

place defined strictly by geographical realities—the “no coast” region as one author calls it (201). In a region that often defies regional specificity, the editors missed an opportunity to redefine the conversation about what it means to live and work in the “heartland.” In terms of historiography and disciplinary crossings, the editors fail to engage how Chicana/o historians have addressed the Midwest. Many of the authors do in fact cite Chicana/o historians, but the volume would have benefited from seizing the opportunity to critically examine how Chicana/o studies intersect and help inform Latin American studies and vice versa.

Aside from these small critiques, this is an excellent collection that will be an extremely beneficial resource for scholars and students who are working toward a future when immigrants are welcomed and seen as a valuable resource for community building and transformation.

Correction

In the book review section of the Fall 2013 issue of the *Annals of Iowa*, the reviewer of Linda Barnickel’s *Milliken’s Bend: A Civil War Battle in History and Memory* stated, “The author criticizes Union Commander Ben McCulloch’s claim that the Iowans did not exhibit any courage” (393). There was no Union commander at Milliken’s Bend by that name. Instead, the reviewer was referring to *Confederate* General Henry E. McCulloch, who did indeed cast aspersions on the Iowans’ behavior in combat.