

# Ray Told He Must Return

## Court Orders Extradition

By United Press International  
and Associated Press

LONDON—A court today ordered James Earl Ray extradited to the United States to stand trial for the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Ray, 40, identified as an escaped convict from a Missouri prison, is accused of shooting the civil rights leader in Memphis on April 4. He was arrested at London Airport June 8.

Ray's defense attorney Roger Frisby, argued in Bow Street Magistrate Court that the slaying was a political crime. But Frank Milton, chief metropolitan magistrate for London, agreed with the U.S. position it was outright murder.

### ALMOST INCOHERENT

Ray, so nervous he was almost incoherent, had shown earlier in a surprise statement to the court that he feared — and perhaps expected — the extradition to be granted.

Ray was granted legal aid to pursue an appeal if he wishes.

Ray's lawyers said an appeal would be carried to the High Court with arguments on the same political grounds as Milton rejected in Magistrate's Court.

They have 15 days to file the appeal and are not expected to act until near the end of that period. A court hearing would follow, probably within a week.

Should the High Court reject the appeal, Ray could go to the House of Lords, Britain's highest court. But he could make an appeal to the Lords only on a point of law.

### MISSOURI LAW

Milton said no evidence had been presented at the

two-part hearing to substantiate defense claims the slaying was a political crime.

He also ruled that Missouri law covering robbery with violence was relevant in the extradition case. Missouri wants Ray for trial on charges he escaped from prison while serving a term for armed robbery.

Milton ruled Ray extraditable on both counts. At last week's hearing, Ray denied killing Dr. King.

"All I know in this affair is that the man says he did not do it," Milton said today.

"If the only evidence is that a public figure, a political figure, a controversial

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figure has been killed, then this is not enough.

"Therefore both submissions failed to be accepted and the defendant will be committed to a prison to await extradition on both sides."

"You will be released in 15 days," Milton told Ray. "You may apply for habeas corpus."

### HIGH COURT

This, under British law, is the form that Ray's appeal will take to the division court of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice.

The defense called it a political crime but the magistrate in ruling against this said:

"This was the assassination of a man who was not in control of the government of his country, not as far as has been shown by the evidence. It was not part of a campaign to get rid of the government — but the act of a solitary person."

Ray showed virtually no emotion when Milton announced his decision.

He was staring down at the table and looked up slowly without blinking. Then with a slight shrug of his shoulder, he rose to receive further instructions from Milton. He remained expressionless.

This was in contrast to his nervousness a few minutes earlier when he had made his statement he had been denied the right to see his American lawyer.

He expressed fear the "liberal press" in the United States would attach too much

importance to testimony by a Scotland Yard detective superintendent that he said, "Oh, God, I feel so trapped" when the detective arrested him.

Ray's request to make the statement was so unexpected the Bow Street Magistrate Court already had emptied for the noon recess.

When he made his surprise statement his nervousness reached a peak. He bounced up and down, heels to toes, and spoke in a staccato southern accent that left the court reporter unable to understand some of his words.

Police again used elaborate security precautions when they brought Ray to court today. Two hours before the hearing was scheduled to begin, they staged a "dummy arrival" of three sleek sedans like those which brought Ray to last Thursday's session.

Later Ray arrived in a Black Maria, peering through a narrow side window.

During the tedious legal arguments preceding his statement today, Ray, flanked on each side by two Scotland Yard detectives, sat much of the time with the back of his left hand against his left cheek or beneath his chin.

### DEFENDANT SWAYS

When he finished his statement he was led from the courtroom by a detective. He swayed a bit.

The Home Office withheld comment on Ray's claim he was denied permission to see Hanes. Last week it denied it had refused permission for Ray to see Hanes, a former FBI agent and ex-mayor of Birmingham.

### 'NOT A SHRED'

"There is not a shred of evidence to show that the murder took place to further the ends of a larger enterprise," Calcutt told Milton.

"There is nothing to show that this shooting was done to further the cause of the colored people. There was no conspiracy. No other man or other body was involved.

"There have been undertones that this might be so, but the evidence before this court points to a lone assassination for private purposes."

Frisby, in his final statement, submitted that whoever did the killing was acting consciously or otherwise as representative of a large



DAVID CALCUTT  
Presented U.S. case



FRANK MILTON  
Rules against Ray

body of persons who disagreed with the objects and aims of Dr. King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

### CIVIL WAR

The defense claimed there was something akin to a state of civil war or insurrection in the American South. Frisby conceded that, if indeed there was only one finger on the trigger of the gun that killed Dr. King, "the nature of the thing is that you can only get one finger on the trigger at the time."

Frisby said the passing of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was in a sense the culmination of the efforts of King and others of the conference and other bodies.

It was political work, he said and an effort to compel the government to change its policy.