

To these ends, Armenians and Turks should encourage their governments to:

Open the Turkish-Armenian border. An open border would greatly improve the economic conditions for communities on both sides of the border and enable human interaction, which is essential for mutual understanding. Treaties between the two countries recognize existing borders and call for unhampered travel and trade.

Generate confidence through civil society cooperation. Turks and Armenians have been working since 2001 on practical projects that offer great promise in creatively and constructively dealing with shared problems. The governments should support such efforts by, for example, sponsoring academic links between Turkish and Armenian faculty, as well as student exchanges.

Improve official contacts. Civil society initiatives would be enhanced by the governments' decision to accelerate their bilateral contacts, devise new frameworks for consultation, and consolidate relations through additional treaty arrangements and full diplomatic relations.

Allow basic freedoms. Turkey should end discrimination against ethnic and religious minorities and abolish Article 301 of the Penal Code, which makes it a criminal offense to denigrate Turkishness. Armenia also should reverse its own authoritarian course, allow free and fair elections, and respect human rights.

Turks and Armenians have a huge gap in perceptions over the Armenian Genocide. To address this gap, we refer to the 2003 "Legal Analysis on the Applicability of the United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide to Events which Occurred During the Early Twentieth Century," which corroborated findings of the International Association of Genocide Scholars.

It concluded that, "At least some of the [Ottoman] perpetrators knew that the consequences of their actions would be the destruction, in whole or in part, of the Armenians of eastern Anatolia, as such, or acted purposefully towards this goal and, therefore, possessed the requisite genocidal intent. The Events can thus be said to include all the elements of the crime of genocide as defined in the Convention." It also concluded that, "The Genocide Convention contains no provision mandating its retroactive application."

The analysis offers a way forward, which addresses the core concerns of both Armenians and Turks. Of course, coming to terms will be painful and difficult. Progress will not occur right away. Rather than leaving governments to their own devices, affected peoples and the leaders of civil society need to engage in activities that promote understanding and reconciliation while, at the same time, urging their governments to chart a course towards a brighter future.

Sincerely,

Peter Agre, Nobel Prize, Chemistry (2003).
Sidney Altman, Nobel Prize, Chemistry (1989).

Philip W. Anderson, Nobel Prize, Physics (1977).

Kenneth J. Arrow, Nobel Prize, Economics (1972).

Richard Axel, Nobel Prize, Medicine (2004).
Baruj Benacerraf, Nobel Prize, Medicine (1980).

Gunter Blobel, Nobel Prize, Medicine (1999).

Georges Charpak, Nobel Prize, Physics (1992).

Steven Chu, Nobel Prize, Physics (1997).

J.M. Coetzee, Nobel Prize, Literature (2003).

Claude Cohen-Tannoudji, Nobel Prize, Physics (1997).

Mairead Corrigan Maguire, Nobel Prize, Peace (1976).

Robert F. Curl Jr., Nobel Prize, Chemistry (1996).

Paul J. Crutzen, Nobel Prize, Chemistry (1995).

Frederik W. de Klerk, Nobel Prize, Peace (1993).

Johann Deisenhofer, Nobel Prize, Chemistry (1998).

John B. Fenn, Nobel Prize, Chemistry (2002).

Val Fitch, Nobel Prize, Physics (1980).

Jerome I. Friedman, Nobel Prize, Physics (1990).

Donald A. Glaser, Nobel Prize, Physics (1960).

Sheldon Glashow, Nobel Prize, Physics (1979).

Roy J. Glauber, Nobel Prize, Physics (2005).

Clive W.J. Granger, Nobel Prize, Economics (2003).

Paul Greengard, Nobel Prize, Medicine (2000).

David J. Gross, Nobel Prize, Physics (2004).

Roger Guillemin, Nobel Prize, Medicine (1977).

Dudley R. Herschbach, Nobel Prize, Chemistry (1986).

Avram Hershko, Nobel Prize, Chemistry (2004).

Roald Hoffman, Nobel Prize, Chemistry (1981).

Daniel Kahneman, Nobel Prize, Economics (2002).

Eric R. Kandel, Nobel Prize, Medicine (2000).

Aaron Klug, Nobel Prize, Chemistry (1982).

Edwin G. Krebs, Nobel Prize, Medicine (1992).

Sir Harold W. Kroto, Nobel Prize, Chemistry (1996).

Finn E. Kydland, Nobel Prize, Economics (2004).

Leon M. Lederman, Nobel Prize, Physics (1988).

Anthony J. Leggett, Nobel Prize, Physics (2003).

Rudolph A. Marcus, Nobel Prize, Chemistry (1992).

Daniel L. McFadden, Nobel Prize, Economics (2000).

Craig C. Mello, Nobel Prize, Medicine (2006).

Robert C. Merton, Nobel Prize, Economics (1997).

Marshall W. Nirenberg, Nobel Prize, Medicine (1968).

Sir Paul Nurse, Nobel Prize, Medicine (2001).

Douglas D. Osheroff, Nobel Prize, Physics (1996).

Martin L. Perl, Nobel Prize, Physics (1995).

John C. Polanyi, Nobel Prize, Chemistry (1986).

Stanley Prusiner, Nobel Prize, Medicine (1997).

José Ramos-Horta, Nobel Prize, Peace (1996).

Richard J. Roberts, Nobel Prize, Medicine (1993).

Wole Soyinka, Nobel Prize, Literature (1986).

Elie Wiesel, Nobel Prize, Peace (1986).

Betty Williams, Nobel Prize, Peace (1976).

Kurt Wüthrich, Nobel Prize, Chemistry (2002).

dertaken over the past few years by two nephrologists who, only recently, have come to call Idaho "home." Dr. Naeem Rahim and his brother Dr. Fahim Rahim, originally from Pakistan, came to Pocatello, Idaho from New York City in 2005. In less than a year, the Rahim brothers established a world-class kidney treatment center, the Idaho Kidney Institute. Their work has meant improved health and saved lives for those suffering from chronic kidney disease, uncontrolled high blood pressure, postkidney transplant care, internal medicine, diabetes-related kidney problems, anemia and dialysis care. Started in Pocatello, the institute has offices in Blackfoot and Idaho Falls. The Rahim brothers have helped people of all ages seeking relief and care for renal diseases, both critical and long-term care.

The Rahim brothers have closed a gap in treatment facilities and services for kidney patients in southeast Idaho and, in particular, understand the need for preventive care. Additionally, they have a reputation for delivering their medical expertise with an astute sense of care and concern for their patients. Their outstanding work was brought to my attention by a family who had sought care for an ill relative, literally, across the Nation, with limited success. Upon learning of the Idaho Kidney Institute, they sought treatment there, and met with overwhelming success. It is good to know that Idahoans have access to such exceptional medical expertise, right at home.

Idaho has many gems; Doctors Fahim and Naeem Rahim are two such gems.●

HONORING WEBSTER P. PHILLIPS

● Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, today, Senator GRASSLEY and I recognize Webster Phillips, a distinguished executive at the Social Security Administration. Web is Associate Commissioner for Legislative Development. He is a dedicated public servant who has served his country for more than 30 years.

A native of Illinois, Web served in the U.S. Army in Vietnam. He began his career at Social Security in the local office in Alton, IL, as a claims representative. In 1980, he became an operations supervisor in the Rock Island, IL, Social Security office. In 1983, Web was selected as a management intern and completed a series of developmental assignments in the Chicago regional office and in SSA headquarters in Baltimore. In 1987, Web joined the staff of the Office of Legislation and Congressional Affairs, and has worked in a variety of assignments since that time.

Senator GRASSLEY and I met Web in 1991, when he was assigned to the Senate Committee on Finance while participating in the LEGIS-Fellows program. In 1993, Web returned to the Finance Committee where he participated in the development of the legislation enacted by the Congress in 1994 that established SSA as an independent

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RECOGNIZING DRS. NAEEM AND FAHIM RAHIM

● Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, today I recognize the remarkable efforts un-