

PDX Protests, Summer 2020

A Syllabus & Timeline

Created by the students of HST 493/593, Introduction to Public History, Fall 2020

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Executive Summary

Compiled and written by Portland State University students enrolled in Professor Katrine Barber's HST 4/593, Introduction to Public History in Fall 2020. This document was prepared in partnership with the Oregon State University Press and presented to them at the conclusion of the course. We thank Kim Hogeland, acquisitions editor at OSU Press, for her assistance.

Following the death of George Floyd, who was suffocated by Minneapolis police officer Derek Chauvin on May 25, 2020, cities across the country erupted in protests against systemic racial injustice and police brutality. Ultimately, between 15 million and 26 million people in 2,000 cities and towns in more than 60 countries worldwide joined in protests in solidarity with the Black Lives Matter movement.¹ Many police departments responded negatively to these protests, with over 200 U.S. cities instituting curfews, and violent and sometimes deadly measures implemented to quell what were designated as "riots." Thirty states and Washington, D.C., mobilized over 62,000 National Guard personnel, drawing criticism regarding the involvement of federal forces. However, according to a Washington Post estimate, 96.3% of all demonstrations during the summer of 2020 included no injuries and no property damage.²

Nowhere else in the country did protestors mobilize as they did in Portland, with daily demonstrations continuing for three consecutive months. Groups included Black Lives Matter, Don't Shoot PDX, Rose City Justice, the PNW Youth Liberation Front, Wall of Moms, and the Albina Ministerial Alliance, among many others. Demonstrations ranged from peaceful, educational, and commemorative, such as memorials for George Floyd and others killed by police and "die-ins" in front of police buildings and on major highways in the Portland area, to chaotic and demonstrative, such as the clashes between protesters and law enforcement outside the Multnomah County Justice Center and other governmental buildings. The deployment of federal law enforcement to Portland in June of 2020 created further unrest, as federal agents unlawfully apprehended several protesters and seriously injured protesters and journalists with "riot control tactics."³ These federal forces were deployed to cities run by "liberal Democrats" on President Trump's direction, under an executive order signed on June 26, 2020, for the protection of monuments, memorials, and statues from "left-wing extremists."⁴ Counter protests by groups such as Patriot Prayer and the Proud Boys sparked

¹ Burch, A. D., Cai, W., Gianordoli, G., McCarthy, M., & Patel, J. K. (2020). [How Black Lives Matter Reached Every Corner of America](#). *The New York Times*, 13.

² Chenoweth, E., & Pressman, J. (2020). [This Summer's Black Lives Matter Protesters Were Overwhelmingly Peaceful Our Research Finds](#). *Washington Post*.

³(July 21, 2020). [Portland Protests: Trump Threatens to Send Officers to More US Cities](#). BBC News.

⁴ (June 26, 2020). [Protecting American Monuments, Memorials, and Statues and Combating Recent Criminal Violence](#). Executive Order 13933.

violent clashes with those protesting racial injustice. Concerns about further violence after the 2020 election were raised by a number of elected officials, with Governor Kate Brown activating the Oregon National Guard again on November 5 to provide support to local law enforcement.

National media outlets covered the protests from their beginning on May 28. However, their coverage sometimes lacks nuance or provides what we think is questionable interpretation of the events in Portland. Right-wing media sources have levied allegations of “outside agitators” from other states and even Canada, as well as juxtaposing what they frame as “riots” with “relatively tame” counter-protests by conservative groups in support of President Trump and “his ‘law and order’ reelection campaign.”⁵ National media reports portray police as attempting to “fend off” protesters, while minimizing the impact of police actions on those involved in protests. This has extended beyond media outlets to political rhetoric, including President Trump referencing “leftist radicals” during a campaign rally in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and committing to send in federal forces to restore “order” to Portland.⁶

In many ways, the protests in Portland in the summer of 2020 were, distressingly, nothing new. From the beginning of the Black Lives Matter movement during the fall of 2014 after the shooting of Michael Brown, to the marches and sit-ins of the Civil Rights Movement in the 1960s, the protests throughout the summer of 2020 had deep roots in the history of racial injustice and protest in the United States. However, the question many have asked is one we have sought to answer with this syllabus: “Why Portland?” This question cannot be answered by the narrative of national and international media outlets alone. Local reporters, with access to on-the-ground information and a continuity of experience with police and protestors alike, provide a more complete picture of the summer’s events, but even these need to be read critically and with historical context in mind.

To that end, this syllabus combines local Portland journalism with a number of other scholarly resources to attempt to answer the question: “Why Portland?” This project arose as a partnership between OSU Press and a public history class at Portland State University in Fall 2020. The goals of the project at the outset were to correct inaccuracies or oversights in national coverage of the protests, as well as to provide context for these events. The mission of OSU Press is, in part, to “contribute to the intellectual, cultural, and social development of Oregon and the West,” as well as to “extend the benefits of the university’s teaching, research, and public service beyond the usual boundaries of the university community.” In keeping with

⁵ Pagones, S. (2020). [Portland Protests: Police Arrest 30 Over Weekend as Governor Calls for Review](#). Fox News.

⁶ Acker, L. (June 21, 2020). [Trump Invokes Portland Protests, Removal of George Washington Statue During Tulsa Rally](#). *The Oregonian/OregonLive*.

these values, this project seeks to bring scholarly context to an event that has touched many Oregonian lives.

This class consisted of a small group of undergraduate and graduate students, all of whom identify as white, under the direction of Dr. Katrine Barber, who is a professor of history for the public history program at Portland State University and is also white. Each student brought a unique research perspective to the project, with interests ranging from the ancient Mediterranean world, to women on the U.S. Supreme Court, to the relationship between the U.S. and Russia since WWII, to Black and Jewish communities during wartime. We completed this project over the course of a 10-week term, which was further complicated by the necessity of working remotely due to the COVID-19 pandemic. We were all impacted by the wildfires on the West Coast at the start of the term, as well as stress regarding the election in November. These stressors have also had significant impacts on the events we have detailed through what many refer to as “rapid response public history” - cataloguing and interpreting events in nearly real-time, for the benefit of both present and future readers.

Because of the current and ongoing nature of the situation detailed in this syllabus, we have taken special care regarding the traumatic nature of these materials. The Portland protests in particular included instances of intense violence and assault, and are part of a long history of discrimination and victimization of Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC) individuals. In her book, *Reading Testimony, Witnessing Trauma*, Dr. Eden Wales Freedman defines trauma as both individual psychic and larger sociocultural traumas, and argues for the vital importance of “witnessing,” of giving individuals space and attention to tell their stories in order to work through their trauma. This witnessing is not a one-way flow of information, but “dual and active” (Freedman 2019, 8). She defines two forms of “secondary witnessing,” important ways to support those who have experienced trauma: first, by engaging directly with the witness’s trauma, and second, to witness secondarily, or speak out on behalf of those who have suffered but are unable to testify on their own behalf. This, as Dr. Wales Freedman notes, is a difficult skill to learn and a difficult act to perform, but it is necessary in order to foster healing both in the individual who has suffered trauma, as well as in our larger communities. If we do not engage in witnessing, we risk “anti-witnessing” or “a-witnessing:” refusing to engage by either victim-blaming, denying that the trauma ever happened, or insisting that those affected remain silent. There are materials contained in this syllabus that may be upsetting or triggering to some individuals, but we feel strongly that these materials should not be excluded on this basis. It is vital that we as a society understand the violence that has been, and is still being done to these groups, so that we can work to ensure long-lasting change.

A syllabus is, by nature, only an overview of the topic presented. Historically, syllabi function as a table of contents or an outline of a larger work to come. This syllabus acts primarily as a curated reading list of more in-depth works, with some interpretation as these materials relate to the Summer 2020 protests. The goal is not to present a comprehensive, unified whole, but a road map to facilitate further learning and discussion. Therefore, we have included a number of different sources, including scholarly articles and books, primary source documents, local journalism, and posts from social media. The use of social media by the Black Lives Matter movement and other groups has generated a wealth of first-hand accounts updated in real-time, including photos and videos demonstrating police brutality as well as community solidarity. For these materials, we are indebted to the protestors themselves, and to the organizers of the movement. It should be noted that we have included information from and about both the protestors and counter-protestors, as well as elected and appointed officials, law enforcement, and journalists. The inclusion of materials in this syllabus does not necessarily constitute editorial agreement with the author's analysis.

Finally, and most importantly, the goal of this syllabus has been to amplify the voices of a number of different perspectives involved in this movement. However, it is impossible to do so comprehensively, especially with the rapidly evolving nature of events. The intention for this syllabus is to function as a jumping-off point, as a way to begin conversations rather than a complete conversation in itself. For those outside Portland, or those unfamiliar with the specifics of the protests, this syllabus is intended to provide context and detail on a local level. For those who are familiar with these events, this syllabus will present questions about the nature of police brutality in Oregon, the history of both racism and racial justice activism in this state, and how we can move forward to dismantle these structures. It is our hope that this syllabus will allow students to become familiar with different voices in Portland journalism and activism, and be able to engage with those voices going forward.

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Syllabus

Many of the journal article titles are linked to a Google Drive that is only accessible to Portland State University students enrolled in the course. The article DOI is linked to the published version.

Historical Background

- White supremacy in Oregon
 - "[White Supremacy & Resistance](#)" *Oregon Historical Quarterly* Vol. 120 No. 4 (Winter 2019), pp. 380-381, 412-413, 438-439, 466-467, 486-487, 516-517, 544-545, 562-563, 586-587 (18 pages).
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5403/oregonhistq.120.4.0380>
 - Rosenthal, E. (2019). [White Supremacy and Hatred in the Streets of Portland: The Murder of Mulugeta Seraw](#). *Oregon Historical Quarterly*, 120(4), 588-605.
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5403/oregonhistq.120.4.0588>
 - Burley, S., & Ross, A. R. (2019). [From Nativism to White Power: Mid-Twentieth-Century White Supremacist Movements in Oregon](#). *Oregon Historical Quarterly*, 120(4), 564-587.
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5403/oregonhistq.120.4.0564>
- Exclusion Laws
 - Nokes, G. (2018). [Black Exclusion Laws in Oregon](#). *The Oregon Encyclopedia*.
 - Thompson, C. P. (2019). [Expectation and Exclusion: An Introduction to Whiteness, White Supremacy, and Resistance in Oregon History](#). *Oregon Historical Quarterly*, 120(4), 358-367. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5403/oregonhistq.120.4.0358>
 - Coleman, K. R. (2019). ["We'll All Start Even": White Egalitarianism and the Oregon Donation Land Claim Act](#). *Oregon Historical Quarterly*, 120(4), 414-439. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5403/oregonhistq.120.4.0414>
 - Tyler, J. H. (2016). [The Unwanted Sailor: Exclusions of Black Sailors in the Pacific Northwest and the Atlantic Southeast](#). *Oregon Historical Quarterly*, 117(4), 506-535. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5403/oregonhistq.117.4.0506>
- The Oregon State Constitution
 - Constitution of Oregon. Retrieved September 10, 2021, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_of_Oregon
 - Burton, C. (2004). [Legislative History of the Oregon Constitution of 1857-Part III](#) (Mostly Miscellaneous: Articles VIII-XVIII). *Willamette L. Rev.*, 40, 225.
 - This article includes information about the state in the mid-19th century and the delegates involved in the constitutional convention.

- Oregon State Archives - [Transcribed 1857 Oregon Constitution](#)
- Thoennes, P., & Landau, J. (2019). [Constitutionalizing Racism: George H. Williams's Appeal for a White Utopia](#). *Oregon Historical Quarterly*, 120(4), 468-487. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5403/oregonhistq.120.4.0468>
- Platt, A. E., & Cray, L. (2019). [“Out of order”: Pasting Together the Slavery Debate in the Oregon Constitution](#). *Oregon Historical Quarterly*, 120(1), 74-101. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5403/oregonhistq.120.1.0074>
- Abolitionists in Oregon
 - Labbe, J. M. (2019). [The Colored Brother's Few Defenders: Oregon Abolitionists and their Followers](#). *Oregon Historical Quarterly*, 120(4), 440-467. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5403/oregonhistq.120.4.0440>
 - A.H. Francis Letters to Frederick Douglass
 - Abner Hunt Francis was a free Black activist who settled in Oregon with his brother I.B. Francis. Together, they opened a leading mercantile business in 1851. A.H. Francis detailed their experiences in Oregon by sending correspondences to fellow abolitionist Frederick Douglass, who published the letters in his newspaper. These letters offer a window to the Black experience in Oregon during the mid-19th century. They also reference the petition signed by 200 white Portlanders to prevent the Francis brothers from being expelled from the state because of the exclusion laws. Archivist Kenneth Hawkins has done lengthy research on A.H. Francis and these letters; please see the [A.H. Francis Oregon Encyclopedia page](#), as well as his article Hawkins, K. (2020). “A Proper Attitude of Resistance”: The Oregon Letters of AH Francis to Frederick Douglass, 1851–1860. *Oregon Historical Quarterly*, 121(4), 378-415. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5403/oregonhistq.121.4.0378>
 - (1851, December 11) *Frederick Douglass' paper*. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/sn84026366/1851-12-11/ed-1/>.
 - (1852, May 27) *Frederick Douglass' paper*. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/sn84026366/1852-05-27/ed-1/>.
 - (1854, September 22) *Frederick Douglass' paper*. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/sn84026366/1854-09-22/ed-1/>.
 - (1855, August 24) *Frederick Douglass' paper*. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/sn84026366/1855-08-24/ed-1/>.

- (1855, August 31) *Frederick Douglass' paper*. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/sn84026366/1855-08-31/ed-1/>.
 - (1861, January) *Douglass' Monthly*. Retrieved from the New York Heritage Digital Collection, <https://cdm16694.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p15109coll7/id/90/rec/2>
- Segregation and Black Life in Oregon
 - Lang, M. C. (2018). "[A place under the sun](#)": African American Resistance to Housing Exclusion. *Oregon Historical Quarterly*, 119(3), 365-375. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5403/oregonhistq.119.3.0365>
 - Johnson, E. & William, F. (2010). "[Desegregation and Multiculturalism in the Portland Public Schools](#)." *Oregon Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 111, No. 1: 6-37. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5403/oregonhistq.111.1.0006>
 - City Club of Portland (Portland, Or.), "Report on Racial Integration-Desegregation Issues in the Portland Public Schools" (1980). *City Club of Portland*. 347. https://pdxscholar.library.pdx.edu/oscdl_cityclub/347
 - Abbott, C. (2020). [Vanport](#). *The Oregon Encyclopedia*
 - McGregor, M. N. (2020). [Vanport Flood](#). *The Oregon History Project*
 - Geiling, N. (2015). [How Oregon's Second Largest City Vanished in a Day](#). *Smithsonian.com*. (<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/vanport-oregon-how-countrys-largest-housing-project-vanished-day-180954040/>)
 - [Vanport Mosaic](#) [Website] (<https://www.vanportmosaic.org>)
 - [Oregon Historical Society panel - Untold Stories of the Civil Rights Movement](#)
 - City Club of Portland (Portland, Or.), "[The Negro in Portland: A Progress Report 1945-1957](#)" (1957). *City Club of Portland*. 179.

(CW for period-typical racial language)

 - Cross burnings
 - Mohr, Deb (April 11, 2011). [Cross Burning at Gamma Phi Beta](#). *Oregon Quarterly*. (CW for period-typical racial slurs)
 - [Crosses Burned in Negro's Yard](#). (October 3, 1962). *Portland Reporter*. (CW for period-typical racial language)
 - Seattle Times staff. (May 17, 2009). [Cross Burning in Oregon May be Hate Crime](#). *Seattle Times*.
 - Addae, A., Chappell, M., Jeffries, J., Lowndes, J. (June 20, 2020). [Racism, Protest, and Law Enforcement: Historical Context for Contemporary Times](#). *Oregon*

Historical Society. Panel discussion hosted by the Oregon Historical Society and the Oregon Jewish Museum and Center for Holocaust Education

Policing in Portland

- [History of the Portland Police Bureau](#). City of Portland.
- Cigarran, J. (2020). [The Case of Cheryl D. James: Institutionalized Racism and Police Violence Against Black Women in Portland, Oregon \(1968–1974\)](#). *Oregon Historical Quarterly*, 121(1), 40-67. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5403/oregonhistq.121.1.0040>
- Serbulo, L. and Gibson, K. (2013). [Black and Blue: Police-Community Relations in Portland's Albina District, 1964-1985](#). *Oregon Historical Quarterly*, 114 (1). DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5403/oregonhistq.114.1.0006>
- Kenck-Crispin, Douglas Jon, "Charles A. Moose: Race, Community Policing, and Portland's First African American Police Chief" (2017). *Dissertations and Theses*. Paper 3412. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.15760/etd.5310>
- Boddie, K. (June 4, 2020). [A Brief History of African Americans Killed by PPB](#). *KOIN News Special Reports*.
- Crombie, N. and Kavanaugh, S. D. (August 25, 2020). [Behind the Portland Protests: A Troubling Record of Police Killings](#). *The Crime Report*.
- Hart-Landsberg, M. (August 6, 2020). [Opinion | We Must Challenge Militarism in Efforts to Defund Police](#). *Street Roots*.
- [Local journalist Alex Zielinski's work on policing in Portland](#) [@alex_zee Twitter]
 - Zielinski, A. (April 25, 2018). [A Refresher on Why Feds Decided to Investigate the Portland Police in 2010](#). *Portland Mercury*
 - Zielinski, A. (June 20, 2018). [Opinion | A Policy Change Could Bring Fairness Back to the City's Police Review Process](#). *Portland Mercury*
 - Zielinski, A. (June 20, 2019). [Opinion | Hall Monitor: Camera Shy](#). *Portland Mercury*
 - Zielinski, A. (November 7, 2019). [Opinion | Hall Monitor: Checking Boxes](#). *Portland Mercury*

Protest and Activism in Portland

- Oregon's historic protest culture
 - Platt, A. E. (August 25, 2020). [Do Protests Work? Let's Ask the Thompson Elk](#). Oregon Historical Society. (Blog)
 - Johnson, S. and Chappell, M. (August 2015) [The 1960s Came to Oregon... And Never Left](#). *Oregon Historical Society*

- Perry, D. (April 11, 2016). ['Little Beirut' Legacy: 21 of the Most Memorable Protests in Portland History](#). *Oregonian/OregonLive*.
- Portland State University Library. [Black United Front Oral History Project | Special Collections: Oral History Projects](#) (transcripts)
- Portland State University. [Portland Black United Front Oral History Project · Black United Front Oral History Project](#) (Exhibit)
- Occupy Portland (2021). Retrieved September 17, 2021, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Occupy_Portland
- Moments of protest
 - [NAACP parade for Medgar Evers, June 24, 1963](#) [Image]
 - Robbins, W.G. (July 6, 2020). [Fred Milton \(1948-2011\)](#). *Oregon Encyclopedia*
 - Boykoff, J. (June 25, 2020). ['We Can't Be Duped by Petty Reforms': A Q&A With a Black Panther](#). *The Nation*
 - [Oral history interview with LeRoy Haynes, Jr.](#), by Jan Dilg, SR 1758, *Oregon Historical Society Research Library*.
- Recent activism in Portland
 - Hands Across Hawthorne. Retrieved September 17, 2021, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hands_Across_Hawthorne
 - Rally in support of the LGBTQ+ community, in response to an attack on a gay couple walking across the bridge the week prior
 - Gordon, T. (March 2013). [Thousands rally at Hands Across Hawthorne](#). *KATU2 News*
 - Occupy Portland (2011). Retrieved September 17, 2021, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Occupy_Portland
 - Demonstration inspired by Occupy Wall Street movement to protest economic inequality
 - Wilson, K. A. C. (November 15, 2011). [Occupy Portland: Protest liaisons to City and Police Unhappy with Mayor Sam Adams, Demand Apology](#). *Oregonian/OregonLive*.
 - 2016 Portland, Oregon Riots. Retrieved September 17, 2021, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2016_Portland,_Oregon_riots
 - A peaceful protest following the presidential election of Donald Trump in November 2016. After three days, demonstrations turned violent with the influence of anarchist groups.
 - Ryan, J. (November 16, 2016). [Portland's Anti-Trump Protest Turns Violent, as Rioters Rampage in Pearl](#). *Oregonian/OregonLive*
 - Women's March on Portland. Retrieved September 17, 2021, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Women%27s_March_on_Portland

- One of the largest demonstrations in Portland history, this march took place in support of women’s rights and equality, as well as denouncing violent and misogynistic language used by President Trump.
 - The Oregonian staff. (January 21, 2017). [100,000 People Flock to Portland Women's March, Organizers Say Jan 21, 2017](#). *Oregonian/OregonLive*
 - Ongoing demonstrations organized by [Portland Women's March - #Portland Strong](#)
- March for Science Portland. Retrieved September 17, 2021, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/March_for_Science_Portland
 - March organized in response to President Trump’s announced plan to cut funding for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
 - Campuzano, E. (April 16, 2017). [Portland's March for Science: 'We Want to Humanize Scientists'](#). *Oregonian/OregonLive*
 - Ongoing events organized by [March For Science PDX](#)
- Trump Free Speech Rally. Retrieved September 17, 2021, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trump_Free_Speech_Rally
 - Demonstration in support of President Donald Trump, organized by Patriot Prayer
 - Counter demonstration - Portland Stands United Against Hate Rally - staged outside City Hall on the same day
 - Parks, C. (June 4, 2017). [Live updates: Free-speech, Antifa protests Converge in Portland](#). *Oregonian/OregonLive*
 - Patriot Prayer. Retrieved September 17, 2021, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patriot_Prayer
- March for Our Lives Portland. Retrieved September 17, 2021 from, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/March_for_Our_Lives_Portland
 - Demonstration in support of the national March for Our Lives movement to end gun violence, led by students including survivors of the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School shooting in Parkland, FL
 - Campuzano, E. (March 24, 2018). [March for Our Lives Portland: Thousands Flood the Streets as Students Demand Stricter Gun Control](#). *Oregonian/OregonLive*
 - Ongoing activism organized by [March for Our Lives](#)
- End Domestic Terrorism Rally. Retrieved September 17, 2021, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/End_Domestic_Terrorism_rally
 - Demonstration organized by far-right group the Proud Boys, protesting “antifa” groups with claims that they should be classified as domestic terrorists

- Counter demonstrations staged throughout the city on the same day, with attendance greatly exceeding attendance at the End Domestic Terrorism Rally
- Ryan, J., Kavanaugh, S. D., and Ramakrishnan, J. (August 15, 2019). [Portland protests Aug. 17: What You Need to Know](#). *Oregonian/OregonLive*
- Proud Boys. Retrieved September 21, 2021, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proud_Boys

Summer of 2020

- Protests in other cities
 - George Floyd protests. Retrieved September 17, 2021, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Floyd_protests
 - Derrick, Bryson T. (May 30, 2020.) [George Floyd Protests: A Timeline](#). *New York Times (Online)*.
- George Floyd Protests in Portland. Retrieved September 17, 2021, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Floyd_protests_in_Portland,_Oregon
 - Green, A. (June 7, 2020). [Who's Taking Part in Portland's George Floyd Protests? What do They Want? When Will it End?: Q&A](#). *Oregonian/OregonLive*
 - Ryan, J. (August 25, 2020). [Riot Declared as Portland Protests Move to City Hall on 3-Month Anniversary of George Floyd's death](#). *Oregonian/OregonLive*
- [Portland Police Bureau - Timeline of protests infographic](#)
- Thompson, J. (August 20, 2020). [Portland Police Create Timeline, Map of Civil Disturbances and Riots](#). *KGW News*
- Select Portland groups involved
 - Portland has a rich history of protest, and many local groups and organizations have been working for decades to improve the lives of marginalized community members. During the summer of 2020, new groups were formed in order to meet the increasing needs of the community caused by the pandemic, police brutality, and protests. Many of these groups did not make national or international headlines, but they continue to create major impacts for the betterment of the city of Portland, and Oregon as a whole.
 - [PDX Press Collective](#) [Twitter]
 - [Team Racoon PDX](#) [Twitter]
 - [Portland Action Medics](#) [Twitter]
 - [Portland EWOKS](#) [Twitter]
 - [PDX Disabled Comrade Collective](#) [Twitter]
 - [Sticker Bloc](#) [Twitter]

- [PDX Street Mechanics](#) [Twitter]
 - [Generational Resistance Twitter](#) [Twitter]
 - [Direct Action Alliance](#) [Twitter]
 - [PNW Youth Liberation Front](#) [Twitter]
 - [PDX General Defense Committee](#) [Twitter]
 - [Street Roots](#) [Twitter]
 - [Snack Bloc](#) [Twitter]
 - [Revolution Ribs](#) [Twitter]
 - [Meals for Heels](#) [Instagram]
 - [Haymarket Pole Collective](#) [Website]
 - [PDX Equity in Action](#) [Instagram]
 - [Care Not Cops](#) [Twitter]
- Select individuals involved
 - Local activists have been fighting on the front lines of protests and working to establish legislation for decades, and their continued involvement helps influence change in the city of Portland.
 - [Gregory McKevelly](#) is the Vice Chair of the Oregon Democrats Black Caucus, and the Board President of Brown Hope. [Twitter]
 - [Teresa Raiford](#) is a fourth generation Portlander who founded the organization Don't Shoot PDX in 2014. [Twitter]
 - [Kayla Washington](#) is the Director of Operations at PDX Black Excellence, which works to provide opportunities for Black Portlanders.
 - [Cat Hollis](#) is the founder of Haymarket Pole Collective and the PDX Stripper Strike. She has helped build mutual aid for sex workers and recieved a grant from the Oregon Health Authority to distribute relief funds to sex workers of color. *Vogue* (online)
 - [Alyssa Pariah](#) is a Black trans woman who helped launch the campaign to disarm Portland State University police in 2014. In August of 2020, PSU announced that officers would no longer be armed beginning in the fall semester. [Twitter]
 - [Britton Washington](#) is one of the founders of the PDX Billboard Project and works to decenter whiteness in conversations about Portland, having placed over 25 billboards throughout the city. [Twitter]
 - [Nicci Ramsey](#) is a founding member of Empathy Riot, which is a collective of mental health practitioners in Portland who work to dismantle the prison industrial complex. [Website]
 - Local journalists have played a crucial role in illuminating the realities of the protests in Portland. For months, local journalists have endured tear gas, sonic

weapons, unchecked police violence, unhealthy air quality, and instability caused by the COVID-19 pandemic in order to share stories from the front lines of protests. Much of the information shared by these journalists does not make it to wider news distribution, but their work remains crucial to illuminating the reality of protest and police violence in Portland during the summer of 2020.

- [Alissa Azar](#) [Twitter]
- [Alex Zielinski](#) [Twitter]
- [Garrison Davis](#) [Twitter]
- [Tuck Woodstock](#) [Twitter]
- [Griffin Malone](#) [Twitter]
- [Cory Elia](#) [Twitter]
- [Sergio Olmos](#) [Twitter]
- [Donovan Farley](#) [Twitter]
- [Andrew Jankowski](#) [Twitter]
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 - [African American Intellectual History Society #Charlestonsyllabus](#)
 - Crowd-sourced syllabus edited for publication – in [Behind the Book: Charleston Syllabus](#)
 - [NYC Stands for Standing Rock #Standingrocksyllabus](#)
 - More information on the [Standing Rock Syllabus Project](#)
 - Crowd-sourced [#Fergusonsyllabus](#) [Twitter]
 - [Your Baltimore "Syllabus"](#) [Google Document]
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Timeline of Events

This timeline reconstructs a chronology of the events that transpired during the summer of 2020 in Portland, Oregon. This is not an exhaustive list of the notable events nor is it limited to the summer months. We included events after the official end of summer on Labor Day weekend because the momentum of reform was connected to the George Floyd protests of the summer. As a class, we wondered when to end the timeline. As winter quarter at Portland State came to an end, Aidan Ellison, a 19-year-old Black man, was killed by a white man after a dispute about loud music at the hotel in Ashland, Oregon, where both were staying. Vigils for yet another young, Black man senselessly killed followed. We decided to make them our last entry.

May 25th: Monday

- [9:45 PM](#): George Floyd is pronounced dead after being killed in Minneapolis by police officer Derek Chauvin who was assisted by officers J. Alexander Kueng, Thomas Lane, and Tou Thao. (Source: New York Times)

May 27th: Wednesday

- [10:00 PM](#): Protestors meet outside of the ICE building in downtown Portland to protest the murder of George Floyd. (Source: Twitter)

May 28th: Thursday

- [8:31 AM](#): Portland police department then-Chief Jami Resch issued a statement that declared the actions of the Minnesota police officers were “contrary to our fundamental duty to protect and serve”. (Source: Willamette Week)
- [10:44 AM](#): Protesters begin to occupy the space outside of the Multnomah County Justice Center in downtown Portland. This marks the start of continued protester presence outside of the Justice Center. (Source: Twitter)
- [8:00 PM](#): The PNW Youth Liberation Front holds a “die in” outside of the Justice Center. (Source: Twitter)

May 29th: Friday (Source: Oregonian/OregonLive)

- [6:00 PM](#): Thousands attend a vigil at Peninsula Park in North Portland in response to George Floyd’s murder. (Source: YouTube)
 - [See more photos from this event](#) (Source: Willamette Week)
- [9:50 PM](#): A large group gathers near NE 7th Avenue & Morris Street and a passenger traveling in the crowd inside of a vehicle is shot, he is later treated and released. (Source: Oregonian/OregonLive)
- [9:55 PM](#): A person driving a car hits a protestor at the corner of Grand and Shaver. The driver flees the scene but the protestor is able to walk away. (Source: Twitter)
 - [\(CW for image of vehicular assault\)](#)

- [11:00 PM](#): Protesters enter and occupy the Multnomah County Justice Center. Property damage to the building occurs after fires are set, but no one is harmed. (Source: Willamette Week)
- [11:15 PM](#): Portland police officers arrive in riot gear. They bring tear gas, pepper balls, and stun grenades with them. (Source: Willamette Week)
 - Portland police announce on loudspeakers: “If you do not go home now, force will be used to disperse you”
- [11:30 PM](#): Pioneer Place mall windows are broken and a small crowd of people leave with items taken from stores. Minor damage occurs to Apple and Microsoft stores nearby. (Source: Willamette Week)
- [11:50 PM](#): Portland police declare that the protests are now considered a riot and tell people to leave. Over loudspeakers, officers announce that those who do not leave will “be subject to force.” (Source: Oregonian/OregonLive)
 - Portland police use tear gas and stun grenades to break up crowds.

May 30th: Saturday (Source: Oregonian/OregonLive)

- [12:00 AM \(approximately\)](#): Crowds return to the Apple Store and then Pioneer Place, where high-end retailers are broken into and further property damage occurs. (Source: Willamette Week)
- [1:10 AM](#): 300 Protestors remain in downtown Portland, despite orders to disperse. (Source: Portland Mercury)
- [2:00 AM](#): Portland police officers set off stun grenades and rubber bullets near SW 4th Ave & Morrison Street, targeting the hundreds of protesters. (Source: Oregonian/OregonLive)
- [2:15 PM](#): Portland police announce that two people had been arrested during the evening, but share no further information about who was taken or why. (Source: Oregonian/OregonLive)
- [4:00 AM](#): Portland Mayor Ted Wheeler declares a state of emergency, imposing a curfew from 8:00 pm Saturday (the 30th) to 6:00 am on Sunday (the 31st) (Source: City of Portland)
- [5:00 AM](#): Portland police announce that at least 13 people have now been arrested. Charges include theft and interfering with a police officer. (Source: Oregonian/OregonLive)
- [8:00 PM](#): Residents inside of their apartments in downtown Portland start to feel the effects of tear gas, which they will face for months to come. (Source: Oregonian/OregonLive)

May 31st: Sunday

- [5:00 PM](#): Thousands of Oregonians protest in downtown Portland and at Laurelhurst park following the increase of protests and militarization of police nationwide. (Source: Oregonian/OregonLive)
- [11:26 PM](#): Again, police use tear gas to disperse crowds downtown. (Source: Oregonian/OregonLive)

June 1st: Monday

- [6:00 PM](#): Thousands of Oregonians join protests again, including thousands of people crossing Burnside Bridge. (Source: Willamette Week)
- [12:00 PM](#): Cameron Whitten starts a gofundme aimed at fostering “healing and resilience by providing immediate financial relief to Black Portlanders.” \$11,000 was received on the first day. (Source: GoFundMe)

June 2nd: Tuesday

- All day: Protests increase across Oregon.
 - Read about the protests in [Astoria](#) and in [Albany](#).
- [5:00 PM](#): Protestors stage a “die in” on Burnside Bridge. Thousands lay silently together on the asphalt for 8 minutes and 46 seconds, the length of time George Floyd was pinned to the ground by Officer Derek Chauvin. (Source: Oregonian/OregonLive)
- [10:15 PM](#): Homeless Portlanders are tear gassed by Portland Police during their attempts to disperse crowds. (CW for language) (Source: Twitter)
 - Read more about the effects of [protests on houseless communities](#) in Portland (Source: Oregonian/OregonLive)
 - Read more about the [how the police response to protests shakes housesless](#) Portlanders (Source: Street Roots)

June 4th: Thursday

- [10:43 AM](#): Superintendent Guadalupe Guerrero announces that Portland Public Schools will no longer employ school resource officers provided by Portland police. (Source: Twitter)
 - Further reading here by Miller, E. (June 4, 2020). [Under Pressure, Portland Will Eliminate School Resource Officer Program](#). (Source: OPB)
 -
- [7:00 PM](#): Portland Trail Blazers point guard Damian Lillard joins protests. (Source: Instagram)

June 5th: Friday

- [1:30 AM](#): Portland police use a Long Range Acoustic Device (a sonic weapon) to disperse protesters. (Source: Willamette Week)

- [12:00 PM](#): Don't Shoot PDX files a class action lawsuit against the city of Portland, alleging "the police have been using tear gas and excessive force indiscriminately." (Source: Don't Shoot PDX website)
 - [Further reading, Teressa Raiford included.](#)
- [6:00 PM](#): Crowds gather at Revolution Hall and sing "Happy Birthday" in honor of what would be Breonna Taylor's 27th birthday. (Source: OPB)
- [7:30 PM](#): In response to Seattle's announcement of a ban on tear gas, protestors push Mayor Ted Wheeler to do the same. He responds that he and his colleagues will have a special announcement soon. (Source: OPB)

June 6th: Saturday

- [11:06 AM](#): At then-Chief Jami Resch's request, Deputy Incident Commander Erica Hurley told Portland police that they could "cover their name tags on their uniforms with a label containing their Bureau of Human Resources personnel number". She cited concerns about officers being doxxed as a result of the protests, endangering their families. (Source: Oregonian/OregonLive)
- [3:45 PM](#): Portland Mayor Ted Wheeler attempts to appease public outcry over the increased militarization of Portland police and use of tear gas by limiting law enforcement to using tear gas when "there is a serious and immediate threat to life safety, and there is no other viable alternative for dispersal." He does not ban Portland police from using tear gas outright. (Source: OPB)
 - Further reading: [Mayor Wheeler Will Not Ban Police Use of Tear Gas During Protests.](#) (Source: Portland Mercury)

June 8th: Monday

- [12:00 PM](#): Police Chief Jami Resch steps down. Chuck Lovell takes her position. (Source: Oregonian/OregonLive)
- [7:00 PM](#): Thousands of protesters stop traffic on Interstate 84. (Source: Oregonian/OregonLive)

June 9th: Tuesday

- [4:45 PM](#): U.S. District Judge Marco Hernandez orders Portland police to stop using tear gas on protestors unless in a situation "in which the lives or safety of the public of the police are at risk." The order does not constitute not a ban, and affirms Mayor Ted Wheeler's limit. (Source: Document Cloud)

June 12th: Friday

- [4:00 PM](#): Multnomah County Chair Deborah Kafoury makes Juneteenth a paid holiday for all county employees. (Source: KGW)

June 14th: Sunday

- [6:30 PM](#): Hundreds of protesters gather at Jefferson High School, before moving to Alberta Park to hear speakers and music. (Source: Oregonian/OregonLive)

- [10:00 PM](#): Protestors return to the school and find that a smaller group had removed the statue of Thomas Jefferson outside sometime after 7:30. (Source: Oregonian/OregonLive)
- Today the Oregonian posts [“Why I Protest”](#) as a way to help Oregonians understand the call to action their neighbors feel. (Source: Oregonian/OregonLive)

June 17th: Wednesday

- [1:02 AM](#): Anthony Eaglehorse-Lassandro drives into a crowd of protestors, leaving protestors injured and in need of medical aid. He was later apprehended by Portland police. (Source: Oregonian/OregonLive)
- [9:30 AM](#): Portland City Council approves on cutting the Portland Police budget by more than \$15 million. Activists sought cuts of \$50 million. (Source: OPB)

June 18th: Thursday

- [12:00 PM](#): The Black Resilience Fund hits \$700,000 in donations. (Source: Portland Mercury)

June 19th: Friday

- [All day](#): Activists and protestors hold special Juneteenth events, highlighting the presence of Portland’s Black communities. (Source: Oregonian/OregonLive)
- [All day](#): Dozens of Portland restaurants donate up to 19% of today's profits to the Black Resilience Fund. (Source: Oregonian/OregonLive)

June 21st: Sunday

- [5:30 PM](#): President Donald Trump denounces the protests in Portland at his campaign rally in Tulsa, Oklahoma. (Source: Oregonian/OregonLive)

June 22nd: Monday

- [9:10 PM](#): A protester silently steps in front of Ted Wheeler to drop used tear gas canisters at his feet. (Source: Twitter)

June 25th: Thursday

- [7:00 PM](#): Protestors gather outside of NE Portland’s police precinct off of Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard. (Source: Oregonian/OregonLive)
- [10:30 PM](#): Hundreds of protestors remain outside and some call for an all-night occupation outside the station. (Source: Oregonian/OregonLive)

June 26th: Friday

- [1:00 AM](#): Portland police notifies the crowd that they are now an “unlawful assembly.” (Source: Oregonian/OregonLive)
- [2:15 AM](#): Police use tear gas to disperse protestors for the first time since Judge Hernandez placed a temporary restraining order on its use. (Source: Oregonian/OregonLive)
- [Today](#): Don’t Shoot PDX publishes their health team’s report on the effects of tear gas and COVID-19. (Source: Don’t Shoot PDX website)

- [Today](#): The Oregon Legislature passes a package of six criminal justice reform bills that were championed by the People of Color Caucus. (Source: Willamette Week)
 - [One bill establishes the Joint Committee on Transparent Policing and Use of Force Reform](#). (Source: OPB)

June 29th: Monday

- [Today](#) marks the 3-year anniversary of Jason Washington’s death by Portland State University police officer. (Source: OPB)

June 30th: Tuesday

- [3:03 AM](#): Portland police officers use foam-tipped impact rounds, smoke grenades, and tear gas on North Lombard Street. They also “bull rush,” or chase en masse, demonstrators. (Source: Willamette Week)
- [3:30 AM](#): People inside of their homes and cars are gassed. (Source: Willamette Week)

July 1st: Wednesday

- [12:00 AM](#): Federal troops arrive in Portland. Agents make arrests, deploy tear gas, and conduct other operations multiple blocks away from the federal buildings they were sent to safeguard. (Source: Department of Health and Human Services)
 - Read more about “[Operation Diligent Valor](#)” and its impact on the city of Portland. (Source: The Intercept)
 - Read more about the lack of [training these federal officers had before coming to Oregon](#). (Source: Internet Archive – New York Times)

July 2nd: Thursday

- [12:00 PM](#): The Elk Statue was removed from downtown Portland and placed into storage. (Source: Willamette Week)
 - [Read more about the importance of the Elk to protesters](#) during the summer of 2020. (Source: Willamette Week)

July 4th: Saturday

- [1:40 AM](#): Diaz Love, a Portlander who traveled to Seattle, was with Summer Taylor when they were both struck by a car, driven by Dawit Kelete. Love survived and was hospitalized with major injuries. Taylor died from their injuries later that day. (Source: NPR)
- [4:00 AM](#): Police declared riots and used tear gas on Portlanders. (Source: Oregonian/OregonLive)
- [11:10 PM](#): Police again declared riots around the federal justice center and used tear gas on Portlanders. (Source: Oregonian/OregonLive)

July 7th: Tuesday

- [12:30 PM](#): The city of Portland released the economic cost of protests, citing damages of \$23 million. However, most estimated costs are directly related to COVID-19 closures, not the Black Lives Matter protests. (Source: Oregonian/OregonLive)

July 10: Friday

- [9:00 PM](#): Federal officers seize two protestors off the streets, worrying onlookers and gaining national attention. (Source: Oregonian/OregonLive)

July 11th: Saturday

- [12:00 PM](#): Portland Stripper Strike gained state-wide attention after BIPOC strippers in Portland spend weeks speaking out about their treatment in Portland's clubs. Organizers push clubs to implement nondiscrimination policies and cultural sensitivity training. (Source: OPB)
- [9:50 PM](#): Protester Donovan Labella was hit by a rubber bullet fired by a federal agent. Labella was standing while holding a speaker near the protest, and suffered from a skull fracture and bleeding in his brain. (Source: OPB)
 - More information on [Donavan Labella's recovery](#) (Source: OPB)
 - (BOTH LINKS: CW FOR GRAPHIC DEPICTIONS OF VIOLENCE)

July 15th: Wednesday

- [2:00 AM](#): Federal agents displayed what Gov. Kate Brown called "a blatant abuse of power" by pulling demonstrators into unmarked vans across the city. (Source: New York Times)
- [2:45 AM](#): Federal troops deployed tear gas in downtown Portland. (Source: Oregonian/OregonLive)

July 16th: Thursday

- [10:00 AM](#): Interim Department of Homeland Security Secretary Chad Wolf arrived in Portland to meet with federal law enforcement. (Source: KGW)
- [12:00 PM](#): Chad Wolf issued a statement condemning the chaos and property destruction. (Source: Department of Homeland Security)

July 17th: Friday

- [12:00 PM](#): Rabbi Ariel Stone & other Oregon rabbis release a response to the protests and police violence in the city, and send a letter to acting Secretary of Homeland Security Chad Wolf. (Source: T'ruah)
 - Read more about the [response of Portland's religious leaders](#) (Source: Religion News Service)
- [6:24 PM](#): Local officials criticize the presence of federal troops, including Mayor Ted Wheeler. (Source: Twitter)
- [8:00 PM](#): Federal troops use tear gas in Portland again. (Source: CBS News)

July 18th: Saturday

- [Today](#): Beverly Barnum posts in the Portland-area Working Moms Facebook group asking for moms to join together to protest Federal troop presence in Portland. (Source: PDX Monthly Magazine)

- [11:59 AM](#): City Commissioner Jo Ann Hardesty issues a public statement aimed at Mayor Ted Wheeler: “If you can’t control the police, give me the Portland Police Bureau.” (Source: Twitter)
 - For more information read - [Hardesty to Wheeler: Control Portland Police or Give Me the Bureau](#) (Source: Willamette Week)
- [10:45 PM](#): Navy veteran Christopher David gains national attention after his peaceful attempt to talk to federal agents led to him being beaten and tear gassed. (Source: KGW News)
 - [Local journalist Zane Sparling recorded the incident live](#). (Source: Twitter) (CW for language, graphic violence)

July 19th: Sunday

- [2:00 AM](#): Naked Athena, who had been demonstrating throughout the night, disrobes and confronts federal troops. She is shot in the leg with a rubber bullet, and her photo gains nationwide attention. (CW for nudity) (Source: ELLE)

July 20th: Monday

- [3:55 PM](#): Mayor Ted Wheeler says he will not give power over Portland police to Commissioner Jo Ann Hardesty. (Source: OPB)
- [12:00 PM](#): Records show that federal troops are analyzing social media to identify protesters and posing undercover in the crowd. (Source: Street Roots)
- [6:00 PM](#): The Wall of Moms unites a large group of mothers who meet with protesters outside of the Justice Center in downtown Portland, gaining national attention. (Source: PDX Monthly Magazine)
 - To read more about [the immediate concerns that Portland’s Black activists](#) had about this group of women and their immediate legitimization. (Source: Twitter)

July 21st: Tuesday

- [12:00 PM](#): Acting Secretary of Homeland Security Chad Wolf says Portland is different from other protesting cities and Portland police are not doing their jobs, which is why federal troops are taking control. (Source: KATU News)

July 22nd: Wednesday

- [11:30 PM](#): Mayor Ted Wheeler is gassed in front of cameras by Federal agents while standing with Portland protesters outside of the Justice Center. (Source: KATU News)
 - Portlanders who have been tear gassed in previous weeks by Portland police with Wheeler’s support respond to his presence with “Tear Gas Teddy” jokes, which are [repeated by John Oliver](#). (Source: Willamette Week)
 - [August Winningham creates Tear Gas Ted’s Hot Sauce](#), which is available to anyone who donates more than \$10 to Don’t Shoot PDX. (Source: PDX Eater)

July 23rd: Thursday

- [10:00 AM](#): Zoom meeting between Portland's Black community leaders and Wall of Moms begins. Activists present include Teresa Raiford, Tai Carpenter, Demetria Hester, Danialle James, and Rebecca Anderson, as well as WOM "founder" Bev Barnum. (Source: Medium)

July 29th: Wednesday

- [12:00 PM](#): Don't Shoot PDX publicly condemns Wall of Mom's leaders after they fail to protect Black activists downtown. Information about filed registrations with the state comes to light, and WOM is condemned for attempting to create a non-profit without the knowledge and support of Black leadership. (Source: Instagram)
 - See the [documents they filed](#) (Source: Oregon Secretary of State)
- [8:30 AM](#): Oregon Governor Kate Brown says troops will be removed from the state. (Source: OPB)
- [10:00 PM](#): Federal troops have the largest show of forces in Portland so far. Officers are deployed wearing uniforms from the department of homeland security, customs, and border protection. (Source: The Guardian)
- [10:30 PM](#): Andrew Duncomb, a conservative reporter, is stabbed in the back during a protest. The assailant was arrested later that night, and Duncomb was released from the hospital on Sunday. (Source: Oregonian/OregonLive)

July 30th: Thursday

- [9:00 PM](#): Federal troops withdraw, Oregon State Police taking over protests continues. (Source: KGW News)

August 3rd: Monday

- [10:15 PM](#): Portland police officers slash tires and cause other damage to journalist Zippy Lomax's car during a protest. (Source: Oregonian/OregonLive)

August 4th: Tuesday

- [10:30 PM](#): Police declare a riot outside a police union building in downtown Portland. (Source: Oregonian/OregonLive)
- [11:20 PM](#): A truck speeds through a crowd of protesters and the driver points a gun directly at the group. (Source: Oregonian/OregonLive)
 - Police interview the driver of the truck and release them without filing any charges.
 - To learn more about the [increase of vehicle attacks by extremists targeting protesters](#). (Source: NPR)
 - For information about the [104 people hit by cars during protests since George Floyd was killed](#) (as of July 9th). (CW video/photos of vehicles driving through crowds) (Source: USA Today)

August 5th: Wednesday

- [Today](#): The Neals Hill fire in Harney County, Oregon, first of a string of wildfires in the state, is started by lightning. (Source: Wikipedia)

August 11th: Tuesday

- [12:00 PM](#): Multnomah County District Attorney Mike Schmidt announces that protesters have a “right to speak,” and drops charges from protesters who only have charges of rioting. Protesters with charges relating to property damage and interference with police will still be charged. (Source: Oregonian/OregonLive)
 - Read the [updated policy](#) regarding protest related cases.

August 15th: Saturday

- [10:30 PM](#): A truck drives into a crowd of protesters, who allegedly chased the vehicle before taking the driver out of the truck and beating him. No arrests were made. (Source: KOIN News)

August 28th: Friday

- [4:00 PM](#): Reporter Tuck Woodstock publishes an article about the Portland police's increasingly common tactic of slashing protester's tires. (Source: The Stranger)
- [8:00 PM](#): Protesters demonstrate outside of Mayor Ted Wheeler's residence downtown. (Source: Oregonian/OregonLive)
- [11:00 PM](#): Portland police announces that the gathering has become a riot. 20 people are arrested. (Source: Oregonian/OregonLive)

August 29th: Saturday

- [8:45 PM](#): A Patriot Prayer supporter was shot and killed by Michael Reinhoel, an army veteran who said he was providing security at the Black Lives Matter protests this summer. (Source: OPB)

August 30th: Sunday

- [12:30 PM](#): Governor Kate Brown authorizes the use of more police force, and calls for more arrests of those committing violent and destructive crimes. (Source: Willamette Week)

August 31st: Monday

- [11:10 PM](#): Portland police officer repeatedly punches a protester in the face. (Source: Oregonian/OregonLive)

September 3rd: Thursday

- [7:30 PM](#): Michael Reinhoehl is killed by police officers attempting to arrest him for the murder of Patriot Prayer supporter Aaron Danielson. (Source: NPR)
 - Read the [US Marshal Service statement](#)
 - Vice released an [interview with Reinhoehl](#) before the shooting, where he discusses his concerns about right-wing protesters working with police. (Source: Vice News)

September 4th: Friday

- [This day](#) marks 100 days of protests. More than 59 demonstrators are arrested by the end of the day. (Source: OPB)
- [9:00 PM](#): Police declare a riot and use tear gas and other tactics to disperse the crowd. (Source: OPB)
- [11:20 PM](#): Portlanders in their homes call for an end to Portland police using tear gas in their neighborhood. Footage shows someone yelling from their home: “Our babies sleep here, they don’t have masks,” as helicopters can be heard in the background. (Source: OPB)

September 6th: Saturday

- [10:00 PM](#): Elijah Warren, an East Portland resident, approaches a group of Portland police officers to talk to them about the tear gas entering his home and affecting his family. Unprompted, an unknown officer, only identifiable by the number 67 on his helmet, struck him behind his ear with a baton. (Source: Willamette Week)
- More information on [still-unnamed Officer #67 and his repeated displays of violence](#) (Source: Willamette Week)

September 10th: Thursday

- [12:00 PM](#): Mayor Ted Wheeler tells city police to stop using tear gas, effective immediately. (Source: NPR)

September 13th: Sunday

- [12:00 AM](#): Portland’s Air Quality Index (AQI) registers at 486 because of wildfires across the West Coast. For context, the AQI on this day one year ago was at 77. (Source: Yes Magazine)

September 20th: Sunday

- [7:00 PM](#): Protestors hold a sit-in at the house of a Black-Indigenous family facing displacement. (Source: KGW News)

September 26th: Saturday

- [10:00 AM](#): “Huge” proud boy rally in North Portland is attended by around 200 individuals, far fewer than the thousands of projected attendees. (Source: OPB)

October 8th: Thursday

- [Today](#): Physicians For Human Rights publish a report titled “Dangerous Use of Crowd-control Weapons against Protestors and Medics in Portland, Oregon” (Source: Oregonian/OregonLive)

October 22nd: Thursday

- [9:00 AM](#): Protestors testify in federal court about their experiences of being shoved, pepper-sprayed, or hit with rubber bullets by Portland police. (Source: Oregonian/OregonLive)

October 27th: Tuesday

- [Today](#): Willamette Week reports that Portland Police Officers have filed legal claims against the city of Portland, requesting funds for news boots because theirs have been damaged with paint during the weeks of protests. (Source: Willamette Week)

October 28th: Wednesday

- [12:00 PM](#): Vice News publishes “Oregon on Fire | States of Unrest” which provides insight on Portland’s summer of protest. The video specifically addresses how the global pandemic and damaging wildfires influenced the communities’ needs. (Source: YouTube)

October 29th: Thursday

- [6:00 PM](#): Kevin E. Peterson Jr. is shot and killed by Vancouver, WA police. (Source: OPB)

October 31st: Saturday

- [12:00 PM](#): The Oregon Resilience Fund has provided, to date, \$1,472,969.81 in “immediate financial support for 4,800 Black Portlanders, including a warm meal, groceries, and unpaid bills.” (Source: GoFundMe)

November 1st: Sunday

- [12:00 PM](#): Disability Rights Oregon files a lawsuit against Portland police for their use of excessive force and violation of the Americans with Disabilities Act by not making accommodations for those with mobility or physical restrictions. (Source: Oregonian/OregonLive)
 - View the [document filed](#)
 - Read their [press release](#)

November 2nd: Monday

- [10:00 AM](#): Governor Kate Brown preemptively declares a state of emergency in Oregon in preparation of the 2020 presidential election. (Source: OPB)

November 12th: Thursday

- [4:00 AM](#): “Stop the Sweeps” group meets at Laurelhurst park to resist the continued sweeps of temporary housing sites during the COVID-19 pandemic. (Source: Portland Mercury)
 - More information [about the resistance against these sweeps](#)

November 23rd: Monday

- [4:20 AM](#): Robert Keegan shoots and kills Aidan Ellison in the parking lot of the hotel both men were staying at in Ashland, Oregon. Ellison, a Black 19-year-old, was shot after the two argued about “loud music”. (Source: KTVL News)
- [12:00 PM](#): Attorneys for over 300 inmates who were housed in the Multnomah County Detention Center during the weeks of protests file a lawsuit against Multnomah County and Sheriff Mike Reese. (Source: Willamette Week)

December 2nd: Wednesday

- [8:30 PM](#): Hundreds gather in the small town of Medford, Oregon at a vigil for Aidan Ellison. (Source: KDVR News)