General MILLER. As I say, these are the things we are studying and we have not gotten far enough along the track to determine just how we are going to take maximum advantage of this capability which is a tremendous one.

SSS AND CSSS SYSTEMS

Mr. DAHLIN. General, can one of your people describe what are the major differences between the Pacific 3S programs and the CS_3 programs, or just where the emphasis has been that has made the separate efforts?

General MILLER. I have the CS_3 expert here.

Mr. DAHLIN. I see the good Colonel Humphrey who briefed us in a pouring rain last Thursday.

General MILLER. Yes, Colonel Humphrey here. I would like to ask him to address that.

Colonel HUMPHREY. I thought we were going to have a real mobile show there that afternoon. I thought we were going to be out in the Potomac.

Mr. DAHLIN. The Army is always trying to get more of a navy.

Colonel HUMPHREY. The current USARPAC 3S system is oriented toward the USARPAC subcommands. The initial installations went into Hawaii, Okinawa, Japan, Korea. It since has been extended into the depots located in South Vietnam.

CS_3 will address this area as another phase. It will get into this as the Army moves into the development of a standardized theater, Army-supported command system for the theater inventory control centers and the theater depots. This action is just commencing, and I think it will be in the neighborhood of 30 to 36 months before you see the results of this development action.

The purpose of the CS_3 action is to standardize worldwide at the theater level between Europe and the Pacific and between any other new theaters which might be established, whereas the current USARPAC effort is oriented toward standardization within the Pacific theater.

Mr. DAHLIN. Was the limitation on the 3S program simply because it was using a 7010 computer, or what was the problem?

Colonel HUMPHREY. No.

Mr. DAHLIN. Why? Was not the 3S program flexible enough to do anything else with?

Colonel HUMPHREY. Remember that 3S, in itself, is a rather large undertaking. It took almost 2 years to develop that application.

Mr. DAHLIN. We were told it would take 5 years. Apparently it takes 5 years to get any one of these programs put in. But let's talk about the flexibility.

Is anyone sure that the CS_3 has enough flexibility to do what you want to do by the time the next 5 years go by?

Colonel HUMPHREY. We think it does, sir.

Mr. DAHLIN. What have you done to try to assure that?

Colonel HUMPHREY. Well, CS_3 has been tailored to support what is current U.S. Army doctrine. This is called TASTA 70. This has been a very large study and doctrinal effort by the U.S. Army Combat Developments Command.