

ably pronounce it “Hoss.”

But despite the flies, still you soldier on, for you are doing God’s work in bringing the light of Speech to your students.

In *De Oratore*, the character Antonius says that when he walks in the sun, although he doesn’t do so to get a tan, for that would be ridiculous, nevertheless, it changes his complexion.

We don’t study speech to change our lives, but our lives are changed nonetheless. Like me, not many students come to college for a Speech Center, but the lucky ones, who end up in a Speech Center, as consultant or client, are rarely sorry that they did. And you can be proud, that however briefly, be it one hour or 4 years, you let them stand in the sun. ♦

Banking That Is Building Michigan

“TO BE PART OF THE SOLUTION FOR THIS COMMUNITY ... AND OTHERS ALL OVER AMERICA”

Address by BRIAN T. MOYNIHAN, President and CEO, Bank of America

Delivered at Detroit Economic Club, Detroit, Mich., March 23, 2011

I want to congratulate Walbridge on your 95th anniversary celebration a couple of weeks ago. Your company has helped build cities across this country (and in more than a few other countries) for many years under your leadership and your father’s before you. We appreciate our own relationship with Walbridge and all you do to help build this community.

I’d also like to thank Mayor Bing for all the creativity, energy and leadership you are putting into this city ... it’s no secret that Detroit has faced many challenges over the years ... but today, there is a different feeling here. Governor Snyder and his new administration face many challenges, too, and I am sure they benefit from the support of many here today, too.

I want to thank Beth Chappell and Steve Grigorian of the Detroit Economic Club for inviting me to be here today ... and all the members of the club and the community for the warm welcome.

It really is great to be here, and to see all the hard work going on in this community.

It’s important to me because this city ... this community ... is important to Bank of America. We serve hundreds of thousands of households and tens of thousands of businesses here.

We employ nearly 3,600 teammates here ... with the leadership of our market president for Michigan, Kieth Cockrell. Kieth is here today in case anyone is looking for a new financial partner. Kieth, raise your hand.

The point is, we are invested here ... our success and prosperity is dependent on your success and prosperity. So it is no exaggeration to say that we are all in this together.

The idea that we depend on one another ... that we succeed and prosper together ... has deep roots in our history in this community.

Bank of America today reflects the legacy of many predecessor institutions dating back to 1784. Here in Michigan, our legacy is with Michigan National Bank. As I was preparing for my visit, I learned of Howard Stoddard, the founder of Michigan National Bank

Mr. Stoddard built one of the most successful banks in

the state through sound lending ... obsessive attention to customer service ... and a firm belief in the basic goodness and productive capacity of the bank’s customers and its employees. His motto for the bank was, “Banking that is Building Michigan.”

That goal hasn’t changed. We’re here to help build Michigan ... yesterday, today, tomorrow and beyond.

Helping to build Michigan—and America—is what I want to talk about today. I’ll start with a quick review of progress on economic recovery ... will share some thoughts on state of the banking industry ... but would like to spend most of my time here on a subject of great importance across America ... and especially here in Detroit ... the housing markets, the ongoing mortgage crisis ... and what banks like ours are doing on our own and in partnership with government to help homeowners, to heal the mortgage markets and to move forward.

The economy

The good and most important news is that an economic recovery is underway and the economy continues to grow. Growth was slower than we would have liked in 2010 ... and recent events have the potential to slow the recovery’s momentum—from oil prices going up, to the tragedy in Japan, to government spending cuts at the state and federal levels.

Even so, the fundamentals of the real economy are continuing to improve.

Weekly initial jobless claims are now coming in consistently under 400,000, with the four-week moving average now below that. The national unemployment rate has dropped almost a full percentage point over the past three months.

Here in Detroit, unemployment is still higher than the national average. But the rate fell last month to 10.7 percent, and is now about three full percentage points lower than it was a year ago. That’s moving in the right direction.

There is more encouraging news. The ISM Manufacturing Index improved again in February, above expectations. Total vehicle sales—especially important here in Michigan—rose to a seasonally adjusted, annualized rate of almost 13.5 million units, blowing well past expectations

and marking the sixth consecutive monthly rise. And the household debt-to-income ratio, which peaked above 14 percent in 2007, is now back under 12 percent—still too high, and vulnerable to rising rates, but moving in the right direction to support consumer demand.

The business sector nationally, by and large, remains relatively strong. Client companies of ours remain profitable and very efficient; they have weathered the storm well and have built cash in the crisis. In addition, M&A activity is picking up, as is equity capital markets activity, due to a large backlog ... and debt capital markets are very strong.

So where are we now, and what does this year look like?

For 2011, we believe we'll have economic growth in the U.S. of about 3 percent ... and around the world we expect growth above 4 percent.

I know the economic downturn has been difficult here in Detroit and Michigan. The economy is going through not just cyclical change, but structural change as well. The manufacturing industry had significant challenges before the economic crisis, and was hit hard during the crisis.

But I also know that we have a tremendous concentration of talent and natural resources here in Detroit and Michigan.

The auto industry here is on stronger footing today than in some years, after wrenching change. And I know the leaders in this room and across this city and state are working hard to position Michigan well for the growth of industries like education, research, tourism and health services.

State of the banking industry

One thing that is critically important to help drive the economic recovery—here in Michigan and across the country—is a strong financial services industry. On this point, I believe we're seeing unambiguous progress.

Year-over-year earnings for U.S. banks have now increased for six consecutive quarters. Asset quality continues to improve, with charge-offs falling in almost every lending category. Lending trends were mixed last quarter, as economic growth was offset by consumers and businesses continuing to pay down debt.

But deposit growth remained strong—at Bank of America, we topped \$1 trillion in deposits for the first time, demonstrating that customers continue to look to us as a strong and stable financial partner.

Most U.S. banks also are in a stronger capital position than before the crisis. Banks have raised more than \$350 billion over the past several years, pushing capital ratios—the core measure of our financial strength—to levels not seen since World War II. Banks have paid back most of the capital provided through TARP. (Bank of America paid back all its TARP funds in December of 2009, with interest, and we have literally doubled our capital relative to pre-crisis lows.)

And, while the number of banks on the FDIC's "Problem List" remains high, the total assets of the 157 institutions that failed in 2010 were about \$96 billion, or only about 0.73 percent of U.S. banking assets. This year, almost

through the first quarter, 25 banks have failed with aggregate assets of less than \$10 billion. This is extremely modest compared to what we're seeing in some other countries around the world, or in this country in previous recessions.

The stabilization of the nation's financial system should boost confidence, investment and hiring, as it continues in 2011.

Healthier banks helping drive recovery

The upside of a healthier banking system is that we can do more to help drive economic recovery in the communities we serve. And that's our goal.

I want to mention just a few ways Bank of America has been working to help the city of Detroit.

Economic development—We've worked on a number of important projects here, but one our team here is particularly proud of is the work being done on Broderick Tower, which is just getting underway this spring. Using a creative mix of New Markets Tax Credits and leveraged and direct loans, we provided more than \$21 million of the total \$57 million development cost.

Community development—Among dozens of housing initiatives we've financed for low-to-moderate income families in Detroit, last year's development of the Dickerson Manor Apartments will be especially beneficial to the city's senior community. The project is being developed by MHT Housing ... and will offer 66 units of new construction apartments to low income seniors, including a library, salon, health clinic, athletic center, craft room and fellowship area.

Philanthropy—Very often, philanthropic grants shrink the most when they are needed the most—during difficult times. We held our national and local philanthropic budgets steady through the downturn, and have supported scores of non-profit groups in Detroit that provide critical support to the city's residents, including Southwest Housing Solutions, YMCA of Metropolitan Detroit, United Way for Southeast Michigan, Focus HOPE and many, many others.

Housing markets and the foreclosure crisis

I think it's pretty clear that the most important thing we're doing at the moment to help drive economic recovery is to help financially distressed homeowners keep their homes when possible ... and to help build a better, more stable mortgage industry for the future.

The problem of delinquent mortgages and falling home values is the most stubborn, entrenched and damaging economic problem our country faces today. Helping to solve it is our top priority.

We are making progress. U.S. banks have completed about 4 million mortgage modifications since 2008 to help customers remain in their homes. More than 750,000 of those are Bank of America's, and we are now making about one in three modifications in the country.

Over the past two years, we have more than doubled the size of our staff that works with distressed homeowners, to more than 20,000.

We understand that even though homeowners across America are having a hard time, they still want to honor their commitments to the best of their ability. We're working hard to help those families restructure their loans in a way that enables them to do that.

We also are looking for every good new idea for ways to take action to help America put this issue behind it as quickly as possible.

For example, earlier this month, we announced our plans to expand our community outreach for distressed homeowners across the country.

This year, we will open four more Regional Customer Assistance Centers; host dozens of Partnership Outreach events with nonprofit partners such as HOPE Now and the Neighborhood Assistance Corporation of America; and host more Home Preservation events, like the one we had here in Detroit just a couple of weeks ago at Cobo Hall.

We also announced a new mortgage modification program specifically for current and former members of the U.S. military.

This program includes: a principal forgiveness loan modification program for military borrowers behind on their payments when leaving active duty; a reduced 4 percent interest rate on mortgages for customers who are eligible for Servicemembers Civil Relief Act protection; and a mortgage customer service unit dedicated to serving military customers.

We have served members of the U.S. military with special programs since 1920, and we believe this is the right thing to do for these families.

Our bottom line is, people who are sacrificing to protect our freedoms should be free to focus on the task at hand—and not be distracted by worries about losing their homes because of economic problems back in the U.S.

I mentioned that for some military families, one option we consider is principal reduction. We also consider the possibility of limited principal reduction in special circumstances, such as customers who are in option-adjustable-rate-mortgages that are in negative amortization.

But generally speaking, I do not believe principal reduction is a broad cure-all for this issue. Fairness is a major concern—it's hard to see how we could justify reducing principal for many delinquent customers, but not for any of our customers who are current on their loans.

Every day we talk to tens of thousands of customers who are facing financial hardship and looking for help. Helping customers remain in their homes where possible is our top priority.

We have, however, reached a crossroads between loan modification efforts and the reality of foreclosure. The majority of initial volume and backlog of customers seeking solutions have been evaluated for the many available programs ... and many customers who received modifications in the past are now re-defaulting. We're reaching a peak where some customers will be dealing with the reality that

despite the myriad programs and our best efforts, foreclosure is unavoidable.

Foreclosure is not only the worst outcome for a customer, it's also the worst financial outcome for the bank, and is always the option of last resort. When a sustainable modification is not possible, we work to help the customer make a dignified transition to new housing.

Foreclosure rates here in Detroit have been among the highest in the nation for several years, as you know. The good news is that foreclosures are falling from their peaks—the number of foreclosures throughout Metro Detroit fell nearly 30 percent year over year in December, and close to 14 percent in January.

Even so, the number of foreclosures and empty homes in Detroit is incredibly challenging for families ... for neighborhoods ... and for the city.

Beyond the immediate trauma for a family losing its home, there is a growing crisis in many U.S. cities—and Detroit is an unfortunate example—of vacant neighborhoods, leading to neglect and blight. There are no easy solutions to help bring people and businesses back into the city—but there are many good people who are working hard to come up with ideas that are helping to turn the tide.

For example, Mayor Bing's program to make homes in the city available to police officers at low cost not only will help bring families back to neighborhoods targeted for revitalization... the presence of police officers in these neighborhoods around the clock will be a further stabilizing influence.

At Bank of America, we are fully determined to do our part. Earlier today we announced a unique partnership with the city to help address the problem of abandoned properties, and to provide more face-to-face mortgage counseling in the metro Detroit area with two customer assistance centers we will open.

It is important to our economic recovery that the housing market stabilize. That will require moving through the modification and foreclosure process quickly, clearing vacant properties, helping those who need assistance in transition, and moving forward.

We are now four years into the housing downturn ... prices peaked in the second half of 2006 ... the worst is behind us, but we know that we still have a long way to go before the U.S. housing market fully recovers ... we know that in many areas of the country, like this one, the pain is still very acute.

Our goal—and my commitment to you—is that we will work hard, devote resources, and lead with energy and creativity to be a part of the solution for this community ... and others all over America.

Conclusion

To sum up ... the economy, nationally and here in Michigan, is recovering, slowly but surely. There are external events that will continue to make it a bumpy ride, but the

data show that growth in the real economy is gaining momentum, and I think that will continue.

The banking industry is also recovering, which means that we will be better able to help drive economic growth in this community and others across the state—through lending, investing, community development, philanthropy and the volunteer work of our employees.

Most important, we will continue to pursue solutions to the city's—and the nation's—housing crisis. And we will continue to demonstrate leadership in building a stronger, safer, more stable mortgage industry for American families.

In his annual letter to the stockholders of Michigan National Bank in January of 1951—on the bank's 10th anniversary—Howard Stoddard wrote, “The public has responded to our modern type of banking service. We anticipate the future with confidence and a determination to continue to merit the slogan, ‘Banking that is Building Michigan.’”

It's a simple phrase, but it sums up everything that Bank of America is about in this city and this state. We are here to provide customers and clients with the best and most comprehensive banking services available ... to help them achieve their dreams ... and to help the people and companies of Michigan build Michigan.

That's my commitment to all of you ... and I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak here today.

“Safe Harbor” Statement under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995: Statements in this press release regarding Bank of America Corporation's business which are not historical facts are “forward-looking statements” that involve risks and uncertainties. For a discussion of such risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual results to differ from those contained in the forward-looking statements, see “Risk Factors” in the Company's Annual Report or Form 10-K for the most recently ended fiscal year. ♦

Robust Competition in Wireless Industry Is Key to a Successful Marketplace

“I INTEND TO DO WHAT I CAN TO PROMOTE THESE PRINCIPLES”

Address by MIGNON L. CLYBURN, Commissioner, Federal Communications Commission
Delivered at the National Conference for Media Reform, Boston, Mass., April 8, 2011

Thank you, James, for that great introduction. It is so great to be here in Boston with all of you and to see so many familiar faces. Craig—congratulations on another great gathering, and on your incredible new leadership role. You are a digital “Pied Piper,” and I can't thank you and Free Press enough for leading us all here this weekend.

This world is changing, and FAST. I have to pinch myself every morning as I walk into the FCC office building because it is such an incredibly fascinating time of technological change, new and here-to-stay habits for communicating, and the emergence of mobile everything, everywhere, anytime.

Take a moment to reflect and compare your airport terminal experiences back then and now. Remember what people were doing 10 years ago while waiting for flights? Reading...talking...or staring at the ceiling. Now, they're texting, emailing, finishing a power-point, watching Hulu, playing a game with a friend who lives in say, New Zealand, sending pictures or organizing home videos from the weekend to send to Mom and Dad, tweeting, Facebooking, Instant Messaging and on and on and on. Count the number of different wireless activities that are happening next time you're at an airport gate. Then call me and we'll see who found more.

In meeting after meeting, I hear about the fast-approaching reality of mobile DTV and faster speeds for mobile broadband. I read articles about the explosive sales of tablets and iPhones, and my staff tells me about the growing prevalence of both on their morning bus and subway commutes into southwest D.C. I mention all of this to hammer home the fact that wireless availability with its ease of use is no longer a fun novelty that's there if and when you choose to use it. Consumers have integrated it as an essential part of their daily routines, work activities, and family discourse at an exponential and ever-increasing rate. And I'm certain the overwhelming majority would readily admit that they cannot live without their mobile device.

Look at your friends. Or, just take a look at yourself. What is your texting to voice call ratio? Do you prefer the warm, protective comfort of sending an email or a text to the unpredictable spontaneity of speaking to someone in real time? Did you ever think that we would develop and opt for a more convenient way of casually communicating other than *talking*? This is the new reality, and this country has embraced it wholeheartedly.

This is especially true in lower-income communities, and it's easy to understand why. Depending on the data plans available, it may be far more economical for family members in a low-income household to communicate in

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