

Admiral Is Named Deputy Director of the C. I. A.

Johnson Appoints Taylor to Post Vacated by Helms

By NEIL SHEEHAN
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WASHINGTON, Sept. 20—

President Johnson announced today that he would nominate Vice Adm. Rufus L. Taylor to be the new deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

If his nomination is approved by the Senate, Admiral Taylor, at present deputy director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, will fill the position vacated by Richard Helms when he was recently made Director of Central Intelligence.

Admiral Taylor met with the President today at the White House and was later introduced by Mrs. Johnson to the press in the President's oval room office.

The President said Admiral Taylor had been recommended for the post by Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara and Mr. Helms.

The law stipulates that only one of the two highest ranking officials in the C.I.A. may be a military man and it has become the custom in recent years to fill one of the two senior positions in the agency with a military officer and the other with a civilian.

At meetings of the United States Intelligence Board, a body that coordinates the entire American intelligence-



Associated Press Wirephoto
Vice Adm. Rufus L. Taylor yesterday at White House.

gathering effort, the director of the C.I.A. presides over the directors of the other intelligence agencies while the deputy director represents the C.I.A. itself.

Naval Intelligence Expert Worked on Japanese Code

Admiral Taylor, the first naval intelligence specialist to attain the rank of admiral, is considered the Navy's foremost intelligence expert. Before becoming Deputy Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency in June of this year, he served as Director of Naval Intelligence.

A 1933 graduate of the United States Naval Academy, Admiral Taylor began his career as a line officer on the battleship Arizona and later transferred to communications work.

He then became an intelligence specialist in Japanese affairs, acquiring fluency in the Japanese language at the American Embassy in Tokyo from 1938 to 1941.

During World War II the obtaining of intelligence by monitoring an enemy's communication network developed into a complicated art and Admiral Taylor, because of his knowledge of both communications and the Japanese language, became an important member of the naval communication intelligence organization.

He is credited with helping to break the Japanese naval code, a feat that had a significant effect on the outcome of the war in the Pacific, and with gathering intelligence data that contributed to the American victories in the Coral Sea and Midway battles.