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purchase of one of the above systems.

One step closer to CKDU-FM

by C. Ricketts

CKDU is now one step closer to being on the FM airwaves in September.

A Jan. 17 CKDU Board of Directors meeting approved incorporation papers which establish the new CKDU-FM Board of Directors and make CKDU a legal entity eligible to negotiate a loan with the Dalhousie Student Union.

As a result of November's CKDU referendum, DSU will loan CKDU \$96,000 over three years to purchase and install FM equipment over the summer. "You'll hear us on your FM dial in the fall," said CKDU Director Keith Tufts.

The new CKDU-FM Board of Directors will meet in the near future to finalize the submission to the Canadian Radiao and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC).

The CRTC is the regulatory body which sets standards to which radio and telecommunications broadcasting must comply.

DSU president Tim Hill said the CKDU proposal would be presented in early February and would probably hae its hearing in late March or early April.

Canada: A haven for Nazis

By Danny McCabe reprinted from the McGill Daily

by Canadian University Press MONTREAL (CUP)—He lived an unharassed, comfortable life in Canada for over 30 years. As an SS master sergeant he has been responsible for the brutal deaths of over 11,000 men, women, and children.

His name is Helmust Rauca and he made history in 1982 by being the first and currently only Canadian to be extradited as a Nazi war criminal.

According to Sol Littman, the author of The Rauca Case, Rauca was not the only Nazi, or Nazi collaborator guilty of attrocities to seek and gain refuge in Canada.

"I suspect that the figure of 1,000 would be an underestimate," Littman said.

Jacob Rabinovitch, a journalist and survivor of the Nazi occupation of Lithuania, said "we have hundreds and hundreds of them doing business in Canada right now."

The Canadian Jewish Congress has attempted on several occasions to force the federal government to search for war criminals but "the government has been very reluctant," he added.

Littman suspects the Nazis in question were protected by the United States and its allies as

potentially invaluable informants on the Soviet Union.

"When the war was ended, there was a feeling amongst the western governments that though the Nazis were beasts, they were finished and now it was time to worry about the Russians," he said. "The west was fairly ignorant of the Soviet Union in those days and it just happened that the Nazis made for great informers."

Littman wonders how so many war criminals evaded the Canadian immigration screen. "It would have been very difficult without help. At best Canada allowed America and Britain to stash the Nazis in Canada, at worst, the government knowingly hid them."

The author also questions the RCMP's viligance is looking for Nazis. "War crimes don't turn them on like drugs or robbery," Littman said. "It seems to me that a police force capable of burning barns and raiding legitimate political parties' headquarters for membership lists could find (the war criminals)."

"There are some crimes for which there can be no statute of limitations, no way to run or hide from punishment," said Littman. "These men are guilty of genocide, or merciless mass murders and no excuse is acceptable. You would have to be a neurotic saint to forgive them."

Increased funding for AIDS

CALGARY (CUP)—The gay community here has donated \$10,000 to the University of Calgary for AIDS research.

AIDS—Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome—is a deadly disease which affects several known high risk groups, including gay men.

"In terms of the donations we receive from individuals, this is significant," said research services director Bob Martin, adding that donations from individuals usually range from \$5 to \$1,000.

Martin said the research will focus on information gathering and sharing, and will be tied into related areas of research the university is doing, such as immunology and hematology.

"We're encouraging those who have the background and interest or experience, to work to deal with this problem," Martin said.

One of the researchers, he added was involved in identifying the first reported case of AIDS in Calgary.

Because there have been only isolated cases of AIDS reported in Western Canada, Martin said the exchange of information is vital to gaining more knowledge about the usually fatal disease.

He said the university hopes to study between 10 to 20 cases.