(Photographically reproduced from Christianity Today, *2/3/89)*

the scandals and the concentration of the liberal press against them. It is time for my TV to reach into these areas, and we will restore confidence, faith, and will generate a patriotism and support of Bible Christianity which can turn this around, but if not it will be a witness.

Surely there is enough money even in the pockets of capitalists whose greed overrides their patriotism and their respect for God. I believe that you are just waiting for something like this. Let's go. Let me hear from you immediately. The campaign is on.

Yours in Christ

Carl McIntire

Carl McIntire

2/3/89

THE NEW YORK TIMES
(Photographically reproduced)

A CADET EXCHANGE BY U.S. AND SOVIETS

West Point and Moscow Will Start Program With Tours for 12 Students Each

By RICHARD HALLORAN
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 — West Point is planning to exchange cadets with a military academy in the Soviet Union, Army officers said today.

Just as senior officers of the two military forces have visited each other, the cadets would try to establish a dialogue so they could determine each other's intentions and reduce the risk of miscalculation, which history has shown to be a prime cause of war.

At first, the officers said, the exchanges will involve 10 to 12 cadets for about two weeks each. Those involved will be required to have a working knowledge of the other country's language.

Each delegation would attend classes in the other's academy but details remain to be worked out, the officers said. Eventually, they said, the exchange may be lengthened to a full term. West Point has exchange programs with about 30 other nations today, and with the Naval Academy and the Air Force Academy.

Soviet Astronaut Was Denied

Only two years ago a Soviet astronaut, Maj. Gen. Vladimir A. Dzhanibekov, was forbidden by the Army from speaking at West Point and an invitation to the poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko was withdrawn on orders of the Pentagon.

The Army officers said the plan for a cadet exchange had been approved by the National Security Council, the State Department and the Defense Department under President Reagan and that the details were now being completed by the Army Staff. Their plan will then be sent through the State Department to the United States Embassy in Moscow, where details will be worked out with Soviet officials, they said.

Over the last 15 months, top Soviet military officers have come to America, defense ministers have met in Switzerland and Frank C. Carlucci, then Defense Secretary, has been to the Soviet Union. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Adm. William C. Crowe Jr., is scheduled to visit the Soviet Union next summer.

The dispatch of West Point cadets to the Soviet Union, which officers hope to begin next fall, is an outgrowth of a visit to West Point in July by the deputy commander of the Soviet ground force, Col. Gen. Dmitri A. Grinkevich, who proposed the exchange to Gen. Arthur Brown, who was then vice chief of staff of the Army.

To Choose Soviet Academy

The diplomats will negotiate which Soviet academy the American cadets will attend, the officers said, as General Grinkevich did not specify one when he was at West Point last summer.

The idea of a dialogue between American and Russian officers originated with Admiral Crowe after American officials met Marshal Sergei F. Akhromeyev, the chief of the Soviet general staff, at the Reykjavik summit meeting in October 1986.

Then, last July, Marshal Akhromeyev came to the United States for a longer visit, meeting with the Joint Chiefs in Washington and being escorted to Admiral Crowe to American military demonstrations at sea and in the field. After a lunch with several cadets at West Point who spoke workable Russian, General Grinkevich proposed to General Brown and Lieut. Gen. Dave R. Palmer, the commanding officer at West Point, that American and Soviet cadets exchange visits. General Brown said he committed the Army to proceed.

An excerpt from the speech of President Bush, photographically reproduced from the New York Times, *2/10/89)*

Priority of World Peace

Securing a more peaceful world is perhaps the most important priority I'd like to address tonight.

We meet at a time of extraordinary hope. Never before in this century have our values of freedom, democracy and economic opportunity been such a powerful political and intellectual force around the globe.

Never before has our leadership been so crucial, because while America has its eyes on the future, the world has its eyes on America.

It is a time of great change in the world — and especially in the Soviet Union. Prudence and common sense dictate that we try to understand the full meaning of the change going on there, review our policies carefully and proceed with caution. But I have personally assured General Secretary Gorbachev that at the conclusion of such a review, we will be ready to move forward. We will not miss any opportunity to work for peace.

The fundamental fact remains that the Soviets retain a very powerful military machine, in the service of objectives which are still too often in conflict with ours. So let us take the new openness seriously. But let us also be realistic. And let us negotiate from strength.

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