

gave rise to debates regarding female ownership of property and the fear of a feminization of national culture—especially when the last-minute contributor of the majority of the money turned out to be an anonymous woman. The transformation of a foreign artist's portrait of a foreign woman into British cultural property, the rights of a private owner to alienate property thus imbued with national sentiment, and the relationships between gender, culture, and property all intersect in this study.

Finally, Bailkin examines the relationship of high and low culture, or representations of connoisseurship and everyday citizenship, in the world of cultural institutions. The London Museum opened in 1912 as Britain's first folk museum, an experiment in what Bailkin terms "civi-otics," borrowing the term from a donor attempting to describe the fusion of civics and patriotism. The museum's simultaneous popularity and its contested role as a locus of urban class and gender identity formation suggest another dimension in the formation of cultural property.

Taken together these four studies offer a multilayered perspective on the role of cultural artifacts within the Liberal imagination of a British nation prior to World War I. Bailkin's use of the legal term "cultural property" rather than "cultural heritage" is particularly appropriate in this work, given the relationship that she establishes between concepts of individual ownership, property law, and national identity. While the book is perhaps most useful as a work of history and theoretical analysis rather than modern legal authority—the assertion, for example, that neither the U.S. nor the U.K. is a party to the primary UNESCO treaty on trafficking in antiquities (73) is misleading given that both countries have filed instruments of acceptance—Bailkin nevertheless succeeds in adding a new dimension to the common postcolonial analysis of cultural property. *The Culture of Property* is a welcome addition to a field more often occupied with international preservation and movement of cultural goods than with intranational debates.

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Lowell J. Satre, *Chocolate on Trial: Slavery, Politics, and the Ethics of Business*, Athens: Ohio University Press, 2005. Pp. 308. \$55.00 cloth (ISBN 0-8214-1625); \$24.95 paper (ISBN 0-8214-1626-X).

Lowell Satre has written a fascinating book that addresses a question perennial to modern day commercial economies where complex international chains of supply are at the root of production. Should manufacturers be held accountable for the crimes of their suppliers, or is their complicity too remote for blameworthiness?

The book contains illustrations and maps and comprises eleven chapters: Henry W. Nevinson and Modern Slavery; The Firm of Cadbury and the World of Slave Labor; Portugal and West Africa; Evidence Amassed; Joseph Burt's Report; Careful Steps and Concern—or Dragging Feet and Hypocrisy; Defending Reputations; Cadbury Bros., Ltd. v. The Standard Newspaper, Ltd.; The Verdict; Humanitarians, the Foreign Office, and Portugal, 1910–1914; and the Aftermath.

This study begins in the context of early twentieth-century chocolate production, with the harvesting of cocoa beans in Africa on the island of Sao Tome, where Portuguese estate owners used slave labor imported from Angola and ends in the quandary faced by the Quaker management of the Cadbury chocolate manufacturers, having built their enterprise on humane treatment of their British workers, only to be undermined by the reports coming out of Africa and publicized by anti-slavery reformers and newspaper editors. It was an embarrassment for a group long at the forefront of opposing slavery and which had been instrumental in bringing about its end within the British Empire. Sending their own emissaries to investigate and inveigh, they were caught in a bind of believing persuasion could work in halting the abuses, and keep their sources of supply at the same time, not realizing that their very cooperation with the evils of slavery made them complicit.

At the heart is a libel action brought by Cadbury to protect its name, corporate image, and profits as soon as its complicity was alleged in the open, once the Standard Newspaper Company published articles derived from eyewitness reports of the abuse. When all was said and done, Cadbury won their libel action, but the victory was a pyrrhic one that earned them only one quarter of a penny in damages. Whatever damage they sustained was minimal, in light of their gains.

Satre presents a masterful use of evidence, copious research, and a strong foundation in colonial African history, all providing great context for understanding the international political landscape that unfolded in the drama: the delicate maneuverings of diplomacy, policy as set by the Foreign Office, the official Portuguese response of denial and compliance with the duplicity of estate managers who maneuvered the very laws that were supposed to protect the Africans who contracted their labor, only to find themselves manipulated into slavery.

Insofar as reports of slavery's persistence in the modern day plague multinational corporations and their globalized industries today, Satre's work is invaluable for identifying the context of today's problems, the significance of law, and strategies for mobilization.

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Bo Fritzboøger, *A Windfall for the Magnates: The Development of Woodland Ownership in Denmark c. 1150–1830*, Odense: University Press of Southern Denmark, 2004. Pp. 432. \$50.00 (ISBN 8-778-38936-4).

Property rights imply scarcity. In proverbial states of nature the forest is vast and salted only lightly with humans, and hence it is a commons. Every natural forest was once such an unclaimed wilderness. The early dates at which teeming human populations produced conditions of scarcity, however, is surprising. Bo Fritzboøger's *A Windfall for the Magnates* traces in extraordinary detail the Danish legal and social responses to deforestation.

Disputes over forest resources in Europe arose around AD 900 at the latest. Fritzboøger provides unambiguous evidence that Denmark experienced wood short-