

The report was read by the Clerk Assistant as follows:

The Standing Committee on Transport and Communications, to whom was referred the Bill (D) intituled: "An Act respecting Ottawa and New York Railway Company", have in obedience to the order of reference of October 30, 1957, examined the said bill and now report the same without any amendment.

The report was adopted.

The Hon. the Speaker: Honourable senators, when shall this bill be read the third time?

Hon. Mr. Connolly (Ottawa West): Next sitting.

DIVORCE BILLS

FIRST READINGS

Hon. F. W. Gershaw, for Hon. Arthur W. Roebuck, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented the following bills:

Bill K-1, for the relief of Jean Marc Beauceau.

Bill L-1, for the relief of Moe Boxerman.

Bill M-1, for the relief of Marilyn Joan O'Bryan Watson.

Bill N-1, for the relief of Irene Elsa Rubin Cohen.

Bill O-1, for the relief of Sally Baker Golding Rohrlich.

Bill P-1, for the relief of Jerzy Dzynaw.

Bill Q-1, for the relief of Pauline Mechanik Winterfeld.

Bill R-1, for the relief of Gennie Loza Jarvis.

Bill S-1, for the relief of James Keith.

Bill T-1, for the relief of Michal Rybikowski.

Bill U-1, for the relief of Beverley Joan Abbott Reid.

Bill V-1, for the relief of Mark Astman.

Bill W-1, for the relief of Karl Schubert.

The bills were read the first time.

The Hon. the Speaker: Honourable senators, when shall these bills be read the second time?

Hon. Mr. Gershaw: Monday next.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

MOTION FOR ADDRESS IN REPLY— DEBATE CONTINUED

The Senate resumed from Thursday, October 31, consideration of Her Majesty the Queen's speech at the opening of the session and the motion of Hon. Mr. White, seconded by Hon. Mr. Méthot, for an Address in reply thereto.

Hon. Thomas Reid: Honourable senators, the opening of Parliament by Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by His Royal Highness the Prince Philip, was one of the great historical events in our history, and one which will long be remembered by those fortunate enough to be present on that occasion. It was a thoughtful decision, especially in a country extending some 4,000 miles, to televise not only the opening of the session but events of the entire three or four days when Her Majesty was here, and so provide an opportunity to Canadians in all provinces to see and follow the events as clearly, if not more so, as if they had been here in Ottawa.

I notice some suggestion has been made recently in the other place to have the proceedings of that house televised. I trust the Government will not take such a suggestion seriously. In my opinion, televising of the proceedings of Parliament would tend to make actors out of the members; although of course it might help to bring about a better attendance there as no member would like to be called upon by one of his constituents to explain why he was not present when the proceedings were televised.

Before proceeding to the main part of my speech, may I at this time extend my sincere congratulations to the Leader of the Government in the Senate (Hon. Mr. Haig), who at long last finds himself a member of the cabinet and the Leader of the Senate. In the words of Longfellow:

All things come round to him who will but wait.

We wish the honourable leader well, good health, and that he may long continue in the position he now holds.

Likewise, Mr. Speaker, I tender to you my congratulations, and I say to you sincerely that you have already made a very favourable impression on all honourable members of this chamber.

Hon. Senators: Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. Reid: Honourable senators, may I say a word or two regarding world affairs. No doubt most Canadians were pleased to hear the statement which was made after the conference between the Right Honourable the Prime Minister of Great Britain, the President of the United States and the Right Honourable the Prime Minister of Canada, that the three countries have now agreed to pool their scientific knowledge. Perhaps we can give credit to the Russian satellite