

## Appendix A

Matthew Deady practiced law and taught in Lafayette, Oregon before he was elected to the legislature in 1851. The Oregon Historical Society writes that, “Deady was President of the University of Oregon, Board of Regents from 1873-1893.”

As the President of Oregon’s Constitutional Convention in 1857 he took a pro-slavery, anti-black, and anti-Chinese stance. At one point, he was described as “as the point man for slavery” in Oregon.<sup>1</sup>

Deady moved to Portland in 1859 after he was appointed U.S. District Judge for Oregon. A staunch Democrat early in his career, the Civil War changed Deady’s outlook on state’s rights, causing him to become a Republican. It is never clear though if Deady ever repudiated his defense of slavery in the period after Congress passed its Civil Rights legislation.<sup>2</sup>

It was during this period that many historians and writers note, a striking transformation of Deady’s pre-civil war and post-civil war thinking.<sup>3</sup> In fact, counter to 19th century Oregon’s white utopia narrative, Deady at first glance appears to be “an outspoken champion of immigrant Chinese rights and sensibilities.”<sup>4</sup> Deady ruled several times against anti-Chinese violence in Portland from 1843-1886.

Yet, Mooney argues that despite this apparent transformation, examining Deady using a race-relations lens would be in error. Rather, Deady’s judicial maturity is based on his belief against “mob politics” and aristocratic values. Indeed, Deady expressed his social

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<sup>1</sup> [http://www.oregonlive.com/hillsboro/index.ssf/2014/02/black\\_history\\_month\\_oregons\\_ex.html](http://www.oregonlive.com/hillsboro/index.ssf/2014/02/black_history_month_oregons_ex.html)

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/deady\\_matthew\\_1824\\_1893\\_/#.VTqCnK1Viko](http://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/deady_matthew_1824_1893_/#.VTqCnK1Viko)

<sup>3</sup> Brown, Richard Maxwell. “Historical Perspectives on Matthew P. Deady.” *Oregon Law Review* (Fall 1984): 639-44. [Everyone who becomes familiar with Deady is faced, as Mooney notes, with the problem of explaining the striking transformation in Deady’s thinking from his pre-Civil War to his post-Civil War phase. It is very difficult to find consistency in Deady’s thinking across the span of the two eras, but Mooney does so. He argues in his conclusion that Deady was, at the deepest level, consistent, and that his consistency stemmed both from his being “a strong legalist throughout his career,”<sup>3</sup> and from his bedrock aristocratic social and political views.’ Mooney’s exposition of these two themes is convincing.]

<sup>4</sup> Mooney, James. “Matthew Deady and the Federal Judicial Response to Racism in the Early West,” *Oregon Law Review* 63 (1984): 561-637, 635. [James Mooney was a Professor of Law at the University of Oregon. His article asserts that “An important exception to this general pattern, however, may be found in the decisions and pronouncements of Matthew P. Deady, Oregon’s first federal district judge, who late in his career became an outspoken champion of immigrant Chinese rights and sensibilities. This paper examines Deady’s life and career as they touched on matters of race, and particularly his remarkable series of decisions on racial issues written between 1876 and 1892...]

views to the Willamette University 1876 graduating class that, “The insane rage for equality which overflowed the volcano of the French Revolution, seems to have permeated all the relations and circumstances of life, until its disturbing influence is seen and felt everywhere.”

During Deady’s address to the University of Oregon’s first graduating class in St. Helen’s Hall in 1880, he echoed this elitism again by saying, “A Democracy being necessarily founded on political equality, many of the members of such a society are easily led to think that this includes social equality as well.”

Brown illuminates furthermore on these aristocratic values, citing that in his private diary, Deady even once expressed his admiration of an institutional monarchy such as one in which a legitimate King’s whose public interest was in the public good.

In 1876 the University of Oregon completed construction of a new building on campus, and subsequently named the building after Judge Matthew Deady in 1892. Deady Hall currently houses the Mathematics department. Today, few campus members know of Judge Deady’s legacy.

## Appendix B

Derrick Bell- Former Dean of the University of Oregon School of Law

“Bell was the first tenured black professor at Harvard Law School. He served as dean of Oregon Law from 1980-85, becoming the first African-American dean of the law school. At the time of his death, Bell was working at New York University School of Law.

‘The world has lost a passionate advocate for civil rights,’ Oregon Law Dean Michael Moffitt said. ‘In the best tradition of intellectual freedom, Derrick Bell’s ideas and actions will continue to shape our conversations for years to come.’

‘Derrick Bell was a great American, and a tremendously important legal-education pioneer. It was indeed a happy day for us at Oregon in 1980 when he agreed to leave Harvard and journey west to be our dean,’ remarked Oregon Law Professor Emeritus Jim Mooney. ‘His passing, on the other hand, is a very sad day for us all; we’ve lost a good friend and a unique and valued colleague. Many of us here in Eugene will miss Derrick, as will many, many more around the nation and the world.’

Bell perhaps is best known as a pioneer of critical race theory, a term that characterizes scholarship on race, racism and power. The theory explores how racism is embedded in laws and legal institutions, even those intended to lessen the effects of past injustice.”

Taken From: <http://law.uoregon.edu/2011/10/07/oregon-law-mourns-derrick-bell-former-dean-and-race-scholar/>

### **To Replace the Name of Deady Hall → Yasui Hall**

Minoru Yasui- University of Oregon Alumni and Law Student

Minoru Yasui received his law degree from the University of Oregon. He was a US citizen. He was a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army Reserves when he challenged the curfew by offering himself for arrest.

“Yasui believed that the military orders were unconstitutional as applied to U.S. citizens and that the constitutional rights of Japanese Americans would be upheld by the courts. On March 28, 1942, he walked the streets of Portland to intentionally violate the military curfew, which eventually led to his arrest. At the age of twenty-six, Yasui put his professional career and his personal liberty on the line for justice...



Minoru Yasui's final return to Oregon occurred forty years after he had left, when his ashes were buried beneath a pair of giant cedars, as he had requested, beside the memorial marker for his parents at Idlewild Cemetery in Hood River. 'It was my belief,' Yasui once said, 'that no military authority has the right to subject any United States citizen to any requirement that does not equally apply to all other U.S. citizens. If we believe in America, if we believe in equality and democracy, if we believe in law and justice, then each of us, when we see or believe errors are being made, has an obligation to make every effort to correct them.'

Taken From:

[http://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/yasui\\_minoru\\_1916\\_1986\\_/#.VTIX4q1Viko](http://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/yasui_minoru_1916_1986_/#.VTIX4q1Viko)

## Appendix C



The markers erected around campus would be similar to other historical markers established across the nation. This marker is from Alabama and tells the story of the Trail of Tears and its significance to Alabama history.