

transformed the way we create, process, store and distribute information. This means depository libraries must face the challenge of migrating government information to newer formats. Congress appreciates all of depository libraries' hard work and hopes to help move forward on these issues with them.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues to join me in congratulating Elmer Ellis Library and its current coordinator, Marie Concannon, on reaching this significant milestone. Here's to another 150 years of Elmer Ellis Library's chronicling this body's steps and missteps!

IN HONOR OF THE 68TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE USS YF-415 TRAGEDY

### HON. STEPHEN F. LYNCH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 7, 2012*

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember and to honor the sacrifice of the men who lost their lives in a tragic accident on May 11, 1944, sixty-eight years ago. This tragedy occurred just fourteen miles off the coast of Massachusetts.

On that fateful day, the nine member crew of the USS YF-415 and twenty-one men from the Hingham, MA, Ammunition Depot were disposing of obsolete ammunition. The ship was loaded with one hundred fifty tons of ammunition and explosives. While they were performing their duties, the ammunition caught fire. The resulting fire and subsequent explosions lasted for nearly forty minutes. The ship went down and seventeen lives were lost. The USS *Zircon*, a weather observing ship, was fortunately nearby, and rescued fourteen men from the ocean.

From that day until July 20, 2003, the ship lay, undiscovered, at the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean. Amateur divers located the ship and reported it to the United States Navy. Once the United States Navy properly identified the ship, Navy divers were dispatched to investigate its remnants. Unfortunately, they were unable to find any trace of the missing men.

Mr. Speaker, it is fitting that today, we remember those men who lost their lives in the service of the United States of America sixty-eight years ago. Their courage and their devotion to their duty continue to inspire us today. It is appropriate that we as a nation express our condolences to their families who have suffered and endured their loss all these many years.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to add the names of these brave men into the RECORD so that all Americans may recognize their service and their sacrifice: William J. Bradley, Adell Braxton, Joseph F. Burke, Raymond N. Carr, Truman S. Chittick, George M. Cook, James Cox, Jr., Freddie Edwards, Jr., F.E. Federle, James S. Griffin, Charles R. Harris, Raymond L. Henry, Julian Jackson, Yee M. Jin, Mike Peschunka, Vernon Smith, James B. Turner.

### CONGRESSIONAL ARTS COMPETITION

### HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 7, 2012*

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, once again, I come to the floor to recognize the great success of strong local schools working with dedicated parents and teachers. I rise today to congratulate and honor a number of outstanding high school artists from the 11th Congressional District of New Jersey. Each of these talented students participated in the 2012 Congressional Arts Competition, "An Artistic Discovery." Their works of art are exceptional!

Sixty young men and women participated. That is a wonderful response, and I would very much like to build on that participation for future competitions.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the three winners of our art competition. First place was awarded to Jessica Menchon from Mt. Olive High School for her oil on canvas entitled, "History of Waterloo Village." Second place was awarded to Vicki Liu from Ridge High School for her acrylic entitled, "Shameless." Third place was awarded to Rachel Elias from Montville High School for her charcoal and chalk pastel entitled, "Looking Up."

Honorable Mentions were awarded to: Marlaina Lutz from Roxbury High School for her photograph entitled, "Swallow and Hummingbird" and Nicolas McMillen from Parsippany Christian School for his photograph entitled, "Brotherly Tree."

Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize each artist for their participation by indicating their high school, their name and the title of their contest entries for the official RECORD.

Boonton High School; Emily DiLaura "Spring Labor."

Franchesca LeBrun "Portrait (Self);" Sara Leslie "When I Was a Little Girl;" Sabrina Noel "My Dog Trixie."

Chatham High School; Zachary Blake "Job Interview;" Laura Cheong "Boxful;" Megan Gesell "Autumn Change;" Natalie Smith "Untitled."

Hopatcong High School; Katelyn Downey "Capitol Building;" Katlyn Garcia "The North Tower;" Gregory P. Smyth III "Sussex Swans."

Livingston High School; Sharon Aliev "Gossip Girls;" Andrea Cao "Another Plague;" Laura Lin "Breath;" Christina Torrens "Fracture."

Madison High School; Teri Minogue "Reflection;" Kyle T. Smith "Falling Snow."

Millburn High School; Alexandra Bass "Section of a Collection;" Zoe Denenberg "Liberty." Millburn High School; Emily Draper "Roses."

Montville High School; Alexa D'Arienzo "Goddess in Despair;" Nicolette Russo "Dripping;" Jesse Stathis "Apart of Me."

Morris Catholic High School; Austin Dimore "Behind the Mask;" Lucas Milone "Swamp Tree;" Darius Osario "Koi Pond;" Diamante Soto "The Dancer."

Morris Knolls High School; Stefanie Fischer "Watchtower;" Emily Kovach "Venice;" Kathleen McGlynn "America." Abigail Schaefer "King of Spades."

Mt. Olive High School; Emily Coughlah "Stasis;" Michael DiCola "Hidden Beneath;" Lori Tatum "Autumn Glow."

Parsippany Christian School; Troy Costa "Reunion;" Elisee Jean-Pierre "The Lonely Bench;" Daniel McMillen "Root Life."

Parsippany High School; Ashley Del Rio "Untitled."

Pequannock High School; Emily Grimaldi "Great Apple Massacre;" Thomas Kozell "Lovely Agony;" James Quinn "Cosmos Hair;" Joaquin Roca "Bloody Mary."

Pope John XXIII High School; Kelly King "Government."

Ridge High School; Clair Chin "In This Day and Age;" Laura Cursi "Freedom's Reflection;" Sophie Harris "Modern World."

Roxbury High School; Brianna Krop "My 3rd Period Daydream;" Cara Resiak "One Fish, Two Fish, Me Fish, You Fish;" Elizabeth Synalovski "Madison."

Sparta High School; Melissa Hespelt "Four Eyed."

Watchung Hills Regional High School; Steve Dodge "Windows;" Jesse Kukucka "Creep;" Carly Vautin "Plant;" Briarma Wallisch "Unforgotten."

Each year the winner of the competition has their art work displayed with other winners from across the country in a special corridor here at the U.S. Capitol. Thousands of our fellow Americans walk through the exhibition and are reminded of the vast talents of our young men and women. Indeed, all of these young artists are winners, and we should be proud of their achievements so early in life.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating these talented young people from New Jersey's 11th Congressional District.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE SERVICE OF OSCAR T. KADLE

### HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 7, 2012*

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I respectfully ask for the House's attention today to honor Mr. Oscar T. Kadle.

Oscar T. Kadle was born April 2, 1921 in Four Mile, Alabama. He married Martha Brooks on February 22, 1958 and they have always lived in the Saks community. He was drafted into the Army in 1941 stationed at Fort McPherson, Georgia and then Fort Bliss in El Paso, Texas, for boot camp. He left Fort Bliss and went to Hawaii on his way to the South Pacific where he served his country during World War II.

Oscar took part in the invasion of Saipan in 1944. After Saipan he was sent to Iwo Jima. In 1945, he was on a ship headed for mainland Japan for an invasion there. The ship was stopped before arriving in Japan, and the soldiers were left sitting in the ocean for two days waiting for orders. The first Atomic Bomb was dropped on Hiroshima at this time. Oscar's ship was ordered back to Iwo Jima. The war ended not long after this and Oscar was headed home to be discharged from the Army at Fort Shelby, Mississippi.

After returning home Oscar went to work for Seven Up Bottling Company for 25 years. He left Seven Up to go into the plumbing business and later went to work for Davis & Daniels Construction where he worked for 15 years until his retirement.

Oscar was very active in the construction of Harvest Media Center in 1995 and later in the construction of the Harvest Church of God Sanctuary. He was saved in 1985 while he was driving back home from a job in Tuscaloosa. Oscar started attending Harvest Church of God in 1985.

Mr. Speaker, I honor Mr. Kadle today and thank him for his outstanding service to our country.

THE SATELLITE SENTINEL  
PROJECT: MONITORING WAR  
CRIMES IN SUDAN

HON. JAMES P. McGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 7, 2012

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, in late 2010 a remarkable and innovative project was established to use real-time satellite imagery to monitor and document the humanitarian and human rights situation on-the-ground in Sudan. The idea was the brainchild of activist and actor George Clooney and came into being through a remarkable collaboration between Clooney's humanitarian foundation Not on Our Watch, the Harvard Humanitarian Initiative in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and the incredible generosity of DigitalGlobe, the commercial satellite company that has donated thousands of images of activities taking place on-the-ground in Sudan. Through these images, the world has seen images in southern Sudan that may be mass graves, and others documenting military attacks on civilian targets. The project is an invaluable tool not only for understanding what is happening in real-time in Sudan, but in providing evidence that may one day be used in international trials for war crimes committed against Sudan's defenseless civilian population. A story about how this project was set up and the team of Harvard faculty, students and interns who monitor and analyze the satellite imagery was published in the April 29th edition of the Boston Globe Sunday Magazine. I salute the Satellite Sentinel Project and all its collaborators for their singular contribution in documenting the human rights and humanitarian reality in Sudan.

Attachment:

[From the Boston Globe Sunday Magazine,  
Apr. 29, 2012]

SPYLAB: HOW A TEAM OF HARVARD GEEKS IS  
USING A SATELLITE—PLUS A LITTLE HELP  
FROM GEORGE CLOONEY—TO REWRITE THE  
RULES OF HUMANITARIANISM

(By Michael Blanding)

Late-afternoon light slants outside the windows of a Harvard Square conference room where half a dozen twenty- and thirty-somethings huddle around a table covered with laptops, several cups of coffee, and one falafel sandwich. It could be a grad student study session, at least until a young woman named Brittany Card stands up in front of a white board covered in drawings of soldiers and tanks in Sudan.

"I'm just going to go through the sitrep from memory, so everyone's on the same page," Card begins, sounding more like a general in uniform than a 23-year-old in pearls and a plum-colored dress. Her situation report on the afternoon of March 27 goes on to cite massive troop movements, aerial bombardments, and a flurry of acronyms. As

she talks, the group looks at satellite images of scrub desert and buildings projected on a pull-down screen at the far end of the room.

Last year, South Sudan split from Sudan, and the North African countries have teetered on the verge of war ever since. A day earlier, Card continues, the fragile cease-fire seemed to snap. It appeared that Sudan Armed Forces (SAP) had bombed an oil field in South Sudan; meanwhile, southern militias from the Sudan People's liberation Army (SPLA) had apparently attacked an oil field in the north. The question was, who started the fighting—and what would happen next?

Card is the data analysis coordinator for The Satellite Sentinel Project, which has been asking questions like this since late 2010, when a foundation cofounded by actor George Clooney put up the money for an audacious project to use satellites to spy on combatants in an active conflict zone. Operating out of the Harvard Humanitarian Initiative, the project's goal is to protect civilians, but to do that the team has had to learn to think like military commanders.

"Is this a SAF play or a southern play?" asks Satellite Sentinel Project's director of operations, Nathaniel Raymond, a 34-year-old with mussed-up hair and tortoiseshell glasses.

"Whoever's play it is," replies Benjamin Davies, the 34-year-old fast-talking deputy director, "we had rapid events take place" on the border.

And while they weren't watching, like everyone else, they had been focused on Sudan's Kauda Valley, where the Sudanese government has hemmed in rebels and civilians alike, blocking food shipments and conducting bombing raids that drive them into the surrounding Nuba Mountains.

The team begins throwing out ideas for what could be happening.

Davies theorizes the Sudan military could finally be preparing for an assault on the Kauda Valley. No, Raymond says; they would have seen more activity from all the troops in that area. "It's like The Two Towers. You look out, and there are a lot of orcs and torches," he says. If you're stuck in the Nuba Mountains, he adds, "you are saying, 'Where is Gandalf right about now? Can you text him again?'"

The group is fond of movie analogies. Before the night is through, they'll reference Harry Potter, The Matrix, WarGames, and The Hunt for Red October as part of their unusual mix of war-room bravado, nonprofit earnestness, and dorm-room antics.

Suddenly a thought occurs to Raymond: What if the SAF troop buildup in Kauda is a trick to draw in southern rebels? He slams the table. "Oh man, it's obvious. You draw them in and then you hit their flanks." He points to an area in Sudan by the cities of Muglad and Babanusa, where tanks dropped off by train would have an uncontested route to the border. In minutes, Card finds that the nomads usually seen in the region are much farther south—that could mean they've been driven out. The team's manager of imagery analysis, Isaac Baker, 32, calls up satellite shots that show roads being built from Muglad and tanks stationed in Babanusa. The evidence is mounting.

This theory would be a change from the one the Satellite Sentinel Project has been building. Just a week earlier, on March 16, Clooney and other activists led a protest in front of the Sudanese Embassy in Washington, D.C., to draw attention to the plight of the refugees in the Nuba Mountains. "It's about to start raining, and once it starts raining there, thousands of people are going to die," the actor said. He then crossed a police line and was arrested, and his message was broadcast everywhere from CNN to TMZ.

Now, however, the Harvard group suspects everyone was looking at the wrong spot. If their theory proves true, they will have predicted an invasion before it happened. If it's not, they will have wasted thousands of dollars in free imagery from a satellite company that has already given them millions' worth, and taken their eyes off the real conflict "How confident do we feel about this?" Raymond asks.

They decide to go for it. Since the images won't come in until tomorrow, all they can do now is wait. It's close to 9 p.m. when the group breaks up. "It's addictive, isn't it?" says Jody Heck, a Harvard sophomore. "I have to study for a 10 o'clock exam tomorrow."

Using satellites to search for war crimes in the Sudan was George Clooney's idea. He had started making trips to the country six years ago. In October 2010, just months before South Sudan voted to declare independence, he returned with the Enough Project, a Washington-based nongovernmental organization working to end genocide and other crimes against humanity. "If entertainment is going to trump news," Clooney says by phone from Los Angeles, "then entertainment should go where the news is."

Whenever violence had occurred in Sudan in the past, the government had always been able to deny it. Sitting in the desert one night with Enough's cofounder, John Prendergast, Clooney asked, "Why is it that you can Google Earth my house, but you can't do the same thing to war criminals?" There had to be away, he continued, they could turn satellites into the humanitarian equivalent of paparazzi.

They could certainly try, figured Jonathan Hutson, Enough's communications director. He had previously worked with Nathaniel Raymond at Physicians for Human Rights in Cambridge, where they had used them to investigate mass graves in Afghanistan. A few nights after Clooney's trip, Hutson found himself in the actor's suite at D.C.'s Willard InterContinental, eating pizza and setting up a conference call with Google and the United Nations. Their goal, Hutson says, was to figure out a way to "stop a war before it starts."

It took less than three months for the Enough team to launch the Satellite Sentinel Project, with \$750,000 in seed money from Not on Our Watch, the humanitarian foundation Clooney started with actors Don Cheadle, Brad Pitt, Matt Damon and others. Hutson got Raymond to direct the operations of the project, and Raymond got Harvard to host it. Finally commercial satellite company DigitalGlobe agreed to donate images—which can cost thousands of dollars apiece—and helped train Isaac Baker and student interns to analyze the footage.

With four staff members and a half-dozen interns, the new team quickly learned to search for clues of impending attacks. Nine after launching the project, they detected SAF troops gathering within 40 miles of the Sudanese village of Kurmuk. After the Satellite Sentinel Project issued a report about it over the Internet, more than 1,500 villagers fled across the border to Ethiopia. By the time the invasion took place, there were few people left to kill. "We saw that coming and went all Paul Revere up in that," Raymond says.

The project's ability to warn civilians of impending violence "is unique in my experience," says Stephen Wood, an ex-CIA analyst who is vice president of DigitalGlobe's Analysis Center. Just as important, though, is how they document past abuses. "We've watched villages being absolutely destroyed, and being able to help explain how dire that is has been very significant."

Last summer, for instance, the Satellite Sentinel Project alleged Sudan was killing