

they caused, why should the government be able to drastically injure people and have no responsibility to restore those individuals' positions or pay restitution to them?

The SIPC, or the quasi-governmental body that offers insurance to those defrauded by the SEC, also stands to gain greatly by not paying the insurance. Even to the casual observer, this is a potential conflict of interest. A mistake has been made, and it must be corrected.

Their computation of net equity for purposes of insurance and clawback for Madoff victims is quite different than the formulas they have used each and every time in the past for other cases which were similar in nature. Since when did rules, regulations, and laws become changeable based on circumstances that would save the insurer the most money and allow the trustee to go after the largest clawbacks? To even the casual observer, there is a conflict of interest.

The President says that it's time to take responsibility and admit when a mistake has been made. "A mistake has been made."

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2997, AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2010

Mr. MCGOVERN, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 111-191) on the resolution (H. Res. 609) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2997) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2965, ENHANCING SMALL BUSINESS RESEARCH AND INNOVATION ACT OF 2009

Mr. MCGOVERN, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 111-192) on the resolution (H. Res. 610) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2965) to amend the Small Business Act with respect to the Small Business Innovation Research Program and the Small Business Technology Transfer Program, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. KAPTUR addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

REMEMBERING ROBERT
MCNAMARA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. QUIGLEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Robert McNamara once said, "You can correct a wrong only if you understand how it occurred and you take steps to make sure it won't happen again."

Today, as we mark the passing of the late Secretary, I think it's time to apply the lessons he learned in Vietnam to our own times. He said, "We are not omniscient. If we cannot persuade other nations with similar interests and similar values of the merits of the proposed use of that power, we should not proceed unilaterally."

We had to learn that lesson again in Iraq.

He also said, "Our judgments of friend and foe, alike, reflected our profound ignorance of the history, culture, and politics of the people in the area, and the personalities and habits of their leaders."

That's another lesson we learned again in Iraq.

Secretary McNamara's Vietnam regrets also extended to the homefront. He confessed that "We failed to draw Congress and the American people into a full and frank discussion and debate of the pros and cons of a large-scale military involvement before we initiated the action."

Unfortunately, we did the same thing with Iraq.

Instead of being straight with the American people, we spent years reducing the debate to a false choice between "stay the course" and "cut and run." Today, as in McNamara's time, we face the consequences of our silence.

McNamara also recognized that we did not learn from his initial mistake. We stuck to the same tired plan of action, even if it had minimal relevance to the situation on the ground.

"After the action got underway," McNamara said, "and unanticipated events forced us off our planned course, we did not fully explain what was happening and why we were doing what we did."

We have learned that same lesson again in Iraq and too often find ourselves bogged down by unattainable goals and unable to explain why we are there and what we plan to do about it. Unfortunately, we have had to learn many of the same lessons twice.

In the early years of the Vietnam war, just as in the early years of the Afghanistan and Iraqi wars, you could state with confidence that our military was the most powerful in the world. But military strength does not always translate into victory on the ground.

Secretary McNamara had learned a terrible lesson, that fighting a war without committed allies, without planning, without public discussion and against an enemy force defending its home territory, is not a winning proposition.

In fact, in 1962, McNamara said, "Every quantitative measurement we have shows we're winning this war."

But Vietnam wasn't ultimately about quantitative measures. It wasn't enough to burn out its jungles with napalm or blockade its ports with gunships. The bigger issue was strategy, planning and foresight. We didn't know why we were fighting in the first place nor what we are fighting to achieve in the long run.

We had no perspective from which to evaluate our progress and reevaluate our goals. All we had were empty measures of troops, bombs and jets. The lesson of Vietnam has had to be learned and relearned too many times.

Secretary McNamara finally admitted in 1995, "We were in the wrong place with the wrong tactics."

At this time of his passing, we should take a moment to reflect on his legacy and take steps to ensure the wrongs of Vietnam don't happen again. The key lesson from Secretary McNamara is that we do that we do not live in a simple world with simple solutions. Military force is only one piece of the puzzle. Success depends on many variables.

McNamara saw this complexity in Vietnam. "We failed to recognize that in international affairs, as in other aspects of life, there may be problems for which there are no immediate solutions. At times we may have to live with an imperfect, untidy world."

That same complexity exists in the present conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq. We need an open and frank discussion of our goals as well as how we plan to achieve them. The American people deserve to know if we are in the wrong place with the wrong tactics. Let's not sacrifice another generation to a war we think we are winning on paper.

HONORING JOHN W. FISHER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to pay tribute to a friend and to the memory of a great man who will long be remembered across the State of Indiana as a civic leader and a philanthropist whose impact will be felt for generations.

For decades, John W. Fisher has been a leader in the business community of eastern Indiana. Remembered by many as a giant of industry, John will be greatly missed, not only by his family and friends, but all those whose lives he touched.

A native of Walland, Tennessee, John was known for his athleticism, an all-American. He graduated a Volunteer from the University of Tennessee in 1938, but it was his connection to the Ball family that brought him to Muncie, Indiana.

Married to his beloved Janice, John did not plan to live in Muncie; rather, he had always thought he would eventually settle in his native Tennessee.