

Minutes

OMSS OTTAWA Meeting

Tuesday, 25 August 2026

OIC – Julian B

Minute Man – Doug C

Photographer – Solez L and Steve A

List of Attendees:

Francois Brisebois, Doug Cope, Terry Hoskin, Dennis DeRusha, Bob Thompson, Kelly Hayes, Juan and Solez Lopez, John Shrives, Julian Bomford, Sylvain Allaire, Paul Theriault, Morley Verdier, Mark Hilash, Dave Waddell, Steve Hammond, Alan Macdonald, Steve Alexander



INTRODUCTIONS

- New Attendee introductions: None
- How are our other regulars? **Stanley K** is out of town (surprise), **Rob Kelly** is travelling overseas

OMSS CLUB BUSINESS & SPECIAL PROJECTS

OMSS Executive Update – Still no date set for ON PARADE in May 2027

Future of OMSS Zoom Meetings: – Zoom meetings are suspended until a new organizer volunteers

OMSS Ottawa in 2026 - **Bob T** is working on process notes – **Julian B** volunteers to run September meeting
- Someone is needed to submit a report with a few photos to go in the next OMSS Newsletter.

Proposed OMSS Ottawa Toy Soldier Show - Current plan is for a show on 27 February 2027.
– **Dave W** is lead. A brochure has been designed by **Juan L**. A meeting to organize the show is planned and table price is likely to be \$30

WHAT'S NEW? – ANNOUNCEMENTS, & SHOWS

HOBBY NEWS, COLLECTIONS FOR SALE

- **Michael C** (former Toy Soldier Market) – he planned on coming but did not make the meeting
- **Scott's Soldiers on YouTube** – no news
- **Replica Miniatures from England** – no news
- The plan for a an OMSS Ottawa Display at **War of 1812 Battle of Crysler's Farm Battlefield Re-inactment Weekend** – has been cancelled – plus a date for next event has yet to be decided.

EVENT REPORTS:

OMSS Ottawa 28 July Meeting – Refer to **Doug C's** meeting minutes
– Show & Tell was "American Revolution"

International Toy Soldier Club August Video Meeting – no news

BMSS August Zoom Meeting — James Opie – **Morley V** reports a long meeting in which 384 photos were viewed many bands and Indian Army were show – meeting at 1400

Gettysburg Toy Soldier Show – 23 August 2026 – **Steve H** attended and reports mostly plastic soldiers
With many of the MARX play sets, some old Britain's, Circus Sets and a card show

Ottawa Gaming Convention 28 to 30 August – **Morley V** reports lots of WarHammer



Calgary – Alan M visited **Bill O’Connors Men’s and Women’s Clothing store** and viewed his RCMP Collection. He also bought a collection from a woman in Calgary.
See <https://www.facebook.com/OConnorsClothiers/>

UPCOMING SHOWS & EVENTS:

OMSS Toronto Monthly Meetings – Next Meeting is 14 September

International Toy Soldier Club Video Meeting – Saturday 12 September – Andrew Stevenson
(Replica Miniatures)

BMSS 18 September Zoom Meeting – James Opie – generally involves old Britain’s figures
National Zoom Meeting usually takes place on third Friday of the month at 7:00 PM BST.

Model Show at Walkley Armouries – Sunday 27 September – Plastic models **Bob T** had brochures

Nostalgia Show – Sunday 18 October – Nepean Sportsplex, Ottawa – under new management
[See A Below]

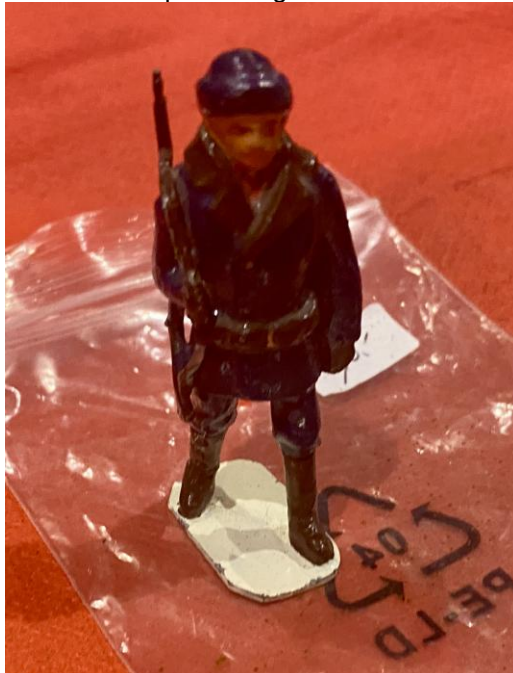
Ottawa Military Heritage Show – 26 October – Nepean Sportsplex, Ottawa – **Bob T & Steve A** vendors

London Toy Soldier Show & Spring Model Show – Saturday, 8 May 2027 – London England
Bob T is thinking of going to this show and asks if anyone else is interested in joining him.
[See B Below]

SHOW & TELL PRESENTATIONS

– This month Show & Tell topic – “ Canadians in World War 2 ”

Steve H – has an RCMP or other painted figure



He also displayed a 10 inch section of real Bren Gun carrier track **[See C Below]**

Francois B – 2 x TED TOY sets in their original wooden boxes [See July Minutes]

- A **Memoire 44** WW2 set in original box **[See D Below]**
- A Deliverance figure



Sylvain A – he showed us a RCAF cushion from WW2 and several Napoleonic war photos



Kelly H – 1/6 scale GI Joe figure reported to be a Canadian Commando that he got for Christmas in 1966

- 2 Britain's Canadian figures one a sergeant in the Royal Winnipeg Grenadiers
- MARX gold star infantry
- **LondonToys** – infantry and air force figures – **[See E Below]**





Dennis D – had Britain's early 1990s figures

- also **Golliwog** and **Fuzzy Wuzzy** figures [See F and G Below]
- Knights of Agincourt that **Bob T** bought



Doug C – had 2 sets of Britain's light infantry for sale plus his Woolworths WW2 Canadian figures



Paul T – brought in 4 more of his tiny warships – one a British H Class destroyer **[See J Below]**



Juan L – 3 standing 1/6 figures for an Ortona Display **[See K Below]**

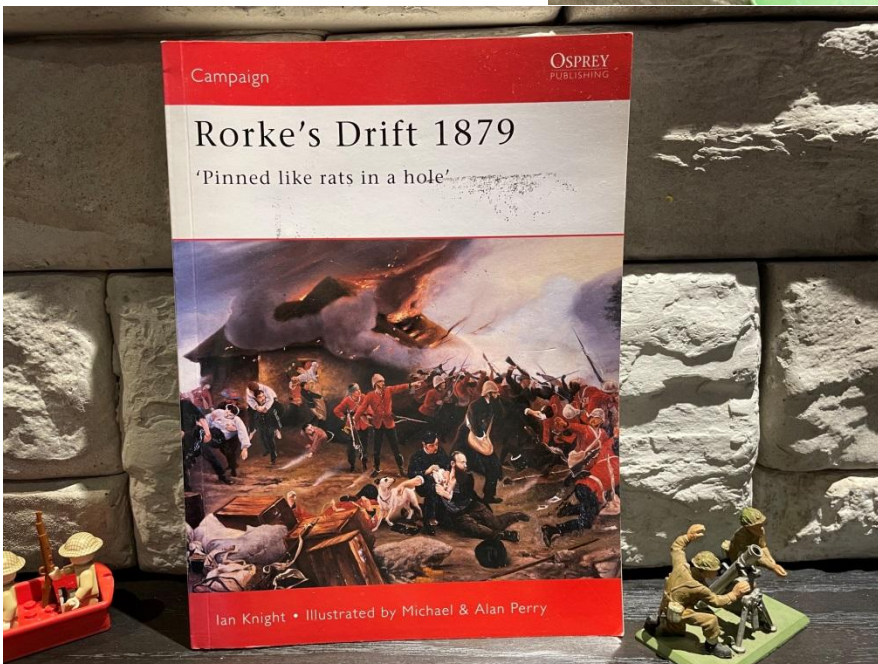
- Also a Charles Comfort figure **[See L Below]**
- And the figure of **Léo Major** DCM & Bar **[See M Below]**





Mark H – a model of an LVT2 [See N Below]

- A small ferret scout car and some guys in a red boat







Julian B – his nearly completed 1/6 scale farm house with 2 figures one a Canadian General
There is now a fire in the fireplace and a new door that opens





Steve H – had books and magazines



Bob T – a month later he brings a host of American Revolutionary war figures
– 1776 rebels waiting for redcoats
A book on Rorke's Drift with all the details on those killed – Brits and Zulus



PREPARING FOR BATTLE – 1776

The ragtag rebel force is bracing itself for the redcoat onslaught.

The two platoons have been carefully formed by their officers to take advantage of the strengths and weaknesses of their "soldiers". Facing trained British troops head to head in a direct confrontation is no easy task.

The lead first platoon will provide the firepower to try to destabilize the enemy. The two lines of the first platoon are composed of the best shots, taking advantage of the marksmanship qualities of the rebels. Unlike the British who fire blindly en masse, these frontiersmen and hunters will pick their targets. Each of the two lines of the first platoon are anchored on the ends with regular troops, with a couple of regulars in the line. Hopefully the regulars will steady the newest volunteers and will dictate the rhythm of firing. The front rank line is ready to fire on the officer's command, while the second rank is loading to be ready to step up to the firing line.

The rear platoon is comprised of most of the regular troops. This platoon will act as a maneuver element if all goes well ... or act as a stable "wall" and rallying point if the first platoon collapses.

In between the platoons we find a group of senior officers, contemplating the potential disaster of the breakdown of their ammunition transport.

At the rear of the force are the late comers, hurrying to join the troops. The officer at the rear will ensure they are positioned into their correct line.

The action is about to begin





A Hallmark soldier drummer Christmas ornament



He reports that **WarLordGames** has a Rorke's Drift set

https://store.warlordgames.com/products/rorkes-drift-battle-set?srsId=AfmBOoo834pkHJoVCWgmt18PWbMwrFcOAqqPowChOmXphGjul7_VoyVm



BLACK POWDER
18th - 19th Century

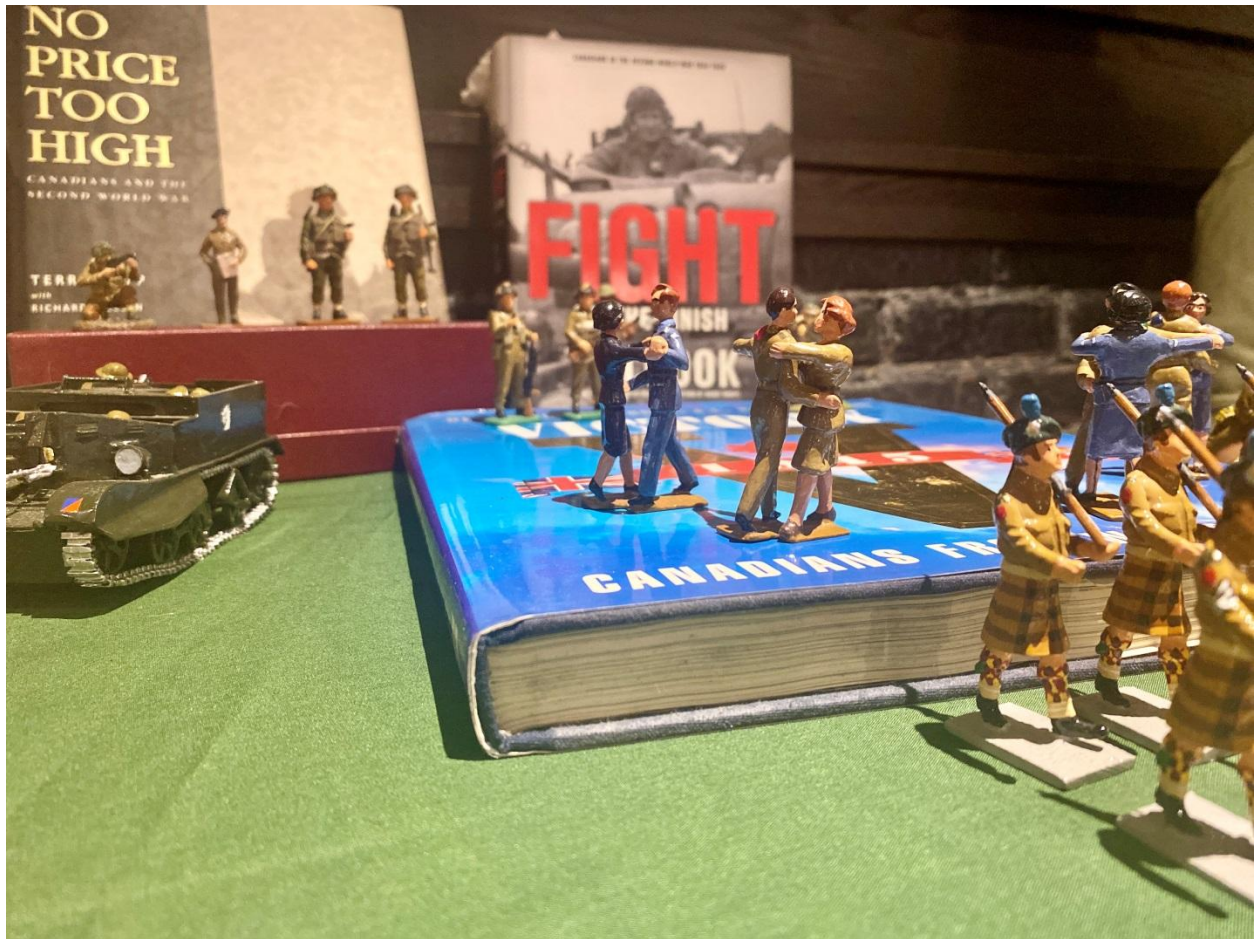
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Rorke's Drift battle-set
warlordgames.com

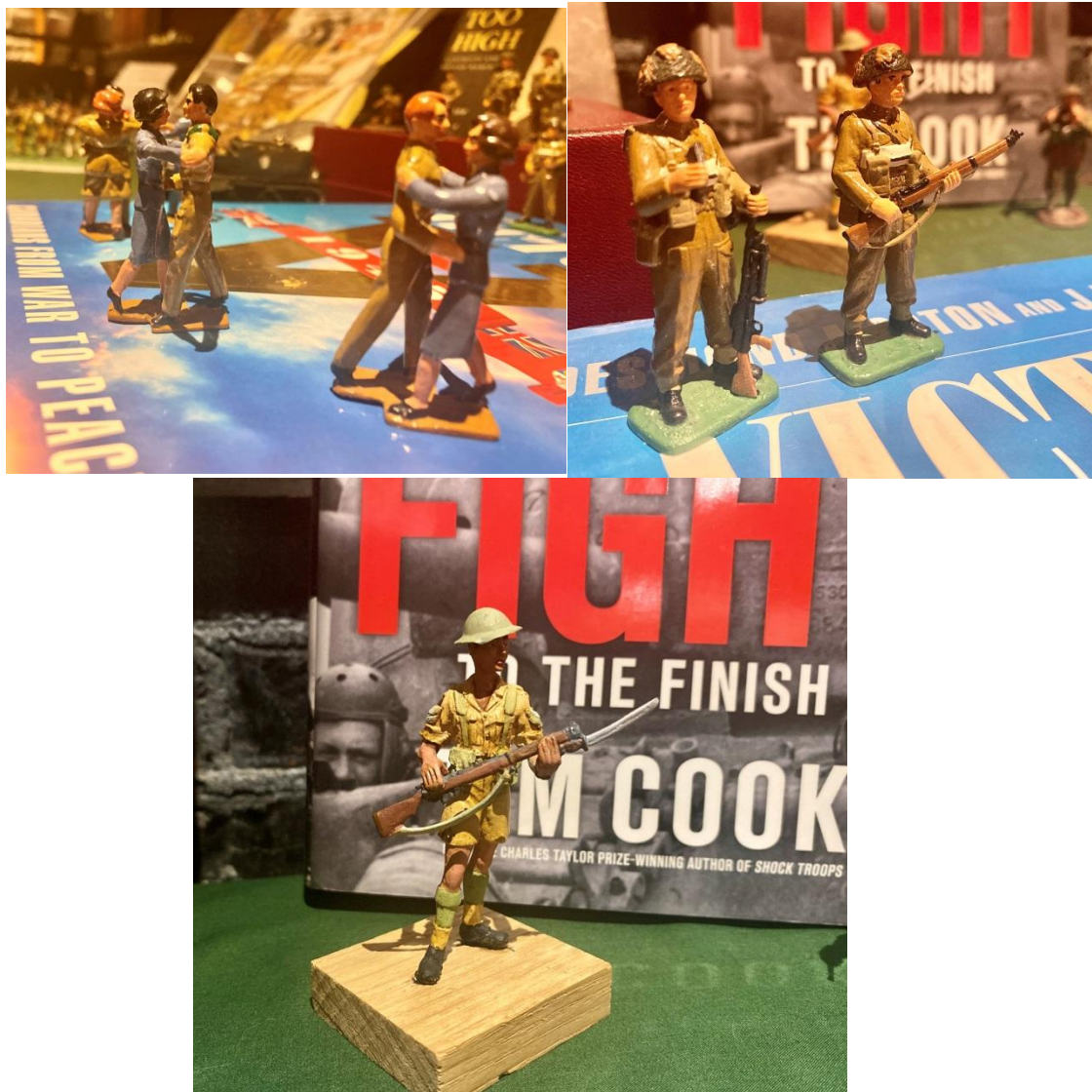


Steve A – an Irish Regiment of Canada set by Music in Miniature

- Airfix guys and girls
- A Bren Gun carrier
- Corgi Canadian paratroops
- Del Prado figures
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MEETING ADJOURNMENT & LAST POST

Next meeting on Tuesday 29 September 2026

The result of a vote for Show & Tell Topic for next meeting was: **Paratroops and Market Garden**

Meeting Adjourned at: 2035

Francois B wishes to say – Hello MOM or Bonjour Maman

[I was going to charge him \$20 for this but now that it is bilingual the price is \$30]

ADDITIONS

A] Ottawa Nostalgia & Collectible Show & Sale

Sunday October 18th 2026

Hello vendors,

It's nearly Fall and we will be running the Ottawa Nostalgia & Collectible Show in Halls A and B at the Nepean Sportsplex on Oct 18th 2026. The same location as last show with the same layout. I would like to thank Doug [Strout] for giving me this opportunity to carry on the show. I plan to keep the show as it has been. Happy to have Doug there as a vendor. There will soon be a new web and facebook page to help promote the show. I'll send out the details once it goes live.

The contract for the event is included in this letter and you may return it or just contact me with your number of tables needed and that will be fine. Remember to book early to avoid disappointment. I do anticipate a full house, and hope you can contact me as soon as possible.

Yours truly.....Guelph

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Comic Detective (C/O Comic Book Shoppe) 1400 Clyde Ave., Nepean, ON K2G 3J2

www.antique-shows.ca/nostalgia.html (Call or Text): (873) 660-3419

Facebook: www.facebook.com/comicdetective

B] London Toy Soldier Show & Spring Model Show

Saturday, May 8, 2027, at Haverstock School in London England.

Event Details

- **Date:** Saturday, May 8, 2027.
- **Location:** Haverstock School, Haverstock Hill, Chalk Farm, London, NW3 2BQ.
- **Features:** Large selection of traders covering various hobby, collecting, and plastic modelling genres, plus free parking on site.
 - **Contact:** You can reach the organizers via **Guideline Publications** or call +44 (0) 1582 668411. <https://www.guidelinepublications.co.uk/>

Guideline Publications caters for hobbyists of every kind: newcomers, award-winning modellers, dedicated collectors, and military, aviation, or railway enthusiasts. Across all our magazines, including Fantasy Figures International, Model Car Truck Motorcycle World, New Model Farmer, and our flagship titles Military Modelcraft International, Scale Aircraft Modelling, and Toy Soldier Collector & Historical Figures, readers will find high-quality photography, informative writing, and accessible design. For railway enthusiasts, we also publish the acclaimed British Railways Illustrated and Railway Bylines. Our magazines remain essential companions for the serious hobbyist.

Alongside our periodicals, Guideline Publications produces an expanding range of books, including the widely respected Warpaint series. All our titles feature original material by internationally recognised hobbyists, historians, and experts. We work closely with leading kit manufacturers, hobby suppliers, museums, and an international team of contributors to ensure our publications remain authoritative, evolving, and of the highest editorial and production standards.

Christmas Toy Soldier & Plastic Model Show Saturday 5th December 2026

Spring Model Show Saturday 8th May 2027

C] Universal or Bren Gun Carrier

<https://www.google.com/search?q=bren+gun+carrier+Canada+WW2&rls=com.microsoft:en-US:&ie=UTF-8&oe=UTF-8&sourceid=ie7>



Canada manufactured nearly 29,000 Universal Carriers (commonly called Bren Gun Carriers) during World War II, serving as a vital, mobile light-armored platform for Allied forces.

Ford of Canada: Produced roughly 29,000 to 30,000 Universal Carriers during the war at plants like the one in Windsor, Ontario, supplying Commonwealth forces worldwide. **Windsor Carrier:** Ford Canada also developed and built 5,000 units of an extended variant called the Windsor Carrier later in the war to improve stowage and towing capacity. **Combat Deployment:** Used extensively by the Canadian Army in Sicily, Italy, and Northwest Europe for reconnaissance, infantry transport, towing anti-tank guns (such as the 2-pounder and 6-pounder), and carrying mortar platoons.

Technical Specifications

Engine: Powered by an 85 hp Ford flathead V8 engine.

Speed & Range: Reached a top speed of roughly 48 km/h (30 mph) with a maximum range of about 150 km.

Armament: Typically fitted with a .303 Bren light machine gun at the front, though crews frequently adapted them to mount Boys anti-tank rifles, Vickers machine guns, or PIAT launchers.

Protection: Built with an open top and light armor (roughly 10 mm on the sides), making them fast and versatile but vulnerable to heavy anti-tank fire and landmines.

D] Memoir '44 <https://boardgamegeek.com/boardgame/10630/memoir-44>



Memoir '44 is a historical board game where players face-off in stylized battles of some of the most famous historic battles of World War II including Omaha Beach, Pegasus Bridge, Operation Cobra and the Ardennes.

Memoir '44 includes over 15 different battle scenarios and features a double-sided hex game board for both beach landings and countryside combat. Each scenario mimics the historical terrain, troop placements and objectives of each army. Commanders deploy troops through Command and Tactic cards, applying the unique skills of his units -- infantry, paratrooper, tank, artillery, and even resistance fighters -- to their greatest strength.

"By design, the game is not overly complex", says Memoir '44 designer, Richard Borg. "The game mechanics, although simple, still require strategic card play, timely dice rolling and an aggressive yet flexible battle plan to achieve victory." In addition to the large, double-sided gameboard, Memoir '44 includes 144 amazingly detailed army miniatures - including historically accurate infantry, tanks and artillery; 36 Obstacle pieces, 60 illustrated Command cards, 44 Special Terrain tiles, and 8 Custom Wooden dice.

Memoir '44 is designed for 2 players but easily accommodates team play. With Memoir '44 Overlord scenarios, players can use multiple boards and up to 8 players to conduct large scale operations, experiencing the challenges of troop coordination and military chain of command on a large scale battlefield. Average game length is between 30 and 60 minutes, encouraging match play where players can command first one side and then the other.

E] Lontoys

<https://www.google.com/search?q=LondonToys&rls=com.microsoft:en-US:&ie=UTF-8&oe=UTF-8&sourceid=ie7>

LondonToys - London, Ontario

LondonToys was at 1161 King Street produced toy cars, trucks and planes from 1940 to 1949.

London Toys can refer to the historical Canadian die-cast toy manufacturer from the 1940s Webster Brothers Ltd. (also known as Webster Air Equipment or London Toy Co.) was based in London, Ontario.

Origin: During World War II, they manufactured zinc air compressors for the military and used leftover scrap zinc to start making die-cast toys.

Products: They produced 3-inch to 6-inch die-cast vehicles (cars, trucks, buses), airplanes like the Hawker Hurricane, and railroad freight cars, often considered Canada's answer to the American Tootsie toy brand. [1, 2]



F] Golliwog, also spelled golliwogg

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golliwog>



A golliwog in the form of a child's soft play toy Florence Kate Upton's Golliwogg in formal minstrel attire in *The Adventures of Two Dutch Dolls and a Golliwogg* in 1895

The golliwog, also spelled golliwogg or shortened to golly, is a doll-like play character, created by cartoonist and author Florence Kate Upton, which appeared in children's books in the late 19th century, usually depicted as a type of rag doll. It was reproduced, both by commercial and hobby toy-makers, as a children's soft toy called the "golliwog", a portmanteau of golly and polliwog, and had great popularity worldwide, especially in the Southern United States, the United Kingdom, South Africa and Australia well into the 1970s, but have become more divisive due to their association with racial stereotyping.

The golliwog is controversial. While some view them as a harmless toy associated with childhood memories, they are widely considered a racist caricature of black people, alongside pickaninnies, minstrels, and mammy figures. The doll is characterised by jet black skin, eyes rimmed in white, exaggerated red lips and frizzy hair, based on the blackface minstrel tradition. Since the 20th century, the word "golliwog" has been considered a racial slur towards black people. The Jim Crow Museum of Racist Memorabilia described the golliwog as "the least known of the major anti-black caricatures in the United States". Changing political attitudes with regard to race have reduced the popularity and sales of golliwogs as toys. Manufacturers who have used golliwogs as a motif (e.g. Robertson's marmalade in the UK) have either withdrawn them as an icon or changed the name. Alternative names such as golly and golly doll have also been adopted due to association with the racial slur wog, which many dictionaries say may be derived from golliwog.

G} FUZZY WUZZY

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fuzzy-Wuzzy>

"Fuzzy-Wuzzy" was a 19th-century colonial nickname used by British soldiers for the **Beja warriors** who were supporting the Mahdi of Sudan in the Mahdist War. (specifically the Hadendoa tribe) in Sudan, and it also refers to toy metal figures produced by The Toy Soldier Company under the W. Britain brand.

Elaborate Hairstyles: The name came from the tribe's traditional, voluminous, butter-matted and teased hair texture. "Fuzzy-Wuzzy" is a poem by the English author and poet Rudyard Kipling, published in 1892 as part of Barrack Room Ballads. It describes the respect of Othman Digna, the "prince of the east" for his bravery when he fought the British army in Sudan.

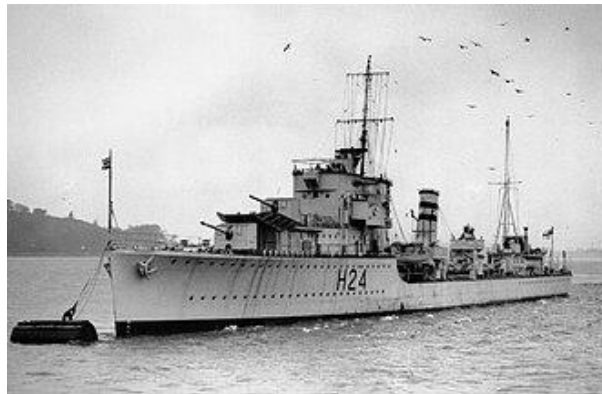


A Beja nomad

The Beja people were one of several broad multi-tribal groupings supporting the Mahdi, and were divided into five tribes: Halanga, Amarar, Beni-Amer, Habab, and Bishariyyin. All of these are semi-nomadic and inhabit the Sudan's Red Sea Hills, Libyan Desert, and southern Egypt. The Beja provided a large number of warriors to the Mahdist forces. They were armed with swords and spears and some of them carried breech-loaded rifles which had been captured from the Egyptian forces, and some of them had acquired military experience in the Egyptian army.

J] G and H-class destroyer

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/G_and_H-class_destroyer



The G- and H-class destroyers were a group of 18 destroyers built for the Royal Navy during the 1930s. Six additional ships being built for the Brazilian Navy when World War II began in 1939 were purchased by the British and named the Havant class. The design was a major export success with other ships built for the Argentine and Royal Hellenic Navies. They were assigned to the Mediterranean Fleet upon completion and enforced the Non-Intervention Agreement during the Spanish Civil War of 1936–1939.

Most ships were recalled home or were sent to the North Atlantic from October to November 1939, after it became clear that Fascist Italy was not going to intervene in World War II. Then they began to escort convoys and patrol for German submarines and commerce raiders. Two ships were lost to

German mines in the first six months of the war. Three more were lost during the Norwegian Campaign, one in combat with a German cruiser and two during the First Battle of Narvik in April 1940. The Battle of France was the next test for the destroyers from May to June, with many of the Gs and Havants participating in the evacuation of Dunkirk and the subsequent evacuations of Allied troops from western France. Three ships were sunk, two by bombs and the other by torpedoes. Most of the H-class ships were sent to the Mediterranean in May in case Mussolini decided to attack France and the majority of the surviving Gs were sent to Force H at Gibraltar in July. Two of them, Griffin and Greyhound, participated in the Battle of Dakar, before being assigned to the Mediterranean Fleet with their sister ships. By the end of the year, the ships participated in several battles with the Royal Italian Navy, losing two to Italian mines and torpedoes, while sinking two Italian submarines. The Havants spent most of the war in the North Atlantic on convoy escort duties, losing half their number to German submarines, while helping to sink six in exchange by the end of the war.

The G- and H-class ships of the Mediterranean Fleet escorted numerous Malta convoys, participated in the Battle of Cape Matapan in March 1941 and covered the evacuation of troops from Greece and Crete from May to June, losing two to German bombers and another so badly damaged that she was later written off. By the end of the year, they had sunk three submarines, two Italian and one German. Three Hs participated in the Second Battle of Sirte in March 1942, during which one was damaged. Further damaged by aerial attacks, she was ordered to Gibraltar and ran aground in transit and had to be destroyed. Another was torpedoed and lost during Operation Vigorous in June. The ships sank two more submarines during 1942 and three destroyers began conversion to escort destroyers late that year and early in 1943. Two of the four surviving Gs and Hs were transferred to the Royal Canadian Navy (RCN) while under conversion. All of the surviving ships joined their Havant half-sisters on escort duty in the North Atlantic in 1943.

One ship was sent to the Mediterranean in 1944 while three others were transferred to the UK in preparation for Operation Overlord. Between them they sank five German submarines in 1944 with another in 1945. Worn-out and obsolete, the survivors were either broken up for scrap or sold off after the war.

K] Battle of Ortona

<https://www.google.com/search?q=Battle+of+Ortona&rls=com.microsoft:en-US:&ie=UTF-8&oe=UTF-8&sourceid=ie7>

The Battle of Ortona was a brutal eight-day urban fight during World War II from December 20 to 28, 1943. Ortona, a small town on the Adriatic coast of Italy. In the battle were Canadian troops from the 1st Canadian Infantry Division versus elite German paratroopers (Fallschirmjäger).

Nickname: Known as the "Italian Stalingrad" or "Little Stalingrad" due to fierce close-quarters combat.

Casualties: Over 2,600 total Canadian casualties, with more than 500 Canadians killed. Mouse-holing:

Canadian soldiers used explosives and pickaxes to blast holes through the interior walls of adjacent houses. Avoiding Streets: Open streets were heavily mined, booby-trapped, and covered by enemy machine guns. Outcome: The Germans eventually withdrew, and the Allies captured the strategic port town, though the city was largely destroyed.

L] Charles Fraser Comfort

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Comfort#:~:text=Charles%20Fraser%20Comfort%2C%20OC%20RCA,sculptor%2C%20teacher%2C%20writer%20and%20administrator.

Charles Fraser Comfort, OC RCA LL. D. (July 22, 1900 – July 5, 1994) was a Scottish-born

Canadian painter, sculptor, teacher, writer and administrator.

Born near Edinburgh, Scotland, Comfort moved to Winnipeg in 1912 with his family. His father found work with the treasury department for the city of Winnipeg. Comfort, as the eldest child, had to work from a young age to help support his family. In 1914, he began work as a commercial artist at the newly established Brigdens commercial art branch office in Winnipeg established by Frederick Henry (Fred) Brigden, and by 1916 Comfort started attending evening classes at the Winnipeg School of Art. Comfort saved money to attend the Art Students League of New York under Robert Henri and Euphrasius Tucker. Still working part-time for Brigdens commercial studio, he was temporarily transferred to Toronto in 1919. While in Toronto, Comfort joined the Arts and Letters Club, taking life-study classes

and meeting members of the Group of Seven. Comfort visited the Group's inaugural 1920 exhibition, which inspired Comfort to work on landscape paintings, a theme he continued throughout his lifetime. Comfort returned to Winnipeg in 1922 for his first exhibition of watercolours at the Winnipeg Art Gallery. During this time, he met Lionel LeMoine FitzGerald and Walter J. Phillips. It was not until 1925 that Comfort painted his first oil painting, when he returned to Toronto where he befriended Will Ogilvie, who may have influenced his switch to oil. In 1928 he painted a striking watercolour portrait of violinist Alexander Chuhaldin with his Amati violin, with a copy of the Natalia Goncharova set design for *Le Coq d'Or* in the background (painting now in the Art Gallery of Hamilton).



Comfort was one of the organizers of the 1941 Kingston Conference, a meeting of Canadian artists to discuss the role of art in society as well as other issues facing the arts at the time. He also helped to initiate Canada's World War II War Art program, serving as an Official Second World War artist. He joined the Canadian Army (Active) in February 1943. During this time he painted widely in the south of England before joining the 1 Canadian Infantry Division in Italy, travelling by sea in November 1943 with the field historian Samuel Hughes. He served as a war artist from that date until July 1946, holding the rank of major. There he painted principally the Ortona and Liri Valley battles before returning to the United Kingdom in August 1944. He visited North-West Europe for some weeks in 1945. In 1956, he had published *Artist at War*, a book he wrote about his experiences.

M] Léo Major

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/L%C3%A9o_Major#:~:text=L%C3%A9o%20Major%20DCM%20%26%20Bar,\(DCM\)%20twice%20in%20separate%20wars.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/L%C3%A9o_Major#:~:text=L%C3%A9o%20Major%20DCM%20%26%20Bar,(DCM)%20twice%20in%20separate%20wars.)

Léo Major DCM & Bar (January 23, 1921 – October 12, 2008) was a Canadian soldier who was the only Canadian and one of only three soldiers in the British Commonwealth to receive the Distinguished Conduct Medal (DCM) twice in separate wars.

Liberation of Zwolle

At the beginning of April 1945, the Régiment de la Chaudière were approaching the city of Zwolle, which was shown to have strong German resistance. On April 13, the regiment's commanding officer asked for two volunteers for a reconnaissance mission into Zwolle, their tasks being to scout the German force and, if possible, make contact with the Dutch Resistance, before an Allied artillery barrage could commence.

Private Major and Corporal Arsenault stepped forward to accept the task. However, Major and Arsenault, wanting to spare the city from destruction, agreed to attempt to liberate the city themselves. That night, Major and Arsenault entered the farmhouse of Hendrik van Gerner, who gave them rough positions of German emplacements near the railway tracks. After leaving the farmhouse, Arsenault was killed by German fire after accidentally giving away the pair's position. In a radio interview with RTV Zwolle, Major told that he became mad after that, but managed to control himself. Major killed two of the Germans, but the rest fled in a vehicle. Deciding to continue his mission alone, Major entered Zwolle near Sassenpoort.

What happened after that is unclear. Stories about Major's actions in Zwolle have been exaggerated and conflated with his other deeds, and there are several conflicting accounts of what actually happened, including several contradictory accounts from Major himself. However, what is certain is that Major spent several hours in Zwolle, the German military left the city, Major contacted the Dutch resistance, and he returned to camp with Arsenault's body.

Thanks to Major's efforts, the planned shelling of Zwolle was called off, and the Régiment de la Chaudière entered the city the next day without firing a single shot. For his actions, Major received the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

N] Landing Vehicle, Tracked

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Landing_Vehicle,_Tracked#:~:text=The%20Landing%20Vehicle%2C%20Tracked%20\(LVT\),by%20the%20United%20States%20Navy.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Landing_Vehicle,_Tracked#:~:text=The%20Landing%20Vehicle%2C%20Tracked%20(LVT),by%20the%20United%20States%20Navy.)

The Landing Vehicle, Tracked (LVT) is an amphibious warfare vehicle and amphibious landing craft, introduced by the United States Navy. The United States Marine Corps, United States Army, and Canadian and British armies used several LVT models during World War II.

Originally intended solely as cargo carriers for ship to shore operations, they evolved into assault troop and fire support vehicles. The types were known as amphtrack, amtrak, amtrac, etc. (portmanteaus of amphibious tractor), alligator and gator.

