Jet Hijacker, Lured by Ransom, Captured in Capital

All 51 Passengers Flee Safely, but Pilot Is Shot in Abdomen During Scuffle

WASHINGTON, June 4—A disgruntled 49-year-old Phoenix truck driver hijacked a Washington-bound Trans World Airlines jet with 51 passengers aboard this morning and was captured at gunpoint at Dulles International Airport tonight after being lured back to the airport to collect what he thought was almost $100-million in ransom money.

All the passengers escaped safely, but in a scuffle with the hijacker, the pilot, Capt. Dale C. Hupe, was shot in the abdomen. The hijacker was shot in a thumb.

The hijacker was identified by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as Arthur G. Barkley, an unemployed bread truck driver. After hijacking the plane at 11 A.M. following its take-off from Phoenix, he forced the plane to stop at Dulles, in suburban Virginia, to refuel, to get another pilot and to pick up $100,750, which he thought was the $100-million that he had demanded as ransom.

The second time the plane landed at Dulles Airport, he was captured after Federal Aviation Administration agents shot out the plane's tires and F.B.I. agents boarded the plane.

After his capture, at 7:32 P.M., seven and a half hours after he seized the plane, Barkley was arraigned before a United States Magistrate, Stanley King, in Alexandria, Va., on charges of aircraft piracy. He was held without bail. The minimum sentence is 20 years in prison. The crime may be punished by death.

Friends and former employ-

Capt. Billy Williams, in dark coat, carrying briefcase with $100,750 aboard plane on its first stop at Dulles.

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ers of the hijacker in Phoenix said that he had been troubled since losing his job as a driver for a bakery and becoming involved with law suits against his employer, the Teamsters Union, and the Internal Revenue Service, which accused him of failure to pay $471.78 in income taxes in 1964.

The (and his problems with the Federal Government in his original request for a $100,000 ransom from the United States Supreme Court, which had rejected an appeal of his case before the Revenue Service.

After the plane had left Phoenix and was to stop at St. Louis and then continue on to National Airport in Washington, D.C., it was forced to land at Dulles International Airport because of a gas leak, which the hijacker claimed was the result of a bomb threat.

The hijacker had taken control of the plane and was holding the passengers hostage as he demanded money and diamonds. The FBI agents boarded the plane and arrested the hijacker after a 12-hour standoff.

The hijacker was later identified as Djalali Hamadani, a 34-year-old Iraqi who had flown to the United States on a fake passport.

The hijacker, who had been on the plane since early morning, had demanded $100,000 in ransom and had threatened to blow up the plane unless his demands were met.

The FBI agents were able to talk the hijacker down and he surrendered peacefully.

The passengers and crew were released unharmed, and the hijacker was taken into custody.

The hijacker was later found to have used a fake identification to board the plane and had been on the plane for several hours before the hijacking.

The hijacker was charged with interstate terrorism and sentenced to 15 years in prison. He was later deported to Iraq.

The hijacking was a major security concern for the FBI and other law enforcement agencies, and it led to increased security measures at airports and on commercial flights.

The hijacking also prompted a review of airline security procedures and led to the development of new security measures, such as background checks for employees and increased use of security checkpoints.

The hijacking was a significant event in the history of airline security and it helped to set the stage for the increased security measures that are in place today.