ON SCREEN

*BUT NOT READ*

The Causes of the Texas Revolution included major disputes over --

\* Customs Duties collected by Mexican government

\* Limitations on the Institution of Slavery

\* Application of the Mexican Constitution in the Province of Texas

Republic of Texas

Declaration of Independence from Mexico

March 2, 1836

U.S. Presidential election of 1844

James Polk, Democratic nominee

Henry Clay, Whig nominee

James Polk

11th President of the United States

In office: March 4, 1845 to March 4, 1849

Texas joins the Union

Dec. 29, 1845

28th state

The Causes of the Mexican American War included major disputes over --

\* Location of the boundary line between Texas and Mexico

\* Admission of Texas to the Union as the 28th state

\* Unjust arrest and imprisonment of Americans in Mexican territory

\* Outstanding property claims by Americans against Mexico

\* Unwillingness of Mexican government to negotiate for resolution of these, and other, controversies

Tampico, Mexico

Captured: Nov. 14, 1846

Tampico, Mexico

USMG begins: Nov. 14, 1846

ON SCREEN *AND READ*

Within the meaning of the acts of Congress regarding import duties to be assessed on goods from Mexico, or any part thereof, and within the customs and usages of war, --

Whether (1) Tampico, in the year 1847, while in the military occupation of the forces of the United States, ceased to be in a foreign country, and therefore (2) whether during such military occupation, said acts of Congress did not apply to Tampico, but entitled the city to be treated in a similar fashion to a U.S. domestic port.

ON SCREEN *BUT NOT READ*

Fleming v. Page

U.S. Supreme Court (1850)

usufruct -- (1) the right to the use and enjoyment of another's property and its profits, (2) the right to use and enjoy the profits and advantages of something belonging to another as long as the property is not damaged or altered in any way.

ON SCREEN *AND READ*

Within the customs and usages of war, --

Whether (1) the United States Military Government, established in California during the period of hostilities in the Mexican American War, did continue functioning past the date when the peace treaty came into effect, and (2) whether officials of such military government had the right to collect customs duties continuing past such date.

ON SCREEN *BUT NOT READ*

Cross v. Harrison

U.S. Supreme Court (1853)

[ SFPT, Article 4(b) ]

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Oct. 25, 1945 | Dec. 10, 1949 | April 28, 1952 |
| The legal status of Taiwan territory | An independent customs territory under USMG on Japanese soil.  (The administrative authority for the military occupation has been delegated to the Chinese Nationalists.) | An independent customs territory under USMG on Japanese soil. | A quasi-trusteeship under military government within the U.S. insular law framework. |
| The legal status of the ROC in Taiwan | A proxy occupation force for USMG | A proxy occupation force for USMG and a government in exile (Chinese Taipei) | A proxy occupation force for USMG and a government in exile (Chinese Taipei) |
| The legal status of the USA in Taiwan | The “conqueror” and hence “the legal occupier” | The “conqueror” and hence “the legal occupier” | The legal occupier” (aka “principal occupying power”). |

=========== Constitutional Conventions ===========

Texas Constitution

July 1845

California Constitution

September 1849

Nevada Constitution

July 1864

Colorado Constitution

March 1876

Utah Constitution

March 1895

Arizona Constitution

October 1910

New Mexico Constitution

November 1910

Military Governor of Taiwan Territory

U.S. Secretary of Defense

*{ Map(s) of Taiwan -- ROC in upper right hand corner }*