

Military Technologies in the Korean War: A Historical Overview

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Abstract: This paper aims to present an overview of military technology used during the Korean War. The paper begins with an overview and background of the Korean War specially formation of both side military, Casualty statistics and war strategy of Air and ground forces, this paper also examine the role of UN forces in Korean war and military technologies which was used by UN forces in the Korean War.

Keywords: Korean People, Soviet Union, United States, military, China

INTRODUCTION:

Korean War is also known as Chosun and inter-Korean War. The Armistice Agreement was signed on 25 July 1950 among the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's two opposing ideologies. However, this agreement was supported by a number of countries of both Koreas varying degrees of involvement in the war. On July 27, 1953, 'Korean Armistice Agreement', due to the war the two sides signed an armistice rather than a peace agreement, technically speaking, the war is not over yet, still in the UN war and North Korea state. May 27, 2009, North Korea unilaterally declared no longer abides by the 1953 armistice agreement laid down years¹.

The war broke out in June 25, 1950. The Korean People's Army in June 28, 1950 captured the South Korean capital, Seoul, and moved south to attack. The UN forces compressed to Pusan perimeter defense circles. United Nations forces on September 15, 1950 in front of the landing after time, reversing the situation of the war, forcing the Korean People's Army moved northwards. United Nations forces on September 28, 1950 re-accounted Seoul and crossed the military demarcation line and the Korean War began. On October 19, 1950 United Nations troops occupied the North Korean capital Pyongyang.

U.S. troops from the Inchon landing, October 3, 1950, Zhou Enlai emergency meeting with Indian Ambassador Panikkar, said that if the U.S. military rather than South Korean troops crossed the 38th parallel, China will be forced to intervene in the Korean War. By the end of October 1950, part of the UN military forces had advanced to the Yalu River. The Taiwan issue was shelved after a few months, the government requested the Korean People's Republic of China in the Soviet Union, under the promise to help the situation, on October 19, 1950 to send Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean war, the second and third, respectively. In the battle the Pyongyang and Seoul forced the UN forces that retreated to 38 degrees south latitude line².

Korean War: The War Formation of Both Military:

South Korean army lacked weapons, tanks and air force, heavy artillery, and military officers during World War II, mostly in Japan or "Manchukuo" military school background. The president Park Chung-hee, served as Commander, Chief of Staff of Baishan Hua, etc. According to The U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson the Korean Peninsula was excluded from the scope of the U.S. defense.

From 1946 onwards the Soviet Union trained thousands of North Korean military officers. Each division is also equipped with about fifteen Soviet advisers, plus a large number of international citizens who participated in the Anti-Japanese War and the Civil War. There was a wealth of practical experience in Korea. North Korean soldiers and ethnic nationality, the strength of the Korean People's Army is truly unmatched in Korea. Before the outbreak of war, the DPRK and the ROK military balance was: 7:1, 13:1 semiautomatic rifles, troops 2:1, 2:1 artillery, machine guns, tanks 6.5:1, 6:1 aircraft. The Korean People's Army respects position of absolute dominance³.

(a) FIRST BATTLE

Evening of 19 October 1950, the commander Peng, the Chinese People's Volunteers from Anton (now called Dandong), estuaries (ieKuantan County town of Austin estuary), Ser Ann (now known as the Collective Security) and other various locations secret Sino-Korean border spend the Yalu River, October 25 raid. Coalition forces did not expect to cross the military demarcation line into the case of North Korea's attack on coalition forces and coalition forces had also not received any military intelligence has crossed the Yalu River.

(b) SECOND BATTLE

Although the first battle of Waterloo, MacArthur insisted to send troops only symbolic, but he also admitted that the "United Nations was totally destroyed danger". It is suggested that it would be massive bombing northeast region. However it is clear that the Truman administration in the United States in World War II just after the war ended immediately and the People's Republic will likely trigger a Third World War⁴.

(c) THIRD BATTLE

December 31, 1950, the Korean army launched a third campaign, to promote the military demarcation line 50 miles south of Seoul, was the 50th People's Volunteers Army and the Korean People's Army First Army occupation. Truman generates a lot of conflict with the government coalition commander in front of MacArthur's opinion. Truman with China or the Soviet Union wanted to avoid a direct conflict, do not want to trigger World War III. MacArthur places priority on military victory; a lot of action in the Korean peninsula has not been applied Washington's approval, some even contrary to Washington's decision. MacArthur's is very dangerous nuclear era.

(d) FOURTH BATTLE

Fourth Battle of the Korean People's Volunteers launched too hastily. The volunteers were, therefore, the first setback since entry into combat. Volunteers had to abandon Incheon and Seoul, across the board was forced to retreat more than 100 kilometers to the north of the withdrawal of the military demarcation line. The fourth campaign ended in failure⁵.

(e) FIFTH CAMPAIGN

In April, the Korean battlefield advantage backward UN troops. April 22, 1951, the Chinese People's Volunteers launched the fifth campaign, to "prayer offensive" end of the 29th United Nations forces began to launch a "second spring offensive", pressing in Cheorwon, Yeoncheon, 63 volunteers began by military by the water clinging to the mountain. The second United Nations forces entered the military demarcation line; the

volunteers were forced to retreat across the board after about 40 kilometers barely lived coalition to stop the attack, the U.S.

Korean War: After the War:

At 10:00 on July 27 1953, the two sides signed at Panmunjom, “the Korean Armistice Agreement” and “supplementary agreement on temporary truce,” the cease-fire agreement. The end result of the negotiations is near the military demarcation line in at 22:00 on July 27 1953 the entire line of actual control of both north and south of the demilitarized zone established two kilometers wide. In 1954, Soviet officials and representatives of States in the war on the Korean peninsula, held talks in Geneva, Switzerland. But the negotiations did not reach a permanent peace plan failed to resolve the North Korean reunification issue, until today fifty years later, the Korean peninsula is still divided the two countries: the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea⁶.

Casualty Statistics:

March 23, 1953, the first batch of repatriated to the United States killed servicemen, according to Chinese statistics, China’s Volunteers during the Korean War casualties 50 million people, killed 171,687 people died, 22 people injured (net repeatedly wounded passengers), totaling 39 million casualties, the total number of casualties in the Korean army of about 63 million people. See the Korean War Memorial. UN forces, the U.S. military casualties of about 14 million were reported. U.S. forces killed 36,570 people, injured 100,000 remaining passengers, several wounded after deducting the number of wounded is unknown. According to South Korean statistics, 415,004 South Korean soldiers and civilians dead people, 137,899 people dead soldiers, injured 450,742 people, 24,495 people missing, captured 8,343 people in total 621,479 people, South Korean prisoners of war casualties that the United States missing digits corresponding total 154,881 people (South Korean Defense Ministry website. 1988 published “Chinese People’s Volunteers in the Korean War military history,” the statistics of the DPRK troops were wiped out 109 million people (including the Korean People’s Army to fight independently annihilated 13.6 million), of which U.S. 39 million people, Han Jun 66 million people, “the other servants Army” (UN) were more than 20,000 people⁷.

Technology in War:

May 27 to June 23, volunteers launched a second offensive in the attack in the original volunteers to fight U.S. troops based in South Korea plan to combat military based. 19 Volunteers Corps, 9th Regiment, 20th Corps and the Korean People’s Army Corps have the following troops for the defense of South Korea’s 51 offensive operations support points 65 times, a total of 41,203 UN troops wiped out people, volunteers casualties 19,354 people. July 13 to 27 to start the third attack, which Jincheng campaign, the attack to combat troops based in South Korea. The campaign volunteers 9, 19, 20 for South Korea People’s Army Corps and Army combat 45 times. In the July 13 to 16, launched the offensive to the defensive, just three days from the time they put a positive front to promote the 192.6 km ahead. UN troops deployed eight divisions back in the next time, more than 1,000 times, but under the circumstances to pay a huge price before the 27th Battle of the armistice signed to end the occupation Jincheng only a giant in the room Kitayama position⁸.

COMBAT:

Early 1950, the Korean War, the Air Force spent the Far East 44 squadrons of 657 war planes. KPA only 20 fighters, soon lost combat capability. August, Stalin sent Soviet Air Force 138 aircraft stationed in Shenyang Soviet Secret Intervention.

November 1, 1950, in advance of the Soviet Air Force stationed in Shenyang MiG-15 over the Yalu River in North Korea and the U.S. Air Force for the first time at war. That same month, the Soviet Union decided to send war fighter, with two 64th Air Division established a separate Air Force fighter, MiG-15 jet fighters were to undertake to defend the Yalu River and less than 75 kilometers south of the border line of the strategic objectives and lines of communication task. At this stage, the U.S. war planes (including combat aircraft and non-combat aircraft such as transports, contact, etc.) has reached 14 Battalion, more than 1,100 aircraft, machine number are numerous, but most of propeller aircraft, jet Just straight-wing F-80 fighter, the performance is far better than the Soviet Air Force MiG-15. Nov. 8, Vandenberg Air Force commander ordered the dispatch of F-84E and F-86A each one wing to the Korean Peninsula war. 4th Fighter Wing F-86 transportation by sea, most stationed is the only one squadron stationed near Gimpo Airport in Seoul in December 15 for the first time to perform tasks.

Soviet Air Force MiG-15 considered a threat to U.S. bombers to make November the U.S. Air Force bombed strategic targets six Yalu bridges and 10 cities in North Korea failed to achieve. U.S. Air Force that is due to geopolitical constraints, so that bombers could not fly into the Chinese territory, and anti-aircraft fire from the territory, causing distress to perform the task, but still most of the successful completion of the task.

In December, the newly formed People's Liberation Army Air Force stationed in Dandong, until January 1951 was the first time to participate in combat. In late 1950 and early 1951, in the northwestern peninsula, from the Yalu River to the south Chungchon airspace between the Soviet Air Force MiG cause considerable threat to coalition aircraft. American pilots began to MiG Alley call this region (called the Chinese media, this translated into MiG Alley) that would expand into the airspace like the back alleys in the melee⁹.

MiG Alley is the most mysterious power of the Soviet pilots, Stalin ordered Defense Minister Vasilevsky Marshal is responsible for sending the Chinese aviation divisions; all dressed in Soviet combatants Chinese People's Volunteers uniforms. Although Stalin strict confidentiality requirements, but in fact, since the Soviet Union to join the coalition combat ranks, and soon knew from listening to radio communications among Soviet intervention, but the entire coalition forces during the Korean War also choose the attitude of silence in order to avoid the war expanded. At that time the Air Force Chief of Staff Hoyt Vandenberg after returning from the Far East to inspect publicly declared: "They has become one of the world's major air forces" deliberately holding high the strength of air force, mistaken identity, in order to avoid exposure to a large number of war Soviet pilots truth¹⁰.

Although the Soviet Union has been involved in the Air Force, but the Air Force declared in the Korean War Volunteers effectively play their role. According to People's Republic of China's statistics, the volunteers sent off Air Force in 2457 war, the CPC approved 26,491 sorties, there are 212 pilots shot down and wounded over UN aircraft. Volunteers throughout the Air Force claimed that UN troops were shot down 330 aircraft, the Air Force was shot down 231 volunteer's aircraft, and 116 pilots were killed. The United States declared total information 647 F-86 deployments to Korea Theater, a total loss of 231, which identifies 73 combat losses, unexplained 34 to strike the other losses, including failure causes.

CONCLUSION:

In a nut shell, although the United States did not reach the target of Korean unification, but reached defend Japan and led to NATO cooperation objectives. Encourage the United States to take the Korean War Cold War containment policy for the United States to further expand the defensive perimeter paving Asia. These policies eventually led to the Cold War the United States tried to stop the fall of communism in the hands

of the Vietnamese. The United States has 54,260 people were killed in the Korean War. Served during the Korean War, the U.S. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of Admiral Bradley said that if according to MacArthur's strategic plan to extend the war in Korea to the bombing of the Chinese Manchuria and blockade the coast, it will be at the wrong time the wrong place, the wrong enemy and fought a wrong war. Experienced the Vietnam War the Americans after the baptism, the war has been almost forgotten, therefore the Korean War has been called the "forgotten war".

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