

concur with the Director's comments and observations.

Sincerely,

William J. Clinton

Statement on the Death of Patrick Lippert

July 14, 1993

I am deeply saddened by the untimely death of one of America's brightest young leaders, Patrick Lippert. An activist for many years, most recently Patrick launched Rock the Vote, an organization that reinvigorated an entire generation's interest in our democratic process by rallying them to vote in the past election, many for the first time. Rock the Vote will continue to serve as a political forum for countless new generations of young Americans to come, thanks in large part to Patrick.

Many remarkable Americans have accomplished far less than Patrick did in his 35 years. As executive director of Rock the Vote, he helped to conceive of and then to pass the motor voter bill, which will make registering to vote much easier for millions of Americans. I was honored to have Patrick at my side 6 weeks ago as I signed the bill into law.

Patrick's friends knew him as a tireless and selfless fighter for the rights of people he never even knew. His concern for people and for his country was profound. He will be sorely missed by all of us who were inspired by his relentless fight for change. His passing should serve as a reminder that we must rededicate ourselves to the ideals he stood for.

Nominations for the Department of Defense

July 14, 1993

The President announced today that he intends to nominate R. Noel Longuemare to be the Deputy Under Secretary for Acquisition and Gilbert F. Casellas to be General Counsel of the Air Force.

"Today we are naming two more people to our Pentagon team," said the President, "both of whom are respected professionals who have achieved high levels of achieve-

ment in the private sector. I am grateful to both of them for coming into public service."

NOTE: Biographies of the nominees were made available by the Office of the Press Secretary.

Nominations for the Department of Labor

July 14, 1993

The President announced his intention today to nominate Martin Manley to be the Assistant Secretary of Labor for the Office of the New American Workplace and John Calhoun Wells to be Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

"Martin Manley and John Calhoun Wells have both spent much of their lives trying to bring labor and management together in partnerships for growth," said the President. "That is exactly the kind of person that we need in these important positions. I am confident that they will bring that same spirit of cooperation to their work in my administration."

NOTE: Biographies of the nominees were made available by the Office of the Press Secretary.

Remarks Announcing the Community Development Banking and Finance Initiative

July 15, 1993

Thank you very much. I want to say to Joe and Beverly and Tim, they have stated more eloquently the case than I ever could for the work we are here to begin today. I thank them for their presence here and for their fine presentations.

I want to acknowledge, too, the presence in the audience of so many people who have been involved in community development financing for a long time. I thank all of you for coming from all over America. We have a remarkable group of people here from the United States Government from the execu-

tive branch today: Secretary Bentsen and Under Secretary Newman from the Treasury Department; Secretary Espy and Under Secretary Bob Nash from the Agriculture Department; Under Secretary Terry Duverney and Assistant Secretary Cuomo from HUD; the SBA Administrator, Erskine Bowles; the Comptroller of the Currency, Gene Ludwig; the Federal Reserve Board Governor George Lindsey; the Acting Director of the Office of Thrift Supervision, Jonathan Fiechter; the FDIC Acting Chair, Andrew Hove, and many, many others, showing that this administration has worked together to try to come up with this proposal.

I'd also like to say that we have some specific Members of Congress who are here today whom I will acknowledge, but just for the rest of you who have been working in this field for a long time and who have felt left out, I'm going to do something I don't think I've ever done before. I'm going to ask every Member of Congress who is here to stand so you can see what support you have in the United States Congress. Would you all please stand? By my quick count, there are 41 or 42 Members of the Congress here, a very significant representation of people who asked me actually to—they felt so strongly about coming here—to delay the start of our ceremony this morning for a few moments so that they could complete their votes and still come up here.

I'm particularly pleased that the House and Senate Banking Committee chairs have agreed to sponsor this legislation and shepherd its package through Congress. Representative Henry Gonzalez and Senator Don Riegle have both long been champions of reinvesting in our communities.

The Senate Banking Committee will hold its hearing on this bill this afternoon at 2 p.m. The subcommittee chairs of the House, Congressmen Neal, Kanjorski, Kennedy, Frank, and Flake, have all joined to make sure this bill will receive consideration by the full House Banking Committee within the next few weeks.

There are four Members of the House I would like to pay some special recognition to. First, Representative Joe Kennedy of Massachusetts, who has worked to make the Community Reinvestment Act a reality for

all Americans in all communities. And I thank you for that. Second, Representative Floyd Flake of New York, who has worked to provide innovative ways to spur reinvestment by major financial institutions in communities and has actually tried to do something with his ideas in the private sector as well as with his work in Congress. I thank him very much for his efforts. Next, Representative Maxine Waters of California, who has been the conscience that has kept community development banking and strengthening the CRA on the Nation's legislative agenda. Thank you very much, Maxine. And finally, Congressman Bobby Rush of Illinois, who has forged a coalition of more than 70 cosponsors for a community development financing institutions bill that shares common ground with my initiative. I look forward to working with him in Congress and across the country to champion reinvesting in all of our communities, and I thank him for mobilizing 70 Members of the House of Representatives in this cause. Thank you, Bobby.

I'd also like to pay some recognition to a person here who has for many years, more than I can remember, pointed out to the American people that most poor folks in this country and most people who have been left outside of the mainstream want a hand up, not a handout, Reverend Jesse Jackson. Thank you for being here.

Ladies and gentlemen, as you know, I have just returned from the summit of the world's seven industrial nations in Tokyo. What I saw there indicated to me that, from Harlem to the south side of Chicago, to south central Los Angeles, there is a feeling shared from Tokyo to Toronto: People want more control over their lives, their families, their communities, and their countries. The movement for political reform is running in high gear in all these countries because there is such a demand for economic opportunity so that people can live up to their God-given abilities.

This administration has tried to pursue this demand in two ways: first of all, to have a good overall economic policy, a policy for bringing the deficit down, a policy for increasing investment in our country, a policy for broadening the rules of trade in ways that help Americans who are working for a living.

But secondly, we have to recognize that there are certain specific problems that are unique to our country, unique to our States, unique to our communities. And they require a specific response. And so we have developed a technology policy, a policy for defense conversion for communities and people who have been hurt by cutbacks in defense spending. We have sent to the Congress a proposal to create empowerment zones which will complement this effort, to encourage people to invest in distressed rural and urban communities in this Nation. And today we take up the community financing issue.

A few days ago when I was in Japan working to build a new global economy, my hand was strengthened because of the progress that has been made in Congress in dealing with these larger issues, reducing the deficit and investing more in education and training. It enabled me to ask our friendly competitors to lower their trade barriers so that we can increase American jobs and American exports, to work with us to increase economic growth, keep interest rates down, and make common cause to battle high unemployment, which is a problem in every advanced nation in the world today.

Today I will report to a bipartisan leadership meeting of the Congress on the achievements of this summit. But I will also have to tell them that the challenge remains. We can only enjoy the fruits of the opportunities created at the Tokyo meeting if we follow through on the commitment to pass the economic plan now before the Congress and if we take the initiatives like the one we're here to celebrate today.

To those who would do nothing or let us slide back into the status quo, I would say that we must go forward. We must adopt the largest deficit reduction plan in our history. Look how low the long-term interest rates are now because of the efforts that are being made. We must adopt these strategies to bring jobs to America. We must maintain our Nation's leadership in the global economy. On the issue of whether there must be economic change in a nation desperate for jobs and growth, there can be no doubt of the answer.

Today I am sending to Congress an innovative proposal that will bring new life and

new opportunity and new directions to communities all over America that lack capital and credit, the kinds of basic banking services that these three fine people needed so badly and had to look so long for. This proposal creates a fund to provide grants to new and existing community-based lenders. The fund will provide about \$400 million over 5 years and will employ a number of measures to increase significantly the total money provided to communities through these community institutions.

Under this plan every dollar the fund provides to a community development bank must be matched at least by another dollar of private capital. Other community development financial institutions will also be required to match assistance as well. The Treasury Department predicts that this matching requirement and the leverage provided by the institutions will produce at least \$2 billion in additional investment.

If you look at the size of the average loan in these kinds of institutions leading to the number of jobs created that are represented by the three fine people on this platform today, the potential for creating new jobs in America through this initiative is absolutely enormous. And they can be created in places where people have long given up on the free enterprise system simply by making the free enterprise system work for a change for those people.

These institutions come in a wide variety of sizes and shapes. They are banks with a special commitment to community development. They are community development banks set up for that purpose only. They are credit unions. They are microenterprise loan funds. I can tell you this, most of the enterprises that we are talking about helping, that were in existence in the 1980's that made loans to poor people who lived in their community or to struggling small business people had a lot lower failure rate than some of the high-flown financial schemes that were subsidized by other Government policies in the last decade.

Because of the commitment and understanding of people in all different kinds of financial institutions, every type of community development financial institution will be eligible for assistance under our program.

The existing network of community lenders have demonstrated that when there is a constant commitment to this kind of development you can produce growth and jobs.

Many of you with us today, from Chicago's Shore Bank to North Carolina's Self-Help Credit Union to Arkansas' Elkhorn Bank—which Mack McLarty and the First Lady served on the board of, and which I helped to raise funds for when I was in a previous position—understand how economic growth is built from the grassroots. It works in urban areas. It works in rural areas. We were wondering when we set up this bank in Arkansas whether small towns and rural areas really could benefit from the kind of strategy that had worked so brilliantly for the South Shore Bank in Chicago, and the answer turned out to be a resounding yes.

The Government's role in this is crucial, but limited. The real solutions must come from the community, from the people who live there who know their neighbors. It is our job to empower those communities with the tools they need to generate growth and jobs, and then let the hard work and the determination of the people pay off.

At the same time, I recognize that without the involvement and investment of major banks, low and moderate income communities will still be deprived of a full range of economic opportunity. The Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 requires that banks and thrifts meet the credit needs of the entire community in which they do business. And while the CRA has played an important role in making credit available to underserved urban and rural communities, I think we would all admit that it hasn't lived up to its potential. The current enforcement system relies too much on public relations documentation and not enough on real lending performance.

This has been a pain for everybody involved: too much paperwork for the banks and not enough investment for the communities. That's why I am sending a memorandum to the four Federal banking regulators that requires them to implement a series of reforms around CRA, designed to increase investment in communities that need it, while simultaneously streamlining and clarifying the regulatory process. The policy will

be good for banks, good for communities, good for borrowers, and it represents real change.

These actions today fulfill a commitment I made during the last campaign when I promised that we would work hard to unlock the energy and the entrepreneurship that lies latent in the hearts and souls of men and women in this country in every community. This proposal will enable them to take a small loan and start a business, to turn their dreams into storefronts and then expand those storefronts into chains, creating jobs for their neighbors and bringing opportunities to their neighborhoods. It will make them a part of the movement for democratic capitalism and growth that is reshaping the entire world but has left too many Americans behind.

Now, I'd like to introduce three people who are going to help us carry out these commitments: Hugh McColl, the CEO of NationsBank; Irving Henderson, the chair of the National Community Reinvestment Coalition; and Ron Grzywinski, the chairman of Shore Bank in Chicago.

[At this point, Mr. McColl, Mr. Henderson, and Mr. Grzywinski spoke on community development banking.]

I'd like to conclude this morning's ceremony just by saying again, as I did when I opened, that I know that every one of you who's worked in this field for any length of time has a story or personal stories that you could tell. And I just want you to know that I am grateful for the work that you have done and the role that each of you have played in bringing this bill to its present point.

I got on this issue as Governor when I saw so many needs that were unmet, and when the now Under Secretary of Agriculture for Community Development, Bob Nash, and I worked hard to use our existing authorities to help people who couldn't have access to credit. I learned about the South Shore Development Bank. And through them I met a remarkable man named Mohammed Yunis, who told me how he, through the Grameen Bank, had made market rate interest loans to poor village women in Bangladesh, and over 95 percent of them had actually paid the loans back.

And then, this became part of our reinventing Government initiative of the Democratic Leadership Council and then an idea that the Vice President championed in his efforts to examine what we're doing here. A lot of you have helped me in my understanding of this. Floyd Flake showed me the businesses around his church. Hugh McColl stayed up half the night one night talking with me about the Community Reinvestment Act and how we could make it work. My friend, Charles Stith there, from Boston, has spent years on this.

To all of you who have played any role on this, I thank you very much. And I ask you now to work with this wonderful representation from Congress to make sure we get the job done and do it in a hurry. Thank you. We're adjourned.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:12 p.m. on the South Lawn at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Timothy Bazemore, founder and president, Workers Owned Sewing Co.; Beverly Ross, owner, Lakeview Stables; Joseph Holland, owner, Ben and Jerry's Ice Cream Franchise of Harlem, New York, NY; Lawrence B. Lindsey, Federal Reserve Board Governor; and Rev. Charles R. Stith, national president, Organization for a New Equality (ONE).

**Message to the Congress
Transmitting Community
Development Banking and Finance
Legislation
July 15, 1993**

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to submit to the Congress the "Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Act of 1993". This legislative initiative will promote the creation of community development financial institutions that will empower individuals and communities and provide for greater economic opportunity. Also transmitted are a statement of the Administration's principles embodied in this proposal and a section-by-section analysis.

In too many urban and rural communities, there is a lack of capital and credit. Lending in distressed communities, particularly to small businesses, can be complicated. It may

require special expertise and knowledge of the borrower and the community, credit products, subsidies, and secondary markets. Community development financial institutions—including community development banks like South Shore Bank in Chicago, community credit unions such as Self-Help in North Carolina, community development corporations, micro-enterprise loan funds, and revolving loan funds—have demonstrated that they can provide capital, credit, and development services in distressed areas and to targeted populations.

The bill proposes establishment of a Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Fund that would support a program of investment in community development financial institutions. The Fund would provide financial and technical assistance to, and serve as a national information clearinghouse for, community development financial institutions.

This initiative reaffirms my commitment to helping communities help themselves. By ensuring greater access to capital and credit, we will tap the entrepreneurial energy of America's poorest communities and enable individuals and communities to become self-sufficient.

My Administration is also committed to enhancing the role of traditional financial institutions with respect to community reinvestment. As a complement to the community development financial institutions initiative, we will adopt regulatory changes to more effectively implement the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977. These changes will replace paperwork with performance-oriented standards and will include tougher enforcement measures for noncompliance.

In order to secure early enactment of legislation in this crucial area, I urge the Congress to consider the Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Act of 1993 as a discrete bill, separate from general issues of financial services reform and any other nongermane amendments.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
July 15, 1993