

## Yonemoto-Udo Timeline 1790-1954

### **March 26, 1790**

The U.S. Congress, in the Act of March 26, 1790, states that "any alien, being a free white person who shall have resided within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States for a term of two years, may be admitted to become a citizen thereof." On January 1, 1873, the phrase "persons of African nativity or descent" is added.

### **October 30, 1880**

Tsunegusu Yonemoto is born in Japan

### **May 6, 1882**

Congress passes the Chinese Exclusion Act, ending Chinese immigration for the next 60 years.

### **January 1, 1891**

Japanese immigrants begin arriving on the mainland U.S. for work. Japanese workers began arriving in Hawaii in 1885.

### **May 10, 1893**

Tsune Yonemoto is born in Japan.

### **June 27, 1894**

A U.S. district court rules that Japanese immigrants cannot become citizens because they are not "a free white person" as the Naturalization Act of 1790 requires.

### **May 11, 1889**

Tsunejiro Udo is born in Japan.

### **December 18, 1896**

Tsukio Mimori is born in Japan.

### **May 7, 1900**

The first large-scale anti-Japanese protest in California is held, organized by various labor groups.

### **May 14, 1905**

The Asiatic Exclusion League is formed in San Francisco.

### **c. 1905**

Tsunegusu Yonemoto arrives in the United States

### **c. 1906**

Tsunejiro Udo arrives in the United States.

### **October 11, 1906**

The San Francisco Board of Education passes a resolution to segregate Asian children from the majority population.

### **January 1, 1908**

Japan and the U.S. agree (Gentlemen's Agreement) to halt the migration of Japanese laborers in the United States. Japanese women are allowed to immigrate if they are wives of U.S. residents

### **December 11, 1912**

Fred Tsunezo Yonemoto is born in Colma, California.

### **January 1, 1913**

California passes the Alien Land Law, forbidding "all aliens ineligible for citizenship" from owning land. This later grew to include prohibition on leasing land as well. 12 other states adopted similar laws.

### **May 10, 1915**

Tsukio Mimori arrives in the United States.

### **May 2, 1917**

Tsune Miyamoto Yonemoto arrives in the United States.

### **November 2, 1917**

Yukiko Udo is born in San Mateo, California.

**November 1, 1920**

A new, more stringent 1920 Alien Land Law passes in California.

**January 1, 1920**

Japanese American farmers produce \$67 million worth of crops, more than ten percent of California's total crop value.

**November 13, 1922**

The United States Supreme Court reaffirms the ban on Japanese immigrants from becoming naturalized U.S. citizens. This ban would last until 1952.

**January 1, 1924**

Congress passes the Immigration Act of 1924 effectively ending all Japanese immigration to the U.S.

**November 1, 1941**

A U.S. Intelligence report known as the "Munson Report" commissioned by President Roosevelt concludes that the great majority of Japanese Americans are loyal to the U.S. and do not pose a threat to national security.

**December 7, 1941**

Japan attacks the Pearl Harbor military base in Hawaii.

**December 7, 1941**

The FBI begins arresting Japanese immigrants identified as community leaders: priests, Japanese language teachers, newspaper publishers, and heads of organizations. Within 48 hours, 1,291 are arrested.

**December 8, 1941**

[Tsunejiro Udo is arrested by the FBI in San Francisco.](#)

**December 8, 1941**

The United States declares war against Japan.

**December 1, 1941 —January 1, 1942**

Attorney General Francis Biddle authorizes search warrants for contraband materials in any home in which an "enemy alien" resides. Over the next few months, thousands of Japanese American households were randomly searched for such things as short wave radios, cameras, and anything that might be construed of as a weapon, ranging from heirloom Japanese swords to dynamite farmers used to clear stumps. The FBI found nothing it deemed sinister in these searches.

**December 19, 1941**

[Tsunejiro Udo arrives at Fort Missoula, Montana.](#)

**February 4, 1942**

[Tsunejiro Udo has his alien enemy hearing at Fort Missoula.](#)

**February 13, 1942**

[Tsunegusu Yonemoto is arrested by the FBI in Sunnyvale.](#)

**February 19, 1942**

President Roosevelt signs Executive Order 9066 authorizing military authorities to exclude civilians from any area without trial or hearing. The order did not specify Japanese Americans--but they were the only group to be imprisoned as a result.

**February 26, 1942**

[Tsunegusu Yonemoto arrives at Fort Lincoln, North Dakota](#)

**March 1, 1942**

General DeWitt begins the process of removing all persons of Japanese ancestry--U.S. citizens and aliens alike--living in the western halves of Washington State, California, Oregon, and parts of Arizona. A curfew goes into effect in these areas--all those of Japanese ancestry must remain at home from 8 pm to 6 am.

The government opens 16 "Assembly Centers" to detain approximately 92,000 men, women, and children until the permanent incarceration camps are completed.

**March 7, 1942**

[Fred Yonemoto and Yukiko Udo are married.](#)

**March 24, 1942**

Tsunejiro Udo's Final Order is issued: "It is ordered that said alien enemy be interned."

**March 24, 1942**

The first Civilian Exclusion Order is issued by the Army for Bainbridge Island near Seattle, Washington. Forty-five families are given one week to prepare. By the end of October 1942, 108 exclusion orders would be issued.

**April 19, 1942**

Tsunejiro Udo is moved to Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

**May 4, 1942**

Tsunegusu Yonemoto has his alien enemy hearing at Fort Lincoln.

**May 1, 1942**

Yonemoto Nursery is leased to the William Zappettini Co. of San Francisco.

Fred, Tsune, and Yoichi (Tak) Yonemoto are employed by Zappettini.

(Fred 5/1-5/8, Tsune 5/1-5/22, Tak 5/2-5/24)

**May 27, 1942**

Fred Yonemoto & family arrive at Santa Anita Assembly Center.

Family includes Yuki, Tsune, Gooch and Tak Yonemoto and Mary Tsukio and Yoshiko Udo.

**July 27, 1942**

Two men are shot to death by a camp guard while allegedly trying to escape from the Lordsburg, New Mexico Internment camp. Both men had been too ill to walk from the train station to the camp gate prior to being shot.

**July 31, 1942**

Tsunegusu Yonemoto's Final Order is issued: "It is ordered that said alien enemy be interned"

**August 10, 1942**

Tsunegusu Yonemoto is ordered to Camp Lordsburg, New Mexico.

**September 13, 1942**

Fred Yonemoto & family arrive at Heart Mountain Relocation Center.

Family includes Yuki, Tsune and Gooch Yonemoto and Mary Tsukio and Yoshiko Udo. Tak goes directly to Colorado State University at Fort Collins, Colorado.

**November 10, 1942**

Tsunejiro Udo is at Camp Livingston, Louisiana (exact arrival date unclear).

**December 16, 1942**

Fred Yonemoto applies for Indefinite Leave from Heart Mountain.

**January 1, 1943**

The War Department announces the formation of a segregated unit of Japanese American soldiers

**March 1, 1943**

10,000 Japanese American men volunteer for the armed services from Hawaii. 1,200 volunteer out of the camps.

**June 7, 1943**

Tsunejiro Udo arrives at the Santa Fe Detention Center.

**June 16, 1943**

Tsunegusu Yonemoto arrives at the Santa Fe Detention Center.

**June 17, 1943**

Tsunegusu Yonemoto is paroled to a War Relocation Center.

**July 10, 1943**

Tsunegusu Yonemoto arrives at Heart Mountain.

**September 1, 1943**

From the results of the "loyalty questionnaire," "loyal" incarcerated from Tule Lake begin to depart to other camps and "disloyal" incarcerated from other camps begin to arrive at Tule Lake.

**December 1, 1943**

Fred is finally granted permission to leave Heart Mountain indefinitely.

**January 1, 1944**

The War Department imposes the draft on Japanese American men, including those incarcerated in the camps.

**January 24, 1944**

Tsunejiro Udo arrives at Heart Mountain.

**May 10, 1944**

63 Heart Mountain draft resisters are indicted by a federal grand jury. On June 26 the 63 are found guilty and sentenced to jail terms. The 63 were pardoned on December 24, 1947, by President Truman.

**December 7, 1944**

United States government announces that mass exclusion is no longer necessary and would end in January 1945.

**May 7, 1945**

Germany surrenders.

**August 6, 1945**

The U.S. drops the atomic bomb on Hiroshima. Three days later, a second bomb is dropped on Nagasaki. Japan surrenders on August 14.

**August 27, 1945**

Last work day at Heart Mountain for Fred, Tsune, and Tsunegusu Yonemoto. Reason given is relocation/indefinite leave.

**September 6, 1945**

Fred and his family leave Heart Mountain for the final time, stopping at Yellowstone Park and Richfield, Utah on the way to Sunnyvale, California

**May 2, 1950**

Tsunegusu Yonemoto dies in Sunnyvale, California

**June 1, 1952**

The United States passes the McCarran-Walter Act. Among other effects, this bill grants Japan a token immigration quota but allows Japanese immigrants to become naturalized U.S. citizens.

**c. 1952-1954**

Tsune Yonemoto becomes a U.S. Citizen and travels to Japan.