

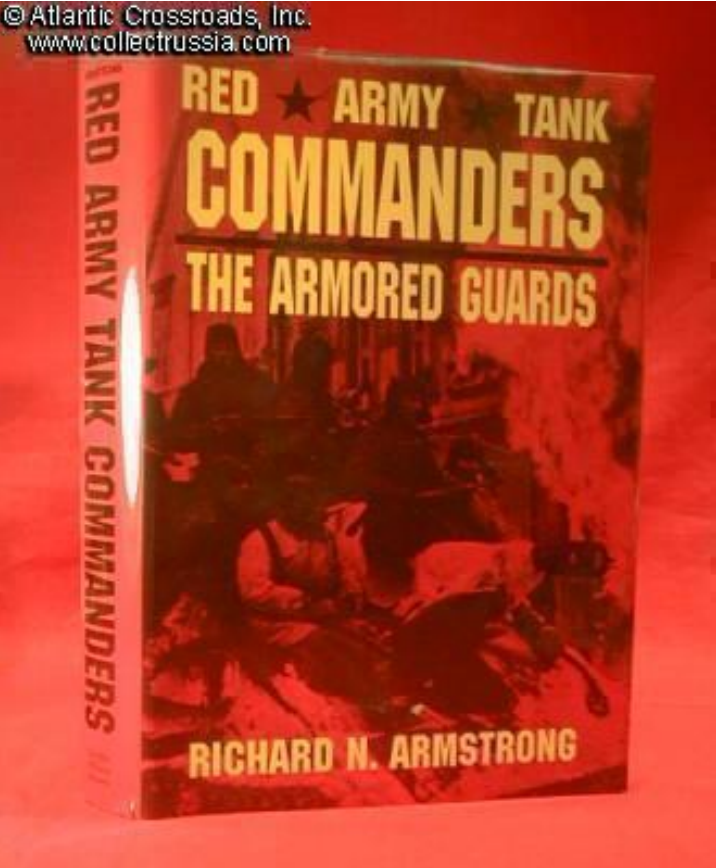
Red Army Tank Commanders: the Armored Guards, by Richard Armstrong.

Hard covered, 476 pages, 9"x6", 1 1/4" thick, English text. 15 black-and-white photos, maps.

The book profiles commanders who rose to lead six Soviet tank armies during WW 2: Katukov, Rybalko, Efimov, Lelyushenko, Rotmistrov, and Kravchenko. The emphasis is on their military careers and battle tactics employed in major operations.

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Dmitri Danilovich Lelyushenko (right).

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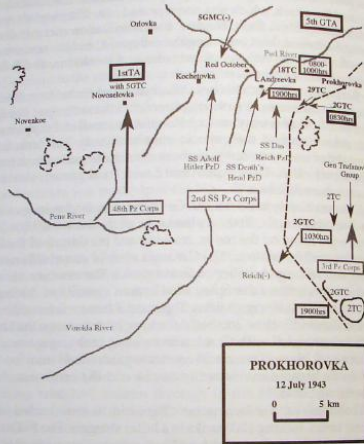
Pavel Semenovich Rybalko

levels in the famed First Cavalry Army of General Semyon Budyenny. With the Cavalry Army, he fought against White Guards around Rostov, the anarchist guerrilla leader, Nestor I. Makhno, and other white Russian regiments in the Crimea. He received the Order of the Red Banner for personal bravery in combat around the towns of Dublyany and Berestechko in 1920. In five years of the Russian Civil War, Rybalko received 14 combat wounds, sustaining severe injuries which would stay with him for life.

Like many new commissars, Rybalko shifted from political affairs to military actions, commanding the 80th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Brigade, 14th Cavalry Division. Participating in a major offensive operation against Polish forces in the Russo-Polish War, on 20 June 1920, he led his unit in overcoming a stubborn Polish defense in a savage engagement for Novograd-Volynsk. The victorious battle, however, became lost in the greater Red Army defeat in war.

Between 1926 and 1931, Rybalko received military schooling in the Red Army Military Academy, a course for improving higher command staffs. In a short interlude to his military education he served as commander and commissar for a cavalry regiment and brigade. In 1931, he studied at the Frunze Military Academy, graduating three years later. After brief service as the assistant commander in a moun-

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