By William Braden

A United Air Lines 737 that orace. Dec. 8 apparently was well because altitude when it broke out of lew cases ing a descent for landing at Midway A. .

A purst of engine power laikes to a the northern, according to tastique to the

at a National Transportation Talety hearing in the Sharate O'Hare No.

The crash, which ill of the property curred about 12 second there a report the mission from the co-pilet was normal and the lattices. the jetliner.

Surviving passengers restricted that the plane appeared to be making a normal descent until it emerged from clouds over a residential area. At that point said one passenger, "we could see the aningles on the roofs—we were that close."

roofs — we were that close."

When the ground appeared, passengers testilled, the aircraft's two Pratt & Whitney engines were shootied up to a mower setting normally experienced on takenti. At virtually the same time, they said, the plane's nose rose to an extremely high altitude and swerved momentar by the stimen. The plane con-

tinued to descend in a nose-nigh attitude — seemingly with full engine power — until its rear section struck rooftops and the plane but the ground.

An abnormally high hose position can cause an airplane to stall even with full power. A stall occurs when an aircraft's hose is litted to a point at which the angle of attack of the wings causes them to lose their litting power. The aircraft then drops rapidly.

The aircraft, UAL Flight 553 from Washington National Airport to Midway, went down in a residential area about 11/2 miles southeast of Midway's Runway 31 Left, killing the 3 crewmen in the cockpit, 40 passengers and 2 persons on the ground. Three stewards ses and 14 passengers survived the crash.

tion Settind in ahead of high and a "mission apparen of 180 degrees (this

At 2:27-96 (Capes) recorder plaked up that er," a ratile that is close to a stall. The end of the recording

At 2:27:12 the co-p 7:10 to execuse a rimisser

atty too the teen the same and three in the or or an arms are supported by the the years substructed. The warm counted until the end of the record-

34,34 the tower tape recorded "sounds at had unintelligible voice."

and the directal 12 seconds from the cois badle transmission to the impact, attentials paked up by the cock-

The second office

Prior of the contact and other property of the contact and the

per speak to the term of t Time to Parel to

Continued from Page 5 June 18 have been taking routine steps for a "missed approach" rather than desperate emergency measures after seeing the ground.

Marvin E. Anderson, assistant research di-Research Institute of Technology Research Institute here, testified that he heard the pilot rev up the engines as soon as the aircraft broke through the clouds. He said that the power was "like on takeoff" and that has soon as it began the aircraft's nose pitched up at an angle "sufficiently great to be a stail angle."

Other testimony showed that the plane broke through the cloud deck at an experiety key

SECONDS IOIG altitude.

Documents introduced at the beginning of the hearing show that the captain on Flight 553, Wendell L. Whitehouse, 44, flunked a flight test on a 737 on April 29, 1970, but passed a recheck test on May 13, 1970. He had logged 18,000 hours of flight time, including 2,435 hours in 737s, and had no other unsatisfactory remarks in his training folder.

The co-pilet, Walter O. Coble, 43, had an unsatisfactory proficiency theck in a 7.37 cm June 19, 1972, but bassed a recheck on June