

You always have to have certain facilities that you can't get easily on the outside. The ammunition field is a case in point.

So that we feel very keenly about this, in the Army.

And as I said in my prepared testimony, I believe, based after all only on the limited time that I have been here—but I believe that the Army does a very excellent job of striking an optimum balance between what we need to do inhouse in order to have the skills for mobilization, and what we go outside for. I think we do a good job on that.

Mr. HÉBERT. Now, Mr. Secretary.

Secretary IGNATIUS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HÉBERT. The committee will ask you to be prepared.

Secretary IGNATIUS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HÉBERT. At the end of the presentation of the Army's testimony, to express an opinion as to whether or not this policy should continue or be discontinued.

Secretary IGNATIUS. All right, sir. I will.

Mr. HÉBERT. We want to know your opinion. And you can only base that opinion on the facts at your hand.

Secretary IGNATIUS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HÉBERT. But I want to give you warning ahead of time.

Secretary IGNATIUS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HÉBERT. That that question will be asked you, now.

Secretary IGNATIUS. I appreciate that.

I think it is a fair question. And I will do my best to give you a good answer.

Mr. HÉBERT. All right.

General Bunker.

Without objection, the biographical sketch of General Bunker will appear in the record at this point.

(The biographical sketch of General Bunker is as follows:)

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM B. BUNKER

General Bunker was born September 30, 1910, at Fort Slocum, N.Y. His mother is the daughter of Commodore William H. Beehler, U.S. Naval Academy, 1865, and his father was Col. Paul D. Bunker, U.S. Military Academy, 1903.

General Bunker entered the U.S. Military Academy and was graduated and commissioned in the Cavalry in 1934. In 1936, he transferred to the Engineers and attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he was awarded a degree of master of science in Engineering in 1937. From 1939 to 1942, he was stationed in Nicaragua in charge of a large canal survey.

During World War II, he was the Deputy in charge of the Transportation Corps' supply program. In early 1945, he made a 6-month trip to Paraguay for the State Department to conduct a transportation survey of that country.

In 1948, with the beginning of the Berlin airlift, General Bunker was placed in charge of the terminal operations—gathering shipments and loading aircraft in the U.S. Zone and unloading and distributing cargo in Berlin. He organized a similar system between Korea and Japan with the outbreak of hostilities in 1950.

In the latter part of 1950, the Chief of Transportation assigned General Bunker the responsibility of investigating the application of the helicopter to Army transportation. This investigation resulted in an immediate and large-scale expansion of this activity.

In 1954, he was assigned as the commandant of the U.S. Army Transportation School, Fort Eustis, Va., and in September 1955 he was given his present assignment as commander of the U.S. Army Transportation Materiel Command with headquarters in St. Louis, Mo. He was promoted to major general on June 1, 1961.

General Bunker is active in many professional and technical societies including the American Helicopter Society, the National Defense Transportation