Karp Memorial Meeting Held

On Sunday, June 4, members and friends of the Socialist Labor Party from around the San Francisco Bay Area gathered at a memorial meeting to pay final tribute to Nathan Karp, former national secretary of the party who died on April 22 at the age of 84.

The memorial meeting, which was arranged for by the SLP’s national headquarters staff, was held in the A.J. Toppers Room on the top floor of the Oakland Marriott City Center Hotel. The window-lined room on the 21st floor offered a spectacular panoramic view of the San Francisco Bay stretching from the Berkeley hills in the East Bay to a point far down the San Francisco peninsula.

Speakers at the meeting were Bruce Cozzini, member of the party’s National Executive Committee and a former member of the headquarters staff; Ken Boettcher, member of the staff and a former member of the NEC; and Robert Bills, the party’s present national secretary and acting editor of The People. Cozzini also acted as host at the meeting.

Boettcher, who was the first to speak, opened his statement with the following remarks: “We are here today to honor the life and celebrate the memory of Nat Karp. That is an easy task because so many of them are almost uniformly kind, generous, and in a way humorous and fundamental to the success of global capitalism.

One of the major problems that capital- ism has been unable to solve is how to deal with the mental illness that affects such a large portion of the population. This is a problem that has plagued humanity for centuries, and it is one that will continue to haunt us in the future. 

However, the solution to this problem lies in the implementation of a socialist government. A socialist government would be committed to providing quality mental health care to all citizens, and it would be able to do so without the financial constraints that currently hinder our efforts. A socialist government would be able to make the necessary investments in mental health care, and it would be able to do so without the fear of criticism that currently plagues our decision-making process.

In conclusion, the mental health crisis is a problem that must be addressed. It is a problem that affects us all, and it is one that we cannot afford to ignore. We must work together to develop a solution that is based on the principles of social justice and equality, and we must do so without the fear of criticism that currently hinders our efforts.
HMOs Rapidly Quitting Medicare

By B.G.

T he United States is the only major industrialized country without a na-
tional health insurance program. For the private health maintenance orga-
nizations (HMOs), this is the way it should be, for any such program would interfere
with the profits raked in by these private organizations in the health care business.

Medicare, the health insurance pro-
gram for the elderly, has been experienc-
ing a steady exodus of these HMOs dur-
ing the past few years, leaving hundreds of thousands of elderly people in these
programs suddenly without health cover-
age. The HMOs complain that Medicare payments are too stingy and that they
are losing money on maintaining cover-
age for the elderly.

Of the 16 million elderly on Medicare, approximately 6.2 million, or 16 percent,
are in HMOs. A bigattraction for the el-
derly is the prescription drug program
that Medicare lacks. Abigattraction for the el-
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that Medicare lacks.

Besides, HMOs have left Medicare in over 400 counties in 33 states. They dropped 407,050 elderly partici-
pants in 1999 and 327,000 more already this
year.

The exit trend is accelerating. In June, Cigna Corp. said it would terminate its
coverage for 104,000 Medicare recipients in the following areas: California, Con-
nnecticut, Delaware, Florida, Maryland,
New Jersey, New York, Tennessee, Texas,
Virginia and the District of Columbia.

Aetna Inc. has 676,000 Medicare benef-
ciaries enrolled in its HMO and has already announced that it will exit cer-
tain markets this year, but has not indi-
cated which ones.

For the HMOs, the great problem is
that they are not making money, or enough money, on covering Medicare beneficia-
aries. From their standpoint as capitalist organizations they are behaving correctly. They are, after all, in business to make profits and not to function as charities. They are mostly publicly traded compa-
nies, offering stock to investors who also are seeking profits.

Gary M. Frazier, a leading health care
analyst at Deutsche Banc Alex Brown, in a report on the HMO industry said frank-
ly, “We hold little hope that Medicare is going to emerge as an attractive busi-
ness for publicly traded managed-care organiza-
tions in the near future.”

The New York Times of June 3 report-
ed an interview with Frazier in which he reiterated his view: “Investors have re-
warded managed-care companies that stayed away from Medicare.”

The Times further quoted Vice Presi-
dent Charles A. Boorady of Goldman
Sachs investment house, who estimated
that the number of Medicare beneficia-
rates who might be dropped from HMOs in the near future could be “very signifi-
cant, in the range of 400,000 to 1 million.”

Another expert, Alan J. Mittermaier, presi-
dent of Health Metrix Research Inc., stated
that he expected “widespread Medicare HMO withdrawals effective January
2001, resulting in displacement of 500,000
of the agricultural commodities that agri-
capitalists must sell to profit from the ex-
ploration of farm labor, whether in the,
poorest areas of the United States or of
Ethiopia, free food is seldom distributed
before the situation arrives at a state of
emergency.

Unfortunately for those in the Third
World, the problem is exacerbated in part
by bad harvests, poor transportation and
corrupt political regimes. Delays in dis-
tributing what surplus or unmarketable
food finds its way into the hands of inter-
national relief agencies can mean that
many more will die even after such agen-
cies finally persuade the owners of un-
marketable perishables to donate to re-
lief programs. The problem is often com-
pounded by repressive governments that
frequently are the true beneficiaries of
capitalist “charity.” It is not uncommon
for tyrannical regimes to stand on moun-
tains of donated “surplus” food that they
warehouse and use to bribe, by feeding,
the armies and police that prop them up.

Not infrequently these same repressive
governments receive political recognition
and military assistance from the capital-
ist countries whose interests are served by
these tyrants’survival.

Production for profit is all that stands
in the way of realizing the abundance
for all that the advanced industrial na-
tions have the potential to create, and of
rapidly developing the lesser developed
nations. What is needed above all else to
realize these possibilities is socialist re-
construction of the United States and
other industrialized nations.

Unrestricted by the private ownership
and control of production and freed from
the profit motive, such socialist societies
could give unstinted aid to countries in
need while helping them develop their
own economies. And socialism would elimi-
nate forever the absurdity of people
starving or feeling the pangs of hunger at
all in a world that can readily feed them.

—Ken Boettcher

Letters to the People

Cyclical, Cyclical Capitalism

Can you spare an excellent analysis of the phrase “boom” that Wall Street is
slathering over. Here in Alamosa we see a side of this surge that others
perhaps do not. We have a Wal-Mart and we will soon have a Super Wal-Mart,
although that is causing a great deal of controversy. The Wallies claim that
new jobs will be created by the train-

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The statements that follow were delivered at the Nathan Karp Memorial Meeting held at the Oakland Marriott City Center Hotel in Oakland, Calif., on Sunday, June 10.

By Ken Bordtcher

When I try to honor the life and celebrate the memory of Nat Karp, that is an easy thing for me to do. I am one of the many—perhaps even hundreds or thousands—of workers who benefited and gained inspiration from his razor-sharp classconscious understanding of the world we live in and the passionate intensity of his conviction that it is the destiny of the working class to remake the world in the shape of a socialist society of peace, plenty and freedom. But I was also among a very fortunate few who knew Nat as a friend. That fact gives me more pride than perhaps anything else I could say about myself.

For many years I knew Nat only through the pages of the then Weekly People. I was a student at San Francisco State University in the late '70s, and wrote for the Weekly People filled my Oregon hayseed heart with inspiration and awe. Nat was very much alive then, and his writings were an almost mystic air. When I finally met him during a visit to national headquarters in the '70s, my romanticized vision of the beacon of the SLP's Marxist principles gave way to life.

Nat and the rest of those comrades who worked for the party and wrote for the Weekly People filled my Oregon hayseed heart with inspiration and awe. Nat was very much alive then, and his writings were an almost mystic air. When I finally met him during a visit to national headquarters in the '70s, my romanticized vision of the beacon of the SLP's Marxist principles gave way to life.

Nat Karp was one of that breed, the cream of the ruling class learned the rage of this man's intellect and conscience even in his last months. Morning after morning I looked up, upon hearing a car pull in, to see him—slowly driving his walker and partial paralysis. Slowly the driver's side door would open, and out would come his walker. The sight of him coming across the window near my desk at the party's national office made them not only painless, but truly. It seems strange to wax nostalgic about collection talks, but Nat was always supportive and helpful, offering point-by-point comment. During that time I now, and I can still hear his voice offering his continual pressure. Throughout this time Nat was always supportive and helpful, offering point-by-point comment. During that time I now, and I can still hear his voice offering his comments.

In the words of his beloved Annie-warrior words Nat was fond of quoting: "Old age is not for the weak of heart." That certainly fits Nat to be true, yet he never allowed it to stop him. In his gentle way characteristic of his later years, he did "rage against the dying of the light." Anyone who by mistake or intention defended the interests of the ruling class learned the rage of this man's intellect and conscience even in his last months. Morning after morning I looked up, upon hearing a car pull in, to see him—slowly driving his walker and partial paralysis. Slowly the driver's side door would open, and out would come his walker. The sight of him coming across the window near my desk at the party's national office made them not only painless, but truly. It seems strange to wax nostalgic about collection talks, but Nat was always supportive and helpful, offering point-by-point comment. During that time I now, and I can still hear his voice offering his comments.

By Bruce Cozzini

I had the great good fortune to grow up in the Socialist Labor Party and get to know some of the SLP's finest. Joe Firinicz and Jack Quinn often stayed at my house, that was how close we were. During that time I was in a state of ferment as new directions were being explored. They were exciting times, and I was eager to be part of them. My mother and father were concerned about the sacrifices involved in uprooting my family to go work for the Socialist Labor Office at such a time, but what we did was a good deal. It made them feel good about it was that Nat was in charge. They admired his integrity and his grasp of and devotion to the movement.

It was an exciting time. We had an outstanding and stimulating staff. However, the party was in a state of ferment as new directions were being explored. They were exciting times, and I was eager to be part of them. My mother and father were concerned about the sacrifices involved in uprooting my family to go work for the Socialist Labor Office at such a time, but what we did was a good deal. It made them feel good about it was that Nat was in charge. They admired his integrity and his grasp of and devotion to the movement.

We were aired during that session, and only then did I develop an appreciation for the depth and complexity of what the party faced and, in particular, the multiple key decisions and coordination strategies that here upon Comrade Karp and the National Office staff. I groped to make a useful contribution to the session. I had voted to do so, apparently to the frustration of Comrade Karp. During a recess he approached me and said, "In this issue, I voted as I had I explained my thoughts and we discussed the issue for 10 minutes or so, after which I came away considerably enlightened. I made a point in the clarity of his thoughts and by the logic of his comments.

Clarity and logic I came to realize were emblematic of Comrade Karp's thought processes. It was during that NEC session that I was for the first time immediately exposed to Comrade Karp's keen analytical mind and accuracy of his judgments. He had "instant recall" of facts and figures, and an extraordinary intellectual intelligence. This, coupled with the depth of his knowledge of Marxism and party matters, and the sympathy with which he passionately expressed himself, gained him the reputation of having a mind like a "steel trap." His guidance was critical, and as the chair of the NEC, he made the course of the SLP vessel as it moved through the treacherous waters of capital.

In considering the kind of verbal tribute one might pay this giant of a man, suit- able words are not easily found. But I was able to develop an appreciation for the benefit of his wise counsel and his depth of knowledge. His contributions to the Socialist Labor Party were immeasurable, and covered a vast range of writings, speeches and involvement in the whole (Continued on page 5)
Reforms and Reforms

(Continued on page 6)
Nathan Karp
April 25, 1915–April 22, 2000

Nathan Karp was born in Brooklyn, New York, on April 25, 1915. His parents, Daniel and Sarah, were young immigrants who worked in the New York needle trade in the 1910s. They knew Jefferson and had his portrait in their home. In 1943, after serving in the Navy, De Leon deliver his address on The Burning Question of Trade Unions, and he soon applied for membership in the SLP. Sarah worked at the Triangle Shirtwaist factory in 1911, but she stayed home on that fatal day in March when a fire broke out. In 1944, when I was first in Trenton, Nottingham Square, the party decided to invite the lives of 146 other young women. Sarah and Dan were married that year. The young family moved to southern New Jersey in the late 1910s, where their three children, Morris, Nathan, and Ruth, grew up and went to school. Nathan Karp was a clothing cutter by trade. He spent some time in a CCC camp during the Great Depression. In 1935 he followed his parents and his beloved brother, Morris, into the SLP. Before long he moved to New York City, where he married Anne Wathamore, his wife and comrade of 63 years. Together they were the loving parents of three children, Diane, Alan and Stanley.

Nathan Karp was a conscientious organizer during World War II. By 1941 he was elected to the Subcommission of the SLP's National Executive Committee, and for many years he was also a member of the SLP's Press Committee. He was the SLP candidate for United States senator from New York in 1952, for governor of New York in 1953 and for mayor of New York City in 1954. In 1962, he appeared before a Senate subcommittee to defend the "equal time" provision of the公平竞争法. In 1967, he gave a general platform statement on the same subject for TV Guide. He left his trade in 1961 to join the national headquarters staff of the SLP as an assistant to the national secretary and he worked closely with the SLP's inner core in building an organization.

In 1969, the membership of the SLP elected him national secretary to fill the unfinished term of his predecessor. He was elected to a full term of four years in 1972 and to a second term in 1976. From 1973 until 1980 he was also a member of the editorial staff of the Weekly People. He was instrumental in the decision to move the party's headquarters from Brooklyn to the San Francisco Bay Area in 1974. More important, however, he took the lead in the effort to "revitalize" and rebuild the SLP starting with the 29th National Convention in 1972. He was the workhorse of the party during this time, and when he retired in 1983 he was a member of the NEC. In 1990, he assembled a massive array of SLP memorabilia for the party's 100th anniversary celebration and supervised the design of the program for the festivities.

He was the author of many SLP statements and publications, among them Who Speaks for Socialism? Britain's Struggle in Southeast Asia, Unionism: Fraudulent or Genuine? Crises in America: A Revolution Overdue, The SLP and the New Deal, and countless articles and editorials that Nat labored over during the last 20 years. Occasionally I have taken down the minutes of the National Executive Committee meetings, and I never knew him to deny anyone help or advice when they needed it. He did not hesitate when he was asked for his help, and if he felt that there was no need for it he always did it in such a way that the worker could feel the sympathy and tact that anyone could wish for.

As the national secretary and as an editor of the Weekly People, Nat's kindness and concern for the comradeship that he knew how to nurture was a constant during his entire career in the party. I met Nat Karp for the first time on a sunny Sunday afternoon in the summer of 1944. I thought he was a very pleasant and likable fellow, and I was sure that I would enjoy working with him. However, I had never expected he would have me in his mind and heart. When I was introduced to him at a party meeting, I was surprised and felt myself flattened to meet him, and his words to me in that memorable moment, "Hi, Don, how are you? How are you making out back home?" were the words of the party. He was not immediately impressed by what I was saying about politics. He was not an intellectual, and he did not appreciate the way I thought about things. But he listened carefully and asked me what I thought about the party. He was not interested in my opinion. He was interested in getting to know me better, and I was happy to talk to him about my life and my ideas. I was impressed by his knowledge of the party, and I was sure that I would enjoy working with him. I was also surprised by the way he introduced me to the comradeship that he knew how to nurture.

When health considerations forced Nat Karp to retire from active work in 1983, he remained on the headquarters staff and was a regular contributor of articles to The People. He also acted as a consultant and adviser to the national secretary, and he was at work on the party archives when he died on April 22, 2000. He was a very kind and understanding man, and he was always willing to help anyone who needed it. He was a very good organizer, and he was always willing to help anyone who needed it. He was a very good organizer, and he was always willing to help anyone who needed it.

(Continued from page 3)
...Farewell to Nathan Karp

Karp to step down as national secretary at the end of his second full term of office in 1980, the pool of possible replacements from which to draw was limited. When the 1980 National Convention voted to elect Karp to a third term, he knew that the re-sponsibilities were being placed on inexperienced shoulders. During most of the 1970s and early 1980s that fol-lowed, however, he never intrud-ed himself, but seemed to trust to my own understanding when and if I felt the need to seek his coun-sel and support. I did that often, and he helped me in far too many ways, too many to list. My preparation had been limited to a year or two as one of his assis-tants, and while I eventually found my way in most things, I doubt that I would have lasted beyond that first shaky term without the knowledge that he was there to help me through.

Nathan Karp was also a man of great courage and personal integrity. There are dozens of examples I might cite to make the point, but none so revealing as his struggle to overcome his fear of heights. I was face with after he suf-fered a stroke.

His desire on receiving all the physical therapy that was available, and he devoted himself to recovering his physical in-depency on the ground. But, he accom-plished that goal, he returned to work at the National Office and devoted the rest of his life and his energy to organizing the party's vast archives for transfer to the Wisconsin State Historical Society. In addition, he continued to write articles for The People and never missed an issue until he drove himself to the hospital in which he would never re-turn.

When Donna and I took our only trip to that hospital in New York City, we were informed that he had died about an hour before we arrived. The doctor who in-formed us said with a voice marked by unmistakable sin-cerity that "he was a fighter." I didn't know the half of it. Apart from being the most in-telligent, highly disciplined and in many ways the most coura geous man I ever met, Nathan Karp was also the most principled man I have ever encountered. His prin-ciples were synonymous with those of the Socialist Labor Par-tty, to which he had wholehearted-ly dedicated himself from the time he joined at the age of 20.

But there was nothing pat or dogmatic about Nathan Karp. He was as perceptive, inquisitive, analytical and logical on the day he died as he was that day I met him 31 years ago. Nathan Karp was my friend and comrade, two things, as I said earlier, that do not always or necessarily go together. But in my heart and in my mind I know that, in our case, they did.

Nathan Karp was everything a man could hope to be—every-thing an admirer, a friend and a comrade could ever hope to em-u late. His heart was as big as his courage. His mind was as powerful as his principles were strong. His comrade ship and friendship were as firm as the grip of his hand. If he had been my father I could not have loved him more.

I can think of no more fitting words for parting from that liv-ing friendship than a slight paraphrase of those of A.C. Cameron wrote when he lost his friend and comrade, William H. Sylvis, in July, 1869, 100 years to the month before Nathan Karp en-tered my life.

"And now that he has gone from our midst, that his active...brain has been stilled forever that his words of counsel and en-gagement will be heard no more, let it be our highest ambi tion to carry to successful comple tion the good work so gloriously begun. Let us redouble our devo tion to the dissemination of those principles to which his life was devoted, and in the attainment of which the welfare of the human race is involved, and though we may not be able to emblazon our names in letters of such shining light, or engrave them high on the scroll of fame as he, yet we shall be emulating his virtues by showing the world how oth-ers perceived and by the virtuous paths which made him so truly great our precepts. Leave behind us the fragrance of a well-spent life, and a memory to be honored and revered. "Then up and he doing, the world is not long. Our forces are weak, and the tyrants are strong; But while fortune favors the true and the brave, Let's pledge our devotion o'er Nathan Karp's grave."
Other Tributes to Nathan Karp

AVI BORTNICK, OAKLAND, CALIF.—I was saddened to hear the news about Nathan Karp. I have very fond memories of him, stretching back nearly as far as I can remember. I will miss his as- sumption of nationalism and the wisdom that the party im- parted to new and different cir-

situations. His death leaves us
dedicated his life to the Socialist
to the kind of commit-

sion as he did.

Chris Camacho, MIAMI, FLA.—I am deeply saddened to learn of Comrade Karp’s passing. I never met him but I have known
him for over 40 years. I salute a profound Socialist and a fine hu-
ding influence upon our sur-

vival through deteriorating politi-
cal and social conditions and ad-

option to new and different cir-

cumstances. His death leaves
us remaining members and leader-
ship to carry on as our parents
did for their forefathers.

MARIY AND JOHN BLILAS, FLA.—We have re-

ceived letter of April 23 with the sad news that Comrade Karp has passed away. We were as hoping to look first for Nathan’s articles. How and after his recovery, he was concerned about my recovery and

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Why African AIDS is an A.U.S. Security Threat

By Bruce Cozzini

The Clinton administration's recent declaration that the world AIDS pandemic is a security threat to the United States illuminates the hypocritical and self-serving nature of U.S. capitalism's policy tools to respond to the drug industry's interests. The administration has supported drug industry objectives and dragged its feet in allowing generic AIDS drugs to be made available in Africa. It moved to relax some of the international trade rules protecting pharmaceutical industry interests only after its hand was forced by the threat that South Africa, and other countries where AIDS is rampant, might ignore the intellectual-property protection that monopolizes pharmaceutical sales in the United States and Europe.

The administration's action allowing generic AIDS drugs for South Africa is evidence of the Clinton administration's willingness to increase its supplies by authorizing the threat that South Africa, and other countries concerned about AIDS in their countries, might ignore the intellectual-property protection in international trade rules protecting pharmaceutical industry interests. The Clinton administration took the actions available in Africa. It moved to relax some of the international trade rules protecting pharmaceutical industry interests only after its hand was forced by the threat that South Africa, and other countries where AIDS is rampant, might ignore the intellectual-property protection that monopolizes pharmaceutical sales in the United States and Europe.

Another factor that may have motivated the Clinton administration is the political pressure it faces. Prominent African-American leaders have adopted AIDS as a cause and are joined by long-time AIDS activists in the United States and Europe, where the advance of AIDS has been slowed by effective drugs and preventive methods. In June of 1999, activists, angry at drug prices that put AIDS treatment out of reach of many people in developing countries, disrupted Vice President Gore's presidential campaign announcement and two other speeches the 1999 presidential campaign. The Clinton administration, including Gore, was bullying poor countries into dropping their pursuit of generic AIDS drugs.

More recently, efforts by Democratic congressional leaders to pass legislation that would have allowed African nations to make or import cheaper versions of AIDS drugs than those marketed by U.S. drug companies were failing at the time of the Clinton administration's announcement and two other speeches the 1999 presidential campaign. The Clinton administration, including Gore, was bullying poor countries into dropping their pursuit of generic AIDS drugs.

The threat to the United States' national security is that in the possible chaos that may ensue as societies collapse, it will be impossible for U.S. corporations to control the tragic consequences and continue to profit from their exploitation of Africa.

An American pharmaceutical industry spokesman quoted in a Reuters story in the San Jose Mercury News of May 11 complained that the order “sets an undesirable and inappropriate precedent” for patent law exceptions. “We recognize that AIDS is a major problem,” he said, “but we have to look at the consequences of the order and weigh it against the need of the people.” However, recognizing that there was still money to be made, a group of five pharmaceutical companies offered on the following day to negotiate price cuts on their drugs by 80 percent and more. One, Glaxo Wellcome, announced that it would sell Combivir, one of its drug blends that normally sells for $16.50 for a daily dose, for $2 in poorer countries. However, it was at $730 per year, that is substantially more than the annual income of most residents of Africa’s poorer countries. More significantly, however, even if drugs could be made available in the quantities required, the medical infrastructure does not exist to supervise the complex administration of potent HIV drugs such as AZT and the protease inhibitor cocktails.

South African President Thabo Mbeki argued in a May 22 speech with President Clinton at the Clinton administration, including Gore, was bullying poor countries into dropping their pursuit of generic AIDS drugs.

Since at least the mid-1980s, poverty and ignorance have helped to produce the devastating AIDS epidemic. In a June 1999 speech, President Clinton complained that the threat to his presidential campaign was “the underlying poverty at the same time.” Poverty and ignorance have blocked prevention efforts; shame and ignorance have strengthened the momentum of the epidemic.

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The Clinton administration has accepted that poverty has been a contributing factor to the spread of AIDS in Africa, and is the greatest obstacle to stopping or reversing its progress, is without question. It is also without question that poverty in Africa is the direct result of rapacious exploitation of the mineral, agricultural and human resources of Africa by world capitalism. In the interest of extracting the wealth of the continent, its people have been colonized, brutalized and impoverished. Its government in the postcolonial era have been destabilized and overthrown or co-opted to allow U.S. and European capitalists to maintain control.

Until now it has been possible for U.S. and European corporations to extract the wealth of Africa by exploiting its workers at miserable wages and in virtual slave conditions with the assistance of repressive governments. The low standard of living forced workers to survive on some of the lowest wages in the world. However, now the presence of the AIDS pandemic has provided the opportunity to destigmatize and to allow wages and working conditions improved for U.S. corporations to control the tragic consequences and continue to profit from their exploitation of Africa.

In his remarks, Bills said in part that “Nat Karp was everything a man could hope to be—everything an admirer, a friend and a comrade could ever hope to emulate. His heart was as big as it was courageous. His mind was as power- ful as his principles were strong. His comradeship and friendship were as firm as the grip of his hand. If I had been his father I could not have loved him more.”

The full texts of these tributes are printed elsewhere in this issue. A videotape entitled "Nat Karp: Vignettes From an Interview" was shown at the meeting. The program was compiled from footage of an interview with Karp shot in 1990. Portions of that footage were used in the SLP centennial video program, "The SLP at 100," which Karp helped to produce.

A printed souvenir program prepared for the meeting by the headquarters staff included a photograph and synopsis of Karp's life and contributions to the SLP and the working-class movement for socialism. The photograph and text from that program also can be found elsewhere in this issue.

Contributions to the Nathan Karp Memorial Fund made at the memorial meeting and received by mail comprised $9,368.75 as of June 16. The fund is being held open for late contributions through July 18.