

**TRADE MARKS ACT 1994
IN THE MATTER OF AN Application No. 2368281
to register a trade mark in classes 16, 35 and 39
by BUNAC Travel Services Limited**

1. On 15th July 2004 BUNAC Travel Services Ltd, 16 Bowling Green Lane, London, EC1R OQH applied to register the following sign as a trade mark in classes 16, 35 and 39.

SUMMER CAMP USA

2. The application was made in respect of the following goods and services:

Class 16:

Printed matter relating to employment and travel.

Class 35:

Employment agency services; provision of counsellors and temporary staff for children's camps; administration of work exchange and exchange employment programmes; information and advisory services relating to all the aforesaid services, including but not limited to such services being provided on-line or via the Internet

Class 39:

Travel agency services; arranging of exchange visits, work adventure holidays, tours, day trips and weekend trips; arranging transportation of passengers by road, rail, sea and air; visa, ticket and seat reservation services; information and advisory services relating to all the aforesaid services, including but not limited to such services being provided on-line or via the Internet.

3. Objection was taken against the mark under Section 3(1)(b) and (c) of the Act because the mark consisted exclusively of the words "SUMMER CAMP USA", being a sign which may serve in trade to designate the intended purpose of the goods/services e.g. printed matter, employment opportunity and travel services in relation to summer camps in the USA..

4. A hearing was held on 9th November 2005 at which the applicant was represented by Ms Sexton of Wildbore & Gibbons, Trade Mark Attorneys. The objection was maintained and the application was subsequently refused in accordance with Section 37(4) of the Act.

5. Following refusal of the application I am now asked under Section 76 of the Act and Rule 62(2) of the Trade Marks Rules 2000 to state in writing the grounds of my decision and the materials used in arriving at it.

The Law

6. Section 3(1)(b) and (c) of the Act reads as follows:

"3.-(1) The following shall not be registered-

(b) trade marks which are devoid of any distinctive character,

(c) trade marks which consist exclusively of signs or indications which may serve, in trade, to designate the kind, quality, quantity, intended purpose, value, geographical origin, the time of production of goods or of rendering of services, or other characteristics of goods or services,”

The Case for Registration

7. In support of the application a witness statement was submitted on 21st September 2004 with an accompanying letter. In that letter the agents argued that the words “SUMMER CAMP USA” were juxtaposed in a manner that “renders the whole trade mark resistant to natural descriptive uses” and argued that the term was not “summer camps in the USA”, which would have been descriptive. The submission included Internet hits which the agent argued supported their view that the most common descriptive term was “American Summer Camps” and went on to conclude “that there is no reasonable likelihood that the mark SUMMER CAMP USA will serve a descriptive purpose in the ordinary course of trade because of the unusual juxtaposition of the individual words”. Attached at Annex “A” are copies of the Internet hits submitted

8. The witness statement that accompanied the letter was submitted by Alan Howard Edwards, of 35 Brandville Gardens, Ilford, Essex, IG6 1JG. He is Director of BUNAC Travel Services Limited a position he has held for 11 years

9. Mr Edwards makes the point that his company has been involved in the provision of work and travel programmes for students and young people for over 40 years and that “SUMMER CAMP USA” is an overseas work programme where 18-35 year olds are placed in American children’s summer camps to look after and give instruction to the children. Going on to state that his company started using the trade mark “SUMMER CAMP USA” in the United Kingdom in 1998 and that it has been in continuous use on the goods and services applied for since that time.

10. The approximate annual advertising figures for the goods and services under the “SUMMER CAMP USA” trade mark in the United Kingdom are as follows:

Use of Mark in advertising

Year	Approximate Amount in £`s
1999	60,000
2000	60,000
2001	61,000
2002	62,000
2003	64,000

Reference is then made to exhibit AHE1 a selection of leaflets and brochures showing how the mark is used.

11. Mr Edwards goes on to state that this trade mark has been advertised in various publications e.g. UK Youth Magazine. Exhibit AHE2 are examples for such publications from the years 2000 to 2003. These examples demonstrate use of the mark “SUMMER CAMP USA” with other matter such as “BUNAC”.

12. The turnover of goods and services under the “SUMMER CAMP USA” is as follows:

YEAR	Approximate Amount in £'s
1999	1,500,000
2000	1,700,000
2001	1,900,000
2002	1,800,000
2003	1,500,000

13. Mr Edwards states that the trade mark has been used throughout the United Kingdom and that participants in the “SUMMER CAMP USA” programme are from a wide variety of geographical locations throughout the United Kingdom.

14. Exhibit AHE3 is a letter from the Chairman of the International Association for Educational and Work Exchange Programmes. Which Mr Edwards considers as confirming that “SUMMER CAMP USA” is a large and well established programme internationally associated with his company.

15. On 2nd February 2006 a further witness statement and evidence was filed. The accompanying letter referred to the judgement of the ECJ in C353/03 Société des produits Nestlé SA v Mars UK Ltd (KIT KAT), referring to the following paragraphs:

25 Whether inherent or acquired through use, distinctive character must be assessed in relation, on the one hand, to the goods or services in respect of which registration is applied for and, on the other, to the presumed expectations of an average consumer of the category of goods or services in question, who is reasonably well-informed and reasonably observant and circumspect (judgment in Case C-299/99 Philips [2002] ECR I-5475, paragraphs 59 and 63).

26 In regard to acquisition of distinctive character through use, the identification, by the relevant class of persons, of the product or service as originating from a given undertaking must be as a result of the use of the mark as a trade mark (judgment in Philips, paragraph 64).

27 In order for the latter condition, which is at issue in the dispute in the main proceedings, to be satisfied, the mark in respect of which registration is sought need not necessarily have been used independently.

28 In fact Article 3(3) of the directive contains no restriction in that regard, referring solely to the ‘use which has been made’ of the mark.

29 The expression ‘use of the mark as a trade mark’ must therefore be understood as referring solely to use of the mark for the purposes of the identification, by the relevant class of persons, of the product or service as originating from a given undertaking.

30 Yet, such identification, and thus acquisition of distinctive character, may be as a result both of the use, as part of a registered trade mark, of a component thereof and of the use of a separate mark in conjunction with a registered trade mark. In both cases it is sufficient that, in consequence of such use, the relevant class of persons actually

perceive the product or service, designated exclusively by the mark applied for, as originating from a given undertaking."

16. The agents argued that although the mark had been advertised in conjunction with the registered trade mark "BUNAC", went on to say that within the body of the brochures the mark "SUMMER CAMP USA" was used independently as a trade mark. That the mark was being consistently presented to the public in the manner of a trade mark and that its proximity to the registered mark "BUNAC" did not preclude it from acquiring distinctiveness in its own right. The agents went on to argue that the average consumer, who would be undertaking a work programme abroad, would not undertake the matter lightly, in view of the necessary arrangements and therefore such consumers would be careful consumers. They then went on to say that such users would not see the mark as generic as they had been educated in six years use to view it as the exclusive property of the applicant company and referred to the extensive evidence that had been filed as to the intensity, extent and geographical breadth of use of the mark, as well as the amount invested in promotion and turnover figures.

17. The further witness statement that accompanied the letter was submitted by Alan Howard Edwards, Mr Edwards referred to further exhibits AHE.4 being an investigators report containing copy advertisements for "SUMMER CAMP USA" covering the period 2002 – 2004 in such publications as The Guardian, Edinburgh Evening News and The Yorkshire Evening Post.

18. Mr Edwards commented that the great majority of participants in the "SUMMER CAMP USA" were students and that educational establishments were targeted. Mr Edwards further advised that BUNAC had representatives on almost every university campus who advised on the "SUMMER CAMP USA" programme.

19. Exhibit AHE.5 is a mailing list for 2003 showing recipients who have received promotional literature concerning "SUMMER CAMP USA"

20. Exhibit AHE.6 is a breakdown of participants in Mr Edwards companies 2003 programmes according to university/college. "SUMMER CAMP USA" has been abbreviated to SCUSA.

21. Exhibit AHE.7 is a representative sample of literature distributed to those on the company mailing list.

22. Exhibit AHE.8 Mr Edwards states that this brochure was sent to all UK colleges and schools in March 2004.

23. Exhibit AHE.9 are copies of letters from:

sportscotland

East Ayrshire Council

University of Edinburgh

Stranmills University College

acknowledging that the “SUMMER CAMP USA” programme has become acknowledged as originating from Mr Edwards company.

24. Mr Edwards confirmed that SUMMER CAMP USA limited was incorporated by his company in 1996 (non trading company) and that the domain name summercampusa.co.uk has been registered since 4th December 2003

25. Exhibit AHE.10 is a Companies House database printout and a Network Solutions Whois search print out confirming the details at paragraph 24 above.

26. Mr Edwards further confirmed that the “SUMMER CAMP USA” programme had been operated by his company under that name since 1998 and that no other trader uses the brand name. By reason of the exclusive and extensive use made of “SUMMER CAMP USA” it is widely known in the relevant circles as being a programme operated by Mr Edwards company and he therefore believes that it has become distinctive of the goods and services that have been applied for. However this evidence was not considered sufficient to overcome the objection which was maintained.

Decision

27. There are a number of European Court of Justice judgements which deal with the scope of Article 3(1) (c) of First Council Directive 89/104 and Article 7(1) (c) of Council Regulation 40/94 (the Community Trade Mark Regulation), whose provisions correspond to Section 3(1) (c) of the UK Act. I derive the following main guiding principles from the cases noted below:

28. (*Wm Wrigley Jr & Company v OHIM* – case 191/01P [2004] ETMR.9 (Doublemint) ref. para.30:-

-subject to any claim in relation to acquired distinctive character, signs and indications which may serve in trade to designate the characteristics of goods or services are deemed incapable of fulfilling the indication of origin function of a trade mark-

29. ref. para.31 :-

-thus Article 7(1) (c) (Section 3(1) (c)) pursues an aim which is in the public interest that descriptive signs or indication may be freely used by all-

and ref. para. 32 :-

-it is not necessary that such a sign be in use at the time of application in a way that is descriptive of the goods and services in question. It is sufficient that it could be used for such purposes.

30. *Koninklijke KPN Nederland NV and Benelux- Merkenbureau*, Case C-363/99 (Postkantoor), [2004] ETMR 57 ref. para. 57:-

“it is irrelevant whether there are other, more usual signs or indications for designating the same characteristics of the goods or services. “The word “exclusively” in Article 3(1)(c) of the Directive is not to be interpreted as meaning that the sign or indication should be the only way of designating the characteristic(s) in question –

and ref. para. 99:-

-merely bringing together descriptive elements without any unusual variations as to, for instance, syntax or meaning, cannot result in a mark consisting of such elements escaping objection.

31. From the above, I am therefore aware that the mark’s distinctiveness must be assessed in relation to the goods/services sought by the applicant. I must also have regard to the perception of the average consumer (who is deemed to be reasonably well informed and reasonably observant and circumspect).

32. Exhibit AHE2 as with the later exhibits, the words “SUMMER CAMP USA” are preceded by the mark “BUNAC”. The advert in the “British Blind Sports” January 2003 has the letters USA on the line underneath the words “SUMMER CAMP” so I believe that the advert would be read as “BUNAC` s SUMMER CAMP”.

33. The turnover for the goods and services would appear to be high but I am unable to place the figures in context with regard to the overall value attributable to this market sector within the UK or the percentage of this market attributable to “BUNAC”

34. Exhibit AHE.4 are examples of how the mark has been used in advertisements, which are invariably preceded by the heading “SUMMER CAMP jobs in the USA” the heading is followed by the advert which begins with the word “BUNAC” followed by the words “Summer Camp USA programme offers you” followed by details of the offer. To my mind this use of the mark would seem to convey that it is a Summer Camp programme in the USA being offered by “BUNAC”. The mark would seem to be a “bringing together of descriptive elements”, the words – “SUMMER CAMP USA”, would do no more than designate the kind of goods and services on offer which are designed to provide employment and travel arrangements for summer camps within the USA.

35. Exhibit AHE.5 confirms from a 2003 mailing list the breadth of distribution within the UK of promotional literature.

36. Exhibit AHE.7 shows examples of literature relevant to “SUMMER CAMP USA” the mark is shown variously with the prominent word “BUNAC”, although other areas show the words “SUMMER CAMP” the letters “USA” have been picked out in a different colour or font with the result that I believe, the average consumer would perceive the literature as being about a summer camp that was in the USA.

37. Exhibit AHE. 8 is a brochure sent by the Year Out Group in March 2004 to all UK schools and colleges. The relevant page is number 8 “BUNAC” is prominently displayed at the top of the page and a list of various programmes are set out, beginning with “Summer Camp USA” followed by “Volunteer Ghana” and “Volunteer South Africa” amongst others. Within the context of the page as a whole I do not believe that the average consumer would see the mark “SUMMER CAMP USA” as sending a trade mark message but more likely indicating the name of the particular programme, but would see the mark “BUNAC”, in a prominent position at the top of the page, as indicating trade origin.

38. Exhibit AHE.9 contains four letters, two from the educational sector one from a local authority council and one from sportscotland. Apart from the letter from sportscotland the others follow a very similar format. It may be argued that trade customers are more discerning than the public at large. As has been stated before, the greater participants in these programmes are students.

39. The question is whether the mark would serve to indicate, when encountered by the average consumer, that the goods/services sold under the mark originate from a particular trader and, thus, distinguishes their goods/services from the goods/services of other traders. I consider that the words “SUMMER CAMP USA” sends an obvious message and, therefore, the mark would not be taken by the average consumer as a sign of origin in one particular trader but as a descriptor and therefore Section 3(1)(c) is upheld.

40. In relation to (b) it was held in *Postkantoor* that:

“86 In particular, a word mark which is descriptive of characteristics of goods or services for the purposes of Article 3(1) (c) of the Directive is, on that account, necessarily devoid of any distinctive character with regard to the same goods or services within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) of the Directive. A mark may none the less be devoid of any distinctive character in relation to goods or services for reasons other than the fact that it may be descriptive.”

On that basis the objection under Section 3(1)(b) will also have been made out without my needing to consider whether there is also an independent objection under this heading, though in my view approaching the matter from the perspective of the average consumer who encounters the mark is unlikely to produce a different result.

That is to say the mark would lack the requisite degree of distinctive character to be relied on as an indicator of trade origin.

41. The test to be applied to demonstrate that a mark has become distinctive through use is clearly defined in *Windsurfing Chiemsee (C108 & 109/97) [1999] ETMR 585*, the ECJ provided guidance as to the conditions which should result in a finding that a trade mark has acquired a distinctive character through use. The court found that:

Windsurfing Chiemsee Produktions v Huber [1999] E.T.M.R. 585 ref.para. 51 :-

“In assessing the distinctive character of a mark in respect of which registration has been applied for, the following may also be taken into account: the market share held by the mark; how intensive, geographically widespread and longstanding use of the mark has been; the amount invested by the undertaking in promoting the mark; the proportion of the relevant class of persons who, because of the mark, identify goods as originating from a particular undertaking; and statements from chambers of commerce and industry or other trader and professional associations.”

And ref. para. 52:-

“If, on the basis of those factors, the competent authority finds that the relevant class of persons, or at least a significant proportion thereof, identify goods as originating from a particular undertaking because of the trade mark, it must hold that the requirement for registering the mark laid down in Article 3(3) of the Directive is satisfied. However, the circumstances in which that requirement may be regarded as satisfied cannot be shown to exist solely by reference to general, abstract data such as predetermined percentages.”

42. Also as Morritt L.J. stated in *Bach Flower Remedies* [2000] RPC 513 at page 530 lines 19-21

“First, use of a mark does not prove that the mark is distinctive. Increased use, of itself, does not do so either. The use and increased use must be in a distinctive sense to have any materiality. “

43. Although the sales and advertising figures are quite high the mark is used with other more dominant trade mark matter, such as “BUNAC”. It is not possible to ascertain from the evidence that the relevant public would identify “SUMMER CAMP USA” as indicating source. It is this materiality of the use that raises concerns rather than turnover or advertising figures; if it is not material then all other questions become secondary.

44. In my view the sign applied for will not be taken as a trade mark without first educating the relevant consumer that it is a trade mark. I remain unconvinced that the evidence demonstrates that the average consumer has been educated to see the sign “SUMMER CAMP USA” as a trade mark. It therefore fails to overcome the objection raised under Section 3(1)(b) & (c).

Conclusion

45. In this decision I have considered all the arguments filed by the applicant and all the arguments submitted to me in relation to this application and, for the reasons given, it is refused under the terms of Section 37(4) of the Act because the mark fails to qualify under Sections 3(1) (b) & (c) of the Act.

Dated this 8th day of October 2007

R E Fowler

**For the Registrar
The Comptroller-General**

ANNEXE A

Introduction

American summer camps are part of the American culture and way of life and there are over 12,000 throughout the whole of the USA. Children aged 6-16 years old from very different kinds of backgrounds go to camp each summer where they have the opportunity to learn new skills, try new activities, make friends and have fun!!

All camps have their very own distinctive characteristics and unique qualities, however there are certain similarities; they are situated in the countryside, most have a lake or swimming pool, they all have numerous activities available, most accommodation is in cabins and lastly, all have campers!!!



working overseas

hostels & travel

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working holidays

As Australians thinking about a working holiday, we have many options. You may feel like volunteering in a third world community, teaching English in Japan, working at an all American summer camp or just heading to London to see what life is like there. There are plenty of organisations who can help you on your way. To get you started we've listed a few of the more common choices and websites of some organisations to contact.

Working Holiday Visa Scheme

Australia is part of the Working Holiday Maker (WHM) visa scheme. This is a reciprocal agreement between Australia and 14 other countries, allowing holders to live and work their selected country for, in most cases twelve months. The UK is an exception, allowing Australians to live and work in the UK for two years. There are restrictions of course, most countries cap the availability of WHM visas for Australians under 27 (30 in some cases) and limit the length of time you can work with one employer - usually 3 months.

The essence of a WHM visa is that it is a holiday visa, given on the understanding that work is undertaken to supplement your income while travelling. It is not intended that you work the entire time you are in the country or that you go to work to take a step up the career ladder! As such, the emphasis is on temporary work.

A good starting point for information on the 14 countries now offering the WHM visa is the PDF grid below. But it is very important that you seek more information from the relevant embassy/consulate before making any travel bookings or other commitments.

[Download grid PDF here](#)

For further general information about the WHM visa scheme, look up www.dfat.gov.au/consular/working_os.html. For information about specific countries you will need to contact their embassy. And if you're keen to go, a word of warning: Contact the relevant embassy a few months in advance, in some cases this can make it a lengthy process to arrange!

For more information about working holiday options in the UK, look at the IEP (International Exchange Programme), [First Contact](#) or check out [Visit UK](#). Travel sells a 'YHA Work UK' package, perfect for members heading to the UK for a working holiday. Check it out!

American Summer Camps

For sporty types who love either the great outdoors, working with kids or just having an American summer camp experience, Summer Camp is where many American children go over the summer (July/August) to enjoy outdoor pursuits and learn a few life skills at the same time. There is a wide variety of positions available. Although this type of work can be quite demanding, it is also a great way to experience a different culture and meet new people.

intense - you live, work and play on site - the up side is that you manage quite a few dollars, as almost everything is included. That sets you up for around the USA. For more information, check out the website of Camp CC USA www.ccusa.com or Council Exchanges at www.councilexchanges.org.

Volunteers Abroad

There are numerous organisations that are keen to recruit Australians to programmes in developing countries. International Volunteers For Peace is one of them. IVP co-ordinates over 500 work camps each year in more than 100 countries. It brings together people of different nationalities for periods of 2 to 6 weeks to undertake voluntary work, initiated by local community groups. Enthusiasm and motivation are considered more important than experience and training. Basic food and simple accommodation is provided free of charge. Volunteers cover their own travel costs to and from the site and are responsible for insurance and visas. To find out more, contact www.ivp.org.au.

Backpacker Essentials, YHA's quarterly member magazine writes regularly about changes and updates to the working overseas rules and regulations. New rules are joining the WHM visa scheme all the time. So keep an eye out for all the news.



American Summer Camp jobs guide

find jobs in American Summer camps use the search options at the top of this page. America has over 10,000 summer camps. Work in summer camps starts in June and lasts for a couple of months. If you apply through a company like Camp America you can get a return flight, help with the work permit you need, a bit of pocket money, and even be allowed a couple of months for independent travel.

The other big organization placing UK residents on US summer camps is BUNAC (British Universities North America Club). Jobs for up to 12 months are available but for students only. By the way, if teaching and kids are not what you want and you still want to work in a US summer camp try KAMP. BUNAC operate KAMP - it stands for Kitchen and Maintenance Programme. Participants can do a range of jobs at a camp, including cooking and serving food, mowing lawns, office work and cleaning.

Visa requirements

There are a number of practical work experience programmes between the UK and the USA (that's what an "internships" are). You can participate for up to 18 months. The different programmes allow you to do different jobs (some let you do anything and some you can only do specific types or job). Organisations are authorised to issue the US Government form DS 2019. You need this to apply for a J-1 Exchange Visitor Visa.

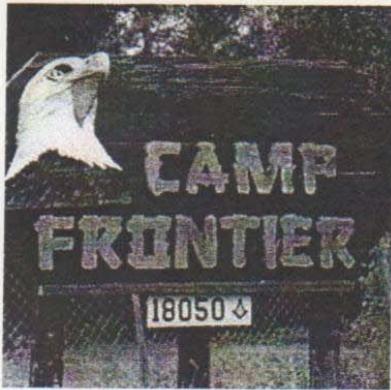
You sometimes need an offer of employment in the US before you can apply to get a J-1 Visa. The whole process can take up to a number of months so get applying early.



Types of U

Back

[Signup for our e-newsletter](#)



FACILITIES

Camp Frontier's facilities include an Air Conditioned Lodge (for dining and indoor activities), fresh-air Cabins, Craft Shack, Computer Lab, Infirmary, Volleyball beach, Baseball/Softball and Soccer Fields, Basketball Court, Horse Riding Arena and the "Hang Out" (a 4000sqft Air Conditioned activities building). Our 200+ tree covered acres borders the beautiful Little Manatee River and has a small lake for swimming, water play and canoeing.

OUR MISSION

It is the mission of *Camp Frontier* to provide a safe, fun and exciting Summer Camp experience combined with training in Athletics, the Arts, Horsemanship and Computers all in a traditional "American Summer Camp" setting.

HISTORY

Founded by a team of experienced summer camp professional in the Spring of 1999, Camp Frontier is quickly becoming recognized as a premier Summer Camp. Campers from throughout the world have attended this program which provides a new facility, an outstanding staff with programs which are rooted in years of tradition and experience. The 2004 Summer Camp is Camp Frontier's 6th Season.



SPIRITUAL LIFE

"One Nation, Under God"

Camp Frontier is not a Christian or Jewish Summer Camp, as such. Children of all faiths and backgrounds attend Camp Frontier. It is our hope that our campers, composed of all faiths and backgrounds, will come to see themselves as children of one God, the Creator, so that they may develop a spiritual foundation on which to be better prepared to deal with the difficult decisions of today's world. There is a song of thanksgiving before all meals, and a daily virtue theme which is shared at morning and evening flag.

TUITION AND FEES

Every effort has been made to offer the lowest camp tuition possible while still providing a

OverNight Camp Tuition \$1250
per two-week Session

C.I.T. Tuition \$1250
per two-week Session

quality program, facility and professional staff. The tuition includes all activities, a camp T-Shirt, all meals, Camp Store and activity supplies. *There are no extra costs.* The tuition balance must be paid two weeks prior to arrival.

Day Camp Tuition \$250
per Week

REFUND POLICY

Any and all deposits, fees and/or tuition paid is non-refundable should the camper choose to not attend, go home during camp or be expelled due to dishonest, disrespectful or violent behavior.



CONDUCT CODE

Rooted In Respect For Self And Others

The conduct of Campers, C.I.T.'s and Staff is important for a fun and safe experience for all. Thus, everyone is expected to contribute to an atmosphere of friendship, kindness, patience and respect at all times. Those who become disruptive or seriously diminish the camp experience of another will be sent home. Expulsion can be for reasons of violence, theft, possessing illegal substance or weapons, for intentionally damaging property, refusing to obey Staff, leaving their cabins at night without permission or the use of inappropriate language or content. For reasons of safety, Campers are not permitted alone in the woods or on the dock without a Counselor present and may not enter any cabin of which they are not a resident.

Important - While we applaud programs for youth with behavioral problems, Camp Frontier is designed for those often over-looked children who are on track and under control. We believe that they deserve a summer with like peers.

*Camp Frontier is proud to be
"The Camp For Good Kids"*

WHAT TO BRING TO CAMP

Camp Frontier does not guarantee the safety of items brought to camp. Names must be on ALL items with a permanent marker.

OVER-NIGHT CAMPERS & C.I.T.'s

- ~ Play clothes for two entire weeks
- ~ A second pair of shoes
- ~ A refillable insulated water bottle
- ~ A pillow, sleeping bag (required),

DAY CAMPERS

- Please bring a day bag containing the following:
- ~ A refillable insulated water bottle.
 - ~ Sun block
 - ~ A bathing suit

DO NOT BRING

Food, candy or beverages, knives, matches, fireworks, weapons (see "Restricted Use") to Camp. Illegal substances will be confiscated and given

ly' sheet and sheets to fit a single bunk bed.

- ~ Non-aerosol bug repellent.
- ~ Sun block
- ~ A bathing suit
- ~ Flashlight, any batteries needed for the entire stay.
- ~ Two towels for bathing and two towels for waterfront.
- ~ Any personal toiletry items needed, including soap and shampoo.
- ~ One set of age appropriate "nicer" casual clothes for the weekly dance.

REQUIRED FOR HORSES

- ~ Long pants
- ~ Closed toed shoes with some type of heel

- ~ A towel for waterfront use.

OPTIONAL ITEMS

A pen, post card or writing paper, envelope and postage for sending weekly letters home. Camera and Film. Swim masks or goggles. Books and reading materials. Campers may wish to bring spending money for the Super Saturday Field Trip.

NOTE: Girls, a conservative one piece bathing suit only. No two piece or age inappropriate cuts may be worn at camp.

DON'T FORGET YOUR WATER BOTTLES

to legal authorities. Shaving cream and water balloons are not permitted at camp as they litter the property and are hazardous to fish, the animals and wildlife. In order to preserve a "back to nature experience" and to promote socialization, we do not allow radios, CDs, tape players, or electronic games. Campers do not need personal fans or extension cords.

RESTRICTED USE

Campers may bring equipment related to registered activities such as archery equipment, expensive cameras, instruments, B-B-Guns, knives and the like. These items are signed in to the office upon arrival at camp and are checked out, under supervision, for scheduled activities only.