

JUN 10 1968

**Court Appearance Today**  
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LONDON, June 9—James Earl Ray will appear tomorrow morning at the Bow Street Magistrate's Court on charges of traveling with a forged passport and carrying a weapon without a certificate.

An authority on British law explained tonight that charges would be brought against Ray mainly to give the American authorities time to begin the procedure of extradition.

They said that the magistrate would most likely "re-mand him in custody" for up to eight days to provide time for further investigation.

The magistrate could, however, deal with the case if Ray pleaded guilty to the two charges brought by the police—illegally carrying a pistol and traveling on a false passport.

If he pleads not guilty the magistrate could in theory also hold a hearing, but the law expert thought this unlikely.

Under British law, Ray could be sentenced on each of the two charges against him to 12 months in prison, the sentences probably running concurrently.

Since the purpose of bringing the charges is to facilitate extradition, however, this expert thought that the magistrate would, in the case of conviction, choose one of these alternatives:

He might impose a deferred sentence.

He might sentence Ray to 15 days in prison, which would in practice presumably run concurrently with the 15 days during which, under British law, a person must be held in custody after he has been ordered extradited.

He might be fined.

The magistrate might order an "absolute discharge," which would mean that he had been found guilty but that no punishment was being exacted.

**15 Days Granted**

Under the Extradition Act of 1870 a person must be held for 15 days after an extradition order has been made in order to safeguard his rights. This means that instead of rushing him out of the country he is given 15 days, when he can apply for a writ of habeas corpus to dispute his extradition.

Mr. Vinson, in his efforts to "expedite" Ray's extradition, can follow two courses. The authority on British law continued.

He could either submit a "requisition" in the name of the state of Tennessee, through the Foreign Office to the Home Secretary, who would issue instructions to the Dow Street Magistrate, or he could apply directly to the Dow Street Magistrate, bypassing the machinery of the Foreign Office and Home Office.

The Dow Street magistrate could then issue a warrant for the extradition of Ray if he has evidence that in his opinion would "justify the issue of the warrant if the crime had been committed in his local jurisdiction in the United Kingdom."

It will be Mr. Vinson's task, therefore, to submit the necessary evidence, through a British lawyer, to the magistrate.

Mr. Vinson arrived by plane this morning. Asked whether he would seek a "voluntray" or a "compulsory" order, Mr. Vinson replied that "the easiest way is always the best one."

When he visited the Cannon Row station, the police prevented crowds from approaching by sealing off the streets leading to the station, Derby Gate and Cannon Row. The police guarded the main gates to the station.

British police officials understood, that Mr. Vinson had assisted in the identification of Ray.

Scotland yard detectives picked up Ray as he waited for a flight to Brussels following his arrival from Lisbon.

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