

Heckel said it is hard, too, to give poor people a real role in antipoverty decisions that are extremely complex. (The dean confesses he never had time to study some of the inch-thick proposals that passed through the board.)

But Heckel also believes the biggest dangers to Newark's antipoverty effort are not local but national. Cuts in federal aid have forced community groups "to fight with each other for what little flesh is on the bones," he said, and further reductions could be fatal.

In Heckel's view, the biggest challenge facing still is to persuade the city government to give major moral and financial support to the UCC.

Heckel aims his sharpest barbs at elected local officials, and says their "non-involvement" has hampered UCC efforts to develop a dialogue among elements in the community.

"We've never had real fiscal support from the city," he said. "Members of the City Council have refused to even try to understand what the corporation is all about."

Looking back, he sees a parallel between the antipoverty effort and the city charter reform drive he led in 1953-54. Both movements reflected widespread sentiments, he said, and both were underestimated by professional politicians.

TO REMAIN ACTIVE

And both were based on hope in the rebirth of the city. It is the kind of hope reflected in Heckel's determination to play "a completely active role" in his new position as czar one of five vice presidents of UCC.

Heckel is convinced white liberals must now accept subordinate roles in civic affairs, but continue to give strong support to the Negroes who take over top positions. This is one reason he refused to seek a fourth year as UCC president, but agreed to run for a vice president.

And Heckel said the best reward he could receive for his service to UCC were his 58 votes in the vice presidential contest. All but a half-dozen members of the predominantly Negro board voted for Heckel. "This was worth more to me than a check for \$100,000," he said.

TURNER REBUTS CRITICISM OF NEWARK POVERTY AGENCY

Newark Councilman Irvine I. Turner yesterday rose to the defense of the United Community Corporation in its role as the city's administrative arm in the war against poverty.

Turner issued a 15-page minority report in which he challenged a report critical of the UCC prepared by Councilmen Frank Addonizio and Lee Bernstein and said he wished to disassociate himself from the majority thinking.

TURNER'S STATEMENT

For the last three months, the three councilmen have conducted a series of public hearings and private conferences into the workings of the UCC in Newark's anti-poverty program.

In a covering letter to Council President Ralph A. Villani, who appointed the special committee, Turner declared:

"I regret the necessity for filing a minority report as a member of the special committee to study the antipoverty program. However, my deep concern with the problems of Newark and the problems of the poor make this step necessary."

Addonizio, committee chairman, and Bernstein had attacked what they called "pork barrel" aspects of the UCC and were extremely critical of out-of-town residents holding key jobs, high salaries, lack of "poor" residents in advisory posts and the shelving of programs they believed were needed in Newark.

This past week, Addonizio and Bernstein informed the federal office of Economic Opportunity they were prepared to push an ordinance creating a nine-member committee to take over a share of UCC work.

The committee would consist of the mayor, four councilmen and four Newark residents with an income of \$3,000 or less. In addition, a 25-member advisory committee would be created.

Turner defended the structure of the UCC and its director, Cyril D. Tyson, whom he called a "highly skilled technician, imaginative, creative and a man of substantial experience and training in dealing with problems of poverty."