

appendices

APPENDICES

A—Partners and Study Team

*B—Concept Plan for Joel Pritchard Park and Site Plan
for Bainbridge Island World War II Nikkei Exclusion and
Internment Memorial*

*C—Public Law 105-391, National Park Omnibus Management
Act of 1998, Title III, Study Regarding Addition of New National
Park System Areas*

*D—Public Law 107-363, Bainbridge Island Japanese American
Memorial Study Act of 2002*

E—Outline of Proposed Partnership Agreement

F—Resolutions and Letters

G—References List

appendix a

PARTNERS AND STUDY TEAM

The Bainbridge Island Japanese American Memorial Study Team (the Full Team) is comprised of members of the National Park Service, the City of Bainbridge Island, the Bainbridge Island Parks District, the Bainbridge Island Historical Society, citizens of Bainbridge Island and the surrounding area, and professionals in the fields of architecture, landscape architecture, and environmental analysis. The Full Team gave significant input into the early planning process and reviewed the results of the planning effort. Each member brought their unique contribution of experience and understanding to the Full Team which enhanced the capability of the Full Team to function at a high level. The team was privileged to have the participation and first-hand experience of members of the Bainbridge Island Japanese American community who were interned during World War II.

The Full Team members are listed below along with their affiliation.

Perry Barrett, Senior Planner
*Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation
District, Bainbridge Island, WA*

Frank Hayes, Superintendent
*Manzanar National Historic Site,
Independence, CA*

Harold Champeness
Poulsbo, WA

Libby Hudson, Senior Planner
*City of Bainbridge Island, Bainbridge
Island, WA*

Keith Dunbar, Chief of Planning
National Park Service, Seattle, WA

Wayne Jacobi
Bainbridge Island, WA

Earl Hanson
Poulsbo, WA

Reed Jarvis, Consultant
Jones & Jones, Seattle, WA

Appendix A—Partners and Study Team

Johnpaul Jones, Architect
Jones & Jones, Seattle, WA

Dr. Tetsuden Kashima
University of Washington, Seattle, WA

Neil King, Superintendent
*Minidoka Internment National Monument,
Hagerman, ID*

Dr. Frank Kitamoto, President
*Bainbridge Island Japanese American
Community, Bainbridge Island, WA*

James Matsudaira
Bainbridge Island, WA

Mark Matthies
Jones & Stokes, Bellevue, WA

Tatsukichi Moritani
Bainbridge Island, WA

Clarence Moriwaki, Chair
*Bainbridge Island World War II Nikkei
Internment and Exclusion Memorial
Committee, Bainbridge Island, WA*

Robert Murase, Landscape Architect
Murase Associates, Seattle, WA

Kazuko Kay Nakao
Bainbridge Island, WA

Gerald Nakata
Bainbridge Island, WA

Mary Woodward Pratt
*Bainbridge Island World War II Nikkei
Internment & Exclusion Memorial
Committee, Bainbridge Island, WA*

Anna Tamura, Landscape Architect
National Park Service, Seattle, WA

Colleen Thorpe, Architect
Jones & Jones, Seattle, WA

Dr. Stephanie Toothman, Chief of
Cultural Resources
National Park Service, Seattle, WA

Dr. Fred York, Anthropologist
National Park Service, Seattle, WA

Erica Varga, Executive Director
*Bainbridge Island Historical Society,
Bainbridge Island, WA*

Others who attended Team meetings,
contributed their time, energy, and
expertise to the plan in order to provide
the best information to the Team include:

Allyson Brooks, State Historic
Preservation Officer
Olympia, WA

Dr. Gail Dubrow, Dean
*School of Landscape Architecture,
University of Washington, Seattle, WA*

Tom Ikeda,
*Densho: The Japanese American Legacy
Project*

Kathy LeProwse,
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle, WA

Mary Jane Nearman
*Environmental Protection Agency, Seattle,
WA*

Daniel Silver
PSR Environmental Trust, Olympia, WA

appendix b

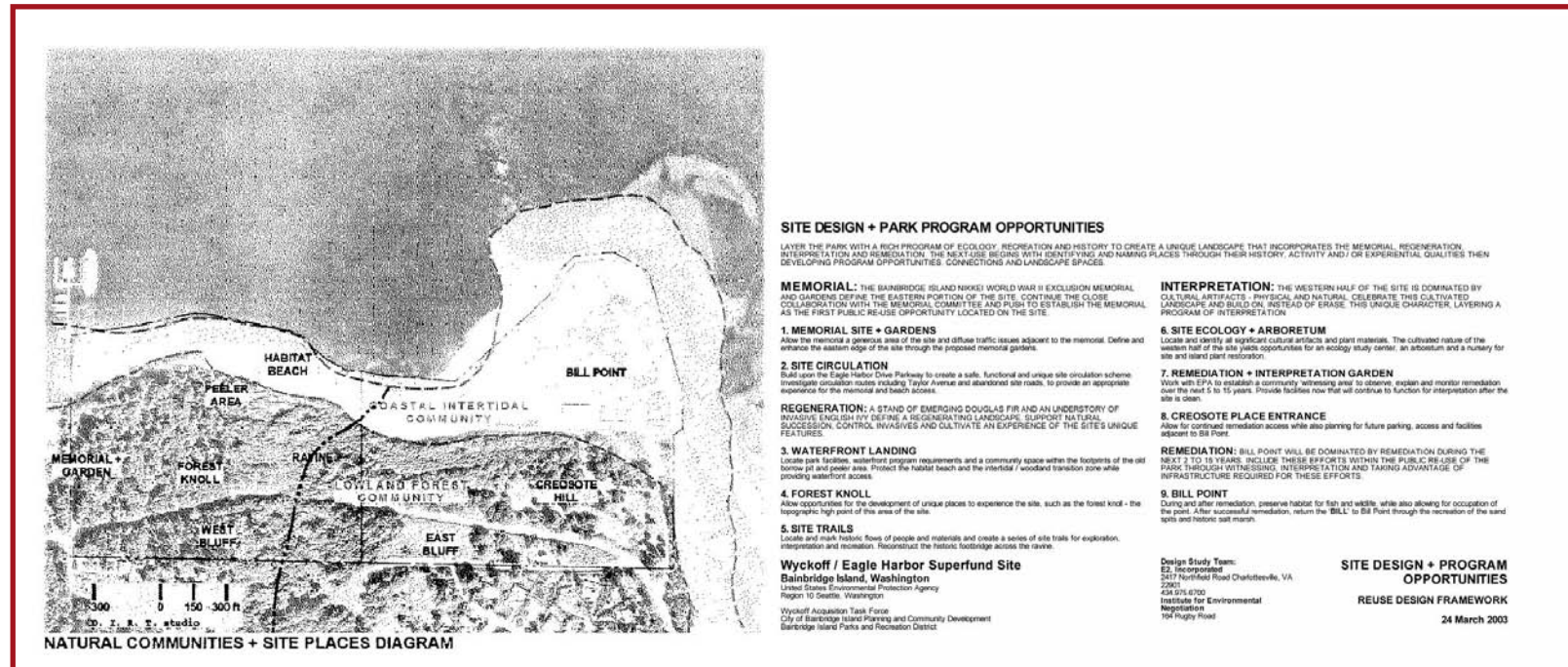
CONCEPT PLAN FOR JOEL PRITCHARD PARK AND SITE PLAN FOR BAINBRIDGE ISLAND WORLD WAR II NIKKEI EXCLUSION AND INTERNMENT MEMORIAL



Appendix Figure B-1. Site Opportunities and Concept Design Plan for Joel Pritchard Park.

Figure courtesy City of Bainbridge Island.

Appendix B—Concept Plan for Joel Pritchard Park and Site Plan for Bainbridge Island Japanese American World War II Nikkei Exclusion and Internment Memorial



Appendix Figure B-2. Site Design and Program Opportunities. Reuse Design Framework. 24 March 2003.

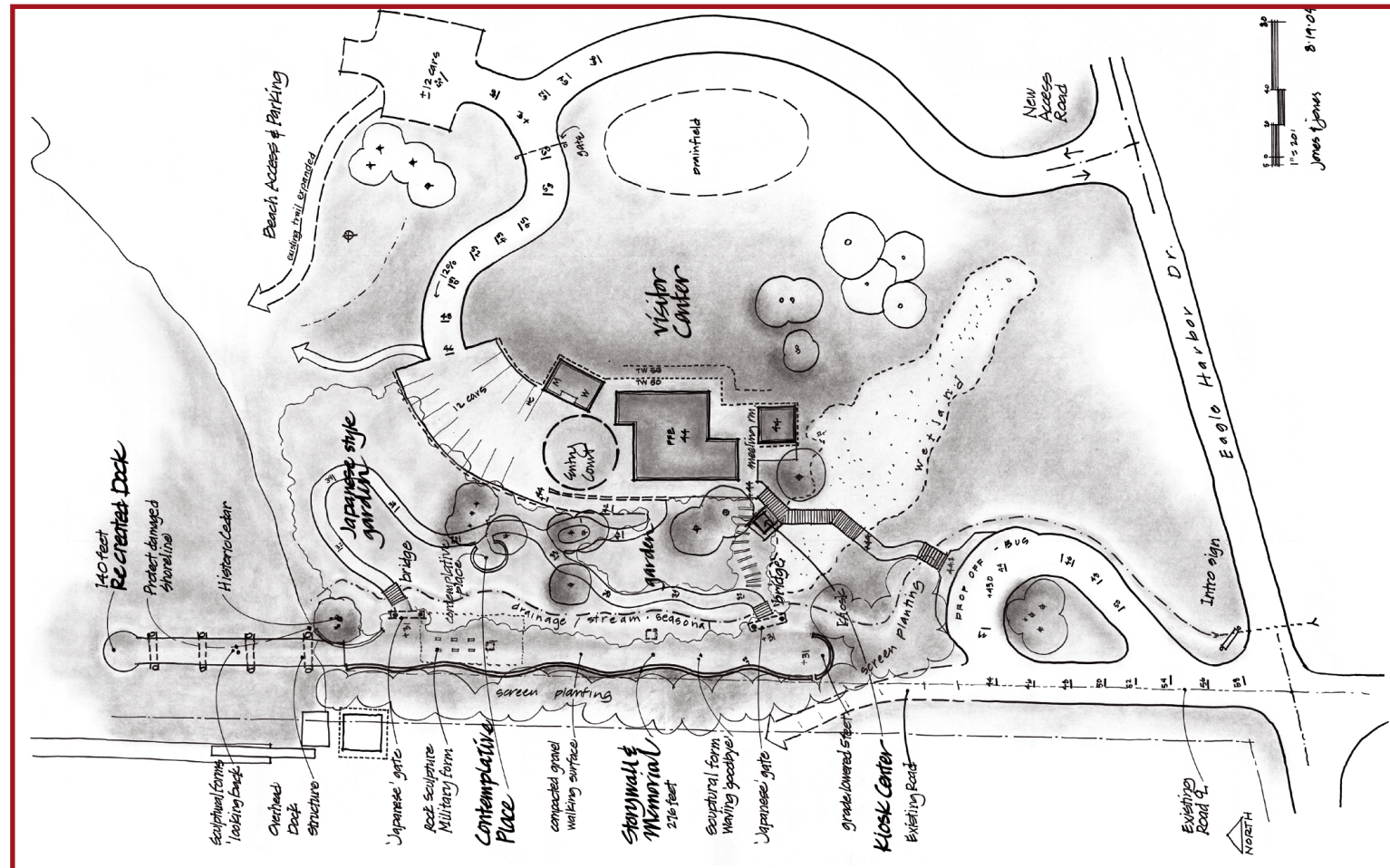
Figure courtesy City of Bainbridge Island.

Community Planning

The Bainbridge Island World War II Nikkei Internment and Exclusion Memorial Committee asked island resident and architect Johnpaul Jones to prepare a plan for the development of the memorial. Mr. Jones, together with architect Colleen Thorpe, prepared drawings and a phased development plan that were approved by the Memorial Committee. The development is included so the reader may see in detail what is being planned for the memorial site.

The Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Superfund site has been under study by the local community since 2001. In 2003 the City of Bainbridge Island's Department of Planning and Community Development, the Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District, The Wyckoff Acquisition Task Force, and the Environmental Protection Agency commissioned a reuse design framework for what was to become the Joel Pritchard Park proposal. The Site Design and Program Opportunities document (Appendix Figure B-2, page b-2) identified an area for the Bainbridge Island World War II Nikkei Internment and Exclusion Memorial (area 1 on the Appendix Figure B-1. Site Opportunities and Concept Design Plan, page b-1).

Appendix B—Concept Plan for Joel Pritchard Park and
Site Plan for Bainbridge Island Japanese American World War II Nikkei Exclusion and Internment Memorial



Appendix Figure B-3. Concept Master Plan

This drawing is a preliminary site plan for the memorial. The Memorial Committee and the City of Bainbridge Island are in the early stages of negotiations over the total acreage and design elements.

Plan courtesy Jones & Jones

appendix c

PUBLIC LAW 105-391

FROM TITLE 16 OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED BY P.L. 105391, TITLE III

16 USC Sec. 1a5

TITLE 16 CONSERVATION

CHAPTER 1 NATIONAL PARKS, MILITARY PARKS, MONUMENTS, AND SEASHORES

SUBCHAPTER I NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Sec. 1a5. Additional areas for National Park System

(a) General authority

Public Law 105-391, commonly called the “Thomas Act,” specifies under section (c) Report (2) the requirements the National Park Service must consider when developing a plan for an area under study. It is from this Act, that the National Park Service must identify the “most effective and efficient” alternative for the NPS Director’s recommendation to the Secretary of the Interior. The Act is reprinted in this appendix for the reader’s convenience.

The Secretary of the Interior is directed to investigate, study, and continually monitor the welfare of areas whose resources exhibit qualities of national significance and which may have potential for inclusion in the National Park System. Accompanying the annual listing of areas shall be a synopsis, for each report previously submitted, of the current and changed condition of the resource integrity of the area and other relevant factors, compiled as a result of continual periodic monitoring and embracing the period since the previous such submission or initial report submission one year earlier. The Secretary is also directed to transmit annually to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the President of the Senate, at the beginning of each fiscal year, a complete and current list of all areas included on the Registry of Natural Landmarks and those areas of national significance listed on the National Register

of Historic places which areas exhibit known or anticipated damage or threats to the integrity of their resources, along with notations as to the nature and severity of such damage or threats. Each report and annual listing shall be printed as a House document: Provided, That should adequate supplies of previously printed identical reports remain available, newly submitted identical reports shall be omitted from printing upon the receipt by the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives of a joint letter from the chairman of the Committee on Natural Resources of the United States House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate indicating such to be the case.

(b) Studies of areas for potential addition

(1) At the beginning of each calendar year, along with the annual budget submission, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate a list of areas recommended for study for potential inclusion in the National Park System.

(2) In developing the list to be submitted under this subsection, the Secretary shall consider

(A) those areas that have the greatest potential to meet the established criteria of national significance, suitability, and feasibility;

(B) themes, sites, and resources not already adequately represented in the National Park System; and

(C) public petition and Congressional resolutions.

(3) No study of the potential of an area for inclusion in the National Park System may be initiated after November 13, 1998, except as provided by specific authorization of an Act of Congress.

(4) Nothing in this Act shall limit the authority of the National Park Service to conduct preliminary resource assessments, gather data on potential study areas, provide technical and planning assistance, prepare or process nominations for administrative designations, update previous studies, or complete reconnaissance surveys of individual areas requiring a total expenditure of less than \$25,000.

(5) Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to or to affect or alter the study of any river segment for potential addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system or to apply to or to affect or alter the study of any trail for potential addition to the national trails system.

c) Report

(1) The Secretary shall complete the study for each area for potential inclusion in the National Park System within 3 complete fiscal years following the date on which funds are first made available for such purposes. Each study under this section shall be prepared with appropriate opportunity for public involvement, including at least one public meeting in the vicinity of the area under study, and after reasonable efforts to notify potentially affected landowners and State and local governments.

(2) In conducting the study, the Secretary shall consider whether the area under study

(A) possesses nationally significant natural or cultural resources and represents one of the most important examples of a particular resource type in the country; and

(B) is a suitable and feasible addition to the system.

(3) Each study

(A) shall consider the following factors with regard to the area being studied

(i) the rarity and integrity of the resources;

(ii) the threats to those resources;

(iii) similar resources are already protected in the National Park System or in other public or private ownership;

(iv) the public use potential;

(v) the interpretive and educational potential;

(vi) costs associated with acquisition, development and operation;

(vii) the socioeconomic impacts of any designation;

(viii) the level of local and general public support; and

(ix) whether the area is of appropriate configuration to ensure longterm resource protection and visitor use;

(B) shall consider whether direct National Park Service management or alternative protection by other public agencies or the private sector is appropriate for the area;

(C) shall identify what alternative or combination of alternatives would in the professional judgment of the Director of the National Park Service be most effective and efficient in protecting significant resources and providing for public enjoyment; and

(D) may include any other information which the Secretary deems to be relevant.

(4) Each study shall be completed in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

(5) The letter transmitting each completed study to Congress shall contain a recommendation regarding the Secretary's preferred management option for the area.

(d) New area study office

The Secretary shall designate a single office to be assigned to prepare all new area studies and to implement other functions of this section.

(e) List of areas

At the beginning of each calendar year, along with the annual budget submission, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Resources

of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a list of areas which have been previously studied which contain primarily historical resources, and a list of areas which have been previously studied which contain primarily natural resources, in numerical order of priority for addition to the National Park System. In developing the lists, the Secretary should consider threats to resource values, cost escalation factors, and other factors listed in subsection (c) of this section. The Secretary should only include on the lists areas for which the supporting data is current and accurate.

(f) Authorization of appropriations

For the purposes of carrying out the studies for potential new Park System units and for monitoring the welfare of those resources, there are authorized to be appropriated annually not to exceed \$1,000,000.

For the purposes of monitoring the welfare and integrity of the national landmarks, there are authorized to be appropriated annually not to exceed \$1,500,000. For carrying out subsections (b) through (d) of this section there are authorized to be appropriated \$2,000,000 for each fiscal year.

-SOURCE-

(Pub. L. 91383, Sec. 8, as added Pub. L. 94458, Sec. 2, Oct. 7, 1976, 90 Stat. 1940; amended Pub. L. 95625, title VI, Sec. 604(l), Nov. 10, 1978, 92 Stat. 3518; Pub. L. 96199, title I, Sec. 104, Mar. 5, 1980, 94 Stat. 68; Pub. L. 96344, Sec. 8, Sept. 8, 1980, 94 Stat. 1135; Pub. L. 103437, Sec. 6(b), Nov. 2, 1994, 108 Stat. 4583; Pub. L. 104333, div. I, title VIII, Sec. 814(d)(1)(I), Nov. 12, 1996, 110 Stat. 4196; Pub. L. 105391, title III, Sec. 303, Nov. 13, 1998, 112 Stat. 3501.)

appendix d

PUBLIC LAW 107-363

107th Congress

An Act

To direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the site commonly known as Eagledale Ferry Dock at Taylor Avenue in the State of Washington for potential inclusion in the National Park System.

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

Section 1. Short Title; Findings.

- (a) **Short Title.**—This Act may be cited as the “Bainbridge Island Japanese-American Memorial Study Act of 2002.”
- (b) **Findings.**—The Congress finds the following:
 - (1) During World War II on February 19, 1942, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, setting in motion the forced exile of more than 110,000 Japanese Americans.
 - (2) 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.
 - (3) On March 30, 1942, 227 Bainbridge Island residents were the first Japanese Americans in United States history to be forcibly removed from their homes

Public Law 107-363, “Bainbridge Island Japanese Marican Memorial Study Act of 2002,” directs the National Park Service to conduct a special resource study regarding the national significance, suitability, and feasibility designating the memorial planned by the Bainbridge Island World War II Nikkei Internment and Exclusion Memorial Committee.

Public Law 07-363 is reprinted here for the reader’s convenience.

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 State.

- (4) The city of Bainbridge Island has adopted a resolution stating that this site should be a National Memorial, and similar resolutions have been introduced in the Washington State Legislature.
- (5) Both the Minidoka 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.
- (6) 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 inspire all to stand firm in the event our nation again succumbs to similar fears.
- (7) The site should be recognized by the National Park Service based on its high degree of national significance, association with significant events, and integrity of its location and setting. This site is critical as an anchor for future efforts to identify, interpret, serve, and ultimately honor the Nikkei—persons of Japanese ancestry—influence on Bainbridge Island.

Section. 2. Eagledale Ferry Dock Location at Taylor Avenue Study and Report.

- (a) **Study.**—The Secretary of the Interior shall carry out a special resource study regarding the national significance, suitability, and feasibility of designating as a unit of the National Park System the property commonly known as the Eagledale Ferry Dock at Taylor Avenue and the historical events associated with it, located in the town of Bainbridge Island, Kitsap County, Washington.
- (b) **Report.**—Not later than 1 year after funds are first made available for the study under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report describing the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the study.
- (c) **Requirements for Study.**—Except as otherwise provided in this section, the study under subsection (a) shall be conducted in accordance with section 8(c) of Public Law 91-383 (16 U.S.C. 1a-5(c)).

Approved December 19, 2002.

Legislative History—H.R. 3747: (S. 1894) (S. 1959)

House Reports: No. 107-690 (Committee on Resources).

Senate Reports: No. 107-196 accompanying S. 1894 (Committee on Energy and Natural Resources).

Congressional Record, Vol. 148 (2002):

November 14, considered and passed House.

November 19, considered and passed Senate.

appendix e

OUTLINE OF PROPOSED PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

The City of Bainbridge Island, a political subdivision of the State of Washington and Bainbridge Island Park and Recreation District, a municipal corporation, will be considered a “tenants in common,” according to the deed for the 22.5 acres recently acquired. All three alternatives rely completely on a partnership approach. Regardless of the alternative selected, it is recommended a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or Cooperative Agreement (CA) be crafted by all the responsible parties to articulate individual and collective roles and responsibilities to affect the selected alternatives.

Regarding the partnerships proposed in Alternatives B and C, the National Park Service uses a Memorandum of Understanding or Cooperative Agreement as a basic legal tool in its partnership agreements. This agreement would define the roles and responsibilities of each party with whom the National Park Service is proposing partnering. While it is not appropriate to develop a complete MOU/CA for the purposes of this study, it is reasonable to outline the salient features of a MOU/CA and how it could be utilized to formalize a relationship among the partners for future management, public use and protection of the memorial site.

The parties involved in the partnership effort include: the Bainbridge Island World War II Nikkei Internment and Exclusion Memorial Committee, the City of Bainbridge Island, the Bainbridge Island Park District, the Bainbridge Island Historical Society and the National Park Service, and others. Each party would have an individual role and an overall cooperative role in the management of the memorial in order to make it operate smoothly and without misunderstanding.

Examples of the various needs to be addressed at the memorial site include:

- Developing a plan for day-to-day operations of the memorial, to including staffing and maintenance of the visitor contact facility. The focus of the efforts would be to memorialize and honor the 227 Bainbridge Island Japanese Americans who were interned during World War II and the 15 others who were arrested and incarcerated.
 - Collecting and protecting archival materials relative to internment of the Bainbridge Island Japanese Americans.
 - Providing information relating the World War II experiences of the Bainbridge Island Nikkei, as well as their history on the island prior to and after World War II.
 - Clarifying land ownership responsibilities and determining the primary permitting authority for the memorial to oversee the protection and preservation of the site. The managing authority could contract for services for the memorial and conduct annual evaluations to ensure legal and environmental compliances in the operation of the memorial.
 - Maintaining the Bainbridge Island World War II Nikkei Internment and Exclusion Memorial relative to the maintenance of the Joel Pritchard Park.
 - Providing trained and qualified interpreters/educational specialists for a seasonal or year-round programs both on and off-site.
 - Presenting the internment story from an island-wide, regional, and national perspective.
 - Coordinating the interpretive information efforts with organizations such as the Northwest Interpretive Association to assure that the highest quality of interpretive material would be available to the public.
 - Pursuing the opportunity to develop public transportation to and from the memorial site to the downtown area of Bainbridge Island.
 - Serving as a permitting authority for various land uses, public access, memorial functions and special events.
 - Specifying a process of decision making, dispute resolution and appeals, acceptable to all partners.
 - Establishing an endowment fund to support the memorial operations, site preservation, and educational programming.
 - Having the National Park Service participate with other parties on a one-time cost basis for the development of the interpretive exhibits and a share for development of the infrastructure items under Alternatives B and C.
- If Alternative B is adopted and the Memorial becomes an affiliated area of the Minidoka Internment National Monument, the NPS would assist, on a one-time basis, in the design and development of the exhibits and other interpretive media. Any contribution towards operational costs would be

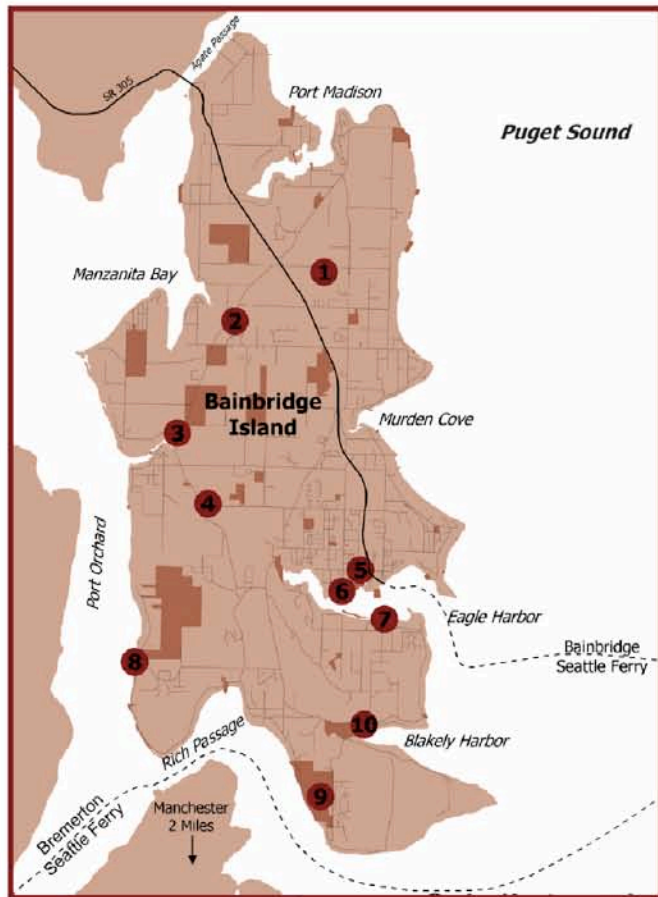


Figure J-4. Multiple Property Sites on Bainbridge Island Related to the Japanese American story.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1. Suyematsu Farm | 6. Former Anderson Dock Site |
| 2. Koura Property | 7. Eagledale Ferry Dock Site |
| 3. Bainbridge Garden | 8. Former Furuya Resort Home |
| 4. Hayashida Property | 9. Fort Ward State Park |
| 5. Former Eagle Harbor Market Building | 10. <i>Nihomachis</i> : Nagaya and Yama |

dependent upon the language specified in the legislation establishing the area and there would be no NPS staffing proposed.

Under Alternative C the Service would assist the Bainbridge Island World War II Nikkei Internment and Exclusion Memorial Committee and the Bainbridge Island Park District by providing interpretive staffing. The recommended staffing would be one full-time interpreter who would be assigned to the memorial during the visitor season and Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park in Seattle, Washington, during the off-season to conduct off-site interpretation and planning for the memorial. In addition, the NPS would provide seasonal interpreters to augment volunteers from the Bainbridge Island World War II Nikkei Internment and Exclusion Memorial Committee, other local citizens and Park District's interpretive staff.

Additional Partnership Opportunities

During the course of this study, it became apparent that additional sites beyond Eagledale Ferry Dock were important to complete the story of Japanese Americans on Bainbridge Island. The connection to other sites, both on-island and off-island, are important elements that would enhance the interpretive presentation and expand the context in which the story can be told.

The potential sites related to Japanese American heritage and World War II are in the greater Puget Sound region. The sites that could be considered for identification and interpretive treatment are: the Panama Hotel, Seattle, Washington; the Japanese Language School, Seattle, Washington; Seattle Buddhist Temple, Seattle, Washington; Nippon Kan Hall, Seattle, Washington;

Camp Harmony, Puyallup, Washington; and other sites that would explain the full range of Japanese American experiences, from arrival in the United States to the present. The National Park Service has identified ten properties on Bainbridge Island that relate directly to the Japanese American experience and should be examined to determine their value in contributing to the understanding of Japanese American experiences on Bainbridge Island.

In addition, there is an existing World War II site located on Bainbridge Island—Fort Ward State Park—that could be included as a designated cooperative site. Fort Ward was the home of an important World War II radio monitoring station that intercepted Japanese radio transmissions. It was also the site of the northern extant of anti-submarine nets in Rich Passage that guarded the entrance to Puget Sound Naval Shipyard in Bremerton,

Washington, now a National Historic Landmark. Ownership and management of these sites would not change. The purpose of recognizing these sites is for their interpretive and educational value. It would be encouraged that interpretive materials related to these sites be developed and made available to the public to demonstrate the thematic link between the memorial and other World War II and Japanese American–heritage sites.

Related Alternative Management Concepts that were Considered, but Rejected Pending Future Study

Other management options were discussed in the early planning stages, and included designation of Eagledale Ferry Dock, the multiple cooperative sites, and the multi-property listings as a National Heritage Area or a National Historic Reserve, but instead these options were designated for further study. Both of these concepts would require further examination and analysis with particular attention to the other sites in the Puget Sound region that relate directly to the heritage themes of the Japanese American experience and World War II sites. Therefore, these concepts were not included in the study recommendations.

appendix f

RESOLUTIONS AND LETTERS

City of Bainbridge Island Council Meeting

January 23, 2002

Resolution No. 2002-02

A RESOLUTION of the City of Bainbridge Island, Washington, encouraging the Washington State Legislature, the United States Congress and appropriate federal authorities to continue their worthy endeavor to designate the former Eagledale ferry landing on Bainbridge Island as a national memorial to remember the unconstitutional internment of Japanese Americans during World War II.

WHEREAS, during World War II on February 19, 1942, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, setting in motion the forced exile of more than 110,000 Japanese Americans from Washington, Oregon and California; and

WHEREAS, in Washington State, 12,892 men, women and children of Japanese ancestry—most of them United States citizens—experienced three years of unconstitutional internment, deprived of their rights granted under Amendment XIV of the United States Constitution to protect their life, liberty and property through due process of law; and

WHEREAS, on March 30, 1942, 227 Bainbridge Island men, women and children of Japanese ancestry—most of them United States citizens—were escorted by U.S. Army soldiers to the former Eagledale ferry landing where they solemnly boarded the ferry Kehloken and departed on a lonely journey with an unknown destination and fate; and

WHEREAS, with only six days notice they would be taken away and only allowed to bring whatever they could carry or wear, they were forced to hastily sell, store or make arrangements for all of their possessions, businesses and property; and

WHEREAS, the 227 people from Bainbridge Island were the first Japanese Americans in United States history to be forcibly removed from their homes by the U.S. Army; and

WHEREAS, not all were interned—some were drafted into the military, some were unjustly imprisoned, some moved to eastern Washington—but all were excluded; and

WHEREAS, their only crime was being Nikkei—persons of Japanese ancestry; and

WHEREAS, to commemorate this momentous and tragic event in United States history, the Bainbridge Island World War II Nikkei Exclusion Memorial Committee, a joint endeavor of the Bainbridge Island/North Kitsap Interfaith Council and the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Community, is working with members of Washington State’s federal delegation and appropriate federal authorities to designate the former Eagledale ferry landing as a national memorial; and

WHEREAS, it is the vision and hope that the proposed national memorial will honor those who suffered, cherish the friends and community who stood beside them and welcomed them home, and inspire all Americans to not repeat the mistakes of the past by safeguarding constitutional rights for all; and

WHEREAS, the proposed national memorial could become an international treasure, attracting, informing and inspiring people from around the world by telling an important and timeless story for future generations; and

WHEREAS, it is vital that our citizens remember and learn from this period of our nation’s history, now therefore

The City Council of the City of Bainbridge Island, does resolve as follows:

That the City of Bainbridge Island encourages the Washington State Legislature, the United States Congress and appropriate federal authorities to continue their worthy endeavor to designate the former Eagledale ferry landing on Bainbridge Island as a national memorial to remember the unconstitutional internment of Japanese Americans during World War II.

PASSED by the City Council this 23d day of January 2002.

APPROVED by the Mayor this 1st day of February 2002.

Undersigned:

Darlene Kordonowy, Mayor

Attest/Authenticate:

Susan P. Kasper, City Clerk

Filed with the City Clerk:	January 17, 2002
Passed by the City Council:	January 23, 2002
Resolution No.:	2002-02

City of Bainbridge Island Council Meeting

June 26, 2002

RESOLUTION NO. 2002-17

A RESOLUTION of the City of Bainbridge Island, Washington, relating to funding for public park aquisition of the Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Superfund Site.

WHEREAS, on August 29, 1994, in settling the dispute over clean up of the Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Superfund Site and Wyckoff Company West Seattle site, the United States District Court, Western District of Washington at Seattle, issued a Consent Decree for Civil Action No C94-687, requiring the transfer of ownership rights from Pacific Sound Resources to the Pacific Sound Resources (PSR) Environmental Trust, and obligating, the PSR Environmental Trust to liquidate assets and distribute the proceeds to the US Hazardous Substance Superfund Trust and other plaintiffs in accordance with the approved Consent Decree and accompanying documents; and

WHEREAS, in February 2000, the Environmental Protection Agency adopted a Record of Decision for the Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Superfund Site; and

WHEREAS, the Environmental Protection Agency has expended public funds of more than 20 million dollars and expects to expend an additional 50 million dollars of public funds for thermal clean up of contamination resulting from past business practices at the Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Superfund Site; and

WHEREAS, given the cost to the general public in cleaning this site, it is in the best interest of the people of the United States to carefully consider the feasibility of public ownership of the Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Superfund site; and

WHEREAS, directly adjacent to the Wyckoff/Eagle Superfund site and including portions of the western property, an historic event took place during World War II on Taylor Avenue and the former site of the Eagledale dock in which our community's

Japanese Americans departed Bainbridge Island for internment camps and became the first of over 100,000 people to be evacuated and interned; and

WHEREAS, on May 9, 2002 the City passed a resolution supporting public acquisition of the Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Superfund Site; and

WHEREAS, in June 2001 the City formed the Wyckoff Acquisition Task Force (WATF) to identify funding opportunities for acquisition of the Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Superfund site for public park purposes; and

WHEREAS, in March 2002 the PSR Environmental Trust and the City commissioned an appraisal of the 50-acre Wyckoff Superfund site, which concluded that the value of the site is 8 million dollars; and

WHEREAS, Congressional and Senatorial representatives from the State of Washington, through U. S. House Bill # HR 3747 and Senate Bill #S 1959 are proposing funding for a National Parks Service study for national memorial

status of the Japanese American departure site which includes portions of the Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Superfund site and Taylor Avenue right-of-way on Bainbridge Island; and

WHEREAS, in seeking U.S. Congressional support for public park acquisition, it is in the best interest of the City and Bainbridge Island Park and Recreation District to show local support through local funding sources including City funds, grant opportunities and private donations; and

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the City to dedicate the park to the memory of the late Joel Pritchard for his 30-plus years of public service to this state and nation, his commitment to environmental protection, his close ties to Bainbridge Island and finally for his belief in bipartisanship and coalition building, both of which are necessary to establish a public park at this formerly degraded waterfront site; NOW THEREFORE

The City Council of the City of Bainbridge Island, Washington, does resolve as follows:

Section 1. The City seeks U.S.

Congressional financial support for public park acquisition of the Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Superfund site, commits staff resources over the next two years to pursue local matching acquisition funds of 3 million dollars from a variety of funding sources, including grants and City open space funds and supports public/private partnerships for the acquisition.

Section 2. The City will partner with the Bainbridge Island Park and Recreation District in seeking grant funding including but not limited to the following sources:

- Aquatic Land Enhancement Account (Washington State Department of Natural Resources);
- Interagency for Outdoor Recreation (Washington State IAC)
- Land and Water Conservation Funds (Clean Water Act);
- Bainbridge Island Open Space Bonds (City of Bainbridge Island);

- Salmon Recovery Funding Board (ESA)

Section 3. Final purchase of the site is subject to the site being certified by the Environmental Protection Agency as clean and free of hazardous materials harmful to human health, as appropriate under the Superfund Program.

PASSED by the City Council this 26th day of June 2002.

APPROVED by the Mayor this 27th day of June 2002.

Undersigned:

Darlene Kordonowy, Mayor

Attest/Authenticate:

Susan Kasper, City Clerk

Filed with the City Clerk: June 21, 2002
Passed by the City Council: June 26, 2002
Resolution No.: 2002-17

Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District Letter

June 25, 2002

Hon. Mayor Kordonowy and members of the City Council
Bainbridge Island City Hall
280 Madison Avenue North
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110

Dear Madam Mayor and Councilmembers,

The Bainbridge Island Park and Recreation District strongly advocates the public ownership and development of the Wyckoff Eagle Harbor Superfund site. As evidence of this, the District's Board of Commissioners passed Resolutions 2001-5 and 2002-4, copies of which are attached.

The purpose of this letter is to reaffirm the District's support of this matter in general and to specifically point to Section I of both Resolutions which calls for all levels of governments to work towards achieving public ownership of the site. To this end the District has committed and will continue to commit all available resources including staff support and technical assistance to securing funding from any and all possible sources for the public acquisition of this site.

If we may provide any additional assistance or information please feel free to contact the District.

Sincerely,

David A. Lewis
Director

***Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District
Board of Commissioners Meeting***

May 24, 2001

RESOLUTION 2001-5

A resolution of the Board of Commissioners of the Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District, Kitsap County, Washington, relating to future ownership of the Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Superfund site.

WHEREAS on August 29, 1994, in settling the dispute over clean up of the Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Superfund Site and Wyckoff Company West Seattle site, the United States District Court, Western District of Washington at Seattle, issued a Consent Decree for Civil Action No C94-687 [USA, Suquamish Tribe, Muckleshoot Indian Tribe Plaintiffs v. Pacific Sound Resources, Inc. Pacific Sound Resources Environmental Trust et.al.], requiring the transfer of ownership rights from the Pacific Sound Resources to the Pacific Sound Resources (PSR) Environmental Trust and obligating the PSR Environmental Trust to liquidate assets and distribute the proceeds to the U.S. Hazardous Substance Superfund Trust and other plaintiffs in according to the approved Consent Decree and accompanying documents;

WHEREAS, in February 2000, the Environmental Protection Agency adopted a Record of Decision for the Eagle Harbor/Wyckoff Superfund Site;

WHEREAS, the Environmental Protection Agency has expended public funds of more than 20 million dollars and expects to expend an additional 50 million dollars of public funds for thermal clean up of contamination resulting from past business practices at the Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Superfund Site;

WHEREAS the District specifically supports a 200' buffer to protect the shoreline and provide public access;

WHEREAS the District believes that this site with its unique shoreline location and scenic vistas has statewide and national significance;

WHEREAS portions of the site have already been remedied to a natural condition and other portions will continue to be so remedied at public expense;

WHEREAS given the cost to the general public in cleaning this site, it is in the best interest of the people of the United States to carefully consider the feasibility of public ownership of the Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Superfund site;

NOW THEREFORE the Board of Commissioners of the Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District, Kitsap County, Washington, does resolve as follows:

Section 1. The Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District strongly advocates the consideration of public use and ownership for the Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Superfund Site through public acquisition by federal, state, county, city governments, or a combination of them, or through public/private partnerships.

Section 2. Eventual use of the property would be defined through a public process but should include parkland for a national World War II memorial commemorating the first U.S. evacuation and eventual internment of American citizens of Japanese ancestry and related interpretation and parking; waterfront trails and waterfront parkland, a dock for small watercraft and related recreational facilities; interpretive displays; picnicking areas; and a protected 200' shoreline buffer with public access.

PASSED by the Board of Commissioners of the Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District, Kitsap County, Washington, at a regular meeting thereof held this 24th day of May 2001, the undersigned commissioners being present.

Undersigned
By: Dane K. Spencer
By: Christine Llewellyn
By: Daryle A. Schei
By: Kenneth R. DeWitt

Attest: David L. Shorett
Secretary

Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District Board of Commissioners Meeting

March 14, 2002

RESOLUTION 2002-4

A Resolution of the Board of Commissioners of the Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District, Kitsap County, Washington, relating to future ownership and development of the Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Superfund site.

WHEREAS on May 24, 2001, this Park District Board of Commissioners passed Resolution 2001-5 supporting and advocating public ownership and development of the Wyckoff Eagle Harbor Superfund site;

WHEREAS the Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District Board of Commissioners now wishes to reaffirm the content, sentiment and intent of Resolution 2001-5;

WHEREAS on August 29, 1994, in settling the dispute over clean up of the Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Superfund Site and Wyckoff Company West Seattle site, the United States District Court, Western District of Washington at Seattle, issued a Consent Decree for Civil Action No C94-687 [USA, Suquamish Tribe, Muckleshoot Indian Tribe Plaintiffs v. Pacific Sound Resources, Inc. Pacific Sound Resources Environmental Trust et.al.], requiring the transfer of ownership rights from the Pacific Sound Resources to the Pacific Sound Resources (PSR) Environmental Trust and obligating the PSR Environmental Trust to liquidate assets and distribute the proceeds to the U.S. Hazardous Substance Superfund Trust and other plaintiffs in according to the approved Consent Decree and accompanying documents;

WHEREAS, in February 2000, the Environmental Protection Agency adopted a Record of Decision for the Eagle Harbor/Wyckoff Superfund Site;

WHEREAS, the Environmental Protection Agency has expended public funds of more than 20 million dollars and expects to expend an additional 50 million dollars of public funds for thermal clean up of contamination resulting from past business practices at the Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Superfund Site;

WHEREAS the District specifically supports a 200' buffer to protect the shoreline and provide public access;

WHEREAS the District believes that this site with its unique shoreline location and scenic vistas has statewide and national significance;

WHEREAS portions of the site have already been remedied to a natural condition and other portions will continue to be so remedied at public expense;

WHEREAS given the cost to the general public in cleaning this site, it is in the best interest of the people of the United States to carefully consider the feasibility of public ownership of the Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Superfund site;

NOW THEREFORE the Board of Commissioners of the Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District, Kitsap County, Washington, does resolve as follows:

Section 1. The Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District reaffirms that it strongly advocates the consideration of public use and ownership for the Wyckoff/Eagle Harbor Superfund Site through public acquisition by federal, state, county, local governments, or a combination of them, or through public/private partnerships.

Section 2. Eventual use of the property would be defined through a public process but should include parkland for a national World War II memorial commemorating

the first U.S. evacuation and eventual internment of American citizens of Japanese ancestry and related interpretation and parking; waterfront trails and waterfront parkland, a dock for small watercraft and related recreational facilities; interpretive displays; picnicking areas; and a protected 200' shoreline buffer with public access.

PASSED by the Board of Commissioners of the Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District, Kitsap County, Washington, at a regular meeting thereof held this 14th day of March 2002, the undersigned commissioners being present.

Undersigned

By: Kenneth R. DeWitt

By: David L. Shorett

By: Dane K. Spencer

By: John Thomas Swolgaard

Attest: Daryle A. Schei
Secretary

Kitsap County Board of Commissioners Resolution

March 18, 2002

RESOLUTION 055 - 2002

Resolution encouraging the Washington State Legislature, the United States congress and appropriate Federal authorities to continue their worthy endeavor to designate the former Eagledale Ferry Landing on Bainbridge Island as a national memorial to remember the unconstitutional internment of Japanese Americans during World War II.

WHEREAS, during World War II on February 19, 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9006, setting in motion the forced exile of more than 110,000 Japanese Americans from Washington, Oregon and California; and

WHEREAS, in Washington State, 12,892 men, women and children of Japanese ancestry—most of them United States citizens—experienced three years of unconstitutional internment, deprived of their rights granted under Amendment XIV of the United States Constitution to protect their life, liberty and property through due process of law; and

WHEREAS, on March 30, 1942, 227 Bainbridge Island men, women and children of Japanese ancestry—most of them United States citizens—were escorted by U.S. Army soldiers to the former Eagledale Ferry Landing where they solemnly boarded the ferry *Kehloken* and departed on a lonely journey with an unknown destination and fate; and

WHEREAS, with only six days' notice they would be taken away and only allowed to bring whatever they could carry or wear, they were forced to hastily sell, store or make arrangements for all of their possessions, businesses and property; and

WHEREAS, the 227 people from Bainbridge Island were the first Japanese Americans in United States history to be forcibly removed from their homes by the U.S. Army; and

WHEREAS, not all were interned—some were drafted into the military, some were unjustly imprisoned, some moved to eastern Washington but all were excluded, their only crime being Nikkei—persons of Japanese ancestry; and

WHEREAS, to commemorate this momentous and tragic event in United States history, the Bainbridge Island World War II Nikkei Exclusion Memorial Committee, a joint endeavor of the Bainbridge Island/North Kitsap Interfaith Council and the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Community, is working with members of Washington State’s Federal delegation and appropriate

federal authorities to designate the former Eagledale Ferry Landing as a national memorial; and

WHEREAS, it is the vision and hope that the proposed national memorial will honor those who suffered, cherish the friends and community who stood beside them and welcomed them home and inspire all Americans to not repeat the mistakes of the past by safeguarding constitutional rights for all; and

WHEREAS, the proposed national memorial could become an international treasure, attracting, informing and inspiring people from around the world by telling an important and timeless story for future generations; and

WHEREAS, it is vital that our citizens remember and learn from this period of our nation’s history;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kitsap County Board of Commissioners encourages the Washington State Legislature, the United States Congress and appropriate federal authorities to continue their worthy endeavor to designate the former Eagledale Ferry Landing on Bainbridge Island as a national memorial to remember the unconstitutional internment of Japanese Americans during World War II.

ADOPTED this 18th day of March 2002.

**BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
KITSAP COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Undersigned:
Tim Botkin, Chair
Jan Angel, Commissioner
Chris Endresen, Commissioner

Attest:
Holly Anderson, Clerk of the Board

FROM THE *BAINBRIDGE REVIEW*

June 2, 2004

Reprinted with permission

In Our Opinion

Few Memorial Days left to win battle with time

Of the 140,000 people who flooded the “other Washington” last Saturday for the dedication of the National World War II Memorial, one unknown soldier stands out.

We crossed paths with him in Baltimore Washington International Airport on a flight from Phoenix. As a pack of harried travelers bunched in the aisle behind him, impatient but unusual polite, the crew helped the elderly gentleman to a wheelchair. He was in distinctively military garb; pinned to cap and jacket were dozens of medals.

To the trained eye, those medals charted the course of a 60-year-old war, and the experiences of a young American, called to serve. To the rest of the passengers for whom that story was blurry at best, they announced an old soldier, come to the capitol for what fellow veteran Sen. Bob Dole called “our final reunion.”

For one Review staffer that reminder of events on the National Mall—the largest gathering of World War II vets since the end of that war—coincided with a memorial pilgrimage of another kind: a last visit to a childhood home soon to be sold. A modest assembling of family and friends at a monument far less grand, it inspired some reflection on the importance of such gatherings—and gathering places—in our lives and memories. Like the “memory houses” of the Victorian age—mnemonic techniques that pictured thoughts as furnishings in a mental mansion, as readily accessible as

the bedside telephone—places become points of access to our past. Be they strange or familiar, most places gain their meaning from the experiences we share with others; we return to them, in large part, in order to remember.

When we can't return yet still need to remember—the twin imperatives that make an occurrence, when experienced on a mass scale, a true “historical event”—we create new places for remembering. These monuments are not just markers, but points of transit and transmission, and a promise that those memories will abide.

The long-overdue National World War II Memorial is such a place, and the weekend of commemorative events may have been the most important three days of that stone and bronze structure's assuredly long life. Its importance lies not only in the enduring tribute it offers—though that is vital to these veterans and their families—but in its function as a gathering place for a passing generation.

Bainbridge has a unique opportunity to create another such place: the Nikkei Exclusion Memorial planned at the Taylor Avenue road end, site of the ferry dock from which the first Japanese Americans departed for the internment camps in March 1942. Public will and public funds are being marshalled to build the memorial; what's required now is a more private commitment from islanders and others, to make it a reality within the lifetimes of the internees. The National WWII Memorial cost some \$175 million, almost entirely privately raised, the Nikkei memorial needs only a fraction of that sum, about \$4 million, to become reality, but it must be raised in a fraction of the time, as the soldiers and survivors of the war inevitably lose what Sen. Dole called “the battle against time.”

We have confidence that a national memorial honoring the struggle and sacrifice of Bainbridge's sons and daughters—our grandmothers and grandfathers, our neighbors and friends—will be built. We only hope it will happen in time to be a gathering place for those who gave it such meaning.

Washington State Legislature Memorial

Substitute House Joint Memorial 4026

TO THE HONORABLE GEORGE W. BUSH, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE AND THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, AND TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED:

We, your Memorialists, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Washington, in legislative session assembled, respectfully represent and petition as follows:

WHEREAS, During World War II on February 19, 1942, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed Executive order 9066, setting in motion the forced exile of more than one hundred ten thousand Japanese Americans from Washington, Oregon, and California; and

WHEREAS, In Washington State, twelve thousand eight hundred ninety-two men, women, and children of Japanese ancestry—most of them United States citizens—experienced three years of unconstitutional interment, deprived of their rights granted under Amendment XIV of the United States Constitution to protect their life, liberty, and property through due process of law; and

WHEREAS, On March 30, 1942, two hundred twenty-seven Bainbridge Island men, women, and children of Japanese ancestry—most of them United States citizens—were escorted by United States Army soldiers to the former Eagledale ferry landing where they solemnly boarded the ferry Kehloken and departed on a lonely journey with an unknown destination and fate; and

WHEREAS, With only six days' notice they would be taken away and only allowed to bring whatever they could carry or wear, they were forced to hastily sell, store, or make arrangements for all of their possessions, businesses, and property; and

WHEREAS, The two hundred twenty-seven people from Bainbridge Island were the first Japanese-Americans in United States history to be forcibly removed from their homes by the United States Army and sent to the Manzanar internment camp located in a remote California desert; and

WHEREAS, Not every Japanese-American from Bainbridge Island boarded that fateful ferry; some were drafted into the military, some were unjustly imprisoned, and some moved away, but all were forced to leave; and

WHEREAS, Their only crime was being Nikkei—persons of Japanese ancestry; and

WHEREAS, To commemorate this momentous and tragic event in United States history, the Bainbridge Island WWII Nikkei Exclusion Memorial Committee, a joint endeavor of the Bainbridge Island/North Kitsap Interfaith Council and the Bainbridge Island Japanese-American Community, is working with members of Washington State's federal delegation and appropriate federal authorities to designate the former Eagledale ferry landing as a national memorial; and

WHEREAS, It is the vision and hope that the proposed national memorial will honor those who suffered, cherish the friends and community who stood beside them, and inspire all Americans to not repeat the mistakes of the past by safeguarding constitutional rights for all; and

WHEREAS, The proposed national memorial could become an international treasure, attracting, informing, and inspiring people from around the world

by telling an important and timeless story for future generations; and

WHEREAS, It is vital that all Washington citizens remember and learn from this period of our nation's history;

NOW, THEREFORE, Your Memorialists respectfully pray that Congress continue its worthy endeavor to designate the former Eagledale ferry landing on Bainbridge Island as a national memorial to remember the unconstitutional internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II;

BE IT RESOLVED, That copies of this Memorial be immediately transmitted to the Honorable George W. Bush, President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and each member of Congress from the State of Washington.

——END——

Letter from

Washington State Representative

23rd District

Phil Rockefeller

Washington State Senator

23rd District

Betti Sheldon

March 21, 2002

Congressman Jay Inslee
308 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Inslee:

On March 5 of this year, the Washington State Legislature passed legislation requesting Congress to designate the former Eagledale Ferry Landing on Bainbridge Island as a national memorial to remember the unconstitutional internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II. The Legislature's aim in passing this memorial is to set aside the property, located at the end of the Taylor Road, as a proposed shoreline park to honor these 227 residents who were the very first among more than 110,000 Japanese-Americans to be removed from their homes to spend the next three years incarcerated at internment camps. They were given only six days notice to get their affairs in order, and could only take with them what they could carry. We have a unique opportunity to have the Eagledale Ferry site declared a national memorial to communicate the message, "let it not happen again."

As you know, Eagledale Ferry Landing on Puget Sound was the dock and embarkation point for Bainbridge Island residents bound for internment camps. Since the original dock area is now an undeveloped public street right-of-way, and merely 60' wide, it does not include sufficient space for public accommodation, an historical interpretation center, a memorial or parking.

We are writing to ask that you, as a member of Congress, direct the sale or transfer of the adjacent land, known as the Wyckoff property, to local and/or national public park authorities for long term stewardship as part of the proposed park. Currently, this property is in the final stages of cleanup as a successful Superfund site. One parcel, or half of the land, is now considered clean by the overseeing agency. Upon completion of remediation efforts on the remaining

property, the site's residue from nearly a million gallons of a creosote related by-product will have been cleaned, removed or capped, thus allowing public access to all or most of this land, beach and harbor waters. We call think of no finer use for this reclaimed property than as a much deserved historical memorial and recreation area available for the education and reflection of citizens from across the United States.

This property is a 50-acre, vacant waterfront site at the entrance to Eagle Harbor on Bainbridge Island, a mere 30 minute ferry crossing from downtown Seattle. Few sites visually provide at one glance so much Northwest scenery with spectacular views of Seattle, Mount Rainier, the Cascades and Olympic Mountains. The land directly ties downtown Seattle and surroundings, via Washington State ferries, to Bainbridge Island, Kitsap County and Olympic National Park. As such, this site represents an important opportunity "to tell the story" of the internment era. Other locations that tell this history are located hundreds of miles from major population centers.

We very much appreciate your leadership on this project. Please do not hesitate to call upon us if we can assist you in your effort to procure the Wyckoff property for such a noble cause.

Sincerely,

Betti Sheldon
State Senator
23rd District

Phil Rockefeller
State Representative
23rd District

State of Washington Proclamation

WHEREAS, during World War II on February 19, 1942, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, setting in motion the forced exile of more than 110,000 Japanese Americans from Washington, Oregon and California; and,

WHEREAS, in Washington state, 12,892 men, women and children of Japanese ancestry—most of them United States citizens—experienced three years of unconstitutional incarceration, deprived of their rights granted under Amendment XIV of the United States Constitution to protect their life, liberty and property; and,

WHEREAS, on March 30, 1942, 227 Bainbridge Island men, women and children of Japanese ancestry—most of them United States citizens—were escorted by U.S. Army soldiers to the former Eagledale ferry landing where they solemnly boarded the ferry *Kehloken* and departed on a lonely journey with an unknown destination and fate; and,

WHEREAS, the 227 people from Bainbridge Island were the first Japanese Americans in United States history to be forcibly removed from their homes by the U.S. Army and sent to the Manzanar internment camp located a remote California desert; and,

WHEREAS, their only crime was being Nikkei—persons of Japanese ancestry; and,

WHEREAS, it is vital that all Washington citizens remember and learn from this period of our nation's history;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Gary Locke, governor of the state of Washington, do hereby proclaim March 30, 2002, as

Nikkei Memorial And Remembrance Day

in Washington State, and I urge all citizens to join me in this special observance.

Signed on this 30th day of March, 2002

Undersigned:

Gary Locke, Governor

FROM THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER

April 6, 2002

Reprinted with permission

P-I Opinion

Internment: Let it not happen again

It is a theme as simple as it is profound. *Nidoto nai yoni*. “Let it not happen again”—to anyone.

“It” is the rounding up and imprisonment of more than 100,000 Japanese residents, most of them American citizens, in the aftermath of the attack on Pearl Harbor that wrenched the United States into World War II.

Among those thousands were more than 200 taken from Bainbridge Island. Given six days’ notice, they were loaded on the ferry Kohloken [sic] bound for Seattle at what was then the Eagledale ferry landing and then taken by train to internment camps at Manzanar, Calif., and Minidoka, Idaho,

They lost most of their possessions, their property and, according to Frank Kitamoto, who was 2 years old when his family boarded that ferry, “They lost their dignity and faith in America and what it stood for.”

That was March 30, 1942. Last Saturday, Kitamoto and others unveiled a marker to commemorate that sad day now more than 60 years ago.

The mass internment of tens of thousands of ostensibly law-abiding, loyal citizens was, of course, fueled by the panic sown by the attack on Pearl Harbor. And there were

some legitimate concerns for the safety of the area’s Japanese residents in the face of America’s anger over the attack. But panic, and even good intentions, are insufficient excuses for stripping people of their property and civil rights. History has shown the internment of the Japanese people, imposed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s Executive Order 9066, was a grave error and an unacceptable denial of fundamental rights.

It’s important now, 60 years later, to be reminded of the lesson of the internment, in case some among us are tempted to blame those of a certain race, nationality or religion for this era’s infamous attacks.

The marker unveiled Saturday, and the larger memorial Kitamoto and the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Community and others are negotiating with federal officials to build, should forward the effort to let it never happen again.

Nidoto nai yoni.

Congressional Subcommittee Testimony

September 5, 2002

Statement of John Parsons, Regional Director for Lands, Resources and Planning, National Capital Region, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, before the Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation, and Public Lands of the House Committee on Resources, concerning H.R. 3747, A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the site commonly known as Eagledale Ferry Dock at Taylor Avenue, in the State of Washington, for potential inclusion in the National Park System.

Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to present the Department's views on H.R. 3747, a bill to direct the Secretary of Interior to conduct a study of the site commonly known as Eagledale Ferry dock at Taylor Avenue in the State of Washington for potential inclusion in the National Park System.

The Department does not oppose this bill. Presently, there are 34 studies pending, of which we expect to transmit 4 to Congress by the end of 2002. To meet the President's Initiative to eliminate the deferred maintenance backlog, we must continue to focus our resources on caring for existing areas in the National Park System. Thus, we have concerns about adding new funding requirements for new park units, national trails, wild and scenic rivers or heritage areas at the same time that we are trying to reduce the deferred maintenance backlog. As such, the Department will identify all acquisition, one time and operational costs of the proposed site. At this time, those costs are unknown.

The National Park Service has embarked upon a General Management Plan for the Minidoka Internment National Monument established in 2001. Inasmuch as the Eagleton Ferry dock was used as the embarkation point for Japanese and Japanese-Americans forced to move to internment camps, the General Management Plan may take into consideration the relationship of sites such as the Eagledale Ferry Dock to both the Minidoka Internment National Monument. The National Park

Service has been working with citizen groups and the City of Bainbridge Island to document the significance of the Eagledale Ferry Dock site as it relates to the story of the internment of Japanese and Japanese Americans during World War II. We are encouraging the Bainbridge community to take an active role in the current planning for Minidoka.

At the National level, the National Park Service is sponsoring National Historic Landmark theme studies related to the history of Japanese Americans and to the home front during World War II. Both studies should provide significant information on the history of the Japanese in the Pacific Northwest, including those who settled on Bainbridge Island. In addition, we serve as the stewards of two of the camps to

which the Bainbridge internees were sent—Manzanar National Historic Site and Minidoka Internment National Monument.

We believe the Eagledale Ferry Dock site is nationally significant because of the embarkation of the first internees under Franklin D. Roosevelt's Executive Order 9066 of February 19, 1942. We recognize that the dock is adjacent to a Superfund site and that it has the court-appointed Trustee's acquiescence and certification from EPA that the dock area is not contaminated. This issue would be carefully analyzed in a study.

This concludes my testimony. Thank you for the opportunity to discuss this issue and I would be willing to answer any questions you may have on this issue.

Testimony for House Capital Budget Committee hearing Joel Pritchard Park and Japanese American Memorial

February 18, 2003

Clarence Moriwaki, Chair,

Bainbridge Island WWII Nikkei Internment and Exclusion Memorial Committee

Tomorrow marks a sad anniversary in American history—61 years ago, in the midst of war hysteria, President Franklin Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, forcing all persons of Japanese ancestry to be removed from their homes on the West Coast and experience three years of unconstitutional imprisonment.

One month later on March 30, 1942, American history was made in Washington state when 227 Bainbridge Island men, women and children of Japanese ancestry—most of them U.S. citizens—were escorted by armed U.S. Army soldiers and solemnly walked down Taylor Avenue to the old Eagledale ferry landing, which was located at the west end of the proposed Joel Pritchard Park

With only six days notice and only allowed to bring what they could carry or wear, they boarded the ferry *Kehloken* and said goodbye to Bainbridge Island, starting on a lonely journey with an unknown destination and fate.

They were the first of more than 120,000 Japanese-Americans to be sent to ten concentration camps in the remote inland deserts of America.

Not all were imprisoned. Some were unjustly arrested, some moved away and others served in the U.S. military, but all were forbidden to remain.

Their only crime—being Nikkei, persons of Japanese ancestry.

The Bainbridge Island WWII Nikkei Exclusion Memorial Committee, a joint endeavor of the Bainbridge Island/ North Kitsap Interfaith Council and the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Community, has been working to establish a memorial that will honor the people and families who experienced this tragic moment in American history tell a lasting story for future generations.

We have entitled this proposed memorial *Nidoto Nai Yoni* (Knee-doe-toe Nigh Yoe-knee), or “Let it not happen again.

Our committee has developed some dream conceptual designs of what we hope this national memorial could someday be, with the help of nationally recognized architect and fellow Bainbridge Island resident John Paul Jones of Jones and Jones in Seattle.

Currently there are national monuments at the Minidoka and Manzanar concentration camps in the distant deserts of Idaho and California. While these two sites 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.

That’s not the case here. Bainbridge Island is a short and pleasant ferry ride just six miles west of Seattle in Puget Sound, and this important story can be told at the Nidoto Nai Yoni Memorial within easy reach of many more people.

Indeed, for those discovering or wanting to learn about this period in our nation’s history, since the first steps away from freedom began at the old Eagledale ferry landing, the Nidoto Nai Yoni Memorial is the literal and symbolic starting point for the existing national monuments at Minidoka and Manzanar.

Our vision is non-controversial and has received national and statewide, bipartisan support including President Bush signing a study bill into law on January 19th, Governor Locke and unanimous resolutions from the state legislature, county commissioners and the Bainbridge Island city council, and it was the top legislative issue for the

National Japanese American Citizens League.

Clearly, the historic significance of the site is beyond question. History always recognizes “first places” and the mere mention of them tells the story—Kitty Hawk, Plymouth Rock—and we are confident that a study by the Department of the Interior would clearly show that Bainbridge Island’s Eagledale Ferry landing is one of those important first places in American history.

A final point. Far too often, society creates monuments and memorials long after the people who experienced that moment in history are no longer with us to be honored.

We have a unique opportunity on Bainbridge Island to create a national memorial that will honor those who suffered, cherish the friends and community who stood beside them and welcomed them home, and to inspire all Americans to safeguard constitutional rights for all by embracing the spirit of our proposed memorial, *Nidoto Nai Yoni*, or “Let it not happen again.”

107th Congress

2nd Session

H.R. 3747

Bainbridge Island Japanese-American Memorial Study Act of 2002

In the House of Representatives

Mr. Inslee introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Resources on February 13, 2002

A BILL

To direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the site commonly known as Eagledale Ferry Dock at Taylor Avenue in the State of Washington for potential inclusion in the National Park System.

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

Section 1. Short Title; Findings.

(A) **Short Title.**—This Act may be cited as the “Bainbridge Island Japanese-American Memorial Study Act of 2002”.

(B) **Findings.**—The Congress finds the following:

- (1) During World War II on February 19, 1942, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, setting in motion the forced exile of more than 110,000 Japanese Americans.
- (2) 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.
- (3) On March 30, 1942, 227 Bainbridge Island residents were the first Japanese Americans in 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 State.
- (4) The city of Bainbridge Island has adopted a resolution stating that this site should be a National Memorial, and similar resolutions have been introduced in the Washington State Legislature.
- (5) Both the Minidoka 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.
- (6) 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 inspire all to stand firm in the event our nation again succumbs to similar fears.
- (7) The site should be recognized by the National Park Service based on its high degree of national significance, association with significant events, and integrity of its location and setting. This site is critical as an anchor for future efforts to identify, interpret, serve, and ultimately honor the Nikkei—persons of Japanese ancestry—influence on Bainbridge Island.

Section 2. Eagledale Ferry Dock Location at Taylor Avenue Study and Report.

- (A) **Study.**—The Secretary of the Interior shall carry out a special resource study regarding the national significance, suitability, and feasibility of designating as a unit of the National Park System the property commonly known as the Eagledale Ferry Dock at Taylor Avenue and the historical events associated with it, located in the town of Bainbridge Island, Kitsap County, Washington.
- (B) **Report.**—Not later than 1 year after funds are first made available for the study under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report describing the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the study.

(C) **Requirements for Study.**—Except as otherwise provided in this section, the study under subsection (a) shall be conducted in accordance with section 8(c) of Public Law 91-383 (16 U.S.C. 1a-5(c)).

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FROM THE *BAINBRIDGE REVIEW*

June 26, 2004

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In Our Opinion

Another memorial milestone

Not a week goes by, it seems, without some promising development on the Pritchard Park/Internment Memorial front.

For those who may have missed the Bainbridge Island City Council's deliberations Wednesday, we can report that efforts to construct a memorial to the World War II Japanese American relocation took another significant stride. By resolution, the council formalized its partnership with the Bainbridge Island Japanese American Community in developing the Taylor Avenue site, and authorized the use of \$500,000 in previously secured grant funding—part of a \$1.48 million award from the state—for early-phase permitting and site preparation. This, while fundraising to complete acquisition of the rest of the greater Pritchard Park site continues apace, as do efforts by BIJAC and related interests to fund the complete memorial and interpretive site, estimated to cost \$4 million.

As announced at Wednesday's meeting, the latest to join the cause is a group called the Timber Framers Guild, a nationwide collective of master craftsmen dedicated to preserving and advancing the construction techniques of yore—no nails, no bolts, no brackets, but rather, “the centuries-old construction system of large wooden posts and beams.” The guild adopts significant projects by which to demonstrate its construction techniques and provide service to communities.

Working in conjunction with island architect Johnpaul Jones (who was previously commissioned to design the memorial), the Timber Framers Guild craftsmen have devised a picturesque wooden gate through which visitors to the internment memorial will someday pass. The craftsmen will donate their time and expertise to the project; the Port Orford cedar from which it will be crafted is being provided by an Oregon firm, with cedar and copper shingles that will “age to a fine patina” as accents.

The gate will be constructed in a public demonstration sometime next month and will sit outside the Winslow post office to raise awareness of the memorial project.

“This is a huge gift,” BIJAC member Clarence Moriwaki tells us. “This is something we would have had to design and construct sometime down the road, and these wonderful new friends want to give it to us now.”

Interestingly, while the gate will feature traditional Japanese elements, its design has been retooled a bit to downplay

its Asian-ness—a deliberate move. “We want to honor our past,” Moriwaki tells us, “but reflect something that is truly Bainbridge Island, and American.”

What better month to build such a gate than July. Watch the Review for more announcements on its construction.

FROM THE *BREMERTON SUN*

September 21, 2003

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Community Columnist, Bob Dietz

Our own “day of infamy” for Japanese Americans

Satire is tough to write. And it’s always in danger of failing in its purpose. But it is a time-honored style of writing, especially when the topic is political or governmental vice, foolishness, or just plain stupidity.

Most of us who took a class in literature and writing probably remember the classic example of satire from the 18th century, Jonathan Swift’s “A Modest Proposal.” With brilliant wit and sarcasm, it attacked the inept attempts of English and Irish political and religious leadership to deal with poverty and famine in Ireland. While we admire that social tract today, Swift failed to shock the very people he had hoped to agitate. They thought it was a joke. That’s why satire is tough to write and why it’s in danger of failing in its usual purpose of bringing about change.

Satire also requires a bit of work on the part of the reader. We, as readers, need to ask, “Is this guy kidding or is he serious?” If we discern satire in, some outrageous bit of writing—a true literary work or even a simple letter to the editor—we need to be sure we know what’s being satirized. And, if we determine that the writer isn’t being sarcastically witty, then it’s time to be truly outraged.

Okay, Dietz, stop lecturing and get to the point! What’s all of this got to do with Kitsap County?

Simple. While out of town, I checked in with The Sun on the Web to see what was going on back in the West Sound. I came across a letter to the editor that I found totally outrageous. But then, I asked the fundamental question. “Is this guy kidding or is he serious?” The writer claimed that we needed to protect the Japanese Americans living on Bainbridge Island after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in December of 1941 by sending them to what our government euphemistically called “relocation centers.”

I’ve read the letter several times since that first reading and, sadly, must conclude he’s serious. Unfortunately, a subsequent letter to the editor, clearly not satire, endorsed his point of view. Apparently, the efforts to purchase land for a planned memorial and waterfront park on Bainbridge Island have stirred lingering embers of jaundiced intolerance. Perhaps it’s time to review the facts related to what we did to our fellow citizens on Bainbridge Island, and elsewhere, in the early 1940s.

First of all, we need to recall that the alleged liberal and progressive President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066 on February 19, 1942. That order resulted in the roundup of thousands of Japanese Americans, most of whom were U.S. citizens, for shipment to internment camps from California to Arkansas. Why? Because of their close proximity to military bases on the West Coast. That was the official reason. But Germans and Italians living here or on the East Coast, whether near military bases or not, did not have their properties and businesses confiscated and claimed by so-called “patriotic Americans.” Just the Japanese Americans.

Among the first Japanese Americans to be shipped off were descendants of Japanese immigrants who worked in the fields, established businesses and raised their families on Bainbridge Island as early as the late 1800s.

It was on March 30, 1942, that 227 Japanese Americans were forced to board

the ferry *Kohloken* [sic] at the Eagledale ferry landing—their first steps toward imprisonment in a camp near the Mojave Desert. Allowed only those personal belongings they could carry, they were soon followed by more than 14,000 other Washington sons and daughters of Japanese immigrants.

I think this event, following so closely on an earlier “Day of Infamy,” is worth memorializing. Memorials are intended, after all, to acknowledge events noble as well as events ignoble. We must not avoid the facts of history by redefining our actions of March 30, 1942, as benevolent safekeeping or logical defensive strategy. I prefer to think of the proposed Japanese American Memorial near Eagle Harbor as a complement to the impressive Pearl Harbor Memorial in Hawaii.

Both memorials should admonish us to embrace the Japanese maxim “*Nidoto Nai Yoni*”—“Let It Not Happen Again.”

appendix g

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