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*Half the Freshmen
Now Are Women*

"First-Time College Enrollment of Women Leaps Dramatically" by Anne C. Roark, in *The Chronicle of Higher Education* (Feb. 7, 1977), 1717 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

The number of women entering college and graduate and professional schools has grown so sharply since 1970 that women now constitute about half the first-year enrollment in most of these institutions.

Discussing a newly released 1975 U.S. Census survey, Roark, a *Chronicle* staff-writer, also notes that women are much more likely than their male peers to drop out of school before obtaining their degrees.

Some 1970-75 changes: Total full- and part-time undergraduate enrollment for women went up 45 percent (versus 21 percent for men) to 4.4 million, due in large measure to a 100 percent enrollment increase for women aged 25 to 34. Enrollment of women in graduate and professional schools rose 75 percent; despite dropouts, the number of doctorates earned by women rose 59 percent to 7,300 (versus 26,800 for men). The number of "first professional degrees" (e.g., in law, medicine, dentistry) awarded to women rose even more sharply—184 percent (to 7,000). But Roark cites recent studies by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, pointing out that 87.5 percent of such advanced degrees in 1975 went to men, with no end in sight to this disparity.

*'Flawed Analyses'
of Black Rioters*

"The New Urban Blacks" by Abraham Miller, with Louis H. Bolce and Mark R. Halligan, in *Ethnicity* (Dec. 1976), 111 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003.

Social scientists, analyzing the ghetto riots of the 1960s in Watts, Detroit, and elsewhere, have produced two sharply contrasting portraits of the black rioters. Both, writes Miller, a University of Cincinnati political scientist, are highly flawed.

The first profile is based on the "riff-raff" hypothesis: the rioters were "thugs, hoodlums, the unemployed"; many were newly arrived Southerners. They were more loot-inspired—some academics claim—than politically motivated. The opposing view is that the rioters were "the cream of urban Negro youth," politically conscious protesters who were often joined in violence by their frustrated elders.

Miller, re-examining the massive post-riot surveys with the aid of Bolce and Halligan, found that ideology had apparently flavored earlier interpretations. The data, he contends, show that the typical rioter was young (16 to 29), poorly educated, and near the bottom of the socioeconomic ladder—but not "riff-raff"; his upbringing, whether in the North or South, seemed to matter little. The typical politically conscious urban black, on the other hand, was a nonviolent militant, not

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a rioter; he was married, over 44 years of age, and from the top half of the occupational hierarchy rather than the bottom.

Neither the profile of the non-violent black nor that of the rioter, Miller concludes, accounts for violence or the lack of it. What the data do show, he says, is that the better educated and more mature members of the black community were among those who sought to prevent the rioting after it had begun.

Making Death Less Gruesome

"Hospice: A New Building Type to Comfort the Dying" by Lo-Yi Chan, in *AIA Journal* (Dec. 1976), 1735 New York Ave., Washington, D.C. 20006

Roughly two-thirds of all deaths in America occur in hospitals and other impersonal institutions that are "ill suited to the needs of the dying," writes Chan, a Manhattan architect. He then describes a very different "hospice" he helped design, near New Haven, Conn.

Using as models two successful English "hospices" (hospices were originally inns run by monks in the Middle Ages), Yale medical planners and others set up the nonprofit Hospice Inc. in 1971 to provide a special 44-bed "community" for the mortally ill. Unlike the typical hospital, it has no surgical facilities; it is more spacious than most nursing homes and has rooms for diagnostic X-ray equipment and physical therapy. To avoid isolation, most patients are housed in four-bed suites, with anterooms, and relatives' visits are encouraged. A day-care center for staffers' children adds a light note. The hospice entryway has a fireplace and alcove for coffee klatches.

The hospice idea, Chan argues, is applicable to special sections of general hospitals—but designers must "put aside the efficiency esthetic" and use "familiar patterns" to create a "supportive building" that is neither a hotel nor a "machine for dying."

Abortion Rights: Questions Persist

"Abortion and the Supreme Court: Round Two" by George G. Annas, *Hastings Center Report* (Oct. 1976), 360 Broadway, Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y. 10706.

Despite the Supreme Court's 1973 landmark pro-abortion ruling in *Danforth v. Planned Parenthood of Missouri*, legal authorities are still in a quandary over how many restrictions a state can place on a woman's right to abortion.

The Court's five-man majority held that "non-mature" or "non-competent" minors would need parental consent for abortion, even in the first three months of pregnancy, when, under the Court's ruling, no state can forbid an abortion. (In the second trimester, a state may