

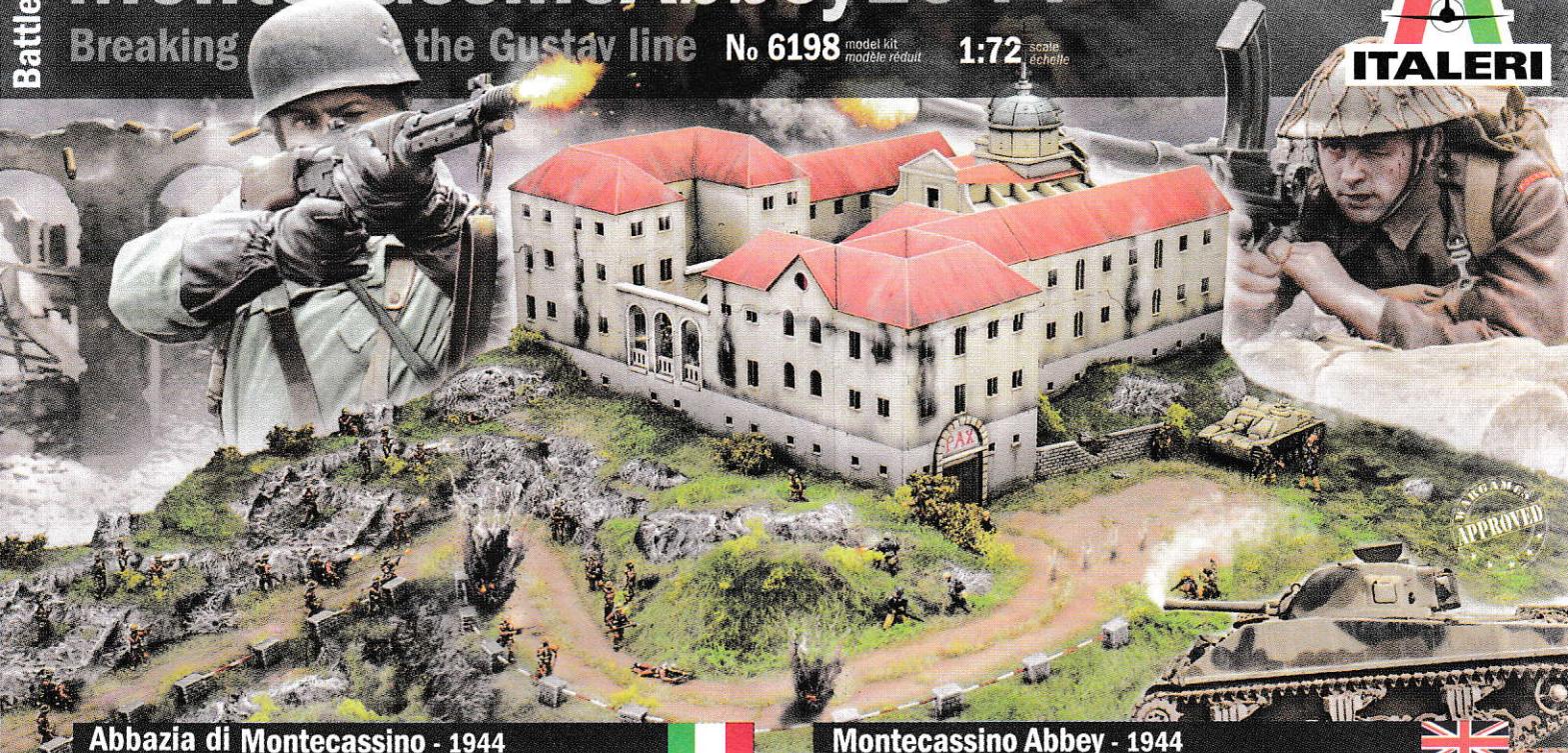
Montecassino Abbey 1944

Breaking

the Gustav line

No 6198 model kit
modèle réduit1:72 scale
échelle

ITALERI



Abbazia di Montecassino - 1944



Durante la campagna d'Italia, tra il gennaio ed il maggio del 1944, le forze alleate al comando del Generale Mark Clark si contrapposero alle forze tedesche della 10ma Armata, al comando del generale Heinrich von Vietinghoff, trincerate in posizione difensiva lungo la linea Gustav. Il caposaldo della linea Gustav era rappresentato dal centro abitato di Cassino, che controllava la valle del fiume Liri. Il paese era sovrastato dalla storica abbazia benedettina di Montecassino che costituiva per i tedeschi un importante punto di osservazione e difesa. La forte resistenza dei tedeschi, che tennero le posizioni per quasi quattro mesi, agevolati anche dalle difficili condizioni climatiche che non favorirono le truppe alleate, generò una serie di violenti scontri per la tenuta delle posizioni. Solo a metà maggio gli alleati, con l'operazione "Diadem" riuscirono a infrangere lo schieramento difensivo e continuare l'avanzata che portò alla liberazione di Roma.

Abtei Montecassino - 1944



Während des Italienfeldzuges zwischen Januar und Mai 1944 stellten sich die alliierten Streitkräfte unter dem Kommando von General Mark Clark den deutschen Truppen der 10. Armee unter dem Kommando von General Heinrich von Vietinghoff, die in einer Verteidigungsstellung entlang der Gustav-Linie verschanzt waren. Den Eckpfeiler der Gustav-Linie bildete die Stadt Cassino, die das Tal des Flusses Liri beherrschte. Die Stadt wurde von der historischen Benediktinerabtei Montecassino dominiert, die für die Deutschen ein wichtiger Beobachtungs- und Verteidigungspunkt darstellte. Der starke Widerstand der Deutschen, die ihre Stellung fast vier Monate lang hielten - unter anderem durch die schwierigen klimatischen Bedingungen begünstigt, die für die alliierten Truppen nicht von Vorteil waren -, führte zu einer Reihe gewaltsamer Auseinandersetzungen um die Stellungshaltung. Erst Mitte Mai gelang es den Alliierten mit der Operation Diadem, die Abwehrreihen zu durchbrechen und den Vormarsch fortzusetzen, der zur Befreiung Roms führte.

Abbaye de Montecassino - 1944



Pendant la campagne d'Italie, entre janvier et mai 1944, les forces alliées sous le commandement du général Mark Clark s'opposent aux forces allemandes de la 10e armée, sous le commandement du général Heinrich von Vietinghoff, retranchées en position défensive le long la ligne Gustav. La fortification de la ligne Gustav était représentée par l'agglomération de Cassino, qui contrôlait la vallée de la rivière Liri. La ville était dominée par l'abbaye bénédictine historique de Montecassino qui était un point d'observation et de défense important pour les Allemands. La forte résistance des Allemands, qui ont tenu des positions pendant près de quatre mois, également facilitée par les conditions climatiques difficiles qui n'ont pas favorisé les troupes alliées, a généré une série d'affrontements violents pour la tenue des positions. Ce n'est qu'à la mi-mai que les alliés, avec l'opération Diadem, ont réussi à briser le dispositif défensif et à poursuivre l'avancée qui a conduit à la libération de Rome.

Montecassino Abbey - 1944



During the Italian campaign, in the period from January to May 1944, the allied forces under the command of General Mark Clark, advanced upon the German 10th Army commanded by General Heinrich von Vietinghoff, who were entrenched in defensive positions along the Gustav line. The cornerstone of the Gustav line was the small town of Cassino which controlled the river Liri valley. Cassino itself was dominated by the historic Benedictine abbey of Montecassino, which was an important strategic observation and defensive position of the German forces. The determined resistance offered by the German troops, who held their positions for almost four months, was assisted by the difficult weather conditions, which hindered the allied advance. Fierce fighting ensued to try and oust the Germans from their stubbornly held defensive line. It was not until mid-May that the German positions were finally breached, which allowed the allied advance to Rome to ensure its liberation in June 1944.

Abadia de Montecassino - 1944



Durante la campaña de Italia, entre enero y mayo de 1944, las fuerzas aliadas bajo el mando del general Mark Clark se opusieron a las fuerzas alemanas del Décimo Ejército, bajo el mando del general Heinrich von Vietinghoff, atrincherado en posición defensiva a lo largo de la línea Gustav. La piedra angular de la línea Gustav estaba representada por la ciudad de Cassino, que controlaba el valle del río Liri. La ciudad estaba dominada por la histórica abadía benedictina de Montecassino, que fue un importante punto de observación y defensa para los alemanes. La fuerte resistencia de los alemanes, que mantuvieron sus posiciones durante casi cuatro meses, facilitada también por las difíciles condiciones climáticas que no favorecieron a las tropas aliadas, generó una serie de enfrentamientos violentos por la ocupación de las posiciones. No fue hasta mediados de mayo cuando los aliados, con la operación Diadem, lograron romper la línea defensiva y continuar el avance que condujo a la liberación de Roma.

Montecassino Abbey - 1944



Во время итальянской кампании с января по май 1944 года союзные силы под командованием генерала Марка Кларка выступили против немецких войск 10-й армии, во главе которой стоял генерал Генрих фон Фитингоф. Вражеские войска укрепились на оборонительной позиции вдоль Линии Густава. Краеугольным камнем линии Густава был город Кассино, который контролировал долину реки Лиро. На вершине города находилось историческое бенедиктинское аббатство Монте-кассино, которое было важной точкой наблюдения и защиты для немцев. Сильное сопротивление немцев, удерживающих свои позиции почти четыре месяца, а также тяжелые климатические условия, которые не способствовали союзным войскам, привели к серии жестоких битв за удержание позиций. Только в середине мая союзникам с помощью операции «Диадема» удалось прорвать сопротивление и продолжить наступление, приведшее к освобождению Рима.

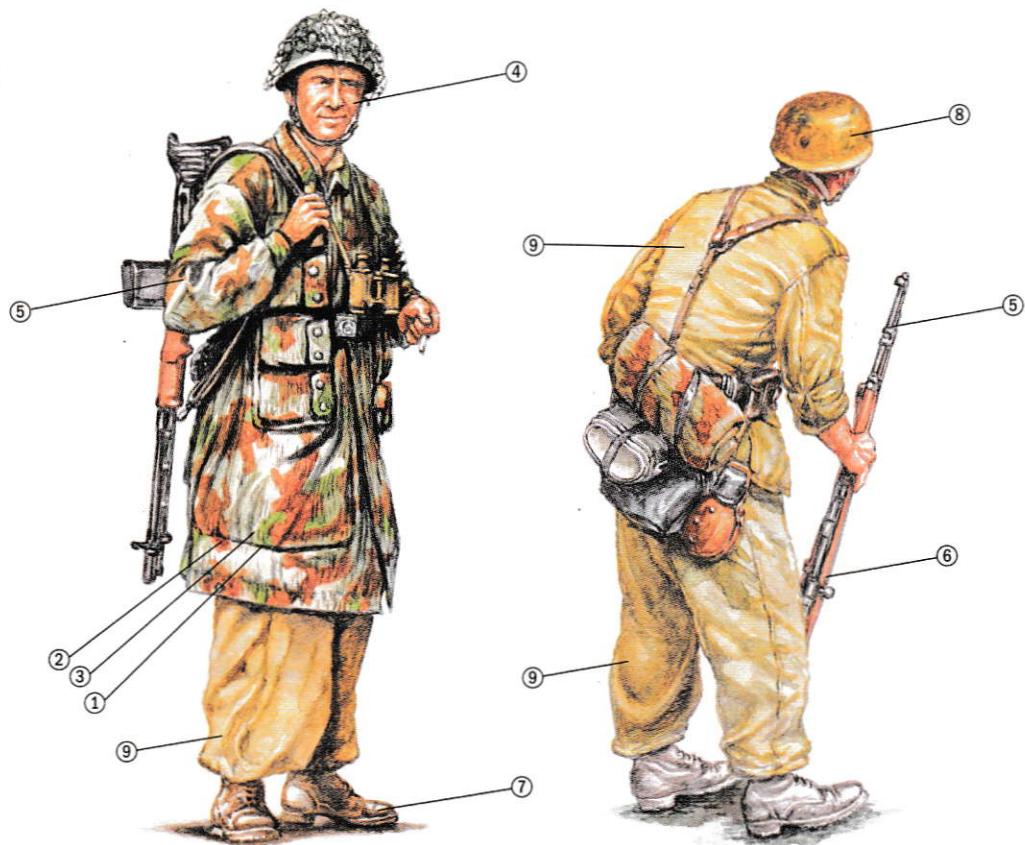
6134 German Paratroopers



Suggested colors

ITALERI
ACRYLICPAINT

- ① Flat Medium Green (I)
4314AP
- ② Flat Dark Earth Ana 617
4846AP
- ③ Flat Light Green
4309AP
- ④ Flat Skin Tone Warm Tint
4601AP
- ⑤ Flat Gun Metal
4681AP
- ⑥ Flat Wood
4673AP
- ⑦ Flat Black
4768AP
- ⑧ Flat Desert Tan
4859AP
- ⑨ Flat Sand
4720AP



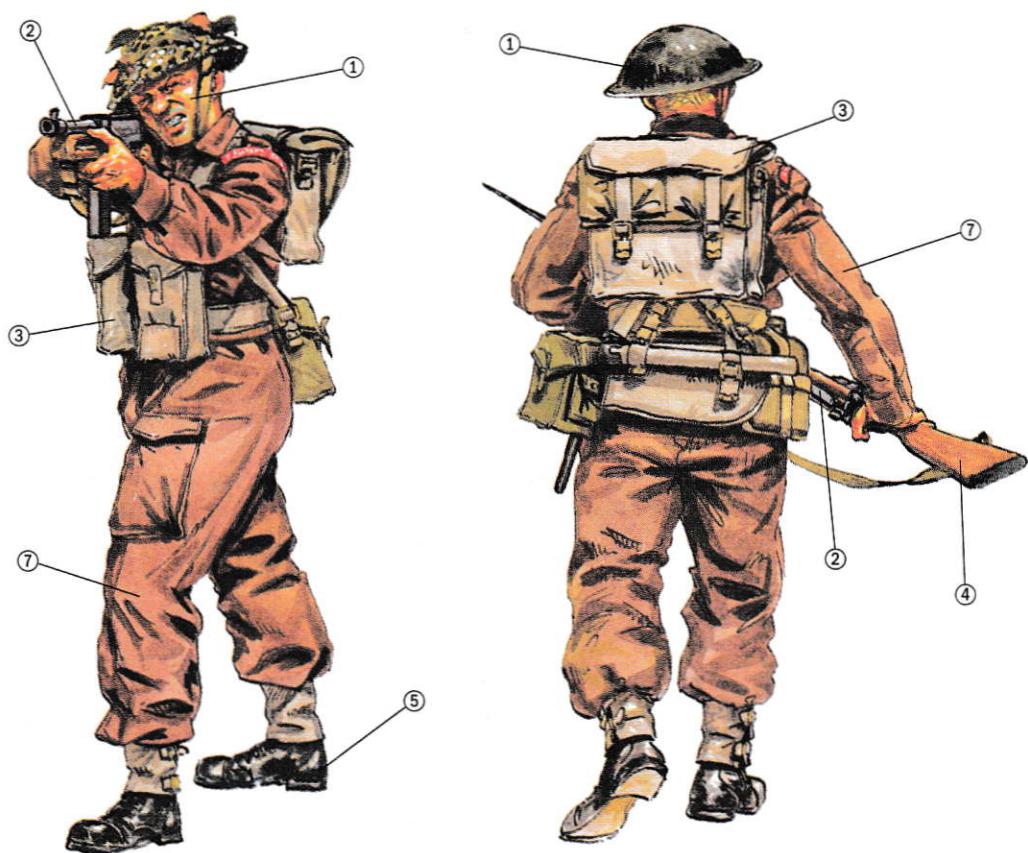
6056 Polish infantry



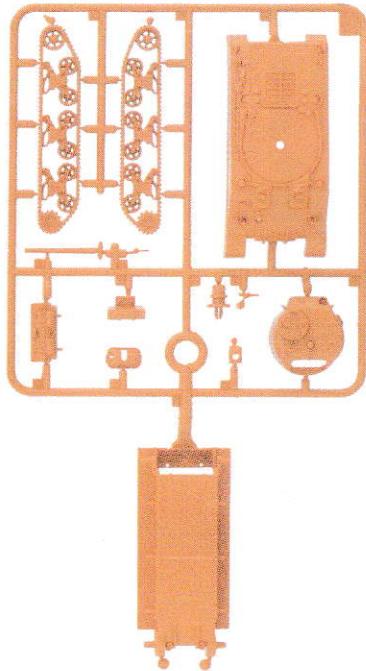
Suggested colors

ITALERI
ACRYLICPAINT

- ① Flat Skin Tone - Light
4601AP
- ② Flat Gun Metal
4681AP
- ③ Flat Sand
4720AP
- ④ Flat Wood
4673AP
- ⑤ Flat Black
4768AP
- ⑥ Flat Military Green (II)
4852AP
- ⑦ Flat Field Dreb
4708AP



M4A2 Sherman III



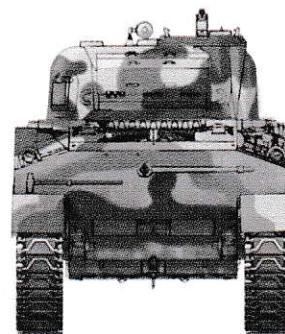
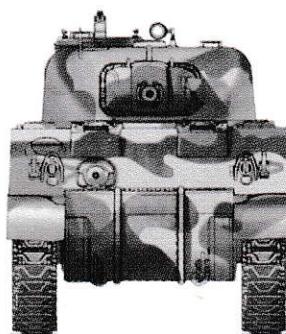
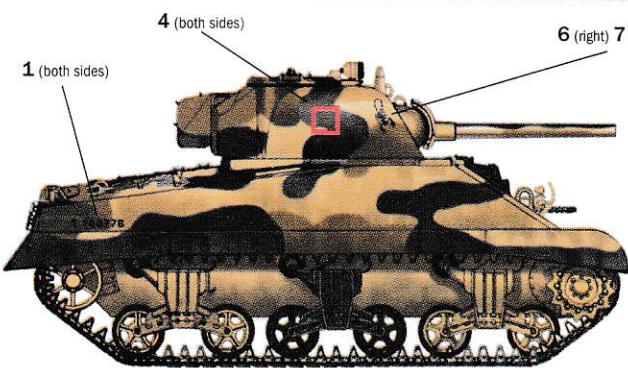
Decals and basic colors



SHERMAN MK.III

1 T 145776					6
1 T 145776					5
2 T 145777					7
2 T 145777					4

1 (both sides) 4 (both sides) 6 (right) 7 (left)



Suggested colors

ITALERI
ACRYLIC PAINT



Flat Sand
4720AP



Flat Earth Red
4707AP

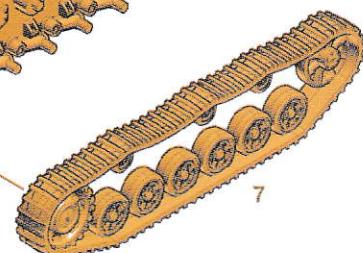
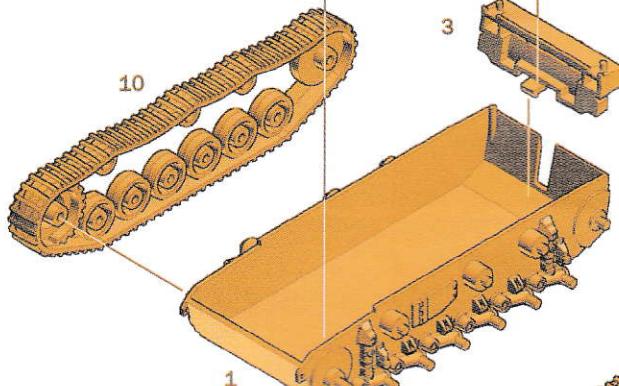
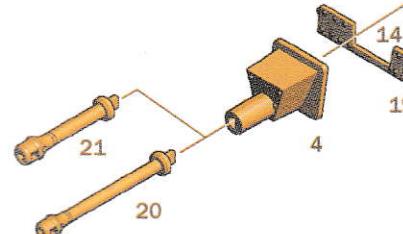
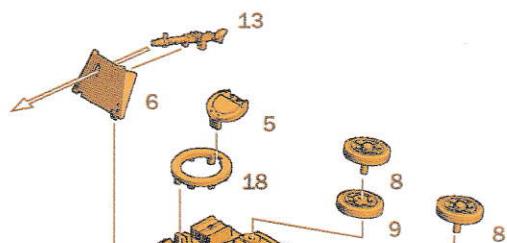
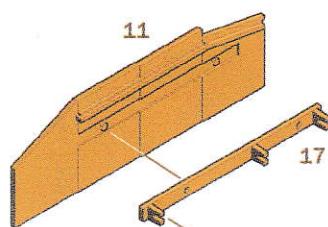
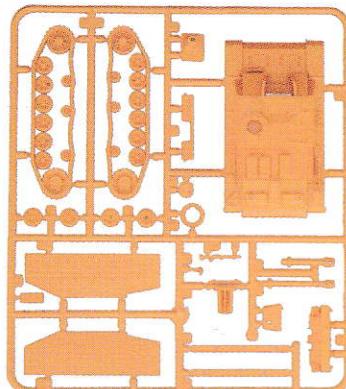


Flat Dark Gull Grey
4755AP



Flat Rust
4675AP

Sturmgeschütz III

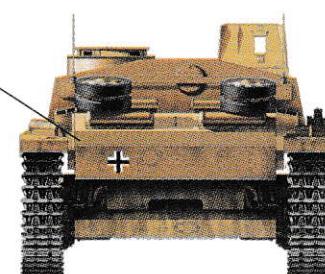
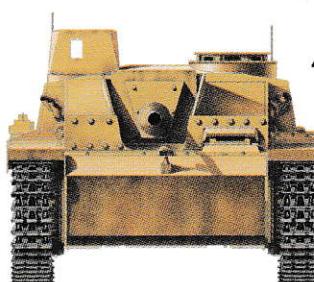
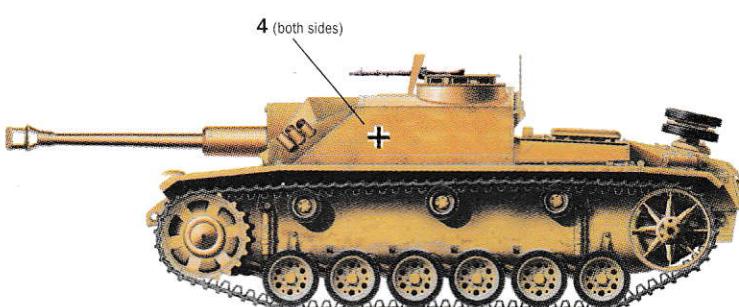


Decals and basic colors



1	1	1	1	+	+	4	4	4	4
2	2	2	2	+	+	5	5	5	5
3	3	3	3	+	+	0	0	0	0

StuG. III



Suggested colors

ITALERI
ACRYLIC PAINT



Flat Panzer Dunkelgelb 1943
4796AP



Flat Black
4768AP



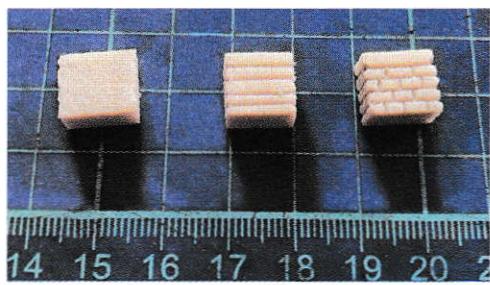
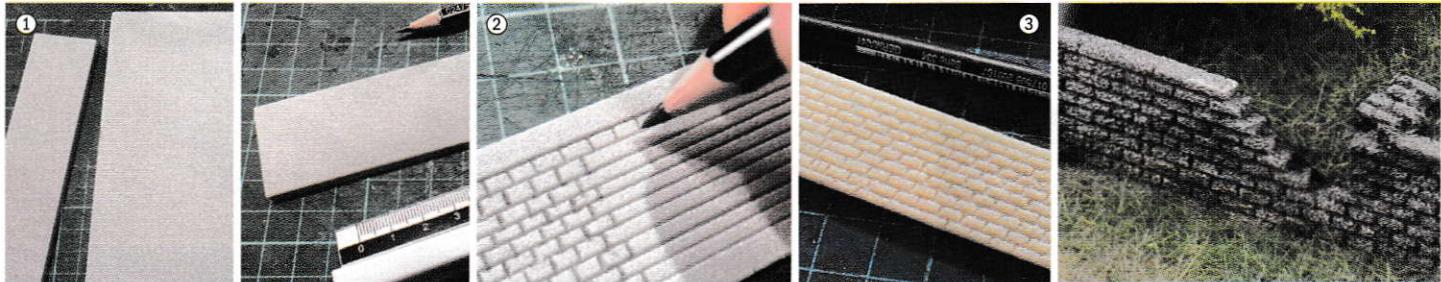
Metal. Flat Steel
4679AP



Flat Rust
4675AP



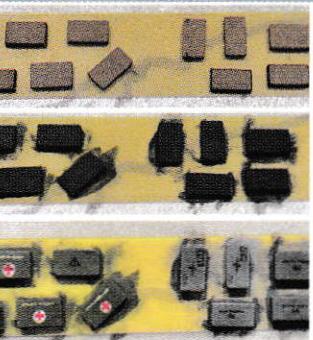
Walls and bricks



By engraving a sheet of Eulithe (1) with a pencil (2) you can reproduce the bricks of the walls (3)

You need to cut the Eulithe sheet slightly (1) in the right dimension and then round it (2)

Boxes and accessories with MDF scraps



With MDF scraps (1), you can create accessories such as boxes, etc. simply by painting them (2).



MDF Montecassino Abbey Plant

Walls and roofs



Suggested colors
ITALERI
ACRYLICPAINT

Walls

Flat Light Flesh
4390AP
(Base color)

Flat Light Grey
4763AP
(Dry Brush)

Roofs

Flat Orange
4302AP

Flat Red
4606AP

Flat Skin Tone
4601AP
(Dry Brush)

Dome

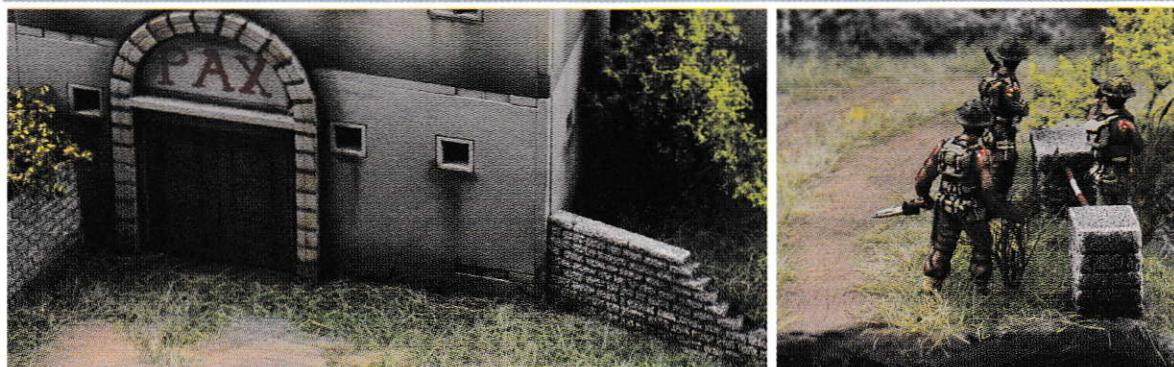


Suggested colors
ITALERI
ACRYLICPAINT

Flat Pale Green
4739AP
(Dry Brush)

Flat Medium Blue
4307AP
(Base color)

Base and street walls



Medium Sea Grey
4313AP

Flat black
4768AP
(Dry Brush)