

rights and develop a sustainable agricultural system that can feed its people, and especially the poor children of Haiti.

Despite the success—I have seen it; and there has been success—of some USAID programs to promote growth in Haiti's agricultural sector, past deforestation and a lack of education about how best to use the land for both short-term and long-term economic gain have slowed, almost to a standstill, any improvement in the agricultural sector.

Because of that, I firmly believe that the United States should continue efforts aimed at teaching Haitian farmers viable ways to farm—agriculture that produces food for the Haitian people now and conserves the land for production in the future by generations to come—agriculture that shows farmers how sustainable agriculture is really in their best economic interest, both in the short run and in the long run.

Efforts to work directly with farmers provide the greatest hope of preventing Haitians from abandoning agriculture for urban areas, such as Port-au-Prince. One of the biggest problems in Haiti is that so many people who are not making it in agriculture at all, who can't feed their family, understandably flee the countryside and go into one of Haiti's big cities, only to face worse poverty and create a more dire situation for their family. The only way that will stop is if Haiti can develop, with our assistance, with the assistance of the international community, a viable, sustainable agricultural program.

As I have said, I have visited Haiti eight or nine times. My wife and I have seen many of these programs and have seen that they do, in fact, work. But until sustainable improvements are made in the Haitian agricultural sector, I believe we have a responsibility—I believe we have an obligation—to ensure that humanitarian and food assistance continues to reach this tiny island nation and most particularly, most importantly, continues to reach these children.

That is why it is vital that we maintain current funding levels for the Public Law 480 title II assistance program for Haiti and other parts of the world as well. The simple fact is, this program is essential to the survival—literally the survival—of many thousands of Haitian children, especially those living in overcrowded orphanages.

There are currently 114 orphanages throughout Haiti receiving USAID funds and caring for a vast number of children. Quite candidly, these represent just a small fraction of the total number of orphanages on this island.

My wife Fran and I have traveled to Haiti repeatedly—eight times in the past 5 years. We visited many of these orphanages. We have seen the dire and dismal conditions. We have held the

children and felt their malnourished bodies. But we have also seen what can happen with these children, and how so many dedicated people working in these orphanages can literally nurse these children back to life.

The orphanages of Haiti feed and take care of thousands upon thousands upon thousands of orphaned and abandoned children. The flow of desperate children into these orphanages is constant, and these facilities face the increasing challenge of accommodating these children.

It is these children who need our help the most. It is these children who are not capable of providing for themselves. That is why I am convinced that the Public Law 480 title II feeding program is absolutely essential. This low-cost program guarantees one meal per day to orphan children who otherwise would not receive any food at all.

The school feeding program is also essential because the title II assistance program—the offer of a free meal to these children, and the parents who send their children to school—helps keep Haitian children in school.

I again thank the committee for its support for and its commitment to Public Law 480 title II assistance for these children in Haiti.

I urge my colleagues on the conference committee—and throughout this year, and into the next—to continue their support for this program.

COMMENDING AMBASSADOR TIM CARNEY

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, on another matter related to Haiti, I take this opportunity this evening to commend and thank my friend, Ambassador Tim Carney, for his 2-year service as U.S. Ambassador to Haiti. Tim and his wife Vicki proudly represented the United States. Day in and day out, they were committed to helping the people of Haiti overcome their dismal surroundings and their dire circumstances. Tim and Vicki worked to alleviate hunger and poverty throughout the island and encouraged practical economic reforms.

Through the support and cooperation of Ambassador Carney and Vicki, the conditions of several Haitian orphanages continue to improve. Although the Carneys' assignment in Haiti has concluded, their commitment continues today.

My wife Fran and I appreciate their friendship. We appreciate the support and help they have given to the children of Haiti. We look forward to continuing our work with them to help the children of Haiti.

TRIBUTE TO ERV NUTTER

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I rise this evening to celebrate the life of a great man from my home State of

Ohio, a true renaissance man. I am talking about Erv Nutter, who died on January 6 of this year at the age of 85.

I am honored to have known Erv and am humbled to have the chance this evening to say just a few words about what his friendship has meant to me and my family, to my community, and to my State.

Ervin John Nutter was born in Hamilton, OH, on June 26, 1914, to parents he described as "a Kentucky schoolteacher and a Wyoming cowboy." He was a running guard on the State championship Hamilton High School football team and later graduated from there. He attended Miami University in Oxford, OH, and then transferred to the University of Kentucky where, at the age of 21, he dropped out to take the Ohio examination for stationary engineers. Following that test, he became the youngest licensed engineer in Ohio, and then took a job at Proctor & Gamble in Cincinnati.

In 1943, Erv returned to the University of Kentucky to earn his degree in mechanical engineering. After graduation, he took a job in the engineering division of the Air Force at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, where he was put in charge of aircraft environmental testing.

Then in 1951, Erv Nutter founded the Elano Corporation, which fabricates metal parts for jet engines. He started the business in a Greene County, OH, garage. Elano grew and grew, and it grew ultimately into a multimillion-dollar business that has influenced aviation worldwide, through precision forming and bending of tubular assemblies for fuel, and lubrication and hydraulic systems for jet aircraft and missiles.

I met Erv Nutter for the first time in 1973. I was right out of law school, on my first job, as an assistant county prosecutor in Greene County. I remember Sheriff Russell Bradley and then-county prosecutor Nick Carrera, and I were conducting a major drug investigation. It was going well. The only problem was, we had run out of money.

So we went to some people in the community. One of the first people we went to was Erv Nutter. To keep that investigation going, we simply had to have some financial assistance. So we asked Erv if he would help. Without any hesitation, as Erv would always do—he didn't ask anything—he just said: Sure. If you boys think it's a good idea, if you think we need to do it, I'll do it.

When it came to his community, Erv was always ready to lend a hand, whether with his financial resources or his time and energy. That was just Erv Nutter.

Erv has been a role model for so many people throughout the years. Through his kindness and extreme generosity, he has taught invaluable lessons, such as the importance of giving