class, to the economic (tourist) value of the more spectacular manifestations of the folk culture, the new voice of the democratic politicians and the interest shown by such high prestige institutions as Universities, both at home and abroad, in popular life. In the smaller territories, the number of such persons is so limited that they do not add up to a group, and therefore remain in ineffective isolation. But in the larger territories they gravitate towards certain organisations and institutions (Museums, dance and drama groups, journals, extra mural research groups and classes) where their views are socially acceptable and their activities are praised and subjected to thoughtful criticism. What remains to be done is to provide technical assistance, expert advice, official recognition, the possibilities of publication and a minimum of organisation.

Hitherto, owing to the diversity of talents and standards, lectures and classes have been little more than stimulants, and a means of association. Development of methods has been done through the planning of made-to-measure projects, within the scope of the individual, followed by discussion of methods, and general supervision.

Projects which have been undertaken by the "lay-scholars" working with the Staff Tutor for Local Studies, and an American anthropologist attached to the programme are:

1. *Descriptive Ethnography of Tobago Peasant Life* A group of students are working with assistance from Agricultural Extension Officers. It is hoped that the material may be collected by the end of 1955, and published as a book thereafter.

2. *Folk Music of the Southern Caribbean* A collection of recorded and transcribed music, with about 1,100 items; a selection to be published as a series of Long Play records of each accompanied by a short monograph.

3. *Exhibition of Carnival Costumes and Paraphernalia 1954* Given with the co-operation of the Royal Victoria Institute and the Curator of the Museum. Opened by the Minister of Education and visited by 20,000 people. Done by Committee of 5. Repeated on a larger scale, 1955. 23,000 attended.

4. *Index of Cultural Materials in Trinidad Newspapers 1830–1900* Card Index of entries referring to cultural development, and social structure in Trinidad by group of 5.

5. *Carnival Studies* Monographs on several traditional Carnival Masquerades.

6. *Archive of Calypso* On tape and manuscript, made by Dan Crowley, with assistance of students, with 560 entries.

7. *Big drum Dance of Cariacou* A study of the dances, music, words and social function of the festival.

8. *St. Lucia* (a) Establishment of a depository for oral folklore with the Librarian. (b) Study of popular festivals.


10. *Monograph on a type of Traditional Rural House and its use.*

11. *A manual of 22 Traditional Children's Games of Tobago,* with accounts of the games, and musical transcriptions.

Whilst the place of the folk in West Indian society differs radically from that which it occupies in European society, it is interesting to look at in-