House Government and Veterans Affairs Committee 68th Legislative Session Representative Schauer -Chair

Chairman Schauer and House Government and Veterans Affairs Committee,

Please accept this testimony in support of HCR 3008.

Intent of this bill...

• Encourage 118th Congress to take action and approve S 849 and HR 7972 to include the names of the Lost 74 on the Vietnam Memorial Wall located at the National Mall in Washington DC

Need for bill...

- The crew of the U.S.S. Frank E. Evans Served in the Vietnam War prior to being ordered to
 participate in the Exercise outside the boundaries of the Vietnam War which resulted in this
 tragic collision.
 - o Basically, they were "out of bounds" when the accident happened.
- The families of the Lost 74 deserve to have their loved one's sacrifice remembered along side their brothers and sisters in arms on the national memorial wall.
- North Dakota was home to one member of the Lost 74 Patrick G. Glennon of Fessenden ND.

This bill may not affect many but for those that it does affect it will mean a lot and hopefully bring closure.

Thank you for your consideration.

Lonnie Wangen Commissioner-NDDVA

At around 0300 on 3 June 1969, *Frank E. Evans* was operating in darkness in the <u>South China Sea</u> between Vietnam and <u>Spratly Island</u> in a formation with ships of the <u>Royal Navy</u>, <u>Royal Australian Navy</u>, and <u>Royal New Zealand Navy</u>. All ships in the formation were running without lights. The Royal Australian Navy <u>aircraft carrier</u> *Melbourne* was in the process of going to flying stations and radioed *Frank E. Evans*, then to <u>port</u> of her, to take up station as the rescue destroyer. This required *Frank E. Evans* to reduce speed and take up station on *Melbourne*'s port quarter. The <u>commanding officer</u> of *Frank E. Evans* was asleep in his quarters, having left instructions to be awakened if there were to be any changes in the formation. Neither the <u>officer of the deck</u> nor the junior officer of the deck notified him when the station change was ordered. The <u>bridge</u> crew also did not contact the <u>combat information center</u> to request clarification of the positions and movements of the surrounding ships.

The conning officer on *Frank E. Evans* misunderstood the formation's base course and believed *Frank E. Evans* was to <u>starboard</u> of *Melbourne*. *Frank E. Evans* therefore turned to starboard, cutting across *Melbourne*'s <u>bow</u> twice in the process. *Melbourne* struck *Frank E. Evans* at a point about 92 feet (28 m) from her bow on her port side and cut her in two

at 8°59.2'N 110°47.7'ECoordinates: 8°59.2'N 110°47.7'E. 1111 After the collision, Frank E. Evans's bow drifted off to the port side of Melbourne and sank in less than five minutes, taking 73 of her crew with it. One body was recovered from the water, making a total of 74 dead. 1121 Her stern scraped along the starboard side of Melbourne, and Melbourne's crew attached lines to it. It remained afloat. Around 60 to 100 men were rescued from the water.



Sailors inspect damage to the U.S. Navy destroyer Frank E. Evans after it was cut in half in a collision with the light aircraft carrier Melbourne of the Royal Australian Navy in the South China Sea, 650 miles southwest of Manila, June 3, 1969. (AP)







Patrick Gene Glennon

Patrick was born in Philadelphia. His family moved to Fessenden, North Dakota when he was young. He joined the Navy 10 May 1966. After boot camp he was assigned to USS GRIDLEY (DLG 21) where he was a Boatswain Mate striker. He remained there until 10 Sep 1968. He was received for duty on board USS FRANK E. EVANS (DD 754) 3 Oct 1968. He was promoted to BM3 on April 16, 1969. BM3 Glennon was asleep in 1st Division at the time of the collision.