



**Name in English:** John L. Fugh  
**Name in Chinese:** 傅履仁  
**Name in Pinyin:** Fù Lǚrén  
**Gender:** Male  
**Birth Year:** 1935-2010  
**Birth Place:** Beijing, China

**Profession (s):** US Army, Major General, Attorney, Legal Advisor, Human Rights Advocate

**Education:** Bachelor of Science., International Relations, Georgetown, 1957; Juris Doctor, George Washington University Law School, 1960; John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University; US Army War College

**Award(s):** 2004, Chinese American Pioneer Award from the Organization of Chinese Americans; 2008 Outstanding American by Choice from the US Citizenship & Immigration Services; His military awards included the Bronze Star; Legion of Merit; Defense Superior Service Medal; Distinguished Service Medal

**Contribution(s):** John Fugh was the first Chinese American to reach the flag rank of brigadier general in the United States Army in 1984 when he was promoted to Assistant Judge Advocate General for Civil Law. By his retirement in 1993, General Fugh had reached the rank of Major General.

General Fugh's father, Philip Fugh, had served as the private secretary of the last United States ambassador to China, Leighton Stuart, before the communist takeover in 1949. Leighton Stuart had been vilified by the communists especially by Mao Zedong and Philip Fugh became an obvious target for retaliation for having worked for the ambassador. The Fugh family left China and arrived in America in 1950 settling in Washington DC. Due to strict immigration laws that discriminated against non-whites at the time, John Fugh only became a naturalized US citizen in 1957. Though friends and family were skeptical of his choice, he became a lawyer, eventually being commissioned in the United States Army's Judge Advocate General Corps in 1961. He served a tour in that capacity in Vietnam. From 1969 to 1972, he was part of the Military Assistance Advisory Group for China in Taipei, though Army personnel were initially reluctant to assign him as they were unsure of his loyalties. From 1976 to 1978, he was Staff Judge Advocate for the Third Armored Division in Germany. In 1984, he was promoted to Brigadier General and became the Assistant Judge Advocate General for Civil Law.

By 1990-1991 he was the legal advisor to the Army Chief of Staff during the Persian Gulf War. In the aftermath of the war he was promoted to Judge Advocate General and served in that position from 1991 to 1993. As Judge Advocate General he managed the Army's worldwide legal organization and was the top uniformed lawyer in the Army. He was notable for having introduced consideration of environmental protection laws into Army practice and for introducing an international human rights training program for developing countries. He published the "War Crimes Report," the first US document to record enemy war crimes since World War II. He also formed the Desert Storm Assessment Team to study Judge Advocate General Corps doctrine and combat roles.

After his retirement from the Army in 1993 he joined a law firm in Washington DC. In 1995 he joined McDonnell Douglas to work on developing their business in China. When McDonnell Douglas merged with Boeing Corporation in 1997 he became Executive Vice President of Boeing China, Inc. He later became the Chairman of Enron China International from which he retired in 2001. He was the Chairman for the Committee of 100, a group of prominent Chinese Americans dedicated to improving US China relations as well as encouraging more Chinese American participation in society from 2006 to 2009. He was also a member of the Executive Committee of the Atlantic Council of the United States, and board member of the National Japanese American Memorial Foundation as well as a member of the Asia Society Washington Center Advisory Committee.

In 2008, John Fugh fulfilled the dream of his father, who'd taken in and cared for former Ambassador Leighton Stuart in his home until the ambassador's death in 1962. In his will, Stuart had expressed the wish to be buried in China where his missionary parents and wife had already been laid to rest. For many years such a thing had been impossible because of the intense hostility that had been aroused against Stuart. Several generations of Chinese schoolchildren had read in their textbooks an "...essay Mao wrote on Aug. 18, 1949, titled 'Farewell, Leighton Stuart!' In it, Mao called Mr. Stuart 'a symbol of the complete defeat of the U.S. policy of aggression.'" Philip Fugh died in 1988 without being able to fulfill Stuart's wish but had passed on that commitment to his own son. John Fugh met with and appealed to individual members of the Chinese Politburo in private meetings including a newly appointed member, Xi Jinping, (who would become General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in 2012 and President of the People's Republic of China in 2013) and won their permission to have Stuart's remains buried in Hangzhou. General Fugh said, "This is a promise that has been fulfilled after half a century. Now, Ambassador Stuart and my father can rest in peace."

#### **External Links:**

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2010/05/11/AR2010051104818.html>

<http://blogs.wsj.com/chinarealtime/2010/05/13/john-l-fugh-a-remarkable-life-a-mission-fulfilled/>

[http://www.nytimes.com/2008/11/20/world/asia/20china.html?\\_r=0](http://www.nytimes.com/2008/11/20/world/asia/20china.html?_r=0)

[http://committee100.typepad.com/committee\\_of\\_100\\_newslett/2010/08/committee-of-100-pays-its-final-respects-to-general-john-l-fugh-.html](http://committee100.typepad.com/committee_of_100_newslett/2010/08/committee-of-100-pays-its-final-respects-to-general-john-l-fugh-.html)

[http://capitolwords.org/date/2010/05/24/E916-4\\_honoring-major-general-john-l-fugh/](http://capitolwords.org/date/2010/05/24/E916-4_honoring-major-general-john-l-fugh/)



**Alternate photo:**