

approved by the overall community planning group. He emphasized that it was important that the vocational-technical proposal be part of the total planning. Only when that was done, would the proposal be given any positive action and approval.

It was in that meeting with the educational interests of the community that Mr. Bradford first laid down the rules that would become so familiar with respect to the availability of furniture and equipment to outfit the buildings. Mr. Bradford promised that such surplus property would be made available with the buildings unless it fell within one or more of the following categories:

An item essential to a mission of the Air Force being relocated from the base;

An item that was on a Department of Defense "need-to-buy" list; or

An item purchased with nonappropriated funds.

Mr. Ostenberg advised the Federal delegation that the school board was committed to begin classes in September of 1965 and asked if it might be possible to acquire surplus Schilling facilities in advance of that date. Mr. Bradford's reply was that, if base officials could make them available, it would be possible to receive permission for occupancy on or about June 1, 1965.

School officials immediately began the task of preparing a formal proposal, including in it a list of furniture and equipment which they would need to outfit the new school facilities. On the 25th of February, Mr. Ostenberg presented the vocational-technical school proposal to the Schilling Development Council for their approval. The council unanimously approved the suggested usage and advised OEA of their action. On the 8th of March, Ostenberg reported to the board of education that Federal officials had informed him that the proposal for the vocational-technical school was the best prepared proposal they had seen. The proposal had been hand-carried to Washington for informal review. He further reported that they had been told they might obtain a right-of-entry so that occupancy of base facilities could be made by June 30.

Washington and Kansas City officials made a special visit to Salina in the last 3 days of March to discuss the vocational-technical school proposal and other packages being prepared for their consideration. It was at these meetings that the local school officials were told they would receive a permit of occupancy not later than June 15th so that the school staff could move in for renovation and installation of equipment in preparation for the September 1 opening. Colonel Scanlan advised the 15th Air Force and SAC Headquarters that the buildings requested could be made available. On the 29th of April, Superintendent Ostenberg, in a letter to Colonel Scanlan, officially requested occupancy permits for three of the principal buildings in the vocational-technical school package. Colonel Scanlan attached copies of Ostenberg's letter to his own letter to SAC Headquarters in which he—

strongly recommends that appropriate outgrant be authorized so that these three facilities can be made available to the Salina board of education—if these buildings are to be made immediately available, special expedited handling must be given this correspondence. The Corps of Engineers can start action, with GSA concurrence, upon receipt of SAC approval of availability of these buildings. This request for an outgrant is in itself, under present circumstances, an exception to normal procedures. Therefore, it appears that the appropriate agencies and the Department of Defense, at Washington, D.C., level, would need to fully coordinate this and provide their agencies at local level (GSA, DHEW, and