remained in the 90 per cent range and the incidence of work stoppages has remained relatively stable.

An excellent example of this renewed reliance, which the Minister of Labour is placing on the parties to deal with the issues in dispute and arrive at acceptable compromises, was the most recent contract settlement involving the grain handlers in the port of Thunder Bay.

Negotiations between the Transportation and Communications International Union, Lodge 650, and Lakehead terminal elevators to renew the collective agreement which expired on January 31, 1988 received the assistance of a conciliation officer from Labour Canada over a 10–month period before the talks broke down.

After a careful assessment of the various factors involved in the negotiations and of the economic impact of a work stoppage at that point in time, a decision not to appoint a conciliation commissioner was taken. The parties were notified of the decision and some weeks later resumed direct negotiations. These proved successful and a tentative settlement was reached which was subsequently ratified by the union membership.

Another situation in which the onus was directed back to the parties to deal with matters in dispute arose in the 1989 negotiations between the Council of Marine Carriers and the Canadian Merchant Service Guild representing tow boat employees on the west coast. Again, the parties were initially assisted in their discussions by a conciliation officer over a four–month period.

However, bargaining broke off and the Minister of Labour was faced with a decision as to whether further assistance in the form of a conciliation commissioner should be provided. Following a thorough assessment of this situation, it was decided that a conciliation commissioner would not be appointed to the dispute. Instead, the assistance of a mediator from Labour Canada, fully versed in the issues in dispute, was provided to the parties and a tentative settlement was arrived at shortly thereafter in the mediation proceedings.

Another concern which I have about the proposed bill before us relates to what might be termed a piecemeal approach to dealing with legislative amendments to this very important code. Part I of the Labour Canada Code has proven over the years to be a fair and equitable statute in dealing with industrial relations in the federal jurisdiction and has like most federal legislation periodically undergone extensive review and evaluation.

What the hon. member is proposing through Bill C–21 deals with only one specific segment of the federal jurisdiction universe, namely Crown corporations, and with issues which are complex in nature such as essential services.

I would suggest that changes such as those proposed in the bill before us should be considered as part of the total review of Part I of the Canada Labour Code and not in isolation from the other provisions of the legislation. What we have here is a proposal from the hon. member to amend comprehensive labour relations legislation in order to deal with certain concerns specific to a particular segment of the total federal jurisdiction universe.

In dealing with the topic of replacement workers, I should point out that we should study this particular legislation to some extent before voting.

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Scott (Victoria—Haliburton)): I wish to inform the member that his time has expired.

The time provided for the consideration of Private Members' Business has now expired. Pursuant to Standing Order 93, the order is dropped to the bottom of the list in order of precedence on the *Order Paper*.

It now being 7.15 p.m., this House stands adjourned until tomorrow morning at ten o'clock, pursuant to Standing Order 24(1).

The House adjourned at 7.15 p.m.