

SUSSEX COUNTY, DE: NO. 1 IN
COUNTRY

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I am very proud to come to the Senate floor today to announce that the 1992 Census of Agriculture has named Sussex County, the southern most county in the beautiful State of Delaware, as the No. 1 poultry producing county in the United States. As my hometown newspaper, the Wilmington News Journal, so eloquently stated it: "Sussex County still rules the roost as the chicken-growin'est county in the nation."

Of course, being the No. 1 producer is nothing new for Sussex County—the county has officially remained the No. 1 producer since 1982. In fact, Sussex County has been the unofficial leading poultry producer since the industry got its start in Ocean View, DE, in 1923.

It all started with Mrs. Wilmer Steele when she placed an order for 50 chicks, intended for egg production, and ended up with 500. She decided to raise rather than return the extra chicks, and when they were big enough she sold approximately 400 of them to a local buyer. Three years later, she and her husband were raising 25,000 young chickens and selling them to the local population who were discovering the versatility of chicken meat. America is eating about 10 times as much chicken today as we were in 1925, numbers attributable to the fact that chicken is high in protein, low in fat, tasty, and very affordable.

Mr. President, we are doing everything we can in Delaware to maintain the productivity of the poultry industry nationwide. Today there is a disease, harmless to humans but deadly for chickens, affecting the productivity of Delaware poultry industry flocks. Avian diseases such as this affect flocks across the country on a regular basis. In an effort to prevent the economic damage done by these outbreaks, the University of Delaware, in cooperation with the Federal Government and private industry, is building a poultry research facility that will help the poultry industry solve this type of disease problem.

I have worked very closely with the poultry industry people in my State to get this facility up and running. The Delmarva poultry industry has an outstanding record of commitment to research and development in avian diseases and I am hopeful that the remainder of the funds needed to finish this project can be secured this year. The growers who are responsible for keeping Sussex County and the Delmarva Peninsula in the ranks of the top producers know the importance of this facility to the national production of poultry.

Mr. President, I would like to congratulate Sussex County for, once again, achieving No. 1 producer status and for providing the American public with healthy and affordable nutrition.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING
BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business? If not, under the previous order, the period for morning business is closed.

BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT
TO THE CONSTITUTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now resume consideration of House Joint Resolution 1, which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (H.J. Res. 1) proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The Senate resumed consideration of the joint resolution.

Pending:

Daschle motion to commit the resolution, with instructions to report back forthwith, with Daschle amendment No. 231, to require a budget plan before the amendment takes effect.

Dole amendment No. 232 (to instructions to commit), to establish that if Congress has not passed a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution by May 1, 1995, within 60 days thereafter, the President shall transmit to Congress a detailed plan to balance the budget by the year 2002.

Dole amendment No. 233 (to amendment No. 232), in the nature of a substitute.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time between 9:30 a.m. and 11:30 a.m. shall be equally divided between the two leaders or their designees. The Chair recognizes the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I will manage the time on this side until the minority leader appears. I yield to myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. President, this is not an insignificant or an unimportant issue. The Senate is debating the issue of whether to change the U.S. Constitution and, if so, how to change it.

The reason we are at this point today is because the country has had fiscal policy problems of a very significant nature. We have had very significant yearly budget deficits, and we are now bearing a very large Federal debt.

And the question is: What can or should be done about that? I guess most people here would not mind very much if we had a very large Federal deficit if it resulted from our having to fight a war to protect our liberty and freedom. I do not think anyone would complain much about floating bonds and going into debt to protect this country and to protect freedom and liberty. We would understand that.

I do not suppose anybody would complain very much about a Federal deficit if we spent several hundred billion dollars that we did not have and we cured cancer just like that. It would be well worth the price. I do not imagine anyone would complain very much of having borrowed to do that.

But that is not what we are doing today. We have operating budget defi-

cits year after year after year that represent a very significant imbalance between the amount of money we take in and the amount of money needed to routinely run the Government and do the things that this Government does, including all of the transfer payments and all of the programs. And that is the problem. It is not a new problem.

I understand that in this Chamber when you look at the division of the Chamber, some will stand up and decide to boast, "Gee, we're the conservatives, we're the ones who want to help the taxpayer and save the money and save the country, and you all, you're the liberals, you're the ones who want to tax and spend."

Total baloney, total nonsense. There is not a plugged nickel's worth of difference between the appetite for spending the taxpayers' money on that side of the aisle as opposed to this side of the aisle. That side of the aisle wants to spend it on military; we want to spend it on milk for hungry kids. The fact is, you look at the record in 15 years and I guarantee you will discover not any significant difference at all in terms of the appetite about how much money the two sides want to spend. Oh, they have different priorities, no question about that. They want to spend it on different things. But they all have the appetite for spending.

But we do not have an appetite to raise the money for that which we spend. So the question is, what do we do about that? The answer is, we cannot spend that which we do not have. We have to cut back. We have to deal with that honestly. We have to make tough choices, and that is why we come to this juncture.

Tough choices are choices that often persuade Members of this body and the other body in our legislative branch to gnash their teeth and sweat profusely and wring their hands and worry and not sleep because they are tough votes, they are awful choices. People think that somebody is going to be angry, maybe I will lose my job. If that is the attitude, one ought not serve here. These are not tough choices. These are issues you look at and decide what is right for this country, what makes sense, what must we do to fix what is wrong.

Every day that I serve in this Senate, I am proud of that service, and some days I rue the fact that there are many who decide that public service is unworthy and Government somehow is corrupt and evil and bad and cast those kinds of aspersions. I am proud of my service here. I think public service is a wonderful undertaking.

Mine comes, I suppose, from a family history and background. I was reading last evening something my brother, who is a journalist, had written about my ancestors. One of them was a great-grandmother named Carolyn and a great-grandfather named Otto. They got married in Oslo, Norway, and moved to Minnesota. They had eight children. Then Otto died, and Carolyn,