

1: Red Army Tank Commander: At War in A T on the Eastern Front by Vasiliy Bryukhov

While 60% of regimental commanders had two years or more of command experience in June , and almost 80% of rifle division commanders, only 20% of corps commanders, and 5% or fewer army and military district commanders, had the same level of experience.

You squandered your power but I will lead the army into a new era of greatness. My first order of business will be to rule this planet! He was voiced by Christopher Sabat. Soft-spoken, quick-witted, and clever, he helped him build the Red Ribbon Army and hired all of his officers, in order to search for the Dragon Balls so that Red could wish for world domination. Using a Dragon Radar on their headquarters, he could pinpoint the approximated location of the balls, then sending his men to find them. However, their officers were being defeated by Son Goku, who was also seeking the balls. After Goku defeats their hired assassin Tao Pai Pai , he assaults the Red Ribbon headquarters in order to retrieve the remaining balls. At this moment, Red ordered Black to fight Goku himself. Goku had defeated Black in hand-to-hand combat before Red accidentally revealed his true intentions. Betraying Red Black shoots and kills Red Discovering that Red only wanted the balls to become taller, Black is unwilling to serve Red any further and shoots his boss in the head, killing him. Black then decides he will reconstruct the Black Ribbon Army and conquer the world. Just then, Goku finds him and demands the balls. The newly crowned Commander Black tries to talk Goku into civil discussion so both of them could conquer the world, but Goku refuses. Black then throws a capsule, containing a robotic battle jacket, which he uses to fight Goku. Goku has a hard time fighting Black in the battle jacket but manages to get some hits. Black then shoots a nuke missile in an attempt to blow the entire HQ with Goku on it, showing that he, like Red, could care less about his soldiers. But the Saiyan kicks it back at Black, who luckily dodges the missile, which destroys a mountain in the distance. Black then attempts to escape but Goku then uses an all-out attack against him, which pierces the battle jacket, blowing it up and killing the short-lived commander in the process. Black was seen again during the Super 17 saga in Dragon Ball GT, being one of the villains who escaped from hell, along with other Red Ribbon members. He was also seen alongside General Blue. This model has everything

2: Political commissar - Wikipedia

Commander Red (ãf-ãffãf%ç•â,¥) is an antagonist character in the Dragon Ball manga and the anime Dragon www.enganchecubano.com is the commander-in-chief of the most feared and ruthless militaristic crime organization: the Red Ribbon Army.

General[edit] The early Red Army abandoned the institution of a professional officer corps as a "heritage of tsarism" in the course of the Revolution. In particular, the Bolsheviks condemned the use of the word "officer" and used the word " commander " instead. The Red Army abandoned epaulettes and ranks , using purely functional titles such as "Division Commander", "Corps Commander", and similar titles. In it supplemented this system with "service categories", from K-1 lowest to K highest. The service categories essentially operated as ranks in disguise: The insignia now denoted the category, not the position of a commander. However, one still had to use functional titles to address commanders, which could become as awkward as "comrade deputy head-of-staff of corps". On September 22, , the Red Army abandoned service categories and introduced personal ranks. These ranks, however, used a unique mix of functional titles and traditional ranks. Further complications ensued from the functional and categorical ranks for political officers e. Rank insignia then used both upside down chevrons on the sleeve and collar marks. The rank of Marshal of the Soviet Union was also introduced. On May 7, further modifications to the system took place. The ranks of " General " or " Admiral " replaced the senior functional ranks of Combrig , Comdiv , Comcor , Comandarm ; the other senior functional ranks "Division Commissar", "Division Engineer", etc. The Arm or Service distinctions remained e. General of Cavalry , Marshal of Armoured Troops. On November 2, , the system underwent further modification with the abolition of functional ranks for NCOs and the reintroduction of the Podpolkovnik sub-colonel rank. In early all the functional ranks in technical and administrative corps became regularized ranks e. On October 9, , the authorities abolished the system of military commissars, together with the commissar ranks, and they were completely integrated into the regular officer corps. The functional ranks remained only in medical, veterinary and legislative corps and Private became the basic rank for the enlisted and NCOs. In early a unification of the system saw the abolition of all the remaining functional ranks. The word "officer" became officially endorsed, together with the epaulettes that superseded the previous rank insignia, styled like the Imperial Russian Army before, and Marshal and Chief Marshal ranks created for the various arms and branch commands of the Red Army and the Red Army Air Forces save for the infantry even through the Artillery branch was the first to have one in with all Marshal and Chief Marshal ranks being equal to General of the Army. The ranks and insignia of did not change much until the last days of the USSR; the contemporary Russian Ground Forces uses largely the same system. In all Starshinas became full-time senior NCOs and enlisted personnel and the new NCO rank of Praporshchik became a Warrant Officer rank, with a new rank of Senior Praporshchik created for senior rank holders later in And in , Generals of the Army had one star on their shoulder epaulettes rather than four with surrounding wreaths. The only exceptions were the use of the ranks of Marshal of Aviation and Chief Marshal of Aviation, which replaced the rank of General of the Army until the latter became the highest officer rank in The ranks and rates were, just like in their counterparts in the Army, personal positions for officers, Petty Officers and seaman rates. The former officers of the IRN who joined the ranks of this new navy retained their ranks with the abbreviation "b. They stayed that way until , when new ranks and rates were created. The rank insignia for the ranks were on the sleeve and cuff. Most of the officer ranks were revived in , save for the high-ranking officers, and the new PO rank of Squad Commander. The PO rank of Starshina was retained, however. In all flag officer ranks were reinstated and Midshipman became the highest enlisted rating in the Navy, and in the course of the Great Patriotic War , all Redfleetmen became Seamen in another rank change. In all naval rank insignia became uniform in the fleet and ground forces. In a unique way, the ranks of the Soviet Naval Infantry, Soviet Naval Aviation and the other ground services remained absolutely army-styled similar to their Red Army counterparts but the rank insignia became uniform. The Admiral of the Fleet rank was also created by then. The rank insignia were now also seen on epaulettes: This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding

citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. April Learn how and when to remove this template message The Red Army abolished all personal officer and general ranks, retaining only personal positions. Thus, a komvzvoda platoon commander was a position for an officer who would typically hold a lieutenant or senior lieutenant rank, combat battalion commander was an equivalent of captain or major, and kompolka was an equivalent of lieutenant colonel or colonel. Even though traditional personal ranks for Red Army officers were re-established in 1935, general ranks were not introduced until 1940, probably because they were associated with the White Army movement. So, in the personal rank system in the Red Army consisted of the following General-grade ranks: When the Marshal of the Soviet Union was introduced later in 1943, it became the highest rank in the Red Army, extending an already complex rank system. However, when personal General ranks were introduced in 1940, the updated rank system did not feature a Brigadier -grade rank, mirroring a situation in the Russian Imperial Russian army where the Brigadier rank ceased to exist in the early 19th century. Most of the officers holding the kombrig rank were demoted to Colonels, and only a few were promoted to major general. Another peculiarity of this new system was the absence of a full General rank, which until the 19th century was called General-en-Chef in the Russian Imperial army, and then was renamed General of the Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery. In a memorandum submitted on 17 March to the Politburo and Sovnarkom, Voroshilov made the following proposal: At present we have five General-grade ranks kombrig, komdiv, komcor, komandarm 2nd rank and komandarm 1st rank. We find it necessary to join the military ranks of komdiv and komcor into a single Lieutenant General rank, and to similarly join the military ranks of komandarm 2nd rank and komandarm 1st rank into a single rank of General of the Infantry artillery, cavalry, aviation, armoured troops etc. To follow [them] is the highest military rank in the Red Army, the Marshal of the Soviet Union, which corresponds to similar ranks in foreign capitalist armies. We believe there is no need for additional military ranks above Marshal. However, in the final document the two komandarm ranks were replaced with Colonel General and General of the Army, with the rank of Marshal of the Soviet Union on top of them. In the end, the number of General-grade ranks did not reduce at all even with the abolition of Brigadier-grade kobmbrig rank, contrary to the initial proposal by Voroshilov. After the introduction of this new system, most existing kombrigs were ranked as colonel, although some were ranked as general; existing komdivs were mostly ranked as major general, komcors and Army Commanders 2nd rank were mostly ranked Lieutenant General, and Army Commanders 1st rank were ranked as Colonel General or General of the Army a notable exception is Georgy Zhukov who was promoted to General of the Army directly from komcor rank. Later in 1943, the ranks of Marshal and Chief Marshal of a service branch were introduced in aviation, artillery, communications troops, and armoured troops; both equivalent to General of the Army. The final personal rank structure for the Army and the Air Force was thus as follows: Eventually, the Soviet system of general ranks included commonplace Major General, Lieutenant General, however the position in between Lieutenant General and General of the Army was occupied by the Colonel General, which in the Soviet system is the equivalent of a full General rank in other nations. This unusual rank structure makes rank comparisons difficult; Marshal of the Soviet Union is arguably not the equivalent to NATO five-star general ranks such as British Field Marshal or American General of the Army, but is instead an honorary rank analogous to the Marshal of France, although without associated state functions. In the Soviet Navy before the ranks were personal positions. Since that year the general officer rank structure became as follows: Flag officer 2nd rank Fleet flag Officer 2nd rank Fleet flag Officer 1st rank From 1943, the rank structure for high officers of the Navy became: Captain 1st rank Vice admiral Admiral In 1945, the rank structure slightly changed into the final rank formation which remained until the dissolution of the Navy in 1946 with more changes in 1955 Captain 1st rank Vice admiral Admiral Admiral of the fleet became Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union in 1955, reinstated in 1955 as a junior rank equivalent to General of the Army Ranks in the shore services mirrored the changes in the Red Army save that Colonel General became the highest rank for troops in those services. The Russian Navy still uses this, except that Marshal of the Russian Federation is the highest rank of precedence, and the rank below that, Admiral of the Fleet, is the highest deck rank for officers. This table shows the rank structure and epaulettes used from to

3: White Army vs. Red Army : Western Civilization II Guides

The Red Army abolished all personal officer and general ranks, retaining only personal positions. Thus, a komvzvod (platoon commander) was a position for an officer who would typically hold a lieutenant or senior lieutenant rank, kombat (battalion commander) was an equivalent of captain or major, and kompolka was an equivalent of lieutenant colonel or colonel.

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Rank table This table shows the rank structure and epaulettes used from to

4: Military ranks of the Soviet Union - Wikipedia

The Red Army (Krasnaya Armiya) was a common name for the Russian National Military Forces from to , which was also known by the abbreviation RKKA (Workers' and Peasants' Red Army). The name refers to the color red.

The chief reason was because the newly created Red revolutionary military units were associated with different, often conflicting political parties, and there were so many leftist political parties and movements at that time, whose doctrines paralleled closely to that of the bolsheviks , and all of them had party members and sympathizers among the military, and tried to use that to their own benefit Left SRs were among the hard-nosed competitors, who were popular among the lower ranks no less than bolsheviks, contesting them quite frequently which was a matter of life and death during the ongoing civil war against the White movement. To avoid disorder and unify the command , gaining a permanent control over the entire military, the bolsheviks introduced the commissarship. After the SRs were left behind the issue, the forces loyal to them split off from the Red Army to create the Green armies , guerrilla war erupted soon at a countryside along with the civil war. There were many examples of defiance and outspoken disobedience, when the troops killed or banished their commissars and switched sides, going Green. After the bolsheviks eliminated all their rivals and became the one and only political entity in the country, creating a one-party dictatorship , the commissarship remained rather a relic. An early kind of political commissars arose already during the February Revolution as the Ispolkom issued the controversial Order no 1. These were almost invariably tasked to make sure the Communist Party of the respective country could count on the loyalty of the Army. Although there was a huge difference between the February Revolution and the October Revolution, their leaders both feared a counter-revolution, and both regarded the military officers as the most likely counter-revolutionary threat. The political supervision of the Russian military was effected by the political commissar, who was introduced to every unit and formation, from company - to division -level, including the navy. Revolutionary Military Councils or Revvoyensoviets- RVS were established at army -, front -, fleet -, and flotilla -level, comprising at least three membersâ€”commander and two political workers. The political workers were denominated "members of the RVS", not "commissars", despite being official political commissars. In , the title politruk Russian: Despite being official political commissars, they were not addressed as "commissar". Beginning in , the politico-military doctrinal course towards edinonachalie Russian: On 10 May the political commissar was reinstated to the Red Army, and Military Councils were created. These events derived from the political purges that began in the Soviet armed forces. Again, in August , the political commissars was abolished, yet the Military Councils continued throughout the German-Soviet War â€”45 , and afterwards. Below army level, the edinonachalie single command system was restored. The commissar had an influential role as a "second commander" within the military units during this time. Their ranks and insignia generally paralleled those of officers. The term "commissar" itself was formally abolished in August , and at the company- and regiment-level, the pompolit officer was replaced with the zampolit deputy for political matters. Though no longer known by the original "commissar" title, political officers were retained by all the Soviet Armed Forces , e. They had no direct influence on combat decisions as had the political commissar in the Soviet Army. At the end of more than 1, full-time and about 47, part-time instructors had been trained, under the control of General Hermann Reinecke , commander of the National Socialist leadership staff at the OKW. China[edit] The position of political commissar zhengwei, Chinese: Usually, the political commissar is a uniformed military officer, although this position has been used to give civilian party officials some experience with the military. The political commissar was head of a party cell within the military; however, military membership in the party has been restricted to the lower ranks since the s. Today the political commissar is largely responsible for administrative tasks such as public relations and counseling, and mainly serves as second-in-command. The position of political commissar Chinese: Chiang Ching-kuo , appointed as Kuomintang Chinese Nationalist Party director of Secret Police in , was educated in the Soviet Union, and initiated Soviet style military organization in the Republic of China Military, reorganizing and Sovietizing the political officer corps, surveillance, and Kuomintang party activities were propagated throughout the military.

Sun was placed under house arrest in

Red Army Tank Commander has 46 ratings and 4 reviews. Danie said: Tank CommanderIt is a rather uninspiring account of the life of a Russian army office.

Seat yourself and pay attention, and we will do our best to help you. The enemy is strong and cunning, but together we can drive the fascisti back to Berlin. Introduction As previously discussed in the Ostheer Guide, much of the discussion on the forums is led by players with considerable game time, who have either bought or unlocked most, if not all, of the Commanders available. However, it cannot be assumed that new players will have access to such a breadth of options, and this can further give the impression that the standard Commanders are not viable. Whilst more Commanders do give you more options, you can still only employ 3 Commanders in a loadout to be available in a given match and for both factions, the Common Commanders available to a starting player give some very potent and useful options. However, unlike Ostheer, the Red Army does not have as strong a Core and their intended teching structure is not as linear - as such Commander Selection is an essential part of your strategy and cannot be discussed without that. In addition, the starting Commanders are designed to fulfil a dual purpose: For Ostheer, this does not cause significant problems, but for the Soviets Doctrinal Units are more important and Commanders built around units are often not as potent as those built around units, since they lack late war Armour. This is not often considered, because the implicit assumption made by most commentators is that all Commanders should be equally useful and balanced in automatch. Viewed from this perspective, the Soviet Commander system is more comprehensible. This guide is written according to the state of the game in November , and is written from the perspective of a large team game player 3v3 and 4v4 , with a target audience of new and less experienced players. Basic Strategy The Red Army has a semi-linear tech path: This gives multiple options for progression and interacts with Commander Choice in interesting and not necessarily intuitive ways. Whilst the Soviet Unit Guide covers the units in detail, we shall quickly review them here. Officially these tech buildings have names, but next to nobody uses them except uptight zampolit. T0 Essentially this means recruiting Conscripts, because Engineers are not a significant combat unit. Conscripts are an adequate basic infantry unit, but will usually need the Molotov upgrade and later the AT-Grenade in order to be effective T1 Snipers can be potent, but are fragile and are often hard to keep alive in team games. Penal troops are very handy for destroying OKW trucks which needs 3 satchel charges. The M3 counters Kubelwagens, especially with units inside the M3, and can also hunt down retreating units T2 Unlocks the team weapons. This is a steadier choice than T1. Zis guns are the only really hard AT option which is neither doctrinal nor a vehicle. Maxims and Mortars both have their place. The M5 halftrack allows on-field reinforcement to partially counter your lack of forward retreat points " especially on big maps, whilst the AA upgrade gives useful firepower at the cost of the reinforcement capability. The T70 can be handy for reconnaissance and anti-infantry sniping, though rarely will you build more than one. The SU can be fairly potent when it comes out, but it is vulnerable. In larger game modes especially one tends to pass through T3 fairly quickly to T4, without building more than a few, if any, T3 vehicles since the T70 and the SU rapidly become outclassed. The higher fuel income usually available from large team games permits faster teching to T4 with its more expensive units. First Tech Options You have three basic ways to start, building T1 or T2 or instead starting with Conscripts only T0 This really means Conscripts, since the only other Unit which you can build are Engineers, which while useful, are not something you want more of right at the start. It is possible to play without unlocking Molotovs and AT Grenades, but in practice, it is rare to make significant investment in Conscripts without them. AT Grenades in particular, will not normally be needed immediately, but you will usually want to research them as you transition out of the early game. The big advantage of a T0 start is that you can choose what to build later, but you will have to build somethin, unless you win the game in the first minutes. However, you do not start with enough fuel to tech both Molotovs and AT grenades from the get-go, whilst you can build T1 or T2 straight away. Therefore a T0 start will usually delay your teching relative to starting with T1 or T2. T1 T1 has very soft AT options, so unless you are selecting a Guards doctrine, and sometimes even then, you may need to tech up fast to T3, to research

an SU, or side tech to T2 for a Zis gun. With all these, plus mines, demo charges, Conscripts and any doctrinal infantry such as Guards or Shock Troops, you can hold whilst waiting for armour. Combinations and progression Whilst you need T1 or T2 to unlock T3, they are not mutually exclusive and with T0 as well there are a number of possible options. They are arranged below roughly in order of how risky they are to adopt, starting low and going high. Generally safer options are better if you are starting out. A versatile choice if you do not feel the need to rush Armour and you are either waiting for Call-Ins, or are prepared to tech straight through T3, to T4. T2 I think opening with Maxims alone only works well in team games, but it is not impossible to make it work otherwise. With no fuel spent on anything else it does give you a fast route into T3 and beyond, so it can prove a solid choice, if you plan using T3 units for impact. As a general rule, you should choose either T0 or T1, but not both. Stalling Originally, this referred to not teching at all, relying entirely upon Conscripts, Engineers and doctrinal units. The only Common Commander where it might be possible is Shock Rifle. It is very hard to attain those CPs with the limited damage-dealing capability at your disposal, and you will also be vulnerable to Armour, since you will, at best, have soft AT options until your Call-In tanks unlock. This can change if you can capture enemy weapons, or re-crew discarded team weapons, or abandoned vehicles, but that is luck - and luck is not a strategy. Accordingly, stalling into Call-Ins nowadays requires at least some teching, though not necessarily beyond the first building T1 or T2, or T3. It is possible to skip them entirely - as outlined above. You can also stay at T3 and use that to win fast, or support Call-In tanks, without ever bothering with T4. You can pull some units from T3 for impact or utility, before teching upwards; however, T3 units have a small window of opportunity where they are impact units, before reverting into a utility role, and the later you build T3, the less chance you have of hitting that window. Basics of Commander and Build Order You want your Build Order and strategy to complement each other, whilst also planning what you need now, and what you can build later. Whilst an early investment into several Conscript squads, or 3 Shock Trooper Units will often obtain you an advantage, be aware that building too many units means the initial MP costs, upkeep and pop cap can suffocate your teching. Further, at a more strategic level, you want your Commanders to complement each other to give you breadth of options All the Commanders are covered in Part 1 of the Complete List, check there for the detail. Rather than duplicate we shall only repeat the basics here for the sake of brevity. Guards give you elite infantry to back up them up - preferably from distance - whilst the Conscripts take the hits. The ML and IL2 give some late game punch. You will probably make a T0 start and intend to research Guards anyway later, so have no real need for Penal Troops. Probably the only reason to build T1 is to unlock T3 or T4 faster. Guard Motor Coordination Tactics One of the better doctrines right now, it gives some interesting tech choices. Guards give you good utility and the mm mortar can punish static defenders and OKW trucks. The mm mortar is better than the 82mm in T2, hence an argument not to build T2 but doing so leaves you without Zis guns. Shock Rifle Frontline Tactics At one point this was one of the best doctrines of any faction Full Stop; but this was before you were limited to one IS-2 at a time. The Commander is still rock solid however, and everything here is good and useful. There is not much that helps in the early game, until the Shock Troopers arrive at CP2, and the AT ambush can be handy if not earth shattering - just remember to turn off the Ambush when you are trying to move the guns. At CP7, the Incendiary Barrage means that you can punish defences and deny territory, whilst the KV-8 tank can chase any infantry off the field. The IS2 tank then comes along to seal the deal. Almost any build can work here. T1 helps with Penal Squads and Clown Cars M3s for aggressive territory taking; T2 to research Maxims for consolidation and Zis guns for AT; then passing through T3 into T4, whilst waiting for your heavy tanks to unlock. Soviet Combined Arms Recon wins games, or can at least ensure you do not lose by walking into a trap or overextending. The ML can beat up fixed defences and OKW trucks, whilst you can identify targets with Recon for the Bomb strikes, to kill trucks or hammer retreat points. T2 gives you the Zis gun for ambush, then tech up for T3 and T4. Generally though, this tends to be a munitions intensive doctrine DP28s, Button, Recon, Bombs, so you may not have munitions to spare for flank protection with mines leaving your SUs vulnerable Soviet Reserve Army This supports aggressive infantry play, where you get up close and personal with Conscripts and follow up with AT partisans, for any hard targets. Soviet Shock Army Unfortunately everything in this doctrine is expensive in manpower. Whilst the mortar may not bleed manpower to reinforce

once it is on the field, both Shock Troops and Conscripts with PPSHs have to get close to the enemy and will often take losses doing so. This can mean that finding the necessary MP later to build the howitzer may prove difficult, even if you are very disciplined about what you build. Best strat: T2 is a must for the Zis Guns; T4 for SUs will provide anti-Armour punch for late-game and you are unlikely to have the manpower to replace Ts. M5s, if not upgraded, can help reinforce your mortars and artillery and if upgraded, can help counter the Recon planes which will seek out your MLs. You probably picked this Commander because you want to decimate the enemy from a distance and then finish him with infantry, so most of your builds should be to protect the and ML from enemy pushes. General Notes on Commanders Four of these doctrines were originally designed for and whilst Reserve Army was revamped to add Partisan Tank Hunters the other 3 have issues with being truly competitive in the setting fixed for auto-match. Only Shock Rifle and Guard Motor give Call-In tanks and are true late-war Commanders, but the good news is that these are among the best of all the Soviet doctrines. As such, you can do very well with picking these for two of your slot, leaving slot left to fill. Reserve Army is handy for aggressive fluid infantry play, especially on urban maps where the Partisans can really shine. Soviet Combined Arms gives Recon, Bomb Strikes and On-map artillery to punish enemy positions, especially OKW, and for that reason I prefer it to Guard Rifle Combined Arms , since Recon is really important and becomes more important in larger game modes Soviet Shock Army is, I think, only worth doing if you intend to specialise in anti-infantry work, and have teammates to cover the other bases. Do you see the pattern here?

York comes to Red River after his last assignment as the Director for the Training Management Directorate, U.S. Army Combined Arms Center in Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. York, who is a native of.

October – November The situation encouraged direct Allied intervention in the Russian Civil War , in which twelve foreign countries supported anti-Bolshevik militias. January – November Initially the White armies successfully advanced: The Whites defeated the Red Army on each front. Leon Trotsky reformed and counterattacked: Some peripheral battles continued for two more years, and remnants of the White forces continued in the Far East into At the start of the war, the Red Army consisted of infantry regiments. Free from international war, the Red Army confronted an internecine war against a loose alliance of anti-Communist forces, comprising the Revolutionary Insurrectionary Army of Ukraine , the " Black Army " led by Nestor Makhno , the anti-White and anti-Red Green armies , efforts to restore the defeated Provisional Government, monarchists, but mainly the White Movement of several different anti-socialist military confederations. , translit. Revolyutsionny Voyenny Sovyet Revvoyensoviet. Soon afterwards Trotsky established the GRU military intelligence to provide political and military intelligence to Red Army commanders. On campaign, the attached Cheka Special Punitive Brigades conducted summary field courts-martial and executions of deserters and slackers. The same tactic also suppressed peasant rebellions in areas controlled by the Red Army, the biggest of these being the Tambov Rebellion. The commissars also had the task of spying on commanders for political incorrectness. He also introduced penal battalions. This merged into the – Polish–Soviet War , in which the Red Army reached central Poland in , but then suffered a defeat there, which put an end to the war. During the Polish Campaign the Red Army numbered some 6. It decided to establish strictly organized military, educational and economic conditions in the army. However, it was recognized that an army of 1,, would be burdensome. The supreme military unit became corps of two or three divisions. Divisions consisted of three regiments. Brigades as independent units were abolished. Historian John Erickson sees 1 February , when Mikhail Frunze became head of the Red Army staff, as marking the ascent of the general staff , which came to dominate Soviet military planning and operations. In the late s and throughout the s, Soviet military theoreticians - led by Marshal Mikhail Tukhachevsky - developed the deep-operations doctrine, [33] a direct consequence of their experiences in the Polish-Soviet War and in the Russian Civil War. The deep-battle doctrine relies upon aviation and armor advances with the expectation that maneuver warfare offers quick, efficient, and decisive victory. Marshal Tukhachevsky said that aerial warfare must be "employed against targets beyond the range of infantry , artillery , and other arms. For maximum tactical effect aircraft should be employed en masse , concentrated in time and space, against targets of the highest tactical importance. The Great Purge of – and the Purge of – removed many leading officers from the Red Army, including Tukhachevsky himself and many of his followers, and the doctrine was abandoned. Only in the Second World War did deep operations come into play. Chinese–Soviet conflicts[edit] The Red army was involved in armed conflicts in the Republic of China during the Sino-Soviet conflict , the Soviet Invasion of Xinjiang , when it was assisted by White Russian forces, and the Xinjiang rebellion The Red Army achieved its objectives; it maintained effective control over the Manchurian Chinese Eastern Railway , and successfully installed a pro-Soviet regime in Xinjiang. Finnish forces inflicted stunning losses on the Red Army for the first three months of the war while suffering very few losses themselves. The Finns retained their sovereignty and improved their international reputation, which bolstered their morale in the Continuation War. By autumn , after conquering its portion of Poland, the Third Reich shared an extensive border with USSR, with whom it remained neutrally bound by their non-aggression pact and trade agreements. These conquests also added to the border the Soviet Union shared with Nazi-controlled areas. For Adolf Hitler , the circumstance was no dilemma, because [45] the Drang nach Osten "Drive towards the East" policy secretly remained in force, culminating on 18 December with Directive No. The Axis forces deployed on the Eastern Front consisted of divisions and 18 brigades 3 million soldiers. Repression of the Russian Orthodox Church temporarily ceased, and priests revived the tradition of blessing arms before battle. To encourage the initiative of Red Army

commanders, the CPSU temporarily abolished political commissars, reintroduced formal military ranks and decorations, and introduced the Guards unit concept. Exceptionally heroic or high-performing units earned the Guards title for example 1st Guards Special Rifle Corps, 6th Guards Tank Army, [52] an elite designation denoting superior training, materiel, and pay. Marshals Zhukov and Rokossovsky with General Sokolovsky leave the Brandenburg Gate after being decorated by Montgomery. At the same time, the osobist NKVD military counter-intelligence officers became a key Red Army figure with the power to condemn to death and to spare the life of any soldier and almost any officer of the unit to which he was attached. In , Stalin established the penal battalions composed of gulag inmates, Soviet PoWs, disgraced soldiers, and deserters, for hazardous front-line duty as trappers clearing Nazi minefields, et cetera. Likewise, the Soviet treatment of Red Army personnel captured by the Wehrmacht was especially harsh. A Stalin directive ordered the suicide of every Red Army officer and soldier rather than surrender; Soviet law regarded all captured Red Army soldiers as traitors. Of this total of 34,, it lost 6,, killed in action KIA, , deaths by disease and 4,, missing in action MIA most captured. Of these 11,, however, , rejoined the ranks in the subsequently liberated Soviet territory, and a further 1,, returned from German captivity. Thus the grand total of losses amounted to 8,, Of these 9,, the Soviets released 3,, from captivity after the war, thus the grand total of the Axis losses came to an estimated 5,, Until then the Red Army was often required to improvise or go without weapons, vehicles, and other equipment. The decision to physically move their manufacturing capacity east of the Ural mountains kept the main Soviet support system out of German reach. On 12 November the Soviet government appointed Krylenko as the Supreme Commander-in-Chief, and because of an "accident" during the forceful displacement of the commander-in-chief, Dukhonin was killed on 20 November. The Bolsheviks also sent out their own representatives to replace front commanders of the Russian Imperial Army. After the signing of Treaty of Brest-Litovsk on 3 March, a major reshuffling took place in the Soviet military administration. On 13 March the Soviet government accepted the official resignation of Krylenko and the post of Supreme Commander-in-Chief was liquidated.

7: Red Army Uniforms - Soviet WWII Military uniforms, Russian Army jackets, Russian military Surplus

The Red Army, the Red Navy, and all citizens of the Soviet Union must defend every inch of Soviet soil, must fight to the last drop of blood for our towns and villages, must display the daring, initiative and mental alertness characteristic of our people.

The name refers to the color red. But the official day of its creation is considered February 23, Two weeks later the Bolsheviks signed a peaceful agreement with Germany, as it was difficult to fund the army, which was short of everything including guns, ammunition and human resources. Some historians argue that the victory never happened. The latter was heavily supported by the English and the Americans as well as by regiments from other countries that sought to intervene against the Bolsheviks in It was quite a challenge for the newly born Red Army. After several defeats in the Red Army managed to turn the situation around. He managed to garner resources for a counterattack. By the Red Army had succeeded in crushing all resistance in the European part of Russia and then moved on to fight in the Far East where battles lasted until In the Red Army went to war with Poland but after a successful offensive the exhausted Soviets troops had to retreat. The events of the Russian Civil War are a point of heated discussion among historians. Many novels and films have appeared about White Guard Personalities like General Kolchak and officers on the southern front in But no one denies that the Red Army managed to take over thanks to the following factors: One of the most popular songs at that time stated: The army structure From its conception, the Bolsheviks introduced a new system of leadership in Red Army military units. Each unit, in addition to commanders, also had a politruk political leader. If the order of the commander contradicted the line of the Bolshevik Party, the politruk could cancel it. But at the same time it was more important to keep track of those whom the Bolsheviks could not trust completely, including officers who changed sides during the Civil War. This tight control was eased in the middle of the s when the country had enough officers trained on the basis of Soviet ideology. In fact, all the power in the Red Army belonged to the Soviets – the councils of workers and peasants - as in the rest of the country. One of their missions was to elect commanders to their posts as well as strip them of these responsibilities when necessary. Brigade, division and army commanders were elected by the larger Soviets either regional or the nationwide. However, this selection was tightly controlled – each candidate had to possess professional and communicative skills to lead the military unit. The Bolsheviks introduced one more principle that had not existed in the Russian army, the so-called joint responsibility. If one soldier made a mistake, or in some way wronged the civil population, the whole unit was to blame. This principle was also used later on in the Soviet Army - many soldiers hated it. Almost three-quarters of all Red Army soldiers came from villages. In addition soldiers received from 50 to roubles a month, depending on their rank, marital status and time spent in the army. At that time it was more than enough to survive in the poverty and famine stricken country. Mandatory service There was no uniformity in the ranks though. Some became dedicated soldiers, others deserted right after they liberated their own villages. To cope with these negative effects the government introduced obligatory military service for residents. Over a period of more than 60 years the draft procedure underwent some changes but the principle remained the same – every healthy and sound Russian had to spend some time - from two to four years - performing military service. This draft law opened the door to the Army to people of various nationalities – in the old Russian Army they were banned from service. However, the ban for the children of merchants, priests and nobility remained in action till but even after that that time, they were still not allowed to enter military colleges. In April the number of troops was less than thousand. But by the end of the Civil War – in – the Red Army consisted of almost six million soldiers and officers. In the s, to strengthen the war-weakened army, the military industry was given huge priority. The foundation of the military training facilities at various educational institutions became part of the Soviet lifestyle. Some of the most successful soldiers were given a change to enter Higher Military Schools and after four years of training, every soldier received the rank of the officer. The army was drafted on a regional principle at first, but later, in s, the system became nationwide with central command in Moscow. Red Army soldiers are greeted in liberated territories. Many observers from European countries were impressed with the

performance of the Soviet troops. Two years later they were among dozens of high-ranking commanders executed by Stalin in the time of the purge. As documents reveal Stalin was intolerant of those who knew about his past and who criticized his firm leadership methods. Even the best and the most talented Generals lost their lives after spending some time behind bars. This loss was felt later at the very start of World War II. Both military commanders were good at moving cavalry around but they had problems when it came to tanks and heavy artillery. So it took some time for the Soviet leadership to reposition its troops and establish the supply of weapons from behind the Ural Mountains to the European part of Russia. Red Army is greeted in liberated territories. Thirty million more were conscripted over two years. They were the new leaders of the Russian Army - from the great tank battle of Kursk in and the liberation of besieged Leningrad in to the taking of Berlin in . But the Soviet leadership was also concerned about the image of the Army. In the Defense Ministry introduced a new insignia with loops which made the uniform much more attractive. It preserved the name until the dissolution of the USSR in . But the Red Army brand survived. Many cities and streets were named after the Red Army even now in Russia there are more than 20 towns called Krasnoarmeisk which means Red Army Town. The name Red Army was sacred to many people who knew little about Russia during the times of the Cold War. The game on 31 December , between the Montreal Canadiens and the Red Army the Soviet club was promoted in Canada and the US by that name has been dubbed by critics the best ice-hockey game ever. Written by Oleg Dmitriev, RT.

8: Red Army - Wikipedia

Staff Officer Black kills the leader of the Red Ribbon Army.

The quality of these tanks, and the courage of their crews, was an unpleasant surprise for the Germans. What was it like to go to war in a tank on the Eastern Front? How did it feel? This book answers that, and many other things besides. What was it like, to go to war and lose your best friends? Your entire tank crew? What was it like, to be inside a tank when fire broke out? At war in a T on the Eastern Front. Nowadays some people are so good at telling stories – I am amazed that they remember the names of the settlements near where they fought. How could I recall the names of all those places? You receive an order: A T – 34 – 76 commander works like a circus artist – he lays the gun, he shoots, gives orders to his gunloader and driver, he gets in touch with the other tanks of the platoon via radio. This requires his full concentration, otherwise in combat he is done for. As your gun is thrown from left to right, you yell: Only when a solid projectile hits your tank or a shell bursts against your armor do you recall that they are shooting at you as well. At the outbreak of the war, Bryukhov called had just graduated from high school. He waited with exasperation for his call-up to come, thinking that the war would end without him. His call-up came in September. He would survive the war, and continue as a career officer in the Soviet army, with a number of interesting commands, and an assignment as top Soviet advisor to the then-nonexistent Yemeni army. He finally retired in 1945. But this simply makes the translation imperfect, not bad. Destroyed T at Stalingrad. The above-mentioned description of what fire did to a T and its inhabitants was one of the most powerful sections of the book also. Whether you survived depended on many things, including luck and, critically, which seat you were in. Once I was almost literally burnt out. Somewhere between Orel and Bryansk my tank was hit and caught fire. My gunloader leapt out of my hatch, then I managed to escape and follow him. Later on, when new crews arrived, I made everyone adjusting interphone plug so that it could be pulled out with ease. It is not that easy to leave a burning tank. The most important thing is not to panic. Why is it so hard for the driver to jump out? Radio operators used to die more often than the rest. They are in the most awkward position: And the countdown only lasts seconds! Once you are outside you roll down head over heels – I often wondered how you could leap out, tumble down the side of the home and fall to the ground and yet I never saw anyone break an arm or leg or even get any scratches. Bryukhov began the war with a feeling of heroic immortality, and sustained that even after his unit suffered badly in its first combat. He then volunteered for a suicidal reconnaissance-in-force against a hard German position; he felt the hostility of his crew upon him, and when the attack went wrong, they all perished as they had feared. Bryukhov brought back a crippled tank; he, his friend, and a crewman from another tank who vowed never to trust him again were the only human survivors of the forlorn hope reconnaissance in force, and all the tanks were destroyed or unserviceable. After that, his warmaking was more judicious. He often lost crew members. But there are happy stories too. His friendship with another officer, Kolya Maximov, who leads nearly as charmed a life – nearly. The nervous tank officer who stops when he hears, or imagines he hears, bad mechanical sounds. He proceeds to deal off many parts of his tank to other tankers with bad parts – so that, when the deputy for technical affairs shows up, his tank might not have been unserviceable at the start but it sure is now. The war runs across the geographic sweep of eastern Europe, from Russia through the then-German satellites of Romania and Hungary, into Austria, then a province of the Third German Empire Reich. There are relatively few honest Russian memoirs of the Eastern Front. For many years, propaganda dictated the stories. It is a story of a man who loved his country, hated but respected his enemy, and tried to construct his own moral code in a society that had only a simulacrum of one. Born in 1908, Bryukhov is still alive. This is his only book; it was originally published in Moscow in 1945. Its title in Russian translates to: Memoirs of a tank officer. The airless conditions immersed in the bog preserved the tank well. Note, spammy former Soviet nation site with pop-ups etc.

Red Army: Red Army, Soviet army created by the Communist government after the Bolshevik Revolution of The name Red Army was abandoned in The Russian imperial army and navy, together with other imperial institutions of tsarist Russia, disintegrated after the outbreak of the Russian Revolution of.

He is the commander-in-chief of the most feared and ruthless militaristic crime organization: After discovering that his enemy, Goku , has a much more sophisticated and superior Dragon Radar , he is angered at the fact that he invested so much in his radar and takes many wary chances only to be contested by a mere child. Gero later developed a fully artificial replica of him named Android 9 , which eventually came to act as the "leader" of the Red Pants Army. Personality Commander Red poses Commander Red is shown to be a very terrible leader of the Red Ribbon Army, yet also a very ruthless one as well. He is often very sarcastic and insulting towards Staff Officer Black , even when the latter makes valid suggestions to him. He is also shown as very childish and impatient and is not willing for the army to take a slight misstep in their operations to achieve his goals. As such, he was also shown to have no qualms about having many of his own men killed for even the most trivial reasons. He also demonstrates absolutely no remorse for the lives he throws away for his pointless goals of becoming taller even right before Black kills him after protesting against his goal upon learning it, which alongside his aforementioned frequency in executing his own soldiers for small offenses implies that Red was a psychopath. Owing to this, he also shows some traits of megalomania, namely by claiming at least twice that he is one and the same with the Red Ribbon Army. Red is also a chain smoker, always having a pipe or a box of large cigars close to him, smoking often. His smoking habit is retained after he becomes Android 9 , although he instead uses a metallic pipe. In the FUNimation dub, he spoke with a Scottish accent during his early appearances, but dropped it until just before his demise , and even there only at various moments. He may have been somewhat lecherous, as another motive for his desire to become taller was to have various girls fall head over heels for him. Commander Red owns a cat , which he frequently uses to attack Red Ribbon Army personnel entering his office to test their reflexes, such as Colonel Silver. It is also implied that any soldier who fails to effectively evade the cat such as one soldier who allegedly lost an eye due to not reacting quick enough is executed. In addition, various girls did not want to have anything to do with him largely because of his evident dwarfism. These were the reasons why Commander Red hates being short and desires to be taller. Dragon Ball Main articles: As soon as Silver arrives at his office, he sics his pet cat at Silver, and then congratulates Silver for managing to have the reflexes to dodge the cat, noting that the previous soldier summoned to his office lost his eye when he attempted to dodge his cat and hints that the soldier in question was executed. He then gives Silver his mission to retrieve the Dragon Ball located in the Jungle. After Silver had failed his mission, he has Silver brought to his office, and chews Silver out on his failure, also remarking that he will be executed, as there are no second chances in the Red Ribbon Army. Commander Red sharing a rare moment of satisfaction with Staff Officer Black Shortly after Hasky fails to retrieve the Dragon Balls from Goku, as well as failing to assassinate him, Commander Red decides to give General Blue the mission to kill Goku, along with a report on Goku. During this time, he also has a goat painter paint a mural of him, although he also has the painter try to make him much taller, being even taller than Staff Officer Black while painting the portrait, resulting in him telling off Black when he decides to joke about it. Red however still proceeds to punish Blue, due to failing the exact mission given to him. However, Red offers Blue a deal: After Tao supposedly kills Goku, he calls Red to tell him the job was done, but Tao realizes he only found three Dragon Balls instead of four. When it becomes clear that Goku has virtually defeated his entire army, with many escaping from the base, and coming for him, he takes the Dragon Balls and orders Black to fight him. He then runs into a secret compartment. As Black and Goku are fighting, Red uses one last trick and activates the ceiling to be flattened, in a desperate attempt to kill Goku, believing him and Black to be dead. Black becomes very lucky as he is knocked outside the window by Goku when the ceiling comes down, however, Black questions why Red would betray him in order to kill Goku, beginning to feel more negative emotions about his boss. As Commander Red returns to the room, he gloats at his victory

and reveals his wish to become taller. In the FUNimation Dub, when Master Roshi relays to Maron the story of the Red Ribbon Army war as well as the connection to the then-current conflict against the Androids, the narration implies that all the backshots of Commander Red, and to a certain extent, a frontal of Red, had in fact been that of former Red Ribbon Army scientist Dr. Film appearances Main article: The Path to Power and has a slight redesign, but to a lesser extent than that of most of the Red Ribbon Army. He is also shown to be slightly more ruthless in the pursuit of his goals, evidenced by how Red had General Blue executed via firing squad simply because the latter had missed one Dragon Ball when retrieving them. The way he meets his end is also slightly different; although Red is still killed by Staff Officer Black after the latter discovers his true intentions with the Dragon Balls, he falls off a ledge right after being shot by Black and was shot in the side rather than in the head. Power Manga and anime Commander Red was not a fighter and is never seen fighting. It is implied that he is no stronger than a normal human as he is easily killed by a gunshot to the head. Statements according to authors and guidebooks The movie pamphlet for Dragon Ball Z: The Tree of Might states that Red has a power level of Video game appearances Commander Red appears in Famicom Jump: Hero Retsuden , Dragon Ball 3: Gokuden , Dragon Ball Z: Totsugeki-Hen , Dragon Ball Z: Budokai 3 , Dragon Ball Z: Revenge of King Piccolo , Dragon Ball: Commander Red is seen with bandages where he obtains his fatal bullet wound on his forehead in Dragon Ball Z: Coincidentally, both those two video game modes are secret modes that have to be unlocked. Although Red himself does not appear in Dokkan Battle, he is mentioned by General Blue during the cutscene involving him, where he is called "Supreme Commander Red". As a result, it cannot be worn by female Earthling, female Saiyans, or female Majins in Xenoverse. In Dragon Ball Xenoverse 2 , the Commander Red Costume returns though this time it can be worn by the Future Warrior Xenoverse 2 regardless of gender thus can be worn by female Saiyans, female Earthlings, and female Majin.

Onward Christian soldiers: theology, politics, and the Christian art of war The Honorable Peter White
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