

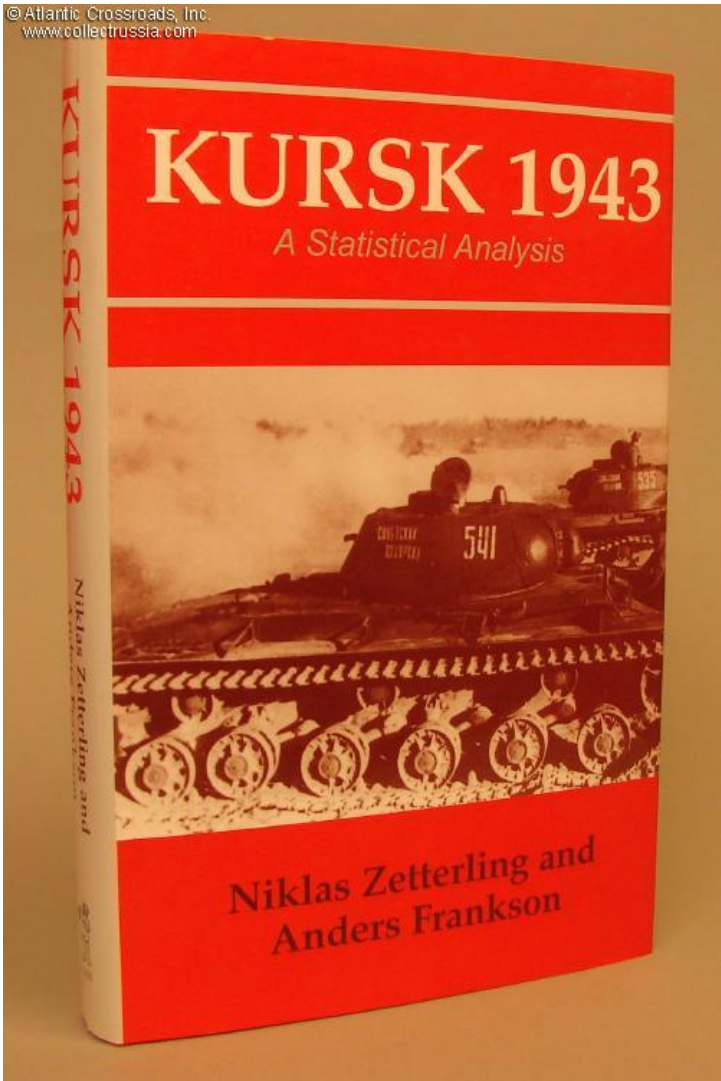
"Kursk 1943: A Statistical Analysis".

, by N. Zetterling and A. Frankson. C. 2000, English text, hardcover, 270 pp.

This book is based on original German battle records, and provides details not previously published such as which units participated, what their strengths were, what types of equipment they had, and what casualties they suffered. This fine book is highlighted by very useful tables.

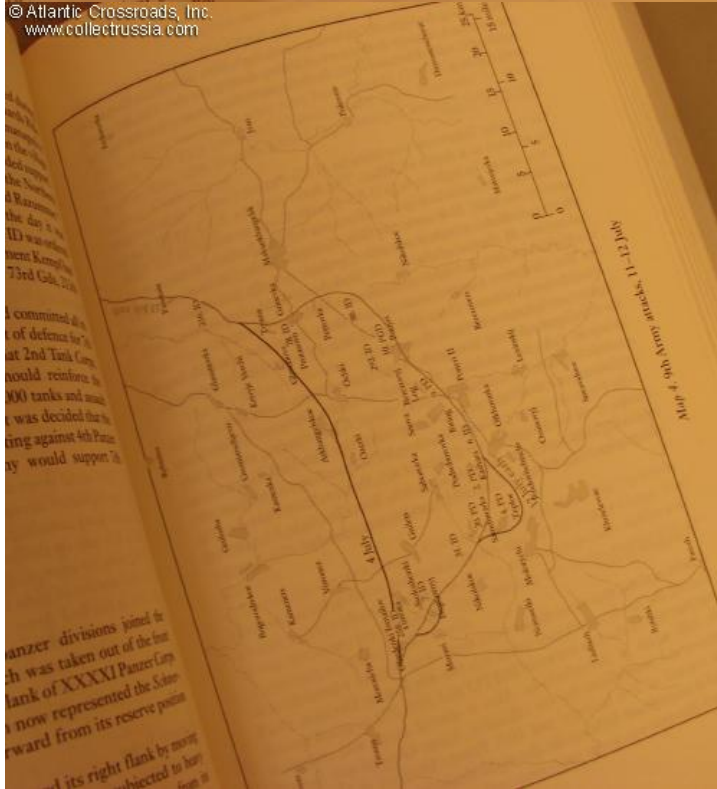
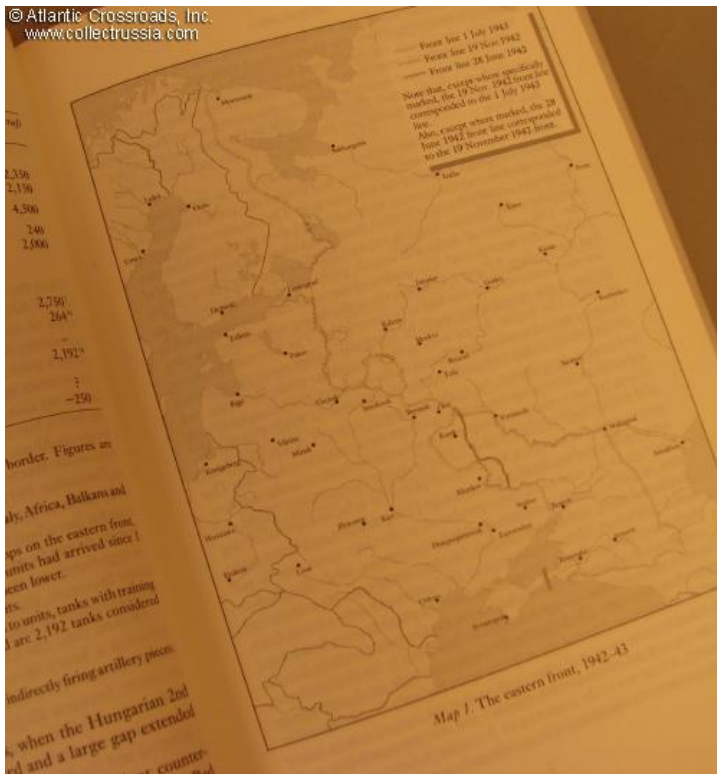
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THE ASSEMBLY OF FORCES

TABLE 2: GERMAN COMBAT UNITS IN THE KURSK AREA, 1 JULY 1943

	9th Army	2nd Army	4th Panzer Army	Army Det. Kempf
Infantry divisions	14	7	4	3
Panzer grenadier divisions	1	1	2	1
Infantry regiments	2	2	1	1
Tank battalions	2	1	1	1
Assault tank battalions	2	1	1	1
Heavy tank battalions	2	1	1	1
Tank destroyer battalions	2	1	1	1
Assault gun battalions	2	1	1	1
Assault gun companies	2	1	1	1
FL tank battalions	2	1	1	1
7.5cm gun battalions	2	1	1	1
10cm gun battalions	2	1	1	1
15cm gun battalions	2	1	1	1
15cm howitzer battalions	2	1	1	1
15cm gun battalions	2	1	1	1
21cm gun battalions	2	1	1	1
21cm howitzer battalions	2	1	1	1
21cm gun battalions	2	1	1	1
21cm howitzer regiments	2	1	1	1
Mortar battalions	2	1	1	1
Jäger battalions	2	1	1	1

Note: Only those units of Army Detachment Kempf which faced the Soviet Voronezh Front are included. Units facing the Southwest Front are not included.

** Tank destroyer battalions were either equipped with lightly armored, open topped vehicles carrying the 7.5cm PAK 40 (in 2nd Army), or equipped with Ferdinand (in 9th Army). In the latter case they are called heavy.

*** FL (Flak-Inf) tank companies had remote controlled anti-tanks which carried explosive charges.

**** Mixed artillery battalions had 10cm guns and 15cm howitzers, with a total of 12 pieces in the battalion according to 1/OKH.

Note that these panzer grenadier divisions were better equipped and had a larger organization than regular army panzer grenadier divisions.

LIST OF THE BATTLE

TABLE 3: GERMAN CASUALTIES ON THE EASTERN FRONT FOR EACH ARMY, 1 JULY-31 AUGUST 1943

	1-10 July	11-20 July	21-31 July	1-10 August	11-20 August	21-31 August
15th Army	1,761	2,438	11,575	8,921	5,946	4,785
16th Army	584	852	745	1,013	2,301	2,467
2nd Panzer Army	1,240	1,017	1,073	747	522	607
4th Army	545	10,120	8,908	6,675	21,453	9,335
2nd Panzer Army	20,189	303	700	8,162	7,799	4,662
9th Army	213	8,238	200	4,336	1,426	4,312
2nd Army	9,977	5,725	5,270	1,202	10,164	14,545
4th Panzer Army	9,628	7,987	7,088	2,009	11,359	12,111
Army Det. Kempf	984	7,408	11,295	5,050	5,495	6,133
1st Panzer Army	737	7,378	1,907	3,344	2,193	1,128
17th Army	986	1,907	4,406	3,344	2,193	1,128

Note: Figures include killed, wounded and missing, but non-combat losses are not included.

Source: 10-day reports from the Wehrmacht Verlustwesen (BA-MA RW 6/1-538).

Comments: Reports were compiled 4 days after the end of the period they apply to (i.e. on the 4th, 14th and 24th each month). When units occasionally reported to late the unreported losses were included in the next report. Thus it may for example be that some of the losses suffered by 4th Panzer Army and Army Detachment Kempf at the beginning of the Soviet offensive against Kharkov in August is included in the period 10-20 August.

The German 2nd Panzer Army HQ was withdrawn to the Balkans in August and most of its combat units were assigned to the 9th Army, hence the lack of figures for 21-31 August.

be gleaned from Table 3: are not the worst for the 9th Army. Rather the latter period of the 9th Army's first period of losses suffered by 2nd Panzer Army were even worse between the 10th and 20th August. The fortress was only the beginning.

Today more information on losses suffered by the Red Army. The most comprehensive work on Soviet casualties probably is G.F. Krivosheev's *Grif Sekretov Sniat*, which drew upon archival records to provide much valuable information on Soviet losses during World War II (and other wars). It also contains information on Soviet strength for a large number of operations, including Kursk and much other valuable information. This work has not escaped criticism since its publication. Possibly the most important has been articulated by H.V. Sokolov. He not only used other sources. The argumentation