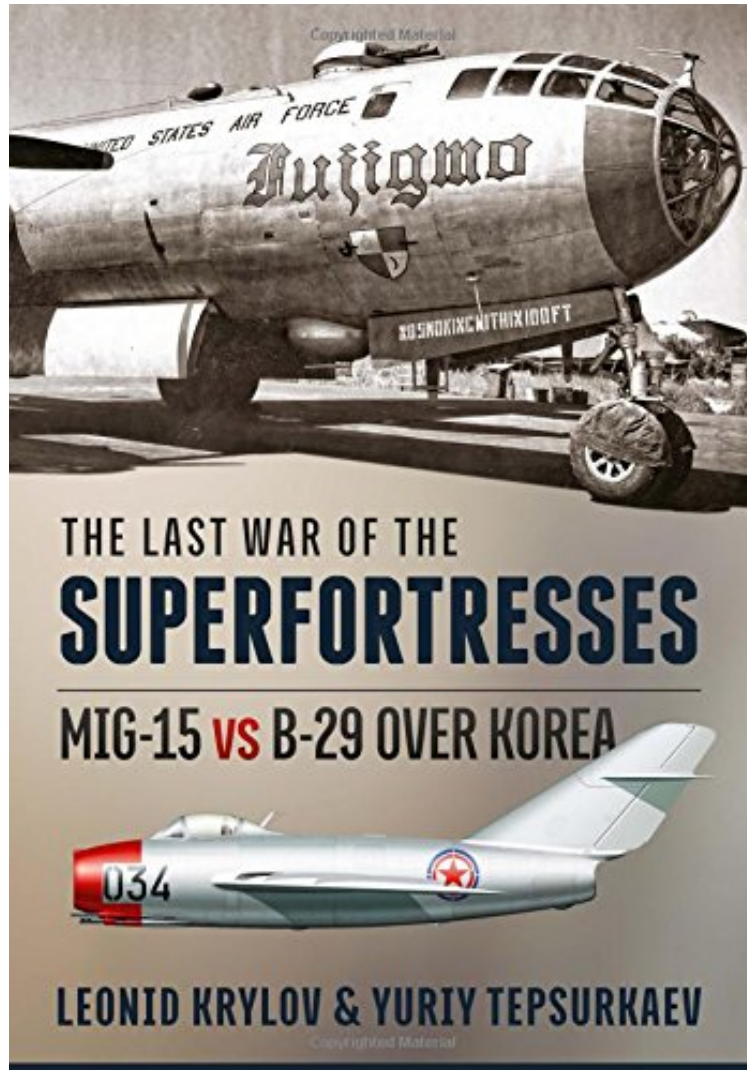


(Mobile library) The Last War of the Superfortresses: MiG-15 vs B-29 over Korea

The Last War of the Superfortresses: MiG-15 vs B-29 over Korea

Leonid Krylov, Yuriy Tepsurkaev
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Leonid Krylov, Yuriy Tepsurkaev : The Last War of the Superfortresses: MiG-15 vs B-29 over Korea before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised The Last War of the Superfortresses: MiG-15 vs B-29 over Korea:

0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. but I did like the way the Russian reports were compared and contrasted ...By DanInteresting perspective on the conflict. As a lot of other reviewers have said it's based a lot on the reports of Russian pilots which it is, but I did like the way the Russian reports were compared and contrasted with publicized U.S. reports of the same engagement. Was pretty dry as far as these things go so know what you're getting into, if you're looking for a lot of individual accounts and personal stories, that's not really what this is.0 of 0 people

found the following review helpful. A view from the oppositionBy StElmosFireA view from the opposition that details how they saw the Korean War from their side. Jet age aircraft against WW2 aircraft.0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Unique perspective of Korean ConflictBy Salty sInteresting translation of the Communist side view of war, full of propaganda. Illustrated with photos of pilots, interspersed with photos from NMUSAF.

This work is an attempt by the authors to give as full and detailed a history as possible of the confrontation between Soviet fighters and the principal strike force of the United States Far East Air Force – the B-29 ‘Superfortress’ bombers during the course of the Korean War between 1950-1953. Military documents, which the authors have studied over many years of work in the Central Archive of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation in Podolsk - as well as published Western sources - form the basis of this book. The recollections of pilots who served in the 64th Fighter Air Corps, and who participated personally in the events described, are also widely used. Almost all the battles that took place between Soviet fighters and the ‘Superfortresses’ are analyzed in detail; the authors have, on the basis of a comparison of Soviet archive documents and data from published Western sources, attempted to clarify the actual losses on both sides in these battles. Particular attention has been paid to key events in the history of the confrontation between the MiG-15 and B-29 such as the air battles of April and October 1951, which had a significant impact on the course of the Korean War and influenced the development of military aviation in both the USSR and the USA. Following the encounters on the approaches to the bridges at Andung of 12 April 1951 Strategic Air Command decided against using ‘Superfortresses’ close to the area around the MiG bases. The outcome of a series of air battles from 22 to 27 October 1951 - the most famous of which was the battle between MiGs and B-29s in the area close to the airfield at Namsi on 23 October (‘Black Tuesday’) was a ban by Strategic Air Command on daylight operations by ‘Superfortresses’ in the Soviet fighter’s zone of operation. These battles also influenced the technical policy of the United States Air Force in relation to strategic bombers. Extensive losses in combat with the MiGs served as one of the most influential arguments for curtailing the piston engine B-36 and B-50 bomber programs and boosting development of one of the most famous aircraft in the history of global aviation – the B-52 ‘Stratofortress’. Night operations, to which the B-29s and subsequently Soviet fighters were transferred, are also analyzed in detail in this book. These nocturnal operations culminated in the air battles of December 1952 and January 1953. After sustaining losses in these battles that were comparable to those of October 1951 the ‘Superfortresses’ would subsequently only carry out nocturnal sorties to the MiGs’ zone of operation in poor weather conditions. In this work, the authors have analyzed the advantages and the disadvantages of the La-11 and the MiG-15bis - the principal fighters of the 64th Fighter Air Corps - from the point of view of their ability to intercept the B-29s. Attention has been paid to the tactics of the opposing sides, and to how these changed over the course of the war. The technical aspects of the confrontation between Soviet fighters and ‘Superfortresses’ have been examined, and the reasons behind the different periods of success or failure in terms of performance in combat have been identified. A great deal of statistical material has been provided in this book, which characterizes combat operations carried out by the B-29s and the fighters of the 64th Fighter Air Corps, both within the text itself and in the form of easy-to-use tables. The book is illustrated with photographs obtained both from the personal archives of veterans of the 64th Fighter Air Corps; from the Central Archive of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation; and US National Archives. Color profiles showing camouflage markings are also included.

..Loaded with statistics and excellent narrative accounts of air to air, jet to bomber, and jet to jet engagements... a valuable research resource. And, for those, who like me, were grunts, it tells of a war we probably never knew (William E. Weber, Col – USA – Ret., Fall issue of the Airborne Quarterly Magazine)This straight-forward history documents the daily activities of the 64th Fighter Air Corp of the Soviet Air Corp in support of North Korea from November 1950 to July 1953. Descriptions of the air battles between Soviet MiG-15 jet fighters and American B-29 bombers note the positions of the bombers, escort aircraft, and Soviet attack strategies. Color drawings of individual MiG-15s and B-29s are provided along with black and white photographs of both Soviet and American pilots and aircraft. (PROTOVIEW)“If you are interested in the conflict in Korea or just fancy something different, this book will not disappoint. It is an education, and it comes with all the style we have come to expect from this publisher. Recommended.” (War History Online)About the AuthorLeonid Krylov and Yuriy Tepsurkaev are by profession aviation engineers. They began studying the role of Soviet aviation units in the Korean War back in 1989 during their education at the Moscow Aviation Institute. In the course of more than a quarter of