that Kollman justifiably elects to leave outside the purview of this book).

These are, I think, important limitations on the effectiveness of the book's central arguments. That they emerge as concerns, however, is largely testimony to Kollman's achievement. It is only in the context of his careful attention to the varied purposes and manifestations of this class of lobbying strategies that the need to address these nagging issues becomes so clear. Kollman's study moves us well forward in understanding the logic of outside lobbying, even though the inevitable trade-offs of his approach leave ample room for future scholars to improve on it. This is an important book, one that should be part of any graduate seminar on interest groups and one that scholars of public opinion and policymaking should find stimulating as well.

Reform in the Making: The Implementation of Social Policy in Prison. By Ann Chih Lin. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2000. 213p. $39.50.

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During the last quarter of the twentieth century there was an explosion in the use of institutional corrections unparalleled in the annals of American penology. The numbers tell the story well: Just before the new millennium almost 1.3 million adults were confined in state and federal correctional facilities, which represents a tripling of the population in just under 20 years. One consequence of such a policy, and there are many, is that eventually a large proportion of these inmates will be released back into society. Their prospects do not look promising in terms of our current knowledge about recidivism rates, and we can expect a large and, most likely, increasing number of these individuals to rejoin the ranks of the incarcerated. The reasons for this policy failure are undoubtedly traceable to a number of forces, although one probably need not look beyond the prison walls as a place to start searching for answers.

Ann Chih Lin's book is a timely and valuable addition to the literature for those seeking ways to break the recidivism cycle. By no means is her work offered as a panacea. Rather, it focuses on one critical component of every prisoner's experience that is generally overlooked, the implementation of correctional rehabilitation programs. To be sure, rehabilitation has been studied extensively, and the consensus, Lin notes, is that it does not work. Indeed, it was this conclusion that discredited the rehabilitation model of corrections and resulted in the more punitive approaches that partially account for the swelling prison population. It is therefore somewhat ironic, a point not lost on the author, that the field of corrections is once again looking seriously at rehabilitation.

Lin's thesis is that rehabilitative programs are implemented in an organizational context that has a profound effect on how they are delivered. Lin argues that asking "what works" with respect to program design, the question that has guided many evaluation studies in the past, overlooks the independent role implementation plays in shaping desirable policy outcomes. In fact, Lin points out, there are examples of all types of prison programs that work, but they are outweighed considerably by virtually identical programs at other institutions that do not work. This suggests it may be the prisons and not the programs that require closer inspection. It is to this arduous task that Lin devotes her attention through a detailed examination of rehabilitative programming at five medium-security, male prisons in the United States. Through the use of hundreds of interviews, site visits, and archival research, she sets out to discover what works in terms of program implementation.

The book is organized into five main chapters, plus an introduction, conclusion, and methodological appendix. The introduction and first two chapters develop foundational materials needed to understand the implementation processes discovered in each facility, the subject of the next two chapters. The foundation is complex, and Lin does a skillful job of linking the various pieces. The central argument is that implementation is a product of two dimensions: institutional needs and institutional values. Successful implementation, Lin posits, is a function of values that encourage an open, communicative prison environment and needs that are directly or indirectly supportive of rehabilitative goals (p. 56).

These opening chapters also introduce the five medium-security prisons studied by Lin, four federal facilities and one state institution. These are not identified and were selected as typical of the norm. The case study approach, which obviously lacks generalizability, is an important and necessary mainstay of implementation research. Lin employs her two explanatory dimensions to create a typology that organizes the varieties of implementation she unearths, both successful and unsuccessful.

Chapters 3 and 4 examine the five prisons. The first of these chapters focuses on the three cases of implementation failure and the next chapter on the two cases of success. The case studies are rich in detail and reveal that the implementation of prison programs is anything but "one size fits all." Even the two successes work for different reasons.

Chapter 5 is cast in comparatively narrower terms, although it tackles one of the toughest issues: whether program participation should be mandatory or voluntary. The concluding chapter touches on a number of themes, including a call for a greater emphasis on process evaluations that focus on program management and delivery. As Lin correctly points out, successful implementation does not guarantee declining recidivism rates, but implementation failures have little, if any, chance of helping.

Lin's book is a very useful addition to the literature. It suggests that program content is only part of the equation; what also matters is the institutional context in which programs are offered. Policymakers and high-ranking administrators should recognize that their visions of policy goals and priorities are not necessarily shared by either prisoners or prison personnel. Appropriate guidance, incentives, and flexibility are required to allow institutions to mold implementation processes to meet their particular, localized needs. For those interested in public policy generally, Lin offers an adaptable theoretical framework that appears to have other possible applications, such as in the field of education. For all readers it is a solid reminder that implementation does indeed matter.

Social Cleavages and Political Change: Voter Alignments and U.S. Party Coalitions. By Jeff Manza and Clem Brooks. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999. 342p. $55.00.

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This work is touted as the only book-length examination of the sociological model of vote choice in American politics since David Knoke's *The Social Bases of Political Parties* (1976), and it is, indeed, a well-researched examination of the role that race, class, religion, and gender play in our understanding of voter alignments in the United States. At the same time, I have concerns about some of the methodolog-