Among Law School Alumni in Texas

E. Karl McGinnis, JD'23, Professor Emeritus, Business Law, The University of Texas, Austin, Texas. Mr. McGinnis has served as a member of the Austin City Plan Commission and is currently Vice President and a director of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Austin.

Edward C. Fritz, '40, of Fritz and Vinson, Dallas. Mr. Fritz has been practicing law in Dallas since 1940, with special interest in problems of damage inflicted by harassment, and in usury law. He is active in, and a director of, several Dallas civic organizations.

J. Newton Raynor, JD'21, of Houston, a senior member of the firm of Royston, Raynor and Cook. Mr. Raynor, and his firm, are specialists in admiralty and maritime work, with offices in both Houston and Galveston. He is a Trustee of Baylor University and a Life Trustee of Rice Institute.
John H. Freeman, '12, of Fulbright, Crooker, Freeman, Bates and Jaworski, Houston. Mr. Freeman is a director of, and general counsel of, Anderson, Clayton and Company, a director of the First City National Bank, of Houston, President of the M. D. Anderson Foundation and active in numerous other charitable and professional groups. He has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Baylor University.

E. Ernest Goldstein, '43, Professor of Law at the University of Texas. Mr. Goldstein has served as General Counsel to the Subcommittee on Study of Monopoly Power of the House Judiciary Committee. He is the author of a casebook on Patent, Trade-Mark and Copyright Law. In addition to that field, he also teaches international law and anti-trust. He has been chairman of the International Law Committee of the Association of American Law Schools.

Dudley K. Woodward, Jr., JD'07, of Dallas. Mr. Woodward was in private practice in Austin and later in Dallas, until 1944, at which time he began to devote all of his time to his work as Chairman of the Board of Regents of the University of Texas. Shortly after the conclusion of his service on that Board in 1955, Mr. Woodward became Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Committee of Seventy-Five, a group set up by the Regents to study the past development of the University of Texas and to chart its future progress.
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States of trusteeship over the islands. Under Chapter 11 of the Charter of the United Nations, provision is made for the assumption by members of the administration of territories, whose people have not yet attained full self government. Under such provisions, members agree to accept as a sacred trust, the obligation of promoting the well being of the inhabitants of such territories.

In pursuance of the national policy of maintaining these islands within our sphere of influence, Congress, on July 18, 1947, authorized assumption of the trusteeship. By the trusteeship agreement, termination of Japanese control was recognized, and the United States named as the administering authority. Under it, the United States assumed the obligation of promoting the economic advancement and self sufficiency of the inhabitants; of protecting their civil rights and fundamental freedoms, without discrimination; of fostering and developing a general system of elementary education, and the pursuit of higher and professional education as well. It also agreed to promote the self government of the people in accordance with their expressed wishes, and to give them an increasing share in the administrative services in the territory. And lastly, it agreed to provide a system of law which would give due recognition to the well recognized native customs of the inhabitants.

Upon approval of the Trust Agreement by the Security Council, the President directed the Navy Department to provide, on an interim basis, appropriate administration to implement this country's obligations under the Trusteeship Agreement. It was no longer possible to operate the machinery of government through military directives backed by Navy guns. It was now necessary to set up a government operating under civil rules of administration, with the branches of government and their powers adequately delineated, a system of laws established, and a judicial branch established in order to interpret and enforce those laws.

The administrative head of the new government named by the President, was the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, who was given the title of High Commissioner. To his subordinates was assigned the task of preparing the necessary draft of a bill of rights and constitution, as well as a new legal system, tailored to the needs of this far-flung aggregation of communities.

The sea-going lawyers proved to be as adept at initiating a formal civilian government as they had been in administering its military predecessor. In short order they hammered out a series of directives which

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