TIMELINE OF MEXICAN AMERICAN LITERATURE, HISTORY AND CULTURE
PART II (1900 – 1930)

1903 Mexican beet workers carry out a successful strike in Ventura, California

1904 Creation of the first Border Patrol, largely to keep out Asian immigrants who were passing as Mexican in order to enter the US
Mexican revolutionaries Enrique and Ricardo Flores Magón establish their newspaper, Regeneración, in San Antonio, TX

1910 Start of the Mexican Revolution; over the course of the next twenty years, nearly 900,000 Mexicans (10% of Mexico’s population) cross the border—the largest wave of migration the US has ever seen

1911 The first large convention of Mexicans for action against social injustice, El Primer Congreso Mexicanista, was held in Laredo, Texas

1912 Arizona and New Mexico achieve statehood

1913 María Cristina Mena begins publishing her short stories in mainstream US magazines such as Century, Cosmopolitan and T.S. Eliot’s Criterion

1916 Political exile Julio Arce (aka “Jorge Ulica”) begins writing his “Crónicas Diabólicas,” humorous columns about Mexicans living in the US, in San Francisco’s Hispano-América newspaper. Other cronistas include Benjamín Padilla (“Kaskabel”), Adolfo Carrillo and Daniel Venegas (“El Malcriado”)

1917 Adina de Zavala publishes History and Legends of the Alamo and Other Mission in and around San Antonio, writing Texas history from a Mexican American and woman’s perspective
Immigration Act passed, making literacy a condition of entry to US during WWI; Mexican farmworkers waived

1920s Public schools begin implementing Americanization programs to acculturate Mexican immigrants

1925 Fray Angélico Chávez begins writing his religious poems, collected in Cantares: Canticles and Poems of Youth
The first two Mexican actresses in Hollywood, Dolores Del Río and Lupe Vélez, make their debuts
Congress creates the Border Patrol, giving the agency absolute search and seizure authority over Mexicans, leading to abuses of Mexican American constitutional rights

1926 La Opinión newspaper founded in Los Angeles (still in circulation today)
Jovita González, Tejana educator, writes Dew on the Thorn

1927 La Confederación de Uniones Obreras Mexicanos is formed and holds its first convention in Los Angeles

1928 Venegas writes Las aventuras de Don Chipote, o cuando los pericos maman, published in installments in Los Angeles’ El Heraldo de México newspaper
League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) is formed in Corpus Christi, Texas

1929 The U.S. government requires Mexicans to obtain visas to enter the country