

"But we had some big hurdles to jump before we got that far."

"There were four Air Force officers, Lt. Col. Charles Hoy, Capt. Bernard Quinn, Capt. Louis E. Watson and I [Webb was a major], stationed at Wright-Patterson, who met to analyze what would be the future of our efforts. I had been flying the high-altitude tests on the RB-36, up to 55,000 feet, and we knew that we would have to fly higher and higher altitudes due to the increased capability of Soviet lighter aircraft.

"We knew the answer to our problem would be the altitude of the aircraft or source of observation. We analyzed what problems would result if we could attain an observation point above the atmosphere. These, we narrowed down to three key areas.

"First, we knew that we needed to build better cameras. Our ground resolution couldn't be accurate if we took the cameras we were using then to a much higher altitude. Next, we needed better film with a much higher resolution. Third, we needed a better means to process the film. The administration at Wright-Pat in those days was dominated by civilian engineers, who didn't take kindly to such suggestions from Air Force officers."

In a historic move, Webb and the three officers maneuvered themselves toward reassignment at the Air Force's Air Research Development Command in Baltimore. The office was administered by Gen. Marvin Dent, who supervised contracted development of reconnaissance systems for the Air Force and was a much more sympathetic listener to Webb and his associates.

"We were able to write the specifications for photographic systems the Air Force required of the industrial contractors then managing the projects at Wright-Pat," Webb recalled. "A meeting was called by the Air Force to speak with industry representatives in Cincinnati regarding the Air Force's needs. Gen. Dent gave the keynote speech. He basically told industry representatives that the current technology being used for reconnaissance was becoming quickly outmoded and he strongly suggested that they work with our group of officers in developing future reconnaissance projects."

The speech by Dent, made in 1955, led to the development by Air Force-contracted private industry of the first spacecraft-based cameras.

"Within a week of the General's speech, we were visited by representatives of three different contractors," Webb said. "One was a representative of Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corporation, another was from Eastman Kodak and the third was one of the most brilliant optical designers this country has ever produced, Dr. James Baker. Fairchild said they could build the camera, Kodak would handle the processing and Baker would design the lenses required.

"These individuals had done their homework and told us they were confident that they could build a photographic system that could meet our specifications. We had the camera system from them in a year."

The photographic equipment, which was originally designed for the U-2 spy plane, was meant to operate at an altitude of approximately 84,000 feet. The camera system designed by the Fairchild-Kodak-Baker partnership had a 24-inch lens and a better resolution than any other visual reconnaissance system used at that time. However, the Soviet development of satellite technology would change the nature of Webb's work forever.

"When we originally had the Fairchild camera developed, we were still thinking airplanes," Webb recalled. "But, the development of Sputnik forced us to take the resulting technology into space. When the Soviets

successfully orbited Sputnik, the first satellite in 1957, most of America was horrified that we no longer had a technological edge in the Cold War. With my team, we were exhilarated that it had been proven a satellite could be successfully orbited. It gave us an additional step toward our research goals."

Webb and his co-workers already had an interest in utilizing a space-based camera system for observation. Using some foresight, Webb was able to get transferred to a unit dedicated to guided missile research and incorporated what he learned there into the great body of reconnaissance knowledge he already possessed.

"I was no longer influenced by people who knew only airplanes," he said. "We were now looking at using a camera system that needed to produce high-quality photos from an orbit of 100 miles, instead of 85,000 feet. But the development of the Fairchild camera laid the groundwork for what we would be using later on. The lens we used with the CORONA system was a slight variation of Dr. Baker's 24-inch lens used on the U-2."

The CORONA program began in 1955 with numerous experiments at a classified site near Palo Alto, California. Webb was assigned to the program, the United States' first efforts at using a spy satellite, in the fall of 1958. "Our program's cover name, which was operated under scientific pretenses, was Discoverer," Webb said. "We already had a lot of ballistic information that had been done by the guided missile people at Lockheed, the primary contractor of the program."

The early months of the CORONA program were frustrating for Webb and the Lockheed team. Rocket failures, camera problems and film difficulties all combined to serve as an expensive tutor for the group. The CORONA system consisted of a large orbiting camera, which would be linked to a "bucket" containing approximately 4,000 feet of film. After receiving radio commands from Webb and his associates, the satellite was designed to photograph designated areas with the film spooling back into the bucket. The bucket would then detach from the camera and plunge back through Earth's atmosphere where it would be recovered by aircraft upon a parachute reentry.

On August 18, 1960, the first fully successful CORONA mission was accomplished, with the satellite photographing areas in the Soviet Union and China. An American flag, stowed in the satellite's bucket, was presented to President Dwight D. Eisenhower in a secret White House ceremony later that month.

The White House, however, was even more pleased with the photographs obtained by CORONA. "That single mission obtained more photos from behind the Iron Curtain than all the combined U-2 missions flown up to that time," Webb said. "It was considered an outstanding success, and we were in business."

The CORONA project was utilized successfully during the Cuban Missile Crisis, most of the Vietnam War and an important period of the Cold War. Portions of the project's development and results are still classified, but many of the spy photos have been made available to the public on the Internet by the CIA and Air Force.

"The CORONA project represents a crucial development in aiding the national security efforts of the United States," said Vice President Gore in a ceremony held at the Pentagon last year.

Originally from Letcher County, Ky., Webb credits Berea for getting him on track for what he considers a fascinating career. "At Berea they taught me to work. They gave me the discipline I needed to do well," Webb said.

Oh, and just how did Webb get his "coffee table," anyway? "When they changed the design of the satellite and no longer needed these, a crate arrived at my office," Webb remembered.

"When I saw what was in it, I called my supervisor and asked why it had been sent to me. He said, 'We have been given an order from the highest possible authority that the bucket is yours to keep. Your efforts have been appreciated. Now, don't ask any more questions.' And he hung up."

#### REMEMBERING HARRY HOE

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, it is with sadness that I rise today to note the passing of one of southeastern Kentucky's most notable citizens, Mr. Harry Morgan Hoe. Mr. Hoe was a decorated World War II veteran who fought in the Battle of the Bulge under the command of GEN George Patton. He recalled once what General Patton said to his men then:

"Half of you guys are not going home, you know that, don't you? You're over here to take that hill, and if you don't take it, I want to see the truckload of dog tags that show me that you proved yourself."

Well, Harry Hoe did return home, after fighting in five major European campaigns, and he certainly did prove himself. He received the Silver Star for gallantry in action, the Bronze Star, the Oak Leaf Cluster for heroic action and the French Liberation Appreciation Medal.

But Mr. Hoe's heroic service in World War II is just the beginning of his incredible life story. He would go on to meet the love of his life, his wife Mary, in college and return to his hometown of Middlesboro to work in the family foundry business. He would be elected to the State legislature, invest countless hours in volunteer work and community service, and become a role model for me and many others for his leadership, his humility and his dedication to the people of the Bluegrass State.

With his wife Mary, who passed away some time ago, Harry had three children and several grandchildren. I wish to offer my greatest condolences to the Hoe family and all of Harry's many friends who are mourning his loss.

Mr. President, a wonderful article that appeared today in the Middlesboro Daily News tells the story of Mr. Harry Hoe's life and career. It is a fitting tribute to a fine man and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Middlesboro Daily News,  
May 10, 2011]

MIDDLESBORO LOSES 'CROWN JEWEL'  
(By Lorie Settles/Staff Writer)

MIDDLESBORO.—Many in Middlesboro are mourning the passing of one of the city's most influential people—Harry Morgan Hoe.

"The city has lost one of its crowned jewels," lamented longtime friend and businessman, Dewey Morgan. "He and Mary Bob (his

wife) were always generous and welcoming to everyone. They were people people."

Hoe spent his life serving his community and his nation. A World War II veteran, Hoe fought in five major European campaigns including the Battle of the Bulge, and served under the infamous General George Patton.

Hoe spoke of his experience under Patton in a Daily News interview in 2010.

"He said: Half of you guys are not going home, you know that don't you? You're over here to take that hill and if you don't take it, I want to see the truckload of dog tags that show me that you proved yourself.' So we fought. We were his soldiers—that was all we knew to do," he remembered.

Dewey Morgan also remarked on Hoe's service to the nation.

"The thing a lot of people might not know about Harry is that he was a hero in the Battle of the Bulge. He was a member of the American force that pushed Hitler back into Germany. And for the rest of his life, he suffered with his feet that had been frozen during the battle," Morgan reported.

Hoe was decorated with the Silver Star for gallantry in action, the Bronze Star, the Oak Leaf Cluster for heroic action and the French Liberation Appreciation Medal—all before reaching the age of 19.

Hoe's achievements only increased from there. In 1953, Harry Morgan Hoe was honored as one of the three Outstanding Young Men of Kentucky. Hoe worked as the Director of the Kentucky Utilities company for 19 years, and was honored by the company with a \$100,000 donation that was awarded to Clear Creek Baptist Bible College. He served as a board member of the college for 20 years and as Chairman for two terms.

In 1953, Hoe became the founder of the first racially integrated Little League Baseball organization south of the Ohio River. He served as the Middlesboro League's president for seven years.

Hoe worked as General Chairman for the dedication of the Cumberland Gap National Park in 1959. He was the Director of Kentucky Mountain Laurel Festival Board for more than 50 years and served twice as President.

Harry also acted as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Kentuckians for Better Transportation and Associated Industries in Kentucky. He spent two three-year terms as Director of the Kentucky Chamber of Commerce.

In 1964, Harry Hoe decided to try his hand at politics. He was elected to the Kentucky House of Representatives, where he served for six years. The passage of the drunk driving bill that he authored in 1968 was the highlight of his political career.

Harry was the Minority Whip and the Assistant Minority Floor Leader. He spent twelve years serving on the Kentucky Republican State Central Committee and was inducted into the Republican 5th Congressional District Hall of Fame by Congressman Hal Rogers.

As an eyewitness to paramount moments in the history of the U.S., the state of Kentucky, and the city of Middlesboro, Hoe served as a reference guide to many who knew him.

"He was a walking history book," said friend Lawrence Tuck. "He was a very special friend to my wife Barbara and myself. He helped so many people and we will miss him so much."

Tuck said that Hoe had attended last Wednesday's Kiwanis meeting, a club he was a member of since 1949. He also attended Sunday services at First Baptist Church where he had served as a Deacon, Sunday School teacher, and choir member.

Hoe was additionally a lifetime member of the Salvation Army Advisory Board and was

awarded the Salvation Army William Booth Award, the highest honor given by the charity, after serving as Chairman.

Many also know Hoe for his work with the family business, the J.R. Hoe and Sons foundry.

Hoe was preceded in death by his beloved wife, Mary, whom he met while the two were students at the University of Tennessee. He referred to her as his "secret weapon" in the Daily News interview. The couple had three children together and several grandchildren.

#### RECOGNIZING LOGIC SUPPLY

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, today I wish to share a business success story from my home State of Vermont.

For years Vermont has been branded as the State of milk, apples, and maple syrup. But along the ridgelines of the Green Mountains and in the valleys along the many rivers that find their way to Lake Champlain, a new high-tech and green-tech sector is quickly emerging as an economic driver for both Vermont and the entire country. The Burlington Free Press recently highlighted one such company—Logic Supply in South Burlington, VT.

I have heard many great things about Logic Supply's work and their commitment to Vermont. Company owners Lisa and Roland Groeneveld have kept Logic Supply extremely active in our State's high-tech business networking community both as members of the Vermont Software Developers Alliance and as regular participants in the Vermont 3.0 Creative Tech Jam. In 2010, KeyBank and Vermont Business Magazine recognized Logic Supply as one of Vermont's fastest growing companies.

As Logic Supply has grown, they have helped brand Vermont as a place where businesses can succeed, and where people looking to work in the economy of tomorrow can find a job today. I commend them for their hard work and success.

I ask unanimous consent that the May 9, 2011, Burlington Free Press article entitled "Logic Dictates, Couple Prove Tech Has Place On Vt. Buz Scene" be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Burlington Free Press, May 9, 2011]

LOGIC DICTATES, COUPLE PROVE TECH HAS PLACE ON VT. BIZ SCENE  
(By Dan D'Ambrosio)

In 2002, Lisa and Roland Groeneveld left behind their corporate telecommunications jobs in the Netherlands, where they had met, and moved to Vermont without work. Roland is Dutch. Lisa is a native of Barre and wanted to live close to family after her father died.

The company she worked for, WorldCom, was imploding spectacularly, filing the biggest bankruptcy in U.S. history at the time. The company he worked for, an Anglo-Dutch consultancy called CMG with about 14,000 employees, was about to be swallowed up by an even bigger company, Logica, based in Reading, England, now with almost 40,000 employees.

So, they went their own way. In less than a decade, the Groenevelts have built a high-

tech business in South Burlington, Logic Supply, Inc., that has made a profit from day one.

After launching with \$40,000 the couple had saved, the company is on track to reach \$16 million in sales in 2011—up nearly 40 percent from 2010 sales of \$11.5 million. It is debt free, recently moved into a \$2.3 million building with room for expansion and, in theory, will reach \$350 million in sales by 2020 if it meets the BHAG (Big Hairy Audacious Goal) set by its management and employees. That acronym, by the way, is proudly displayed on a bulletin board in the break room.

#### HOW'S THAT FOR LANDING ON YOUR FEET?

After moving to Vermont, Lisa and Roland's first order of business was to build a house on property Lisa's parents owned where they had a small vacation cabin. Roland bought a book on how to build your own house, hired a carpenter, and got to work, with Lisa's help.

"It literally was nine months of pounding nails, which was a lot of fun, very different than IT," Roland said. "Once you start doing it, it's pretty straightforward."

While their house was being built, Lisa landed a job in Boston at a business some of her former colleagues from WorldCom had started, called Fiberlink. After the house was finished in 2003, the couple decided to move to Boston for Lisa's job.

"We found an apartment there," Roland said. "What am I to do next? Together we sat down and wrote some business plans."

Years earlier, Roland had started a company in the Netherlands, and sold it a year and a half later to an Internet company during the dot.com boom. So he knew the feeling of being an entrepreneur.

"Running your own business is nice, it gives you a lot of freedom and independence," Roland said. "I wanted to get back to that sort of feeling and idea."

The couple complemented each other when it came to launching a high-tech business. Roland had a degree in electrical engineering and computer science. Lisa had an extensive business background, having worked for what was the highest flyer in telecom before it crashed to earth.

But before they got to the plan that would lead to Logic Supply, the couple took a couple of detours.

"One was importing high-end coffee makers from Europe," Roland said. "You're drinking a cup of coffee and you think, Boy wouldn't it be nice to get a good cup of coffee!"

Of course, there were already companies out there importing nice coffee pots from Europe. But there weren't so many doing what Logic Supply would end up doing, an idea that came from the development of smaller and smaller, and more and more rugged computers.

"We make very high-end computer systems for industrial embedded applications," Roland said, summarizing the company he and Lisa launched in their Boston apartment eight and a half years ago. "We never really sell to end users. Typically we sell to a company that has their own product, their own sales force and their own marketing. We're basically the engineering department for the company."

Logic Supply makes the computers, for example, for Project 54, a system for police cruisers and ambulances developed at the University of New Hampshire that integrates the functions of the vehicle into a single interface that can be operated by voice or a touch screen, simplifying life for a police officer or EMT in an emergency situation.

"It's a computer that runs the police car," Roland said. "When they're driving, cops can