

VICE ADMIRAL RUFUS L. TAYLOR, U.S. NAVY

Rufus Lackland Taylor was born in St. Louis, Missouri, on January 6, 1910, son of Mrs. Caroline Newman Taylor and the late Rufus L. Taylor. He attended Soldan High School in St. Louis, Missouri, Holderness School in Plymouth, New Hampshire, and Hall's School, Columbia, Missouri, before entering the U.S. Naval Academy, August 25, 1929. He was graduated on June 1, 1933. He attained the rank of Vice Admiral on June 1, 1966.

After graduation he was attached to the Sixth Naval Reserve Area at St. Louis and later served aboard the USS ARIZONA and the USS PRESTON (DD-379).

From September 1938 to September 1941, he was a student of the Japanese language at the American Embassy, Tokyo, Japan. He was then posted to the Sixteenth Naval District Headquarters at Cavite, Philippine Islands, for duty as a Communications Officer. After the United States troops at Bataan had surrendered to the Japanese, he was sent to Australia, and from April 1942 until February 1943 served on the Staff of the Commander Allied Naval Forces, Southwestern Pacific.

Returning to the United States, he served from March 1943 to November 1944 in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. Again ordered to the Pacific in December 1944, he served throughout the remaining period of the War at Headquarters, Fourteenth Naval District, Pearl Harbor.

He was attached to the General Headquarters, U.S. Army Forces, Pacific, in August 1945, and was included in the first contingent of U.S. Forces to enter Japan after the capitulation of the Japanese. He remained in Japan with the Occupation Forces from August to November 1945.

He returned to the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations in November 1945, where he served until June 1946. He was then assigned to the Central Intelligence Group until transferred as a student to the Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, Virginia, in February 1947. He commanded the USS NOA (DD-841), from June 1947 to April 1948. In May of that year he was transferred to duty in the Office of Naval Intelligence, where he remained until November 1951, when he became Assistant Head of the Security Branch, Communications Division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Administration).

In May 1953 he was assigned to the National Security Agency Directorate, Washington, D. C., and in December of the same year was transferred to the Office of the Secretary of Defense. On March 17, 1955 he was ordered to duty on the Staff of Commander Naval Forces, Far East, as Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence and a year later was transferred to the Staff of Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, again as Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence.

From 1959 to 1963 he served in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department as Assistant Director for Foreign Intelligence, later as Deputy Director of Naval Intelligence. On June 24, 1963 he became Assistant Chief of Naval Operations (Intelligence) and Director of Naval Intelligence. In June, 1966, he was appointed Deputy Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, Washington, D. C., and was serving in this position when he was nominated by the President on September 20, 1966 as Deputy Director of Central Intelligence.

In addition to the Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V," the Secretary of the Navy Commendation Medal, the Army Distinguished Unit Badge with Oak Leaf Cluster and the Navy Unit Commendation Ribbon, Admiral Taylor has received the American Defense Service Medal with star; Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with stars; American Campaign Medal; World War II Victory Medal; Navy Occupation Service Medal, Asia Clasp; National Defense Service Medal; and the Philippine Defense Ribbon with star.

Vice Admiral Taylor and his wife, Mrs. Karin Gerdts Taylor, have three children: Rufus L. Taylor, III; Carol Inga Taylor; and Lisa Noel Taylor.