NEW EVIDENCE in support of East Africa's claim to being the "cradle of mankind" is being studied by experts in England and South Africa.

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The evidence consists of fossils believed to be the remains of the earliest-known direct ancestors of the human race. The brittle, yellowish bone fragments are estimated to be 1,750,000 years old and were discovered in Northern Tanganyika by Dr. Louis Leakey of Nairobi, Kenya.

The newlyfound fossils, collectively known as "the Pre-Zinjanthropine material", were found about

two-feet below where- Zinjanthropus was dag up. Highly technical descriptions of the "new "material" appeared recently in the British science journal, "Nature", under the names of Drs. John Napier, Peter Davis and Michael Day of the Royal Free and Middlesex Hospital Schools, London.

These not ed anatomists have been entrusted with the l i m b bones found by Dr. Leakey. They also have examined the remains of several ancient and relatively unspecialized a p e s named Proconsuls which existed some 25 million years ago. The l at t e r were more manlike than modern chimpanzees and gorillas.

Included in the discovery are the skutls and hand, leg and foot bones of a race of upright, tool-making creatures described by three distinguished British anatomists as "almost certainly hominine." This indicates they are among the first animals on earth to be included in the family that developed into modern man (Homo Sapiens).

Dr. Leakey made his latest discovery in the Olduvai Gorge, an arid chasm in the Serengeti Desert, where

WILLIE PASTRANO, who surprised everyone-including himself-by dethroning Harold Johnson as light heavyweight champion here in Las Vegas last year, thinks Cassius Clay should get married.

"Cassius ought to find himself a girl and get married," Willie said recently while training in New Orleans for his April 10 title defense against Gregorio Peralta of Argentina,""He needs to mature."

Pastrano and Clay are both trained by Angelo Dundee and have sparred together on numerous occasions. he had previously uncovered the famous man-ape, Zinjanthropus, who lived about one million years ago. (East Africa was formerly known as Zinja:)

The skull bones of the Pre-Zinjanthropine material, have been sent to Dr. Philip Tobias of South Africa's University of Witwatersrand. When the English and South African specialists have completed their studies, Dr. Leakey is expected to sum up their conclusions in "Nature" and give the material a new name to establish its scientific identity for future



