

3rd Training session with Rolling Thunder (3. Trainingseinheit mit dem Rolling Thunder).

Joining them were T-Bone Burnett electric guitar , piano , Steven Soles acoustic guitar , electric guitar, backing vocals and David Mansfield dobro , mandolin , violin , pedal steel guitar. Although the trio had been dismissed during the Desire sessions in an attempt to focus the overall production, Dylan yielded to his original instincts and decided to rehire them for the tour. At the same time, Dylan was casually inviting others to join in with the band. Meanwhile all these people who eventually became the Rolling Thunder Revue started dropping in. Joan Baez was showing up. Roger McGuinn was there. They were all there. We had no idea what the purpose for these jams was, except we were being invited to jam. We started out with a relatively small group of musicians and support people, and we ended up with a caravan. She initially declined due to prior commitments, but eventually changed her mind and appeared at rehearsals two days later. A week later, on October 30, the Rolling Thunder Revue played its first concert. Sometime in October, Dylan also contacted an old friend and filmmaker, Howard Alk. When the tour rehearsals were still in progress, Alk reportedly began filming scenes in Greenwich Village for possible inclusion in the film. Dylan said that those were the kinds of films he wanted to produce on the tour. Intended to contrast with the bombast of his tour with The Band , the first leg of the tour was relatively small, spanning only thirty shows. According to Larry Sloman , who documented the tour in *On the Road with Bob Dylan* later characterized by Tim Riley as an attempt to "cop the Tom Wolfe technique of turning the backstage story into a plot with the journalist as beleaguered hero" , "Onstage it was like a carnival. Next, Dylan ambled on to do about five songs. After intermission, the curtain rose to an incredible sight, Bob and Joan, together again after all these years. The spirit was so amazingly warm that when Joni Mitchell flew in to play one concert, she wound up staying for the remaining three nights of the tour. Shepard elected to record his impressionistic divagations in a journal eventually published as *The Rolling Thunder Logbook* . A number of critics highly praised the tour. Instead he found a whole set of textures rarely found in rock. For this performance, Ringo Starr and Joe Vitale augmented the core band. Flanzer and Silver quickly provided several stars including Stevie Wonder and Dr. John to help make this concert the most commercially successful event of the tour, with Dylan giving a strident performance. Dylan asked Flanzer to accompany him on the chartered flight to oversee these guest stars. Rehearsals for the spring leg were held in Clearwater, Florida during April, and the first show was on April 18 at the Civic Center in Lakeland, Florida. With an itinerary dominated by arenas and stadiums due to the ballooning budget of Renaldo and Clara, the tour continued throughout April and May in the American South and Southwest. Kinky Friedman and Donna Weiss joined the ensemble as featured performers, essentially replacing the former two, while percussionist Gary Burke replaced Rix. Comments about it typified the feeling about the spring tour: Legacy[edit] The May 23 Colorado show was filmed for the September NBC television special *Hard Rain*; the *Hard Rain* live album containing selections from that and another late May date was released simultaneously. The television special garnered poor reviews and disappointing ratings, despite a TV Guide cover of and interview with Dylan. Live album sales were modest. However, a majority of the film consisted of the haphazard, fictional drama filmed during the tour. Later in , an edited version of the film appeared that omitted many of the dramatic scenes in favor of focusing more on the performances. Most performances from the fall tour were professionally recorded in addition to wide bootlegging. The *Bootleg Series Vol. Bob Dylan Live , The Rolling Thunder Revue* , incorporating performances from a number of the fall shows, saw issue in As the first official release to capture the Revue at its peak, it was warmly received by fans and critics.

Chapter 2 : Operation Rolling Thunder - Wikipedia

The names Rolling Thunder®, Rolling Thunder® Charities and the Rolling Thunder® National logo are registered trademarks and the property of Rolling Thunder® Inc. National and are protected by all Federal Trademark laws as described by the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

Facebook Twitter Even though the Vietnam War, which raged from November to April , is often looked upon mainly as a helicopter and bomber war due to the sheer variety and number of those aircraft operating in it, it is equally important to focus on interceptor fighters, multi-role fighters, and fighter-bombers to understand the best fighter aircraft of the Vietnam War. At first the U. Navy destroyer Maddox was attacked by North Vietnamese gunboats while patrolling in the Gulf of Tonkin. Soon after, other ships were also attacked in the same gulf, which enraged President Lyndon B. Johnson and prompted the U. Congress to pass the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, allowing the Americans to go to war without issuing a formal war declaration. August 10, Vietnam became a proving ground for both new aircraft and new tactics. From the start until the end of the war, the battlefield kept bearing witness to several situational changes, forcing the U. Instead, the operation became the longest strategic bombing campaign in history, pulling the U. During this stage, F Super Sabres, the first U. But because the U. Air Force was mainly focused on strategic bombing, more often than not the Super Sabres flew without an escorting air flight while loaded to their fullest capacity with bombs. That made them easy pickings for both enemy MiG aircraft and surface-to-air missiles. The F was not a nimble aircraft, but it certainly was a versatile one, and it flew more missions than any other aircraft during the Vietnam War—which is why it is well worth mentioning. F losses were high, resulting in a relic from the past earning its place in the war: It could also carry an impressive weight of bombs for the time. Skyraiders delivered slow, accurate, close air support that no jet could provide, and instead of trying to outrun the North Vietnamese MiGs and MiGs, they stayed low, almost hugging the ground, and then tried to out-turn them. Since jet planes have a much wider turn ratio, the Skyraiders often landed a few shots in the back, fending them off. There are at least two registered events of a Skyraider destroying a MiG It could carry a heavier bomb load and had more range and speed. Unlike the F, it was designed to shine at low altitudes and handle extreme structural loads. The F was quite capable of holding its own against MiGs when carrying a minimum payload. Republic FD Thunderchief in flight with a full bomb load of M lb bombs. Normally drop tanks were carried on the inboard wing pylons. Which was the best interceptor fighter of the Vietnam War? Its variable incidence wings and good maneuverability ensured that it could hold its own in a dogfight. It was better than every other pure interceptor the U. Navy had at the time, and almost as good as the Russian-made MiG the North Vietnamese were flying, but not quite, because it was bulkier and had a longer turn radius than the MiG at higher altitudes. The best pure interceptor of the war was the MiG In alone, the U. Back then, the MiG was nimbler and deadlier than anything the Americans had in the sky. It could accelerate to twice the speed of sound—a staggering 1, mph—and since its introduction to the theater, it dominated American aircraft, only relinquishing that dominance after U. Soviet-built MiG in U. The Phantom was a bulky supersonic aircraft, with two massive J79 engines, and it was originally conceived to intercept high speed, high altitude Soviet bombers—thus this heavy plane could propel itself to twice the speed of sound 1, mph with great acceleration. F Thunderchief dropping ordnance in participation of Rolling Thunder. This, and the fact that the missiles the Phantoms used early in the war were not very maneuverable because they were designed to shoot down bombers, not fighters, led many pilots to add gun pods to their planes just to be able to dogfight their counterparts. The Phantom made up for those flaws, however, with its massive payload, which included up to 8 air-to-air missiles and a wide array of bombs. In contrast, the MiG carried only two missiles. The pinnacle of Phantom II development during the Vietnam War came with the F-4E, which had a greatly improved radar, better engines, and an internal M61 20mm Vulcan rotary cannon, which could shoot up to 6,000 rounds per minute of anti-air high explosive ammo. It had better turn rates at lower speeds than all of its predecessors and which were almost as good as those of the MiG, even while loaded. This was a truly welcome variant and, hands down, it was the best all-around fighter of the war. Air Force th Tactical Fighter

Wing F-4E Phantom II during exercise Proud Phantom In the late stages of the war, Phantom air flights made better use of flight formation spacing, and since American pilots now had numbers on their side, almost no flight went unescorted. They also used those sheer numbers to hunt the MiGs more effectively, raising their kill ratio even higher without taking as many risks as before. In , the final stretch of the Vietnam War, experienced MiG pilots were in short supply so the kill ratio difference increased even more in favor for the Americans. The relatively small weapons load was typical for Coral Sea due to the limited catapult capacity. Read another story from us: They even met each other again during the Yom Kippur War in , which pitted a coalition of Arab countries, led by Syria and Egypt, against Israel. Nowadays, several developing countries still have operational MiG and F-4 Phantom II in their air forces so nobody knows when these two old adversaries will truly retire.

Chapter 3 : Rolling Thunder Revue - Wikipedia

Official Rolling Thunder patches, pins and T-shirts are on sale in Thunder Alley, along with food and biker related goods. Sunday, May 26th 6 AM - Reveille - Vietnam Veterans Memorial - Wake-up call for all riders taking part in the Rolling Thunder XXXII First Amendment Demonstration Run.

By the beginning of , the policy was reversed in the belief that without further American action the Saigon government could not survive. The answer seemed to lie in the application of air power. By most of the civilians surrounding President Lyndon B. Bridges, rail yards, docks, barracks and supply dumps were all targeted, and selected based on a criterion system considering: Westmoreland referred to "an almost paranoid fear of nuclear confrontation with the Soviet Union" and a "phobia" that the Chinese would invade. By keeping a lid on all the designated targets, I knew I could keep the control of the war in my own hands. But this control—so essential for preventing World War III—would be lost the moment we unleashed a total assault on the North—for that would be rape rather than seduction—and then there would be no turning back. The Chinese reaction would be instant and total. A further refinement of the plan was developed by William and McGeorge Bundy on 29 November , with a more moderate target list, which the Joint Chiefs opposed. No action was taken while these, and other, plans were considered. But matters came to a head with the attack on Camp Holloway on 7 February , which demanded immediate action, and resulted in a reprisal raid known as Operation Flaming Dart. On 13 February a new plan was approved and given the name Rolling Thunder, merging targets and priorities from the lists produced by the Bundys and the JSC. This campaign was not aimed at specific actions on the part of the North Vietnamese, but was intended as a larger response to the growing hostilities as a whole. Although some within the administration believed that the campaign would be costly, and that it might not work, they reasoned that it was "an acceptable risk, especially when considered against the alternative of introducing American combat troops. If the insurgency continued "with DRV support, strikes against the DRV would be extended with intensified efforts against targets north of the 19th parallel. The Americans were shocked when six of their aircraft were shot down during the mission. From the beginning of Rolling Thunder, Washington dictated which targets would be struck, the day and hour of the attack, the number and types of aircraft and the tonnages and types of ordnance utilized, and sometimes even the direction of the attack. A thirty-mile buffer zone also extended along the length of the Chinese frontier. According to air force historian Earl Tilford: Targeting bore little resemblance to reality in that the sequence of attacks was uncoordinated and the targets were approved randomly — even illogically. President Johnson refused to take such a provocative action, however, and such an operation was not implemented until There was also little consultation between Johnson and the military chiefs during the target selection process. Wheeler, was not present for most of the critical discussions of and participated only occasionally thereafter. Korat , Takhli, Udon Thani , and Ubon. After attacking their targets usually by dive-bombing the strike forces would either fly directly back to Thailand or exit over the relatively safe waters of the Gulf of Tonkin. It was quickly decided that, in order to limit airspace conflicts between air force and naval strike forces, North Vietnam was divided into six target regions called " route packages ", each of which was assigned to either the air force or navy and into which the other was forbidden to intrude. Naval aircraft, which had shorter ranges and carried lighter bomb loads than their air force counterparts, approached their targets from seaward with the majority of their strikes flown against coastal targets. These missions increased from two to sorties per week by the end of On 8 April, responding to requests for peace negotiations, North Vietnamese premier, Pham Van Dong , stated that they could only begin when: Marines came ashore at Da Nang , ostensibly to defend the southern airfields committed to prosecuting Rolling Thunder. After that time, strikes that interfered with requirements for the southern battlefield were either cut back or cancelled. The air force and navy then filed a joint appeal to Washington for permission to strike the sites, but they were refused since most of the sites were near the restricted urban areas. Three days later, a one-time strike was authorized against the two offending missile sites. The Americans, however, fell for an elaborate trap when the sites turned out to be dummies surrounded by anti-aircraft artillery defenses. One American pilot described the action which followed as

"looking like the end of the world. The American military had advocated such strikes since the inception of the operation, believing that to deny North Vietnam its POL would cause its military effort to grind to a halt. Eight VNAF aircraft had also been lost. Naval aviators had flown 28, sorties and dropped 11, tons. The VNAF had contributed missions with unknown ordnance tonnages. A key interservice issue and one which was not solved until was the command and control arrangement in Southeast Asia. Army General William C. Westmoreland, who tended to see his problems centered in the south. It reported to the Seventh on operational matters and to the Thirteenth Air Force whose headquarters was in the Philippines for logistical and administrative concerns. These command and control complexities grew even more tangled with the division of the aerial effort into four competing operational areas those in South Vietnam, North Vietnam, and Laos both north and south. Sullivan exerted undue influence over operational and command arrangements. After input from the State Department and the CIA, the requests then proceeded to the White House, where the president and his "Tuesday Cabinet" made decisions on the strike requests on a weekly basis. Navy A-6A Intruder all-weather bombers, in Another problem exposed by Rolling Thunder was the unpreparedness of the Air Force for the operations it was undertaking. Its aircraft had been designed and its pilots trained for strategic operations against the Soviet Union " for nuclear, not conventional war. The Air Force was also embarrassed by the fact that the Navy was better prepared. It possessed the only all-weather bomber in the U. It could then turn its attention and its more modern weapons against the greater threat posed by the Soviet Union. None in the Air Force high command foresaw that the war would drag on for nearly a decade. The civilian administration, however, never considered utilizing the big bombers whose operations remained under the control of the Strategic Air Command very far north of the DMZ, believing that it was too overt an escalation. McConnell also opposed sending the bombers into the air defense environment in the north and limited B strikes to Route Package One. Although the first aircrews arriving in-theater were highly experienced, the rapidly growing tempo and ever-expanding length of the operation demanded more personnel. This exacerbated a growing lack of experienced aircrews. This dilemma was further compounded by an Air Force policy which dictated universal pilot training while proscribing involuntary second combat tours, which combined, had the effect of rotating personnel to different aircraft. The cyclical monsoon patterns meant that the weather was deplorable for flight operations eight months of the year from late September to early May when rain and fog tended to conceal targets. It issued a February directive to the military and the population to "maintain communication and transportation and to expect the complete destruction of the entire country, including Hanoi and Haiphong. At the beginning of the campaign, North Vietnam possessed approximately 1, anti-aircraft weapons, most of which were of the light 37 and 57mm variety. Within one year, however, the U. They were fast enough for hit and run ambush operations and they were also maneuverable enough to shock the American fighter community by shooting down more advanced F-8 Crusaders and F Thunderchiefs, which had to quickly develop new tactics. By, the North Vietnamese Air Force was maintaining an interceptor force of aircraft, many of which were based on PRC airfields and out of reach of American air attack. In the more heavily bombed southern panhandle, entire villages moved into underground tunnel complexes for the duration. Food shortages in North Vietnam became widespread, especially in the urban areas, as rice farmers went into the military or volunteered for service repairing bomb damage. The system proved to be durable, well built, easily repaired, and practically impossible to shut down. During, 97, North Vietnamese civilians volunteered to work full-time in repairing the damage inflicted by U. Another, " , civilians worked part-time. The logistical effort was supported by citizens on sampans.

Chapter 4 : rolling-thunder | Merchandise

The Rolling Thunder Cruiser is the ROM workhorse of the fleet. These ships are very prolific because of their heavy firepower and small crews, with plenty of speed to boot.

Chapter 5 : Game - Page 2 - Propaganda Ministry - Rolling Thunder Forums

rolling-thunder.

Chapter 6 : The Best Fighter Aircraft in the Vietnam War

"Rolling Thunder" is an excellent noir / revenge example of how atmosphere and the "less is more" style can propel a movie along in such a gripping way. With a screenplay by Paul Schrader (Taxi Driver) and a haunting theme song by Denny Brooks, this is a quality example of the genre.

Chapter 7 : rolling-thunder

The riders attend many of the Rolling Thunder events and we escort a bus of wounded warriors from Walter Reed to the Mall in Washington for the Rolling Thunder event. The Riders help support our Post in their efforts to help veterans and the community.

Chapter 8 : Rolling Thunder Raceway - Virginia Is For Lovers

Operation Rolling Thunder was the title of a gradual and sustained aerial bombardment campaign conducted by the U.S. 2nd Air Division (later Seventh Air Force).

Chapter 9 : Liteputer DX Dimmer

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