

on Social Security, which consists of two separate instruments: a principal agreement and an administrative arrangement. The Agreement was signed at Athens on June 22, 1993.

The United States-Greece agreement contains all provisions mandated by section 233 and other provisions which I deem appropriate to carry out the provisions of section 233, pursuant to section 233(c)(4). It is similar in objective to the social security agreements already in force with Austria, Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. Such bilateral agreements provide for limited coordination between the United States and foreign social security systems to eliminate dual social security coverage and taxation, and to help prevent the loss of benefit protection that can occur when workers divide their careers between two countries.

I also transmit for the information of the Congress a report prepared by the Department of Health and Human Services explaining the key points of the Agreement, along with a paragraph-by-paragraph explanation of the provisions of the principal agreement and the related administrative arrangement. Annexed to this report is the report required by section 233(e)(1) of the Social Security Act on the effect of the Agreement on income and expenditures of the U.S. Social Security program and the number of individuals affected by the Agreement. The Department of State and the Department of Health and Human Services have recommended the Agreement and related documents to me.

I commend the United States-Greece Social Security Agreement and related documents.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

The White House,  
January 26, 1994.

## Appointment for a Deputy Assistant Secretary of Veterans Affairs *January 26, 1994*

The President today appointed Gil Coronado, a retired Air Force Colonel with service in Vietnam, to be Deputy Assistant Secretary of Veterans Affairs for Legislative Affairs.

"Gil Coronado has served this country with distinction for more than 30 years," said the

President. "I think he will do an outstanding job helping to steer our veterans' legislation through Congress."

NOTE: A biography of the appointee was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary.

## Nomination for Court of Appeals and District Court Judges *January 27, 1994*

The President today nominated ten individuals to serve on the Federal bench, four for the U.S. Courts of Appeals and six for the U.S. District Courts, representing the States of California, Illinois, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, and South Carolina.

Diana Motz of Maryland was nominated to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, and the President named three individuals to the Fifth Circuit: Fortunato "Pete" Benavides and Robert M. Parker of Texas, and Carl E. Stewart of Louisiana.

The President also named six U.S. District Court judges: Audrey B. Collins, Central District of California; Ruben Castillo, Northern District of Illinois; Deborah A. Batts, Southern District of New York; James G. Carr, Northern District of Ohio; Mary M. Lisi, District of Rhode Island; and Cameron M. Currie, District of South Carolina.

"These ten individuals have records of distinction and achievement in public service and the legal profession," the President said today. "I am confident that they will continue to distin-

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guish themselves, as members of the Federal judiciary.”

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

### Appointment for Environmental Protection Agency Regional Administrator *January 27, 1994*

The President today appointed former Massachusetts secretary of environmental affairs John P. DeVillars to be the Environmental Protection Agency’s Region I Administrator.

“I have worked with and respected John DeVillars for nearly a decade,” said the Presi-

dent. “I am proud that he is bringing his considerable energy and talent to protecting the very special environment of New England.”

NOTE: A biography of the appointee was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary.

### Remarks to a National Conference of Mayors *January 28, 1994*

Thank you very much, Mr. Vice President, all the members of our Cabinet who are here, and all those who have been here. I trust they’ve done such a good job that they’ve taken care of all the heavy lifting. [*Laughter*]

Mayor Abramson, I’m glad to be here with you and all your colleagues. And I thank you for coming to the White House and for coming to Washington. We need your help. I look out in this crowd today, and I see a lot of people with whom I have worked, people I know, people I consider my friends, and most importantly people I consider to be Americans in the best sense now, trying to come to grips with these problems.

This is going to be a good week for me. I long for the days when the mayors and the Governors come to town. It is in those days that this city is at its least partisan. When we have people who are responsible for running things, getting results, dealing with problems that have no necessary partisan content, I feel that at least there is a moment of hope in the air that we will be able to break out of this crazy paralysis that too often dominates this city. And so I am delighted to see you all.

I also want to thank you for the contributions you have made and will continue to make to the life and the ideas of this administration.

I saw the press conference yesterday that Mayor Daley, I think, and Mayor Johnson, maybe some others had, on the meltdown of the weapons. I received a copy of Mayor Rendell’s letter to the Vice President on suggestions for an urban agenda, gave the instructions that we should review those ideas in a hurry. I’ve had a lot of talks in the last few days with Mayor Archer, Mayor Riley, and Mayor Rice. Mayor Webb has talked to me about his efforts.

I want to say a special word of thanks to Mayor Abramson for the op-ed piece that he wrote about—I think it was called your Russell Project, is that what—because you made the point that I have seen in Louisville, in Cleveland, in Chicago, and many other places, that there really are things that we can do if we have the right sort of partnership. There are ways to use the relatively modest amount of Federal money now available to match with local funds and private sector funds to really do things to get a lot of our troubled urban areas going again. And that was a very important point because there’s a lot of cynicism about that around this town. And you helped to put a fresh note of reality into our discussions, and I appreciate that very much.