

**Materials of
DAVID REGINALD YOUNG, JUNIOR
Among Nixon Presidential Materials, 1970-73**

The Presidential historical materials of David R. Young, Jr., a special assistant to the National Security Council and who served on special detail to the Domestic Council, are in the custody of the National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, under the provisions of Title I of The Presidential Recordings and Materials Preservation Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-526, 88 Stat. 1695) and implementing regulations. In accordance with the act and regulations, archivists reviewed the file group to identify personal and private materials and nonhistorical items; none were found.

Materials covered by the act have been archivally processed and are described in this register. Items which are security classified or otherwise restricted under the act and regulations have been removed and placed in a closed file. A Document Withdrawal Record, GSA Form 7279, with a description of each restricted item, has been inserted at the beginning of the folder from which material has been removed. A Document Control Record marks the original position of the withdrawn item. Employees of the National Archives will review periodically the unclassified portions of closed materials for the purpose of opening those which no longer require restriction. Certain classified documents may be declassified under the authority of Executive Order 12065, in response to a Mandatory Review Request, GSA Form 7277, submitted by the researcher

Linear feet of materials: 12 linear feet, 3 linear inches
Approximate number of pages: 21,000

David Reginald Young, Jr.
Biographical Note

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| 1936, November 10 | Born, Jersey City, New Jersey |
| 1959 | B.S., Wheaton College, Illinois |
| 1963 | B.A., Oxford University, England |
| 1964 | LL.B., Cornell University, New York and admitted to New York State Bar |
| 1965 | Associated with law offices of Millbank, Tweed, Hadley and McCoy, New York |
| 1970, January 5, | Appointed Special Assistant to the National Security Council |
| 1971, July 1 | Detailed to the Domestic Council, at the White House |
| 1973, April 30 | Resigned from National Security Council (and detail to the Domestic Council) and departed from the White House |
| 1974, August England | Accepted for graduate studies at Oxford University, |
| 1982, July 1 | Continues residence in Oxford, England; associated with Oxford Analytica Ltd. |

Special Files Materials* **Scope and Content Note**

Except for a few items dated in 1969, the materials of David R. Young, Jr., cover the period from January 5, 1970, to April 30, 1973. During that time he held two major, consecutive assignments within the Executive Office of the President with the National Security Council and with the Domestic Council.

Shortly after his appointment to the Federal service, as a Special Assistant to the National Security Council, Young became an administrative assistant to Henry A. Kissinger, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. For the most part, his duties for the next year and a half involved arranging Council staff meetings, handling Kissinger's office appointments, taking part in a detailed study of the Brookings Institution, and assisting with briefing sessions for Kissinger prior to his meetings with the President, with news correspondents, and before his public speaking engagements.

At the beginning of July 1971, Young was permanently detailed to the Domestic Council, where he worked with Egil Krogh, Deputy to Presidential Assistant John D. Ehrlichman. In his new duties, Young became concerned with domestic and external security matters and he worked with them for the most of the remainder of his tenure at the White House.

At the Domestic Council, Young was closely involved with the writing of Executive Order Number 11652, subsequently promulgated on March 8, 1972. This directive established a new government-wide system that provided improved and progressive rules and procedures for the classification and the accelerated declassification of government documents relating to national security information and matters. Many of its provisions continue in use.

To assist in providing the means by which the United States government could better protect against the violence practiced in 1972-73 by international terrorist organizations, Young served as the Domestic Council's representative to the Cabinet Committee to Combat Terrorism. This agency became an effective interdepartmental intelligence evaluating group which provided American guidance, cooperation, and assistance in an international cooperative effort relating to combating and containing international terrorists and their violence.

*The White House Special Files Unit maintained files considered sensitive, either for reason of political content or security classification. This Scope and Content Note does not describe all the materials of David R. Young, Jr. As other groups of Young materials are processed and described, the resulting finding aids will be attached

While working with these governmental organizations, and as a result of the appearance in the media of sensitive and frequently classified security information, Young was directed to lend his abilities toward investigating and helping stop information leaks within the Nixon administration. This was in direct response to the publication by The New York Times of "The Pentagon Papers," which comprised some 7,000 pages of classified material assembled from sensitive and classified files belonging to the Departments of State and Defense and the Central Intelligence Agency. Toward the end of stopping the unauthorized release of government information, the White House Special Investigations Unit was formed and included, under Egil Krogh and Young's co-direction, E. Howard Hunt and G. Gordon Liddy. Better known subsequently as "The Plumbers", this group participated in clandestine activities--the 1971 attempted burglary of the office of "Pentagon Papers" defendant Daniel Ellsberg's former psychiatrist and of the 1972 attempted burglary of the Democratic National Committee headquarters located in The Watergate Hotel. The discovery of both attempted burglaries lead directly to "The Plumbers" resigning from government service and, except for Young, going to prison. Young was spared jail through the grant of limited immunity on the motion of the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities (the "Senate Watergate Investigation Committee") and the approval of United States District Judge John J. Sirica, on July 5, 1973.

There is one folder of additional material in the Names Files of the National Security Council Files which bears Young's name.

Description of Series

Container Nos.

Series

1-2

CHRONOLOGICAL FILES, 1970-73

Electrostatic and carbon copies of memoranda, letters, and reports drafted, coordinated, or signed by Young between January 1970 and March 1973, when he was initially assigned to the National Security Council and then to the Domestic Council, and concerned the matters described in the Subject Files. Arranged in chronological order.

3-24

SUBJECT FILES, 1969-73

Originals, drafts, tissue, and electrostatic copies of incoming and outgoing letters, memoranda, minutes of meetings, telegrams, cables, and reports. These materials relate to Young's duty assignments and represent his contributions to the National Security Council and the Domestic Council. Principal subjects include: a government-wide system for uniform classification of security information, schedules for its accelerated declassification, and arbitration procedures by the Interagency Classification Review Committee; American activities related to combating and containing international terrorists and terrorism; and the investigation of security information leaks within the Nixon administration.

25-28

FILES OF THE WORKING GROUP OF THE CABINET COMMITTEE TO COMBAT TERRORISM, 1972-73

Publications, pamphlets, posters, and reports (many biographical and with photographs) of individuals and groups known and suspected of acts of international terrorism and violence. The material within this series relate to the Palestine Liberation Organization and other Arab commando groups as well as to some other foreign dissident groups not only operating, within the United States, but in other countries. There are weekly summary reports of terrorist activities by country and geographical region. Virtually all of these publications were produced by and for the intelligence community and contain classified security information.