The book *The Business of Conquest, Empire, Love, and Law in the Atlantic World*, by Assistant Professor Nicole D. Legnani, has just been published by Notre Dame University Press. The book studies how the financing and partnerships behind early Spanish expeditions to the Americas betray their own praxis of imperial power as a business, even as the laws of the Indies were being written. Focusing on cultural and economic factors at play, and examining not only the chroniclers of the era but also laws, contracts, theological treatises, histories, and chivalric fiction, Legnani traces the relationship between capital investment, monarchical power, and imperial scalability in the Conquest. In particular, she shows how the Christian virtue of *caritas* (love and charity of neighbor, and thus God) became confused with *cupiditas* (greed and lust), because love came to be understood as a form of wealth in the partnership between the crown and the church.

Several years ago, the Princeton Institute for International and Regional Studies (PIIRS), the Program in Latin American Studies (PLAS), and The Mamdouha S. Bobst Center for Peace and Justice provided conference support for a two-day conference on democratization in Latin America in the late 20th and early 21st centuries. That conference resulted in important collaborations and, ultimately, an edited volume (including a prologue and 16 chapters) titled *The Inclusionary Turn in Latin American Democracies*. Edited by Diana Kapiszewski (Georgetown University), Steven Levitsky (Harvard University), and Deborah Yashar (Princeton University), the volume examines this shift by introducing three dimensions of inclusion: official recognition of historically excluded groups, access to policymaking, and resource redistribution. Tracing the movement along these dimensions since the 1990s, the editors argue that the endurance of democratic politics, combined with longstanding social inequalities, create the impetus for inclusionary reforms. Diverse chapters explore how factors such as the role of partisanship and electoral clientelism, constitutional design, state capacity, social protest, populism, commodity rents, international diffusion, and historical legacies encouraged or inhibited inclusionary reform during the late 1990s and early 2000s. Featuring original empirical evidence and a strong theoretical framework, the book considers cross-national variation, delves into the surprising paradoxes of inclusion, and identifies the obstacles hindering further fundamental change.