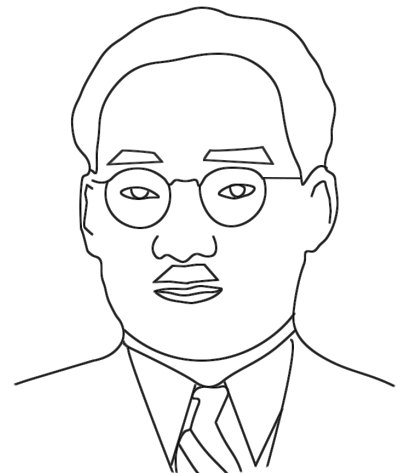


*Breaking the Curfew:
The Story of Minoru Yasui*

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Group Documentary
Process Paper: 500 words



Process Paper

We initially came across Minoru Yasui as we explored the Oregon Historical Society's *Experience Oregon* exhibit in September of 2019. We had previously heard of Fred Korematsu and Gordon Hirabayashi, two Japanese-Americans who challenged discriminatory World War II legislation in the courts, but not Minoru Yasui, who was actually the first to do so. Here was an Oregonian—born and raised just 60 miles east of our high school—who dared to stand up against the full force of the United States government in his fight for justice. In creating this documentary, we sought to share the story of an individual who exemplified the spirit of breaking barriers, a spirit we believe others should follow.

The bulk of our research was done at the Oregon Historical Society Research Library, where we looked at primary-source newspaper articles, film clips, and documents. We spoke with individuals who had known Yasui personally, including Peggy Nagae, his attorney in his *coram nobis* case in the 1980s; Holly Yasui, his daughter; and George Nakata, a family friend of his. These individuals provided insight into Minoru Yasui's character, adding emotional weight to the documentary. We also spoke to Dr. Linda Tamura, Dr. Margaret Chon, and Dr. Satsuki Ina who provided expert insight into Yasui's childhood, his Supreme Court case's legal background, and the modern-day parallels to his actions, respectively. Due to COVID-19, our interviews with Dr. Margaret Chon, Dr. Satsuki Ina, and Holly Yasui were conducted virtually, leaving us with lower quality footage than we would have otherwise had. Besides our interviews, our most important source was Minoru Yasui's unpublished autobiography, *Thoughts on Evacuation*, which provided us a window into why he acted as he did.

We knew that primary-source interviews would be key to creating a compelling research project about Minoru Yasui. The documentary medium allowed us to convey these interviews directly to viewers, unlike in a research paper or exhibit. The bulk of our footage came from primary-source newscasts and photos provided by Yasui's family members. We recorded the script on a Marantz MPM-2000 microphone and filmed using a Panasonic G7 camera. The documentary was assembled and edited using Adobe Premiere Pro.

From being the first citizen of Japanese descent to pass the Oregon Bar, to intentionally violating the curfew, to chairing the Japanese American Citizens League's National Committee for Redress, Minoru Yasui championed justice throughout his lifetime. After the bombing of Pearl Harbor, the American people sought unity and sanctuary. American fear manifested itself through barriers separating people of Japanese ancestry—the curfew order and incarceration. Yasui had the courage to challenge these barriers, understanding them to be unjust and discriminatory. In breaking the curfew, Minoru Yasui exemplified the true spirit of breaking barriers. He did not break the curfew out of disloyalty, as his opponents argued, but rather the opposite: his belief that it was his duty as a United States citizen to challenge injustice wherever he saw it. For Yasui, the action of breaking barriers of injustice was not a choice, but an obligation.

Primary Sources, Annotated

Interviews

Fujikura, Yuka. Email Interview. April 27, 2020. Yuka Fujikura is Minoru Yasui's younger sister. She spoke about growing up with Minoru, adding to our understanding of his character. She also described their family's response to Minoru's violation of the curfew, allowing us to better visualize Minoru's mental state while he was in jail.

Ina, Satsuki. Personal Interview. March 23, 2020. Dr. Satsuki Ina was born in the Tule Lake War Relocation Center and is co-chair of Tsuru for Solidarity. She spoke as a primary source on the Japanese experience during and after World War II. She provided additional insight into the intergenerational trauma faced by the Japanese American population and the parallels that can be drawn between Japanese internment and modern-day government policy. We used her analysis in our discussion of the long-term impacts of anti-Japanese policies during World War II and in our conclusion, where we discuss lessons that can be drawn from Minoru Yasui and the United States' past failures.

Nagae, Peggy. Personal Interview. March 8, 2020. Peggy Nagae was Minoru Yasui's lead attorney in his *coram nobis* case in the 1980s. She shared memories of working with Yasui, her experience working on the case, and her work preserving Minoru Yasui's legacy. Through this interview, we learned about Yasui's character, the legal background behind his *coram nobis* case, and his activities later in his life. We also included clips from this interview in our documentary.

Nakata, George. Personal Interview. March 12, 2020. George Nakata was a family friend of Minoru Yasui, having lived in Portland Oregon during his childhood and also being concentrated at Minidoka Relocation Center. Nakata recalled looking up to Yasui as a personal hero. Powerful and provocative, we included clips from this interview multiple times to add emotional weight to our documentary. This interview furthered our understanding of the impact of Yasui's life and helped us frame our documentary in a more meaningful light.

Yasui, Holly. Personal Interview. March 25, 2020. Holly Yasui is Minoru Yasui's youngest daughter. She shared memories she had of her father, the lessons he taught her, and the impact of his life's work. This interview not only helped us understand Minoru Yasui's actions, but who he was as a person.

Yasui, Homer. Email Interview. April 27, 2020. Homer Yasui is Minoru Yasui's younger brother. He described growing up in Hood River, and Minoru's role as an older brother. His description of Minoru's character was more straightforward and humorous than the other descriptions we received, adding nuance to what we knew about him. Furthermore, he explained his father Masuo's role in the community and what he believed were the forces that drove Minoru to break the curfew.

Periodicals

“Army Rule on Citizen Termed Nil.” *The Oregonian*. November 17, 1942. This article discusses the ruling in Minoru Yasui’s district court case, in which Judge James Alger Fee ruled that military command had no power to regulate life and conduct of the ordinary American citizen in the absence of martial law. Yet, Yasui was still found guilty because he had apparently “elected” to be a citizen of the Japanese empire by becoming a propaganda agent of the emperor. Judge Fee’s decision presents the only legal decision during this time period that ruled the proclamations unconstitutional, making it an outlier. It demonstrated that there was at least some disagreement about the constitutionality of the order, although minimal.

“Army Stands Firm on Coastal Evacuation Despite Jurist's 'Citizen Case' Ruling.” *The Oregonian*. November 18, 1942. This article, published in the *Oregonian*, discusses the strange ruling by Judge Alger Fee in Minoru Yasui’s district case. Judge Fee ruled that Lt. General John Dewitt had no power to regulate the conduct and activities of American citizens, but that Yasui had revoked his American citizenship by working for the Japanese consulate. This article also touches on prior legal precedent for Dewitt’s orders. We used this case to understand Yasui’s case and the minimal impact of Yasui’s district case on government actions.

“Court Gets Yasui Case on Appeal.” *The Oregonian*, June 16, 1943. This newspaper article describes Yasui’s attempt to seek release on bail as his case was being appealed to the Supreme Court. Despite having the power to release him, Judge Alger Fee denied Yasui’s request for release. The article added to our understanding of Yasui’s condition in jail and clarified our timeline of his actions.

Crick, Rolla J. “Ex-Oregon Japanese Appeals WWII Verdict.” *The Oregonian*, January 18, 1983. This newspaper article, written shortly before Yasui launched his *coram nobis* case, discusses the legal background of his and others’ cases. It provided us insight into the new evidence that had recently emerged from Peter Irons’ research, and gives an overview of the allegations made by the case.

“Curfew Rules on Japanese Argued Before High Court.” *The Oregonian*, May 11, 1943. This article, published the second day of arguments for the *Hirabayashi* and *Yasui* Supreme Court cases, discusses arguments made by both sides. In particular, we used this article to better our understanding of the allies that *Yasui* had, including the ACLU and JACL. This was interesting given the fact that when *Yasui* originally launched his test case over a year earlier, he had not received support from the JACL.

“Curfew Test Begun by U.S.” *The Oregonian*, March 31, 1942. This article, published three days after Minoru *Yasui* broke the curfew, describes the beginning of district court proceedings for the test case. It discusses the specifics of the case, including arguments made by US Attorney Carl C. Donagh. We used information in this article to understand the arguments made by the US Government, the central claim argument being that he was a paid agent of the Japanese government until the Pearl Harbor attack.

“Evacuees and the Constitution.” *The Oregonian*, November 18, 1942. This article in the *Oregonian*, written after Judge Alger Fee’s ruling, analyzes and explains how the decisions applied to the Japanese. In his decision, Judge Fee wrote that martial law was necessary to implement the restrictions from the proclamation - but because Minoru *Yasui* had supposedly revoked his citizenship through his work at the Japanese consulate, he was still guilty.

“Japanese Gets Self Jailed To Force Curfew Law Test.” *The Oregonian*. March 30, 1942. This newspaper article, published two days after Minoru *Yasui*’s violation of the curfew, describes his actions accompanied by an interview with him. The article quotes his intent in making his case a test of constitutionality. This was the only source we could find quoting him directly after he broke the curfew. This article demonstrated to us the intent and consideration behind Minoru *Yasui*’s actions, adding to our characterization of him in the film.

Nagae, Peggy. “Justice and Equity for Whom? A Personal Journey and Local Perspective on Community Justice and Struggles for Dignity.” *Oregon Law Review* 81 (2002): 1133–52. This paper, written by Peggy Nagae, Minoru *Yasui*’s lead attorney in the *coram nobis* case, provides a poignant personal narrative along with details about the case. From reading it, we learned more about the post-World War II Japanese-American experience. The paper also detailed the events of the *coram nobis* case, which we included in our script. Most importantly, this article added to the frame with which we examined Minoru *Yasui*’s actions in our documentary.

Pickett, Nelson. "ACLU Award Honors Portlander's Act of Idealism." *The Sunday Oregonian*, November 20, 1983. This article, written the same year that Minoru Yasui reopened his case, describes Yasui's acceptance of an award from the ACLU. The article includes quotes from Yasui's acceptance speech, which we later infused into our script's characterization of Minoru Yasui and the barriers he was fighting against. His language in his acceptance speech also further clarified his motive when violating the curfew.

"Sentence Reduced For Yasui." *The Oregonian*, July 15, 1943. This article describes Judge Alger Fee's decision to reduce Yasui's term of imprisonment from one year to eight months and ten days, given that he had already spent time in Multnomah County Jail before the trial. It also described arguments made before Yasui's original conviction, claiming that he was a propaganda agent of the Japanese government. This clarified the timeline of Yasui's time in prison and his later transfer to Minidoka Relocation center.

"Supreme Justices Question Judiciary's Right to Interfere in Military Crisis." *The Oregonian*, May 12, 1943. This article discusses the Supreme Court proceedings in the *Hirabayashi* and *Yasui* cases, going in-depth in describing arguments made by the attorneys on both sides. We learned that one of the central arguments made by the United States government was the claims that Japanese citizens were less assimilated than Italian or German citizens. The article further quotes Harold Evans, co-counsel for *Hirabayashi*, and Charles M. Fahy, U.S. Solicitor General, clarifying the reasoning behind the cases.

Woods, Jim. "Jap Leader Here Paid By Tokyo." *Oregon Journal*. March 30, 1942. This newspaper article, published just two days after Minoru Yasui broke the curfew, reveals the important role of media misinformation and propaganda during this period of time. The article claims that Yasui was a paid agent of the Japanese government, basing its claims on his previous employment at the Japanese consulate in Chicago. We used this article to better our understanding of not only how misinformation affected how the public viewed legislation and the executive order, but also how the public viewed Yasui's case specifically.

"WWII curfew conviction vacated." *The Oregonian*, January 27, 1984. This article describes the district court ruling in Yasui's *coram nobis* case. While his conviction was vacated, the judge did not declare the curfew order unconstitutional, as Yasui requested. In addition to providing additional information about the case, we also used this newspaper to accompany our description of the events of the *coram nobis* case.

“Yasui Seeks Citizenship.” *The Oregonian*, July 14, 1943. This article discusses Yasui’s attempts to regain citizenship during his resentencing process. In his district court case, Judge Alger Fee ruled that he had revoked his citizenship through his employment at the Japanese consulate; but the Supreme Court ruled that Judge Fee should not have ruled on the issue of citizenship. This added to our understanding of the personal sacrifices Minoru Yasui made in violating the curfew.

“Yasui’s Jail Term Over.” *The Oregonian*. July 28, 1943. This article discusses Yasui’s release from county jail and transfer to Minidoka relocation center. This article describes Yasui as a propaganda agent for the Japanese, reflecting the dominant media narrative about Yasui’s case. Additionally, we used this newspaper headline to accompany our description of Yasui’s release in the documentary.

Audiovisual

Acme Newspictures, Inc. *Lt. General DeWitt says coast threat eased*. August 31, 1943. Black and white photograph. 16 x 21 cm. Pritzker Military Museum & Library. This photograph features Lieutenant General John Dewitt gesturing toward a map during a press conference. We used this photo to accompany the viewer's introduction to Dewitt in the documentary.

Castle, Eugene W. *Bombing of Pearl Harbor*. Castle Films, 1942. *Internet Archive*, uploaded by Periscope Films, 6:15. archive.org/details/BombingOfPearlHarbor. This original newsreel depicts the aftermath of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. The footage includes the wrecked seaplane base on Ford Island and the wrecked USS *Shaw*, USS *Utah*, and USS *Arizona*. We used this footage in the opening scene of the documentary.

Castle, Eugene W and Ed Herlihy. *Washington in War Time*. Castle Films, 1942-1943 ca. *Internet Archive*, Prelinger Archives Collection, 9:41. archive.org/details/6114_Washington_in_War_Time_00_46_24_14. This original newscast depicts Washington D.C. during World War II. We used this footage in our documentary to accompany our description of President Roosevelt's issuing of Executive Order 9066.

"CWRIC hearings in Seattle, Washington, 1981.," *Densho Encyclopedia* encyclopedia.densho.org/sources/en-ddr-densho-37-372-1/ (accessed Mar 19 2020). This photo depicts a hearing conducted by the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (CWRIC) in 1981. The CWRIC was tasked with conducting an official government investigation into Japanese incarceration, and was instrumental in attaining restitution and a government apology. We used this photograph when describing Yasui's efforts in the redress movement.

Daughtry, Clyde. *Pearl Harbor Attack Footage*. Filmed December 7, 1941. Naval Historical Foundation, 5:10. This rare footage, filmed from the deck of USS *Argonne*, depicts the wreckage left behind by the Japanese bombing and is some of the best footage of the Pearl Harbor attack. We used this footage in our discussion of Pearl Harbor during the intro of our documentary.

Goldfein, Mike and Ken Fell. *Citizen Min*. KUTV- Salt Lake City, 1983. Vimeo, 7:23. vimeo.com/ondemand/nevergiveup/310052280. This newscast from 1983 features Minoru Yasui, describing his efforts to fight against injustice. It includes interviews and footage of Minoru Yasui three years before his death, which we used throughout our documentary.

Japanese American Families in Hood River, Oregon. Yasui Family Collection, ca 1915. *Densho Encyclopedia*. ddr.densho.org/ddr-densho-259-48. This image from the Yasui family's collections depicts a group of Japanese American families in Hood River, included Masuo Yasui, Minoru's father. We used it in the documentary when describing Minoru's upbringing in Hood River.

Lange, Dorothea. *Oakland, Calif., Mar. 1942. A large sign reading "I am an American" placed in the window of a store*. March 1942. Library of Congress. [loc.gov/pictures/item/2004665381/](https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2004665381/). This photograph captures a sign with the words "I am an American" placed at a storefront the day after Pearl Harbor. We use this photograph at the beginning of the documentary, where we discuss post-Pearl Harbor anti-Japanese sentiment.

"Powers of Persuasion." 1940 - 1945. US National Archives. [archives.gov/exhibits/powers-of-persuasion](https://www.archives.gov/exhibits/powers-of-persuasion). This gallery of images displays various pieces of propaganda distributed during World War II. We used these images to accompany the beginning of the documentary, where we discuss the role of propaganda in uniting the American people against a common enemy.

Prelinger Archives Collection. Internet Archive. archive.org/details/prelinger?tab=collection. This collection includes a plethora of historical images and footage. We used various pieces of footage and photos from this collection in our documentary.

"President Roosevelt's 'Day of Infamy' Address to Congress." Filmed December 8, 1941. C-SPAN, 8:24. [c-span.org/video/?419693-1/president-roosevelts-day-infamy-address-congress](https://www.c-span.org/video/?419693-1/president-roosevelts-day-infamy-address-congress). This video captures President Roosevelt's famous "Day of Infamy" address the day after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. We used this clip in the intro of our documentary when describing the United States' response to the attack.

Reagan, Ronald and White House Television Office. "President Reagan's Remarks and signing Ceremony for the Japanese-American Internment Compensation Bill (HR442) in the OEOB." Filmed August 10, 1988. National Archives Catalog, Courtesy Ronald Reagan Presidential Library, 8:52. catalog.archives.gov/id/38995301. This video captures President Ronald Reagan's remarks and signing of the Japanese American reparations bill. We used this video to accompany the section of our documentary where we describe Minoru Yasui's legacy.

U.S. Office of War Information. *Japanese Relocation*. 1943 ca. Internet Archive, 9:32. archive.org/details/0042_Japanese_Relocation_18_00_50_00. This original newscast describes the transfer of the Japanese on the West Coast to internment camps. It added nuance to our understanding of the wartime propaganda that was used at the time to increase public support for Japanese incarceration. Additionally, we used footage from this video in our documentary when describing Japanese incarceration and its impact on Japanese American communities.

U.S. War Relocation Authority. *Challenge to Democracy, A*. 1944. Internet Archive, in Prelinger Archives Collection, 18:03. archive.org/details/Challeng1944. This newscast defends the government's decision to incarcerate Japanese by proving that the internment camps are not requiring the use of too much taxpayer money and that the camps are not "soft" on the Japanese. It provides insight into contemporary opposition to the camps from the American public, revealing the apathy most Americans felt toward the Japanese. It demonstrated that much of the opposition to Japanese incarceration was not based on civil rights. We used this footage to accompany our descriptions of incarceration and its effect on the Japanese community.

"Why We Fight: War Comes to America." 1942. US National Archives, 1:06:09. youtu.be/VXP0e7vPnx8. This film, produced by the United States Department of Defense, Department of Army, and Office of the Chief Signal Officer, examines the world events that pulled the United States into World War II. It provided evidence for the wartime unity that we discuss in the introduction of the documentary, helping us explain the forces that caused the barrier to exist. We used this footage to accompany our descriptions of American pride and unity following the Pearl Harbor attacks.

Yasui, Homer. "Interview with Homer Yasui and Jeff Uecker." Hotline / Golden Hours. Portland, Oregon: KOPB, 1992. In this interview, on cassette tape in the Oregon Historical Society's archives, Minoru's brother Homer Yasui discusses his experiences as a Japanese-American and discusses his work preserving his family's history. It provided us a more personal look at the Yasui family and Minoru's work. It also helped explain much of the research that we did at the Oregon Historical Society, since the majority of the resources we looked at were from the Yasui Family Collection, which Homer helped curate.

Additional Sources

Azuma, Eiichiro. "Chapter 3 — Development of Japanese Farming Communities." *Discover Nikkei*. November 6, 2017. This article describes the settlement of the Japanese community in Oregon, going into depth about Hood River, one of the largest settlements. It also describes Masuo Yasui's instrumental role in developing the community, describing his store, the Yasui Brothers General Store, as a hub of community activities in the Hood River Japanese community.

DeWitt, J. L. "Instructions to All Persons of Japanese Ancestry." San Francisco, CA: US Army Western Defense and Fourth Army Wartime Civil Control Administration Command, 1942. These instructions, provided approximately a week after Minoru Yasui violated the curfew, described how persons of Japanese ancestry in Oregon were to evacuate to the assembly center. The instructions demonstrated the immediacy and rigidity of the restrictions placed on the Japanese.

Oregon State Archives. *Japanese in Oregon in World War II [microform], 1920-1956*. 1959. This collection of letters and reports, found on microfilm at the Oregon Historical Society, includes correspondence from multiple Oregon governors relating to people of Japanese ancestry in Oregon. It further contains newspaper clippings, documents, and reports on the Japanese in Oregon during World War II. It allowed us to understand the forces behind anti-Japanese legislation, particularly from the standpoint of the Oregon governor. It also helped us understand the importance of the Hood River Japanese community to agriculture in Oregon and the economic ramifications of Japanese incarceration.

Stone, Harlan Fiske, and Supreme Court Of The United States. U.S. Reports: *Yasui v. United States*, 320 U.S. 115. 1942. Periodical. <https://www.loc.gov/item/usrep320115/>. This report includes Chief Justice Stone's Supreme Court opinion, and an overview of the individuals involved in the case. Reading the Supreme Court opinion demonstrated to us just how interconnected the *Hirabayashi* and *Yasui* cases were and the Court's justification for its ruling. We also used this report to identify Yasui's key allies, the ACLU and JACL, both of which filed amicus briefs in support of Yasui.

Walker, Alan. "A Slap's a Slap: General John L. Dewitt and Four Little Words." National Archives Blogs. November 22, 2013. This blog post includes the transcript of Dewitt's testimony before a subcommittee of the House Naval Affairs Committee, where he attempts to rationalize his decision to detain the Japanese. In it, he explains that the Japanese are prone to commit espionage, even if they are American citizens. Reading the transcript, and Walker's analysis of it, helped us explain the forces behind the barrier and Dewitt's justification for it. It also allowed us to examine the extent of anti-Japanese sentiment at the time, since the blog also goes into

Yasui, Minoru. "Thoughts on Evacuation." *JACL National Committee For Redress*. August 25, 1982. This autobiography describes Minoru Yasui's actions between the years 1942 and 1946. It became a reference point for us as we wrote our script, allowing us to accompany our descriptions of his actions with an explanation for why he acted as he did.

Secondary Sources, Annotated

Interviews

Tamura, Linda. Personal Interview. January 17, 2020. Dr. Linda Tamura is a third-generation Japanese American from Hood River Oregon who has written extensively on the Japanese Community in Hood River. This interview gave us background on the community that Minoru Yasui grew up in. Tamura also described Minoru's father Masuo Yasui's role as an intermediary between the Japanese and white communities in Hood River. The information she provided in the interview informed our explanation for why Yasui acted as he did.

Chon, Margaret. Personal Interview. March 24, 2020. Dr. Margaret Chon is the Donald & Lynda Horowitz Professor for the Pursuit of Justice at Seattle University School of Law. She has researched and written extensively on race and law, including on Minoru Yasui's test case. She explained the legal background of the cases, the forces driving the Supreme Court's decision, and explained the legal mechanisms behind the curfew order. Our interview with her added nuance to our legal understanding of Dewitt's proclamations and Yasui's case.

Periodicals

Davis, Charles. "Land of the Free? A Story of Two Oregon Lawyers and the Limits of Citizenship in War-Time Portland." *Oregon State Bar Bulletin*, July 1999. This article from the Oregon Historical Society archives describes Yasui's case, focusing on how executive order applied different standards to German and Italian citizens than Japanese citizens. It includes quotes from Yasui, including a few about his belief that standing up to injustice is the obligation of every citizen. These quotes helped us articulate the lessons that Yasui's actions can teach us and understand the motive behind his actions.

Hollingsworth, Heather. "Minoru Yasui Awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom." *The Asian Reporter*. December 7, 2015. This article is about how Minoru Yasui received the Presidential Medal of Freedom. The article interviews and discusses the Minoru Yasui Legacy Project, an organization working to preserve his legacy. It helped us understand how different groups and individuals have worked to preserve his legacy since his passing.

Jelsing, Nadine. "Oregon's Japanese Americans: Beyond the Wire." *OPB*, January 7, 2020. opb.org/television/programs/oregonexperience/segment/oregon-japanese-americans-history/. This article and documentary describes the Japanese American community in Oregon in the early 20th century. The thriving Japanese American community in Hood River is one of the main focuses, and the documentary goes in-depth in describing the impact of the World War II military proclamations on the community. We used the documentary to better understand the impact the military proclamations had on daily life for Japanese Americans, the environment Yasui grew up in, and the prominent role of Yasui's family in Hood River. We also used footage from the documentary to accompany our description of Minoru Yasui's childhood.

Rose, Joseph. "Oregon Lawmakers Unite to Create Minoru Yasui Day." *Oregon Live*, February 25, 2016. www.oregonlive.com/pacific-northwest-news/2016/02/oregon_legislature_unites_to_d.html. This article was written on Feb 25, 2016, the day that House Bill 4009 was passed in the Oregon Legislature. The bill designated March 28th as "Minoru Yasui Day," honoring the actions of Minoru Yasui. We referenced this article when discussing Yasui's legacy.

Shirley, Craig and Scott Mauer. "The attack on Pearl Harbor united Americans like no other event in our history." *The Washington Post*. December 7, 2016.
www.washingtonpost.com/posteverything/wp/2016/12/07/the-attack-on-pearl-harbor-united-americans-like-no-other-event-in-our-history/. This article looks at the unifying effects of the Pearl Harbor attack on the United States, examining the ways in which the United States came together during the war. This is a frame we used to analyze anti-Japanese racism throughout our documentary. We argue that anti-Japanese sentiment was part of this "unity" among the American population, just as important as scrap metal drives and victory gardens. This article provided us with insight into the same unifying forces that we believe caused the American population to push out and discriminate against Japanese citizens.

Additional Sources

Azuma, Eiichiro. "A History of Oregon's Issei, 1880-1952." *Oregon Historical Quarterly* 94, no. 4 (1993): 315-67. Accessed April 18, 2020. www.jstor.org/stable/20614543. This journal article provided a history of the first wave of Japanese immigrants in Oregon. It describes the formation of the Japanese community in Hood River and the role of the Yasui family, providing us context on Minoru Yasui's childhood. Additionally, it provided us further insight into the relationship between white and Japanese communities in Hood River.

Bellus, Barbara Annette. *Minoru Yasui: You Can See the Mountain From Here*. June, 1997. This dissertation, a narrative account of Minoru Yasui's life, provided a detailed overview of his childhood in Hood River, his act of breaking the curfew, and his adult life in Denver, Colorado. This dissertation served as a reference point for us as we wrote the script for the documentary.

Collison, Craig. "Japanese American Wartime Incarceration in Oregon." In *The Oregon Encyclopedia*. May 1, 2019. This entry in the Oregon Encyclopedia provides a comprehensive description of Japanese American incarceration during World War II, specific to those living in Oregon. It helped us understand the particular impacts of Dewitt's proclamations on communities in Oregon, including the Hood River Japanese community where Minoru Yasui was born. We used information from this entry to supplement our description of the effect of these policies on Portland's Japantown, and also several images from this entry to accompany descriptions of the Oregon Japanese community in our documentary.

Irons, Peter H. *Justice at War: The Story of the Japanese-American Internment Cases*. University of California Press, 1983. This book, written by Professor Peter Irons, takes a deep examination of the three cases that challenged Executive Order 9066: *Yasui v. the United States*, *Korematsu v. the United States*, and *Hirabayashi v. the United States*. Irons' research provided the basis for the reopening of all three cases under the writ of error *coram nobis*. The book not only provided a detailed description of Yasui's case, it also presented a cogent description of the government's motivation behind the executive order.

Johnson, Daniel P. "Anti-Japanese Legislation in Oregon, 1917-1923." *Oregon Historical Quarterly* 1996, 176-210. This paper, published in the Oregon Historical Quarterly, details the history of anti-Japanese policies in the state of Oregon. It helped us understand Executive Order 9066 in the context of anti-Japanese racism in the time period. The paper also discusses the important role of the Yasui family in the Japanese-American community in the last 1910s and early 1920s.

Kessler, Lauren. "Spacious Dreams: A Japanese American Family Comes to the Pacific Northwest." *Oregon Historical Quarterly* 94, no. 2/3 (1993): 141-65. Accessed April 18, 2020. www.jstor.org/stable/20614513. This journal article describes how the Yasui family settled in Hood River, Oregon. It provided us with background on Yasui's family, helping us answer the question of why Minoru Yasui acted as he did when most others simply complied with the order.

Kessler, Lauren, and Ted Kulongoski. *Stubborn Twig: Three Generations in the Life of a Japanese American Family*. Corvallis, OR: Oregon State University Press, 2008. This book describes the Yasui family, focusing on Minoru's father, Masuo Yasui. It helped us answer one of the most difficult questions we sought to understand through our research: why did Minoru Yasui stand up when most others did not? The book gave us a better understanding of Minoru's environment growing up in Hood River and the forces that shaped him into who he was.

Kratz, Jessie. "Japanese Internment: Righting a Wrong." National Archives Blog. February 17, 2017. prologue.blogs.archives.gov/2017/02/17/apologizing-for-japanese-internment-righting-a-wrong. This National Archives blog post described how the government provided an apology and restitution for those who had been incarcerated during World War II in the 1980s. It compiled images and footage from the National Archives, which we used in our documentary to accompany our description of Minoru Yasui's work as chair of the JACL's committee on redress.

Okazaki, Steven. *Unfinished Business*. 1985. This documentary provided an inside look at the Yasui, Hirabayashi, and Korematsu cases. In addition to providing detailed information on the cases, it included primary-source interviews with Yasui. We used footage from this film throughout our documentary.

Matthews, Marsha Takayanagi. "Collections: The OHS Museum's Yasui Family Collection." *Oregon Historical Quarterly* 94, no. 4 (1993): 435-47. This entry from the Oregon Historical Quarterly accompanied an exhibit at the Oregon Historical Society displaying artifacts from the Yasui Brother Company in Hood River, Oregon. The article describes the store as a focal point for the Japanese-American community, a gathering place that first-generation immigrants depended on for information, food, language interpretation, and additional services. The store also functioned as a cultural bridge between the white and Japanese communities in Hood River. The entry also demonstrated to us the immediate impacts of the Pearl Harbor bombing on Minoru Yasui's family: shortly after, the U.S. treasury closed the Yasui Brothers Company Store.

Nagae, Peggy. "Minoru Yasui (1916-1986)." *The Oregon Encyclopedia*, March 17, 2018. oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/yasui_minoru_1916_1986_/#.XaZTGujYphE. This entry in the Oregon Encyclopedia, written by Peggy Nagae (Yasui's lead attorney in the *coram nobis* case), provides a brief biography of Minoru Yasui that became our go-to when we sought to confirm a fact or event. This was also the first source that we looked at after deciding our topic, providing us with additional research areas to look into.

Tonai, Rosalyn. "A Short History of the Japanese American Experience." *U.S.-Japan Women's Journal. English Supplement*, no. 2 (1992): 28-39. Accessed April 20, 2020. www.jstor.org/stable/42772033. This journal article provides a history of the Japanese in the United States, from their initial immigration to obtaining redress for World War II incarceration. It provides insight into the racial dynamics that existed before Pearl Harbor attacks, helping us understand World War II anti-Japanese legislation through the larger frame of anti-Japanese racism.

Wakatsuki, Hanako. "Minidoka." *Densho Encyclopedia* (2012). Accessed February 2, 2020. encyclopedia.densho.org/Minidoka. This article described Minidoka Relocation Center, where Minoru Yasui was incarcerated during the war. It provided detailed descriptions of life in the camp, allowing us to better describe Yasui's experience in the documentary. We also used images included in this article in our documentary when describing Minidoka Relocation Center.