

METEORS VS MIGs

This page is dedicated to the memory of all airmen who lost their lives in the skies of Korea in 1950-53



Gloster Meteor MKVIII - 77th squadron RAAF



MIG-15 - 64 FAC Soviet AirForce

On the 20th of June 1950 the Korean war broke out. Well-armed by the USSR and trained by the Soviet military advisers the North Korean army suddenly invaded South Korea. It was an obvious aggression. The USA and their allies Great Britain, Australia, Canada, Turkey and many other countries made a decision to support South Korea in an opposition to the communist aggression. They manage to stop the army of Kim Ul Sung, which anticipated a blitzkrieg, and then to rout the aggressor. After the entry of China into the war in the winter 1950/51 a balance was restored. In November 1950 the Soviet jet fighters MIG-15 appeared in the Korean sky - another super-power - USSR - sent the pilots of 64-th Fighter Aviation Corps (FAC) into battle and entered the war. The unconditional domination of the United Nations air forces came to its end.

The air war in Korea attracts attention of historians to this day. It is no wonder as a new page in a history of military aviation had opened in 1950 - the first battles between jet fighters took place. The main dispute occurred between the Soviet planes MIG-15 and the American F-86 Sabre. The results of this rivalry are a subject of brisk discussions even nowadays. Apart from the Americans the United Nations air forces in Korea also included the pilots of the 77th Squadron of RAAF. Originally the squadron was armed by the piston-engine *Mustang* fighters used for attacks on ground targets. In November 1950 after the arrival of the Soviet *MIG-15* fighters in Korea it became clear, that Mustangs were not capable to challenge the jets of the "communist" air forces. In April, 1951, Mustangs were finally removed from service. To this moment the Australians had lost 14 machines to the Chinese and North Korean flak. The RAAF Command made a decision to rearm 77th Squadron with jet fighters. The Americans did not find an opportunity to supply Sabres and therefore the Australians took into service a fighter of the British manufacture - the Gloster Meteor Mk 8. It was already somewhat an obsolete machine, which was able to develop a speed up to 940 km/hour. Another essential shortcoming was its poor rearward visibility. The Meteor was armed with four 20-mm cannons and was capable to carry two 225-kilogram bombs or 8 rockets for ground attack. An advantage of the Meteor was the high durability of its construction.

The *MIG-15* designed on the basis of trophy German technologies and last achievements of the British jet engineering might develop a speed up to 1050 km/hour above the ground and 983 km/hour high in the air. It was much smaller, lighter and more maneuverable than the Meteor and considerably surpassed it in the climb rate. The MIG was armed with one 37-mm and to two 23-mm cannons with a rate of fire essentially smaller, than that of the Meteor cannons. Retraining of

pilots of the 77th Squadron took almost five months (April - August 1951). Over this period of time five machines and two pilots were lost in a result of flying accidents...

The Soviet command had learned about the presence of an unfamiliar machine in the air in the middle of August, 1951 when one of the pilots during an attack on a *Sabre* accidentally photographed a *Meteor*. Soon the intelligence department of the 64-th FAC received a message that the RAAF squadron of Meteors had arrived to Korea.

The Soviet (are printed with red italic) and Australian battle reports looked differently. The first battle between the Meteors and the MIGs, which ended without results, took place on the 25 August 1951. The Soviet pilots N.V.Sutiagin (ace of the Korean war, Hero of the Soviet Union) and G.I.Pulov, nevertheless, claimed two victories.

Four days after, on the 29 of August, about 11 o'clock in the morning eight Meteors were at a height of 10 km above Chonju when six MIGs appeared above them at a height of 12 km. The Meteors turned in order to keep the MIGs in sight, but at this moment a squadron commander Wilson noticed two more MIGs at a height of 9 km (the Soviet pilots used two level flight formation). Wilson dived for attack, the pilot Woodroff followed him, but quickly broke in a corkscrew dive. Both MIGs sharply dived, evading the attack. Wilson pressed the accelerator, trying to catch up with them, but at this moment his plane was shaken by a direct hit - an "invisible" MIG attacked him from the sun. It was a favorite tactics of the Soviet pilots!



Apparently, this attack was made by the pair the MIGs piloted by L.K.Shukin (photo on the left, later became Hero of the Soviet Union) and A. Astanovsky. They had just pulled out of attack on Sabres at a greater height, and, having noticed Meteors, immediately threw the machines on them. Inspired by the successful attack, Shukin steeply climbed up and tried to repeat it, but, having passed through a layer of clouds, lost the opponent from sight. He claimed a victory, but Wilson being wounded, managed to keep control over his plane and get rid of the pursuer.

Other two pilots - Cedrik Thomas and Kenneth Blight hurried to the aid of the commander, and several MIGs dived away after an unsuccessful attempt to get on tail of the Blight's aircraft. Wilson managed to make it to the base on his severely damaged plane. Later such a big hole was found on one of the wings, that a man might freely have crawled through it... In the meantime, the MIGs piloted by pilots N.V. Babonin and A.A. Svintitskiy succeeded in a dog fight against the other four *Meteors* led by Jeffrey Thornton. Thornton had noticed the MIGs attacking from the sun, and ordered to his comrades on the radio to evade. However, when the four dropped the MIGs off their tails, one of Meteors had disappeared. It was the machine of the pilot Ron Guthrie. His *Meteor* was badly shot up, Guthrie ejected and was taken prisoner by the North Koreans (on a photo to the right - R. Guthrie in a Chinese POW camp).



The victory was added to the Babonin's account. He managed to set ablaze one of the engines of the Guthrie's *Meteor* from a distance of 400-500 m, but the aircraft kept flying. Then Babonin came closer and, having shot a burst at the enemy fighter from 100-200m, saw the pilot ejecting from the disintegrating plane.

One week after (5th of September) the *Meteors* again engaged with MIGs. Six *Meteors* carried out an air reconnaissance next to the Chinese border along with two American *F-80-Shooting Stars*. At midday the commander of the *Meteors* Victor Kennon noticed a group of MIGs flying eastwards and obviously preparing for an attack. British pilot Joe Blyth, serving in RAAF, saw MIGs diving on planes flown by the pilots Dawson and Michelson. He tried to warn the comrades on the radio, but it was too late - six MIGs, pair after pair, got on the tail of the Meteors. Dawson was lucky to escape any hits, but the Michelson's plane was badly damaged, turned over and

broke into an uncontrolled plunge. At a height of 3 km Michelson managed to regain control over the machine and broadcasted: "I am still flying, flying to the base". He barely chanced to make it home. His plane was extremely strongly damaged - holes were found literally everywhere - in wings, fuselage, the main fuel tank.



The Soviet version of this battle, in which a Hero of Soviet Union of G.U. Ohay took part, (on the photo to the left), looks differently. Only eight machines out of twenty four MIGs of the battle group led by Ohay, participated in this attack. Ohay himself claimed two Meteors, the pilot Tiuliaev one more.

On the 10th of September, 1951 several battles between the Soviet and the UN air forces occurred. The captain G.I. Ges added a *Meteor* to his account. In the Australian logbooks no battle on the 10th of September is mentioned. On that day the 77th Squadron received an order to provide escort to 8 *B-29* bombers of the US Air Force, but because of an adverse wind the *Meteors* had failed to meet the American planes at the right time. The joined flight lasted for only 15 minutes, then the *Meteors* were compelled to return to their base. An air battle between the American fighters from the escort and *MIGs* apparently took place, but, most likely, in a fever of the fight the Soviet pilots had confused some American planes (*Thunderjets*?) with *Meteors* externally similar to them.



On the 26th of September 12 Australians when flying in a big UN air force group were again attacked by the *MIGs*. The plane of sergeant Armit was damaged in the first attack. Lieutenant "Smoky" Dawson and the pilot Max Colebrook managed to counterattack the *MIGs*. Dawson damaged one of the Soviet planes and Colebrook saw as one of the *MIGs* left a tail of smoke, but it was not possible to see the aftermath of it. Armit managed to reach the base on his damaged plane. The Soviet pilots N.V. Sutjagin (on a photo at the left, later became a Hero of the Soviet Union) and I.I. Jakushkin added to their battle accounts one *Meteor* each. Obviously, that the victory over Armit, in particular, had been assumed. The pilots Thomas and Osborn got on the tail to one of the *MIGs* and obstructed him a safe way to the north over the river Jalu - the frontier between China and Northern Korea. The Australians themselves could not fly over Jalu as the UN planes were categorically forbidden to appear above the Chinese territory. The pilot of the *MIG* tried to turn to the north six times, but each time the Australians did not let him do that. The *Meteors* drove the *MIG* southwards for nearly 80 km, but, eventually, the "communist" pilot managed to escape, having skillfully directed his machine to the sun and blinded the Australians.

In a series of battles which occurred at the end of October - November 1951, the Soviet pilots added to their accounts many victories over the *Meteors*: the last week of October, rich of dog fights - five ones, 2nd of November - one more, the 3rd - two more! According to the Australian logbooks no plane was lost during this period of time. It was logged that on the 24th of October 16 *Meteors* and 10 American *Thunderjet* planes when escorting 8 *B-29* bombers near Sunchon were attacked by a big group of *MIGs* (40-70 machines). Six *MIGs* attacked the *Meteors* which did not let the Soviet fighters to break through the escort and to cause damage to *B-29s*. During this fight the *Meteor* of the pilot Hamilton-Foster was strongly damaged, but he managed to return to the base. On the 27th of October in a similar situation the *Meteors* damaged three *MIGs* in a dog fight, on the 2nd of November - one more (lieutenant Blyth). On the 3rd of November one more *MIG* was damaged by the pilot Colebrook, but two *Meteors* (the machines of the pilots Armit and Robertson) also incurred serious damage. Robertson hardly made it home and crash landed as his machine's hydraulic drives had been destroyed.

The desirable victories were frequently taken by the Soviet pilots for real ones (battle of the 27th of October). It is obvious, that in the battles which were having place on the 2nd and 3rd of November, the Soviet pilots had not brought down any *Meteors*, but strongly damaged three of them. On the 24th of October the Soviet pilots Shukin, Oskin (later as well as Shukin - Hero of the

Soviet Union - the latter claimed two Meteors at once - he is second to the left on the photo showing him and the pilot Pulov (participant of the fight on the 25.08.1951) near the grave of a fallen comrade in May 1953 in China) and Filimonov claimed that 4 Meteors had been brought down. It is impossible to establish, who from them managed to damage seriously one of the *Meteors*. The heavy damage brought to the *Meteors* on the 3rd of November was, probably, inflicted by the pilots **Ohay** and **Sinelnikov**, which claimed two victories on that day.



On the 11th of November the pilot Robertson was lost. His *Meteor* collided in the air with the machine of the pilot Blight during a reformation. The latter

managed to have ejected... On the 1st of December 1951 twelve *Meteors* when flying at a height of 6 km above Pyongyang, were attacked by 40-50 MIGs - again from above and again from the sun. In a rapid attack three *Meteors* were brought down - Don Armit (who twice had made it to the base on damaged machines before) perished, Bruce Thompson and Vance Drummond (a New Zealander in the RAAF) ejected and were taken prisoner. One more Meteor (the machine of the pilot Middlemiss) was damaged.



Soviet pilots - participants of the fight on the 1st December 1951 - (from left to right) S.F. Vishniakov, P.S. Milaushkin, A.F. Vasko

This battle had had its pre-history. The operation had been planned by the 64th FAC commander, Hero of the Soviet Union general Lobov. The *Meteors* themselves were not a serious threat for the MIGs but the destruction of the 77th squadron could have entailed a large political row. Having learned the most probable flight directions of the Meteors Lobov designed an interception and a strike from a greater height. Amazingly, he had not even informed the commander of the 324th Fighter Division about his plan, despite the fact that it was led by the greatest Soviet ace of WWII Ivan Kozhedub. Lobov briefed the pilots of the 176th Fighter regiment of the 324th division himself. His plan worked well - the Australians appeared at the right place, altitude and time. From a height of 10 km the "Stalin's Falcons" struck upon the *Meteors*. Not 40-50 but only 16 MIGs took part in the attack. The pilots S.F. Vishniakov, S.P. Subbotin (later became Hero of the Soviet Union), P.S. Milaushkin, A.F. Golovachev, A.F. Vasko, F.A. Zubakin, I.N. Gulyi claimed all up 10 victories! Not a single MIG was lost. Obviously the Australians gave out the desirable (two victories) for valid.

The battle lasted only ten minutes. Despite the obvious skill and bravery of the Australians and the fact that losses of 77th squadron were not as great as it seemed in a fever of battles to the Soviet pilots, it became clear to the command of the UN air forces, that the heavy Meteor was not a match to the MIG in battle qualities. The only thing in what *Meteors* had succeeded, was their ability to sustain a significant damage. In several battles the 77th Squadron had lost 4 machines,

6 more had been seriously damaged. Moreover, the greater tactical skills of the "communist" pilots allowed them to strike on *Meteors* completely unexpectedly. Fearing heavy losses, the UN air forces command withdrew the *Meteors* from interception operations. The plan of general Lobov achieved a full success. The failures of the 77-th squadron also had political consequences. The RAF Fighter Command, armed mostly with the *Meteors*, called into question the adequacy of these planes to the tasks of defense in Europe and came to a conclusion about a necessity of modernization of RAF.



Left - air base Kimpo, 1951. [Vice-Marshall RAAF Bladin](#) talks to the pilots of the 77th Squadron. From left to right: V. Drummond (shot down on the 01.12.1951), G. Myers (participant of the fight on the 01.10.1951), K. Muray, Bladin, W. Michaelson (participant of the fight on the 01.09.1951), D. Armit (took part in many aerial engagements, shot down and killed on the 01.12.1951); right - Vance Drummond and Bruce Thompson on the day of the liberation from Chinese captivity (1953)

The moral spirit of the Australian pilots in Korea fell dramatically. The Squadron Commander Streege was replaced by the pilot Susans. The Australian squadron was completely switched to ground attack role. However it brought even more serious losses, than the dog fights against the *MIGs*. The flak of the Chinese and North Koreans, well trained by the first class Soviet instructors (and, maybe, partially by a Soviet AA unit attached to the 64th FAC), brought down eight *Meteors* only from January to April 1952. Pilots Brown-Gayford, Gillan, Robinson, Cranston, Cowper, Colebrook, Purssy were lost. Only one pilot - Hannan - managed to have ejected and was taken prisoner: as opposed to air battles at a big altitude, a pilot attacking a ground target simply does not have to time to eject.

Of course, in their new role the *Meteors* continued to encounter the *MIGs*. On the 4th of May, 1952, during a flight southwest from Pyongyang a pilot Surman attacked a *MIG* and wrote down a "probable" victory on his account. Four days after a pilot Simmonds brought down a *MIG* attacking another *Meteor* at the same time. The Soviet logbooks show no losses amongst *MIGs* on this day. Probably, the Australians chanced to bring down and damage the *MIGs* of the United Air Army (UAA) of the Chinese People's Republic and the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

Two *Meteors* were claimed by the Chinese pilots. Obviously, both sides wanted to give out the desirable victories for valid. In the meantime the Australian losses from flak continued to mount - in May - June the pilots Surman and Robertson were brought down, in July the pilot Smith was lost. On the 27th of August a Britisher Bergh from the 77th Squadron was brought down and taken prisoner. On the 2nd of October was a British pilot Oliver Cruikshank was shot down during a fight against the *MIGs*. He ejected from his burning plane, but his parachute did not open.



August 1952. O. Cruikshank (third from the left). Shortly after this photo had been taken he was shot down and killed

On the 2nd of October 1952 four *Meteors* escorted by Sabres tried to attack a ground target in the operation area of the *MIGs*. The UN aircraft were located in a due time by radars, and general Lobov personally guided four *MIGs* flying in a free hunt on the enemy (the commander of the group F. Fedotov, pilots V. Moloshny, R. Valkovich, K. Rybakov). Cruikshank was brought down by the captain Fedotov. The remaining *Meteors* and *Sabres* retired from the battle.

On the 24th of December the pilot Laurensen did not return to the base, on January 27, 1953 a Britisher Booth was lost. The losses were so great, that because of the shortage of skilled Australian pilots on service the 77th Squadron began to accept more and more British pilots. Simultaneously the tour of duty for the RAAF pilots in Korea was reduced from nine to six months. In March, 1953, during an attack on ground targets the pilots Hillier, Rosser (RAF) and Chalmers were lost.

On the 27th of March 1953, the *Meteors* succeeded in a fight against the Chinese pilots above Sinmak southeast of Pyongyang. The pilots Hale and Irlam were conducting a patrol over one of the roads, used by the opponent for the logistics. Hale suddenly noticed a *MIG* attacking, as it seemed to him, two American *Shooting Star* planes. Already in attack on the enemy plane, he, at last, made out that all three planes were *MIGs*. Hale opened fire, and one of *MIGs* broke away from the formation and left to the north. Then Hale let out two missiles which passed between two remaining *MIGs*, having forced them to diverge in different directions. Hale tried to get on tail of one of them, but at this moment one more *MIG* passed above him, trying to attack the Meteor from the rear very poorly viewed from the Meteor cockpit. Then for some time the *MIG* flew parallel to the Hale's *Meteor* approximately in 15 meters ahead of him. Hale could even see the pilot in the *MIG* cockpit! He slightly turned this aircraft and opened fire. Fragments of fuselage burst out of the plane, it turned over and began to fall from a height of about three kilometers. At that moment when Hale saw black smoke pulling from the shot enemy plane, two more *MIGs* attacked his Meteor. Hale sharply dropped speed, and the *MIGs* slipped above him, having found themselves in an extremely vulnerable position. However, using their advantage in the climb rate, they quickly disappeared from the Hale's sight. Hale managed to shoot at them and it seemed to him, that the white smoke burst out of one of the *MIGs*, but at this moment he ran out of ammunition. He safely returned to the base. The plane of the pilot Irlam who accompanied Hale was strongly damaged right at the beginning of battle. He, nevertheless, managed to make it to the base in Kimpo with the broken compass and being guided by the radar. 112 holes were found in his machine! Two more Australian pilots - Hubble (Wing Commander) and Rees - took part in this fight.

During the last several months before the armistice in Korea the Australians lost two more planes to the enemy flak (the pilot Dolittle was lost and Pinkstone was taken prisoner). One more pilot on a strongly damaged machine made it to one of the islands in the sea of Japan which was under control of the United Nations.

According to the data published in the second half of the 1950-ties, the 77th Squadron RAAF lost in Korea 22 planes, 5 from them in air battles and 17 to the enemy flak. Later (data published in 1995) it was stated that 53 Meteors were lost. The book *Odd Jobs. RAAF Operations in Japan, the Berlin Airlift, Korea, Malaya and Malta. 1946-1960* (1996), included the most complete statistics of operations of the 77th Squadron in Korea. According to this data, 5 machines were brought down in battles with MIGs, 20 by flak, 13 lost in accidents, 7 - seriously damaged in air battles. The Soviet pilots claimed 28 *Meteors* (and not a single *MIG* was lost in the battles against the 77th Squadron). It is obvious, that the damaged planes or the ones outwardly resembling the *Meteors* had been included in this figure. We shall note, that significant divergences between the data of opposing sides are typical for statistics of all aerial wars without exception.

The main lesson learned during the air war in Korea consists of the fact that the USSR and the West had been convinced of the parity of their air forces. Based on the technological and industrial power of the USSR the ability of the "communist" block air forces to cast numerous fighter forces into a battle and to inflict heavy losses to the enemy aircraft became a warning to any potential aggressor.

However, we shall not overlook, that the inspirer and the initiator of war in Korea was the USSR, standing up behind the backs of Kim Ul Sung and Mao Tse Dung. Joint efforts of many countries of the West and the third world managed to have stopped the war and not to let it develop into a global conflict. The Australian airmen brought a worthy contribution to it.



S.M. Kramarenko – a participant of the 1st December 1951 battle - before takeoff



S.M. Kramarenko in his Moscow flat with the author of this page and the translator of his memoirs

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