

vision of the State Department of Education. It should be strengthened and enlarged, and the Western Industrial College abandoned. An equitable adjustment should be made in turning back the property deeded to the State by the President of the Paducah institution."

"The colored population of Kentucky (about 8.6 per cent of the whole) is large in comparison with that of northern states, but small in comparison with that of southern states. But this population is widely scattered. So much is this the case that there is every reason for concentrating all the college, normal, and advanced industrial training work for colored people in one institution. This policy would mean the abandonment of West Kentucky College at Paducah, and the building up of the Frankfort institution."

Prior to the above studies the United States Bureau of Education had made a survey of Negro education in Kentucky in 1915. At that time the West Kentucky Industrial College was not connected with the State, but with the McCracken County schools. The United States Bureau in its study made the following recommendation:

"That the public school should be separated from this doubtful private enterprise."

The opinion stated in the previous studies is shared by most educators today; their reasons for which are listed below:

Trends in the Negro population do not justify two state-supported colleges.

In proportion to total population the Negro population was highest in 1830, constituting 24.75 per cent. Since that time the trend has been steadily downward. The last three decades have witnessed a constant increase in the white population of Kentucky, and at the same time a constant decrease in the colored population. From 1900 to 1930, while the white population grew from 1,862,309 to 2,388,364, an increase of 28.2 per cent, the colored population decreased from 284,706 to 226,040, a decrease of 20.6 per cent. The colored population dropped from 13.3 per cent of the state total in 1900 to 8.6 per cent in 1930.

The Negro population is widely distributed over the State.

The percentages of the Negro population of the 120 counties vary from 0 in Martin County to 34.1 per cent in Christian County. There are 23 counties under 1 per cent; 67 between 1 and 10 per cent; 24 between 10 and 20 per cent; and 6 over 20 per cent. The counties showing the highest number of Negroes are those of the inner Bluegrass, centering around Fayette County, and those in the better farming counties of the Pennyroyal (Christian, Todd, Logan and Warren), while the counties having the lowest percentage of Negroes seem to be those in which farming is the least productive.

Nineteen counties show increases in Negro population between the years of 1900 and 1930. These counties were those in the industrial centers and coal mining districts, particularly in the Eastern Coal Fields where increases ran as high as 4,508.7 per cent in Letcher County.