minority business enterprise program.



- 2 -

____ Maintain liaison with black colleges.

____ To foster better race relations within all
components of the Executive Branch.





[1974?]

STANLEY SOUTHALL SCOTT

Stanley Southall Scott, Special Assistant to President Gerald R. Ford, and a member of the 369th Veterans' Association, was born in Bolivar, Tennessee on July 2nd, 1933.

He attended Howard Junior High School in Atlanta, Georgia, Palmer Memorial Institute, a preparatory school located in Sedalia North Carolina, and Kansas University from 1951 to 1953. His studies at Kansas University were interrupted by the Korean conflict. He served honorably with the United States Army in Korea from February 1954 to January 1956.

After his discharge from the army, Mr. Scott enrolled at Lincoln University located in Jefferson City, Missouri, where in 1959 he received a Bachelor of Science degree in journalism. Mr. Scott's first news positions included reporting and editorial work for "The Memphis World" and "The Atlanta Daily World." This was followed by two years as a reporter for the United Press International in New York City. In 1966 he was appointed Assistant Director of Public Relations for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in the New York Headquarters. After his service with the N.A.A.C.P., Mr. Scott worked as a newsman with the Westinghouse Broadcasting Corporation, (the 24-hour All-News Station WINS), New York City.

Mr. Scott joined the White House staff in June 1971, as Assistant to the Director of Communications for The Executive Branch. This job he held until his present appointment as Special Assistant to the President of the United States, Gerald R. Ford.

President Gerald R. Ford, speaking to the 16 Black Caucus members, said: "Stan Scott was helpful to me when I was Vice President. Stan Scott will be an integral part of my staff in my new capacity."

One of Stan Scott's first jobs as Presidential Assistant was the heading of a mission to West Africa for an on-the-spot study of the drought problem which has brought hunger and devastation to Upper Volta, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal.

Mr. Scott has received numerous awards and honors including The National Association of Real Estate Brokers, Distinguished Public Service Award; the Outstanding Alumni Award from Lincoln University of Missouri; the Communications Award; the Russwurm Award for Excellence in Radio News Reporting; the Pulitzer Prize Nomination for Coverage of the Malcolm X assassination.

Stanley Scott and his wife Betty L. are the proud parents of three children, Kenneth Earl, Susan Lovejoy, and Stanley Southall Scott, II.



STANLEY SOUTHALL SCOTT

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/18

[1975?]

Pat:

What a celebrity you work for!

(And handsome, too!)

Con



BIOGRAPHICAL DATA
STANLEY S. SCOTT

BIRTHPLACE: Bolivar, Tennessee

DATE OF BIRTH: July 2, 1933

RESIDENCE: 454 M Street, SW.
Washington, D.C. 20024

MARITAL STATUS: Wife - Bettye L. Scott

CHILDREN: Kenneth Earl Scott - Born 2/24/51
Susan Lovejoy Scott - Born 1/2/64
Stanley Southall Scott II - Born 11/24/70

PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES:

<u>1973 - Present</u>	Special Assistant to the President The White House Washington, D.C.
1971 (June 5) - 1973 (Feb. 5)	Assistant to the Director of Communications for the Executive Branch, White House
1967 - 1971	Radio Newsman, Westinghouse Broadcasting Corporation, (the 24-hour all-news station WINS), New York City
1966 - 1967	Assistant Director of Public Relations National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New York-based headquarters
1964 - 1966	General Assignment News Reporter, United Press International, New York City
1961 - 1964	General Assignment News Reporter, Copy Editor and Editorial Writer, Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Georgia
1960 - 1961	Editor-General Manager, The Memphis World, Memphis, Tennessee



AWARDS-HONORS:

Distinguished Public Service Award,
National Association of Real Estate
Brokers; Outstanding Alumni Award,
Lincoln University, Missouri; Commu-
nications Award; National Association
of Market Developers; The Russwurm
Award for Excellence in Radio News
Reporting; Pulitzer Prize nomination
for coverage of Malcolm X assassination;
Presidential representative in various
domestic and foreign delegations.

MEMBERSHIPS:

American Federation of Television and
Radio Artists
New York Reporters Association
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
Huntington Long Island Civic Association

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND:

Howard Junior High School, Atlanta, Ga.
Palmer Memorial Institute (Prep),
Sedalia, N.C.
Kansas University, Lawrence, Kansas,
1951-1953
Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.,
1957-1959
Bachelor of Science, Major - Journalism

CIVIC ACTIVITIES:

United Cerebral Palsy Annual Telethon,
United Way Campaign, Voter Education,
Lecturer In Journalism and Government
Affairs

MILITARY SERVICE:

U.S. Army, February, 1954 to January, 1956;
Served in Korea; Named Outstanding Trainee
in Battalion during Basic Training at Ft. Knox,
Kentucky; Received an Honorable Discharge

RELIGION:

Congregational Church



HOBBIES:

Golf, Chess, Reading, Gardening,
Spectator Sports

REFERENCES:

Gerald Ford, President of the United States; Rogers Morton, Secretary of the Interior; Herbert Klein, Vice President of Metro Media and former Director of Communications for the Executive Branch, The White House; Melvin Laird, former Secretary of Defense and Counselor to the President; Roy Wilkins, Executive Director, NAACP; H. L. Stevenson, Vice President, United Press International; Robert Hartmann, Counselor to the President; Donald Rumsfeld, Assistant to the President; Donald McGannon, President, Westinghouse Broadcasting Corporation



For the

PRESS

Agency for International Development
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1974



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**PRESIDENTIAL ASSISTANT SCOTT TO STUDY
SAHEL DROUGHT PROBLEMS AT FIRST HAND**

Stanley S. Scott, Special Assistant to the President, will fly to West Africa this week to study the drought problem which has brought hunger and devastation to six sub-Sahara countries despite a massive U.S. and international relief effort.

Because of public concern in the United States over the Sahel drought and its tragic effects, Scott, who specializes in minority affairs at the White House, plans first to attend a conference of U.S. ambassadors to the Sahel countries to be held in Abidjan, Ivory Coast March 29 and 30. The conference, convened by Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Donald B. Easum, will review U.S. Government relief and recovery efforts which thus far have totaled more than \$129 million, including one billion pounds of food.

Following the Abidjan conference, Scott will visit Upper Volta, one of the drought-stricken Sahel nations, for an on-the-spot study of the situation April 1-3. The other countries are Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal.

Scott's trip to West Africa will be sponsored by the Agency for International Development, whose Deputy Administrator, Maurice J. Williams, has since last June served as the President's Special Coordinator for Emergency Relief to Sub-Sahara Africa. AID representatives from Washington headquarters participating in the Sahel Chiefs of Mission conference in Abidjan will be Donald S. Brown, Deputy Assistant Administrator for Africa, Fermino J. Spencer, Director of Central and West African Regional Affairs, and Edward C. Fei, head of AID's Sahel Task Force. AID officials in the Sahel area also will attend.

More...

Department of State Washington, D.C. 20523

Scott, whose career has included 11 years as a journalist, will make brief visits under the auspices of the United States Information Agency to Ghana, Nigeria and Liberia following his stay in the Ivory Coast, and is scheduled to leave Monrovia April 10 for return to Washington via Paris and London.

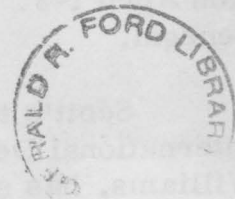
Before joining the White House staff as Assistant to the Director of Communications for the Executive Branch in June 1971, Scott had had newspaper, wire service and radio experience as well as serving a year as assistant director of public relations for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the New York headquarters.

His first news positions included reporting and editorial work from 1960-64 for the Memphis (Tenn.) World and the Atlanta (Ga.) Daily World, followed by two years as a reporter for United Press International in New York. After his service with the N.A.A.C.P., he worked as a newsman with the Westinghouse Broadcasting Corporation station WINS in New York. He has received a number of journalism awards.

After almost two years in his first White House position as Assistant to the Director of Communications for the Executive Branch, he was appointed in February 1973 to his present position of Special Assistant to the President.

Born in Bolivar, Tenn. July 2, 1933, Scott attended Palmer Memorial Institute, a preparatory school in Sedalia, N.C., Kansas University in Lawrence (1951-53) and Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo. (1957-59). He served in the U.S. Army in 1954-56, including one year in Korea.

* * * * *





BLACK CONGRESSMEN MEET WITH PRESIDENT FORD — Sixteen black members of the U.S. House of Representatives met with President Gerald Ford at the White House less than two weeks after the new President assumed office. The Black Caucus members termed the

Stan Scott To Remain On President's Staff

WASHINGTON, D.C.— President Gerald R. Ford told the 16 black Congressmen who

Rangel added, "You may call it a common-law marriage," apparently in

meeting "an open and frank exchange of ideas." President Ford told the Congressmen that he wanted to establish "an open line of communication." The session was the first at the White House for the Black Congressmen in more than three years. Some pointed out that it took 13 months for the group to arrange a meeting with former President Nixon. President Ford is shown in the middle of the row facing the camera. Congressman William L. Clay of Missouri is at the left. Congressman Charles Rangel of New York is seated on the President's left. Next to him is Congresswoman Yvonne Braithwaite Burke of California and next to her is Congressman Louis Stokes of Ohio.

Michigan Congressman Charles Diggs praised the President for the change in the

good meeting. The lines of communication are open between the President and the

'Maverick'

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, Thurs., Dec. 12, 1974

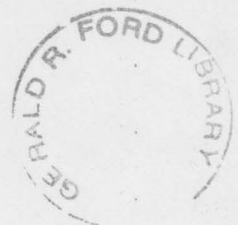
Black Ford Aide Does It His Way

By BEAU CUTTS

Constitution Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — "I believe in the establishment. But I don't curse that guy out on the street corner with his clenched fist. I try to help him because he hasn't been able to get into the system."

That statement is an overriding creed for a former Atlanta newsman now working at the White House. He describes himself as a "maverick" and he is different.



Ford Confers With Black GOP Leaders

WASHINGTON, D. C. -- President Ford continued his dialogue with the Black Community recently by calling Black Republican leaders to-

Committee, participated in the meeting. She pledged her interest and support for broadening the base of the Republican Party to bring

The participants presented the President with their written position on what they considered to be the ten most pressing problems facing Blacks and the poor throughout the nation.

Among those common items were: unemployment, housing, transportation, expanded Minority Business Enterprise and Small Business Administration Loans and assistance, health, tax reform for the poor, drug, crime and penal reform; and education.

The President's top advisors talked with the group prior to his appearance which lasted for nearly one hour. The advisors shared with them a close-up view of the Administration's new policies and plans and

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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

For 106 Years the South's Standard Newspaper

JACK TARVER, President



REG MURPHY, Editor

PAGE 4-A, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1974

Stan Scott

Stan Scott, an old Atlanta newspaper man, was named by President Nixon last year as special assistant for minority affairs. President Ford has asked Scott to stay on in the White

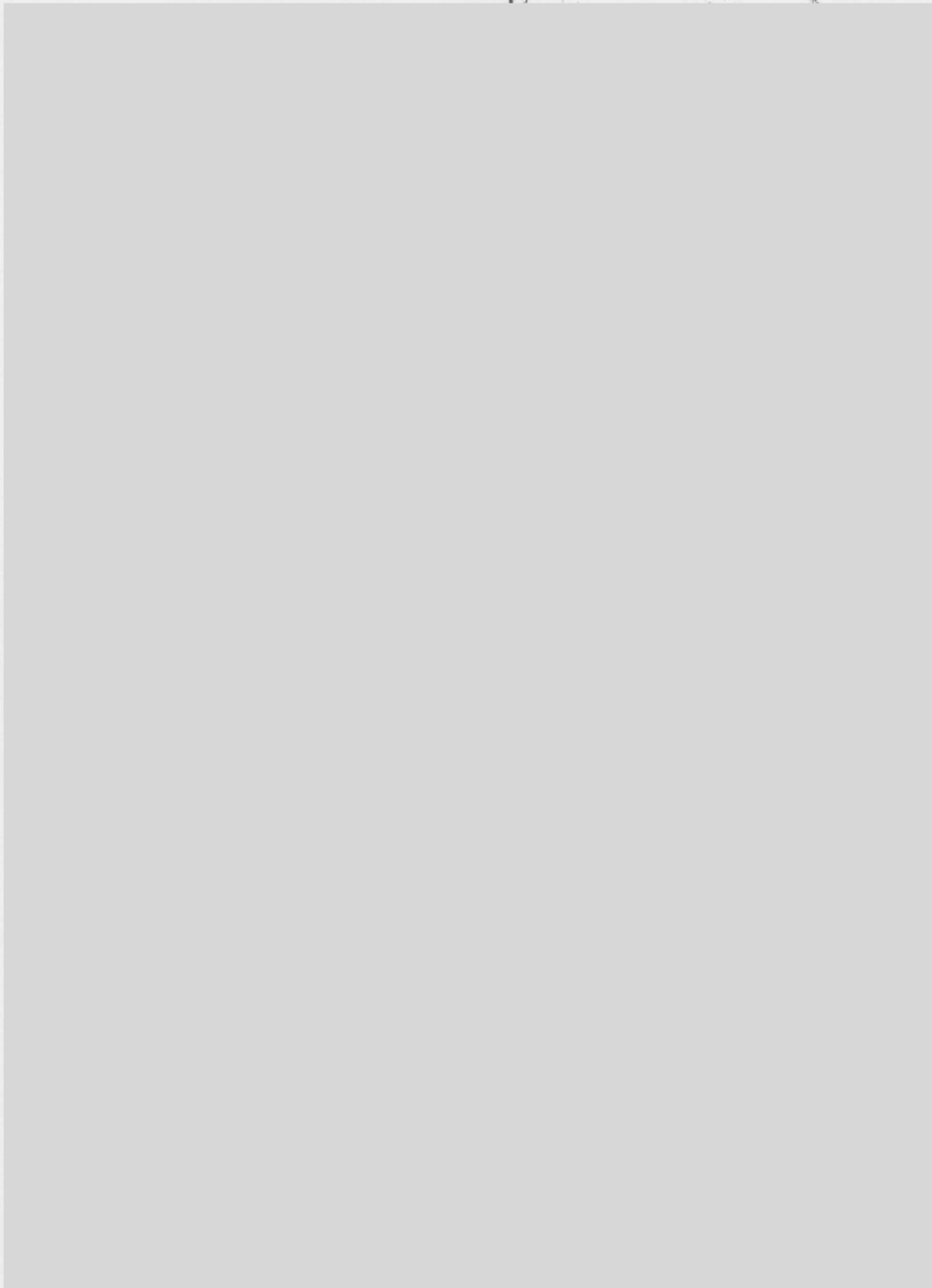
and women working in the White House who were there for the best of patriotic motives and who were in no way tainted by the scandals of Watergate. And yet their careers might well



Blacks asked not to prejudge Gerald Ford

front page

The ranking Black official in the Ford Administration this week urged Blacks and other minorities to give the new President an opportunity to demonstrate his concern for their problems and not to prematurely judge him because of his conservative background.



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