

training in the Force. In addition to being taught how to effect a rescue, the tenets of resuscitation and so on, every member is drilled under the supervision of a qualified instructor in the first essentials of safety in the water. These essentials include such axiomatic don't's as: don't take unnecessary chances; don't indulge in horse-play ducking if your swimming ability is only mediocre; don't enter the water until at least an hour after eating; don't dive in unless you are sure the water is deep enough; don't get excited in the water in the event of an accident; don't rock a boat or canoe; think before you act, but do both quickly.

The swimming pool with its excellent facilities is a great asset to the country. Though the Force's current heavy recruiting program makes it necessary to exclude outsiders from using the pool, during the war it was at the disposal of R.C.A.F. and R.C.N.V.R. personnel and others, both for recreation and training purposes.

Roughly 60 per cent of the recruits are non-swimmers when they engage in the Force. But they learn soon and only very rarely does it happen that one cannot learn at all. Realizing that swimming is a form of life insurance the Force will continue to ensure that its members are capable of rendering this most necessary service to the public.

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As a result of representations made to him, the Commissioner has in mind the installing of two additional stained glass windows in the R.C.M.P. Chapel at Regina, Sask., in honour of the memory of men dear to the Force who died in World War II—one for members and ex-members, the other for the sons of members and ex-members.

In Commemoration

Built in Eastern Canada and transported in sections to its present site by steamer and ox-team in 1885, the chapel building originally was a canteen, but at the suggestion of Mrs. L. W. Herchmer, wife of the Force's fourth Commissioner, it was converted into a chapel in 1894 and has been used in that capacity by the Force ever since. The pulpit, choir seats and benches were built by members of the Force, the altar rail, organ and carpets were obtained through subscriptions by members of the congregation, the reredos was carved and donated by Gerald Spring-Rice, and the font was presented by the parents of Reg. No. 907, Cpl. W. H. T. Lowry who died of wounds received in action at Cut Knife Hill during The North-west Rebellion, 1885. The tower, unveiled on Dec. 10, 1939, and dedicated to the Glory of God and in loving memory of the Officers and men who participated in the march of '74 into the North-west, was designed and built by the staff of "Depot" Division. There are numerous memorial tablets in this historic place of worship commemorating notable officers of the Force, members of the ill-fated Dawson-McPherson patrol and so on.

It is in this restful and hallowed atmosphere that the memory of the Force's sons and sons' sons who gave their lives in the recent war will abide as a model of courage and integrity.

The cost of each of the proposed windows approximates \$500 and up, depending on the number of figures portrayed. Funds are available for the first window, but the expenditure of the second is to be defrayed by contributions from the parents of the fallen sons. Photographs of the design selected will be circulated when a final decision has been reached in the matter, and the suggestion is that two separate memorial books be prepared to contain the names of the war-dead heroes, one for each group. No effort will be spared to make the lists complete, and with this in view our readers are invited meantime to forward to the Commissioner, R.C.M.P. Headquarters, Ottawa, the names of those eligible.

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It will be noticed that the Notes on Recent Cases in this issue include accounts of three in which German prisoners of war in Canada were concerned in criminal proceedings. These are presented partly because they are interesting in themselves as throwing some sidelights on the Nazi mind, but principally because they (with two others, *R. v. Brosig*, 83 C.C.C. 199, 10 R.C.M.P.Q. 275, and *R. v.*

Canada's Prisoner of War Trials