

brain damage. The drug's effect on the brain also leaves addicts vulnerable to the entire spectrum of mental health problems, from paranoia and depression to aggression and psychosis. And the drug's chemical effects are particularly insidious, meaning that addicts often require extended detoxification periods before they can begin treatment.

Sadly, meth's harmful effects are not confined to its users. The process of manufacturing meth creates unique environmental hazards that can poison surrounding communities. Cooking the chemicals that create meth can lead to explosions, fires, and the release of noxious gases. Remnants from the procedure are often washed down the drain or dumped in the ground, where they can contaminate local water sources.

Another related danger of significant meth use in a community is an increased crime rate. Meth addicts often resort to violence to gain access to the materials they need or to the money they must have to sustain their addiction. Additionally, people who are high on meth are disposed to aggressive and violent behavior. The results are apparent. For example, local news reports indicate that Eau Claire County in Wisconsin, which has been hard hit by the meth problem, has seen a significant increase in meth-related crimes as meth use has become more prevalent. This drug does not just poison users; it can affect entire communities.

And in the unkindest cut of all, children who are exposed to meth manufacturing or use can be scarred for life. Children of meth addicts are exposed to toxic fumes and volatile chemicals, resulting in potentially serious health problems, and they are often abused or neglected by those in the throes of addiction.

This problem calls for immediate Federal action. When Oklahoma was the first State earlier this year to pass a law that successfully restricted access to pseudoephedrine, the sale of products containing pseudoephedrine grew noticeably in neighboring States. The Oklahoma experience shows that States acting alone cannot address what has become a national meth problem. We need a law that creates national standards for the sale of products containing pseudoephedrine and puts the resources of the Federal Government behind the effort to stop meth use.

The new version of the Combat Meth Act provides the national response that we need. It attacks the meth problem at all stages of the process: It gives State and local officials the tools they need to prevent the sale of products used to make meth, to investigate and prosecute meth manufacturers, and to treat meth addicts and protect the children they harm.

This bill helps prevent meth use by restricting the sale of ingredients needed to manufacture meth. Under the new bill, cold medicines that contain pseudoephedrine will be placed behind

pharmacy counters and purchasers will only be able to buy 7.5 grams of the product per month—more than enough for people who really need the medicine but not enough for those who are buying the medicine to make meth. It requires people purchasing pseudoephedrine products to sign a written log, but I am pleased that the new version of the bill ensures the privacy of this potentially sensitive medical information by allowing the information to be used only to find individuals who might be purchasing these products to make meth. The bill also provides funding to States to monitor the sale of products containing pseudoephedrine.

The Combat Meth Act gives States the resources they need to bring meth manufacturers to justice. It provides money for training programs for State and local law enforcement and expands the scope of currently effective meth investigation and clean-up programs. Once meth producers and traffickers are found, this bill helps put them behind bars by hiring additional Federal prosecutors, training local prosecutors in Federal and State meth laws, and cross-designating local prosecutors as Special Assistant U.S. Attorneys, allowing them to bring legal action in Federal courts.

While this bill strengthens enforcement and prosecution measures, it also recognizes that most meth addicts require treatment rather than harsh criminal sanction. To that end, the bill authorizes the creation of a meth treatment assistance center, which will help states learn how to effectively treat those who suffer from this awful addiction. And for this drug's most innocent victims—the children who are exposed to meth by the users around them—the bill provides a \$5 million grant to allow Federal, State, and local entities to work together to help assist and educate children who have been harmed by a family member's meth addiction.

The widespread use of meth, particularly in the Midwest, has become an unsupportable burden for many families and communities. The new version of the Combat Meth Act is a common-sense response to a growing problem one that requires immediate Federal attention. While the bill does not address the increasing problem of meth imports from overseas, it will help cut back on domestic meth manufacturing and the many harms that accompany it. I am proud to support this new version of the bill and I urge my colleagues to support it.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2005

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. Each Congress, Senator KENNEDY and I introduce hate crimes legislation that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any

kind is unacceptable in our society. Likewise, each Congress I have come to the floor to highlight a separate hate crime that has occurred in our country.

A gay Latina woman was walking on the beach with her transgender male partner last year when they were approached by two unknown men. The men began making disparaging and intimidating comments at them. The two men then chased and threw rocks at the victims.

I believe that the Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF JUD, NORTH DAKOTA

• Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a community in North Dakota that just celebrated its 100th anniversary. On June 24-26, the residents of Jud, ND, celebrated their community's founding and history.

Jud is a small town of 368 citizens in south-central North Dakota. Despite its small size, Jud holds an important place in North Dakota's history. Like many of North Dakota's towns and cities, Jud began with the railroad. The Northern Pacific Railroad reached the present day site of Jud in 1903 and drew up a plot for the town of Gunthorpe. Shortly following this, the town's name was changed to Jud. Between 1905 and 1911 a plethora of businesses sprang up. Among other businesses, the town once had a weekly newspaper, a pool hall and even its own baseball team.

Today, Jud boasts a number of businesses including The Jud Café, Klassie Kurl Beauty Salon, and The Wander In. Especially unique to Jud is the town's impressive compilation of murals, which adorn twenty-six of the town's buildings.

I ask the United States Senate to join me in congratulating Jud, ND, and its residents on their first 100 years and in wishing them well through the next century. By honoring Jud and all the other historic small towns of North Dakota, we keep the pioneering frontier spirit alive for future generations. It is places such as Jud that have helped to shape this country into what it is today, which is why the fine community of Jud is deserving of our recognition.

Jud has a proud past and a bright future.●

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF UPHAM, NORTH DAKOTA

• Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a community in North

Dakota that is celebrating its 100th anniversary. During the weekend of July 1st, the residents of Upham, ND, will celebrate their history and the town's founding.

Upham is a small town in north-central North Dakota with a population of 155. Despite its size, Upham holds an important place in North Dakota's history. Upham was founded during the summer of 1905 at a time when the entire State of North Dakota was growing at an incredible rate. During this time, the Towner-Maxbass branch line of the Great Northern Railroad was extended up towards the Souris River Valley. This led to the founding of Upham, which served as a focal point for the Icelandic, Norwegian, German, and German-Russian communities nearby. The first school in Upham was built soon after the town's founding, and it will be having an all student reunion to coincide with the centennial celebration. Upham has flourished as a farming community ever since.

Today, its citizens have settled into a comfortable life style, where families can enjoy the summer butterflies and wild flowers of the J. Clark Saylor National Wildlife Refuge, and the town elders can socialize at the American Legion or the 55+ Club.

I ask the United States Senate to join me in congratulating Upham, ND, and its residents on their first 100 years and in wishing them well through the next century. I believe that by honoring Upham and all the other historic small towns of North Dakota, we keep the pioneering, frontier spirit alive for future generations. It is places such as Upham that have helped to shape this country into what it is today. I believe that the community of Upham is deserving of our recognition.

Upham has a proud past and a bright future.●

125TH ANNIVERSARY OF BUXTON, NORTH DAKOTA

● Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a community in North Dakota that is celebrating its 125th anniversary. Starting on June 29, 2005, the residents of Buxton, ND, will celebrate their history and founding.

Buxton is a small town in the eastern part of North Dakota with a population of 350. Buxton holds an important place in North Dakota's history. It began in 1880 when Budd Reeve plotted the town known today as Buxton. Budd Reeve obtained the townsite from the Great Northern Railroad in exchange for the land used for the old Union Depot in Minneapolis, MN. On October 5, 1880, three cars of lumber were delivered for the new town. At this time the only construction on the town site was an old sod house homestead. By November 2, 1880, a store had been built from this shipment of lumber and was being operated. During these same months a two-story station and a section house were built by the railroad. It was Budd's wife, Harriett Reeve, who sug-

gested the new town be called "Buxton," for T.J. Buxton, a wealthy Minneapolis businessman and family friend. The post office was established November 8, 1880. Chester Fritz, the famous businessman, financier, and UND benefactor was born in Buxton in 1892.

Even after 125 years, Buxton is still a strong agricultural community. It is home to both the Central Valley Bean Cooperative and the Farmers Union Elevator. Rural Buxton is also home to the Central Valley Public School, which is a cooperative school district with Reynolds, ND.

I ask the United States Senate to join me in congratulating Buxton, ND, and its residents on their first 125 years and in wishing them well through the next century. I believe that by honoring Buxton and all the other historic small towns of North Dakota, we keep pioneering frontier spirit alive for future generations. It is places such as Buxton that have helped to shape this country into what it is today, which is why Buxton is deserving of our recognition.

Buxton has a proud past and a bright future.●

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF STREETER, NORTH DAKOTA

● Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize a community in North Dakota that will be celebrating its 100th anniversary. On July 1-3, the residents of Streeter will gather to celebrate their community's history and founding.

Streeter is a vibrant community in south central North Dakota. Streeter holds an important place in North Dakota's history. Streeter was founded in the spring of 1905 when Mr. and Mrs. Alex Anderson's homestead was plotted and sold. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson had two daughters, Frances and Florence, whose names marked the first streets in the town. The town was named after the editor and newspaper writer of Emmons County, D.R. Streeter. The school opened in the fall of 1906, and the first council meeting was held on June 22, 1916. By special election in 1950, Streeter became a city, and Oscar Seher was elected mayor.

The residents of Streeter are enthusiastic about their community and the quality of life it offers. Today, Streeter has a bank, three churches, a farmer's co-op elevator, fire department, and post office. A more recent addition is the Streeter Community Cafe, which not only serves home cooking, but offers space for community events.

Planning for the centennial has been underway for the last several years. It is clear from the list of weekend events, which include a dance, parade, games, craft show, auction, and much more, that everyone takes great pride in their community and heritage.

I ask the United States Senate to join me in congratulating Streeter, ND, and its residents on their first 100 years and in wishing them well

through the next century. By honoring Streeter and all the other historic small towns of North Dakota, we keep the great pioneering frontier spirit alive for future generations. It is places such as Streeter that have helped to shape this country into what it is today, which is why this fine community is deserving of our recognition.

Streeter has a proud past and a bright future.●

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF SARLES, NORTH DAKOTA

● Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a community in North Dakota that is celebrating its 100th anniversary. On July 2nd and 3rd, the residents of Sarles, ND, will celebrate their history during the past 100 years.

Sarles is a small town in the northeastern part of North Dakota, with a population of 25. Despite its small size, Sarles holds an important place in North Dakota's history. The town is located close to the U.S./Canadian border, and was founded when the Great Northern Railroad extended access to this area in 1905. Ever since then, Sarles has served as a port of entry, with customs agent D.W. Elves serving for a large portion of that time. Sarles was founded in 1905, and was named after the newly elected Governor Elmore Y. Sarles, who served from 1905-1906. Sarles went on to produce a governor of its own, Allen I. Olson, who served as North Dakota attorney general from 1972-1980, and North Dakota Governor from 1981-1984. Today, Sarles remains an important port of entry into the United States, and a focal point for the greater farming community in the area.

I ask the United States Senate to join me in congratulating Sarles, ND, and its residents on their first 100 years and in wishing them well through the next century. I believe that by honoring Sarles and all the other historic small towns of North Dakota, we keep the pioneering, frontier spirit alive for future generations. It is places such as Sarles that have helped to shape this country into what it is today. I believe that the community of Sarles is deserving of our recognition.

Sarles has a proud past and a bright future.●

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF EGELAND, NORTH DAKOTA

● Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a community in North Dakota that is celebrating its 100th anniversary. On July 1-3, the residents of Egeland, ND, will celebrate their community's history and founding.

Egeland is a small town in the northeastern part of North Dakota with a population of just under 50. Despite its size, Egeland holds an important place in North Dakota's history. It began in 1905 when the Soo Line Railroad established a station and a settlement grew around it. Mr. Axel Egeland, a banker