

legacy which they will be inheriting. It is, therefore, with a deep sense of humility and of gratitude that I accept the honour of giving the third of the Henry Marshall Tory lectures and of paying my tribute of respect and affection for a great citizen and, I declare proudly, a distinguished son of Nova Scotia.

It would be difficult to speak of any aspect of the intellectual, scientific or cultural life of Canada which has not been shaped or enriched by the life and work of Henry Marshall Tory. I am well aware that in speaking to you on certain matters relevant to the national life and the international relations of Canada that I shall be dealing with subjects which were far from alien to the catholic scope and the penetrating calibre of Dr. Tory's mind. A scientist by inclination, by training and by profession, he was, however, no laboratory recluse who found the measure of all things in the test tube and the galvanometer. In him were combined the intellectual integrity demanded of the scientist, together with the imagination, tolerance and ideals of the humanist. His life, his work and his outlook were integrated with the times in which he lived. Indeed, in many respects, his career represents in considerable degree a cross-section of this century's most potent trends of thought. As Dr. Johnson said of Shakespeare, "He had a comprehensive mind", and it is, therefore, not surprising that Henry Marshall Tory was concerned with, and exercised an influence upon, some of the forces which have fashioned the world as we know it, as this, the anxious decade of the nineteen fifties, draws to a close.

Science and research were the points of departure for his career, and in his leadership of the National Research Council, there was an implicit recognition of the extent to which scientific endeavours have become an intimate part of our lives as individuals and as a nation. The establishment and early years of operation of the Council under Dr. Tory's wise and careful guidance represent, too, the concern of government for, and inevitable involvement in, the affairs of science.

In more specific terms, I think that there is something almost symbolic in the close relationship, both personal and professional, which Dr. Tory enjoyed with Ernest Rutherford, later Lord Rutherford, whose work in atomic physics has become the basis for many of our hopes and many of our anxieties. In brief, Dr. Tory's career represents to me a demonstration of the extent to which science moulds our daily lives and bears upon current social, political and, indeed, international affairs.

It is tempting to affirm dogmatically that ours is the age of science, until one recalls the dangers which sophisticated historians see in the over-simplified distortion which occurs when the constant ebb and flow of human affairs