

systems are supposed to work for. Strikes me as the right sort of arrangement for an age of austerity as well as interdependence. (The age of interrupted affluence should sharpen our focus on future markets for our sake as well as theirs.)

No leader scheduled to speak at the summit meeting is more painfully aware of this context than President Obama, who one year ago pledged to put forth a global plan to reach the development goals. If promoting transparency and investing in what works is at the core of that strategy, he can assure Americans that their dollars are reinforcing their values, and their leadership in the world is undiminished. Action is required to make these words, these dull statistics, sing. The tune may not be pop but it won't leave your head—this practical, achievable idea that the world, now out of kilter, can re-balance itself and offer all, not just some, a chance to exit the unfathomable deprivation that brings about the need for such global bargains.

I understand the critics who groan or snooze through the pious pronouncements we will hear from the podium in the General Assembly. But still in my heart and mind, undiminished and undaunted, is this thought planted by Nelson Mandela in his quest to tackle extreme poverty: "Sometimes it falls upon a generation to be great."

We have a lot to prove, but if the M.D.G. agreement had not been made in 2000, much less would have happened than has happened. Already, we've seen transformative results for millions of people whose lives are shaped by the priorities of people they will never know or meet—the very people causing gridlock this week. For this at least, the world should thank New Yorkers for the loan of their city.

PHYSICIAN FEE SCHEDULE: IMPACT ON THERAPY SERVICES

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, for the past 6 months I have come to the floor of the U.S. Senate to offer my doctor's "second opinion" about the health reform law. Day after day, week after week, we continue to see disturbing news reports uncovering the law's consequences—consequences that restrict individual freedoms, erode patient access to medical care, and increase our Nation's debt and deficit.

Specifically, I have listened closely as President Obama and congressional Democrats repeatedly try to convince the American people that the health care law does not cut Medicare. Having practiced medicine for well over two decades, I can tell you that the Nation's Medicare patients and Medicare providers are not fooled. They know the Democrat's health care law cuts over \$500 billion from the Medicare Program. They know the law does not use that money to make sure Medicare is strong and solvent for generations to come. They know the law raids Medicare and uses the money to start a brand new entitlement program for the nonelderly.

America's seniors, and the medical professionals who treat them, understand that if we take over \$500 billion away from Medicare then patients will lose benefits. They understand that if we take over \$500 billion away from Medicare, then the quality of care will

go down. They understand it will be increasingly difficult to see a doctor—especially in rural and frontier States like Wyoming. And they understand the local community hospitals, home health agencies, nursing homes, and skilled nursing facilities will struggle to keep their doors open.

Over the August work period, I traveled all across the State of Wyoming—talking to folks at town meetings, parades, picnics, fairs, and rodeos. Everyone agrees Medicare is going broke—and that the new health care law does nothing to fix the problem. In fact, it only serves to make a bad situation worse.

I want to share with the Senate a guest editorial printed in the *Casper Journal*. Written by Kathy Blair, a board certified orthopedic physical therapist, the article explains how proposed Medicare reimbursement cuts to physical and occupational therapists will limit patient access to medical care.

On Friday, June 25, 2010, the Obama administration released its proposed 2011 Physician Fee Schedule rule and regulation. The draft rule sets Medicare payments for individual physician services. As Kathy's editorial explains, the new health care law requires the Administration to institute a so-called Multiple Procedure Payment Reduction—MPPR. Originally designed to impact payment for multiple surgeries performed simultaneously, the administration now plans to apply the MPPR policy to physical and occupational therapy services. This move is expected to cut Medicare physical and occupational therapy payments next year by 12 percent.

I thank Kathy Blair for bringing this important matter to the Senate's attention and ask unanimous consent to have her editorial printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the *Casper Journal*, Aug. 18–24, 2010]

PROPOSED MEDICARE POLICY MAY REDUCE PHYSICAL THERAPY SERVICES

(By Dr. Kathy Blair)

On June 25, 2010, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) issued a proposed rule that updates 2011 payment rates for physician services, outpatient physical therapy services and other services. In the rule, CMS proposes to implement a multiple procedure payment reduction (MPPR) policy that would result in significant reductions in payment for outpatient therapy services, regardless of the setting in which the services are delivered. It will apply to physician offices, outpatient private practice settings and outpatient services in hospitals, as well as some home health and skilled nursing services (Part B).

Estimates indicate that these changes will result in a 12- to 13-percent decrease in payment for outpatient physical therapy services in 2011. These cuts, along with the sustainable growth rate (SCR) cuts and therapy cap, would combine to reduce reimbursement by as much as 35 percent in 2011.

Physical therapists may have to elect not to see Medicare beneficiaries or close their

doors as a result of such significant reductions in reimbursement. It will clearly have an impact on the ability of Medicare beneficiaries to gain access to needed therapy services.

Access to necessary therapy services has the potential to decrease costs associated with the management of conditions typically seen by physical therapists under the Medicare program. Therapy services are important to keep Medicare beneficiaries healthy and functioning in their homes or the facilities in which they reside.

Additionally, individuals considering a career in physical therapy may reconsider their choice. The inability to serve the rehabilitation needs of seniors and individuals with disabilities due to unsustainable payment cuts would limit access today and has the potential to worsen health care workforce issues in the future.

CMS needs to hear from you to understand the implications the MPPR policy will have on physical therapy practices and the healthcare of all Medicare recipients. Comments must be received by an Aug. 24 deadline and can be submitted electronically at <http://www.regulations.gov/search/Regs/home.&fnl;html>

#submitComment?R=0900006480b182c9.

For contact information about mailing letters to comment, call Wind City Physical Therapy at 235-3910. Please allow adequate time for letter delivery before the comment period ends.

2010 DAVIDSON FELLOW AWARD RECIPIENTS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, today, I have the distinct pleasure of recognizing before the Senate some of the most talented and brightest young people in the United States. The 2010 Davidson Fellows Award is being given to 20 young students who are under the age of 18 and have already demonstrated superior ability and achievement in the areas science, music, literature, mathematics, and technology. I would like to take this time to recognize each of these extraordinary young individuals and their projects.

In the area of science, we have 12 young students with remarkable projects that have contributed to scientific progress. This includes Kyle Loh, a 16-year-old young man from Piscataway, NJ, who conducted screening of chemical libraries and identified compounds that can help convert human and mouse skin cells into pluripotent stem cells. Pluripotent stem cells have the potential to differentiate into many different cell types. The chemical compounds he identified obviate the need to destroy embryos. Kyle's studies advance regenerative medicine and provide insights into the molecular mechanisms that underlie the conversion of skin cells into pluripotent stem cells.

Jonathan Rajaseelan, a 17-year-old young man from Millersville, PA, synthesized six new chemical carbene complexes of the metal Rhodium. Rhodium complexes act as catalysts in multiple organic synthesis reactions, including the manufacturing of pharmaceuticals and industrial chemicals. The catalytic effects of his complexes make these processes safer, inexpensive, and less

environmentally hazardous by eliminating the need for large quantities of hydrogen gas, a dangerous explosive. Jonathan's work has the potential to contribute to greener methods of making medicines, pharmaceuticals, and other chemical products.

Eric Brooks, a 16-year-old young man from Hewlett, NY, studied the genetic factors affecting metastatic progression of prostate cancer. Approximately 30 percent of men with prostate cancer will die from it, but it is difficult to predict who will get the metastatic diagnosis. Eric developed models based on evolutionary selection to identify genes that may affect metastatic potential either positively or negatively. His observations may be used to design better clinical predictors to indicate who must undergo painful treatment and for whom the treatment is unnecessary.

Meredith Lehmann, a 14-year-old young woman from La Jolla, CA, researched the spread of epidemics. Using trip data from all 3,076 counties in the continental United States, she found long distance auto travel, which accounts for five times as many passenger-miles as air travel, governs simulated epidemic evolution. Large hub airports near population centers are not disproportionately more important in contrast to existing research. Meredith's findings suggest epidemic models should incorporate automobile and air travel data, but transportation network restrictions are unlikely to be effective.

Laurie Rumker, a 17-year-old young woman from Portland, OR, investigated the susceptibility of organoclay to biodegradation by microorganisms within river sediments. Organoclay is a chemically modified clay material used to prevent hydrophobic pollutants from rising into the water ecosystem. Through spectrophotometric analyses and oxygen uptake tests, Laurie found biodegradation of the chemical structures within organoclay which could impair the ability of the organoclay to adsorb and retain pollutants. Laurie's work has important implications for the treatment of contaminated sediments.

Benjamin Song, a 16-year-old young man from Audubon, PA, researched colon cancer biomarkers in urine. Colon cancer is the second leading cause of cancer death in the United States, even with the sensitive but invasive colonoscopy. Benjamin designed and tested polymerase chain reaction assays targeting a known colon cancer epigenetic marker. His work shows potential for a urine test for colon cancer that is noninvasive, fast, affordable, and sensitive. In addition, his method could be adapted to virtually any cancers with known DNA alterations.

Merry Sun, a 16-year-old young woman from Chappaqua, NY, studied therapeutic ultrasound's potential in treating recurrent and metastatic cancers. Traditional therapies like radi-

ation, chemotherapy, and surgical resection are ineffective in immune responses against tumor cells. Merry found that therapeutic ultrasound causes stress and light damage to tumor cells, which alerts the immune system to respond and target the tumor. Her results demonstrate the possibility of a novel, non-invasive, non-toxic cancer therapy that treats solid tumors as well as systemic metastases.

James Ting, a 17-year-old young man from Holmdel, NJ, synthesized bismuth nanowires which demonstrate quantum confinement, the reduction of electrons to a one-dimensional axis. By using physical vapor deposition, he created lawns of bismuth nanowires as well as isolating single nanowires to add to silicon chips. James' research focuses on the creation of single electron transistors, which are useful in the new field of spintronics. The spins of these electrons could then be harnessed and used for information storage and act as the building blocks for quantum computers.

Scott Boisvert, a 16-year-old young man from Chandler, AZ, demonstrated a link between amphibian aquatic environments and the growth of pathogenic fungus.

Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis, which has contributed to the loss of over 32 percent of amphibian species worldwide. Using ion chromatography and ion-coupled plasma spectrometry, Scott studied how the water chemistry of a habitat affects the growth of the microorganism. Scott's project has broad implications for understanding the pathogen's propensity to infect an amphibian host and controlling the spread of infection, benefiting conservation efforts.

Janie Gu, a 16-year-old young woman from Morganville, NJ, researched noise reduction of atomic magnetometer systems, advanced devices that measure magnetic fields with extreme precision. To increase the signal-to-noise ratio, she tested the loss factors, such as measurements of magnetic noise produced, of various ferromagnetic materials for use in the magnetic shield around the system, improving the precision by more than 44 percent. Janie's work has applications in the military, medicine, information storage, mineral and oil detection, space exploration and fundamental physics experiments.

Rebecca Jolitz, a 15-year-old young woman from Los Gatos, CA, examined whether hypolithic cyanobacteria, a photosynthetic organism found under rocks in climatically extreme environments, could theoretically have enough sunlight to survive on Mars. Using an original computer program that simulated a million individual beams of sunlight hitting a Martian rock, Rebecca found that there was enough light for cyanobacteria to survive on Mars, indicating that Mars may not be a dead world. Rebecca's research could help to discover the means through which life on Mars may exist.

Sahil Khetpal, a 17-year-old young man from Plano, TX, developed a car-

bon nanotube-based drug-delivery system for tumor targeted chemotherapy and photo-therapy of cancer, a dual therapy. This versatile platform attacks tumors on two fronts and mitigates the severe side effects associated with conventional chemotherapy. He also investigated a gadonanotube for the development of a new drug delivery system. Sahil's system has the potential to both diagnose cancer at an earlier stage and provide the dual therapy mechanism to efficiently combat it.

In the area of music, there are two talented young musicians that have produced significant contributions to the art of music. Yeeren Low, a 13-year-old young man from East Stroudsburg, PA, explored and experimented with sound in various aspects of music through five compositions. In his portfolio, Art of Sound, his goal is to enrich the body of the contemporary classical music genre, and create new musical expressions and listening experiences. Yeeren is particularly interested in promoting greater awareness and exposure to the richness of the classical music genre, thus contributing to its wider recognition, appreciation and overall advancement.

Kevin Hu, a 16-year-old young man from Naperville, IL, traverses the globe and explores cross-sections of humanity in his violin portfolio, Sociomusicology: Exploring and Sharing the Worlds of Music. His portfolio includes selections of music that, at times, were repressed by political regimes, or conversely, celebrated for their heartbreaking beauty, all while representing an array of raw humanity. Kevin's goal is to present music as a tangible and dynamic tool in human healing, self-discovery, and dignity.

In the area of literature, we have one creative and inspired student, John Michael Colon, a 17-year-old young man from Wayside, NJ. John's portfolio, Art as Empathy: A Study of the Syncretic Potential of Literature, demonstrates the utility of literature and art in society. He writes that although human beings want to communicate their fundamental experience, this worldview is too ineffable to express directly; art and literature articulate this on a visceral level. John Michael proposes through art and literature, the expression of ideas can help tame the tendency to dehumanize others by helping us see their ideas the same way we see ours, inspiring empathy.

We have two bright young individuals whose projects have advanced the field of mathematics. Damien Jiang, a 17-year-old young man from Raleigh, NC, studied the parallel chip-firing game, PCFG. Though not a game, the PCFG is played on a graph, or network of nodes and edges, and is closely related to a variety of mathematical models for complex phenomena such as earthquakes, avalanches, and forest fires. By running computer simulations of randomized PCFGs, Damien studied their tendency to reach a cycle of repeating configurations, and mathematically proved a theorem about its

behavior on a graph. Damien's work has broad applications in disaster preparedness.

Jonathan Li, a 17-year-old young man from Laguna Niguel, CA, developed a mathematical model and computer simulation to analyze tumor growth and is the first to study motility and contact inhibition, a mechanism that limits cell growth when pressured by neighboring cells. His research also revealed an inherent flaw of the Cellular Potts Model, used to simulate cellular structure behavior. Jonathan's work provides a method to predict the effects of motility on tumor development and can be used to identify cancer phenotypes that chemotherapy drugs can target, potentially improving treatment.

Finally, in the area of technology, we honor three innovative young minds. Anna Kornfeld Simpson, a 17-year-old young woman from San Diego, CA, developed a chemical-detecting robot. She used porous silicon, a material that changes color in the presence of chemicals like alcohols or nerve gas, and simple, low-cost circuit elements to detect color change. The robotic microcomputer then "sees" the chemical instead of "smelling" it. Prototypes had a 100 percent response rate. Anna's work has applications in security and counterterrorism, monitoring industrial settings for toxins, and exploring locations too hazardous for humans.

Alexander Gilbert, a 16-year-old young man from McLean, VA, developed a computer algorithm which improves contrast in magnetic resonance imaging, MRI. His program has been successfully applied to brain MRI images, enabling more accurate image definition of tissues, such as areas of demyelination, or plaques, which are often present in patients with multiple sclerosis. Alexander's work is pertinent to MRIs of the spine and other areas, and offers the potential for better diagnosis and monitoring of multiple sclerosis and other neurological diseases including Alzheimer's disease.

Gavin Ovsak, a 16-year-old young man from Hopkins, MN, designed a device to allow disabled individuals more effective access to computers. His project, known as CHAD, circuit head accessibility device, is a circuit board integrated onto a baseball hat to replace the functions of a computer mouse through head movements and a bite sensor. Gavin's work is less expensive, more efficient, and uses fewer complex software interfaces than are currently available in the assistive technology market, equalizing access to the social, occupational, and global significance of the Internet.

I often say that America's gifted and talented students possess remarkable potential. These 20 young individuals have demonstrated more than potential. They have already made significant contributions to our society in their short lives and one can scarcely begin to imagine how much they will

contribute to society throughout their lives, thanks in no small part to the encouragement of the Davidson Institute as well as their parents and mentors. They are an inspiration and a reminder that if we fully support our most talented young people, we can look forward to a bright future.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO IRVING BURGIE

• Mr. BURRIS. Mr. President, I stand today to honor a great man of American music—a man whose name is largely unknown, but his music is known and loved around the world. This man is Mr. Irving Burgie.

Mr. Irving Burgie more popularly known as "Lord Burgess" was born in Brooklyn, NY, in 1924. He was raised in the close-knit West Indian-American community of New York City during the Great Depression.

The Second World War took him from Brooklyn to the other side of the world in the jungles of what is now Thailand. Under the guns of the Japanese army, a young Irving Burgie and other troops in the segregated Army of the time built and maintained the famous "Burma Road."

Following the war, Mr. Burgie studied music at Julliard, the University of Arizona, and the University of California.

While performing in New York in the mid-1950s, he met Harry Belafonte. This was the beginning of a collaboration that would lead to the 1956 release of "Calypso," the first album to sell 1 million copies. The album included Irving Burgie's adaptation of "The Banana Boat Song" better known as "Day-O" and spent 99 weeks on the charts.

Irving Burgie is credited with composing and arranging over 50 songs on ASCAP. He wrote the "National Anthem of Barbados" his beloved mother's native land. His world-famous songs, including "Island in the Sun" and "Jamaica Farewell," have been recorded by Harry Belafonte, Miriam Makeba, The Kingston Trio and Jimmy Buffet and featured in the hit movies "Island in the Sun" and "Beetlejuice."

In his later years, Mr. Irving Burgie helped to form the Black Men of Queens County Federation, an organization devoted to helping African-American young men find their own success, through mentoring and scholarship programs. He later established the Irving Burgie Award for Excellence in Literary and Creative Arts.

Irving Burgie is a songwriter, author, and committed citizen who has brought joy to the world through music and has contributed to the best of American culture and society. •

TRIBUTE TO DAVID KRANZ

• Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, with great honor and pride, today I pay trib-

ute to a retiring member of the Fourth Estate in my home State of South Dakota. David Kranz is retiring after a journalism career that has spanned 42 years, an impressive mark in any profession but most certainly in the newspaper field.

David, the son of Wilfred and Sally Kranz, was born November 3, 1945. After attending Holy Rosary Grade School in Kranzburg, he graduated from Watertown High School and obtained his degree in journalism in 1968 from South Dakota State University.

David began his career by spending 8 years as a city reporter and city editor at the Austin Daily Herald in Minnesota, where he began penning a political column. It would be that political column that would define and shape David's journalism career. He left Austin in 1976 and moved back to his beloved home State of South Dakota to become managing editor of the Mitchell Daily Republic, a position he held until 1983 when he left to work for South Dakota's largest newspaper, the Sioux Falls Argus Leader. From executive city editor and managing editor to reporter and columnist, there wasn't much David didn't witness, or comment on, during his 24 years with the Argus Leader.

Dave Kranz ranks with other widely known and popular journalists from South Dakota, including Tom Brokaw, Al Neuharth and Ken Bode. People in political circles valued Dave's wit and wisdom, his speculation and satire, his candor, and commentary.

David received the National Scripps-Howard Public Service Reporting Award at the National Press Club. He also has earned numerous state and national awards, was recognized for countless individual stories, and was presented with the SDSU Distinguished Alumni Award.

There is perhaps no better tribute to a person than to listen to the heartfelt words of one's peers. Here are just a few of David's contemporaries in the journalism world and what they have to say about this dedicated writer.

"Dave is the heart and conscience of South Dakota journalism. He was a walking databank of history, trends and current events long before the term was invented. Dave has a special knack for telling the stories of real South Dakotans and giving them the dignity and devotion they deserve. He has a gift of friendship that transcends his craft and puts him on a first-name basis with people all over the state," says Chuck Raasch of the Gannett News Service.

Distinguished professor Robert Burns of the South Dakota State University and the University of South Dakota, said of Dave, "He enjoys a high readership because of the quality and timing of his reporting. David's column is consistently timely and accurate because he has cultivated an excellent professional relationship with the leading political actors and political observers in our state. Political actors are candid in