National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front
National Historical Park



Rosie the Riveter/ World War II Home Front National Historical Park







We Can Do It: Working Together to Create the Park






General Management Plan Summary

Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park
General Management Plan Summary
Richmond, California
September 2010

This General Management Plan Summary represents the overall management strategy for an approximate fifteen to twenty year period for Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park. This document summarizes the selected alternative from the General Management Plan/ Environmental Assessment (August 2008). The Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), signed on July 27, 2009, is included in this document as appendix B. The FONSI also contains a summary of public and interagency involvement.

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Dear Friends of Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park:

The plan you are holding today is a result of the contributions of many who recognized the importance of preserving and telling a significant chapter of our nation's history. From coast to coast, the people of the United States were engaged during the first half of the 1940s in supporting the efforts of our nation's military and Allies during World War II. Members of our families – spouses, siblings, parents, grandparents, great grandparents – as well as neighbors and residents of communities across the nation pulled together for a common purpose and made huge sacrifices on a daily basis. It was a time when regular people proved that they earned the moniker of "home front heroes," many of them unsung and unrecognized.

Established as a unit of the national park system in 2000, Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park in Richmond, California is the place that tells our nation's World War II home front story. It is a story of women and men stepping forward, moving their families, and changing their lives to learn new skills, embrace challenges, and confront inequities. People across the country were active in the home front effort, whether building ships in California, assembling aircraft in Michigan, planting a victory garden in West Virginia, juggling ration coupons to feed a family in Washington, or volunteering with the USO or Red Cross in Florida.

Richmond was chosen as the site for this national park because it has so many surviving sites and structures from the World War II years that can help tell the diverse stories of the home front. But Richmond is only the beginning of this national story. To assist the National Park Service in planning for how the park will take shape and how both the local and national stories will be told, a general management plan and environmental assessment was completed in 2009. This document is a summary of the key portions of that plan.

As we begin to implement the vision of the general management plan, we would like to thank all of you who were engaged in the planning processes during this park's first ten years. We look forward to working with the Richmond community, the broader San Francisco Bay Area, and sites across the country as we bring park sites and stories to life and introduce them to future generations.

Sincerely,

Martha J. Lee
General Superintendent
Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front
National Historical Park



Superintendent Martha Lee at 2009 Home Front Festival with jazz band from East Bay Center for the Performing Arts. Photo: J. Beauchamp.






WAR GARDENS
FOR
VICTORY
GROW VITAMINS AT
YOUR KITCHEN DOOR

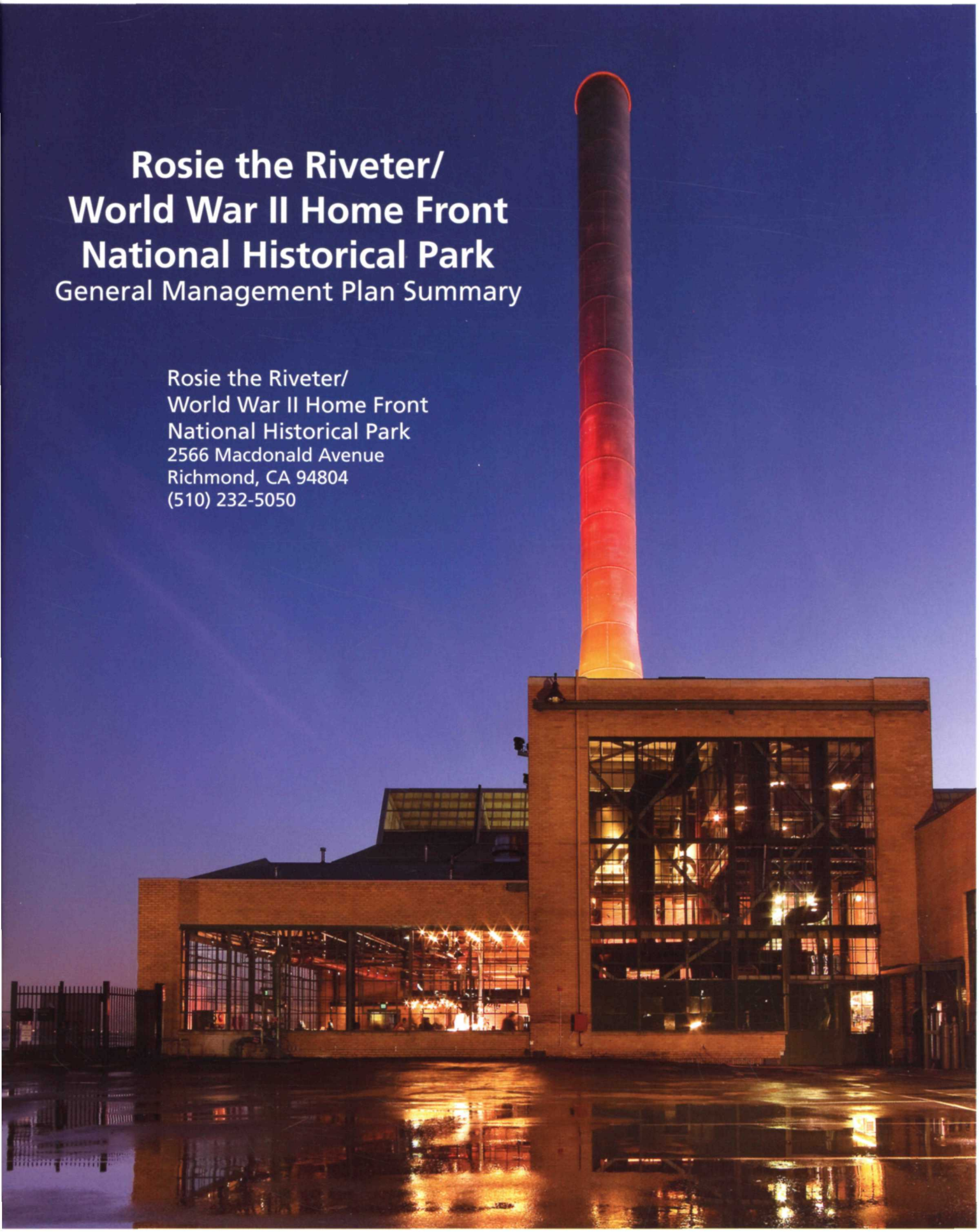

"GOOD WORK, SISTER
WE NEVER FIGURED
YOU COULD DO A
MAN-SIZE JOB!"


TODD

Rosie the Riveter/ World War II Home Front National Historical Park

General Management Plan Summary

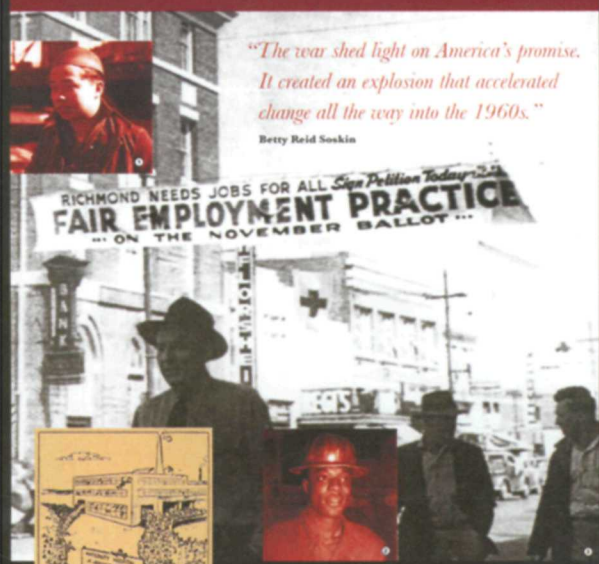
Rosie the Riveter/
World War II Home Front
National Historical Park
2566 Macdonald Avenue
Richmond, CA 94804
(510) 232-5050



Ford Assembly Building. Photo: Billy Hustace Photography.

ROSIE THE RIVETER/WORLD WAR II HOME FRONT
NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

THE HOME FRONT LEGACY



"The war shed light on America's promise. It created an explosion that accelerated change all the way into the 1960s."

Betty Reid Soskin



With World War II officially ended, Richmond filled with celebration in September 1945. Years would pass before residents fully understood how much the war had changed their lives.

A wave of new civilians bought homes and enrolled in college thanks to the "GI Bill." Although "old-timers" expected them to go home, most wartime migrants remained in the Bay Area. Having fought for democracy, veterans of home front and battlefield would not accept second-class status; the path to integrated schools, fair housing and workplace equity was worn by their marching feet.

Women had succeeded at men's work, and they wanted more. George Johnson remembered: "They couldn't understand why men made so much fuss over their job when it was so easy to weld." Though many lost jobs when the men came home, their daughters enrolled their children in daycare (almost nonexistent before the war) then entered the trades, corporate offices and boardrooms.

Wartime demands had inspired new approaches to social needs. Affordable housing and childcare centers sprang up around Richmond's shipyards. Kaiser offered pre-paid healthcare to a newly integrated workforce. Those innovations were models for social progress, a glimpse of what could be achieved in time of crisis, and a motivation to accomplish more in time of peace.



Developed by the Richmond Redevelopment Agency for
City of Richmond

One of eight sculptural signs addressing World War II history along the San Francisco Bay Trail in Richmond. Photo: NPS.

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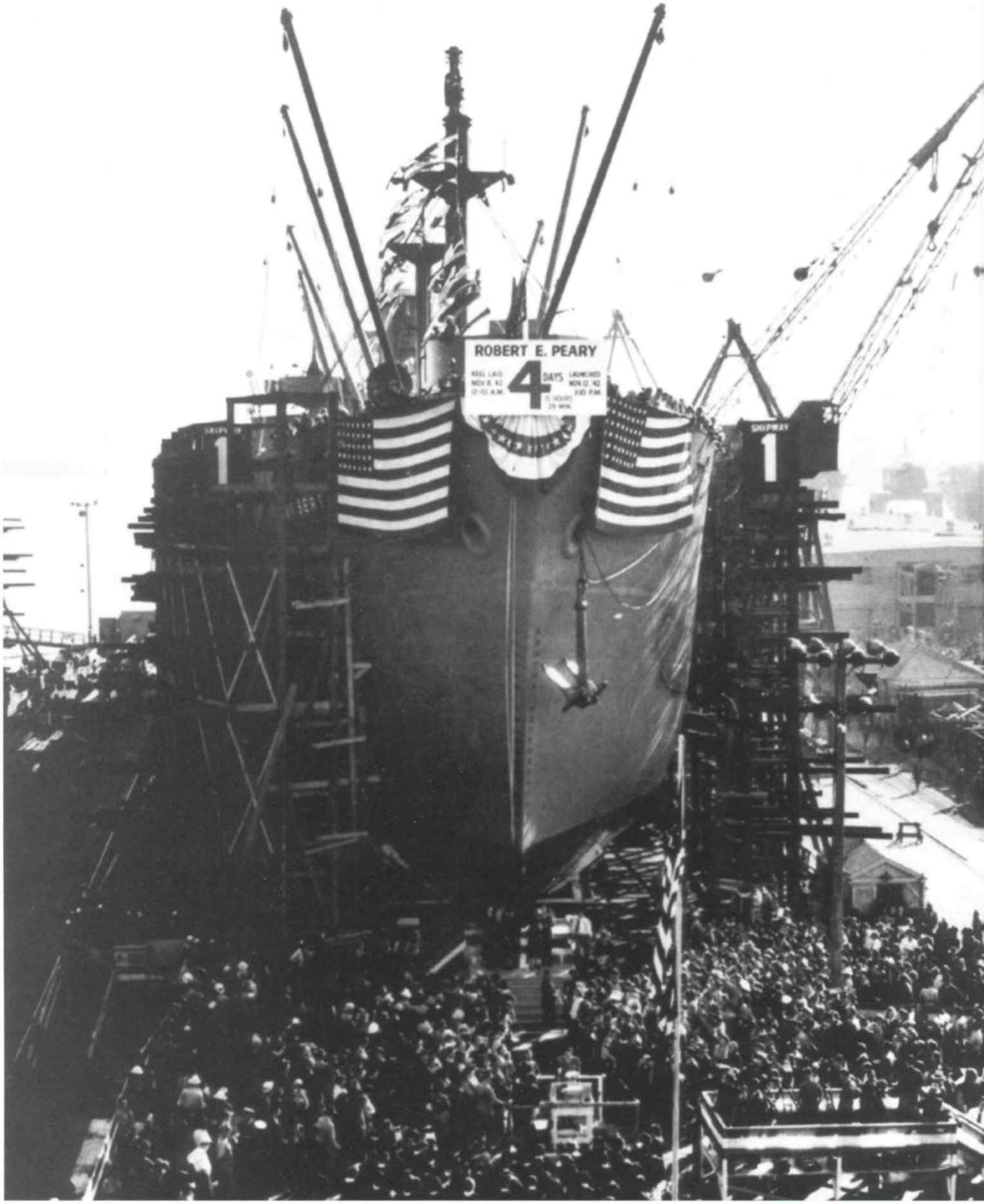
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Visitors at Bay Trail marker (see opposite page). Photo: NPS.



Launch of SS *Robert E. Peary* Liberty Ship, constructed in 1942 at Richmond Shipyard No. 2 in record time: 4 days, 15 hours, and 23 minutes. Photo: Richmond Museum of History.

CHAPTER ONE

Introduction to the Park













The Home Front Was a National Experience That Touched Everything...











All images courtesy of the National Archives and the Thomas Jefferson Library.













...and Everyone.

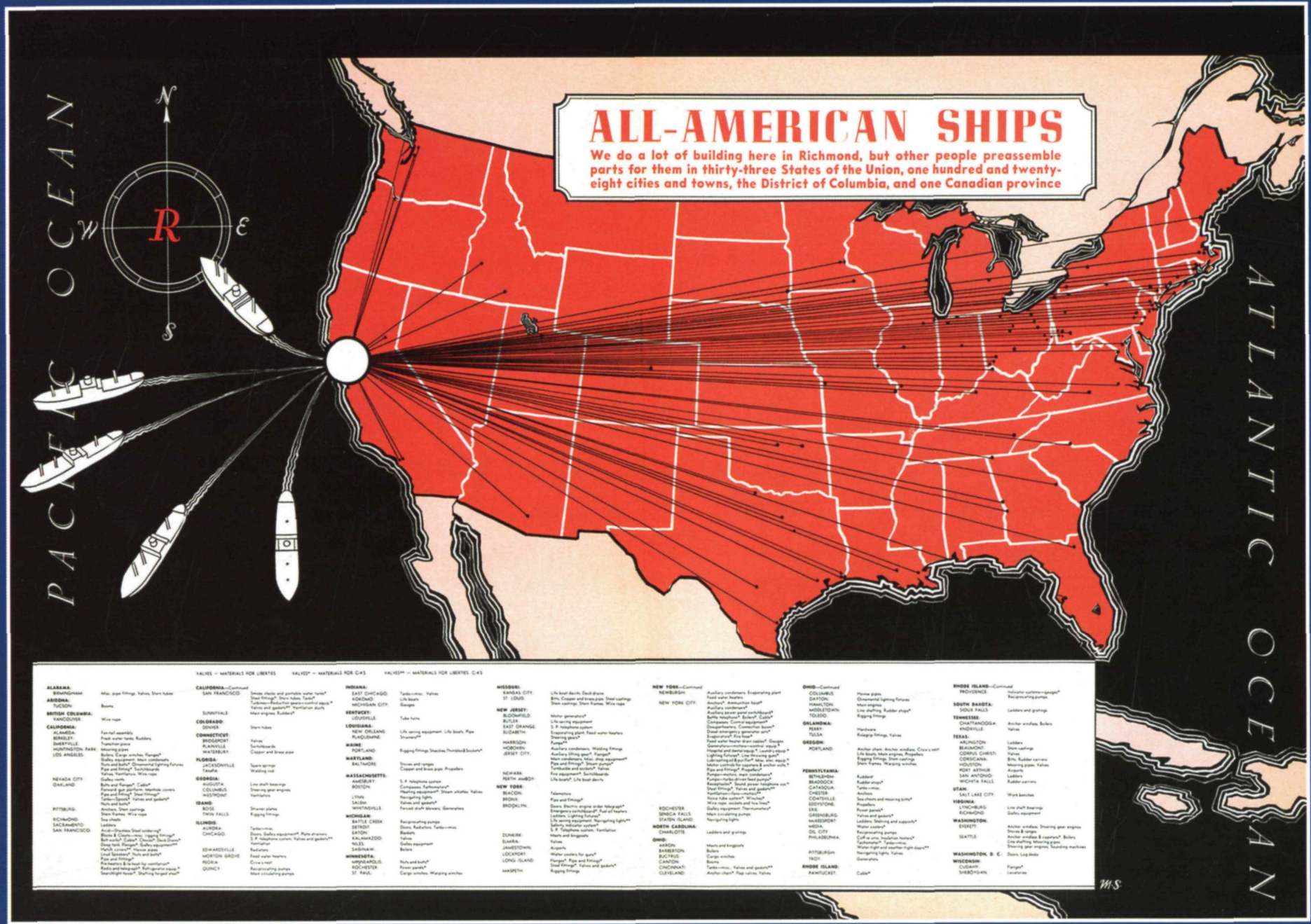






All images courtesy of the National Archives and the Thomas Jefferson Library.

Richmond Built Ships Using Parts From Across the Nation



This map was produced by Kaiser Permanente during World War II to showcase the scale of national involvement in Richmond, California shipbuilding.

WORLD WAR II HOME FRONT

As the United States entered World War II, 10 million people entered active military service, leaving behind both the civilian workplace and the rolls of the unemployed. However, fighting forces alone would not win the war—weapons, ammunition, airplanes, and ships would be needed as well. Industry, challenged to undertake a massive buildup to produce these supplies, aggressively began recruiting and training an effective workforce from the population left behind. America's home front was activated.

The American World War II home front represents an unprecedented scale of nationwide activity that resulted in profound changes to the country and its citizens: women's roles were forever changed, minorities "cracked open" the door to equal rights, and employer-sponsored health care programs began to evolve. The country itself began to develop a more cohesive identity, as citizens migrated to new areas and intermingled with others from around the nation. America emerged as a world power, bringing new challenges to its citizens.

A Nation Benefits



Women working during WWII. Photo: Library of Congress.

In spite of our nation's circumstances, it was one of the most interesting parts of my life, showing me things I never knew existed. It taught me that if there's something you think you should do, then do it. How did the war change my life? You couldn't even go into it, but it did give me a better value of life.

- Frieda Loretta Calvano,
Sperry Gyroscope Co. Brooklyn, NY

Former shipyard "Rosie" Priscilla Elder and her WWII veteran husband Don Elder, 2007. Photo: Stuart Lirette.



Workers prepare tank for overseas shipment from the Ford Assembly Building, Richmond, CA. Photo: Richmond Museum of History.





View of Richmond, CA waterfront sites, ca 2009. Photo: Ellen Gailing.

World War II was indeed a watershed event—America would never be the same.

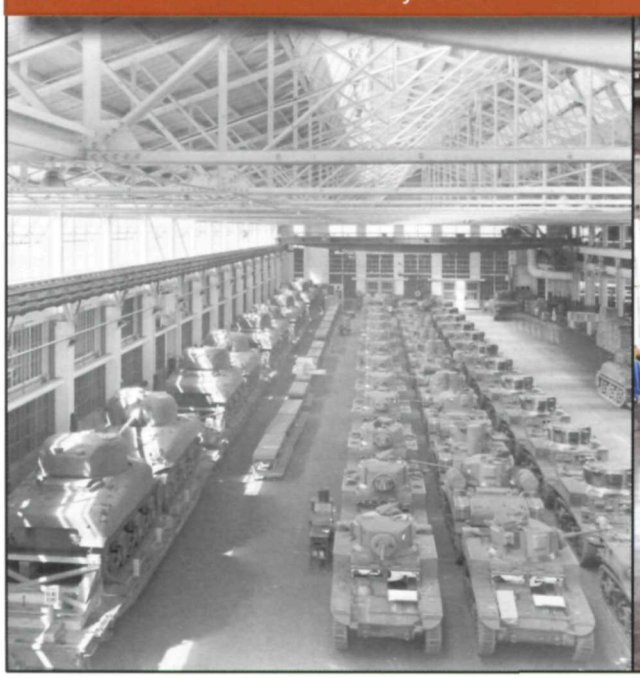
"Rosie the Riveter" was a phrase coined to help recruit female civilian workers and came to symbolize the workforce that was mobilized to fill the gap. "Wendy the Welder" became another symbol—in real life she was Janet Doyle, a welder working in the shipyards of Richmond, California. Women faced some initial resistance from employers while people of color encountered more lengthy resistance; but ultimately all were brought into the home front workforce. Rosie the Riveter has survived as the most remembered symbol of the civilian workforce that helped win World War II; this symbol continues to have a powerful resonance among both women and men throughout the United States.

The employment opportunities that opened up for women and people of color during World War II were unprecedented. Nationwide, 6 million women entered the workforce. African Americans, Asians, Hispanics, and Native Americans were eventually employed to work side-by-side with whites in specialized, relatively high-paying jobs. Women and people of color earned more money than they ever had before and mastered job skills that had been predominately performed by white men up until then.

Many of the home front industries were set up at the nexus of railroad lines and harbors where materials could be assembled and shipped overseas. The defense industry buildup across the nation led to the development of national recruitment efforts and a large-scale migration of workers. As a result, the cities where the World War II industries mobilized were confronted with overwhelming demands for housing, transportation, community services, shopping, and the need for expanded infrastructure to support these basic services.

Richmond, California was ideally situated as a West Coast rail terminus on San Francisco Bay, opening to the Pacific Ocean. By 1942, four shipyards had been built in Richmond; soon the city was home to some 55 war-related industries. A World War II "boomtown," Richmond grew dramatically during the war, from a pre-war population of fewer than 24,000

Tanks in Ford Assembly Building, Richmond, CA awaiting final preparations for shipment, ca. 1943. From the Collections of The Henry Ford.



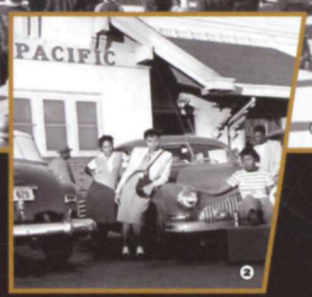
2008 Home Front Festival performers in Craneway Pavilion, Ford Assembly Building, Richmond, CA. Photo: Ellen Gailing.



"We didn't think
the streets were paved with gold or anything,
but we thought in California we could mix and mingle and get along."
Wilbur Wheat



WELCOME TO RICHMOND



The Southern Pacific Railroad Depot – Richmond's historic gateway – greeted newcomers here starting in the early 1900s. During World War II, soldiers kissed loved ones goodbye, while newcomers seeking the economic fruits of wartime arrived after four day cross-country trips.

Families, neighbors, and co-workers spread word that you could reach for your dreams here, but post-war years turned dreams to challenges. Nearly all the housing built for "temporary" wartime workers was demolished, and jobs were hard to find. Yet for most, Richmond was now home and there was no going back.

Generations from across the United States and the world have continued to arrive at Richmond's doorstep seeking a new life. Waves of immigration from Mexico and Central America expanded the pre-war Latino population, while refugees from war in Southeast Asia built a vital community, enhancing Richmond's dynamic cultural mix.

"Before my grandpa died, he used to talk about a place where there is a lot of happiness and everyone has enough to eat and a house to live in. I think my grandpa was talking about the United States, but I'm not sure. To me, he is talking about what a democracy should be." *Fam Linh Saechao*



1. Shift change at Kaiser Shipyard No. 2 in March 1943. *Courtesy Richmond Museum of History*
2. Waiting for the train at the Southern Pacific Railroad Station, ca. 1950. *Courtesy Richmond Museum of History*
3. Ballet folklórico dancers at Richmond's Cinco de Mayo festival, 2008. *Courtesy Ellen Sailing*

Developed by the Richmond Community Redevelopment Agency for

City of Richmond

Rosie The Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park

One of the interpretive markers along Macdonald Avenue in downtown Richmond. City of Richmond and NPS.

to approximately 100,000 at the war's end. Available jobs in Richmond attracted people from all over the country.

To enable 24-hour production, the largest employers and the public sector cooperated to provide unprecedented round-the-clock child care, food service, health care, and employee services. However, despite these efforts, many workers had to settle for marginal housing, long lines at stores, and lengthy commutes—and most Americans made many other home front sacrifices, as well.

The World War II home front experience involved many day-to-day adjustments to support the war effort. Strategic materials such as metal, paper, waste fat, nylon, silk, and rubber were collected and recycled. Twenty common commodities, including gasoline, sugar, coffee, shoes, butter, and meat, were carefully rationed. Tires, cars, bicycles, vacuum cleaners, waffle irons, and flashlights had to last because they were no longer manufactured. People were asked to "Use it up—Wear it out—Make it do, or—Do without." Victory gardens cropped up everywhere. Many Americans bought war bonds. Women replaced men in professional sports leagues, orchestras, and other community institutions.

Working conditions on the home front could be difficult and dangerous and took a very high toll. A January 21, 1944, New York Times article noted: "Industrial casualties (women and men) between [the bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941] and January 1st of this year aggregated 37,500 killed, or 7,500 more than the military dead, 210,000 permanently disabled, and 4,500,000 temporarily disabled, or 60 times the number of military wounded and missing." While the ultimate U.S. casualty count on the battlefront reached 295,000, the additional casualties on the home front represented the complete price Americans paid for victory.

War-related industry jobs peaked in early 1945 and began to shut down as the last battles of the war were fought. After the war, jobs for women and people of color diminished dramatically.

The Home Front Today



What bothers me is when history is lost, you don't pass it on. Then you don't know the struggles that went on for you to have what you have or be where you are. So you have to pass on the history. One of the things I don't want to happen in Richmond is for the history to be lost...

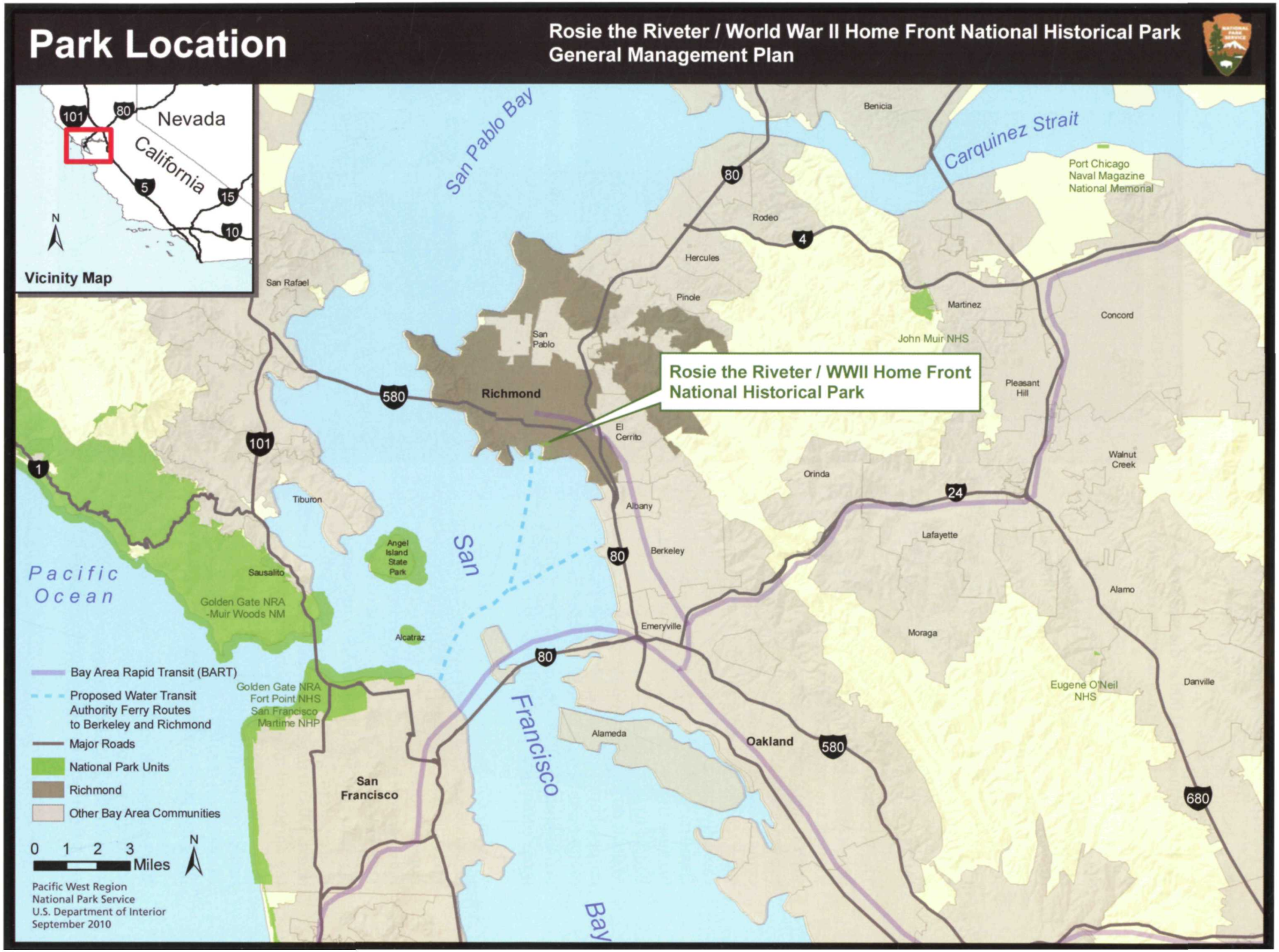
- Diane Holmes, Richmond Resident and Park Volunteer

Rosie's Girls make stepping stones for their Victory garden community service project in Richmond, CA, 2009. Photo: NPS.



Park Location

Rosie the Riveter / World War II Home Front National Historical Park General Management Plan















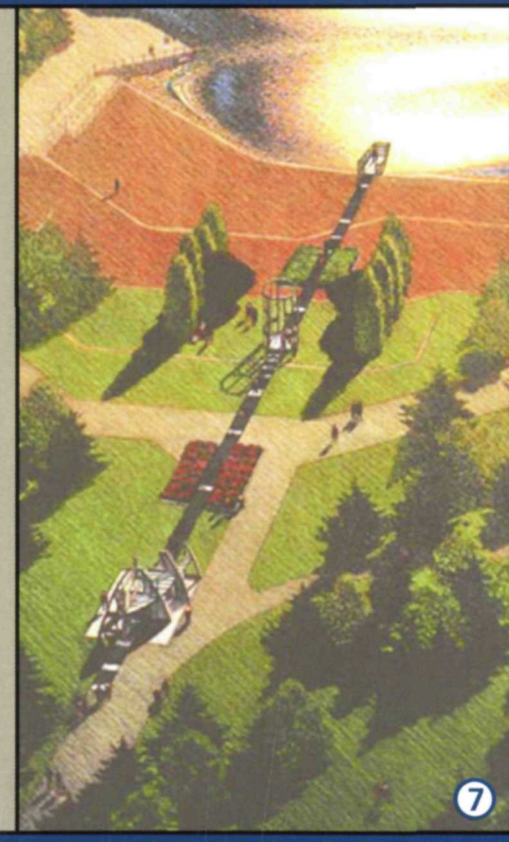
World War II Home Front Story in Richmond, California



Park Sites

1 - Ford Assembly Building
2 - Richmond Shipyard No. 3
3 - SS Red Oak Victory Ship
4 - Kaiser Permanente Field Hospital
5 - Maritime and Powers Child Development Centers
6 - Atchison World War II Worker Housing
7 - Rosie the Riveter Memorial
8 - Fire Station 67A
9* - Bay Trail and parks

* Not shown on aerial map (please refer to Park Areas map on pg. 53).











Post-war jobs were largely reserved for returning servicemen. Public messages were rephrased—once telling women to come to work, the new messages advised them that their appropriate roles were now at home. Many, however, had found a new sense of freedom and independence that they were not willing to give up. There also was the expectation that those who relocated to the home front industrial sites would return to the places from which they had come—most of these migrants, however, were determined to stay in their new locations. America was changed forever.

ESTABLISHING THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

The City of Richmond has long recognized the national significance of their World War II history and the value of preserving the historic features of Richmond Shipyard No. 3 for future generations. Beginning in 1997, the City Council passed unanimously Resolution 203-97 authorizing the submittal of a National Register of Historic Places nomination and a California Historic Landmark designation for Shipyard No. 3.

In 1998, Congressman George Miller introduced HR 4483 that provided for a feasibility study to be completed by the National Park Service to determine whether the Rosie the Riveter Memorial was suitable for designation as a National Park Service affiliated site. The findings by the National Park Service identified that it was feasible, suitable, and appropriate to designate the Rosie the Riveter Memorial as an affiliated area in the national park system. In addition, the study identified that the entire publicly owned areas formerly occupied by the Kaiser Shipyards and the Ford Assembly Building could be established as the Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park.

In 1999, the Richmond City Council unanimously passed Resolution No. 129-99 expressing the city's support for the establishment of a national historical site in partnership with the National Park Service. Then, in 2000, Richmond's City Council unanimously passed two additional resolutions: No. 46a-00 (March 21, 2000) and No. 64-00 (April 18, 2000). These stated that, if the national historical park were established, it would be public policy that any future development and use of Shipyard No. 3 would be compatible with the continued preservation of intact historic resources and with public access to such resources. (See appendix C for a list of city resolutions related to the national historical park.)

In 2000, President William Jefferson Clinton signed Public Law 106-352 establishing Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park (see appendix A). Congress recognized that Richmond, California retained the largest collection of intact historic sites and structures that could be preserved and used to tell the stories of the American World War II home front. The national historical park was established "in order to preserve for the benefit and inspiration of the people of the United States as a national historical park certain sites, structures, and areas located in

"Shipyard Workers Housing and Nursery School Kids," ca. 1944. Photo: Copyright the Dorothea Lange Collection, the Oakland Museum of California, City of Oakland. Gift of Paul S. Taylor.



Richmond, California, that are associated with the industrial, governmental, and citizen efforts that led to victory in World War II..."

Establishment of the national historical park in Richmond, California acknowledges the important role played by the city and the significant contributions and sacrifices of its citizens—and it commemorates the efforts of countless Americans in cities and towns across the nation who made similar contributions and sacrifices to achieve victory in World War II.

COOPERATING PARTNERS

Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park was conceived as a partnership park, with many different entities involved in both preserving the Richmond World War II home front resources and providing services to support visitor experiences. In addition to the City of Richmond, these cooperating partners include owners of historic resources; individuals, organizations and businesses; nonprofit organizations that support the mission of the park; local, regional, and state governmental entities; and the National Park Service. The National Park Service is actively reaching out to cooperating partners and continues to develop additional partnerships as the park evolves.



Groundbreaking ceremony for rehabilitation of Maritime Child Development Center, 2010. Photo: NPS.

New Opportunities for Women



Vera Green, Expediter, Kaiser Shipyards. Photo: Richmond Museum of History.

[Women] had jobs that were meaningful and they felt needed...I do think that the shipyard days gave women a whole new outlook on life: that I am an individual and I am important, and I can earn my own living. And I think that was a big thing that happened during the war.

-Patricia Buls, Junior Engineer
Kaiser Shipyards, Richmond, CA

The City of Richmond, California, owns and maintains many of the historic structures and sites that are in the national historical park. The historic portion of Richmond Shipyard No. 3, consisting of graving basins/dry docks and five historic shipyard buildings, is the largest of all the sites. Closer to the city center is historic Richmond Fire Station 67A, which continues to operate as a firehouse. In 2000, the city constructed and dedicated a memorial to Rosie the Riveter. Both the memorial and the park land around it have been included in the national historical park. Also, numerous waterfront parks owned and operated by the city provide views of the areas where the Kaiser Shipyards were located and are part of the national park. These open spaces include Barbara and Jay Vincent Park, Shimada Peace

Memorial Park, Sheridan Observation Point Park, Lucretia Edwards Park, and a portion of the San Francisco Bay Trail.

The Ford Assembly Building is in private ownership. The City of Richmond and the current property owner have worked to preserve major historic elements on the exterior of the building. The interior is being used for adaptive contemporary uses.

Contra Costa County owns the historic Ruth C. Powers Child Development Center; ownership of the Maritime Child Development Center was transferred in 2010 from the county to the Rosie the Riveter Trust. Until recently, both centers had been used for child care continuously since World War II. The Maritime Center is being rehabilitated for community uses; it will include a refurnished World War II era classroom where the National Park Service will interpret childcare during World War II and how roles of women changed in those years.

The Richmond Museum Association owns and operates the SS *Red Oak Victory* that was built in Richmond at Kaiser's Shipyard No. 1. Regularly scheduled tours of the SS *Red Oak Victory* are available at its berth in Shipyard No. 3. The association also operates the Richmond Museum of History. Although the museum is not included in the legislation, its mission complements the purposes of the national park.

The Rosie the Riveter Trust was established in 1999 and helps support the preservation and interpretation of the historic resources that are now part of Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park. It also is the designated cooperating association for the park.

The National Park Service brings national focus and attention to the World War II-era resources of Richmond. The Park Service contributes to leveraging grants and endowments to other cooperating partners and provides technical assistance in preserving historic resources and telling the American home front stories. The National Park Service also plays a key role in facilitating existing partnerships and in







(Top to bottom) 1. Rosie's Girls and ranger at the Rosie the Riveter Memorial, Richmond, CA, 2009. Photo: NPS. 2. Blimp envelopes being fabricated by Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. in Akron, OH during WWII. Photo: National Archives.
3. Park visitors Charlotte Dennis and her daughter Aminah at the Rosie the Riveter Memorial, 2010. Photo: Ellen Gailing.

developing new partnerships that provide for mutual benefit among participants.

The park collaborates with numerous community partners to involve local youth and community members in the park. Through a variety of programs and activities, the park is able to extend its reach into the diverse and underserved communities in Richmond, the Bay Area, and across the nation.

The annual Home Front Festival is a multiple-venue destination event that attracts thousands of attendees from across the Bay Area. Core partners include the Richmond Chamber of Commerce, City of Richmond, Kaiser Permanente, and Richmond Museum of History Association.

Rosie's Girls is a 3-week camp that introduces middle school girls to a variety of trades and nontraditional careers while they learn about the significant history of their own community. The camp, piloted in summer 2009, is sponsored by the National Park Service, Rosie the Riveter Trust, YMCA, West Contra Costa School District, and City of Richmond.

The park partners with the Student Conservation Association to involve local teens in a variety of hands-on community service projects during the summer while the students learn about different aspects of the WWII Home Front.

PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR THE PLAN

This general management plan provides direction for the management of Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park during the next 20 years. It provides a framework for decision making and problem solving. Additional detailed plans, studies, and compliance documents may be required before some of the proposed conditions are achieved.

The *Draft General Management Plan / Environmental Assessment* presented and analyzed three alternative visions for the management and use of Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park. Alternative B, Explore Richmond to Understand the National Home Front Story, was selected as



Park Rangers Carla Koop and Miguel Dimas escort Rosie's Girls to victory garden at Richmond's Ford Building, 2010. Photo: NPS.



Park Ranger Elizabeth Tucker holding map of Richmond segments of San Francisco Bay Trail, 2010. Photo: NPS.

the final plan with the signing of a Finding of No Significant Impact on July 27, 2009. That is the plan presented here.

Purpose of the Plan

The purposes of this general management plan for Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park are as follows:

- Describe the purpose of the park, the significance of the park's resources, and special mandates that will influence management decisions.
- Define a vision for preserving Richmond's World War II home front structures and for providing opportunities for visitors to explore America's home front stories.
- Analyze the alternative visions in relation to the surrounding cultural setting and community.



Whirley cranes operated between the ship basins, alone and in tandem, to move prefabricated sections for final assembly. Photo: J. Beauchamp.

- Afford everyone who has a stake in decisions affecting the national historical park an opportunity to be involved in the planning process and to understand the decisions that are made.

Need for the Plan

A general management plan is needed to meet the requirements of Public Law 106-352, which established Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park, and the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978. The legislation establishing the park directs that a general management plan be prepared in consultation with the City of Richmond, California, and be transmitted to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate. The general management plan builds on this legislation, and on established resolutions, laws, and policies to develop a vision for the park's future.

Issues to be Addressed

World War II Historic Sites and Structures

The World War II-era historic sites and structures in Richmond, California are maintained and managed by different public and private owners. The National Park Service does not own any of the historic sites and structures. Many of these park resources are losing their World War II qualities and attributes while accommodating contemporary uses. What elements of the park's sites and structures need to be preserved in order to tell the World War II home front stories?

Museum Collections

A large amount of World War II home front historic objects, artifacts, works of art, documents, drawings, and letters are located throughout the nation's attics and basements and in formal collections. What is the purpose of the park's museum collection and how will future acquisitions be guided?

The growing museum collection at Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park requires an appropriate curatorial

and research facility that meets the Secretary of the Interior's standards. Where should the curatorial and research facility be located?

Visitor Experience

Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park is a newly established partnership park. Currently, visitor opportunities to explore and learn about the World War II home front stories are not available at many of the park sites and structures. The national historical park lacks a unified identity among the many park sites that could help guide park visitors. Most visitors explore the national historical park on their own, using self-guiding brochures. There are few scheduled talks and guided tours. Visitor orientation and information are available through the park's website and self-service information station. What level and type of park services, orientation, and education are necessary in order for visitors to experience and learn about the themes of the national historical park?

SS *Red Oak Victory*

The Richmond Museum Association owns, manages, and is restoring the SS *Red Oak Victory*. There are potential alternative locations in which to berth the SS *Red Oak Victory* in Richmond, California. What is the best location to berth the SS *Red Oak Victory* in order to integrate it with the World War II home front stories and the visitor experience of the national historical park?

Role of the National Park Service

The National Park Service maintains a small staff and is leading the planning effort in establishing the national historical park. The National Park Service has limited financial resources and does not own or manage the primary historic resources of the national historical park. What role and contributions could the National Park Service provide to this partnership park?



During World War II, the Ford Assembly Building was re-tooled to produce jeeps and process military vehicles for shipment. Photo: Richmond Museum of History.

Implementation of the Plan

Implementation of the approved plan will depend on the cooperating partners, access to various funding resources, and public support in Richmond, California and throughout the greater Bay Area and the nation. While the plan has now been approved, full implementation could take many years and is subject to funding and staffing, which are not guaranteed. Additional feasibility studies, more detailed planning and environmental documentation, and negotiation of agreements and leases will be completed as needed. The general management plan does not describe how particular programs or projects should be prioritized or implemented. Those decisions will be addressed by the cooperating partners.

GUIDANCE FOR PLANNING

Various documents and plans provide guidance and boundaries for the content of the general management plan. The legislation creating the park identifies the park's purpose and helps to set boundaries on appropriate uses; the park's significance statements help to identify the most important resources that should be preserved or protected; and the park's interpretive themes (not included here) help identify key stories that should be told at the park. Because Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park is part of a national system of parks, additional guidance comes from federal laws and policies. The following paragraphs outline the importance of the park's purpose and significance to the management of Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park.

Richmond Shipyard welding crew recruited from across the country, 1945. Photo: Clem Family Archives.



Women working on bomber noses at the Douglas Aircraft Company plant in Long Beach, CA. 1942. Photo: Library of Congress.



Park Purpose

Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park, located in the wartime boomtown of Richmond, California, preserves and interprets the sites, structures, areas, oral histories, and artifacts associated with the industrial, governmental, and citizen efforts that led to victory in World War II.

Park Significance

The significance of a national historical park is the important and distinct cultural heritage that is embodied in the places and resources of the park. The park significance statements answer the question as to why Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park's resources are distinctive and what they contribute to our heritage. Defining the significance of the national historical park will help cooperating partners make decisions that preserve the properties and maintain their character-defining features to accomplish the purpose of the national historical park. Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park:

- Preserves an outstanding collection of World War II home front sites, structures, and landscapes.
- Is the place in the national park system dedicated to collecting, preserving, and making accessible to visitors the oral histories, stories, and artifacts of the World War II home front.
- Provides a place in the national park system where visitors link to sites across the country for the purpose of exploring the social and community issues and events that emerged on the American home front during World War II.

Special Mandates and Commitments

When Congress created Rosie the Riveter/ World War II Home Front National Historical Park (Public Law 106-352), the legislation included the following directions and constraints in the establishment of the park:

- The national historical park will be developed and operated by cooperating partners.
- The general management plan will be prepared in consultation with the City of Richmond, California.
- The general management plan shall include a plan to preserve the historic setting of the Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park, which shall be jointly developed and approved by the City of Richmond.
- The general management plan shall include a determination of whether there are additional representative sites in Richmond that should be added to the park, or whether there are sites in the rest of the United States related to the industrial, governmental, and citizen efforts during World War II that should be linked to and interpreted at the park. Such determination shall consider any information or finding developed in the World War II Home Front Theme Study.
- The World War II Home Front Education Center shall include a program that allows for distance learning and links to other representative sites across the country, for the purpose of educating the public as to the significance of the site and the World War II home front.
- The National Park Service may interpret the story of Rosie the Riveter and the World War II home front.
- The National Park Service may conduct and maintain oral histories that are related to the World War II home front theme.
- The National Park Service may acquire and provide for the curation of historic artifacts that relate to the park.
- The National Park Service may provide technical assistance in the preservation of historic properties that support the story.
- The National Park Service shall administer the park in accordance with Public Law 106-352 and the provisions of law generally applicable to units of the national park

system, including the act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service."

- National Park Service funds cannot be used for operation, maintenance, or preservation of the SS *Red Oak Victory*.
- The National Park Service may not own certain properties and may not maintain or manage them, although they may enter into agreements for interpretation and technical assistance (see Appendix E).

Laws

This section identifies some of the key laws that provide guidance for establishing and managing Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park.

As with all units of the national park system, the management of Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park is guided by the 1916 Organic Act that created the National Park Service; the General Authorities Act of 1970; the act of March 27, 1978, relating to the management of the national park system; and the National Parks Omnibus Management Act (1998). Other laws and executive orders have much broader application, such as the Endangered Species Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, and Executive Order 11990 addressing the protection of wetlands.

The NPS Organic Act (16 USC Section 1) provides the fundamental management direction for all units of the national park system:

[P]romote and regulate the use of the Federal areas known as national parks, monuments, and reservations. . .by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purpose of said parks, monuments and reservations, which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.

The National Park System General Authorities Act (16 USC Section 1a-1 et seq.) affirms that while all national park system units remain "distinct in character," they are "united through their interrelated purposes and resources

Community members and NPS staff participating in a Long Range Interpretive Planning meeting in Richmond, CA, 2006. Photo: NPS.



into one national park system as cumulative expressions of a single national heritage." The act makes it clear that the NPS Organic Act and other protective mandates apply equally to all units of the system.

Policies

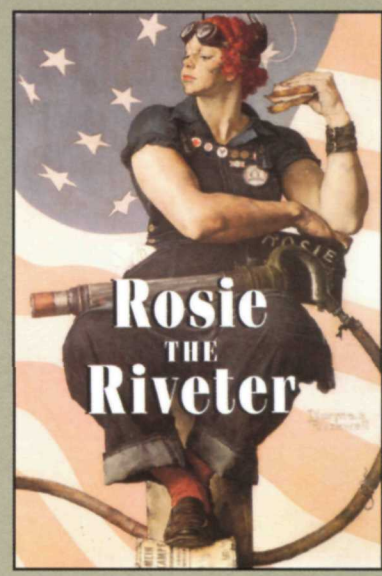
Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park is a partnership park where the National Park Service is a cooperating partner with a defined set of responsibilities. The role and responsibilities of the National Park Service are guided by the agency's management policies.

Appendix C contains a table that summarizes the conditions prescribed by laws, regulations, and policies that are most pertinent to the planning and management of Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park. Although many of these polices do not govern the properties and actions of cooperating partners, they can help inform and provide guidance to decisions relating to the preservation and management of the park's cultural resources.



Kids at the 2010 Richmond Block Party work on coloring a World War II victory ship. Photo: NPS.

A Nation Unites
Women in the Factories



There are two famous images most closely associated with Rosie the Riveter. One image, inspired by the popular song "Rosie the Riveter," was created by Norman Rockwell and appeared on the cover of the Saturday Evening Post on May 29, 1943. Note the name "Rosie" painted on the lunchbox.



This other famous image, with the words "We Can Do It," was created by a graphic artist, J. Howard Miller, who worked for Westinghouse Corporation. Many years after World War II, the title "Rosie the Riveter" became associated with this image.



Sheet music from the chorus of "Rosie the Riveter." This song, performed by the Four Vagabonds, became a hit during World War II and launched the phrase "Rosie the Riveter" into everyday language. Words and Music by Redd Evans and John Jacob Loeb. Rosie the Riveter Trust.

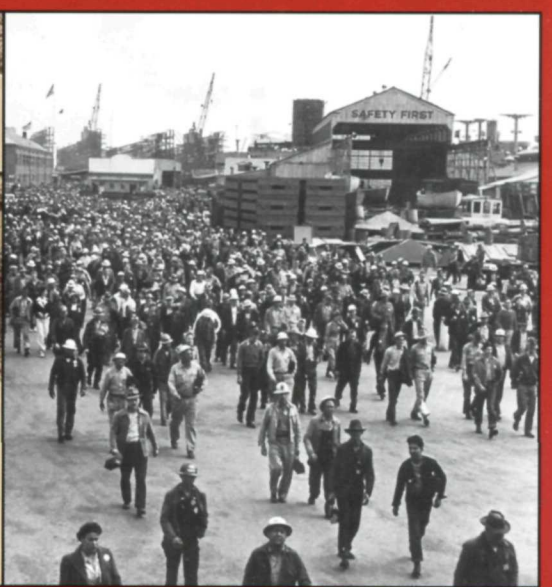
CHAPTER TWO

Historic Overview





YOU CAN USE
the land you have
to grow the foods you need



A Nation Unites

Ship Launching

Occasionally, shipyard workers witnessed the fruits of their labor being launched into the sea.

It was really something to watch a ship being launched. There were ceremonies for each one: a woman to break a bottle of champagne over the bow, flag-waving, and speeches. But, it was just a small section of activity that didn't interfere with building ships. We didn't quit work to watch, except for maybe a few minutes as the ship slid down the ways and splashed into the water, empty and high. We never heard the speeches. We never left our work stations, didn't see the celebrities. There was a war to win.

- Elaine Lolos Lacke, Burner
Kaiser Shipyards, Richmond, CA



SS *William N. Byers* launches as a small crowd gathers to see it off. 1942. Photo: Richmond Museum of History.



Posters promoting ship launches from the Richmond Kaiser Shipyards, CA. Credit: Richmond Museum of History.

THE AMERICAN WORLD WAR II HOME FRONT

The story of the World War II home front is a significant chapter in America's history; the changes to society and industry that occurred during the war had sweeping and lasting impacts on the nation. The cooperation of government, private industry, and labor unions to mobilize the work force, and the creation of innovative plans and production methods designed to rapidly produce quantities of munitions and other essential supplies thrust the United States into the role of "arsenal of democracy." Fully engaged in winning World War II, American citizens of all ethnic and economic backgrounds worked together toward a common goal, in a manner that has been unequaled since. In significant ways, World War II was a period of large and lasting change for America, causing many historians to see it as a watershed event that made postwar America profoundly different from prewar America.

First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt greets worker Bernice Palmer at the Packard Motor Car Company in Detroit. Photo: NPS Collections.



Wartime Mobilization

Mobilizing the United States for World War II involved an enormous effort with huge consequences for the American home front. The task was immense: ensure that the nation had the material, munitions, manpower, and money to wage a global war, all the while managing the domestic civilian economy. Meeting that challenge entailed giving the federal government responsibilities and authority that went well beyond the New Deal state of the 1930s. The process began haltingly in the late 1930s, particularly after the beginning of World War II in Europe in September 1939, and gained momentum in 1940-41 as the United States edged closer to war. After the attack on Pearl Harbor and American entry into the war in December 1941, American mobilization efforts expanded rapidly and grew more efficient until, by 1944, the United States provided some 40% of all war goods produced worldwide.

Although mobilization got off to a slow and stumbling start and never resolved all of its difficulties or disputes, the American production effort found its stride by 1943 and ultimately turned out enormous quantities of munitions and other essential supplies, while also providing goods to Great Britain and the Soviet Union. Not only the sheer quantity but also the quality of American production helped win the war; and not just through traditional manufacturing processes—new departures in science, technology, and fabrication were a key.

Ending the Great Depression

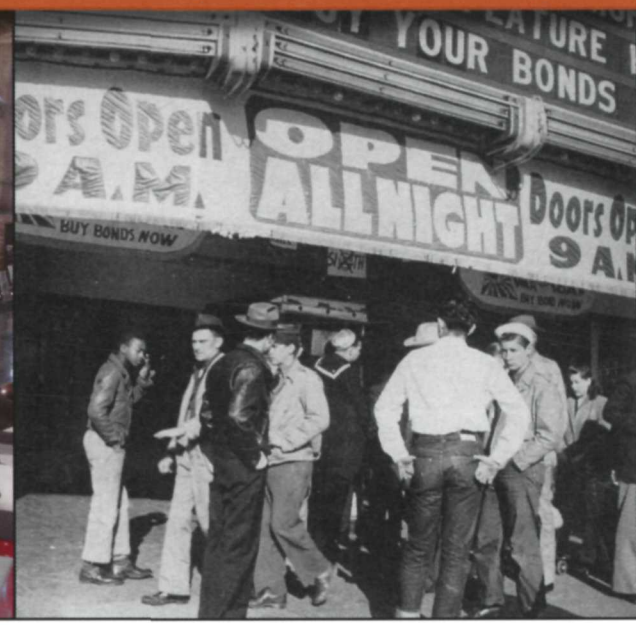
Wartime mobilization brought a successful end to the war abroad and brought economic policy change to America; it ended the Great Depression at home and returned prosperity to the American home front. In 1939, unemployment stood at a depression level of 17.2%, but as mobilization geared up, unemployment went down sharply to 4.7% by 1942, and to 1.2% by 1944.

Mobilization brought more jobs and higher incomes; it brought new opportunities and rising living standards. As production demands grew and some 10 million people entered

NPS staff and volunteers display items from the park's museum collection at the 2009 Home Front Festival. Photo: NPS.



"All Nite Movies." Photo: Copyright the Dorothea Lange Collection, the Oakland Museum of California. City of Oakland. Gift of Paul S. Taylor.



active military service, employers had to find new workers to replace those going to war. They increasingly turned to groups which had filled only limited roles in the pre-war economy: women, African Americans, other minority groups, the disabled, and the elderly. People who had once been marginalized now found jobs that often had high status and pay associated with them.

The armed forces also provided new opportunities, training, and experience, while the "GI Bill of Rights" provided veterans with educations, home ownership, and other benefits.

Population on the Move

Some military bases were located in Sunbelt states, and millions of war workers, GIs, and their families moved there during the war. Many, who relocated from poor, rural areas and marginal jobs, were determined to stay on after World War II. Thus, rapid industrialization and the resulting mass migration of millions of Americans who relocated around burgeoning military and civilian defense centers laid the economic and social foundations of the Sunbelt. The region grew in population and economic power in comparison with other sections of the country.

California received more interstate migrants than any other state, absorbing more than 1.5 million newcomers between 1940 and 1944. Between 1940 and 1943, migration for defense industry jobs helped expand the population of California by 72% and of the Pacific Coast states as a whole by 39%. This vast reshuffling of the population was one of the most dramatic episodes in the history of American migration, rivaling the great waves of European immigration of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Changing Communities

The cities where the World War II industries mobilized were confronted with overwhelming demands on housing, transportation, community services, shopping, and infrastructure. Responding to these needs required the cooperative efforts of the private sector and all levels of government.

Consumer spending increased during the war, despite shortages, rationing, inflation, and higher taxes. With the United States devoting only about 40% of its Gross National Product to war production, civilians were able to purchase a range of consumer goods and foodstuffs, enjoy

rising standards of living, and find entertainment through the various manifestations of American popular culture. Home front Americans also found common cause in aiding the war effort with bond drives, scrap collections, recycling endeavors, "victory gardens," and other efforts to support American troops.

Nevertheless, there were less salutary aspects of the home front experience during the war. Although most Americans understood the need for price controls and rationing, they were never happy about limits on their own income, and many bought at least some goods on the wartime black market. The tides of migration that sent millions of people to new destinations helped to create a more broadly shared national culture, but also produced tensions and sometimes conflict. Older residents feared that newcomers would erode community standards and would cause taxes to be raised to pay for additional community services and infrastructure. Racial tensions and even violence sometimes flared, as did anti-Semitism.

Diversifying the Workforce

Industry initially resisted the integration of minorities in the nation's workforce. However, African American leaders called for a protest march on Washington, D.C., during the summer of 1941; this resulted in the issuance of an executive order by President Franklin D. Roosevelt prohibiting workplace discrimination and setting up the Fair Employment Practices Committee. This government initiative, along with wartime necessity, eventually forced the integration of the workforce that had not been otherwise achieved. Overall some 340,000 African Americans relocated to California during World War II to take advantage of defense industry employment opportunities. In addition, approximately 40,000 American Indians worked in West Coast defense plants along with many Hispanics and Asian Americans.

The contributions of women during World War II provide especially useful insights into the impact of the war and the combination of change and continuity on the home front. The phrase "Rosie the Riveter" was a term that was coined to help recruit female civilian workers

Gladys Theus, one of the fastest welders at the Kaiser Shipyards in Richmond, CA. Photo: Franklin D. Roosevelt Library.



A protest demanding defense jobs for African Americans, who were not readily accepted into the WWII Home Front workforce. Photo: Library of Congress.



and came to symbolize a workforce that was mobilized to meet the nation's wartime needs. After some initial resistance from employers, wartime necessity resulted in women replacing men in many traditionally male jobs as men enlisted in active military service. Nationwide, 6 million women entered the home front workforce. Employment opportunities for women of color were unprecedented, and for the first time, African Americans, Asians, Hispanics, and Native Americans were employed at jobs previously closed to them.

"Rosie the Riveter" has survived as the most remembered icon of the civilian workforce that helped win the war. The image of "Rosie the Riveter" has come to symbolize women's empowerment. World War II established the foundations for dramatic change in women's roles and opportunities by bringing far more women into the work force in a much greater array of jobs. The wartime experience of women in the United States, together with rising educational levels, the ability of married women to enter the workforce, a changing post-industrial world with more white-collar jobs, the demands and enticements of the consumer culture, and changing societal values, contributed to major gender role changes in postwar America.

Organized Labor

The war years represented a significant chapter in the development of the nation's labor unions. Unions experienced rapid growth, schisms over newcomers' rights and the incorporation of minority members, dissent and leadership challenges, segregated affiliates, and concerns over prefabrication and "de-skilling" of trades. Unions and locals varied in their accommodation of women and minorities, with the Congress of Industrial Organizations being the most supportive. A rising tide of African American activism emerged in the formation of some labor organizations.

Ultimately, management and organized labor cooperated to support the war effort, although many of the worker rights and privileges obtained by women and African Americans during the war years would be forfeited when the war industries shut down at the end of World War II.

Frances Lorine Rogers Partain, a welder, on the Double Bottom Assembly at Kaiser Shipyard No. 4 in Richmond, CA. Photo: NPS Collections.



Two union pins and a union membership card from Bellanca Air in New Castle, DE. Photo: NPS Collections.



Civil Rights and Liberties

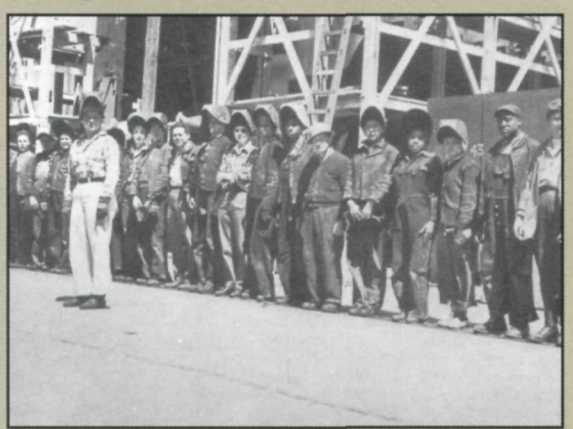
With the exception of Japanese Americans who were relocated to internment camps and imprisoned during the war, World War II challenged the color line on many fronts for most minority groups in the United States. The hypocrisy of a country fighting for freedom abroad while denying it to minorities at home became increasingly abhorrent. African American groups and institutions, growing in size and militancy, consciously used the war effort to extract concessions and gains. These forces played a part in altering the status of African Americans and quickening the pace of their struggle for equal rights.

World War II may not be the watershed of "the Negro Revolution" that some have claimed it to be. Some wartime gains were quickly lost after the war, and some of the seeds of change planted during the war did not flower for another decade

Worker assembling a section of the leading edge for the horizontal stabilizer of a plane. Photo: Library of Congress.



Management



I can't recall any racism, per se, actually. During the war, God, we had all sorts of nationalities: blacks, whites, yellows, and what have you, and I really can't recall any real problems. Everybody mingled together very well.

- James McCloud
Field Construction Superintendent
Kaiser Shipyards, Richmond, CA

Discord Among Workers



Mary in her garden at Parchester Village. Photo: Ellen Gailing.

Certain people didn't want to work with certain ones, and it was always a discussion because people were from all over the world...I try to ask questions, 'Why are we here?' If we go to work angry we might make a mistake building the ships, and what we're here for is to try to make things comfortable on the home front so that our soldiers will come home safe.

- Mary Peace Head, Welder
Kaiser Shipyards, Richmond, CA

or so (not until the Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 1960s). Nevertheless, the war years remain a key era in what was, and is, an ongoing struggle for civil rights in the United States.

THE RICHMOND WORLD WAR II HOME FRONT

If there is any city that could be called America's home front city, it is probably Richmond, California. The city was home to over 50 war-related industries, and as thousands of war workers streamed into the city to support these industries, both public and private entities struggled to keep the city's burgeoning population housed, healthy, and highly productive. They generally succeeded, but the cost to the city was enormous.

Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park in Richmond, California commemorates the efforts of all Americans serving on the home front, but also acknowledges Richmond's role in the victorious war effort and the high price the community paid for that role. The surviving historic buildings and sites in Richmond represent an unusually rich collection of related industrial and community-based resources that were built for the short duration of the World War II effort and remain surprisingly intact over a half century later. The traumas and hardships Richmond's citizens faced as a result of rapid war mobilization and postwar readjustment have left a legacy of urban problems with which the community still struggles, but its citizens have begun to embrace a new found sense of pride in Richmond's wartime accomplishments and legacy.

Wartime Mobilization

The civic transformation brought about by wartime mobilization was very evident in the East Bay community of Richmond. It was the home of four Kaiser shipyards and over 50 other war-related industries—more than any other city of its size in the United States. These included new industries as well as existing plants and facilities that were converted to wartime production. In tonnage, the Port of Richmond became the 2nd





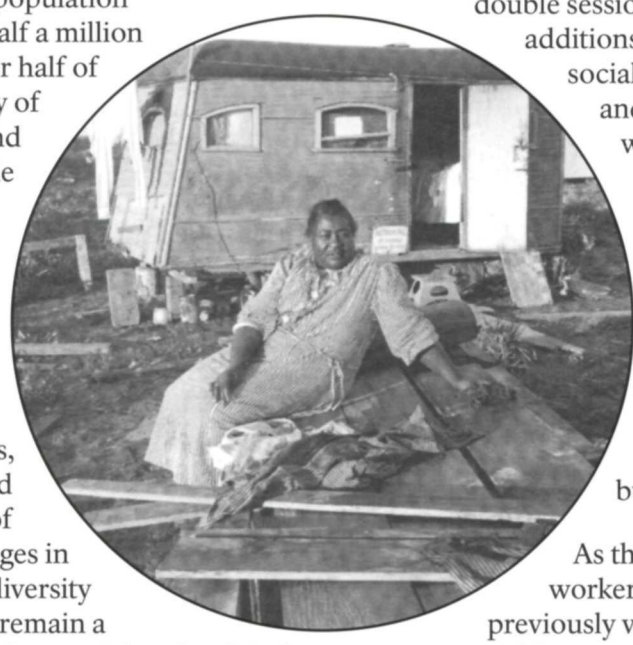


(Top to bottom) 1. Former Richmond Mayor Irma Anderson (left) and Lucretia Edwards. Photo: NPS. 2. Ranger-led tour of shoreline park sites aboard the Northland, a Sea Scout vessel. 2009. Photo: J. Beauchamp. 3. Margaret Bainum working in Westinghouse Electric in Emeryville, CA. 1944. Photo: NPS Collections.

leading port on the Pacific Coast and the 12th leading port in the United States, as commodities consisting largely of supplies and equipment connected with the war effort moved through its four terminals to the war zone.

Wartime Boom and Demand for Housing

The San Francisco Bay Area saw more economic activity, social disruption, and sheer wartime frenzy than most regions of the country. As the nation's number one shipbuilding center and key port of embarkation to the war's Pacific theater, the Bay Area's population swelled by more than half a million from 1940 to 1945. Over half of these newcomers, many of them from the South and Midwest, settled outside of San Francisco in the East and North Bay areas. In the process, the area's population composition, urban environment, and social and cultural life were transformed. Thus, the long-term social and demographic impacts of the war, including changes in the racial and cultural diversity of the Bay Area, would remain a permanent feature of urban social and political relations, long outliving the economic forces that brought it about.



Small industrial cities like Richmond became boomtowns: from a prewar population of fewer than 24,000 in 1940, the city's population grew to approximately 100,000 at the end of the war. Richmond earned a citation as the quintessential war boomtown bestowed by both the Washington Post and Fortune Magazine. In 1943, it was recommended that Richmond be a "Purple Heart City" because of the fiscal, environmental, social, and economic impacts of the industrial build up and associated population explosion that it experienced during World War II. The relatively small community was suddenly thrown into civic chaos and social upheaval and forever altered by the events of the war. A February 1945 article in Fortune magazine, entitled "Richmond Took a Beating," described Richmond's challenges as an impacted home front city.

Richmond's challenges were many. Along with the population increase, Richmond's overnight growth overwhelmed public services (fire, police, health, and social), housing, schools, and infrastructure. Its elementary school population quadrupled, while its secondary school population more than doubled, necessitating double sessions and school building additions. Family breakdown, social dislocation, and criminal and antisocial behavior were associated with this overnight growth. Henry J. Kaiser, other major defense contractors, and federal, state, and local government agencies initiated efforts to meet the social, educational, recreational, and economic needs of the burgeoning population.

As the migration of war workers to Richmond began, previously vacant housing in the city was quickly occupied. Residents took in boarders; suitable—as well as unsuitable—space was rented, including rooms, garages, and barns; and private builders attempted to meet the demand with new, low-cost housing. "Hot beds" (beds rented for an eight-hour shift) became commonplace. As more and more newcomers continued to arrive, they were often forced to sleep in movie theatres, parks, hotel lobbies, and automobiles.

Not only did many newcomers find poor living conditions in Richmond, but they often encountered resentment, jealousy, and prejudice, as well. Prior to World War II, Richmond had been a relatively small, close-knit, semi-pastoral community by East Bay

Photo above: "Richmond - Maritime Commission Housing for Shipyard Workers," ca. 1944. Photo: Copyright the Dorothea Lange Collection, the Oakland Museum of California, City of Oakland. Gift of Paul S. Taylor.

standards. Despite its industrial growth since its founding in 1905, there was abundant open space along its south side. Open fields covered the area south of Cutting Boulevard, where poorer families grazed goats and other livestock during the depression years. The downtown area was fairly small, encompassing the main thoroughfare of Macdonald Avenue and a few cross streets. Richmond's predominately pre-war working class citizenry found it difficult to adjust to the sudden influx of war workers, many of whom came from lower class, unskilled, and uneducated elements of the rural South. Thus, the city's way of life was drastically changed by the war.

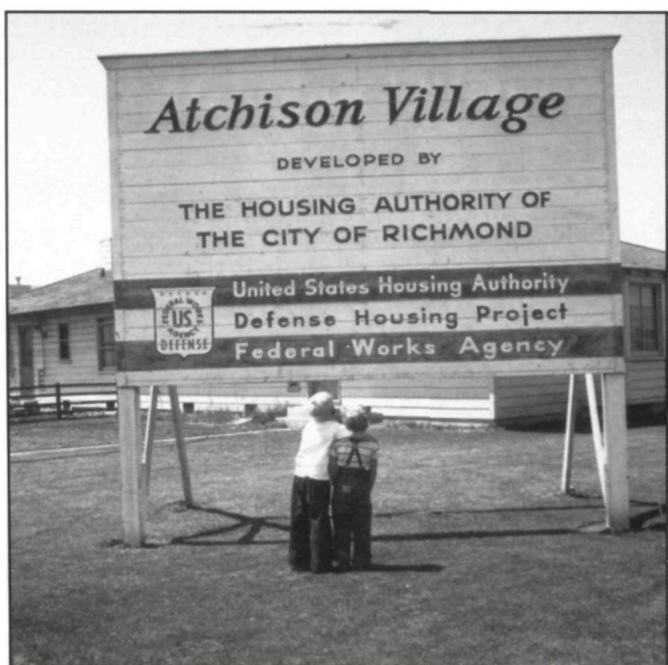
Richmond's available housing was totally inadequate to take care of the flood of new arrivals. Private house builders attempted in vain to meet the problem. Rollingwood, a neighborhood of 700 modest homes built in the unincorporated area between Richmond's Hilltop neighborhood and San Pablo, was among the Federal Housing Administration's (FHA) first attempts in the nation to relieve wartime housing shortages through partnerships with

Women Working During World War II

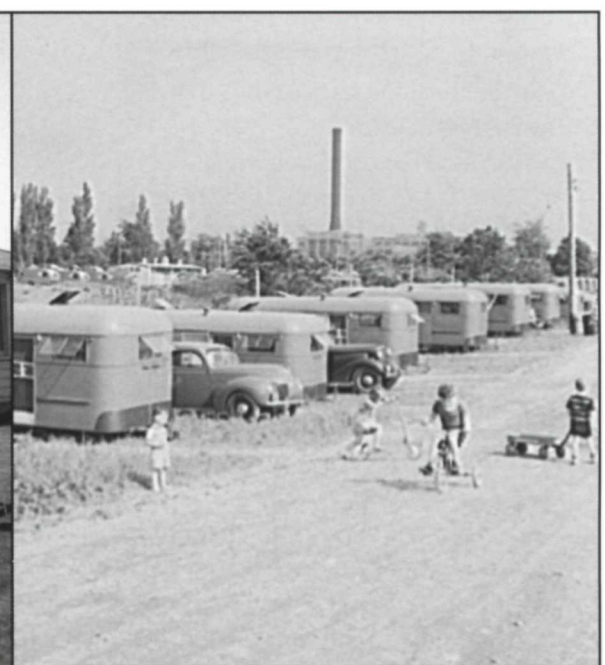


That was the most exciting time I'd ever had. It was an exciting time of life really – I was in the big city with a war going on and earning real money for the first time in my life. With my 40¢ an hour I went crazy buying clothes – at least that's what my sister says! But you were always aware of the war.

- Mary Stockton Bancato, Welder



Atchison Village, Richmond, CA, ca. 1940. Photo: Library of Congress.



Defense worker housing in front of the General Electric Company in Erie, PA. Photo: Library of Congress.

local housing developers. To meet the continuing critical housing shortage, the Richmond Housing Authority was incorporated in Richmond on January 24, 1941, to exert some degree of control over imminent federally sponsored construction.

The Lanham Act of 1940 provided $150 million to the Federal Works Administration, which built approximately 625,000 units of housing in conjunction with local authorities nationwide. The Richmond Housing Authority was selected to be the first authority in the country to manage a defense project. The site of Atchison Village, which would contain 450 dwelling units, was selected for its close proximity to the Kaiser shipyards, two miles to the south, and to the commercial downtown area to the east. Constructed in 1941 as the city's first public defense housing project, Atchison Village was one of 20 public housing projects built in Richmond before and during the war.

The Richmond Housing Authority completed three federally funded housing projects in Richmond during its first year of operation: Atchison Village, Triangle Court, and Nystrom Village. By the end of World War II, Richmond would maintain the largest federal housing program in the nation. More than 21,000 public housing units were constructed in the city by 1943, providing housing for more than 60% of Richmond's total population. Funding for these various projects came not only from the Lanham Act, but also from the United States Maritime Commission, the Federal Public Housing Administration, and the Farm Security Administration.

The Richmond Housing Authority initiated segregated public housing policies in the city, creating a kind of buffer zone between the prewar predominately white community and the increasing numbers of African American residents. As a result of the housing discrimination faced by African Americans in Richmond, a local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) was established at Harbor Gate Homes in 1944.

Overall, Richmond developed the largest federally funded housing program in the United States before and during American involvement in World War II. Costing more than $35 million,



Celebrating the 2007 launch of the national park at historic Shipyard No. 3, Richmond, CA. Photo: NPS.



Musician Conjunto Romero performing at the 2008 Home Front Festival. Richmond, CA. Photo: Ellen Gailing.

the city's housing program was the largest in the nation controlled by a single housing authority and included more units than were built in the entire state of Michigan during the same time period.

Largest Shipbuilding Complex in America

The building of new shipyards began in America in 1940—first in support of America's Lend Lease assistance program to Great Britain, already at war, and then to supply naval needs after entry of the United States into the war following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

Massive new shipyards were built in the vicinities of Los Angeles, the San Francisco Bay, Portland, Seattle, and other major ports around the United States. Although western shipyards had not produced a single merchant vessel between 1929 and 1939, federal funds and industrial enterprise were united to create the capacity on the West Coast to produce 52% of the ships built during the war.

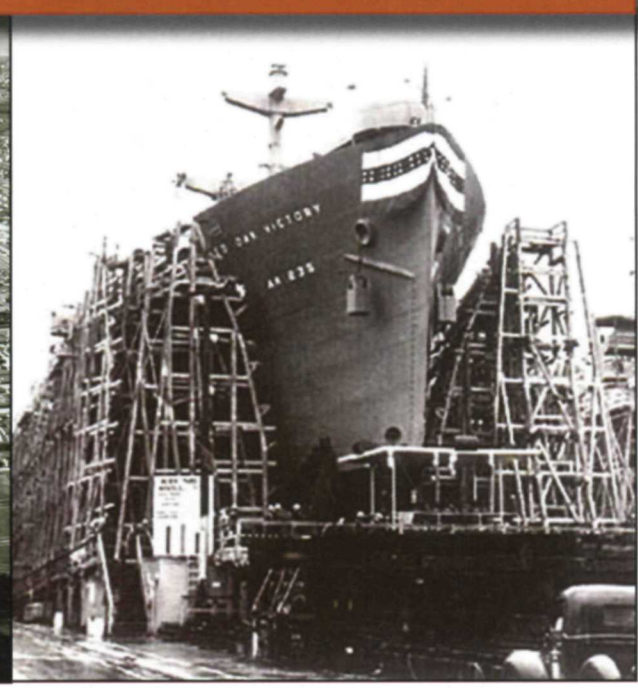
The largest concentration of shipyards in the United States during World War II was in the San Francisco Bay Area. Shipyards were established at Richmond, Sausalito, Oakland, Mare Island, Hunters Point in San Francisco, and the Stockton Channel. Well over half of the shipyard workers were employed in the East Bay area at 12 shipyards located between Alameda and Richmond, making the East Bay the largest producer of cargo ships on the West Coast. Bay Area shipbuilders launched more than 4,600 ships during the war—almost 45% of all cargo tonnage and 20% of all warship tonnage built in the United States during the war. In addition to constructing new ships, many of the shipyards also repaired damaged vessels for return to service.

The most important development in East Bay shipbuilding and the largest shipyard operation on the West Coast consisted of a complex of four shipyards built on the mudflats along the undeveloped shoreline of Richmond by Henry J. Kaiser. Richmond was selected as the site for the shipyards because of its deepwater port, which had been developed in 1929. On December 20,

Aerial view of Kaiser Shipyards in Richmond, CA. 1944. Photo: Richmond Museum of History.



The SS *Red Oak Victory,* 1944. Photo: Richmond Museum of History.

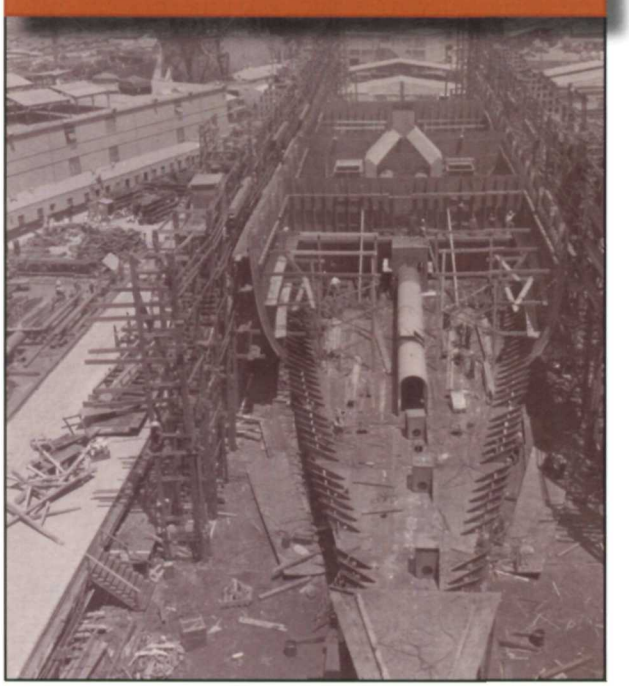


1940, the newly organized Todd-California Shipbuilding Corporation in Richmond accepted a contract from the British Purchasing Commission to build 30 cargo vessels for Great Britain.

Construction of Shipyard No. 1 began on January 14, 1941, under the management of Todd-California Shipbuilding Corporation. Just a month later, however, on February 14, the shipyard came under the control of the Kaiser Permanente Metals Corporation.

Construction of Shipyard No. 2 was started on April 10, 1941, by the Richmond Shipbuilding Corporation, a subsidiary of the Kaiser Permanente Metals Corporation. After the attack on Pearl Harbor in December of that year, the government awarded Kaiser the first of many contracts for Maritime Commission Liberty ships—large merchant vessels used to supply Allied troops. To complete these contracts, two more shipyards were constructed adjacent to the first two in Richmond.

Construction began on Shipyard No. 3 during the spring of 1942 by the Kaiser Company, Inc. During the same period, Shipyard No. 3A, which became Shipyard No. 4, was built by the Kaiser Cargo Company. By late 1942 the four completed shipyards featured 27 graving basins/dry docks.



The SS *Harriet Monroe* under construction at Shipyard No. 1 in Richmond, CA, 1943. Photo: NPS Collections.

New Shipbuilding Methods

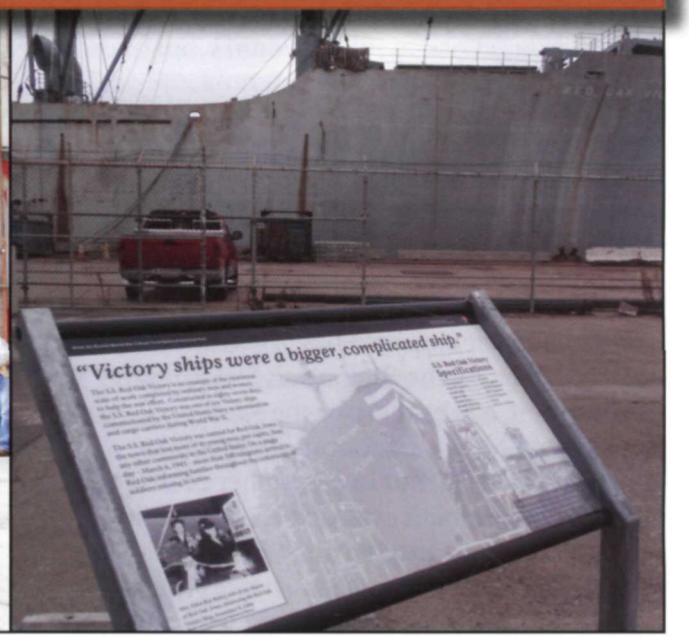
The Richmond shipyards set historic precedents by producing more ships, more quickly and more efficiently, than had ever been done before. New to shipbuilding, Kaiser's engineers revolutionized the shipbuilding industry during World War II by improving mass production techniques, segmenting job tasks, training unskilled labor, and substituting welding for the time-consuming task of riveting steel plates and components together.

Until the war, shipbuilding was a skilled craft characterized by slow and laborious processes. Beginning in May 1942, and coinciding with increased recruitment of women, African Americans, and out-of-state workers, Kaiser instituted a new system of prefabrication adapted from his previous dam-building ventures. Under this system, whole sections of a ship's superstructure—boilers, double bottoms, forepeaks, after-peaks, and deck-houses—were preassembled in a new prefabrication plant located between Shipyards No. 3 and 4. This system—which allowed more work with more personnel to be conducted away from the ships with less welding, riveting, and crane lifts—resulted in the completion of ships in two-thirds of the time and at a quarter of the average cost of all other shipyards at the time.

As preassembly required a large amount of space for workers, warehouses, and cranes, the expansive new West Coast locations were ideal. These yards were designed with a city-like grid system of numbered and lettered streets to provide for a straight flow of parts and materials to facilitate and speed production processes; they differed noticeably from the tight vertical design of older East Coast shipyards. Whirley cranes were used to lift, move, and lower prefabricated ship components weighing up to 50 tons from station to station.



Edward Carrasco, a World War II Kaiser Shipyard worker, with Ranger Naomi Torres. 2008. Photo: Ellen Gailing.



Descriptive sign in front of the SS *Red Oak Victory* in Richmond, CA. 2008. Photo: NPS.

Proliferation of jobs in down-hand welding (considered the easiest position) facilitated quick placement of new workers, and prefabrication resulted in increased specialization and "de-skilling" of basic trades. In the boilermaker trade alone, subassembly techniques fostered more than 17 different job classifications. These narrow job classifications allowed workers the opportunity for rapid advancement from one grade to another, normally within 60 days. Under the right conditions, an unskilled newcomer could advance from trainee to journeyman status within several months—a fraction of the time once required. This not only increased the speed of construction, but also the size of the mobilization effort, and in doing so, opened up jobs to laborers previously unfamiliar with, or excluded from the trades of the wartime industries—including many women and nonwhite Americans.

Types of Ships

During World War II, 747 ships were constructed in the Richmond shipyards, a feat unequaled anywhere in the world before or since. Ship production included approximately 20% (519) of the country's Liberty ships—huge, nondescript, versatile vessels that have been given credit for helping to swing the war in favor of the United States.

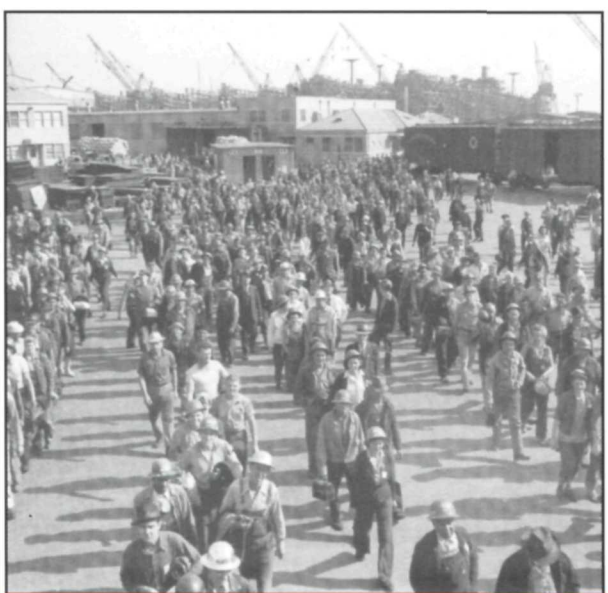
In addition to Liberty ships, the Richmond shipyards also produced 228 other vessels. These included 142 Victory ships, a class of emergency vessels designed to replace the Liberty ships after 1943. The Victory ships were faster, larger, and more efficient than the Liberty ships, featuring more modern steam plants, better trim and stability, stronger hulls, and electrically driven winches and windlasses. Other types of ships built in the Richmond shipyards during the war included 15 tank landing ships, 12 frigates, 35 troop transports, and 24 "Pint-size" Liberty ships.

The troop transports—all C4-S-A1 troop transports—were among the most time consuming to build. The first was constructed on November 25, 1942, and the last on August 12, 1945. While it took only 15,000 hours of joiner work to build a Liberty ship, it took almost four times as many hours for a C-4 troop transport. Some 9,600 components were required to construct a Liberty ship, while a C-4 required 130,000.

Shipyard Workforce

At peak production during the war, the Richmond shipyards employed more than 90,000 people. During the early months of the war, many of the new employees in the Richmond shipyards were from agricultural and mining areas in Northern California—many were unemployed farm workers from the Central Valley. As the demand for new workers grew, however, more than 170 Kaiser recruiters scoured the United States for workers, resulting in a massive migration and resettlement program. The Richmond Chamber of Commerce supported the labor recruiting effort by distributing a publication, "Job Facts," nationally through the 1,500 offices of the U.S. Employment Office. By the end of the war, Kaiser had brought nearly 38,000 workers to Richmond, fronting their train fare—another 60,000 came on their own with recruiter referrals.

Many of the newcomers, including former farm workers and sharecroppers, came from Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana. Recruiters paid transportation fees and provided travel advances that were deducted from the workers' first months' pay at a rate of $10 per week in exchange for signed one-year contracts.



"Shift Change 3:30 PM - Coming on of Yard 3 - Kaiser Shipyards," ca. 1942. Photo: Copyright the Dorothea Lange Collection, Oakland Museum of California, City of Oakland. Gift of Paul S. Taylor.

Day Care Services



Lois Lettow with her two small children. Photo: National Archives.

One aspect I remember with gratitude was the day-care center maintained for the children of defense workers. The only requirement was that the child be toilet trained. The women operating the center were wonderful. The center was adjacent to a school and when my son was old enough he was taken there to attend kindergarten.

- Lois Lettow, Sheet Metal Helper
Oakland, CA

Kaiser was among the first defense contractors to employ women in substantial numbers. By 1944 women constituted 27% of the workforce in the Richmond shipyards, accounting for more than 41% of all welders and 24% of all craft employees. Although the shipbuilding, iron, and steel industries employed the largest number of women in the manufacturing sector, thousands also worked in machine shops, auto plants, military supply and ordnance, communications, electrical parts plants, and food processing in Richmond and throughout the nation.

The San Francisco Bay shipyards, including those at Richmond, were among the first defense industries to employ African Americans and other persons of color. The California shipyards provided the biggest single opportunity for African Americans to obtain higher-paying industrial work. By 1944 the Kaiser shipyards at Richmond employed more than 10,000 African American workers.

The influx of African American workers had a profound demographic impact on Richmond. In 1940 the city had only 270 African Americans (1.1% of the population) who lived primarily in a semi-rural, four-block area just outside the city limits in North Richmond. By 1944 the number of African Americans in Richmond had increased to approximately 5,700, and by 1947 to more than 13, 700. By 1950 African Americans accounted for 13.4% of Richmond's population.

Other minorities also found employment opportunities in the Kaiser shipyards. In an abrupt reversal of past practices, Chinese Americans were mobilized for the war effort and played an active role in Bay Area shipbuilding and other defense work. In early 1943, Kaiser employed more than 2,000 Chinese workers, the majority of whom were local residents. Increasing numbers of Mexican Americans also found employment in the shipyards, which, in concert with residential segregation patterns of the day, intensified the crowding and expansion of Richmond's small pre-war Mexican American community that had centered near the Santa Fe Railroad yards. Although Italian Americans had constituted Richmond's largest ethnic group before World War II, ethnic-specific organizations in the city by the end of the war included Gustav Vasa, Croatian Fraternal Union of America, United Negro Association of North Richmond, Jewish Community Service of Richmond, and Hadassah.

By 1943, the Richmond population also included a small group of more than 1,000 American Indians. Most of them lived at the foot of Macdonald Avenue in converted boxcars and cottages provided by the Santa Fe Railroad, a major employer of the group. American Indians also found work in the local shipyards; at least 75 worked at the Kaiser yards alone.

Labor Unions

Richmond witnessed increasing labor union activity during the war. The International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America was the union that represented the majority of West Coast shipyard workers, including more than one-third of the Kaiser shipyard workers in Richmond. It manifested the traditional exclusivity and conservatism of American Federation of Labor craft unions. Chartered in August 1942, Richmond's Local 513 quickly became the Boilermakers' third largest local in the nation with more than 36,500 members. Primarily concerned with maintaining the status quo of long-time shipyard workers, the union was the most vocal opponent of the prefabrication process and "de-skilling" of the shipbuilding trade.

Music class at the Maritime Child Development Center, ca. 1943-45. Richmond, CA. Photo: Richmond Museum of History.



Under federal government and employer prodding, women were admitted to union membership in September 1942. Prior to the war, the Boilermakers had established auxiliary unions for African Americans, and a segregated auxiliary—Local A-36—was established in Richmond in early 1943 for African American shipyard workers. Although the auxiliary represented new access into the labor union movement for black workers in the shipyards, it was controlled by a white "parent" local; its members had no representation at national conventions, had no grievance mechanisms or business representatives, and received no reduced insurance benefits.

Transportation

With the majority of shipyard workers commuting between points in the East Bay, the federal government established provisional train, bus, and streetcar lines to alleviate the chronic overcrowding of local carriers. Most notable of these was the "Richmond Shipyard Railway," constructed and operated by the Key System for the U.S. Maritime Commission from Emeryville and Oakland to the Richmond shipyards from January 18, 1943 to September 30, 1945.

Initially, the trains were operated only to Potrero Avenue and 14th Street, several blocks from Shipyard No. 2. By February 1943, service was extended to all of the Richmond shipyards. In early March 1943, a single track loop was completed to the immediate vicinity of the pre-fabrication plant between Shipyards No. 3 and 4, and the security checkpoints of Shipyard No. 2.

Constructed from old inter-urban track lines, the railway featured converted cars from the recently abandoned New York City's Second Avenue elevated line of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. Initially, 39 trains were

World War II Home Front Women's Stories



Phyllis Gould, Welder, Richmond, CA.
Photo: National Archives.

There was a feeling that whatever you did somebody was going to know about it. Even photographs—I have very few photographs taken during that time, and they're right in front of my house. You didn't dare take a camera anywhere else. They'd think you were a spy. And there were posters all over, you know? "Loose Lips Sink Ships."

- Phyllis Gould

"Richmond, Macdonald Ave.," ca. 1942. Photo: Copyright The Dorothea Lange Collection, Oakland Museum of California, City of Oakland. Gift of Paul S. Taylor.



Park Ranger Miguel Dimas leads a bike tour on the Bay Trail. Photo: Ellen Gailing.



operated in each direction each day, but by late February 1943, the total number of daily trains had increased to 94. A daily average of some 11,000 passengers used the transit line.

Community Services Including Child Care Services

Federal, state, and local public and private agencies coordinated their efforts to develop an extensive program of public services in Richmond to support new residents and to acclimate them to their new urban-industrial conditions. In addition to housing, war workers needed health care, child care, and recreational opportunities.

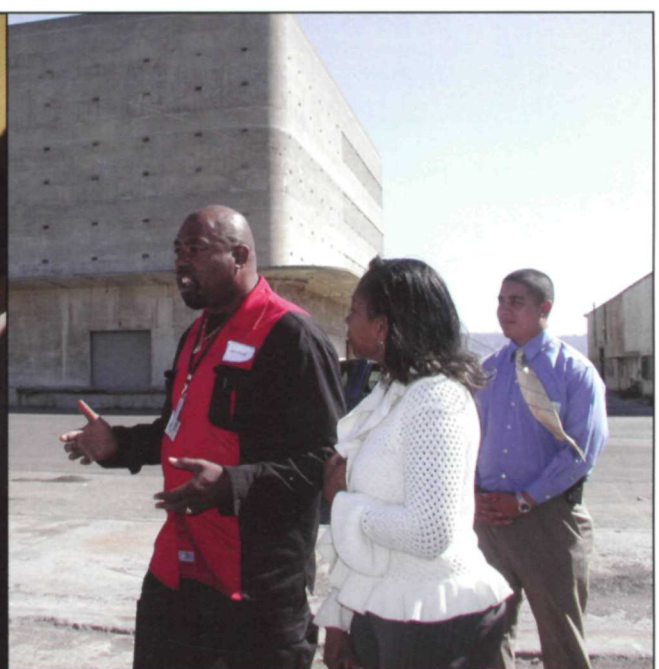
The Richmond Health Department extended its services to the new housing areas, and the Richmond Board of Education initiated an extensive recreational program in community centers that included music, dancing, crafts, athletics, and a variety of playground facilities. With leadership and fundraising support from the Elks Club, the Richmond Community Chest remodeled an armory building in 1944 to provide headquarters for the Richmond Boys' Club, a new organization designed to provide recreational and educational opportunities for boys aged six and older.

Funded by the Community Chest and the State of California, and operated by the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) and the Richmond Recreation Department, Hospitality House was opened in 1944 to provide recreation and sleeping quarters for servicemen as well as space for a YMCA Youth Center. Richmond's United Services Organization building provided a range of recreational and leisure activities designed to build morale among servicemen and servicewomen, as well as defense industry workers.

In the highly competitive labor market during the war, Henry J. Kaiser played a leading role in providing corporate welfare to the workforce in Richmond as an incentive to promote productivity, employee retention, and social harmony in the community. Kaiser offered a wide variety of recreational and sports programs (32% of the shipyard workforce participated); a company newsletter (*Fore 'N' Aft*); counselors and specialists to help improve



Wartime children's drawings. 2004. Richmond, CA. Photo: NPS.



Tour of Shipyard No. 3, Richmond, CA. Photo: NPS.

work conditions and promote responsible personal financial management and family health; work time music; entertainment during elaborate lunchtime events; and inter-shipyard competitions to promote efficiency and safety and to spur production. Additionally, Kaiser actively advocated adequate housing and community services for his workforce.

Frustrated by the inadequacy of local programs, Kaiser helped to establish approximately 35 child care centers of varying sizes in Richmond to provide child care for mothers working in the shipyards. Some were established in new buildings built specifically for this purpose, while others were in converted buildings or in existing schools. At its peak, with some 24,500 women on the Kaiser payroll, Richmond's citywide child care program maintained a total daily attendance of some 1,400 children. All but one of the 35 centers were segregated.

With federal agencies providing for the buildings and the Richmond school district supplying the administration, the first government-sponsored child care centers opened in Richmond during the spring of 1943. The first was the Terrace Nursery School, located at the Terrace War Apartments, near the western edge of the Richmond shipyards. The Terrace Housing Community Center opened this nursery with a capacity of 45 children, aged two to four. The daily cost was 50 cents per child, with the option of adding a breakfast for an additional 10 cents.

The most substantial facilities built specifically for child care were the Maritime Child Development Center and its near-twin, the Pullman Child Development Center (since renamed the Ruth C. Powers Child Development Center). Funded by the Maritime Commission and operated by the Richmond School District, the centers incorporated progressive educational programming developed by child welfare experts from the University of California at Berkeley. Kaiser's innovative child care program was designed to help newcomers adapt by teaching youngsters how to "eat, sleep and play," and how to practice "proper habits." The program provided 24-hour care, and included well-balanced hot meals, health care, and optional family counseling.



Henry Kaiser visits a patient at Kaiser Hospital in Oakland, CA, ca. 1940s. Photo: Kaiser Permanente Heritage Resources.

Health Care

Kaiser's most significant contribution in the arena of social services during World War II was in health services—a field in which the company set an industry standard. Following major flu and pneumonia epidemics in the East Bay in 1941, Kaiser inaugurated the Permanente Health Plan in 1942.

The plan involved a three-tier medical care system that included six well-equipped first aid stations at the individual shipyards, the Kaiser Permanente Field Hospital (sometimes referred to as the Richmond Field Hospital), and the main Permanente Hospital in Oakland. Together these facilities served the employees of the Kaiser shipyards who had signed up for the Permanente Health Plan (commonly referred to as the "Kaiser Plan")—one of the country's first voluntary pre-paid medical plans to feature group medical practice, prepayment, and substantial medical facilities on such a large scale. By August 1944, 92.2% of all Richmond

shipyard employees had joined the plan that was financed through paycheck deductions of 50 cents per week.

The health plan was highly popular with workers and boosted Kaiser's image as a preferred employer. Kaiser's initial investment paid for itself many times over as better health care made for healthier workers, less absenteeism, and increased productivity.

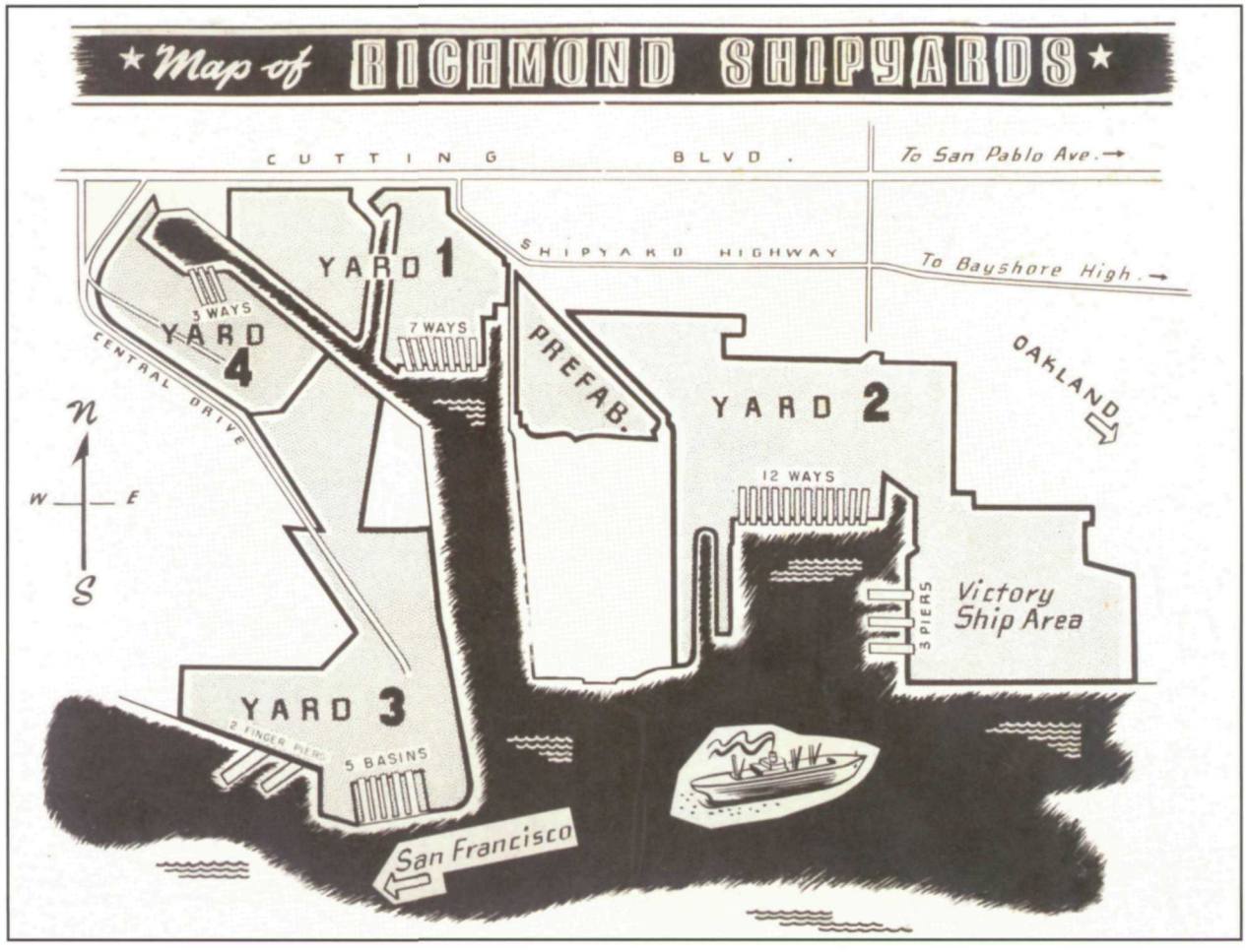
After the war, the health plan was extended to include workers' families, and it became the most enduring of all of Kaiser's programs. The "Kaiser Plan" was a direct precursor of the Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs) defined by the federal Health Maintenance Organization Act of 1973. Today Kaiser Permanente is among the nation's largest and most influential health maintenance organizations.

POST WORLD WAR II RICHMOND

During the late 1940s Richmond experienced the "bust" associated with the aftermath of the war "boom"—large numbers of war workers were left unemployed and homeless when the defense industries shut down.

Although new industries, such as International Harvester, moved in to occupy some of the vacated shipyard structures, Richmond's unemployment woes were exacerbated by the loss of industry to outlying suburbs in the San Francisco Bay Area. The most significant departure was the Ford Motor Company, which moved to Milpitas, California, in 1955.

War workers found it hard to obtain new jobs. Shipyard efficiency during the war had been obtained by implementing assembly line



Graphic of Richmond shipyards, ca. 1943, Richmond, CA. NPS Collections.

procedures, i.e., one person, one job. After the war, those who had learned only one skill found that they could not easily transfer to other jobs in a highly competitive job market. In addition, to protect their skilled crafts, prewar workers had responded during the war by creating a system of second-class union auxiliaries for women, African Americans, and other newcomers. At the end of the war, employers and unions easily disposed of these marginalized workers, thus creating serious economic dislocation in East Bay cities such as Richmond.

Unskilled workers who were members of a minority group faced the additional obstacle of prejudice amid the tensions of the highly competitive job market. Hence Richmond became witness not only to the industrial development that supported America's effort to win World War II, but also to the bleak realities of urban blight and economic dislocation associated with peacetime conversion.

In addition to employment challenges, many workers found themselves without housing. Much of the federally subsidized wartime public housing was designed only for temporary use. To avoid conflicts between public and private sector housing during the peacetime conversion years, the Richmond Housing Authority agreed to tear down public housing within two years of the end of the war. Communities like Seaport, which housed African Americans adjacent to the shipyards, were obliterated almost overnight.

Today, in Richmond, California, there is a growing interest in remembering and honoring the city's history. Community revitalization efforts are centered on the historic resources remaining from the war years, and city celebrations are being renewed with "home front" themes. Despite the tumultuous years—both during and after World War II—the citizens of Richmond are embracing their city's history and celebrating its many contributions



Aerial view of Richmond shipyards in full wartime production, December 12, 1942. Photo: National Archives.

to victory in World War II and to significant social changes to American society.

HISTORIC IMPORTANCE OF INDIVIDUAL PARK SITES

The legislation establishing Rosie the Riveter/ World War II Home Front National Historical Park recognized the national significance of the historic resources that are owned by private and public partners within the City of Richmond, California. The importance of those resources is discussed in this section. While the park's primary resources are owned and managed by many different public and private entities, they all help tell the story of Rosie the Riveter and America's World War II home front.

Ford Assembly Building

The 500,000-square-foot Ford Assembly Building illustrates the conversion of American peacetime industries into wartime industries. Built as the largest automobile assembly plant on the West Coast, the Ford Assembly Plant was converted to the Richmond Tank Depot during World War II. There were only three wartime tank depots in the United States; the Ford Assembly Building is the only surviving structure that housed one. Workers at the depot equipped more than 60,000 military vehicles including tanks, Army trucks, half-tracks, tank destroyers, personnel carriers, scout cars, amphibious tanks, snow plows, and bomb lift trucks. These vehicles were transported to the plant for final processing and to have up-to-the-minute improvements installed on them before being transported out through Richmond's deepwater channel to war zones throughout the world.



Ford Assembly Building (historically known as the Richmond Assembly Plant) and Oil House, prior to construction of adjacent shipyards, ca. 1940. Richmond, CA. From the Collections of the Henry Ford.

In addition to its importance for its wartime uses, the Ford Assembly Building is an outstanding example of 20th century industrial architecture. It was designed by internationally famed architect Albert Kahn who developed "daylighted" factories "all under one roof." The immense size of this historic structure, along with the adjacent oil house, can provide park visitors with an understanding of the size and scale of the wartime industries that were based in Richmond, California.

Richmond Shipyard No. 3 and the SS *Red Oak Victory*

The Richmond Shipyard complex built by Henry J. Kaiser was one of the largest wartime shipyard operations on the West Coast. Shipyard No. 3 is the only remaining wartime shipyard of the four that Kaiser constructed in Richmond; it is still relatively intact and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Richmond Shipyard No. 3 was built for the ease of mass production of wartime ships, and has retained its exemplary resources in part because it was built to be a permanent facility. The level graving basins/dry docks eased hull construction, while the large assembly areas and the alignment and spacing of the buildings contributed to production speed.

Kaiser's ship building methods involving prefabrication allowed much of the initial construction to be accomplished away from the dry-docks/graving basins, which led to increased efficiency and speed. Whirley cranes were used to move the components from place to place in the shipyard. After launching, the ships were taken to the outfitting berths for the final electrical connections, sheet metal work, furnishings, and artillery installation.

The park includes a surviving wartime ship that was built in the Richmond Shipyards. The SS *Red Oak Victory* is listed in the National Register of Historic Places to recognize its military, transportation, and engineering significance as an ammunition and cargo vessel during World War II. The ship is also acknowledged for its significance as a product of the Kaiser Corporation's revolutionary innovations in shipbuilding techniques that were undertaken in the shipbuilding industry during World War II.

The SS *Red Oak Victory* is a tangible resource that demonstrates the power and contribution of individuals to the World War II war effort. The ship helps visitors comprehend the massive undertaking associated with the Richmond's shipyards and the American wartime home front. The size and scale of the surviving shipyard help visitors to comprehend the enormity of the American World War II effort. By exposing visitors to the remaining historic sites and structures of Richmond Shipyard No. 3, they can learn how ships were made and how "Rosie the Riveter" contributed to the effort.

The views of the contemporary commercial land use along the Santa Fe Channel from various park sites helps provide visitors with the context and a sense of size of the wartime industrial landscape.



International Women's Day celebration on the SS *Red Oak Victory,* Richmond, CA in 2007. Photo: NPS.

Kaiser Permanente Field Hospital

In 1942, Henry J. Kaiser inaugurated the Permanente Health Plan for his shipyard workers. He instituted a three-tier medical care system consisting of first-aid stations in the shipyards, a field hospital, and a main hospital. One of Kaiser's original first-aid stations remains intact in Richmond Shipyard No. 3. The Kaiser Permanente Field Hospital still exists on Cutting Avenue in the national historical park and is privately owned.

Preserving the Kaiser Permanente Field Hospital can help visitors understand the health care needs of the workers who labored in Richmond's wartime industries, and can also help them understand the profound changes to America that resulted from World War II home front activities.

Child Development Centers

In addition to health care, Kaiser provided child care for families working in Kaiser's shipyards. The centers he built with funding provided by the United States Maritime Commission incorporated progressive educational programming and 24-hour care; services included well-balanced hot meals, health care, and family counseling.

The largest child care facilities were the Maritime Child Development Center and the Pullman Child Development Center (later renamed Ruth C. Powers Child Development Center). Both are still in existence and were in use as child care centers until just recently. By preserving the surviving child development centers in Richmond, California, visitors have the opportunity to explore the social and community responses to the World War II home front effort that occurred in cities and towns across America.

Worker Housing



Betty Reid Soskin

There were all these, I mean just like dormitories, there were places where people literally slept in shifts, sharing a bedroom, eight and ten people because the shipyard [was] running day and night, three shifts. So that the people were living, just packing in like sardines every place.

- Betty Reid Soskin, WWII-era clerk for Boilermakers Auxiliary A-36 and current NPS ranger at Rosie the Riveter.

World War II Worker Housing

Small, pre-World War II industrial cities like Richmond, California, became boomtowns during the war; housing provides some of the most visible evidence of the drastic changes that occurred in these cities almost overnight. Beginning with a prewar population of 23,642 in 1940, the city's population grew to more than 93,000 by 1943. With a population increase of 296%, Richmond was thrown into civic chaos and social upheaval and was forever altered by the events of World War II.

To meet the continuing critical housing shortage, the Richmond Housing Authority was incorporated on January 24, 1941. The program consisted of 20 projects that including apartments, dormitories, and three trailer parks; these projects housed more than 60% of Richmond's population during the war.



CHAPTER THREE

The Plan

Explore Richmond to Understand the National Home Front Story








Shipyard No. 3, Richmond, CA in 2007
Cafeteria
General Warehouse
First Aid Station
Whirley Crane
Machine Shop
Graving Basins/
Dry Docks
Forge Shop
Sheet Metal Shop
SS Red Oak Victory

INTRODUCTION TO THE PLAN

Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park is one of the newest units of the national park system. The national historical park is a partnership between public and private entities and the National Park Service to preserve and interpret the historic sites and structures in Richmond, California, as a means to tell the stories and events of the American World War II home front. It is also a collaborative effort among local, regional, and national partners in order to connect visitors to sites and stories across the country to tell the national story. These partnerships continue to evolve.

The development of this national historical park is guided by the congressional legislation establishing the park (see appendix A). The park will be managed through cooperative agreements and the collaborative efforts of public and private entities, including the National Park Service.

The plan focuses on *what* resource conditions and visitor uses and experiences should be at the national historical park rather than on details of *how* these conditions and uses/experiences should be achieved. Thus, the plan does not include many details for implementation.

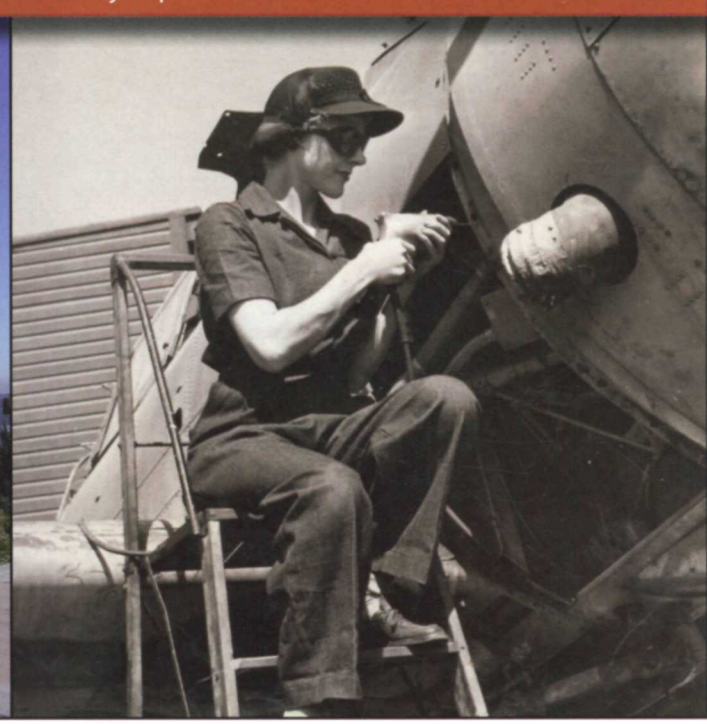
VISION FOR THE PLAN

The vision for the plan is to provide visitors with opportunities to explore Richmond's World War II-era historic sites and structures in order to experience the scale, diversity, and complexity of the American home front story. The National Park Service will work with cooperating partners to provide visitors places to stop and experience historic sites and structures that are preserved and interpreted. Where possible, a portion of the interiors will be made accessible with artifacts, exhibits, and programs to connect visitors to buildings' stories as well as to the larger park themes. The World War II Home Front Visitor/ Education Center, located in the Oil House adjacent to the Ford Assembly Building, will interpret the national home front effort and orient the visitor to Richmond's World War II-era sites and stories.

One of eight Richmond bayside markers on the San Francisco Bay Trail. Photo: NPS.



Jeane Allard modeled appropriate dress for riveting work in this promotional picture shot by the U.S. Navy Department. Photo: NPS Collections.



VISITOR EXPERIENCE

Park visitors will have opportunities throughout the City of Richmond to explore World War II home front sites, structures, and stories. The many aspects of the Richmond home front experience are representative of other World War II home front experiences from across the nation; by exploring Richmond's stories, visitors could gain an understanding and appreciation of the national World War II home front effort.

Visitors can access selected interior and exterior portions of Richmond's World War II-era historic sites and structures. These historic resources are evocative of the World War II era and will provide the opportunity for the Richmond community to tell their own home front stories and to share their city's legacy with park visitors.

Visitors will have access to Shipyard No. 3, the Ford Assembly Building complex, and the waterfront—to better understand the scope and scale of the wartime industries of Richmond. In addition, visitors will have access to many community sites related to home

Atchison Village



The Hardison family (Betty, Stephen and Don) in front of their Atchison Village home, Richmond, CA in 1946. Photo: Don and Betty Hardison.

It was a time when a heavy influx of people was adding pressure for housing, and Atchison Village was quickly filled. We were lucky to get into Atchison...I think it had something like 530 square feet, including a small bedroom, but it was a space that was ours. It had a rear yard with a clothesline and later, under that clothesline, we raised some vegetables in what was called a victory garden.

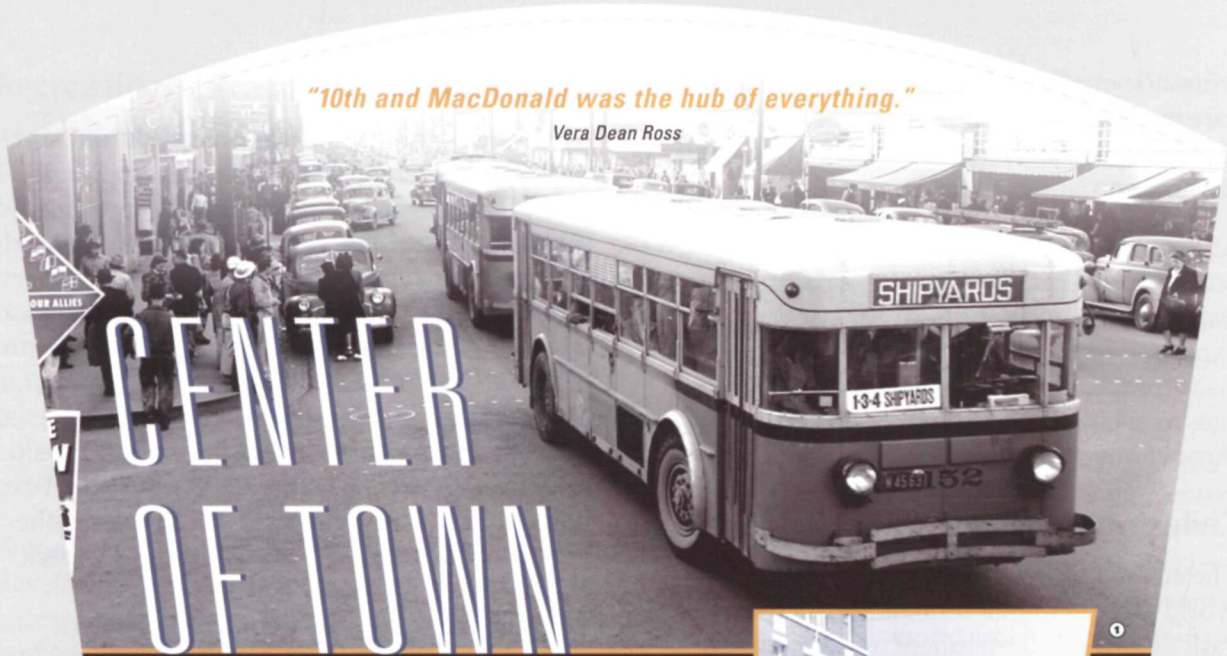
- Don Hardison, Architect
Kaiser Shipyards, Richmond, CA

Workers practice fire suppression at Standard Oil, ca. 1943. Photo: Richmond Museum of History.



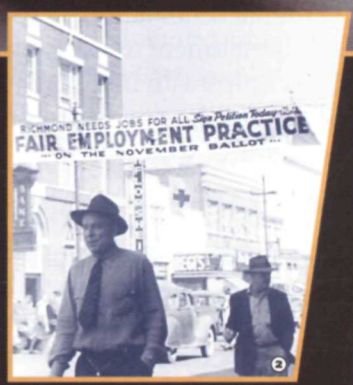
Rosies (former home front workers) attend event at the Rosie the Riveter Memorial in 2005. Photo: NPS.





"10th and MacDonald was the hub of everything."
Vera Dean Ross

CENTER OF TOWN



For decades, Macdonald Avenue has been the vibrant heart of Richmond; a place where you'd catch the latest movie, get your first job or visit with neighbors on the sidewalk. As the nation prepared for World War II, Richmond's elite and Henry Kaiser celebrated the opening of the shipyards near here in 1941. However, not all were welcome downtown. African Americans felt more accepted in North Richmond and Mexican American Zoot-suiters endured slurs, while Japanese Americans were required to register as "enemy aliens" at the Post Office just one block away.

The flood of defense workers changed Richmond from a quiet town to a boiling city of more than 100,000. Despite conflicts, important issues brought old and new residents together during and after the war – walking picket lines and pushing to make Richmond one of the first cities in California to ban job discrimination.

"For eleven months we walked that picket line... 'til one day they hired a black checker at Safeway.... It was an integrated picket line, black and white walking together." *Edgar Monk*



1. "During the war everything just exploded and we would go down to Macdonald and there would be people all over – day and night," recalled Roger Olafke. *Courtesy Dorothea Lange Collection, Oakland Museum of California*
2. A banner across Macdonald represented the interracial coalition that prompted the Richmond City Council to adopt a "Fair Employment" ordinance in 1949. *Courtesy Labor Archives, San Francisco State University*
3. The face of Richmond changed as diverse employees built the Kaiser Shipyard workforce. *Courtesy Richmond Museum of History*

Developed by the Richmond Community Redevelopment Agency for

City of Richmond

Rosie The Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park

One of the interpretive markers along Macdonald Avenue in Richmond, CA. City of Richmond and NPS.

front life, including housing areas and child care facilities. At these sites, visitors can gain a better understanding of the social aspects of Richmond's home front.

At the visitor/education center, visitors can see, hear, and reflect on the national stories, events, and contributions of Americans who experienced the World War II years. The visitor/education center will link the Richmond sites to each other and to stories and sites throughout the United States.

Civic Engagement

The collaborative nature of Rosie the Riveter/ World War II Home Front National Historical Park requires a commitment to building and sustaining relationships with individuals, neighbors, cooperating partners, and other communities of interest.

The National Park Service will provide opportunities for individuals and groups to tell their own stories at park sites and will encourage the telling of home front stories throughout the greater Richmond community and across America. The goal of these activities is to nurture stewardship of the multilayered World War II home front experience and legacy and to facilitate conversations that lead to a shared understanding of the full meaning and contemporary relevance of the World War II home front.

Accessibility

Cooperating partners are encouraged to take reasonable steps to make programs, services, and historic facilities accessible to and usable by all people, including those with disabilities. To the highest degree reasonable, people with disabilities should be able to participate in the same programs and activities that are available to everyone else. Special, separate, or alternative facilities, programs, or services should be provided only when no reasonable alternative exists. All federal facilities and facilities receiving federal funding must comply with the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS, March 8, 2006).

Opportunities for Learning

The park's enabling legislation recognized that it is unrealistic to tell the full American World War II home front story without links to sites throughout the United States. The legislation that established the national historical park stated that the park "shall include a program that allows for distance learning and linkages to other representative sites across the country." The purpose of the distance learning is to educate and interpret "to the public as to the significance of the site and the World War II home front." Using evolving Internet and other digital technology, the national historical park will be linked to World War II home front sites throughout the United States; the park will be able to both receive and disseminate programming related to the American World War II home front.



Top: Drawing of Maritime Child Development Center, ca. 1943. Photo: Richmond Museum of History. Bottom: Agnes Moore, former home front worker and current park volunteer. Richmond, CA. 2007. Photo: NPS.

Recreational Boaters

As the number of recreational boaters in the San Francisco Bay area continues to increase, these boaters seek new opportunities and attractions that are accessible by water. At the national historical park, there are opportunities for boaters to experience a historic shipyard and other World War II historic structures and sites along the Richmond waterfront. Since boating facilities are currently provided by two marinas adjacent to park sites, it is not unreasonable to expect boaters to be among future park visitors.

A cooperative public-private effort could be developed to identify and provide land/water access, as well as day-use and overnight facilities and services for recreational boaters.

HISTORIC RESOURCE CONDITIONS

Many of Richmond's World War II sites and structures will be rehabilitated to reflect their historic appearance, contributing to the stories that they represent. Some portions of the historic sites and structures will be accessible to the public, even if the structures are used for contemporary purposes unrelated to the park. World War II artifacts that contribute to the historic appearance and stories of Richmond's home front will be collected and used at the appropriate park sites.

Park Museum Collection and Archives

Oral Histories

The national historical park's enabling legislation directs the National Park Service to "conduct and maintain oral histories that relate to the World War II home front theme..." The National Park Service continues to collect and preserve all forms of personal home-front histories for their historic and interpretive value as well as for their use by staff, visitors, researchers and scholars, and interested members of the public.

Museum Collection Plan

The park's legislation authorizes the National Park Service to "acquire and provide for the curation of historical artifacts that relate to the park." The National Park Service will complete a museum collection plan that reflects the vision and scope of the plan. The



The LMP Trio performing on the SS *Red Oak Victory*. Photo: NPS.



Ranger tour on Macdonald Avenue, downtown Richmond, CA, 2008. Photo: NPS.

museum collection plan will guide management, curation, and public access to historic artifacts and archives. All artifacts and archives will be acquired, accessioned and cataloged, preserved, protected, and made available for access and use according to National Park Service standards and guidelines.

The Pacific West Region Museum Collection Curatorial Facility Plan, which was approved by the Regional Director in May 2006, identified that a curatorial facility for Rosie the Riveter/ World War II Home Front National Historical Park would include a four-park consolidated museum and research facility. The three additional parks included in this plan are the Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site, John Muir National Historic Site, and Port Chicago Naval Magazine National Memorial, all of which are in Contra Costa County.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

National Park Service is authorized to provide technical assistance regarding the preservation and interpretation of historic properties that support the stories of Rosie the Riveter and the World War II home front.

DESIGNATION OF ADDITIONAL PARK SITES

Section 3(g)(3) of the enabling legislation for Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park directed that "the general management plan shall include a determination of whether there are additional representative sites in Richmond that should be added to the park...." NPS *Management Policies* 2006 §2.3.1.1 requires that potential modifications to the external boundaries of a park—if any—and the reasons for the proposed changes be included in the general management plan. In 2004, a survey funded by the National Park Service was conducted to identify potential World War II-era sites in Richmond, California. In this survey, *Mapping Richmond's World War II Home Front*, author Donna Graves concluded that dozens of buildings and sites survive in Richmond that could contribute to the home front story. Funding was not available to assess the historic fabric, integrity, and detailed history of these buildings and sites. The national historical park is a partnership park where historic sites and structures listed in the park legislation are owned and managed by public and private entities other than the National Park Service. The legislation provides the opportunity for the National Park Service to support this partnership by providing technical assistance to these property owners in the areas of both historic preservation and telling the home front stories. Any future additions to the park boundary would continue to be in ownership by nonfederal entities. Therefore, instead of a determination, the general management plan provides the following guidelines for bringing nonfederal historic properties into the national historical park. This approach will provide for greater flexibility to embrace future opportunities.

The general management plan recommends that if there are willing property owners who desire to include their historic properties as participating partners in the national historic park, then the historic site(s) and structure(s) would be evaluated for inclusion in the park as follows:

"Rosies" (former home front workers) at the launching of the Rosies Stories Collections Project. Photo: NPS.



A proposed historic property must

(a) be determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places by the California State Historic Preservation Officer;

(b) have a direct connection to World War II home front themes in Richmond, California; and

(c) relate to the national historical park's purpose, significance, and interpretive themes.

Meeting these conditions would allow the historic property to be included in the park pursuant to criteria for such determinations as outlined in National Park Service *Management Policies*, 2006.

A NATIONAL THEME STUDY

In 2004, the National Historic Landmarks program in Washington, DC, completed World War II and the American Home Front: National Historic Landmark Theme Study to satisfy Section 4 of the park's enabling legislation. The study established six topics under which properties could be considered as national landmarks as well as the period of significance for the association. The topics include production, manpower, politics and government, civil rights, morale and propaganda, and home defense during World War II. The period of significance begins in 1939, marking the year war broke out in Europe, and ends in 1945, the year World War II ended. Properties associated with Japanese Americans during World War II were not included in the home front study because they have been covered in depth by another National Park Service effort.

The study lists existing National Historic Landmarks that are associated with the World War II home front under one or more of the required criteria. Not every criterion has an associated landmark listing. The study lists National Register of Historic Places properties with home front associations. The study also includes a list of existing National Historic Landmarks that could be reevaluated to include the World War II home front association.

The study acknowledges the list is far from complete and that many other places of national significance may survive. It is the intent of the National Park Service to work with these properties in order to link them, where possible, to Richmond's home front story.

PARK AREAS

During the planning effort, five potential park areas were identified for Rosie the Riveter/ World War II Home Front National Historical Park. Each area is defined by slightly different resource conditions, visitor experiences, and potential facilities that could be found in that particular area. The five potential park areas are: a Water Front Open Space Area, an Industrial/ Port Landscape Area, a Historic Backdrop Area, a Historic Engagement Area, and an Exhibits/ Education Area. Table 1 contains explanations of the five park areas that have been developed for Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park. These park areas articulate the desired conditions that the cooperating partners, including the National Park Service, will strive to accomplish over the life of the general management plan. The park area descriptions include a future vision for the area, cultural resource conditions, type(s) of visitor experiences, and type(s) of facilities that would be appropriate in that area.



Painting by Tom "Mickey" Powers, age 5, while at a Child Development Center in Richmond, CA in 1945. Photo: NPS Collections.

Table 1. Description of Park Areas for Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park

NOTE: These park area descriptions are desired conditions for the various areas or sites within Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park. Since Rosie the Riveter/ World War II Home Front National Historical Park is a partnership park, achieving these future conditions will require coordination and agreements between cooperating partners and owners of the historic sites and structures throughout the life of this plan.

Waterfront Open Space Area	
Vision for this Park Area	Public open spaces of the park are used to interpret Richmond's World War II home front while providing for recreational opportunities, scenic viewing, and memorials.
Resource Condition	The openness of the landscape provides opportunities for scenic views of existing World War II historic sites and structures as well as for visualizing the location of World War II-era resources that have been removed but can still be interpreted.
Visitor Experience/ Opportunities	Through guided and self-guiding interpretive opportunities, visitors learn about Richmond's World War II home front and the importance of Richmond's Inner Harbor. The open spaces provide for recreational opportunities such as picnicking, bicycling, birding, seeing historic structures and memorials, viewing San Francisco Bay and the city of San Francisco, reading interpretive panels, and sunbathing, as well as for contemplation, relaxation, and neighborhood park activities.
Facilities	Facilities include benches, walkways, picnic tables, interpretive markers, viewing platforms, maintained grassy areas, restrooms, water fountains, and parking areas.
Industrial/Port Landscape Area	
Vision for this Park Area	The industrial landscape is used to interpret the Richmond World War II home front, while modern industrial port activities continue.
Resource Condition	The industrial setting of Richmond's World War II home front is maintained through the preservation of the exterior features of World War II-era historic structures listed in the park's enabling legislation. Many of the historic structures that contribute to the World War II-era scene can be viewed from within and outside the park, providing a historic backdrop for the industrial waterfront. The interior spaces of historic structures are adapted to accommodate contemporary commercial or industrial uses.
Visitor Experience/ Opportunities	Visitors are able to see the industrial landscape (including current port operations) from a secure area. The port and industrial sites provide a sense of scale for visitors to understand the size of the World War II shipyard operations. Cooperating partners provide guided and self-guiding visitor opportunities within a designated area.
Facilities	Visitor facilities are developed that support interpretation, visitor safety and port security; enhance historic or scenic views; or are necessary to provide controlled and guided access through a site.

Historic Backdrop Area	
Vision for this Park Area	Park sites and structures retain their World War II home front-era exterior appearance. Visitors might not have access to the historic resources other than to see them and learn about them from locations outside the sites and structures. The interiors of historic structures are used for contemporary purposes.
Resource Condition	Historic characteristics of structures' exterior and landscape features retain their World War II-era appearance. Interior spaces of historic structures are adapted to accommodate various contemporary uses.
Visitor Experience/ Opportunities	Generally, visitors do not have direct access to the sites and structures that are in this park area. The historic features provide scale and contribute to the historic landscapes that are interpreted from outside the area.
Facilities	Visitor facilities are located outside the park area and might include interpretive markers, signs, benches, and viewpoints.
Historic Engagement Area	
Vision for this Park Area	All or portions of the historic sites and structures reflect their World War II-era appearance and use. These sites and structures provide visitors with a sense of what life in Richmond (and by extension, throughout the United States) was like during World War II.
Resource Condition	Much of the interior, exterior, and immediate setting of the historic sites and structures reflect Richmond's World War II home front era.
Visitor Experience/ Opportunities	Visitors are engaged in a historic World War II home front historic setting. They have opportunities for guided and self-guiding tours. A variety of hands-on activities make historic sites come alive and involve visitors in activities of the past. Visitors experience many sights, sounds, and activities that reflect the World War II time period.
Facilities	Visitor facilities blend into the historic fabric of the World War II-era sites and structures. Facilities support the visitor experience while maintaining World War II-era features and characteristics.
Exhibits/Education Area	
Vision for this Park Area	The historic sites, structures, or landscapes are adaptively used for interpretation, exhibits, education, and visitor information and orientation, while reflecting some of their World War II-era characteristics.
Resource Condition	Selected historic characteristics of the exteriors of Richmond's World War II-era structures are maintained. The interior spaces might be adapted to accommodate interpretive activities, museum exhibits, curatorial needs, administrative offices, visitor services, and other contemporary park-related activities and programs.
Visitor Experience/ Opportunities	Visitors have a variety of learning opportunities that accommodate a wide range of interests and age groups. Examples include, but are not limited to, the following: interactive exhibits, films, interpretive activities, formal educational courses, and seminars.
Facilities	Facilities are provided that support visitor access and participation in the interpretive and educational programs. In addition, visitor-oriented services, such as food services, retail outlets, and touring services could be provided to complement park programming.

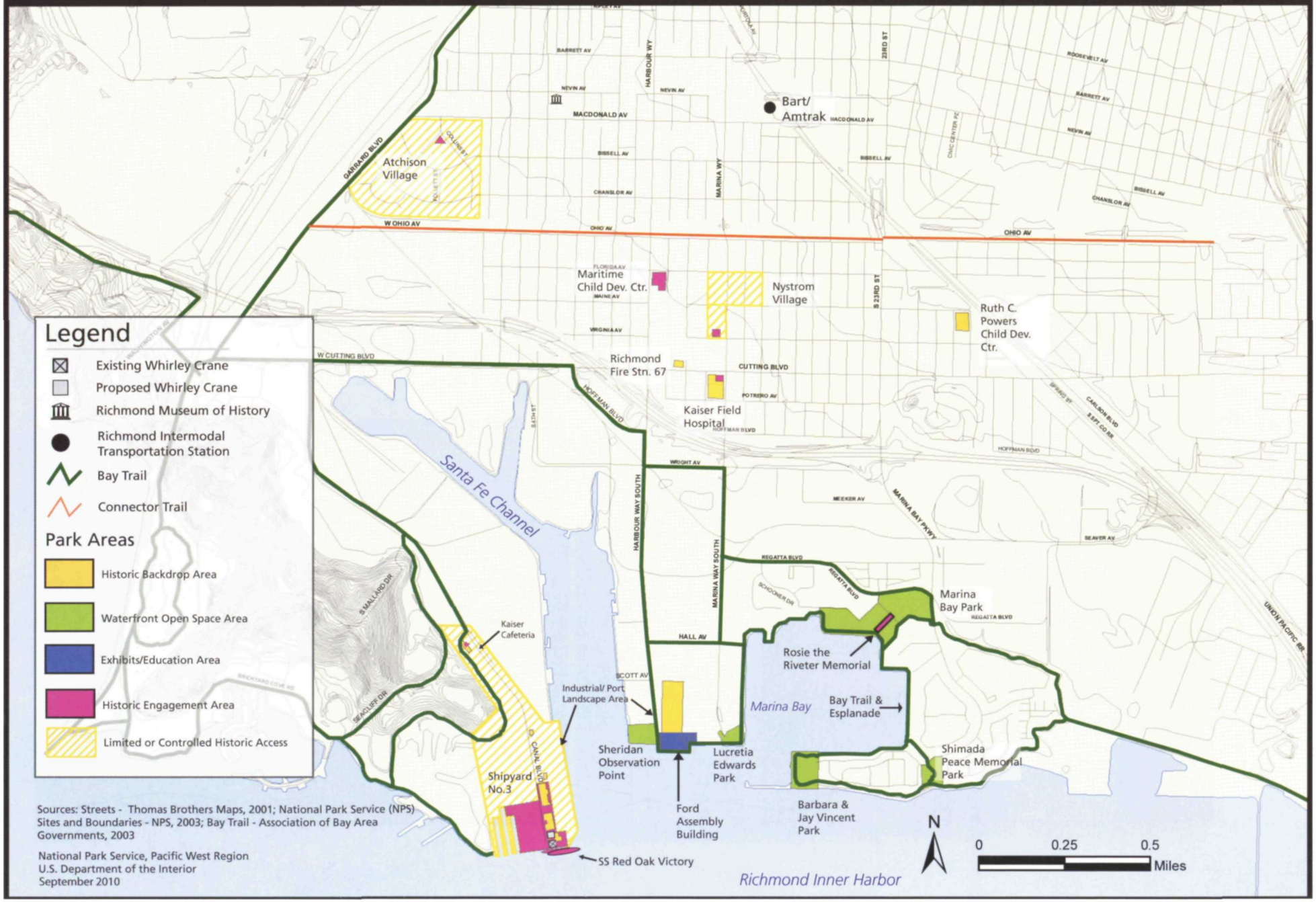




Top: Ford Assembly Building, 2009. Photo: Orton Development Incorporated.
Bottom: Macdonald Avenue in downtown Richmond, CA on December 6, 1941. Photo: Family of Dude Martin.

Park Areas

Rosie the Riveter / World War II Home Front National Historical Park
General Management Plan



Sources: Streets - Thomas Brothers Maps, 2001; National Park Service (NPS) Sites and Boundaries - NPS, 2003; Bay Trail - Association of Bay Area Governments, 2003

National Park Service, Pacific West Region
U.S. Department of the Interior
September 2010

San Francisco Bay Trail in Richmond, CA. Photo: NPS.



Ranger Betty Reid Soskin and dancer at 2010 Cinco de Mayo Parade in Richmond, CA. Photo: NPS.



VISIONS FOR INDIVIDUAL PARK SITES

The following narrative describes the future vision for each individual park site and resource. Because Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park is a partnership park, implementation of these visions will take the commitment and coordination of many park partners. The map on page 59 displays the park areas as described in this section.

Waterfront Park Sites

The National Park Service staff will pursue opportunities to enter into cooperative agreements for interpretation and to provide technical assistance and support for the open spaces that are listed in the enabling legislation. These open space park sites include the following:

Rosie the Riveter Memorial at Marina Bay Park

The Rosie the Riveter Memorial is located midway along the string of waterfront parks and is on land that was the former Kaiser Shipyard No. 2 (now part of Marina Bay Park). The park and memorial are owned, maintained, and managed by the City of Richmond. The memorial, dedicated on October 14, 2000, is a 400-foot-long landscape sculpture that symbolizes the framework of a Liberty Ship. The memorial honors American women's labor during World War II. A timeline of World War II history and quotes from women's firsthand experiences are incised into the concrete walkway of the memorial (see pages 73-77), while photographs and text panels incorporated into the sculpture provide an overview of the home front effort, women's contributions, the role of labor, and the shipbuilding process. The Rosie the Riveter Memorial is one of the stops on a self-guiding auto tour. In addition, visitors are provided with picnicking opportunities and views of the Richmond Marina and San Francisco Bay.

Shimada Peace Memorial Park

Located along the shoreline and forming the eastern end of the national historical park, this 3-acre peace park commemorates friendship between the City of Richmond and its sister city, Shimada, in Shizuoka prefecture, Honshu, Japan. The City of Richmond owns and maintains the Shimada Peace Memorial Park.

This peace park is the entry point off the Bay Trail into the national historical park. The peace park could provide opportunities to orient the

Bay Trail user to the stories and opportunities within Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park.

Barbara and Jay Vincent Park

Located on the breakwater in front of Marina Bay, the City of Richmond owns and maintains the Barbara and Jay Vincent Park. The park is on land that once included a portion of Kaiser Shipyard No. 2. This 6-acre park is home to the Liberty Ship Monument that interprets the World War II experiences of shipyard workers. Visitors to this park site are provided with excellent views of all the original locations of Kaiser's World War II shipyards and the Ford Assembly Building, picnicking opportunities, and views of the city of San Francisco, the San Francisco Bay, and the Santa Fe Channel. Visitors along the Bay Trail or touring the park using the self-guiding auto tour can explore the scenery and interpretive waysides while enjoying a place for relaxation and recreation.

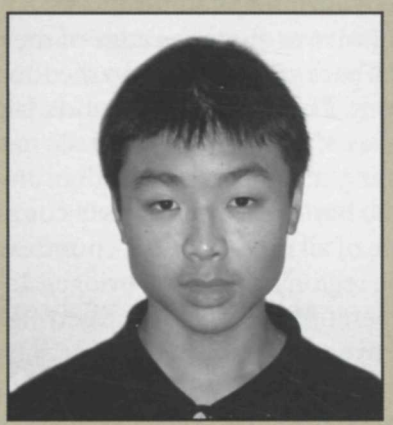
Lucretia W. Edwards Park

The City of Richmond owns, maintains, and manages this small, 2-acre park in honor of Lucretia W. Edwards, a local champion of open space in Richmond, California. The park provides visitors with access to the Richmond Inner Harbor. The interpretive waysides describe other World War II shipyards that were located throughout the San Francisco Bay area. The park is connected to other sites of the national historical park by the San Francisco Bay Trail.

Sheridan Observation Point Park

The Sheridan Observation Point Park consists of a 0.5-acre plot of land along the east side of the entrance to the Santa Fe Channel and immediately adjacent to the west side of the Ford Assembly Building. Owned and maintained by the City of Richmond, the park affords astounding views of historic buildings in Shipyard No. 3, the shipping activities on the Santa Fe Channel, the city of San Francisco, and the San Francisco Bay.

Richmond, California
The Home Front Today



History, that's what we are. If we don't have history, we won't know our past, we won't know our heritage, our culture. It's vital to preserve...It's amazing that for such a long time that art has been coming through East Bay Center for the Performing Arts [at the Winter's building] and it's important because it keeps kids out of trouble. Seeing all these kids here, they're actually doing something good.

- Enoch Yee



Shipyard Stories public art monument at Barbara and Jay Vincent Park. Richmond, CA. Photo: Ellen Gailing

San Francisco Bay Trail

As a unifying public corridor for access, interpretation, and public art, the San Francisco Bay Trail weaves along the edge of the national historical park sites that are on the Richmond waterfront. The City of Richmond maintains more miles of the planned 400-mile network of bicycling and walking paths than any other city in the Bay Area. The trail will connect the shoreline of all nine Bay Area counties and cross the region's major toll bridges. In 2004 the cooperating partners dedicated eight new interpretive markers along the portion of the trail in the national historical park; these markers tell the story of World War II home front at numerous historic sites. The Bay Trail will continue to draw recreational visitors to Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park.

Ford Assembly Building

Two park areas have been identified for the Ford Assembly Building. The characteristics of these desired future park areas are described in table 1. The World War II Home Front Visitor/ Education Center and the walkway along the building's waterfront will be in the Exhibit Education Area, where visitors will receive information, interpretation, and orientation to Richmond's home front stories. The remainder of the site and associated structures will be in the Historic Backdrop Area, where the exteriors will help visitors understand the size, scale, and historic characteristics of Richmond's home front.

Visitor Experience

The World War II Home Front Visitor / Education Center, located in the Oil House adjacent to the waterfront portion of the Ford Assembly Building that is referred to as the Craneway Pavilion, will be the gateway for visitors to Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park. At the visitor/education center, visitors can 1) be introduced to the park purpose, themes, and the opportunities to explore the Richmond World War II home front; 2) view exhibits, artifacts, and documented histories that link the

"Rosies" gather in front of the national park's temporary visitor center in Richmond, CA. 2004. Photo: Ellen Gailing.



historic sites of Richmond with each other and with home front stories and sites throughout the nation; 3) explore the World War II stories and activities that the Ford Assembly Building represents; 4) learn from community members about Richmond's World War II home front stories and experiences; and 5) use evolving internet and digital technology to explore World War II home front sites throughout the United States.

Visitors to the Ford Assembly Building can explore the World War II stories that are represented in this structure. Walking along the outside of the building to experience its length, viewing the historic architecture, and experiencing the spatial relationships of this site in comparison to Shipyard No. 3 and other park sites, will help visitors understand Richmond's wartime industrial home front. The views from the Ford Assembly Building to various park sites and communities around San Francisco Bay will provide visitors with a central overview that illustrates the importance of Richmond's World War II home front effort.

Historic Resource Conditions

The exterior of the building is preserved to retain its historic qualities as defined by the Federal Preservation Tax Incentive Program. The interior of the Ford Assembly Building is adaptively used for contemporary purposes. A portion of the interior is rehabilitated to reflect its World War II use and to highlight the architectural features of this structure designed by Albert Kahn.

Visitor Services and Facilities

The World War II Home Front Visitor/ Education Center will consist of an information station, observation areas, exhibits and models, and access to the park's oral and written history collections and artifacts. The Rosie the Riveter Trust would provide additional visitor support and retail services within the visitor/education center. Some commercial opportunities within the other parts of the Ford Assembly Building, such as food vendors and retail services, can accommodate visitors as well.

Juanita and Clara Bippus, with USO Director Dick Lauer, were active volunteers and worked for the Hercules Body Company in IN. Photo: Len Walter.



Lois Boyle leads tour of SS *Red Oak Victory* during the 2008 Home Front Festival. Photo: J. Beauchamp.



Port of Richmond and Santa Fe Channel

The Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park *General Management Plan* recognizes the importance of the regional and local port goals and objectives for industrial and shipping activities in Richmond, California. The continued operations of the industrial port and shipping activities are an integral part of this plan. The industrial landscape of the port and the properties surrounding the Santa Fe Channel are important to the historic setting and provide scale in telling Richmond's World War II home front stories.

Shipyard No. 3 / SS *Red Oak Victory*

There will be two park areas for Shipyard No. 3. The characteristics of these desired future park areas are described in table 1. The historic district along the waterfront and the SS *Red Oak Victory* will be in the Historic Engagement Area to enable visitors to experience many sights and sounds associated with World War II-era shipyard operations. The remaining area of Shipyard No. 3 will be in the Industrial/Port Landscape

Women Working During World War II

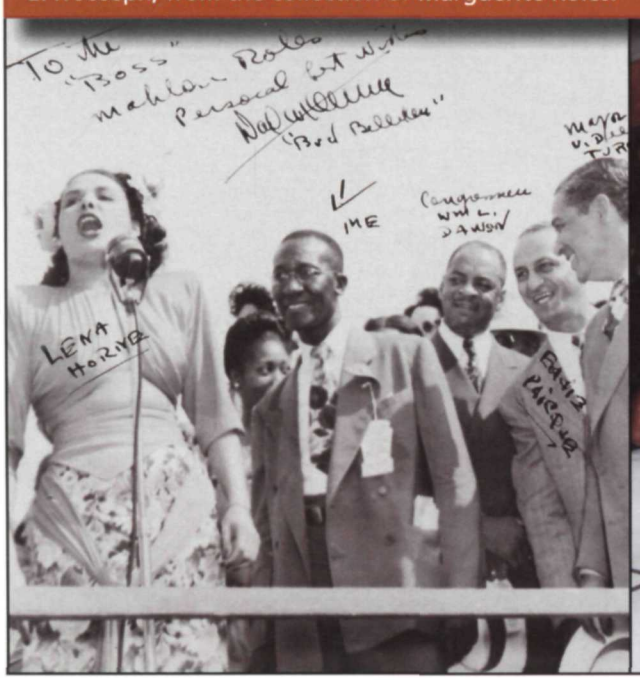


Lucille E. Sunde. Photo: National Archives.

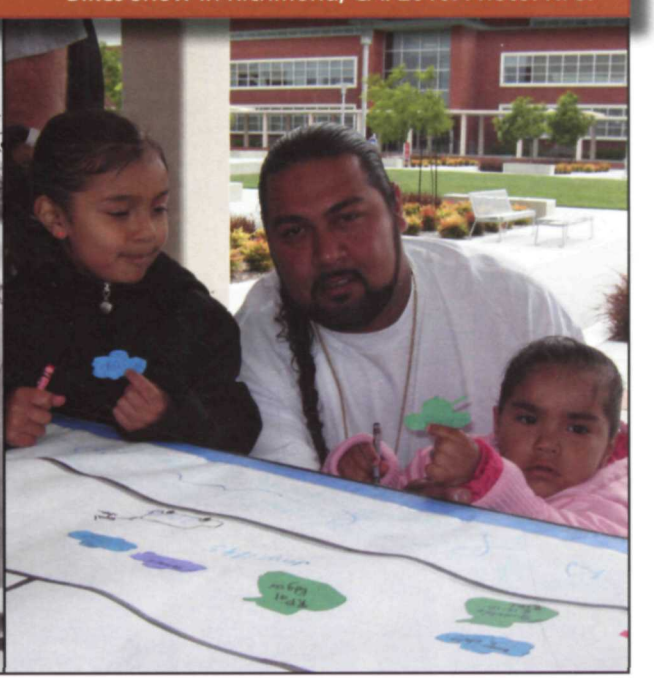
As our friends and neighbors did, we had food and gas coupons. Meat was one of the shortages. A neighbor raised rabbits, so for the first time, I tasted it. I felt lucky to be able to buy it. One of my friends knew where there was a small truck garden. For only a few dollars we could get a nice supply of fruit and vegetables. I remember waiting in line for staples that came in to a store. Sugar, flour, etc. I don't think we were too depressed by all the shortages. There was a spirit of, "We're all in this together."

- Lucille E. Sunde

Lena Horne sings at the launching of the USS *George Washington Carver* in Richmond, CA. Photo: E. F. Joseph, from the collection of Marguerite Roles.



The Reyes family enjoys an NPS Jr. Ranger program at the East Bay Customs, Classics and Bikes Show in Richmond, CA. 2010. Photo: NPS.



Area—while allowing for contemporary port activities, this area will provide visitors with a sense of size and scale represented by the open industrial landscape. Over the next 25 years, the Historic Engagement Area can be enlarged upon reevaluation of the needs and goals of the Port of Richmond.

Visitor Experience

Visitors can explore some of the World War II sites and structures in the historic district of Shipyard No. 3 including the two southernmost graving basins/dry docks, general warehouse, sheet metal shop, whirley crane(s), and Berth 6A, where the SS *Red Oak Victory* is docked. The remaining structures and areas of Richmond Shipyard No. 3 will continue to support contemporary port operations.

If port operations change in the future, additional areas of the historic district may become available for visitor opportunities. Future expansions could include portions of the six remaining Kaiser Shipyard buildings (including the cafeteria, the first aid station, and the machine shop) and other areas that would help visitors understand the operations and scale of a World War II shipyard.

To better interpret Shipyard No. 3, some interiors of the historic structures can be modified to reflect their World War II uses. In addition, visitors can explore the historic Kaiser shipyard through models, artifacts, exhibits, demonstrations, and other interpretive programming. Park visitors to Shipyard No. 3 will have opportunities to learn from community members about Richmond's World War II home front stories and experiences.

The mooring of the SS *Red Oak Victory* at Berth 6A in Shipyard No. 3 will provide another means for visitors to appreciate the scale and immensity of the shipyard operations; visitors will have an opportunity to tour a surviving Victory ship that was built and launched in Richmond in 1944.

The views of Shipyard No. 3 from the SS *Red Oak Victory* will provide visitors with a comprehensive understanding of the historic shipyards layout. In addition, visitors will have views of the City of San Francisco and the San

The Rosie the Riveter Memorial in Richmond, CA. Photo: Ellen Gailing.



Park Ranger Katie Eskra demonstrates how to wear a welding helmet for Jr. Ranger Aminah Bridges. Photo: Ellen Gailing.



Francisco Bay. These views can help visitors understand the importance of the land and sea connection and the shipyard's relationship to the international war effort.

The cooperating partners will continue to work with the Port of Richmond to address issues that include visitor access, safety, and changing standards of port security.

Historic Resource Conditions

Richmond Shipyard No. 3 is a National Register Historic District that contains six World War II-era historic buildings (sheet metal shop, general warehouse, machine shop, forge shop, first aid station, and cafeteria), whirley crane, and five graving basins/dry docks. The historic shipyard and its World War II structures will provide the setting for visitors to experience and explore the fabric of a wartime shipyard: its scale, how it operated, and its role within the context of the nation's war effort. Historic structures will be managed to retain their World War II-era appearance. Some of the interiors of historic structures will be rehabilitated and used to illustrate World War II shipyard uses. Interiors of other historic structures will continue to be used for contemporary uses by cooperating partners and port operations. The SS *Red Oak Victory* will continue to be moored at Berth 6A in Shipyard No. 3. The Richmond Museum Association will continue the rehabilitation of the ship to operational condition, reflecting many of its World War II-era attributes, and will continue to provide for visitor access.

Visitor Services and Facilities

Visitor facilities provided by cooperating partners will support visitor use at this site. These facilities may include on-site parking, restrooms, food service, and retail opportunities related to the visitor experience and understanding of the park interpretive themes.

Child Development Centers

A small portion of the Maritime Child Development Center will be in the Historic Engagement Area to provide visitors with sights, sounds, and activities experienced by the children of war workers. The remainder of the site and structure will be in the Historic Backdrop Area to provide visitors with a visual context for exploring the issues of family life during World War II. The Ruth C. Powers Child Development

Si Se Puede – We Can Do It! 2010 Cinco de Mayo festival in Richmond, CA. Photo: NPS.



Victory garden exhibits in the Craneway Pavilion, 2009 Home Front Festival. Photo: NPS.

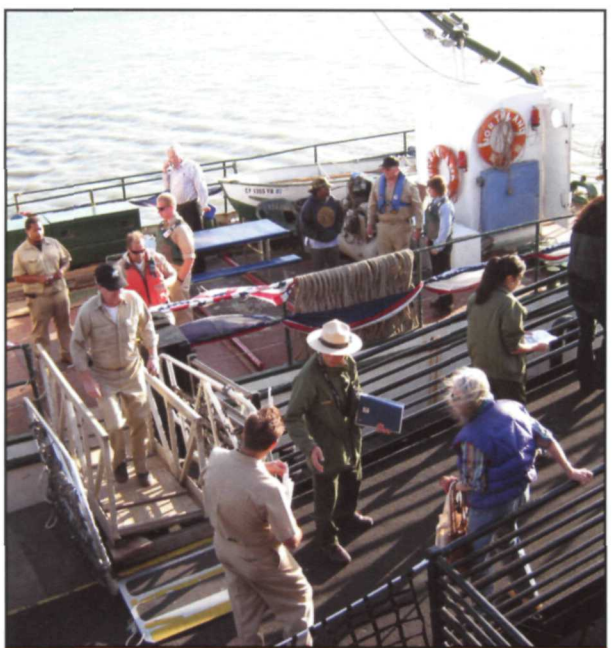


Center will be in the Historic Backdrop Area, as well. The characteristics of these desired future park areas are described in table 1.

Visitor Experience

Maritime Child Development Center: Visitors can explore a portion of the Maritime Child Development Center that reflects its 1940s use and appearance. They can learn about the social aspects of the American home front and the necessity of providing 24-hour child care for the families of the war workers. Since the Maritime Child Development Center is surrounded by World War II-era housing, the visitors will receive orientation here to the larger war worker community. In addition, visitors can explore the historic child development center through artifacts, exhibits, and other interpretive programming.

Ruth C. Powers Child Development Center: Visitors with self-guiding brochures or participating on guided tours can visit the site of the Ruth C. Powers Child Development Center. They can learn about its role in World War II Richmond through interpretive signs, brochures, and guides.



Sea Scouts made their ship available for park tours during the 2009 Home Front Festival in Richmond, CA. Photo: J. Beauchamp.

Japanese-Americans



Tom Oishi, 2005. Photo: Donna Graves.

We have dust there. There were no trees or nothing. They got tractors and everything. They took away all the vegetation, see. So, we had dust storms...

- Tom Oishi, Welder
Kaiser Shipyards, Richmond, describing his experience at the war relocation center in Utah after the government banned Japanese workers from shipyards.

Historic Resource Conditions

Maritime Child Development Center: Cooperating partners will reconstruct the Maritime Child Development Center for contemporary uses while preserving some portion of the interior to reflect the center's World War II character. The façade and landscape of the Maritime Child Development Center will be rehabilitated to a condition that reflects the center's World War II heritage.

Ruth C. Powers Child Development Center: Cooperating partners will rehabilitate the Ruth C. Powers Child Development Center for contemporary uses not related to the park. The façade and landscape of the Ruth C. Powers Child Development Center will be rehabilitated to a condition that reflects the center's World War II heritage.

Visitor Services and Facilities

Maritime Child Development Center: Visitor facilities will include an interpretive facility,

restrooms, and interpretive signs. Street parking and local bus service will be available to visitors.

Ruth C. Powers Child Development Center: Visitor facilities at this child development center will include interpretive signs. Street parking and local bus service will be available to visitors.

World War II Worker Housing and the Home Front Community

The sites and structures that contribute to World War II worker housing and home front community will be included in the Historic Backdrop Area, allowing for contemporary use yet providing visitors with a visual setting to better understand the community life of a war worker.

Visitor Experience

Visitors can learn about the World War II home front housing in the context of the home front community. Visitors will have the opportunity, within easy walking distance of the Maritime Child Development Center, to walk a home front neighborhood; the Maritime Child Development Center will serve as the gateway to the war worker community and provide orientation and programming information. Beginning at this location, visitors can learn about the housing challenges and different types of war worker housing before exploring the historic sites in the surrounding neighborhood and commercial district. Guided and self-guiding tours and interpretive signs will allow visitors to learn what life might have been like for a wartime worker in Richmond and other parts of the country. Visitor opportunities can expand in the future to include other aspects of life in World War II-era Richmond. If cooperating partners and entrepreneurs embrace this vision, World War II-era movie houses, dance halls, and retail shops could be developed to enhance the visitor experience.

Historic Resource Conditions

Sites and structures within this area will reflect their World War II-era appearance while accommodating contemporary uses.



The Kaiser Permanente Field Hospital in Richmond, ca. 1945. Photo: Library of Congress.

Visitor Services and Facilities

A small orientation center will be located in the Maritime Child Development Center and self-guiding brochures will be available there. Interpretive signs will be located at some of the historic sites and structures. Street parking and local bus service will be available to visitors.

Kaiser Permanente Field Hospital

The historic Kaiser Permanente Field Hospital is privately owned and is being adapted for contemporary use unrelated to the park.

It is envisioned that a small portion of the World War II-era structure will be in the Historic Engagement Area while the remainder of the site will be in the Historic Backdrop Area. The Historic Engagement Area will involve visitors with the work of health care providers and the health care issues of war workers during World War II. The Historic Backdrop Area will provide a visual 1940s-era backdrop for telling the story.

Visitor Experience

The vision is for park visitors to explore a portion of the former Kaiser Permanente Field Hospital to learn about the three-tier Kaiser health system, why Kaiser decided to provide health care to shipyard workers, and how that program evolved to influence contemporary health care programs.

Historic Resource Conditions

A small portion of the World War II structure's interior will be rehabilitated to reflect its 1940s appearance while continuing to accommodate contemporary uses. The façade and landscape could be rehabilitated to reflect its World War II-era heritage.

Visitor Services and Facilities

Facilities that support visitor uses at this park site could include a small interpretive facility and signs. Street parking and local bus service will be available to visitors.

Richmond Fire Station 67A

Richmond Fire Station 67A, located at 1131 Cutting Boulevard, was built by the City of Richmond to serve the Richmond Kaiser Shipyards. The historic structure has been modernized and is currently in use by the Richmond Fire Department. Although identified in the park's legislation as a site that could be interpreted, improved, rehabilitated, or acquired, the fire station is an active and necessary facility in the City of Richmond. It is recommended that the site be interpreted, as is, without interrupting its public safety functions. If the fire station becomes obsolete for public safety purposes, it could be re-evaluated for its World War II-era role and its potential value for interpretation.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OPERATIONS

National Park Service Museum Collections

Visitor Experience

Visitors will have the opportunity to learn, through access to oral and written histories and programs evolving from them, about Rosie the Riveter and the American World War II

Grease recycling for war effort, ca. 1942. Photo: Library of Congress.



"Rosie" Mary Peace Head teaching a dance at the 2010 Richmond Block Party. Photo: Ellen Gailing.



home front directly from individuals who experienced those years. Many artifacts (and their reproductions) will be incorporated into the historic scenes of selected park sites as a means to help visitors understand their World War II use and context.

Historic Resource Conditions

The National Park Service will collect and preserve oral and written home front histories as identified in the legislation. The National Park Service also will collect and preserve objects, artifacts, documents, and images that are directly related to the interpretive themes and park sites and that can be used to create and preserve the historic setting in Richmond, California. The park museum collection will be acquired, accessioned and catalogued, preserved, protected, and made available for use and interpretation according to NPS standards and guidelines.

The park museum collection will be protected and preserved while allowing for visitor access and interpretation. Making use of various technologies and reproductions of authentic items will allow the collection to support and enhance visitor experience and understanding of the World War II home front.

Visitor Services and Facilities

The National Park Service will locate and maintain a permanent curatorial facility in Richmond that consolidates the museum collections of four national park sites: Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park, Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site, John Muir National Historic Site, and Port Chicago Naval Magazine National Memorial.

Visitors will have controlled access to these museum collections and to the digital museum accessed through the park's website.

National Park Service Headquarters

The National Park Service administrative office for Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park will be located in one of the historic structures in Richmond, California. It will provide space for administration, technical assistance services, stewardship activities, and civic engagement.

ROLE OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park depends on its many partners working in collaboration for the preservation of the historic World War II resources while providing for visitor access and interpretation. In working with other cooperating partners to implement the vision of the plan over the 15-to-20-year term of this plan, the National Park Service will pursue the following actions:

- Establish and operate the World War II Home Front Visitor/Education Center in the Ford Assembly Building that provides the context to link Richmond sites with each other and with home front stories and sites throughout the nation.
- Develop interpretive exhibits for the World War II Home Front Visitor/Education Center.
- Provide visitors with orientation to park resources and interpretive themes at the World War II Home Front Visitor/ Education Center.
- Develop and coordinate visitor programs at the World War II Home Front Visitor/Education Center that provide opportunities for Richmond communities to tell their home front stories.
- Provide regularly scheduled walking and bus tours that originate at the World War II Home Front Visitor/Education Center and at other sites in Richmond.
- Provide self-guiding tour brochures to visitors at Richmond City Hall and at designated park sites.
- Provide technical assistance and support for interpretive waysides at sites and structures that represent the home front story in Richmond.

- Coordinate and encourage individuals and groups to develop World War II home front interpretive opportunities such as community and regional events, signs, and educational programs.
- Develop interpretation standards and provide technical assistance and training in telling Rosie the Riveter and World War II home front stories.
- Provide technical assistance, in collaboration with cooperating partners, in the planning and development of a vision for the preservation of a World War II worker community historic area.
- Work with other cooperating partners to interpret the known home front resources – Maritime Child Development Center, Nystrom Village, Atchison Village, Fire Station 67A, and Richmond Field Hospital – as part of a home front community.
- In addition to maintaining a website, develop and manage interpretive and educational programs for electronic access from across the nation using new technologies that include, but are not limited to, web-based access to the park's themes and stories, connections to other World War II home front sites from park sites in Richmond, California, and a digital Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front museum.
- Provide studies, reports, and professional/technical assistance that contribute to the preservation of the character-defining features of the World War II-era home front sites and structures named in the park's legislation and the landscapes in the vicinity of these sites and structures; agreements could be established between owners/cooperating partners for the National Park Service to assist with providing access for visitors and creating exhibits that interpret the sites' connections to the home front themes.
- Collect and preserve World War II home front oral and written histories and their associated artifacts and archives; as feasible, allow visitors to connect to stories and artifacts at park sites that support interpretive themes.
- Collect and preserve objects, artifacts, documents, and images that directly relate to the park's interpretive themes and that can be used in exhibits at the park's sites to interpret the national home front story.
- Locate and maintain a curatorial and research facility in a World War II-era historic structure in Richmond, California, that allows for the consolidation of the museum collections of four East Bay national park sites: Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park, Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site, John Muir National Historic Site, and Port Chicago Naval Magazine National Memorial.
- Locate the administrative office for Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park at a World War II-era historic structure in Richmond, CA.



World War II artifacts from the park's museum collection. Photos: Thomas R. Drew.

ROSIE THE RIVETER/WORLD WAR II HOME FRONT
NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

RECOGNIZING THE PAST

"We need to ask ourselves: What will our grandchildren experience when they come here? What will they think about the decisions we have made?"
Janet McBride



Three thousand years ago, Ohlone Indians heard only the music of birds on Brooks Island. In 1775, the creak of ships under billowing sail brought Spanish soldiers to this harbor. Until 1938, the ring of pickaxes echoed as men quarried the ancient rock for roads and sturdy buildings.

Farther up the channel Chinese fishermen dried shrimp in midday sun. Boats unloaded at the sugar wharf,



where boys like Tony Avalos came to swim and Hubert Webster caught perch, "great big ones."

From 1942 to 1945, the Ford Assembly Plant prepared tanks for the battlefront while Kaiser Shipyard Three, across the channel, added to the mechanical din. When the buildings turned to civilian life, cars rolled from the Ford plant; Shipyard Three became the first campus for Contra Costa College and later the Port of Richmond. Plans to level everything in sight, including Brooks Island, followed in the next decades.



Congress recognized Richmond's national significance in 2000, passing this law: "In order to preserve for the benefit and inspiration of the people of the United States as a national historical park certain sites, structures and areas located in Richmond, California...there is established the Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park." Today Richmond has a national park, the channel murmurs of the past and Brooks Island listens again to a chorus of seabirds.







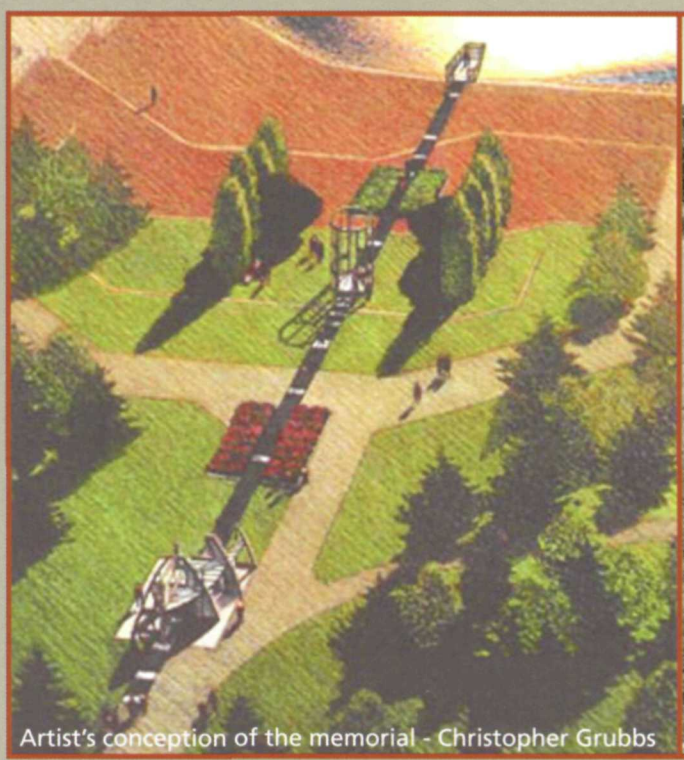




(Clockwise): 1. San Francisco Bay Trail marker: "Recognizing the Past." 2. Burner in shipyard, ca. 1943. Photo: NPS Collections. 3. "Rosie" Bernice Grimes and her daughters with Rangers Morgan Smith and Miguel Dimas at Rosie Trust Gala, 2010. Photo: NPS.

Rosie the Riveter Memorial Historical Timeline

The Rosie the Riveter Memorial honors American women's labor during World War II. A timeline of World War II events and quotes from women's firsthand experiences are incised into the pavement at the memorial. The following pages present the timeline events and a sampling of quotes and photos from the Rosie the Riveter Memorial.



Artist's conception of the memorial - Christopher Grubbs



Jet Lowe

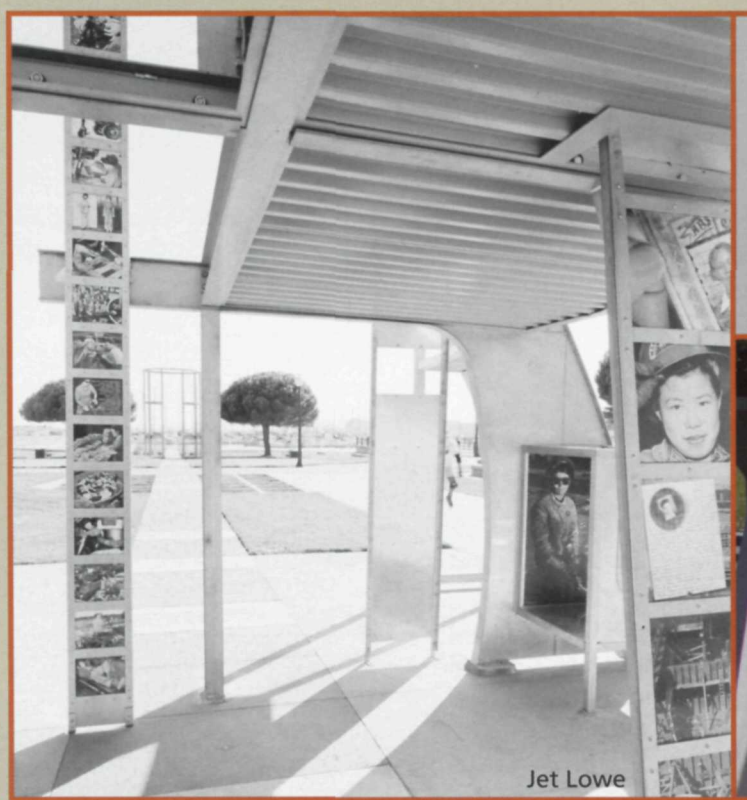
I learned to weld, and when they said I was okay, I went to the hiring hall and was run off. You had to belong to the union, and they said, 'No women or blacks.' I got pretty upset, but went back everyday and up to a different window. I was one of the first six women to get hired at pre-fab.

1941

- U.S. commits supplies to European allies in war against Hitler
- Nationwide construction of defense plants and housing begins
- Henry Kaiser opens shipyard in Richmond with contract to supply Liberty-type ships to Britain
- Widespread opposition to hiring women and minority workers
- Black leaders threaten to organize 50,000 workers in a march on Washington to demonstrate for jobs
- Executive Order 8802 bans racial discrimination in defense work
- Pearl Harbor attacked
- U.S. enters World War II
- 80,000 women find work in defense plants

1942

- FDR builds his "Great Arsenal of Democracy," asking all citizens to join the war effort by "outproducing and overwhelming the enemy"
- Workers recruited by press, radio, and film
- Henry Kaiser adapts mass-assembly techniques to shipbuilding
- Over 1.2 million Southern Black workers migrate north and west for industrial defense jobs
- Heavy industries adopt new skill classifications, channeling women and minorities into lowest paid jobs
- AFL-CIO adopts No-Strike pledge during war
- Kaiser begins a health-care program for shipyard workers
- Bracero Program imports workers from Mexico on short-term contracts to work in agriculture
- Executive Order 9066 transfers 120,000 people of Japanese descent to internment camps; 70,000 are U.S. Citizens
- Hitler implements "Final Solution"



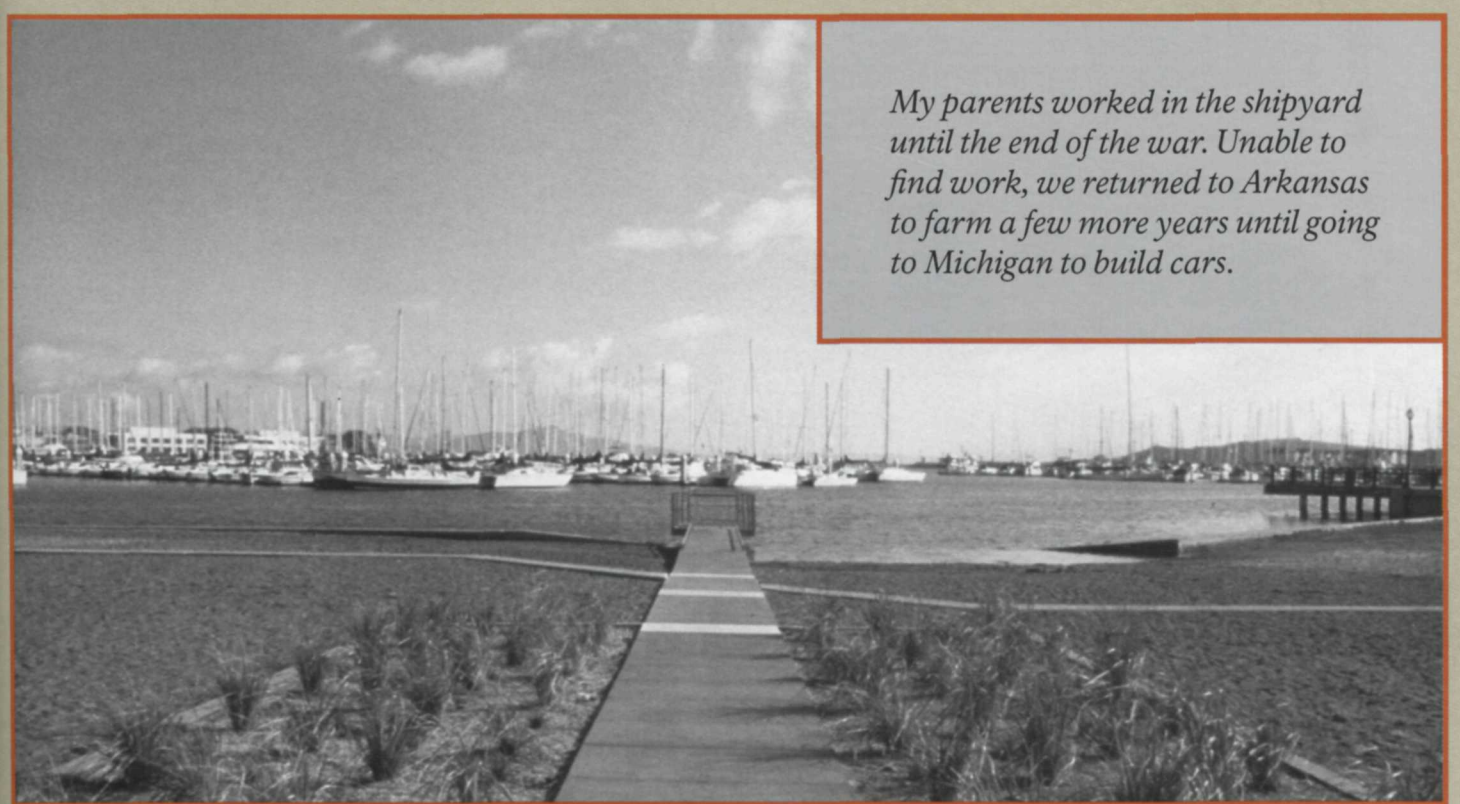
Jet Lowe

It was hard to convince your lead man that you could do the work. When he assigned jobs, I used to follow him around and say, 'I could do that, I could do that.' He got sick of me and said, 'Okay, do it!' And of course, I could do it. I could do it.



1943

- FDR freezes wages and prices while calling for an increase in production
- Industries employ 200,000 people with disabilities
- Prisons take on defense work; some states relax child labor laws
- Office of War Information launches campaign to promote defense jobs to housewives
- "Rosie the Riveter" pop song released
- Women compose 60%of Kaiser work force in Portland, Oregon; 24-hour day care provided at 70 cents per day
- United Mine Workers strike when pay rates fall behind inflation
- Wildcat strikes throughout country demand wages reflect increasing corporate profits
- Race riots over jobs and housing break out in Detroit, New York, and Los Angeles



My parents worked in the shipyard until the end of the war. Unable to find work, we returned to Arkansas to farm a few more years until going to Michigan to build cars.

1944

- Kaiser produces larger, faster victory ships
- Ammunition explosion at Port Chicago, California, kills 320 sailors and dockworkers – largest industrial accident of the home front
- Number of black workers in industry triples during war
- Average weekly wages for factory worker men, $55; women, $31
- Unions slowly begin to add "equal pay for equal work" clause to job contracts
- Allied invasion of Normandy uses over 700 ships and 4,000 landing craft
- G.I. Bill of Rights passes in Congress


Ellen Gailing

I learned to weld,
and when they said I was okay,
I went to the hiring hall and was run off.
You had to belong to the union,
and they said, "No women or blacks."
I got pretty upset, but went back every day
and up to a different window.
I was one of the first six women
to get hired at pre-fab.


Ellen Gailing

1945

- Victory in Europe
- U.S. drops atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki; victory against Japan
- World War II dead: 54.8 million world-wide, including civilians
- Defense industry demobilizes; massive layoffs, especially of women and minorities
- Veterans given priority for post-war jobs
- Labor force at Richmond Kaiser shipyard reduced from 90,000 to less than 10,000
- Women returning to pre-war jobs experience significant decline in wages



Photo montage: Ellen Gailing



One of the interpretive markers along Macdonald Avenue in downtown Richmond. City of Richmond and NPS.


TANKER
WAREHOUSE
LABORER
NURSE
MACHINIST
SHIPFITTER
POLICE OFFICER
TANK CLEANER
BURNER
TEAMSTER
ELECTRICIAN
PIPEFITTER
PAINTER
RIGGER
COPPERSMITH

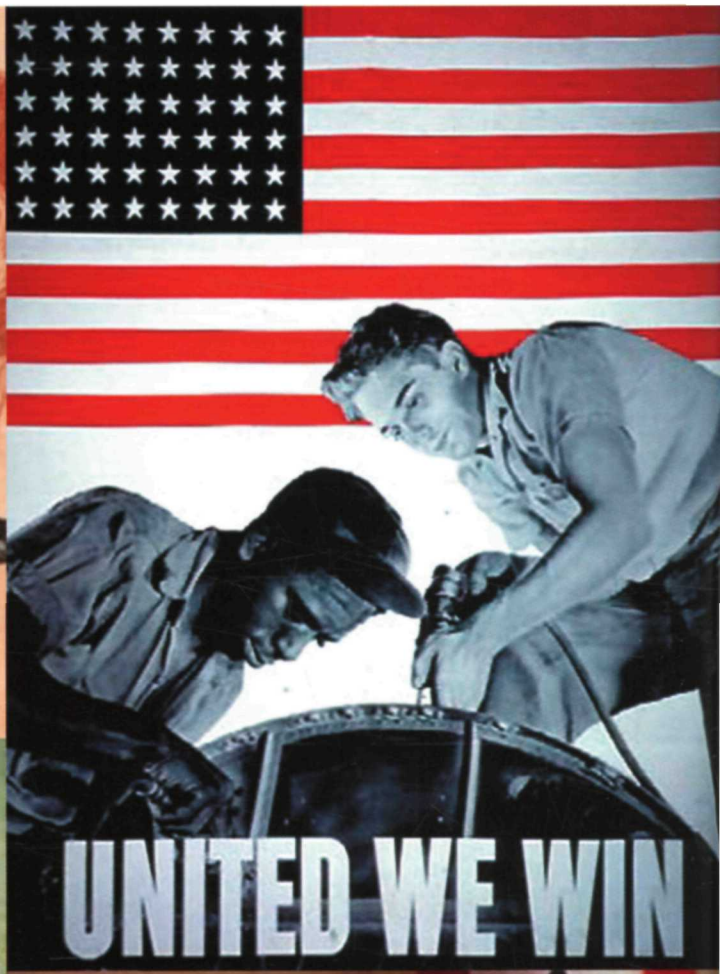
Appendices




Harvest war crops
THE WOMEN'S LAND ARMY
OF THE U.S. CROP CORPS


Can You Find the
RIVET?

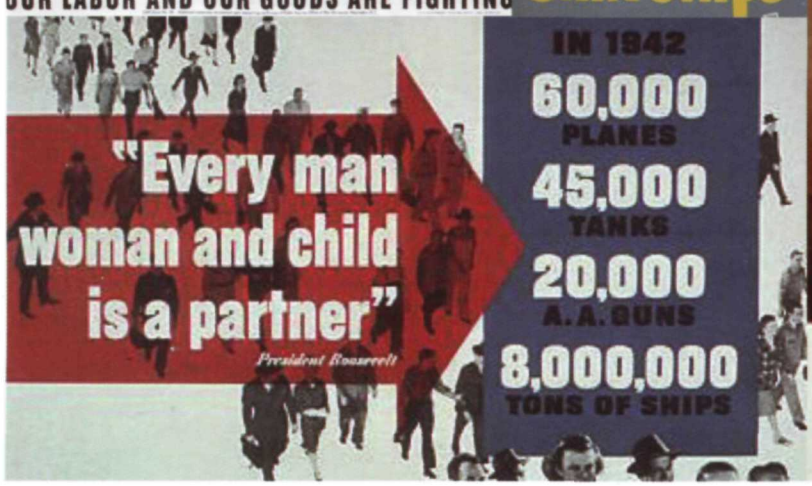

For their sake-
GROW YOUR OWN

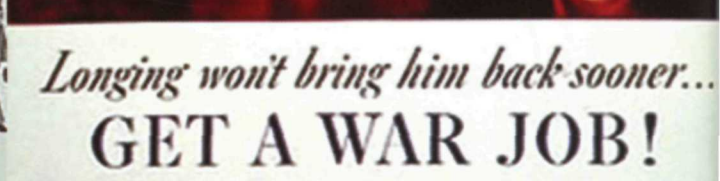

UNITED WE WIN


USE IT UP – WEAR IT OUT –
MAKE IT DO!
OUR LABOR AND OUR GOODS ARE FIGHTING


Keep us flying!
BUY WAR BONDS
LOOSE LIPS
MIGHT
Sink Ships




"Every man woman and child is a partner"
President Roosevelt
IN 1942
60,000 PLANES
45,000 TANKS
20,000 A.A. GUNS
8,000,000 TONS OF SHIPS


Longing won't bring him back sooner...
GET A WAR JOB!

APPENDIX A: LEGISLATION

ROSIE THE RIVETER/WORLD WAR II HOME FRONT
NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
ESTABLISHMENT ACT OF 2000
Public Law 106-352

106th Congress

An Act
To establish the Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park in the State of California, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
This Act may be cited as the "Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park Establishment Act of 2000".

SECTION 2. ROSIE THE RIVETER/WORLD WAR II HOME FRONT NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.
(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—In order to preserve for the benefit and inspiration of the people of the United States as a national historical park certain sites, structures, and areas located in Richmond, California, that are associated with the industrial, governmental, and citizen efforts that led to victory in World War II, there is established the Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park (in this Act referred to as the "park"').

(b) AREAS INCLUDED.—The boundaries of the park shall be those generally depicted on the map entitled "Proposed Boundary Map, Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park" numbered 963/80000 and dated May 2000. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

SECTION 3. ADMINISTRATION OF THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.
(a) IN GENERAL.—
(1) GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary of the Interior (in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") shall administer the park in accordance with this Act and the provisions of law generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 35, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 through 4), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461-467).
(2) SPECIFIC AUTHORITIES.—The Secretary may interpret the story of Rosie the Riveter and the World War II home front, conduct and maintain oral histories that relate to the World War II home front theme, and provide technical assistance in the preservation of historic properties that support this story.

(b) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—
(1) GENERAL AGREEMENTS.-The Secretary may enter into agreements with the owners of the World War II Child Development Centers, the World War II worker housing, the Kaiser Permanente Field Hospital, and Fire Station 67A, pursuant to which the Secretary may mark, interpret, improve, restore, and provide technical assistance with respect to the preservation and interpretation of such properties. Such agreements shall contain, but need not be limited to, provisions under which the Secretary shall have the right of access at reasonable times to public portions of the property for interpretive and other purposes, and that no changes or alterations shall be made in the property except by mutual agreement.
(2) LIMITED AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may consult and enter into cooperative agreements with interested persons for interpretation and technical assistance with the preservation of--
(A) the Ford Assembly Building;

(B) the intact dry docks/basin docks and five historic structures at Richmond Shipyard #3;
(C) the Shimada Peace Memorial Park;
(D) Westshore Park;
(E) the Rosie the Riveter Memorial;
(F) Sheridan Observation Point Park;
(G) the Bay Trail/Esplanade;
(H) Vincent Park; and
(I) the vessel S.S. RED OAK VICTORY, and Whirley Cranes associated with shipbuilding in Richmond.

(c) EDUCATION CENTER.—The Secretary may establish a World War II Home Front Education Center in the Ford Assembly Building. Such center shall include a program that allows for distance learning and linkages to other representative sites across the country, for the purpose of educating the public as to the significance of the site and the World War II Home Front.

(d) USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—
(1) NON-FEDERAL MATCHING.—
(A) As a condition of expending any funds appropriated to the Secretary for the purposes of the cooperative agreements under subsection (b)(2), the Secretary shall require that such expenditure must be matched by expenditure of an equal amount of funds, goods, services, or in-kind contributions provided by non-Federal sources.
(B) With the approval of the Secretary, any donation of property, services, or goods from a non-Federal source may be considered as a contribution of funds from a non-Federal source for purposes of this paragraph.

(2) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT.—Any payment made by the Secretary pursuant to a cooperative agreement under this section shall be subject to an agreement that conversion, use, or disposal of the project so assisted for purposes contrary to the purposes of this Act, as determined by the Secretary, shall entitle the United States to reimbursement of the greater of—
(A) all funds paid by the Secretary to such project; or
(B) the proportion of the increased value of the project attributable to such payments, determined at the time of such conversion, use, or disposal.

(e) ACQUISITION.—
(1) FORD ASSEMBLY BUILDING.—The Secretary may acquire a leasehold interest in the Ford Assembly Building for the purposes of operating a World War II Home Front Education Center.

(2) OTHER FACILITIES.—The Secretary may acquire, from willing sellers, lands or interests in the World War II day care centers, the World War II worker housing, the Kaiser Permanente Field Hospital, and Fire Station 67, through donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, transfer from any other Federal agency, or exchange.
(3) ARTIFACTS.—The Secretary may acquire and provide for the curation of historic artifacts that relate to the park.

(f) DONATIONS.-The Secretary may accept and use donations of funds, property, and services to carry out this Act.

(g) GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—
(1) IN GENERAL.-Not later than 3 complete fiscal years after the date funds are made available, the Secretary shall prepare, in consultation with the City of Richmond, California, and transmit to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a general management plan for park in accordance with the provisions of section 12(b) of the Act of August 18, 1970 (16 U.S.C. 1a-7(b)), popularly known as the National Park System General Authorities Act, and other applicable law.

(2) PRESERVATION OF SETTING.—The general management plan shall include a plan to preserve the historic setting of the Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park, which shall be jointly developed and approved by the City of Richmond.

(3) ADDITIONAL SITES.—The general management plan shall include a determination of whether there are additional representative sites in Richmond that should be added to the park or sites in the rest of the United States that relate to the industrial, governmental, and citizen efforts during World War II that should be linked to and interpreted at the park. Such determination shall consider any information or findings developed in the National Park Service study of the World War II Home Front under section 4.

SECTION 4. WORLD WAR II HOME FRONT STUDY.
The Secretary shall conduct a theme study of the World War II home front to determine whether other sites in the United States meet the criteria for potential inclusion in the National Park System in accordance with section 8 of Public Law 91-383 (16 U.S.C. 1a-5).

SECTION 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.
(a) IN GENERAL.—
(1) ORAL HISTORIES, PRESERVATION, AND VISITOR SERVICES.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to conduct oral histories and to carry out the preservation, interpretation, education, and other essential visitor services provided for by this Act.
(2) ARTIFACTS.—There are authorized to be appropriated $1,000,000 for the acquisition and curation of historical artifacts related to the park.

(b) PROPERTY ACQUISITION.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to acquire the properties listed in section 3(e)(2).

(c) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR S.S. RED OAK VICTORY.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this section may be used for the operation, maintenance, or preservation of the vessel S.S. RED OAK VICTORY.

Approved October 24, 2000.

ROSIE THE RIVETER/WORLD WAR II HOME FRONT
NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
ACT OF 2004

Public Law 108-352
108th Congress

An Act

To make technical correction to laws relating to certain units of the National Park System and to National Park programs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 6. ROSIE THE RIVETER/WORLD WAR II HOME FRONT NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK.

The Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historic Park Establishment Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 410ggg et seq.) is amended –

(1) in section 2(b), by striking "numbered 963/80000" and inserting "numbered 963/80,000"; and
(2) in section 3 –
(A) in subsection (a)(1), by striking "August 35" and inserting "August 25";
(B) in subsection (b)(1), by striking "the World War II Child Development Centers, the World War II worker housing, the Kaiser Permanente Field Hospital, and Fire Station 67A" and inserting "the Child Development Field Centers (Ruth C. Powers) (Maritime), Atchison Housing , the Kaiser Permanente-Field Hospital, and Richmond Fire Station 67A"; and
(C) in subsection (e)(2), by striking "the World War II day care centers, the World War II worker housing, the Kaiser Permanente Field Hospital, and the Fire Station 67," and inserting "the Child Development Field Centers (Ruth C. Powers) (Maritime), Atchison Housing, the Kaiser-Permanente Field Hospital, and Richmond Fire Station 67A".

Approved October 21, 2004.

APPENDIX B: FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT (FONSI)

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Finding of No Significant Impact
Environmental Assessment
General Management Plan

Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front
National Historical Park
Richmond, California

Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park in Richmond, California is a relatively new unit of the national park system. The national historical park is a partnership between public and private entities and the National Park Service to preserve and interpret the historic sites and structures in Richmond, California, as a means to tell the stories and events of the American World War II home front. It is also a collaborative effort among local, regional, and national partners in order to connect visitors to sites and stories across the country to tell the national story. The collaborative nature of the park requires a commitment to building and sustaining relationships with individuals, neighbors, cooperating partners, and other communities of interest. Partners include citizens, communities, and private, governmental, and nonprofit entities that—through agreements and shared common goals—work together to achieve the mission of the national historical park.

The National Park Service (NPS), working with the many park partners, has prepared a general management plan / environmental assessment (GMP/EA) for the park. This plan is rooted in community efforts that began in the 1990s. The city of Richmond, California, has long recognized the national significance of their World War II history and the value of preserving the historic features of Richmond Shipyard No. 3 for future generations. In 1999, the Richmond City Council unanimously passed Resolution No. 129-99 expressing the city's support for the establishment of a national historical site in partnership with the National Park Service. Then, in 2000, Richmond's City Council unanimously passed two additional resolutions: No. 46a-00 (March 21, 2000) and No. 64-00 (April 18, 2000). These stated that, if the national historical park were established, it would be public policy that any future development and use of Shipyard No. 3 would be compatible with the continued preservation of intact historic resources and with public access to such resources. In 2000, President William Jefferson Clinton signed Public Law 106-352 establishing Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park. Congress recognized that Richmond, California retained the largest collection of intact historic sites and structures that could be preserved and used to tell the stories of the American World War II home front. The national historical park was established— *In order to preserve for the benefit and inspiration of the people of the United States as a national historical park certain sites, structures, and areas located in Richmond, California, that are associated with the industrial, governmental, and citizen efforts that led to victory in World War II...* Establishment of the national historical park in Richmond, California acknowledges the important role played by the city and the significant contributions and sacrifices of its citizens—and it commemorates

the efforts of countless Americans in cities and towns across the nation who made similar contributions and sacrifices to achieve victory in World War II.

Purpose and Need for the Plan

A general management plan is needed to meet the requirements of Public Law 106-352, which established Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park, and the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978. The legislation establishing the park directs that a general management plan be prepared in consultation with the city of Richmond, California, and be transmitted to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate. On April 7, 2009, the Richmond City Council unanimously approved the *General Management Plan for Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park* as follows:

> THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the City of Richmond, in accordance with g(2) of Pub.L. 106-352, Sec. 1, Oct. 24, 2000, 114 Stat.1370, does hereby approve of the *Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park General Management Plan/Environmental Assessment*, including selection of Alternative B as the preferred alternative; and,
>
> THEREFORE IT BE FURTHER RESOLVED that the city council of the city of Richmond directs the city manager to provide a copy of this Resolution to the Secretary of the Interior.

The general management plan builds on the park's legislation, and on established resolutions, laws, and policies to develop a vision for the park's future. Three alternatives were identified and evaluated for future management of Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park. The alternatives, which were based on the park's purpose, significance, and special mandates, present different visions in providing visitor experiences, preserving park resources, and defining the roles and responsibilities of the National Park Service. The following are concerns identified during scoping and addressed in the general management plan:

- What elements of the park's sites and structures need to be preserved in order to tell the World War II home front stories? (The World War II-era historic sites and structures are maintained and managed by different public and private owners. The National Park Service does not own any of the historic sites and structures.)
- What is the purpose of the park's museum collection and how will future acquisitions be guided?
- Where should the curatorial and research facility be located?
- What should be the level and type of park services, orientation, and education necessary in order for visitors to experience and learn about the themes of the national historical park?
- What is the best location to berth the SS *Red Oak Victory* in order to integrate it with the World War II home front stories and the visitor experience of the national historical park?
- What role and contributions could the National Park Service provide to this partnership park?

Selected Alternative

Alternative B, "Explore Richmond to Understand the National Home Front Story," is the National Park Service's selected alternative for implementation. There were no modifications to the general management plan / environmental analysis resulting from the Spring 2009 public workshop and comments. On April 7, 2009 the Richmond City Council voted unanimously to approve the selection of the NPS preferred alternative. In addition, the City Council has incorporated alternative B as an element in the *City of Richmond General Plan Update*. The primary focus of this alternative is to provide visitors with opportunities to explore Richmond's World War II-era historic sites and structures in order to experience the scale and diversity of the American home front story. In this alternative, visitors will be able to view the exteriors and access some rehabilitated interiors of structures where artifacts, exhibits, and programs will connect visitors with park themes. The World War II Home Front Visitor/Education Center, located in the Ford Assembly Building complex, will interpret the national home front effort and orient visitors to Richmond's sites and stories.

In working with its many cooperating partners to implement the vision of alternative B over the 15- to 20-year term of this plan, the National Park Service will pursue the following actions of the selected alternative:

- Establish and operate the World War II Home Front Visitor/Education Center in the Ford Assembly Building complex to provide the context to link Richmond sites with each other and with home front stories and sites throughout the nation.
- Develop interpretive exhibits for the World War II Home Front Visitor/Education Center.
- Provide visitors with orientation to park resources and interpretive themes at the World War II Home Front Visitor/Education Center.
- Develop and coordinate visitor programs at the World War II Home Front Visitor/Education Center that provide opportunities for Richmond and other communities to tell their own home front stories.
- Provide regularly scheduled walking and bus tours that originate at the World War II Home Front Visitor/Education Center and at other sites in Richmond.
- Provide self-guiding tour brochures to visitors at designated park sites.
- Provide technical assistance and support for interpretive waysides at sites and structures that represent the home front story in Richmond.
- Coordinate and encourage individuals and groups to develop World War II home front interpretive opportunities such as community and regional events, signs, and educational programs.
- Develop interpretation standards and provide technical assistance and training in telling Rosie the Riveter and World War II home front stories.
- Provide technical assistance, in collaboration with cooperating partners, in the planning and development of a vision for the preservation of a World War II worker community historic area.
- Work with other cooperating partners to interpret the known home front resources—Maritime Child Development Center, Nystrom Village, Atchison Village, Fire Station 67A, and Richmond Field Hospital—as part of a home front community.

- In addition to maintaining a website, develop and manage interpretive and educational programs for electronic access from across the nation using new technologies that include, but are not limited to, web-based access to the park's themes and stories, connections to other World War II home front sites from park sites in Richmond, California, and a digital Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front museum.
- Provide studies, reports, and professional/technical assistance that contribute to the preservation of the character-defining features of the World War II-era home front sites and structures named in the park's legislation and the landscapes in the vicinity of these sites and structures; agreements could be established between owners/cooperating partners for the National Park Service to assist with providing access for visitors and creating exhibits that interpret the sites' connections to the home front themes.
- Collect and preserve World War II home front oral and written histories and their associated artifacts and archives; as feasible, allow visitors to connect to stories and artifacts at park sites that support interpretive themes.
- Collect and preserve objects, artifacts, documents, and images that directly relate to the park's interpretive themes and that can be used in exhibits at the park's sites to interpret the national home front story.
- Locate and maintain a curatorial and research facility in a World War II-era historic structure in Richmond, California, that allows for the consolidation of the museum collections of four East Bay national park sites: Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park, Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site, John Muir National Historic Site, and Port Chicago Naval Magazine National Memorial.
- Locate the administrative office for Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park at a World War II-era historic structure in Richmond, California.

Other Alternatives

Two other alternatives were considered for Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park. Alternative A, the no-action alternative, would result in no changes to the current direction of park management. This alternative provides a baseline for comparison by which to evaluate the direction and impacts that might occur if either of the action alternatives were implemented. In alternative A, visitors would continue to use self-guiding tools or join National Park Service-led guided tours to see World War II historic sites and structures in Richmond. Each park site would continue to be adapted to accommodate contemporary uses. The National Park Service would continue to gather home front stories and operate a small self-service visitor orientation center at Richmond City Hall.

In alternative C, "The Home Front Visitor/Education Center Tells the National Home Front Story," visitors would explore the World War II Home Front Visitor/Education Center to learn about the impacts and legacy of the American World War II home front. The visitor/education center would be the focal point of the park with the maximum amount of resources and interpretation centered at this location. Located at the Ford Assembly Building, the visitor/education center would present a diversity of stories from communities across America and would provide in-depth educational and research opportunities to advance the understanding of this vital chapter in American history. The National Park Service would work with cooperating partners in Richmond to retain significant resources as a backdrop to the visitor/education center. Tools would be available at the visitor/education center for visitors who

want a self-guiding experience around Richmond to see World War II home front sites and structures. Each park site would continue to be adapted to accommodate contemporary uses.

Other Options Considered But Dismissed

Early in the development of the alternatives, an alternative D was developed. The concept for alternative D was to expose the visitor to a Richmond World War II home front setting that is preserved through adaptive use of the historic structures and settings. This would be accomplished by providing contemporary activities relating to commerce, culture, arts, education, and community services.

Feedback from public involvement activities affirmed that alternatives A, B, and C provided an appropriate range of future park visions. As alternative D was explored, it became evident that it entailed actions that were outside of the park purpose and beyond the ability of the National Park Service to enact. Therefore, it was dismissed from further consideration in the plan.

Mitigation Measures

The National Park Service role is to support interpretation and education, provide technical assistance, and collaborate with other public and private partners in preserving historic resources and providing for visitor services. The preservation and management of the park's historic sites and structures are the responsibility of the public and private entities that own them; therefore NPS mitigation measures were not included in the environmental assessments of the alternatives.

The general management plan does provide direction for the National Park Service to develop a programmatic agreement (PA) to guide the implementation of all federally funded, permitted, licensed, or approved actions associated with the selected alternative, to ensure that the National Park Service fulfills all of its obligations under section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR Part 800.14[b], *Programmatic Agreements*). The PA will be negotiated among the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, the City of Richmond, and any other interested federal, state, or local agencies and organizations. The NPS is currently consulting with these agencies on a memorandum of agreement to conclude the Section 106 requirements for the general management plan and environmental assessment that will stipulate the future consultation on this PA. The PA would minimally stipulate that the National Park Service is committed to ensuring that NPS *Management Policies 2006* and *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties* are followed regarding any historic property affected by federally funded, permitted, licensed, or approved actions; and that the National Park Service is committed to working appropriately with our partners to assist them in their activities to meet these standards. Until consultation on the PA is complete, the National Park Service will cooperate with all parties to ensure that, where applicable, the requirements of Section 106 are met for individual actions implemented from this general management plan.

Environmentally Preferred Alternative

The National Park Service does not own the park sites and historic structures of Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park and therefore has limited ability to affect the environment. It is also a park consisting primarily of cultural resources, with few natural resources. The alternatives in the general management plan describe actions that influence the protection and preservation of the historic and cultural resources.

The environmentally preferable alternative is defined by the Council on Environmental Quality as "the alternative that will promote the nation's environmental policy as expressed in the National Environmental Policy Act [Section 101 (b)]." Section 101 (b) defines the environmentally preferable alternative through the application of the six criteria listed below. Generally, the environmentally preferable alternative is the alternative that causes the least damage to the biological and physical environment and that best protects, preserves, and enhances historic, cultural, and natural resources. Each criterion is presented below, followed by a discussion of how well the proposed alternatives meet that criterion.

1. Fulfilling the responsibilities of each generation as trustees of the environment for succeeding generations. Under alternative A, the no-action alternative, the cooperating partners, including the National Park Service, would continue to provide minimal support services for visitors, but the level of services would be less than under either action alternative. Alternatives B and C would enhance the National Park Service's ability to meet this criterion by allowing greater levels of service, increased levels of technical support for rehabilitation of historic structures, improved curatorial capability, and expanded potential for new visitor experiences. While both action alternatives would provide these additional services, alternative B would provide a greater level of on-site visitor access and service.

2. Ensuring for all generations safe, healthful, productive, and aesthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings. Under alternative A, the no-action alternative, the national historical park would strive to provide safe, healthful, productive, and aesthetically pleasing surroundings for its visitors in areas that are the focus of the national historical park. Alternatives B and C would take steps to improve the safety and aesthetics in more areas of the park as new sites and opportunities are developed. Alternative B has the potential to provide greater opportunities for aesthetically pleasing surroundings because of a greater emphasis in retaining the historic appearance of more park sites and structures than provided for in alternatives A and C.

3. Attaining the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk of health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences. While the no-action alternative would continue to provide minimal uses, alternatives B and C would improve the park's ability to meet this criterion. By providing support for more rehabilitation efforts, allowing for greater use of historic resources, and providing expanded opportunities for visitor experiences, alternatives B and C would provide more choices and a more accessible program. Of the two action alternatives, alternative B has the potential to meet the criterion throughout a greater area of the park than alternative C.

4. Preserving important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage and maintaining, wherever possible, an environment that supports diversity and variety of individual choice. Under the no-action alternative, alternative A, the National Park Service would continue to maintain a support role to the other cooperating partners in the preservation of the park resources. Both action alternatives would allow for expansion of the National Park Service role in providing technical assistance to cooperating partners for preservation of important historic and cultural resources and in interpretation of park resources. Alternative B allows for a greater National Park Service role by providing additional support personnel for historic preservation.

5. Achieving a balance between population and resource use that will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities. The cooperating partners strive to achieve a balance between population and resource use at Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park. Under the no-action alternative, the park would continue to meet this criterion. Both action alternatives would meet this criterion by improving visitor services with new interpretation, greater potential for rehabilitation, and overall improved visitor services. Because of the greater level of preservation and access to a majority of park areas, alternative B meets this criterion better than alternative A or C.

6. Enhancing the quality of renewable resources and approaching the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources. Under the no-action alternative, there is limited opportunity to enhance sustainability of the park sites. Under the action alternatives, there would be greater opportunity to provide the technical expertise in historic building rehabilitation that could effect greater conservation of resources. Alternative B would have a slightly greater potential than alternative C for enhancing resource conservation in the park due to the greater level of preservation and anticipated community involvement.

Based on the analysis provided in the environmental assessment, alternative B is the environmentally preferable alternative. Alternative B surpasses the other alternatives in fulfilling expectations outlined by the Council on Environmental Quality. Although alternatives A and C meet all of the criteria to some level, they do not fulfill them to the level that alternative B does.

Why the Selected Alternative Will Not Have a Significant Effect on the Human Environment

As defined in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §1508.27, significance is determined by examining the following ten criteria:

Impacts that may be both beneficial and adverse

None of the actions identified for the selected alternative will result in more than a moderate level of impact. Minor to moderate beneficial impacts resulting from the selected alternative were identified for historic structures and cultural landscapes (due to cooperative efforts to preserve these resources while allowing for contemporary uses), museum collections (due to an emphasis on collecting World War II home front materials), visitor use and experience (due to the maximizing of opportunities to preserve the World War II-era appearance and allow visitors to explore these sites and structures to learn about the home front stories), and the social and economic environment (due to increased community pride and sense of history).

Transportation impacts could be adverse and minor, as a result of increased park visitation resulting in more traffic. This potential impact could be mitigated if public transportation grows in response to future visitation.

Degree of effect on public health or safety

Visitor safety will remain a priority under the selected alternative. None of the actions proposed in the selected alternative will adversely affect public health or safety. Indeed, several of the actions will beneficially affect public health and safety, including increasing park partner and

NPS staff presence, managing orientation and public information to guide visitors, and enhancing many of the park sites while providing for visitor services.

Unique characteristics of the geographic area such as proximity to historic or cultural resources, parklands, prime farmlands, wetlands, wild and scenic rivers, or ecologically critical areas

As described in the environmental assessment, Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park contains significant World War II-era historic and cultural resources, limited natural resources, and no prime farmlands, wetlands, wild and scenic rivers, or ecologically critical areas. The industrial landscape of the Santa Fe Channel is an important geographic area that helps to tell the home front stories associated with the Kaiser Shipyards. The actions proposed in the general management plan will not adversely impact this industrial setting.

Degree to which effects on the quality of the human environment are likely to be highly controversial

None of the actions proposed in the selected alternative have the potential to be highly controversial. This is supported by the fact that the planning team received only a handful of comments during public review of the environmental assessment.

Degree to which the possible effects on the human environment are highly uncertain or involve unique or unknown risks

As planning began for the establishment the national historical park, the residents and decision makers of Richmond, California have learned more about the importance of their historic resources and the significant role the community played throughout World War II. The community has embraced their history and is working to preserve key characteristics of the historic setting. There could be increases in vandalism to historic resources because they are scattered throughout the city. However, the contribution of the selected alternative to any adverse cumulative impact in this area is a small increment.

Degree to which the action may establish a precedent for future actions with significant effects or represents a decision in principle about a future consideration

No-actions are proposed in the selected alternative that are inconsistent with the enabling legislation for Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park. The selected alternative will not set any NPS precedent for future actions with significant effects, and does not represent a decision in principle about a future consideration.

Whether the action is related to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant impacts

As noted in the environmental assessment, there could be long-term, minor, adverse cumulative impacts on the transportation patterns in the area, as park visitors and those associated with new development add to the overall transportation system. Among the other impact topics, the actions associated with the selected alternative will have a beneficial contribution to the overall cumulative impacts in maintaining historic structures, cultural landscapes, collections of World

War II histories and artifacts, enjoyment by park visitors, and the overall social and economic conditions.

Degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or may cause loss or destruction of significant scientific, cultural, or historical resources.

As described in the environmental assessment, the NPS will work with all cooperating parties to ensure that all actions affecting historic properties listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation (1983).* Due to the avoidance of significant resources during construction activities, few, if any, adverse impacts to archeological resources are anticipated. Impacts to historic structures and cultural landscapes will be beneficial. No significant scientific, cultural, or historical resources will be lost or destroyed as a result of the selected alternative.

Degree to which the action may adversely affect an endangered or threatened species or its critical habitat

The NPS determined that the selected alternative will have no effect on federally listed threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat. The inland park sites (Maritime and Ruth C. Powers child development centers, Kaiser Permanente Field Hospital, Richmond Fire Station 67A) are in longstanding urban or commercial neighborhoods of Richmond. Each site is a developed or landscaped environment.

Whether the action threatens a violation of federal, state, or local environmental protection law

The actions of the selected alternative do not violate federal, state, or local environmental protection laws.

Impairment of Park Resources and Values

A fundamental purpose of the National Park Service is to conserve park resources and values. The statutory requirements direct that the National Park Service must leave federally owned park resources and values unimpaired unless a particular law directly and specifically provides otherwise. The prohibited impairment is an impact that, in the professional judgment of the responsible NPS manager, would harm the integrity of the park resources or values. Evaluation of impairment does not apply to park resources that are owned by other public or private entities. Other than the museum collections, the resources and values at Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park are not federally owned and therefore a determination of impairment by the National Park Service is not applicable.

Public Involvement

The general management plan represents the contributions from cooperating park partners; participants in local community workshops, public meetings and other organized forums; government agencies that are local, regional, and national; and public comments gathered at public workshops and through newsletters that included e-mails, letters, and response cards.

Cooperating Partners

The cooperating partners are working to establish this national historical park, to achieve success and mutual benefit, and to carry out the park's legislated mandates. Throughout the planning process, the cooperating partners have evolved to include citizens, communities, private entities, governmental entities, and nonprofit organizations that share common goals in the effort to pursue, secure, and interpret the resources of the national historical park. The National Park Service hosted or participated in more than 240 meetings with officials, decision makers, and committees. Most of these meetings involved the participation of members and staff of the National Park Service; the City of Richmond; the Mayor's office; the Port of Richmond; Richmond Community and Economic Development; and other city departments, committees, and commissions. Other local cooperating partners include Contra Costa County, the Richmond Museum Association, Rosie the Riveter Trust, Levin Shipping, the Council of Industries, and the owner of the Ford Assembly Building.

In addition to the above meetings, the superintendent of Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park and staff organized more than 25 planning and informational meetings with citizens associated with local business and nonprofit organizations such as the Council of Industries, the Richmond Chamber of Commerce, the Richmond Convention and Visitors Bureau, the Western County Business and Professional Association, the Point Richmond Businessmen's Association, Atchison Village, and the League of Women Voters. The National Park Service also coordinated meetings with the managers or staff of county and regional governments including Contra Costa County, the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, the California Coastal Commission, the San Francisco Bay Area Water Transit Authority, and the San Francisco Bay Trail.

During the planning process, nine workshops were conducted with cooperating partners and other subject-matter experts. Theses workshops were instrumental in building a vision for the national historical park.

Public Meetings and Newsletters

Public meetings and newsletters were used to involve the public in the planning process. A "Notice of Intent" to prepare an environmental impact statement for *Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park General Management Plan* was published the March 26, 2002, *Federal Register* (page 13801).

In July 2002, the first planning newsletter was prepared, with input from cooperating partners, and distributed throughout the San Francisco Bay Area. The National Park Service held eight public meetings throughout the San Francisco Bay area in the cities of Richmond, Oakland, San Francisco, Vallejo, and Palo Alto to scope the ideas and concerns for this new park. More than 2,300 newsletters were mailed to individuals on the park mailing list and distributed at the public meetings and other community events.

A second planning newsletter was prepared and distributed in November 2003. This newsletter provided the public with the opportunity to comment on the park foundation that the planning team and cooperating partners had developed. A total of 3,000 newsletters were printed and mailed out or distributed at various park events. Comment cards were included to encourage public comments.

In October 2004, a third newsletter was printed and 11,100 copies were distributed by mail; another 900 were distributed at public meetings and other community events. This newsletter presented the public with four alternative visions for the new park and invited interested individuals to attend the two public meetings in Oakland and three in Richmond during November 2004. Comment cards were included in each newsletter. The planning team received 232 letters by mail and e-mail. A total of 103 people participated in the five public meetings held in California. The tone of the public meetings and comments was supportive of establishing the national historical park and the level of interest in making the park succeed continues to rise.

Following the initial environmental analysis on May 7, 2007, the National Park Service published in the Federal Register a "Notice of Termination" of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the General Management Plan, Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park, Richmond, California. As the general management plan evolved, the National Park Service determined that an environmental assessment rather than an environmental impact statement would be the appropriate level of NEPA documentation for this plan.

In February 2009, the general management plan/environmental assessment was distributed to approximately 300 stakeholders and notices of its availability were sent to individuals and groups listed on the park's mailing database. Copies were made available at Richmond Public Library for individuals without electronic access to the online version. An electronic version of the general management plan and comment card was made available at the NPS planning website. A public workshop was held on March 18, 2009 and was attended by 38 individuals. The 60-day public comment period ended on April 29, 2009.

Section 106 Consultation

The California State Historic Preservation Officer is in agreement with National Park Service in closing the GMP Section 106 consultation. A memorandum of agreement, currently being prepared as part of the closeout, includes a variety of stipulations such as archeological resources, treatment of Native American human remains, disclosure of sensitive information, and the rehabilitation and investment tax credit projects as identified in the General Management Plan / Environmental Assessment. In addition, the memorandum of agreement provides guidance for developing a "Programmatic Agreement" among the City of Richmond; California State Historic Preservation Officer; the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; and any other interested federal, state, or local agencies and organizations. The "Programmatic Agreement" will fulfill the needs under Section 106 to guide implementation of all federally funded, permitted, licensed, or approved actions associated with the selected alternative of the general management plan. In addition, NPS staff will follow through with a request from the California State Historic Preservation Officer to send a final letter highlighting the Section 106 closeout to the Native American tribes who were contacted throughout the general management planning process.

Responses to Selected Comments Received During the Public Review of the Draft General Management Plan/EA

Comments and concerns were received during the public review of the Draft General Management Plan/Environmental Assessment, however none reached the threshold of "substantive." Substantive comments are defined by NPS Director's Order 12 (DO-12, Section 4.6A) as one that does one or more of the following:

- Question, with a reasonable basis, the accuracy of information in the EA;
- Question, with a reasonable basis, the adequacy of the environmental analysis;
- Present reasonable alternatives other than those presented in the EA; and/or
- Cause changes or revisions in the proposal.

The comments received have been summarized below along with NPS responses.

Comments or Concerns	Responses
Preference for alternative B.	Most of the public comments were positive and support establishing the Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park and implementing the ideas and concepts described in alternative B.
The need to continue port uses and ensure public safety at Shipyard No. 3.	Alternative B incorporates the contemporary port uses of Shipyard No.3 as part of the backdrop to its historic sites and structures. The NPS will continue to work closely with San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC) and the Port of Richmond to ensure public safety, support contemporary port uses, address issues related to providing public access in the port priority use area, and any future opportunities to expand the visitor use within Shipyard No. 3.
A greater emphasis is needed to encourage visitors to access and explore the park along the San Francisco Bay Trail.	NPS supports encouraging visitors to access the park and park sites along the San Francisco Bay Trail. NPS will work with TRAC (Trails for Richmond Action Committee) and the City of Richmond, CA, to promote trail use and provide interpretive signs and programs along the trail.
Integrating other historic sites and structures within Richmond, Ca, with the national historical park.	Alternative B would continue to develop partnerships with many public and private entities working collaboratively to preserve historic World War II resources and tell America's home front stories. NPS would provide opportunities for individuals and organizations to tell their own stories at park sites and would encourage the telling of home front stories throughout the greater Richmond community. A goal of this partnership park is to nurture stewardship of the multilayered World War II home front experience and legacy and to facilitate conversations that lead to a shared understanding of the full meaning and contemporary relevance of the World War II home front.
Integrating with other representative World War II home front sites across the country.	Alternative B would result in developing and implementing interpretive and educational programs for distance learning across the nation. This would provide for a larger audience to learn about the park's themes and stories as well as make connections to many representative World War II home front sites.

Conclusion

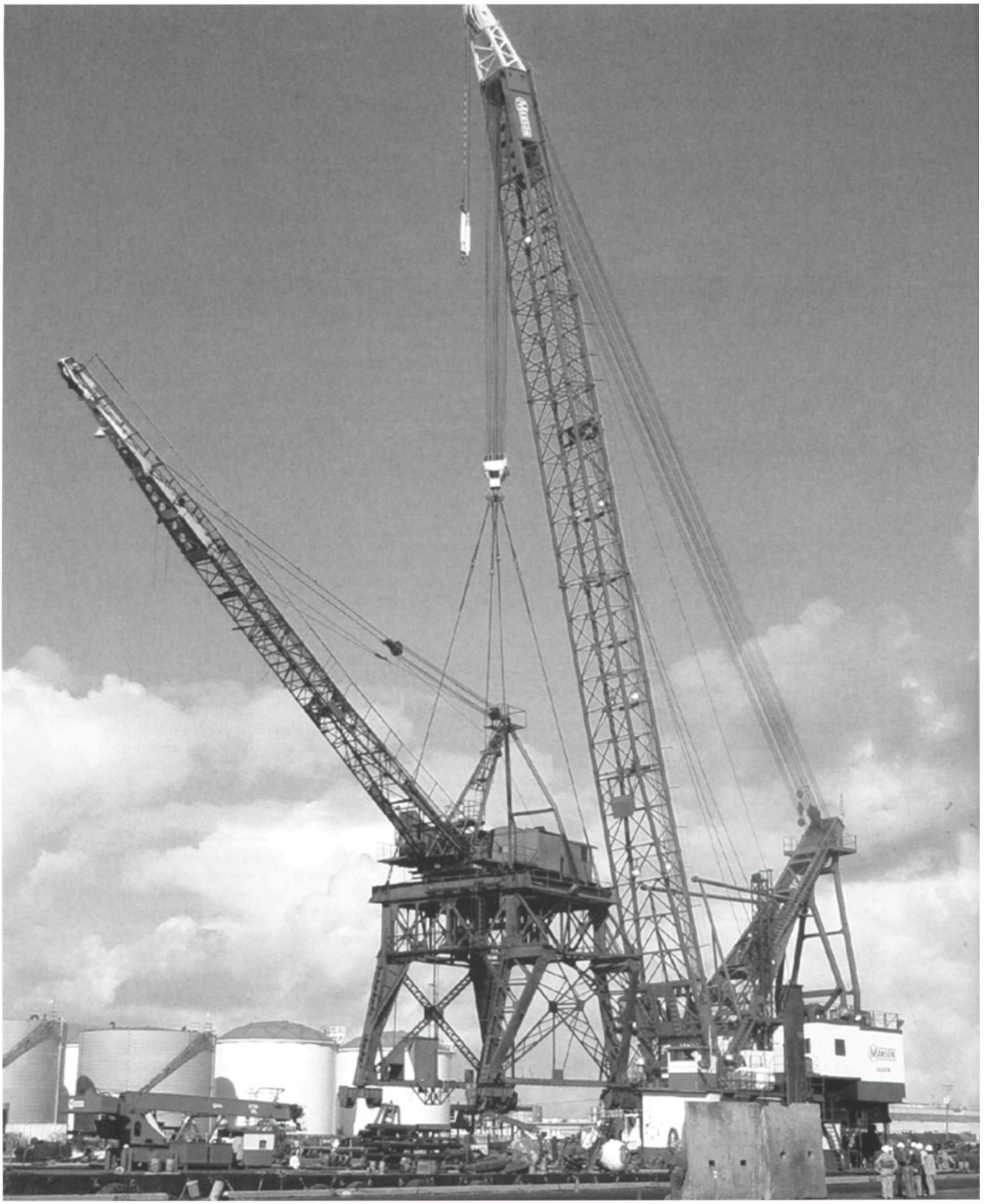
Based on the environmental analysis as documented in the environmental assessment, with due consideration for the nature of the public comments received, the determination is made that the approved plan is not a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. Adverse environmental impacts that could occur are no more than minor in intensity. There are no significant impacts on public health, public safety, threatened or endangered species, sites or districts listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, or other unique characteristics of the region. No highly uncertain or controversial impacts, unique or unknown risks, significant cumulative effects, or elements of

precedence were identified. Implementation of the selected alternative will not violate any federal, state, or local environmental protection law.

Based on the foregoing, it has been determined that an EIS is not required for this project and thus will not be prepared. The plan can be implemented as soon as practicable but not sooner than 30 days following the date of the approval of the General Management Plan.

Recommended: _____ 7/20/09
Superintendent Date

Approved: _____ 7/27/09
Pacific West Regional Director Date



Whirley Crane in Shipyard No. 3, Richmond, CA in 2005. Photo: J. Beauchamp.

APPENDIX C: CITY RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions of the City Council of City of Richmond, California related to sites and structures identified in the enabling legislation of Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park, 1997-2006.

RESOLUTION NUMBER AND DATE	TITLE	SUMMARY
Resolution No. 203-97 December 23, 1997	Resolution of the City Council of the City of Richmond Regarding National Historic Register and State Landmark Designations for Richmond Shipyards and Other Sites in Richmond.	Directed the City staff to prepare information on sites that may be eligible as State Historic Landmarks or for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, and to apply for those designations as appropriate.
Resolution No. 129-99 July 27, 1999	Resolution of the Council of the City of Richmond, California, Expressing the City's Support for the Establishment of an Affiliated Area or National Historic Site in Partnership with the National Park Service to Provide Interpretation and Education about the WWII Home Front in Richmond and Across the Country.	Supported establishment of a National Park, Affiliated Area, or National Historic Site and committing the City of Richmond and the National Park Service to a partnership.
Resolution No. 46-00 March 21, 2000	District Resolution of the Surplus Property Authority of the City of Richmond, California, Authorizing Submittal of a California State Landmark Application for the Richmond Shipyards.	Authorized submitting the Richmond Shipyards District for designation as a California Historical Landmark, and authorized registering and placing a plaque on the property.
Resolution No. 46a-00 March 21, 2000 Resolution No. 64-00 April 18, 2000	Resolution of the City Council of the City of Richmond Regarding Public Policy of the City of Richmond Toward Future Operation and Development of Shipyard 3 and Compatibility with Limited Public Access and Historic Preservation in Conjunction with the Proposed Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park.	Directed development and use of Shipyard 3 to be planned and implemented to be compatible with the continued preservation of historic resources, if Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park is established.

RESOLUTION NUMBER AND DATE	TITLE	SUMMARY
Resolution No. 139-00 July 25, 2000	Resolution of the Council of the City of Richmond, California to Amend Resolution No. 120-00 to Adjust Appropriations to the *Annual Operating Budget for Fiscal* Year 2000-2001 to Authorize the Allocation of Funds for the Rosie the Riveter Memorial Dedication Event.	Authorized $50,000 in funds from the City's General Reserve for the Rosie the Riveter Memorial Event planned for October 14, 2000
Resolution No. 27-01 March 27, 2001	Resolution of the Council of the City of Richmond, California, in Support of the Trails for Richmond Action Committee (TRAC) Grant Application to the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) for Funds to Develop the San Francisco Bay Trail Segment in the City of Richmond.	Authorized submission of a grant application to plan and construct a Bay Trail segment and to plan Bay Trail access into the Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park, and authorized acceptance of the grant if awarded.
Resolution No. 61-01 May 22, 2001	Resolution of the Council of the City of Richmond, California Authorizing the Nomination of a Transportation Enhancement Grant Including all Understanding and Assurances Contained Therein.	Authorized the submission of a Transportation Enhancement Grant by the Richmond Museum Association for the SS Red Oak Victory, which includes the city's commitment to the rehabilitation and preservation of the SS Red Oak Victory Ship, a World War II era Victory ship built in Richmond.
Resolution No. 25-02 February 5, 2002	Resolution of the City Council of the City of Richmond, California, Approving the Applications and Certification Agreement for the Certified Local Government Historic Preservation Program.	Authorized filing an application with the State Office of Historic Preservation to become a Certified Local Government.
Resolution No. 101-02 July 30, 2002	Resolution Supporting the Americans for National Parks Coalition and its Guiding Principles of: Securing Congressional Appropriations to Ensure that the National Park Service can Meet its Mission and Make Up for Previous Funding Deficiencies in a way that Satisfies Diverse Park Needs Including Science, Resource Protection, and Education.	Asserted support for the Americans for National Parks Coalition, and for legislative efforts to maintain and preserve America's 385 national park units, including Rosie the Riveter/WWII Home Front National Historic Park.

RESOLUTION NUMBER AND DATE	TITLE	SUMMARY
Resolution No. 121-02 September 24, 2002	Resolution of the Council of the City of Richmond, California, Approving the Receipt of Ford Motor Company Think Neighbor Zero Emissions Vehicles Obtained Under the National Parks Foundation Program in Support of the National Parks Service Rosie the Riveter / World War II Home Front National Historic Park.	Approved receipt of a donation of two zero emissions THINK Neighbor vehicles, authorized use and maintenance of the vehicles, and authorized donor publicity about alternative transportation at park sites and at offsite visits by Ford Motor Company.
Resolution No. 80-03a June 17, 2003	Resolution of the City Council of the City of Richmond, California Authorizing the City Manager to Facilitate Acquisition, Transportation and Relocation of Whirley Crane #2 for Interpretive Use in the Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park.	Authorized the city manager to facilitate an agreement among the parties (Levin-Richmond Terminal, the National Park Service, Hanson Construction, and the City of Richmond) that would result in successful relocation of Whirley Crane #2 for use as an interpretive exhibit at Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historic Park.
Resolution No. 72-04 May 4, 2004	Resolution of the Council of the City of Richmond, California Requesting CalTrans to Authorize the Placement of Directional Signs for Historic Resources.	Authorized requests to the California Department of Transportation for installation of signs on state highways for Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historic Park.
Resolution No. 80-04 May 18, 2004	Resolution of the City Council of the City of Richmond, California Authorizing the Relocation of Whirley Crane #2 for Interpretive Use in the Rosie the Riveter World War II Home Front National Historical Park.	Authorized the City of Richmond to provide a location for the permanent installation of Whirley Crane #2 at Point Potrero Marine Terminal and to take possession of the crane for use as an interpretive exhibit in the Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park.
Resolution No. 15-05 February 15, 2005	Resolution of the Members of the Richmond City Council, Richmond, California Authorizing submittal and acceptance of a Grant Application for Construction Design of Bay Trail Access to Historic Kaiser Shipyard No. 3 in Point Potrero Marine Terminal.	Adopted the trail alignment and accepted the schematic design of the December 2004 "Shipyard No. 3 Bay Trail Access Feasibility & Planning Study, Phase II Schematic Design," authorized submission of a Bay Trail grant application to prepare a construction design and bid package. Appointed the Executive Director of the Port of Richmond as project manager to execute the grant and encumber funds for the Trail Development Program.

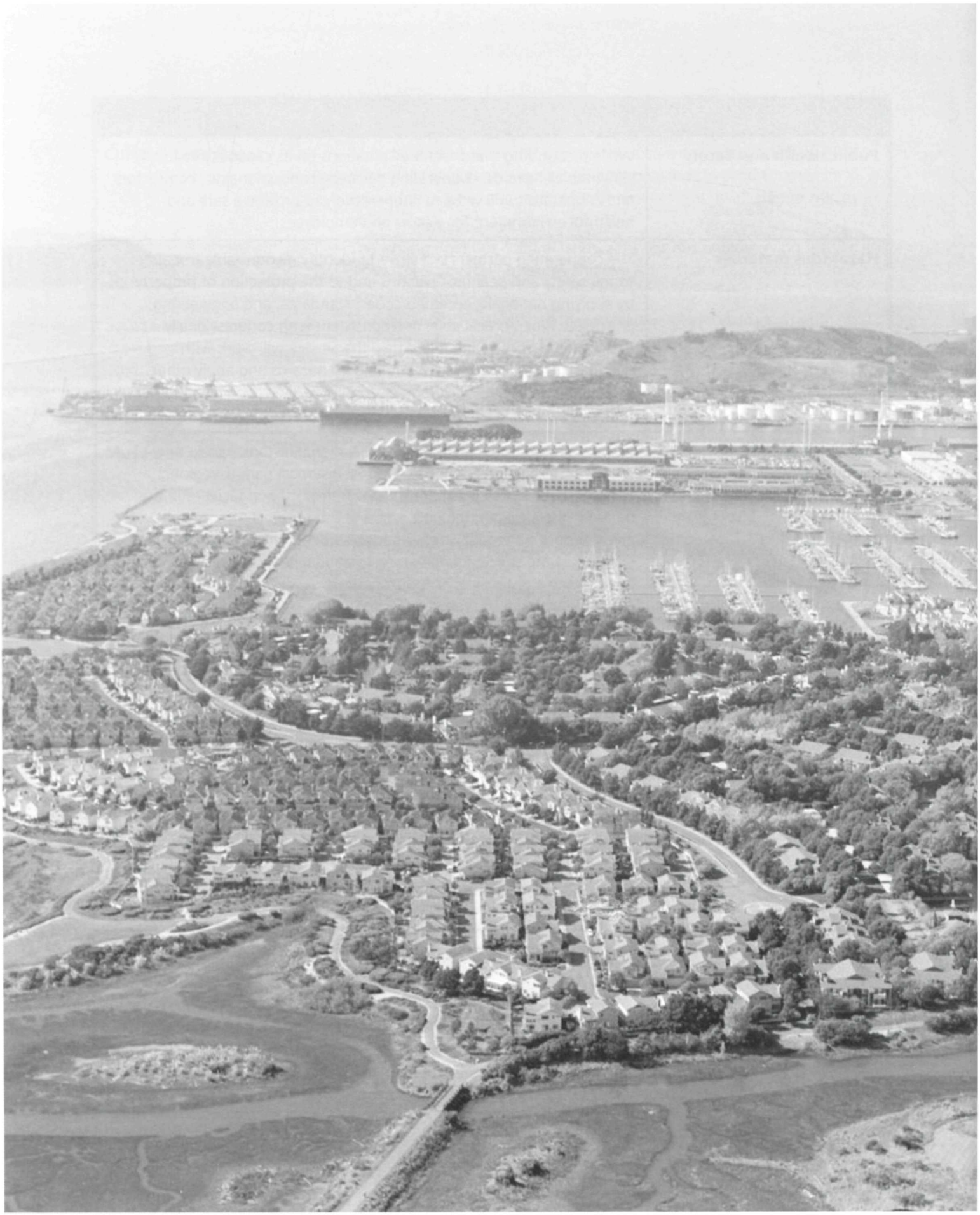
RESOLUTION NUMBER AND DATE	TITLE	SUMMARY
Resolution No. 96-05		Authorized the city manager to accept the donation of Whirley Crane #2 for use as an interpretive exhibit in the park.
Resolution No. 15-06 February 28, 2006	Resolution of the City Council, of the City of Richmond in Support of a Ferry in the City of Richmond.	Designated establishment of a ferry terminal in Richmond an official public policy, designated the location at the foot of Harbor Way South, set aside 3.1 acres at this site, hired a contractor for a feasibility study, hired a consultant to amend the general plan and study TOD and density in the vicinity, and directed staff to develop a timeline, strategy and budget to accomplish the policy.
Resolution No. 68-06 July 11, 2006	Resolution of the City Council of the City of Richmond Committing to Work with Contra Costa County, the West Contra Costa Unified School District, the National Park Service, and the Richmond Children's Fund to Provide the Local Matching Funds Necessary to Meet the Requirements for Receiving a Grant from the California Cultural and Historical Endowment (CCHE).	Agreement among West Contra Costa Unified School District, Richmond Children's Foundation, and the City of Richmond to cooperatively provide $2 million in matching funds necessary to meet the requirements for receiving the $2 million grant from CCHE. The funds are for redevelopment of the Maritime Historic Center for Working Families, part of Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front NHP. The agreement extends to working together in a master planning and visioning effort to foster a healthy, vibrant, and safe community for the Nystrom neighborhood.
Resolution No. 91-06 July 25, 2006	Resolution of the City Council of the City of Richmond Authorizing Application by the Mayor for a Preserve America Community Designation.	Authorized applying to become a Preserve America Community, a designation later conferred by the White House on November 3, 2006.

APPENDIX D: LAWS AND POLICIES THAT HELP INFORM AND PROVIDE GUIDANCE TO COOPERATING PARTNERS

Topic	Guidance
Relations with Private and Public Organizations, Owners of Adjacent Land, and Governmental Agencies	The national historical park is managed as part of a greater ecological, social, economic, and cultural system. Good relations are maintained with cooperating partners, adjacent landowners, surrounding communities, and private and public groups that affect, and are affected by, the park. The park is managed proactively to resolve external issues and concerns and ensure that park values are not compromised. Because the national historical park is an integral part of larger regional environment, the cooperating partners work cooperatively with others to anticipate, avoid, and resolve potential conflicts, protect national historical park resources, and address mutual interests in the quality of life for community residents. Regional cooperation involves public and private entities, Indian tribes, neighboring landowners, and all other concerned parties.
Government-to-Government Relations with American Indian Tribes	The cooperating partners and tribes culturally affiliated with the national historical park maintain positive, productive relationships. Cooperating partners respect the viewpoints and needs of the tribes, continue to promptly address conflicts that occur, and consider American Indian values in national historical park management and operation.
Archaeological Resources	Archeological sites are identified and inventoried and their significance is determined and documented. Archeological sites are protected in an undisturbed condition unless it is determined through formal processes that disturbance or natural deterioration is unavoidable. When disturbance or deterioration is unavoidable, the site is professionally documented and excavated and the resulting artifacts, materials, and records are curated and conserved in consultation with the California state historic preservation office (and American Indian tribes if applicable). Some archeological sites that can be adequately protected may be interpreted to visitors.
Historic Structures	Historic structures are inventoried and their significance and integrity are evaluated under National Register of Historic Places criteria. The qualities that contribute to the listing or eligibility for listing of historic structures on the national register are protected in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (unless it is determined through a formal process that disturbance or natural deterioration is unavoidable). These Standards and Guidelines can be found on the World Wide Web at www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch_stands_0.htm.

Topic	Guidance
Cultural Landscapes	Cultural landscape inventories are conducted to identify landscapes potentially eligible for listing in the national register, and to assist in future management decisions for landscapes and associated resources, both cultural and natural. The management of cultural landscapes focuses on preserving the landscape's physical attributes and use when that use contributes to its historical significance. The preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, or reconstruction of cultural landscapes is undertaken in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes. (www.cr.nps.gov/local-law/arch_stnds_8_2.htm)
Museum Collections	All museum collections (objects, specimens, and manuscript collections) are identified and inventoried, catalogued, documented, preserved, and protected, and provision is made for their access to and use for exhibits, research, and interpretation. The qualities that contribute to the significance of collections are protected in accordance with established professional standards.
Visitor Use and Experience	Visitors have opportunities to enjoy the cultural resources found in the national historical park. No activities occur that would cause derogation of the values and purposes for which the national historical park has been established. For all the desired park visions identified for sites within the national historical park, the types and levels of visitor use are consistent with the desired resource and visitor experience conditions described for those sites. National historical park visitors will have opportunities to understand and appreciate the significance of the national historical park and its resources, and to develop a personal stewardship ethic. To the extent feasible, programs, services, and facilities in the national historical park are accessible to and usable by all people, including those with disabilities.
Commercial Services	Commercially provided services would be subject to the same visitor use and experience requirements described above. All commercial services must be authorized by the participating property owner, and should be necessary and/or appropriate and economically feasible. Appropriate planning and coordination is encouraged in use of commercial services that support visitor use.

Topic	Guidance
Public Health and Safety	While recognizing that there are limitations on its capability to totally eliminate all hazards, cooperating partners, concessionaires, contractors, and cooperators will work to cooperatively to provide a safe and healthful environment for visitors and employees.
Hazardous materials	The cooperating partners will strive to identify recognizable threats to the safety and health of persons and to the protection of property by applying nationally accepted codes, standards, and engineering principles. When practicable, and consistent with congressionally designated purposes and mandates, the Service will work with park partners to reduce or remove known hazards and apply other appropriate measures, including closures, guarding, signing, or other forms of education.
Transportation to and within the national park	Visitors have reasonable access to the national historical park, and there are connections from the national historical park to regional transportation systems as appropriate. Transportation facilities in the national historical park provide access for the protection, use, and enjoyment of national historical park resources. They preserve the integrity of the surroundings, protect national historical park resources, and provide a rewarding visitor experience. The cooperating partners could participate in transportation planning forums that may result in links to the national historical park or impact national historical park resources.
Utilities and Communication Facilities	Telecommunication and other utility-related structures could be located in the national historical park but it is recommended that they do not jeopardize the national historical park's mission and resources.



Aerial image of the Richmond Marina with the Ford Assembly Building and Shipyard No. 3 in the distance. 2006. Photo: Jet Lowe.

APPENDIX E: LEGISLATIVE GUIDANCE FOR AGREEMENTS AND ACQUISITIONS

This table displays the different types of agreements that may be entered into by the National Park Service and the types of acquisitions permitted for the National Park Service. The specific guidance varies with each park site.

<table>
<tr><th>Park Sites</th><th>Lease and Acquisition</th><th>Cooperative Agreement</th></tr>
<tr><td>Ford Assembly Building</td><td>Leasehold Interest
Public Law 106-352, Sec. 3 (e)(1) Ford Assembly Building.— The National Park Service may acquire a leasehold interest in the Ford Assembly Building for the purposes of operating a World War II Home Front Education Center.</td><td>Limited Agreement
Public Law 106-352, Sec. 3 (b)(2) The National Park Service may enter into cooperative agreements for interpretation and technical assistance with preservation.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Richmond Shipyard No. 3 National Register Historic District
Sheet Metal Shop
5 Graving Basins/Dry Docks
General Warehouse
Machine Shop
Forge Shop
First Aid Station
Cafeteria
Whirley Crane</td><td rowspan="2">Park legislation does not provide guidance on lease agreements or acquisition at these park sites.</td><td rowspan="2">Limited Agreement
Public Law 106-352, Sec. 3 (b)(2) The National Park Service may enter into cooperative agreements for interpretation and technical assistance with preservation.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Open Space Parks, City of Richmond
Shimada Peace Memorial Park
Lucretia Edwards Park
Barbara and Jay Vincent Park
Rosie the Riveter Memorial
Bay Trail/Esplanade
Sheridan Observation Point Park</td></tr>
<tr><td>SS Red Oak Victory</td><td colspan="2">The National Park Service may consult and enter into a cooperative agreement with interested parties for interpretation and technical assistance with the preservation of this vessel, but no authorized funds may be used for the operation, maintenance, or preservation of the vessel.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Kaiser Permanente Field Hospital</td><td rowspan="4">Acquisition
Public Law 106-352, Sec. 3 (e)(2) The National Park Service may acquire, from willing sellers, lands or interests in the World War II day care centers, the World War II worker housing, the Kaiser Permanente Field Hospital, and Fire Station 67A, through donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, transfer from any other Federal agency, or exchange.</td><td rowspan="4">General Agreement
Public Law 106-352, Sec. 3 (b)(1) The National Park Service may enter into cooperative agreements to mark, interpret, improve, restore, and provide technical assistance with respect to the preservation and interpretation of such properties.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fire Station 67A, City of Richmond</td></tr>
<tr><td>Maritime Child Development Center</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ruth C. Powers Child Development Center</td></tr>
<tr><td>World War II War Workers Housing</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Glossary

Accessibility: occurs when individuals with disabilities are able to reach, use, understand, or appreciate park programs, facilities, and services, or to enjoy the same benefits that are available to persons without disabilities.

Adaptive use: a use for a historic structure or landscape other than its original use, normally entailing compatible modification of the structure or landscape.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation: an independent federal agency with statutory authority to review and comment on federal actions affecting properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Anthropology: the scientific study of the human condition, including cultural, biological, and physical adaptation over time and in various natural and social environments.

Archeological Resource: any material remains or physical evidence of past human life or activities which are of archeological interest, including the record of effects of human activities on the environment. An archeological resource is capable of revealing scientific or humanistic information through archeological research.

Archeology: the scientific study, interpretation, and reconstruction of past human cultures from an anthropological perspective based on the investigation of the surviving physical evidence of human activity and the reconstruction of related past environments.

Artifact: something created by humans.

Bay Area: see San Francisco Bay Area.

Bay Trail: also known as San Francisco Bay Trail or Bay Trail/Esplanade.

Brownfield: real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant.



Ranger Miguel Dimas at the Richmond Block Party with visitor Rizpah Bellard. Photo: Ellen Gailing.

Child Development Center: two World War II-era child development centers survive in Richmond: Maritime Child Development Center and Ruth C. Powers Child Development Center, also know as Pullman Child Development Center

Cooperating association: mission-driven nonprofit organization that operates under a signed agreement with the National Park Service to provide program and financial assistance for interpretation, education, and research in a national park through the production and sale of educational media to the public.

Cooperating partners: owners of historic resources, the National Park Service, and those individuals, organizations, businesses, nonprofit organizations that are actively involved in or supportive of the national historical park.

Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ): a part of the Executive Office of the president, this office is the "caretaker" of the National Environmental Policy Act.

Craneway: the south end of the Ford Assembly Building, facing the San Francisco Bay, initially used for the suspended cranes that moved along a track and were used in the assembly process.

Cultural landscape: a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources

and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values. There are four general kinds of cultural landscapes, not mutually exclusive: historic sites, historic designed landscape, historic vernacular landscape, and ethnographic landscape.

Cultural resource: an aspect of a cultural system that is valued by or is significantly representative of a culture or that contains significant information about a culture. A cultural resource may be a tangible entity or a cultural practice.

Cumulative action: an action that, when viewed with other actions in the past, the present, or the reasonably foreseeable future regardless of who has undertaken or will undertake them, have an additive impact on the resource the proposal would affect.

Cumulative impact: the culmination of the proposed action added to past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future action; actions may be taken by anyone and may occur inside or outside the national historical park.

Desired condition: provides a picture of the character, condition and quality of park settings and visitor experiences that managers aspire to achieve and maintain over time.

Director's Order: an articulation of a new or revised National Park Service policy on an interim basis between publication dates of NPS Management Policies. They also provide more detailed interpretation of Management Policies and outline requirements applicable to NPS functions, programs and activities.

Environmental assessment (EA): a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) document that is prepared to (a) help determine whether the impact of a proposed action or alternatives could be significant on natural, cultural, socioeconomic resources and visitor use; (b) aid NPS in compliance with NEPA by evaluating a proposal that will have no significant impacts, but that may have measurable adverse impacts; or (c) evaluate a proposal that either is not described on the list of categorically excluded actions, or is on the list but exceptional circumstances apply.

Ethnographic resources: objects and places, including sites, structures, landscapes, and natural resources, with traditional cultural meaning and value to associated peoples. Research and consultation with associated people identifies and explains the places and things they find culturally meaningful. Ethnographic resources eligible for the National Register of Historic Places are called traditional cultural properties.

Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI): a determination based upon and Environmental Assessment and other factors in the public planning record that a proposal, if implemented, would have no significant impact on the human environment.

Fire Station 67A: located on Cutting Avenue, this fire station is also known as Fire Station 7.

Ford Assembly Building: also known as Ford Assembly Plant, Ford Motor Company Assembly Plant, Ford Building, Ford Point, Ford Plant, Richmond Ford Building, Richmond Tank Depot.



Sea Scouts presenting flag at the 2009 Home Front Festival. Photo: J. Beauchamp.

General management plan (GMP): the broadest level of planning used by the National Park Service; provides an overall direction for future national historical park management as well as a framework for managers to use when making decision about such things as park resources, visitor use, and facilities.

Graving basin/dry dock: a shipyard space that can be kept dry for use during the construction or repair of ship.

Historic American Building Survey (HABS)/ Historic American Engineering Record (HAER)/Historic American Landscape Survey: a National Park Service documentation program that produces a permanent archival record at the Library of Congress of buildings, engineering structures, and cultural landscapes that are significant in American history and the growth and development of the built environment.

Historic Property: a district, site, structure, or landscape that is significant in American history, architecture, engineering, archeology, or culture; an umbrella term for all entries in the National Register of Historic Places.

Home front: a term describing the government, industry and citizen activities associated with wartime mobilization. In the United States, the term is primarily associated with World War II (1939 to 1945).

Impact: the likely effect of an action or proposed action upon specific natural, cultural or socioeconomic resources. Impacts may be direct, indirect, individual, cumulative, beneficial, or adverse.

Impairment: an impact that would harm the integrity of park resources that are managed by the National Park Service and would violate the 1916 NPS Organic Act's mandate that National Park Service resources and values remain unimpaired.

Interpretation: a communication process designed to reveal meanings and relationships of our cultural and natural heritage to the public through first-hand experiences with objects, artifacts, landscapes, or sites; the facilitation of a connection between the interests of the visitor and the meaning of the park's purpose, significance, and fundamental resources and values.

Issue: a matter that needs to be decided.

Kaiser, Henry J.: an American industrialist (1882–1967) who became known as the father of modern American shipbuilding from his involvement in the development of the four shipyards in Richmond, California, and in Vancouver, Washington during World War II. He is famous for adapting production techniques from automobile manufacturing including prefabrication processes that accelerated the production of ships from months to days. The concepts he developed for the mass production of commercial and military ships are still in use today. It was at the Richmond Kaiser Shipyards where he pioneered the idea for pre-paid worker health care, which evolved into the Kaiser Permanente – a nationally known health care provider.

Kaiser Permanente Field Hospital: also known as Richmond Field Hospital, Field Hospital, Kaiser Foundation Hospital, Kaiser Foundation Hospital.

Liberty ship: a type of cargo ship built in the United States during World War II. They were British in conception but adapted by the United States. They were cheap and quick to build and came to symbolize U.S. wartime industrial output. First built as part of the lend-lease program for Britain in order to replace ships torpedoed by German U-boats, these ships were also purchased for the U.S. fleet after the United States entered the war in December, 1941. Eighteen American shipyards built 2,751 "Liberties" between 1941 and 1945, easily the largest number of ships produced to a single design.

Management Policies: The National Park Service develops policy to interpret the ambiguities of the law and to fill in the details left unaddressed by Congress in the statutes. The document NPS Management Policies 2006 is the

current edition of the basic servicewide policy document of the National Park Service.

Museum Collections: a collection that could consist of historic objects, artifacts, works of art, archival documents, and natural history specimens valuable for the information they provide about the processes, events, and interactions among people and the environment.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA): the nation's environmental charter for protection of the environment that provides for a process of analysis of a proposed action to determine the degree of its impact on the natural, physical, and human environment; alternatives and mitigation that reduce that impact; and the full and candid presentation of the analysis to and involvement of the interested and affected public.

National Historic Landmark (NHL): nationally significant historic places designated by the Secretary of the Interior because they possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States.

National Register of Historic Places: a comprehensive list of properties (districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects) of national, state and local significance in association with individuals, events or design in American history. This list is maintained by the National Park Service under authority of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Natural resource: a biotic or abiotic feature that occurs in its natural state. A feature and/or value that includes plants and animals, water, air, soils, topographic features, geologic features, paleontologic resources, natural quiet, and clear night skies.

Oral history: a recording-written or oral-of an individual account usually in association with an historical event or family history. It is a method of gathering and preserving historical information about past events and ways of life through recorded interviews with those who participated in those events or ways of life.

Outreach: the development of partnerships with other organizations, government entities, and members of the general public to build relationships that foster stewardship.

Partnership park: a park in which the National Park Service works collaboratively through cooperative management agreements with other public agencies and private organizations to preserve, protect, and interpret cultural and natural resources and values.

Preservation (cultural resources): the act or process of applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity, and material of a historic structure, landscape, or object. Work may include preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, but generally focuses on the ongoing preservation, maintenance, and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new work. Historic preservation may include rehabilitation, restoration or in limited cases, reconstruction.

Preservation (natural resources): the act or process of preventing, eliminating, or reducing impacts on natural resources and natural processes.

Primary interpretive themes: the most important ideas or concepts to be communicated to the public about the park's purpose, significance, and fundamental resources and values.

Protect: to keep from harm, attack, or injury: long-term efforts to deter or prevent vandalism, theft, or other acts.

Purpose: the specific reason(s) for establishing a particular park.

Rehabilitation (building): a historic preservation treatment methodology that makes possible an efficient compatible use of a historic structure or landscape through repair, alternative uses and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values, which are also referred to as character-defining features.

Restoration: a historic preservation treatment methodology with the goal of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a historic property as it existed during the period of significance. This approach may involve removing features added after the period of significance or replacing features lost or modified from the historically significant period. This approach requires rigorous documentation in order to accurately treat the historic property.

Riverine: located on or inhabiting the banks of a river.

Richmond Shipyard No. 3: also known as Shipyard No. 3, Point Potrero Marine Terminal 5, 6, 7, Richmond Shipyard Number Three, Kaiser Shipyard, Richmond Number Three.

Rosie the Riveter: a term from popular culture whose first use occurred in a song written by Redd Evans and John Jacob Loeb and first recorded in February, 1942, by the Four Vagabonds. The term has become synonymous with the millions of women who replaced the working men who joined or were drafted into the armed forces.

Ruderal species: the plant species that colonize disturbed lands. The disturbance may be natural (e.g., wildfires or avalanches) or the disturbance may be human caused: from construction (e.g., road construction, building construction or mining), or from agriculture (e.g., abandoned farming fields or abandoned irrigation ditches).

San Francisco Bay Area: a geographic term colloquially known as the Bay Area, which is a geographically diverse metropolitan region that surrounds the San Francisco Bay in Northern California. It encompasses the major cities of Richmond, Berkeley, San Francisco, San José, and Oakland, and their many suburbs. It also includes the smaller urban and rural areas of the North Bay. Home to almost seven million people,[1] it comprises cities, towns, military bases, airports, and associated regional, state, and national parks sprawled over nine counties (sometimes defined as ten or eleven counties) and connected by a massive network of roads, highways, railroads, bridges, and commuter rail.

Santa Fe Channel: a federally maintained, 38-foot-deep water channel. Shipyard No. 3 is located on the west side at the entrance of the Santa Fe Channel and Sheridan Observation Point and the Ford Assembly Building are located on the east side. This channel serves many commercial and industrial businesses located along its edges.

Scoping: a planning process that solicits people's opinions on the value of the national historical park, issues facing the national historical park, and future of the national historical park.

Significance: a statement of why, within a national, regional and systemwide context, the park's resources and values are important enough to warrant national park designation.

Special Mandate: a legal mandate specific to a park that expands upon or further clarifies a park's legislated purpose.

Stabilization: a historic preservation treatment methodology that is used as an intervention to increase the stability or durability of a property prior to the determination of a long-term preservation strategy. In archeological practice, it refers to the preventative conservation measures used to decrease the rate of deterioration to an acceptable level or when a site has deteriorated so far that its existence is jeopardized.



Curator Carola DeRooy with Bernice Grimes, a scaler in the WWII Kaiser Shipyards, at the 2008 Home Front Festival. Photo: NPS.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO): an official within each state appointed by the governor to administer the state historic preservation program and carry out certain responsibilities relating to federal undertakings within the state.

Sun Belt states: the Sun Belt is the region in the United States that stretches across the southern and southwestern portions of the country from Florida to California. The Sunbelt typically includes the states of Florida, Georgia, South Caroline, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and California.

Technical assistance: the provision of expertise and direct support by specialists and trained professionals.

Threatened and Endangered Species: plants and/or animals that receive special protection under state and federal laws; also referred to as listed, endangered, or protected species or species of special concern.

Treatment: the work carried out to achieve a particular historic preservation goal.

U.S.C.: *United States Code*. Contains the general and permanent laws of the United States.

Victory ship: a type of cargo ship produced in large numbers by U.S. shipyards during World War II to replace shipping losses caused by German submarines. Together with an earlier design (Liberty ships), about 2400 were built in the United States. The SS *Red Oak Victory*, constructed at Richmond's Kaiser shipyard No. 2, is currently berthed at historic Shipyard No. 3.

Visitor Experience: the perceptions, feelings, and interactions of a national historical park visitor in relationship with the park environment. Other elements also contribute to the quality of the visitor experience, such as condition of natural and cultural resources, air quality, transportation, and noise.

Visitor Services: the provision of information and assistance to visitors to facilitate an enjoyable experience at the national historical park (e.g. trip planning, emergency response, interpretive programming, etc.); multiple opportunities for visitors to make intellectual and emotional connections to the national lakeshore through such things as walks, talks, roving informal contacts, brochures, exhibits, and other media; services may be provided onsite or offsite.

Whirley crane: a large 10-story, 230,000-pound crane that could turn a full 360 degrees, thus allowing the boom to achieve a speed of operation as it went about several tasks. Alone, a whirley crane could hoist large pieces of steel and move them to the pre-assembly areas. Then working together, the whirley cranes could hoist giant pre-assembled units and move them to the shipways, where erection of the hull took place.



The 7th Street Market on Macdonald Avenue, which was owned by the Lino family in the 1930s. Richmond, CA. Photo: Donna Graves and *Preserving California's Japantowns*.

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