

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. CASS BALLENGER**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 23, 2000*

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, May 22, 2000, I missed rollcall votes 211 (H.R. 3852) and 212 (S. 1236). Had I been present I would have voted "yea" on both.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE JOSEPHINE BARNETT LACKEY

**HON. CHARLES W. "CHIP" PICKERING**

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 23, 2000*

Mr. PICKERING. Mr. Speaker, my heart is heavy and saddened today at the passing of Mrs. Josephine Barnett Lackey, affectionately known as "Miss Jo", who passed away unexpectedly on Sunday May 14, 2000, at the St. Thomas Hospital in Nashville, TN, after suffering cardiac arrest. "Miss Jo", a constituent of mine from Forest, Mississippi, was the wife of Jimmy Lackey, owner of Lackey Home Center in Forest, and one of the more prominent Tennessee Walking Horse Breeders, and Exhibitors in our state. Her death was untimely, and has certainly shocked and devastated the Forest community.

"Miss Jo" grew up in the Standing Pine community in Leake County, and graduated from Walnut Grove High School. She graduated from Delta State University with a degree in Elementary Education in the spring of 1950, and shortly thereafter moved to Forest where she taught in the Forest School System. She and Mr. Lackey were married in 1953, and on July 12, 2000, they would have celebrated their 47th wedding anniversary. For more than 50 years, she was a resident of Forest.

"Miss Jo" delighted in meeting, greeting and helping people. That was her hallmark. That is why the Gift and Bridal Registry Shop she operated in the Lackey Home Center was such a fascination and delight to her. She loved being with people, and offering suggestions that would make their life happier and enjoyable. Sid Salter, editor-publisher of the Scott County Times, summed it up real well when he said in his May 17, 2000, editorial, Josephine Lackey, "there are few homes in Forest that don't have a piece of fine crystal or china hand chosen by Jo Lackey as a gift. For rich and poor alike, she gave her best advice and treated every customer at Lackey Home Center as a friend."

"Miss Jo" was president of the Forest Garden Club, and was a member of the Hontokalo Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was a member of the Forest Baptist Church and was a substitute Sunday School teacher. Her love and faith in God, and the Lord Jesus Christ, was most evident in the two scripture passages that were used by her Pastor Reverend Gordon Sansing, and her former Pastor Sonny Adkins as the text for their remarks at her funeral. The passages

were: Psalms 71:17-18 "O God, thou has taught me from my youth; and hitherto have I declared thy wondrous works. Now that I am old and greyheaded, O God forsake me not, until I have shewed thy strength unto this generation, and thy power to every one that is to come", and Proverbs 3:5-6 "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart, and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He will direct thy paths."

Again, quoting Sid Salter, "Josephine Barnett Lackey was—by every rational measure of mind, body and spirit—a beautiful, elegant woman. Blessed with the beauty nature gave her as a young woman, Josephine Lackey merited the still beautiful face of a faithful wife, devoted mother and grandmother, hard-working business woman and dependable friend she had earned at the age of 70 when her great heart finally failed her.

Our community is diminished by her passing and we will—with her family—sorely miss her."

"Miss Jo" had a deep love for her family that included husband, Jimmy, son Jim, daughters Julie and Jenny along with their husbands, and five grandchildren. Another daughter, Joy, preceded her in death in 1996.

Without a doubt, the legacy that "Miss Jo" would want us to remember her by is the love she had for her Lord, her Family, her Church, her Friends, her Country, her State, and by all means her love for Forest and Scott County. She was truly a dedicated Christian lady, and a great American. I extend my heartfelt sympathy to her family. Also, I want to express my appreciation, and that of all citizens of the 3rd district for her life of service, and contributions to the betterment of our world.

TRENDS CONCERNING THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

**HON. SPENCER BACHUS**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 24, 2000*

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform my colleagues about several recent disturbing trends at the Asian Development Bank [ADB]. The Bank recently concluded its annual meeting in Chiang Mai, Thailand. Two of my Banking Committee staff recently attended the annual meeting at the invitation of the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

By way of general background, the Asian Development Bank [ADB] was established in 1966. The Bank also operates a concessional, below market rate, lending facility; the Asian Development Fund [ADF] created in 1974. There are 58 member countries, 42 of which are based in the Asia-Pacific region and 16 are non-regional. The United States and Japan are the largest shareholders in the Bank, each with a 16 percent ownership share.

The purpose of the ADB is to promote sustainable development in the poorer countries of the Asia-Pacific region through project investment lending, policy reform lending and advice, and technical assistance. Through 1999, the United States has received over \$4.6 billion in business procurement from the Asian Bank Group.

By tradition, Japan nominates the president who also serves as chairman of the board. In many ways, the ADB is a very Japanese institution. The president selects board committee members and committee chairs. He appoints Japanese nationals from the Ministry of Finance in Tokyo to serve as the treasurer, and the head of the important Budget and Personnel Department. Japanese staff occupies other key management positions, notably the head of the Strategy and Policy Department and at least one of the two powerful programming department directorates.

Under the leadership of the Bank's previous president, Mitsuo Sato, the ADB established an enviable track record as one of the most progressive and reform-minded of any of the multilateral development banks. President Sato worked closely with the United States and other shareholders to inaugurate a series of sweeping and forward-leaning policy changes designed to increase substantially the institution's development effectiveness.

Among these reforms was a decision to invest more in basic human capital (for example, basic education, health and sanitation), an effort to strengthen project quality, increase the transparency and accountability of its own operations, establish an information policy based on the presumption of disclosure, the creation of an inspection panel, the formulation of an explicit governance and anti-corruption policy, a coordinated effort together with UNICEF to improve child nutrition and early childhood development, a proactive policy for outreach to non-governmental organizations [NGOs], as well as a gender and development policy.

But President Sato stepped down in early 1999. He was succeeded by Tadao Chino, a former Vice Minister of Finance for International Affairs. In style, outlook, and temperament, he appears quite different from his predecessor. More consequential, he appears to be taking the institution in the wrong direction—a direction that is far less multilateral and less inclusive.

From the outset of his tenure, the ADB has become notably less open to the views of others, including the United States. Indeed, Bank management has aggressively advanced its own agenda over the concerns and even strong objections of the United States and other shareholders.

Examples of the high-handed management style of the Bank's new leadership includes unilateral exclusion of the United States from chairing the Board's Budget Review Committee even after repeated protest from the Treasury Department; programming excessively high lending levels in order to accelerate discussion of a general capital increase; and resistance to formalized cooperation with the World Bank. More broadly, key policy and operational issues are advanced quickly over the objection of major donor shareholders when it suits Bank management, and capriciously stalled when it does not.

The United States during the 1999 annual meeting raised many of these internal governance and management issues. But it would appear that precious little progress has been made. Whereas the Bank was once a reform leader, it now lags not only the World Bank