

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Camp Edwin F. Glenn

other names/site number Citizens' Military Training Camp; Fort Harrison Prisoner of War Camp

2. Location

street & number Fort Benjamin Harrison [] not for publication

city or town Indianapolis [] vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Marion code 097 zip code _____

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this [] nomination [] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [] nationally [] statewide [] locally.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

Signature of commenting or other official/Title _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- [] entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet [].
- [] determined eligible for the
National Register
See continuation sheet [].
- [] determined not eligible for the
National Register.
- [] removed from the
National Register
- [] other, explain
See continuation sheet [].

Signature of the Keeper _____

Date _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not count previously listed resources.)

Contributing

Noncontributing

| | |
|-----|------------|
| 19 | buildings |
| | sites |
| 360 | structures |
| | objects |
| 379 | Total |

Name of related multiple property listing.

(Enter "NA" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources
previously listed in the National Register.

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/correctional facility
DEFENSE/military facility
COMMERCE/specialty store
COMMERCE/warehouse
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
DOMESTIC/camp

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DEFENSE/military facility
SOCIAL/clubhouse
COMMERCE/warehouse
AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding
AGRICULTURE/animal facility
DOMESTIC/other

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE
walls BRICK
roof ASPHALT
other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

MILITARY

Periods of Significance

1925-1941

1944-1945

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

United States Army

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

#

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

#

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State Agency

Federal Agency

Local Government

University

Other

Name of repository:

Fort Benjamin Harrison

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 18

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.) See continuation sheet

| | | | | | |
|------------|----------------|------------------|------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. Zone 16 | Easting 583575 | Northing 4412515 | 3. Zone 16 | Easting 583865 | Northing 4412315 |
| 2. Zone 16 | Easting 583865 | Northing 4412515 | 4. Zone 16 | Easting 583615 | Northing 4412330 |

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title see continuation sheet

organization _____ date _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name United States Army

street & number Fort Benjamin Harrison telephone _____

city or town Indianapolis state Indiana zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Narrative Description

Camp Edwin F. Glenn, named after the former Post Commander of Fort Benjamin Harrison, served as the Citizens' Military Training Camp from 1925-1941, the camp for the Civilian Conservation Corps from 1933-1941, and as a Prisoner of War camp from 1944-1945. It is located near the western edge of Fort Harrison, north of Otis Avenue, and south of Court Road. The district consists of six warehouses, five mess halls, five lavatories, a branch exchange, butcher shop, latrine, and 360 concrete tent pads. The camp was constructed during the interwar period, 1920-1941.

Camp Glenn was organized in a manner in which the movement of large numbers of residents between messhalls, lavatories, and tents could be carried out with minimal confusion. The linear arrangement of the structures from west to east are the warehouses, mess halls, tent pads, and lavatories. The tent pads were arranged in several rows, each specific to one company of cadets. Together they form a visually cohesive and self-contained camp community. Although many of the buildings do not retain the function for which they were intended, the spatial relationships between them have not been altered, thereby preserving the original setting.

Building 700-704: These buildings were constructed as five identical lavatories for the Camp Glenn Civilian Military Training Camp, each using the Quartermaster General stock plan number HQ 5th CA 1-1933. Buildings 700 and 701 were built in 1935, 702 and 703 in 1933, and Building 704 was completed in 1934. The rectangular, one story buildings with side gabled roofs measure 86'2" x 25'4", have concrete foundations, common bond brick walls, and asphalt shingles. Alterations to the buildings in 1969 included the removal of interior bath fixtures, the replacement of wooden windows and doors with metal, and the additions of interior wall partitions and kitchens. In 1985-86, the oil fired furnaces were replaced with gas heating systems. Although they have been somewhat modified, the buildings are part of a cohesive unit within the Camp Glenn District, and contribute to the general character of the district. Currently, Building 700 is used as the Fort Benjamin Harrison Girl Scout Center, Building 701 as the Boy Scout Center, Building 702 as the Community Activity Center, and Buildings 703 and 704 are the Self Help Centers.

Building 705: This structure was originally built in 1935 as one of five identical mess halls under Quartermaster General stock plan number HQ 5th CA 2-1933. It is a single story, "H"-shaped building, the main section measuring 40'8" x 32' and two 25'4" x 90' wings. The former mess hall walls are common bond brick, foundation is concrete, and the gabled roof is asphalt. Alterations include the removal of the former kitchen fixtures, the replacement of doors, installation of vent chimneys, and an addition to the rear of the main structure. The mess halls were arranged so that each was accessible to one provisional company of cadets. Due to the addition, the building has lost some of its spatial significance; however, it is part of a cohesive unit within the Fort's Camp Glenn District. The building is currently used as the Auto Craft Shop.

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Building 706: Built in 1935 as the butcher shop for the Camp Glenn Civilian Military Training group using Quartermaster General stock plan number HQ 5th CA 8-1933. Today the building is used as a waiting shelter. It remains in its original condition, with the exception of covered windows. The single story rectangular building measures 18'11.5" x 17'6.5" with a 12'8.5" x 8'5.5" coldroom wing addition. Walls are constructed of brick and frame, the foundation is concrete, and the roof is hip-gabled with asphalt shingles. The structure contributes to the historical significance of the Camp complex.

Building 707: Built 1935 as one of the five identical mess halls for Camp Glenn, this structure has not been significantly altered in plan. The single story building remains "H" shaped, with a 40'8" x 32' center structure and two 25'4" x 90' wings. All former mess halls were built on concrete foundations, with common bond brick walls, and asphalt shingle gabled roofs. The only modifications have been the removal of the mess and kitchen fixtures, the replacement of doors and windows, and the installation of two air cooled condensing units which are mounted exteriorly on concrete pads. Building 707 was once converted to a wood shop, and is currently used as the Child Support Center. The building does retain its spatial significance within the historic Camp Glenn area.

Building 710: In 1971, a 70' x 33' connecting wing was constructed between two of the original mess halls (Buildings 708 and 710). Presently, the two connected structures are referred to as Building 710. Modifications include the removal of kitchen and mess fixtures from both buildings, the installation of washroom facilities, internal wall partitions, and the installation of four fire exit doors. The buildings have been heavily modified and they have lost some of their architectural and spatial significance. However, they maintain their historical significance as part of Camp Glenn. Presently, the combined buildings serve as the Fort Benjamin Harrison Child Care Center.

Building 711: According to Army construction and maintenance records, this mess hall was constructed in 1934, earlier than the other identical buildings. It retains its original plan and construction materials. Alterations to the building include the replacement of wooden windows with aluminum, the installation of washrooms, central air conditioner units, and interior wall partitions. A 34'4" x 34'1" concrete patio is located to the east of the building. Although the building has been somewhat modified, the exterior retains its original character and its spatial and historical significance within the Camp has not been affected. Today the former mess hall serves as the Fort's Youth Center.

PTS 749 (Trailer Courts): This structure originally consisted of 360 poured concrete tent pads, each measuring 12' x 12'. The concrete floors were constructed in 1933 in order to improve the living quarters for the cadets at the Citizens' Military Training Camp (CMTTC). Beginning in 1944, the tent floors were used for housing Italian and German Prisoners of War. The tent pads were reutilized in 1966 as trailer courts. They are presently vacant and deteriorating. It is necessary to adequately document the physical

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features of the tent pads as well as the spatial relationship between them and the associated buildings before any further deterioration occurs.

Building 800: Built in 1933 as one of six identical warehouses for the Camp Glenn complex, Building 800 is a one story rectangular structure (26'4" x 100') with a concrete foundation, common bond brick walls, and a front-gabled asphalt shingle roof. All warehouses at Camp Glenn were constructed using Quartermaster General stock plan number HQ 5th CA 9-1933. It is in good condition and is currently used as the CIDC field office. Its integrity has been altered by the addition of an entry vestibule, the replacement of windows and doors, and interior remodeling which included the construction of an evidence room and reinforcement of the walls and floors with steel. Although some alterations to the structure have been made, its historical and spatial significance to the Camp Glenn building complex remains intact.

Buildings 801/802: Constructed in 1935 and 1937 respectively, these buildings are two of the six identical warehouses at Camp Glenn. Both buildings are unmodified; only Building 802 has had doors replaced. Like all warehouses at Camp Glenn, the single story rectangular structures measure 26'4" x 100', have common bond brick walls, concrete foundations, and front-gabled asphalt shingle roofs. Building 801 is currently used as a hay barn, and Building 802 has remained a warehouse since its completion in 1937.

Building 803: Building 803 was constructed in 1935 as the Branch Exchange for the Camp Glenn Civilian Military Training building group. The original structure was a one story, rectangular (40' x 26'4") brick building with a side-gabled asphalt shingle roof. The building was modified in 1940 to include a 60' x 26'4" addition to the north end and the replacement of windows and doors. Presently Building 803 is being used as the Sportsman's Club. The integrity of this building has been affected due to the addition, although the original structure remains part of a cohesive unit within the Fort.

Building 805: This one story brick building was built in 1935 and originally used as the dispensary for Camp Glenn. Its dimensions are 26'4" x 66'4", the roof is gabled with asphalt shingles, and the foundation is poured concrete. The building was altered in 1968 for use as the Animal Disease Control. These alterations include the attachment of a 15'4" x 22'3" wire covered exercise area (kennel) to the west end and the construction of internal walls to form a 13'4" x 22'3" office area. The building is in good condition and remains part of a cohesive unit within the Fort.

Buildings 806/807/808: Built in 1933, 1937, and 1940 respectively as warehouses for Camp Glenn, these buildings are currently used by the Fort Benjamin Harrison Stable Club. Like the other three warehouses, the buildings are single story, 26'4" x 100' brick buildings with gabled roofs and asphalt shingles. The buildings have been minimally altered by the installation of stable partitions in the interiors. They maintain their original spatial contexts within the Camp Glenn area, and thus contribute to its overall historical value.

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Building 809: This building was completed in 1937 as a latrine for the Camp Glenn Civilian Military Training Center. Like most other buildings in this group, it is a single story brick structure with a concrete foundation and an asphalt shingle gabled roof. It has been somewhat altered in the conversion from a latrine to a storage shed. The rectangular building is in excellent condition and is part of a cohesive unit within Fort Benjamin Harrison.

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Narrative Statement of Significance

In the period following World War I, the Army's objectives changed toward adopting concepts of training geared at securing preparedness for immediate field service in the event of war. The Army's plan, according to the Secretary of War at that time, John W. Weeks, was to teach soldiers to teach others. Training groups included Organized Reserves, Reserve Officer Training Corps, and the Citizens' Military Training Camp (C.M.T.C.). These programs offered Regular Army personnel opportunities for instruction, as well as for developing skills necessary to the operation of a more technologically oriented Army. Units at Fort Benjamin Harrison were involved in the implementation of this policy since the Fort was one of the better equipped installations of the Fifth Corps Area. Camp Edwin F. Glenn was constructed in order to provide housing and other services for the participants.

The Citizens' Military Training Camp at Fort Harrison was designed to prepare young citizens for commission in the Officers' Reserve Corp. After four summers of C.M.T.C. training, young men between the ages of 17 and 24 were qualified to receive full commissions. The Camp provided military training, athletic programs, and various forms of entertainment. Enrollment rosters were full by the first day of registration. The camps were popular largely due to the depressing economic conditions of the country during the 1930's. The C.M.T.C. provided the opportunity for a month of camp life, including free transportation, meals, uniforms, shoes, and laundry. By 1935, Fort Harrison and the 11th Infantry assumed full responsibility for the Fifth Corps Area's C.M.T.C. training program. The enrollment at Fort Harrison each summer reached 3,450 cadets.

The depressed economy of the 1930's was also the force behind President Franklin D. Roosevelt's mobilization of the Civilian Conservation Corps Reforestation Act of 1933. Those enrolled were paid \$30 per month, for a required term of eighteen months. The Army's responsibility was to provide work for thousands of unemployed young men through reforestation and reclamation projects. The Indiana District Headquarters for the CCC was established at Fort Harrison under the command of Brigadier General William K. Naylor. At its peak in 1938, the Indiana District had grown to 28 companies. From 1933-1938, Fort Harrison quartered detachments of the CCC. Although no publications state that the participants were housed at Camp Glenn, there is no other location at the Fort in which it could have existed. Correspondences between the State of Indiana Department of Natural Resources and a CCC veteran who served at Fort Harrison indicate that Camp Glenn was used by CCC companies.

"Separate but equal" segregation was practiced at this time, as evidenced by the all-black Company 3550, which arrived at Fort Harrison in 1936 from Fort Knox, Kentucky. In addition to the work projects, educational programs were offered to the participants through the Indiana University Extension Division. The purpose was to provide a basic understanding of political, economic, and social problems facing the country. After 1938, the CCC began to decrease in size. The last CCC company arrived at Fort Harrison

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in 1941 in order to assist in the construction of the new Army hospital (Billings Hospital is no longer in existence).

Beginning in the fall of 1939, the role of the 11th Infantry changed abruptly with the outbreak of war in Europe. Fort Harrison was used as a tactical training base in 1940 due to its extensive areas of undeveloped land. Other war-related missions for Fort Harrison included induction and reception centers for processing draftees into military service, disciplinary barracks, and a prisoner of war camp.

Of the 3,000,000 prisoners of war held by the Allies during World War II, approximately 425,000 were held in camps within the United States. The vast majority of the total prisoners (372,000) were German. The presence of these prisoners in the United States is significant in the history of prisoner of war treatment due to the provisions set forth by the Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, the first enforceable treaty for the handling of prisoners. For the prisoners in the United States, this assured good food, work, and adequate shelter. However, the arrival of the German POWs meant that Americans would face Nazism in their own territories. The Nazi philosophy created the necessity for a reeducation program, promoted by Eleanor Roosevelt, in order to draw the prisoners away from National Socialism. This program was a violation of the spirit of the Geneva Convention's provisions against denationalization, although it remains a unique experiment in political reprogramming.

The Joint Staff Planners (JSP) were cautious about security, fearing that the number of prisoners of war would create a threat to American industry and war production. However, the Joint Chiefs of Staff overrode the recommendation of the JSP and agreed to accept prisoners. Prisoners were housed in former CCC camps until they outnumbered the available space.

A group of Italian prisoners of war were brought to Fort Harrison in January 1944 from Camp Aterbury, Indiana. Their stay lasted only until May 1944, after which they were transferred to Fort Hays, Ohio. Like the German POWs which arrived after the Italians' departure, they were housed at Camp Glenn and performed general labor on the post grounds. The German prisoners belonging to the Afrika Korps were among the most feared. Three hundred of these prisoners arrived at Fort Harrison in May 1944. The German POWs were all enlisted soldiers, though some were noncommissioned officers. They worked on the post grounds and were used for field and factory work during the harvesting season until they were moved to Fort Knox, Kentucky in February 1945.

Court-martialed American servicemen were transferred to Fort Harrison late in 1944 in order to relieve overcrowded conditions at the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The prisoner of war camp was then disbanded on an order from the War Department that American general prisoners and POWs may not be held on the same post.

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The majority of POW camps were constructed from tar-sided barracks, intended as temporary shelters, and were dismantled after the war. Camp Glenn is therefore in a select group of rare resources. Although the structures lack the architectural significance necessary for inclusion on the National Register, the Camp Glenn Historic District is a spatially and structurally unaltered set of buildings significant for its association with Great Depression programs such as the Civilian Military Training Camp and the Civilian Conservation Corps, and furthermore as one of the few existing major prisoner of war camps in the United States.

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1944 "250 Italian War Prisoners Come to Fort Harrison", 5 January, p.4, pt.1.

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1945 "POW Workers to be Removed From Indiana", 13 December, p. 22.

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1938 "Fort Ben's Camp to be Closed May 31", 14 May, p. 3.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Camp Glenn District extend from Court Road in the north to Otis Avenue in the south, and from approximately 300 feet west of Glenn Road (the westernmost boundary) to 100 feet east of Scout Road.

Boundary Justification

These boundaries incorporate the Camp Glenn District.

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