The original documents are located in Box 5, folder "Bicentennial (6)" of the James M. Cannon Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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WASHINGTON

June 17, 1976

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MEMORANDUM FOR:

FROM:

JIM CANNON JACK MAR Ĥ/

Let's get together sometime today and talk about the matter that you mentioned to me briefly in reference to the Bicentennial program.





June 17

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TO: JIM CANNON FROM: JOHN O. MARSH, JR.

For Direct Reply

For Draft Response

XX For Your Information

Please Advise

WASHINGTON

June 16, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

BICENTENNIAL PLANNERS

FROM:

JACK MARSH

Following are certain facts and information in reference to the observance of the Sesquicentennial of American Independence in 1926.

- The President designated the week of June 28-July 5 as American Independence Week, called for the Nation to observe it as such. It called on a renewal of fidelity to the fundamental principles of the Declaration of Independence and recognition to Thomas Jefferson. The Independence Week was promulgated on the 28th of June 1926.
- 2. Observance of the week began with the ringing of bells throughout the Nation at 11:11 a.m. National exercises were held in Charlottesville on July 3, 4 and 5. These observances occurred at the University of Virginia and at Monticello, which was designated a national patriotic shrine. The major address at Monticello was made by the Secretary of State, Frank Kellogg.
- 3. The Commission recommended that April 13 of each year should be celebrated as the birthday of Thomas Jefferson.
- 4. The Commission recommended that it continue in support of a nation-wide effort to raise funds for the preservation of Monticello. Apparently, the restoration of Monticello would be one the principal events to come out of the Sesquicentennial.

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- 6. The Commission agreed that it would adopt a program for American Independence Week. The Chairman of the Commission was directed to send letters to Governors, Mayors and patriotic citizens throughout the country urging a nation-wide observance of the week on behalf of the National Education Committee so that the week prior to Independence Day would be celebrated as "Appropriate Patriotic Educational Manner and every man, woman and child hereforth give the opportunity to witness the ceremony to be known as the Echo of the Liberty Bell" and to pronounce the offical "Patriots Pledge of Faith."
- 7. The National Jefferson Centennial Committee recommended the following program:
 - <u>A Pilgrimage for Jefferson's Gig</u> -- This was to be a motorcade escort of the one horse carriage from
 Monticello to Philadelphia which carriage Jefferson rode in to Philadelphia.
 - Sunday, July 4th be observed as Jefferson Memorial Day to commemorate the 100th anniversary of his death.
 - c. American Independence Day would be observed on Monday, July 5th.
 - d. A private tour sponsored by the Jefferson Foundation to take an United States Birthday Party tour of Europe be organized.
- 8. In the report of the Chairman of the Jefferson Foundation he states the preservation of Mount Vernon was intended to be "a birthday gift to the Nation" in honor of the Sesquicentennial. As a part of that there would be prepared a birthday book of all contributors to the Foundation.



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There are solid indicators as part of the Sesquicentennial ceremonies there was established the National Capitol Parks. Also the Congress authorized \$50,000,000 for the construction of government office buildings between the Lincoln Monument and Capitol Hill. These are major Departmental buildings along Constitution Avenue today. It is interesting to note it was anticipated that a substantial number of these buildings authorized in 1926 would be completed by 1932 in order to mark the Bicentennial of George Washington's birth. This reference appears in official documents relating to the Sesquicentennial.

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WASHINGTON

June 18, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JACK MARSH JIM CANNO Bicentennial

SUBJECT:

FROM:

I think there is considerable merit in the President making some Bicentennial declaration for conservation -specifically to preserve the great heritage of our natural resources and public lands.

To be meaningful, he would have to make a commitment of money, but I believe that conservation is the kind of government expenditure which does have broad national appeal.

Much of what he would say would not have a budgetary impact, but would be an affirmation of his commitment to the values of our wilderness areas, our national parks and forests, the game refuges, historic sites and recreation areas. These are legacies from our forefathers, to be enjoyed by all Americans now, and to be held in trust for future generations. The Federal involvement in the public lands is one of stewardship, not of exploitation for short-sighted gain at the cost of depleting a finite resource.

Having articulated this commitment, it would be necessary to back up his statement with specific proposals.

For example, the President might:

- A. Call for immediate Congressional action on the more than 100 wilderness proposals that have been sent to the Hill but have received no Congressional action (list attached).
- B. Propose an additional authorization for the National Park Service to add 400 positions. This would allow accelerated staffing of newly authorized areas and fully protect the existing old line parks. (Cost

would be approximately \$8 million). This would be an increase over a similar FY proposal already approved by the President.

- C. Propose 400 new positions for the Fish and Wildlife Service to raise them out of a severely understaffed category. The emphasis would be on refuges and research areas. (Cost - approximately \$8 million).
- D. Take the lead in calling for an increase in the Land and Water Conservation Fund authorization. Current level is \$300 million. Pending House legislation calls for an increase to \$450 million in FY '78, \$625 million in '79, and \$800 million per year thereafter. The Senate version calls for an immediate increase to \$1 billion per year.

This is a very popular program, devoting 40% of the monies to Federal acquisition of critical recreational areas by the Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service and the Forest Service. The other 60% is apportioned to State and local governments -- with matching funds -- for development of outdoor recreation areas.

Other legislative actions or thrusts that could be considered:

- Minarets

A superb scenic area of volcanic mountains which was left out of Yosemite National Park: could be added to the Park either by legislation or by Presidential creation of a National Monument.

- Mineral King

Proposal to add to Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Park 16,000 plus acres from the adjacent National Forest. The area in question is presently under consideration for development as a ski area by Walt Disney, Inc. Major nationwide conservation community issue.

- Sawtooth - White Clouds

Proposal to create in Idaho an 1,018,300 acre National Park and National Recreation area primarily from National Forest lands.

- New River, N.C. to make a 26.5 mile segment a component of the Wild and Scenic River System.
- Delaware River National Recreation Area and Deauthorization of Tocks Island Dam.

Proposal to deauthorize the Tocks Island Dam and authorize the National Park Service to acquire those lands purchased by the Corps of Engineers for the flood pool. These lands would be added to NPS holdings in the Delaware National Recreation Area.

- Redwoods
 - A. Proposal to extend the authority of Section 3e of the Redwoods National Park Act to enable the Secretary to regulate those land-use practices on private lands adjacent to the Park which threaten Park resources.
 - B. Proposal to acquire control by fee acquisition 48,000 acre zone of influence around Redwood Creek Corridor which Alternate A proposed to achieve through regulation.
 - C. Proposal to acquire all the remaining uncut stands of Redwood within the Redwood Creek Basin, and the entire drainages of Skunk Cabbage, Lost Man, and May Creek.
- Platte River Refuge

Proposed establishment of about 65,000 acres as a wildlife refuge to preserve habitat critical to the endangered whooping crane, the sandhill crane and the white-fronted goose and as a spring migration resting sanctuary for nearly 1 million ducks and geese.

- Alaska D2 Withdrawals

Proposals to double the National Park Service holdings and also the National Wildlife Refuge holdings also languish on the Hill.

cc: Jim Connor Paul O'Neill Dave Gergen Jim Reichley

Fish and Wildlife Service Proposed Wilderness Areas in the National Wildlife Refuge System awaiting action by Congress

		Location	
Name	Acres	State	Vicinity
Aleutian Islands	1,395,357	Alaska	Aleutian Island Cha
Kenai	829,000		Kenai Penninsula
Izembek	301,451	83	Alaska Penninsula
Semidi	256,000	¥7 .	Gulf of Alaska
Simenof	25,140	11	Gulf of Alaska
Unimak	973,000	**	Alaska Penninsula
Cabeza Prieta	833,500	Arizona	Southwestern
Havasu	2,510	ArizCalif.	Along the Colorado River
Imperial	12,010	Ariz-Calif.	Along the Colorad© River
Kofa	570,600	Arizona	Southwestern
Big Lake	1,818	Arkansas	Northwestern
White River	975	11	Eastern
Bombay Hook	2,000	Delaware	Eastern
C hassahowitzka	16,900	Florida	West Central
J.N."Ding"Darling	2,735		Southwestern
Lake Woodruff	1,106	18	Northeastern
Lacassine	2,854	Louisiana	Southern
Hawaiian Islands	1,742	Hawaii	Leeward Islands
Crab Orchard	4,050	Illinois	Southern
Parker River	3,110	Massachusetts	Northeastern
Agassiz	4,000	Minnesota	North central
Mille Lacs	0.6	ţa	North central

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•		2 Location	• •
Name	Acres	State	Vicinity
Rice Lake	1,406	Minnesota	North central
Tamarac	2,138	**	North central
Noxubee	1,200	Mississippi	Eastern .
Mingo	1,705	Missouri	Southeastern
Charles M. Russell	155,288	Montana	North central along the Missoui River
Medicine Lake	11,366	Montana	Northeastern
Red Rock Lakes	32,350	95	Southwestern
U.L. Bend	19,683	17	North central along the Missouri River
Crescent Lake	24,502	Nebraska	Western
Fort Niobrara	4,645	88	North central
Valentine	16,317	11	North central
Anaho Island	747	Nevada	Western outside of Reno
Charles Sheldon Antelope Range	.321,400 ±/	Nevada	North central
Sheldon National Antelope Refuge	20,000	n n	North central
Desert	1,443.300	. 11	Southern, outside of Las Vegas
Cedar Island	180	North Carolina	Pamlico Sound
Nattamuskeet	590	ħ	Pamlico Sound
Pea Island	180	8	Pamlico Sound
Swanquarter	9,000	•	Pamlico Sound
Hart Mountain	15,500	Oregon	Southeastern
Nalheur	30,000	FCRO	Central
Oregon Islands	384	E R	Scattered off the coast
	163	South Carolina	East Central

		3	Locati	on
Name	Acres		State	Vicinity
Missisquoi	2,165		Vermont	Northwest
Assateague Island	• •			
Chincoteague Refuge	1,300		Virginia	Eastern Shore
National Seashore	440	•	Maryland	Eastern Shore
San Juan Islands	283		Washington	San Jua n Islands

1/ Wilderness recommendations made subject to congressional appropriation of funds to conduct mineral survey and completion of such survey.

National Park Service Wilderness Proposals Pending in Congress

		Location	
Name	Acres	, <u>State</u>	Vicinity
Katmai National Monument (NM)	2, 603,547	Alaska	Alaska Peninsula on Skelikof Strait
Chiricahua National Monument	9,440	Arizona	Southeast Arizona
Saguaro	42,400	Arizona	Southeast Arizona near Tucson
Organ Pipe Cactus NM	299,600	Arizona	Southwest Arizona on Mexican border
Point Reyes National Seashore (NS)	24,654	California	Pacific Coast, Northwest of San Francisco
Yosemite National Park	(NP) 646,700	California	Sierra Mountains, Central California
Sequoia-Kings Canyon NP	750,690	California	Sierra Mountains, Central California
Pinnacles NM	10,980	California	Coastal Mountain Range, Central California
Death Valley NM	1,900,000	California	East Central California
Joshua Tree NM	372,700	California	Southeast California
Dinosaur NM	124,341	Colorado	Northwest Colorado
Rocky Mountain NP	239,835	Colorado	North Central Colorado
Colorado NM	10,300	Colorado	Western Colorado
Black Canyon of the Gunnison	11,180	Colorado	Central Colorado
Great Sand Dunes NM	32,930	Colorado	South Central Colorado
Mesa Verde NP	8,100	Colorado	Southwest Colorado



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Name	Acres	<u>Location</u> State	Vicinity
Everglades NP	1,296,500	Florida	South Florida
-			
Haleakala NP	19,270	Hawaii	Island of Maui
Hawaii Volcanoes NP	123,100	Hawaii	Island of Hawaii
Yellowstone NP	30,000	Idaho	Eastern Idaho
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park (NHP)	3,577	Kentucky	Southeast Kentucky
Assateague Island NS	440	Maryland	East Maryland on Atlantic Coast
Isle Royale NP	131,880	Michigan	In Lake Superior
Yellowstone NP	150,000	Montana	South Central Montana
Glacier NP	927,550	Montana	Northwest Montana
Death Valley NM	8,000	Nevada	Southwest Nevada
Bandelier NM	22,030	New Mexico	North Central New Mexico
Carlsbad Caverns NP	30,210	New Mexico	Southeast New Mexico
Great Smoky Mountains NP	195,250	North Carolina	Western North Carolina
Theodore Roosevelt NMP	29,095	North Dakota	Western North Dakota
Crater Lake NP	122,400	Oregon	Southern Oregon
Badlands NM	58,924	South Dakota	Southwest South Dakota
Great Smoky Mountains NP	195,250	Tennessee	Eastern Tennessee
Guadalupe Mountains NP	46,850	Texas	Southwest Texas
Big Bend NP	533,900	Texas	Southwest Texas or Rio Grands
Dinosaur NM	41,000	Utah	Northeast Utah
Bryce Canyon NP	21,520	Utah	South Central Utah
Cedar Breaks NM	4,830	Utah	Southwest Utah
Zion NP	120,620	Utah	Southwest Utah
		Q. FOR	DIBRAT

•		Locat	tion
Name	Acres	State	Vicinity
Shenandoah NP	79,699	Virginia	Northwest Virginia
Cumberland Gap NHP	4,363	Virginia	Southwest Virginia
Olympic NP	862,139	Washington	Olympic Peninsula Western Washington
North Cascades Complex	526,650	Washington	North Central Washingto
Mt. Rainier NP	210,700	Washington	Central Washington Southeast of Seattle
Yellowstone NP	1,842,221	Wyoming	Northwest Wyoming
Grand Teton NP	115,807	Wyoming	Northwest Wyoming

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U.S. Forest Service Wilderness Areas Pending in Congress

•		Location	
Name	Acres	State	Vicinity
Monarch	31,000	California	Sequoia and Sierra National Forests (NF)
Trinity Alps	268,000	California	Klamath, Six Rívers, Shasta-Trinity NF
Courthouse Mountain Big Blue, Mt. Sneffels	61,000	Colorado	Uncompangre NF
Mt. Wilson, Dolores Peak	19,000	Colorado	Uncompahgre and San Juan
Idaho	891,000	Idaho	Boise, Chalis, Payette, Salmon NF
Salmon River	252,000	Idaho	Betterort, Neg Perce Salmon NF
Beartooth	542,000	Montana	Custer, Gallatin NF
Spanish Peaks	63,000	Montana	Gallatin NF
Gila Addition	116,000	New Mexico	Gila
High Unitas	323,000	Utah	Ashley and Wassatch NF
Alpine Pikes	292,000	Washington	Mt. Baker, Snoqualmie, and Winatchee NF
Cloud Peak	150,000	Wyoming	Big Horn
Glacier	183,000	Wyoming	Shoshonee
Popo Agie	82,000	Wyoming	Shoshonee

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Kenai	829,000		. Kenai Penninsula
Izembek	301,451	8 7	Alaska Penninsula
Semidi	256,000	n	Gulf of Alaska
Simenof	25,140	n	Gulf of Alaska
Unimak	973,000	"	Alaska Penninsula
Cabeza Prieta	833,500	Arïzona	Southwestern
Havasu	2,510	ArizCalif.	Along the Colorado River
Imperial	12,010	Ariz-Calif.	Along the Colorado River
Kofa	570,600	Arizona	Southwestern
Big Lake	1,818	Arkansas	Northwestern
White River	975	13	Eastern
Bombay Hook	2,000	Delaware	Eastern
Chassahowitzka	16,900	Florida	West Central
J.N. "Ding"Darling	2,735		Southwestern
Lake Woodruff	1,106	84	Northeastern
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Agassiz	4,000	Minnesota	North central
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Tamarac	2,138	v	North central
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Cedar Island	180	North Carolina	Pamlico Sound
Mattamuskeet	590	**	Pamlico Sound
Pea Island	180	**	Pamlico Sound
Swanquarter	9,000	**	Pamlico Sound
Hart Mountain	15,500	Oregon	Southeastern
Malheur	30,000	R. FORD	Central
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MEMORANDUM FOR JACK MARSH

w/cc: Connor, O'Neill, Gergen, Reichley

SUBJECT Bicentennial

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WASHINGTON

June 17, 1976

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MEMORANDUM FOR:

FROM:

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TTM COMMON

GEORGE W HUMPHREVS

onggetime bo B SUBJECT:

Specch Suggestion for the TICOLUCIO

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cc: Art Quern

VALLEY FORGE BRAFT #3/MARSH/JUNE 23

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This is another ground in Pennsylvania that we cannot further

dedicate nor hallow.

Those who died here did not die amid the sounds of battle, we rather they would succumb in the silent ordeal of winter. Yet their courage and sacrifice and suffering were no less real, no less meaningful than those who manned the battlements of Bunker Hill or scaled the parapets of Yorktown.

They came here in the snows of winter in a trail that marked an Army's march by the blood that came from rag-bound feet.

Here around fires of the winter camp was kept burning the light of liberty. This was not a place of flying pennants or stirring parades. Rather it was a place of enduring faith and constant prayer.

Something happened at Valley Forge. That ragged, wretched, starving Army here emerged, and changed in a way that can be sensed but not fully described.



When the Winter of '76 gave way to the Spring of '77, its agony and ordeal had left its mark on the Continental Line. Eleven thousand had come here in the latter days of December. When the Spring had melted the snows of Winter and the green had come to the Pennsylvania countryside, four thousand of our forebearers would sleep forever in the rolling hills of Valley Forge and become a silent bivouac of the dead.

In the early spring they marched from here on a dirt road in i Pennsylvania that would take them finally to Yorktown and into the pages of history, unaware of the greatness they had done.

lik

DECISION

WASHINGTON

June 24, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JAMES M. CANNON

JUDITH RICHARDS HOP

FROM:

Bicentennial Review of Ships, New York Harbor

SUBJECT:

The Commandant of the U.S. Coast Gaard, Admiral Siler, has invited me to represent the White House on board the Coast Guard Cutter Morgenthau on July 4 when the official review of the tall ships will take place.

I would be honored to accept his invitation if you think this is an activity which I should undertake.

APPROVE

DISAPPROVE



WASHINGTON

June 29, 1976

MEMORANDUM TO:

ROBERT T. HARTMANN

FROM:

SUBJECT:

JIM CANNON on The President's Comments' Bicentennial Series

SPEECH #1 AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM

General Comment

This speech does carry the sense of excitement and discovery that moved this country from its beginnings. However, too many different people are quoted in this speech. I suggest you leave out Gertrude Stein and Thoreau. Neither quote is essential.

Page 1, Paragraph 3

The phrase "practical powered flight" seems cumbersome to me. I suggest "The story of the age of flight ..."

Page 2

In the paragraph beginning "From Samuel", I believe the Viking landing time has been changed from the 4th of July. It occurs to me that since the Langley point is negative, and the Viking will not land on time, you might drop this paragraph. It reads very well without it.

Page 7, paragraph 1

Paragraph 1 beginning "Today we know ... " seems too general in nature. I think this paragraph could be dropped.

Page 8

I suggest we tighten the ending by dropping the text after the Jefferson quote and adding: "I see an America that builds on its past and looks always to the future."

WASHINGTON

June 29, 1976

MEMORANDUM TO:

ROBERT T. HARTMANN

FROM:

JIM CANNON Comments on The President's Bicentennial Series

SUBJECT:

SPEECH #2 NATIONAL ARCHIVES

General Comment

Good but too long.

Page 2, Paragraph 2

I think it would be a mistake to suggest that the Constitution will be "virtually unrecognizable" in 100 to 200 years. After 187 years in use, the extraordinary fact is that the Constitution is so little changed.

Page 3

I think it would be better not to relate this speech to the Museum Speech of the day previous. It seems contrived to me.

Page 4

The suggestion of a "time vehicle" seems contrived to me. I suggest "If we look back to 1787, we see ..."

Pages 5 and 6

The middle paragraph on page 5, and the first two paragraphs on page 6, are unclear to me, and I think unnecessary.

Page 7

The sentence at the top of page 7 is excellent.



Page 7 continued

The last half of the page, beginning with "What does ...," seems to me to be repetitive of earlier material. I think this could be dropped.

SPEECH #3 KENNEDY CENTER

There are excellent ideas in the paragraphs here, but I would suggest some re-arrangement.

For the evening occasion at the Kennedy Center, I would start with the paragraph on page 3 that begins "There are times for solemn ceremonies ..." and continue for the balance of that paragraph, and the following two paragraphs, ending "America has it all."

Then I would pick up the first paragraph of your present draft, beginning "the United States is probably ..."



WASHINGTON

June 29, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

ROBERT T. HARTMANN

FROM:

JIM CANNON

SUBJECT:

Comments (on) The President's Bicentennial Series

SPEECH #4 VALLEY FORGE



General Comments

The words fit well to the sacrifice that was made by Washington and his men at Valley Forge. The words and the flow reach the high level intended for the Bicentennial Series.

Page 1

The third paragraph is puzzling and negative. I think it should be dropped. The sixth paragraph changes the mood, and I would drop it and the top of page 2.

Page 2

I do not understand why you use an anecdote about a Yankee at Concord in the Valley Forge Speech The colonial distance between Concord and Valley Forge was considerable. And the colloquial language of the Concord veteran seems light-hearted when put up against the sacrifice at Valley Forge.

Page 5

The paragraph beginning "The sturdy wagon train" seems out of place here.

The last paragraph on the page and the paragraphs on page 6 seem to me to bring in too many new ideas, e.g., selfgovernment, prairie schooners headed west, prosperity and institutional reform.

It seems to me that the Valley Forge speech should focus entirely on the sacrifice and the symbolism it has for our history.

WASHINGTON

June 29, 1976

MEMORANDUM TO:

FROM:

SUBJECT:

ROBERT T. HARTMANN JIM CANN The President's Comments Bicentennial Series

SPEECH #5 INDEPENDENCE HALL

General Comments

This speech is much too long and discursive. It seems to me it should focus on Independence Hall as the place of independence and liberty, and as the place of the Declaration and the Constitution.

Page 1

The Lincoln appearance, on the eve of the Civil War, seems out of place in the beginning. I think President Ford could appropriately begin "I feel both pride and humility ..."

Page 4

The details about what happened to some of the 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence seem# extraneous to me in a Presidential address.

I think we should leave out the paragraph at the bottom of page 4, all of page 5 and the first two paragraphs of page 6.

Page 10, Paragraph 3

The third paragraph beginning "Later" strikes me as awkward -in that you mention some of the amendments but not others.

Page ll

The section beginning with the paragraph at the bottom of the page sounds like a political attack on big government. I think we should leave it out.

WASHINGTON

June 29, 1976

MEMORANDUM TO:

FROM:

SUBJECT:

ROBERT T. HARTMANN JIM CANNON Comments ON The President's Bicentenvial Series

SPEECH #6 MONTICELLO

General Comments

The tone and quality of this speech is very high. It is excellent, with the exception of several extraneous elements.

Page 5

The second paragraph beginning "Tulip festivals ..." seems extraneous to me and could be cut.

Page 7

The last paragraph beginning "Black is beautiful ..." seems out of place and should be cut.

Page 8

In the second paragraph the reference to Virgil's comment about colors seems hard to grasp.

