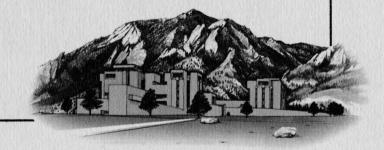
NCAR DEDICATION



THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH (NCAR) was established in 1960 to conduct and foster basic research in the atmospheric sciences and to work toward increasing the effectiveness of the atmospheric sciences as a whole. NCAR's perspectives and activities are directed mainly toward achieving a fundamental understanding of natural phenomena. But the NCAR staff nonetheless recognizes the obligation to organize much of its research with a view to the ultimate benefits the atmospheric sciences may provide; and it welcomes the increasingly specific connection between basic research advances and such long-range practical goals as improving weather prediction, assessing the feasibility of modifying weather and climate on large scales, and understanding fully and coping with the effects of man-made atmospheric contaminants.

NCAR's activities include:

- Conducting research programs with special emphasis on problems involving several scientific disciplines.
- Providing joint-use research facilities for the atmospheric sciences community.
- Working with university scientists to stimulate and foster a broader and more intensive atmospheric research effort in the universities.
- Participating in and managing large-scale cooperative field programs with other research groups.
- Supporting national and international programs in the atmospheric sciences.

THE NCAR LABORATORY was designed by I. M. Pei & Partners and was built by the Martin K. Eby Construction Company. Construction funds were provided by the National Science Foundation. Design studies for the laboratory began in 1961, and ground was broken in June 1964. The NCAR staff began moving into the new laboratory in the fall of 1966.

The NCAR Laboratory is constructed of poured-in-place reinforced concrete, mixed with red sandstone aggregate quarried about 15 miles north of Boulder. All exposed concrete surfaces have been bushhammered or sand-blasted to produce a rough texture and to bring the red sandstone color to the surface.

The NCAR Laboratory comprises two five-story towers and a two-story center section, interconnected by courtyards, by enclosed bridges, and by two basements which underlie the whole complex. This design provides small clusters of offices and laboratories, allowing each scientific group a feeling of privacy, yet permitting easy movement and communication within the laboratory as a whole.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH BOULDER, COLORADO 80302

Telephone 303-443-1960 Post Office Box 1470

Dear Friends of NCAR:

We've prepared this booklet as an expression of thanks to the many friends who were able to be with us at the dedication of the NCAR Laboratory on May 9. And for those who could not be here, we hope you will consider this an invitation to visit us soon.

For us here at NCAR, the dedication was an opportunity to express our gratitude to all who have helped the NCAR idea become a reality. This wonderful support has raised our spirits and our determination to move with renewed vigor to confront, in concert with the atmospheric sciences community, the challenges and opportunities ahead.

Sincerely yours,

Walter Orr Roberts

Walter On Robert

THE NCAR LABORATORY DEDICATION MAY 10, 1967

DR. HENRY G. HOUGHTON: I find it remarkable and significant that this National Center for Atmospheric Research has grown from initial concept to a mature research center of high quality within the short span of one decade. This was not and could not have been the result of a small group of proponents. Rather, it has been achieved by the possibly unprecedented cooperation and support of many individuals and agencies from both the public and private sectors of our land.

GOVERNOR JOHN A. LOVE: I am most pleased to express on behalf of the people of Colorado the pleasure and pride which they feel for having the National Center for Atmospheric Research headquartered here.

DR. LELAND J. HAWORTH: NCAR is a laboratory in which comprehensive attacks are made on important atmospheric problems that could not be effectively attacked piecemeal by small groups and scattered institutions. It interacts strongly with the scientific community outside its own walls, especially in the universities, and provides facilities and services for work done primarily by people not members of its own staff, something that is done very unselfishly and very effectively. And it helps the country as a whole mount comprehensive attacks on broad problems, especially of a nature that require big efforts in the field.

DR. PHILIP HANDLER: It is not any inadequacy of the English language which leads scientists to employ adjectives such as "elegant," when confronted with the manner in which an experiment compels conclusion; "beautiful," when viewing a crystal structure or the remarkable fashion in which micromolecules self-assemble to form a living organism; "breathtaking," when savoring one of the major sweeping generalizations which reveal the nature of the universe; or "awesome," when contemplating the scale of the cosmos. And, accordingly, it is but fitting that science, too, should be conducted in a structure which elicits awe and elation, a structure in which one can, in dignity, pay occasional homage to the pantheon of the gods of science: Newton, Maxwell, Gibbs, Einstein, Darwin, and all their company.

IEOH MING PEI: The site is, indeed, the most beautiful that we've ever had to deal with. You would think that, blessed with this kind of beauty, architecture should come easy. But it was not easy. We tried many buildings here, many, many designs, but they all fell apart. We didn't know why they fell apart until much later, when we discovered something we should have known all along, and that is that when you're confronted with nature—such power and such beauty—you just don't try to compete with it. You try to join with it, and that is exactly what we decided to do.

DR. WALTER ORR ROBERTS: In this scientific age, the challenges and the opportunities are many: to push back scientific frontiers; to develop new tools for men to use; but above all else, to learn to use our new-found powers peaceably, for the good of all. In no realm of science, I think, are there more difficult or more stimulating challenges than in the atmosphere. It stretches from our feet into the realm of the stars. The atmosphere is a finite and perishable resource that encloses our planet in a sometimes benevolent, sometimes despotic embrace. The challenge is to understand, to predict, and to conserve this precious resource.



DR. HENRY G. HOUGHTON



GOVERNOR JOHN A. LOVE



DR. LELAND J. HAWORTH



DR. PHILIP HANDLER



IEOH MING PEI



DR. WALTER ORR ROBERTS

THE RALPH S. DAMON ROOM DEDICATION

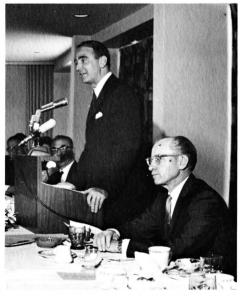
MAY 9, 1967



MRS. RALPH S. DAMON and DR. WALTER ORR ROBERTS with portrait of RALPH S. DAMON. "We who are assembled here today—family, friends, and associates of Ralph Damon, and friends and associates of the National Center for Atmospheric Research—dedicate this lounge and conference area as the Ralph S. Damon Room, a memorial to a brilliant pioneer in the air transport industry, a skilled amateur astronomer, and a devoted proponent of basic research in the atmospheric sciences."



DEDICATION LUNCHEON MAY 10, 1967



MAYOR ROBERT W. KNECHT (standing), Speaker; DR. HORACE A. BYERS (seated), Master of Ceremonies.

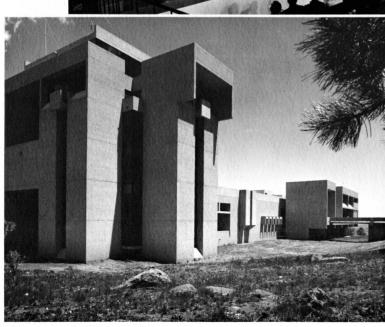


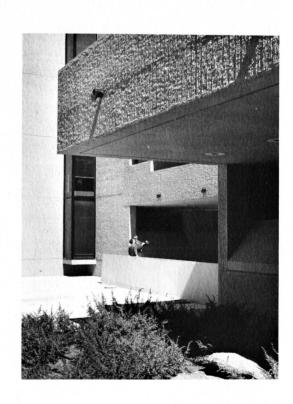
DR. A. RICHARD KASSANDER, Speaker.











DEDICATION EXERCISES

May 10, 1967, 10:30 a.m.

PRELUDE MUSIC

UNIVERSITY BRASS CHOIR,

University of Colorado

MASTER OF CEREMONIES

DR. HENRY G. HOUGHTON,

Massachusetts Institute of Technology,

Chairman of UCAR, 1959-62

SPEAKERS

HON. JOHN A. LOVE,

Governor of Colorado

HON. GORDON L. ALLOTT,

Senior U.S. Senator from Colorado

DR. LELAND J. HAWORTH,

Director, National Science Foundation

DR. PHILIP HANDLER,

Duke University,

Chairman, National Science Board

IEOH MING PEI,

I. M. Pei and Partners,

Architect for the NCAR Laboratory

CLOSING REMARKS

DR. WALTER ORR ROBERTS,

President of UCAR, Director of NCAR

NCAR is operated under the sponsorship of the National Science Foundation by the nonprofit University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR), made up of 23 U.S. universities with graduate programs in the atmospheric sciences or related fields. The UCAR member universities are:

University of Alaska
University of Arizona
University of California
University of Chicago
Colorado State University
University of Colorado
Cornell University
University of Denver

Florida State University
University of Hawaii
The Johns Hopkins University
Massachusetts Institute of
Technology
University of Michigan
University of Minnesota
New York University

University of Oklahoma
Pennsylvania State University
Saint Louis University
Texas A and M University
University of Texas
University of Utah
University of Washington
University of Wisconsin