

Timeline of Events

Date	Local or National Event	Minoru Yasui
Oct, 19, 1916		Born in Hood River, OR, to Masuo and Shidzuyo Yasui.
1939		Graduated from University of Oregon Law School.
Sept 1939		Passed bar exams & was admitted as a practicing attorney in OR.
Mar 1, 1940		Accepted position with consulate general of Japan in Chicago.
Dec 7, 1941	Japan attacks U.S. Naval Base at Pearl Harbor, HI	
Dec 8, 1941	U.S. declares war on Japan	Resigns from consulate that same day.
Dec 13, 1941		Masuo Yasui arrested by FBI.
Mid-Dec, 1941		Received orders to report for duty with U.S. Army at Camp Vancouver, WA. He is told his service is not acceptable due to his ancestry.
Jan 1942		Opens Portland law practice in Nihonmachi to help people of Japanese ancestry with legal issues.
Feb. 19, 1942	President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066	
Mar 2, 1942	Gen. DeWitt issues Proclamation No. 1, specifying military zones 1 and 2, areas from which civilians could be removed.	
Mar 23, 1942	Gen. DeWitt issued Proclamation No. 3, requiring German & Italian enemy aliens & "all persons of Japanese ancestry" to conform to curfew order.	
Mar 28, 1942		Intentionally violated curfew order to test its constitutionality and was arrested.
Apr 1942		Indicted by federal grand jury for curfew violation.
Apr 28, 1942	Instructions posted in Multnomah County for May 5 evacuation and processing at North Portland Livestock Pavilion.	
Late Apr, 1942		Returned to Hood River. Informed the military of his address.
May 12, 1942		Military Police arrived to escort Min to Portland Assembly Ctr.
June 12, 1942		One-day trial. Judge reserves ruling in order to consider the evidence.
Sept 1942		Transferred by train to Minidoka.

Nov 1942		Transported by U.S. Marshal back to Portland, Multnomah County jail and put into solitary confinement.
Nov 1942		Found guilty by judge. Sentenced to one year in jail.
Dec 1942		Wrote Message to Nisei American Students.
Jan 28, 1943	War Department restores privilege of volunteering for military service to Nisei.	
Feb 1, 1943	442 nd Regimental Combat Team is activated.	
Feb 8, 1943	WRA begins administering a loyalty questionnaire to all men and women in camps over age of seventeen.	
June 21, 1943		Supreme Court rules curfew order constitutional as applied to U.S. citizens due to "military necessity."
August 1943		Released from Multnomah County jail in Portland, and taken under armed guard to Minidoka concentration camp in Idaho.
Oct 1943		Granted a 30-day temporary leave. Visited JACL headquarters in Salt Lake City, family in Denver, and father in Santa Fe internment camp. With Joe Grant Masaoka (JACL) visited imprisoned Nisei draft resisters in Colorado and Wyoming and talked with them about complying with military orders to register for draft.
Mid-Nov 1943		Returned to Minidoka
Late spring 1944		Left Minidoka and spent summer in Chicago.
Fall 1944		Moved to Denver, Colorado.
1946		Admitted to the Colorado bar and opened a law practice. Spent the next 40 years active in civil rights organizations in the state.
Nov 12, 1986		Minoru Yasui died.
Nov 2015	President Obama posthumously awarded Minoru Yasui the Presidential Medal of Freedom. He is the only Oregonian to receive this award.	
Mar 28, 2016	Governor Brown signs bill designating March 28 as Minoru Yasui Day in Oregon in perpetuity. The first March for Justice follows Min's footsteps from his first law office near the Oregon Nikkei Legacy Center to the Historic Multnomah County Jail at SW Oak and Second St.	