

OPERA – fiche sociographique - défense

Prénom, Nom:

John Shalikashvili



Contact :

Catégorie : Exécutif

Dates de naissance / décès :

27 juin 1936-23 juillet 2011

Lieu de naissance :

Varsovie, Pologne

Genre : Male

Lieu de résidence (si DC avant l'accession à un poste retenu, avec si possible l'année de l'emménagement à DC):

Formation :

BA/BS	BS, mechanical engineering, Bradley University, 1958
MA/MS	Master, International affairs, Georg Washington U.
PhD	
Law degree (JD...)	
ROTC¹	
Autre	

Profession initiale :

¹ n'est pas une formation mais un programme pour entrer dans l'armée

Carrière :

1959 : He was commissioned as a second lieutenant in 1959.

1968-1969 : Vietnam

1970 : Immediately after his Vietnam service, he attended the [Naval War College](#) in [Newport, Rhode Island](#).

In 1970, he became executive officer of the 2nd Battalion, 18th Field Artillery at [Fort Lewis](#), Washington. Later in 1975, he commanded 1st Battalion, 84th Field Artillery, 9th Infantry Division at Fort Lewis.

In 1977, he attended the [U.S. Army War College](#) and served as the Commander of Division Artillery (DIVARTY) for the [1st Armored Division](#) in Germany.

In 1987, Shalikashvili commanded the [9th Infantry Division](#) at Fort Lewis.

1991 : commander of [Operation Provide Comfort](#), the peacekeeping and humanitarian activity in northern Iraq after the [Gulf War](#). This assignment involved intense and complex negotiations with the Turkish government, and tough face-to-face meetings with the Iraqi military.^[9]

oct. 1993 – Octobre 1997 : appointed [Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff](#) in 1993 by President [Clinton](#),

1997 : He retired from the Army in September 1997, after serving for 38 years.

1997 - He served as a director of [Russell Investments](#), [L-3 Communications](#), Inc., [Plug Power](#) Inc., [United Defense](#), Inc., the Initiative for Global Development,^[10] and the [National Bureau of Asian Research](#).

Shalikashvili was an advisor to [John Kerry's 2004 Presidential campaign](#)

Sources biblio/bio, articles, divers.

John Malchase David Shalikashvili (Georgian: ჯონ მალჩაძე დავით შალიკაშვილი, IPA: [ʃalikʰɑʃvili]; June 27, 1936 – July 23, 2011) was a United States [Army General](#) who served as [Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff](#) and [Supreme Allied Commander](#) from 1993 to 1997. He was born in [Warsaw, Poland](#) to Georgian parents.

Shalikashvili was the first foreign-born soldier to become Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He served in every level of unit command from platoon to division.^[1] Shalikashvili died of a stroke in 2011.^[2]

EARLY LIFE AND FAMILY

John Shalikashvili was a scion of the medieval Georgian noble house of [Shalikashvili](#). His father, Prince Dimitri Shalikashvili (1896–1978), born in [Gurjaani](#)^[3] served in the army of [Imperial Russia](#); Dimitri was a grandson of Russian general [Dmitry Staroselsky](#). John Shalikashvili's mother was countess Maria Rüdiger-Beliaev.

After the [Bolshevik Revolution](#), Dimitri became a lieutenant-colonel in the army of the [Democratic Republic of Georgia](#). When the Soviet Union invaded and occupied Georgia in 1921, Dimitri was on diplomatic service in [Turkey](#). Dimitri then joined [other Georgian exiles in Poland](#), where he met and married John's mother, Maria; she was Polish and of part German ancestry,^[4] and the daughter of Count Rudiger-Bielajew, a former Tsarist general. They had three children: [Othar](#), John and Gale. Dimitri served in the [Polish Army](#) (along with other Georgian exiles) as a contract officer.

In 1939, he fought against the [German](#) invasion of Poland. After the Polish defeat, Dimitri was demobilized. In 1941, he enlisted in the [Georgian Legion](#), a force of ethnic Georgians recruited by Germany to fight against the Soviet Union.^[5] The unit was later incorporated into the SS-Waffengruppe Georgien^[6] and transferred to [Normandy](#). Dimitri surrendered to British forces and was a [prisoner of war](#) until after the war. A collection of Dimitri Shalikashvili's writings are on deposit at the [Hoover Institution](#). Meanwhile, Maria, John and his two brothers lived through the destruction of Warsaw. As the [Red Army](#) approached Warsaw in 1944, the family fled to [Pappenheim](#), Germany, being reunited with Dimitri along the way.^[7] It was in Pappenheim in the closing days of World War II that John first laid eyes on American soldiers.^[8] His family stayed with relatives there in Pappenheim for eight years.

In 1952, when John was 16, the family emigrated to [Peoria, Illinois](#). They were sponsored by Winifred Luthy, the wife of a local banker, who was previously married to Dimitri's cousin. The Luthys and the [Episcopal Church](#) helped the Shalikashvili family get started, finding jobs and a home for them. Dimitri worked for Ameren, and Maria was a file clerk at Commercial National Bank.

When John arrived in Peoria he spoke little English. He has recalled it this way:

“ I spoke a little bit [of English]. But not much beyond yes and no and what time is it. And the stories that subsequently have been told that I learned English by watching John Wayne movies is only a little bit of a stretch... As school was over [at Peoria High School], I would run to the local movie theater. There I would sit through movies in order to learn English. In those days movies didn't start at a specific time and end at a specific time, but they would roll continuously... The first time through it wouldn't make much sense to me. But the second time through, it would begin to make a little more sense. Now in my memory, that is probably very faulty, a lot of those movies were John Wayne movies or at least were Wild West movies. ”

Shalikashvili went to [Peoria High School](#), where he was a long distance runner. He attended [Bradley University](#) in Peoria, and received a bachelor's degree in [mechanical engineering](#) in 1958. He is a member of [Theta Chi Fraternity](#). He later received a master's degree in International Affairs from the [Elliott School of International Affairs](#) at [The George Washington University](#).

In May 1958, Shalikashvili and his family became American citizens. It was the first [citizenship](#) he ever held. He had previously been classified as "[stateless](#)", since he had been born to parents who had been refugees.

ARMY CAREER

After graduation he had planned to work for Hyster Lift Truck, but received a draft notice in July 1958. He entered the Army as a private, enjoyed it, and applied to [Officer Candidate School](#). He was commissioned as a second lieutenant in 1959.

Shalikashvili served in various Field Artillery and Air Defense Artillery positions as a platoon leader, forward observer, instructor, and student, in various staff positions, and as a battery commander. He served in Vietnam in [Quang Tri Province](#) with Advisory Team 4 (redesignated Team 19 in September, 1968), [Military Assistance Command, Vietnam](#) (MACV), as a senior district advisor from 1968 to 1969. He was awarded a [Bronze Star](#) with "V" for heroism during his Vietnam tour. Immediately after his Vietnam service, he attended the [Naval War College](#) in [Newport, Rhode Island](#).

In 1970, he became executive officer of the 2nd Battalion, 18th Field Artillery at [Fort Lewis](#), Washington. Later in 1975, he commanded 1st Battalion, 84th Field Artillery, 9th Infantry Division at Fort Lewis. In 1977, he attended the [U.S. Army War College](#) and served as the Commander of Division Artillery (DIVARTY) for the [1st Armored Division](#) in Germany. He later became the assistant division commander. In 1987, Shalikashvili commanded the [9th Infantry Division](#) at Fort Lewis. There he oversaw a “high technology test bed” tasked to integrate three brigades—one heavy armor, one light infantry, and one “experimental mechanized”—into a new type of fighting force.^[9]

Shalikashvili achieved real distinction with his considerable success as the commander of [Operation Provide Comfort](#), the peacekeeping and humanitarian activity in northern Iraq after the [Gulf War](#). This assignment involved intense and complex negotiations with the Turkish government, and tough face-to-face meetings with the Iraqi military.^[10] Another important achievement was the establishment of the [Joint Vision 2010](#) program, which would transfer the United States military into one great and effective digitalized military force.

Shalikashvili was appointed [Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff](#) in 1993 by President [Clinton](#), effective October 25. He retired from the Army in September 1997, after serving for 38 years.

POST-MILITARY CAREER AND DEATH

Shalikashvili was an advisor to [John Kerry's 2004 Presidential campaign](#). He was a visiting professor at the [Center for International Security and Cooperation](#) at [Stanford University](#). He served as a director of [Russell Investments](#), [L-3 Communications](#), Inc., [Plug Power](#) Inc., [United Defense](#), Inc., the Initiative for Global Development,^[11] and the [National Bureau of Asian Research](#).

Shalikashvili was married and had one son, Brant, a graduate of [Washington State University](#). John also had a daughter Debra.

Shalikashvili suffered a severe [stroke](#) on August 7, 2004.^[12]

In 2006 the [National Bureau of Asian Research](#) (NBR) launched the John M. Shalikashvili Chair in National Security Studies to recognize Shalikashvili for his years of military service and for his leadership on NBR's Board of Directors.^[13]

In 2007, Shalikashvili penned an [op-ed](#) in the New York Times calling for a reversal of [Don't ask, don't tell](#).^[14] A similar op-ed by him appeared in the June 19, 2009, issue of Washington Post.^[15] The policy was reversed July 22, 2011, the day before his death.

Shalikashvili died at the age of 75 on July 23, 2011, at the [Madigan Army Medical Center](#) in [Joint Base Lewis-McChord](#), [Washington](#), from a stroke.^[16] He is buried at [Arlington National Cemetery](#) in [Virginia](#).^[17]

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- [2][3]
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Source : http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Shalikashvili consulté le 14 déc. 13

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