

# Thirty East Twenty-Ninth Street

Events frequently center around a place. Movements, cultures, schools of thought live in men's minds. But somehow even trends of thought assume personality and definiteness when associated with a particular locality. In the annals of the Geor- gist movement the new address of the Henry George School of Social Science must perforce centralize the struggles and achievements of the men and women who are now and will be in the future connected with this endeavor to liberate our coun- try from economic ignorance.

The building is located in a very busy section of the New York City. Within a radius of about a half-mile are such indices of population den- sity as the Grand Central Terminal and the Pennsylvania Depot. Such historical spots as Gramercy Park, The New York Public Library, Mad- ison Square and Union Square (close- ly associated with the political cam- paigns of Henry George) are with- in a few minutes' walk. Facing the building is the famous Martha Wash- ington Hotel, and on the next block is the fabulously romantic Little Church Around the Corner. Dozens of well-known hostelries abound in the neighborhood. Fifth Avenue is one block from the building, Broad- way two blocks.

This density of population, and this easy accessibility, augurs well for the character and quantity of available students. Within three blocks is one insurance building with eighteen thousand employees, just as an example. The daytime popula- tion of the immediate, walking-dis- tance vicinity is close to a million. For the benefit of these office, fac- tory and mercantile workers the school plans to run classes from 5:30 to 7:30 every evening. Classes will also be held from 8 to 10 P.M. The financial section of the city and City Hall, with its many thousands of civil service employees, are less than ten minutes' ride from the building. The Gay White Way is within easy walking distance, and for the den- izens of this night-life district morn- ing and afternoon classes will be of- fered.

Transportation facilities are ideal. The Lexington Avenue Subway has a station at Twenty-eighth Street and Fourth Avenue, a block and a half away. The B.M.T. Subway Sta- tion is at Broadway and Twenty- eighth Street. The Lexington, Mad- ison and Fifth Avenue busses all are within a block or two of the build- ing, and the Hudson Tube, which taps New Jersey, has a station at Twen- ty-eighth Street and Broadway. The Seventh Avenue Subway station is at Twenty-eighth Street. The Third Avenue "L" station is two blocks away. Only the Eighth Avenue Sub- way is not accessible; one cannot have everything.

The building, a fire-proof struc- ture formerly occupied by the tele- phone company, is fifty by eighty feet. The lot extends twenty feet to the rear. A fire-proof stair-case and an elevator in the center of the structure are encased in a fire-proof brick tower. The floors are con- crete. The fire escape in the rear is enclosed in a steel tower. The school could not have a safer structure against the hazard of fire.

The ground floor is divided into two halves. On the right is a room large enough to house the secretarial activities of the school—registration office, correspondence course div- sion, extension department—with all the necessary filing systems and mailing facilities. The director's of- fice will be in the center of this busy hub. The entrance to the left leads to a large, tiled room which was used as a cafeteria in the past. The present plan is to open, as soon as feasible, an eating and meeting place in this room for the convenience of students and visitors. Here over lukewarm cups of coffee the hot ar-

guments begun in the classrooms will be continued until the lights go out.

The second and third floors will be divided into ten classrooms, each large enough for the convenient seat- ing of twenty-five students. In ad- dition to these rooms there will be a library or reading room, also a sizable room for congregating be- fore entering classrooms, on each floor. The fourth and fifth floors will contain six rooms each. The building affords the opportunity of teaching between 650 and 700 stu- dents at one session, also library rooms, space for committee meetings, an office for the Freeman—and a basement large enough for more storage than we have any present expectancy of using.

Now for a dream-castle, beneath which to build solid foundations. When, in due time, the publicity ef- forts shall have attracted that many students, and our volunteer teach- ing staff shall have been built up to the requirements, we should have three sessions daily, at each of which six hundred students will attend. Eighteen hundred citizens a day studying fundamental economics, from seven to nine thousand a week. Three courses a year, and you have twenty-five thousand who have at least been introduced to correct ec- onomic thinking. Even half that number is a mighty force—yes, even in mundane New York. It can be done. It will be done.

When we review the toil and labor of the past forty years we cannot but re- flect on how much more effective our efforts would have been if we had been able to cooperate with an organization like the School.—GEORGE L. RUSBY and ELIZABETH E. BOWEN.

