



Photo courtesy National Archives and Records Administration

Eagledale Ferry Dock, March 30, 1942

Congress Directs National Park Service to Study Eagledale Ferry Dock Site

THE U.S. CONGRESS, WITH ASSISTANCE from the Washington State congressional delegation, approved a bill entitled “Bainbridge Island Japanese-American Memorial Study of 2002” that directs the National Park Service to study the Eagledale Ferry Dock on Bainbridge Island, Washington, for national significance, suitability and feasibility of designating it as a unit of the National Park system. President Bush signed the act into law (PL 107-363) on December 19, 2002.

The bill summarized the history-making events that occurred at the Eagledale Ferry Dock as:

“During World War II on February 19, 1942, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, setting into motion the forced exile of more than 110,000 Japanese Americans. In Washington State, 12,892 men, women and children of Japanese ancestry experienced three years of incarceration—an incarceration violating the most basic freedoms of American citizens.

“On March 30, 1942, 227 Bainbridge Island residents were the first Japanese Americans in the United States history to be forcibly removed from their homes by the

U.S. Army and sent to internment camps. They boarded the ferry *Kehloken* from the former Eagledale Ferry Dock, located at the end of Taylor Avenue in the city of Bainbridge Island, Washington.

“The city of Bainbridge Island has adopted a resolution stating this site should be a National Memorial and similar resolutions have been introduced in the Washington State Legislature.

“Both Minidoka [Internment] National Monument and Manzanar National Historic Site can clearly tell the story of a time in [our] Nation’s history when constitutional rights were ignored. These camps, by design, were placed in very remote places and are not easily accessible. Bainbridge Island is a short ferry ride from Seattle and the site would be within easy reach of many more people.

“This is a unique opportunity to create a site that will honor those who suffered, cherish the friends and community who stood beside them and welcomed them home, and inspired all to stand firm in the event our Nation again succumbs to similar fears. . . .”

NPS Study will be Integrated into the Overall Effort

The National Park Service is the most recent agency to be involved in the planning for the south shore of Eagle Harbor. Currently efforts are also underway by the Bainbridge Island WWII Nikkei Internment and Exclusion Committee, the city of Bainbridge, the Bainbridge Island Parks & Recreation District, the Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Trust for Public Lands, Bainbridge Island Land Trust, the Pacific Sound Resource Environmental Trust, and the state of Washington, and each organization is operating under different time frames. Coordination between all of the organizations is essential if the public is to be served properly. Superintendent Neil King summarized the situation: “National Park Service, by taking this cooperative approach to planning for Eagledale Ferry Dock, recognizes the existing realities and

accomplishments of the community-based efforts and will reinforce their goals and strategies.”

The NPS Alternatives Study/Environmental Assessment will integrate its proposal on Bainbridge Island in the plans of all of the participants and will complement their strategies and efforts. The NPS Alternatives Study/Environmental Assessment will be closely monitored with the planning efforts currently underway at Manzanar and Minidoka. Regional sites in the Puget Sound area that are related to the Japanese American story, including the Wing Luke Asian Museum in Seattle, the Bainbridge Island Historical Society, the Museum of History and Industry in Seattle, and the King County Historical Society, will also be consulted to coordinate mutual efforts.

October 10, 2003

Dear Interested Public:

It is a pleasure and an honor to welcome you to the first public meetings as we begin the planning process for the Eagledale Ferry Dock site at Taylor Avenue, Bainbridge Island, Washington. The National Park Service has been directed by Congress to determine the best range of management options that will meet the needs of the community and the American public, and to recommend a long-term management strategy that will ensure that the public can appreciate and understand the story of what happened as a result of the forced evacuation and how it affected the Nikkei and impacted the entire island community.

The historical significance of the site is without question. As the first community-based action taken by the military under Executive Order 9066, and the direct connection with both Manzanar and Minidoka, as well as the unique character of the Bainbridge Island community and how they reacted during and after the event, this site provides important historical lessons that are relevant to all Americans today.

This newsletter provides the details of how the planning process will be conducted and how you can participate. The role of the National Park Service in this project is to facilitate the planning process, and to embrace the work that the community has already accomplished to enhance any long-term management strategy. The final report will include several different management concepts that will be delivered to Congress for its further consideration.

At this point we encourage you to take the time to read this newsletter and to then attend one of the public meetings to be conducted on November 5 and 6, and to submit written comments during the scoping period that closes November 28, 2003.

We sincerely look forward to our continuing work with you in order to tell this significant American story.

Neil King, Superintendent
Minidoka Internment National Monument



Tuesday morning, March 24, 1942, orders were posted informing the Bainbridge Island Japanese American citizens they would be “evacuated” in six days.
Photo courtesy the National Archives and Records Administration

Congress Calls for Special Resource Study of Eagledale Ferry Dock at Taylor Avenue

On Tuesday, February 19, 2002, U.S. Representative Jay Inslee met with Darlene Kordonowy, mayor of Bainbridge Island, Neil King, superintendent at Minidoka Internment National Monument, members of the Japanese American community, and interested local citizens to discuss Inslee’s proposed legislation. The legislation (HR 3747) directed the Secretary of the Interior to carry out a special resource study of the Eagledale Ferry Dock on Bainbridge Island.

Many outside of government will ask, “What is a special resource study?” To the planners of the National Park Service, a special resource study can be either a “reconnaissance” to collect basic information about a proposed area and to assess resource significance or an “alternatives study,” which evaluates national significance, suitability for inclusion in the National Park System, the feasibility of such a proposal, and management options. This current study will be an alternatives study.

The National Park Service contracted with Jones & Jones, a nationally known landscape architectural, architectural, and environmental planning firm from Seattle, Washington, to prepare an alternatives study for the protection and management of the proposed memorial site at Eagledale Ferry Dock. Jones & Jones obtained the services of internationally recognized designer Robert Murase of Murase Associates and ecologist Mark Matthies of Jones & Stokes to form a core team to produce the study.

The Alternatives Study/Environmental Assessment will address:

- Purpose and need
- Determination of national significance
- Suitability and feasibility
- Interpretive potential
- Management considerations
- Management alternatives
- Environmental consequences
- A recommended most-effective and efficient management alternative.

The Alternatives Study/Environmental Assessment will be completed in Fall 2004 and forwarded to Congress by the Secretary of the Interior, along with a final recommendation. Congress can then determine what action it wishes to take in developing a memorial.

National Park Service’s Involvement in Remembering the Incarceration of the Japanese Americans during World War II

In 1992 Congress established Manzanar National Historic Site, one of the 10 camps in which Japanese Americans and resident aliens were incarcerated during World War II. In the same legislation, Congress directed NPS to document and interpret the stories and sites associated with the experiences of Japanese Americans and resident aliens during World War II. At the end of 2000 a report to the President summarized the status of efforts to preserve and interpret these camps and other associated sites. Early in 2001 a second camp, Minidoka, was added to the National Park System as Minidoka Internment National Monument. The National Park Service’s ongoing commitment to telling the story of the Japanese American experiences in World War II includes:

Manzanar National Historic Site

Located at the eastern base of the Sierra Mountains in California’s Owens Valley, between the towns of Lone Pine and Independence, Manzanar became a National Historic Site in March 1992 and is 814 acres in size. Manzanar had a maximum population of 10,046 internees. The Bainbridge Island internees were initially taken to Manzanar; later, many requested transfers to Minidoka in southern Idaho. As with all of the centers, only a few of the historic structures associated with the camp remain, but the site contains many archaeological and landscape features. The historic Manzanar High School auditorium is being rehabilitated as the park’s interpretive center and park headquarters. The perimeter fence has been rebuilt; the sentry buildings restored; and plans for a reconstructed guard tower completed. A former mess hall has been returned to the site to be incorporated in a planned reconstruction of one of the camp blocks, and a cultural landscape report completed by Fall 2003 will guide the rehabilitation and interpretation of the camp’s historic landscape features, including gardens built by the internees. .

Minidoka Internment National Monument

Minidoka was authorized as Minidoka Internment National Monument in January 2001 and consists of 73 acres of land transferred from the Bureau of Reclamation to the National Park Service. Minidoka is located in Jerome County, Idaho, 19 miles northeast of Twin Falls. At the height of World War II, Minidoka had a peak population of 9,397 internees and more than 600 buildings and eight guard towers. The National Park Service is in the process of developing a General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement to serve as a blueprint for the future protection, development, and management of Minidoka. The site is open to the public while the planning is being done.

National Historic Landmark Program

The National Park Service assists the National Park Service Advisory Committee in identifying cultural and historic sites of national significance for consideration for designation as National Historic Landmarks by the Secretary of the Interior. In July 2001 Dr. Gail Dubrow and University of Washington graduate students Ray Rast and

Connie Walker prepared draft nomination for the Eagledale Ferry Dock/Taylor Avenue site.

Multiple Property Documentation

In addition to the nomination prepared for the Eagledale Ferry Dock/Taylor Avenue site, Connie Walker completed a master’s thesis documenting a number of historic sites associated with the Nikkei (Japanese and Japanese Americans) who settled on Bainbridge Island beginning in 1883. With NPS support Walker converted her thesis into the National Register of Historic Places nomination, recording the rich network of cultural resources left by the first and second generation Nikkei across the island. The nomination focuses on resources associated with four overlapping historic areas:

1. The Port Blakely Mill Company and *Nihonmachi* (Japan Towns) 1883–1925
2. Life on the Farm: Strawberries, Greenhouses and Commerce (1908–1942)
3. Society and Culture: School, Church and Recreation (1908–1942)
4. The War that Changed Everything: Preparation for Internment (1941–1942)

Eight cultural resource properties, including Eagledale Ferry Dock, were identified as contributing to a context for understanding and appreciating the Japanese American culture on Bainbridge Island and the events that led to internment. These nominations were prepared to support the planning process; none of these properties will be nominated formally without the owner’s permission and review by the Governor’s Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

NPS Studies of the Japanese Americans in World War II

Recently the National Park Service published a series of studies covering the Japanese American experience in World War II. *Confinement and Ethnicity: An Overview of World War II Japanese American Relocation Sites* (available through University of Washington Press, Seattle) and *Report to the President: Japanese-American Internment Sites Preservation* (2001) provide a summary of the history and contemporary conditions of each of the camps and associated sites. Two draft National Historic Landmark surveys, *Japanese Americans in World War II* and *World War II on the Homefront*, are undergoing internal NPS review.

National Park Service Assistance

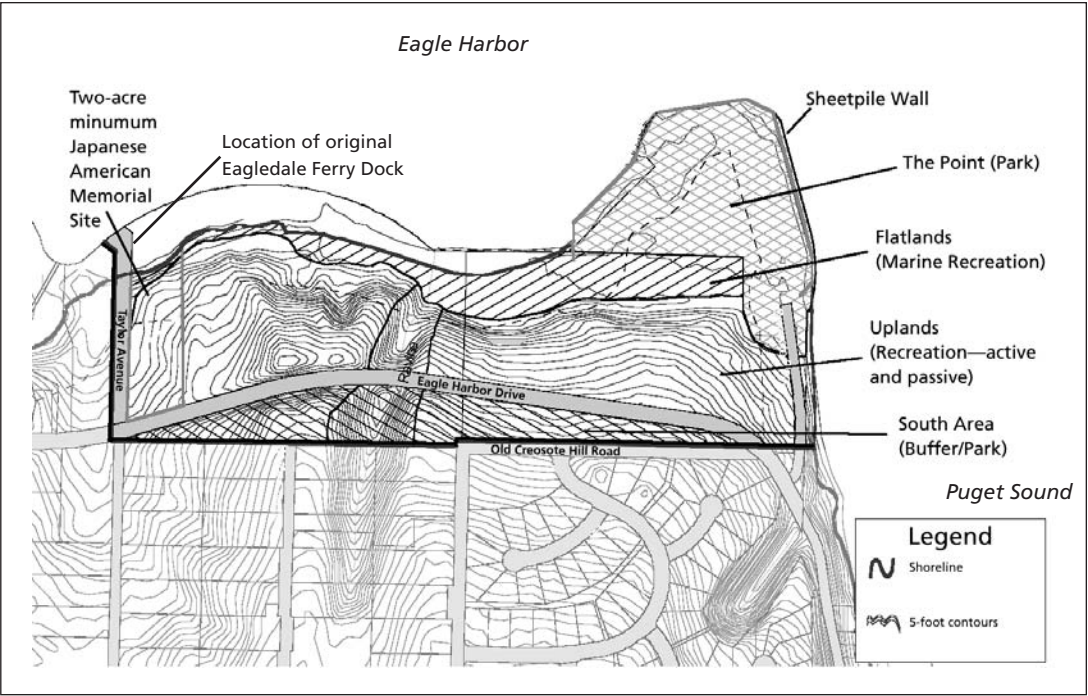
The National Park Service provides technical assistance to private and public groups supporting the preservation and interpretation at other camps, including Tule Lake, California, and Heart Mountain, Wyoming. Recognition should also be given to the Arizona Chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League for providing interpretive panels at Gila River; the Colorado River Indian Tribes for their involvement in the preservation and interpretation at Poston, Arizona; and to the University of Arkansas for developing an interpretive program for Rohwer, Arkansas, funded by a Winthrop Rockefeller Foundation grant. Of the 10 camps, six are on the National Register of Historic Places.

Eagledale Ferry Dock Location

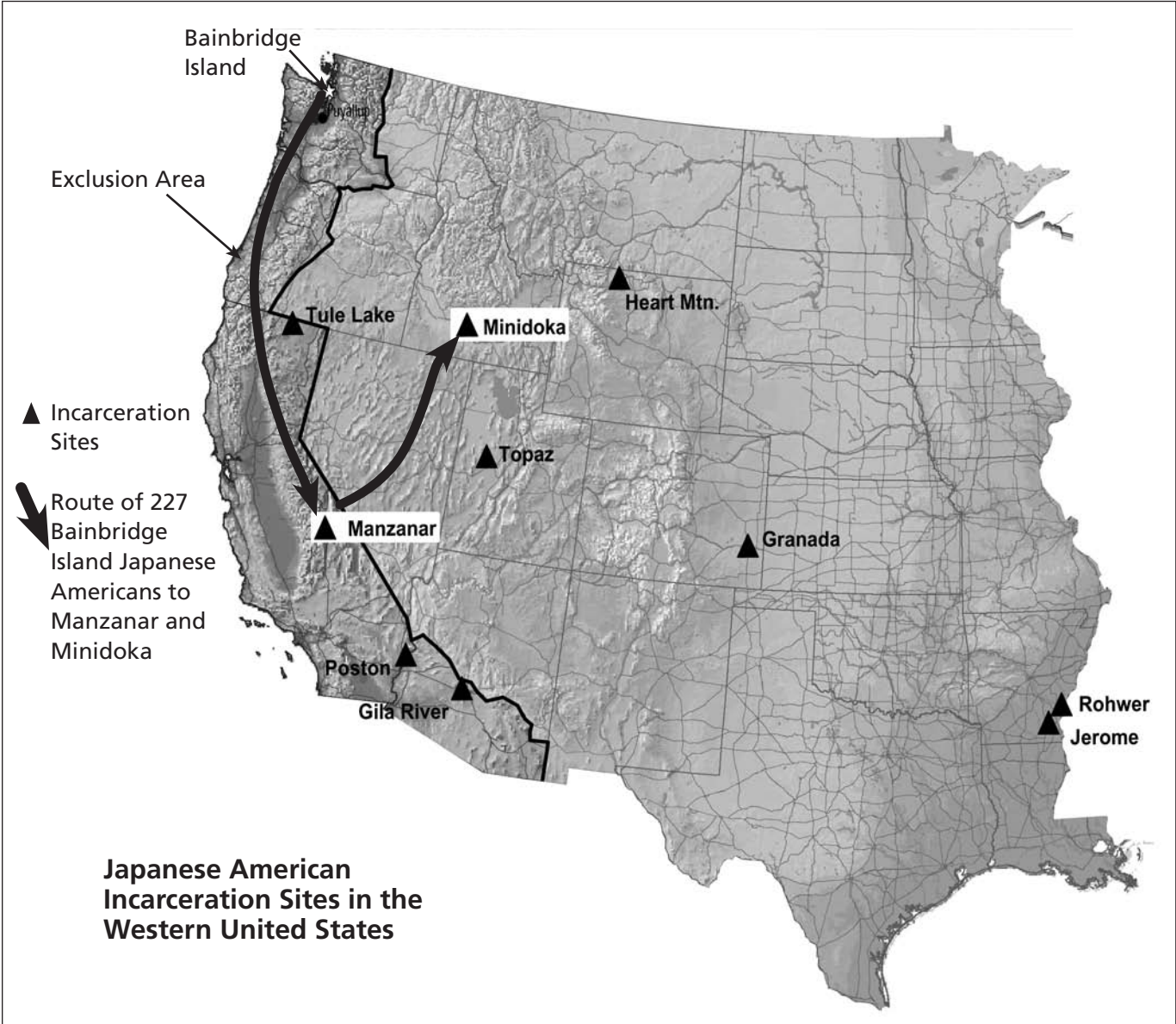
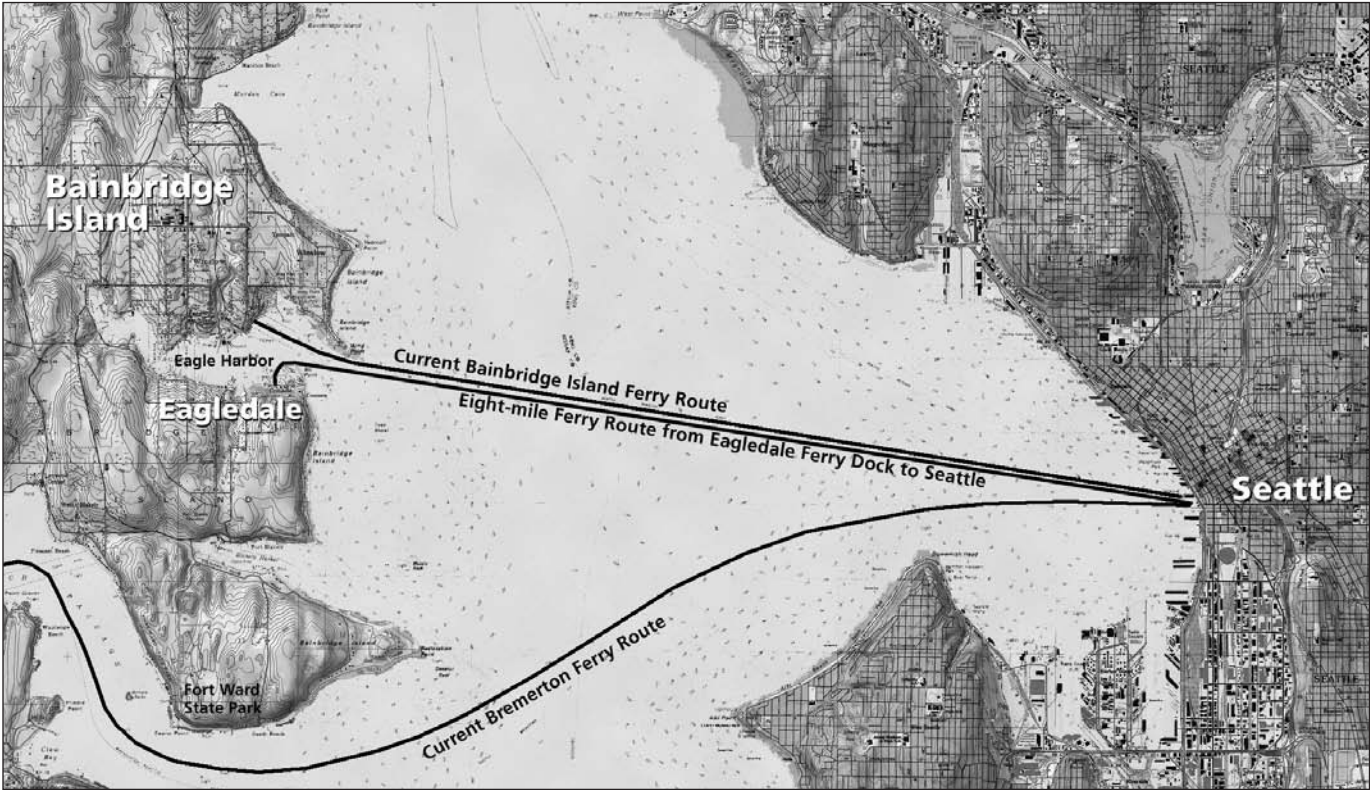
Eagledale Ferry Dock was situated on the south shore of Bainbridge Island’s Eagle Harbor. The harbor, eight miles west of Seattle, is the island’s major harbor. During the first few decades of the 20th Century, Eagle Harbor had four boat landings: Winslow (site of the current ferry landing), Wing Point and Hawley along the north shore, and Southside (Eagledale) on the south shore. About 1920, the simple Southside landing, located at the north end of Taylor Avenue, was renamed Eagledale and remained an active dock until the mid 1950s. Also included as part of the study site is the Taylor Avenue road segment, featured in the historic photographs of the Bainbridge Islanders walking toward the ferry, as friends and neighbors watch from the hillside as they leave.

All that remains of the original Eagledale Ferry Dock are stubs of three or four wood pilings, visible at low tide. The site itself has seen few changes over the past 60 years. The upland areas have been overgrown with native trees and plants, but the site retains the sense of the historic scene.

NPS Study Area
Japanese American
WWII Exclusion
Memorial/
Joel Pritchard Park



Central
Puget Sound
Region



National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

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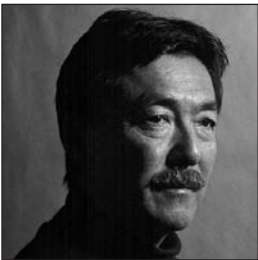
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The National Park Service cares for the special places saved by the American people so that all may experience our heritage.

Planning Team Includes Professionals and Citizens



Johnpaul Jones, Jones & Jones Architects and Landscape Architects



Bob Murase, Murase Associates



Mark Matthies, Jones & Stokes



Gerald Nakata, internee, Bainbridge Island WWII Nikkei Internment and Exclusion Memorial Committee



Kazuko Kay Nakao, internee, Bainbridge Island



Earl Hanson, Poulsbo

The Eagledale Ferry Dock planning team is comprised of members of the National Park Service, the city of Bainbridge Island, citizens of Bainbridge Island, and professionals in the field of architecture, landscape architecture, and environmental analysis.

Over the next few months the planning team will develop a range of alternatives and evaluate each one on its merits. In January 2004 the team will begin its work analyzing the efforts of its professional members and develop a draft study report. This report will be submitted to various levels of review by National Park Service staff before another round of public meetings are held to present the draft findings. The public will have an opportunity to review the draft either at these public meetings, on the NPS planning website, or by having copies mailed directly to them. After a 45-day public comment period, the team will revise the draft and begin preparation of a final report.

Three professional members of the team bring years of experience and understanding to the project: Johnpaul Jones, Bob Murase and Mark Matthies. Their creative efforts combined with planning team’s contribution will result in a full range of alternatives for the future of the Eagledale Ferry Dock project.

Johnpaul Jones, Jones & Jones Architects and Landscape Architects

A senior principal with Jones & Jones and Fellow in the American Institute of Architects, Johnpaul has more than 30 years of design experience. An American Indian (Cherokee/Choctaw) born in Okmulgee, Oklahoma, his designs have won recognition for heightening human sensitivity to cultural and environmental issues.

Johnpaul is the design lead for the Smithsonian’s National Museum of the American Indian that is being built on the Mall in Washington, DC.

Johnpaul Jones: “I have been an Island resident for over 36 years and have no desire to live any other place. I am honored to be part of the planning team assigned to this project. I have been working with the Bainbridge Island Nikkei community to help them realize their dream of a memorial honoring the 227 Japanese Americans from the island who were interned during World War II. Through my ancestors, I, too, understand the meaning of having to leave one’s home and endure the suffering of prejudice and relocation. I look forward to helping create a memorial that will touch the souls of all of the visitors to Eagledale and leave them with a greater understanding of themselves and the events that happened here 60 years ago.”

Bob Murase, Murase Associates

Bob is a landscape architect with more than 39 years of experience. His work, found in the United States, Asia, and the Caribbean reveals and develops landscapes of diversity and contradiction. He established Murase Associates in Portland in 1982 and a second office in Seattle during 1988. He is the author of *Robert Murase: Stone & Water*, and his specialized stone and water works capture the essence of the firm’s vision: an unfaltering attention to detail; restorative,

sculptural presence; and a belief that beautifully executed designs will maintain a revitalizing relationship between individuals, communities, and their environs.

When asked about his participation in the Eagledale Ferry Dock study, Bob wrote: “In my more than 39 years working as a landscape architect and as an artist, I’ve been fortunate to have been offered numerous opportunities to discuss the Japanese American experience in my work. Having been interned at the Topaz Relocation Center in Delta, Utah, as a young child, I have felt a desire that my work recognize the need for remembrance of such important events and the need to come to terms with them.

“As the place of departure for the first group of Japanese Americans who were taken from their home on Bainbridge Island, relocated to the Manzanar and later the Minidoka camp, Eagledale Ferry Dock is an important historical site. I am honored to have a part in recognizing this site as a place of national significance. It has the potential to become part of the larger dialogue in our region and country about the necessity for remembrance—within ourselves, our communities, and the physical and spiritual landscapes that we inhabit.”

Mark Matthies, Jones & Stokes

Mark Matthies is an Associate Principal with Jones & Stokes, an industry leader in environmental planning and natural resource consulting.

“I am honored to be part of the Eagledale Ferry Dock project team. My role will be to ensure that Jones & Stokes biologists accurately interpret the biological setting of the project site and to ensure the project study complies with the NEPA policies. I am looking forward to helping develop this study that brings forth a public awareness of how Eagledale Ferry Dock site played a role in the World War II internment of Japanese Americans in the Puget Sound region.”

Gerald Nakata, internee, Bainbridge Island WWII Nikkei Internment and Exclusion Memorial Committee

Jerry, born and raised on Bainbridge Island, is a semi-retired businessman. He and his family were sent to the interment camps in Manzanar and after World War II returned to the island. Jerry commented: “Participating in this study means a lot to me; I was raised on Bainbridge Island, my roots are on the island. I hope the support of the islanders is recognized; it was so important to us. This project should be for those who were denied justice and for future generations to learn from. In the Nikkei community, we have a saying which means, ‘Let it never happen again.’ I am excited about the concept of a story wall for the memorial and look forward to its completion.”

Kazuko Kay Nakao, internee, Bainbridge Island Kay, born in Seattle moved to Bainbridge Island when she was six weeks old. She married Sam Nakao, a fellow Islander, when they were both at Minidoka where their first son, Bruce, was born. Kay is a very active member of the island community. Kay stated, “I would like to see the completion of the memorial project for our children and our

children’s children. What happened here could happen again if we don’t understand. We need an interpretive center with the memorial to tell the story of how American citizens were treated. I was gone from my family’s new home on the island for three and a half years but the memory of Bainbridge Island kept me going. I worked in the hospital at Manzanar and saw the awful effects the relocation had on the internees. This memorial should be not only for the local residents, but for the entire country who should know our story.”

Earl Hanson, Poulsbo

Earl is retired from the Naval Torpedo Station, Keyport. He recalled, “I grew up in Eagledale. I remember the sandy swimming beach, the dance hall and ice cream parlor. I met my friend Jerry [Nakata] when we were in the seventh grade, and we graduated together in June 1941. I went to Eagledale Ferry Dock to say goodbye to my friend Jerry, and it was heartbreaking. My grandchildren are finally learning what happened to our Japanese American friends and neighbors. I want to see a memorial build where people can come and understand what happened to our Island family. A memorial would open the eyes of Americans to what happened here. It is interesting that what once was a park can come back as a park and memorial.”

Other Members of the Planning Team

The interdisciplinary team consists of members of the National Park Service, the city of Bainbridge Island, the Nikkei community and citizens of Bainbridge Island. The following are team members:

Superintendent Neil King, Minidoka Internment National Monument—*principle point of contact*; Dr. Stephanie Toothman, Chief of Cultural Resources, NPS, Seattle—*principle point of contact*; Dr. Fred York, anthropologist, NPS, Seattle—*community outreach/public involvement*; Anna Tamura, landscape architect, NPS, Seattle—*cultural landscape/public involvement*; Reed Jarvis, consultant, Jones & Jones, Seattle—*project coordinator*.

Perry Barrett, senior planner, Bainbridge Island Parks & Recreation District; Rich Brooks, Suquamish Tribal Council representative, Suquamish, Washington; Dr. Gail Dubrow, Department of Urban Planning, University of Washington; Dick Goff, Interfaith Council, Bainbridge Island; Libby Hudson, senior planner, city of Bainbridge Island; Dr. Frank Kitamoto, chairman, Bainbridge Island WWII Nikkei Internment and Exclusion Memorial Committee; Tatsukichi Moritani, internee, Bainbridge Island; Clarence Moriwaki, Bainbridge Island WWII Nikkei Internment and Exclusion Memorial Committee; Mary Jane Nearman, Environmental Protection Agency manager, Seattle; Mary Woodward Pratt, Bainbridge Island; Kent Whitehead, Trust for Public Lands representative, Seattle.

Advisors

Dan Silver, trustee for Pacific Sound Resource Environmental Trust, Olympia, Washington; Superintendent Frank Hays, Manzanar National Historic Site, Independence, California.

What’s Been Accomplished To Date

The city of Bainbridge Island, Bainbridge Island Parks & Recreation District, the Japanese American WWII Nikkei Internment and Exclusion Memorial Committee, and the Bainbridge Island Land Trust have been working cooperatively to acquire the property adjacent to the former Eagledale Ferry Dock for both a memorial and a park. This 50-acre property is the former site of the now-dissolved Wyckoff Company, the last owner of a plant they operated for more than 80 years, treating wood with creosote. The eastern end of the property where the plant was located is contaminated with creosote product from the treatment operations and years of spills. The site is currently being cleaned by the Environmental Protection Agency under the Superfund program. The property is currently owned by a court-appointed trust, charged with the task of selling the assets to reimburse the EPA to pay for a portion of the cleanup costs.

Once acquired, the future park, known as the Joel Pritchard Park and Japanese American WWII Exclusion Memorial Project, will be located on the right of way where the Eagledale Ferry Dock was located (Taylor Avenue) and the 50-acre former Wyckoff property. The coalition of the city, the parks district, and the memorial committee is working with the Trust for Public Lands (TPL) to acquire the property. TPL is a national non-profit organization dedicated to conserving natural and historic resource lands for public use and enjoyment. The court-appointed trustee for Pacific Sound Resources (PSR) Environmental Trust has agreed to sell the land for \$8 million through a phased purchase agreement, consistent with the consent decree. The first section to be purchased includes the western portion of the property adjacent to the former Eagledale Ferry Dock, which is clear of the creosote contamination. Through this coordinated effort and with the assistance of TPL and the support of the Washington State Legislature and the Washington State congressional delegation, the 26-acre, first-phase purchase is halfway to the goal of the \$4.6 million necessary for the purchase by the December 2004 deadline.

Environmental Protection Agency
The Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers continue to work to clean up the Wyckoff superfund site. The property was listed in 1989, and remedial cleanup has been occurring on the site for well over 10 years. The western portion of the property has recently been deemed clean by the EPA. The EPA has selected an innovative thermal treatment process for the cleanup of the remaining portion of the property. The thermal treatment is being tested as part of a one-acre pilot project located within the most contaminated area of the site at the eastern point. In 2001 a sheetpile barrier wall was constructed on the eastern portion along the shoreline to stop the migration of the estimated nearly one million gallons of contamination located within the ground. Thermal treatment involves injecting steam into the ground to mobilize contaminants, capturing them, and pumping and treating the groundwater. According to the EPA, if the test project is successful, full-scale remediation for the rest of the approximately 11-acre eastern portion of the site will be implemented, taking approximately 10 years to complete.



Caucasian islanders “wept unashamed” as they watched the long, slow procession of their Nikkei friends and neighbors descending the slope of Taylor Avenue toward the Eagledale Ferry Dock. Even the soldiers with rifles and bayonets in hand, “unaccustomed to see[ing] women and children in tears, bit lips and looked the other way.”
—Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, March 31, 1942. Photo courtesy the National Archives and Records Administration



Bainbridge resident Lilly (Kitamoto) Kodama, seven years old at the time, recalls her mother comforting her by “saying that [they] were going on a vacation, a special vacation, and it’s going to be on the train.”
—personal interview with Lilly Kodama, January 6, 2001. Photo courtesy the National Archives and Records Administration



Waiting for the 11:00 a.m. arrival of the ferry *Kehloken*, island friends and neighbors gathered at the ferry parking lot area and knoll to say a final farewell. Photo courtesy the National Archives and Records Administration

What is “Public Scoping” and Why is it Needed?

Planners use the term “scoping” to describe a dynamic planning process that involves an interested and affected public. Simply put, scoping is a process to identify issues important for consideration in a study. This process is most easily done through a public meeting, newsletter responses, and correspondence. After considering the results of the public scoping, a planning team can eliminate issues that lack relevance or are of little impact. The study team then defines the purpose, need, agency objectives and constraints, and range of alternatives.

There are two types of scoping: *External*—where the public plays an integral role and *internal*—which includes state historic preservation officers, other agencies (federal, state and local), and tribal agencies. Both types of scoping will be used during the planning for Eagledale Ferry Dock.

Because the National Park Service is preparing an Alternative Study as well as an Environmental Assessment (EA), the scoping meetings will address the historical and cultural issues, as well as the environmental and natural resource issues. The Alternatives Study will also examine the economic and human environment, as well as technical feasibility to assure that all sides of the equation are fairly considered.

It is through the process of Public Scoping that the planning team, the National Park Service, and Congress can hear first hand the concerns and ideas of an interested public and site neighbors.



National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

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The official notice specified the Japanese Americans could “sell, store, lease, or otherwise provide for the care of their property—with the exception of a roll of bedding and whatever personal items could fit in two suitcases.”

—National Register of Historic Places registration form.

Photo courtesy the National Archives and Records Administration

Faces of Bainbridge Children

One hundred fifty-three Nisei children, born in the United States, entered Bainbridge Island's school system by 1942.

Left to right: Bob Nakata, Tomi Hayashida Egashira, and Yasuko Hayashida Mito.

Photo courtesy the National Archives and Records Administration



“In Washington State, 12,892 men, women, and children of Japanese ancestry experienced three years of incarceration.”

—PL 107-363

Left to right: Jane Kitamoto Akita, Shigeko Kitamoto, Francis Kitamoto Ikegami, and Frank Kitamoto.

Photo courtesy the National Archives and Records Administration



Important Planning Dates to Remember

The special resource study for the Eagledale Ferry Dock is scheduled to be completed by Fall 2004. In order to meet a tight deadline, it helps to know the important planning events. Participation in the planning process is essential to good planning, so please consider attending the public meetings in your neighborhood. If you can't make the public meetings, we would invite you to write the planning team at the address shown in this newsletter. The sequence of planning events and important dates are:

Public Scoping Meetings

November 5, 2003, Wednesday
2:00–4:00 p.m. and
7:00–9:00 p.m.
Bainbridge Island, Washington
City Hall Council Chambers
280 Madison Avenue N

November 6, 2003, Thursday
7:00–9:00 p.m.
Seattle, Washington
Japanese Baptist Church
160 Broadway

A newsletter summarizing the public scoping will be distributed in January 2004.

Public Meetings to Review Draft Alternatives

The Eagledale Ferry Dock planning team will present a draft of the full range of alternatives pertaining to the management strategies, landownership and designation of the site. The schedule has been set as follows, and the meeting places will be announce in an upcoming newsletter.

Summer 2004
2:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m.
Bainbridge Island, Washington
venue to be announced

Summer 2004
7:00 p.m.
Seattle, Washington
venue to be announced

Another newsletter will be distributed prior the Public Meetings that will include up-to-date information about the draft study and its various alternatives.

It is expected that the Final Report will be submitted to the director of the National Park Service in Fall 2004 and will made available to the public and people on the NPS mailing list after the Secretary of the Interior submits the study to Congress.