PART THREE
APPENDIX
I. LEADERS OF THE SIGHTSEEERS

MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES E. HURDIS

At the helm of the Red Star Division while it destroyed the last Japanese resistance in the Philippines was a graduate of West Point, Major General Charles Everett Hurdis.

Born in Central Falls, Rhode Island, on 6 October 1893, the commander of the Sixth was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1917, after winning the middleweight wrestling championship.

During the first World War, he served with the 6th Field Artillery, 1st Infantry Division, from June 1917 to October 1919, then remained with the Allied Occupation Forces in Germany until July 1920.

In 1924-25 he attended the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, then was assigned to the 83d Field Artillery at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, from 1925-27, and served as instructor in Military Science at Princeton University until 1931. From 1931 to 1934 he attended and was graduated from the Command and General Staff School and the Army War College, after which came a tour of duty at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Before joining the Sightseers to command Division Artillery in April 1942, General Hurdis served as Chief of the Troop Training Branch with the War Department’s General Staff from 1940 to 1942. After serving as CG of Division Artillery under Generals Ridley, Sibert and Patrick and as Division CG for two short interim periods, Brigadier General Hurdis assumed command of the Sightseers on 14 March 1945 when General Patrick was fatally wounded in action at the Shimbu Line.

In France during World War I he won the Silver Star citation as a battery commander. In 1941 the Legion of Merit was awarded to General Hurdis for outstanding accomplishments with the War Department’s Troop Training Branch. For gallantry in action at Maffin Bay, he was decorated with the Silver Star, being cited for directing artillery fire from a forward observation post exposed to direct enemy fire and for coordinating artillery and infantry efforts from forward areas. In July 1945, after Red Star men had captured the important Japanese stronghold of Kiangan in Northern Luzon, he was personally decorated with the Bronze Star Medal by Lieutenant General Griswold, Commander of XIV Corps.

The 52-year old general, whose wife, Mrs. Elsie C. Hurdis, lives at 109 Smithfield Road, North Providence, R.I., has three children: Everett C., Richard W., who was graduated from West Point in 1945, and Sara B.
MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN D. PATRICK

Major General Edwin D. Patrick assumed command of the 6th Infantry Division in September 1944 while it was at Sannapar, New Guinea, after General Sibert had left to become Commanding General of X Corps. Capable and respected, General Patrick was destined to lead the Sightseers through the greatest amphibious operation of the Pacific war, only to be killed and buried alongside the men of his command.

Born in Tell City, Indiana, on 11 January 1894, he attended the Universities of Indiana and Michigan and was a Second Lieutenant in the Indiana National Guard before being commissioned in the Regular Army on 21 March 1917. After his first assignment with the 21st Infantry at San Diego, California, he went overseas with the 14th Machine Gun Battalion, 5th Division. During World War I he was in the Anould and St. Die Sectors in the Vosges Mountains and took part in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives.

From 1920 to 1922 General Patrick served as instructor at Fort Benning, Georgia, and from 1922 to 1938 he attended various service schools, among them the Command and General Staff School and the Army and Navy War Colleges. After serving as a member of the General Staff Corps, G-3, in the Eighth Service Command from 1938 to 1942, he became Commanding Officer of the 357th Infantry, 90th Division. From December 1942 to June 1943 he served in the Pacific theater with the War Plans Section of Admiral Halsey’s staff. Following a tour of duty as Chief of Staff under General Walter Krueger in the Sixth Army’s drive up the coast of New Guinea from June 1943 to April 1944, General Patrick assumed command of the 158th RCT, which took part in the Toem-Wakde and Noemfoor Island operations.

After joining the Sightseers and supervising the training and preparations for the Luzon campaign, General Patrick led the drive down the great central plain that leads to Manila, commanding the Red Star Division when it drove the Nips out of the Cabaruan Hills, destroyed the enemy’s 2d Armored Division at Muñoz, and stormed the vaunted Shimbu Line east of Manila. It was while the Sightseers were attacking the Shimbu Line near Bayanbayanan on 14 March 1945 that General Patrick, watching the attack from a forward battalion observation post, was mortally wounded by an enemy machine-gun burst.

In World War II he was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action. In 1945, he received the Legion of Merit and an oak-leaf cluster for his able leadership in New Guinea, and the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action during the Luzon campaign.

His survivors, Mrs. Nellie May Patrick and three sons, Ulric B., Edwin D. Jr., and Thomas, live in Ruidoso, New Mexico.
Major General Franklin C. Sibert, son of Major General William L. Sibert, was born at Bowling Green, Kentucky, in 1891. Upon graduating from the Military Academy in 1912, he was commissioned second lieutenant in the Regular Army and assigned to the 11th Infantry in the Canal Zone, and later to the 18th Infantry on the West Coast. As a captain he went to France in World War I, where he formed and commanded the 1st Machine-Gun Battalion, 1st Division. He commanded the 10th Machine-Gun Battalion in the St. Mihiel and Argonne operations, and served on the staff of the 4th Division, reaching the grade of lieutenant colonel in November 1918. After serving with the Army of Occupation in Germany he returned to the States in 1919 as senior instructor of the Machine Gun Department of the Infantry School at Fort Benning. In 1920 he reverted to his permanent Regular Army grade of captain, but was soon afterward promoted to major. During the years 1920-39 he served in various assignments which included regimental and recruiting duty, staff duty with troops, a tour on the War Department General Staff, and a second assignment as instructor at the Infantry School.

General Sibert graduated from the Advanced Course of the Infantry School in 1924. He is a distinguished graduate of the Command and General Staff School, and returned as an instructor. He is also a graduate of the Army War College.

In 1935 he again reached the grade of lieutenant colonel, and was promoted to colonel in January 1941. The following September he was made a brigadier general, and in March 1942, major general.

Before taking command of the 6th Infantry Division in 1942, General Sibert served on General Stilwell's staff in the CBI Theater, and took part in the retreat from Burma in early 1942. He moved up to the X Corps in September 1944.

General Sibert's service ribbons include the Victory Medal (World Wars I and II) with four bronze stars; Mexican Border Service Medal; American Defense Service Medal; European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal; American Campaign Medal; Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with four bronze stars. His decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal; Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster; Silver Star Medal; Bronze Star Medal; Air Medal; and Philippine Liberation Medal with two bronze stars.
Brigadier General Julius Ochs Adler is a veteran of both World Wars. He was born in Chattanooga, Tennessee, December 3, 1892, and there attended Baylor's University School. From Lawrenceville (New Jersey) School, he moved to Princeton, where he received his A.B. degree in 1914. He has been connected with the New York Times ever since, as general manager, treasurer, vice president, and publisher. In World War I he served with the Cavalry, reaching the grade of major in 1918. He accepted a commission in the Infantry Reserve after World War I, and was promoted to lieutenant colonel in 1923. He commanded the 306th Infantry (77th Division), allocated to New York City, from 1924 to 1940, and also served as civilian aide to the Secretary of War for the Second Corps Area from 1932 to 1940. Upon being ordered to active duty in 1940, he commanded the 113th Infantry and served with that regiment until July 1941, when he was promoted to brigadier general and assigned to command of the 57th Infantry Brigade of the 44th Division. When the brigade organization was abolished, he became Assistant Division Commander of the 6th Infantry Division, serving in that capacity from September 1941 to November 1944.

General Adler has long been interested in National Defense and veterans' affairs. He is a member of the National Executive Board of the Military Training Camps Association; Chairman of the National Executive Board of the American Veterans' Association, 1932-37; President of the 77th Division Association. His decorations include the Distinguished Service Cross, Silver Star with two Oak Leaf Clusters, the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star, and decorations from the State of New York and the governments of France and Italy. In addition, he has been cited three times in general orders. He was editor in chief of the history of the 77th Division, AEF, and editor of the 306th Infantry's history, published in 1935.
(1) Machine gun of the 18th Machine-Gun Battalion, 6th Division, in position at Petit Froissy. (2) “Calamity Jane,” a 6th Division artillery piece, which fired the last shot of World War I at 10:59:59 on the morning of 11 November 1918. (3) Infantrymen of the 6th Division leaving the Verdun sector. (4) General John J. Pershing decorating the colors of the 51st Infantry, 6th Division.
II. WORLD WAR I: THE SIGHTSEEING SIXTH

The Sixth Division of World War I would not be recognized by today’s Red Star men as their parent organization. Organized in November 1917 as a square division, the old Sixth consisted of the 51st, 52d, 53d and 54th Infantry Regiments, the 16th, 17th and 18th Machine-Gun Battalions, and the 3d, 11th and 78th Field Artillery Regiments.

Knowing no home during their short stay in the States, the scattered units of the Division gathered in New York and left for France in July 1918, sailing out of the harbor into a beautiful double rainbow that all regarded as a good omen for the Division’s first assignment overseas. After marching and training all over western France, the Sixth was assigned on August 31 to the Vosges sector, where a chain of lofty wooded peaks had stalemated both the French and German armies. Though the Division’s mission was the defense of a 21-mile front, it did not rely on a passive defense. Active patrolling in No Man’s Land and behind the Boche lines was inaugurated; daily German artillery concentrations of high explosive and gas shells kept the 6th’s supporting artillery busy on counterbattery fire; frequent raiding parties of Germans using liquid fire and grenades kept the platoon strongpoints in the trenches on their toes. The Division first developed its reputation for hiking when, prior to the Argonne Offensive, it engaged in extensive fake marches, often under enemy artillery and air bombardment, to deceive the Boche into thinking a major attack was to take place in the Vosges sector.

Relieved on October 10, the old 6th hiked back to an assembly area, marching over mountains, down broken trails, usually in the dead of night. After another short period of training, consisting primarily of forced marches, the Division hiked itself into the closing campaign of the war, the Meuse–Argonne offensive. In Corps reserve the 6th was used in place of an unavailable cavalry division to try to maintain contact with the rapidly retreating Germans. Pulling machine-gun and ammo carts by hand, the best hiking outfit in the AEF marched from one front to another, usually on muddy bypaths and rain-soaked fields, to establish an incredible record of forty hiking days in a sixteen-day campaign. Finally moved to another part of the front to maintain the brunt of the attack, the 6th reached the assigned area on the scheduled date—November 12, 1918—to find the war at an end.

During its three months at the front, the 6th Division lost 227 men killed in action or died of wounds. It had maintained an active defense in one important sector and played a major role in the tactical plan in another. The men of the 6th had distinguished themselves in combat, many earning the Distinguished Service Cross and Croix de Guerre, and the Division had been highly commended by General Pershing for its contribution to the final victory.

After the Armistice the 6th continued its hikes through France and Germany to spread the fame of the Red Star, adopted as the Division insignia on November 19, 1918. The bulk of the Division returned to the States in June 1919 aboard the giant USS Leviathan. After discharging its emergency personnel, the 6th entrained for Camp Grant, Illinois, where on 30 September 1921 it passed from the list of active Army divisions.
III. UNIT HISTORIES

1st Infantry Regiment

The story of the 1st Infantry is the story of the United States. Organized in 1784, years before the adoption of the Constitution, the 1st was for a time the entire United States Army. It played a major part in the subjugation of the Miami Indians and Federated Tribes until on 11 July 1796, Fort Detroit, the last post held by the British in the United States, was surrendered to the regiment’s commanding officer.

In the period of westward expansion that followed, the 1st Infantry blazed the two trails that carried the life blood of the West—the Oregon and the Santa Fe. The northern trail was opened by the famous Lewis and Clark Expedition, led by Captain Meriwether Lewis of the 1st. Lieutenant Zebulon Pike of the regiment, in addition to discovering the peak that bears his name, opened the Santa Fe Trail to the growing nation.

The *Semper Primus* men participated in eleven major land battles of the War of 1812, culminating in the glorious victory of New Orleans, where it fought under General Andrew Jackson. In the innumerable Indian campaigns that followed, including the Black Hawk War of 1832, in which Abraham Lincoln served as captain, and the Seminole War of 1837, the 1st earned the title “Guardian of the Frontier.” It led the attack also in the Mexican War, storming the heights of Buena Vista under such young officers as R. E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and U. S. Grant, and capturing Vera Cruz and Monterrey.

Still battling Comanches and Apaches in Texas when the Civil War broke out, the regiment had to fight its way north to Fort Leavenworth to join the Army of the West under General John C. Frémont. During the first two years of the War between the States the only victories won by Union forces were spearheaded by the 1st Infantry under General Grant. In the turbulent period that followed the War, the men of the 1st maintained the regiment’s reputation as Indian fighters. In the Spanish-American War Companies F and G made an amphibious landing on Cuba in the first engagement of the war, then were joined by the remainder of the regiment to storm up San Juan Hill and to capture Santiago in the decisive land battle of the campaign. Ordered to the Philippines to quell the insurrection, the 1st fought 109 major engagements and 700 minor skirmishes during the next three years before being returned to garrison duty in the States. Stationed in Hawaii in 1914, the regiment was ordered to defend the Islands and thus added no battle streamers to its colors during World War I.

When the 1st Infantry became part of the 6th Infantry Division in 1939, it brought with it a history and tradition that are unequalled in the United States Army—a history that well merits the regimental motto, "*Semper Primus*"—"Always First."

20th Infantry Regiment

The 20th Infantry was born on 28 July 1866 when the 2d Battalion of the 11th Infantry was redesignated as the 20th. Organized by direction of President Lincoln in 1861, the 11th became part of General Sykes’ Division of Regulars and participated in many actions of the War Between the States. The most famous of these are the battles of Fredricksburg, Second Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and the siege of Richmond. After the war, General Sykes reverted to the rank of Colonel and assumed command of the 20th, which he held until his death in 1880. It was from long association with this illustrious commander that the regiment became known as “Sykes’ Regulars.”

The regiment took an active part in the colorful development of the West. It afforded protection to the settlers and homesteaders of that era, formed part of General Custer’s expedition into the Black Hills in 1874, and patrolled the Rio Grande to prevent cattle rustling.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War the Sykesmen embarked for Cuba and participated in actions at El Caney and the siege of Santiago. From 1899 till 1912, the 20th saw duty in the Philippines three times, of which the first tour of duty was most notable. For the three years from 1899 to 1902 they fought in all parts of Luzon against insurgent bands, little dreaming that their successors forty-five years later were to join with the sons of
these insurgents to fight a common foe on the same battlegrounds.

During World War I, while not actually serving as a unit in Europe, the 20th provided cadres for many units, and experienced Sykesmen formed the backbone of several regiments that fought with distinction all through the war. A new 20th was trained and an advance party had sailed for Europe, with the rest of the regiment scheduled to leave shortly, when the Armistice was signed on the 11th of November, 1918.

From the end of World War I till the reactivation of the 6th Infantry Division in 1939, Sykesmen saw duty at posts all over the States, the one notable event during this period being the Mexican Revolution of 1929 when the regiment was sent to the border as a security force.

When once more a national emergency arose and the need for trained soldiers became urgent, the Sykesmen were ready. Cadres were again formed as the nuclei of new units, but though former Sykesmen in this war as in the last batted their parent organization in reflected glory from every battle front, it served only to enhance the distinction and honor which the 20th itself gained on far-flung Pacific battlefields.

63rd Infantry Regiment

Youngest of the Sightseer regiments, the 63d was organized in 1917 and demobilized in 1922 without having seen overseas service. Reactivated 1 June 1941, the new 63d was assigned to the 6th at Fort Leonard Wood.

The personnel of the new regiment was obtained from the 1st Battalion, 3d Infantry, which was inactivated after a long history of active service. The 3d traces its descent from the Pennsylvania Regiment of Infantry organized in 1783. It took a prominent part in the War of 1812, the Indian wars and the Mexican War, fought with the Army of the Potomac from the First Battle of Bull Run to Appomattox, participated in the Cuba and Philippine campaigns during and immediately after the Spanish–American War, and patrolled the Mexican border during World War I. In 1920 the 3d left Texas and marched 1,100 miles to Fort Snelling, where it remained until assigned to the 6th Infantry Division in November 1939. In 1941 the 1st Battalion was inactivated to become the parent organization of the 63d.

For history and tradition, therefore, the 63d Infantry must look to the excellent record of the unit from which it stems and, of even greater import, its own glorious combat record in World War II.

6th Division Artillery

The Sightseers' 1st, 51st and 53d Field Artillery Battalions were formed on 1 October 1940 from personnel of the 1st Field Artillery Regiment, oldest and most colorful of the Army's field artillery units. The history of the regiment dates back to 1792, while Battery F (now Battery C of the 51st) can trace its history to Alexander Hamilton's Battery, which was an important part of Washington's Army in 1777.

The 1st Field Artillery Battalion, which is the only unit authorized to carry the ten battle streamers on the old regimental standard, was formed from Batteries A, B and C of the old regiment; Batteries D, E and F comprise the 51st; and the regiment's 3d Battalion became the 53d. Some of the regiment's batteries fought in the War of 1812, the Seminole War, Mexican War, Civil War, and in Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines during the Spanish-American War. Battery D (now Battery A of the 51st) fought with Mad Anthony Wayne's Legion of the United States in 1792, and in April 1861 was at Fort Sumter in the first engagement of the Civil War. Battery E (now B of the 51st) was first under fire in the Mexican War, where it won the praise of General Zachary Taylor for "saving the day" at Buena Vista. Other batteries of the regiment won renown at the Second Battle of Bull Run and at Gettysburg, where shell and canister broke Pickett's charge.

The 3d Battalion of the regiment, which was the parent organization of the 53d Field Artillery Battalion, was not organized until 1939. Thus the history of the 53d as an active unit dates from 1 October 1940, when it became an integral part of the Sightseeing Sixth.

The 80th Field Artillery Battalion stems from the
80th Field Artillery Regiment, which served overseas from August 1918 to June 1919 with the 8th Division. The regiment was rendered inactive in September 1921, reconstituted in October 1933, and assigned to the Sightseers at Fort Leonard Wood in May 1941. Headquarters Battery, 6th Division Artillery, was activated in October 1940 from personnel of the 1st Battalion of the 80th Field Artillery Regiment, the rest of the regiment forming the present 80th Field Artillery Battalion to complete the Sightseers’ artillery line-up.

The Sightseers’ artillermen have a long history of success and achievement behind them and the doughboys they have supported are the first to testify that they have lived up to and even surpassed those traditions.

6th Medical Battalion

In December 1917 the 7th Sanitary Train, parent of the 6th Medical Battalion, was organized at Camp Greenleaf, Georgia. The Train arrived in France 26 August 1918 and remained in a training area until 10 October, when it relieved elements of the 90th Division near Puvenelle. In action there until the signing of the Armistice, the 7th Train received battle participation credit for the Lorraine sector and an accompanying battle streamer that today flies from the standard of the Red Star medics. The unit returned to the United States in June 1919, and was renamed the 7th Medical Regiment before becoming inactive in September 1921.

Reactivation came on 11 October 1939, again with a new name—the 7th Medical Battalion. Some personnel of the 2d Medical Regiment were transferred to form the nucleus of the new unit. After joining the 5th Division at Fort Benning, Georgia, the Battalion participated in maneuvers there and at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, before becoming a unit of the 6th Infantry Division at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, on 2 June 1940. A final redesignation one month later gave the battalion its present name.

From then on, the story of the 6th medics is recorded in other parts of this book. It is a simple story of bravery and humanity, a story with which each member of the Medical Battalion, past or present, is proud to associate himself.

6th Engineer Combat Battalion

Although a comparatively new organization, dating only from 1 November 1939, the 6th Engineer Combat Battalion can claim a distinguished parentage. Direct descendant of the renowned “Fighting 6th” Engineer Regiment, the present day outfit retains the number, insignia, coat of arms, Croix de Guerre with Palm, and all battle streamers of its predecessor. During World War I the Fighting 6th spent two years overseas and participated in seven major campaigns.

When the streamers won in this war are added to the collection already flying from the Red Star engineers’ standard, they will find themselves in distinguished company. The streamers are mute but eloquent testimony to the part this organization has played in the development of the nation. Names like Peninsula, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and Appomattox from the War Between the States; Santiago from the Spanish-American War; Somme, Champagne, Marne, Meuse–Argonne and others from the first World War—all tell a story of the old 6th, a story on which the present-day members look with justifiable pride. A still greater source of pride, however, is the knowledge that they themselves have not only upheld, but have greatly enhanced the traditions entrusted to them.

6th Signal Company

The 6th Signal Company is a descendant of the 8th Field Signal Battalion, veteran organization of World War I. Serving with the 4th Division in 1918, the parent organization participated in the engagements on the Marne, at St. Mihiel and in the Argonne. Between wars, personnel of the Battalion were transferred to form the 4th Signal Company, which, in September 1940, was redesignated the 6th Signal Company. Stationed at Fort Des Moines during 1940-41, the company joined the 6th Infantry Division in May 1941 to train for the role it was soon to play in the victories of the Sightseers.
6th Quartermaster Company

Parent organization of the 6th Quartermaster Company was a unit that served with the 6th Division in World War I—the 6th Supply Train. After supplying the original Sightseers in the Vosges sector and during the Meuse-Argonne campaign, the Train returned to the States and was inactivated in April 1921. Reorganized as the 6th Quartermaster Regiment in 1936, then becoming the 6th Quartermaster Battalion in 1939, the unit was stationed at Forts Leavenworth, Snelling and Des Moines before joining the Sightseers at Fort Leonard Wood in April 1941. The present company evolved from the battalion in May 1943 and has remained unchanged as the Red Star supply center since that date.

* * *

Histories of the remaining units in the division have yet to be written, for most of them had no official existence prior to their joining the Sightseers. The 6th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop (Mechanized), first organized at Fort Riley as the 6th Reconnaissance Troop, joined the Division in May 1941 after completing a 2000-mile practice march to Fort Bliss, Texas, and received its present name after a reorganization at Camp San Luis Obispo in May 1943.

The Division's Ordnance Section formed the nucleus of the 206th Ordnance (MM) Company when it was activated at Fort Leonard Wood in July 1942, subsequently becoming the 706th Ordnance (LM) Company in the May 1943 reorganization. While the Sightseers were stationed at Oahu, the two existing bands in the Division—the 1st Infantry's and Division Artillery's—were combined and redesignated the 6th Infantry Division Band. Before the merger the 1st Infantry band had entertained the Semper Primus men since the early 1920s, while the Div Arty band was formed from the old 14th Cavalry Band at Fort Clark, Texas. Headquarters Special Troops was also activated at Oahu in October 1943. Headquarters and Headquarters Company and the 6th Military Police Platoon both stemmed from the original Headquarters and Military Police Company activated with the new Sixth in October 1939. When the old Headquarters and Military Police Company was dissolved in August 1942, its personnel formed Headquarters and Headquarters Company and the 6th Military Police Company. The present MP Platoon was formed from personnel of the military police company in May 1943.
IV. DECORATIONS

MEDAL OF HONOR

Name
Mayfield, Melvin
Rudolph, Donald E.

Rank
Cpl
2d Lt
(then T/Sgt)

Unit
20th Inf
20th Inf

Date
29 July 1945
5 Feb 1945

Place of Action
Cordillera Mts.
Muñoz

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

Name
Adams, Stephen S.\footnote{\textsuperscript{a}}
Frankel, Theodore
Giangrosso, James L.
Hawthorn, Gerald L.
Hesse, Floyd M.
Hornsby, Jasper T.
Johnson, Edwin N.
Lanham, Charles H.
Mogab, Mike J.
Morter, Harold R.
Parsiola, Carl H.
Patrick, Edwin D.
Rees, James E.
Stewart, Robert A.
Swimmer, Charles S.

Rank
Capt
2d Lt
1st Lt
Pfc
2d Lt
Pfc
Pfc
S/Sgt
S/Sgt
Pfc

Unit
20th Inf
20th Inf
20th Inf
63d Inf
63d Inf
63d Inf
63d Inf
63d Inf
63d Inf
63d Inf

Date
23 Feb 1944
23 June 1944
3 Feb 1945
1 Feb 1945
12 March 1945
16 June 1945
16 March 1945
19 March 1945
18 Jan 1945
7 Feb 1945
24 June 1944
14 March 1945
14 March 1945
24 June 1944
16 June 1945

Place of Action
Maffin Bay
Maffin Bay
Muñoz
Maffin Bay
Montalban
Barat
Baytangan
Marikina
Rosario
Muñoz-San Jose
Maffin Bay
Bayanbayanan
Bayanbayanan
Maffin Bay
Barat

\footnote{\textsuperscript{a}Rank at time of General Order awarding decoration.}
\footnote{Names printed in \textit{italic} indicate posthumous awards.}
THE 6th INFANTRY DIVISION IN WORLD WAR II

AIR MEDAL
43

SOLDIER'S MEDAL
71

BRONZE STAR MEDAL
3832

PURPLE HEART
3277

UNIT CITATIONS

<table>
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<td>80th Field Artillery Battalion</td>
<td>Muñoz</td>
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<td>Rosario</td>
<td>1st Battalion, 63d Infantry</td>
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<td>3d Battalion, 63d Infantry</td>
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<td>Kiangan</td>
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MERITORIOUS SERVICE UNIT PLAQUE

6th Engineer Combat Battalion
6th Infantry Division Band
6th Medical Battalion
706th Ordnance (LM) Company
Medical Detachment, 1st Infantry
Headquarters Company, 6th Inf. Div.
Service Company 63d Infantry
Medical Detachment, 63d Infantry
Service Battery, 1st FA Battalion

6th Signal Company
237th Chemical Service Platoon
6th Quartermaster Company
Service Company, 1st Infantry
Service Company, 20th Infantry
Medical Detachment, 20th Infantry
Service Battery, 51st FA Battalion
Service Battery, 53d FA Battalion
Service Battery, 80th FA Battalion

Units which received Distinguished Unit Citation are indicated in *italic*. 
V. IN MEMORIAM

"... that these dead shall not have died in vain ..."

HEADQUARTERS 6TH INFANTRY DIVISION
Knudt, Rudolph, T/Sgt
Konvalin, Albin, CWO

Long, Richard A., Capt
McLean, Donald R., Maj

Patrick, Edwin B., Maj Gen
Schuessler, Harry A., Capt

1ST INFANTRY REGIMENT

Alford, Ansle W., 1st Lt
Alvarado, Charles J., Pfc
Ambrose, Arthur A., Pfc
Anderson, Helmer J., S/Sgt
Anstine, Robert W., Pfc
Atkinson, Lewis H., Jr., Pvt
Atteberry, Lonnie H., 2d Lt
Avery, Otto L., Pvt
Bachman, Roy G., T/Sgt
Bailey, Francis G., Pvt
Baldridge, William A., Pvt
Ball, Gilbert H., T/Sgt
Baker, Burt C., Pfc
Baker, Robert L., Pfc
Bakke, Harold W., Pfc
Barnes, George F., 1st Lt
Bart, Cross B., Pfc
Bell, Henry A., Sgt
Bennett, Lester D., T/Sgt
Bennis, Howard W., 1st Lt
Berman, Hyman, Sgt
Bestal, Arthur E., 1st Lt
Bezanson, Harold A., 1st Lt
Billiard, Joseph B., Pfc
Billie, Claude H., Pfc
Biland, Paul F., Pfc
Bloomfield, Frank W., S/Sgt
Bloomer, Cordell E., Pfc
Blum, Frank J., Pvt
Boh, Albert E., Pvt
Bohn, Charles T., Jr., Pfc
Boszczak, Max L., Pfc
Boose, Roy E., Pfc
Botsorff, Paul F., Pfc
Bowles, Raymond, S/Sgt
Bozler, Charles K., T/Sgt
Brodway, Cecil E., 4th, Pvt
Brandner, Julius, Pfc
Branum, Edmond D., Pfc
Breazier, Leonard G., Pfc
Brickman, Martin D., Pfc
Britton, Russell, Pfc
Brooke, Robert E., Pfc
Buzimski, Levoy, Pvt
Buzowski, George J., T/Sgt
Bumgardner, Charles L., Pfc
Burton, William G., Pfc
Bush, Elmer, Pfc
Butler, Walter R., Pvt
Callaway, Clyde R., Sgt
Canary, Willis G., Pfc
Cantrell, Vaughn, Pfc
Carlson, Chester M., Pfc
Carroll, Rolly J., Pfc
Carr, Glen E., Pvt
Carver, Andrew L., Pvt
Carver, Byrom C., Pvt
Cavanaugh, Earl G., Pvt
Chaves, John R., Pvt
Chavez, Manuel, Pvt
Chiodini, Rudy, Pfc
Christian, William J., T/Sgt
Christianski, William K., Pfc
Clausen, Joseph D., 2d Lt
Clark, Donald, Pfc
Cobb, Melvin, Pvt
Colab, Irving A., Cpl
Cole, James, Pfc
Coleman, Wilson E., Sgt
Cooper, Melvin C., S/Sgt
Copen, Clinton H., Pfc
Corey, Warren, Pfc
Crawford, Thomas W., S/Sgt
Crockett, George W., Pfc
Crow, Paul E., Pfc
Crum, Glenn S., Pfc
Cruikshank, William G., Pfc
Davis, James H., Jr., Pfc
Davis, James H., Capt
Dodel, Stanley, Pvt
Dove, George E., Pfc
DeNato, Cesare, Pfc
DeShazer, Frank T., T/Sgt
Driver, Forrest W., T/Sgt
Dwyer, Norman F., Pvt
Dubois, Michael M., Pfc
Dubbs, James E., Pvt
Dombrowski, Daniel J., Pvt
Durale, Fred C., Sgt
Dwyer, James F., Pvt
DuMoolin, Joseph L., Pfc
Durick, Michael J., Sgt
Dzurko, Milton M., Pvt
Ebanks, John W., Pfc
Eckert, John H., Pfc
Edwards, Percy H., Pfc
Edwards, William L., S/Sgt
Elam, Thomas L., Sgt
Ellis, Lowell A., T/Sgt
Engelhard, Walter, Pfc
Engstevand, Clifton, Pvt
Ericsson, Arthur W., Pvt
Fallenstein, John G., Pvt
Farmer, Ed A., 1st Sgt
Farmer, Loren K., Pvt
Ferguson, Will H., T/Sgt
Finley, Ben W., Pfc
Ford, Carl H., Pfc
Fordham, James G., Pfc
Frederick, Clinton E., Pfc
Frederickson, Grant C., Sgt
Frost, William T., Pvt
Fullerton, Paul P., Pfc
Gawlik, Frank T., Pvt
Gaynor, Ralph J., Pfc
Geyser, Joseph S., Pvt
Goss, Lester S., Pfc
Grooms, Tony, Pfc
Glass, Robert L., Sgt
Goodwin, Virgil W., S/Sgt
Gorlick, Frank J., Pfc
Graf, George C., Capt
Guest, William S., Pfc
Hahn, Elmer W., T/Sgt
Hall, John M., Pvt
Hall, Roy, Sgt
Hall, George A., Jr., Pfc
Hammel, Howard L., S/Sgt
Hansen, Earl R., Pfc
Hardin, Gorman F., T/Sgt
Harris, Frank J., Pvt
Hatley, Leonard L., Pfc
Hawker, Carl M., Sgt
Hays, Jessie E., Pfc
Hendy, Herman L., Pfc
Henson, Orin, Pfc
Heaven, Frank J., 1st Sgt
Holmquist, Raymond A., Pfc
Hulkbaba, Donald H., S/Sgt
Hill, James W., Pfc
Hockeyse, Laddie, Pfc
Hoffmaner, Loren C., Pfc
Holmes, Irvin A., Pfc
Holtstein, Rollin J., Pfc
Holtz, Richard, Pfc
Hood, Nathan, Pfc
Hoyt, Lee D., Pfc

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