

ment for Democracy, which covers fiscal year 1993.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
May 5, 1994.

Statement by the Press Secretary on Reforming Multilateral Peace Operations

May 5, 1994

On May 3, 1994, President Clinton signed a Presidential Decision Directive establishing "U.S. Policy on Reforming Multilateral Peace Operations". This directive is the product of a year-long interagency policy review and extensive consultations with dozens of Members of Congress from both parties.

The policy represents the first, comprehensive framework for U.S. decision-making on issues of peacekeeping and peace enforcement suited to the realities of the post-cold-war period.

Peace operations are not and cannot be the centerpiece of U.S. foreign policy. However, as the policy states, properly conceived and well-executed peace operations can be a useful element in serving America's interests. The directive prescribes a number of specific steps to improve U.S. and U.N. management of U.N. peace operations in order to ensure that use of such operations is selective and more effective.

The administration will release today an unclassified document outlining key elements of the Clinton administration's Policy on Reforming Multilateral Peace Operations.

Nomination for District Court Judges

May 5, 1994

The President today announced his intention to nominate the following four individuals as Federal judges: H. Lee Sarokin to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit; Blanche M. Manning to the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois; Lewis A. Kaplan to the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York;

and William F. Downes to the U.S. District Court for the District of Wyoming.

"These individuals will bring excellence to the Federal bench," the President said. "Each has an outstanding record of achievement in the legal community."

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

Remarks on Women's Health Care

May 6, 1994

Thank you, Mrs. Bailey, for the wonderful introduction and for the wonderful life you have lived.

I want to thank all the mothers who are here for doing such a good job with their sons and daughters, helping them to achieve a full measure of ambition. I want to thank the Vice President and Mrs. Gore for being wonderful examples of good parents. And I want to thank my wonderful wife for being the best mother I have ever known, as well as for taking on this often thankless but terribly important job.

You know, since Tipper was kind enough to mention my mother—I was sitting here thinking, I know some of these mothers here. Rosa DeLauro's mother campaigned with me in New Haven, and Rosa said, "You need to get my mother to go with you. She's worth a lot more votes than I am." [Laughter] So I watched all the people along the way being too intimidated to say no, they wouldn't vote for me. [Laughter] Sure enough, we carried it.

On Mother's Day we tend to think of the wonderful and warm and kind and loving and sacrificial things our mothers do. You heard Hillary say that, like most families, mothers make the health care decisions and prod everybody else to do it. But you know, very often mothers are also the most practical members of the family and the most hard-headed, and the most insistent that we face up to our responsibilities. Very often the values, the internal character structure of children is profoundly influenced by the sort of daily insistence of mothers that you just face up to your daily tasks and do your job and life will take care of itself. And that may seem terribly elemental, but one of the reasons