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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