

### Chapter 1 : Ronald Reagan Would Have Hated Donald Trump's Narcissistic Rage | Deadline

*Also, it's a number game they can keep up (i.e. for every sinkable 2B US-Burke coming over, it can field missiles at 2M a pop, on unsinkable continental area of operation); a leveraged defense posture that make sense from every angle.*

Yokosuka is just over miles from Shanghai China – easy cruise or ballistic missile distance. Leaving Singapore, the group was sent to sea where it was quickly spotted by Japanese submarines and aircraft and subjected to repeated attacks by land based aircraft. Four attack waves of aircraft sank the two battleships on Dec just a few days after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. On paper, Force Z was a powerful group but it found itself operating in enemy territory, at the start of the war, without air cover. It had no chance. Well, the parallels should be obvious. When war with China starts, the Reagan will be forward deployed in enemy territory or, at least, within enemy reach, and if it attempts to move it will have limited air cover. If Japan is part of the war, the Japanese Air Force will be too busy defending their homeland to provide aerial coverage for a carrier at sea. If Japan is not part of the war, there will be no Japanese air cover at all. It has its own air cover. It will require carriers operating together to mass sufficient air power to survive in combat. A single carrier with, currently, only around 38 Hornets another half dozen are required for tanking and unavailable for combat is not exactly a powerful air force and would have a very hard time defending itself for very long against a sustained Chinese assault. Those aircraft will be quickly attrited in combat or due to simple mechanical failings. The Reagan is forward deployed to Japan and would be faced with two unpalatable choices at the outset of war. Stand and fight – and be sunk. Run for safer waters around Guam Pearl Harbor. Running, the only real choice, would subject the carrier to repeated submarine, anti-ship cruise missile, and, possibly, anti-ship ballistic missiles. The odds of successfully escaping are not great. If running is the preferred, albeit poor, option, it leads to the question, why have the carrier based in Japan to begin with? In fact, the recent evidence is absolutely conclusive that deterrence does not work. China, the obvious deterrence target of a Japan based carrier, has flouted international law and treaties, built illegal artificial islands and militarized them, used military intimidation against Vietnam.

### Chapter 2 : What Trump can learn from Reagan on tax reform - CBS News

*Supply-side economics is the economic theory that Ronald Reagan based his policies upon after becoming President in 1981. Supply side economics theory is about being focus on the capital or supply in order to grow the economy.*

A celebrity turned Republican presidential candidate wins over the white working class with promises to restore American greatness, only to become ensnared in a scandal involving dubious dealings with a hostile regime. As the press digs in, the White House appears flustered, and the Justice Department appoints an independent counsel to investigate the president, as well as trusted members of his National Security Council and former campaign staff. But also Ronald Reagan. Three decades ago, the Gipper was embroiled in a major investigation, now known as the Iran-Contra affair. The thrust of the scandal: And the parallels are clear. Both involve attempts to steal information from the Democratic National Committee, followed by purported cover-ups and efforts to stymie the investigation. Nixon resigned under threat of impeachment, and Trump, the analogy seems to imply, may also be removed from office. The criminal probe took more than six years, outlasting a congressional investigation and a separate review by a presidential commission. When it was over, investigators had charged 14 U. The probe never proved that the president knew that funds had been diverted from the Iranian weapons sales to the rebels. But it did find a raft of misconduct by senior administration officials, including a major cover-up. And yet most of those top aides escaped without formal sanction, often due to restrictions on classified information or because the statute of limitations had run out by the time prosecutors could uncover the evidence. Several mid-level operatives who were convicted in court had their cases reversed on technicalities. Reagan and his vice president, George H. Bush, who knew much more about the affair than he initially admitted, suffered temporary drops in the polls. But Bush was elected president just two years after the scandal erupted, and Reagan went on to become a conservative luminary, revered for helping bring down what he called the Evil Empire, the Soviet Union. The first lesson we can draw from the Iran-Contra affair is that the Trump White House could be in a stronger position than it may seem. Presidents of both parties can control the flow of information, even in the face of formal investigations. Sometimes it works better than others. The Trump White House is already a sieve of leaks. What will happen now that subpoenas have started to fly? A second lesson is that special counsel Robert Mueller will need more than just subpoenas. Congressional investigators tended to eschew bare-knuckle tactics during Iran-Contra, and they regretted it. The attorney general, Edwin Meese, set these parameters at the onset of the scandal. Before Meese did so publicly, however, he had already surveyed everyone in the administration who might have been able to give up the Gipper. Once he knew the president was safe on that count, his formulation became a convenient way of focusing the spotlight away from other legally and politically sensitive areas. Journalists and investigators took the bait, and Reagan ultimately escaped.

### Chapter 3 : What Reagan can teach us about handling Russia - CNN

*Much will depend on whether Republicans can hold both houses next year—and if Trump can keep his base together. Doing both would help prevent public hearings or impeachment.*

Ready to fight back? Sign up for Take Action Now and get three actions in your inbox every week. You can read our Privacy Policy here. Thank you for signing up. For more from The Nation, check out our latest issue. Support Progressive Journalism The Nation is reader supported: Travel With The Nation Be the first to hear about Nation Travels destinations, and explore the world with kindred spirits. Sign up for our Wine Club today. Did you know you can support The Nation by drinking wine? Well, we know what he really thinks about Reagan. Reagan came to power in at the head of a powerful ascendant political coalition—the New Right—that offered a solution to the multiple, cascading domestic and foreign policy crises of the s, and in the process pushed the tottering New Deal coalition to the sidelines. Reagan did have impressive rhetorical skills. But he also was lucky enough to have the winds of history at his back: Most importantly, Reagan could leverage a stagnant but still astronomically capitalized New Deal political economy: Underwriting it all was a quickly metastasizing financial sector that helped off set falling wages with cheap credit, putting into place an economy that not just generates successive bubbles but depends on them to generate profit. Nation contributor and political theorist Corey Robin once pointed out that George W. It all came crashing down in , and many did hope that Obama would be a transformative president in the style of Reagan, someone who could not just preside over a political realignment but give voice to a new social compact, a commonsense way of imagining the commonweal—an alternative to the remoralization of the market that took place under Reagan. That Obama has so far failed is not really his fault. Unlike Reagan, the winds of history are decidedly pushing against him. You can only privatize the New Deal once. The real Reagan—as opposed to the myth on display today—actually repeatedly disappointed his base, on any number of issues. There were other conservative criticisms, over judicial appointments, welfare, abortion, prayer in school and high tax rates. But Reagan never lectured his base on the need for pragmatism and compromise. On the contrary, he constantly presented a conservative vision of a world as it should be, not as it was. Obama and his spokespeople do the exact opposite. Not everybody agrees with us. I know that shocks people. Like this Blog Post? His new book, *The End of the Myth: From the Frontier to the Border Wall*, will be published in March To submit a correction for our consideration, click here. For Reprints and Permissions, click here.

### Chapter 4 : 21 Reasons Why Ronald Reagan Was a Terrible President | Soapboxie

*Ron Reagan said of Trump and his base that he 'seems to hate the same people that they hate' Said Trump's base voters would 'elect Vladimir Putin as president of the United States over virtually.*

Official portrait of President Reagan, 1. Reagan Ignored the Atrocities Committed by Saddam Hussein Even after the whole world condemned Saddam Hussein for using chemical weapons to kill over 5, Kurdish civilians in Iraq, the Reagan administration continued to provide weapons and tactical information to Iraq. Iraq used this information to target its enemies with chemical weapons. Reagan even vetoed a UN resolution condemning Iraq. Reagan Caved in to the Demands of Terrorists After several Americans were taken hostage by terrorists in Lebanon, Reagan provided weapons to Iran in exchange for their release. Despite this concession, ultimately more hostages were taken. Memorial to Marines, soldiers, and sailors killed in the October 23, in Beirut, Lebanon. Reagan responded by immediately doing exactly what the terrorists wanted, pulling all the troops out of Beirut. He never followed up on that promise. This successfully took attention away from the devastating loss of those Marines in Beirut. Navy ship in , killing 37 men, Reagan did nothing in response to the attack. Iraq is still the only non-allied country to attack a U. Many members of the Mujahideen, like Osama bin Laden , used their experience in Afghanistan to help them form the terrorist organization Al Qaeda. But President Reagan opposed any sanctions on South Africa and vetoed that bill. Congress was forced to override his veto. Later, when Noriega became too close with Fidel Castro, we suddenly considered him an enemy and removed him from power. He supported Saddam Hussein when he committed the most brutal atrocities on Earth, killing thousands of his own people. Years later, when Saddam threatened our oil supply, we used these same atrocities as reasons to go to war with him. He supported Philippine dictator Ferdinand Marcos even after Marcos killed his political rival and rigged his own reelection. He supported the brutal regime in El Salvador when it was widely known that they were killing civilians, including Americans. History At least Reagan administration officials, including several cabinet members, were investigated for, indicted for, or convicted of crimes. This is the largest number of any U. Many of them were pardoned by Reagan or President Bush before they could even stand trial.

**Chapter 5 : Can Martin Maldonado keep Red Sox base stealers in check?**

*This is because President Reagan added the 2" base to the desk to accommodate his 6'2" frame and keep the desk drawers from hitting his knees! President Reagan's inspirational can-do spirit was made clear by the two plaques he kept on his desk: "It can be done" and " There's no limit to what a man can do or where he can go if he.*

But with revamping the tax code a major priority of the Trump White House, it might help him to study how Reagan delivered the last major tax overhaul three decades ago. Tax reform is a taller order to replicate in In his address to Congress Tuesday night , Mr. Trump tried to put the argumentative tone of his first month in power behind him and called for a bipartisan approach to passing legislation. Trump can continue down that optimistic and inclusive path. There are other differences. Reagan turned to tax reform in the sixth year of his presidency, after he had enacted many of his policy goals, thus avoiding distractions. One constant then and now, however, is the army of lobbyists who, armed with campaign contributions that smooth their access to Capitol Hill, ferociously fight to retain tax breaks favoring their clients. As authors Alan Murray now chief content officer of Time Inc. The byword for Reagan and his allies in Congress was to simplify the code and eliminate many tax breaks. The number of tax brackets, for instance, was pruned back to two from But over the years, like an untended shrub, the number of categories proliferated again seven now , and a profusion of new tax breaks sprouted. The administration lately has released broad outlines for its plan and is working on details. Thus far, they have a lot of common elements. Both want sweeping tax cuts for individuals and businesses, as well as to simplify the code by, among other things, reducing the number of brackets to three. Trump is dealing with: Then as now, Republicans sought to lower taxes, but the well-off benefited the most, and the Democrats have decried this disparity. But Reagan was able to win over Democrats, who controlled the House of Representatives but not the Senate in , by touting the appeal of other parts of the legislation, like expanding the standard deduction. Ending loopholes that favored the rich was another selling point to Democrats. Some of the more contentious original features were pared away, such as a proposal to end the deductibility of mortgage interest. Trump, was more of a big-picture guy -- his amiable relations with Capitol Hill helped smooth enactment. Republicans and Democrats in Congress had cordial relations that allowed them to negotiate more easily. But the parties have grown much further apart ideologically over the past quarter century, according to political science studies. When Barack Obama was president, congressional Republicans made a point of torpedoing many of his initiatives. Trump in office, the Democrats vow to be similarly obstructionist. Although Speaker Ryan is vital to winning enactment of Mr. An avowed enemy of deficit financing, Reagan said he would veto the tax bill if it lowered or raised tax revenue. To that end, the measure reduced individual tax rates and hiked payments for corporations. The Reagan administration did manage to whittle down deficits. Reagan was a believer in supply-side economics, which contends that lower taxes will spur growth and yield a bumper crop of extra tax revenue. How that worked out during his tenure is open to debate: But then the deficits shrank after the overhaul, from 4. Nonetheless, the general movement in his two terms was toward smaller deficits. Under the Trump plan, deficits, and the national debt they feed, likely would balloon even more , some budget experts predict. Thanks to entitlement programs, chiefly Social Security and Medicare, the result of an aging population, federal debt held by the public, now 77 percent of GDP, would climb to percent by , the group estimates. Trump has opposed making any changes to entitlements benefiting older Americans. So adding new spending to this already enormous pile of debt obviously would accelerate the process. Speaker Ryan has a budget-hawk pedigree, so it remains to be seen whether this will develop into a flashpoint between him and the White House when it comes to the horsetrading of legislating. To keep his plan from busting the budget, Ryan is backing a border adjustment tax, which would impose levies on imports, while charging exports nothing. He figures this would offset any revenue lost from tax reform. Trump is dubious of this notion, and import-dependent industries side with the president, who believes lowering taxes will touch off an economic boom and pay for the tax stimulus and other plans. Reagan lasered in on taxes, with minimal distractions. By , Reagan already had achieved his first round of tax reductions in , pared back regulations and bolstered the military. So he had a clear path to tax

reform with few competing demands before Congress. As Bank of America Merrill Lynch recently indicated: So many other interconnected issues have a bearing on the tax question: Trump says must happen before anything else , infrastructure build-outs, domestic spending cuts and military expansion. If the administration manages to limit Medicaid subsidies from Obamacare recipients, for instance, that could free money for use elsewhere. The president and the speaker both want to lower the top corporate rate from its current 35 percent to either 15 percent Mr. Trump or 20 percent Ryan. The challenge for Mr. Trump is to show that, despite all the impediments, he can bring tax reform home, just like Reagan did.

*Trump is clearly working hard to keep his conservative base happy. As a sitting president, Reagan delivered four speeches at CPAC; As of Friday, Donald Trump is now halfway to his record.*

Pitney Variety Store until finally settling in Dixon. A strong believer in the power of prayer, she led prayer meetings at church and was in charge of mid-week prayers when the pastor was out of town. He recalled the time in Dixon when the proprietor of a local inn would not allow black people to stay there, and he brought them back to his house. His mother invited them to stay overnight and have breakfast the next morning. Over a six-year period, Reagan reportedly performed 77 rescues as a lifeguard. While involved, the Miller Center of Public Affairs described him as an "indifferent student". He majored in economics and sociology and graduated with a C grade. He was a member of the football team and captain of the swim team. He was elected student body president and led a student revolt against the college president after the president tried to cut back the faculty. Ronald Reagan filmography Radio and film After graduating from Eureka in , Reagan drove to Iowa, where he held jobs as a radio announcer at several stations. His specialty was creating play-by-play accounts of games using as his source only basic descriptions that the station received by wire as the games were in progress. Army at San Francisco two months after its release, and never regained "star" status in motion pictures. Due to his poor eyesight, he was classified for limited service only, which excluded him from serving overseas. Reagan stands behind, far left of the photograph Reagan was first elected to the Board of Directors of the Screen Actors Guild SAG in , serving as an alternate member. After World War II, he resumed service and became third vice-president in In his final work as a professional actor, Reagan was a host and performer from to on the television series Death Valley Days. Matron of honor Brenda Marshall and best man William Holden were the sole guests Reagan met actress Nancy Davis [53] [54] in after she contacted him in his capacity as president of the Screen Actors Guild. He helped her with issues regarding her name appearing on a Communist blacklist in Hollywood. She had been mistaken for another Nancy Davis. They had two children: They never stopped courting. We were very much in love and still are. Roosevelt was "a true hero" to him. He fought against Republican-sponsored right-to-work legislation and supported Helen Gahagan Douglas in when she was defeated for the Senate by Richard Nixon. It was his realization that Communists were a powerful backstage influence in those groups that led him to rally his friends against them. In December , he was stopped from leading an anti-nuclear rally in Hollywood by pressure from the Warner Bros. He would later make nuclear weapons a key point of his presidency when he specifically stated his opposition to mutual assured destruction. Reagan also built on previous efforts to limit the spread of nuclear weapons. Truman and appeared on stage with him during a campaign speech in Los Angeles. Eisenhower and Richard Nixon He also traveled across the country to give motivational speeches to over , GE employees. His many speeches—which he wrote himself—were non-partisan but carried a conservative, pro-business message; he was influenced by Lemuel Boulware , a senior GE executive. Boulware, known for his tough stance against unions and his innovative strategies to win over workers, championed the core tenets of modern American conservatism: The party left me. Reagan said that if his listeners did not write letters to prevent it, "we will awake to find that we have socialism. He consolidated themes that he had developed in his talks for GE to deliver his famous speech, " A Time for Choosing ": And they knew when a government sets out to do that, it must use force and coercion to achieve its purpose. So we have come to a time for choosing You and I are told we must choose between a left or right, but I suggest there is no such thing as a left or right. There is only an up or down.

Chapter 7 : Oval Office | The Ronald Reagan Presidential Foundation & Institute

*This article discusses the domestic policy of the Ronald Reagan administration from to Reagan's policies stressed conservative economic values, starting with his implementation of supply-side economic policies, dubbed as "Reaganomics" by both supporters and detractors.*

But this was exactly wrong. He believed what Americans have always wanted to believe about their country, and he made them believe it too. People disagree with him. People hate his politics. People me even believe he broke the law, but at the end of the day he really believed in America, and he revived some faith in the office of President The Republican party has been searching for the next Reagan ever since he left office in They have not succeeded. Reagan was as conservative philosophically as Goldwater, but his sunny mien made Americans feel good about themselves and their country and made him irresistible at the polls. I had someone who worked for me who said he voted for George W. Candidates with shorter times in office, and thus fewer opportunities to go on the record, fare better, like Barack Obama. Reagan had a good working relationship with all the world leaders. As you can see they formed their own superteam. Reagan had had very few contacts with Soviet officials and still tended to base many of his judgments more on generalities, even slogans, than on a nuanced understanding of Soviet reality. His summit meetings with Mikhail Gorbachev regarding the reduction of the nuclear arsenals of both countries was frustrating to read. Gorbachev might be the most progressive leader ever seen to rise to power in Russia or the Soviet Union. He was convinced that changes needed to happen, and his first order of business was to end the cold war before it broke his country. His predecessors Chernenko, Andropov, and Brezhnev, who all died shortly after getting into office, would have never considered making the broad stroke changes that Gorbachev was proposing. Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev Gorbachev wanted Reagan to keep his Strategic Defense Initiative SDI , so famously called Star Wars, in the lab for ten years, but Reagan refused, even though the experts felt they were longer than ten years away from trying to deploy any part of it in space anyway. The two leaders walked away without a deal. It was a real missed opportunity. Gorbachev ended the Cold War, not Ronald Reagan. Reading this book brought me a much better understanding of Nancy Reagan, maybe even giving me a slightly more positive view of her. Every day of her life was devoted to her husband. She would do anything to make sure he was successful. This at times made her very vindictive. She had a very good reason, as it turns out, to be paranoid about his safety even before John Hinkley Jr. Since every chief executive so elected had died in office: I was hoping when I decided to read this book that H. Brands would be discussing the Iran-Contra Affair in detail. I can remember watching Colonel Oliver North in front of congress. I even rooted for him, admiring this one man who had been selected as the fall guy, standing up to the significant power of congress. He was a soldier following orders. Reagan wrote in his diary: The Israelis put the difference in a secret bank account. North gave the money to the Contras. Even Reagan was deposed after he left office, and it is painful to watch. His number never really recovered until many years later when people remembered how good he made them feel about being Americans more than they remembered the times he had stumbled. I loved the way H. Brands talked about the fickleness of politics. The points in an administration when one thing going right or one thing going wrong can make a huge difference. And he did so at just the right time for Reagan. If Volcker had taken charge of the fed two years earlier, the economy might have improved sufficiently that Carter and not Reagan would have been elected in If Volcker had arrived two years later, the recession that routed the Republicans in the elections could have swept Reagan from office in He was the model for the perfect grandfather that everyone knows they can go to for comfort and encouragement. He had a wonderful sense of humor and was a master at putting everyone at ease. No one who worked with him wanted to disappoint him. Though our oldest president in age, he brought an energy and a sense of infinite possibility to every speech he gave. Thinking of the speech he gave after the Challenger incident reminds me that he was also capable of expressing tenderness in a way that made all of us feel he was grieving with us. The fact that he was an actor did not contribute to his success as president as much as I believe the time he spent as a sports radio announcer. He had to think on his feet and developed a real sense of how best to keep people entertained while sitting behind that microphone.

Reagan behind the microphone If he is the model for future presidents, then the role of president will have to change. In some ways maybe it already has. Reagan was not cerebral, but he had the same ability as his hero Franklin Roosevelt to communicate through more than just words, through inflections and pauses to convey a sense of well being in the face of calamity. Going forward I can see the people that a president surrounds himself will be ever more important. If you wish to see more of my most recent book and movie reviews, visit [http:](http://)

**Chapter 8 : Can Trump Pull a Reagan and Beat Back Investigations? Lessons From the Iran-Contra Affair**

*Would-be heirs of Reagan should take note: He wasn't just trying to speak to the base. He was trying to expand the base through persuasion of independents and, later, disaffected Democrats.*

June 6, It all sounds so familiar. A celebrity turned Republican presidential candidate wins over the white working class with promises to restore American greatness, only to become ensnared in a scandal involving dubious dealings with a hostile regime. As the press digs in, the White House appears flustered, and the Justice Department appoints an independent counsel to investigate the president, as well as trusted members of his National Security Council and former campaign staff. Are you thinking Donald Trump? But also Ronald Reagan. Three decades ago, the Gipper was embroiled in a major investigation, now known as the Iran-Contra affair. The thrust of the scandal: And the parallels are clear. Both involve attempts to steal information from the Democratic National Committee, followed by purported cover-ups and efforts to stymie the investigation. Nixon resigned under threat of impeachment, and Trump, the analogy seems to imply, may also be removed from office. The criminal probe took more than six years, outlasting a congressional investigation and a separate review by a presidential commission. When it was over, investigators had charged 14 U. The probe never proved that the president knew that funds had been diverted from the Iranian weapons sales to the rebels. But it did find a raft of misconduct by senior administration officials, including a major cover-up. And yet most of those top aides escaped without formal sanction, often due to restrictions on classified information or because the statute of limitations had run out by the time prosecutors could uncover the evidence. Several mid-level operatives who were convicted in court had their cases reversed on technicalities. Reagan and his vice president, George H. Bush, who knew much more about the affair than he initially admitted, suffered temporary drops in the polls. But Bush was elected president just two years after the scandal erupted, and Reagan went on to become a conservative luminary, revered for helping bring down what he called the Evil Empire, the Soviet Union. Presidents of both parties can control the flow of information, even in the face of formal investigations. Sometimes it works better than others. The Trump White House is already a sieve of leaks. What will happen now that subpoenas have started to fly? A second lesson is that special counsel Robert Mueller will need more than just subpoenas. Congressional investigators tended to eschew bare-knuckle tactics during Iran-Contra, and they regretted it. The attorney general, Edwin Meese, set these parameters at the onset of the scandal. Before Meese did so publicly, however, he had already surveyed everyone in the administration who might have been able to give up the Gipper. Once he knew the president was safe on that count, his formulation became a convenient way of focusing the spotlight away from other legally and politically sensitive areas. Journalists and investigators took the bait, and Reagan ultimately escaped. To avoid a similar result in the current situation, investigators should remember this will be a long fight especially if public pressure mounts and the GOP-controlled Congress is forced to create a select committee. In that case, Mueller can expect several complications. Congressional probes are very different from criminal inquiries. Any significant proceeding will involve public witnesses, some of whom might be granted immunity. That move cost Walsh his most prominent convictions after an appeals court ruled that the trials of Oliver North and former national security adviser John Poindexter were tainted because Congress had immunized them before taking their testimony. If lawmakers seem inclined to do the same for Michael Flynn or former or current members of the Trump team, Mueller will need to identify his witnesses and take depositions as quickly as possible before they testify in public. An irony of all the recent headlines is that they make an extraordinary situation feel normal. They can also give a savvy administration a ready sound bite. Walsh was a lifelong Republican who had served as deputy attorney general under Eisenhower. His powerful personal appeal to a majority of voters gave pause to many among the Democratic leadership at a time when few seemed to want another Watergate. Trump, however, is widely loathed by his opponents and in this hyper-partisan political climate, many of them seem animated by the prospect of his downfall. Reagan was universally faulted for his abysmal judgment and execution in the Iran-Contra affair. But few doubted that his aims were patriotic, anti-Communist and humanitarian. Whatever the Trump team

was up to, it was largely about politics—either winning the race or setting the stage for a softening of American policy. What Trump does have on his side is Congress. Democrats gained control of both houses just as Iran-Contra hit the headlines. That allowed the opposition to begin a televised, public inquiry, which embarrassed the White House. Much will depend on whether Republicans can hold both houses next year—and if Trump can keep his base together. Doing both would help prevent public hearings or impeachment. Either way, the best the American people can hope for is that we find out the truth. Sadly, they also underscored perhaps the main legacy of Iran-Contra:

**Chapter 9 : Reagan: The Life by H.W. Brands**

*Reagan let reporters know loud and clear that his soon-to-be ex-wife, Jane Wyman, was dumping him mainly because he was a liberal and she was staunchly on the right (Reagan formally shed his.*

Will Donald Trump attack Jeb Bush? Will Ben Carson be a calm counterpoint? Will Carly Fiorina turn in a strong performance? We have no idea. Yes, that plane behind the debaters is a real Air Force One. Or it used to be called Air Force One when it carried one of the seven presidents it served. President Reagan used it the most, mileage-wise. Its last official flight was in , when President George W. Bush flew it to Waco, Texas. After that it traveled to an airfield in San Bernardino, Calif. It was reassembled at the Reagan Library, as if it were a giant model airplane. The pavilion is available for rental , by the way. It seats 1, for dinner. Interior tours of the plane are included in the price. Historic planes are hot commodities for museums. Lobbying, in a word, is what landed this prize. Secretary, this is a pretty nice airplaneâ€. Can I have it? It was the first former presidential aircraft to go to a presidential library, and at the time there was some grumbling from partisans of other former presidents about favoritism. That Boeing was the first to be specially configured to serve as Air Force One. The Air Force is not giving this one up, though. Johnson Presidential Library and Museum or any other entity. Note to Obama library planners: The current s designated for use as Air Force One are getting old.