

## Notes and News

### *Executive Council Meeting.*

The twelfth meeting of the Executive Council of the Institute will be held in Brussels on 30 June and 1 July. The main subject for consideration will be the work undertaken in connexion with the Five Year Plan of anthropological and sociological research which has been made possible by the generous grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. An account of the work proposed has already appeared in an earlier number of this journal.

A report of the proceedings will appear in the next issue.

### *Third East African Archaeological Expedition.*

The third East African Archaeological Expedition, led by Dr. Leakey, returned to England in December 1932. The Expedition's work was mainly concentrated upon two areas, one on the southern shores of the Kavirondo Gulf of Victoria Nyanza and the other at the south-east corner of the great Serengeti Plains of Tanganyika Territory. For many years now it has been known that stone tools of the types which in Europe belong to the Chellean and Acheulean cultures occurred in East Africa. Moreover, in Uganda Mr. E. J. Wayland had already found evidence which indicated that these cultures in East Africa had a high antiquity. Unfortunately, however, no series of tools of these cultures had been found in East Africa in association with a fossil fauna, nor yet under geological conditions where a good stratigraphical sequence was obtainable.

The two principal areas chosen for the past season's work by Dr. Leakey have both long been known to be rich in fossil animal remains and they were therefore selected in the hope that Stone Age cultures might be found in association with these fossils and this in fact proved to be possible.

The Oldoway gorge at the south-east corner of the Serengeti was first worked over by Dr. Hans Reck in 1913, and he collected an excellent sample of the fauna, and also discovered a fossil human skeleton. This skeleton, which came to be known as 'the Oldoway man', was the subject of much controversy, and so in 1931 Dr. Reck was invited to join the British Expedition in its work at Oldoway in the hope of finally settling this problem of the Oldoway skeleton.

In the field the opinion was formed that Dr. Reck had been right in attributing a great age to this human find, but subsequently after numerous samples of the Oldoway deposits had been carefully analysed and compared with the matrix of the skeleton this view was rejected and the age was