
Reviewed by Robert M. Worley¹ and Jim P. Mann²

In the early 1970s, in the wake of the Civil Rights Movement and Lyndon B. Johnson’s War on Poverty, there were fewer than 350,000 inmates residing in U.S. correctional facilities and only 96 prisoners per every 100,000 people in the population (Perkinson, 2010). Indeed, as Loïc Wacquant (2009) reminds us, some scholars, most notably David Rothman (1971) and Norval Morris (1974), even went so far as to speculate that correctional facilities were in an inevitable state of decline (also see Worley & Worley, 2013). It was during this time that an innovative and exciting experiment in offender rehabilitation was

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