

DIVISION B—CONTINUING
APPROPRIATIONS RESOLUTION, 2010

Division B provides continuing appropriations for all agencies and activities that would be covered by the regular fiscal year 2010 appropriations bills, until enactment of the applicable regular appropriations bill, or until October 31, 2009, whichever occurs first.

DAVID R. OBEY,
DEBBIE WASSERMAN
SCHULTZ,
MICHAEL HONDA,
BETTY MCCOLLUM,
TIM RYAN,
C.A. RUPPERSBERGER,
CIRO RODRIGUEZ,
JERRY LEWIS,
ROBERT B. ADERHOLT,

Managers on the Part of the House.

BEN NELSON,
DANIEL K. INOUE,
MARK PRYOR,
JON TESTER,
LISA MURKOWSKI,
THAD COCHRAN,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

THE REMARKABLE CAREER OF
CONGRESSMAN BOB DOUGHTON
OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY

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

Ms. FOXX. Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Next month, Alleghany County, a beautiful rural mountain county in northwest North Carolina, which I represent, will celebrate Bob Doughton Day and mark the beginning of the celebration of the 75th anniversary of the creation of the Blue Ridge Parkway.

Congressman Bob Doughton was an Alleghany County native from the town of Laurel Springs, who is fondly remembered for the instrumental role he played in the passage of Social Security and the creation of the Blue Ridge Parkway.

Congressman Doughton, who was sometimes known as “Farmer Bob,” served in the House of Representatives for 42 consecutive years, from 1911–1953.

According to his congressional biography, Congressman Doughton was educated in the public schools of Laurel Springs and Sparta in Alleghany County. He began his career as a very successful Alleghany County farmer known for raising excellent cattle. He also worked as a banker and was the owner and president of the Deposit Savings and Loan Bank of North Wilkesboro until 1936.

He launched his political career as a member of the State Board of Agriculture from 1903 to 1909. He was later elected to the North Carolina State Senate in 1908 and in 1909, and was finally elected as a Democrat to the 62nd Congress in 1910.

For 6 years he chaired the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture and then later he rose through the ranks to chair the powerful Ways and Means Committee for nine terms. He also served as chairman

for the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation for two terms.

He retired from Congress in 1952, and died about 2 years later at the age of 90, on October 1, 1954, in his hometown of Laurel Springs.

He had a remarkable congressional career, chairing the Ways and Means Committee for 18 years through some of the most tumultuous years of the 20th century. In his final year in Congress he became the longest serving Member of the House, preceding Congressman Sam Rayburn as what is known as the dean of the House, in 1952.

As we mark the 75th anniversary of the Blue Ridge Parkway, which is the most visited park of the National Park System, it is very appropriate today to stop and remember this influential North Carolina lawmaker whose vision helped create this beautiful scenic highway.

SOCIALIST VERSUS PROGRESSIVE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. KING of Iowa. I very much appreciate you recognizing me to address the House of Representatives and you today. As we near the close of this week and I listened to the emphatic presentation of the gentleman from New York and the more low-key, but I think equal conviction, presentation of the gentleman from Minnesota, it caught my ear that the gentleman from New York gave us a definition of socialism. He said, Socialism is when the government controls the means of production. I’m going to tell you that I believe that is a closer definition to communism than it is socialism.

Yet, I think the people who are the self-professed socialists in this country know who they are, and I think we should know who they are. They are the members of the Democratic Socialists of America. The Web site dsausa.org is the central source, the most important and influential source of socialist thinking in America.

They write in there—and I have a whole series of documents since the gentleman made the statement about what socialists are. I have spent a little time probing around in this Web site location. And I find out some things in there that I think the public should know, Mr. Speaker.

It tells about the organization. It says that, We are socialists because we reject an international economic order sustained by private profit. Socialists reject private profit. Now that didn’t seem to be what I heard the gentleman from New York say.

They also reject alienated labor, race and gender discrimination, which certainly I also reject, environmental destruction and brutality and violence in defense of the status quo. We are socialists because we share a vision of a

humane international social order based both on democratic planning and market mechanisms to achieve equitable distribution of resources, meaningful work, and a healthy environment, sustainable growth, gender and racial equality and non-oppressive relationships, like having to work “for the man.”

These socialists have a difference. On the Web site dsausa.org, there is a link that opens up and it says—first, it leads with, We are not Communists. Now I have always been very suspicious of any group that would start out with: I’m not a Communist. But the Democratic Socialists of America, that’s how they start it.

They say, We’re not Communists. Communists want to control everything. They want to nationalize everything. They want to nationalize not only the major corporations, the industry refining industry, the automobile manufacturers, the banks, the insurance companies, the lending companies. The Communists want to do all that and they want to nationalize small business: the butcher, the baker, and the candlestick maker, to keep it simple, Mr. Speaker. That’s communist by the definition of the socialists on dsausa.org Web site for the Democratic Socialists of America.

They also contend on those Web site links that they are a political party and they do support candidates, but they just don’t actively ask them to carry around with them the socialist label. You’ll find at the Web site dsausa.org that the people who are their candidates are labeled themselves and by the socialist Web site as progressives. That would be the blue posters we saw within the last hour. The Progressive Caucus. And we wonder what progressives are.

Well, they are socialists. They have a far bigger influence on this Congress than the public is aware. There are 75 members of the Progressive Caucus that are listed on their Web site.

Now, there was a time that you could have gone to the socialist Web site and opened up the link and read down through the list of the members of the Progressive Caucus who are, every one of them a Democrat in this Congress, and every one is claimed by the socialists as being the legislative party and arm of their political activism.

You cannot disconnect progressive and socialist. You can’t give them a different definition. And if you wonder about the heritage and the genesis of progressives, their Web site was hosted by the socialists up until a few years ago. And when it became known publicly that the socialist Web site was actually managing the progressives’ Web site—and you can go down the list: Marxist, Leninist, Trotskyite, Maoist, Stalinist, Communist, Socialist, Progressive. You see where I’ve gone. It’s less egregious to be a progressive than a socialist. So they took another step away.

Socialists took a step away from communism because communism had a