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Dinner (Parvin/TD) Nov. 5, 1981

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(Parvin/TD)  
November 5, 1981

MRS. REAGAN: SCOPUS AWARD DINNER, NOVEMBER 15, 1981

-- Thank you so much. Looking out at the ladies in the audience, I know one thing for sure. All over Southern California this evening, hairdressers are coming home, falling in their favorite easy chair, and saying, "My Lord, what a day!"

-- And what an evening, too. It is so nice to be here among the American Friends of Hebrew University and hear Frank Sinatra sing, "Jerusalem is my kind of town."

-- I am deeply honored to receive the Scopus Award. I'm told that Mt. Scopus historically has been important to Jerusalem's defenses. This is still true, for today Hebrew University is there -- and what better defense for the future than education?

-- Recently, at a rehabilitation center in New York, I saw minds and lives twisted by drugs. At a home for the handicapped, I saw minds that were never able to blossom but hearts that were in full flower. And I've also visited schools where gifted minds dance with imagination. The young mind is a treasure. And the thought of over 100 scholarships being given in my name, well, it is

one of the most meaningful and beautiful gifts I can imagine. And I am even more moved when I think these scholarships will be from an internationally respected university with such a distinguished faculty.

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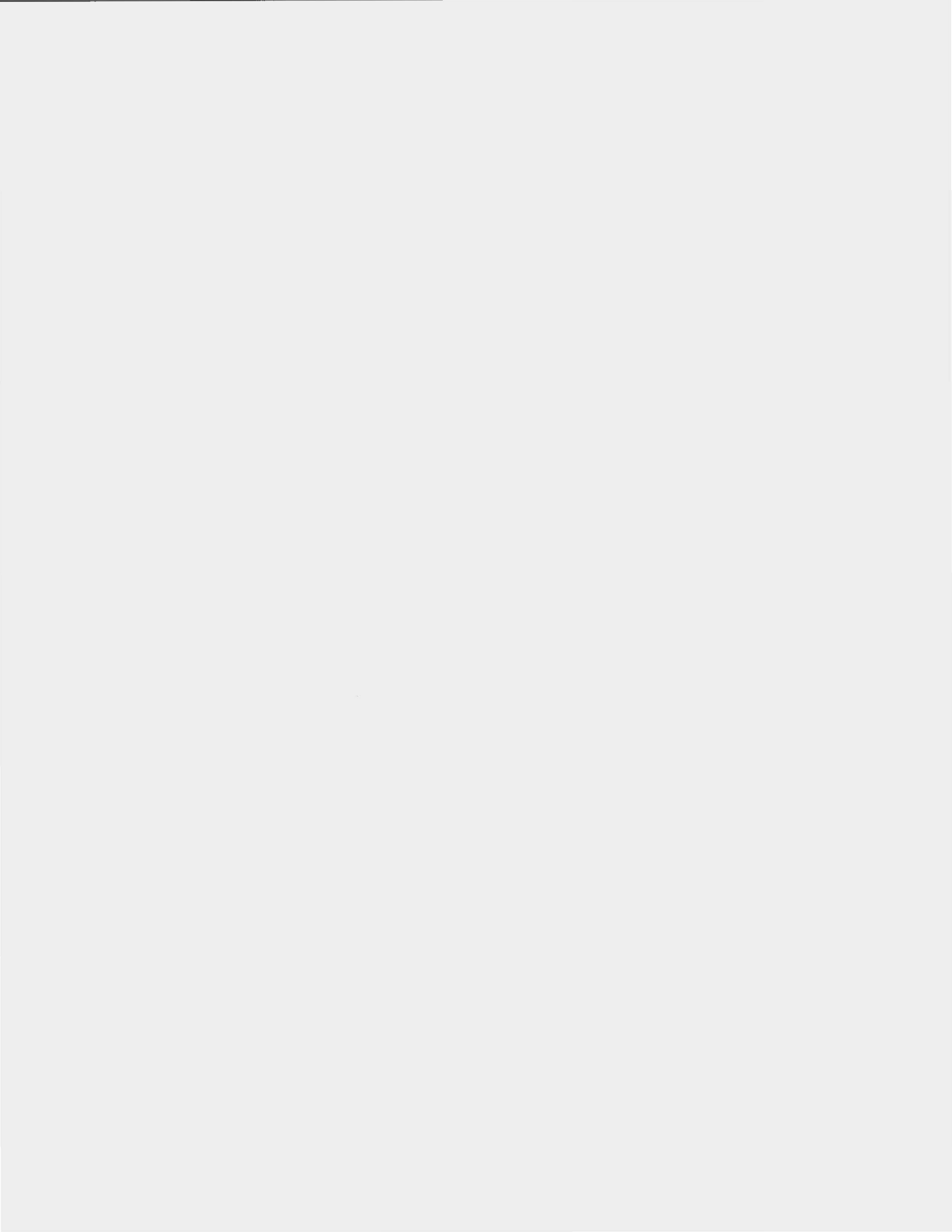
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 13, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY DOLAN

FROM: NINA WORMSER *NCW*  
VIA: PETER McCOY *McCoy*  
RE: Remarks for the First Lady at the Scopus  
Award Dinner - November 15, 1981

On November 15th, Mrs. Reagan will receive the Scopus Award from the American Friends of the Hebrew University at the Beverly Hilton in Los Angeles.

She will be required to make remarks at the conclusion of the dinner (see attachments). Would you be so kind as to apply your talents to this matter.

Background information and press releases are attached. If further information is required please contact Nina Wormser (extension: 7910) or Sally Fleg at Hebrew University (213) 657-6511.

Mrs. Reagan will need to have the remarks by November 10th. Thanks for your assistance.



MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TO: Tony Dolan  
FROM: Ann Wrobleski *abw*  
RE: Scopus Award  
DATE: September 15, 1981

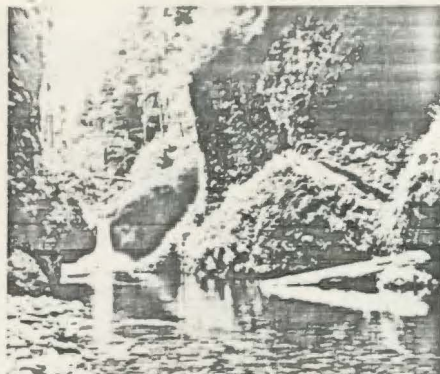
Mrs. Reagan is the winner of this year's Scopus Award. She will need to make a brief acceptance speech--three to five minutes. We need the speech by October 15.

Also, I would appreciate it if you could return the programs to me when you are finished with them. If you have any questions, don't hesitate to call me on X 7905.

Thanks!



*Erasmus* Britannica Vol VII



Punch Bowl Falls, Mount Hood National Forest, Oregon

provides timber, water, forage, wildlife habitat, and recreation; it is drained by the Columbia, Sandy, Clackamas, Hood, and White rivers and their tributaries. Mt. Hood (11,235 ft [3,424 m]), near the centre of the forest, is Oregon's highest point. Features include Mount Hood Wilderness Area; Timberline Lodge, dedicated by Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1937; Multnomah Falls (605 ft); Austin and Bagby hot springs; Timothy Lake; and Eagle Creek Trail, leading through a region of waterfalls. Recreational activities include hunting, fishing, skiing, mountain climbing, and hiking. Headquarters are at Portland.

**Mount Hope Bay**, Rhode Island, U.S., northeast arm of Narragansett Bay, south of the city of Fall River, Mass.; crossed by Mount Hope Bridge (built 1929), one of the largest in New England.

41°43' N, 71°09' W

·Narragansett Bay description 15:809c

**Mounties**: see Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

**Mount Isa**, mining shire, Queensland, Australia, flanked east and west by peaks (2,000 ft



Lead smelter at Mount Isa Mines, Queensland

By courtesy of the Australian News and Information Bureau

[600 m]) of the Selwyn Range. The name is attributed to one John Campbell Miles, who in 1923 discovered deposits of silver-lead ore and named one of his leases after his sister Isabelle. Subsequently Mount Isa Mines Ltd., the principal leaseholder, developed the minefields, which are Australia's main source of copper and also yield silver, uranium, lead, and zinc. Cattle are raised in the district and there is an annual rodeo. Lake Mandarra nearby was formed by damming the Leichhardt River (1958). The settlement was created a shire in 1963. Pop. (1971 prelim.) 26,218. 20°44' S, 139°30' E

·map, Australia 2:400

**Mountjoy, William Blount, 4th baron of** (d. 1534), British statesman.

·Erasmus' first English sojourn as tutor 3:952c

**Mountjoy, Charles Blount, 8th Baron**, afterward EARL OF DEVONSHIRE (b. c. 1562—d. April 3, 1606, London), soldier, English lord deputy of Ireland, whose victory at Kinsale, County Cork, in 1601 led to the complete conquest of Ireland by English forces.

After fighting in the Low Countries against Spain, Mountjoy in 1597 accompanied the 2nd Earl of Essex and Sir Walter Raleigh on an expedition to the Azores against Spanish treasure ships. After the defeat of Sir Henry Bagnal's English army in Ireland (August 1598), Mountjoy was expected to assume command there. Essex, who was sent instead, also failed and was subsequently dismissed from office in June 1600, when Mountjoy was appointed lord deputy.

Spanish troops landed at Kinsale in 1601, and the Irish leader, Hugh O'Neill, 2nd earl of Tyrone, marched south from Ulster to join them. Mountjoy waited outside Kinsale, and



8th Baron Mountjoy, detail of an engraving by Valentine Green (1739-1813) after a portrait by Paul Van Somer (1576-1621)

By courtesy of the trustees of the British Museum, photograph, J.R. Freeman & Co Ltd

on Dec. 24, 1601, his cavalry routed the Irish army. The Spanish evacuated Kinsale, and Ulster thus was left open to English invasion. Mountjoy received Tyrone's submission in 1603 and was able to win moderate treatment for him from King James I of England. In the same year Mountjoy was created earl of Devonshire.

Biographies of Mountjoy were written by Cyril B. Falls (1955) and F.M. Jones (1958).

**Mountlake Terrace**, city in Snohomish County, northwest Washington, U.S. A residential suburban community between Everett and Seattle, it was developed in the late 1940s, on land cleared in 1946 and originally intended for the development of an airfield. Inc. 1954. Pop. (1960) 9,122; (1970) 16,600. 47°47' N, 122°18' W

**Mount Lofty Ranges**, series of hills in southeast South Australia, east of Adelaide.



Cascade in the Morialta Falls Reserve situated in a gorge on the western side of the Mount Lofty Ranges South Australia

By courtesy of the South Australia's Publicity and Tourism Bureau

A southerly continuation of the Flinders Range, they extend south from Peterborough for 200 mi (320 km) to Cape Jervis. Averaging 15 to 20 mi wide, the ranges are divided at the Barossa Valley into northern and southern segments. The former is higher and rises to Mt. Byron (3,063 ft [934 m]); the latter has peaks generally below 2,000 ft with a high point at Mt. Lofty (2,384 ft). Most of the permanent rivers that originate in these hills, including the Onkaparinga, Gawler, Light, and Torrens, flow down the western slopes to the Gulf St. Vincent.

The ranges were discovered and named by Matthew Flinders, the explorer who viewed them offshore from Kangaroo Island (q.v.) in 1802. To Adelaide they are important as sources of food (orchards, truck gardens, and dairy farms in the valleys and hills), water, and recreation. Belair National Park, in the ranges, has been comprehensively developed. 35°15' S, 138°50' E

·formation and relief 2:389f; illus. 388

**Mount Lyell**, mining area in west Tasmania, Australia. The site, discovered in the 1880s, derives its name from a 2,900-ft (880-m) peak in the west coast range, which was named after Charles Lyell, a 19th-century English geologist. First mined for gold, then silver, it currently yields more than 90 percent of the state's copper, mostly from low-grade open-cut deposits such as at West Lyell. After 1968, vast new underground deposits were being developed. Most of the workers reside nearby in Queenstown. The ore is railed north to the port of Burnie, from which 80 percent is shipped to Japan and the remainder sent to Port Kembla, New South Wales. 42°03' S, 145°38' E

**Mount McKinley National Park**, in south central Alaska, U.S., established in 1917 and enlarged twice to its present 1,939,493 ac (784,886 ha). It contains a spectacular portion of the Alaska Range (q.v.), including Mt. McKinley, 20,320 ft (6,193 m) high and the highest mountain in North America. Glaciers and vast snowfields cover much of the range, and wet tundra, trees, shrubs, and herbs are found on the rest.

The park's wildlife is varied and includes some rare species. Dall sheep, caribou, bears, and moose are the largest animals. Birds are common, some from winter homes as far away as Hawaii and Asia. Fish abound in Wonder Lake and the clearer streams. See also McKinley, Mount.

·wildlife species present 1:413d

**Mount Marion Sandstone Formation**: see Cazenovian Stage.

**Mount Morgan**, mining town, east Queensland, Australia, in the Dee Range. One of Australia's most important gold strikes, called the "mountain of gold," was made there in 1882 by Edward Morgan. Although there were early difficulties in mining and treating the ore, the "Glory Hole" (½ mi [1 km] in diameter and 850 ft [260 m] deep) has already yielded more than 100 tons of gold, 250,000 tons of copper, and iron pyrites. This open-cut excavation has created a gaping, terraced crater in the mountain overlooking the town on the Dee River flats below. Declared a town in 1890, Mount Morgan was merged with the shire of Calliungal in 1931. It is linked by rail and the Burnett Highway to Rockhampton (22 mi north) and Brisbane (313 mi southeast). Pop. (1971 prelim.) 3,733. 23°39' S, 150°23' E

·map, Australia 2:400

**Mount of Olives**, Arabic JABAL AT-TUR, Hebrew HAR HA-ZETIM, multi-summitted limestone ridge just east of the Old City of Jerusalem, and separated from it by the Kidron Valley. Frequently mentioned in the Bible and later religious literature, it is holy both to Judaism and to Christianity. Politically, it is part of the municipality of Greater Jerusalem placed under direct Israeli administration fol-



lowing the Six-Day War of 1967; it is not part of the West Bank (Judaea and Samaria) territory.

The peak usually regarded as the Mount of Olives proper is the southern summit, 2,652 ft (808 m) above sea level. The middle peak (2,645 ft) is crowned by the Augusta Victoria Hospital; at the north is the highest peak, commonly called Mount Scopus (Hebrew *Har ha-Zofim*, Arabic *R'as al-Mashārif* [2,684 ft]).

First mentioned in the Bible as the "ascent of the Mount of Olives" (2 Sam. 15); it is referred to in the book of Zechariah in the prophecy of the end of days (Zech. 14). During the Second Temple period (516 BC-AD 70), signal fires were lit on the mountaintop to indicate the date of the New Moon.

The Mount of Olives is often mentioned in the New Testament; from it, Jesus entered Jerusalem at the beginning of the last week of his life (Matt. 21:1; Mark 11:1); his prophecies of the apocalyptic fall of Jerusalem were delivered there. The traditional site of the Garden of Gethsemane, where he prayed just before his betrayal by Judas Iscariot (Matt. 26; Mark 14), is shown on the western slopes. One of the traditional sites of the Ascension is on the mountain (Acts 1:12). From at least the 4th century AD, Christian churches and shrines have been built there; many denominations are now represented.



So-called Tomb of Absalom on the southern slope of the Mount of Olives, Jerusalem

Peterson—Publix

According to ancient Jewish tradition, the messianic era will commence on the Mount of Olives; for this reason, its slopes have been the most sacred burial ground in Judaism for centuries. In modern times, the south and central peaks were on the Jordanian side of the Israel-Jordan armistice line after Israel's War of Independence (1948-49).

On Mount Scopus (north), the cornerstone of the Hebrew University was laid by Chaim Weizmann in 1918; the campus was opened by Lord Balfour in 1925. By 1948, many buildings had been built, including the Jewish National and University Library (1929), and the Rothschild-Hadassah University Hospital (1934), one of the largest in the Middle East. After the 1948-49 war, the university area on Mount Scopus was an exclave (detached portion) of sovereign Israeli territory, separated from Israeli Jerusalem by Jordan. The armistice agreement provided for free Israeli access to the scholastic and medical facilities on the mountain; contrary to this, however, Jordan allowed only a skeleton force of Israeli caretakers in the buildings, and the university was forced to build a new campus in the Giv'at Ram section of west Jerusalem. After the Six-Day War (June 1967), the entire Mount of Olives came under Israeli rule; by

the early 1970s, the Mount Scopus complex was repaired and was in use by various university faculties. The Christian holy places were undamaged in the war; careful efforts have been made to restore the ancient Jewish cemetery, desecrated by the Jordanians.

31°47' N, 35°15' E

·mortuary significance 10:141h

**Mount Palomar Observatory:** see Hale Observatories.

**Mount Pearl**, town, southwestern residential suburb of St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada. The site, originally granted to Sir James Pearl by the British government in 1834, was successively used for horse racing, for a naval radio station during World War I, and as an airfield during the early 1930s. Prior to World War II, it was a summer colony; after the war, permanent homes were built. Incorporated as Mount Pearl Park-Glendale in 1955, it was renamed Mount Pearl in 1958. Pop. (1971) 7,211.

47°31' N, 52°47' W

**Mount Pleasant**, city, seat (1836) of Henry County, southeastern Iowa, U.S., near the Skunk River. Settled in 1834, it was surveyed in 1837 and named for its commanding elevation and pleasant shade trees. In 1839 it became the site of the state's first courthouse. The city's early machine shop, foundry, and wagon industries are reflected in its annual Midwest Old Settlers and Threshers Reunion, a steam-engine and antique show. It is now a livestock shipping point with some light industry, including the manufacture of bus bodies.

It is the home of Iowa Wesleyan College (1842); the Harlan-Lincoln Museum on the campus was formerly the home of Sen. James Harlan, whose daughter Mary married Robert Todd Lincoln. The P.E.O. Sisterhood, which provides financial aid for the education of young women, was founded there in 1869 (the initials remain a secret). Mt. Pleasant is the birthplace of the astrophysicist James A. Van Allen. Inc. 1842. Pop. (1970) 7,007.

40°58' N, 91°33' W

**Mount Pleasant**, city, seat of Isabella County, central Michigan, U.S., on the Chippewa River. It was an Indian trading post and lumber camp in the 1850s, later becoming a farming centre. Its development was sustained by the arrival of the railroad (1879) and the foundation of a normal school (1892; since 1959, Central Michigan University) and of a Federal Indian Industrial School (closed 1934). After the discovery of oil in the vicinity (1927), the city became the state's "oil capital." Its economy is now balanced between diversified agriculture, industry, and educational interests. Inc. village, 1875; city, 1889. Pop. (1970) 20,504.

43°35' N, 84°47' W

·map, United States 18:908

**Mount Pleasant**, town, Charleston County, southeastern South Carolina, U.S., on the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, overlooking Charleston Harbor and linked to Charleston (west) by the Cooper River (John P. Grace) Bridge. Settled in the 1690s, the town originated around Jacob Motte's plantation as a resort for island planters. Gen. William Moultrie was detained on parole by the British at Hibben House during the American Revolution. Nearby Sullivan's Island, site of Ft. Moultrie (1776), was the setting for Edgar Allan Poe's "The Gold Bug." Economic activities focus on pulp and paper, aircraft assembly, the Shem Creek shipyards, and the seafood industry. Inc. 1837. Pop. (1970) 6,155.

32°46' N, 79°52' W

**Mount Rainier National Park**, in Washington, U.S., created in 1899 to preserve 241,781 ac (97,845 ha) of the Cascade Range, including Mt. Rainier, a dormant volcano 14,410 ft (4,392 m) high. This peak is sculptured by ice and 41 glaciers remain around the summit. During the warm months, the park

and the mountain are largely covered with wild flowers that bloom progressively higher up the slopes as the summer passes. The lower areas also have dense forests.

The park's wildlife is likewise abundant and varied. Deer, elk, bears, and mountain goats are the largest animals; there are also raccoons, squirrels, and other smaller mammals. Small birds are also numerous. See also Rainier, Mount.

**Mount Revelstoke National Park**, southwestern British Columbia, Canada, occupying the western slope of the Selkirk Mountains, above the city of Revelstoke, which lies at the junction of the Columbia and Illecillewaet rivers. Established in 1914, it covers an area of 100 sq mi (260 sq km). An 18-mile-long road leads from the Trans-Canada Highway to the Summit (6,375 ft [1,943 m]), which affords a spectacular view of three mountain ranges (Monashee, Selkirk, Purcell). Below is a mountain-top plateau with rolling alpine landscape and steep-banked mountain lakes. Besides hiking trails, the park has a downhill ski course (named for skier Nels Nelson) 1½ mi long, with a drop of 2,500 ft.

**Mount Royal**, French MONT-ROYAL, town, Île de Montréal (Montreal Island), Quebec province, Canada; it is chiefly a residential suburb of Montreal city, between Outremont and Saint-Laurent. It lies on the northwestern slope of Mount Royal (764 ft [232 m]), one of the Monteregian Hills (*q.v.*); and an electrified double-track tunnel through the mountain provides a fast and direct train route to the centre of Montreal. This transport facility played an important part in opening up the suburban area beyond the mountain. The industrial section is limited to the extreme eastern and western ends of the town. About 75 percent of the residents speak English. Inc. town, 1912. Pop. (1971) 21,561.

45°31' N, 73°39' W

·Montreal founding, growth, and sports 12:411g *passim* to 415a

**Mount Rushmore National Memorial**, in southwestern South Dakota, U.S., 25 mi (40 km) southwest of Rapid City, is a huge sculpture of the heads of Presidents George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt, carved in granite on the northeast side of Mt. Rushmore. The four heads, each about 60 ft (18 m) high, represent, respectively, the nation's founding, political philosophy, preservation, and expansion and conservation.

The memorial, first suggested by Jonah Robinson of the South Dakota State Historical Society, was dedicated in 1925. Work began in 1927 under Gutzon Borglum and was finished



Mount Rushmore National Memorial, S.D.

By courtesy of the American Forest Products industry