The Fog of War: Eleven Lessons from the Life of Robert S. McNamara

Discussion Guide

Director: Errol Morris
Year: 2003
Time: 95 min

You might know this director from:
The Unknown Known (2013)
Tabloid (2010)
Standard Operating Procedure (2008)
Mr. Death: The Rise and Fall of Fred A. Leuchter, Jr. (1999)
Fast, Cheap & Out of Control (1997)
A Brief History of Time (1991)
The Thin Blue Line (1988)
Gates of Heaven (1978)

FILM SUMMARY

Decades after the fact, the Vietnam War occupies a dark space in the collective conscience. The legacy of former U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara is intrinsically tied to the events of this war, and in many minds his decisions during this time define him as a war criminal. Having protested against the war, director Morris detested McNamara. So, with questions to be answered, he set out to make THE FOG OF WAR.

Faced with Morris’s unique interviewing technique, the ingenious “Interroton device”—wherein the interviewee stares directly into the lens, creating the sensation of a “first person” conversation—McNamara expounds on the situations he encountered and the tough decisions he made. But rather than encountering a hardened war criminal, a belligerent know-it-all out to set the record straight, Morris met with a reflective, intellectual, teary-eyed old man.

With fresh statements from McNamara, who has given thousands of interviews over the course of his career, THE FOG OF WAR brings raw feeling and new truth to the screen. Superbly cut alongside archival war footage and confidential audio recordings between Presidents Kennedy and Johnson speaking with McNamara at crucial turning points in history, composer Phillip Glass contributes his own brilliant form of “existential dread” for the soundtrack. The resulting work of art is a moving biopic of one man’s life and a substantial block of world history.

Bookmarked with 11 lessons Morris garnered from 23 hours of interviews with McNamara, THE FOG OF WAR expounds upon the shortcomings of humanity and the havoc wreaked through unhinged war. As McNamara declares, “I am very sorry that in the process of accomplishing things, I made errors,” he strikes a dissonant chord of universal infallibility and leaves us all with much to contemplate.
FILM THEMES

With the benefit of hindsight and the trajectory of 85 years, Robert S. McNamara reflects on both the good and bad, that director Errol Morris parcels out in the format of 11 life lessons.

1. EMPATHIZE WITH YOUR ENEMY
A major conflict, the Cuban Missile Crisis, was diverted through an understanding of the enemy’s intentions, while the Vietnam War is sad proof that blind miscomprehension leads to irreparable destruction.

2. RATIONALITY WILL NOT SAVE US
Our rational minds take us far, and yet some of the greatest truths and mysteries that our lives revolve around exist outside of the rational.

3. THERE’S SOMETHING BEYOND ONE’S SELF
As members of society born into a global community, we have a responsibility to one another and not only to ourselves.

4. MAXIMIZE EFFICIENCY
Find the most efficient way to complete a certain task and approach it accordingly, in order to make the most of available resources.

5. PROPORTIONALITY SHOULD BE A GUIDELINE IN WAR
Killings should be proportional to a nation’s objectives in times of war, and the fine balance between these two must be strictly monitored.

6. GET THE DATA
A stickler for information, McNamara spent his life collecting facts and applying them onwards, stressing the empowerment offered by data.

7. BELIEF AND SEEING ARE BOTH OFTEN WRONG
What are the factors that drive decisions? McNamara stated, “We see only half of the story at times,” while Morris concluded that we only see what we want to see, and contorted sight leads to unnecessary loss.

8. BE PREPARED TO REEXAMINE YOUR REASONING
It is never too late to reverse a decision, especially when it appears to be a unilateral mission, as in the case of the U.S. War in Vietnam.

9. IN ORDER TO DO GOOD, YOU MAY HAVE TO ENGAGE IN EVIL
Opposing forces are the building blocks of existence. We cannot shy away from the evil required on our path to the greater good.

10. NEVER SAY NEVER
Sometimes the seemingly impossible option is the only one that works, and unbelievably unpredictable events rewrite the history books.

11. YOU CAN’T CHANGE HUMAN NATURE
In McNamara’s mind war is a natural facet of the human experience, and he says, “I’m not so naive or simplistic to believe that we can end all war.”

“My rule has been: try to learn.”
Robert S. McNamara

“War is so complex, beyond the ability of the human mind to comprehend all the variables. Our judgement, our understanding are not adequate, and we kill people unnecessarily.”
Robert S. McNamara

“Cold War? Hell, it was a hot war.”
Robert S. McNamara
FURTHER DISCUSSIONS:

1. How much did you know about Robert S. McNamara before watching THE FOG OF WAR? Have you read any of his books? Were your views of him altered after watching the film?

2. Do one of McNamara’s 11 life lessons (as listed on the previous page) appeal to you more than the others? Select one to discuss in further detail.

3. What is the most important characteristic required of an effective and successful Secretary of Defense? Do you believe McNamara fulfilled his role effectively?

4. Do you have any personal recollections of the Cold War? If yes, what were you taught about the opposing sides? If not, what are your concepts of the Cold War?

5. The concept of a “war criminal” was only introduced after WWII, and prior to that the old adage “all is fair in war” ruled. What is your definition of a war criminal? Do you consider McNamara to be a war criminal?

6. Did you notice the soundtrack by Phillip Glass? If so, discuss your impressions of THE FOG OF WAR compositions he created. What influence did they have on the footage Morris utilized?

7. Do you agree with McNamara’s view that “In order to do good, you may have to engage in evil?” Can you provide an example of this in your own life? Or do you think that humans could find a way to eradicate all evil from our lives, and live in complete harmony?

8. The fog of war is the concept that we experience uncertainty in our own capabilities during a military campaign. Are there other situations in life when one may experience “the fog of...”? Discuss this concept and how it may be applied elsewhere.

9. When Morris asked McNamara: “When you talk about the responsibility for something like the Vietnam War, whose responsibility is it?” McNamara responded: “It’s the president’s responsibility.” Do you agree? Do you think that McNamara felt remorse over the decisions he made and felt more responsible than he let on?

10. What are your views on the Vietnam War? Did THE FOG OF WAR provide you with any insight into your current views or alter your perspective at all?
FILM FACTS:

1. **THE FOG OF WAR** had its North American premiere at the 2003 Telluride Film Festival in Colorado. It went on to collect a wide range of awards, including an Oscar for Best Documentary and a Los Angeles Film Critics Association Award. It was also nominated for many awards, including a Broadcast Film Critics Association Award and a Chlotrudis Awards.

2. Philip Glass is credited with developing the musical form known as minimalism, although he prefers to call it "music with repetitive structures." Morris asked Glass to create the music for **THE FOG OF WAR** as "this is a movie filled with existential dread, and no one does existential dread as well as Philip Glass." In addition to **THE FOG OF WAR**, Glass has scored Morris films including "The Thin Blue Line" in 1988 and "A Brief History of Time" in 1991.

3. Using the word "fog" to denote uncertainty in war is credited to Prussian military analyst Carl von Clausewit, from his book "Vom Kriege."

4. During WWI, there was strict military censorship on the information the press received and was allowed to publish. Winston Churchill referred to this as the "fog of war," a term that has since been used by the press when writing in wartime.

5. Director Morris was a staunch opponent of the Vietnam War, having participated in anti-war demonstrations when he was a student both at the University of Wisconsin and Princeton.

6. McNamara is widely known for his involvement in the Vietnam War, while serving as U.S. Secretary of Defense under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. As of 2015, he remains the longest serving Secretary of Defense, a role he held for over 7 years. Before accepting this position he was one of the 10 "Whiz Kids," a group of Army veterans who worked as Ford Motor executives.

7. In order to capture his interviewees staring directly into the camera and not looking off to the side at him, director Morris invented the Interrotron, a system of teleprompters that superimposes his image onto the lens of the camera. This filming technique manages to capture interviewees looking directly into the eye of the audience, thus capturing a first person experience. Before creating the Interrotron, Morris sat as close to the camera as possible so that interviewees would look him in the eye.

8. McNamara died at the age of 93 in D.C.

WAYS TO INFLUENCE


3. **Read** up on the work of the World Bank, which aims to "end extreme poverty within a generation and boost shared prosperity" where McNamara went on to work after serving as Secretary of Defense.

4. **Delve** deeper into the work of director Errol Morris, watching one of his other fine documentaries. Visit his [website](http://www.influencefilmclub.com) to learn about his films, writings, and lectures.
We believe a good documentary is just the beginning...

In a world of sound-bites, documentaries provide an opportunity to think, understand, share, and connect with the world.

They are controversial, divisive, fascinating, unexpected, and surprising. They can be thrillers, dramas, comedies, romance, tear-jerkers, and horror films.

Documentaries provide the perfect topic for meaningful conversations. If you want to talk about the things that matter with people that matter then pick a film, invite your friends, and watch & discuss together. It’s as easy as that.

Influence Film Club – We are the conversation after the film.