

AUTHOR'S NOTE

All translations from Spanish are mine unless otherwise indicated; in some cases, I have taken the liberty of condensing texts to make them more coherent.

I have used italics for certain Spanish terms that would be awkward, perhaps misleading, to translate. The following are brief definitions of those terms:

braceros: Mexican workers who were legally contracted to work in the United States under the Bracero Program, which lasted from 1942 to 1964

campesinos: people from the countryside, peasants

caudillos: strong men and rulers, as are *caciques* on a more limited scale

charros: cowboys on *haciendas*

Científicos: a group of entrepreneurs and ideologists that held great power during the rule of Porfirio Díaz, whose era is referred to as the Porfiriato (1876–1911)

costumbrismo: a genre of imagery and literature that focused on traditional customs and dress

hacendados: the owners of *haciendas*, large ranches

historia patria: the official history employed to construct a unified notion of the fatherland

Informe: the yearly presidential speech to the congress and the nation, comparable to the State of the Union Address in the United States

mexicanidad: Mexicanness; *lo mexicano* is a variety of *mexicanidad* that developed in the postrevolutionary period

ninguneo: the act of ignoring someone, who will then be *ninguneado*, treated as a nobody

pocho: the cultural mix of Spanish and English; the *pachuco* is an extreme expression of *pocho* culture

soldaderas: essentially camp-followers employed by soldiers as paid servants. During the revolution, they provided food and medical attention to the combatants.

Tehuanas: women from the Tehuantepec isthmus, dressed in traditional clothing