

newly reformed board would govern the day-to-day operations of the USOC, and would be able to work with the IOC to address any concerns that it might have regarding the USOC's operations.

The fast-approaching Olympic Games in Athens next summer, as well as the ongoing bid by New York City to host the games in 2012, lend urgency to this legislation, and I look forward quickly to resolving any differences between the Senate and House measures. I urge my colleagues to support this very important legislation.

SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 229, which was submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 229) supporting the goals and ideals of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Awareness Month.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to this matter be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 229) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 229

Whereas chronic obstructive pulmonary disease ("COPD") is primarily associated with emphysema and chronic bronchitis;

Whereas an estimated 10,000,000 adults in the United States have been diagnosed by a physician with COPD;

Whereas an estimated 24,000,000 adults in the United States have symptoms of impaired lung function, indicating that COPD is underdiagnosed;

Whereas COPD is progressive and is not fully reversible;

Whereas as COPD progresses, the airways and alveoli in the lungs lose elasticity and the airway walls collapse, closing off smaller airways and narrowing larger ones;

Whereas symptoms of COPD include chronic coughing, shortness of breath, increased effort to breathe, increased mucus production, and frequent clearing of the throat;

Whereas risk factors for COPD include long-term smoking, a family history of COPD, exposure to air pollution or second-hand smoke, and a history of frequent childhood respiratory infections;

Whereas more than half of all adults who suffer from COPD report that their condition limits their ability to work, sleep, and participate in social and physical activities;

Whereas more than half of all adults who suffer from COPD feel they are not in control of their breathing, panic when they cannot

catch their breath, and expect their condition to worsen;

Whereas nearly 119,000 adults died in the United States of COPD in 2000, making COPD the fourth leading cause of death in the United States;

Whereas COPD accounted for 8,000,000 office visits to doctors, 1,500,000 emergency department visits, and 726,000 hospitalizations by adults in the United States in 2000;

Whereas COPD cost the economy of the United States an estimated \$32,100,000,000 in 2002;

Whereas too many people with COPD are not diagnosed or are not receiving adequate treatment; and

Whereas the establishment of a Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Awareness Month would raise public awareness about the prevalence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and the serious problems associated with the disease: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate supports the goals and ideals of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Awareness Month.

EXPRESSING THE CONDOLENCES OF THE SENATE UPON THE DEATH OF GENERAL RAYMOND G. DAVIS, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS, RETIRED

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 232, submitted earlier today by Senators MILLER, BURNS, CHAMBLISS, and CORZINE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 232) expressing the condolences of the Senate upon the death on September 3, 2003, of the late General Raymond G. Davis (United States Marine Corps, retired) and expressing the appreciation and admiration of the Senate for the unwavering commitment demonstrated by General Davis to his family, the Marine Corps, and the Nation.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and preamble be agreed to, en bloc, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; and that any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD, without intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 232) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 232

Whereas General Raymond Gilbert Davis (United States Marine Corps, retired) of Stockbridge, Georgia, an American hero who represented the supreme ideals of an American and a Marine, died on Wednesday, September 3, 2003, at the age of 88;

Whereas Raymond Gilbert Davis, born on January 13, 1915, in Fitzgerald, Georgia, was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps in 1938 following graduation from the Georgia School of Technology;

Whereas during World War II, he participated in the Guadalcanal Tulagi landings, the capture and defense of Guadalcanal, the Eastern New Guinea and Cape Gloucester campaigns, and the Peleliu operation;

Whereas during the fighting on Peleliu, although wounded during the first hour of the landing, he refused evacuation to remain with his men and, on one occasion, when heavy Marine casualties and the enemy's point-blank cannon fire had enabled the Japanese to break through, he personally rallied and led his men in fighting to reestablish defense positions;

Whereas his actions while commanding the 1st Battalion of the 1st Marines at Peleliu in September 1944 earned him the Navy Cross and the Purple Heart and a promotion to lieutenant colonel;

Whereas returning to the United States in November 1944, Lieutenant Colonel Davis was assigned to the Quantico Marine Barracks, Quantico, Virginia, as Tactical Inspector, Marine Corps Schools, and was named chief of the Infantry Section, Marine Air-Infantry School, Quantico, in May 1945, and served in that post for two years before returning to the Pacific area in July 1947 to serve with the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade on Guam;

Whereas following other peace-time duties, in August 1950 he embarked for Korea to command the 1st Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division, in the Korean conflict and, in that capacity, heroically enabled the historic breakout of the 1st Marine Division from an entrapment by overwhelming numbers of Chinese soldiers at the Chosin Reservoir in North Korea;

Whereas on the night before the breakout then Lieutenant Colonel Davis led his battalion in an epic across-country fight against vastly superior numbers of entrenched enemy soldiers, across ice- and snow-covered terrain, in subzero temperatures to save a beleaguered rifle company and seize a critical mountain pass that enabled the escape of two Marine regiments, arriving three days later at the port of Hagaru-ri with every one of his wounded Marines;

Whereas as a result of his actions in Korea, Lieutenant Colonel Davis was awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions in the Chosin Reservoir, twice earned the Silver Star Medal by exposing himself to heavy enemy fire while leading and encouraging his men in the face of strong enemy opposition, received the Legion of Merit with Combat "V" for exceptionally meritorious conduct and professional skill in welding the 1st Battalion into a highly effective combat team, and earned the Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V" for his part in rebuilding the regiment after the Chosin Reservoir campaign;

Whereas following service in the Korean conflict, Lieutenant Colonel Davis served in a series of increasingly responsible staff and training positions, while being promoted to colonel in October 1953 and brigadier general in July 1963;

Whereas his first assignment as a general officer was in the Far East where he served as Assistant Division Commander, 3d Marine Division, on Okinawa, from October 1963 to November 1964;

Whereas he was assigned to Headquarters, Marine Corps, from December 1964 until March 1968 and during that service was awarded a second Legion of Merit and was promoted to major general;

Whereas when ordered to the Republic of Vietnam in March 1968, Major General Davis served briefly as Deputy Commanding General, Provisional Corps, and then became Commanding General, 3d Marine Division where he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and three personal decorations by the Vietnamese Government for