

the end, that there will be some systematic effort which will not only have more good programs like “Christy” on the air, but which will make everybody think before they put their police show on the air or their you-name-it, whatever show it is: What picture of women am I presenting to America; what message am I sending to these kids about violence; what am I doing?

In other words, if we’re going to change the American culture, we have to somehow change the media culture. And we have to do it without finger pointing, but we’ve got to be honest about it.

I think this Ad Council commitment is a good one, but I think what we need to do—and maybe Gary’s right, maybe you have to change the people running the show a little bit—but we need a systematic debate there about what we don’t do and what we do do in our regular programming. I really think that’s important. I think if we leave that out, we’ll leave a big piece of this undone. And I thank you for being willing to deal with that.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:15 p.m. in Polk Theater at the Tennessee Performing Arts Center. In his remarks, he referred to actor Tom Selleck; John Cook, head of the Disney channel; and Gary David Goldberg, television writer and producer. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

### **Remarks Honoring the 1995 National Hockey League Champion New Jersey Devils**

*July 10, 1995*

Ladies and gentlemen, welcome to the White House. Governor Whitman, thank you for coming. Governor Byrne, good to see you back there. Congressman Menendez—I’ve been waiting for several Members of Congress who are trying to get here. I was trying to wait for them, but I think we should start when they come in—especially if Senator Bradley is the first one; we’ll notice them all. And we’ll be glad to acknowledge them. I thank those who—are they here? Senator Lautenberg, welcome. Senator Bradley, thank you.

I welcome you all here to the White House and congratulate the New Jersey Devils’ first Stanley Cup victory in their 13-year history. I identified with you because you were cast as classic underdogs. But your determination and teamwork paid off.

It occurred to me as we were preparing for this that hockey is a lot like what goes on around here. [Laughter] You get behind; you get ahead; you never know you’re going to win until the last minute. It’s more often a contact sport than it ought to be. The difference is here we don’t have a penalty box, and sometimes the referees back there pile on, too. [Laughter]

But the most important thing is the teamwork. You know, the Stanley Cup is the oldest professional athletic trophy in North America; it’s 102 years old. I’m glad we have it in the White House today again in a place of honor. I noted that it hasn’t always enjoyed a place of honor. The Stanley Cup was once forgotten on a roadside, and once it was actually kicked into a frozen canal.

Coach Lemaire has accomplished quite a lot in his first 2 years, I would say. In the first year, the Devils had a record 106 points, 19 more than in any previous year, and of course, this year you won the Stanley Cup. Martin Brodeur has had a busy 2 years after being a rookie of the year last year—I like this nickname—“The Kid” continued to be an outstanding goalie this year.

I also want to congratulate Claude Lemieux on his outstanding performance and on being named the Consummate Trophy winner. Let me congratulate all the players and thank those who have come here. Hockey is becoming an American sport: the teams now are more widely placed across the United States; more and more people understand it and watch it on television; and thanks to television, we are coming to understand it, those of us who live in places where there’s never any ice. And I must say, I was very, very impressed and I really got into the Stanley Cup finals this year, so I’m delighted to have all of you here.

I’d like to now ask the NHL Commissioner, Gary Bettman, to take the microphone and introduce the team, the players, and do whatever else he would like to do.

NOTE: The President spoke at 6:07 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Gov. Christine T. Whitman and former Gov. Brendon Byrne of New Jersey.

**Statement on Budget Rescission  
Legislation**

*July 10, 1995*

The agreement on the rescissions bill that my administration has reached with Democrats and Republicans in the Congress is a good one, and it ought to be passed now.

I was disappointed when the Senate failed to complete the job before its recent recess. Now that they have returned, I call on Senators to resolve their differences and pass the bill as early as possible.

The bill achieves needed deficit reduction while protecting key investments in children and education and in national service, job training, and the environment. I believe it can be a model for future deficit reduction efforts.

Moreover, the rescissions legislation includes funds I requested that are urgently needed for the Federal Emergency Management Agency's disaster relief activities, for the Federal response to the Oklahoma City bombing, for expanding antiterrorism efforts, and for providing debt relief to Jordan, which is critical to the Middle East peace process.

I urge the Senate to act quickly on this vital legislation.

**Message to the Senate Transmitting  
the Republic of Georgia-United  
States Investment Treaty**

*July 10, 1995*

*To the Senate of the United States:*

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Georgia Concerning the Encouragement and Reciprocal Protection of Investment, with Annex, signed at Washington on March 7, 1994. I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to this Treaty.

The bilateral investment Treaty (BIT) with Georgia was the eighth such treaty between the United States and a newly independent state of the former Soviet Union. The Treaty is designed to protect U.S. investment and assist the Republic of Georgia in its efforts to develop its economy by creating conditions more favorable for U.S. private investment and thus strengthen the development of its private sector.

The Treaty is fully consistent with U.S. policy toward international and domestic investment. A specific tenet of U.S. policy, reflected in this Treaty, is that U.S. investment abroad and foreign investment in the United States should receive national treatment. Under this Treaty, the Parties also agree to international law standards for expropriation and compensation for expropriation; free transfer of funds related to investments; freedom of investments from performance requirements; fair, equitable, and most-favored-nation treatment; and the investor of investment's freedom to choose to resolve disputes with the host government through international arbitration.

I recommend that the Senate consider this Treaty as soon as possible, and give its advice and consent to ratification of the Treaty, with Annex, at an early date.

**William J. Clinton**

The White House,  
July 10, 1995.

**Message to the Senate Transmitting  
the Latvia-United States Investment  
Treaty**

*July 10, 1995*

*To the Senate of the United States:*

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Latvia Concerning the Encouragement and Reciprocal Protection of Investment, with Annex and Protocol, signed at Washington on January 13, 1995. I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to this Treaty.