

brightly during these continuing days of conflict and grief.

Robert was known for his dedication to his family and his love of country. Today and always, Robert will be remembered by family members, friends, and fellow Hoosiers as a true American hero and we honor the sacrifice he made while dutifully serving his country.

As I search for words to do justice in honoring Robert's sacrifice, I am reminded of President Lincoln's remarks as he addressed the families of the fallen soldiers in Gettysburg: "We cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here." This statement is just as true today as it was nearly 150 years ago, as I am certain that the impact of Robert's actions will live on far longer than any record of these words.

It is my sad duty to enter the name of Robert W. Murray, Jr. in the official record of the Senate for his service to this country and for his profound commitment to freedom, democracy, and peace. When I think about this just cause in which we are engaged, and the unfortunate pain that comes with the loss of our heroes, I hope that families like Robert's can find comfort in the words of the prophet Isaiah, who said, "He will swallow up death in victory; and the Lord God will wipe away tears from off all faces."

May God grant strength and peace to those who mourn, and may God be with all of you, as I know He is with Robert.

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS DARREN DEBLANC

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, I also rise today with a heavy heart and deep sense of gratitude to honor the life of a brave young man from Evansville. Darren DeBlanc, 20 years old, died on April 29 when a roadside bomb exploded during his patrol in Baghdad. With his entire life before him, Darren risked everything to fight for the values Americans hold close to our hearts, in a land halfway around the world.

A 2003 graduate of Reitz High School, Darren was only 2 weeks away from returning home to Evansville when this tragedy occurred. In March, he had been decorated for his bravery in Iraq with a Purple Heart, after surviving an earlier bomb attack. Darren had a carefully laid plan for his life: he intended to finish his 3-year commitment to the Army, then take classes in law enforcement in the hopes of boosting his application to join the Evansville police force with his brother. Friends and family recount that he was an outgoing, driven, and personable young man with a promising future ahead of him. His mother Judy Woolard told a local television station, "I know if he

is looking down on us, he is very proud with the way his life ended because if he was to go, this was the way, trying to help other people." I stand here today to express Indiana's gratitude for Darren's sacrifices and for those made by his family on behalf of our country.

Darren was killed while serving his country in Operation Iraqi Freedom. He was assigned to the 10th Mountain Division, based out of Fort Drum, New York. This brave young soldier leaves behind his father Michael DeBlanc, Sr., his mother Judy Woolard, and his older brother Michael DeBlanc, Jr.

Today, I join Darren's family and friends in mourning his death. While we struggle to bear our sorrow over this loss, we can also take pride in the example he set, bravely fighting to make the world a safer place. It is his courage and strength of character that people will remember when they think of Darren, a memory that will burn brightly during these continuing days of conflict and grief.

Darren was known for his dedication to his family and his love of country. Today and always, Darren will be remembered by family members, friends and fellow Hoosiers as a true American hero and we honor the sacrifice he made while dutifully serving his country.

As I search for words to do justice in honoring Darren's sacrifice, I am reminded of President Lincoln's remarks as he addressed the families of the fallen soldiers in Gettysburg: "We cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here." This statement is just as true today as it was nearly 150 years ago, as I am certain that the impact of Darren's actions will live on far longer than any record of these words.

It is my sad duty to enter the name of Darren DeBlanc in the official record of the Senate for his service to this country and for his profound commitment to freedom, democracy and peace. When I think about this just cause in which we are engaged, and the unfortunate pain that comes with the loss of our heroes, I hope that families like Darren's can find comfort in the words of the prophet Isaiah, who said, "He will swallow up death in victory; and the Lord God will wipe away tears from off all faces."

May God grant strength and peace to those who mourn, and may God be with all of you, as I know He is with Darren.

WOMEN'S HEALTH OFFICE ACT

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, this is National Women's Health Week, and it is certainly fitting to take stock of both our successes in promoting women's health while looking at the challenges ahead.

Historically, women's health care needs have been poorly understood. While the obvious differences between the sexes are indisputable, it was assumed that those differences had limited implications, resulting in women being systematically excluded from health research studies. Too often, only men were studied and considered the health care "norm" for both genders.

Of course, for a few diseases such as ovarian or breast cancer, the study of women was an absolute requirement. However, for so many others, women were excluded. Sometimes we heard that it would cost more to include women in trials because more participants would need to be enrolled—since research results would need to be analyzed separately for both men and women. That certainly sounds like a recognition that men and women can differ quite substantially.

As researchers have looked, they have found so many times where a single difference between the sexes has so many other ramifications for health and disease. For example, because every child is genetically unique and different from both parents, child-bearing requires the ability of a woman to have periods of lowered immunity in her reproductive tract. This is also a major contributor to her susceptibility to gynecologic infections, and it helps explain why women are much more susceptible to sexually transmitted diseases. This is critical knowledge when one is trying to protect women from HIV and that knowledge simply must be reflected in strategies for protecting women.

Remember that men and women differ genetically—that was obvious from our earliest study of genetics . . . an entire chromosome is different. As we learn more about the human genome, and how genes interact, we doubtless will discover more differences which must be reflected in health decisions. There can be no doubt that whenever we fail to see women properly represented in health research, we risk causing major harm. One recent example is so notable.

When one federally funded study examined the ability of aspirin to prevent heart attacks in 20,000 medical doctors, all of whom were men, physicians were left to assume that the protective effect may apply to women as well. So for years physicians have been left to assume that aspirin had the same effect in women but we simply didn't know. Yet we do know that the pattern of heart disease in women is different than in men. Heart disease develops a bit later about 10 years later. Despite this, heart disease kills more women than men, more than either breast or ovarian cancer! So in March of this year when we finally learned that aspirin does not have the same effect in women as in men, we saw more evidence that assuming there is no difference between men and women is no substitute for conducting proper research.