

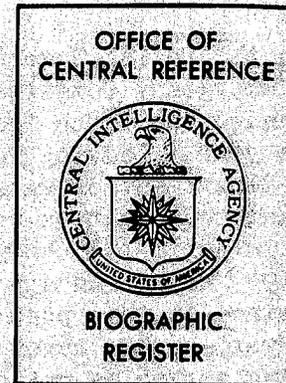


CANADA

Charles Mills DRURY

Minister of Industry

A relative newcomer to the Canadian national political scene (having been first elected to Parliament in June 1962), Charles "Bud" Drury, who is emerging as one of the most influential members of the Pearson Administration, was originally appointed Minister of Defense Production in Prime Minister Pearson's cabinet formed in April 1963. Upon its creation in June of that year, Drury was tapped to head the Department of Industry. In addition to his new duties, he continues to discharge the responsibilities of his former position since the functions of the Department of Defense Production were transferred to the new Ministry.



A former civil servant, Drury retired from a distinguished and promising career in the Canadian Public Service in 1955 to become president of a family firm, the Provincial Transport Company, and to supervise other business organizations established by his father. In politics as well as in business, Drury has acquired a reputation as an independent-thinking leader. During the formation of the Liberal Party's defense policy statement at the Party's 1961 National Convention, he joined forces with Paul Hellyer, now Minister of Defense, to prevent the Party from joining the unilateralist and anti-NORAD camp. In January 1963, again in conjunction with Hellyer, Drury made public statements advocating the use of American nuclear warheads and Canadian NATO forces.

While he is a close friend of the US, Drury is nevertheless a staunch "Canada first" advocate. In trade and industrial matters, he tends to support lower tariffs and free trade, but feels that the vast amount of foreign control and influence over Canadian industry should be curbed. In foreign affairs, he normally backs US policies, but has criticized our anti-Castro program, which he thinks helped to solidify the Moscow-Havana alliance.

Born on 17 May 1912 in Montreal, Quebec, Charles Mills Drury attended the Royal Military College of Canada, McGill University (B.C.L., 1936), and the University of Paris. He practiced law from 1936 to 1939. During World War II he served abroad with the Royal Canadian Artillery, and at 32 he was the youngest Canadian ever to achieve the rank of brigadier. During 1941-43 he was assigned to Washington, first as Assistant Military Attaché and later as Attaché. In 1945 he was named chief of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) mission in Poland, and in the course of his work there established excellent rapport

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