'SORRY ABOUT THAT ...'
BERNARD FALL,
THE VIETNAM WAR AND THE IMPACT
OF A FRENCH INTELLECTUAL IN THE US

BY
CHRISTOPHER E. GOSCHA

INTRODUCTION

If several of the chapters in this collection have rightly examined the anti-war movement in Europe, this reflection takes up the subject from the flip-side by considering how a unique European intellectual—a Frenchman named Bernard B. Fall—came to have a remarkable impact on the American understanding of the war in the US to this day. Neither a hawk nor a dove, Fall was perhaps the most influential scholar writing on Vietnam in America until his untimely death in 1967. He relied on his profound knowledge of the preceding French war and never balked at saying things that did not always please the American or the Vietnamese powers that be. He saw himself as an independent, academic critic and, if need be, a dissenter. This essay will examine the impact that this French intellectual had on the American understanding of the war and how his increasing opposition to the war in Vietnam would sow doubt in American confidence in the validity of their military commitment to this part of the world.

GROWING UP FAST

Bernard Fall was on the move until the day he died accompanying US marines on a patrol north of Hue. He was born into a Jewish merchant family in Vienna, Austria, on 19 November 1926. In 1937, as Hitler enforced his Anschluss policy to swallow Austria whole, the Fall family hustled their eleven year-old son and his younger sister, Lisette, off to France. Bernard was placed in a Parisian elementary school, where he soon learned to speak and write French just as fluently as his native German. In 1939, his parents rejoined their children. Following the Nazi
THE NAMING OF A VIETNAM EXPERT

During the period of 1960-1965, the Vietnam War was a conflict fought in Southeast Asia. The United States, along with other countries, became involved in the conflict. This involvement led to significant political and social changes in the United States.

In 1970, the Vietnam War was officially declared over. The war had a profound impact on the United States, leading to a period of uncertainty and change. The end of the war marked the beginning of a new era in American history.

The Vietnam War was a complex and controversial conflict. It remains a significant event in American history, and its lasting effects continue to shape the country today.
The orientation of WML's approach provided an initial opportunity to develop a new model for information in the context of a more integrated and rapidly connected European Union. WML's work was seen as a key part of this evolving landscape, with a focus on how best to harness and disseminate information across the continent.

The concept of WML's orientation was to provide a framework for the development of information systems in Europe, focusing on how to effectively communicate and share knowledge across borders. This involved the creation of a widely accessible and user-friendly platform, enabling stakeholders to access and use information in a more effective manner.

In 1997, WML's approach was presented at a conference in Vienna, where it was received with enthusiasm. The conference highlighted the importance of information dissemination in the context of the European Union, and the need for a more integrated approach to information management.

Over the years, WML's work continued to evolve, with a focus on ensuring that information was accessible to all, regardless of location or background. This commitment to inclusivity and accessibility was a core element of WML's approach, and has remained a key focus in their work to this day.
in French and English, and a French-Arabic dictionary. The French version is said to be more comprehensive and covers a wider range of topics than the English version. The book is praised for providing a solid foundation in knowledge, technique, and strategy.
1993, President Clinton, "The Iron Curtain’s Final Curtain Falls," The President’s Address, December 23, 1993.

The real thing was not just a Berlin Wall, but an ideological divide between the capitalist West and the communist East. The fall of the Berlin Wall symbolized the end of the Cold War and the beginning of a new era of cooperation and peace in Europe.

But for many Americans, the cold war was a moral crusade, a struggle against tyranny and oppression. The United States was seen as the defender of freedom, and our mission was to spread democracy and human rights around the world. This was the era of the “good war,” when the United States and its allies worked together to overcome a common enemy.

In the wake of the Berlin Wall’s fall, the United States took steps to bring about lasting peace in the region. The United Nations was established to help mediate conflicts and promote international cooperation. The United States also played a leading role in rebuilding Germany and helping to create a stable, democratic Europe.

In the years that followed, the United States continued to work towards a more peaceful and prosperous world. We teamed up with our allies to combat terrorism and support democracy in the Middle East. We also worked to improve relations with China and other nations around the world.

Looking back, the fall of the Berlin Wall was a turning point in history. It marked the end of an era and the beginning of a new chapter in the story of humanity. It was a moment of hope and possibility, and one that will be remembered for generations to come.
In his 1969 book "The Age of Consent," political scientist Daniel Patrick Moynihan argued that the traditional family was under siege from changes in gender roles and sexual norms. Moynihan's work was influential in shaping the political discourse around family values in the United States, and it helped to galvanize conservative forces in the country.

Moynihan's analysis focused on the decline of the American family, which he attributed to a range of factors including changes in the labor market, the expansion of women's education, and the rise of individualism. He argued that the traditional family was under threat from these changes, and that policies should be developed to support traditional family structures.

Moynihan's work was controversial, and his ideas were embraced by conservatives who sought to restore traditional values. His arguments were used to support policies such as tax breaks for married couples and restrictions on abortion, which have become central to the political debate in the United States.

Moynihan's legacy has been mixed, with some scholars praising his work for its insights into social change, and others criticizing it for its use in supporting conservative policies. However, his book remains a key text in the study of family and social change.
Although President of the United States, by executive order, had ordered the American military to stop the Viet Cong in the Mekong Delta and destroy the opposition to the war in Vietnam, the American military did not follow the President's orders.

The President's order was met with resistance from the American military, who believed it was not in the best interest of the United States to continue fighting in Vietnam.

Consequently, the American military continued to fight in Vietnam, despite the President's order, and the war in Vietnam continued to escalate.

Meanwhile, the American people were increasingly opposed to the war, and the political pressure to end the war grew stronger.

In 1968, the President's order to stop the Viet Cong in the Mekong Delta was ignored by the American military, and the war in Vietnam continued to escalate.

As the war continued, the American military faced increasing difficulties in winning the war, and the opposition to the war grew stronger.

In 1973, the President's order to stop the Viet Cong in the Mekong Delta was finally obeyed by the American military, and the war in Vietnam came to an end.

The war in Vietnam had a significant impact on the United States, both politically and economically.

In the end, the war in Vietnam was a costly and tragic conflict, and it had a lasting impact on the United States and its relationship with Vietnam.
Les accords de Paris
et de médiation européennes
Les tentatives
Guérirme partie

Les accords de Paris
et de médiation européennes
Les tentatives
Guérirme partie