

created Tuesday in the UCSC library as this thing proposes to show. (See foyer by James Lee Byars, with black Wally Trabing's column at left.)

Demonstrations - 69

UCSC Professor Talks On New Left Movement

The New Left, particularly how it rose and fell in Communist China, was explained Wednesday night to Merrill College students at UCSC by Dr. Klaus Mehnert, visiting professor at U.C. Berkeley.

Soul Supper Monday Night At Cabrillo

Tickets are available for a public soup supper experience Monday at Cabrillo College which will kick off Black Culture Week on campus.

It is an experience of black and white, meeting over small tables during the meal, talking out various hangups.

Black students and staff members from Monterey Peninsula College, UCSC and Oakland's Merritt College will meet with Cabrillo classes for discussion of the black experience during the day.

Nearly 120 will attend classes and the visitors will remain on campus to attend the public Soul Supper.

A donation of \$2.50 will be taken for the supper, to be used for scholarship for local black students. It begins at 6 p.m. in the campus cafeteria and the public is invited.

Following the Soup Supper, there will be a panel of Merritt students to discuss the "Black Experience in America" at 8 p.m. in the college center.

The supper is sponsored by the Black Cooperative Association, Black Liberation Movement, Santa Cruz County Chapter of the NAACP, and Cabrillo College.

Tickets may be obtained at the door. The panel discussion is free.

Other events will follow during the week, including a lecture by James Meredith, first black student at the University of Mississippi, on Wednesday at 8:15 p.m. in the campus theater.

Dr. Mehnert lived in Russia for two years, having escaped from Hitler in 1934, and 1941 went to China where he taught at the University in Shanghai until 1946.

He explained the New Left movement as a "spontaneous uprising of young people against the established order, whatever that is."

He said that in "three dozen" countries he visited he found a great similarity.

In China, a curious thing happened on the way to the revolution.

Peking wanted its own brand of Communism, but it gave its blessing to the New Left everywhere in the world, from the Berkeley movement to Tokyo, to Paris, until the big student blow up came in Paris last May, he said.

He said Peking started to support it, with a reported 20 million Chinese demonstrating in favor of it.

On the other hand, Moscow was lukewarm and even hostile toward the movement.

In China the rise of the Red Guard, he said, brought out hints in their publications that it was a youth group similar in thinking to the New Left in other countries.

In 1966, a reported one million and later 11 million Red Guard types marched past Mao Tse-tung, then went out with their little red book of Mao sayings to spread the cultural revolution.

"The difference," said Dr. Mehnert, "was that this was not a New Left in the sense that the others are; it was not spontaneous. It was organized by Mao."

Mao saw that the Communist movement was falling into the hands of the old ruling class, which in his mind defeated the purpose of the revolution.

"He wanted to bring the ruling class down off its high horse to a level among the ordinary people, so he organized the Red Guard."

The Guard, being made up of youths, became a bit too enthusiastic and the new wave

reached its height in February, 1967 in Shanghai.

There appeared a new emphasis on law and order. The army seem to take charge of the Red Guard.

The Guard was, in effect fighting against the established order, but Mao gave the new power to the old established Communist leaders.

The people were tired of the New Guards' rough tactics and wanted law and order to return and it was as if Chou En-lai had called a halt.

The Red Guard was ultra left, and an established Communist feels there is nothing left of himself and anyone who claims to be is a rightist.

"They were accused of waving the Red flag to fight the Red flag," said Dr. Mehnert.

So the ruling Communist class killed the Red Guard movement by sending high school and college youths into the country to work the land, some two million of them.

Out there they had little effect, for this is where the strength of established Communism lies—in the villages among the little farmers.

Also factory workers were sent to the university to teach about common production, getting minds off ultra left ideas.

Dr. Mehnert said that the New Left movement is often defeated by the populous demanding law and order once the situation becomes too violent.

The Paris revolution was killed by the workers who supported it until their own demands were met by DeGaulle. Then they lost interest and dropped out.

He sees a future rise of Madame Mao as a strong influence, and perhaps a Khrushchevization of China.

"I am convinced," he said, "that the New Left is a global movement."

Dr. Mehnert's books are "Peking and Moscow" and "The Soviet Union, 1917 to 1932."

A new book to be published soon is "Peking and the New Left, Home and Abroad."