Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act passed last year and scheduled to expire this coming April 1. I should like to bring to the attention of the members of this committee and of all other members of both houses of Congress that simple extension of TUC will fall far short of meeting the problems that have given rise to the suggestion.

Extension of the present TUC program will do nothing for those who have already exhausted their rights under the program and who have not accumulated sufficient wage or employment credits to resume drawing benefits under the regular state unemployment compensation programs.

It is estimated that 145,000 Michigan workers, for example, will have exhausted their TUC rights by April 1. More than two-thirds of them, from available indications, have not been reemployed at all or have not had sufficient work to be entitled to regular benefits when their new benefit years would otherwise begin. They can receive TUC, as the law is now written, only if they have been entitled to and have exhausted their regular state benefit rights. If they are not entitled to state benefits, as most of them evidently are not, they will not be eligible for TUC.

Some action at the federal level is obviously imperative to provide these unemployed workers with unemployment benefits. Such benefits must be provided not only for the sake of these workers and their families but also in order to avoid the growth to crushing proportions of the welfare burdens now borne by communities that are already in desperate straits financially.

This problem cannot be met by mere extension of the TUC program but only by an improved program which will provide a substantial number of additional weeks of benefits to all involuntarily unemployed workers regularly attached to the labor market whether or not they have previously drawn or exhausted state or TUC benefits. Nothing less will meet the problem of those whom the recession or restrictions in the coverage and eligibility provisions of the state laws have deprived of the opportunity to accumulate sufficient employment or wage credits to qualify for state benefits or for TUC benefits under the present law. We must not delude either ourselves or the unemployed into believing that mere extension of TUC will meet the problem.

SPACE AS A PROBLEM

One major problem that has defied solution at the local level involves provision of sufficient space for the location of modern industry.

The over-all space problem in an older area can be seen from the fact that eight out of ten plants recently constructed in this country cover 35 percent or less of their sites, while the typical plant in an older area covers most of the site it occupies. In Detroit, for example, 65 percent of the manufacturing plants cover half or more of their sites, according to the 1956 Industrial Study of the Detroit City Plan Commission.

Yet industry is eager to locate in the Detroit area. One large contractor who has built 25 plants outside the Detroit city limits has reported that the principal reason these plants were not constructed in the city was the lack of adequate building sites. The plants needed sites ranging from 50 to 290 acres. Sites of such size were simply not to be had inside the city limits.