

AIR FORCE MILITARY TRAINING CENTER

The ATC commander, Lieutenant General Momyer, designated Major General Mooney, ATC's vice commander since 16 November 1960, as the new Lackland Military Training Center commander. Stepping in on 1 August as the new vice commander was Maj Gen Nils O. Ohman. Previously, General Ohman served as the ATC Deputy Chief of Staff, Technical Training.

LINEAGE

Lackland Military Training Center
Air Force Military Training Center

STATIONS

Lackland AFB, TX

ASSIGNMENTS

COMMANDERS

HONORS

Service Streamers

Campaign Streamers

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers

Decorations

EMBLEM

EMBLEM SIGNIFICANCE

MOTTO

NICKNAME

OPERATIONS

The land that would become Lackland AFB used to be a part of Kelly Field. The pilots at Kelly used the area as a bombing range in the mid 1930's and called it "the hill," because the flat escarpment rose steeply above their airfield. In 1938, Brigadier General Frank D. Lackland was in charge of Kelly Field and called for an expansion of training from Kelly to incorporate the area known as 'the Hill.

On 30 Sep 1941, the new development on the hill was designated the Air Corps Replacement Center. The primary mission concerned the production of potential Army Air Force pilots. However, the Recruit Detachment, San Antonio Cadet Center was activated on 5 Nov 1942 and on 10 Nov 136 recruits arrived from Tarrant Field, Fort Worth, Texas, and became the first soldiers to begin basic training at the newly activated Recruit Detachment.

After World War II, recruitment slowed down considerably and the base had a new name: Army Air Force Military Training Center. And on 1 Feb 1946, the large basic training school at Harlingen Field, Texas was transferred to San Antonio.

The Korean buildup tested Lackland AFB to the limits. The Air Force was in need of more people and Lackland, in 1950, was the only place for Air Force enlisted training. However, this soon changed as SheppardAFB got back in the business of basic training. But even this was not enough as the US Navy gave the younger service two bases from which to expand basic training: Sampson AFB, New York and Parks AFB, California. Headquarters Air Force also authorized enlisted training in overseas locations as well including ClarkAB, Phillipines; Seal and, Wales in the United Kingdom; Albrook AFB, Panama Canal; and AndersonAB, Guam.

Basic training during the late 1950's emphasized the combat lessons of the Korean War. Trainees went through a small bivouac called "Little Korea," and were exposed to real bullets at the Fire Lane Confidence Course.

A major innovation in basic training came during 1955 with the inception of two-phase training program for male trainees. The first phase of six weeks took place at Lackland while the second phase occurred at the technical training school. The phase program ended in 1964 with the start of the single phase six week BMT program.

Unlike the Korean War, the buildup at Lackland for the Vietnam War went smoothly as the base easily handled the influx of trainees. During 1967, five new 1,000 person Recruit Housing and Training Dormitories were built. These giant "RH&T's" provided space for living areas, dining halls, classrooms and training areas for entire squadrons.

It was not until 1976 that the last BMT squadron moved out of the WWII era barracks and occupied a newly constructed RH&T.

Physical fitness standards were raised in 1994, but the pain of the increased training was off-set by the introduction of physical conditioning clothing being issued.

In 1998 trainees received a \$250 'smart card, to be used on purchases while at Lackland. The new system replaced the old system of three cash payments while in training.

Because of WWII, basic training incorporated field training at Lackland as early as 1942. Following the war, "practical field training exercises," brought together as many subjects as needed to teach trainees how to live and work in a 'field' environment. By 1953, due to the Korean War, a unique encampment area was set up behind the base hospital, now Wilford Hall, that resembled an air base in Korea. Trainees lived and trained in the field initially for two days and later for five days.

Bivouacs disappeared in the early 1960s. However, in 1985, the 3702 BMTS (later the 322TRS) conducted a series of bivouacs that provided basic training Airmen knowledge of wartime field conditions under an Air Force historical program called Project Warrior. The program's intended purpose gave "Airmen a better understanding of not only Project Warrior, but also how their individual Air Force specialties may someday come into perspective during a wartime situation."

From 1985 to 1987, the bivouac involved only squadron instructors and male trainees on selected three day weekends at Camp Bullis. Trainees were picked based on their individual achievement in military and academic subjects and their overall progress in basic training. By 1987, the Basic Military Training School took over the program and expanded participation to all BMT squadrons and instructors.

Still limited in scope, the bivouacs trained a fair number of trainees during their time at Lackland.

The 1989 Project Warrior Bivouac was the last of its type recorded at Lackland AFB.

From 1990 to 1995, a combination of factors, Operations DESERT SHIELD/STORM, military budget cuts and downsizing, and reorganization, possibly led to bivouacs being placed at a lower priority. However in 1995, the priorities changed when the 17th Biennial Review of Air Force Basic Military Training Panel recommended that the 37TRW explore the field experience possibilities for basic trainees. The concept, called "Warrior Week," formed a simple two day field training experience into the first major change to Air Force basic training in 50 years.

The Warrior Week objective exposed Airmen to the Expeditionary Air Force concept of operations and the total force makeup of Air Expeditionary Forces (AEF). The field training also provided Airmen with a realistic experience, instruction in mobility line processing, daily survival skills during encampment, basic field hygiene and force protection.

The Warrior Week encampment site contained environmentally controlled sleeping tents for up to 1,000 people, classroom tents, latrines and showers, mess areas, supply storage and NBC areas

capable of storing necessary material and room to issue and clean equipment. A special NBC gas chamber and classroom facility used a 600 square foot tent with the capacity for 100 airmen.

The 737th Training Group adjusted the basic training schedule to accommodate all Warrior Week requirements during the fifth week of training to include completion of the confidence course, weapons training and initial training in military survival skills - all a necessary part of the field experience.

One hundred and thirty-six recruits arrived from Tarrant Field, Fort Worth Texas, and became the first soldiers to begin basic training at the San Antonio Aviation Cadet Center (SAACC).

More than 800 recruits were receiving basic training at SAACC.

Major General Barton K. Yount, first commander of the Army Air Force Training Command issued a directive calling for the standardization of all training for new enlisted recruits.

The War Department established the Army Air Forces Basic Military School and transferred Harlingen Fields basic training operation to the 3543d AAF Base Unit at the Army Air Force Military Training Center.

The Drill Masters School renamed the AAF Military Training Center Flight Marchers School.

Incoming recruits were assigned to squadrons and flights by sex and time of arrival only, ending racial segregation in Air Force basic military training.

Air Training Command approved the addition of 55 hours of mathematics instruction; this was done to reduce the high rate of technical training course failures.

Due to the Korean War, the 13-week training program was replaced with a 40-day program.

The BMT Drum and Bugle Corps formed to raise esprit de corps and improve the accuracy of close order drill.

Basic trainees began weapons training on the M-16 rifles, ending the era of M-1 carbine training.

Amarillo AFB became the second basic military training center as Lackland personnel were sent there following a meningitis outbreak at Lackland.

The confidence course became a mandatory part of basic training for women. Women negotiated 16 of the 19 obstacles.

Airman Basic Richard R. Crawford represented the three millionth graduate from Air Force BMT.

BMT completed the sexual integration of basic training when all squadrons began training men and women.

Airmen in the final week of training began the new tradition called the Airmen's Run.

Selected trainees were issued backpack water pouches in a yearlong study to see if they would replace canteens.

BMT training began at the San Antonio Aviation Cadet Center (SAACC)- Length was probably six weeks.

1946 BMT at six weeks (30 training days). SAACC absorbed the BMT school at Harlingen Field, Texas.

BMT at eight weeks. By mid January 51, recruitment caps were back in place.

1955 Two phase (male) training; Six weeks (phase I) at BMT

BMT at eight weeks; program made up of five week phase I and three week phase II.

Oct 64 Six week single phase BMT phase program.

Aug 65 Split phase BMT training (Vietnam buildup). Twenty two days at Lackland and eight days at the technical training school (four weeks).

Apr 66 While the four week 'minimal essential' BMT training was directed by ATC, but upon closer examination, the evaluation exposed deficiencies in training and the sixweek course was deemed the superior training method.

Oct 05 BMT planned increase to eight weeks in FYO? Air Force senior leadership committed to extending the length of basic training by two weeks in order to produce Airmen well prepared to fight the Global War on Terrorism.

The U.S. Congress passed the Women's Armed Service Integration Act in June 1948 and made them regular members of the US armed forces. The first women enlisted in the new Air Force in October 1948. Basic training for women was never on par with the men. Men went through sex education classes, marksmanship training and different physical conditioning criteria. By the mid 1950's the many differences of the women's training included a block of instruction known as Personal Development. This training taught feminine hygiene, applying makeup, posture and social etiquette.

The confidence course was introduced into the BMT curriculum for women trainees on a voluntary basis in October 1974. By 1975, all women were accomplishing 16 of the 19 obstacles - and the course became mandatory for them. By December 1977, male and female nights began to run the course together.

The Basic Military Training School began the sexual integration of the MTI corps in January 1976 by assigning nine female volunteers to training squadrons.

In June 1976, Headquarters, USAF abolished its WAF Directorate, thus eliminating the last command distinction between men and women in the Air Force. In Nov 1978, BMT added M-16 familiarization training and firing to the curriculum for women recruits. The first combined flight of men and women began all aspects of basic training together in July 1997.

Sleeping arrangements, of course, remained separate.

MG Larry N. Tibbetts, 1 Jun 88-Present

The Air Force Military Training Center was stationed at Lackland AFB, a 6725.22-acre installation adjacent to San Antonio, Texas. It was the largest (in terms of assigned personnel, student population, and organizations) of six training centers operated by Air Training Command (ATC), headquartered at Randolph AFB, also near San Antonio. Lackland consisted of two sites: the main base, which was contiguous with Kelly AFB on its east, and the Lackland Training Annex (LTA), a half mile west of the main base.

The military training center (MTC) continued the Lackland tradition as a training installation, which dated from a United States Army Adjutant General authorization on 21 February 1941 to construct an aviation cadet reception center on a part of Kelly AFB. Lackland, one of the Air Force's few major bases without a runway or flight line, became a separate installation on 4 July 1942 and received its current designation on 1 July 1947, named for the deceased Brig. Gen. Frank D. Lackland who had first proposed establishing the training facility.

The mission of the Air Force Military Training Center had three elements: perform training directed by higher headquarters (HHQ), prepare to perform that training in a war or national contingency, and provide needed facilities and services for its subordinate units and all tenant organizations on Lackland. With the range of training conducted and the variety of tenants served, the center was a diverse establishment, challenging to command and vital to the Air Force mission.

The Air Force Military Training Center performed three types of training. It accomplished military indoctrination for all persons recruited into the enlisted ranks and for approximately half of all men and women seeking commissioned as officers. The United States Air Force Basic Military Training School (BMTS) and United States Air Force Officer Training School (OTS) were the AFMTC subordinate establishments that conducted this initial military indoctrination. The other two officer commissioning sources were the Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps (AFROTC), headquartered at Maxwell AFB, and the United States Air Force Academy (USAFA) at Colorado Springs, Colorado. The Air Force Military Training Center's military indoctrination mission meant that most Air Force members launched their military careers at Lackland.

Air Force Military Training Center (1 Jan 73 - Present)
3700th Air Force Indoctrination Wing (28 Oct 49-5 Jan 53)

3700th Military Training Wing (6 Jan 53 - 31 Dec 58)
Lackland Military Training Center (1 Jan 59 - 31 Dec 72)

Air Training Command (1 Jun 58 - Present)
Air Training Command (28 Oct 49 - 15 Jul 51)
Technical Training Air Force (16 Jul 51 - 31 May 58)

COMMANDER:

Major General Larry N. Tibbetts Jun 88 - Present)

Major General Charles W. Lawrence, 18 Oct 1949
Brigadier General Wycliffe E. Steel, 17 Jul 1951
Major General John H. McCormick, 25 May 1954
Major General Herbert L. Grills, 1 Nov 1956
Brigadier General Robert M. Stillman, 2 Sep 1958
General William J. Bell, 16 Sep 1961
Major General Prescott M. Spicer, 4 May 1963
Major General Henry K. Mooney, 31 Mar 1965
Brigadier General Frank P. Wood, 1 Aug 1966
Major General G. B. Greene, Jr., 1 Jul 1967
MG John S. Samuel, 1 Aug 1970
MG Charles W. Carson, 24 Jul 1971
MG Robert W. Malloy, 11 Jun 1973
MG John Flynn, 16 Aug 1974
MG Andrew P. Iosue, 15 Sep 1976
MG William P. Acker, 16 Mar 1979
MG Spence M. Armstrong, 21 Jul 1981
MG Carl R. Smith, 15 Jul 1983
MG Chris O. Divich, 12 Jun 1986

Azure, representation of the Alamo fesswise throughout buff, doorway or on a base gules with a converging pathway tan, all surmounted by a torch enflamed in pale, stem brown, flame argent and gules, in chief a stylized pair of wings fesswise argent surmounted by a mullet of five points of the like bearing a torteau, all within a diminished bordure argent.

Air Force Military Training Center
Major General Larry N. Tibbetts (1 June 1988)
Major General Chris O. Divich

Organizational stability usually reflected consistency in mission. The Air Force Military Training Center had not experienced substantive change for thirty years. Initial officer training went back to the installation's origins in late 1941. Basic military training (BMT) had been a mission since 1946. The military training center acquired a major technical training mission in

1956, although a few technical courses had been taught earlier. And English language training, having had informal origins in 1946, changed from a support to a primary mission in 1960. Another mission—preflight training—ended in 1960, with the inactivation of the USAF Pre-Flight Training School. A part of preflight training returned to Lackland when the Officer Training School took on the Air Force Flight Screening Program (FSP) in March 1973. That later included related programs of flight screening AFROTC cadets and initial flying training for international officers scheduled for undergraduate pilot training (UPT).

The only essential alteration in Air Force Military Training Center mission and organizational makeup came during the period from 1 June 1972 to 14 November 1986, when the Officer Training School reported directly to Headquarters, Air Training Command, depriving AFMTC of part of its traditional mission. Even so, OTS remained a tenant on the Lackland Training Annex, and AFMTC continued providing its support needs. Gen. Andrew P. Losue, while AFMTC commander in 1976, had sought unsuccessfully to have OTS reassigned to the military training center, but before retiring as commander of ATC, General Losue played a role in the decision to realign officer training under AFMTC.

Accommodating Trainee Population Declines. The significant reductions in Air Force officer and enlisted accession rates during 1987 and 1988 impacted on most of the Air Force Military Training Center's training missions. Average trainee population was significantly lower in Basic Military Training School, Officer Training School, and 3250th Technical Training Wing. In consequence, the three organizations suffered manpower losses and had to make adjustments in organizational structure. The technical training wing was least affected because of its major reorganization in 1987. With a new student arrangement—i.e., all trainees assigned to student squadrons (STUSs) in the 3290th Student Group (STUG)—the wing was able to absorb a shrinking trainee population and permanent party without alteration of its unit or organizational structure. The OTS enrollment drop was so precipitous that reconstitution of the informal but traditional student organization became necessary. While switching from a wing/two group to a single group-sized student body, the school also streamlined and consolidated its deputy commander and divisional structure.

The Basic Military Training School found another way to endure what many Air Force, as well as BMTS, officials assumed would be a temporary decline in enlisted accessions. It placed two of its nine squadrons in "mothballs." Rather than having them inactivated, Col. Roy D. Sheetz, the BMTS commander, gained higher headquarters approval to close down two recruit housing and training (RH&T) buildings and to redistribute the personnel assigned to the affected units among the remaining seven basic military training squadrons. Officially, the 3702d Basic Military Training Squadron and 3704th Basic Military Training Squadron remained active units in standby status. The arrangement allowed BMTS official the management option to place either or both units back into operation at any time that accession rates warranted.

All of the Air Force Military Training Center's mission and mission support operations were commanded by seven senior colonels, who made up General Tibbett's command team—informally referred to as "the big seven." They consisted of the six line-organization commanders and the center deputy commander for resource management. Three of the six line organizations acquired new commanders in 1988. Command of the 3700th Air Base Group

changed hands on 22 January, when Col. Bruce W. Sharer followed Col. Robert J. Milne, who took a position on the Air Staff. At the Basic Military Training School, Col. Henry J. Williams assumed command from Col. Robert D. Peterson on 8 August. Days later on 19 August, the 3700th Personnel Resources Group gained a new commander changed when Lt. Col. Andrew M. Stanley, Jr., took over from Lt. Col. Susan L. Pamerleau, who then became vice commander of the Basic Military Training School. Moreover, there were command changes at both technical training group commands shortly after General Tibbetts arrived. Col. Melvin G. Grover assumed command of the 3280th Technical Training Group—the Security Police Academy—from Lt. Col. Robert A. Barlow on 18 July, and Lt. Col. Richard G. Hetzel replaced Maj. Sandra A. Campbell on 3 October at the 3270th Technical Training Group. Major Campbell had been 3270 TCHTG commander since Lt. Col. Russell A. Gregory's transfer on 18 May 1988, and Colonel Barlow had held down the 3280 TCHTG commander's post in the interim after Col. John E. Tucker's departure on 29 June. Similarly, several other influential posts turned over during 1988, in particular, the deputy commander of 3700 ABG, vice commander of BMTS,

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Maj Gen Larry N. Tibbetts assumed command of the Air Force Military Training Center from Maj Gen Chris O. Divich on 1 June 1988. Other changes in the center's leadership team included the senior enlisted advisor, the vice commander, the center's executive officer, and several of AFMTC's line commanders. The center's mission continued to be the conduct of initial military training for enlisted personnel and recruited commissioning applicants, as well as technical training for cryptographic maintenance, security police, social actions, and recruiter specialties. The center also supported a major readiness role, encompassing training

expansion and general mobilization. The 539th Air Force Band was relieved from its assignment to the 3700th Air Base Group and assigned directly to the center. The center also gained the 3700th Civil Engineering Squadron (assigned to the 3700 ABG) and the 3700th Contracting Squadron (assigned to the center's Resource Management Division) in preparation for the disestablishment of the San Antonio Real Property Maintenance Agency and the San Antonio Contracting Center. The need to fix Lackland continued to challenge center officials.

Basic military training for enlisted personnel began at Lackland AFB on 1 February 1946. The Basic Military Training School, USAF consisted of eleven squadrons and six divisions assigned to the headquarters. On 8 August 1988, Col. Henry J. Williams assumed command of the BMTS. The previous commander, Col. Robert D. Peterson, retired. Lt Col. Susan L. Pamerleau became the school's first female vice commander on 19 August 1988. Instructor applicants underwent extensive screening, completed the Military Training Instructor School, and received on-the-job training prior to certification. Continuation training was available through the MTIS and the 3250th Technical Training Wing. Authorized MTI strength declined in the last half of 1988 to 479. Reported instructor to student ratios worsened following a period of improvement in late 1987 and the closing of two training squadrons. Critiques of the course by graduates revealed that 46.2 percent of instructors used profanity in the training environment and that maltreatment affected 17.2 percent of recruits. The average trainee was between 18 and 20 years old, single, and a high school graduate. Recruit accessions declined to only 45,955—a decrease of 24.8 percent. A total of 43,716 recruits graduated from the BMTS. Attrition declined to 6.6 percent. Women eliminated more frequently than men, but enlistees in the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve fared better than nonprior service personnel. Curriculum modifications primarily consisted of administrative typographical corrections to course materials. Still, Colonel Williams directed that all recruits would be required to wear combat boots during confidence course drills. As the result of a new AIC policy, trainees were prohibited from any use of tobacco products during their six weeks at Lackland. For the first time in the history of Air Force basic training, female recruits participated in a bivouac from 6 through 10 October 1988. A lack of support from the USA at Camp Bullis presented problems during the 1988 bivouac. The BMTS recommended changing the requirement for the biennial review to triennial. That change to Air Force regulation 50-42 received approval from HQ USAF.

The Officer Training School, USAF, continued to provide basic military training to commissioning applicants recruited from U.S. colleges and universities. The school also continued its missions of screening pilot applicants for the USAF and conducting beginning level flight instruction for international officers under the provisions of the Security Assistance Training Program. Commissioning rates continued to decline. The OTS's contribution to the commissioned officer corps equaled only 15.7 percent of all 1988 commissionees. As a result of this decline, the school restructured its class schedules and its student organizations. The school continued to conduct six courses in the performance of its mission: Officer Basic Military Training, Precommissioning; Health Professions Officer Indoctrination Course; Air Force Officer Orientation Course; Flight Screening Program; Light Aircraft Training for ROTC; and undergraduate pilot training for international officers. The OBMT course remained virtually unchanged in 1988; trainees began participating in Vigilant Warrior exercises,

designed to improve leadership abilities. Flight training continued at Hondo municipal airport with the single engine T-41A aircraft. The unit had fifty such aircraft assigned. Contract maintainers kept these planes fully mission capable about 95 percent of the time. Still, maintainers and operators became concerned recently about parts availability and the rising cost of over the counter equipment. Attrition remained within historical averages, falling slightly from 1987 to 12.1 percent. In the two orientation courses attrition was neither expected nor realized. Lackland supported two field training encampments for Reserve Officer Training Corps personnel in the summer of 1988.

Col. James H. Lund continued to command the 3250th Technical Training Wing in 1988. The 1987 reorganization of the unit brought about numerous changes, but the effects of the reorganization were not clear. The planned training of nearly 3,500 navy personnel each year moved closer to final implementation. General Tibbetts anticipated no problems in supporting the Navy's request until FY 1991 when a lack of adequate facilities would limit the base's ability to support additional students. Course for USMC and USAF personnel in basic law enforcement were combined in 1988. Other changes occurred in advanced law enforcement courses. The 3287th Technical Training Squadron, Fort Dix, New Jersey, continued to conduct air base ground defense training. The SP Training and Utilization Workshop recommended many changes to security police training and to the specialty training standards for police. Other evaluation indicated that USMC supervisors were dissatisfied with many aspects of law enforcement training but generally agreed that the quality of training had improved under AF control. Changes also occurred in the courses for military working dogs. Representatives meeting to discuss the DOD dog program evaluated the European purchasing of trained dogs. Markets identified within the U.S. exceeded European costs by as much as 600 percent. Basic trainees began using 5.56 MM standard ammunition in the M-16 rifle. The 9 MM automatic pistol was added to the marksmanship training curriculum. The division also experimented with computer assisted videodisk training systems. The 3270th Technical Training Group continued to provide cryptographic maintenance, recruiter, and social actions training programs. Changes within the cryptographic maintenance field were numerous. Instructor manning did not pose any significant problems for the wing. Foreign student production dropped slightly. The USMC enrolled more students at the 3250th than either the Air Force Reserve or the Air National Guard. A total of 22,685 personnel enrolled in technical training courses at Lackland in FY 1988. The wing's attrition rate fell to its lowest point in four years. The 3270 TCHTG formed the Blue Beret rifle and drill team.

The Defense Language Institute English Language Center remained a Department of Defense agency under the command of Col. Don W. Box and reported to the DOD through the AFMTC, ATC, and HQ USAF. The center's mission was the management and implementation of the Defense English Language Program in the United States and abroad. The DLIELC underwent an internal reorganization during 1988 that eliminated some branches and resulted in a manpower decrease of six military personnel. The unit's five year plan called for an increase in USA prebasic training students, expansions in the overseas training programs, continuation of the oral proficiency interview system, and a complete revision of American Language Course materials. These programs required an additional twenty-four personnel authorizations. The poor condition of the school's facilities continued to be a problem for the

AFMTC. Representatives from AFMTC, DLIELC, and ATC met to discuss the possibility of moving the institute to a location with adequate facilities. The projected cost of this move totaled just over \$6 million. The center prepared to establish a new Language Training Detachment in Pensacola, Florida, while it evaluated its ability to conduct physical training for selected students. The DLIELC hosted the Annual Language Training Conference in September 1988. Primary issues during the conference included the status and condition of language laboratory systems (a continuing problem) and physical training. Student enrollment at the center declined slightly in 1988 despite a large increase in USA pre-basic training students. A total of 2,597 persons entered training during the year. Language Training Detachments and Mobile Training Teams continued to operate in up to fifteen foreign countries.

Lackland AFB occupied 6,725.22 acres in the southwest corner of San Antonio, Texas. The base supported an average population of 23,000. Headquarters Air Training Command authorized the Air Force Military Training Center an annual budget of \$66,766,800 for FY 1988. This amount was nearly \$20 million below FY 1987 funding levels and caused concern among base officials. Late year funding solved some of the center's anticipated shortages, and reprogramming actions alleviated others. In FY 1988 the base contributed approximately \$400 million to the economy of San Antonio. Reducing energy consumption continued to be a primary goal, officials indicated that the base had failed to meet its FY 1988 reduction objectives. Construction efforts included a two-story addition to the Security Police Museum, paid for by private funds and donated to the Air Force. A Burger King restaurant also opened on the installation. Other construction efforts included an UH-1 helicopter mock-up for fire department training, a satellite communications facility, and others. Many of these projects had been funded in prior years. Planned demolitions of outdated and unusable facilities were delayed by an injunction which threatened improvements to DLIELC facilities and the Fix Lackland program. Facilities Board members began investigating third party financing as an alternative for replacing Wherry housing units. The installation did not fare well in an environmental assessment survey. Major problems included air emission programs for incinerators, sewage systems, and overloads at the treatment facility. Reported crimes declined, but incidents involving alcohol and drugs increased. Squadron commanders issued 459 Articles 15 during the year, most to student personnel. Morale, welfare and recreation activities gained some appropriated fund support but most funds increased prices to maintain self-sufficiency. Income from the recyclable materials sales program supplemented MWR sales. Lacklanders provided shelter, food, and entertainment to evacuees from coastal areas during Hurricane Gilbert in September 1988. Over 2,000 personnel arrived from Corpus Christi Naval Air Station and from Galveston, Texas.

Sources
AFHRA