



Dear Awards Committee,

I am writing in support of Henry Marshall Tory's nomination for a Distinguished Alumni Award. He is my lifelong friend and colleague. We met as students at McGill University. He later recruited me as head of the physics department at the brand new University of Alberta, where he was President. We then worked together at the National Research Council of Canada, where Tory was President and Chief Executive Officer. I had the privilege of working closely with him for more than 20 years, and I can say without hesitation that he is an exceptional individual who truly deserves recognition for his outstanding contributions to education and research in Alberta and Canada. In my opinion, there is no other individual that embodies the University of Alberta's ideals of "uplifting the whole people" or "leading with purpose" better than Tory.

With a drive to make higher education accessible and equitable, and to put Alberta and Canada at the forefront of education, Tory played a critical role in the founding of several of the leading Canadian educational and research institutions, including the University of Alberta, University of British Columbia, Carleton University, the Alberta Research Council and the National Research Council.

Following several years as a respected professor at McGill University, as well as leading the establishment of the McGill University College of British Columbia in 1906 (became University of British Columbia in 1915), Tory was selected by the Alberta Government as President of its inaugural university. In the spring of 1908, he arrived in Edmonton to undertake building a contemporary university on 258 undeveloped acres. The University of Alberta opened its doors in September of that year with one Faculty, five professors and 32 students. The first few graduates received their degrees in May, 1912. By the time Tory left the University in 1928, it had expanded to five faculties, 1,600 students, and eight new buildings with a plan for further building development.

On hiatus from his role as President of the University of Alberta during WWI, Tory envisioned and founded Khaki College (also called Khaki University), which became the forerunner of similar projects for education in the military forces of many nations. This program was an outlet for many men during the war time and helped them to continue their education. At the end of the Khaki College, which ran for just under two years, around 50,000 men had taken courses with about a thousand of them receiving credit towards one year of regular college work.

The war left a lasting impression on Tory, and he became a determined advocate for the importance of scientific discovery, application, and the scientific method moving beyond universities and working for the improvement of the country. Working with the Government of Alberta, he helped found the Alberta Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (later became Alberta Innovates), and became its first Chairman. He brought these same sentiments to the creation and leadership of the National Research Council, advocating for creation of national laboratories, industry partnerships and research funds.

Not one for retirement, Tory spent the end of his career dedicated to founding Carleton College, where he served as its first President. From humble beginnings with 35 instructors lecturing to 700 students in the evenings in rented buildings, at the time of Tory's departure, the college had



grown to 78 instructors leading day and evening classes for 1,500 students. Today it is Carleton University.

Tory was a leader in his field, and highly respected by his colleagues and peers. He is known for his innovative thinking and ability to drive change, as well as his collaborative nature and proven track record of mentoring and coaching others to success. His dedication to innovation, pioneering attitude and relentless pursuit of truth have built his legacy as one of the most influential people in Canadian history. This level of contribution to the Canadian education and research system is unparalleled and truly a demonstration of lifetime achievement.

Dr. E. K. Broadus, the first Professor of English at the University of Alberta, describes Tory's passion and ability to lead and inspire others well: "In June 1908, the President of a University not yet in being, in a Province I had never heard of, in a country I had never visited, came to Harvard and offered me the Professorship of English. The offer sounded like midsummer madness! I think that what I accepted was not the position or the salary, but the man!"

In conclusion, I wholeheartedly support Henry Marshall Tory's nomination for this award. In my mind, there is no better recipient, based on his outstanding lifelong contributions.

Sincerely,

Dr. Robert William Boyle