
HB 352

*“An act requiring the Department of Transportation and
Public Facilities to establish a consultation process to
rename the Glenn Highway”*

Who was Edwin Glenn?

- Born Nov 10, 1857.
- Attended and graduated from West Point in 1877.
- Posted to 25th Infantry; served in TX, MT, and ND.
- Later attended law school, becoming a Judge Advocate.
- Received orders in 1898 to work with the US Army and US Geological Survey to explore an Alaska route to Klondike gold fields in the Yukon.
- Later deployed to the Philippines during the Spanish-American War.
- Tried and convicted for war crimes in the Phillipines.

Role in Southcentral Alaska Exploration

- With lieutenants Henry Learnard and Joseph Castner, sent parties up the Susitna River and the Matanuska River.
- Impatient with the party's progress, Glenn later joined Castner on the expedition.
- By late August, they met up after both mapping parts of the Matanuska river and Nelchina basin.
- After returning to upper Cook Inlet, Castner would set back out and make it all the way to Circle City, Dawson and Skagway via sled dog and the aid of Tanana Athabascans.
- Glenn would later lead a second expedition in 1898, but never left the camp in Cook Inlet, delegating actual exploration to others.

The Spanish-American War

-War was declared April 21st, 1898 after the USS Maine exploded in Havana; despite claims of sabotage no one has ever determined what happened.

-After the Treaty of Paris in August 1898, the US annexed the Philippines and several other territories.

-The resulting conflict was labelled an insurrection by the US, and a war of independence by former Filipino allies.

-Widespread guerrilla warfare led to asymmetrical and protracted conflict.



“The Water Cure”

-As a judge advocate, Edwin Glenn served as a prosecutor for the military courts in the Philippines.

-Filipino rebels, collaborators and civilians were prosecuted as insurrectionists.

-US military code at the time forbade torture, but US military was accused of widespread “cruelties” in suppressing the insurrection.



A picture of a “water detail,” reportedly taken in May, 1901, in Sual, the Philippines. “It is a terrible torture,” one soldier wrote. ATTRIBUTED TO CORPORAL GEORGE J.

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Photo Courtesy of New Yorker, 2/17/2008

War Crimes: Published letter from witnesses unveils Glenn's role

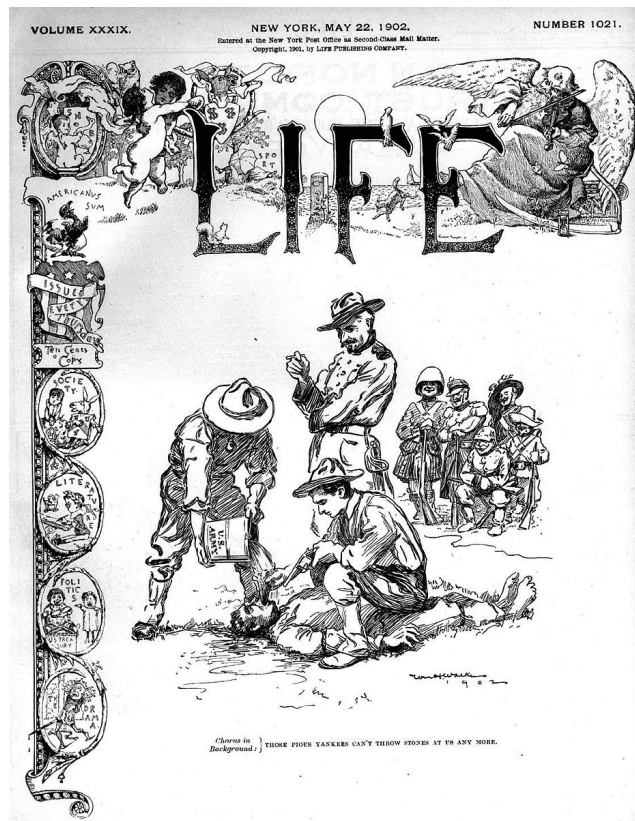
Before the Senate Committee Riley testified, and his testimony was confirmed, that

"the presidente was tied and placed on his back under a water-tank holding probably one hundred gallons.

The faucet was opened, and a stream of water was forced down or allowed to run down his throat. His throat was held so he could not prevent swallowing the water, so that he had to allow the water to run into his stomach. He was directly under the faucet, with his mouth held wide open. When he was filled with water, it was forced out of him by pressing a foot on his stomach or else with the hands"; and this continued "from five to fifteen minutes." • A native interpreter stood directly over this man as he lay on the floor, and "kept saying some one word which I should judge meant 'confess' or 'answer.'"*

When this unhappy man was taken down and asked more questions, he again refused to answer, and then was treated again.†

Q. In front? A. Yes, on the stone walk. They started to take him inside the building, and Captain Glenn said, "Don't take him inside. Right here is good enough." One of the men of the Eighteenth Infantry went to his saddle and took a syringe from the saddle-bag, and another man was sent for a can of water, what we call a kerosene can, holding about five gallons. He brought this can of water down from upstairs, and then a syringe was inserted one end in the water and the other end in his mouth. This time he was not bound, but he was held by four or five men and the water was forced into his mouth from the can, through the syringe.



Court Martial and Conviction:

-Following public reports, Glenn and others were subjects of investigation.

-Unanimous verdict finds Glenn guilty; sentenced to one month suspension and a \$50 fine.

-Mayor sentenced to ten years hard labor for confession under torture.

-Historical records implicate Glenn in further waterboarding of 3 priests.

-Then Judge Advocate General George B. Davis protested Glenn's light sentence, asking in memorandum to War Secretary "where is the line to be drawn"?

COURT-MARTIAL FINDINGS.

**Major Glenn and Lieut. Gaujot Guilty;
Lieut. Cook Acquitted — President
Disapproves of Latter Decision:**

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The President has returned to the War Department the cases of Major Edwin S. Glenn, Fifth Infantry; First Lieut. Julian P. Gaujot, Tenth Cavalry, and Lieut. Norman C. Cook, Philippine scouts.

Glenn was found guilty by the court and sentenced to be suspended for one month and to forfeit \$50 of his pay; Gaujot was found guilty and sentenced to suspension for three months and to forfeit \$50 per month during that period. Cook was acquitted.

The President approves the findings in the cases of Major Glenn and Lieut. Gaujot, and disapproves the action of the court in the case of Lieut. Cook. He makes no comment on the cases whatever.

Glenn was tried by court-martial for administering the water cure to the Presidente of Igbares, and Gaujot for administering the cure to three natives. Lieut. Cook was tried on the charge of ordering three natives to be shot by the Macabebe scouts.

The New York Times

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Alaska Native Languages and Place-Names

-Under AS 19.10.085, the state may only give roads built and maintained by the Dept of Transportation a name by law.

-Alaska Native languages, and for the purposes of the Glenn Highway, Dena'ina, Tanana and Ahtna names, predate Western naming conventions by tens of thousands of years. This is one concept for considering a name change.

-HB 352 calls for tribal and other local consultation prior to choosing a new name, to reflect this long history.

-Alaskan geographical place names should reflect Alaskans.



Tribal and Local Consultation

- Government to Government relationships

- Multiple federal departments, laws, various state executive orders, and administrative policies require tribal consultations or engagement. There is ample model for process and methodology.

- This can be very useful for tourism, engagement and wayfinding, as well as recognition of Native Alaska cultures and figures.

- Concepts could include:

- Town Halls/Community Councils

- Roundtables

- Learning Rooms

- Websites and social media

- Letters and public notices

Questions?