



Portrait of Cesar Chavez and his "Huelga" car taken during the Delano Grape Strike, J.D. Marlin Ranch, Tulare County, California in 1965. Photo courtesy of Walter P. Reuther Library, Wayne State University; photographer unknown.

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Chapter 4: Suitability

This section describes the National Park Service analysis of whether nationally significant sites are suitable for inclusion in the national park system.

Introduction

To be considered suitable for addition to the national park system, an area must represent a natural or cultural resource type that is not already adequately represented in the national park system, or is not comparably represented and protected for public enjoyment by other federal agencies; tribal, state, or local governments; or the private sector. Adequacy of representation is determined on a case-by-case basis by comparing the potential addition to other comparably managed areas representing the same resource type, while considering differences or similarities in the character, quality, quantity, or combination of resource values. The comparative analysis also addresses rarity of the resources, interpretive and educational potential, and similar resources already protected in the national park system or in other public or private ownership. The comparison results in a determination of whether the proposed new area would expand, enhance, or duplicate resource protection or visitor use opportunities found in other comparably managed areas.

NPS Thematic Framework –Cultural Themes

In evaluating the suitability of cultural resources within or outside the national park system, the NPS uses its “Thematic Framework” for history and prehistory. The framework is an outline of major themes and concepts that help to conceptualize American history. It is used to assist in the identification of cultural resources that embody America’s past and to describe and analyze the multiple layers of history encapsulated within each resource. Through eight concepts that encompass the multi-faceted and interrelated nature of human experience, the thematic framework reflects an interdisciplinary, less compartmentalized approach to American history. Seven of the eight concepts apply to the life of Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement. The concepts are:

- Peopling Places
- Creating Social Institutions
- Expressing Cultural Values
- Shaping the Political Landscape
- Developing the American Economy
- Transforming the Environment
- The Changing Role of the United States in the World Community

Each of the themes identified rest on a framework of topical sub-themes that are used to describe and explain the significance of the primary theme.

Peopling Places

This theme examines human population movement and change through prehistoric and historic times. It also looks at family formation; at different concepts of gender, family, and sexual division of labor; and at how they have been expressed in the American past. While patterns of daily life—birth, marriage, childrearing—are often taken for granted, they have a profound influence on public life.

The *Peopling Places* theme includes such topics as family and the life cycle; health, nutrition, and disease; migration from outside and within; community and neighborhood; ethnic homelands; encounters, conflicts, and colonization. For example, Hispanic communities, such as those represented by San Antonio Missions National Historical Park, had their origins in Spanish and Mexican history. Distinctive and important regional patterns join together to create microcosms of America's history and to form the "national experience."

For the purposes of this study, the topics of: 1) migration from outside and within, and 2) community and neighborhood, are the most appropriate to the stories represented by farm workers who migrated through rural towns and settled within them. Migrant workers were often recent immigrants that faced discrimination and therefore had few other means of finding employment. Social groups that played a major role in the farm labor movement include Mexicans, Filipinos, Japanese, and Chinese. Nationally significant sites that represent this theme include Nuestra Senora Reina de La Paz (La Paz), Filipino Community Hall, and the Santa Rita Center.

Potential nationally significant sites that relate to this theme and its related topics include the Chavez Family Homestead Site; the Arvin Farm Labor Center; the Cesar and Helen Chavez Family Residence; St. Mary's Church in Stockton, CA; and McDonnell Hall, Our Lady of Guadalupe Church in San Jose, CA.

Units of the national park system that reflect the theme of *Peopling Places* in the area of migration and communities and neighborhoods:

- **Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail (Nogales, AZ to San Francisco, CA).** The Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail (NHT) commemorates the colonizing expedition linking Mexico to Alta California. Captain Juan Bautista de Anza led 244 people 1,210 miles to the founding of the Mission and Presidio in San Francisco. Through the route, Spanish culture was expanded in the American West. To interpret the history of the NHT, the NPS provides interpretive waysides in Spanish and English, brochures, a website which includes a trail guide with maps and historical documentation on the expedition. The success of the interpretive program is a result of partnerships between the NPS and more than 30 universities, organizations, and individuals.
- **Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area (Yuma, AZ and Winterhaven, CA).** The Yuma Crossing National Heritage area recognizes the natural crossing on the Colorado River as a gateway to the Pacific Ocean during the Spanish Colonial Period. The crossing occurs at the confluence of the Colorado and Gila Rivers. The area is also significant as a Borderland between Mexico and the United States which contributed to the development of American Hispanic culture. The Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area Project conserves and interprets the national resources of the Colorado River and surrounding landscape, as well as the cultural and historic resources associated with the city of Yuma and the Yuma Crossing.
- **San Antonio Missions National Historical Park (San Antonio, TX).** The **San Antonio Missions National Historical Park** preserves five Spanish frontier missions in San Antonio, Texas. These outposts were established by Catholic religious orders to spread Christianity among the local natives. These missions formed part of a colonization system that

stretched across the Spanish Southwest in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. The missions, presidio, and associated settlements served as the foundation of the successful communities, such as San Antonio, that emerged in this region of Texas.

NHLs and National Register Districts that reflect the theme of *Peopling Places* in the area of migration, community and neighborhood and ethnic homelands include:

- **California Missions.** During settlement, the Spanish established 21 Catholic missions in California. The mission stretched from San Diego, California north to Sonoma. Missions were the center of cultural life for the Spanish settlers. They contained rooms for religious instruction, occupational production such as crafts, and other daily functions. Seven of the 21 missions are National Historic Landmarks including: Carmel Mission in Monterey; La Purisima Mission, Mission Santa Inés, and Mission Santa Barbara in Santa Barbara County; Mission San Miguel Arcangel in San Luis Obispo; and San Diego Mission Church and San Luis Rey Mission Church in San Diego.
- **Locke and Walnut Grove, CA** Chinese and Japanese Historic Districts represent three neighboring Asian-American communities were established in the Delta Region of California by immigrant agricultural workers. Chinese immigrants to the region in the late 19th Century provided labor for an extensive levee project surrounding the Sacramento River, turning swampland into some of California's most valuable farmland. The Delta soon became the pear capital of the world, while in the early 20th century the region produced nearly 90% of the world's asparagus. Chinese and Japanese immigrants provided the unskilled labor the agricultural industry required, by the 1880's a majority of California's farm laborers were Asian immigrants. Pear orchards still comprise a significant part of the natural landscape, as do the flat agricultural fields bisected by the river and the rising levees.

Creating Social Institutions and Movements

This theme focuses upon the diverse formal and informal structures such as schools or voluntary

associations through which people express values and live their lives. Americans generate temporary movements and create enduring institutions in order to define, sustain, or reform these values. Why people organize to transform their institutions is as important to understand as how they choose to do so. Thus, both the diverse motivations people act on and the strategies they employ are critical concerns of social history. This category also encompasses temporary movements that influenced American history but did not produce permanent institutions. Topics that help define this theme include: clubs and organizations, reform movements, religious institutions, and recreational activities.

Nationally significant sites relevant to Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement that represent the theme *Creating Social Institutions and Movements* include the Forty Acres, La Paz, Filipino Community Hall, the Santa Rita Center, and the 1966 Delano to Sacramento march route. Potential nationally significant sites that relate to this theme include UFW and NFWA sites and meeting halls, People's Bar and Cafe, the Cesar and Chavez Family Residence in Delano, Monterey County Jail, McDonnell Hall, and St. Mary's Catholic Church.

Topics that help define this theme most relevant to this study include reform movements.

Units of the national park system that reflect the theme of *Creating Social Institutions and Movements* in the areas of with regard to social reform and civil rights include:

- **Boston African American National Historic Site (Boston, CA).** The Boston African American National Historic Site is comprised of the largest area of pre-Civil War black owned structures in the United States. It includes roughly two dozen sites on the north face of the Beacon Hill neighborhood in Boston. These historic buildings were homes, businesses, schools, and churches of a thriving black community that, in the face of great opposition, fought the forces of slavery and inequality.
- **Roger Williams National Memorial (Providence, RI).** The Roger Williams National Memorial commemorates the life of the founder of Rhode Island and a champion of the ideal of religious freedom. Williams, banished from Massachusetts for his beliefs, founded Providence in 1636. This colony served as a refuge where all could come to

worship as their conscience dictated without interference from the state.

- **Frederick Douglass National Historic Site (Washington, D.C.).** The Frederick Douglass National Historic Site preserves the home and legacy of Frederick Douglass, a runaway slave, abolitionist, civil rights advocate, author, and statesmen. Born into slavery, Douglass escaped to spend his life fighting for justice and equality for all people.
- **Women's Rights National Historical Park (Seneca Falls, NY).** The Women's Rights National Historical Park preserves and interprets nationally significant historical and cultural sites, structures, and events associated with the struggle for equal rights for women. The First Women's Rights Convention was held in the Wesleyan Chapel in Seneca Falls. The NPS cooperates with national, state, and local entities to preserve the character and historic setting of such sites, structures and events.

National Historic Landmarks associated with the theme of *Creating Social Institutions and Movements* in the areas of with regard to social reform and civil rights include:

- **Eugene V. Debs National Historic Landmark (Terre Haute, IN).** This national historic landmark was the home of the famous industrial union leader. Debs played a leadership role of Debs in the union struggles of the 1890's is unquestionable. In August of 1893, Debs was active in the union when it struck the Great Northern Railway.

Expressing Cultural Values

This theme covers expressions of culture—people's beliefs about themselves and the world they inhabit. For example, Boston African American Historic Site reflects the role of ordinary Americans and the diversity of the American cultural landscape. This theme also encompasses the ways that people communicate their moral and aesthetic values. Topics that help define this theme relevant to Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement include: 1) visual and performing arts, and 2) popular and traditional culture.

Nationally significant sites relevant to Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement that represent the theme *Expressing Cultural Values* include the Forty

Acres, La Paz, Filipino Community Hall, the Santa Rita Center, and the 1966 Delano to Sacramento march route. Potential nationally significant sites that relate to this theme include UFW and NFWA sites and meeting halls, People's Bar and Café, the Cesar and Chavez Family Residence in Delano, McDonnell Hall, and St. Mary's Catholic Church.

Units of the national park system that reflect the theme of *Expressing Cultural Values* with regard to popular and traditional culture and visual and performing arts include:

- **Tumacacori National Historical Park.** This national historical park tells the story of the first Europeans who came to southern Arizona and of the native people who lived here then. The park protects three Spanish colonial mission ruins in southern Arizona: Tumacacori, Guevavi, and Calabazas. The adobe structures are on three sites, with a visitor center at Tumacacori. The cultural resources of Tumacacori National Historical Park collectively represent the culture of Native Peoples before and after the arrival of Europeans as well as the Spanish effort to colonize the Santa Cruz River valley through the Jesuit and Franciscan missionization of its Native People.

National Register of Historic Places sites that reflect the theme of *Expressing Cultural Values* with regard to popular and traditional culture and visual and performing arts include:

- **Teatro La Paz/ Xochil Art and Culture Center (Mission, TX).** Teatro La Paz was an early 20th cultural center that screened Mexican films and hosted visiting entertainers, scholars, and politicians. An agricultural community, Mission, Texas was known for production of ruby red grapefruits. Teatro La Paz was the only theater in Mission that catered to the Spanish-speaking community, providing travelling entertainers from Spain and Mexico. Later the theater became a cultural center for the area's Hispanic community.
- **Santa Fe Hotel (Fresno, CA).** The Santa Fe Hotel served as a critical link between the Basque community and acculturation to the wider American society. After emigration to the United States, Basques were primarily sheepherders. Basque sheepherders were

dependent on the network of fellow Basque nationals within the greater Hispanic culture. Basque hotels catered to the herders and their families.

Shaping the Political Landscape

This theme encompasses tribal, local, state, and federal political and governmental institutions that create public policy and those groups that seek to shape both policies and institutions. Sites associated with political leaders, theorists, organizations, movements, campaigns, and grassroots political activities all illustrate aspects of the political environment. Topics that help define this theme most relevant to Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement include: 1) parties, protests, and movements; and 2) political ideas, cultures, and theories.

Nationally significant sites relevant to Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement that represent the theme *Shaping the Political Landscape* include the Santa Rita Center and the 1966 Delano to Sacramento march route. Potential nationally significant sites that relate to this theme include UFW and NFWA sites and meeting halls, People's Bar and Café, the Cesar and Chavez Family Residence in Delano, and the Monterey County Jail.

Units of the national park system that reflect the theme of *Shaping the Political Landscape* in the areas of parties, protests and movements and political ideas, cultures and theories include:

- **Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site (Atlanta, Georgia).** This national historic site commemorates the life and work of this major 20th century leader of the civil rights movement. The park includes the birthplace, church, and grave of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. The park visitor center has exhibits and films on Dr. King. The surrounding 68.19-acre preservation district includes the Sweet Auburn neighborhood, the economic and cultural center of Atlanta's African American community during most of the 1900s.
- **Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site (Topeka, KS).** This national historic site commemorates the famous case desegregating public education. The 1954 landmark Supreme Court decision in *Oliver L. Brown, et. al. v. the Topeka Board of Education, et. al.* concluded that "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal,"

effectively ending legal racial segregation in the public schools of this country. That decision is commemorated at the former Monroe Elementary School, one of four segregated schools for African American children in Topeka.

- **Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail (AL).** The Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail commemorates the 1965 voting rights march led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. The marchers walked along U.S. Highway 80 from Brown Chapel A.M.E. Church in Selma, Alabama, to the State Capitol in Montgomery. The march helped inspire passage of voting rights legislation signed by President Johnson on Aug. 6, 1965.
- **Mary McLeod Bethune Council House National Historic Site (Washington, DC).** This national historic site was the headquarters of the National Council of Negro Women, established by Mary McLeod Bethune in 1935. It commemorates Bethune's leadership in the black women's rights movement from 1943 to 1949. Her life demonstrated the value of education, a philosophy of universal love, and the wise and consistent use of political power in striving for racial and gender equality.
- **Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site in Washington DC.** This national historic site celebrates women's progress toward equality—and explores the evolving role of women and their contributions to society—through educational programs, tours, exhibits, research and publications. Rebuilt after fire damage from the War of 1812, this red brick house is one of the oldest on Capitol Hill. It has been the National Woman's Party headquarters since 1929 and commemorates the party's founder and women's suffrage leader, Alice Paul, and associates.
- **Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site (Tuskegee, AL).** Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site preserves historic structures in or near the campus of Tuskegee University, a school founded in 1881 by Booker T. Washington for the education of black Americans. In addition to University sites, the park includes "The Oaks," the home of Booker T. Washington and the George Washington Carver's laboratory (now the George W. Carver Museum). Booker T. Washington founded this college The George Washington

Carver Museum, serves as the visitor center. The college is still an active institution that owns most of the property within the national historic site.

- **Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site (Richmond, VA).** This national historic site commemorates Maggie L. Walker, a leader in the national African American community in the early 1900s and the first woman to charter and be president of a bank. Visitors can learn more about the efforts of Maggie L. Walker through exhibits and tours at the historic site.

National Historic Landmarks that reflect the theme of *Shaping the Political Landscape* include:

- **Father Flanagan's Boys' Home National Historic Landmark, (Boys Town, NE).** In 1921, Father Edward Joseph Flanagan (1886-1948) established his home for homeless boys on a farm outside Omaha. This "City of Little Men" led in the development of new juvenile care methods in 20th-century America, emphasizing social preparation in what has become a recognized prototype for public boys' homes worldwide. The Hall of History is a museum about the history of Father Flanagan's Boys' Home and the Boys Town programs. It is located in the former dining hall built in 1939. Exhibits include actor Spencer Tracy's Academy Award statue that he won for his work portraying Father Flanagan in the movie *Boys Town*.
- **Henry Street Settlement & Neighborhood Playhouse National Historic Landmark, (New York, NY).** Founded in 1895, this was one of the leading institutions in the settlement house movement in the U.S. Lillian Wald, suffragist and pacifist, lived and worked here for nearly 40 years. She founded both this famous settlement house and a city-wide visiting nurse service. Henry Street continues provide social services, arts programs and health care services to New Yorkers of all ages. The Settlement serves about 50,000 people each year.
- **Hull House (Chicago, IL) National Historic Landmark.** Founded in 1889 as a social settlement, Hull-House played a vital role in redefining American democracy in the modern age. Jane Addams Hull and the residents of Hull-House helped pass critical legislation and influenced public policy on public health and

education, free speech, fair labor practices, immigrants' rights, recreation and public space, arts, and philanthropy. The Hull House is managed as a museum open to visitors. Exhibits are displayed and regular tours are offered.

- **North, Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company National Historic Landmark (Durham, NC).** Built in 1921, this building was the second home office of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, which was founded in 1898. This company evolved out of a tradition of mutual benefit societies and fraternal organizations which by the 20th century had become the most important social institutions in Afro-American life, with the exception of the church. From the beginning, the Mutual symbolized racial progress and is an institutional legacy of the ideas of racial solidarity and self-help.
- **The Home for the Aged and Thompson AME Zion Church National Historic Landmark (Auburn, NY).** This national historic landmark commemorates Harriet Tubman (1820/21?--1913), a renowned leader in the Underground Railroad movement, who established the Home for the Aged in 1908. Born into slavery in Dorchester County, Maryland, Tubman gained her freedom in 1849 when she escaped to Philadelphia. Working as a domestic, she saved money until she had the resources and contacts to rescue several of her family members in 1850. This marked the first of 19 trips back into Maryland where Tubman guided approximately 300 people to freedom as far north as Canada. The properties in Auburn offer compelling opportunities for public enjoyment. Visitors can tour the Home for the Aged and the grounds of property, and view a film at the visitor center. At the Tubman Residence visitors may come closest to being in the presence of the physical materials of Tubman's daily life – at her family home.

Developing the American Economy

This theme reflects the ways Americans have worked, including slavery, servitude, and non-wage as well as paid labor. It also reflects the ways they have materially sustained themselves by the processes of extraction, agriculture, production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services. In examining the diverse working experiences of the

American people, this theme encompasses the activities of farmers, workers, entrepreneurs, and managers, as well as the technology around them. It also takes into account the historical "layering" of economic society, including class formation and changing standards of living in diverse sectors of the nation.

Topics that help define this theme relevant to this study include: 1) workers and work culture, 2) labor organizations and protests, and 3) governmental policies and practices. Nationally significant sites relevant to Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement that represent the theme *Developing the American Economy* include the Forty Acres, La Paz, Filipino Community Hall, the Santa Rita Center, and the 1966 Delano to Sacramento march route. Potential nationally significant sites that relate to this theme include UFW and NFWA sites and meeting halls, the Cesar and Chavez Family Residence in Delano, Monterey County Jail, McDonnell Hall, and St. Mary's Catholic Church.

Units of the national park system that reflect the theme of *Developing the American Economy* in the areas of workers and work culture, labor organizations and protests, and governmental policies and practices include:

- **Keweenaw National Historical Park (Calumet, MI).** This national historical park commemorates the significance of copper mining on the Keweenaw Peninsula in northern Michigan. The NPS manages two park units through which provide a core resource and interpretive experience that anchors the national park unit. Dozens of cultural sites along the length of the Keweenaw Peninsula, inside and outside official park boundaries, contribute to the park story, including historic districts and official Keweenaw Heritage Site partners. Together the National Park Service and partner sites preserve and interpret the stories associated with the mining history. The park's Keweenaw Heritage Sites partners operate most visitor facilities, providing diverse experiences and views of the industry and its participants. Each Keweenaw Heritage Site is independently owned and operated.
- **Lowell National Historical Park (Lowell, MA).** Lowell National Historical Park commemorates the early story of America's Industrial Revolution. The park is distinctive in representing both the lives of workers and

technological innovations associated with this period. The park includes a 142-acre Park District and an adjacent and overlapping 583-acre Historic Preservation District. The Boot Cotton Mills Museum, “mill girl” boarding houses, the Suffolk Mill turbine, and guided tours tell the story of the transition from farm to factory, chronicle immigrant and labor history, and trace industrial technology

- **Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site (Saugus, MA).** This national historic site was the location of the first integrated ironworks in North America (1646–68) includes the reconstructed blast furnace, forge, and rolling and slitting mill, and a restored house from the 1600s. Visitor opportunities to learn about the ironworks include a museum, guided tours, demonstrations, and trails.
- **Golden Spike National Historic Site (Brigham City, UT).** This national historic site commemorates the location of the completion of the first transcontinental railroad in the U.S., where the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads met in 1869. The Central Pacific included more than 10,000 Chinese laborers, who had built the line east from Sacramento, California.

National Historic Landmarks and National Register Historic Districts that reflect the theme of *Developing the American Economy* in the areas of workers and work culture, labor organizations and protests, and governmental policies and practices include:

- **Socialist Labor Party Hall National Historic Landmark (Barre, VT).** This national historic landmark commemorates the leading place where debates took place among anarchists, socialists, and union leaders over the future direction of the labor movement in United States in the early 20th century. Constructed in 1900, the Socialist Labor Party Hall is a two story flat-roofed brick structure with a gambrel-roofed single story rear hall. It is associated with Barre's rich ethnic heritage, specifically the vital Italian community that immigrated to Barre at the end of the 19th century.
- **American Federation of Labor Building National Historic Landmark (Washington, D.C.).** This national historic landmark commemorates the Federation's growth from, in the words of its founder, Samuel Gompers,

"a weakling into the strongest, best organized labor movement of all the world." This site is not open to the public.

- **Auburn-Chinese Section (Auburn, Placer County, CA).** This site was home to Chinese laborers working on the transcontinental railroad in the 1850s and contains buildings associated with the Chinese community. This site is listed on the Historic American Buildings Survey.
- **Lamesa Farm Workers Community Historic District (Los Ybanez, Texas).** The federal government established this farm labor community during the 1940s to improve the living conditions of migrant workers in west Texas. The community offered indoor plumbing, electricity, gas, living quarters, recreation areas, and small stores. Mexican families were provided opportunities to maintain social and cultural traditions. The community continues to provide affordable housing to predominantly Hispanic communities (NPS 2011).

Transforming the Environment

This theme examines the variable and changing relationships between people and their environment, which continuously interact. The environment is where people live, the place that supports and sustains life. The American environment today is largely a human artifact, so thoroughly has human occupation affected all its features. This theme acknowledges that the use and development of the physical setting is rooted in evolving perceptions and attitudes.

Transforming the environment is embodied in the agribusiness practices that transformed the landscape and created the substandard working conditions faced by farm workers in the American West. The availability of large pools of migrant labor was the most important condition for the development of industrial scale agriculture in the American West. Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, and Mexican immigrants provided much of this labor. These immigrants worked under poor conditions, for low wages, and often faced discrimination. During the Great Depression, many of them were turned away from jobs in favor of displaced white Americans.

The Modernization of the United Farm Workers and the Broadening of the Farmworker Movement in the U.S., 1975-1984, was focused on raising awareness

about environmental impacts associated with use of pesticides in agriculture. The farm labor movement began to raise awareness about the public health impacts on farm laborers, as well as the impacts to the environment itself.

Topics that help define this theme relevant to this study include: 1. manipulating the environment and its resources, 2. adverse consequences and stresses on the environment, 3. protecting and preserving the environment. Nationally significant sites relevant to Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement that represent the theme *Transforming the Environment* include the Forty Acres, where Chavez conducted one of his last fasts to raise awareness about the environmental and public health effects of pesticides. Potential nationally significant sites that relate to this theme include the Arvin Labor Camp.

National Park Service Units that represent the theme *Transforming the Environment* as it relates to agriculture and protecting and preserving the environment include:

- **Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve (Whidbey Island, WA).** This national historical reserve is the nation's first historical reserve, created in 1978 to protect a rural working landscape and community on Central Whidbey Island. The reserve includes 17,500 acres, 17 farms, over 400 historical structures, native prairies, two state parks, miles of shoreline, a network of trails and the second oldest town in Washington
- **Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site (Deer Lodge, MT).** This national historic site was established to provide an understanding of the frontier cattle era of the Nation's history, to preserve the Grant-Kohrs Ranch, and to interpret the nationally significant values thereof for the benefit and inspiration of present and future generations. Once the headquarters of a 10 million acre cattle empire, Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site is a working cattle ranch that preserves these symbols and commemorates the role of cattlemen in American history.
- **Green Springs Historic District (Louisa County, VA).** Green Springs National Historic Landmark District encompasses over 14,000 acres in the piedmont of central Virginia. The homes and farms are a continuum of Virginia rural vernacular architecture, reflective and respectful of their location, preserved in their

original context with little alteration. The site is privately owned, includes no public facilities, but is visible from public highways.

- **Homestead National Monument of America (Beatrice, NE).** This national monument commemorates the Homestead Act of 1862, one of the most significant and enduring events in the westward expansion of the United States. By granting 160 acres of free land to claimants, it allowed nearly any man or woman a "fair chance." Homestead National Monument of America, located in Southeast Nebraska, commemorates this Act and the far-reaching effects it had upon the landscape and people.
- **Tallgrass Prairie National Preserve (Cottonwood Falls, KS).** This national preserve protects a nationally significant remnant of the once vast tallgrass prairie and its cultural resources. Here the tallgrass prairie takes its last stand. Tallgrass prairie once covered 140 million acres of North America. Within a generation the vast majority was developed and plowed under. Today less than 4% remains.
- **The Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve (Jacksonville, FL).** This ecological and historic preserve protects and preserves the Kingsley Plantation a nineteenth-century Florida plantation.
- **John Muir National Historic Site (Martinez, CA).** This national historic site preserves the home site of John Muir a conservation considered the "father of the National Park Service." Muir convinced President Teddy Roosevelt to protect Yosemite (including Yosemite Valley), Sequoia, Grand Canyon and Mt. Rainier as national parks.

National Historic Landmarks and National Register Sites that represent agriculture in the American West:

- **Trujillo Homestead (Mosca, CO).** Pedro Trujillo's homestead is representative of the tense relations between the small Hispanic-owned family ranches and the larger American-owned cattle ranches. In 1902, conflict between cattle ranchers and sheepmen in the area directly impacted the Trujillo family. Teofilo Trujillo, Pedro's father, was one of the area's largest sheepraisers and became a target of violent intimidation by

cattle operators. By February, Teofilo's house was burned to the ground. The homestead is currently vacant, but is pointed out on periodic tours offered of the area by the Nature Conservancy.

- **Carlsbad Reclamation Project National Historic Landmark (New Mexico).** This national historic landmark is a large and complex irrigation project that provides water to about 25,000 acres of farmland in the Carlsbad area and along the valley to the south. Private entrepreneurs initiated the project in the late 19th century. They touted grandiose plans but were unsuccessful in seeing them to fruition. In 1905, the Bureau of Reclamation purchased the struggling project and brought it to completion. The Federally-constructed features are representative of the early technical innovation and experimentation of the Bureau of Reclamation.
- **Senator Francis O. Newlands Home (Reno, NV).** This site commemorates Senator Newlands, the primary author of the Reclamation Act of 1902. The Reclamation Act sought to promote agriculture in the arid west through the construction of large-scale irrigation projects. The first project under the Reclamation Act was the Newlands Irrigation Project in Nevada's Lahontan Valley.
- **Porter Farm National Historic Landmark (Terrell, TX).** This national historic landmark was the site of the first cooperative farm demonstration, organized by Dr. Seaman A. Knapp in 1903. The project successfully demonstrated methods expanding crop production. From this foundation project developed the U.S. Department of Agriculture Agricultural Extension Service.

Changing Role of the United States in the World Community

This theme explores diplomacy, trade, cultural exchange, security and defense, expansionism—and, at times, imperialism. The interactions among indigenous peoples, between this nation and native peoples, and this nation and the world have all contributed to American history. Additionally, this theme addresses regional variations, since, for example, in the eighteenth century, the Spanish southwest, French and Canadian middle west, and British eastern seaboard had different diplomatic histories.

America has never existed in isolation. While the United States, especially in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, has left an imprint on the world community, other nations and immigrants to the United States have had a profound influence on the course of American history.

The emphasis in this category is on people and institutions—from the principals who define and formulate diplomatic policy, such as presidents, secretaries of state, and labor and immigrant leaders, to the private institutions, such as the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, that influence America's diplomatic, cultural, social, and economic affairs. Topics that help define this theme include commerce and immigration and emigration policies. Nationally significant sites relevant to Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement that represent the theme *Changing Role of the United States in the World Community* include La Paz. Potential nationally significant sites that relate to this theme include UFW offices in Calexico and Yuma. National Park Service Units that represent the theme *Changing Role of the United States in the World Economy* as it relates to agriculture and protecting and preserving the environment include

- **Chamizal National Monument (El Paso, TX).** This national monument commemorates the peaceful settlement of a century-old boundary dispute between the United States and Mexico. This commemoration and multicultural understanding are enhanced through the arts in the memorial's 500-seat theater, outdoor stage, and three art galleries. Utilizing the visual and performing arts as a medium of interchange, Chamizal serves as an open door to help people better understand not only other cultures, but their own cultural roots as well.
- **Charles Pinckney National Historic Site (Sullivan's Island, SC).** This national historic site commemorates Charles Pinckney, 1757–1824, who fought in the American Revolution and became one of the principal framers of the Constitution. He served as governor of South Carolina and as a member of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, and was President Thomas Jefferson's minister to Spain. Part of his Snee Farm is preserved here
- **Fire Island National Seashore (Patchogue, NY).** This national seashore site is home to the estate of William Floyd, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The seashore

provides visitors with a blend of recreation, preservation, and conservation.

- **Independence National Historical Park (Philadelphia, PA).** This national historical park contains structures and sites in central Philadelphia associated with the American Revolution and the founding of the United States: Independence Hall, Congress Hall, Old City Hall, the Liberty Bell, the First and Second Banks of the United States, Franklin Court, and others.
- **Manzanar National Historic Site (Independence, CA).** Manzanar National Historic Site is located in the Owens Valley of eastern California and protects and interprets the historical, cultural, and natural resources associated with the relocation and internment of Japanese Americans during World War II.
- **William Howard Taft National Historic Site (Cincinnati, OH).** This national historic site commemorates President Taft, the only person to serve as both president (1909–13) and Chief Justice of the United States (1921–30), was born and raised in this home. The Taft education center offers an orientation video and interactive exhibits on the Taft family.
- **Eleanor Roosevelt National Historic Site (Hyde Park, NY).** Val-Kill Cottage is the focal point of the historic site. Eleanor Roosevelt used Val-Kill as a personal retreat from her busy life. It was originally built as a factory building for Val-Kill Industries and was converted to a home in 1937. Roosevelt's activities at home reflected her interest in humanitarianism, as epitomized by her leadership in the creation of the UN's Declaration of Human Rights.

Conclusion – Finding of Suitability

As noted in the significance findings, Cesar Chavez and the farm labor movement are nationally significant. Cesar Chavez is recognized as the most important Latino leader in the history of the United States during the twentieth century. Recognition of the national significance of the farm labor movement stems from creation of the United Farm Workers union (UFW), the first permanent agricultural labor union established in the history of United States. The comparative sites described above represent various models of civil rights and labor reform movements that emerged in response to injustice and the plight for human rights. While some of the sites closely represent other important labor and civil rights movements, there are no sites that represent Cesar Chavez and/or the farm labor movement in the American West.

Based on the analysis of comparable resources and interpretation already represented in units of the National Park System, or protected and interpreted by others, this study concludes the sites associated with Cesar Chavez and/or the farm labor movement in the American West depict a distinct and important aspect of American history associated with civil rights and labor movement that is not adequately represented or protected elsewhere and are therefore suitable for inclusion in the National Park System.