

# ADALBERTUS



Evacuation of wounded in Cassino , January 1944

Bundesarchiv, Bild 183-J26141  
Foto: Zscheile | 1944 Anfang

## Monte Cassino 1944

1:35 scale figures:

- 35011 "Sani" Fallschirmjäger Medic
  - 35012 Wounded Fallschirmjäger
  - 35013 Evacuation, two Fallschirmjäger figures
- Coming soon (July 2009):  
35014-35016 Commonwealth-Polish Infantry



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The German airborne units, as in other formations of armed forces of the Third Reich to the care of wounded on the battlefield they were orderly called Sani (Sanitäter)

They were uniformed in the same way as other soldiers, and wore the same kind of service Waffenfarbe insignia color. They were distinguished with the armband sign with the red cross and the red cross on the helmet. On the Eastern Front, because of the non-compliance with international conventions by both parties, no signs of a red cross were used. The reason was not to help Soviet snipers to hit a medic

Standard equipment of Sani consisted of main belt, pouches for field first aid dressing and two water canteens, boxes with medical equipment and a pistol for self-defense. Stretcher bearers were assigned to the medic, marked with white armband with the inscription "Hilfs - Krankenträger".

Allocation of weapon as standard equipment was a German medical orderly practice and met with a negative assessment of the Western Allies. U.S. Army medics were unarmed, and were regarded as non-combatants. German military, for its part, felt that the medic had an obligation to defend himself and the wounded. They were sure that this is consistent with the Hague Convention.

### Figures

Adalbertus Figures of German paratroopers are uniformed in a way appropriate to the Italian Front and the West Front in the summer of 1943-1945. They represent medic and injured one during the evacuation to the rear. They can also be used as prisoners of war. Medic figure's pouches can be cut and gun no glued then. The set of medic has the raised hands included.

### Colors and markings

On the basic Luftwaffe blue battle dress the camouflage smock "Knochelsack" is worn. There were different pattern and color variations, you can see in the example shown next overleaf.

Rank insignia on the blue Fliegerbluse were placed on the collar and on the shoulder straps (in our figures they are not visible). Rank insignia on camouflage smock were sewn on sleeves. Luftwaffe eagle was sewn on the right side of the breast. Both rank insignia and eagle on smock were printed on the dark blue or camouflage colour backing. Helmet in the basic color of green was additionally covered with different camouflage colors, in whole or in patches. On the left side was a small Luftwaffe eagle.

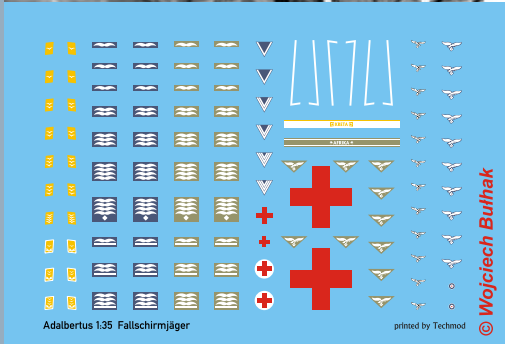
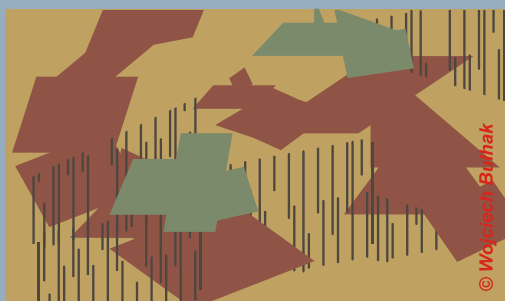
Shield on the right side of helmet is not used in that period. "Kreta" and/or "Afrika" armbands were worn during parade or decoarion on left sleeve below elbow of Fliegerbluse or Knochelsack. "Afrika" was usually placed above of "Kreta".

Main belt and pouches in brown leather and buckle in aluminum colour. Pistol holster - shiny black. Shoes - brown leather.

Figures presented on the box were painted Lifecolor paints, including sets of CS04 and CS05 Uniforms WWII German 1/2

### Decal application:

Model surface should be gloss varnished. Cut a decal from the backing paper. It is recommended to trim carrier film on collar insignia with a very sharp blade before next stages of application. Immerse decal in water for a few seconds. Put aside for about a minute. Slide decal to desired position with soft brush. Push with cotton swab to remove excess of water. Over paint with matt varnish to seal decal next day. For best results it is recommended to use set and solutions following their istructions.



		Jäger/Flieger
		Gefreiter
		Obergefreiter
		Hauptgefreiter
		Unteroffizier
		Unterfeldwibel
		Feldwibel
		Oberfeldwibel
		Stabsfeldwibel
		Leutnant
		Oberleutnant
		Hauptmann

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Leutnant (walking) and Jäger (sitting). Note camouflage smock and cap insignia. No shield insignia on the left side of helmet.