

further the goals of the Paperwork Reduction Act to have Federal agencies become more responsible and publicly accountable for reducing the burden of Federal paperwork on the public, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 889, EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND RESCISSIONS, 1995

Mr. LINDER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 104-44) on the resolution (H. Res. 92) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 889) making emergency supplemental appropriations and rescissions to preserve and enhance the military readiness of the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1995, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

PERMISSION FOR CERTAIN COMMITTEES TO SIT TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1995, DURING 5-MINUTE RULE

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the following committees and their subcommittees be permitted to sit tomorrow while the House is meeting in the Committee of the Whole House under the 5-minute rule:

Committee on Banking and Financial Services; Committee on Commerce; Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities; Committee on Government Reform and Oversight; Committee on International Relations; Committee on Judiciary; Committee on National Security; Committee on Science; Committee on Small Business; and Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

It is my understanding that the minority has been consulted and that there is no objection to these requests.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. (Mr. WALKER). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, the distinguished majority leader is correct. The minority has been consulted. We wish to express our appreciation for the willingness of the Committee on the Judiciary, I believe, or whomever is handling the product liability legislation, to defer that until after the Democratic Caucus is able to meet with the President of the United States tomorrow.

I would also note, continuing my reservation of objection that as the welfare reform bill moves, there is going to be a need for negotiation on that as well, in terms of the committees sitting, but that is a subject for tomorrow, and this unanimous-consent request, of course, only extends for to-

morrow. I know other negotiations will take place.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 831, the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

THE MINIMUM WAGE AND REAL WORLD EXPERIENCES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SAXTON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to tell you about a letter that was sent to me from Mr. Edward Satell. Ed is the president of Progressive Business Publications, a small company in Pennsylvania that publishes newsletters for business executives.

The letter Ed sent to me was dated August 1993 and was addressed to Professors David Card and Alan Kruger of Princeton University, and interestingly associates of Secretary of Labor Reich. The letter was a response to a New York Times article which hailed Card and Kruger's studies on the minimum wage.

And, I might add, these are the same studies conducted by the same professors that the Clinton administration has been glorifying in their efforts to push a higher minimum wage through this House.

In the letter, Ed noted that the 6 branches of his company provide about 300 full-time summer jobs to college students in the greater Philadelphia area.

He said he was thinking about setting up two offices in south Jersey, where my constituents live, but instead he decided to open a couple of more offices in Pennsylvania.

You see, New Jersey had just increased their minimum wage and kept these jobs away from my constituents.

I am going to read some excerpts from Ed's letter that demonstrate how a successful entrepreneur can expand his business and reward his workers without government intervention.

He said,

Our employees have income incentives in addition to the base salary. The result is the vast majority make substantially more than the minimum wage. But the minimum wage is important to us as it sets the base from which the incentives begin.

We give three incentives, all of which work well:

A. 25 cents per hour if the employee comes to work on time each day during a given week. With my workers this incentive influences the work ethic and helps productivity.

B. 50 cents per hour [is added] if the employee works for ten weeks like they agree to do at the time they are hired. This cuts down on turnover and adds to productivity.

C. Performance bonuses that can add an additional \$6.50 per hour [think of it, a total of \$11.50 per hour].

□ 2200

He goes on to say: "If the minimum wage were higher, it would have to be offset by lower incentives or fewer workers or both."

Madam Speaker, Ed has shown us exceptional creativity in increasing the productivity of your business by rewarding your best workers and helping them develop a strong regard for their work. I only wish that New Jersey's minimum wage hadn't inhibited our ability to attract these jobs to southern New Jersey.

By the way, since Ed sent his letter to Professors Card and Kruger, not even 2 years ago, his business doubled its employment, from 300 to 600 employees. I guess I should add that I wish New Jersey's minimum wage hadn't inhibited Ed's jobs from coming into my State.

Ed's experience supports the bulk of scholarly evidence. The losses in jobs incurred by an increase in the minimum wage are concentrated among young, and low-skilled workers.

Ed also points out that Card and Kruger's study was with the fast-food industry, an industry that is "a rather healthy, fundamental, and pervasive business." He adds, "This distorts the picture. I don't think the results would be the same with businesses that are not as fundamental and are thus more optional." Business, "like mine," he said.

What is more amazing, Madam Speaker, is that Card and Kruger seem to acknowledge these facts. In a reply to Ed's letter, they admit that there are job losses which accompany minimum wage increases.

Then they thanked him for sharing his real world experiences.

Well, I'm no Princeton economist, but I do know that in business, there are nothing but real world experiences. It's pretty sad that these two Ivy League professors, trapped in the ivory tower, have completely lost touch with reality.

They make no sense to me at all.

They admit that job losses result from minimum wage increases, but then they turn around and insist that their narrow, error-laden studies about fast-food restaurants in New Jersey demonstrate that a minimum wage increase results in job gains. What's even