

THE COPY

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 2DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 25 January 1951

	Section
DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL—Posthumous award.....	I
DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL—Awards.....	II
SILVER STAR—Posthumous awards.....	III
SILVER STAR—Awards.....	IV

I. DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.—By direction of the President, under the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (WD Bul. 43, 1918), the Distinguished-Service Medal (first Oak-Leaf Cluster) for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in a position of great responsibility during the period indicated is awarded posthumously to the following-named officer:

General *Walton H. Walker*, United States Army. 30 June to 23 December 1950.

II. DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.—1. By direction of the President, under the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (WD Bul. 43, 1918), the Distinguished-Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in a position of great responsibility during the period indicated is awarded to the following-named officer:

Major General *John H. Church*, United States Army. 23 July 1950 to 20 January 1951.

2. By direction of the President, under the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (WD Bul. 43, 1918), the Distinguished-Service Medal (second Oak-Leaf Cluster) for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in a position of great responsibility during the period indicated is awarded to the following-named officer:

Major General *David G. Barr*, United States Army. 30 June 1950 to 20 January 1951.

III. SILVER STAR.—By direction of the President, under the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (WD Bul. 43, 1918), the Silver Star for gallantry in action during the periods indicated is awarded posthumously to the following-named enlisted men:

Staff Sergeant *Donald F. Brian* (Service No. _____), Infantry, United States Army, a member of Company E, 400th Infantry Regiment, distinguished himself by gallantry in action against the enemy, on 18 and 19 December 1944, near Dorrenbach, Germany. His platoon attacking along the Siegfried Line on 18 December captured pillboxes. The next day, strong enemy counterattacks recaptured all but one of the pillboxes. Determined to find out whether the lone position was still holding, he advanced toward it, covered by two riflemen. As he approached the position, he was critically wounded by enemy machine-gun fire. Later, when the position was secured, he was missing. Sergeant *Brian's* initiative and courageous leadership reflect great credit on himself and the United States Army.

Private First Class *George Zimmerman* (Service No. _____), Infantry, Army of the United States, a member of Company C, 192d Tank Battalion, displayed gallantry in action, on 4 February 1942, at Agalomma Point, Bataan. Although suffering from battle fatigue and burns on his hands and face, he volunteered to drive his tank alongside a disabled tank and try to rescue its trapped crew. After several attempts, he, with the aid of another tank, drove off

the enemy, reached the isolated vehicle, and rescued its crew. Private *Zimmerman's* determination and courage in this action saved the lives of his comrades and are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service.

IV. SILVER STAR.—By direction of the President, under the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (WD Bul. 43, 1918), the Silver Star for gallantry in action during the periods indicated is awarded to the following-named officers and enlisted men:

Captain *Bernard Big*, (then second lieutenant), Infantry, United States Army, a member of Company D, 27th Infantry Regiment, distinguished himself by gallantry in action at Pemienta, Pangasinan Province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on 29 and 30 January 1945. In command of a mortar section, he dug in his unit as part of the road block protecting the battalion zone. A heavy enemy attack penetrated the forward elements of a position and pinned down the defenders. Captain *Big*, with two soldiers, dashed from their shelters and put an 81-mm mortar into action. Assembling the mortar, they fired it by estimation, inflicting many enemy casualties. When the position became untenable, he withdrew his section to another location, set up the mortars, and supported a violent action that annihilated the hostile force. Captain *Big's* initiative, example, and heroic combat leadership during this battle are in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Infantry.

Private First Class *John Ceffalo* (Service No. _____), Infantry, Army of the United States, a member of Headquarters Company, 3d Battalion, 505th Parachute Infantry Regiment, distinguished himself by gallantry in action, on 6 June 1944, in Normandy, France. Landing by parachute, he assembled, organized, and led a reinforced squad that repulsed numerous tank-led, hostile attacks. The enemy was intent on securing Ste Mere Eglise, but his squad, holding an important approach to the town, repulsed every assault, disabled two tanks, and disrupted the attacks. Private *Ceffalo's* initiative and superior combat leadership made a vital contribution to the success of his unit on D-day and reflect the highest credit on himself and the Parachute Infantry.

Major *James W. Graham*, (then captain), Infantry, United States Army, a member of Company E, 112th Infantry Regiment, distinguished himself by gallantry in action near Wallendorf, Germany, on 19 September 1944. When an enemy counterattack seized a position covering a route of withdrawal for another division, he led his seriously depleted unit across a bridge over the Sauer River. Facing heavy enemy artillery and small-arms fire, his unit climbed an almost impassable ascent, forced superior enemy elements from their position, and secured the bridgehead. As a result of this outstanding action, the division was able to complete its withdrawal. Major *Graham's* gallantry, personal courage, and aggressive leadership reflect the highest credit on himself and the military service.

Private First Class *Edward Sanders* (Service No. _____), Corps of Engineers, United States Army, distinguished himself by gallantry in action near Haman, Korea, from 8 to 11 August 1950. Following an attack on his platoon by numerically superior enemy forces, he, with four other seriously wounded men, crawled through the brush to a secluded spot which afforded shade and water. After 2 days without food and no apparent relief, he overcame vehement objections and obtained permission to attempt the hazardous trip to friendly forces for help. Departing at night, he painfully crawled and

dragged his way toward friendly lines. During the first day of his tortuous journey, he encountered a group of enemy soldiers and feigned death while they kicked and beat his face and body before leaving him for dead. Later, a poisonous snake bit his hand, adding further torture to his progress. Driven by his desire to help those depending upon him, he finally succeeded in crawling to a friendly position, where he refused evacuation until he made sure that a rescue party was dispatched to his helpless comrades. Private *Sanders'* indomitable spirit and tenacious devotion in insuring the rescue of his comrades reflect great credit on himself and are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

OFFICIAL:

EDWARD F. WITSELL
Major General, USA
The Adjutant General

J. LAWTON COLLINS
Chief of Staff, United States Army