

(C) granted for use by Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice; and

(D) useful to the Bureau of Prisons for purposes of maintaining the sewage disposal plant located on the land.

(2) The land referred to in paragraph (1) is that land described in section 2 that is located in—

(A) section 1, Township 12 North, Range 8 West, Indian Meridian; and

(B) the southeast quarter of section 36, Township 13 North, Range 8 West, Indian Meridian.

#### SEC. 5. BUILDINGS AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

The Secretary may—

(1) make any Federally owned buildings, improvements, or facilities (including any personal property used in connection with such buildings, improvements, or facilities) located on the land described in section 2 available to the Tribe for their use; and

(2) convey any Federal owned buildings, improvements, or facilities (including any personal property used in connection with such buildings, improvements, or facilities) located on the land described in section 2 to the Tribe in accordance with the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey to Indian tribes certain federally owned buildings, improvements, or facilities on tribal lands or on lands reserved for Indian administration" approved August 6, 1956 (25 U.S.C. 443a).

#### SEC. 6. ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL SERVICES AND BENEFITS.

For the purposes of the eligibility for and delivery of all services and benefits provided to Indians because of their status as federally recognized, those members of the Tribe residing in Canadian County, Oklahoma, shall be deemed to be resident on or near an Indian reservation.

#### SEC. 7. EFFECT ON TREATIES.

No provision of this Act shall be construed to constitute an amendment, modification, or interpretation of any treaty to which the Tribe or any other Indian tribe is a party nor to any right secured to the Tribe or any other Indian tribe by any treaty.

#### SEC. 8. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act:

(1) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) The term "Tribe" means the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma.

#### SECTION BY SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1: Describes the lands originally part of the Fort Reno reserve to be transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior in trust for the tribes.

Section 2: In addition to the land retained by the Bureau of Prisons, this section authorizes use by the Bureau of Prisons of part of the transferred lands, subject to the approval of the tribes.

Section 3: Authorizes the continuation of current easements, licenses, permits and other current uses by the Bureau of Prisons for as long as the current uses continue.

Section 4: Authorizes, but does not require, that ownership of the buildings currently located on the lands may be transferred to the tribes.

Section 5: Recognizes members of the tribes who live near the tribal reservation as eligible for tribal benefits.

Section 6: Specifies that this legislation will not be construed as amending any treaty between the United States and any federally-recognized Indian tribe.

Section 7: Defines the term "Secretary" and "Tribe" with respect to the subject legislation.

## THE IMPORTANCE OF MEANINGFUL HEALTH CARE FOR CHILDREN

### HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 25, 1997*

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, the bipartisan budget deal that President Clinton and Congress have agreed to includes a \$16 billion fund to extend health care coverage to 5 million children over 5 years. The proposal before us, however, extends coverage to only 500,000 additional children a year. This is clearly insufficient.

One reason why so few children would obtain coverage is that the current proposal contains loopholes that allow the \$16 billion fund to substitute for new cuts in Federal Medicaid spending. States would also be permitted to use the fund as a source of general revenue to cover costs totally unrelated to health care, such as paving roads and financing tax cuts. The funding intended for children essentially creates a new State slush fund with no accountability.

The proposal before us represents a wasted opportunity. Approximately 20 million children lack health insurance for at least part of the year. In California, almost 20 percent of all children lack health insurance. These are children of working families. Nearly 9 out of 10 uninsured children have at least one parent who works. Almost two-thirds of these parents work full time.

Changes must be made before we invest billions of dollars in a block grant that does not achieve its intended purpose. The Child Health Insurance and Lower Deficit Act (H.R. 1364) and the Child Health Insurance Act (H.R. 1363), legislation that I have cosponsored with Representative NANCY JOHNSON, contain provisions that, if adopted, would add necessary structure to the block grants and truly enable children to receive needed health insurance.

Proposals in these bills ensure that allocated funds would be appropriately directed to deliver solid health care coverage to more children. For example, States are directed to contract with insurance companies or community health center networks to provide services directly to children. Coverage would include access to pediatric primary and specialty care providers, including centers of pediatric specialized treatment expertise. In addition, the bills make sure that States provide a benefits package either equivalent to the Medicaid package or comparable to a standard plan currently offered under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program. These basic requirements would not handcuff states; rather, they would create a structure that would guarantee that children in working families finally obtain meaningful health care.

We have a unique opportunity to achieve the laudable goal of insuring children. Yet if we do not add necessary safeguards and enhancements, we will not accomplish this goal. Let's not waste this opportunity.

## A TRIBUTE TO THE BERNARDSVILLE NEWS

### HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 25, 1997*

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to The Bernardsville News, an institution that has brightened the lives and expanded the horizons of north central New Jerseyans for the past century. This Saturday, June 28, 1997, The Bernardsville News and those that print it will celebrate its 100th anniversary. Mr. Speaker, I am honored and proud to be included in this wonderful celebration.

In the era of media moguls and mega mergers, where corporate behemoths like Disney and Ted Turner battle over billions, it seems nothing is consistent anymore. That is precisely what makes this hallmark so significant. For 100 years, the journalists and editors at The Bernardsville News have recorded the current events of New Jersey—the people, the places, and the effects they've had on our lives and communities.

The newspaper has been a mainstay of the community since its debut as The Bernardsville Beacon in February, 1897, followed by its second issue on March 6, 1897, when it appeared as The Bernardsville News.

The News has been guided by a series of five publishing families, starting with a local Presbyterian minister and his son in 1897, who founded the newspaper before selling it in 1902 to the H.C. Rowell family who in turn sold it to Levi and Helena Trumbull in 1907.

Levi Trumbull, 74 at the time of his purchase of the paper, ran the newspaper until poor health forced him into an ill-fated sale of the paper in 1915 to its competitors, The Bernardsville Recorder newspaper whose owners ran the paper for about 7 months, accumulated massive debts and disappeared.

That merger created the Recorder Publishing Co., however, which is the corporate name of the newspaper's publishing company today.

The Trumbull family reclaimed the newspaper in February 1916 and their son Carl Trumbull ran the newspaper until 1955 when his family sold to Charles McDermott.

McDermott added a second newspaper, The Mendham-Chester Tribune, and sold both newspapers to The Bernardsville News' current owners, Cortlandt and Nancy Parker, in 1957.

The Parker family is celebrating its 40th anniversary of ownership this year and has expanded the newspaper group from two community newspapers to 14 weekly newspapers, including two newspapers serving large condominium complexes in the area, with paid combined circulation of about 50,000 households in northern Somerset County, Morris County and northern Hunterdon County in central New Jersey.

The Parkers' four children follow the Parker tradition by maintaining an active involvement in producing these newspapers. This tradition of service has brought us a vivid chronicle of history and a record of events both current and past, and it has helped preserve many public and private institutions in New Jersey. For this we can only say thank you.

Readership is testament to initial quality of product. But longevity is testament to the commitment and dedication of professionals who