ESTTA Tracking number: **ESTTA165836**

Filing date: **10/01/2007**

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

Proceeding	91165519
Party	Plaintiff Corporacion Habanos, S.A.
Correspondence Address	David B. Goldstein Rabinowitz, Boudin, Standard, Krinsky & Lieberman 111 Broadway, 11th Floor New York, NY 10006-1901 UNITED STATES dgoldstein@rbskl.com, cobrien@rbskl.com
Submission	Plaintiff's Notice of Reliance
Filer's Name	David B. Goldstein
Filer's e-mail	dgoldstein@rbskl.com
Signature	/David B. Goldstein/
Date	10/01/2007
Attachments	Opp NOR Part1.pdf (201 pages)(8337696 bytes) Opp NOR Part2.pdf (120 pages)(7731868 bytes) Opp NOR Part 3.pdf (38 pages)(8582425 bytes) Opp NOR Part 4.pdf (76 pages)(5971916 bytes) Opp NOR Part 5.pdf (192 pages)(8108277 bytes)

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A., Opposer, v. ANNCAS, INC., Applicant.	**Opposition No. 91165519**

OPPOSER CORPORACION HABANOS S.A.'S NOTICE OF RELIANCE

Opposer Corporacion Habanos, S.A. ("Opposer") hereby notifies the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board and Applicant Anncas, Inc. ("Applicant) that it intends to rely on: the documents described and listed herein, true and accurate copies of which are filed herewith, in the trial of the above-captioned matter; the trial testimony by Deposition on Written Questions of Manuel Garcia Morejon, taken on May 15, 2007, and exhibits thereto; the trial testimony by Deposition on Written Questions of Eumelio Espino Marrero, taken on May 15, 2007 and exhibits thereto,; and the trial testimony by oral deposition of Richard B. Perelman, taken on August 31, 2007, and exhibits thereto, all filed on September 28, 2007; any additional trial testimony to be taken and filed in this matter; and the Application file for HAVANA CLUB, Serial No. 7836302, pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 2.122(b); TMBP § 704.03(a).

1. Excerpts from the Deposition of William Bock, Applicant's President, taken on March 24, 2006 (designated excerpts are bracketed in the margins), and the Deposition Exhibits referenced in those excerpts.

2. *The Columbia Gazetteer of North America* (Saul B. Cohen ed. 2000) entry for "Havana" and excerpt of the entry for "Cuba", republished at www.bartleby.com/69, printed on

September 7, 2007, which are relevant to show that Havana is the capital of Cuba and a well-known location in Cuba, that Havana, Cuba is renowned for the cigars manufactured there ("factories making the famous Havana cigars"), and that cigars manufactured in Havana are known as "Havana cigars."

3. *The Encyclopedia Britannica Online,* http://www.britannica.com, excerpts of entries for "Havana" and for "Cuba," printed on September 21 and 24, 2007, which are relevant to show that Havana is a well-known location in Cuba (the capital of Cuba), that Havana, Cuba is renowed for its tobacco products, "particularly the world-famous Havana cigars," and that cigars from Havana, Cuba are known as "Havana cigars."

4. Ten (10) English language dictionary entries for "Havana" from 1913-2007: 1) *Random House Webster's Dictionary* (4th ed. 2001); 2) *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language* (4th Ed. 2000) (republished at www.bartleby.com), printed on Sept. 21, 2007; 3) *The Random House Dictionary of the English Language* (2d ed. Unabridged 1983); 4) *Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary* (1977); 5) *The Oxford English Dictionary* (1933, 1970); 6) *Compact Oxford English Dictionary of Current English* (3d ed. 2005) (republished at www.askoxford.com), printed on September 27, 2007; 7) Encarta World English Dictionary (North American ed. 2007), available at http://encarta.msn.com, printed on Sept. 27, 2007; 8) Random House Unabridged Dictionary (1997) (republished at www.infoplease.com), printed on Sept. 27, 2007; 9) *Webster's Revised Unabridged Dictionary* (1913) (ARTFL Project, republished at http://humanities.uchicago.edu/orgs/ARTFL/forms_unrest/webster.form.html), printed on Sept. 28, 2007; 10) Dictionary.com (republication of various dictionaries, at http://dictionary.refernce.com/browse/havana), printed on Sept. 27, 2007; which documents are relevant to show that Havana, Cuba is a well-known geographic location (the capital of Cuba)

and that "Havana" has long meant and currently means a cigar made in Cuba and/or from tobacco grown in Cuba.

5. Excerpts from nine (9) consumer-oriented English-language cigar books published in the United States, which use the terms "Havana(s)" or "Havana cigar" to mean cigars manufactured in Cuba from Cuban tobacco, which are relevant to show that these terms are widely used and understood in the United States to mean a cigar from Cuba, and that Havana, Cuba is renowned for the production of cigars: 1) Sonia Weiss, *The Cigar Enthusiast* (1997); 2) Paul B.K. Garmirian, *The Gourmet Guide to Cigars* (rev. ed. 1994); 3) Theo Rudman, *Rudman's Complete Guide to Cigars* (3d ed. 1996); 4) Nathaniel & Andrew Lande, *The Cigar Connoisseur* (1997); 5) Tad Gage, *The Complete Idiot's Guide to Cigars* (1997; 6) Joel Sherman, *A Passion for Cigars* (1996); 7) Richard C. Hacker, *The Ultimate Cigar Book* (1993); 8) Anwer Bati, *The Cigar Companion* (1993); H. Paul Jeffers & Kevin Gordon, *The Good Cigar* (1996).

6. Excerpts from six (6) consumer-oriented English-language cigar books published or sold in the United States that use the term "Havana Cigar(s)" in the title, and the terms "Havana(s)" or "Havana cigar(s)" in the text, to mean cigars manufactured in Cuba from Cuban tobacco, which are relevant to show that these terms are widely used and understood in the United States to mean a cigar from Cuba, and that Havana is renowned for the production of cigars: 1) Richard B. Perelman, *Perelman's Pocket Cyclopedia of Havana Cigars* (3d ed. 2005); 2) Nancy Stout, *Habanos, The Story of the Havana Cigar* (1997; 3) Gerard Pere et Fils, *Havana Cigars* (1997); 4) Charles Del Todesco, *The Havana Cigar, Cuba's Finest* (1997);. 5) Min Ron Nee, *An Illustrated Encyclopedia of Post-Revolution Havana Cigars* (2003); 6) Gerard Pere et Fils, *The Connoisssuer's Guide to Havana Cigars* (1992).

7. Excerpts of articles referring to "Havana(s)" or "Havana cigars" as cigars from Cuba, and/or discussing production of cigars in Havana, from the United States cigar consumer magazine *Cigar Aficionado,* and the *Cigar Aficionado* website, www.cigaraficionado.com, which are relevant to show that these terms are widely used and understood in the United States to mean a cigar from Cuba, and that Havana is renowned for the production of cigars.

8. Excerpts of articles referring to "Havana(s)" or "Havana cigars" as cigars from Cuba, and/or discussing production of cigars in Havana, from the United States cigar consumer magazine *Smoke*, and the *Smoke* website, www.smokemag.com, which are relevant to show that these terms are widely used and understood in the United States to mean a cigar from Cuba, and that Havana is renowned for the production of cigars.

9. Excerpts of articles referring to "Havana(s)" or "Havana cigars" as cigars from Cuba, and/or discussing production of cigars in Havana, from the United States cigar consumer magazine *Smokeshop*, and the *Smokeshop* websites, www.smokeshop.com, and www.gosmokeshop.com, which are relevant to show that these terms are widely used and understood in the United States to mean a cigar from Cuba, and that Havana is renowned for the production of cigars.

10. Printouts of news articles published in United States newspapers after 2003, and retrieved from the Westlaw database NPMJ (Major Newspapers) (and a printout from Westlaw of the newspapers included in the NPMJ database), referring to "Havana(s)" or "Havana cigar(s)" as cigars from Cuba, which are relevant to show that these terms are widely used by the general media widely understood in the United States to mean a cigar from Cuba.

11. USPTO Office Action, No. 4, dated June 28, 2001, and Office Action No. 3, dated Feb. 9, 2001, including attachments, issuing final refusals to register the mark HAVANA

CLUB, Serial No. 75/751393, in International Class 25, for clothing, namely T-shirts, hats and baseball caps, on the ground HAVANA CLUB is primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive. The attachments, which are excerpts of encyclopedia and geographic dictionary entries for Cuba and Havana, and reprints of articles downloaded by the USPTO from the Internet, are relevant to show that Havana is a well-known geographic location, that Cuba is well-known for tobacco production, that Havana is famous for production of tobacco products, particularly cigars, and that cigars from Cuba and Havana are known as "Havana cigars," *e.g.*, *The New Encylopaedia Britannica* (1988) excerpt for "Havana" ("The quality products of the tobacco industry, notably Havana cigars, have brought Cuba world fame."). The Office Actions are further relevant to show that the USPTO found the mark HAVANA CLUB for products not from Havana, Cuba to be primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive, and the reasons for that finding.

12. USPTO Office Action, No. 1, dated March 14, 1995, refusing registration of the HAVANA CLUB, Serial No. 74/572667, in International Class 33 for rum, on the ground HAVANA CLUB is deceptive and primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive, because the goods do not come from Havana, Cuba, which is relevant to show that the USPTO found the mark HAVANA CLUB for products not from Havana, Cuba to be deceptive and primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive, and the reasons for that finding.

13. Applicant's Responses to Opposer's Second Set of Interrogatories and Requests for Production of Documents, dated May 16, 2006.

14. Applicant's Responses to Opposer's First Set of Interrogatories, dated January 25, 2006.

15. A USPTO Office Action, dated April 17, 2001 and Response dated October 2, 2001, for HABANOS REY, Serial No. 76168197, which are relevant to show that the USPTO Examining Attorney has previously been provided with false and misleading information about "cuban seed" tobacco by an unrelated applicant.

16. Documents filed in federal court or TTAB proceedings: 1) Default Judgment entered in *Corporacion Habanos, S.A. v. Habanos, Inc.*, 03 Civ. 1963 (KMW) (S.D.N.Y. July 1, 2003) (HABANOS); 2) the TTAB Docket Sheet; excerpts of the Notice of Opposition, the Withdrawal of Opposition, Express Abandonment, and TTAB Order dated June 1, 2004, in *Corporacion Habanos, S.A., et al. v. Don Rivera, Inc.*, Opposition No. 91152898 (HABANOS REY); 3) the Docket Sheet and excerpts of the Complaint filed on March 2, 2007, in *Corporacion Habanos, S.A., et al. v. Superior Cigars USA, Inc.,* No. 3:07-cv-01001 (D.N.J.) (HABANOS PUROS); 4) the TTAB Docket Sheet and excerpts of the Notice of Opposition filed in *Corporacion Habanos, S.A. v. Superior Cigars USA, Inc.,* Opposition No. 91170189 (HABANOS PUROS ECUADOR); 5) the TTAB Docket Sheet and excerpts of the Notice of Opposition filed in *Corporacion Habanos, S.A., et al. v. La Vega Special Cigars Corp.,* Opposition No. 91179320 (CUBANOS Y HABANOS); and 6) the TTAB docket sheet from TTABVUE in *Corporacion Habanos, S.A., et al. v. Consolidated Cigar Corp.*, Opposition No. 91104731, showing withdrawal of opposition upon express abandonment of HABANOS FABRICA DE TABACOS. These documents are relevant in the event that Applicant attempts to assert unpled affirmative defenses of estoppel, acquiescence, waiver, or like unpled affirmative defenses, and the TTAB considers such unpled affirmative defenses.

17. Two photocopies of the current status and title certificate of Registration No. 2,177,837, HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492 & Design, dated September 12, 2006; a

photocopy of the registration certificate of said mark; and the TESS and TARR Reports of said mark, printed on September 25, 2007, showing that the mark is in full force and effect and owned by Opposer herein, and that a Section 8 & 9 Declaration for Renewal of the mark has been filed with the USPTO.

18. License received by the undersigned Opposer's law firm, from the Department of the Treasury, Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC"), No. CU-74550, dated June 10, 2005, authorizing the undersigned law firm and Habanos, S.A. to file and to prosecute the instant opposition proceeding, which is relevant to any issue of standing of Opposer.

19. Samples of Opposer's and Opposer's distributors' advertisements in the cigar consumer magazines *Cigar Aficionado* and *Smoke*, which are relevant to show that Opposer and its distributors have long described and promoted their Cuban-origin cigars in English as "Havanas."

Dated: New York, New York
October 1, 2007

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID B. GOLDSTEIN
RABINOWITZ, BOUDIN, STANDARD,
KRINSKY & LIEBERMAN, P.C.
111 Broadway, 11th Floor
New York, New York 10006-1901
Tel: (212) 254-1111
Fax: (212) 674-4614
dgoldstein@rbskl.com

Attorneys for Opposer Corporation Habanos, S.A.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned certifies that a true and correct copy of Opposer Corporacion Habanos, S.A.'s Notice of Reliance, and Exhibits referenced therein, were served on Applicant by mailing, postage prepaid, first class United States mail, on October 1, 2007 to:

Jesus Sanchelima, Esq.
SANCHELIMA & ASSOCIATES, P.A.
235 S.W. Le Jeune Road
Miami, FL 33134- 1762
jesus@sanchelima.com
Counsel for Applicant Arnoas, Inc.

DAVID B. GOLDSTEIN

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTRONIC FILING

The undersigned hereby certifies that Opposer Corporacion Habanos, S.A.'s Notice of Reliance, and Exhibits referenced therein, have been filed electronically through the ESTTA system on October 1, 2007.

DAVID B. GOLDSTEIN

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A., Opposer, v. ANNCAS, INC., Applicant.	**Opposition No. 91165519**

EXHIBIT 1 TO OPPOSER'S NOTICE OF RELIANCE

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEALS BOARD

OPPOSITION NO. 91165519

CORPORACION HABANOS S.A.,

Opposer,

v.

ANNCAS, INC.,

Applicant

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - x

ORIGINAL

235 S.W. Le Jeune Road
Miami, Florida
March 24, 2006
9:40 a.m. - 2:24 p.m.

DEPOSITION OF WILLIAM BOCK

Taken Before ROBERT WOLINSKY, RMR, Registered Professional Reporter and Notary Public for the State of Florida at Large, pursuant to Notice of Taking Deposition filed in the above cause.

APPEARANCES

Rabinowitz, Boudin, Standard,
Krinsky & Lieberman, P.C.
111 Broadway, 11th Floor
New York, N.Y.10006-1901
BY: DAVID B. GOLDSTEIN, ESQ.
on behalf of the opposer
Tele: 212.254.1111 X103 Fax:674.4614

Sanchelima & Associates, P.A.
235 S.W. Le Jeune Road
Coral Gables, Florida 33125
BY: HENRY RODRIGUEZ, ESQ.
on behalf of the Applicant
Tele: 305.447.1617

I N D E X

Examinations	Page
WILLIAM BOCK	
DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. GOLDSTEIN	4
CROSS EXAMINATION BY MR. RODRIGUEZ	147
REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. GOLDSTEIN	149
RECROSS EXAMINATION BY MR. RODRIGUEZ	151
REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. GOLDSTEIN	151

E X H I B I T S

No.	Page
Bock Exhibit 1	4
Bock Exhibit 2	10
Bock Exhibit 3 for Identification	10
Bock Exhibit 4 for Identification	18
Bock Exhibit 5 for Identification	19
Bock Exhibit 6 for Identification	22
Bock Exhibit 7, 8 & 9 for Identification	27
Bock Exhibit 10 for Identification	30
Bock Exhibit 11 for Identification	32
Bock Exhibit 12 for Identification	38
Bock Exhibit 13 for Identification	65
Bock Exhibit 14 for Identification	69
Bock Exhibit 15 for Identification	140
Bock Exhibit 16 for Identification	142
Bock Exhibit 17 for Identification	145

Thereupon--

WILLIAM BOCK

was called as a witness by the opposer and, having been first duly sworn, testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. GOLDSTEIN:

Q. Would you please state your full name and your address for the record?

A. William Clarence Bock. Address is 16425 Collins Avenue, number 2416, Miami, Florida 33169.

Q. And your current employment, including your title and the address of your employment?

A. I'm president of Anncas Incorporated.

Q. Where is that located?

A. 16112 Northwest 13th Avenue, Suite E, Miami, Florida 33169.

(Thereupon a document was marked Bock Exhibit 1 for Identification to the deposition.)

BY MR. GOLDSTEIN:

Q. We marked the notice of deposition. Let me show you what we have marked as Bock Exhibit 1. We're going to be marking the exhibits by your name and then the number. This is the notice of deposition.

You understand that you are here to testify pursuant to a notice of deposition? You've been requested by my law firm to come testify in this matter?

A. Yeah. Yeah. I'm just trying to absorb this, what I'm reading here.

Q. You've not previously seen the notice, I take it?

A. No. I may have been faxed, but I don't recall that I did.

Q. You understand that this is a trademark dispute between Corporacion Habanos S.A. and Anncas, Inc.?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. And you're the president of Anncas, Inc.; is that correct?

A. Yes, I am.

Q. Have you ever been deposed before?

A. No.

Q. And have you ever testified in a trial before?

A. No.

Q. Have you ever been asked to provide expert testimony in any tobacco case?

A. I have been consulted as, but no, not in a

trial.

Q. You've been consulted in connection with litigation?

A. (Nods head up and down).

Q. But you did not provide testimony?

A. That's correct. No court trial. I guess the case didn't go to trial. I was paid as an adviser.

Q. That was on one occasion?

A. Yes.

Q. And about how long ago was that?

A. Five -- four, five years ago.

Q. And did you submit any sworn testimony, an affidavit or a declaration?

A. No, it didn't get that far.

Q. Now your attorneys probably gave you a little drill on how the deposition process works, but just for the record, you understand that you are under oath, correct?

A. Correct.

Q. And that my questions and your answers are being recorded verbatim by the court reporter?

A. (Nods head up and down).

Q. You can't nod because he can't pick up the nods.

A. I understand.

Q. And if you don't understand a question, you can either ask me to repeat it or rephrase it, and I'll try to do that. Do you understand that?

A. Yes.

Q. And if you need a break, you'll indicate that. We'll try to finish the question or the sequence of questions, correct?

A. Uh-huh. Yes.

Q. And you understand that if you answer a question, the record will reflect that you've understood the question, and you've answered it to the best of your ability?

A. Yes.

Q. Is there any reason that you cannot testify fully and completely today; medical reason, you're on any kind of medication, or --

A. Well, I can't sit at long lengths of time. I just had a circulation test in my legs, I'm having a problem with my legs, so I'm going to have to get up occasionally and walk to get circulation.

Q. Then you should just tell me when you need to do that, we'll either take a break, or if you feel comfortable answering questions walking around, we'll do it that way, but certainly if you

need to stand up --

A. Yeah, that's the only thing.

Q. You just let me know, you'll let your attorneys know.

A. Right.

Q. In addition to being president of Anncas, do you have any other employment?

A. No. I'm retired. I mean, I have a small pension coming in from retirement, but no, nothing -- no other employment.

Q. Is Anncas an ongoing concern? In other words, you said you're president, but you said you're retired?

A. Can I confer with Henry, because there may be something that I'm not sure if it qualifies what you're saying as employment.

Q. Yes. I mean, it's just background. It's not a big deal.

(Discussion held off the record).

THE WITNESS: No, I'm not an employee of anybody else.

BY MR. GOLDSTEIN:

Q. Do you own any other businesses or operate any other businesses?

A. I'm partners in other businesses.

Q. Tobacco-related?

A. No.

Q. Nothing to do with the tobacco or cigar industry?

A. We sell -- again, it's ambiguous -- it's lighters that are used to light cigars, that's the only connection.

Q. What's the name of that?

A. Pioneer Manufacturing.

Q. And the Anncas company, does it do business as IndianHead?

A. As a d/b/a in the State of Florida as IndianHead.

Q. Does Anncas, itself, do anything other than operate as the IndianHead d/b/a?

A. No.

Q. What is IndianHead? Is it a retailer, wholesaler?

A. It's a wholesale distributor.

Q. Does it also sell retail?

A. No.

Q. Are there any other locations for IndianHead other than the address you gave for Anncas?

A. We have a warehouse, that's separate.

Q. Where is that located?
A. In Miramar.
Q. In --
A. Florida.
Q. In the Miami area?
A. Correct.
Q. Do you speak Spanish?
A. No.
Q. And approximately how many employees does Anncas or/Indian Head have?
A. Three.
Q. You and?
A. My wife and one person.
Q. What does the one person, do?
A. He works in the office, processes orders, things like that.
Q. And your wife is the other officer of the company?
A. That's correct.
(Thereupon a document was marked Bock Exhibit 2 for Identification to the deposition.)
MR. GOLDSTEIN: Mark this as well.
(Thereupon a document was marked Bock Exhibit 3 for Identification in the

proceeding.)

BY MR. GOLDSTEIN:

Q. Let me show you what we marked as Bock Exhibit 2, which is the opposer's first request for production of documents and things. This was a request from the Habanos side to Anncas for production of documents concerning this case. Did you see that document?

A. I'm not sure.

Q. Were you asked to gather documents for this case?

A. Yes. I had...

Q. You were asked to gather documents?

A. Yes.

Q. What did you do to locate documents?

A. I don't recall.

Q. Were you told what category of documents to look for, what types of documents to look for?

A. I don't recall.

Q. Did anybody else look for documents other than you?

A. No.

Q. Did you know, were your attorneys at your offices looking for documents?

A. No.

Q. Did you check your computer files for documents?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you check your e-mails for documents?

A. No.

Q. A total of 30 pages of documents were produced by Anncas in this litigation, numbered 001 to 0030. Did you review the documents that were provided to my law firm before they were sent?

A. I do not remember.

Q. Do you know if you provided any documents to your attorneys, that were not provided to us?

A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know approximately how many documents or pages of documents --

A. I do not know.

Q. -- you provided?

Do you recall when you did this?

A. No.

Q. Are you aware that the document request calls for documents that are both in your possession and also in the possession of your attorneys?

A. I don't know. I do not know. I just don't have any knowledge of that.

Q. Without going into the contents, after you had gathered documents, did you have communications with your attorneys about the documents that you were providing them?

A. Again, I don't remember.

Q. Did your attorneys provide you with any written instructions on what to look for and what documents to provide --

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Objection, privilege.

MR. GOLDSTEIN: -- to whether you were provided a written communication? The contents might be privileged, but...

THE WITNESS: What was the question?

BY MR. GOLDSTEIN:

Q. The question was; were you provided with anything in writing from your attorneys --

A. I do not recall.

Q. Let me finish the question.

-- concerning what documents to look for, how to go about gathering them?

A. I don't remember.

Q. Let me show you what we've marked as Bock Exhibit 3. This is the applicant's responses to opposer's first set of requests for production. Do you see that there in the title?

A. So this was what you sent asking for the documents?

Q. Right.

A. This is what, the response?

Q. Yes. When we say this, number 2 was the request we sent, and Exhibit 3 was the response provided by your counsel. I'm going to ask you if you reviewed that document before it was provided to us.

A. What is TTAB or TT --

Q. Trademark Trial and Appeal Board. That's basically where this action is pending.

A. It says, "See document, Bates 1."

Q. I'll show that to you as we go along.

A. Okay.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: It isn't necessary for you to be reading.

THE WITNESS: If I have to answer, I'm not going to answer something that I don't know.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Of course. But at the moment, the only question he's asked you is whether you've seen this before.

THE WITNESS: I do not recall.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: You will have the opportunity to review these as he asks you

questions about them, if necessary.

THE WITNESS: Okay. I do not remember seeing it.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: That's fine.

BY MR. GOLDSTEIN:

Q. The record should reflect that Mr. Bock took a few minutes to read through, I think, basically to the second or the third to the last page of the document.

Having just looked through the document, almost to the end, did you see anything in there in the requests and the answers that you would consider inaccurate?

A. I have one that I have a question on.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Mr. Bock, I'll remind you just to answer the question asked of you.

THE WITNESS: I guess I don't have the documents at this time, according to this.

BY MR. GOLDSTEIN:

Q. Now, many of -- as you would have noticed, many of the answers say, "Applicant does not have these documents at this time," correct?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you recall seeing that?

Do you have any of those documents now?

A. No.

Q. Did you have any of those documents previously?

A. No.

Q. Would it be fair to say that where it says, "Applicant does not have these documents at this time," it means you don't have any documents that are responsive to those requests?

A. Probably so.

Q. Did you see any requests where it said, "Applicant does not have these documents at this time," where, in fact, you do have such documents?

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Objection. Asked and answered.

THE WITNESS: No, because again, I didn't review the whole thing.

BY MR. GOLDSTEIN:

Q. Just to the ones you got, as far as you got?

A. I do not recall, but again, I would look it over closer before I answered that.

Q. Maybe we should do this during a lunch break or something, go -- if you could go over that, and if you see anything that is either incomplete or inaccurate, I could ask you about

that after a lunch break.

Are you at this time undertaking to look for any additional documents responsive to these requests?

A. I -- what documents are available, I will get. But I don't -- there's very little documents that you're asking for, that are available.

Q. Are you aware of any documents that I'm asking for that are available that have not been provided to me?

A. No.

Q. Are you in the process of looking for, or gathering from outside of your own set of documents, any documents that you intend to rely on in this litigation?

A. Yes.

Q. What types of documents are those?

A. Relating to the tobacco, the seed of the tobacco.

Q. What do you mean by that, "relating to the seed of the tobacco"?

A. I believe they asked for where the seed came from.

Q. Are you looking for documents about that seed, generally, within the industry or just --

A. No, from the people that I plan to grow the tobacco.

Q. And who is that?

A. Nestor Placencia.

Q. Where is he located?

A. Both Honduras and Nicaragua.

Q. Does he provide you with tobacco products now?

A. Yes, he does.

MR. GOLDSTEIN: I am going to mark this as 4.

(Thereupon a document was marked Bock Exhibit 4 for Identification in the proceeding.)

BY MR. GOLDSTEIN:

Q. I'm showing you what we marked as Bock Exhibit 4.

I would ask you if you look in the bottom right-hand corner, you'll see this, like code, 00017, and the date, January 25, 2000, it's kind of blurred out there. Do you see that?

A. Yes.

Q. That's the stamp that your attorneys put on the document before they sent it to us. And you'll see that the range runs from 17 to 24, if

you look on the last page. Do you see that, at the bottom?

A. I see Page 2 of 2.

Q. Yes. At the very bottom there. I don't know if it got cut off or not.

A. No, I don't see it, but Page 2 of 2.

Here is 23 on this one.

Q. Yeah, I guess the 24 got cut off.

These are laws, and my question to you is; did you provide those to your attorneys or did your attorneys select those, to your knowledge?

A. I don't recall.

Q. And if I asked you what applicant is relying on in these documents, would it be fair to say you would refer me to your attorneys?

A. Yes. This is a legal thing. I know nothing...I would have you talk to the attorneys.

MR. GOLDSTEIN: I'll mark this as 5.

(Thereupon a document was marked Bock Exhibit 5 for Identification in the proceeding.)

BY MR. GOLDSTEIN:

Q. Let me show you what we've marked as Bock Exhibit 5. That's the applicant's responses to opposer's first set of interrogatories. I would

ask you to take a look at that document, and the first thing I would like you to do is, if you would turn to the very last page, which says verification; do you see that?

A. Yes.

Q. Is that your signature where it says Bock, William Bock?

A. Yes.

Q. You signed this document?

A. I don't recall signing it, but it's my signature.

Q. And if you look at what you're swearing to and it's on that page, it says, "Before me, the undersigned authority, duly authorized to administer oaths and take the acknowledgment, personally appeared William Bock." Then it says that he has read the foregoing interrogatories and his answers thereto; that the same therein are true and correct, to the best of his or her knowledge. Do you see that?

A. Yes.

Q. Is that an accurate and truthful statement; that the answers in the interrogatories are true and correct, to the best of your knowledge?

A. I don't know, because I don't remember what the document is. I would have to read it. I mean, it's something I signed. I don't know what's in here. I'm assuming when I read it at the time, it was correct.

Q. That's really -- that's all I'm asking. In other words, at the time that you signed the document saying that the answers were true and correct to the best of your knowledge, had you reviewed the document?

A. I must have reviewed the document, yes.

Q. When you signed that they were true and accurate to the best of your knowledge, was that your understanding and belief at the time?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you have any reason today, sitting here, to believe that any of the answers in the interrogatories are not true and accurate?

A. I could not answer that question because I don't know what's in here.

Q. Have you come upon any information or learned any information since you signed that document, that would lead you to believe that something you said in this document or something you said was true and accurate in the document is

no longer true and accurate?

A. I do not know what's in this document without reviewing it, so I cannot answer that question.

Q. Well, we're going to come back to this, anyway.

Do you know when the last time you reviewed that document, was?

A. No, I do not.

Q. Did you review it in preparation for the deposition here today?

A. No, I did not.

Q. Did you review any documents --

A. No, I did not.

Q. -- in preparation for the deposition?

MR. GOLDSTEIN: All right. Why don't we mark this.

(Thereupon a document was marked Bock Exhibit 6 for Identification in the proceeding.)

BY MR. GOLDSTEIN:

Q. Mr. Bock, I'm showing you what we've marked as Bock Exhibit 6. While you were reviewing your responses to the document request, you had asked me what the Document 01 was referring to, and

this is the document marked 01. Do you see that?

A. All right.

Q. This is a document provided to me by your counsel. Okay.

Have you seen this document before?

A. Yes.

Q. It says, "Havana Club," and then on the bottom, "longfiller on the side, longfiller on the side, handmade." Do you see that?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know what it is that we're looking at?

A. Yes.

Q. What is that?

A. It's a first edition of the mark that we were going to use -- going to use.

Q. And is it a photocopy of a box or is it just, this is --

A. No. It was designed on a computer.

Q. And who designed it?

A. I think my nephew, if I recall right.

Q. Was it done at your offices?

A. Yes.

Q. This is basically a printout of what was designed on the computer?

A. That's correct.

Q. When was that done?

A. I do not recall. Years, probably, but...

Q. Do you know if it was done before or after you filed your trademark application, which was --

A. I don't know.

Q. -- February 5, 2004?

A. I am assuming it was done before.

Q. But you don't know?

A. I'm not sure. It had to be done before, because I'm sure it was done before.

Q. You provided this document to your counsel?

A. Yes.

Q. When you provided it to your counsel, did you print it off the computer, or was a hard copy in existence that you gave counsel?

A. I do not remember.

Q. You know that if you create a computer document and the last time you edited it, that it will show in the computer file as to when the document was created?

A. (Nods head up and down). I did not know that, but (Nods head up and down).

Q. I'm going to ask that you provide the

information. If you could mark that a request for information as to when this document was created, or at least what the computer indicates the last time it was edited or created.

What was the purpose of creating this?

A. The purpose was to come up with some type of mark that we wanted to use in commerce, and it was just one, the first one that was presented to me.

Q. Have there been any other iterations of this?

A. No.

Q. And the mark that you actually applied for with the PTO, you did not use the stylized logo; is that correct?

A. I do not remember.

Q. Did you tell your nephew what to put, what to put on the --

A. No.

Q. -- the creation?

A. No. He pretty much designs all -- at the time he was living with me, he designed all of our labels. And this was his first rendition.

Q. But according to your -- what you said before, there's no second or third or fourth

MR. GOLDSTEIN: I want to mark this.

(Thereupon a document was marked Bock Exhibit 10 for Identification in the proceeding.)

BY MR. GOLDSTEIN:

Q. Do you want to take a break?

A. No. I'm just standing here, I just want to get the circulation a little bit.

Q. Do you need to walk?

A. No, I think I can move my -- I'm fine.

Q. Let me show you what we have marked as Bock Exhibit 10, and this is a document produced by your lawyers. If you look at the bottom there, there's that 25, at the bottom, and the first page of 26 is cut off, I think, at least on my copy. And it's corporations online for Anncas, Inc.; do you see that?

A. Yes.

Q. It says here that the effective date, or the date filed was 1996. Do you see that?

A. That's correct.

Q. That's when Anncas, Inc. was created?

A. That's when Anncas was created.

Q. It refers to W C Bock; that's you, I take it?

A. That's correct.

Q. And William Bock, that's you on the first page there as the officer and director?

A. Yes.

Q. It also has Donna Bock as the other officer?

A. That's correct.

Q. That's your wife that you referred to previously?

A. That's correct.

Q. Under "last event," like in the middle of the page, you'll see that it says "corporate merger" on the first page. Like right over here (indicating). Do you know what that refers to?

A. Well, I had another corporation, I moved from Minnesota down here and renamed it, so that could possibly be what it is.

Q. What corporation was that?

A. North Star Imports Incorporated.

Q. Was that also --

A. A Minnesota corporation, yes, it was.

Q. A cigar --

A. Yes.

Q. -- wholesaler?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. It's hard for the reporter when you kind of figure out what the question is going to be and you jump in.

A. What's the question?

Q. The question was, was the Minnesota business also a cigar wholesaler business?

A. Yes.

MR. GOLDSTEIN: Why don't we mark this, which will be 11.

(Thereupon a document was marked Bock Exhibit 11 for Identification in the proceeding.)

BY MR. GOLDSTEIN:

Q. Let me show you what we've marked as Bock Exhibit 11. It's a little hard to read, but I think it's 27 at the bottom, a document produced by your attorneys. If you could tell me what this document is?

A. It looks like a copy of our cover page, of our price list.

Q. And when you say "the price list," is that a catalog you send out?

A. It goes to licensed tobacconists that we service.

Q. Do you know what the date of this is, or

approximately when this would have been created?

A. It says January 15, 2005.

Q. It does, indeed. Thank you.

And the logo, that's your logo?

A. That is our logo, registered logo.

Q. In the top right-hand side, there's another set of these little stamped numbers, 0351 with the date of June 22, 2005.

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know what that's for? Was this used in another litigation?

A. Oh, it -- it could possibly be, Henry. We had litigation --

MR. RODRIGUEZ: I just remind you to answer the question as far as you know.

THE WITNESS: I don't know. I don't know.

BY MR. GOLDSTEIN:

Q. Are you involved in any other --

A. No.

Q. -- litigation --

A. No.

Q. -- over any other trademarks?

A. No.

Q. Were you recently involved, that maybe it got resolved or something?

A. Yes, I can give you down this list here.

Q. No, in addition to the list, I was just saying.

A. Oh. Well, all these are not my labels.

MR. GOLDSTEIN: All right. Let's move on. Why don't we mark this as 12.

(Thereupon a document was marked Bock Exhibit 12 for Identification in the proceeding.)

BY MR. GOLDSTEIN:

Q. We marked this as Bock 12. Could you tell me what that is?

A. This is a copy of our website.

Q. It's a printout of the different pages, the first one is your home page?

A. Yes.

Q. Then on the bottom, the third page in, it says "cigars." That's a similar list of what I just showed you, not identical, but similar?

A. Yes. This has some of our older brands and things like this.

Q. Can people order over the Internet?

A. No, there's no prices. This is only an informational site. There's no prices listed. There's an order form for retailers to order, but

they have to -- we have to have their license on hand. There's no pricing or anything on this. It's an informational site.

Q. Is this by Florida State law or national law?

A. What?

Q. That you only can sell to retailers?

A. No, it just makes any life easier. Instead of becoming involved with --

Q. People like me.

A. No; but taxes. I don't -- I only sell to people that are resellers, and...

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Mr. Bock, I remind you, just answer the question. Don't give speeches.

BY MR. GOLDSTEIN:

Q. Are you also a manufacturer?

A. I subcontract to manufacture these. I do not manufacture, myself.

Q. So Mr. Placencia, for example, you order your cigars from him?

A. Correct.

Q. Did you order them from anybody else?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. Who else do you order cigars from?

A. Jose Blanco.
Q. Where is he?
A. Dominican Republic.
Q. Anywhere else?
A. That's my two main suppliers.
Q. So you get cigars from Honduras, Nicaragua and Dominican Republic?
A. Correct.
Q. Any other countries?
A. Yes. I also -- Germany.
Q. Manufactured in Germany?
A. Dannemann.
Q. Where does that tobacco come from, do you know?
A. No.
Q. And you travel to those -- Honduras, Dominican Republic, Nicaragua?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. What do you do when you travel? What's the purpose of that?
A. I work on the quality control, the blends, packaging, anything related.
Q. Do you go out into the fields where the tobacco is farmed?
A. Yes, I do.

A. No.

Q. CAA was the Cigar Association --

A. Uh-huh.

Q. -- of America?

A. Right.

Q. And the TAA, what does that stand for?

A. It was Tobacco Association. I'm not even sure it still exists.

Q. Does the CAA still exist?

A. I don't know. I do not know.

Q. Are all of your cigars, what are called premiums in the industry?

A. No.

Q. Mostly premium, mostly manufactured, machine manufactured?

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Objection, compound.

BY MR. GOLDSTEIN:

Q. Let me break it up. Are most of your cigar brands, handmade?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you consider all of your handmades to be premiums?

A. Yes.

Q. You sell one or two or three brands that are machine?

A. All my handmades are not premium. I have some handmades that are not premium.

Q. In your plans, is Havana Club to be a machine or a handmade cigar?

A. Top line handmade.

Q. So you would consider it --

A. I do not have any machine-made cigars.

Q. You do not sell any machine-made cigars?

A. I rep the Al Capones that are machine-made, so I guess I do.

Q. But mostly handmade?

A. Yes.

Q. Mostly premiums?

A. Yes.

Q. Your vision of your Havana Club is handmade premiums?

A. That's correct.

Q. In all of your current trademark application and registration work, is Sanchelima and Associates your attorneys?

A. Yes.

Q. How long have they been your counsel?

A. I'm not sure.

Q. They are the ones who are handling the Reserva Selecta dispute?

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Objection. Irrelevant.

MR. GOLDSTEIN: I'm just trying to get the timing of when he was there.

THE WITNESS: I believe we had left by the time.

BY MR. GOLDSTEIN:

Q. Did you travel in Cuba while you were at Guantanamo?

A. No, we were not allowed off the base, because of the problems.

Q. So in relation to your tobacco business, you've never been to Cuba?

A. No.

Q. Do you sell any cigar magazines or books as part of your business?

A. No.

Q. Do you get Cigar Aficionado? Are you a subscriber to it?

A. No.

Q. Are you a subscriber to Smoke?

A. No.

Q. To Smoke Shop?

A. No.

Q. To any other of the -- American cigar magazines?

A. No.

Q. You're not a subscriber to any of those?

A. No.

Q. Do you read them even if you're not a subscriber?

A. Yes.

Q. Where do you read them?

A. They send them to me.

Q. I'm sorry, it's the way I asked the question. So you receive all those magazines?

A. Yes.

Q. And you read them regularly as part of your business?

A. Yes.

Q. And you look at the advertisements as part of your business?

A. Yes.

Q. Cigar Aficionado, as you're aware, often has articles about what's going on in Cuba. Are you aware of that?

A. Yeah. I don't read Cigar Aficionado as much. I don't follow it as much.

Q. You're familiar with James Suckling?

A. Yes.

Q. And he often writes about Havana and Cuban

cigar business?

A. Yes.

Q. Without spending a huge amount of time, can you kind of walk me backward through your tobacco/cigar employment or work experience?

A. Well, the easiest thing to say was, I believe I started in 1967 or '69, I'm not sure, either one of those two years, I can't remember offhand. I started with American Cigar Corporation, 245 Park Avenue.

Q. What did you do for them?

A. I started at entry level sales representative.

Q. Were you like a regional salesperson?

A. When I left -- when they went out of business in 1986, I was military and -- military and duty-free sales manager world-wide.

Q. And you sold all of their brands?

A. That's correct.

Q. So you were there from '67 or '69 in that period through '86?

A. That's correct.

Q. And that was always the full-time employment?

A. Yes.

Q. And after you left, or they felt -- they went out of business?

A. They went out of business. They diversified to sell tobacco, yes.

Q. What did you start to do then?

A. I started my own company.

Q. What was the company?

A. North Star Imports.

Q. Were you in Minnesota?

A. That's correct.

Q. Was that a wholesaler?

A. Yes.

Q. Any of these marks that you have now, did you create them then or take them then?

A. I sold all those marks. I sold the company.

Q. Did you start North Star?

A. Yes, I started it.

Q. And that you had until '96?

A. That's correct.

Q. Then you moved to Florida and created Anncas?

A. And sold it. Yes.

Q. Yes?

A. I moved to Florida in 1996.

Q. That was in the '90s?

A. In the '90s, yes, unless I'm still on it. I don't know. Am I?

Q. Talk to your attorneys.

Who came up with the idea of using Havana Club as a cigar mark?

A. I did.

Q. Do you recall when that was?

A. Several years ago.

Q. How did you come up with that idea? Can you describe the circumstances?

A. I was looking at another name, with "club," in it, and it didn't sound right. And Havana Club sounded right.

Q. You understood that Havana was the capital of, City of Cuba when you chose the name Havana?

A. Yes.

Q. Why did you choose the Havana part of Havana Club?

A. No particular reason. It sounded good.

Q. When you came up with the idea and decided it sounded good, did you then decide you wanted to apply for that mark?

A. First I saw if it was available.

Q. And you did a search in IC 34?

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Objection, relevancy.

BY MR. GOLDSTEIN:

Q. Are you aware of the TTAB rulings in terms of Bacardi's attempts to register those marks in the 33 class, and -- yeah, in the 33 class.

A. No.

Q. It's your testimony at the time you applied for your Havana Club mark, you were not aware that a Cuban entity owned the Havana Club registration in IC 33?

A. No.

MR. GOLDSTEIN: Why don't we take a short bathroom break.

(Thereupon a brief recess was taken, after which the following proceedings were had:)

MR. GOLDSTEIN: I'll mark this.

(Thereupon a document was marked Bock Exhibit 13 for Identification in the proceeding.)

BY MR. GOLDSTEIN:

Q. Mr. Bock, I'm showing you what we marked as Bock Exhibit 13, and it's the trademark application for Havana Club. This is a document produced by your attorneys with the Bates numbers 2, 3 and 4. Do you see that?

A. Uh-huh.

Q. If you turn to the last page, 4, is that your signature?

A. Yes, it is.

Q. Did you review that declaration that's above, before you signed it?

A. I don't recall.

Q. Did you review the mark before you signed the application?

A. Is this the mark?

Q. The application for the mark. Your signature is swearing that all the statements in the application are true.

A. I don't know if I reviewed it or not. I may have just signed it. I do not recall.

This is my signature.

Q. And it's what's called an intent to use application, correct?

A. That's what I asked them to file, because I hadn't been using it. It was an intent to use.

Q. You understand what an intent to use application is?

A. It's an attorney thing. Maybe I don't. I think intent means that you use something, intend to use something, but I'm not sure. Is that

correct?

Q. When you asked your attorneys to apply on an intent to use basis, I'm not asking for what the lawyers would say, but what was your understanding as to what that meant?

A. That I was going to use the mark.

Q. In the future?

A. In the future.

Q. But that you were not currently using the mark?

A. Correct.

Q. Did you understand at the time that you signed this, that you had to have what's called a bona fide intent to use the mark?

A. I have a bona fide intent to use the mark.

Q. The application is an international class 34. Do you see that on the first page?

A. Yes.

Q. It says, "for cigars," correct?

A. That's correct.

Q. In the application, you say, "Havana is the capital and largest city of Cuba." Do you see that?

A. I see that.

Q. And it was what's called a standard

character for mark; in other words, you weren't claiming any design elements in Havana Club, correct?

A. No, sir.

Q. After filing the mark, are you aware that the PTO issued what's called an office action, in which it made an initial refusal to register?

A. Not that I recall.

Q. Do you have any knowledge of the PTO originally stating that it was not going to register the mark because it was geographically deceptively mis-descriptive because of the word "Havana"?

A. Not that I recall.

Q. Sorry.

A. Go ahead.

Q. Not for consultation.

Do you have any recollection of any response made by either you or your attorneys to the PTO in response to their initial office action?

A. Not that I recall.

Q. Do you recall authorizing your attorneys to make any changes to the application in order to address any of the concerns raised by the PTO?

A. Again, I did not recall any of those

conversations, but I'm not saying I didn't.

MR. GOLDSTEIN: Let me mark this.

(Thereupon a document was marked Bock Exhibit 14 for Identification in the proceeding.)

BY MR. GOLDSTEIN:

Q. Let me show you what's been marked as Bock 14. It was produced by your counsel with the numbers 05, 06, 07. Do you see that?

A. Uh-huh.

Q. This is a document that came from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office dated September 1, 2004 to Jesus Sanchelima, Sanchelima and Associates. Do you see that?

A. Uh-huh.

Q. It's for the mark Havana Club?

A. Uh-huh.

Q. It says, "office action," and then on the first paragraph it says, "Registration is refused because the proposed mark consists of or comprises geographically deceptively mis-descriptive matter in relation to the identified goods." Do you see that?

A. Yes.

Q. Seeing it now, do you recall seeing this

document at any time?

A. I don't understand what they're saying here, and I don't recall seeing it. But I have had -- Beverly Hills is a city. I have had that registered. I don't understand.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Mr. Bock, let me remind you to answer the questions.

THE WITNESS: No, I don't recall.

BY MR. GOLDSTEIN:

Q. Even if you do not recall seeing the document, itself, do you have any recollection, or does this refresh in any way any recollection of an initial refusal, based on geographically deceptively mis-descriptive?

A. No.

Q. If you look at what the PTO wrote, it wrote here that, "The primary significance of the term, Havana, is geographic." Do you see that in the second paragraph?

A. Yes.

Q. Then it says, "The public is likely to believe that applicant's goods comes from this place because Havana, Cuba is a place where cigars are produced." Do you see that?

A. Yeah.

Q. Do you understand that Havana, Cuba is a place where cigars are produced?

A. Yes.

Q. Then it says, "Furthermore, this belief would materially influence consumers to purchase the goods, and purchasers would base the purchase of those goods upon the misconception that applicant's goods originate from Havana, Cuba." Do you see that?

A. Yes.

Q. Then, in the middle sentence -- I'm sorry, I think I misread it -- it says -- in the middle sentence, it says, "Furthermore, this belief would materially influence consumers to purchase the goods because Havana, Cuba, a location where cigars are produced, is renown for the production of cigars." Do you see that?

A. No.

Q. In the second sentence of that paragraph.

A. It should say "was renown."

Q. The PTO wrote -- wrote what it wrote. I'm going to ask you a question.

A. Okay.

Q. It says, "Because Havana, Cuba, location where cigars are produced, is renown for the

Q. You're aware that the PTO at some point passed your mark to -- it published your mark for opposition, correct?

A. Yes.

Q. And you're aware that for an intent to use mark, if nobody opposes it and you file a statement of use in commerce, that the mark will be registered, correct?

A. That is my assumption.

Q. Do you know how it was that the mark went from a refusal in this document, to being published for opposition?

A. No, I do not.

Q. Do you have any knowledge of anything your attorneys told the PTO in response to this office action refusal, that led the PTO to change its position?

A. No, I do not.

Q. Do you have any knowledge of any communications between your counsel and the PTO following this office action refusal?

A. No, I do not.

Q. Are you aware that at some point, the goods was amended from cigars to cigars made from Cuban seed tobacco?

A. Not that I recall.

Q. You don't recall participating in any discussions about changing the application from cigars to --

A. I do not. I don't remember.

Q. You have no recollection of participating in any conversation or communication concerning changing the goods from cigars to cigars made from Cuban seed tobacco?

A. I do not recall.

Q. At the time you filed the application, did you have a plan in mind of what that cigar was going to be, that Havana Club cigar?

A. Yes.

Q. And what was that?

A. Out of Cuban seed sun grown tobacco, longfiller, premium handmade.

Q. Where was it going to be grown?

A. I have not decided where it's going to be made, manufactured.

Q. You hadn't decided then and you still have not decided?

A. I have not decided.

Q. Have you decided who your manufacturer is going to be?

like I said, finalized this.

Q. What about the filler?

A. Same response.

Q. Other than the trademark office-related documents, your attorneys have produced one document that has the words, "Havana Club," which is the 01 that we showed, that was the design from 2003. Do you have any other documents concerning this intended Havana Club cigar?

A. No.

Q. In addition to full-bodied, are there any other quality or characteristics you would describe that you have in mind for this cigar?

A. Sun grown.

Q. Is that considered a characteristic?

A. Yes.

Q. What is that characteristic?

A. It's sun grown tobacco.

Q. Does that impart some kind of color, taste, quality?

A. A little. It's how the tobacco is grown. It produces a different taste.

Q. Different than shade tobacco?

A. Correct.

Q. How is that different?

A. It's different. It's just viewed as a different seed for why. It produces a different flavor, a different taste.

Q. Is the taste change based on whether it's sun grown or shade grown?

A. Almost any wrapper changes the taste of a cigar. Are you asking me is there a difference between a sun grown and a Connecticut, a shade grown wrapper, and taste?

Q. Yes.

A. Yes, there is.

Q. And I'm asking you, is the taste difference between sun and shade grown based on whether it's sun grown or shade grown? In other words, are they two different types of plants or is it just the same plant, one grown in the sun, one grown in the shade --

A. You could use -- normally.

Q. -- like Connecticut shade wrapper -- I'm sorry.

A. A Connecticut shade wrapper is grown from Connecticut seed. A sun grown is usually grown from the Nicaragua -- the Cuban seed.

Q. And is it grown from any other kind of seed?

A. No.

Q. But, in fact, they did not file an opposition. I was going to ask you if you had any communications with them as to -- after they filed their extension request?

A. I personally know of no communications with them.

Q. If you could pull out of your little stake there, Bock Exhibit 5, which is your responses to the interrogatories.

A. Copy five?

Q. Yes.

A. Okay.

Q. Unfortunately the pages aren't numbered, but if you turn to interrogatory number 16; do you have that?

A. Yes.

Q. That's the one that asks about this proposed Havana Club cigar. And it says -- it starts out and I'm -- look at letter F first, but it starts out, "For each variety, front mark or type of cigar bearing the Havana Club mark produced, promoted, distributed or sold, or intended to be produced, promoted, distributed or sold by or on behalf of applicant," then if you

jump down to F?

A. To what?

Q. To F, the letter F.

A. "F" like in Frank?

Q. Yes.

A. Uh-huh.

Q. "Identify the country of origin of the actual seeds that are used to grow the tobacco used in the blend, and state whether the actual seeds that are used to grow the tobacco in applicant Havana Club marked cigars are themselves exported from Cuba, including how and where applicant or its suppliers or manufacturers obtained such seeds, and from whom; and if not exported from Cuba, state with particularity the history and pedigree of such seeds, including the basis for applicant's claim that the seeds are Cuban seed."

Do you see that?

A. Yes.

Q. Then if you look at your answer F, it says, "Applicant intends to use tobacco grown from Cuban seed, descended from seeds that were taken from Cuba in the late 1950s and early 1960s." Do you see that?

A. Uh-huh.

Q. Is that your answer, F, is that a true and accurate statement?

A. At this point in time, it is. But I don't know, because I have to, again, clarify this.

Q. What do you need to clarify?

A. I'm going to Central America next week to work on this.

Q. What would you be clarifying?

A. I'm assuming, or assumed, and was told, that these seeds were brought when they left, these Cubans left Cuba. I don't know. I have to find out.

Q. And who told you that these were seeds brought when Cubans left Cuba in the late '50s?

A. They told me that that's what they have brought with them --

Q. Who is "they" --

A. -- or had gotten.

Q. -- when you say "they"?

A. Nestor Placencia.

Q. And he left Cuba in that time period; is that right?

A. I don't know when he left. He was a young man. Him and his father left. They were huge tobacco growers.

Q. He told you that he or his family brought seeds with them?

A. Or they -- somebody brought seeds. I don't know.

Q. You don't know --

A. I don't recollect the story.

Q. You don't know who brought the seeds?

A. No.

Q. But whatever it is, these are descendants from seeds brought from Cuba some 40, 50 years ago?

A. There's lots and lots of manufacturers that use -- yes, Cuba seed. I don't know the basics of it.

Q. The Cuban seed that Mr. Placencia grows and produces, is Cuban seed that is descended from seeds that were taken from Cuba 40 to 50 years ago, 45 to 50 years ago?

A. That's my understanding.

Q. And you had mentioned one or two other possible growers for your Havana Club --

A. No, the tobacco. He would grow the tobacco.

Q. Nestor Placencia would grow the tobacco?

A. He would grow the tobacco.

Q. So your understanding of what is meant by

themselves came from Cuba?

A. I do not -- in my opinion -- I do not think there is a restriction on that.

Q. But your understanding from Mr. Placencia is that his Cuban seed tobacco comes from seeds from 45 to 50 years ago; is that correct?

A. Uh-huh.

Q. And in the PTO, when they approved your application for cigars made from Cuban seed tobacco, you're referring to -- by "Cuban seed," you're referring to the same thing that you're referring to in your interrogatory answer, 16-F; is that correct?

A. I don't understand the question.

Q. The PTO refused your registration for Havana Club, okay. You're aware of that?

A. You told me this, yes.

Q. But you didn't know that before?

A. I do not recall that before.

Q. Subsequent to that time, the PTO changed your application from cigars, to cigars made from Cuban seed tobacco, and now has approved your application for registration, which is now being interfered with by the oppositions filed by Bacardi and by my clients. You understand that?

A. Uh-huh.

Q. My question to you is; what you told the PTO, whatever led the PTO to change the application from cigars to cigars made from Cuban seed tobacco, is it your understanding that the Cuban seed that is being referred to in the trademark office is the same Cuban seed you're referring to here in 16-F?

A. No, I don't -- I don't necessarily think that. I know that we're going to use a Cuban seed tobacco.

Q. Are you planning on using a different Cuban seed tobacco than what the PTO thinks you're planning on using by your reference to Cuban seed tobacco?

A. I don't know what they think I'm using.

Q. Why do you not know what they think you're using?

A. Because I think you just told me, or said something about it right here, but I don't remember exactly what you said about it, on one of these forms that you just presented me.

Q. I wasn't there. All I know is that it said "cigars," and then it said "cigars made from Cuban seed tobacco." I wasn't privy --

A. Cuban seed tobacco, that's our intention,

to use Cuban seed tobacco. It's been our intention all along.

Q. When the PTO says that, assuming either we lost the opposition, that Bacardi lost its opposition or we withdraw our oppositions and your product went to registration, the mark, the goods that you're authorized, that you would have the rights to, would be cigars made from Cuban seed tobacco. My question to you is; by Cuban seed tobacco that the PTO thinks or is using, do you mean tobacco grown from Cuban seed, descended from seeds that were taken from Cuba in the late 1950s and early 1960s, as stated in interrogatory 16-F?

A. That is my understanding as, now.

Q. If you look at your interrogatory response number 19? It's like the next page or maybe two pages?

A. Okay. I'm sorry. Okay.

Q. Do you have 19?

A. Uh-huh.

Q. The question is, or the interrogatory is, 19, "Describe in detail any connection or relationship between applicant's cigars bearing the mark Havana Club and Cuba or Havana, Cuba," and the answer is, "Applicant's cigars bearing the mark of

Havana Club will have the connection of being produced from tobacco grown from seeds derived from tobacco plants grown in Cuba."

Do you see that?

A. Uh-huh.

Q. Is that answer true and accurate?

A. Yes. Yes. Exactly.

Q. Is there any other connection or relationship between your cigars that will bear the mark Havana Club and Cuba or Havana, Cuba, other than what's stated in your answer to interrogatory number 19?

A. Could you repeat the question?

Q. Is there any other connection or relationship between applicant's cigars that will bear the mark Havana Club, and Cuba or Havana, Cuba, other than what's stated in the answer to interrogatory 19?

A. Could you repeat the question?

MR. GOLDSTEIN: Can you read it back?

(The question referred to was read by the reporter as above recorded.)

THE WITNESS: You're asking me in the Havana Club if there's any relationship to Cuba, other than what we're stating here?

BY MR. GOLDSTEIN:

Q. Yes.

A. No, there is not.

Q. In the statement in your answer where it says we'll have the connection of being produced from tobacco grown from seeds derived from tobacco plants grown in Cuba, the seeds that you refer to here in 19, am I correct that those are the same seeds that are being referred to in 16-F, Cuba seed descended from seeds that were taken from Cuba in the late 1950s and early 1960s?

A. No. No.

Q. The tobacco grown from seeds derived from tobacco plants grown in Cuba in 19, is different than the seeds that you're talking about in F?

A. I do not know. I do not know. I do not know.

Q. In 16, we asked you to provide the description of the seeds that you intend to use with your Havana Club mark.

A. I understand.

Q. And you gave us under oath, sworn to and submitted for purposes of a legal proceeding in the United States Patent and Trademark Office, Trademark and Trial Appeal Board, your answer in

16-F.

A. Yes.

Q. And then also sworn to you by you under oath, you gave us the answers in 19. And is it your testimony that the tobacco seeds being referred to in 19, are different than the tobacco seeds being referred to in 16-F?

A. I do not know. I do not know. When this was sworn to, we were going to use seeds from this, what we said here.

Q. At the time that you swore to the statements in 16-F and 19, were you talking about the same seeds in 19 and 16-F?

A. 19 and 16-F. Now you're getting me really confused here.

This is 16, and you're asking me if the same thing is in 19?

Q. I'm asking you when it refers to seeds, if we're talking about the same seeds we're talking about in 16-F, at the time you swore to this.

A. Well, I would assume so, if it was done at the same time.

Q. Well, you swore to it at the same time.

A. Then it probably was right. I mean --

Q. Did your lawyers prepare this without any

input from you?

A. No, I was here, but I don't recall what was going on.

Q. It was January 25, 2006, and we're talking about two months ago, we're not talking about --

A. I wasn't here, then. It had to be faxed to me.

Q. Did your attorneys prepare this without input from you, send it to you, and you signed it and sent it back to them?

A. That's probably what happened.

Wait. No. Wait. No. I came back. I came back. What date was this signed? 25th. I came back. I remember. I came back from Minnesota on the 15th of January, my Christmas holiday.

Q. And did you participate in the preparation of this document?

A. I must have.

Q. But you don't have any recollection of doing that?

A. No.

Q. If you look at interrogatory number 21, it says, "State with particularity what applicant means by the terms, Cuban seed or Cuban seed tobacco as used in its application with the U.S.

PTO, including whether applicant means that the tobacco is from a seed that itself comes from Cuba, or from seeds that are or are claimed to be descendents of seeds that previously came from Cuba, and if so, when these seeds came from Cuba."

Do you see that question?

A. Yes.

Q. Then your answer, if you would just read the answer to yourself and tell me if that answer is true and accurate.

A. You're talking 21, right?

Q. Yeah.

A. And then my answer was, where?

Q. Right under where it says, "I," double I, in black, in bold.

A. "I, applicant"?

Q. Yes.

A. That's accurate.

Q. What's that?

A. That's accurate.

Q. Assume you wind up selling a Havana Club cigar made from what you call Cuban seed tobacco --

A. Correct.

Q. -- from Mr. Placencia, from the -- descended from plants from the 1950s or 1960s,

where the seeds were taken from Cuba in those years, you're not going to label your cigars, Cuban cigars, are you?

A. Of course not.

Q. You're not going to label them Cuban origin cigars, correct?

A. No. I am going to label -- well, no.

Q. Do you have any knowledge of either you or your attorneys informing the PTO that by the phrase, "Cuban seed tobacco," what was meant was tobacco grown from seed descended from seeds that were taken from Cuba in the late 1950s and early 1960's?

A. Yeah, we were talking about that's what we would use for this, this cigar.

Q. Do you have any knowledge of you or your attorneys, or anybody on your behalf, communicating that fact to the United States Patent and Trademark Office?

A. No.

Q. Do you know if either you or your attorneys ever communicated to the Patent and Trademark Office the statement in response to interrogatory number 19 that the connection between the mark, Havana Club and Cuba or Havana, Cuba, is

that the tobacco be grown from the seeds taken from seeds that were taken from Cuba in the '50s or '60s?

A. I don't understand the question.

Q. The question is; was the fact, the answer provided in number 19, was that fact ever given to the PTO in connection with the change from --

A. I don't know.

Q. -- from cigars to cigars from Cuban seed tobacco?

A. I don't know.

Q. Does Cuban seed tobacco grown in Honduras or Nicaragua share any qualities with tobacco grown today in Cuba?

A. I don't know.

Q. What about grown elsewhere in the world?

A. I don't know.

Q. Does tobacco grown from Cuban seed, as defined by you in this interrogatory, share any characteristics in common with tobacco grown from Cuba today?

A. I --

Q. Grown in Cuba today?

A. I couldn't tell you.

Q. The characteristics and qualities that you

described, that you were looking for in this Havana Club product, does that only come from cigars that are grown from what's called -- what you call Cuban seed?

A. No, not necessarily.

Q. So if you wanted those characteristics and qualities, you could get them without using what you called Cuban seed tobacco; is that correct?

A. I -- I'm assuming, but it wouldn't be the same product.

Q. But the kinds of characteristics and qualities you're looking for, you could obtain from different seeds?

A. I don't know. I don't know. I've never come across it in my time in the business.

Q. Of the other cigars that you sell, how many do you claim come from what you call Cuban seed tobacco?

A. There's probably, maybe two.

Q. What are the characteristics and qualities that you say come from the tobacco?

A. It's normally the taste.

Q. Normally the taste?

A. Uh-huh.

Q. What is that taste?

A. It varies.

Q. Based on where it's grown?

A. Where it's grown, what tobacco.

Q. How it's produced?

A. To each individual's pallet.

Q. If I grew what you call Cuban seed tobacco, in the Dominican Republic, in Honduras and Nicaragua and Panama --

A. I don't know.

Q. -- would the tobacco be all the same?

A. I don't know.

Q. So, is it Nestor Placencia's tobacco that you're referring to as having a particular quality and characteristic, or is it a characteristic of the fact that the seeds 50 generations ago came from Cuba?

A. Pardon me?

Q. You had said that there's a particular taste to this tobacco, and the question is; is the taste that you're referring to, the taste that comes from the tobacco grown by Nestor Placencia, or is it a taste that's in common with plants grown today from seeds taken from Cuba years ago?

A. I don't know.

Q. Where in Cuba did the plants grow --

A. I don't know.

Q. -- that the seeds came from?

A. I don't know.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Mr. Bock, wait for the question to be asked of you before answering, please.

BY MR. GOLDSTEIN:

Q. Are there different types of seeds that different people call Cuban seed, being grown outside of Cuba today?

A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know what countries grow tobacco that people call Cuban seed tobacco?

A. I don't know.

Q. Mr. Placencia grows tobacco?

A. Yes.

Q. Does he process tobacco?

A. Yes.

Q. Does he manufacture cigars?

A. Yes.

Q. And he basically boxes them? So he would be like field to box for you?

A. That is correct.

Q. And then the boxes are imported into the United States?

A. That's correct.

Q. And you sell them to the various retailers who sell them to consumers? Yes?

A. Yes.

Q. Does the processing that Mr. Placencia use have anything to do with the taste, quality characteristics of the cigars that you purchase from him?

A. I don't know.

Q. I mean, one of the things you're interested in when you go to visit him, is quality control?

A. Yes.

Q. So you look at the processing facilities he uses?

A. Yes.

Q. And you're familiar with what he does to get the tobacco from leaf to cigar?

A. Which most manufacturers use the same process.

Q. And do they all use the same process for Cuban seed and non-Cuban seed tobacco?

A. I don't know.

Q. Do they all use the same process for Cuban seed tobacco?

A. I don't know.

Q. If you look at a tobacco plant -- you've seen tobacco plants growing in the field?

A. Correct.

Q. Can you tell that it's grown from what you call Cuban seed?

A. No.

Q. Can you look at leaves that have been picked off the plant that are hanging in a barn and say oh, those come from a --

A. I am a businessman, I am not a tobacco expert.

Q. I'm just --

A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know if somebody else can tell them apart?

A. Yes, I believe so.

Q. What's the basis for saying that?

A. Because they're knowledgeable and they're out in the fields. They know the product. They plant the product.

Q. And I'm simply asking if somebody who knew his tobacco walked into somebody else's field, could they look at that plant and say, "Oh, that plant grew from seeds that were taken from Cuba 50

years ago"?

A. I do not know that.

Q. What about by looking at the tobacco, the processed tobacco?

A. I do not know that.

Q. Is there a different smell?

A. I do not know that.

Q. Is there a different taste?

A. I don't know.

Q. Is there a genetic taste or a DNA-type test that would let you know whether the seeds that you claim are Cuban seed really came from Cuba 50 generations ago?

A. I don't know.

Q. Is there any way for you to know that what you call Cuban seed tobacco, is, in fact, plants that are 50 generations descended from plants grown in Cuba, other than Mr. Placencia or some other grower telling you that?

A. I don't know.

Q. You don't know if there's any other way for you to know?

A. I don't know.

Q. You basically have to rely on your grower as to what the seeds are; is that correct?

A. As long as the finished product is what I want, that is correct.

Q. And there's no way for the consumer to know whether, in fact, the tobacco in the cigar that they're smoking, came from tobacco that came from seeds that are 50 generations descended from seeds that come from Cuba, other than relying on you or the manufacturer?

A. I don't know.

Q. What about the PTO, is there any way for the PTO to know whether the cigars you sell, are actually from seeds that 50 generations ago came from Cuba?

A. I don't know.

Q. Look at interrogatory number 22.

A. On which page?

Q. That's right after 21. I guess it's the --

A. Was that on 5, back on 5?

Q. Yes. The document, Bock Exhibit 5. It just flows from where we were, I think. 16, 19, 21 --

A. 22.

Q. It's a long question and a short answer. The short answer, the first sentence, says, "Cuban

seed tobacco is a term generally used in the cigar industry." Do you see that?

A. Yes.

Q. How is that term generally used in the cigar industry?

A. Read any of the magazines that you just told me about.

Q. Anything else?

A. Yeah. There are statements, people say, "made with Cuban seed."

Q. Do you know what they mean by that?

A. That is seed that was originated from Cuba at one time.

Q. Do you understand that they're using it in the same sense you are, that seeds that were taken at or about the time of the revolution in Cuba, taken out?

A. I don't know when the seeds that they're referring to, came from.

Q. So when it's used in the industry, other than Nestor Placencia, you don't know how it's being used?

A. I don't know how Nestor -- I explained to you before, I don't know where his seeds.

Q. Well, you told me --

A. I said if you go back and look, I said that they came at the time, but I'm not absolutely positive of that. Maybe those seeds are gone. How do I know?

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Mr. Bock, answer the question as asked.

BY MR. GOLDSTEIN:

Q. In interrogatory number 24, we asked that each person with information concerning the seeds used to grow the tobacco for the Havana Club mark be identified, and you're the only one who's identified.

This is number 24.

A. Yes.

Q. But now you're telling me that there's -- Mr. Placencia may also have information; is that correct?

A. Yes, that's correct.

Q. If you look at 25, is it now necessary to amend interrogatory number 25? Is that answer no longer truthful?

A. Why is it not truthful?

Q. So you have not consulted with Mr. Placencia for knowledge of the term Cuban seed or Cuban seed tobacco?

A. No. We talked about where the Cuban seed came from.

Q. I'll leave to it your attorneys to make a determination about their obligations under the law.

Am I correct that no design work, development work, lettering or trade dress has been done with respect to this mark, other than that one page we've seen?

A. Not the final, no.

Q. No work has been done other than the one page we've seen; is that correct?

A. That is correct.

Q. I take it there has been no advertising, promotion, marketing strategy, sales solicitation work done in connection with this mark?

A. We had some -- talked about how we're going to market it, but that's as far as it goes.

Q. What have you talked about in terms of marketing?

A. That it would be our high-end premium value, premium cigar. And where we would place it.

Q. And anything else?

A. No.

Q. If you take a look at 16, again. If we

just look at the answers part there, it says, "You have not finalized what varieties or types of cigars bearing Havana Club will be produced," that's still correct?

A. That's correct.

Q. And it's still correct that the cigar will be manufactured in Nicaragua, Honduras, Dominican Republic or any other country?

A. It's more likely those three countries.

Q. More likely Nicaragua, Honduras or the Dominican Republic?

A. Right.

Q. It says that, "Tobacco grown from the cigar will come from any country that is available and meets applicant's specifications." Do you see that?

A. Which paragraph?

Q. That's 2, A 2.

A. Oh, okay.

Q. What is meant by "country that is available"?

A. Where they had the right tobacco. It could be from Honduras, it could be from Nicaragua, it could be a blend of the two.

Q. Where it says "meets applicant's

specifications," what is that?

A. The burning characteristics, the quality, the smoking quality characteristics that we're looking for.

Q. What are those, besides the full body? Anything else?

A. The burning characteristics, I think I said, and the taste.

Q. Is that the type of tobacco or the quality of the tobacco?

A. It comes in the quality of the tobacco.

Q. Only Cuban seed produces the burning qualities you want?

A. No.

Q. Other tobacco --

A. I imagine. I don't know. I'm assuming that that would do the same. I don't know.

Q. Who is Palmer tobacco, is that one of the people you mentioned before?

A. It should have been --

Q. What's that?

A. It should have been Palma, like the palm tree. That's the Dominican manufacturer, Palma tobacco.

Q. And when you say, "no blend to identify at

this time," that's still true?

A. That's still true.

Q. And at this time, Nestor Placencia, is he still the only one you actually consulted, negotiated with?

A. That's true.

Q. But you have not contracted with him yet?

A. Pardon me?

Q. But you've not contracted with him yet?

A. No, we've still working on samples, on the right product.

Q. So he has worked on samples for your Havana Club, already?

A. I have smoked some, yes.

Q. Do you know what filler, bind or wrapper he used for those samples your smoked?

A. No, because I rejected them all, it was not what I was looking for. I didn't get into it.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: What time is it?

MR. GOLDSTEIN: It's 12:15.

(Discussion held off the record).

BY MR. GOLDSTEIN:

Q. You're aware that two Bacardi-affiliated companies brought -- requested an extension of time to file an opposition against your Havana Club

answers for a couple of the others.

If you go to what we marked as Bock Exhibit 5, which was your answers, your applicant's responses to opposer's first set of interrogatories, that's the one we were looking at is 16-F and 19 and 21.

If you look at number 7, interrogatory number 7, which is about the third page in, and the question or the interrogatory is, "Identify each person with information concerning applicant's knowledge or awareness of the use or meaning of the term Havana or Havanas as used in the cigar industry within and outside the United States."

Do you see that?

A. Yes.

Q. You're the one -- the only person who is identified as -- as to that, correct?

A. Yes, I see that.

Q. Have you ever seen the term Havana cigars used in reference to cigars?

A. Yes.

Q. What is your understanding of what is meant by Havana cigars when you've seen that term used?

A. Havanas; by Havanas, normally I would

assume that it was -- not Havana, but Havanas, a Cuban cigar.

Q. And a Havana cigar, also a Cuban cigar?

A. Not necessarily, no.

Q. You've seen the term Havana cigar used to be something other than a Cuban cigar?

A. There's hundreds marketed in the United States today with this name.

Q. I'm not talking about what people use for Havanas, because we may have a disagreement about why they're using it, but I'm not talking about what people call their cigars. But When cigars are called Havana cigars, like you're reading an article and there's a reference to Havana cigars, have you ever seen that used other than to refer to a Cuban cigar?

A. Not that I recall.

Q. You said you're aware that people market cigars and they call them Havana X, right?

A. Yes. Yes.

Q. And have you ever discussed with them -- with any of those people why they do that?

A. No.

Q. Do you have an understanding that they do that to draw a consumer association between their

A. I didn't look.

Q. Okay. Are you aware that Havana is used in cigar book titles to refer solely to Cuban cigars?

A. Generally to Cuban cigars.

Q. Have you ever seen a book that has the word, "Havana cigars," in the title, and referred, and is about --

A. Not that --

Q. -- referring to cigars that are not Havana cigars?

A. Not that I recall.

Q. Are you aware of a book called, "An Illustrated Encyclopedia of Post-Revolution Havana Cigars," by Nee and Rius? It's a big, white color, illustrated, big heavy thing, like a coffee table book?

A. I don't know. I've seen so many old books, but this does not come to mind.

Q. You're familiar with Richard Perelman's "Pocket Encyclopedia of Havana Cigars"?

A. No, I've never seen that. I'm very surprised.

Q. Do you know he does pocket encyclopedias?

A. Yes, I just used it last night.

A. I wouldn't necessarily say that, in my opinion.

Q. I mean,is it your opinion, what they say?

A. I mean, whether they say -- refer to Havanas or not, I don't, you know --

Q. You just don't know?

A. I don't know. They write about cigars from Cuba.

Q. In the interrogatory, it says that you're the person with knowledge of the meaning of the word, "Havana" or "Havanas" in the cigar industry within and outside the U.S., so in addition to what we've just talked about, what is your -- what information do you have about the knowledge, or are aware about the use of the meaning of the word "Havana" or "Havanas" as used in the cigar industry?

A. Like we discussed, you said that you thought that Havana was synonymous with Havana cigars, and I'm not sure that it is.

Q. What other knowledge or awareness do you have?

A. My own assumption.

Q. Do you have any information other than your own assumptions?

A. No.

Q. And the basis for those assumptions?

A. Maybe it's just because -- I don't know.

The -- that the Havana cigar isn't what it used to be. Maybe that's -- maybe that's where I'm biased on it. I don't know.

Q. But when you say "the Havana cigar is not what it used to be," you mean the cigars from Cuba are not what they used to be?

A. That's correct.

Q. This is what we call a discovery deposition where I try to discover the information you have. Do you have any other information about the meaning of "Havana" or "Havanas" as used in the cigar industry, within and outside the United States, other than what you have told me?

A. Do I have any awareness?

Q. Any other information about the use of the term, "Havana" or "Havanas," as used in the cigar industry, within and outside the United States, other than what you told me?

A. No.

Q. If you would look at what we marked as Bock Exhibit 8, which is the answer to notice of opposition and counterclaim. Do you have that in

your hand?

A. Yes.

Q. This is what the lawyers do is, they admit or deny or say they lack information concerning the paragraphs of my opposition, so this kind of meets -- this document meets my opposition one to one. Then after you get to the end of the paragraphs, towards the back there's a page that leads off with "affirmative defenses." It's about, I don't know, five or six pages in. It's after Paragraph 57.

A. Uh-huh.

Q. Do you see that? There's three -- there's 1, 2 and 3 under affirmative defenses?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you recall participating in the affirmative defenses that were going to be raised in your answer to Habanos' opposition?

A. I don't recall.

Q. If you look at the first one, it says "abandonment."

A. Yes.

Q. It says, "If opposer or its predecessor in interest ever legally used the mark in commerce, it subsequently abandoned the mark." Do you see that?

of any facts, or have knowledge of any facts in support of that lack of standing defense?

A. I would have to say I really don't understand the question.

Q. Okay.

A. I would like to answer, but I don't understand it.

Q. You don't understand what the lack of standing is?

A. No.

Q. Like I said, it's basically a legal question. You can look at it if you want, but...

A. I absolutely -- I've read this, and I have absolutely no knowledge of what this means.

Q. Okay. That's fine. That's why I said it's mostly a legal -- technical, legal issue.

If you look at the last one, "lack of place, goods association" --

A. Yes.

Q. -- "applicant contends," and that's you or that's Anncas -- let me ask you a question; does A-N-N-C-A-S, does that mean something?

A. Yes.

Q. What does it mean?

A. The first two symbols of my dogs, Annie

and Cassidy.

Q. I thought you were going to tell me it was some ancient Gaelic language.

"Applicant contends that the mark is not geographically deceptively mis-descriptive," under section 2E3, that the law section, 2E3 -- because, and then it says, "One, there are no cigar manufacturers within the City of Havana, Cuba."

Now just focusing on that part, "there are no cigar manufacturers within the City of Havana, Cuba," do you contend here that that's a true statement?

A. I do not know.

Q. Do you know what the basis for it saying, "Applicant contends there are no cigar manufacturers within the City of Havana, Cuba"?

A. I don't know.

Q. Is it your understanding from 35, 40-plus years in the cigar business, that there really are no cigar manufacturers in the City of Havana, Cuba?

A. In my -- there's probably in every third house. I mean, if you ever go to these places, they make cigars every place.

Q. You never heard of the El Laguito factory or the Partagas factory?

A. I know Partagas factory, yes.

Q. You're aware that's in Havana?

A. I imagine. I mean, I can't believe that there wouldn't be factories in Havana.

Q. Do you know why that's in this document that's filed with the PTO?

A. No.

Q. If you look at the second statement right after that, "Nor, are there, basically applicant contends," and then it continues, "no cigar manufacturers are within the City of Havana, Cuba, nor are there any cigar manufacturers of significance within the province of Havana"? Is it your contention here under oath that that's a true statement?

A. No, I don't believe that's a true statement.

Q. You don't believe it's a true statement because you believe that there are cigar manufacturers of significance within the province of Havana?

A. I would certainly think so. I don't know, but I would certainly think so.

Q. You don't know how this got into the answer that you filed with the TTAB?

A. I -- I don't know, but I -- how it got there.

Q. And if you look at number 3, "The City of Havana does not have a reputation as a source of cigars," do you contend that that is a true statement? I shouldn't say number 3. There's no "3" there. "Nor there are any cigar manufacturers of significance within the province of Havana, Cuba, and the City of Havana does not have a reputation as a source of cigars."

Do you contend that statement --

A. That is sort of misleading.

Q. The City of Havana does have a reputation as a source of cigars; isn't that correct?

A. I mean, they manufacture cigars there, I'm not denying that. No one would deny that. I know that.

Q. Your lawyers are denying it, and I'm kind of puzzled by that.

A. I don't know. I... I mean, I don't know how big Cuba -- Havana covers in Cuba, but I'm sure there's cigars manufactured there, and I'm sure there's cigars in the outlying areas, manufactured.

Q. And then it says here that cigars are produced in other provinces of Cuba, for example,

Pinar Del Rio. Do you have any knowledge of that?

A. I know that that's a very popular area for tobacco.

Q. You know the high-quality tobacco is grown there?

A. That comes -- they're noted for their tobacco, yes.

Q. And you have no knowledge how these statements got into this document filed on your behalf?

A. I -- I don't know if it's a typographical error or what. I don't -- "no cigar manufacturers in the City of Cuba," I don't see how that got in there. No.

Q. Then if you turn to the next page, that's where -- it says "counterclaim for cancellation." Earlier today, I was asking you about your counterclaim, and you did not have any knowledge of that. Why don't you take a minute to look at this counterclaim for cancellation, and I'll ask you a couple of questions about it.

A. Yes. What did you want to know?

Q. Did you have any knowledge of this counterclaim prior to just reading it here today?

A. I don't recall, but I possibly could have.

BY MR. GOLDSTEIN:

Q. Did you launch a new cigar product last fall called Dynamite?

A. I did.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Objection, relevance.

BY MR. GOLDSTEIN:

Q. Did you issue a press release in connection with that?

A. Yes.

Q. How did you distribute your press release?

A. I have a press agent that sends them out to all the trade publications.

Q. Do you know of a website called Cigar Review?

A. No.

Q. Or Cigar Review.Com?

A. No.

Q. Are you aware that your Dynamite press release was on Cigar Review.Com?

A. No.

Q. You don't know what that website is?

A. No, I have never -- I don't believe I have ever been there or know about it.

Q. Do you check out web information about the cigar business?

A. No.

Q. You don't use the computer for that?

A. I do, but I don't -- not in the cigar. I'm only worried about one business, my business.

MR. GOLDSTEIN: Why don't we mark this.

(Thereupon a document was marked Bock Exhibit 17 for Identification in the proceeding.)

BY MR. GOLDSTEIN:

Q. Let me show you what we've marked as Bock Exhibit 17, and it's the Cigar Review.Com website. Do you see that? You don't recall using this website for anything?

A. No. My press -- I have a man that does all the --

Q. Okay.

A. He sends everything out to all the trade. I don't know where -- where they go or anything.

Q. It says "Cigar News," and then there's a date, and that is IndianHead. That's your address, right?

A. Yes.

Q. That's your website, IndianHead cc:

A. Right.

Q. And "contact Bill Bock for release,

September 24, 2005," correct?

A. Yeah.

Q. I mean --

A. I haven't seen this one.

Q. But that's your Dynamite press release; if you turn the page, that's your Dynamite box?

A. I'm trying to read the thing. It looks like my Dynamite box. I haven't seen it. Like I said, I'm trying to see what it says here.

All right.

Q. Is that it, that's your press release?

A. I'm assuming that's what they have there. I don't know if it's the whole thing.

Q. It starts off with a quote from you, admits Bill Bock, president of IndianHead?

A. Yes, I don't know how he wrote it, or, you know. I would have to go back.

Q. If you look in the press releases there at the center of the page, your letterhead, IndianHead, is there on the left; right, your IndianHead is there?

A. The center of the page?

Q. It says IndianHead, your address, your name.

A. Oh, appear, yes.

Q. If you go into the upper right-hand corner of the page, it says "cigar fact."

A. Okay. Up here?

Q. Yes. Would you read that cigar fact out loud?

A. No, I did not. I've never seen it before.

Q. Can you read it out loud?

A. "On -- on Cuban cigars, the term 'made in Cuba' and 'made in Havana' are considered interchangeable, because virtually all Cuban cigars for export are made in these factories in or around Havana. For more than a century, Cuban cigar and Havana cigars have been synonymous."

MR. GOLDSTEIN: All right. I have no more questions of the witness.

THE WITNESS: Are we done?

MR. GOLDSTEIN: I'm done.

THE WITNESS: Now what do we do?

MR. GOLDSTEIN: We either go home or he has to do questions.

(Discussion held off the record).

MR. RODRIGUEZ: I have a few questions for Mr. Bock.

CROSS EXAMINATION

Q. Or some other variation?

A. With a variation in it, yes.

MR. GOLDSTEIN: I have no more questions.

(Thereupon the taking of the deposition was concluded.)

_____

WILLIAM BOCK

Sworn to and subscribed before me this

_____ day of _____ 2006.

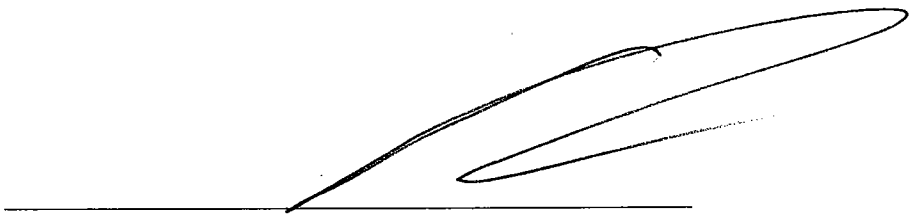
CERTIFICATE OF OATH

STATE OF FLORIDA

COUNTY OF MIAMI-DADE

I, the undersigned authority, certify that WILLIAM BOCK, personally appeared before me and was duly sworn.

WITNESS my hand and official seal this day of 03-27-2006.



ROBERT WOLINSKY

Notary Public - State of Florida

My Commission expires: 11-14-2009

Commission No. DD 459879

REPORTER'S DEPOSITION CERTIFICATE

STATE OF FLORIDA

COUNTY OF MIAMI-DADE

I, ROBERT WOLINSKY, Registered Professional Reporter, certify that I was authorized to and did stenographically report the deposition of WILLIAM BOCK; that a review of the transcript was requested; and that the transcript is a true and complete record of my stenographic notes.

I further certify that I am not a relative, employee, attorney, or counsel of any of the parties, nor am I a relative or employee of any of the parties' attorney or counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in the action.

DATED this day of 03-27-2006.

ROBERT WOLINSKY, R.P.R.

CORRECTION SHEET

Re: Corporacion Habanos vs. Anncas
Deponent: WILLIAM BOCK
March 24, 2006

PAGE NO.	LINE NO.	CORRECTION OR CHANGE

_____
WILLIAM BOCK

Sworn to and subscribed to before me this _____day of _____, 2006 by _____ who produced_____ as Identification.

_____
Notary Public-State of Florida
My Commission No.
Expires:

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEALS BOARD

In the matter of Trademark Application
Serial No. 78/363024
Filed February 5, 2004
For the mark HAVANA CLUB
Published in the *Official Gazette* on December 14, 2004

CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A.,	)	
	)	Opposition No. 91165519
Opposer,	)	
	)	
v.	)	
	)	
ANNCAS, INC.,	)	
	)	
Applicant.	)	
	)	

NOTICE OF DEPOSITION

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT, pursuant to Rules 26 and 30 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and Title 37 of the Code of Federal Regulations Section 2.120, Opposer Corporacion Habanos, S.A. will take the deposition upon oral examination of Mr. William Bock, principal, officer, and/or director of Applicant Anncas, Inc., a Florida corporation. The deposition will be held at the offices of Sanchelima & Associates, P.A., 235 SW Le Jeune Road, Miami, Florida, 33134, on March 24, 2006, at 9:30 a.m., and will continue from day to day until completed. The deposition will be held before a

Bock EX 1
DEPO
DATE 3-24-06 RW

notary public or other person authorized by law to administer oaths, and will be recorded by stenographic means.

Dated: New York, New York
March 13, 2006

RABINOWITZ, BOUDIN, STANDARD,
KRINSKY & LIEBERMAN, P.C.

By: _____

DAVID B. GOLDSTEIN
111 Broadway – Eleventh Floor
New York, New York 10006
(212) 254-1111
Attorneys for Opposer
Corporacion Habanos, S.A.

To: Henry Rodriguez
Sanchelima & Associates, P.A.
235 SW Le Jeune Rd.
Miami, FLORIDA 33134
Attorney for Applicant Anncas, Inc.

Certificate of Service

The undersigned certifies that the foregoing document was served upon Applicant and its principal by placing them in an official depository of the United States Postal Service, postage prepaid, on March 13, 2006, addressed as follows:

Henry Rodriguez
Sanchelima & Associates, P.A.
235 SW Le Jeune Rd.
Miami, FLORIDA 33134
Attorney for Applicant Anncas, Inc.

_____
David B. Goldstein

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEALS BOARD

In the matter of Trademark Application
Serial No. 78/363024
Filed February 5, 2004
For the mark HAVANA CLUB
Published in the *Official Gazette* on December 14, 2004

CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A.,	)	
Opposer,	)	Opposition No. 91165519
v.	)	
ANNCAS, INC.,	)	
Applicant.	)	

OPPOSER'S FIRST REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS AND THINGS

Commissioner for Trademarks
P.O. Box 1451
Alexandria, VA 22313-1451

Sir:

Pursuant to Rule 34 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and Title 37 of the Code of Federal Regulations Section 2.120, opposer Corporation Habanos, S.A. ("Habanos") hereby requests that applicant Anncas, Inc. ("Anncas" or "Applicant") respond to the written document requests and produce all documents called for herein at the offices of Rabinowitz, Boudin, Standard, Krinsky & Lieberman, P.C., 111 Broadway, 11th Floor, New York, NY 10006-1901, within 30 days of the date hereof. The responses to each of the following Requests for Production of Documents are to be supplemented in accordance with Rule 26(e) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and Title 37 of the Code of Federal Regulations Section 2.120.

Back EX 2
DEPO
DATE 3-24-06 RW

DEFINITIONS

1. "Opposer" means Corporation Habanos, S.A. as well as each of its predecessors and successors in interest and each of its present and former officers, directors, executives, employees, agents, and all other persons acting or purporting to act on behalf of Opposer.

2. "Applicant" or "you" means Anncas, Inc., its current and former affiliates, subsidiaries, parents, predecessors and successors in interest, and each of their present and former principals, partners, officers, directors, executives, employees, agents, attorneys and licensees, and all other persons acting or purporting to act on its behalf.

3. The term "communication" means the transmittal of information in the form of facts, ideas, inquiries or otherwise.

4. The term "document" is defined to be synonymous in meaning and equal in scope to the usage of this term in Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(a), including, without limitation, electronic, digital, or computerized data compilations, emails, voicemails, phone records, drafts, translations, and non-identical copies.

5. The term "Bacardi" means Bacardi & Company Limited, or any of its affiliated, subsidiary, parent or related companies, or its representatives, agents, attorneys, directors, officers, or employees.

6. When referring to a person, to "identify" means to give, to the extent known, the person's full name, present or last known address, and when referring to a natural person, additionally, the present or last known place of employment.

7. When referring to documents, to "identify" means to give, to the extent known, the (i) type of document; (ii) general subject matter; (iii) date of the document; and (iv) author(s), addressee(s) and recipient(s).

8. The term "including" means "including, but not limited to;" the term

"concerning" means relating to, referring to, describing, evidencing, or constituting; the terms "all" and "each" shall be construed as "all and each;" the connectives "and" and "or" shall be construed either disjunctively or conjunctively as necessary to bring within the scope of the Request all documents that might otherwise be construed to be outside of its scope; and the use of the singular form of a word shall include the plural and vica versa.

9. The "mark HAVANA CLUB" means the word mark HAVANA CLUB as set out in trademark application Serial No. 78/363024.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

The following General Instructions apply to each of the document production requests (hereinafter "Request(s)") set forth herein:

1. In responding to the following Requests, you are required to furnish all documents that are available to you, including documents in the possession, custody or control of your attorneys, accountants, agents, advertising agencies, design firms, employees, principals, representatives, or any other persons directly or indirectly employed or connected with you or your attorneys, or anyone else subject to your control.

2. If any document requested is withheld because you claim that such document is privileged, provide the information for such document required by Rule 26(b)(5) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and Title 37 of the Code of Federal Regulations Section 2.120, including the following:

a. The general subject matter of the document;

b. The date on which it was created;

c. The identity of the author(s) and all recipient(s); and

d. The nature of the privilege being claimed.

3. If you object to any Request on grounds other than privilege, state the precise grounds upon which your objection is based.

4. Each Request is to be answered separately and in order.

5. If any documents responsive to the following Requests have been lost, destroyed, transferred voluntarily or involuntarily to others not subject to the control of Applicant, or otherwise disposed of, or if any documents responsive to the following Requests exist but are not available, furnish a list identifying each such document, and setting forth the following information with respect to each document: its date, author(s), sender(s), addressee(s) and recipient(s), and the subject matter of the document. In each instance, explain the circumstances surrounding each disposition or why such document is unavailable, including, in the event of such a disposition, the authorization therefor and the date thereof.

6. If a document is produced in redacted form, state with particularity the reason(s) it was not produced in full, and describe generally those portions of the document that are not being produced in a manner sufficient to identify the document for purposes of a motion to compel discovery.

7. If production of any requested document is objected to on the ground that it is burdensome and oppressive, identify: (i) the precise reason why production poses a special burden; (ii) the approximate number of documents/pages that have been called for; and (iii) the location(s) of the document(s) that have been called for.

8. Pursuant to Rule 34(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the documents produced shall be produced as they are kept in the ordinary course of business or shall be organized and labeled to correspond to the specific paragraph(s) of this Request to which they are responsive.

9. If, after providing the requested information, you obtain or become aware of any further information or documents responsive to these Requests, you are required to produce to Opposer such additional information or documents as required by Fed R. Civ. P. 26(e).

REQUESTS FOR PRODUCTION

1. All documents concerning Applicant's adoption or selection of the mark HAVANA CLUB for use or intent to use in connection with any of its products, including cigars.

2. All documents concerning the design, or development and creation of any design, lettering and trade dress, including any designation of origin contained on any packaging, used or intended to be used by Applicant in connection with the mark HAVANA CLUB.

3. All documents concerning any trademark search, domestic or international, conducted by or on behalf of Applicant in connection with the mark HAVANA CLUB.

4. All documents concerning Applicant's application for the mark HAVANA CLUB in the United States Patent and Trademark Office ("USPTO"), including all documents submitted in support of that trademark application and all documents concerning any subsequent communications with the USPTO regarding any such application for the mark HAVANA CLUB, including the communication on or about September 15, 2004 between Jesus Sanchelimo and the USPTO in response to the USPTO's August 31, 2004 Office Action.

5. All documents concerning Applicant's amendment to its identification of goods on or about September 15, 2004 from "cigars" to "cigars made from Cuban seed tobacco," including all documents reviewed by Applicant that mentioned "Cuban seed" prior to responding to the USPTO, including non-party USPTO applications or registrations, including all documents concerning what Applicant means by the terms "Cuban seed" or "Cuban seed tobacco."

6. All documents in Applicant's possession, custody or control at the time it filed its

application concerning any legal disputes, including at the USPTO or the TTAB, between Bacardi and any Cuban entities, Havana Club Holdings or Pernod Ricard concerning claims to the mark HAVANA CLUB for rum.

7. Documents sufficient to show the extent of Applicant's use in commerce in the United States and use in interstate commerce of the mark HAVANA CLUB for cigars made from "Cuban seed" tobacco, if any, including the dates of first use of the mark in commerce in the United States and use in interstate commerce.

8. All documents concerning Applicant's first use in commerce in the United States and first use in interstate commerce of the mark HAVANA CLUB for cigars not made from "Cuban seed" tobacco, if any.

9. All documents concerning Applicant's plans to use the HAVANA CLUB mark in commerce on or in connection with cigars made from "Cuban seed" tobacco.

10. All documents, including marketing reports, business plans, and internal memoranda, concerning Applicant's intended market, customers and users for cigars made from "Cuban seed" tobacco bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB.

11. All documents concerning the channels of trade through which Applicant has sold or intends to sell cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB, including documents sufficient to identify the persons, including retail entities, to which any of Applicant's cigars or other goods bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB are or are intended to be distributed, or through which such products are or are intended to be sold.

12. All documents concerning Applicant's or third parties' marketing, promotion and advertisement of cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB, including examples or copies of each and every advertisement, display and item of promotional material, including on the

Internet, and any and all drafts of same, whether used or not, in each calendar year from 2003 to the present.

13. All documents concerning communications between Applicant and any third party, including advertising agencies, publishers, investors, sellers and vendors, relating to any advertising, promotion or marketing by Applicant of cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB.

14. All documents concerning the manufacture or intended manufacture by or on behalf of Applicant of cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB, including documents sufficient to identify the current or intended: manufacturer; place of manufacture, and geographic origin (including country of origin) or source of components of any such cigars, including the binder, wrapper and filler, or seeds used to grow same.

15. All documents concerning the shipment or intended shipment of cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB from the place of manufacture to the continental United States, if any such cigars are manufactured or intended to be manufactured outside of the continental United States.

16. All documents concerning any product of Cuban origin used or intended to be used as an ingredient or component of Applicant's cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB, including any claimed use of seeds that themselves came from Cuba to grow any of the tobacco used or intended to be used in such cigars.

17. All documents concerning any alleged connection between Applicant's cigars or intended cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB and Cuba or Havana, Cuba, including any alleged connection between "Cuban seed" tobacco as used or intended to be used in Applicant's HAVANA CLUB cigars and Cuba.

18. All documents concerning "Cuban seed" tobacco, including the use of that term in

relation to any of Applicant's products or intended products, or in the cigar industry, whether inside or outside the United States.

19. All documents concerning the actual seed used or intended to be used, to grow the tobacco used (or intended to be used) in Applicant's cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB, including its source, characteristics, location and country of origin.

20. All documents concerning the production, harvest and growth of the tobacco used or intended to be used in Applicant's cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB.

21. All documents concerning trade in "Cuban" tobacco seed, tobacco grown in Cuba, or "Cuban seed" tobacco, between Cuba and any country that you claim is the source or intended source of the tobacco used in, or intended to be used in, Applicant's cigars bearing, or intended to bear, the HAVANA CLUB mark, including any documents referencing tobacco or tobacco seed used in Applicant's cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB.

22. All documents concerning the perceived country of origin of Applicant's cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB, any perceived geographic association with Applicant's cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB, or any association by potential consumers between Applicant's cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB and Cuba or Havana, Cuba, including any actual or planned survey, study, test, market research, or analysis concerning same.

23. All documents concerning any discussions, agreements, understandings, or negotiations with any non-party concerning: the assignment, sale, licensing, or ownership of the HAVANA CLUB mark, including of the application, any resulting registration, or rights in the common law mark; or sales of products using the mark, prosecution of the HAVANA CLUB USPTO application, or defense against Opposition proceedings or third party uses of the mark.

24. All documents concerning any objections or inquiries by non-parties concerning

Applicant's HAVANA CLUB application, other than documents filed with the TTAB.

25. All documents concerning the United States Treasury Department's Cuban Assets Control Regulations and/or the impact of said regulations on the importation into the United States of products of "Cuban origin," or that are "made or derived in whole or in part of any article which is the growth, produce or manufacture of Cuba," as defined in United States Treasury Department regulations, including 31 CFR § 515.204, including tobacco products and tobacco seeds.

26. All documents concerning applications by Applicant for licenses, licenses received by Applicant, or other communications between Applicant and the United States Government concerning selling, trading, importing, or otherwise dealing in cigars, tobacco products, tobacco seeds, or other products that come in part or in whole from Havana, Cuba.

27. All documents concerning the Cuban cigar and tobacco industries, including all documents concerning the places of manufacture of Cuban cigars.

28. Documents sufficient to disclose all licenses granted to Applicant by the United States government in connection with the manufacture, production, marketing or distribution of cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB.

29. All documents concerning the mark HAVANA CLUB used in connection with rum in Cuba, the United States, or elsewhere in the world.

30. All documents concerning any communications with Bacardi concerning the mark HAVANA CLUB prior to April 13, 2005.

31. All documents concerning any communications with Bacardi concerning the mark HAVANA CLUB from April 13, 2005 to the present, including all discovery demands and all discovery responses exchanged between Bacardi and Applicant in Opposition No. 91164900.

32. Documents sufficient to disclose the organizational and corporate structure of Applicant, including organizational charts, investor materials, officers and directors, numbers of employees, years in business, and location of offices and facilities.

33. Documents sufficient to disclose the tobacco and tobacco-related products that Applicant purchases, produces, distributes, or sells in addition to any products under the HAVANA CLUB mark.

34. One sample of each of Applicant's products that is packaged, has ever been packaged, or intended to be packaged using the mark HAVANA CLUB, including one sample of each of the packing or shipping materials, trade dress, cigar bands, and boxes or containers.

35. Samples of the "Cuban seeds" that Applicant uses or intends to use to produce the tobacco in Applicant's cigars that use the mark HAVANA CLUB.

36. One sample of each cigar, by front-mark, produced, sold or promoted by Applicant, and a copy of all trade dress used in connection with each front-mark.

37. All reviews, reports and mentions in any publication, including on the Internet, or by any third party of Applicant's cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB.

38. All documents using the word "HAVANA" or "HAVANAS" to refer to a cigar or other object from Havana, Cuba.

39. All documents concerning Applicant's Affirmative Defense that Opposer "abandoned the mark," including identification of "the mark" that Opposer allegedly abandoned.

40. All documents concerning Applicant's Affirmative Defense that Opposer lacks standing to bring this Opposition proceeding.

41. All documents concerning Applicant's Affirmative Defense that Applicant's mark is not geographically deceptively misdescriptive, including all documents concerning

Applicant's allegations: 1) that "there are no cigar manufacturers within the city of Havana, Cuba"; 2) "nor are there any cigar manufacturers of significance within the province of Havana, Cuba"; and 3) "the city of Havana does not have a reputation as a source of cigars."

42. All documents concerning Applicant's allegation in its Counterclaim that Opposer "has abandoned any mark rights for HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492 it ever had, if any."

43. All documents concerning Applicant's review of the USPTO file for Opposer's mark HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492, Registration No. 2,177,837, prior to Applicant filing its Counterclaim with the TTAB.

44. All documents concerning any search or review by Applicant of any USPTO files for trademark registrations or applications owned or claimed to be owned by Habanos, in addition to No. 2,177,837.

45. All documents concerning any searches or review by Applicant of any USPTO files for trademark registrations or applications owned or claimed to be owned by any Cuban companies organized or located in Cuba, or any Cuban nationals or citizens residing in Cuba, other than Habanos.

46. All documents of which Applicant was aware prior to filing its Counterclaim with the TTAB concerning the USPTO's position as to whether the Cuban embargo constitutes excusable non-use under 15 U.S.C. § 1058(b)(2), including all documents concerning Applicant's efforts to determine the USPTO's position prior to filing its Counterclaim.

47. All documents upon which Applicant intends to, or may, rely upon in support of its allegation that Opposer has abandoned the mark HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492, No. 2,177,837.

48. All documents, including published regulations, concerning the position of the

United States Department of Treasury, including its Office of Foreign Assets Control, of which Applicant was aware prior to filing its Counterclaim, concerning whether Cuban nationals may register or maintain the registration of marks in the United States.

49. All documents concerning Applicant's denial of the allegations in paragraphs 6 and 7 of Opposer's Notice of Opposition, as set forth in paragraphs 6 and 7 of Applicant's Answer.

50. All documents concerning Applicant's denial of the allegations in paragraphs 16, 20, 21 and 43 of Opposer's Notice of Opposition, as set forth in paragraphs 16, 20, 21 and 43 of Applicant's Answer.

51. All documents concerning Applicant's denial of the allegations in paragraphs 18-19, 28 and 31 of Opposer's Notice of Opposition, as set forth in paragraphs 18-19, 28 and 31 of Applicant's Answer.

Dated: New York, New York
December 21, 2005

RABINOWITZ, BOUDIN, STANDARD,
KRINSKY & LIEBERMAN, P.C.

By: _____

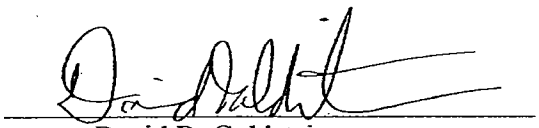
DAVID B. GOLDSTEIN
111 Broadway, 11th Floor
New York, New York 10006-1901
(212) 254-1111

Attorneys for Opposer Corporacion Habanos, S.A.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned certifies that a true and correct copy of the foregoing document was served on Applicant by mailing, first class, postage prepaid, said copy on December 21, 2005, via U.S. Mail to:

Henry Rodrigez
Sanchelima & Associates, P.A.
235 S.W. Le Jeune Road
Miami, FL 33134-1762
(305) 445-8484
Attorneys for Applicant Anncas, Inc.



David B. Goldstein

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A., Opposer, vi. ANNCAS, INC., Applicant.	Opposition No. 91165519

APPLICANT'S RESPONSES TO OPPOSER'S
FIRST SET OF REQUESTS FOR PRODUCTION

Anncas, Inc. (hereinafter Applicant), by and through its attorneys Sanchelima & Associates, P.A., hereby submits its responses to Opposer's First Set of Requests for Production to Applicant. Applicant has produced the documents described in the following requests for production.

Now follows Applicant's responses to Opposer's requests for production.

REQUESTS FOR PRODUCTION

REQUEST NO. 1

All documents concerning Applicant's adoption or selection of the mark HAVANA CLUB for use or intent to use in connection with any of its products, including cigars.

Applicant does not have these documents at this time.

REQUEST NO. 2

All documents concerning the design, or development and creation of any design, lettering and trade dress, including any designation of origin contained on any packaging, used or intended to be used by Applicant in connection with the mark HAVANA CLUB.

See document Bates No. 1

Bock EX 3
DEPO
DATE 3-24-06 RW

REQUEST NO. 3

All documents concerning any trademark search, domestic or international, conducted by or on behalf of Applicant in connection with the mark HAVANA CLUB.

The following documents are protected under Attorney-Client privilege and/or Work Product doctrine:

i. **Trademark Retainer Agreement –**
   a. **Author: Jesus Sanchelima, Esq.**
   b. **Addressee: Applicant**
   c. **Date: January 12, 2004**

ii. **Search Results –**
   a. **Author: Jesus Sanchelima, Esq.**
   b. **Addressee: Applicant**
   c. **Date: January 16, 2004**

REQUEST NO. 4

All documents concerning Applicant's application for the mark HAVANA CLUB in the United States Patent and Trademark Office ("USPTO"), including all documents submitted in support of that trademark application and all documents concerning any subsequent communications with the USPTO regarding any such application for the mark HAVANA CLUB, including the communication on or about September 15,2004 between Jesus Sanchelima and the USPTO in response to the USPTO's August 31, 2004 Office Action.

See documents Bates No. 2 through 10; the following documents are protected under Attorney-Client privilege and/or Work Product doctrine:

i. **Attorney Notes –**
   a. **Author: Jesus Sanchelima, Esq.**
   b. **Addressee: Staff**
   c. **Date: September 14, 2004**

ii. **Letter –**
   a. **Author: Jesus Sanchelima, Esq.**
   b. **Addressee: Applicant**
   c. **Date: September 16, 2004**

REQUEST NO. 5

All documents concerning Applicant's amendment to its identification of goods on or about September 15, 2004 from "cigars" to "cigars made from Cuban seed tobacco," including all documents reviewed by Applicant that mentioned "Cuban seed" prior to responding to the USPTO, including non-party USPTO applications or registrations, including all documents concerning what Applicant means by the terms "Cuban seed" or "Cuban seed tobacco."

Applicant understands this request to seek the same documents described in Request No. 4 and accordingly, as its response, incorporates its response thereto.

REQUEST NO. 6

All documents in Applicant's possession, custody or control at the time it filed its application concerning any legal disputes, including at the USPTO or the TTAB, between Bacardi and any Cuban entities, Havana Club Holdings or Pernod Ricard concerning claims to the mark HAVANA CLUB for rum.

Applicant does not have these documents.

REQUEST NO. 7

Documents sufficient to show the extent of Applicant's use in commerce in the United States and use in interstate commerce of the mark HAVANA CLUB for cigars made from "Cuban seed" tobacco, if any, including the dates of first use of the mark in commerce in the United States and use in interstate commerce.

Applicant does not have these documents at this time.

REQUEST NO. 8

All documents concerning Applicant's first use in commerce in the United States and first use in interstate commerce of the mark HAVANA CLUB for cigars not made from "Cuban seed" tobacco, if any.

Applicant does not have these documents at this time.

REQUEST NO. 9

All documents concerning Applicant's plans to use the HAVANA CLUB mark in commerce on or in connection with cigars made from "Cuban seed" tobacco.

Applicant does not have these documents at this time.

REQUEST NO. 10

All documents, including marketing reports, business plans, and internal memoranda, concerning Applicant's intended market, customers and users for cigars made from "Cuban seed" tobacco bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB.

Applicant does not have these documents at this time.

REQUEST NO. 11

All documents concerning the channels of trade through which Applicant has sold or intends to sell cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB, including documents sufficient to identify the persons, including retail entities, to which any of Applicant's cigars or other goods bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB are or are intended to be distributed, or through which such products are or are intended to be sold.

Applicant does not have these documents at this time.

REQUEST NO. 12

All documents concerning Applicant's or third parties' marketing, promotion and advertisement of cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB, including examples or copies of each and every advertisement, display and item of promotional material, including on the Internet, and any and all drafts of same, whether used or not, in each calendar year from 2003 to the present.

Applicant does not have these documents at this time.

REQUEST NO. 13

All documents concerning communications between Applicant and any third party, including advertising agencies, publishers, investors, sellers and vendors, relating to any advertising, promotion or marketing by Applicant of cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB.

Applicant does not have these documents at this time.

REQUEST NO. 14

All documents concerning the manufacture or intended manufacture by or on behalf of Applicant of cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB, including documents sufficient to identify the current or intended: manufacturer; place of manufacture, and geographic origin (including country of origin) or source of components of any such cigars, including the binder, wrapper and filler, or seeds used to grow same.

Applicant does not have these documents at this time.

REQUEST NO. 15

All documents concerning the shipment or intended shipment of cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB from the place of manufacture to the continental United States, if any such cigars are manufactured or intended to be manufactured outside of the continental United States.

Applicant does not have these documents at this time.

REQUEST NO. 16

All documents concerning any product of Cuban origin used or intended to be used as an ingredient or component of Applicant's cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB, including any claimed use of seeds that themselves came from Cuba to grow any of the tobacco used or intended to be used in such cigars.

Applicant does not have these documents at this time.

REQUEST NO. 17

All documents concerning any alleged connection between Applicant's cigars or intended cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB and Cuba or Havana, Cuba, including any alleged connection between "Cuban seed" tobacco as used or intended to be used in Applicant's HAVANA CLUB cigars and Cuba.

Applicant does not have these documents at this time.

REQUEST NO.18

All documents concerning "Cuban seed" tobacco, including the use of that term in relation to any of Applicant's products or intended products, or in the cigar industry, whether inside or outside the United States.

Applicant does not have these documents at this time.

REQUEST NO. 19

All documents concerning the actual seed used or intended to be used, to grow the tobacco used (or intended to be used) in Applicant's cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB, including its source, characteristics, location and country of origin.

Applicant does not have these documents at this time.

REQUEST NO. 20

All documents concerning the production, harvest and growth of the tobacco used or intended to be used in Applicant's cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB.

Applicant does not have these documents at this time.

REQUEST NO. 21

All documents concerning trade in "Cuban" tobacco seed, tobacco grown in Cuba, or "Cuban seed" tobacco, between Cuba and any country that you claim is the source or intended source of the tobacco used in, or intended to be used in, Applicant's cigars bearing, or intended to bear, the HAVANA CLUB mark, including any documents referencing tobacco or tobacco seed used in Applicant's cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB.

Applicant does not have these documents at this time.

REQUEST NO. 22

All documents concerning the perceived country of origin of Applicant's cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB, any perceived geographic association with Applicant's cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB, or any association by potential consumers between Applicant's cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB and Cuba or Havana, Cuba, including any actual or planned survey, study, test, market research, or analysis concerning same.

Applicant does not have these documents at this time.

REQUEST NO. 23

All documents concerning any discussions, agreements, understandings, or negotiations with any non-party concerning: the assignment, sale, licensing, or ownership of the HAVANA CLUB mark, including of the application, any resulting registration, or rights in the common law mark; or sales of products using the mark, prosecution of the HAVANA CLUB USPTO application, or defense against Opposition proceedings or third party uses of the mark.

Applicant objects to this request on the grounds that it is vague, overly broad, and irrelevant and not likely to lead to admissible evidence in this litigation, and that it calls for or may call for documents that constitute work product or confidential attorney-client information.

REQUEST NO. 24

All documents concerning any objections or inquiries by non-parties concerning Applicant's HAVANA CLUB application, other than documents filed with the TTAB.

Applicant does not have these documents at this time.

REQUEST NO. 25

All documents concerning the United States Treasury Department's Cuban Assets Control Regulations and/or the impact of said regulations on the importation into the United States of products of "Cuban origin," or that are "made or derived in whole or in part of any article which is the growth, produce or manufacture of Cuba," as defined in United States Treasury Department regulations, including 31 CFR 9515.204, including tobacco products and tobacco seeds.

See documents Bates Nos. 17 through 24

REQUEST NO. 26

All documents concerning applications by Applicant for licenses, licenses received by Applicant, or other communications between Applicant and the United States Government concerning selling, trading, importing, or otherwise dealing in cigars, tobacco products, tobacco seeds, or other products that come in part or in whole from Havana, Cuba.

Applicant does not have these documents at this time.

REQUEST NO. 27

All documents concerning the Cuban cigar and tobacco industries, including all documents concerning the places of manufacture of Cuban cigars.

Applicant does not have these documents at this time.

REQUEST NO. 28

Documents sufficient to disclose all licenses granted to Applicant by the United States government in connection with the manufacture, production, marketing or distribution of cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB.

Applicant does not have these documents at this time.

REQUEST NO. 29

All documents concerning the mark HAVANA CLUB used in connection with rum in Cuba, the United States, or elsewhere in the world.

Applicant does not have these documents at this time.

REQUEST NO. 30

All documents concerning any communications with Bacardi concerning the mark HAVANA CLUB prior to April 13,2005.

Applicant does not have these documents at this time.

REQUEST NO. 31

All documents concerning any communications with Bacardi concerning the mark HAVANA CLUB from April 13,2005 to the present, including all discovery demands and all discovery responses exchanged between Bacardi and Applicant in Opposition No. 91164900.

Applicant objects to this request on the grounds that it is vague, overly broad, and irrelevant and not likely to lead to admissible evidence in this litigation, and that it calls or may call for documents that constitute work product or confidential attorney-client information.

REQUEST NO. 32

Documents sufficient to disclose the organizational and corporate structure of Applicant, including organizational charts, investor materials, officers and directors, numbers of employees, years in business, and location of offices and facilities.

See documents Bates Nos. 25 through 26

REQUEST NO. 33

Documents sufficient to disclose the tobacco and tobacco-related products that Applicant purchases, produces, distributes, or sells in addition to any products under the HAVANA CLUB mark.

Applicant objects to the request as irrelevant and not likely to lead to admissible evidence in this litigation, but notwithstanding this objection, and without waiving it, see document Bates No. 27

REQUEST NO. 34

One sample of each of Applicant's products that is packaged, has ever been packaged, or intended to be packaged using the mark HAVANA CLUB, including one sample of each of the packing or shipping materials, trade dress, cigar bands, and boxes or containers.

See document Bates No. 1

REQUEST NO. 35

Samples of the "Cuban seeds" that Applicant uses or intends to use to produce the tobacco in Applicant's cigars that use the mark HAVANA CLUB.

Applicant does not have these samples at this time.

REQUEST NO. 36

One sample of each cigar, by front-mark, produced, sold or promoted by Applicant, and a copy of all trade dress used in connection with each front-mark.

Applicant objects to the request as irrelevant, unduly cumbersome, and not likely to lead to admissible evidence in this litigation.

REQUEST NO. 37

All reviews, reports and mentions in any publication, including on the Internet, or by any third party of Applicant's cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB.

Applicant does not have these documents at this time.

REQUEST NO. 38

All documents using the word "HAVANA" or "HAVANAS' to refer to a cigar or other object from Havana, Cuba.

Applicant does not have these documents at this time.

REQUEST NO. 39

All documents concerning Applicant's Affirmative Defense that Opposer "abandoned the mark," including identification of "the mark" that Opposer allegedly abandoned.

Applicant does not have these documents at this time.

REQUEST NO. 40

All documents concerning Applicant's Affirmative Defense that Opposer lacks standing to bring this Opposition proceeding.

Applicant does not have these documents at this time.

REQUEST NO. 41

All documents concerning Applicant's Affirmative Defense that Applicant's mark is not geographically deceptively misdescriptive, including all documents concerning Applicant's allegations:

1) that "there are no cigar manufacturers within the city of Havana, Cuba";
2) "nor are there any cigar manufacturers of significance within the province of Havana, Cuba"; and
3) "the city of Havana does not have a reputation as a source of cigars."

Applicant does not have these documents at this time.

REQUEST NO. 42

All documents concerning Applicant's allegation in its Counterclaim that Opposer "has abandoned any mark rights for HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492 it ever had, if any."

Applicant does not have these documents at this time.

REQUEST NO. 43

All documents concerning Applicant's review of the USPTO file for Opposer's mark HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492, Registration No. 2,177,837, prior to Applicant filing its Counterclaim with the TTAB.

Applicant does not have these documents.

REQUEST NO. 44

All documents concerning any search or review by Applicant of any USPTO files for trademark registrations or applications owned or claimed to be owned by Habanos, in addition to No. 2,177,837.

See document Bates No. 28 through 30

REQUEST NO. 45

All documents concerning any searches or review by Applicant of any USPTO files for trademark registrations or applications owned or claimed to be owned by any Cuban companies organized or located in Cuba, or any Cuban nationals or citizens residing in Cuba, other than Habanos.

Applicant does not have these documents.

REQUEST NO. 46

All documents of which Applicant was aware prior to filing its Counterclaim with the TTAB concerning the USPTO's position as to whether the Cuban embargo constitutes excusable non-use under 15 U.S.C. § 1058(b)(2), including all documents concerning Applicant's efforts to determine the USPTO's position prior to filing its Counterclaim.

Applicant objects to this request on the grounds of the work product doctrine.

REQUEST NO. 47

All documents upon which Applicant intends to, or may, rely upon in support of its allegation that Opposer has abandoned the mark HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492, No.

Applicant does not have these documents at this time.

REQUEST NO. 48

All documents, including published regulations, concerning the position of the United States Department of Treasury, including its Office of Foreign Assets Control, of which Applicant was aware prior to filing its Counterclaim, concerning whether Cuban nationals may register or maintain the registration of marks in the United States.

Applicant understands this request to seek the same documents described in Request No. 25 and accordingly, as its response, incorporates its response thereto.

REQUEST NO. 49

All documents concerning Applicant's denial of the allegations in paragraphs 6 and 7 of Opposer's Notice of Opposition, as set forth in paragraphs 6 and 7 of Applicant's Answer.

Applicant does not have these documents at this time.

REQUEST NO. 50

All documents concerning Applicant's denial of the allegations in paragraphs 16, 20,21 and 43 of Opposer's Notice of Opposition, as set forth in paragraphs 16,20,21 and 43 of Applicant's Answer.

Applicant does not have these documents at this time.

REQUEST NO. 51

All documents concerning Applicant's denial of the allegations in paragraphs 18-19,28 and 31 of Opposer's Notice of Opposition, as set forth in paragraphs 18-19,28 and 31 of Applicant's Answer.

Applicant does not have these documents at this time.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true correct copy of the foregoing was served via U.S. First Class Mail, this 25th of January, 2006, to David B. Goldstein and Michael Krinsky, Rabinowitz, Boudin, Standard, Krinsky & Lieberman, P.C., Attorney for Opposer, 740 Broadway, Fifth Floor, New York, New York 10003-9518.

BY: _____
Henry Rodriguez

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A., Opposer, v. ANNCAS, INC., Applicant.	Opposition No. 91165519

APPLICANT'S RESPONSES TO
OPPOSERS' FIRST SET OF INTERROGATORIES

Anncas, Inc. (hereinafter Applicant), by and through its attorneys Sanchelima & Associates, P.A., hereby submits its responses to Opposer's First Set of Interrogatories to Applicant. Applicant has answered the following interrogatories separately and fully in writing under oath.

Now follows Applicant's responses to Opposers' interrogatories.

INTERROGATORIES

INTERROGATORY NO. 1

Identify each person who prepared or assisted in the preparation of any response to these Interrogatories. Indicate which Interrogatories each person participated in preparing or answering.

Mr. William Bock – President of Anncas, Inc.
16112 N.W. 13 Avenue
Suite E
Miami, Florida 33169

INTERROGATORY NO. 2

Identify each person who provided or collected documents in response to Opposers' First Request for Production of Documents and Things. State the responsibilities of each person.

BOCK EX 5
DEPO
DATE 3-24-05 RW

Mr. William Bock – Responsible for all aspects of Applicant's business.

INTERROGATORY NO. 3

Identify each document upon which any response to these Interrogatories is based. State the Interrogatories to which each document pertains.

Applicant objects on the grounds that this interrogatory is too vague and cumbersome. Some answers may not be based on any documents or may be based upon multiple documents.

INTERROGATORY NO. 4

State whether at the time Anncas decided to apply for the mark HAVANA CLUB, Anncas, including any of its officers or directors, were aware of a HAVANA CLUB-labeled rum product from Cuba or of a non-Cuban HAVANA CLUB-labeled rum product produced or distributed by Bacardi.

Applicant, at the time of applying for the mark HAVANA CLUB, was aware of Bacardi's rum product labeled HAVANA CLUB

INTERROGATORY NO. 5

Identify each person with information concerning Applicant's adoption or selection of, or any application to the United States Patent and Trademark Office ("USPTO) for, the mark HAVANA CLUB used in connection with any of its products, including cigars; state the reasons for adopting or selecting the mark; and state whether there were any discussions concerning either the Cuban or the Bacardi HAVANA CLUB rum products, in connection with the decision to adopt or select the mark, and if so, the content of those discussions and the participants.

i. **Mr. William Bock**
ii. **Applicant adopted the mark HAVANA CLUB in an attempt to capture the essence of a new cigar line derived from Cuban-seed tobacco. The client had looked into the availability of other possible designations that included the term HAVANA. HAVANA CLUB was chosen due to availability.**
iii. **Applicant had discussions regarding Bacardi's rum product labeled HAVANA CLUB with counsel, Sanchelima & Associates, P.A., in late January/ early February of 2004. The content of that discussion is protected by attorney-client privilege and/or work product doctrine.**

INTERROGATORY NO. 6

Identify each person at Anncas with knowledge of the legal disputes between Bacardi and any Cuban entities, Havana Club Holdings or Pemod Ricard concerning HAVANA CLUB as used for rum products at the time Applicant filed its application for the HAVANA CLUB mark, and at the time it authorized the USPTO to amend its identification of goods, and state with particularity the scope of that knowledge, including claims that Bacardi's use of HAVANA CLUB is geographically deceptively misdescriptive.

No such persons to identify.

INTERROGATORY NO. 7

Identify each person with information concerning Applicant's knowledge or awareness of the use or meaning of the word "Havana" or "Havanas" as used in the cigar industry within and outside the United States.

Mr. William Bock

INTERROGATORY NO. 8

Identify each person with information concerning any design, development, or creation of the design, lettering and trade dress used by Applicant in connection with the mark HAVANA CLUB.

Mr. William Bock

INTERROGATORY NO. 9

Identify all officers and directors of Applicant, and the locations of Applicant's offices and other facilities.

In addition to the person and location identified in Applicant's answer to Interrogatory No.1, the Vice-President of Anncas, Inc. is Mrs. Donna Bock

INTERROGATORY NO. 10

Identify all tobacco products or tobacco-related products that Applicant produces, manufactures, distributes or sells within the United States.

Applicant objects to the request as irrelevant and not likely to lead to admissible evidence in this litigation, but notwithstanding this objection, and without waiving it, Applicant responds as follows:

Applicant's cigar products sold in the United States are as follows:

AL CAPONE
AMERICAN STOGIES BOX PRESSED
AMERICAN STOGIES CLASSIC
CIBAO
CUBAN TWIST
DANNEMANN
DYNAMITE POWER PACKED
JOYA DEL REY
PALMA REAL
PLASENCIA RESERVA ORGANICA
PREMIUM VALUE HONDURAN
ROUGH RIDER SWEETS

STAG
TROPICAL DELIGHTS JUBILEE

INTERROGATORY NO. 11

Identify each person with knowledge of any discussions, agreements, understandings, or negotiations between Applicant and any non-party concerning: the assignment, sale, licensing, or ownership of the HAVANA CLUB mark, including of the application, any resulting registration, or rights in the common law mark; sales of products using the mark, prosecution of Applicant's HAVANA CLUB USPTO application, or defense against Opposition proceedings or third party uses of the mark; and state in detail the contents of, and participants in, any such discussions, agreements, understandings, or negotiations, including the dates thereof.

Mr. William Bock

INTERROGATORY NO. 12

Identify each person with knowledge of any objections or inquiries by non-parties concerning Applicant's HAVANA CLUB application, other than documents filed with the TTAB; and state in detail the contents of any such objections or inquiries, the identities of the participants and the dates thereof.

i. No such persons to identify
ii. No such participants to identify

INTERROGATORY NO. 13

State with particularity whether Applicant, including through its attorney, had any communications with any non-party concerning claims, use, rights to, or applications for, the HAVANA CLUB mark in International Class 34 in the United States or elsewhere, prior to Applicant's filing of its application in the USPTO for HAVANA CLUB.

Applicant objects to this Interrogatory as calling for information protected by the work product doctrine and/or attorney client privilege, but notwithstanding this objection, and without waiving it, Applicant responds as follows:

Applicant had no such communications

INTERROGATORY NO. 14

Identify each person with information concerning Applicant's use of the mark HAVANA CLUB, including information concerning the advertising, promotion, marketing strategy, consumer preferences, and sales solicitation by Applicant of the mark HAVANA CLUB.

Mr. William Bock

INTERROGATORY NO. 15

Identify each person with information concerning the place, or intended place, of manufacture of Applicant's cigars bearing the HAVANA CLUB mark and the blend used therein, including the binder, filler, wrapper, and the seeds used to grow that tobacco.

Mr. William Bock

INTERROGATORY NO. 16

For each variety, frontmark, or type of cigar bearing the HAVANA CLUB mark produced, promoted, distributed or sold, or intended to be produced, promoted, distributed or sold, by or on behalf of Applicant:

a. Identify the place of manufacture and the place where the tobacco is grown.
b. Identify the manufacturer and the supplier of the tobacco;
c. Describe in detail the blend used, including the binder, filler, and wrapper, including in what country and what region of that country the binder, filler, and wrapper are grown;
d. Describe in detail the manufacturing process;
e. State whether the cigars are hand or machine rolled;
f. Identify the country of origin of the actual seeds that are used to grow the tobacco used in the blend, and state whether the actual seeds that are used to grow the tobacco in Applicant's HAVANA CLUB-marked cigars are themselves exported from Cuba, including how and where Applicant or its suppliers or manufacturers obtains such seeds, and from whom, and if not exported from Cuba, state with particularity the history and pedigree of such seeds, including the basis for Applicant's claim that the seeds are "Cuban seed"; and
g. Identify all persons with whom Applicant has consulted, negotiated or contracted to supply tobacco or tobacco seeds or to manufacture HAVANA CLUB cigars.

Jay - complex

Applicant has not finalized what varieties or types of cigars bearing HAVANA CLUB will be produced.

a. **i. The cigar will be manufactured in Nicaragua, Honduras, the Dominican Republic, or any other country;**
   ii. The tobacco grown for the cigar will come from any country that is available and meets Applicant's specifications.
b. **i. Applicant has considered several manufacturers including: Caribbean Cigar Company or Palmer Tobacco**
   ii. The supplier of the tobacco may be the same as the manufacturer
c. **No blend to identify at this time**
d. **Manufacture to be done by hand**
e. **Hand-rolled cigars**
f. **Applicant intends to use tobacco grown from Cuban-seed descended from seeds that were taken from Cuba in the late 1950's and early 1960's.**
g. **Nestor Placencia, Owner of Caribbean Cigar Company.**

INTERROGATORY NO. 17

Identify each person with knowledge of any actual or planned survey, study, test, market research, or analysis concerning the perceived country of origin of Applicant's cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB, any perceived geographic association with Applicant's cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB, or any association by potential consumers between Applicant's cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB and Cuba or Havana, Cuba, and state with particularity the findings of any such survey, study, test, market research or analysis.

i. No such persons to identify
ii. No such findings to identify

INTERROGATORY NO.18

State with particularity any information of which Applicant is aware concerning the perceived country of origin of Applicant's cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB among U.S. consumers, any perceived geographic association with Applicant's cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB, or any association by potential consumers between Applicant's cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB and Cuba or Havana, Cuba,

Applicant does not have such information.

INTERROGATORY NO. 19

Describe in detail any connection or relationship between Applicant's cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB and Cuba or Havana, Cuba.

Applicant's cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB will have the connection of being produced from tobacco grown from seeds derived from tobacco plants grown in Cuba.

INTERROGATORY NO. 20

Identify each person with information concerning any communications between Applicant and the USPTO, including Applicant's request to the USPTO that its identification of goods for the mark HAVANA CLUB be amended from "cigars" to "cigars made from Cuban seed tobacco," and state with particularity the contents of such communications.

Applicant objects to this Interrogatory as calling for information protected by the work product doctrine and/or attorney client privilege, but notwithstanding this objection, and without waiving it, Applicant responds as follows:

Mr. William Bock

INTERROGATORY NO. 21

State with particularity what Applicant means by the terms "Cuban seed" or "Cuban seed tobacco" as used in its application with the USPTO, including whether Applicant means that the tobacco is from a seed that itself comes from Cuba, or from seeds that are, or are

claimed to be, descendants of seeds that previously came from Cuba, and if so, when those seeds came from Cuba.

i. Applicant, by using the term "Cuban seed tobacco," means that the tobacco to be used in Applicant's product is grown from seed descended from seeds that previously came from tobacco plants grown in Cuba.
ii. Identified in Applicant's answer to Interrogatory No. 16(f)

INTERROGATORY NO. 22

State with particularity whether "Cuban seed tobacco," as identified in Applicant's application to the USPTO, when planted outside Cuba, has the same or similar qualities or characteristics to tobacco grown in Cuba, or different quality or characteristics than other tobacco grown outside Cuba, identify those same or different characteristics or qualities with particularity, describe the bases for these statements or opinions, and identify all supporting authority, including all investigations or research done at the time Applicant asked the USPTO to amend its application to identify its goods as "cigars made from Cuban seed tobacco."

Cuban seed tobacco is a term generally used in the cigar industry. In fact it is accepted terminology for identifying these goods in the Patent and Trademark Office.

INTERROGATORY NO. 23

Identify the persons who obtain the "Cuban seeds" on behalf of Applicant, how and where the seeds are obtained, and whether Applicant has sought or obtained a license from the United States Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control in connection with obtaining such "Cuban seeds."

No such persons to identify. There is no need to obtain a license nor has one been sought.

INTERROGATORY NO. 24

Identify each person with information concerning the seeds used to grow the tobacco used in Applicant's cigars, and the connection, if any, between such seeds and Cuba or Havana, Cuba, including whether Applicant claims that cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB contain tobacco grown from actual seeds that themselves came from Cuba.

Mr. William Bock

INTERROGATORY NO. 25

Identify each person at Anncas, or with whom Anncas has consulted, with knowledge of the term "Cuban seed" or "Cuban seed tobacco," including as that term is used or understood in the cigar industry, including within and outside the United States.

Mr. William Bock

INTERROGATORY NO. 26

Describe in detail all licenses Applicant has sought or received from the United States government to sell, trade, and otherwise deal in products of "Cuban origin," or that "is made or derived in whole or in part of any article which is the growth, produce or manufacture of Cuba," as defined in United States Treasury Department regulations, including 31 CFR § 5 15.204, including tobacco products and tobacco seeds.

No such licenses to identify

INTERROGATORY NO. 27

Identify each person with knowledge concerning any communications with Bacardi concerning the mark HAVANA CLUB, and describe in detail the nature of such communications, including the dates on which they occurred and the participants in same.

Applicant objects to this Interrogatory as calling for information protected by the work product doctrine and/or attorney client privilege, but notwithstanding this objection and/or constituting confidential information, and without waiving it, Applicant responds as follows:

Mr. William Bock and Applicant's attorneys.

INTERROGATORY NO. 28

Identify each person with knowledge concerning Applicant's Counterclaim that Habanos "has abandoned any mark rights for HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492 it ever had, if any," including each person with knowledge of Applicant's efforts prior to filing the Counterclaim to determine the USPTO's position as to whether the Cuban embargo constitutes excusable non-use under 15 U.S.C. 1058(b)(2), and state with particularity the grounds for the claim of abandonment, including whether Applicant is relying on any contention other than the effect of the United States embargo on trade with Cuba.

Applicant objects to this Interrogatory as calling for information protected by the work product doctrine and/or attorney client privilege, but notwithstanding this objection, and without waiving it, Applicant responds as follows:

i. Mr. William Bock and Applicant's attorneys.
ii. Opposer has not used the mark in commerce in the United States. Applicant believes that Opposer is not justified for its lack of use or its alleged intent to use is insufficient to maintain any enforceable common law rights in the United States.

INTERROGATORY NO. 29

Identify each person with knowledge concerning Applicant's Affirmative Defenses to Opposer's Notice of Opposition.

Jay – does this refer to us as the attorneys? Mr. Bock certainly has no knowledge, as we are the ones who determined to put in the defense. If it is us, is that objectionable?

Applicant objects to this Interrogatory as calling for information protected by the work product doctrine and/or attorney client privilege, but notwithstanding this objection, and without waiving it, Applicant responds as follows:

Mr. William Bock and Applicant's attorneys.

Dated: Miami, Florida
January 25, 2006

Respectfully submitted,

SANCHELIMA & ASSOCIATES, P.A.
Attorneys for Applicant
235 S.W. Le Jeune Road
Miami, FL 33134-1762
Telephone: (305) 447-1617
Telecopier: (305) 445-8484

By: _____
Henry Rodriguez, Esq.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true correct copy of the foregoing was served via U.S. First Class Mail, this 25th of January, 2006, to David B. Goldstein and Michael Krinsky, Rabinowitz, Boudin, Standard, Krinsky & Lieberman, P.C., Attorney for Opposer, 740 Broadway, Fifth Floor, New York, New York 10003-9518.

BY: _____
Henry Rodriguez

VERIFICATION

By: _____
William Bock, President
Anncas, Inc.

STATE OF FLORIDA)
) ss:
COUNTY OF MIAMI-DADE)

BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority, duly authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgment, personally appeared William Bock who, being to me well known, deposes and says that he is the Applicant, that he has read the foregoing Interrogatories and his Answers thereto, that the same therein are true and correct to the best of his/her knowledge.

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED before me, this 25 day of January 2006.

_____
Notary Public,
State of Florida At Large

My Commission Expires:

NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF FLORIDA
Mayra M. Penalver
Commission # DD345300
Expires: AUG. 09, 2008
Bonded Thru
Atlantic Bonding Co., Inc.

000001

Bock EX 6
DEPO
DATE 3/24/06 RW

Florida Department of State, Division of Corporations
Public Inquiry

Florida Profit

ANNCAS,INC.

PRINCIPAL ADDRESS
16425 COLLINS AVE.
#2416
SUNNY ISLES BENCH FL 33160 US
Changed 05/27/2004

MAILING ADDRESS
16425 COLLINS AVE.
#2416
SUNNY ISLES BENCH FL 33160 US
Changed 05/27/2004

Bock EX 10
DEPO
DATE 5-24-06 RW

Document Number	FEI Number	Date Filed
P96000092258	650711928	11/08/1996
State	**Status**	**Effective Date**
FL	ACTIVE	11/06/1996
Last Event	**Event Date Filed**	**Event Effective Date**
CORPORATE MERGER	11/22/1996	NONE

Registered Agent

Name & Address
BOCK, WC 16425 COLLINS AVE #2416 SUNNY ISLES BEACH FL 33160
Address Changed: 03/03/2002

Officer/Director Detail

Name & Address	Title
BOCK, WILLIAM	

16425 COLLINS AVE SUNNY ISLES BEACH FL 33160 US	PD
BOCK, DONNA 16625 COLLINS AVE SUNNY ISLES BEACH FL 33160	DV

Annual Reports

Report Year	Filed Date
2003	01/21/2003
2004	05/27/2004
2005	01/24/2005

Previous Filing | Return to List | Next Filing

View Events

No Name History Information

Document Images

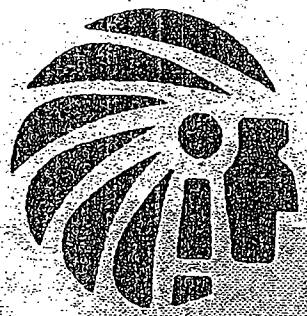
Listed below are the images available for this filing.

01/24/2005 -- ANN REP/UNIFORM BUS REP
05/27/2004 -- ANN REP/UNIFORM BUS REP
01/21/2003 -- COR - ANN REP/UNIFORM BUS REP
03/03/2002 -- COR - ANN REP/UNIFORM BUS REP
04/19/2001 -- ANN REP/UNIFORM BUS REP
04/28/2000 -- ANN REP/UNIFORM BUS REP
04/23/1999 -- ANNUAL REPORT
07/14/1998 -- ANNUAL REPORT
05/12/1997 -- ANNUAL REPORT

THIS IS NOT OFFICIAL RECORD; SEE DOCUMENTS IF QUESTION OR CONFLICT

Corporations Inquiry | Corporations Help

0006351 JUN22 2005



INDIANHEAD

16112 N.W. 13TH AVENUE
SUITE E
MIAMI, FL 33169
TEL: (305) 623-3992 * (800) 292-4858 * FAX: (305) 623-5494
www.indianhead.cc

CIGAR DESCRIPTIONS AND PRICES

JANUARY 15, 2005

PAGE	BRAND
1	AL CAPONE
2	AMERICAN STOGIES BOX PRESSED
3	AMERICAN STOGIES CLASSIC
4	CIBAO
5	CUBAN TWIST
6	DANNEMANN
7	JOYA DEL REY
8	PALMA REAL
9	PLASENCIA RESERVA ORGANICA
10	PREMIUM VALUE HONDURAN
11	ROUGH RIDER SWEETS
12	STAG
13	TROPICAL DELIGHTS JUBILEE
14-14A	ACCESSORIES

Back EX 11
DEPO
DATE 3-24-06 RW

CIGARS
ACCESSORIES
CONTACT US

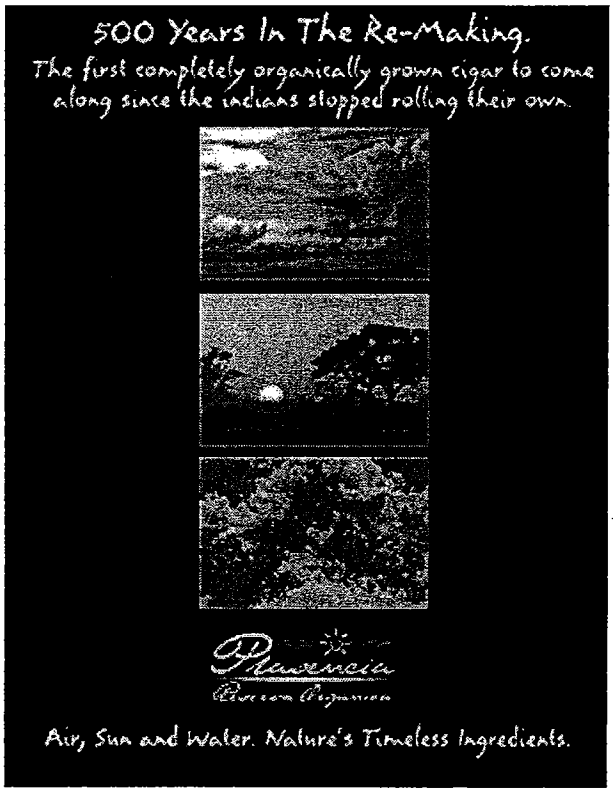
pick your cigar

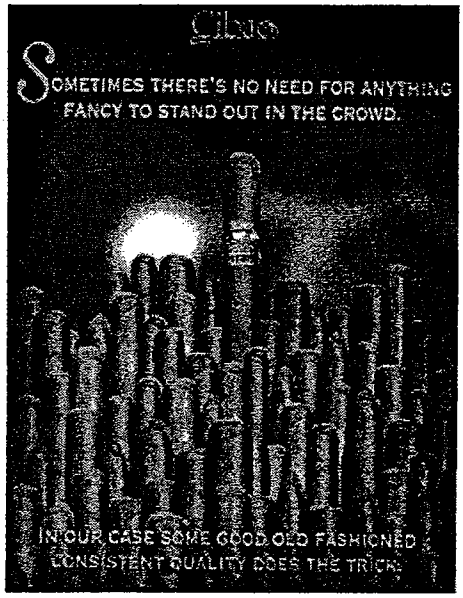
Cigars.... Go!

when a good cigar matters

Al Capone | American | Plasencia Organica | Dannemann | Flor De Honduras | Joya del Rey | Premium Value | Stag | Check Order

- Al Capone
- American Stogies
- Cibao
- Cuban Twist
- Dannemann
- Flor De Honduras
- Joya Del Rey
- Plasencia Organica
- Premium Honduran
- Stag
- Nude Bundles
- Track your order





Cigar Products

- You can view the specifics on any of our cigar products by selecting any of the listed entries.

More Information

- If your favorite cigar is not included on any of the lists, just call or send an email message for more information.

Indianhead

- Premium Long Filler
- Quality wrappers
- 32 years in the Cigar Business

Member of:

- RTDA
- CAA
- TAA

Back EX 17
DEPO
DATE 3-24-06 RW

Click Here To Download The Indianhead Order Form

CIGARS
ACCESSORIES
CONTACT US

pick your cigar

Cigars.... Go!

when a good cigar matters

Al Capone | American | Plasencia Organica | Dannemann | Flor De Honduras | Joya del Rey | Premium Value | Stag | Check Order

- Al Capone
- American Stogies
- Cibao
- Cuban Twist
- Dannemann
- Flor De Honduras
- Joya Del Rey
- Plasencia Organica
- Premium Honduran
- Stag
- Nude Bundles
- Track your order

Al Capone

*Imported Long Filler
*Hand Made in Nicaragua

American Stogies

*Long Filler
*Hand Made In Nicaragua

Plasencia

*The first completely organically grown cigar to come along since the indians stopped rolling their own.

Dannemann

*The Best That Nature has to Offer Becomes Wrapped in a Cigar

Geraldo Dannemann

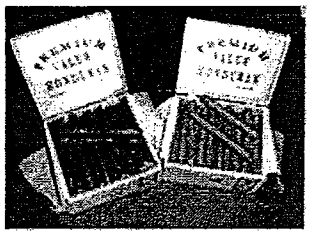
Flor De Honduras

*Imported Long Filler
*Hand Made in Honduras

Joya Del Rey

*Imported Long Filler
*Hand Made in Honduras
*Rum Dipped Cigarillos

Premium Value Honduran



*Handmade in Honduras
*Imported Long Filler

Stag

*Imported
*Hand Made in Honduras
*Natural Wrapper / Binder
*Mild Tobacco

Nude Bundles

Indianhead
16112 N.W. 13th Ave.
Suite E
Miami, Florida 33169
305.623.3992
(toll free) 800.292.4858

CIGARS

ACCESSORIES

CONTACT US

pick your cigar

Cigars.... Go!

when a good cigar matters

Al Capone | American | Plasencia Organica | Dannemann | Flor De Honduras | Joya del Rey | Premium Value | Stag | Check Order

Mailing Address:

16112 N.W. 13th Ave
Suite E
Miami, Florida 33169

Phone Number:

305.623.3992
800.292.4858

Email Address:

Info@indianhead.cc

Order Forms

Indianhead Order Form

ORDER FORMS AND INFO ON THIS SITE ARE INTENDED FOR RETAILERS AND DISTRIBUTORS ONLY. THANK YOU

Don't have Acrobat Reader?
Download for Free here.

Get Adobe Reader

PTO Form 1478 (Rev 4/2000)
OMB Control #0651-0009 (Exp. 08/31/2004)

Trademark/Service Mark Application, Principal Register

To the Commissioner for Trademarks:

MARK: (Standard Character Format, see mark)

The applicant, Anncas, Inc., a corporation of Florida, residing at 16112 N.W. 13th Avenue, Suite E, Miami, FL USA 33169, requests registration of the trademark/service mark shown on the drawing page in the United States Patent and Trademark Office on the Principal Register established by the Act of July 5, 1946 (15 U.S.C. Section 1051 et seq.), as amended.

Intent to Use: The applicant has a bona fide intention to use or use through the applicant's related company or licensee the mark in commerce on or in connection with the identified goods and/or services. (15 U.S.C. Section 1051(b)).

International Class 034: cigars

The mark is presented in standard character format without claim to any particular font style, size or color.

The literal element of the mark consists of HAVANA CLUB.

Havana is the capital and largest city of Cuba.

The applicant hereby appoints Jesus Sanchelima, Esq. and Albert Bordas, Esq. and Amaury Cruz, Esq. of Sanchelima & Associates, P.A., 235 S.W. Le Jeune Road, Miami, FL USA 33134-1762 to submit this application on behalf of the applicant. The attorney docket/reference number is 240021.

A fee payment in the amount of $335 will be submitted with the application, representing payment for 1 class(es).

BOCK EX 13
DEPO
DATE 3-24-06 RW

PTO Form 1478 (Rev 4/2000)
OMB Control #0651-0009 (Exp. 08/31/2004)

Trademark/Service Mark Application, Principal Register

Mark (USPTO-generated image for standard character format):

HAVANA CLUB

Go Back

APPLICANT NAME: Arucas, Inc.
MARK: HAVANA CLUB (standard character format)

Declaration

The undersigned, being hereby warned that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under 18 U.S.C. Section 1001, and that such willful false statements, and the like, may jeopardize the validity of the application or any resulting registration, declares that he/she is properly authorized to execute this application on behalf of the applicant; he/she believes the applicant to be the owner of the trademark/service mark sought to be registered, or, if the application is being filed under 15 U.S.C. Section 1051(b), he/she believes applicant to be entitled to use such mark in commerce; to the best of his/her knowledge and belief no other person, firm, corporation, or association has the right to use the mark in commerce, either in the identical form thereof or in such near resemblance thereto as to be likely, when used on or in connection with the goods/services of such other person, to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive; and that all statements made of his/her own knowledge are true; and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true.

Signature: _____ Date: 1/28/04
Signatory's Name: W. C. Bolt
Signatory's Position: President

Go Back

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

SERIAL NO: 78/363024

SEP - 1 2004

APPLICANT: Anncas, Inc.

CORRESPONDENT ADDRESS:
Jesus Sanchelima, Esq.
Sanchelima & Associates, P.A.
235 S.W. Le Jeune Road
Miami, FL 33134-1762

RETURN ADDRESS:
Commissioner for Trademarks
2900 Crystal Drive
Arlington, VA 22202-3514

MARK: HAVANA CLUB

CORRESPONDENT'S REFERENCE/DOCKET NO: 240021

CORRESPONDENT EMAIL ADDRESS:

Please provide in all correspondence:

1. Filing date, serial number, mark and applicant's name.
2. Date of this Office Action.
3. Examining Attorney's name and Law Office number.
4. Your telephone number and e-mail address.

OFFICE ACTION

TO AVOID ABANDONMENT, WE MUST RECEIVE A PROPER RESPONSE TO THIS OFFICE ACTION WITHIN 6 MONTHS OF OUR MAILING OR E-MAILING DATE.

RE: Serial Number 78/363024

Registration is refused because the proposed mark consists of or comprises geographically deceptively misdescriptive matter in relation to the identified goods. Trademark Act Section 2(e)(3), 15 U.S.C. §1052(e)(3); *In re Les Halles De Paris J.V.*, 334 F.3d 1371, 67 USPQ2d 1539 (Fed. Cir. 2003); *In re California Innovations Inc.*, 329 F.3d 1334, 66 USPQ2d 1853 (Fed. Cir. 2003); *See In re Budge Mfg. Co.*, 857 F.2d 773, 8 USPQ2d 1259 (Fed. Cir. 1988); *In re Perry Mfg. Co.*, 12 USPQ2d 1751 (TTAB 1989); *In re Shapely, Inc.*, 231 USPQ 72 (TTAB 1986).

The primary significance of the term "Havana" is geographic. The public is likely to believe that applicant's goods come from this place because Havana, Cuba, is a place where cigars are produced. Furthermore, this belief would materially influence consumers to purchase the goods because Havana, Cuba, a location where cigars are produced, is renown for the production of cigars and purchasers would base the purchase of those goods upon the misconception that applicant's goods originate from Havana, Cuba. *See In re House of Windsor, Inc.*, 221 USPQ 53 (TTAB 1983), *recon. denied*, 223 USPQ 191 (TTAB 1984).

Although applicant's proposed mark contains the term "Club", under Trademark Act Section 2(e)(3) the geographically deceptively misdescriptive matter need not be the entire mark, or even

Back EX 14
DEPO
DATE 3-24-06 RW

the dominant portion of the mark. It is sufficient if some portion of the proposed mark is geographically deceptively misdescriptive with respect to the goods and/or services in question. *See e.g., American Speech-Language-Hearing Ass'n v. National Hearing Aid Society*, 224 USPQ 798, 808 (TTAB 1984).

Applicant cannot avoid a geographically deceptively misdescriptive refusal by disclaiming the geographically deceptively misdescriptive term pursuant to Trademark Act Section 6(a). *See* TMEP §1203.02 and cases cited therein.

The examining attorney has searched the Office records and has found no similar registered or pending mark which would bar registration under Trademark Act Section 2(d), 15 U.S.C. §1052(d). TMEP §704.02.

NOTICE: TRADEMARK OPERATION RELOCATING OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER 2004

The Trademark Operation is relocating to Alexandria, Virginia, in October and November 2004. Effective October 4, 2004, all Trademark-related paper mail (except documents sent to the Assignment Services Division for recordation, certain documents filed under the Madrid Protocol, and requests for copies of trademark documents) must be sent to:

Commissioner for Trademarks
P O. Box 1451
Alexandria, VA 22313-1451

Applicants, registration owners, attorneys and other Trademark customers are strongly encouraged to correspond with the USPTO online via the Trademark Electronic Application System (TEAS), at www.uspto.gov.

/David C. Reihner/, Examining Attorney
Law Office 111, 703-308-9111 ext. 469
703-746-8111 fax.

How to respond to this Office Action:

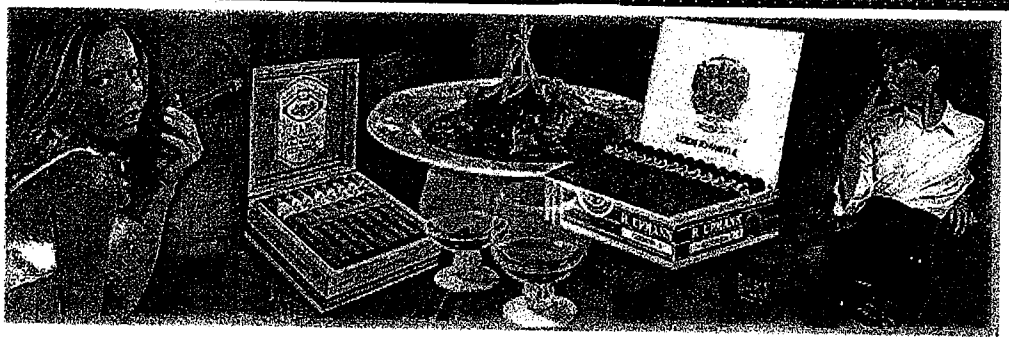
To respond formally using the Office's Trademark Electronic Application System (TEAS), visit **http://www.uspto.gov/teas/index.html** and follow the instructions.

To respond formally via regular mail, your response should be sent to the mailing Return Address listed above and include the serial number, law office and examining attorney's name on the upper right corner of each page of your response.

To check the status of your application at any time, visit the Office's Trademark Applications and Registrations Retrieval (TARR) system at **http://tarr.uspto.gov/**

For general and other useful information about trademarks, you are encouraged to visit the Office's web site at http://www.uspto.gov/main/trademarks.htm

FOR INQUIRIES OR QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS OFFICE ACTION, PLEASE CONTACT THE ASSIGNED EXAMINING ATTORNEY.



Cigar Fact:

On Cuban cigars, the terms 'Made in Cuba' and 'Made in Havana' are considered interchangeable because virtually all Cuban cigars for export are made in factories in or around Havana. For more than a century, a Cuban cigar and a Havana cigar have been synonymous.

Watch Funny Videos See Amazing Pictures Play Games Win prizes Read Funny AIM Pranks!

See your link here

Value-Priced Premium Cigar from Indianhead

Cigar News

Written by Administrator

Wednesday, 04 January 2006

Indianhead
16112 NW 13th Ave.
Miami, FL 33160
Phone: 800-292-4858
Fax: 305-623-5494
Web: www.indianhead.cc

Contact: Bill Bock FOR RELEASE: September 24, 2005

Newest Value-Priced Premium Cigar from Indianhead Explodes on Market

"When we introduced Dynamite, our latest premium cigar line, at this summer's national trade show, we weren't prepared for the retailers' response," admits Bill Bock, president of Indianhead. "They bought out our entire first shipment at the show, and were calling back the following week to order more." When asked to explain Dynamite's popularity, Bock attributes it to "the runaway success of our American Stogies, the value-priced line that has been outscoring premium cigars that command much higher prices. Like American Stogies, we know we have an incredible cigar in Dynamite, especially for the price."
Dynamite has a 5-nation blend of tobaccos that give it a deep complexity, according to Bock. It is available in two wrappers, a maduro and a Cuban Corojo. It is full-flavored, with an unexpected

Cigar News

Get A Free Cigar From CAO

The Devil Rays and Cuesta-Rey Announce the 8th Annual Charity Smoker

J.C. Newman Cigar Company Unveils the New Cigar Connoisseur Club Website

The Great Cuesta-Rey Pyramid No. 9 Giveaway is Back

Davidoff Celebrates Cigar Centenary

Cuban Cigars on a Roll as they keep high price

Bock EX 17
DEPO
DATE 3-24-06 RW

smoothness for a cigar with its power. Three shapes are offered: #560 (5" x 60), #652 (6" x 52), and #754 (7" x 54). The first two are straight parejos, the third is a Belicoso.

The novel packaging plays on the dynamite theme. It consists of rough-hewn boxes of 24 unbanded "sticks," rather than "cigars," with the words "Dynamite Power Packed," burned into the wood. Suggested retail for Dynamite is $3.20 to $3.50, and the cigars are now appearing on retailers' shelves.

tag

Cuba Unveils Super-Expensive Cigar

Cigar Bar Exemption Before City Council Tuesday (WISC Channel3000.com via Yahoo! News)

Cigar Bar Exemption Before City Council Tuesday (Channel 3000)

House sends smoking ban to governor (The Pueblo Chieftain Online)

Cigar exemption advancing to vote (Wisconsin State Journal)

Lounge blows smoke in face of Chicago's ban (Pioneer Press)

No ifs, only butts (Express India)

Cigar Box East is a store and a refuge for patrons (Seekonk Star)

State smoking ban gets OK (Durango Herald)

Research indicates secondhand smoke lethal to bystanders (Antelope Valley Press)

Free Stuff on Top20

Tired Of MySpace? Meet cool people at TagWorld!.

Loans for Anything Apply for an Auto, Personal, or Home Loan.

Watch Funny Videos See Amazing Pictures Play Games Win prizes Read Funny AIM Pranks!

Free Shipping! Handmade candles, bathsalts, soaps and more...

Slots Bonuses Enjoy the best slots bonuses available online or play free slots!

Remove Hidden PC Bugs. 94% of PC's Have Hidden Bugs and Errors - Free Scan.

See your link here

Free Casino Games
Play Free Casino Games - Win Prizes!

Cheat At Online Poker
Make $750 A Day Using A Poker Bot

BET on the MADNESS
The Madness is About to Begin. Get in the Action and Start Betting!

Indianhead's full-bodied Dynamite, follows on the heels of their top-rated, top-selling value-priced American Stogies line.

Comments

Only registered users can write comments.
Please login or register.

Powered by AkoComment 2.0!

< Prev **Next >**

[Back]

Statewide smoking ban likely to become law (9 News Denver)

Premium Hollywood
All Pro Models
ESD Music
Vital Center
Scores Report
Cleveland Sports

Unique Gifts
Driving Gifts
Mexico Cruise
Specializing in Mexico
Cruise information and
vacation destinations.

$100 from Omaha Steaks! Get a FREE $100 Gift Certificate from Omaha Steaks Here. Yum!	Free Poker for Gifts Also Learn about Online Poker, Casino & Bingo	Metrodate.com Meet Sexy Singles! Free Profile & Pics!
Free Texas Hold'em $10,000 in cash prizes! No buy-in. Free online poker tournaments.	$100 from Olive Garden Get a FREE $100 Gift Certificate from Olive Garden Here. Yum!	$100 RadioShack Gift Card Get a FREE $100 Gift Certificate from RadioShack Here.

Your Ad Here

All Contents of this Web Site Exclusively Produced by, and Copyright © 2004-2006 Kevin Godbee. If you take any of this stuff without permission, I will come to your house and stick a lit cigar in your eye. To get permission, email kevin@cigar-review.com

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A., Opposer, v. ANNCAS, INC., Applicant.	**Opposition No. 91165519**

EXHIBIT 2 TO OPPOSER'S NOTICE OF RELIANCE

Harry Potter amazon.com
Most Quotes Completed in Under 8 Minutes
Save up to $300! UNITRIN direct auto insurance
Enter Your Zip Code: Start a Quote

Bartleby.com Great Books Online
Reference Verse Fiction Nonfiction
Search Columbia Gazetteer Go
Home | Subjects | Titles | Authors | Encyclopedia | Dictionary | Thesaurus | Quotations | English Usage

Ads by Google

Love Cuban Cigars?
Find Profiles, Picks & Prices. Your Havana Cigar Super Site!
www.CigarCyclopedia.com

Ship to Cuba
Shipping cargo, lumber, livestock, perishables and more with Crowley
www.crowley.com

The Columbia Gazetteer of North America. 2000.

Havana

Havana, Span. *La Habana*, city (1997 est. pop. 2,200,000), ⊙ both Cuba and Ciudad de La Habana prov., W Cuba; c.100 mi/161 km SSW of Key West (Fla.); 23°08'N 82°21'W. The largest city and chief port of the West Indies, and the political, economic, and cultural center of Cuba. Havana's climate is humid and subtropical (mean annual temp. is 76°F/24.5°C and average rainfall is 43 in/109 cm) but moderated by seawinds. Subject to occasional hurricanes. With one of the best natural harbors in the Caribbean Sea, it has long been strategically and commercially important. An important hub of air and maritime transportation, it is also the focal point of Cuban commerce and tourism, exporting sugar, tobacco, and fruits. Imports passing through its port include consumer durables, foodstuffs, cotton, machinery, and technical equip. Local industries include shipbuilding, light industries (mostly food processing and canning), biotechnology; also, assembly plants, rum distilleries, and factories making the famous Havana cigars. One of few Lat. Amer. capitals with light industry (e.g., tobacco factories) so close to govt. bldgs. (here, near the *Capitolio,* former capitol bldg.). Tourism has been greatly revived in the 1990s as Cuba redirects its economic model from central planning toward a mixed economy. Havana and Varadero (56 mi/90 km E) are now major tourist destinations. The collapse of trade and aid from the Soviet bloc in the late 1980s led to a new, receptive attitude toward foreign (Western) investment. Founded 1st in 1516 on S coast of Cuba, then on N coast c.4.3 mi/7 km from current site near mouth of Almendares R., later re-established on W side of Havana Bay (1519). One of 7 original settlements (*villas*) of Diego Velázquez, Span. conquistador and 1st colonial governor of Cuba. Havana became capital in the late 16th cent. Span. galleons assembled in Havana's harbor for their return voyage to Spain, combining cargo from Mexico, Panama, and Colombia. Privateers from other Eur. countries preyed on these galleons and raided many Cuban towns during the 17th and 18th cent. Havana fell to Anglo-Amer. forces in 1762, but was returned to Spain the following year, partly in exchange for Florida. By the early 19th cent., Havana was among the wealthiest commercial centers in the Western Hemisphere. It benefited greatly from the out-migration of Haitian Fr. and Creole sugar barons fleeing the 1792 slave revolt. As the 19th cent. progressed, the city was caught up in the anti-Span. independence movement. The Span.-Amer. War was precipitated by the destruction of the U.S. battleship *Maine* in Havana harbor in 1898, and Amer. troops occupied the city. The U.S. set up administrative hq. here (1898–1902), modernizing ports, roads (including the W extension of the seaside promenade, the Malécon), public lighting, communications, and sanitary conditions (eliminating yellow fever). Until 1959, the close relations bet. the U.S. and Cuba were strongly reflected in the commercial and cultural life of the city and Havana's hotels and entertainment made it a popular winter resort for Amer.

No Fee Mortgage PLUS
Know how much home you can buy
and enjoy the rest of your day.
Prequalify Now
Call 1.800.606.9692
Bank of America
Bank of Opportunity
BANK OF AMERICA, N.A. EQUAL HOUSING LENDER

tourists until that year. Although almost entirely a city of hard-working merchants and civil servants, Havana was also part of an illicit triangle of gambling, prostitution, and political corruption that included Las Vegas (Nev.) and Miami (Fla.). After the govt. of Fidel Castro took control, the Amer. presence was replaced by that of the USSR, which provided favorable terms of trade and foreign aid through the late 1980s. Castro's policy of directing economic resources toward rural areas and smaller urban centers led to the deterioration of Havana, esp. the old city (Habana Vieja). Restoration efforts have been spotty, despite the fact that in 1982, UNESCO declared Habana Vieja and an adjacent network of fortresses (El Morro, La Punta, La Cabaña, La Fuerza Real, Príncipe) a World Heritage Site. In 1994, a joint-venture firm (*empresa mixta*) called Habanaguex, began controlling about a dozen restaurants and small hotels in and around Habana Vieja in an attempt to generate hard currency that, in turn, would be used for improvements to the old quarters. Havana harbor is one of the most polluted in the Americas due to the activities of oil refineries in the back bay dist. of Regla. The city has a diverse collection of colonial, baroque, neoclassical, Art Deco, and Modern bldgs. Most of the city's housing stock, however, reflects modest 20th-cent. bldgs., giving the city a remarkably uniform skyline. Although much in need of repair, Havana is expected to be refurbished through foreign investment and internatl. tourism. Since 1993, over 100 types of private-sector employment jobs have been approved by the govt., stimulating small-scale business growth both here and in the rest of the country.

Capital city or county seat is shown by the symbol ⊙

The Columbia Gazetteer of North America. Copyright © 2000 Columbia University Press.

CONTENTS · ENTRY INDEX · BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD

〈 Hauula Havana 〉

Google Search

Click here to shop the Bartleby Bookstore.

Welcome · Press · Advertising · Linking · Terms of Use · © 2005 Bartleby.com

Ads by Google
African American Books
Compare 30+ Book Clubs including Black Expressions. Useful Info.
www.BooksOnline.com

Free Pike Place Poster
100th anniversary special edition.. Aug 17, 1907 - Aug 17, 2007
www.pikeplace.info

CONTENTS · ENTRY INDEX · BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD

The Columbia Gazetteer of North America. 2000.

Cuba

Cuba, republic (42,804 sq mi/110,922 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 10,705,000, including Isla de Juventud), consisting of the isl. of Cuba and numerous adjacent isls.; ⊙ Havana (Span. *La Habana*). Cuba is the largest of the Greater Antilles and westernmost country in the West Indies and lies strategically at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, with the W sect. only 90 mi/145 km S of Key West, Fla. The S coast is washed by the Caribbean Sea, the N coast by the Atlantic Ocean, the Fla. Straits, and the Gulf of Mexico, and in the E the Windward Passage separates Cuba from Haiti. The shores are often marshy and are fringed by coral reefs and keys. There are many fine seaports—Havana (the chief import point), Cienfuegos, Matanzas, Cárdenas, Nuevitas, Santiago de Cuba, and Guantánamo (a U.S. naval base since 1903). Cuba has 3 mt. regions: the Sierra Maestra in the E, rising to 6,560 ft/2,000 m in the Pico Turquino; a lower range, the scenic Sierra de los Órganos, in the W; and the Sierra de Trinidad, or Escambray, a picturesque mass of hills amid the plains and rolling country of central Cuba, a region of vast sugar plantations. The rest of the isl. is level or rolling terrain. The topography, the semitropical and generally uniform climate, and the soil are suitable for various crops, but sugarcane has been dominant since the early 19th cent.; it is grown on about 2/3 of all cropland. Some attempts at diversification have been made, but the program of agr. reform established by the Castro govt. did not lessen the continued dominance of sugar. Sugar and its derivatives account for bet. 65% and 75% of the value of all exports. Other important exports include nickel, fish, citrus fruits, and cigars. High-quality tobacco is grown, especially in the Vuelta Abajo region of Pinar del Río prov., and coffee, rice, corn, citrus fruits, and sweet potatoes are important. However, the emphasis on export crops (sugar and, to a lesser degree, tobacco) necessitates the importation of much food. Petroleum was also a major import when the USSR was supporting the Cuban economy and, in the mid-1990s, Cuba continued to trade sugar for Rus. oil. Large-scale fishing operations have been encouraged in recent decades, and that industry is now one of the largest in Lat. Amer. Livestock raising has also been highly developed. Mfg. is centered chiefly in the processing of agr. prods.; sugar milling has long been the largest industry. Some consumer goods (e.g., textiles, fertilizer, cement) are also manufactured, as well as chemicals and steel. Mining has never been of major importance, although Cuba's nickel deposits are among the largest in the world and are gaining in importance. Extraction is difficult because of the presence of other metals in the nickel ore, but production has nevertheless increased considerably and nickel is the country's 2d most valuable export item (after sugar). Large amounts of copper, chromite, and cobalt are also mined, as well as lesser quantities of salt, lead, zinc, gold, silver, and petroleum. There is also oil drilling near Veradero Beach. Limestone, clay, gypsum, and sulfur production easily meet the country's needs. There are immense iron

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A., Opposer, v. ANNCAS, INC., Applicant.	**Opposition No. 91165519**

EXHIBIT 3 TO OPPOSER'S NOTICE OF RELIANCE

Welcome, DAVID LOGOUT
Home | Blog | Advocacy | Board | Newsletters | International | My Account | Store
Search Britannica Online GO Browse SUBJECTS A TO Z THE INDEX
Maximize your Google searches with Britannica. Click here to learn more.

Content Related to this Topic
Main Article
Maps & Flags 1
Media 1
Related Articles 9
Images 3
Internet Guide

This Article's Table of Contents
Expand all
- Introduction
- Physical and human geography
  - The character of the city
  - The landscape
  - The people
  - The economy
  - Administration and social conditions
  - Cultural life
- History
  - Foundation and early growth
  - Development as a major new world port
  - Alliance with the United States
  - The city under Castro
- Additional Reading

Print this Table of Contents

Shopping

New! 2007 Encyclopædia Britannica Print Set
Revised, updated, and still unrivaled.

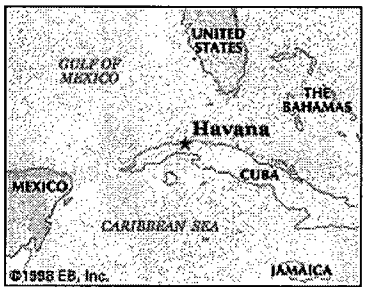
New! Britannica 2007 Ultimate DVD/CD-ROM
The world's premier software reference source.

Havana

Encyclopædia Britannica Article

PRINT PAGE • PRINT ARTICLE • E-MAIL ARTICLE • CITE ARTICLE
Comments or Suggestions? Share Full Article with Your Readers

Spanish ***La Habana*** city, capital, major port, and leading commercial centre of Cuba. It also constitutes one of Cuba's 14 provinces.



Located on the island's north coast, **Havana**, with more than 2,000,000 people, is the largest city in the Caribbean region and has one of the great treasuries of historic colonial preserves in the Western Hemisphere. Prior to 1959, when Fidel Castro came to power, it was a mecca for tourists from the United States, who were drawn by the city's many attractions, which included climate and nightlife in addition to history. During the following years, however, despite its continued importance as the island's major economic hub, **Havana** lost much of its lustre because Castro's socialist government redirected the country's resources primarily toward the improvement of conditions in rural Cuba. **Havana** thus deteriorated, even though rehabilitation projects began in the 1980s. Old **Havana** and its fortifications were added to UNESCO's World Heritage List in 1982.

Physical and human geography > The character of the city

Havana's location along a magnificent deep-sea bay with a sheltered harbour made the city a prime location for economic development from Spanish

About Us | Privacy Policy | Terms of Use | Legal Notices | Contact Us | Britannica Store | Britannica Concise |

La Punta Fortress (Castillo de la Punta), at the entrance to the port of **Havana**, Cuba.

© 1997; AISA, Archivo Iconográfico, Barcelona, España

Great Books of the Western World
The greatest written works in one magnificent collection.

Visit Britannica Store

colonial times in the early 16th century. Cuba is endowed with a number of such harbours, but **Havana**'s on the north coast was prized above the others by the early **Spanish** colonizers. With land on both sides of the harbour, the port was easily defended. The early colonists erected a number of fortifications in the area that withstood most invaders. In colonial times **Havana** was the first landfall for Spanish fleets coming to the New World, and it became a staging area, first, for the conquest of the Americas by Spanish conquistadores and, later, for the economic and political domination of the hemisphere by Spain. The city early became a cosmopolitan centre with sprawling fortifications, cobblestone plazas, and buildings with ornamental facades and ornate iron balconies. Today's **Havana** mixes these structures with a variety of conventional modern buildings.

Havana's rich cultural milieu included not only Spaniards from diverse regions of the Iberian Peninsula but other European peoples as well. The small native Indian population of Cuba was not a significant factor in the **Havana** area and, in any case, was largely decimated in its early contact with the Spanish. The colonial years brought a large influx of black slaves from Africa who, after the end of slavery in the late 19th century, began flocking to **Havana**. Today's **Havana** is a mix of white Spanish stock, black ethnic groups, and significant mulatto strains.

Page 1 of 19 Next Page
Introduction The city site

To cite this page:

MLA style:
"**Havana.**" Encyclopædia Britannica. 2007. Encyclopædia Britannica Online. 21 Sept. 2007 <http://www.britannica.com/eb/article-9106278>.

APA style:
Havana. (2007). In *Encyclopædia Britannica.* Retrieved September 21, 2007, from Encyclopædia Britannica Online: http://www.britannica.com/eb/article-9106278

Back to top

Welcome, DAVID LOGOUT

Home | Blog | Advocacy | Board | Newsletters | International | My Account | Store

Britannica Online

SUBJECTS | A TO Z | THE INDEX

Maximize your Google searches with Britannica. Click here to learn more.

Content Related to this Topic

Main Article
Maps & Flags 1
Media 1
Related Articles 9
Images 3
Internet Guide

This Article's Table of Contents

Expand all

- Introduction
- Physical and human geography
  - The character of the city
  - The landscape
  - The people
  - The economy
    - Industry
    - Commerce and finance
    - Transportation
  - Administration and social conditions
  - Cultural life
- History
  - Foundation and early growth
  - Development as a major new world port
  - Alliance with the United States
  - The city under Castro
- Additional Reading

Print this Table of Contents

Shopping

New! 2007 Encyclopædia Britannica Print Set
Revised, updated, and still unrivaled.

New! Britannica 2007

Havana
Industry

Encyclopædia Britannica Article

PRINT PAGE • PRINT ARTICLE • E-MAIL ARTICLE • CITE ARTICLE

Comments or Suggestions? Share Full Article with Your Readers

Physical and human geography > The economy > Industry

Despite efforts by the Castro government to spread Cuba's industrial activity to all parts of the island, Havana remains the centre of much of the nation's industry. The traditional sugar industry, upon which the island's economy has been based for three centuries, is centred elsewhere on the island and controls some three-fourths of the export economy. But light manufacturing facilities, meat-packing plants, and chemical and pharmaceutical operations are concentrated in Havana. Other food-processing industries are also important, along with shipbuilding, vehicle manufacturing, production of alcoholic beverages (particularly rum), textiles, and tobacco products, particularly the world-famous Havana cigars. Although the ports of Cienfuegos and Matanzas, in particular, have been developed under the Castro government, Havana remains Cuba's primary port facility; a majority of Cuban imports and exports pass through Havana. The port also supports a considerable fishing industry.

Previous Page The economy | Page 7 of 19 IndustryComm | Next Page erce and finance

To cite this page:

MLA style:
"**Havana.**" Encyclopædia Britannica. 2007. Encyclopædia Britannica Online. 21 Sept. 2007 <http://www.britannica.com/eb/article-61520>.

APA style:
Havana. (2007). In *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Retrieved September 21, 2007, from Encyclopædia Britannica Online: http://www.britannica.com/eb/article-61520

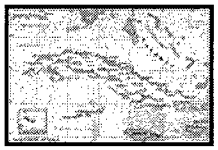
Back to top

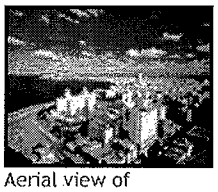
About Us | Privacy Policy | Terms of Use | Legal Notices | Contact Us | Britannica Store | Britannica Concise |

Cuba

Encyclopædia Britannica Article

Cuba





Aerial view of Havana.
© Spectrum Colour Library/Heritage-Images

country of the West Indies, the largest single island of the archipelago, and one of the more influential states of the Caribbean region.

The domain of Taino-speaking American Indians who had displaced even earlier inhabitants, Cuba was claimed by Christopher Columbus in 1492. It became the Spanish empire's most important source of raw sugar in the 18th century and later earned the sobriquet "Pearl of the Antilles." Though Spain had to fight several difficult and costly campaigns against independence movements, it retained rule of Cuba until 1898, when it was defeated by the United States and Cuban forces in the Spanish-American War. Cuba soon gained formal independence, though it remained overshadowed by the nearby United States.

On New Year's Day, 1959, revolutionary forces led by Fidel Castro overthrew the government of dictator Fulgencio Batista. Two years later Castro proclaimed the Marxist-Leninist nature of the revolution. Cuba became economically isolated from its northern neighbour as it developed close links to the Soviet Union. However, the collapse of the Soviet Union in the early 1990s isolated Cuba still further, bringing on what Cubans euphemistically call the *período económico especial* ("special economic period"), a time of widespread shortages and financial uncertainty. By the early 21st century, Cuba had loosened some of its more restrictive economic and social policies, but the United States continued its decades-long economic embargo against the Castro regime, assuring that economic hardships would persist.

Life in contemporary Cuba is thus challenging, given the limited access to food, transportation, electrical power, and other necessities. Even so, many Cubans show a fierce pride in their revolutionary society, the only one of its kind in Latin America. The protagonist of anthropologist Miguel Barnet's novel *Canción de Rachel* (1969; *Rachel's Song*, 1991) describes it thus:

> This island is something special. The strangest, most tragic things have happened here. And it will always be that way. The earth, like human kind, has its destiny. And Cuba's is a mysterious destiny.

Cuba is a largely urban nation, although it has only one major city: Havana (La Habana), the capital and commercial hub of the country, on the northwestern coast. Handsome if rather run-down, Havana has a scenic waterfront and is surrounded by fine beaches, an attraction for increasing numbers of visitors from abroad. Cuba's other cities—including Santiago, Camagüey, Holguín, and, especially, Trinidad—offer a rich legacy of colonial Spanish architecture to complement contemporary buildings.

? Commonly Asked Questions About Cuba

To cite this page:

MLA style:
" **Cuba** ." Encyclopædia Britannica. 2007. Encyclopædia Britannica Online. 21 2007 <http://www.britannica.com/eb/article-9117378>.

APA style:
Cuba . (2007). In *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Retrieved 21, 2007, from Encyclopædia Britannica Online: http://www.britannica.com/eb/article-9117378

Cuba

Encyclopædia Britannica Article

Economy > Agriculture, forestry, and fishing

Arable land covers nearly one-third of Cuba. The soil is highly fertile, allowing up to two crops a year, but the highly variable nature of annual precipitation has historically plagued agriculture. Subterranean waters are important for irrigation. A small but increasing share of crops is produced on private land or by cooperatives that are not owned by the state.

The Cuban economy has depended heavily on the sugarcane crop since the 18th century. Vast areas have been leveled, irrigated, and planted in sugarcane, and yields per acre have increased with the application of fertilizers. Sugar output, except in years of drought or sugarcane blight, increased after the introduction of mechanized harvesters in the early 1970s but plunged after the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991.

Apart from sugarcane, the chief crops are rice (the main source of calories in the traditional diet), citrus fruits (which are also an important export), potatoes, plantains and bananas, cassava, tomatoes, and corn (maize). Fruit trees include such citrus varieties as lemon, orange, and grapefruit; some species of the genus *Annona*, including the *guanábana* (soursop) and *anón* (sweetsop); and avocados and papayas. Tobacco, traditionally the country's second most important export crop, is grown mainly in the Pinar del Río area in the west and also in the centre of the main island. Coffee grows mainly in the east, where Guantánamo city is known as the "coffee capital" of Cuba. Other products include cacao and beans. Cuba imports large amounts of rice and other foodstuffs, oilseeds, and cotton.

Cattle, pigs, and chickens are the main livestock. The number of cattle increased in the 1960s, as veterinary services advanced and irrigation systems improved, but decreased over subsequent decades. Brahman (zebu) cattle, the dominant breed, thrive in the tropical climate but yield low amounts of milk. Holstein cattle are more productive but prone to illness in the Cuban environment. Cuban farmers raise approximately half as many pigs as cattle.

The supply of Cuban timber is limited. Pine trees are found throughout the country, and durable mahogany is of potential economic importance, while ebony (*Diospyros*) and granadilla (cocus, or West Indian ebony; *Brya ebenus*) provide beautiful and valuable wood.

Fishing resources are significant on the coast and at sea. Among the types of fish caught locally are tuna, hake, and needlefish. The overall volume of fish, crustaceans, and other seafood landed increased sevenfold during the period 1959-79, largely because the government invested heavily in fishing vessels and processing plants. However, landings subsequently decreased from about 190,000 tons in 1988 to less than one-third that amount in 1998.

To cite this page:

MLA style:
" **Cuba** ." Encyclopædia Britannica. 2007. Encyclopædia Britannica Online. 21 2007 <http://www.britannica.com/eb/article-54403>.

APA style:
Cuba . (2007). In *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Retrieved 21, 2007, from Encyclopædia Britannica Online: http://www.britannica.com/eb/article-54403

Cuba

Encyclopædia Britannica Article

Economy > Trade

Sugar is the main export, followed by nickel and other minerals, fish products, tobacco (notably cigars), and citrus fruits. Among the most important imports are mineral fuels and lubricants, foods, machinery and transport equipment, and chemicals. Cuba's main trading partners include Spain, Russia, Canada, The Netherlands, France, and China.

In the 1950s more than two-thirds of Cuban foreign trade was with the United States. By 1961 Cuban-U.S. trade was down to 4 percent, and it soon ceased entirely under U.S. government embargo policies. Trade shifted to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and in 1972 Cuba became a full member of the Eastern-bloc Comecon (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance; disbanded in 1991). By the end of the 1980s almost three-fourths of Cuba's trade was with the Soviet Union, on extremely beneficial terms for Cuba. Cuba's overall trade declined sharply after the Soviet Union dissolved in 1991.

To cite this page:

MLA style:
" **Cuba** ." Encyclopædia Britannica. 2007. Encyclopædia Britannica Online. 21 2007 <http://www.britannica.com/eb/article-233420>.

APA style:
Cuba . (2007). In *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Retrieved 21, 2007, from Encyclopædia Britannica Online: http://www.britannica.com/eb/article-233420

Cuba

Encyclopædia Britannica Article

Land > Relief

The Vinales Valley in Pinar del Rio province, Cuba
Atlas Photo

Groups of mountains and hills cover about one-fourth of the island of Cuba. The most rugged range is the Sierra Maestra, which stretches approximately 150 miles (240 km) along the southeastern coast and reaches the island's highest elevations—6,476 feet (1,974 metres) at Turquino Peak and 5,676 feet (1,730 metres) at Bayamesa Peak. Near the centre of the island are the Santa Clara Highlands, the Sierra de Escambray (Guamuhaya), and the Sierra de Trinidad. The Cordillera de Guaniguanico in the far west stretches from southwest to northeast for 110 miles (180 km) and comprises the Sierra de los Órganos and the Sierra del Rosario, the latter attaining 2,270 feet (692 metres) at Guajaibón Peak. Much of central-western Cuba is punctuated by spectacularly shaped, vegetation-clad hillocks called *mogotes*. Serpentine highlands distinguish northern and central La Habana and Matanzas provinces, as well as the central parts of Camagüey and Las Tunas.

The plains covering about two-thirds of the main island have been used extensively for sugarcane and tobacco cultivation and livestock raising. The coastal basins of Santiago de Cuba and Guantánamo and the extensive Cauto River valley lie in the southeast. The Cauto lowland adjoins a series of coastal plains that continue across the island from east to west, including the Southern Plain, Júcaro-Morón Plain, Zapata Peninsula (Zapata Swamp), Southern Karst and Colón Plain, and Southern Alluvial Plain. Cuba's most extensive swamps cover the Zapata Peninsula and surround the Bay of Pigs (Bahía de Cochinos). The Las Villas Plain of the North, Las Villas Plain of the Northeast, and Northern Plain stretch across much of the opposite coast.

Cuba's approximately 3,570 miles (5,745 km) of irregular, picturesque coastline are characterized by many bays, sandy beaches, mangrove swamps, coral reefs, and rugged cliffs. There are also some spectacular caverns in the interior, notably the 16-mile- (26-km-) long Cave of Santo Tomás in the Sierra Quemado of western Cuba. The main island is surrounded by a submerged platform covering an additional 30,000 square miles (78,000 square km).

Among the extensive cays and archipelagoes ringing the main island are Los Colorados, to the northwest; Sabana and Camagüey, both off the north-central coast; the Jardines de la Reina ("Queen's Gardens"), near the south-central coast; and Canarreos, near the southwest coast. Juventud Island (Isla de la Juventud; "Isle of Youth"), formerly called Pinos Island (Isla de los Pinos; "Isle of Pines"), is the second largest of the Cuban islands, covering 850 square miles (2,200 square km). It is technically a part of the Canarreos Archipelago. Hills, dotted with groves of pine and palm, characterize much of the island's northwest and southeast. Sand and clay plains cover parts of the north, a gravel bed takes up most of the southern part of the island, and bogs dominate the coasts and sparsely inhabited interior.

To cite this page:

MLA style:
" **Cuba** ." Encyclopædia Britannica. 2007. Encyclopædia Britannica Online. 24 2007 <http://www.britannica.com/eb/article-54391>.

APA style:
Cuba . (2007). In *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Retrieved 24, 2007, from Encyclopædia Britannica Online: http://www.britannica.com/eb/article-54391

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A., Opposer, v. ANNCAS, INC., Applicant.	**Opposition No. 91165519**

EXHIBIT 4 TO OPPOSER'S NOTICE OF RELIANCE

Look for these other helpful reference books also available from Ballantine Books!

- **RANDOM HOUSE ROGET'S THESAURUS**
- **RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S POWER VOCABULARY BUILDE**
- **RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S WORD MENU™**
- **RANDOM HOUSE GUIDE TO GOOD WRITING**
- **RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S SPELL CHECKER & ABBREVIATIONS DICTIONARY**

Ballantine / Del Rey / Fawcett / Ivy

9 780345 447258 50599

ISBN 0-345-44725-5

U.S. $5.99/Canada $8.99

EAN

RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S

DICTIONARY

FOURTH EDITION

BALLANTINE BOOKS • NEW YORK

Sale of this book without a front cover may be unauthorized. If this book is coverless, it may have been reported to the publisher as "unsold or destroyed" and neither the author nor the publisher may have received payment for it.

A Ballantine Book
Published by The Ballantine Publishing Group
Copyright © 2001, 1998, 1996, 1993 by Random House, Inc.

All rights reserved under International and Pan-American Copyright Conventions. Published in the United States by The Ballantine Publishing Group, a division of Random House, Inc., New York, and simultaneously in Canada by Random House of Canada Limited, Toronto. This dictionary is based on the *Random House Webster's College Dictionary*, Copyright © 2001, 1997, 1996, 1995, 1992, 1991 by Random House, Inc.

No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, or by any information storage and retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publisher. All inquiries should be addressed to Reference & Information Publishing, Random House, Inc., 280 Park avenue, New York, NY 10017.

Random House Living Dictionary Project is a trademark of Random House, Inc. Random House and the House Design are registered trademarks of Random House, Inc.

A number of entered words which we have reason to believe constitute trademarks have been designated as such. However, no attempt has been made to designate as trademarks or service marks all words or terms in which proprietary rights might exist. The inclusion, exclusion, or definition of a word or term is not intended to affect, or to express a judgement on, the validity or legal status of the word or term as a trademark, service mark, or other proprietary term.

www.randomhouse.com

ISBN 0-345-44725-5

This edition published by arrangement with Reference & Information Publishing, Random House, Inc.

Manufactured in the United States of America

First Ballantine Books Edition: August 1993
Second Ballantine Books Edition: August 1996
Third Ballantine Books Edition: August 1998
Fourth Ballantine Books Edition: August 2001

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

CONTENTS

Staff iii
Sample Page iv
Guide to the Dictionary vi
Abbreviations Key xi
Pronunciation Key xii
Dictionary of the English Language 1
Guide for Writers 839
Avoiding Insensitive and Offensive Language 848

STAFF

Project Editor:	Carol G. Braham
Editors:	Karen Osborne, Enid Pearsons, Jesse T. Sheidlower, Alice Somoroff, Anne D. Steinhardt
Copyeditors:	Mary Louise Byrd, Robin Fleisig, Trudy Nelson
Contributors:	Seymour Barofsky, Carole Cook, Pamela DeVinne, Wanda Hernandez, Ruth Koenigsberg, Marla Padilla, Julia Penelope
Database Manager:	Constance A. Baboukis
Database Applications Manager:	Helen Langone
Systems Consultant:	Paul Hayslett, CowBay Software
Assistant Managing Editor:	Beth E. Levy
Director of Production:	Patricia W. Ehresmann
Associate Production Manager:	Lisa J. Abelman
Editorial Director:	Wendalyn Nichols
Publishing Director:	Sheryl Stebbins

harp (härp), *n.* 1. a musical instrument having strings stretched across a triangular frame, played by plucking with the fingers. —*v.i.* 2. to play on a harp. 3. **harp on or upon,** to repeat interminably and tediously. —**harp′ist,** *n.*

harp

har•poon (här pōōn′), *n.* 1. a barbed, spearlike missile attached to a rope, used to spear whales and large fish. —*v.t.,* 2. to strike with a harpoon. —**har•poon′er,** *n.*

harp•si•chord (härp′si kôrd′), *n.* a keyboard instrument, precursor of the piano, in which the strings are plucked by leather or quill points connected with the keys. —**harp′si•chord′ist,** *n.*

Har•py (här′pē), *n., pl.* **-pies.** 1. any of a group of winged supernatural beings of classical myth, portrayed by later authors as rapacious female monsters. 2. (*l.c.*) a bad-tempered woman. 3. (*l.c.*) a greedy person.

har•ri•dan (har′i dn), *n.* a scolding, vicious woman.

har•ri•er (har′ē ər), *n.* 1. one of a breed of medium-sized hunting hounds. 2. a cross-country runner.

Har•ris•burg (har′is bûrg′), *n.* the capital of Pennsylvania, 51,720.

Har•ri•son (har′ə sən), *n.* 1. **Benjamin,** 1833–1901, 23rd president of the U.S. 1889–93. 2. his grandfather, **William Henry,** 1773–1841, 9th president of the U.S. 1841.

har•row (har′ō), *n.* 1. an agricultural implement with spikelike teeth or upright disks, for breaking up plowed land. —*v.t.* 2. to draw a harrow over. 3. to disturb painfully. —**har′row•ing,** *adj.*

har•ry (har′ē), *v.t.,* **-ried, -ry•ing.** 1. to harass; torment. 2. to ravage, as in war.

harsh (härsh), *adj.* 1. ungentle in action or effect. 2. grim; cruel. 3. unpleasant to the senses. —**harsh′ly,** *adv.* —**harsh′ness,** *n.*

hart (härt), *n., pl.* **harts, hart.** a mature male European red deer.

Hart•ford (härt′fərd), *n.* the capital of Connecticut, 124,196.

har•um-scar•um (hâr′əm skâr′əm, har′əm skar′əm), *adj.* 1. reckless; irresponsible. —*adv.* 2. recklessly; wildly.

har•vest (här′vist), *n.* 1. the gathering of crops. 2. the season when ripened crops are gathered. 3. a crop or yield of one growing season. 4. the result of any act, process, etc. —*v.t., v.i.* 5. to gather or reap. —**har′vest•er,** *n.*

has (haz; *unstressed* həz, əz), *v.* a 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. of HAVE.

has′-been′, *n.* a person or thing that is no longer effective, successful, etc.

hash[1] (hash), *n.* 1. diced cooked meat and potatoes or other vegetables browned together. 2. a mess or muddle. —*v.t.* 3. to discuss or review thoroughly: *to hash over a proposal.* [< F *hacher* to cut up]

hash[2] (hash), *n. Slang.* hashish.

hash•ish (hash′ēsh, hä shēsh′), *n.* a narcotic and intoxicant made from Indian hemp.

has•n't (haz′ənt), contraction of *has not.*

hasp (hasp), *n.* a clasp for a door, lid, etc., esp. one passing over a staple and fastened by a pin or padlock.

has•sle (has′əl), *n., v.,* **-sled, -sling.** *Informal.* —*n.* 1. a disorderly dispute. 2. a troublesome situation. —*v.i.* 3. to quarrel. 4. to be put to inconvenience, exertion, etc. —*v.t.* 5. to bother or harass.

has•sock (has′ək), *n.* a thick, firm cushion used as a footstool.

hast (hast), *v. Archaic.* 2nd pers. sing. pres. indic. of HAVE.

haste (hāst), *n.* 1. swiftness of motion; speed. 2. unnecessarily quick or rash action. —*Idiom.* 3. **make haste,** to hurry.

has•ten (hā′sən), *v.i.* 1. to move or act with haste. —*v.t.* 2. to cause to hasten.

hast′y, *adj.,* **-i•er, -i•est.** 1. speedy; hurried. 2. unduly quick; rash. —**hast′i•ly,** *adv.* —**hast′i•ness,** *n.*

hat (hat), *n.* 1. a shaped covering for the head, usu. with a crown and brim. —*Idiom.* 2. **pass the hat,** to ask for contributions of money. 3. **talk through one's hat,** to make absurd statements. 4. **throw one's hat into the ring,** to declare one's candidacy for political office. 5. **under one's hat,** confidential.

hatch[1] (hach), *v.t.* 1. to bring forth (young) from the egg. 2. to cause young to emerge from (the egg), as by incubating. 3. to devise; plot. —*v.i.* 4. to be hatched.

hatch[2] (hach), *n.* 1. an opening in the deck of a ship or in the floor or roof of a building, used as a passageway. 2. the cover over such an opening.

hatch[3] (hach), *v.t.* to mark with closely set parallel lines, as for shading. —**hatch′ing,** *n.*

hatch′back′, *n.* a style of automobile in which the rear deck lid and window lift open as a unit.

hatch′er•y, *n., pl.* **-er•ies.** a place for hatching eggs of hens, fish, etc.

hatch•et (hach′it), *n.* a small, short-handled ax.

hatch′et job′, *n.* a maliciously destructive critique.

hatch′way′, *n.* HATCH[1] (def. 1).

hate (hāt), *v.,* **hat•ed, hat•ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to dislike intensely; detest. 2. to be unwilling; dislike: *I hate to accept it.* —*v.i.* 3. to feel hatred. —*n.* 4. intense dislike or hostility. 5. the object of hatred. —**hat′er,** *n.*

hate′ful, *adj.,* arousing or deserving hate. —**hate′ful•ly,** *adv.* —**hate′ful•ness,** *n.*

hath (hath), *v. Archaic.* 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. of HAVE.

ha•tred (hā′trid), *n.* intense dislike, aversion, or hostility.

hat′ter, *n.* a maker or seller of hats.

hau•berk (hô′bûrk), *n.* a medieval tunic of chain mail.

haugh•ty (hô′tē), *adj.,* **-ti•er, -ti•est.** disdainfully proud; snobbish; arrogant. —**haugh′ti•ly,** *adv.* —**haugh′ti•ness,** *n.*

haul (hôl), *v.t., v.i.* 1. to pull with force. 2. to transport; carry. 3. **haul off,** *Informal.* to draw back the arm in order to strike. —*n.* 4. an act or instance of hauling. 5. the load hauled. 6. the distance over which anything is hauled. —*Idiom.* 7. **long (or short) haul,** a relatively great (or small) period of time. —**haul′er,** *n.*

haunch (hônch, hänch), *n.* 1. the hip or the fleshy part of the body about the hip. 2. the leg and loin of an animal, used for food.

haunt (hônt, hänt), *v.t.* 1. to visit habitually or appear to frequently as a spirit or ghost. 2. to recur persistently to the consciousness of. 3. to visit frequently. —*n.* 4. a place frequently visited. —**haunt′ed,** *adj.* —**haunt′er,** *n.*

haunt′ing, *adj.* remaining in the consciousness; not quickly forgotten. —**haunt′ing•ly,** *adv.*

haute cou•ture (ōt′ kōō tōōr′), *n.* high fashion.

haute cui•sine (ōt′ kwi zēn′), *n.* gourmet cooking; food preparation as an art.

hau•teur (hō tûr′, ô tûr′), *n.* haughty manner or spirit.

Ha•van•a (hə van′ə), *n., pl.* **-as** for 2. 1. the capital of Cuba, 2,014,800. 2. a cigar made in Cuba.

have (hav; *unstressed* həv, əv; *for 14 usually* haf), *v.* and *auxiliary v.,* **had, hav•ing,** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to possess; own; hold. 2. to get or take: *to have a part in a play.* 3. to experience: *Have a good time.* 4. to hold in mind, sight, etc.: *to have doubts.* 5. to cause to or cause to be: *Have him come at five.* 6. to engage in: *to have a talk.* 7. to eat or drink. 8. to permit; allow. 9. to assert or maintain: *Rumor has it that she's moving.* 10. to give birth to. 11. to hold an advantage over: *He has you there.* 12. to outwit; cheat: *We were had by a con artist.* —*auxiliary verb.* 13. (used with a past participle to form perfect tenses): *She has gone.* 14. (used with an infinitive to express obligation or compulsion): *I have to leave now.* —*n.* 15. Usu., **haves.** a wealthy individual or group. —*Idiom.* 16. **have had it,** to be tired and disgusted. 17. **have it in for,** to wish harm to. 18. **have it out,** to reach an understanding through fighting or discussion.

ha•ven (hā′vən), *n.* 1. a harbor; port. 2. any place of shelter and safety.

have′-not′, *n.* Usu., **-nots.** an individual or group that is without wealth.

have•n't (hav′ənt), contraction of *have not.*

hav•er•sack (hav′ər sak′), *n.* a single-strapped shoulder bag for carrying supplies.

hav•oc (hav′ək), *n.* 1. great destruction or devastation. —*Idiom.* 2. **play havoc with,** to destroy; ruin.

haw[1] (hô), *v.i.* to hesitate while speaking (usu. in the phrase *to hem and haw*).

haw[2] (hô), *n.* 1. the fruit of the hawthorn. 2. the hawthorn.

Haw. Hawaii.

Ha•wai•i (hə wī′ē, -wä′ē), *n.* 1. a state of the United States comprising a group of islands **(Hawai′ian Is′lands)** in the N Pacific. 1,183,723. *Cap.:* Honolulu. *Abbr.:* HI, Haw. 2. the largest island of Hawaii, in the SE part. —**Ha•wai′ian** (-wī′yən, -wä′yən), *adj., n.*

hawk[1] (hôk), *n.* 1. any of various birds of prey, having a hooked beak, broad wings, and curved talons. 2. a person who advocates war. —**hawk′ish,** *adj.*

hawk[2] (hôk), *v.t.* to offer for sale by calling aloud in public. —**hawk′er,** *n.*

hawk[3] (hôk), *v.i.* 1. to make an effort to raise phlegm from the throat. —*v.t.* 2. to raise by hawking.

hawk′-eyed′, *adj.* having very keen sight.

Haw•king (hô′king), *n.* **Stephen William,** born 1942, English physicist.

haw•ser (hô′zər, -sər), *n.* a heavy rope for mooring or towing.

haw•thorn (hô′thôrn′), *n.* any of various small trees of the rose family, with stiff thorns and bright-colored fruit.

Haw•thorne (hô′thôrn′), *n.* **Nathaniel,** 1804–64, U.S. writer.

hay (hā), *n.* 1. herbage, as grass or clover, dried for use as forage. —*v.t.* 2. to cut grass, clover, etc., for use as forage.

hay′cock′, *n.* a small, conical pile of hay in a field.

Hay•dn (hīd′n), *n.* **Franz Joseph,** 1732–1809, Austrian composer.

Hayes (hāz), *n.* **Rutherford B(irchard),** 1822–93, 19th president of the U.S. 1877–81.

hay′ fe′ver, *n.* inflammation of the mucous membranes of the eyes and respiratory tract, caused by pollen of certain plants.

hay′loft′, *n.* a loft in a stable or barn for the storage of hay.

hay′mow′ (-mou′), *n.* 1. hay stored in a barn. 2. HAYLOFT.

hay′seed′, *n.* a yokel; hick.

hay′stack′, *n.* a stack of hay built up in the open air for preservation.

Ads by Google

Spanish Translation
Get Spanish Translation Services Website Localization &Translation
spanish-translation-online

Google WordTranslator
Translate words into Spanish with Google's new Toolbar feature.
toolbar.google.com

The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language: Fourth Edition. 2000.

Havana

SYLLABICATION: Ha·van·a

PRONUNCIATION: hə-vän'ə

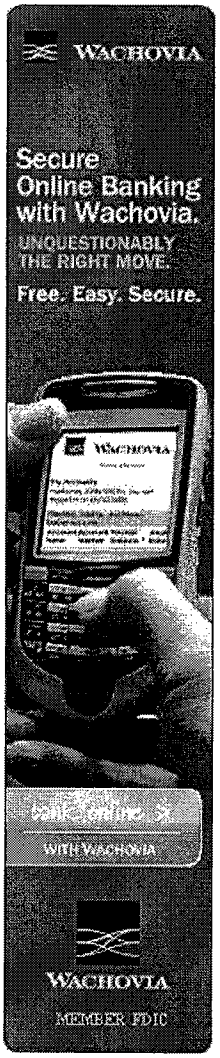
The capital and largest city of Cuba, in the northwest part of the island country on the Gulf of Mexico. Founded on its present site in 1519, it became the capital of Spanish Cuba in 1552. The demolition of the U.S. battleship *Maine* in Havana's harbor in February 1898 was the immediate cause of the Spanish-American War. Population: 2,160,368.

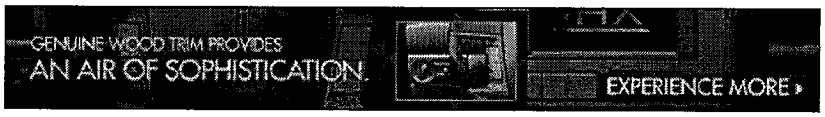
OTHER FORMS: **Ha·van'an** —ADJECTIVE
—NOUN

The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition. Copyright © 2000 by Houghton Mifflin Company. Published by the Houghton Mifflin Company. All rights reserved.

CONTENTS · INDEX · ILLUSTRATIONS · BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD
‹ HAV Havana² ›

Google Search
Click here to shop the Bartleby Bookstore.
Welcome · Press · Advertising · Linking · Terms of Use · © 2005 Bartleby.com





Ads by Google

Cuba Car
Find Great Deals on Chrysler® Vehicles at a Local Dealer Online
www.chryslerdealer.com

The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language: Fourth Edition. 2000.

Havana[2]

SYLLABICATION: Ha·van·a

PRONUNCIATION: hə-vän'ə

NOUN: A cigar made in Cuba, especially one of fine quality.

ETYMOLOGY: After Havana[1].

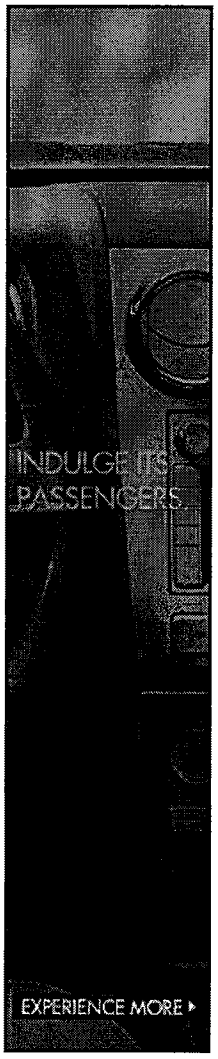
The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition. Copyright © 2000 by Houghton Mifflin Company. Published by the Houghton Mifflin Company. All rights reserved.

CONTENTS · INDEX · ILLUSTRATIONS · BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD
< Havana | Havant and Waterloo >

Google Search

Click here to shop the Bartleby Bookstore.

Welcome · Press · Advertising · Linking · Terms of Use · © 2005 Bartleby.com



THE RANDOM HOUSE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Second Edition

Unabridged

Dedicated to the memory of
Jess Stein

COPYRIGHT © 1987, BY RANDOM HOUSE, INC.

First Edition: Copyright © 1983, 1981, 1979, 1973, 1971, 1970, 1969, 1967, 1966, by Random House, Inc.

All rights reserved under International and Pan-American Copyright Conventions. No part of this book may be reproduced in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, without permission in writing from the publisher.
All inquiries should be addressed to Reference Department, Random House, Inc., 201 E. 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.
Published in the United States by Random House, Inc., and simultaneously in Canada by Random House of Canada Limited, Toronto

The Random House Dictionary of the English Language and its abbreviations, RHD, RHDEL, RHD–I, and RHD–II, are trademarks of Random House, Inc.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data
The Random House dictionary of the English language.
(Random House dictionaries)
1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Flexner, Stuart Berg. II. Series.
PE1625.R3 1987 423 87-4500
ISBN 0-394-50050-4; 0-394-56500-2 deluxe ed.

A number of entered words which we have reason to believe constitute trademarks have been designated as such. However, no attempt has been made to designate as trademarks or service marks all words or terms in which proprietary rights may exist. The inclusion, exclusion, or definition of a word or term is not intended to affect, or to express a judgment on, the validity or legal status of the word or term as a trademark, service mark, or other proprietary term.

The Concise French Dictionary, edited by Francesca L. V. Langbaum, Copyright © 1983, 1954, by Random House, Inc.

The Concise German Dictionary, edited by Jenni Karding Moulton, Copyright © 1983, 1959, by Random House, Inc.

The Concise Italian Dictionary, edited by Robert A. Hall, Jr., Copyright © 1983, 1957, by Random House, Inc.

The Concise Spanish Dictionary, edited by Donald F. Solá, Copyright © 1983, 1954, by Random House, Inc.

Entire contents of the *Atlas*, Copyright © 1987, by C. S. Hammond & Company.

International Phonetic Alphabet, courtesy International Phonetic Association.

Manufactured in the United States of America

r.s/uh

at·tu·sas (hät′to͞o säs′), *n.* the capital of the ancient ittite empire in Asia Minor: site of modern Boghazköy, urkey. Also, **Khattusas.**

at·ty (hat′ē), *n.* a female given name, form of **Har-et.** Also, **Hat′tie.**

au·a Fte·ah (hou′ə fə tē′ə), a cave site in Cyrenaica iat has produced archaeological evidence of the longest squence of human habitation in northern Africa, ex-nding to about 80,000 years B.P.

au·berk (hô′bûrk), *n. Armor.* a long defensive shirt, sually of mail, extending to the knees; byrnie. [1250–300; ME < OF *hauberc*, earlier *halberc* < Frankish **halsberg*, equiv. to **hals* neck (see HAWSE) + **berg* pro-ection (see HARBOR); c. OHG *halsberc* OE *healsbeorg*, N *halsbjǫrg*]

augh (häkH, häf), *n. Scot.* a stretch of alluvial land rming part of a river valley; bottom land. [bef. 900; E *halche*, *hawgh*, OE *healh* corner, nook]

augh·ty (hô′tē), *adj.*, **-ti·er, -ti·est.** 1. disdainfully oud; snobbish; scornfully arrogant; supercilious: *aughty aristocrats; a haughty salesclerk.* 2. *Archaic.* fty or noble; exalted. [1520–30; obs. *haught* (sp. var. of te ME *haute* < MF < L *altus* high, with *h-* < Gmc; cf. HG *hoch* high) + -Y¹] —**haugh′ti·ly,** *adv.* —**haugh′·ness,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 1. lordly, disdainful, contemptuous. See **proud.** —**Ant.** 1. humble, unpretentious, unassuming.

aul (hôl), *v.t.* 1. to pull or draw with force; move by awing; drag: *They hauled the boat up onto the beach.* to cart or transport; carry: *He hauled freight.* 3. to use to descend; lower (often fol. by *down*): *to haul own the flag.* 4. to arrest or bring before a magistrate other authority (often fol. by *before, in, to, into,* etc.): *e was hauled before the judge.* —*v.i.* 5. to pull or tug. to go or come to a place, esp. with effort: *After roistering about the streets, they finally hauled into the tavern.* to do carting or transport, or move freight commer-ally. 8. *Naut.* a. to sail, as in a particular direction. b. draw or pull a vessel up on land, as for repairs or stor-e. c. (of the wind) to shift to a direction closer to the eading of a vessel (opposed to *veer*). d. (of the wind) to ange direction, shift, or veer (often fol. by *round* or *to*). **haul around,** *Naut.* a. to brace (certain yards of a iling vessel). b. (of the wind) to change in a clockwise rection. 10. **haul** or **shag ass,** *Slang* (*vulgar*). to get a ove on; hurry. 11. **haul in with,** *Naut.* to approach. 2. **haul off,** a. *Naut.* to change a ship's course so as to t farther off from an object. b. to withdraw; leave. c. *formal.* to draw back the arm in order to strike; pre-re to deal a blow: *He hauled off and struck the inso-nt lieutenant a blow to the chin.* 13. **haul up,** a. to ing before a superior for judgment or reprimand; call account. b. to come to a halt; stop. c. *Naut.* to change e course of (a sailing vessel) so as to sail closer to the nd. d. *Naut.* (of a sailing vessel) to come closer to the nd. e. *Naut.* (of a vessel) to come to a halt. —*n.* 14. act or instance of hauling; a strong pull or tug. 15. mething that is hauled. 16. the load hauled at one ne; quantity carried or transported. 17. the distance route over which anything is hauled. 18. *Fishing.* a. e quantity of fish taken at one draft of the net. b. the aft of a fishing net. c. the place where a seine is uled. 19. the act of taking or acquiring something. . something that is taken or acquired: *The thieves' ul included several valuable paintings.* 21. **long ul,** a. a relatively great period of time: *In the long ul, he'll regret having been a school dropout.* b. a rel-vely great distance: *It's a long haul from Maine to xas.* c. *Naut.* the drawing up on shore of a vessel for elatively long period of time, as for winter storage or ger. 22. **short haul,** a. a relatively small period of ne: *For the short haul, he'll be able to get by on what earns.* b. a relatively little distance: *The axle uldn't break for just a short haul.* c. *Naut.* the draw-up on shore of a vessel for a relatively short period, for repairs or painting. [1550–60; earlier *hall*, var. of LE²]

—**Syn.** 1. See **draw.**

ul·age (hô′lij), *n.* 1. the act or labor of hauling. 2. amount of force expended in hauling. 3. a charge de, esp. by a railroad, for hauling equipment, com-dities, etc. [1820–30; HAUL + -AGE]

ul·age-way (hô′lij wā′), *n.* a passageway by which l, ore, etc., is hauled to the surface from an under-und mine. [1905–10; HAULAGE + WAY]

ul·back (hôl′bak′), *n.* (in lumbering) a small line pulling a cable back to its original position after it been used to haul a log away. Also called **trip line.** 00–05, *Amer.*; n. use of v. phrase *haul back*]

ul·er (hô′lər), *n.* 1. a person who hauls. 2. a com-rcial trucking company. 3. a vehicle used for hauling trucking. 4. *Slang.* a car capable of very high speeds. 55–75; HAUL + -ER¹]

ul·ier (hôl′yər), *n. Brit. Dial.* hauler.

ulm (hôm), *n.* 1. stems or stalks collectively, as of in or of peas, beans, or hops, esp. as used for litter or tching. 2. a single stem or stalk. Also, **halm.** [bef. ; ME *halm*, OE *healm*; c. D, G *halm*, ON *halmr*; akin culmus stalk, Gk *kálamos* reed]

unch (hônch, hänch), *n.* 1. the hip. 2. the fleshy t of the body about the hip. 3. a hindquarter of an mal. 4. the leg and loin of an animal, used for food. *Archit.* a. either side of an arch, extending from the ter or crown to the impost. b. the part of a beam pro-ing below a floor or roof slab. [1150–1200; ME *haun-* < OF *hanche* < Gmc; cf. MD *hanke* haunch, hip, G *anke* haunch] —**haunched,** *adj.* —**haunch′less,** *adj.*

unch′ bone′, the ilium or hipbone. [1350–1400;

famous men, hoping to gain celebrity for himself. 5. to disturb or distress; cause to have anxiety; trouble; worry: *His youthful escapades came back to haunt him.* —*v.i.* 6. to reappear continually as a spirit or ghost. 7. to visit habitually or regularly. 8. to remain persistently; loiter; stay; linger. —*n.* 9. Often, **haunts.** a place frequently visited: *to return to one's old haunts.* 10. *Chiefly Midland and Southern U.S. and North Eng.* a ghost. [1200–50; ME *haunten* < OF *hanter* to frequent, prob. < ON *heimta* to lead home, deriv. of *heim* homewards; see HOME] —**haunt′er,** *n.*

—**Syn.** 3. frequent. 5. obsess, beset, vex, plague.

haunt·ed (hôn′tid, hän′-), *adj.* 1. inhabited or frequented by ghosts: *a haunted castle.* 2. preoccupied, as with an emotion, memory, or idea; obsessed: *His haunted imagination gave him no peace.* 3. disturbed; distressed; worried: *Haunted by doubt he again turned to law books on the subject.* [1275–1325; ME; see HAUNT, -ED²]

haunt·ing (hôn′ting, hän′-), *adj.* 1. remaining in the consciousness; not quickly forgotten: *haunting music; haunting memories.* —*n.* 2. the act of a person or thing that haunts; visitation. [1275–1325; ME; see HAUNT, -ING², -ING¹] —**haunt′ing·ly,** *adv.*

Haup·pauge (hä′pôg, -pog), *n.* a city on central Long Island, in SE New York. 20,960.

Haupt·mann (houpt′män′), *n.* **Ger·hart** (ger′härt), 1862–1946, German dramatist, novelist, and poet: Nobel prize 1912.

hau·ri·ant (hôr′ē ənt), *adj. Heraldry.* (of a fish) represented as erect, with the head upward: *a dolphin hauriant.* [1565–75; var. of *haurient* < L *haurient-* (s. of *hauriēns*) drawing, scooping up, prp. of *haurire*; see HAUSTELLUM, -ANT, -ENT]

Hau·sa (hou′sä, -sə, -zə), *n., pl.* **-sas,** (*esp. collectively*) **-sa** for 1. 1. a member of an indigenous people of northern Nigeria and southern Niger whose culture has been strongly influenced by Islam. 2. the language of the Hausa people, belonging to the Chadic branch of the Afroasiatic family, widely used in Africa as a language of commerce. Also, **Haus′sa.**

Haus′dorff space′ (hous′dôrf, houz′-), *Math.* a topological space in which each pair of points can be separated by two disjoint open sets containing the points: [named after Felix *Hausdorff* (1868–1942), German mathematician, who first described it]

hau·sen (hô′zən; *Ger.* hou′zən), *n.* beluga (def. 1). [1735–45; < G; OHG *hūso*; see ISINGLASS]

haus·frau (hous′frou′), *n., pl.* **-fraus, -frau·en** (-frou′-ən). a housewife. [1790–1800; < G, equiv. to *Haus* HOUSE + *Frau* wife, woman]

Haus·ho·fer (hous′hō fər), *n.* **Karl,** 1860–1946, German geographer and general: political adviser to Hitler.

Hauss·mann (hous′mən; *Fr.* ōs MAN′), *n.* **Georges Eu·gène** (zhôrzh œ zhen′), **Baron,** 1809–91, French administrator who improved the landscaping, street designs, and utilities systems of Paris. —**Hauss·mann·i·za·tion** (hous′mə nə zā′shən), *n.*

haust., (in prescriptions) draught. [< L *haustus*. See HAUSTELLUM]

haus·tel·late (hô stel′it, hô′stə lāt′), *adj. Zool.* 1. having a haustellum. 2. adapted for sucking, as the mouthparts of certain insects. [1825–35; HAUSTELL(UM) + -ATE¹]

haus·tel·lum (hô stel′əm), *n., pl.* **haus·tel·la** (hô-stel′ə). (in certain crustaceans and insects) an organ or part of the proboscis adapted for sucking blood or plant juices. [1810–20; < NL, dim. of L *haustrum* scoop on a water wheel, equiv. to *haus-*, var. s. of *haurire* to scoop up, draw + *-trum* suffix of instrument; for formation, see CASTELLUM]

haus·to·ri·um (hô stôr′ē əm, -stōr′-), *n., pl.* **haus·to·ri·a** (hô stôr′ē ə, -stōr′-). 1. a projection from the hypha of a fungus into the organic matter from which it absorbs nutrients. 2. the penetrating feeding organ of certain parasites. [1870–75; < NL, equiv. to L *haus-* (var. s. of *haurire* to draw, scoop up) + *-tōrium* -TORY²] —**haus·to′ri·al,** *adj.*

haut·bois (hō′boi, ō′boi), *n., pl.* **-bois.** hautboy.

haut·boy (hō′boi, ō′boi), *n.* oboe. [1565–75; < MF *hautbois*, equiv. to *haut* high (see HAUGHTY) + *bois* wood (see BUSH¹)] —**haut′boy·ist,** *n.*

haute (ōt), *adj.* 1. high-class or high-toned; fancy: *an haute restaurant that attracts a monied crowd.* 2. high; elevated; upper. Also, **haut** (ō; *esp. before a vowel* ōt). [1780–90; generalized from *haute couture, haute cuisine,* etc.; < F, fem. of *haut* lit., high; see HAUGHTY]

haute cou·ture (ōt′ kōō tōōr′; *Fr.* ōt kōō tyr′), 1. high fashion; the most fashionable and influential dressmaking and designing. 2. the fashions so created. 3. the leading dressmaking establishments in the world of fashion, considered collectively. [< F]

haute cui·sine (ōt′ kwi zēn′; *Fr.* ōt kwē zēn′), fine or gourmet cooking; food preparation as an art. [< F]

haute é·cole (ōt′ ā kōl′, -kôl′; *Fr.* ō tā kôl′), *pl.* **hautes é·coles** (ōts′ ā kōl′, -kôl; *Fr.* ōt zā kôl′). 1. a series of intricate steps, gaits, etc., taught to an exhibition horse. 2. dressage (def. 2). [< F: lit., high school]

Haute-Ga·ronne (ōt gə rōn′), *n.* a department in S France. 777,431; 2458 sq. mi. (6365 sq. km). *Cap.:* Toulouse.

Haute-Loire (ōt lwar′), *n.* a department in central France. 205,491; 1931 sq. mi. (5000 sq. km). *Cap.:* Le Puy.

Haute-Marne (ōt marn′), *n.* a department in E

Hautes-Alpes (ōt zalp′), *n.* a department in SE France. 97,358; 2179 sq. mi. (5645 sq. km). *Cap.:* Gap.

Haute-Saône (ōt sōn′), *n.* a department in E France. 222,254; 2075 sq. mi. (5375 sq. km). *Cap.:* Vesoul.

Haute-Sa·voie (ōt sa vwä′), *n.* a department in E France. 447,795; 1775 sq. mi. (4595 sq. km). *Cap.:* Annecy.

Hautes-Py·ré·nées (ōt pē rā nā′), *n.* a department in SW France. 227,222; 1751 sq. mi. (4535 sq. km). *Cap.:* Tarbes.

hau·teur (hō tûr′; *Fr.* ō tœr′), *n.* haughty manner or spirit; arrogance. [1620–30; < F, equiv. to *haut* high (see HAUGHTY) + *-eur* -OR¹]

Haute-Vienne (ōt vyen′), *n.* a department in central France. 352,149; 2145 sq. mi. (5555 sq. km). *Cap.:* Limoges.

haut monde (ō′ mond′; *Fr.* ō mônd′), high society. Also, **haute-monde** (ōt′mond′). [< F]

hau′ tree′ (hou), a clambering tree, *Hibiscus tiliaceus*, of tropical shores, having leathery, ovate leaves and yellow flowers that turn dark red as they fade, and yielding a fiber used as cordage. Also called **mahoe, sea hibiscus.** [1910–15; < Hawaiian *hau* hau tree]

Haut-Rhin (ō ran′), *n.* a department in NE France. 635,209; 1354 sq. mi. (3505 sq. km). *Cap.:* Colmar.

Hauts-de-Seine (ō də sen′), *n.* a department in N France. 1,438,930; 63 sq. mi. (163 sq. km). *Cap.:* Nanterre.

ha·üy·nite (ä wē′nit), *n.* a relatively rare feldspathoid mineral related to sodalite: sometimes confused with lapis lazuli. Also, **ha·üyne** (ä wēn′). [1865–70; < F *haüyne* (*Haüy* + *-(i)ne* -INE², after R. *Haüy* (1743–1822), French mineralogist) + -ITE¹]

Ha·va·na (hə van′ə), *n.* 1. Spanish, **Habana.** a seaport in and the capital of Cuba, on the NW coast. 1,800,000. 2. a cigar made in Cuba or of Cuban tobacco.

Ha·va·su·pai (hä′və sōō′pī), *n., pl.* **-pais,** (*esp. collectively*) **-pai** for 1. 1. a member of a small tribe of nomadic North American Indians now living in Arizona. 2. the Yuman language of the Havasupai.

Hav·da·lah (*Seph.* häv dä lä′; *Ashk.* häv dô′lə), *n. Hebrew.* a religious ceremony, observed by Jews at the conclusion of the Sabbath or a festival, that consists of blessings over wine, spices, and the light of a candle. Also, ***Habdalah.*** [*habhdālāh* lit., division, separation]

have (hav; *unstressed* həv, əv; *for 26 usually* haf), *v.* and *auxiliary v., pres. sing. 1st pers.* **have,** *2nd* **have** or (*Archaic*) **hast,** *3rd* **has** or (*Archaic*) **hath,** *pres. pl.* **have;** *past sing. 1st pers.* **had,** *2nd* **had** or (*Archaic*) **hadst** or **had·dest,** *3rd* **had,** *past pl.* **had;** *past. part.* **had;** *pres. part.* **hav·ing.** *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to possess; own; hold for use; contain: *He has property. The work has an index.* 2. to hold, possess, or accept in some relation, as of kindred or relative position: *He wanted to marry her, but she wouldn't have him.* 3. to get, receive, or take: *to have a part in a play; to have news.* 4. to experience, undergo, or endure, as joy or pain: *Have a good time. He had a heart attack last year.* 5. to hold in mind, sight, etc.: *to have doubts.* 6. to cause to, as by command or invitation: *Have him come here at five.* 7. to be related to or be in a certain relation to: *She has three cousins. He has a kind boss.* 8. to show or exhibit in action or words: *She had the crust to refuse my invitation.* 9. to be identified or distinguished by; possess the characteristic of: *He has a mole on his left cheek. This wood has a silky texture.* 10. to engage in or carry on: *to have a talk; to have a fight.* 11. to partake of; eat or drink: *He had cake and coffee for dessert.* 12. to permit or allow: *I will not have any talking during the concert.* 13. to assert, maintain, or represent as being: *Rumor has it that she's going to be married.* 14. to know, understand, or be skilled in: *to have neither Latin nor Greek.* 15. to beget or give birth to: *to have a baby.* 16. to hold an advantage over: *He has you there.* 17. to outwit, deceive, or cheat: *We realized we'd been had by an expert con artist.* 18. to control or possess through bribery; bribe. 19. to gain possession of: *There is none to be had at that price.* 20. to hold or put in a certain position or situation: *The problem had me stumped. They had him where they wanted him.* 21. to exercise, display, or make use of: *Have pity on him.* 22. to invite or cause to be present as a companion or guest: *We had Evelyn and Everett over for dinner. He has his bodyguard with him at all times.* 23. to engage in sexual intercourse with. —*v.i.* 24. to be in possession of money or wealth: *There are some who have and some who have not.*

—*auxiliary verb.* 25. (used with a past participle to form perfect tenses): *She has gone. It would have been an enjoyable party if he hadn't felt downcast.* 26. to be required, compelled, or under obligation (fol. by infinitival *to*, with or without a main verb): *I have to leave now. I didn't want to study, but I had to.* 27. **had better** or **best,** ought to: *You'd better go now, it's late.* 28. **had rather.** See **rather** (def. 8). 29. **have at,** to go at vigorously; attack: *First he decided to have at his correspondence.* 30. **have done,** to cease; finish: *It seemed that they would never have done with their struggle.* 31. **have had it,** a. to become weary of or disgusted with whatever one has been doing: *I've been working like a fool, but now I've had it.* b. to suffer defeat; fail: *He was a great pitcher, but after this season he'll have had it.* c. to have missed a last opportunity: *He refused to take any more excuses and told them all that they'd had it.* d. to become unpopular or passé: *Quiz shows have had it.* 32. **have it coming,** to merit or deserve: *When they lost their fortune, everyone said that they had it coming.* 33. **have it in for,** to plan or wish to do something unpleasant to; hold a grudge against: *She has it in for intelligent students who fail to use their abilities.* 34. **have it out,**

WEBSTER'S New Collegiate Dictionary

New Collegiate Dictionary

A Merriam-Webster®

G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY
Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

Copyright © 1977 by G. & C. Merriam Co.

Philippines Copyright 1977 by G. & C. Merriam Co.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data
Main entry under title:

Webster's new collegiate dictionary.

Editions for 1898–1948 have title: Webster's collegiate dictionary.
1. English language—Dictionaries.
PE1628.W4M4 1977 423 76-46539
ISBN 0-87779-348-4
ISBN 0-87779-349-2 (indexed)
ISBN 0-87779-350-6 (deluxe)

Previous editions copyright © 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976 by G. & C. Merriam Co.

Previous editions Philippines Copyright 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976 by G. & C. Merriam Co.

COLLEGIATE is a registered trademark.

All rights reserved. No part of this work covered by the copyrights hereon may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means—graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, taping, or information and retrieval systems—without written permission of the publisher.

Made in the United States of America

19202122RMCN797877

T

Dic

the base of the petiole <~ leaves> 2 : shaped like a spear or the head of a spear <a ~ spot of a bird> — **has·tate·ly** *adv*

¹haste \'hāst\ *n* [ME, fr. OF, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *hæst* violence] 1 : rapidity of motion : SWIFTNESS 2 : rash or headlong action : PRECIPITATENESS <the beauty of speed uncontaminated by ~ —*Harper's*> 3 : undue eagerness to act
syn HASTE, HURRY, SPEED, EXPEDITION, DISPATCH *shared meaning element* : quickness in movement or action. HASTE implies urgency or precipitancy in persons <out of breath from *haste* —Jane Austen> and may suggest rashness or carelessness <*haste* makes waste> HURRY often interchangeable with *haste*, can carry a stronger implication of agitated bustle or confusion <in the *hurry* of departure she forgot her toothbrush> SPEED suggests swift efficiency in movement or action <the more haste, the less *speed* —*Old Proverb*> *Expedition* and *dispatch* are close to speed especially in application to business or affairs, but EXPEDITION is likely to stress efficiency in performance, and DISPATCH promptness in bringing matters to a conclusion <put her things on with remarkable *expedition* —Arnold Bennett> <there was no task in all the household . . . which her mistress could not do far better and with more *dispatch* than she —Thomas Wolfe> *ant* deliberation

²haste *vb* **has·ted; has·ting** *vt, archaic* : to urge on : HASTEN ~ *vi* : to move or act swiftly

has·ten \'hās-ᵊn\ *vb* **has·tened; has·ten·ing** \'hās-niŋ, -ᵊn-iŋ\ *vt* 1 : to urge on <~*ed* her to the door —A. J. Cronin> 2 : ACCELERATE <~ the coming of a new order —D. W. Brogan> ~ *vi* : to move or act quickly — **has·ten·er** \'hās-nər, -ᵊn-ər\ *n*

hast·i·ly \'hā-stə-lē\ *adv* : in haste : HURRIEDLY

hasty \'hā-stē\ *adj* **hast·i·er; -est** 1 *a archaic* : rapid in action or movement : SPEEDY *b* : done or made in a hurry *c* : fast and typically superficial <made a ~ examination of the wound> 2 : EAGER, IMPATIENT 3 : PRECIPITATE, RASH 4 : prone to anger : IRRITABLE *syn* see FAST — **hast·i·ness** *n*

hasty pudding *n* 1 *Brit* : a porridge of oatmeal or flour boiled in water 2 *NewEng* : cornmeal mush

¹hat \'hat\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *hæt*; akin to OHG *huot* head covering — more at HOOD] 1 : a covering for the head usu. having a shaped crown and brim 2 *a* : a distinctive head covering worn as a symbol of office *b* : OFFICE, POSITION — **hat·less** \-ləs\ *adj*

²hat *vb* **hat·ted; hat·ting** *vt* : to furnish or provide with a hat ~ *vi* : to make or supply hats

hat·band \'hat-ˌband\ *n* : a band (as of fabric, leather, or cord) around the crown of a hat just above the brim

hat·box \-ˌbäks\ *n* : 1 : a box for holding or storing a hat 2 : a usu. round piece of luggage designed esp. for carrying hats

hatch \'hach\ *n* [ME *hache*, fr. OE *hæc*; akin to MD *hecke* trapdoor] 1 : a small door or opening (as in an airplane) <an escape ~> 2 *a* : an opening in the deck of a ship or in the floor or roof of a building *b* : the covering for such an opening *c* : HATCHWAY *d* : COMPARTMENT 3 : FLOODGATE

²hatch *vb* [ME *hacchen*; akin to MHG *hecken* to mate] *vt* 1 : to produce young by incubation 2 : to emerge from an egg or pupa 3 : to incubate eggs : BROOD ~ *vi* 1 : to produce (young) from an egg by applying natural or artificial heat : INCUBATE 2 : to bring into being : ORIGINATE *esp* : to concoct in secret — **hatch·abil·i·ty** \ˌhach-ə-ˈbil-ət-ē\ *n* — **hatch·able** \'hach-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **hatch·er** *n*

³hatch *n* 1 : an act or instance of hatching 2 : a brood of hatched young

⁴hatch *vt* [ME *hachen*, fr. MF *hacher* to inlay, chop up] 1 : to inlay with narrow bands of distinguishable material <a silver handle ~*ed* with gold> 2 : to mark (as a drawing or engraving) with fine closely spaced lines

⁵hatch *n* : LINE; *esp* : one used to give the effect of shading

hatch·back \'hach-ˌbak\ *n* 1 : a back on a closed passenger automobile (as a coupe) having an upward-opening hatch 2 : an automobile having a hatchback

hat·check \'hat-ˌchek\ *adj* 1 : being one that checks hats and other articles of outdoor clothing <a ~ girl> 2 : used in the checking of hats <a ~ stand>

hatch·ery \'hach-(ə-)rē\ *n, pl* **-er·ies** 1 : a place for hatching eggs 2 : a place for the large-scale production of weanling feeder pigs

hatch·et \'hach-ət\ *n* [ME *hachet*, fr. MF *hachette*, dim. of *hache* battle-ax — more at HASH] 1 : a short-handled ax with a hammerhead to be used with one hand 2 : TOMAHAWK

hatchet face *n* : a thin sharp face — **hatch·et-faced** \ˌhach-ət-ˈfāst\ *adj*

hatchet man *n* 1 : one hired for murder, coercion, or attack 2 : a writer specializing in invective without regard to personal scruples and often on orders from an employer

hatch·ing *n* : the engraving or drawing of fine lines in close proximity chiefly to give an effect of shading; *also* : the pattern so created

hatch·ling \'hach-liŋ\ *n* : a recently hatched animal

hatch·ment \'hach-mənt\ *n* [perh. alter. of *achievement*] : a panel on which a coat of arms of a deceased person is temporarily displayed

hatch·way \'hach-ˌwā\ *n* : a passage giving access usu. by a ladder or stairs to an enclosed space (as a cellar); *also* : HATCH 2a

hate \'hāt\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *hete*; akin to OHG *haz* hate, Gk *kēdos* grief] 1 *a* : intense hostility and aversion usu. deriving from fear, anger, or sense of injury *b* : extreme dislike or antipathy : LOATHING <had a great ~ of hard work> 2 : an object of hatred <a generation whose finest ~ had been big business —F. L. Paxson> <~s his country's enemies> 2 : to have a strong aversion to <*hated* to have to meet strangers> <~ hypocrisy> ~ *vi* : to express or feel extreme enmity or active hostility — **hat·er** *n*
syn HATE, DETEST, ABHOR, ABOMINATE, LOATHE *shared meaning element* : to feel strong aversion or intense dislike for *ant* love

hate one's guts : to hate someone with great intensity

hate·ful \'hāt-fəl\ *adj* 1 : full of hate : MALICIOUS 2 : deserving or arousing hate — **hate·ful·ly** \-fə-lē\ *adv* — **hate·ful·ness** *n*

hath \(ᵊ)hath, (h)əth\ *archaic pres 3d sing of* HAVE

hat in hand *adv* : in an attitude of respectful humility <have to apologize *hat in hand*>

hat·mak·er \'hat-ˌmā-kər\ *n* : one who makes hats

ha·tred \'hā-trəd\ *n* [ME, fr. *hate* + OE *rædden* condition — more at KINDRED] 1 : HATE 2 : prejudiced hostility or animosity <old racial prejudices and national ~s —Peter Thomson>

hat·ter \'hat-ər\ *n* : one that makes, sells, or cleans and repairs hats

hat trick *n* [prob. fr. the former practice of rewarding the feat with the gift of a hat] 1 : the retiring of three batsmen with three consecutive balls by a bowler in cricket 2 : the scoring of three goals in one game (as of hockey or soccer) by a single player

hau·berk \'hȯ-(ˌ)bərk\ *n* [ME, fr. OF *hauberc*, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *healsbeorg* neck armor] : a tunic of chain mail worn as defensive armor from the 12th to the 14th century

1 hauberk

haugh \'hȯ(k)\ *n* [ME (Sc) *holch*, fr. OE *healh* corner of land; akin to OE *holh* hole] *Scot* : a low-lying meadow by the side of a river

haugh·ty \'hȯt-ē, 'hät-\ *adj* **haugh·ti·er; -est** [obs. *haught*, fr. ME *haute*, fr. MF *haut*, lit., high, fr. L *altus* — more at OLD] : blatantly and disdainfully proud *syn* see PROUD *ant* lowly — **haugh·ti·ly** \ˌhȯt-ᵊl-ē, 'hät-\ *adv* — **haugh·ti·ness** \'hȯt-ē-nəs, 'hät-\ *n*

¹haul \'hȯl\ *vb* [ME *halen* to pull, fr. OF *haler*, of Gmc origin; akin to MD *halen* to pull; akin to OE *gehalian* to obtain] *vt* 1 : to change the course of (a ship) esp. so as to sail closer to the wind 2 *a* : to exert traction on : DRAW <~ a wagon> *b* : to obtain or move by or as if by hauling <was ~*ed* to parties night after night by his wife> *c* : to transport in a vehicle : CART 3 : to bring before an authority for interrogation or judgment : HALE <~ traffic violators into court> ~ *vi* 1 : to exert traction : PULL 2 : to furnish transportation 3 *of the wind* : SHIFT *syn* see PULL

²haul *n* 1 *a* : the act or process of hauling : PULL *b* : a device for hauling 2 *a* : the result of an effort to collect : TAKE <the burglar's ~> *b* : the fish taken in a single draft of a net 3 *a* : transportation by hauling *b* : the distance or route over which a load is transported <a long ~> *c* : a quantity transported : LOAD

haul·age \'hȯ-lij\ *n* 1 : the act or process of hauling 2 : a charge made for hauling

haul·age·way \-ˌwā\ *n* : a passage in a coal mine along which coal is transported

haul·er \'hȯ-lər\ *n* : one that hauls; *esp* : a commercial establishment whose business is hauling or one of its automotive vehicles

haul·ier \'hȯl-yər\ *Brit var of* HAULER

haulm \'hōm\ *n* [ME *halm*, fr. OE *healm*; akin to OHG *halm* stem, L *culmus* stalk, Gk *kalamos* reed] 1 : the stems or tops of cultivated plants (as peas, beans, or potatoes) esp. after the crop has been gathered 2 : a plant stem (as the culm of a grass)

haunch \'hȯnch, 'hänch\ *n* [ME *haunche*, fr. OF *hanche*, of Gmc origin; akin to MD *hanke* haunch] 1 *a* : HIP 1a *b* : HINDQUARTER 2 — usu. used in pl. 2 : HINDQUARTER 1 3 : either side of an arch between the springing and the crown — **on one's haunches** : in a squatting position

¹haunt \'hȯnt, 'hänt\ *vb* [ME *haunten*, fr. OF *hanter*] *vt* 1 *a* : to visit often : FREQUENT *b* : to continually seek the company of (a person) 2 *a* : to recur constantly and spontaneously to <the tune ~*ed* her all day> *b* : to reappear continually in <a sense of tension that ~s his writing> 3 : to visit or inhabit as a ghost ~ *vi* 1 : to stay around or persist : LINGER 2 : to appear habitually as a ghost — **haunt·er** *n* — **haunt·ing·ly** \-iŋ-lē\ *adv*

²haunt \'hȯnt, 'hänt, *2 is usu* 'hant\ *n* 1 : a place habitually frequented 2 *chiefly dial* : GHOST

Hau·sa \'hau-sə, -zə\ *n, pl* **Hausa** *or* **Hauses** 1 : a member of a Negroid people of the Sudan between Lake Chad and the Niger 2 : the language of the Hausa people widely used in west Africa as a trade language

haus·frau \'haus-ˌfrau\ *n* [G, fr. *haus* house + *frau* woman, wife] : HOUSEWIFE

haus·tel·late \ˌhȯ-'stel-ət, ˌhȯ-stə-ˌlāt\ *adj* : having a haustellum

haus·tel·lum \hȯ-'stel-əm\ *n, pl* **-la** \-ə\ [NL, fr. L *haustus*, pp. of *haurire* to drink, draw — more at EXHAUST] : a proboscis (as of an insect) adapted to suck blood or juices of plants

haus·to·ri·al \hȯ-'stōr-ē-əl, -'stȯr-\ *adj* : having a haustorium

haus·to·ri·um \-ē-əm\ *n, pl* **-ria** \-ē-ə\ [NL, fr. L *haustus*] : a food-absorbing outgrowth of a hypha, stem, or other plant organ

haut·bois *or* **haut·boy** \'(h)ō-ˌbȯi\ *n, pl* **hautbois** \-ˌbȯiz\ *or* **hautboys** [MF *hautbois*, fr. *haut* high + *bois* wood] : OBOE

haute cou·ture \ˌōt-kü-'tü(ə)r\ *n* [F, lit., high sewing] : the houses or designers that create exclusive and often trend-setting fashions for women; *also* : the fashions created

haute cui·sine \-kwi-'zēn\ *n* [F, lit., high cooking] : artful or elaborate cuisine

haute école \-ā-'kōl, -'kəl\ *n* [F, lit., high school] : a highly stylized form of classical riding : advanced dressage

hau·teur \hō-'tər; (h)ō-\ *n* [F, fr. *haut* high — more at HAUGHTY] : ARROGANCE, HAUGHTINESS

haut monde \ˌō-'mänd, ˌō-mōⁿd\ *n* [F] : high society

Ha·vana \hə-'van-ə\ *n* [prob. fr. Sp *habano*, fr. *habano* of Havana, fr. La *Habana* (Havana), Cuba] 1 : a cigar made from Cuban tobacco 2 : tobacco raised in Cuba

THE OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY

BEING A CORRECTED RE-ISSUE

WITH AN

INTRODUCTION, SUPPLEMENT, AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

OF

A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY

ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES

FOUNDED MAINLY ON THE MATERIALS COLLECTED BY

The Philological Society

VOLUME V

H–K

OXFORD

AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

HAB00205

Oxford University Press, Ely House, London W. 1

GLASGOW NEW YORK TORONTO MELBOURNE WELLINGTON
CAPE TOWN SALISBURY IBADAN NAIROBI DAR ES SALAAM LUSAKA ADDIS ABABA
BOMBAY CALCUTTA MADRAS KARACHI LAHORE DACCA
KUALA LUMPUR SINGAPORE HONG KONG TOKYO

FIRST PUBLISHED 1933
REPRINTED 1961, 1970

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS, OXFORD
BY VIVIAN RIDLER
PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY

HAB00206

†2. *Forestry.* Lofty trees, as distinguished from shrubs or underwood. *Obs.*

1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 15 Vert is of divers kinds..Some called Hautboys, serving for food and browse of and for the Game, and for the defence of them; as Oaks, Beeches, etc. Some Hautboys for Browse, Shelter, and Defence only; as Ashes, Poplars, etc. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Haut-bois*, Oaks, Beaches, Ashes, Poplars, etc.

3. A species of strawberry (*Fragaria elatior*), of taller growth than the common strawberry, and having fruit of a musky flavour. Also *hautboy strawberry*. (In this sense also spelt *hautbois*.)

1731–3 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Fragaria*, The Scarlet Strawberry should be planted a Foot square Plant from Plant, and the Hautboy sixteen or eighteen Inches Distance each Way. c 1759 *Roxb. Ball.* (1890) VII. 58 Here's fine savoys, and ripe hautboys. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Fragaria*, The Hautbois have plicated, rugose leaves, and the fruit has a musky flavour, which many persons greatly prefer. 1883 G. Allen in *Longm. Mag.* July 313 The hautboy, a taller plant, with fewer and larger blossoms and a richer flavour.

Hautboyist (hōᵘ·boi,ist). [f. prec. + -IST: cf. F. *hautboïste*.] A player on the hautboy: = OBOIST.

1854 in WEBSTER. 1865 tr. *Spohr's Autobiog.* I. 45, I had the opportunity of hearing..the hautboyist Scherwenka.

Haute, hautely: see HAUGHT, -LY.

Hautein, -en, -eyn, var. HAUTAIN *Obs.*

Haute-pace, -pase, -pass, obs. ff. HAUT-PAS.

‖**Haute-piece.** *Obs.* [F.; lit. 'high piece', 'a Poldron; or the vpper part thereof' (Cotgr.).] The shoulder-piece in plate armour; = PAULDRON.

c 1500 *Melusine* xxii. (E. E. T. S.) 145 Vryan .. atteyned hym with his trenchaunt swerde betwix the heed & the sholders..and his hawtepyece fell of with the forsaid stroke. *Ibid.* xlix. 325 Thenne Geffray smote hym [the giant] with his swerd vpon the sholder, for he myght not reche his heed, and cutte the haulte piece of his harneys.

Hautere, obs. form of ALTAR.

†**Hautesse.** *Obs.* Also 4–7 hawtesse, 5 hautes, 7 -ess. [a. F. *hautesse* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *haut* high, HAUT.] Highness, height; loftiness of rank or character, nobility; haughtiness, pride; grandeur, stateliness; length (of time).

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2454 Weldez non so hyȝe hawtesse, Þat ho ne con make ful tame. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 13 The hertis that hautesse of yeris That pasture prikkyth, and her prevy age. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2835 Hoo with þi hautes and þine vnhemed wittis, A-vaile of þi vanite and of þi vayne pride. 1415 *Crowned King* 127 So shall thy hawtesse highlich be honoured. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms* 217 This Perewig of hawtesse. 1667 — *Fire Lond.* 166 Cæsar and Pompey's hautess being revived in them.

‖**Hauteur** (hotö·r). Also 7 haughture. [F. *hauteur* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *haut* high.]

1. Loftiness of manner or bearing; haughtiness of demeanour.

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* iii. (1652) 37 In his Spanish haughture. 1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) I. 413 (Stanf.) A comparison between him [Lord Chesterfield] and the *hauteur* of all other lord-lieutenants. 1792 G. WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1892 XII. 98 That your habits of expression indicated a hauteur disgusting to those, who happen to differ from you in sentiment. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. xiv, Both seem'd secure—She in her virtue, he in his hauteur. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 96 He seemed to think hauteur an essential feature of the clerical office.

†2. A height. *Obs. rare.*

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4989/2 The Enemy have drawn off all their Cannon from the Hauteurs of Waxrechin.

†**Hautful**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* In 5 hawtful. [f. HAUT + -FUL.] Exalted, lofty: = HAUGHT *a.* 3.

c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xliv, Some tyme sheweth Jhesu..hymself as an hawtful mayster and somtyme as a reuerent fader.

‖**Haut-goût** (hōgū). Forms: 7 haugou, hau-gou, hau-, hautgoust, haut-goust, haut goust, hault-gust, haut-gust, haugout, (hought-goust), 7–8 hautgout, 8 haugust, 7– haut-gout, 9 hautgoût. See also HOGO. [F.; lit. 'high flavour', 'anything that excites the appetite, and is put into sauces, such as pepper, lemon, musk, verjuice, etc.' (Littré), as in sense 1; f. *haut* high + *goût* (formerly *goust*) taste, savour, flavour. (The 17–18th c. spellings, show that the pronunciation was sometimes anglicized (hǭ·tgʊst, hǭ·gʊst); but *hogo* bears witness to the French form.)]

†1. A high or piquant flavour; a strong relish; something that gives a relish, seasoning. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. v. xxxviii, He can marinat fish, make gellies, he is excellent for a pickant sawce, and the *Haugou*. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cornwall* I. (1662) 194 [Garlick] giving a delicious Hault-gust to most meats they eat. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess., Country Mouse* 18 For a *Hautgoust* there was mixt with these The swerd of Bacon, and the coat of Cheese. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 166 Our English Tobacco .. many are of Opinion that it's better than Forreign, having a more *Haut-gust*, which pleaseth some. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 97 Which will .. greatly improve the Drink, by giving it a fine Haugust, or a true Tincture of the Malt. 1752 *Milton's P. R.* I. 344 *note* (Jod.) A little book writ by a gentlewoman of Queen Elizabeth's court, where ambergris is mentioned as the haugout of that age.

b. *fig.* 'Flavour', 'spice'. [So in French.]

? a 1660 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 88 Their conjecture hath ever had a strong hautgoust of absurdity. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xiii. ¶ 40 Every impertinent story or insipid jest must have the haut-goust of an oath to recommend it. 1683 KENNETT *Erasm. on Folly* 12 What stage of life is not melancholy ..unless we spice it with Pleasure, that haut goust of Folly? 1711 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. Hewet* (1887) I. 31 Danger gives a *haut goût* to everything.

2. In later use: A 'high' or slightly putrescent flavour; a taint.

1693 CONGREVE *Juvenal, Sat.* XI. 224 (Jod.) Nor is there ever left Any unsav'ry hautgout from the holt. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* 185 People affect to eat venison with a haut-gout in the country. 1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. in Sicily* II. i. 26 (Stanf.) Oil..is relished the better for a slight taint or haut-gout. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 281 (Stanf.) This gives a haut goût, as putrefaction does to the aldermanic haunch.

†3. A highly-flavoured or seasoned dish. *Obs.*

1656–7 DAVENANT *Rutland House* Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 226 She having not known..the sufficient mystery of haut-gouts. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 598 Or season her, as French Cooks use Their Haut-gusts, Buollies, or Ragusts. 1693 *Humours of Town* 10 Rather..than come within forty miles of the smell of the *Hought-goust*. 1702 MOTTEUX *Prol. to Farquhar's Inconstant*, Your rakes love hauts-goûts, like your damn'd French cheese. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* Poems II. 312 Each haut-gout cook'd by monk or priest.

4. *attrib.*

1651 STANLEY *Excitations* Poems 93 This hau-gou Carbonade.

†**Hau·ther, hawther.** *Obs.* (See quots.)

1611 COTGR., *Annelet*, a gimmew, or little ring for the finger; also, a hawther. *Ibid.*, *Maille*, mayle, or a linke of mayle..also, a Hauther; or, any little ring of metall resembling a linke of mayle. *Ibid.*, *Porte*..any entrance, or way to enter at; also, a hauther, or eye.

‖**Hautin.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [F. *hautin*, also *hautaigne* (16th c. in Littré), *hautain*, deriv. of *haut* high.] A tree used as a support for a vine.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 534 Gon this hath for currant many yeares past..That the best and most dainty Wines came of those grapes onely which grew vpon such Hautins or trees ..Yea..that the higher a Vine climbed vpon these trees the better grapes it bare.

‖**Haut-pas.** Now only as Fr. (ho,pa). Forms: 5 hautepase, haught passe, 6 hautepace, haulte pace, 7 haute pass, 7– haut-pas. [F. *haut pas*, lit. 'high step'; in common use in 15–16th c. and anglicized in the form HALPACE, whence also the corrupted forms HALF-, HATH-, HEARTH-PACE.]

A part of the floor of a hall, etc., raised one or more steps above the level of the rest; a dais: = HALF-PACE 1.

1460 *Will of Burgate* (Somerset Ho.), The hautepase that y made for the maidens & women seruents to pray for my soule. a 1483 EARL RIVERS *Let.* in Gairdner *Hist. Rich. III*, (1878) App. B. 395 That the steyres of my h[a]ught passe schulbe vj fote. 1540 Haulte pace [see HALPACE]. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII.* 65 b, There was made from the West doore to the quere doore of the churche egall with the highest step, a hautepace of tymber of xii fote broade, that the kyng and the Ambassadors might be sene. 1670 F. SANDFORD *Dk. Albemarle* (1722) 5 At the upper end upon a Haute-pass, a Bed of State of black Velvet was placed. 1735 in *Etoniana* x. (1865) 157 The .. hall was fitted with a haut-pas at the upper end, and a chair of state upon it. 1761 GRAY *Let.* 24 Sept. in *Leisure Ho.* (1884) 752/1 Below the steps of the *haut pas* were the tables of the nobility.

‖**Haut-relief** (hō·rilī·f). [F. (ho rǝlyef).] High relief, ALTO-RELIEVO: opp. to *bas-relief*.

1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 244. 251 Colossal haut-reliefs of imaginary animals. 1886 A. D. AINSLIE *Reynard* x. 241 Graved in haut relief..Rich clustered grapes.

‖**Haut ton** (ho,tön). [F. = high tone, the manners of the higher circles of society. (Now little used in Eng.)] High fashion; *ellipt.*, people of high fashion.

1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 22 People of the *Haut Ton* are about to return to town. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 6 The gentlemen, who doze away their time in the circles of the *haut-ton*. a 1849 POE *Wks.* (1884) I. 348 (Stanf.) An air of extreme *haut ton*. 1850 *Harper's Mag.* I. 288 [It] has excited the attention of the *haut ton* abroad.

Hauty, earlier spelling of HAUGHTY.

Hauwitzer, obs. form of HOWITZER.

Hauy, obs. form of HEAVY.

Haüyne (hā·win). *Min.* [a. F. *haüyne*; named 1807 after the French mineralogist *Haüy*.] A silicate of aluminium and sodium with calcium sulphate, occurring in certain igneous rocks in crystals or grains of various shades of blue or green.

1814 L. GMELIN (*title*) Some Account of the Mountains of Ancient Latium; in which the Mineral called Haüyne is found. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 293 Haüyne, or Latialite, occurs..in cavities of gray micaceous or angitic lava.

Haüynite (hā·winait). [f. prec. + -ITE.] = prec.

1868 DANA *Min.* 332 *Haüynophyr*, a black to brown rock containing the haüynite disseminated through it.

Haüynophyr (hā·winofǝı). *Min.* [f. as prec. + Gr. φύρ-ειν to mix, mingle.] A name for various rocks having haüyne disseminated through them.

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Hauynophyr*, a name applied to the lava of Melfi on the Vulturo. 1868 [see prec.]. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 133 Haüynophyr..a rock ..which essentially consists of augite and haüyne.

Havage (hæ·vedʒ). *s.w. dial.* Also haveage. [f. HAVE *v.* + -AGE.] Lineage, parentage.

1846 *Spec. Cornish Prov. Dial.* 55, I do knaw all the havage of thee. 1865 R. HUNT *Pop. Rom. West of England* Ser. II. 245 He came of good havage. 1897 *Western Times* (Exeter) 3 Jan. 2/2 A man of Western havage, of Western education, and once Bishop of this Westcountry See :

Havana (hăvæ·nă). Also Havanna(h. [Name of the capital city of Cuba; now in Spanish *Habana*. Cf. F. *havane*.] (In full, *Havana cigar*): A cigar of a kind made at Havana or in Cuba. (Also applied to the tobacco of which these are made.)

[1711 *Advt.* in *Spect.* (1868) 903 Barcelona, Havana, and Old Spanish Snuff.] 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. v. (Stanf.), A grilled bone, Havannahs, and Regent's punch. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xvi, Having very fortunately about a couple of dozen of real Havannahs in my pocket. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 426/2 Genuine ('legitimas') Havana cigars are such only as are made in the island; and the cigars made in Europe .. from genuine Cuban tobacco are classed as 'Havanas'.

b. *Comb.* *Havana-brown*, the shade of brown which is the colour of havana cigars.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 189 Havanna brown. *Ibid.* II. 778 *Habana brown*, this name has been given to aniline brown. 1896 *Daily News* 11 June 3/6 Floral design upon a ground of havana-brown.

Have (hæv), *v.* Forms and Inflexions: see below. [A Common Teutonic vb.: OE. *habban*, *hæfde*, *hæfed*, = OFris. *hebba*, *hêde*, *heved*, *hevd*, OS. *hebbian*, *habda*, *habda*, *-habd*, *-hadd* (MDu., Du. *hebben*, *hadde*, *gehad*, MLG. *hebben*, (*hân*), *hadde*, *gehat*), OHG. *habên*, *habêta*, *gihabêt* (MHG. *habên*, *hâte*, *gehabet*, Ger. *haben*, *hatte*, *gehabt*), ON. *hafa*, *hafða*, *haft* (Sw. *hafva*, *hafvde*, *haft*, Da. *have*, *havde*, *havt*), Goth. *haban*, *habaida*, *habaid-*:— OTeut. stem **habê-*. On account of its correspondence in form and sense with L. *habē-re*, generally referred to a hypothetical Aryan radical form **khabhē-*. The OE., OFris., and OS. had in all parts of the present, exc. 2nd and 3rd sing. pres. Ind., the stem *habj-* (from *habē-*), reduced by gemination to *habb-* (*hæbb-*, *hebb-*), while these two persons and the past retained *hab-* (*hav-*, *haf-*); hence OE. *habban*, *hæbbe*, *habbað*, *hæbbende*, etc., beside *hafast* (*hæfst*), *hafaþ* (*hæfþ*), *hæfde*, *hæfed*. In ME. the *habb-* forms were gradually reduced by levelling to *hav-* (*have(n*, *I have*, *they have(n*, *having*); while the original *haf-* (= *hav-*) forms at length lost their *f* (*v*), before the following consonant (*ha-st*, *ha-th*, *ha-s*, *ha-d*). Even the later *v*, for OE. *bb*, was worn down in colloquial and dialect speech, so that OE. *habban* passed through ME. *habben*, *haven*, *han*, to later *ha*, *ha'*, Sc. *hae*. These phonetic weakenings, due largely to the weakness and stresslessness of the word in many uses, both as principal verb and as auxiliary, have given rise to a very great number of historical forms for every inflected part, a number further increased by the graphic interchange of *f*, *v*, and *u*, and by the frequent dropping of initial *h*. The *ne plus ultra* of all these tendencies is seen in the reduction of OE. *habban* to *a*, or its entire elision, as in *I would a been*, occas. Sc. *I wad been*. In ordinary English, contracted forms are now only colloquial or metrical, in *I've*, *thou'st*, *he's*, *we've*, *I'd*, *he'd*, *we'd*. By coalescence with *ne*, this verb had also, in OE. and early ME., as in OFris., a negative form *nabban*, *nave*, which held in OE. the rank of an independent word (cf. *will*, *nill*, L. *volo*, *nōlo*); it is here included under the positive form.]

A. Inflexional Forms.

I. *Infinitive.*

a. *Simple Infinitive*, have (hæv, hǣv, hǝv, ǝv). Forms: α. 1 habban, haban, 2–3 habben, -eon, 3–4 haven, 4–5 havyn, hawyn, han, (hanne). β. 1–2 habba, hæbbe, habe, 2–4 habbe (abbe), 3–4 hafe, haf, 3– (haue), have (4 hawe, 4–5 haff, 5–6 *Sc.* haif(f, hayf, 9 *dial.* hab). γ. 3–5 ha, 3–7 'a, a, 5– (now *dial.*) hay, 6– ha', 7– *Sc.* hae.

α. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 107 Þonne magon we .. habban. c 1200 ORMIN 647 Alle þa þatt shulenn habbenn blisse. c 1220 *Bestiary* 196 Ðat tu milce mote hauen. c 1300 *Havelok* 78 He dede hem sone to hauen ricth. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 294 Let me of him han a sight. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 109 To han þat power. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 225/1 Han, or havyn, *habeo*.

β. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 24 He scile habba. *Ibid.* xviii. 9 Ðon tuoe ego hæbbe. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Let ham habba agenne eire. *Ibid.* 241 Hi sculen habe þat brad. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Ho ne scal .. habbe nan oðer muel. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 315 Þat myȝte abbe ys grace. a 1300 *Sarmun* xix. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 3 How hi hit mow hab and winne. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8572 O riches sal þou haf god wan. 1340 *Ayenb.* 5 Þou ne sselt habbe uele godes. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 98 He..Grete payne sal have. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 25 He wald haf refyn. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) i. 4 Men wald..hafe putte þe appel. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 52 How thai suld haif ane end. *Ibid.* 383 Fysche we wald hawe [*rime* gawe]. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 379 Will you have your long cloke? 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hab*, a corruption of have.

γ. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17343 Þar he o naman suld ha [*v.r.* haue] sight. a 1375 *Joseph A*[...]
gaunce. 1434 MISYN *Mendi*[...]
gynnyng þou may hay of o[...]
BERNERS *Huon* lxiii. 197, I w[...]
SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 2[...]
temper. 1602 — *Ham.* v. i. [...]

HAB00207

VIEW BASKET

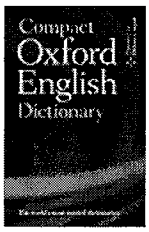
AskOxford.com
Oxford Dictionaries. Find out more about language.

SEARCH
Entire AskOxford Site
GO

HOME · SHOP · EDUCATION · PRESS ROOM · CONTACT US · ASK THE EXPERTS · BETTER WRITING · WORLD OF WORDS · GAMES · GLOBAL ENGLISH · FOREIGN LANGUAGES
Enter the Winning Words Competition

SELECT VIEW UK US
You are currently in the UK view

Compact Oxford English Dictionary



Havana

- **noun** a cigar made in Cuba or from Cuban tobacco.

— ORIGIN named after *Havana*, the capital of Cuba.

Perform another search of the Compact Oxford English Dictionary

About this dictionary
The *Compact Oxford English Dictionary of Current English* contains 145,000 words, phrases, and definitions.
Find out more about Oxford's range of English dictionaries
Sign up for the AskOxford Word of the Day

Search the Little Oxford Dictionary of Quotations
Search the Concise Dictionary of First Names

- Ask The Experts
- Better Writing
- World of Words
- Games
- Global English
- Foreign Languages

LINKS

→ AskOxford Shop
→ External Web Links
→ OUP Website
→ Children's Dictionaries
→ ELT Dictionaries
→ Oxford Online

Shorter Oxford English Dictionary

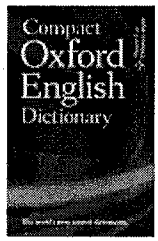
PRIVACY POLICY AND LEGAL NOTICE Content and Graphics © Copyright Oxford University Press, 2007. All rights reserved.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

Shop

Compact Oxford English Dictionary of Current English

Third Edition



Oxford Dictionaries

Price: £16.99 (Hardback)
ISBN-13: 978-0-19-861022-9
Publication date: 23 June 2005
1264 pages, 216x135 mm

A sample of this book is available in PDF format

Ordering

Individual customers:

Add to basket

order by phone, post, or fax

Teachers in UK and European schools (and FE colleges in the UK):

Add to basket (schools/UK FE orders)

order by phone, post, or fax

- New Releases
- English Dictionaries and Thesauruses
- Language Reference
- Quotations
- CD-ROMs
- Ebooks
- Foreign Language Dictionaries
- Licensed Products
- Online Products

LINKS

- → AskOxford Shop
- → External Web Links
- → OUP Website
- → Children's Dictionaries
- → ELT Dictionaries
- → Oxford Online

Description

- Major new edition, offering comprehensive and authoritative coverage of current English
- NEW: attractive two-colour text design makes dictionary more accessible than ever before
- Definitions are clearer than ever before and give the most accurate picture of the language possible
- NEW: centre section Effective English gives practical advice on writing CVs, business reports, and letters of complaint
- Extra notes give more help with tricky points of language usage (e.g. the difference between empathy and sympathy , and how to use apostrophes)
- Thousands more example sentences to show how words are used in context

The Compact Oxford English Dictionary of Current English third edition is a major new edition of the Compact Oxford English Dictionary of Current English second edition (2001, revised edition published 2003). This new edition has been completely revised to make it the perfect choice for general family reference as well as for use in the office or secondary school: definitions are clearer and simpler to understand, there are thousands more examples showing words in use, and also lots of new usage notes and extra help with pronunciation of tricky words.

In addition, there is a substantial new centre section, Effective

English , which provides practical help on achieving good English in everyday situations such as writing CVs and letters of complaint.

A new two-colour text design ensures that the dictionary is both accessible and attractive for the general user.

Readership: Suitable for anyone needing a comprehensive, hardback dictionary full of practical help on current English. Ideal for use in the office, for family reference at home, and for upper-level school students.

Authors, editors, and contributors

Oxford Dictionaries

Links to web resources and related information

Oxford Compact Thesaurus
Search the Compact Oxford English Dictionary of Current English

More in the same subject area:
Dictionaries

The specification in this catalogue, including without limitation price, format, extent, number of illustrations, and month of publication, was as accurate as possible at the time the catalogue was compiled. Occasionally, due to the nature of some contractual restrictions, we are unable to ship a specific product to a particular territory. Jacket images are provisional and liable to change before publication.

> **AskOxford.com Home Page| Shop Online**

OXFORD Online

PRIVACY POLICY AND LEGAL NOTICE Content and Graphics © Copyright Oxford University Press, 2002. All rights reserved.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

Dictionary

Find Havana in Dictionary

Dictionary **Thesaurus** **Translations**

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

haustorium
haut monde
hautboy
haute couture
haute cuisine
haute école
haute route
hauteur
Havana (1)
Havana (2)
Havant
Havarti
Havasupai
havdalah
have
have at
have-nots

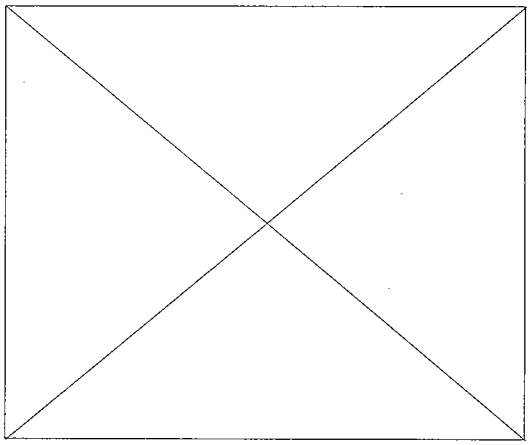
Havana (1)

Havana (1)

Ha·van·a [hə vánnə, hə v□nə] capital, port, and largest city of Cuba, on the northwestern coast of the country. Population: 2,189,716 (2000).

- **Ha·van·an** *adjective, noun*

Advertisement



Also on Encarta

- 10 tips for building your English vocabulary
- Secret students
- What colleges really want
- Making the most of unemployment
- The reverse glass ceiling
- 6 things that are right with schools
- Famous misquotes quiz
- Coffee break: Recharge your brain

Our Partners

- ApplyWise Online College Admissions Counseling
- ClassesUSA.com: Compare online degrees
- Kaplan Test Prep and Admissions
- The Princeton Review

Advertisement

Print Preview

See pronunciation key

Search for "**Havana**" in all of MSN Encarta

E-mail this entry

Blog about this entry on MSN Spaces

Download the MSN Encarta Right-Click Dictionary

Encarta® World English Dictionary [North American Edition] © & (P)2007 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved. Developed for Microsoft by

Dictionary

Find Havana in Dictionary

Dictionary **Thesaurus** **Translations**

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

haut monde
hautboy
haute couture
haute cuisine
haute école
haute route
hauteur
Havana (1)
Havana (2)
Havant
Havarti
Havasupai
havdalah
have
have at
have-nots
have on

Havana (2)

Havana (2)

Ha·van·a [hə vánna] (*plural* Ha·van·as) *or* Ha·van·a ci·gar (*plural* Ha·van·a ci·gars)

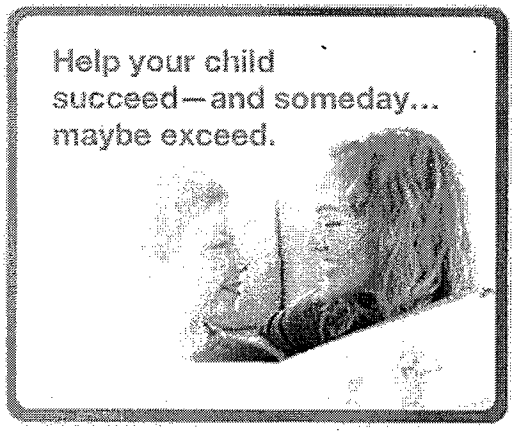
noun

Definition:

high-quality Cuban cigar: a high-quality cigar made in Cuba

[Early 19th century. <Havana[1]]

Advertisement



Also on Encarta

- 10 tips for building your English vocabulary
- Secret students
- What colleges really want
- Making the most of unemployment
- The reverse glass ceiling
- 6 things that are right with schools
- Famous misquotes quiz
- Coffee break: Recharge your brain

Our Partners

- ApplyWise Online College Admissions Counseling
- ClassesUSA.com: Compare online degrees
- Kaplan Test Prep and Admissions
- The Princeton Review

Advertisement

Print Preview

See pronunciation key

Search for "Havana" in all of MSN Encarta

E-mail this entry

Blog about this entry on MSN Spaces

Download the MSN Encarta Right-Click Dictionary

Encarta® World English Dictionary [North American Edition] © & (P)2007 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved. Developed for Microsoft by

infoplease
All the knowledge you need.

Enter search term in All Infoplease Search
Search White Pages

Site Map | FAQ
Daily Almanac for Sep 27, 2007

Home Almanacs Atlas Encyclopedia Dictionary Thesaurus Features Quizzes Timelines Countries Hispanic Heritage Month

World & News
United States
History & Gov't
Biography
Sports
Arts & Ent.
Business
Society & Culture
Health & Science
Homework Center

Fact Monster
Kid's reference, games, quizzes

Daily Almanac
This Day in History
Today's Birthday
Word of the Day

Editor's Favorites
Hispanic Heritage Month
Back to School
World Series Records
Columbus Day Timeline
Where Was Columbus?
Hurricane Season
The Fifty States
Emmy Awards
Presidential Factfile
Yom Kippur
Seven New Wonders of the World
Iraq Timeline
NFL Team Profiles
2007 Current Events
2007 Calendar

Search: Infoplease go!
Info search tips

Search: Biographies go!
Bio search tips

Dictionary

Find definitions for: go!

Ha•van•a

Pronunciation: (hu-van'u), [key]
—n.
1. Spanish, **Habana.** a seaport in and the capital of Cuba, on the NW coast. 1,800,000.
2. a cigar made in Cuba or of Cuban tobacco.

Random House Unabridged Dictionary. Copyright © 1997, by Random House, Inc., on Infoplease.

haüynite Havasupai

See a map of "Havana" in the Visual Thesaurus

CITE | PRINT | EMAIL | HOTWORDS | BOOKMARK

See also:
Havana (Thesaurus)
Havana (Encyclopedia)

Related Content

Daily Word Quiz: feral

Analogy of the Day: Today's Analogy

Spelling Bee: Today's Spelling Bee

Kids' Word Quiz: altruism

Crossword: Crossword Puzzle Guide

Frequently Misspelled Words

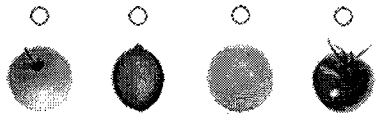
Frequently Mispronounced Words

Easily Confused Words

Writing & Language

Find definitions for: go!

Q. Which is not like the others?



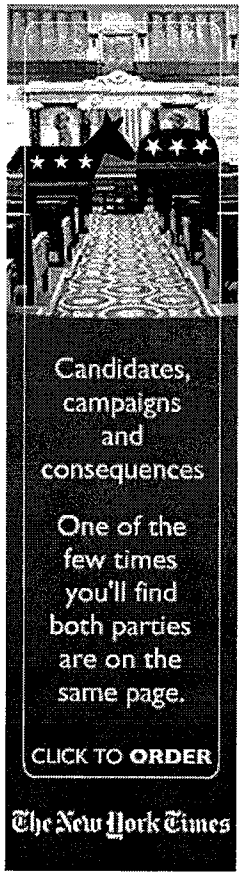
Free IQ Test

Tickle Your Brain

Infoplease Tools
Calculator
Spelling Checker
Place Finder
Distance Calculator
Periodic Table
Conversion Tool
Perpetual Calendar
Year by Year

Career Center
Job Search
Post Your Resume
Continuing Ed.

College Center
Scholarship Search
Colleges & Universities
College Resources



SPONSORED LINKS
Ads by Google

Who Has a Crush on You?

Calculate their Exact Name Now. Its Scary How Accurate It Is!

ARTFL Project: 1913 Webster's Revised Unabridged Dictionary

Simple Headword Search Script: 109,562 entries

New! From Robert Parks & ARTFL: initial release of the Wordsmyth English Dictionary-Thesaurus

---

Enter a **single** word, lower case, no accents or spaces, and press submit. This is a fast look up in a headword index using either an **exact match (default)**, or full substring search (**floating**) -- all substrings will match, so that `qualit` will find all words containing this string, such as `quality`, `equality`, etc.

Word: havana **Search Option**: Floating Search ☐

Press to [Submit Query] or press to [Clear Entries]

UNIX style *regular expressions* (wild cards) should work in floating search mode, but will **not** work in exact (default) search mode. For example, `^telegr|^teleph` will find words beginning with either `telegr` or `teleph`, where the "^" anchors the search and the beginning of the line and "|" is the `or` operator. Can you guess what `^s[a|e|i|o|u]nk` might find? Also, the *regular expression* equivalent for the common "*" -- match everything following -- is "`.*`" but is not required in floating search mode.

Jan 23, 1998: added more UNIX *regular expression* support, including end word anchor ($). For examples, try `^[c-r].*[a-z]pple$` and `^[c-r].pple$`

Caveat emptor!

We installed an updated version of *Webster's Revised Unabridged Dictionary* on January 9, 1997, which resolved many errors. Please e-mail comments or suggestions to Mark Olsen or Patrick Cassidy.

Webster's Revised Unabridged Dictionary (G & C. Merriam Co., 1913, edited by Noah Porter) was provided by Patrick Cassidy of MICRA, Inc., Plainfield, NJ, USA, who also provided ARTFL's version of ROGET'S Thesaurus. An earlier version of the complete text of the dictionary is available at the Gutenberg Project.

HELP! In order to grow this dictionary into a more comprehensive and useful encyclopedia, volunteers are needed with all levels of expertise who can contribute some time and wisdom. If you are willing to share your knowledge with the world, click here for more information.

Mark Olsen, ARTFL Project, University of Chicago, *mark@gide.uchicago.edu*
Gavin LaRowe, ARTFL Project, University of Chicago, *gavin@tuna.uchicago.edu*

ARTFL Project: Webster Dictionary, 1913

Check out our new site which features an updated interface for Webster's Dictionary, Roget's Thesaurus, the French-English Dictionary, and the French Verb Conjugator.

Searching for: **havana**
Found **1 hit(s).**

Havana (Page: 675)

Ha*van"a (?), a. Of or pertaining to Havana, the capital of the island of Cuba; as, an Havana cigar; -- formerly sometimes written Havannah. -- n. An Havana cigar.

> Young Frank Clavering stole his father's **Havannahs**, and . . . smoked them in the stable. *Thackeray.*

Premium Content | Register | Log In | Help

Dictionary.com

havana

Search

Dictionary Thesaurus Encyclopedia All Reference The Web

ADVERTISEMENT

11 results for: *havana*

(Browse Nearby Entries)

Sponsored Links

Havaianas on Sale
Save on Havaianas. Great selection and price.
www.designersapparels.com

Havana
Find Havana Online. Shop & Save at Target.com Today.
www.Target.com

Dictionary.com Unabridged (v 1.1) – *Cite This Source* – *Share This*

Ha·van·a [huh-**van**-uh] Pronunciation Key - Show IPA Pronunciation

-noun

1. Spanish, Habana. a seaport in and the capital of Cuba, on the NW coast. 1,800,000.
2. a cigar made in Cuba or of Cuban tobacco.

Dictionary.com Unabridged (v 1.1)
Based on the Random House Unabridged Dictionary, © Random House, Inc. 2006.

American Heritage Dictionary – *Cite This Source* – *Share This*

Ha·van·a [1] (hə-vän'ə) Pronunciation Key

The capital and largest city of Cuba, in the northwest part of the island country on the Gulf of Mexico. Founded on its present site in 1519, it became the capital of Spanish Cuba in 1552. The demolition of the U.S. battleship *Maine* in Havana's harbor in February 1898 was the immediate cause of the Spanish-American War. Population: 2,200,000.

Ha·van'an *adj. & n.*

(Download Now or Buy the Book)
The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition
Copyright © 2006 by Houghton Mifflin Company.
Published by Houghton Mifflin Company. All rights reserved.

American Heritage Dictionary – *Cite This Source* – *Share This*

ADVERTISEMENT

Related Ads:

Havana Jack
Havana Payday
Havana Joe
Cafe Havana
Havana Honeys
Old Havana

Free software! Get instant dictionary, thesaur and encyclopedia access from most Mac and Windows programs.

Indicates premium content, which is available only to subscribers.

n. A cigar made in Cuba, especially one of fine quality.

[After **Havana**[1].]

(Download Now or Buy the Book)
The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition
Copyright © 2006 by Houghton Mifflin Company.
Published by Houghton Mifflin Company. All rights reserved.

Online Etymology Dictionary – Cite This Source – Share This
Havana
"cigar made in *Havana,* Cuba," 1802.

Online Etymology Dictionary, © 2001 Douglas Harper

WordNet – Cite This Source – Share This
havana

noun
the capital and largest city of Cuba; located in western Cuba; one of the oldest cities in the Americas

WordNet® 3.0, © 2006 by Princeton University.

American Heritage New Dictionary of Cultural Literacy, Third Edition – Cite This Source – Share This
Havana

Capital of Cuba and largest city in the country, located in western Cuba; the largest city and chief port of the West Indies and one of the oldest cities in the Americas.

Note: The sinking of the American battleship *Maine* in Havana harbor in 1898 led to the Spanish-American War.

[Chapter:] *World Geography*

The American Heritage® New Dictionary of Cultural Literacy, Third Edition
Copyright © 2005 by Houghton Mifflin Company.
Published by Houghton Mifflin Company. All rights reserved.

U.S. Gazetteer – Cite This Source – Share This
Havana, FL (town, FIPS 29150) Location: 30.62405 N, 84.41505 W
Population (1990): 1654 (718 housing units)
Area: 4.8 sq km (land), 0.0 sq km (water)
Zip code(s): 32333

Havana, KS (city, FIPS 30700) Location: 37.09222 N, 95.94131 W
Population (1990): 121 (56 housing units)
Area: 0.3 sq km (land), 0.0 sq km (water)

Havana, ND (city, FIPS 36140) Location: 45.95065 N, 97.61765 W
Population (1990): 124 (61 housing units)
Area: 1.0 sq km (land), 0.0 sq km (water)
Zip code(s): 58043

Havana, AR (city, FIPS 30790) Location: 35.11023 N, 93.52792 W
Population (1990): 358 (159 housing units)
Area: 1.2 sq km (land), 0.0 sq km (water)

Havana, IL (city, FIPS 33513) Location: 40.29843 N, 90.05683 W
Population (1990): 3610 (1640 housing units)
Area: 5.5 sq km (land), 0.4 sq km (water)

U.S. Gazetteer, U.S. Census Bureau

View results from: Dictionary | Thesaurus | Encyclopedia | All Reference | the Web

Share This:

Perform a new search, or try your search for "havana" at:

Amazon.com - Shop for books, music and more
Reference.com - Encyclopedia Search
Reference.com - Web Search powered by Google
Thesaurus.com - Search for synonyms and antonyms

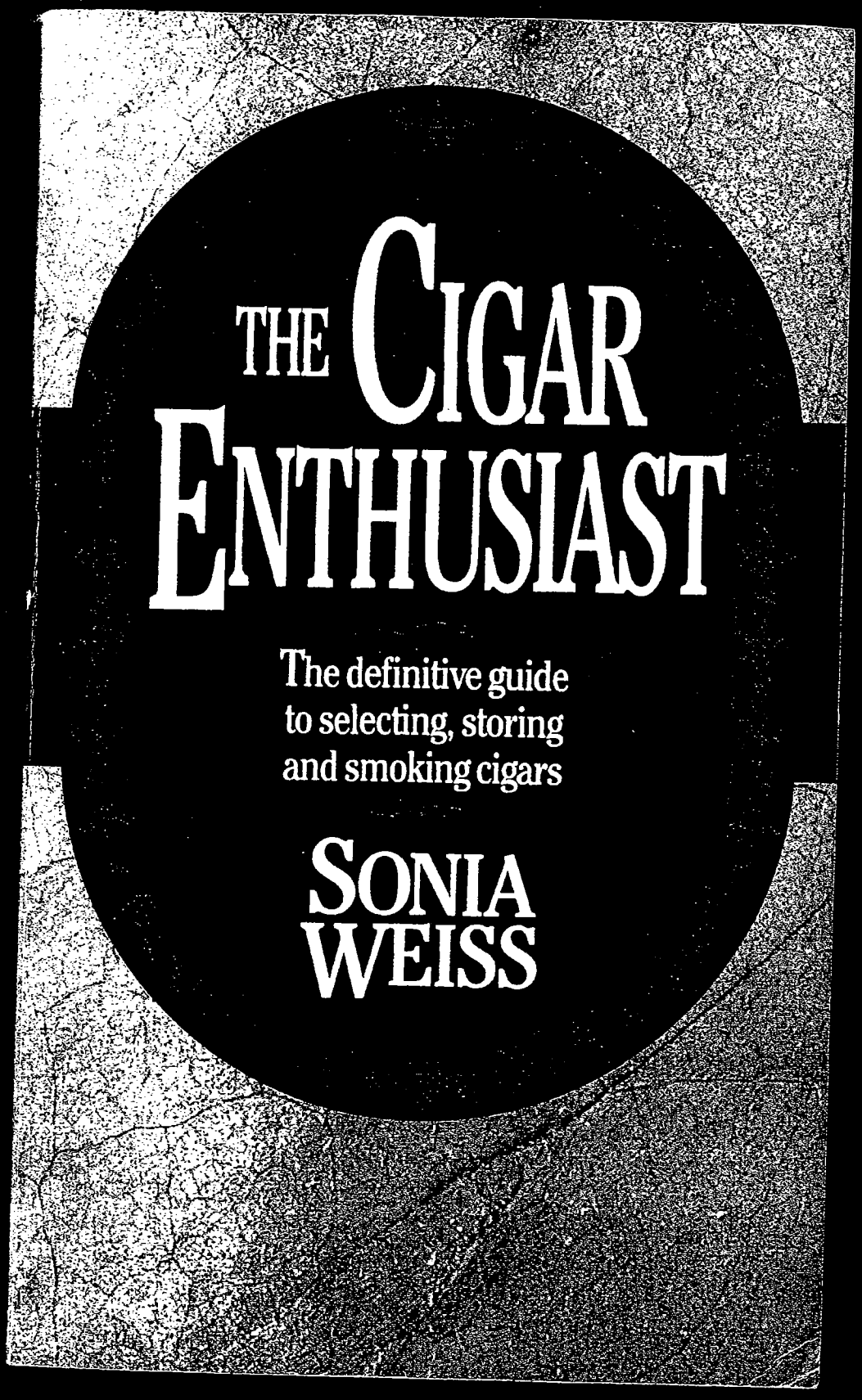
Get CleverKeys and look up words from any program - FREE download! *From the makers of Dictionary.com*

About Dictionary.com | Privacy Policy | Terms of Use | Link to Us | Contact Us
Copyright © 2007, Lexico Publishing Group, LLC. All rights reserved.

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A., Opposer, v. ANNCAS, INC., Applicant.	**Opposition No. 91165519**

EXHIBIT 5 TO OPPOSER'S NOTICE OF RELIANCE


THE CIGAR ENTHUSIAST
The definitive guide to selecting, storing and smoking cigars
SONIA WEISS

HAB00473

THE CIGAR ENTHUSIAST

The Definitive Guide to Selecting, Storing and Smoking Cigars

SONIA WEISS

BERKLEY BOOKS, NEW YORK

HAB00474

This book is an original publication of The Berkley Publishing Group.

THE CIGAR ENTHUSIAST

A Berkley Book / published by arrangement with
the author

PRINTING HISTORY
Berkley trade paperback edition/September 1997

All rights reserved.
Copyright © 1997 by The Berkley Publishing Group.
Text design by Casey Hampton.
This book may not be reproduced in whole or in part,
by mimeograph or any other means, without permission.
For information address: The Berkley Publishing Group,
200 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10016,
a member of Penguin Putnam Inc.

The Putnam Berkley World Wide Web site address is
http://www.berkley.com

ISBN: 0-425-15981-7

BERKLEY®
Berkley Books are published by The Berkley Publishing Group,
200 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10016,
a member of Penguin Putnam Inc.
BERKLEY and the "B" design
are trademarks belonging to Berkley Publishing Corporation.

PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

HAB00475

"A GOOD FIVE-CENT CIGAR"

Woodrow Wilson's Vice President Thomas Riley Marshall was indeed the one who uttered these famous words, as an aside to a Senate secretary following a long oration about the needs of the country by a senator from Kansas. And, at that time, five cents could buy you a good cigar. However, they couldn't compete with cigarettes that sold for less than a cent a piece. The growing popularity of cigarettes continued to threaten America's cigar manufacturers. Determined to recover or at least keep its market share, cigar manufacturers looked at ways they could compete. The obvious solution was to develop cigar-making machinery so that cheap, mass-produced cigars could compete with cheap, mass-produced cigarettes. By 1929, about a third to a half of the cigars produced in the United States were machine-made, many of them with Havana leaf. Selling for about five cents for three cigars, they were now an affordable smoke for laborers and everyday workingmen.

Mechanization may have helped stave off the cigar's fall from favor, but it dealt a death blow to America's handmade cigar industry. Small cigar shops began to disappear as cigar machine manufacturers extolled the virtues of mechanized production. By 1958, there were fewer than 600 cigar factories in the United States. This number would continue to dwindle in the years to come.

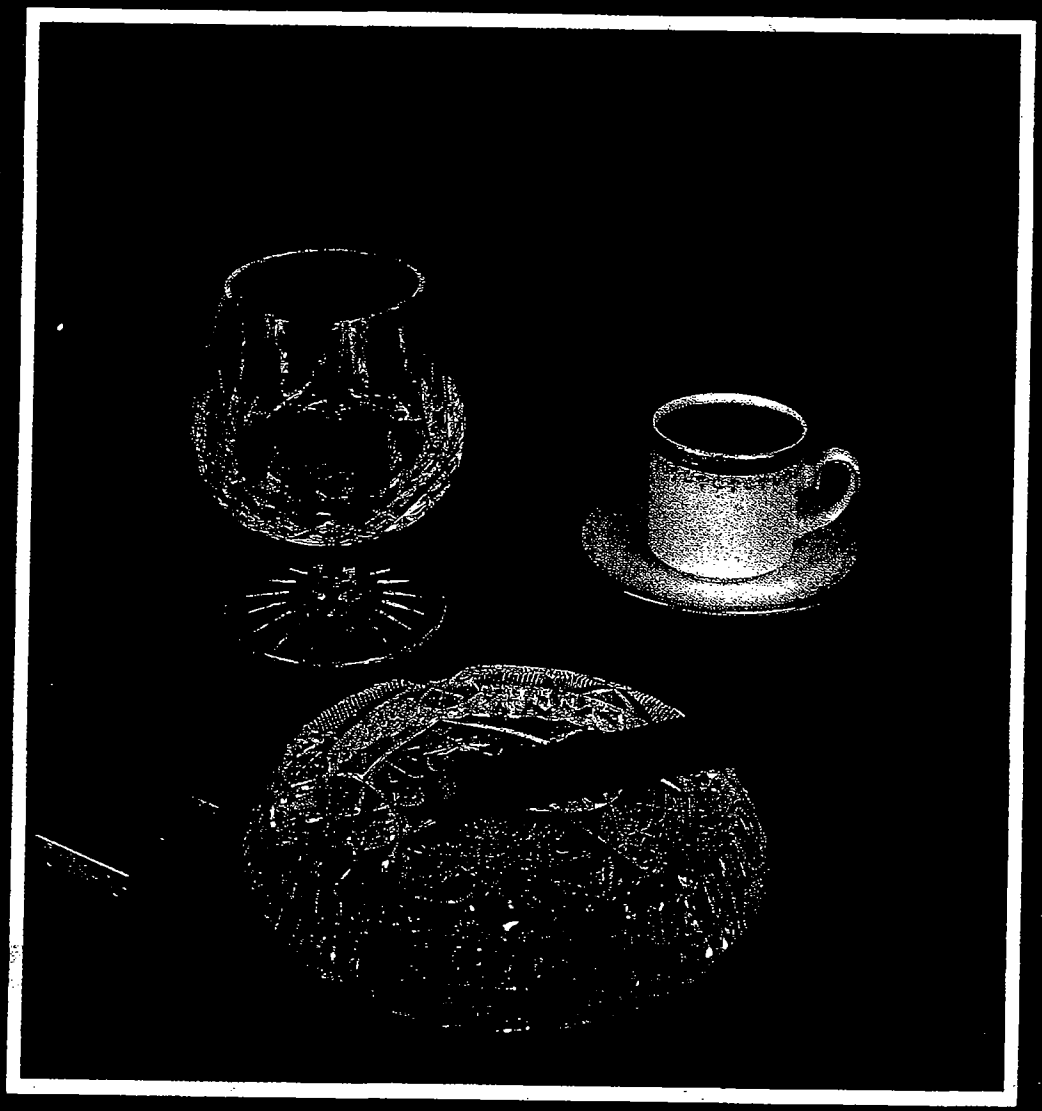
CASTRO AND THE DIASPORA OF THE CUBAN CIGAR INDUSTRY

In 1959, Fidel Castro lead a successful revolution against General Fulgencio Batista. Following the revolution, he nationalized Cuban and foreign assets, including the country's cigar industry.

Although the United States had supported Castro's efforts in deposing Batista, his actions after the revolution lead President John F. Kennedy to impose a trade embargo in 1962. This meant that neither Cuban tobacco nor Havana cigars could be legally imported into the United States, except in small quantities for personal use

HAB00476

The Gourmet Guide To Cigars



Paul B.K. Garmirian, Ph.D.

HAB00490

The Gourmet Guide To Cigars

Paul B.K. Garmirian, Ph.D.

CEDAR PUBLICATIONS
P.O. Box 6016
McLean, VA 22106

HAB00491

© 1990. Copyright by (Paul) Boghos Kevork Garmirian.

All rights reserved. Except as permitted under the United States Copyright Act of 1976, no part of this publication may be reproduced or distributed in any form or by any means, including Xerox™ and similar systems, or stored in a data base or retrieval system, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 90-82515

ISBN Number: 0-9627046-0-1

Cedar Publications, McLean, Virginia

First Printing 1990
Second Printing November 1990
Revised Edition March 1992
Fourth Printing 1993
Guia Gourmet del Cigarro 1993
Revised Edition 1994

Chapter
I. The
A.
B.

II. Cig
A.
B.
C.
D.
E.
F.

III. Brie
A.
B.
C.
D.

IV. Sele
A.
B.
C.

D.

E.

classmate was Anthony Marsh. He was from Kingston, Jamaica. Most of our conversations in our spare time centered on the cultivation and the production of cigars in Jamaica. During one Easter holiday, we travelled to France, Belgium, Germany and Luxembourg by car and the first thing we did when we arrived in a new town was to visit the local tobacco shop. Back in England, Tony Marsh would spend hours familiarizing me with all aspects of the cigar industry in Jamaica: the economy, the climate as well as the cigar smoking habits of Jamaicans.

Whenever I returned home to visit my family on holiday, there was always an abundance of Cuban cigars: H.Upmann, Partagas, Punch, Bolivar, Hoyo de Monterey de Jose Gener, Montecristo, Por Larranaga, and Romeo Y Julieta. Family and friends knew that on holidays and special occasions, the gifts I enjoyed the most were Cuban cigars.

Nationalization Of Tobacco Industry In Cuba

While I was not aware of the political situation in Cuba in 1959, by now it was 1962; having lived through the tense days of the Cuban Missile Crisis debating the situation at Harrow College, I feared that there might be a major disruption of the cigar industry in Cuba. Many years later, I became aware that the famous tobacco producing families such as Menendez, Garcia, Sosa and Cifuentes had left the island of Cuba during that time.

During the early 1960's, following all the turmoil and the nationalization of the tobacco industry in Cuba, there was no visible shortage of Cuban cigars in London, which must have been very well stocked in Havanas. While the Cuban cigar industry was in the process of manufacturing cigars for the masses in Cuba, cigars were still exorbitantly expensive in England; and no student's budget would allow the consumption of Havanas on a regular basis. So whenever my parents would come to visit me in London, large crystal jars of 50 H.Upmann Havanas that they brought would make it a very special treat indeed!

HAB00493

SELECTED LIST OF CIGARS AFTER MEALS

After Breakfast

Havanas	Non-Havanas
Cohiba (Panatela)	Paul Garmirian (Petit Bouquet)
Montecristo (Joyito)	Davidoff (Ambassadrice)
Montecristo No. 5	Paul Garmirian No. 5
Rey Del Mundo (Demi Tasse)	Davidoff (Grand Cru No. 5)
Juan Lopez (Patricia)	Griffins' (Griffino)
Romeo Y Julieta (Petit Julieta)	Macanudo (Caviar Cafe)
Hoyo De Monterey (Margaritas)	Juan Clemente 530
Partagas (Petit Bouquet)	Don Diego (Demi-Tasse)

After Light Lunch

Havanas	Non-Havanas
Partagas (Coronas)	Paul Garmirian (Corona)
Romeo Y Julieta (Cedros No. 2)	Davidoff (Grand Cru No. 3)
Romeo Y Julieta (Coronas)	Macanudo (Duke of Devon)
Cohiba (Coronas Especial)	Griffin's 400
Dunhill (Mojito)	Fonseca (7-9-9)
La Gloria Cubana (Medaille D'or No. 4)	Juan Clemente (Gran Corona)
Rey Del Mundo (Corona de Luxe)	Ashton (Panatela)
Montecristo No. 3	Davidoff No. 2
Quai D'Orsay (Corona)	Paul Garmirian (Lonsdale)

HAB00494

After Heavy Lunch

Havanas	Non-Havanas
Cohiba (Robusto)	Paul Garmirian (Epicure)
Montecristo No. 1	Avo Uvezian No. 2
Rey del Mundo (Lonsdales)	Griffins' No. 200
Partagas 8 9 8	Davidoff 5000
Rafael Gonzales (Corona Extra)	Paul Garmirian (Corona Grande)
Punch (Punch)	Punch Grand Cru (Bristols)
La Gloria Cubana (Medaille D'or No. 2)	Fonseca (10-10)
Romeo Y Julieta (Exhibition No. 3)	Arturo Fuente (Hemingway)
Bolivar (Corona Extra)	Macanudo (Hyde Park)
Hoyo De Monterey (Epicure No. 1)	Hoyo De Monterey (Excalibur II)
Punch (Selection No. 1)	Partagas (8-9-8)
La Esception de Jose Gener (Cazadores Miramar)	Ashton (Maduro)
Quai D'Orsay (Gran Corona)	H.Upmann (Corona Bravas)

Afternoon Cigars

Havanas	Non-Havanas
Romeo Y Julieta (Petit Coronas)	Davidoff 5000
Montecristo No. 4	Paul Garmirian No. 5
Dunhill (Varadero)	Griffins' (Privilege)
Rey del Mundo (Petit Coronas)	Paul Garmirian (Petit Corona)
La Flor De Cano (Corona)	Macanudo (Petit Coronas)
Partagas (Petit Coronas)	Partagas No. 4
Diplomaticos No. 4	Juan Clemente (Demi-Corona)

HAB00495

Punch (Selection No. 12)
Romeo Y Julieta Cedros No. 3

Ramon Allones
(Petit Coronas)

Don Diego (Petit Coronas)
Montecruz (Sun Grown
No. 240)
Royal Jamaica
(Petit Coronas)

After Light Dinner

Havanas	Non-Havanas
Cohiba (Lanceros)	Paul Garmirian No. 1
Montecristo (Especiales)	Davidoff No. 1
Partagas (Connoisseur No. 1)	Juan Clemente (Especial)
Rey del Mundo (Grande D'Espana)	Paul Garmirian (Lonsdale)
La Gloria Cubana (Medaille D'Or 1)	Griffin's No. 100
Diplomaticos No. 6	Ashton 8 9 8
Montecristo No. 1	Montecruz (Natural Claro 210)
Rey del Mundo (Lonsdales)	H.Upmann (El Prado)
Partagas 8 9 8 (Cabinet)	Partagas 8 9 8 and No. 1
Sancho Panza (Molinos)	Fonseca (8-9-8)
Por Larranaga (Lonsdales)	Don Diego (Lonsdale)
Romeo Y Julieta (Cedros No. 1)	Macanudo (Lonsdale)
Dunhill (Malecon)	Dunhill (Condados)
H.Upmann (Lonsdales)	Canaria D'Oro (Lonsdale)
Rafael Gonzales (Lonsdales)	Macanudo (Portofino)
Ramon Allones 8 9 8 (Cabinet)	Arturo Fuente (Hemingway 1)
Quinterro (Churchill)	Royal Jamaica (Gran Corona)

HAB00496

After Heavy Dinner

Havanas	Non-Havanas
Cohiba (Esplendidos)	Paul Garmirian (Churchill)
Dunhill (Estupendos Tubes)	Davidoff (Anniversario No. 1)
H.Upmann (Sir Winston)	Paul Garmirian (Belicoso)
Rey del Mundo (Tainos)	Davidoff (Anniversario No. 2)
Partagas (Lusitanias)	Avo Uvezian (Especiales)
Hoyo de Monterey (Double Corona)	Griffin's (Prestige)
Ramon Allones (Gigantes)	Fonseca (10-10)
Punch (Double Corona)	Juan Clemente (Churchill)
Romeo Y Julieta (Churchill)	Montecruz (Sun Grown No. 200)
Quai D'Orsay (Imperiales)	Punch (Monarcas Tubes)
Hoyo de Monterey (Churchill)	Don Diego (Monarch Tubes)
H.Upmann (Monarch Tubes)	Hoyo de Monterey (Excalibur)
Sancho Panza (Corona Gigantes)	H.Upmann (Corona Imperial)
Punch (Churchill)	Royal Jamaica (Churchill)
Partagas (Churchill de Luxe)	Arturo Fuente (Masterpiece)
Romeo Y Julieta (Cazadores)	Ashton (Churchill)

Note: Most connoisseurs agree that some of the most enjoyable cigar shapes are referred to as torpedo shaped, pyramid and belicoso.

Montecristo No. 2	Paul Garmirian (Belicoso)
Diplomaticos No. 2	Davidoff (Special T)
Bolivar (Belicosos Finos)	Avo Uvezian (Pyramid)
Sancho Panza (Belicosos)	Fonseca (Triangulare)

HAB00497

Late Night Cigar With Cognac Or Liqueur

Havanas	Non-Havanas
Dunhill (Cabinetta)	Paul Garmirian No. 2
Rey del Mundo (Choix Supreme)	Davidoff (Special R)
Hoyo de Monterey (Epicure No. 2)	Avo Uvezian No. 9
Partagas (Serie D No. 4)	Griffin's 300
Bolivar (Royal Corona)	Paul Garmirian (Belicoso Fino)
Romeo Y Julieta (Exhibition No. 3)	Arturo Fuente (Hemingway 1)
Ramon Allones (Specially Selected)	Juan Clemente (Rothschild)
Rafael Gonzales (Corona Extra)	Paul Garmirian (Epicure)

HAB00498

RUDMAN'S COMPLETE GUIDE TO

How to Find, Select & Smoke Them

HAB00535

RUDMAN'S COMPLETE GUIDE TO CIGARS

Theo Rudman

TRIUMPH
BOOKS
CHICAGO

HAB00536

Published in the United States
by Triumph Books
644 South Clark Street
Chicago, Illinois 60605
Telephone: (312) 939-3330
Fax: (312) 663-3557

Published by Good Living Publishing
P.O. Box 5223, Helderberg, 7135, Cape,
South Africa
Telephone: (27)(21) 905-3600
Fax: (27)(21) 905-2188

Cover design by Salvatore Concialdi
Cover photographs by John Thoeming

Typeset in South Africa by Creda Press
Printed in the United States of America

Copyright © Theo Rudman 1995

1995 Edition, February 1995
1996 Revised Edition, October 1995
1996 Edition Reprinted, December 1995
Third Edition, October 1996

ISBN 1-57243-149-0

All rights reserved. In terms of the Copyright Act, 1978, and subsequent amendments, no part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior permission in writing from the publisher.

Every reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this book, but the publishers and author cannot accept liability for any consequence or loss arising from the use of the information it contains.

HAB00537

early 1995, has 462 rooms in 22-storey building. It is operated by Spanish group, Grupo Sol, which runs many hotels worldwide. It has a fully equipped gym, sauna, business centre and several restaurants. A boom to cigar lovers is the hotel's smoking bar, called El Relicario, stocked with a superb range of Havanas. This is in addition to a good cigar shop. Fax: (53)(7) 33-4555.

Hotel Victoria. Probably about three-star standard, but ideal for businessmen. Has 40 rooms and provides attentative service. Good facilities, including espresso bar. No cigar shop, but only three blocks from Hotel Nacional and not far from Melia Cohiba. Moderately priced. Good value. Fax: (53)(7) 33-3109.

Visitors to Cuba should be warned not to deal with the hundreds of street vendors or staff in hotels offering the "Grande Marques" for between $20 and $25 per box, as these were always forgeries or stolen goods.

Another word of warning. Tourists are only permitted to take only $1 000 worth of cigars out of Cuba. So be sure to keep official invoices of purchases handy while passing through the airport.

In Cuba the tourist currency is US dollars. All purchases are made in US dollars and change given in that currency. Travellers cheques can only be changed in the hotel where the tourist is staying.

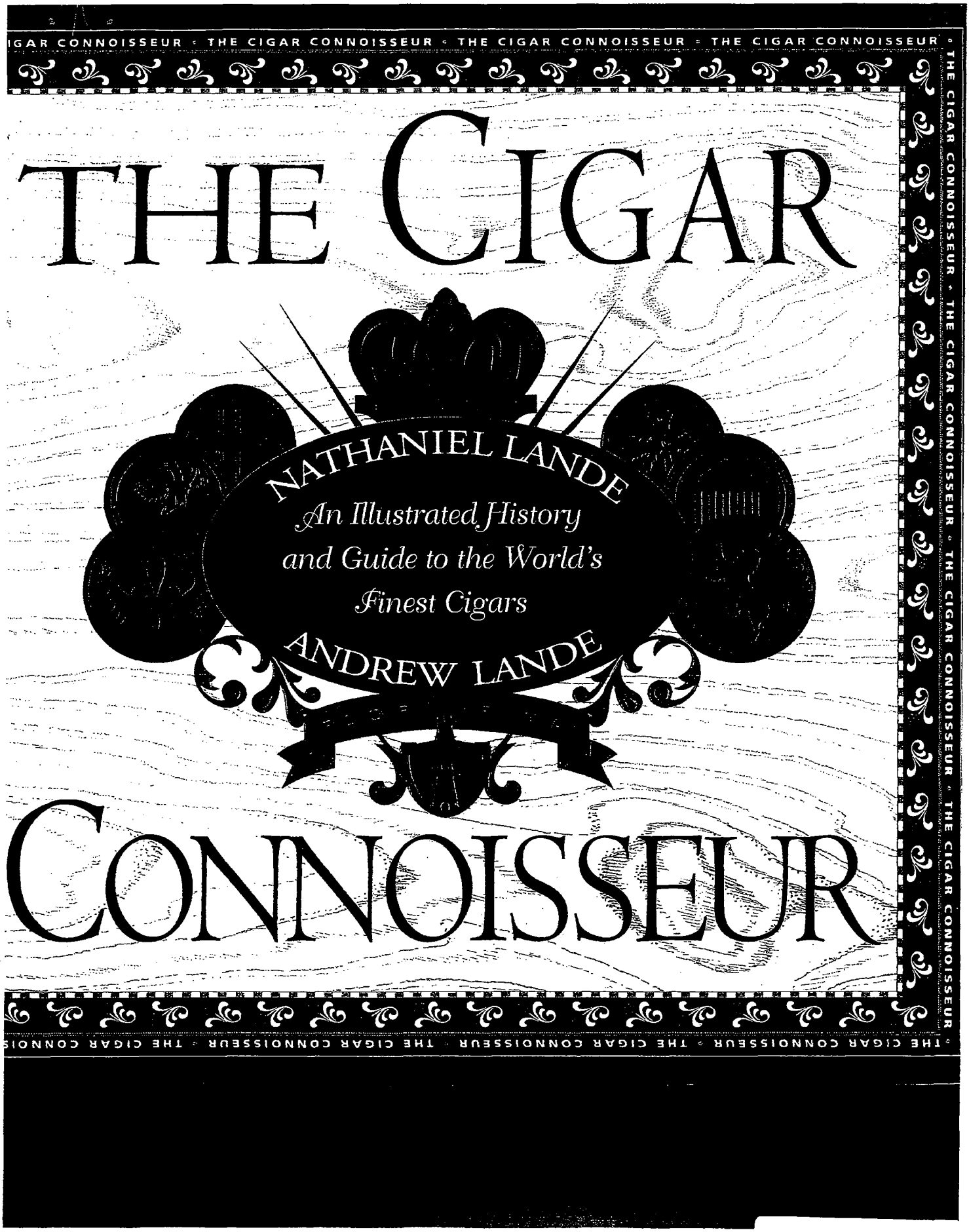
THE COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE SIZES AND SHAPES OF HAVANA CIGARS

There is a total of 33 brands in 70 shapes and sizes of Havanas. Although some sizes are seldom used or made only for certain markets.

They vary in length from under 102mm/4 inches to over 230mm/9 inches and the diameter from 10.32mm/26 to 20.64mm/52. The figure after the metric measurement is the ring gauge, which is the diameter measured in 64ths of an inch. Hence a ring gauge of 26 is 26 64th of an inch.

Confusion is caused when a particular size is used for Havana marques that are not necessarily uniform. A Cohiba Coronas Especiale is 152mm/6 in long with a diameter of 15.08mm/38, while a H. Upmann Especiale is 140mm/5 1/2 in long with a diameter of 15.87mm/40. A standard Corona has a diameter of 16.67mm/42 with a length of 142mm/5 1/2 ins. However, the Montecristo Especial (not to be confused with the Montecristo

HAB00538


IGAR CONNOISSEUR ◦ THE CIGAR CONNOISSEUR ◦ THE CIGAR CONNOISSEUR ◦ THE CIGAR CONNOISSEUR ◦
THE CIGAR CONNOISSEUR ◦ THE CIGAR CONNOISSEUR ◦ THE CIGAR CONNOISSEUR ◦ THE CIGAR CONNOISSEUR ◦
THE CIGAR CONNOISSEUR ◦ THE CIGAR CONNOISSEUR ◦ THE CIGAR CONNOISSEUR ◦ THE CIGAR CONNOISSEUR ◦
THE CIGAR CONNOISSEUR ◦ THE CIGAR CONNOISSEUR ◦ THE CIGAR CONNOISSEUR ◦ THE CIGAR CONNOISSEUR ◦
THE CIGAR
NATHANIEL LANDE
An Illustrated History
and Guide to the World's
Finest Cigars
ANDREW LANDE
CONNOISSEUR

HAB00539

THE CIGAR CONNOISSEUR

AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORY AND GUIDE
TO THE WORLD'S FINEST CIGARS

NATHANIEL LANDE
AND
ANDREW LANDE

HAB00540

$60.00

ateful acknowledgment is made to the following for permission to reprint illustrations and photographs:

ts Collection: pages iii, v, vi, viii, xiv, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 24, 25, 31, 36, 40, 41, 43, 47, 58, 62, 63, 64 (right), 67, 69, 71, 104, 107, 110, 115, 126, 141, 142, 156, 157

Yancy Hughes: iv, 2, 51, 53, 74, 84, 147

Photograph by Walker Evans, reprinted by permission of The Metropolitan Museum of Art: xv

C. Meunier, *Ladies of Seville*, Royal Museum of Art, Brussels: 7

Bettmann Archives: 12, 19, 64 (left), 65, 72, 113, 119, 116, 120

Nathaniel Lande: 22, 82, 85, 98

Gianni Constantino, courtesy Habanos S.A.: x, 23

Domingo Batista, courtesy Davidoff: 27, 28, 29, 34, 90, 100

Enrico Barone: 27 (inset), 89

Premium Advertising Havana: 30

Dr. Orlando Arteaga: 44, 66

Courtesy Pentagon papers: 52, 53

Courtesy *Epicure* magazine: 55 (above)

Courtesy Davidoff: 76, 79, 97, 128, 138

Courtesy Dunhill archives: 77, 148 (above), 150

Andrew Lande: 92

St. Petersburg Times: 94

Courtesy J. R. Tobacco: 103

Courtesy *Cigar Aficionado:* 118

Catherine Leuthold: 122, 132, 146

Courtesy Elie Bleu, Paris: 146, 148 (below)

Courtesy Gene Walder: 149

Courtesy Grand Havana Room, Beverly Hills: 124, 151, 154 (above)

Courtesy Club Macanudo: 153

Courtesy City Wine & Cigar Co., New York; photograph by Steve Freeman: 154 (below)

Courtesy Monte's, London: 155 (left)

Courtesy James Fox, London: 155 (right)

Courtesy American Airlines: 158–159

Copyright © 1997 by Nathaniel Lande and Andrew Lande

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, or by any information storage and retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publisher.

Published by Clarkson Potter/Publishers, 201 East 50th Street, New York, New York 10022.
Member of the Crown Publishing Group.

Random House, Inc. New York, Toronto, London, Sydney, Auckland
http://www.randomhouse.com/

CLARKSON N. POTTER, POTTER, and colophon are trademarks of Clarkson N. Potter, Inc.

Printed in Japan

DESIGN BY HOWARD KLEIN

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data
is available upon request.

ISBN 0-517-70846-9

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

First Edition

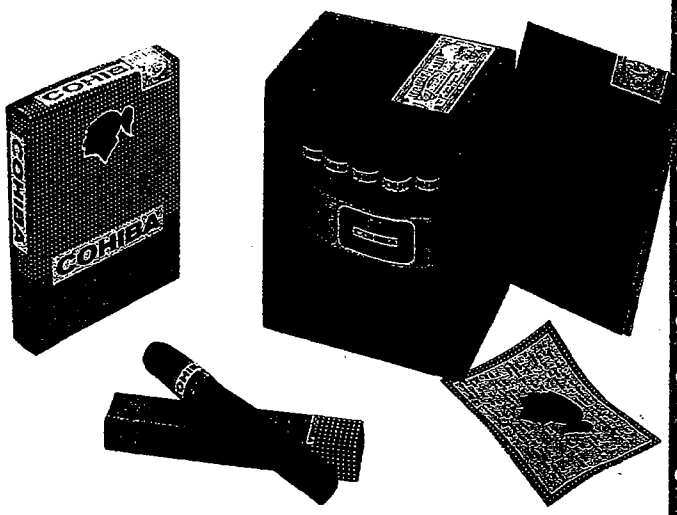
HIBA (CUBA)

lisputably among the best cigars available, this brand is originally reserved exclusively for Fidel Castro to hand t as gifts of diplomacy. *Cohiba* meant "cigar" to the tive Taino Indians of Cuba. Legend has it that one of stro's bodyguards introduced the president to the cigar ıker Eduardo Ribera, who created three sizes: the ncero, the Corona Especial, and the Panetela. From 1968 til 1994 the factory was run by Avelino Lara, one of four others who were expert rollers, but in 1994 Emilia Tamayo became managing director, presiding over the famous Cohiba factory El Laguito, an estate in Havana near Miramar. The majority of the rollers at El Laguito are female, and some Cohibas are now also made at the H. Upmann and Partagas factories.

The secret to their superb, rich smooth flavor is in the leaves, selected from among the top few farms in the Vuelta Abajo growing region, and in the unique third fermentation for the *ligero* and *seco* leaves. In 1992 Cohiba introduced five new sizes in its Siglo series to commemorate the five hundredth anniversary of Columbus's discovery of the Americas.

The original Cohiba is classified as a medium-to-full-flavored cigar among Havanas, while the new line, with its new blend, is a medium. General Cigar registered the trademark in the United States in 1980 and offers a line of non-Cuban Cohibas that don't compare with the Cubans. The genuine Cohiba is among the most expensive and sought-after cigars in the world.

Model	Length	Ring Gauge
Lancero	7½	38
Esplendido	7	47
Coronas Especiales	6	38
Exquisito	5	36
Robusto	4⅞	50
Panetela	4½	26
Siglo Series		
Siglo V	6⅜	43
Siglo III	6⅛	42
Siglo IV	5⅜	46
Siglo II	5	42
Siglo I	4	40



HAB00542

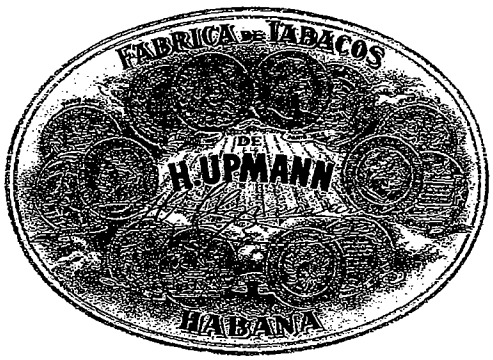
H. Upmann (Cuba)

Herman Upmann was one of the first non-Cubans to make a name for himself in the Havana cigar industry. A German banker who immigrated to Havana to open a bank branch in the early 1840s, Upmann loved Havanas so much that he went into the business. The bank lasted until 1922; the cigar business was reinforced by the British firm J. Frankau & Co. It was bought by the Menéndez and García families in 1935, who operated it until nationalization just after the revolution.

In 1944, at the centennial of the brand's founding, a new Upmann factory was opened on Calle Amistad in Old Havana. The factory is now officially named after José Martí, the great revolutionary who was instrumental in gaining his country's independence from Spain (and was a reader in a cigar factory during the 1860s).

Upmann's signature still graces the boxes today. The Dominican version has the founding year printed on the ring, whereas the Cuban band simply reads "H. Upmann Habana." The Havanas are classified as mild to medium flavored for a Cuban cigar and very smooth. Be sure to distinguish between the handmade and machine-made, among the large number of size variations (about thirty total), many of which come in tubes.

Model	Length	Ring Gauge
Monarchs (tube)	7	47
Monarcas (aka Sir Winston)	7	47
Lonsdale (also No. 1)	6½	42
Upmann No. 2	6⅛	52
Grand Corona	5¾	40
Magnum	5½	46
Corona	5½	42
Royal Corona (tube)	5½	42
Corona Major (tube)	5⅛	42
Connoisseur No. 1	5	48
Petit Corona (also No. 4)	5	42
Corona Junior (tube)	4½	36
Petit Upmann	4½	36



HAB00543

THE COMPLETE IDIOT'S GUIDE™ TO

Cigars

by Tad Gage

alpha books

A Division of Macmillan Reference
A Simon and Schuster Macmillan Company
1633 Broadway, New York, NY 10019-6785

alpha books

"[This book] dispels the 'millionaire mystique' of cigars and reintroduces this wonderful pastime in an understandable, fun, and contemporary format."

—Alyson R. Boxman, Executive Editor, *SMOKE* Magazine

Cigars

- **Quick and easy techniques** for clipping, lighting, and smoking cigars
- **Idiot-proof steps** to selecting the best cigars
- **Down-to-earth advice** on matching cigars with drinks and meals

Tad Gage

HAB00549

I dedicate this book to the memory of three special people: Industry giant Herman Lane, founder of Lane Limited, who I was proud to call a friend. Barry Levin, a tobacconist, honorable businessman, industry maverick, and the best friend and business partner anyone could have. And my mom, who always believed in me.

Copyright© 1997 by Tad Gage

All rights reserved. No part of this book shall be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without written permission from the publisher. No patent liability is assumed with respect to the use of the information contained herein. Although every precaution has been taken in the preparation of this book, the publisher and author assume no responsibility for errors or omissions. Neither is any liability assumed for damages resulting from the use of information contained herein. For information, address Alpha Books, 1633 Broadway, 7th Floor, New York, NY 10019-6785.

THE COMPLETE IDIOT'S GUIDE name and design are trademarks of Macmillan, Inc.

Macmillan Publishing books may be purchased for business or sales promotional use. For information please write: Special Markets Department, Macmillan Publishing USA, 1633 Broadway, New York, NY 10019.

International Standard Book Number: 0-02-861975-7
Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 97-073159

99 98 97 4 3 2 1

Interpretation of the printing code: The rightmost number of the first series of numbers is the year of the book's printing; the rightmost number of the second series of numbers is the number of the book's printing. For example, a printing code of 97-1 shows that the first printing occurred in 1997.

Printed in the United States of America

HAB00551

Hot Tip

If you want greater assurance that you're buying handmade Cuban smokes, stick with larger sizes, which are generally made by hand, and check for the term *Hecho a Mano* ("made by hand") on the box or cigar band.

Many smaller Havanas are machine-made with short filler, and many of these come in metal tubes. The best and biggest Cuban cigars, using the best tobaccos and biggest leaves, are handmade. Larger or unusually shaped Cuban cigars (such as a pyramid) tend to be handmade because they're difficult for a machine to make. Larger sizes are preferred by serious cigar nuts, so it makes sense to concentrate on those sizes. Finally, there's the practical matter that with a larger cigar, the maker can get maximum use out of large, high-quality leaves.

Scraps and short leaves can easily be bundled into smaller smokes. I've told you to avoid machine-made cigars, but I'm going to break the rule when it comes to Havanas. You won't get as good a quality cigar with a machine-made Havana, but you will have the chance to sample Cuban tobacco at a lower cost than the fancy handmades.

The Least You Need to Know

- Havana cigars feature only Cuban tobacco.
- Cuban cigars are usually more full-bodied than smokes from most countries, but you can find mild Havana cigars.
- Non-Cuban cigars used to be inferior, but they have caught up and many are just as good as Cuban cigars.
- Many Cuban and non-Cuban brands have the same name; to distinguish true Cuban cigars, look for markings on the cigar bands and boxes that show they're from Cuba.
- There are a lot of fake Havanas, so be a good detective if you plan to buy Cuban smokes.

HAB00552

NAT SHERMAN'S

A PASSION FOR CIGARS

SELECTING, PRESERVING, SMOKING AND SAVORING ONE OF LIFE'S GREATEST PLEASURES

JOEL SHERMAN

PRESIDENT AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

HAB00553

NAT SHERMAN'S

A Passion for Cigars

Selecting, Preserving, Smoking, and Savoring One of Life's Greatest Pleasures

JOEL SHERMAN

President and Chief Executive Officer, Nat Sherman, Incorporated

WITH ROBERT IVRY

Andrews and McMeel

A Universal Press Syndicate Company

KANSAS CITY

Produced by The Philip Lief Group, Inc.

HAB00554

Nat Sherman's A Passion for Cigars © 1996 by Joel Sherman and The Philip Lief Group, Inc. All rights reserved. Printed in U.S.A. No part of this book may be used or reproduced in any manner whatsoever without written permission except in the case of reprints in the context of reviews. For information, write Andrews and McMeel, a Universal Press Syndicate Company, 4520 Main Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64111.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Nat Sherman's a passion for cigars: selecting, preserving, smoking, and savoring one of life's greatest pleasures / by Joel Sherman.

p. cm.
Includes bibliographical references and index.
ISBN 0-8362-2182-6
1. Cigars. 2. Cigar industry. I. Sherman, Joel. II. Ivry, Robert. III. Nat Sherman Incorporated.
TS2260.N38 1996
394.1'4-dc20 96-9189
CIP

ATTENTION: SCHOOLS AND BUSINESSES
Andrews and McMeel books are available at quantity discounts with bulk purchase for educational, business, or sales promotional use. For information, please write to: Special Sales Department, Andrews and McMeel, 4520 Main Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64111

Grateful acknowledgment for photographs is made to the following:

The Library of Congress, page 32; The Key West Art and Historical Society, page 16; the Tampa-Hillsborough County Public Library System, page 17, 23, and 54; and the University of South Florida Library Special Collections, page 19.

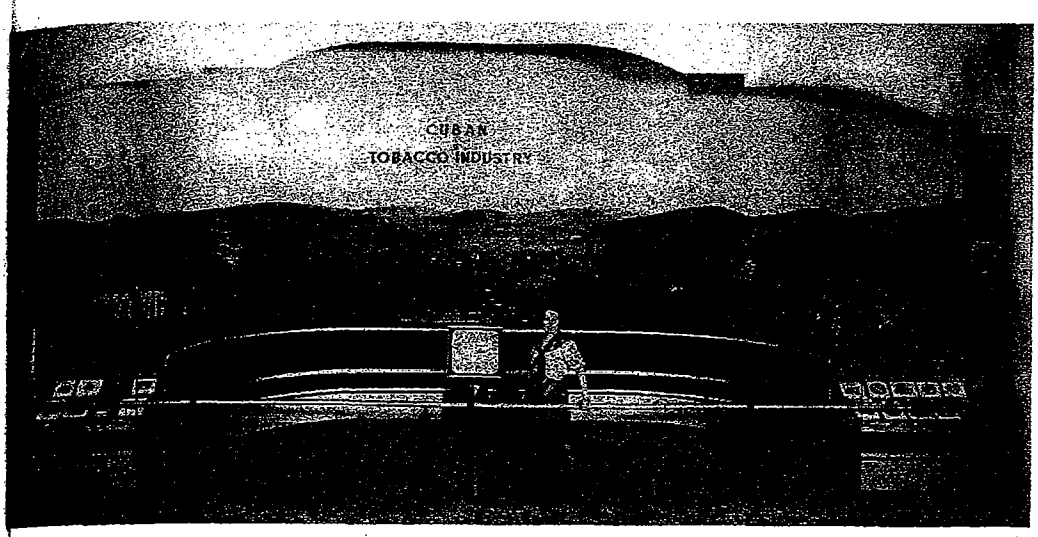
All other photographs and illustrations generously provided courtesy of Nat Sherman, Inc.

Recipes courtesy of the Culinary Institute of America.

Book design, maps on pages 57,62, 63, and 65, and typesetting by Martin Lubin Graphic Design.

Color insert photographs by John Carriglio of Camart Studios.

HAB00555



Florida State Fair exhibit, 1937. An embargo on trade with Cuba was the furthest thing from anyone's mind!

the swankiest cars, drank the smoothest bathtub gin, wore the nattiest clothes, had the best-looking women–and they smoked the big, high-priced Cuban cigars. Nicknamed "Havanas," they cost a buck in an era when the average Joe was being told–by Woodrow Wilson's vice president, Thomas Riley Marshall–that "what this country needs is a good five-cent cigar." The average Joe may have needed a good five-cent cigar, but he saw Al Capone on the newsreels and Edward G. Robinson in the feature films smoking that masterpiece of Cuban design, and he wanted to smoke one too. A whole industry was rejuvenated by the image of danger and privilege that accompanied the imported Cuban cigar.

For the next eighty years, the popularity of the cigar in America rode on the coattails of the Cuban mystique, which as time went by gained an almost occult status. Just about every top military man, every captain of industry, every famous entertainer, and every world leader smoked a big cigar, and millions imitated them.

President Calvin Coolidge was so possessive of his Havanas that when a visitor tried to wangle one by telling "Silent Cal" that his son collected cigar rings, Coolidge took the ring off one of his cherished cigars and gave it to him, leaving the cigar in the box.

Winston Churchill and his cigar forged such a close bond that the idea of England's wartime prime minister without one is unthinkable. Churchill claimed to have smoked a quarter of a million cigars in his ninety-one

HAB00556

Gangsters, Reel-Life and Real-Life

Edward G. Robinson was a regular customer at the Nat Sherman store in Manhattan, and so were many of the real-life "family" men of the type Robinson portrayed in the movies of the '30s and '40s. Frank Costello, Meyer Lansky, and their lieutenants would often pop in to stock up on their cigars, and so would Bugsy Siegel, whose infamous career was immortalized by the film *Bugsy*, starring Warren Beatty. Often, my father would know these men, having grown up with them on New York's Lower East Side. I was just a kid behind the counter, and when someone from the old neighborhood would walk in, my father would give me a small, almost imperceptible wink, meaning that I should offer his childhood friend a little extra courtesy. What did Bugsy Siegel smoke? Anything he wanted to!

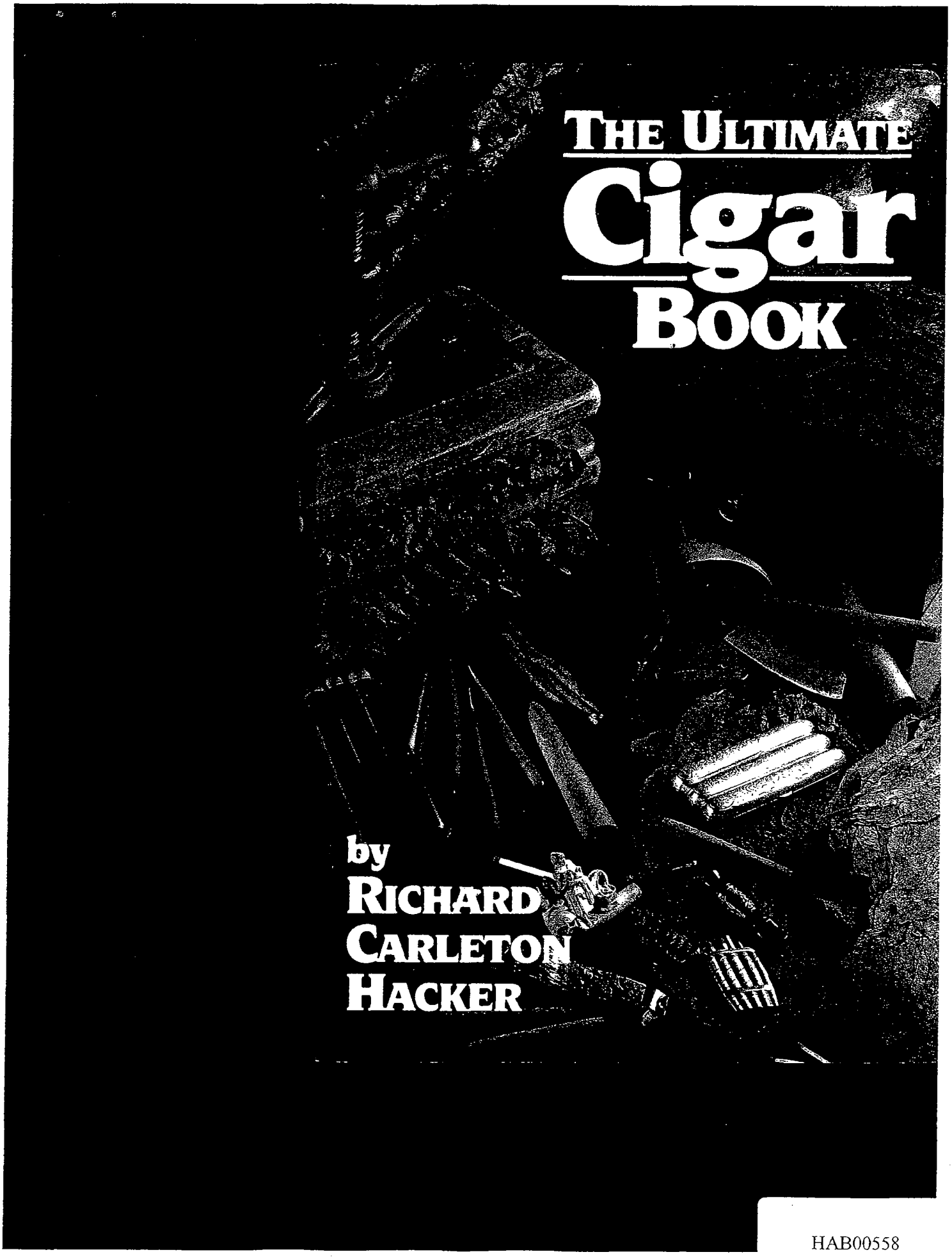
Al Capone. The popularity of the Havana cigar swept America in the 1930s with the advent of the gangster, who smoked Cuba's top of the line.

years. (If you do the math, that's eight and a half per day for eighty years!) During the Nazi blitz of London in 1941, one of the Luftwaffe's raids destroyed the Dunhill tobacco shop on Drake Street, in which was stored a portion of the prime minister's treasured cache of Havanas. Called to the scene in the wee hours of the morning, the store manager made a careful survey of the damage and rushed to the phone to report, "Your cigars are safe, sir."

Winston Churchill claimed to have smoked 250,000 cigars. He died at age 91.

Political leaders in my hometown of New York were serious about what they smoked, too. I recall that some of them even tried to win a few votes by being photographed in a statesmanlike pose–with a cigar clenched tenaciously between their lips. President Theodore Roosevelt and Governor Al Smith come to mind. I personally waited

HAB00557



HAB00558

THE ULTIMATE Cigar BOOK

by
RICHARD
CARLETON
HACKER

Autumngold Publishing™
Beverly Hills, California

HAB00559

First Edition
Third Printing

Other Books by the Same Author

The Ultimate Pipe Book (U.S. Edition)
The Ultimate Pipe Book (British Edition)
Die Kunst Pfeife zu rauchen (German Edition)
The Christmas Pipe
The Muzzleloading Hunter

Videos

The Ultimate Pipe Video (Premiere Edition)
The Ultimate Pipe Video (Collector's Edition)

Copyright© 1993 by Richard Carleton Hacker
All rights reserved.

This book may not be reproduced, in whole or in part, by any manner whatsoever, without obtaining prior written approval from the publisher.

Printed in the United States of America.

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 93-79382

ISBN No. 0-931253-04-7

HAB00560

features an excellent blend of all long leaf filler. This cigar is not a second, but is a very high quality cigar that is simply packaged without a box. Available in both Natural and Maduro wrappers, it is well worth discovering. Honduran bundles are very much in evidence and are growing in popularity. For example, La Primadora is a Honduran cigar that features all long leaf filler, a choice of Natural or Maduro wrapper, and is available in six sizes, ranging from a 5 1/2 x 42 Petite Cetros all the way up to an 8 1/2 x 50 Emperor. Juan Lopez is an old Cuban brand that is now being made as a Honduran bundle. Bermejo started out as a Nicaraguan bundle, but is currently being made as a machine-bunched long filler cigar in Honduras — if you like the Bances cigars, you'll like these. And speaking of Nicaraguan bundles, the first brands were brought out in 1992, but I hesitate to mention any of them because their continuous availability is not always assured. These are only a few of the better brands. For more specific information, ask your tobacconist about his best values in bundle cigars.

You might also want to ask your tobacconist about his private brands. These are often excellent cigars made by one of the major companies, but they are given a special brand and band for a specific store, tobacco chain, or direct mail tobacconist. They are usually priced well below nationally distributed frontmark cigars made by those same companies and some of them are every bit as comparable as the nationally branded premiums.

And what about Havanas? They remain a proverbial topic of interest, even though American cigar smokers do not have the luxury of being able to taste-test and compare these "outlaw cigars," as do our cigar smoking brethren in other parts of the world, most notably Canada, England and Europe. But even in those countries, the opportunity to compare all thirty of the exported Cuban brands is not possible, as no single country has all thirty brands exported to it. Which is one of the reasons that I put as many as possible of Cuba's finest in Chapter 9, so that at least we could know what we have or have not. Even in the U.S., the odd grey market box of Cohibas or Montecristos occasionally appears within our borders (if any customs agents are reading this, I'm only kidding!) and foreign travel often provides an opportunity to taste the forbidden leaf. So the more we know about something, the less mysterious it becomes. Besides, there is an understandable tendency for American cigar smokers, when given the opportunity to procure

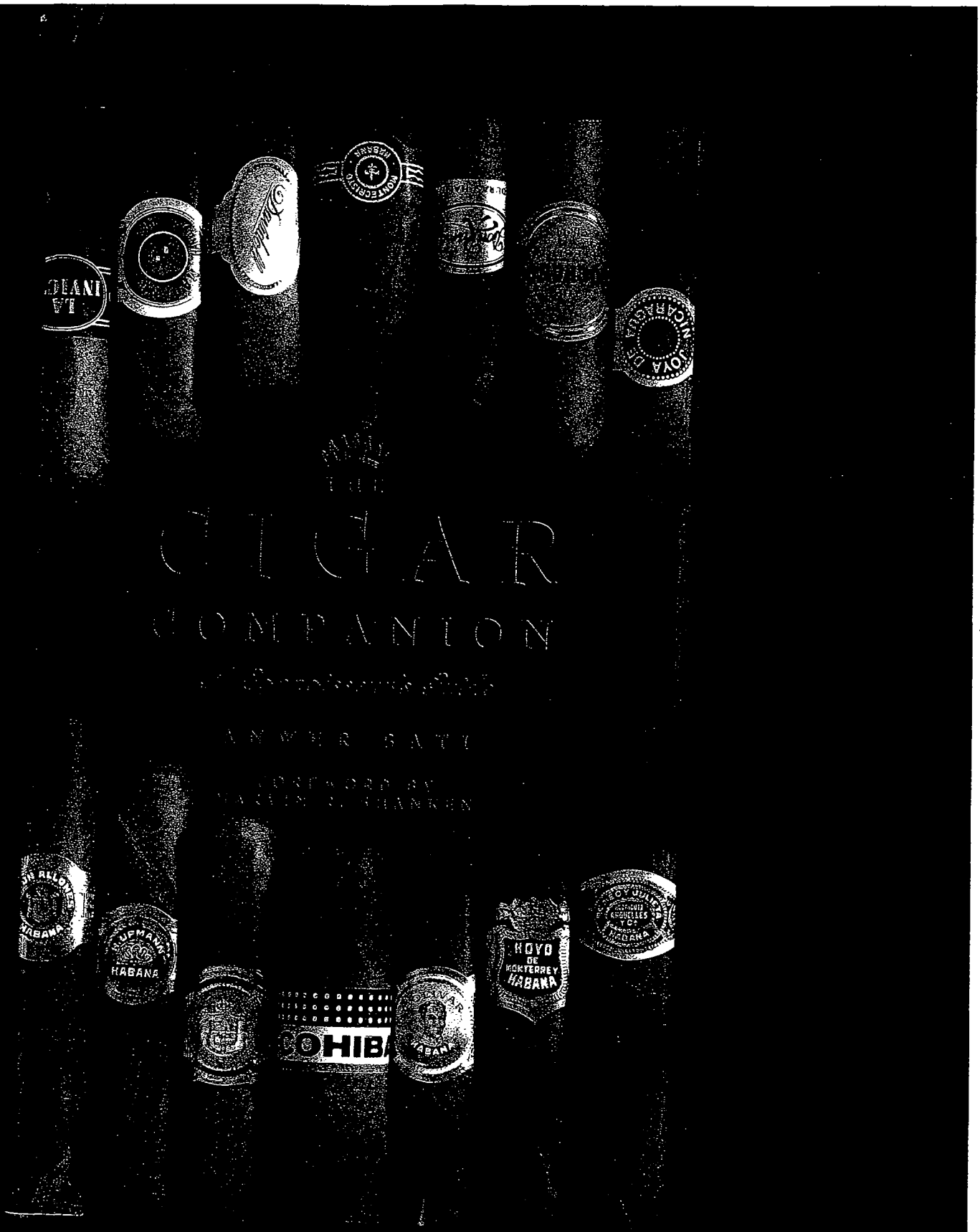
HAB00561

A Listing Of All Currently Exported Cuban Cigars

One of the most frequently asked questions I receive relates to whether or not a specific brand of Cuban cigar is still being produced. While many Havana cigars have been discontinued, others remain in the line, while new ones are being introduced. So here, personally gleaned from the files of Cubatabaco, for the very first time, is every brand that is currently being exported by Cuba.

Bolivar	La Gloria Cubana
Caney	Montecristo
Cifuentes	Partagas
Cohiba	Por Larrañaga
Diplomáticos	Punch
El Rey del Mundo	Quai D'Orsay
Fonseca	Quintero y Hermanos
Gispert	Rafael Gonzales
H. Upmann	Ramón Allones
Hoyo de Monterrey	Romeo y Julieta
José L. Piedra	San Luis Rey
Juan López	Sancho Panza
La Corona	Siboney
La Escepción	Stantos de Luxe
La Flor de Cano	Troya

HAB00562


THE
CIGAR
COMPANION
HOYO
DE
MONTERREY
HABANA

THE

CIGAR

COMPANION

A Connoisseur's Guide

ANWER BATI

RUNNING
PRESS
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

HAB00564

A QUARTO BOOK

Copyright © 1993 Quarto Inc.

All rights reserved under the Pan-American and International Copyright Conventions. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording or by any information storage and retrieval system now known or hereafter invented, without written permission from the Publisher and copyright holder.

First published in the United States by
Running Press Book Publishers.

9 8 7 6 5 4 3

Digit on the right indicates the number of this printing

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication
Number 93-83532

ISBN 1-56138-293-0

This book was designed and produced by
Quarto Inc.
The Old Brewery, 6 Blundell Street
London N7 9BH

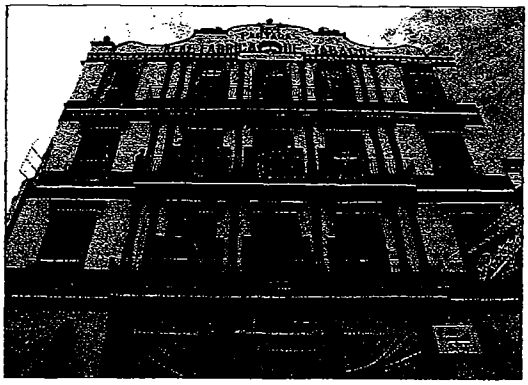
Senior Editor: Laura Sandelson
Creative Director: Richard Dewing
Designer: Ian Hunt
Editor: Susan Martineau
Photographer: Ian Howes

Typeset in Great Britain by
Central Southern Typesetters, Eastbourne
Manufactured in Singapore by
Colour Trend Pte Ltd
Printed in Hong Kong by
Paramount Printing Co. Ltd.

This book may be ordered by mail from
the publisher.
Please add $2.50 for postage and handling.
But try your bookstore first!

RUNNING PRESS
BOOK PUBLISHERS
125 South Twenty-second Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103 – 4399

HAB00565



THE LEGENDARY PARTAGAS FACTORY, HAVANA.

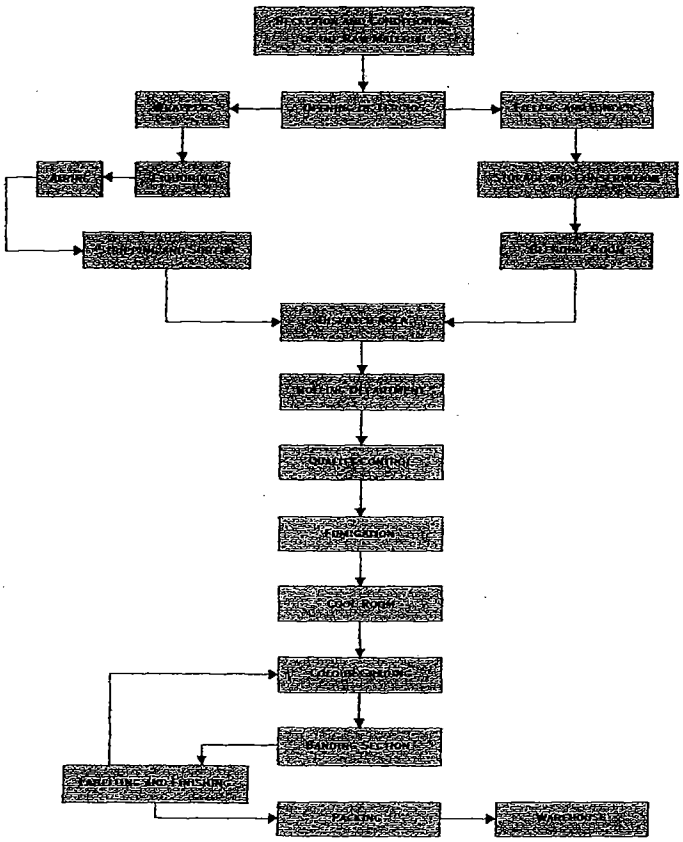
THE HAVANA CIGAR FACTORY

The Havana cigar factory today is much as it was when the art of cigar making was standardized in the mid-19th century, and the production of cigars became industrialized. There are only eight factories making handmade cigars in Cuba today (compared with 120 at the beginning of the century). The names of the factories were all officially changed after the revolution to what were considered more ideologically sound titles, but most of them are still commonly referred to by their pre-revolutionary names, and still display their old signs outside. The best known are H. Upmann (now called José Martí), Partagas (Francisco Perez German), Romeo Y Julieta (Briones Montoto), La Corona (Fernando Roig), and the elite El Laguito, which originally opened in the mid-1960s as a training school. Each factory specializes in a number of brands of a particular flavor. The Partagas factory, for instance, specializes in full-bodied cigars, producing six brands including Bolivar, Ramon Allones, Gloria Cubana and, of course, Partagas. Factories also often specialize in making a particular range of sizes.

The procedures in the various factories are essentially the same, though the size and atmosphere of each factory differs. The grand El Laguito, for instance, is an Italianate mansion (built in 1910) and former home of the Marquez de Pinar del Rio. It is located in three buildings in a swanky residential suburb. The rather gloomy, three-story Partagas factory, on the other hand, which was built in downtown Havana in 1845, is rather more down to earth. Laguito was the first factory to use female rollers, and even today the majority of the 94 rollers there are women. The 200 rollers at the

HAB00566

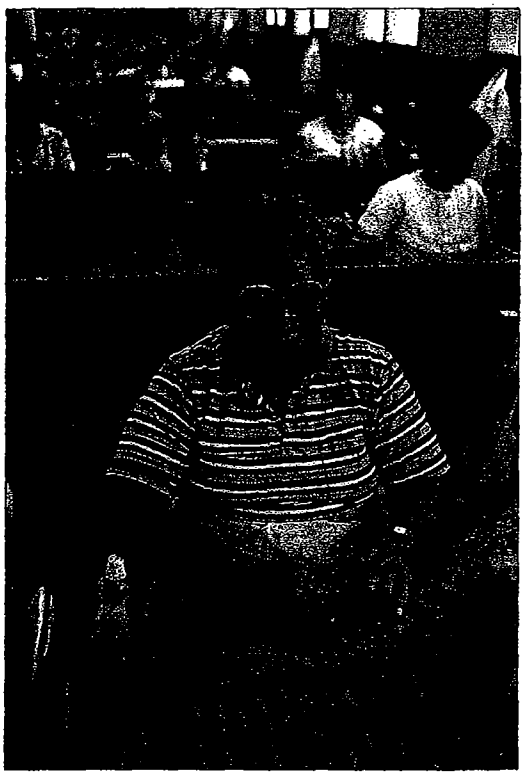
THE MANUFACTURING PROCESS OF HAVANA CIGARS



Partagas factory, the biggest for export production, turn out 5 million cigars a year. No matter which factory you go to, the walls of all of them display revolutionary slogans and portraits of Castro, Che Guevara, and others. Other slogans announce "La calidad es el respeto al pueblo" (Quality is respect for people), or "Tu tambien haces calidad" (You have to care about quality).

It has been estimated that a handmade Havana cigar goes through no fewer than 222 different stages from seedling to the finished product, before being ready for distribution. And the care and expertise shown at the factory is not only crucial to the final

HAR00567



CIGAR ROLLER, HAVANA.

appearance of the cigar, but also affects how well it burns and what it actually tastes like. Not surprisingly, apprenticeship for the task of roller is a lengthy and competitive process, taking nine months. Even then, many fail, and those who succeed are confined to making small-sized cigars before being allowed to graduate to the larger, generally fuller flavored, sizes.

The cigar rollers, or *torcedores*, work in large rooms where the old custom, dating from 1864, of reading aloud from books and newspapers continues to this day. The radio is also switched on, from time to time, to bring the news and important announcements. The worker who acts as reader (lector), selected by his peers for his expressive voice and literacy, is compensated by a small payment from each of the rollers, all of whom are paid piece work, according to the number of cigars they produce. Each roller is

HAB00568

Once the cigars are color graded, they go to the packing department, where bands are put on. The cigars are then put in the familiar cedar boxes in which they will be sold. The packers also look out for cigars which have escaped the quality control department. Once the final box is filled, the cigars are checked again, and then a thin leaf of cedar wood is laid on top of them.

The box is then sealed with the essential label guaranteeing that it is a genuine box of Havana cigars, or *puros Habanos*. The word *puro* means pure, but it has also become a synonym for cigar.

The practice of making handmade cigars is essentially the same wherever they're made, but in the Dominican Republic, for instance, the arrangement between bunchers and rollers is sometimes different (the jobs usually being separated). The large, modern American-owned factories of the Dominican Republic have state-of-the-art quality control methods, using machines (at the bunch stage, as well as later) to check suction, and thus how well a cigar will draw. Despite this, other manufacturers still prefer to do everything by hand, particularly checking for gaps in the bunch, which will make a cigar overheat. In the Philippines, there is a method of rolling in which leaves are spiralled around two thin wooden sticks, which are removed when the cigar is wrapped.

HANDMADE VERSUS MACHINE-MADE CIGARS

The essential difference between handmade and machine-made cigars lies in the fact that, on the whole, most machine-made cigars aren't made with long fillers – fillers, that is, which run the whole length of the cigar – thus making the drawing and burning qualities (they burn faster and become hotter) of the machine-mades significantly inferior. Some machine-made brands, Bering for instance, use long fillers, making them better but still inferior to handmade cigars. The quality of wrappers on machine-made cigars is also usually inferior to those used on the best handmades.

For cheap, mass market, machine-made brands, blended filler is fed into rod-making machines – a process similar to cigarette making – and covered by a continuous sheet of binder. This creates a tube which is sealed at each end to the appropriate length. The wrapper is then added and the cigars trimmed.

In the case of more expensive machine-mades, an operator sitting in front of a cigar-making machine feeds a mixture of filler tobacco (usually shredded leaves or scraps) into a hopper, and places two binder leaves on a plate where they are cut. The two leaves are

HAB00569

BOLIVAR

The famous Bolivar label and box featuring a portrait of the 19th-century Venezuelan revolutionary Simon Bolivar, liberator of much of South America from the Spanish Empire, is one of the most instantly recognizable of all Havana cigar brands. The brand had the distinction of producing the smallest Havana cigar: the Delgado, a corona measuring no more than a couple of inches long. The Bolivar brand was founded in 1901, but didn't really become well known until Ramon and Rafael Cifuentes took it over in the early 1950s and promoted it properly.

There are some 20 cigars in the range, but many of the sizes come in machine-made versions, so be particularly careful if you think you've found a bargain. There are 12 handmade sizes, a selection of which is listed below. Bolivars are among the cheapest of handmade Cuban cigars, and represent a good buy if – and this is a big if – their powerful flavor appeals to you, because as a range they are also among the strongest, fullest bodied of Havanas. They are certainly not for the beginner, but appeal to many seasoned smokers. With their characteristic dark wrappers, they age well. Go for the larger sizes (Royal Corona upwards) – which are well-constructed, draw and burn evenly, and have a strong aroma. The torpedo-shaped Belicosos Finos are a favorite with many, ideal after a heavy meal, whereas the mellow Royal Corona (robusto) is a very good post-lunch cigar. The Petit Corona is one of the fullest flavored available. The Palmas (panetela), which is produced in limited quantities, should be avoided by those who expect a light smoke in this size. The distinctive Bolivar flavor comes not, as might be expected, because an unusually high proportion of *ligero* leaf is used, but because much more *seco* than *volado* is in the blend.

There are also Dominican versions of Bolivar on the market, not particularly noted, though good value, well made with Cameroon wrappers, and mild to medium in flavor. The Dominican range consists of only five sizes.

HAB00570

COHIBA

Cohiba is *the* premium Havana cigar, the brainchild of the revolutionary Che Guevara, who initiated production when he was in charge of the Cuban tobacco industry. Guevara's objective was simple: to make a post-Revolution cigar that surpassed anything made before Castro took power. It had to be the best, so Guevara enlisted the help of Avelino Lara, one of the country's greatest cigar experts, and a man who started in the industry in the 1920s as a cigar roller.

Now in his early 70s, but still a sprightly force in the world of Havana cigars, Lara runs the Laguito factory, housed in an Italianate former palace – once the home of the Marquez of Pinar del Rio – in one of Havana's grandest suburbs. This is where the majority of Cohiba cigars are made (although the Robusto and Esplendido sizes are also produced by the Partagas and H. Upmann factories in Old Havana, under strict control, using leaves blended at Laguito). The factory also produces Montecristo, and used to make some Davidoff sizes. Look for the EL mark on the bottom of the box.

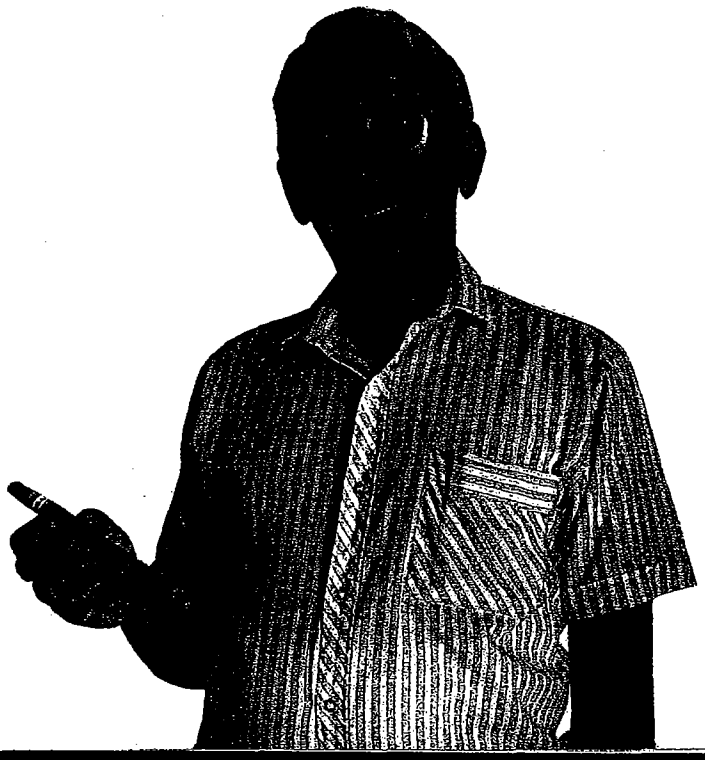
The secret of the quality of Cohiba (the name is the old Cuban Taino Indian word for cigar) is threefold. First, only the very best leaves are chosen. The cigar takes priority over any other, and Lara has first choice from the leaf harvest ("the best selection of the best selection," as he calls it). The production from 10 farms is open to him, though he in fact selects from only five *vegas* in any

HAB00571

given year. Second, the leaves are fermented three times – as opposed to twice for most other Havanas – the last time in the factory itself. This third fermentation can add as much as 18 months to the time it takes to go from leaf to finished cigar. And finally, the rollers at the factory are the best in Cuba.

Walking around the factory with the affable Lara, the great skill and care with which the cigars are made by the 94 rollers who work there becomes apparent. The rollers at Laguito are mostly women, but (confounding the great "rolled on the dusky thighs of Cuban maidens" myth) the job was a strictly male preserve until after the Revolution. Apprenticeship, through which very few make it, takes nine months, but even once a roller is qualified (at first they make panatela and similar small ring gauge cigars), quality control at Laguito is stringent. The man in charge, Fernando Valdez, tests a fifth of each roller's daily output of around 100 cigars (the rollers get paid piece work) according to no fewer than eight different criteria such as firmness, smoothness of the wrappers, and whether

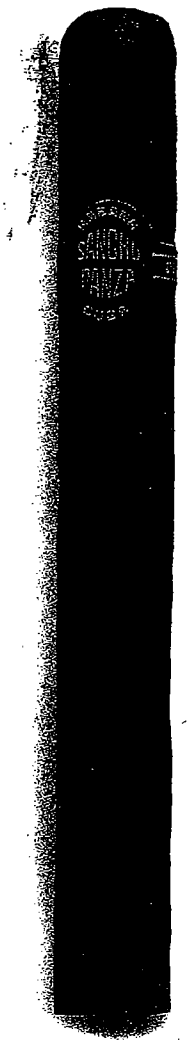
AVELINO LARA, CIGAR EXPERT AND DIRECTOR OF THE LAGUITO FACTORY IN HAVANA.



HAB00572

SANCHO PANZA

Not a well-known brand, but good, reliable Havanas, if a little too light and short on flavor for the real connoisseur. But for some, they offer a subtle, delicate, even elegant smoke, particularly the Molino (Lonsdale), although this cigar sometimes has a slightly salty taste that appeals to some smokers, not to others. Their construction (in the Sanchos size, for instance) sometimes leaves something to be desired: they don't burn as easily as they should. But the Corona Gigante is very well made. Even the torpedo-shaped Belicosos are mild (perhaps the mildest) for their type. The same applies to the Montecristo A-sized Sanchos. A number of sizes (the range isn't big) come in machine-made versions. These are good beginners' cigars, or for daytime smoking. The brand appears only intermittently in Britain, but is very popular in Spain. There are plans to distribute it more widely.



CORONA : LENGTH 5⅝ INCHES, RING GAUGE 42

SIZES

Name	Length	Ring Gauge
Rachinetes	[illegible] inches	40
Belicosos	[illegible] inches	[illegible]
Corona	[illegible] inches	42
Corona Gigante	[illegible] inches	47
Sanchos (Special)	[illegible] inches	47
Molino (Lonsdale)	[illegible] inches	42
Mon Plus Petit		
[illegible]	[illegible] inches	42
Pinchos Hargo	[illegible] inches	[illegible]

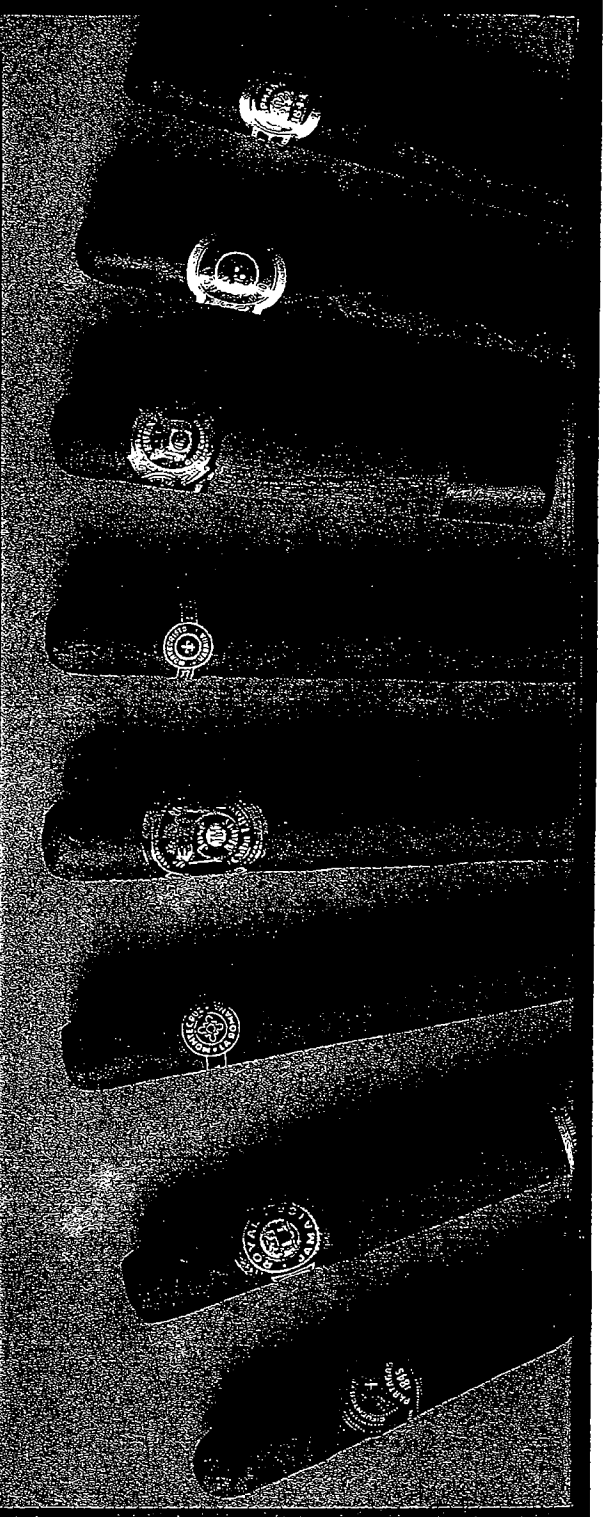
C [illegible]
F [illegible]
Q [illegible]

HAB00573

THE GOOD CIGAR

A Celebration of the Art of Cigar Smoking

H. PAUL JEFFERS
AND
KEVIN GORDON



HAB00477

THE GOOD CIGAR

H. PAUL JEFFERS
AND
KEVIN GORDON

With Illustrations by Kevin Gordon

LYONS & BURFORD, PUBLISHERS

HAB00478

Copyright © 1996 by H. Paul Jeffers and Kevin Gordon.
Illustrations © 1996 by Kevin Gordon.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. No part of this book may be reproduced in any manner without the express written consent of the publisher, except in the case of brief excerpts in critical reviews and articles. All inquiries should be addressed to: Lyons & Burford, Publishers, 31 West 21 Street, New York, NY 10010

Design by Catherine Lau Hunt

Typesetting and composition by Sam Sheng, CompuDesign

Printed in the United States of America

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Jeffers, H. Paul (Harry Paul), 1934-

The good cigar / H. Paul Jeffers and Kevin Gordon; with illustrations by Kevin Gordon.

p. cm.

Includes bibliographical references.

ISBN 1-55821-516-6 (cloth)

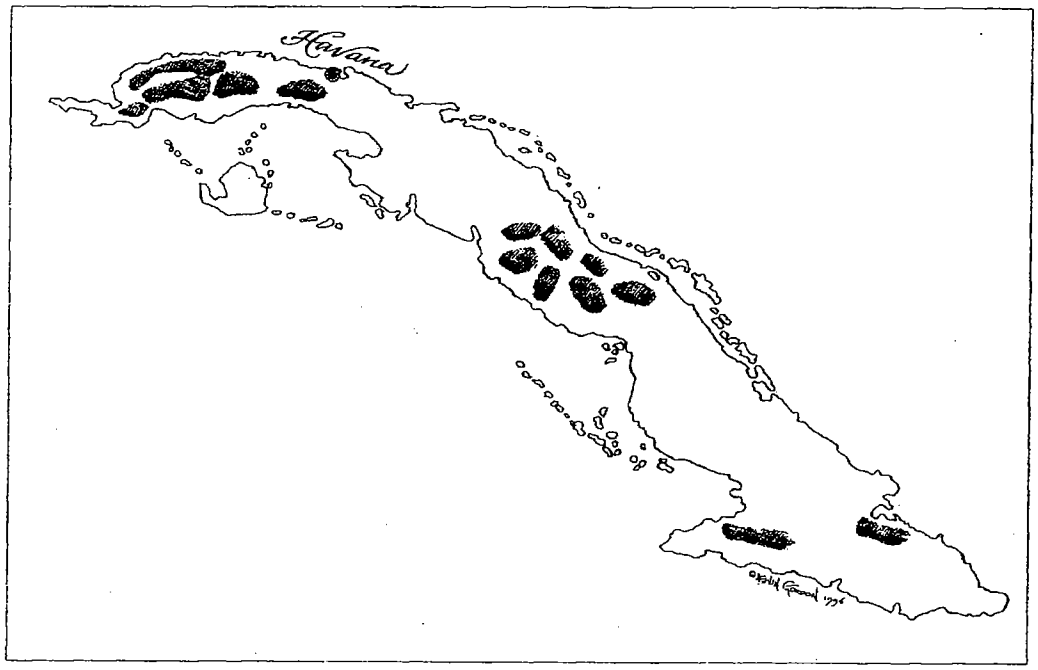
1. Cigars. I. Gordon, Kevin. II. Title.

TS2260 . J44 1996

679' .72—dc20 96-31117

CIP

HAB00479



Cuban tobacco growing regions.

forms of agriculture, except sugar. But no matter where it is grown, sugar is sugar, and the prodigious output of Cuban cane fields, while vital to the economy of the island, could never bring Cuba what tobacco afforded—class and prestige.

So powerfully associated with the best tobacco in the world was Cuba that the name of its chief city for exportation quickly became synonymous worldwide with a fine cigar. Havana became the center for exporting Cuban tobacco due to twin blessings of geography: a magnificent harbor and proximity to a region endowed by Nature with a soil superbly suited to growing tobacco.

HAB00480.

become—the embargo notwithstanding—a status symbol of the cigar-smoking rich and famous. Certainly, a healthy wallet is necessary to be able to light up one of six Cohiba varieties: Lancero, Esplendido, Coronas Especial, Robusto, Exquisito, and Panatela. The least expensive, the 4½-inch, 26-ring-gauge Panatela, sold in 1995 for $8.90. The 5-inch, 36-ring-gauge Exquisito cost $12.20. And the 38-ring-gauge, 6- to 7½-inch Coronas Especial and Lancero went for $21.80.

Although quality and reputation have always been calculated in the price of Cohibas, just as important in fixing the retail cost is quantity. For Cohibas the average annual output for all varieties in the 1990s was around 3½ million. That amounts to roughly one-third of the productivity of a major cigar factory.

Because of the ban on importing Cuban cigars to the United States, those seeking to buy the prized Cohibas also have to factor in the expenses of travel to cities, such as London, where the cigars are readily available in tony emporiums that include Davidoff of London, J.J. Fox, (Cigar Merchants) Ltd., Robert Lewis (St. James's) Ltd., Walter Thurgood, Desmond Sautter Ltd., and the cigar counters of Britain's most exclusive department store, Harrods.

Before the finished Cohibas reach these purveyors to pass into the fingers of their avid purchasers, their prized tobacco will have gone through the traditional processes of manufacture in the rolling rooms around and in Havana. To many connoisseurs each factory, signified by a code number on the cigar box, is a key to the quality of the cigars within. The knowing buyer recognizes these export factories:

JM	H. Upmann
FR	La Corona
BM	Romeo y Julieta
FPG	Partagas
HM	El Rey del Mundo
EL	El Laguito

HAB00481

HAND Leaves of similar color, usually twenty, tied at the bottom of their stems during the fermenting process.

HANDMADE A cigar bunched and rolled entirely by hand. Also known as HAND-ROLLED.

HAVANA (Habana). A Cuban cigar.

HEAD The part of the cigar that gets clipped and goes in the mouth.

HECHO A MANO Spanish for a cigar that is partly handmade.

HECHO TOTALMENTE A MANO Spanish for completely handmade cigar.

HUMIDOR Wooden box with built-in humidifier for storing cigars.

LONSDALE A long cigar with medium to thick ring gauge.

MACHINE-MADE Mass-produced cigars made entirely by machinery.

MADURO Very dark wrapper leaf.

MARRYING One of the latter stages in the making of cigars in which they are stored, usually in cedar-lined rooms at a constant humidity, to allow the flavors of the component tobaccos to blend. Also called AGING.

OSCURO Black wrapper leaf.

PANATELA Slender cigar with tapered body.

PREMIUM CIGAR A handmade cigar.

PURO A Cuban cigar made for the export market. Also a cigar whose ingredients (filler, binder, and wrapper) are grown in the same country.

RING GAUGE The thickness of a cigar measured in increments of 1/64 inch.

ROBUSTO Short, thick cigar with straight body.

SHADE Tobacco leaves grown beneath coverings (usually linen); also refers to wrapper leaves grown in the Connecticut River Valley (Connecticut Shade).

STOGY A generic term for a long, thin (usually cheap) cigar; named for the cigars made in the same area of Pennsylvania that produced the Conestoga wagon.

VEGA Cuban tobacco plantation.

VUELTA ABAJO Tobacco-growing region at the western end of Cuba that produces the prized "Havana" cigars for world export.

WRAPPER The outer leaf.

HAB00482

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A., Opposer, v. ANNCAS, INC., Applicant.	**Opposition No. 91165519**

EXHIBIT 6 TO OPPOSER'S NOTICE OF RELIANCE

Perelman's Pocket Cyclopedia of Havana Cigars

Third Edition

ISBN 1-893273-06-7
51295>
9 781893 273061

Havana Cigars at a Glance

	Mild-bodied (5):
Made by hand:	Fonseca • Hoyo de Monterrey • Qual d'Orsay • Rafael Gonzalez
Machine-made:	Guantanamera
	Mild-to-medium (6):
Made by hand:	El Rey del Mundo • H. Upmann • Por Larrañaga • San Cristobal
Machine-made:	Gispert • H. Upmann • Por Larrañaga • Troya
	Medium-bodied (8):
Made by hand:	Flor de Cano • La Gloria Cubana • Punch • Quintero • Romeo y Julieta • Sancho Panza • Trinidad
Machine-made:	Belinda • Flor de Cano • Punch • Quintero
	Medium-to-full-bodied (8):
Made by hand:	Cohiba • Cuaba • Diplomaticos • Jose L. Piedra • Juan Lopez • Montecristo • Vegas Robaina
Machine-made:	Los Statos de Luxe
	Full-bodied (6):
Made by hand:	Bolivar • Partagas • Ramon Allones • Saint Luis Rey • Vegueros
Machine-made:	Bolivar • Cabañas • Partagas • Ramon Allones
	Special Production:
Edicion Limitadas:	Cohiba (2001-03-04) • H. Upmann (2005) • Hoyo de Monterrey (00-01-03-04) • Montecristo (00-01-03-05) • Partagas (00-01-03-04) • Romeo y Julieta (00-01-03-04-05)
Habanos Collection:	Cuaba (2001) • Hoyo de Monterrey (2003) • Partagas (2002) • Romeo y Julieta (2004)
Seleccion Reserva:	Cohiba (2003) • Partagas (2005)

For more information, please visit

≡CIGARCYCLOPEDIA.COM≡

Authoritative, daily coverage of cigars, accessories, issues and people.

Perelman's Pocket Cyclopedia of Havana Cigars

Third Edition

Compiled by

Richard B. Perelman

Published by

PERELMAN PIONEER & COMPANY

$ 12.95 U.S.

Third edition copyright 2005 by Perelman, Pioneer & Company. All rights reserved. Except as permitted under United States law, no part of this publication may be reproduced or distributed in any form, or by any means, or stored in a data retrieval system of any type, without the express, prior, written permission of the publisher.

ISBN 1-893273-06-7

Published in Los Angeles, California, USA. First printing of the third edition, 2005. Printed by Pace-Navigator, Inc. of Industry, California.

On the cover:

A Partagas "Sevilla Humijar" made prior to and after nationalization, originally holding 25 cigars and highly collectible today. Photography by Long Photography (Los Angeles, California).

Please address inquiries to:

PERELMAN
PIONEER &
COMPANY

POST OFFICE BOX 67548
CENTURY CITY STATION
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90067 USA
www.CigarCyclopedia.com

Perelman's Pocket Cyclopedia of Havana Cigars

Third Edition

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction 1

1. Cuba, Cohiba and Tobacco 5
   - 1.01 Cuba and Columbus 5
   - 1.02 Havana: The Cigar Capital 6
   - 1.03 Cuba, Cigars and the 20th Century 8
   - 1.04 Unification of the Industry 9
   - 1.05 Worldwide Marketing Initiatives 11
   - 1.06 Cuba today 12

2. From Farm to Factory 15
   - 2.01 At the Beginning 15
   - 2.02 The Harvest 19
   - 2.03 Curing 20
   - 2.04 From Brown to Beautiful 21
   - 2.05 The Magic of the Factory 24
   - 2.06 Myths, History and Factory Codes 29
   - 2.07 Shapes and Sizes 36
   - 2.08 Shapes and Sizes: the Extremes 59
   - 2.09 Special Packaging 60
   - 2.10 Special Products and Programs 62

3. Havana Brands and Sizes 69
   - 3.01 About the Listings 69

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	3.02	Brand Development	70
	3.03	Brand Index	71
	3.04	Profiles of Brands Currently in Production	74
	3.05	Profiles of Discontinued Brands	132
4.		Havana Brand History	143
	4.01	Brands, Brands and More Brands	143
	4.02	The Great Companies	159
5.		Smoking and Storing	179
	5.01	Buyer Beware!	179
	5.02	Choosing Your Favorites	180
	5.03	Care and Storage	181
6.		References	183

Please send comments, inquiries, questions and suggestions to the author at:

PERELMAN, PIONEER & COMPANY
POST OFFICE BOX 67548 • CENTURY CITY STATION
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90067 USA

Telephone: (213) 365-7965 • *Facsimile:* (213) 365-7895
Electronic mail: editor@CigarCyclopedia.com

For more information, please visit

≡ CIGARCYCLOPEDIA.COM ≡

Authoritative, daily coverage of cigars, accessories, issues and people.

INTRODUCTION

It's been seven years since we completed the second edition of our *Perelman's Pocket Cyclopedia of Havana Cigars* and we were more than due for an update. The world of Havana cigars has become much more dynamic since the turn of the century and especially with the new energies brought by Altadis since its acquisition of a half-interest in Habanos S.A. in 2000.

Now, we see the same rush of new products and ideas as we see in the U.S. market as covered by our *Perelman's Pocket Cyclopedia of Cigars*.

So we have completely revised our third edition to resemble, more closely, our compendium for the American market:

- Brand listings identify individual cigars by their shape group rather than by factory codes or sizes. We have grouped the 96 current-production sizes into the familiar 18 size groups we use in our *Pocket Cyclopedia of Cigars*, adapted from Paul Garmirian's list in *The Gourmet Guide to Cigars*.

- We have added extensive notes for each brand, describing in detail the myriad of limited-edition, special-production and other kinds of cigars produced under each brand during the explosion of special products since 2000.

- We added a short almanac of the biggest-smallest-thickest-fattest cigars in section 2.

In addition, readers will find brands and factory sizes completely cross-referenced in our reformatted coverage of

INTRODUCTION

factory production, also in section 2. We also include lengthy recaps of collectible packaging – especially jars – and special production models.

However, we're not perfect. Sharp-eyed readers will zero in on seeming inconsistencies between historical lists of brands and sizes what we present here. Fortunately, our information is taken directly from Cuban trade catalogs. Unfortunately, some of this information is contradictory, unreconciled and is possibly wrong. But it is official and therefore given credence unless we know for certain that it is incorrect.

We did have the advantage, in compiling this edition, of three fabulous publications which helped us enormously. The most interesting was an actual price list of Cuban cigars with an effective date of January 1, 1959, the day that Revolutionary forces overthrew the existing government of Cuba. The roster of 140 brands actually for sale in that last pre-nationalization price list are included in section 4.

Equally fascinating is the impressive snapshot of the Cuban production roster in 2003 as chronicled in *The Complete Guide For Habanos' Enthusiasts*, produced by Habanos S.A. in coordination with Hunters & Frankau of London. This four-ring binder has leaflets illustrating every Havana brand and was an invaluable resource.

Then, of course, there is the massive *An Illustrated Encyclopedia of Post-Revolution Havana Cigars* by Hong Kong collector Min Ron Nee, working in coordination with former Habanos executive Adriano Martinez. The latter's access to Cuban factory files makes this book a repository of information simply not available anywhere else.

INTRODUCTION

I am often asked, "Are Havana cigars better than all others?" My answer is simple: "They are different." Just as it is hard to compare a Rolls-Royce automobile with a Lamborghini or a Lexus, it is difficult to make a direct comparison between Havana cigars and those of other nations. Both can be excellent and satisfying, but this is one instance where the advertising slogan is correct:

"*Unicos desde 1492* - Unique since 1492"

Havana cigars are truly unique . . . but the proof is in the smoking. Enjoy!

In the preparation of this third edition, I want to acknowledge the essential assistance of our marketing director Pat Harris, the always-helpful Simon Chase of Hunters & Frankau in London and friends Kent Chung from Cigar Time (Hong Kong), J.J. Kaplan and Bruce Tenen for providing photographs.

We enjoyed putting this edition together and we are looking for even more information with which to entertain you in a fourth edition. If you have suggestions on how we can make this book better, we would be pleased to hear from you; visit us at *www.CigarCyclopedia.com* and use the "Contact Us" feature to let us know what you think!

RICHARD B. PERELMAN
Los Angeles, California
January 2005

its warranty – in four languages – of the quality of cigars exported from Havana and applied to all cigars manufactured for export after July 16, 1912. The current seal design dates from 1931.

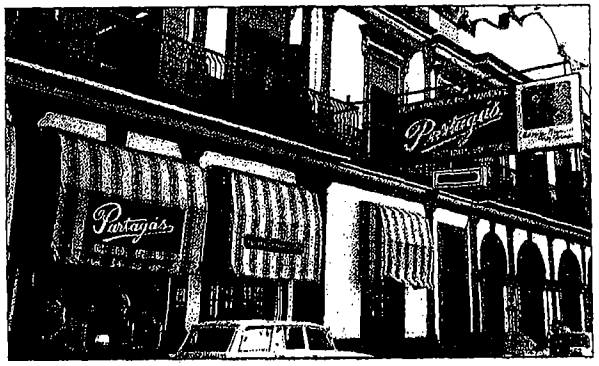
Please note the different inscriptions applied to the bottom of each box, depending on the style of manufacture:

- Hand-made cigars inscribed *"Totalmente a mano"* meaning "totally by hand."
- Machine-bunched and hand-finished cigars, which were inscribed *"Hecho a mano"* meaning "made by hand."
- All-machine-made cigars are inscribed *"Hecho in Cuba"* meaning only "made in Cuba."

While there are small variations in the overall manufacturing process from brand to brand – a third fermentation of leaves for Cohiba, the use of aluminum tubes or cellophane for other brands, for example – the basic process remains the same. This ensures not only quality, but the tradition which is taken so seriously by the Cuban cigar industry and which links it to the centuries of cigar-making which have transpired on the island since the time of Columbus.

2.06 Myths, History and Factory Codes

The history and romance of Havana cigars are very much tied up in the factories which produce them. For this reason, we offer here some basic information about these facilities, but with some caveats noted below.



The one and only: the famed, elegant, landmark Partagas factory, at Calle Industria 520 opposite the Capitolio in the heart of La Vieja Habana. (Photographs courtesy Kent Chung/Cigar Time (top) and J.J. Kaplan (bottom).)

Contrary to some reports, factories do not produce the same brands year after year. Although some factories have "home" brands which they will always produce — Cohiba at the El Laguito factory, Partagas at the Partagas factory and so on — the actual determination of which brands and sizes will be produced each year is made only after annual meetings of Habanos, S.A. and its distributors around the world. Once the production promises have been made, the factories are then assigned their quotas for brands and sizes.

The history of each factory is quite interesting, although details are often sketchy. One odd item is the relationship between the "Romeo y Julieta" factory (now called "Briones Montoto") and the "El Rey del Mundo" factory (now called "Carlos Baliño"). After some research, it became clear that the old headquarters of the El Rey del Mundo Cigar Co. at 852 Padre Varela is now, in fact, the "Romeo y Julieta/Briones Montoto" factory. The actual former headquarters of the Romeo y Julieta brand at 152 Padre Varela burned many years ago. Now, the two plants are located only one block apart from each other, with the El Rey del Mundo factory denoted by not so much as a sign for many years. The only word on the front of the building was "Polak," undoubtedly after the name of the previous owner.

Visitors to Cuba can strike out on their own "historic factory tour" if desired by consulting the addresses of manufacturers from the official list of Cuban makers in 1940 in section 4.

An enormous interest in which cigars were produced in which factories sprang up when Cubatabaco began applying coded stamps to the bottom of boxes produced in 1985. Two stamps were used: one designating the factory of origin and

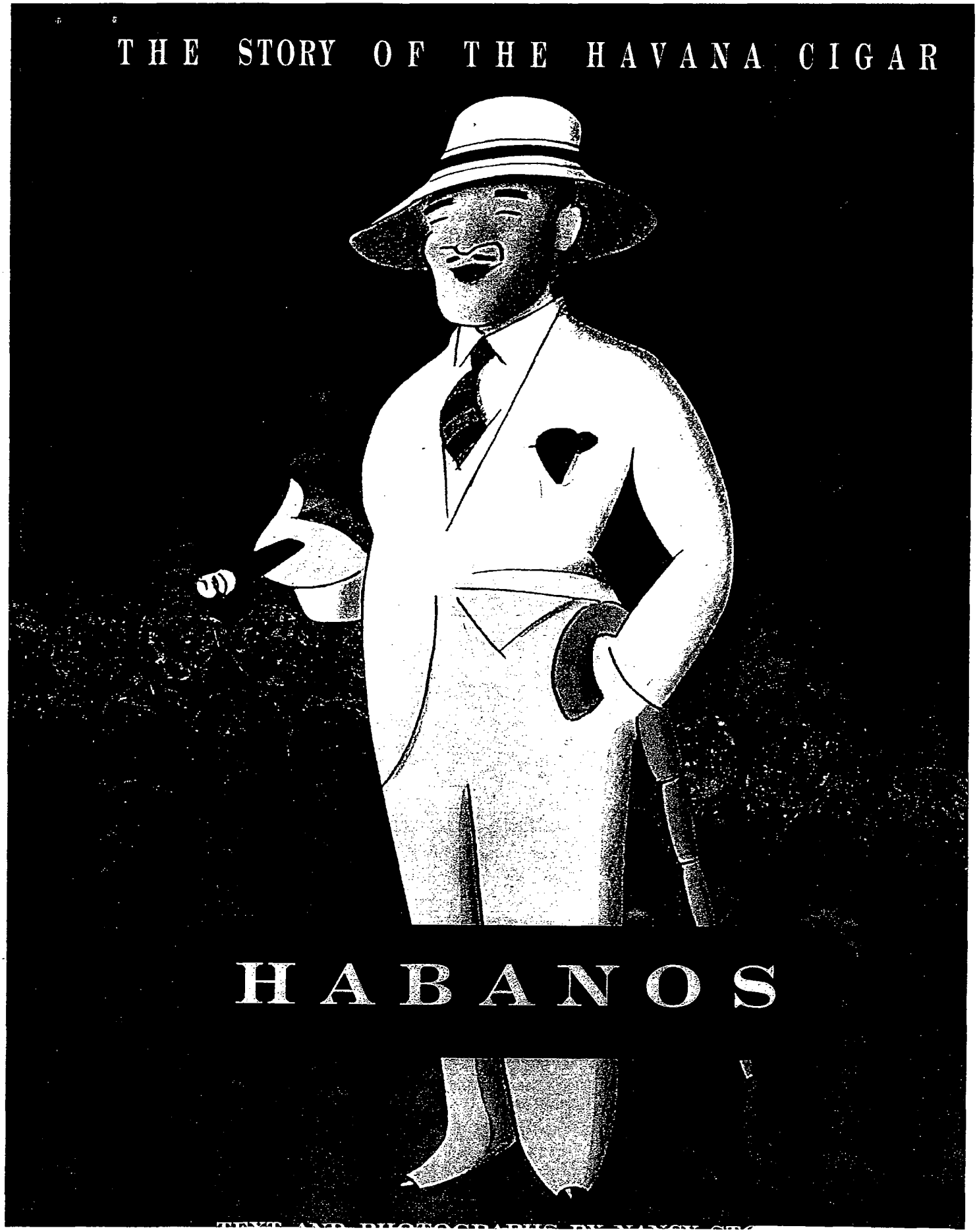
a situation which has not pleased either Habanos S.A. or the national distributors. Thus, a considerable effort has been made to keep factory codes secret, albeit with mixed results, as shown below. This table presents all 60 cigar factories known to have recent production, with pre-nationalization names and historic codes *where available*, compiled from a variety of sources. The 2003 codes are, at best, a guess.

Factory — *Codes* ▸	*1985-98*	*1998-99*	*2000-03*	*2003-*
City of Havana:				
Briones Montoto ("Romeo y Julieta")	BM	EDC	PEL	KMM
Carlos Baliño ("El Rey del Mundo")	CB	EGD	LOC	
El Laguito	EL	EUN	CLE	MKO
Francisco Perez German ("Partagas")	FPG	EAT	OSU	GKI
Heroes del Moncada	HM	ENI	RPO	
Jose Marti ("H. Upmann")	JM	ECA	ECA	LLN
Nueva Jose Marti ("Nueva H. Upmann")	—	—	—	LLN
Miguel Fernandez Roig ("La Corona")	FR	EOG	EAR	FRH
Juan Caño Sainz ("Por Larrañaga")	FL	EEO	ARA	
Cienfuegos Province:				
Cienfuegos I ("Quintero y Hno.")	CFGS	OTC	Group Codes: EOP LAC SEL PUV	
Cienfuegos II	—	OAI		

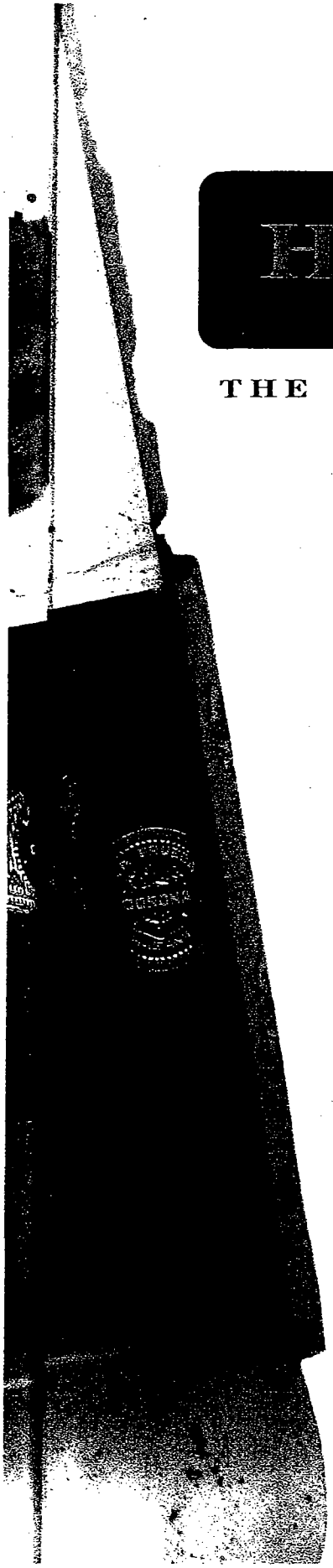
FROM FARM TO FACTORY

Factory *Codes -*	*1985-98*	*1998-99*	*2000-03*	*2003-*
Cruces	—	OOG		
Cumanayagua	—	OET		
Lajas	—	OIN		
Granma Province:				
Bayamo	TTB	NAT	ACS	
Jiguani	—	NOC	PLO	
Holguin Province:				
Antillas	—	UNG	Group codes: IESC PUL UPA URE	
Gibara	—	UDI		
Holgiun I	TTH	UAN		
Holguin II	—	UCE		
San Andres	—	UET		
La Habana Province:				
Artemisa I	Group of factories using the code TLP	TEN	Group codes: ALV CAV LPE PAR SCO SOL SSU VEL	
Artemisa II		TEC		
Bejuoal		TND		
Guines		TOU		
Guira I		TAE		
Guira II		TDC		
Quivican		TIO		
San Antonio I		TCI		
San Antonio II		TNG		
San Antonio de las Vegas		TGT		
San Nicolas de Bari		TUD		
Santa Cruz del Norte		TTA		

THE STORY OF THE HAVANA CIGAR



HABANOS



HABANOS

THE STORY OF THE HAVANA CIGAR

TEXT AND PHOTOGRAPHS BY
NANCY STOUT

RIZZOLI
NEW YORK

HAB00525

To Maria Elena Martín and Nuria Oquendo

I would like to warmly thank my friends, Cubaphiles Ron McGee, Jane Rubin, Mary Arda, Ned Sublette, and Ernesto Pujol for fanning spiritual fires; Dr. Alberto Bustamante, Luis Mejia, and Steve Ashley for their help in the early days of the project; my editor, David Morton; and all the people noted in the chapters. N. S.

First published in the United States of America in 1997 by
Rizzoli International Publications, Inc.
300 Park Avenue South, New York NY 10010

Copyright © 1997 by Rizzoli International Publications, Inc.

All rights reserved.
No part of this publication may be reproduced in any
manner whatsoever without permission in writing from
Rizzoli International Publications, Inc.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Stout, Nancy
Habanos : the story of the Havana cigar / text and photographs by
Nancy Stout
p. cm.
Includes bibliographical references
ISBN 0-8478-2006-8 (hc)
1. Cigars. 2. Cigar industry—Cuba—Havana—History.
TS2260. S78 1997
679' .72'097291—dc21 97-15445
CIP

Designed by Ingrid Castro

Printed and bound in Great Britain

Endpapers: Comandante Che Guevara knew the pleasure of a good cigar. Photographed in 1961 during the early years of the revolution. (Photograph by Raul Corrales)

Previous pages: This box of La Prueba cremas, manufactured by B. Menendez y Hno. at Habana Street No. 906, in Old Havana dates from the 1940s. (Collection: Tobacco Museum, Havana)

HAB00526

Famous Factories Today

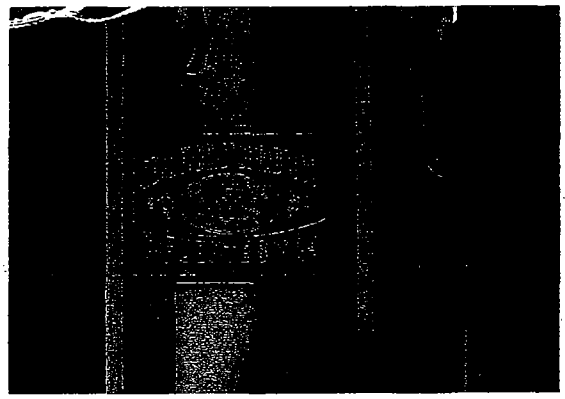
Partagás
Established 1843
Formerly known as Ramón Cifuentes, 1900
currently Francisco Pérez German
Industria No. 520 (between Dragones and Barcelona)
Habana Vieja

At the edge of the Parque de la Fraternidad near Monte, at the foot of the Capitol Building, is the Partagás factory. The main building is four stories capped by a *remate superior*, a roofline of baroque curves topped by the urns that grace many urban Spanish buildings, especially churches. The *remate superior* is a finishing touch and a sort of billboard for the name of the establishment. "1845" is carved in the facade, designating the founding of Partagás, although the accepted date is 1843. (The building was constructed at the end of the nineteenth century.) Inside the palace is an interior patio surrounded by colored glass windows, imitating important urban residences in the city. The exterior is painted in old-fashioned Victorian colors: cream walls and chocolate brown detailing.

Partagás was later sold to a Spaniard, Ramón Cifuentes, as the plaque by the door states, and the factory's latest renovation appears to have been in the 1940s. The huge interior rooms have been divided into smaller spaces by trellis walls, a kind of garden scheme that recalls department stores of that period. The postrevolutionary name of the factory is Francisco P. German.

The Partagás factory is located behind the Capitol building, now the Academy of Sciences Library, in Old Havana *(facing page)*.

The plaque at the entrance of the Partagás factory commemorates Ramón Cifuentes's ownership of the factory at the turn of the century. The factory is now state owned and named Francisco Pérez German.



Outside the building, I looked at the balconies along the front of the building. All the *vanos*—full-length sets of windows, shutters, and doors—were open, and cigar rollers were taking a break in the fresh air and bright sunshine. The building gives the impression that something fun and social is happening within. There are four hundred employees of whom more than half are rollers.

Jaime Partagás was a great salesman, making the brand of his cigars famous in London from the very beginning. William Gill wrote that Partagás was "a past grand-master in the art of tobacco confection." Although no one knows who was the first to use the decorated box, Jaime Partagás is one of the contenders. The image of his cigars has always been one of elegance, and the Partagás label featured the eternal woman to portray this elegance. A crowned female is in the center, sitting on a throne. Two goddesses stand on either side of her: Industry, with a wheel at her feet and hammer in hand, and Art, who holds a palette

HAB00527

Firing cannonballs through the walls of the Morro Castle, the English captured and occupied Havana in 1762; then after ten months they traded Havana back to the Spanish in exchange for the Floridas. The break in the Spanish tobacco monopoly can be traced to 1763, when "Havana" cigars traveled to England and America. To paraphrase Fernando Ortiz, they traveled in the pockets of the red coats of the British officials returning to England, and to Boston and Baltimore in the blue coats of the Yankee officers in charge of the colonial American regiments that assisted in the Havana occupation. During the brief occupation, Spanish officials were sent home to Spain. Civil servants, Spanish priests, and soldiers, as Ortiz put it, "clung to the expensive and aristocratic vice of smoking Havana cigars, which they had sent them from Cuba."

The Florida holdings (now lower portions of Alabama, Mississippi, all of Florida, and parts of Louisiana) were a tremendous territorial loss for Spain. On one hand, Spain was able to reclaim Havana in 1764, and the royal monopoly could resume its exclusive hold on tobacco. On the other hand, after those ten months under the British, the Spanish lost their iron grip on the port of Havana. In the following years of the century, port entries increased from just six ships per year, recorded just prior to the capture, to two hundred. Within a decade thousands of ships had sailed in and out of the port. For the first time, Havana cigars—made of Cuban tobacco and rolled in the special way of the Cubans—were smoked throughout the world.

According to Oscar Zanetti, director of Cuba's Institute of History, Cuban tobacco growers and the Canary Islands, which lay off the coast of Africa and belong to Spain, have a long history of association. Nearly all the farmers in Cuba were from the Canary Islands. Spain was always attempting to colonize New Spain, and Canary Islanders were invited to participate in one immigration scheme offering relocation to Pensacola, in the Floridas, with a stopover in Havana for provisions. The success of this venture was doubtful since there was no commercial economy in Florida, so many Canarians simply stayed in Havana or left the Florida settlement and returned to Cuba. In 1763, when Havana was returned to Spain, the Spanish made no provisions for transporting the settlers from the former colonies back to Spain. At the outset of the English occupation of Florida, most Spanish families had no desire to live under English rule. Unable to return to Spain, they made their way to nearby Cuba. The country was nearly empty outside Havana, but favorable terms for populating the interior were offered. Tobacco was a crop that a skillful farmer from the Canaries could produce.

Cuba's elite was composed of a few Spaniards at the top followed by Cubans of European decent. The latter consisted of small farmers around Havana who raised tobacco or foodstuffs, workers for the tobacco monopoly,

HAB00528

Havana

CIGARS

Gérard Père et Fils

Gérard Père et Fils

Havana

CIGARS

Photographs
Matthieu Prier

HAB00509

To Sévan and his Grandfather

This edition published by
WELLFLEET PRESS
a division of Book Sales Inc.
114 Northfield Avenue
Edison, New Jersey 08837

This edition © 1997
© 1995 Copyright SARL
55-57, rue Brillat-Savarin F-75013 PARIS – FRANCE

All rights reserved. No part of this publication
may be reproduced or transmitted in any form
or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including
photocopy, recording or any other information
storage and retrieval system, without prior permission
in writing from the publisher and packager.

M 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

ISBN: 0-7858-0781-0

Printed in Spain

HAB00510

Foreword

The Havana is more than a cigar, it is a world unto itself. A world of such richness that, as with all products catering to good taste and refined living, it requires some attention and culture to be fully appreciated.

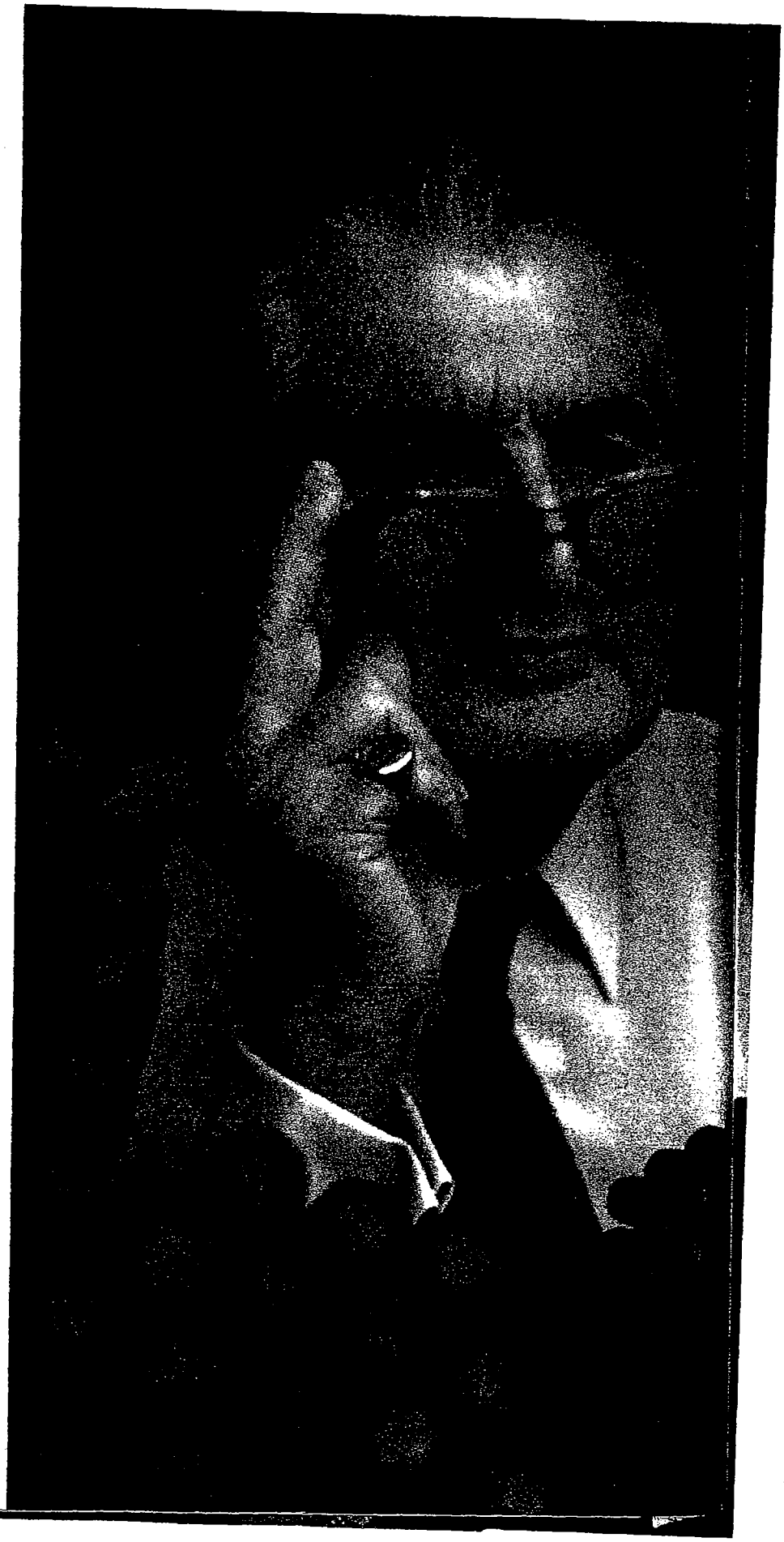
This is why we decided to expand upon our previously published volume, *The Connoisseur's Guide to Havana Cigars*. Since this original guide dealt principally with the technical aspects of cigars, it seemed to us that the Havana deserved further homage – this time paid in particular to its incomparable aesthetic traits.

Our primary goal, therefore, was to give full attention to this aesthetic aspect of the Havana. As such, the chapters presenting the range of each brand of Havana offer the cigar enthusiast life-sized photographs of the cigars to study and admire.

Our second goal was to avoid technical jargon, making this volume as relevant and accessible to the neophyte as to the confirmed connoisseur. However, in our attempt to describe the evolution of a cigar's taste as it burns, we have had to resort to expressions such as "hay" for the first third of the cigar, "divine" for the second, and "slurry" for the last, as these are the metaphors currently used by Havanophiles.

Finally, let us emphasize that our evaluations concern only those cigars conserved with the utmost care, and especially those that have benefitted from optimal conditions of growth, maturation, and settling of quality.

And now, let us succumb to the inviting fragrances of our topic...



In Praise of Taste

One no longer says "smoke a cigar," but rather "savor a Havana." This expression represents more than a mere language nuance: it reflects the remarkable evolution of cigar connoisseurs in the last few years. Just as we have learned to pair food and wine by carefully matching the perfect vintage with a complementary meal, or perhaps with the mood of our guests – so should we treat the Havana. A Havana should be chosen as if in preparation for an honored ritual: it should be selected well in advance, with great consideration given to details such as the smoker's mood, the timeframe permitted, and the environment in which it will be enjoyed... In short, cigar smoking has become a true gourmet experience – that is, an experience of curiosity, education, and contentment.

Like all oral experiences, smoking a Havana appeals to all the senses. Sight, firstly, allows us to appreciate the cigar's amber hue as well as its quality and craftsmanship. Touch then evaluates the degrees of softness and smoothness that indicate the life of the cigar. Of course, the sense of smell comes into play by detecting woody, fruity, or spicy notes even before lighting, and fully savors these aromas during burning. Hearing also "savors" the cigar: the rustling of the embers that precedes the sound of the lighting. Finally, and most importantly, is taste – which when combined with a Havana produces a supremely pleasureable sensual encounter.

It seems that, in fact, the same gastronome who endeavored to better understand wines will inevitably venture into Havana territory, eventually discovering the innumerable riches of this world as well. Progressively, his tastes become more refined and diversified and he increasingly opts for aromas with more depth than before. Just as he once abandoned heavy wines, and those which were too tannic, he now expects from a Havana something more than power and warmth – more significantly, he makes selections based such subtleties as the time of day, the seasons, his own disposition... His palate has become a formidable instrument of appreciation that now allows him to taste the most delicate of nuances. He is simply no longer content with ordinary sensations lacking in complexity.

This is simply the story of the evolution of taste... Our grandmothers' cuisine has been forever replaced by a lighter, more refined gastronomy; similarly, today's Havana enthusiast appreciates other perfumes and other tastes than did yesterday's aficionado. Where he used to prefer powerful, sharp flavors that left a weighty imprint, he now tends to favor robustness, smoothness, comfort, and opts for blossoming, woody perfumes. The appeal of the experience resides within its very capriciousness and fragility, traits which are, in fact, reflections of the Havana itself. As with master winemakers, a great cigar is the product of joint efforts, of

Cigar smoking has become a true gourmet experience – that is, an experience of curiousity, education and contentment.

THE HAVANA CIGAR

CUBA'S FINEST

BY CHARLES DEL TODESCO

PHOTOGRAPHY BY PATRICK JANTET

HAB00513

BY CHARLES DEL TODESCO

PHOTOGRAPHY BY PATRICK JANTET

TRANSLATED BY JOHN O'TOOLE

THE HAVANA CIGAR

ABBEVILLE PRESS PUBLISHERS
NEW YORK LONDON PARIS

HAB00514

Sublime tobacco. . . .
Divine in hookas, glorious in a pipe,
When tipp'd with amber, mellow, rich and ripe:
Like other charmers, wooing the caress
More dazzlingly when daring in full dress:
Yet thy true lovers more admire by far
Thy naked beauties—Give me a cigar!

—Byron, *The Island* II, 19.

FRONT COVER: A WOODEN CIGAR MOLD HOLDING TEN "BONCHES," EACH ONE THE EVENTUAL CORE OF A HAVANA CIGAR
BACK COVER: THE HISTORIC PARTAGÁS BUILDING IN HAVANA
ENDPAPERS: ASSORTED HAVANA CIGAR BANDS

ENGLISH-LANGUAGE EDITION:
EDITOR: JEFFREY GOLICK
DESIGNER: CELIA FULLER
PRODUCTION MANAGER: DANA COLE

ORIGINALLY PUBLISHED AS HAVANE: CIGARE DE LÉGENDE
COPYRIGHT © 1996 ÉDITIONS ASSOULINE
ENGLISH TRANSLATION COPYRIGHT © 1997 ABBEVILLE PRESS.
ALL RIGHTS RESERVED UNDER INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT CONVENTIONS. NO PART OF THIS BOOK MAY BE REPRODUCED OR UTILIZED IN ANY FORM OR BY ANY MEANS, ELECTRONIC OR MECHANICAL, INCLUDING PHOTOCOPYING, RECORDING, OR BY ANY INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEM, WITHOUT PERMISSION IN WRITING FROM THE PUBLISHER. INQUIRIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO ABBEVILLE PUBLISHING GROUP, 488 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022. THE TEXT OF THIS BOOK WAS SET IN BULMER, ITC FRANKLIN GOTHIC, AND DF ORGANICS. PRINTED AND BOUND IN ITALY.

FIRST ENGLISH-LANGUAGE EDITION
2 4 6 8 10 9 7 5 3

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CATALOGING-IN-PUBLICATION DATA
DEL TODESCO, CHARLES.
[HAVANE, ENGLISH]
THE HAVANA CIGAR : CUBA'S FINEST / BY CHARLES DEL TODESCO ; PHOTOGRAPHY BY PATRICK JANTET ; TRANSLATED BY JOHN O'TOOLE. — 1ST ED.
P. CM.
INCLUDES BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES AND INDEX.
ISBN 0-7892-0327-8
1. CIGARS. 2. CIGAR INDUSTRY—CUBA—HISTORY. I. TITLE.
[illegible] 1997
[illegible] 96-47588

HAB00515

CULTIVATING A SINGULAR TOBACCO

OVER THE CENTURIES, THE ISLAND OF CUBA HAS BEEN divided into five agricultural areas. At the far eastern end of the island lies the aptly named Oriente. It is here that Rodrigo de Xerez and Luis de Torres first caught sight of Taino Indians smoking cigars. In the center Remedios, or Vuelta Arriba, stretches over the provinces of Las Villas and Camagüey. Partidos is situated in the province of La Habana, while Semi Vuelta covers the central part of Pinar del Río, a province made up of pine lands in western Cuba.

The area of Vuelta Abajo, Cuba's fifth agricultural zone, is where Havana cigars are born, on the outskirts of the town of Pinar del Río. The unique fragrance of the leaves grown in this zone makes Vuelta Abajo the sole supplier of the capital's cigar manufacturers. Vuelta Abajo is subdivided into seven districts, El Llano (between San Luis and San Juan y Martínez), Lomas, Remates, Guane, Mantua, Costa Sur, and Costa Norte. The best plantations, which are called *vegas finas,* lie between the communes of San Luis and San Juan y Martínez.

Over the reddish soil of the plains numerous streams have patiently deposited a layer of fertile silt. This sandy earth has been blended underground in a way that is unique to Cuba, perhaps the world. The soil's influence is such that each *vega* produces a different "vintage" tobacco, just as individual vineyards in France's Bordeaux region claim that each of their wines is absolutely unique. The Havana's excellence depends above all on the particular selection of vegas and the care taken by the *veguero,* or grower.

The quality of the seed used for planting tobacco is of capital importance in Cuba since its production and distribution are centralized and controlled by the state. Tobacco-growing enterprises hand over the whole of their output to seed banks that redistribute the seed free to the vegueros in order to preserve the uniqueness of each variety of tobacco. Seed is divided into four categories according to developmental phases of the different generations.

OPPOSITE

Accepting the hard task at hand, the veguero *plants the seedlings one after another in the nourishing earth.*

HAB00516

CREATING A CIGAR

THE OLD HOUSES OF HAVANA TELL PASSERSBY OF ITS former splendor. The city's maze of streets and alleys offers a glimpse of a time of now-faded glory. Yet the Cuban capital is starting to spring back to life. Havana's historic neighborhoods have been declared part of the world's cultural heritage and are gradually recovering the grandeur of bygone days.

Of the forty magnificent prewar residences whose façades once proudly displayed prestigious names like Romeo y Julieta, Fonseca, Cabaña, Por Larrañaga, La Legimidad, and Calixto López, only nine cigar manufacturers remain, perpetuating the names of brands like Montecristo, Romeo y Julieta, Punch, Bolívar, Hoyo de Monterrey, and Partagás. These nine *fábricas de tabacos* hold out to us a way of traveling back in time.

One hundred and fifty years of tradition are sheltered behind the walls of the Partagás building. Here, as in the other *fábricas de tabacos*, the tobacco leaves begin the last leg of their journey, their final metamorphosis into the Havana cigar. Wrapper, binder, and filler—once again each type of leaf will be put through a distinct set of steps on the way to becoming a cigar. The first stop is down in the building's storerooms, perfumed cellars that are the refuge of the world's greatest tobacco.

At 7 A.M. the *zafador*, seated on a wooden chair, a basket by his side, selects a hand of wrapper leaves and deftly unties the sheaves. Cautiously he separates the clusters, holding the tobacco leaves with their tips pointing down to avoid breaking or tearing those at the center. Next, to undo the individual sheaves, he places a hand on either side of a cluster and squeezes it lightly, then gently shakes it, and, with the base of the leaves held between his legs, peels them apart without opening the individual leaves. Finally he arranges the now unbound sheaves in a circle around his

OPPOSITE

A wooden board, a blade, and brown leaves: no smoke and mirrors here. It is only the torcedor's *prestidigitation that lies behind the Havana's magic.*

PAGES 80–81

The rezagadoras *diligently classify the tobacco leaves by size and texture.*

HAB00517

AN ILLUSTRATED ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF POST-REVOLUTION HAVANA CIGARS

Min Ron NEE

HONORARY CONSULTANT

Adriano MARTÍNEZ RIUS

HAB00499

AN ILLUSTRATED ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF POST-REVOLUTION HAVANA CIGARS

Min Ron NEE

HONORARY CONSULTANT

Adriano MARTÍNEZ RIUS

HAB00500

First Edition January 2003
© Interpro Business Corporation January 2003
Printed in Hong Kong

Published by
Interpro Business Corporation

Designed by
Ringo Wong & Media Creative Ltd.
Hong Kong Office
Room 1402, Wanchai Commercial Centre,
194-204 Johnston Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong
Tel : (852) 2891 6587 Fax: (852) 2572 9605
E-mail : mediacr@netvigator.com
Shenzhen Office
1/F East, Block 428, Bagua 3 Road, Shenzhen
Postal Code : 518029
Tel : (0755) 8240 1092 Fax : (0755) 8240 1411
E-mail : mediahk@163.com

Printed by
C & C Offset Printing Co., Ltd.
1/F-7/F, C & C Building,
36 Ting Lai Road, Tai Po, N.T., Hong Kong
Tel : (852) 2666 4988 Fax : (852) 2666 4938
Website : www.candcprinting.com
E-mail : offsetprinting@candcprinting.com

All images marked by ©Cubatabaco and ©Habanos S.A. courtesy of
Cubatabaco and/or Habanos S.A.

All other photographs taken by the author.

HAB00501

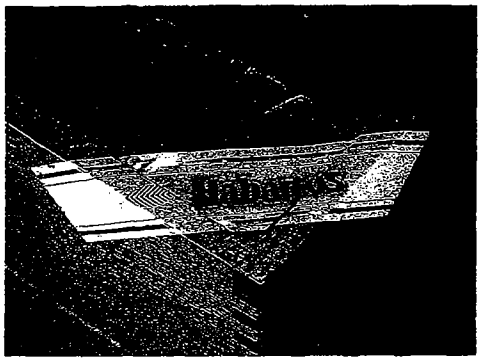
Habanos S.A.

"A company created in 1994 with the responsibility for commercializing the Habanos and other tobacco products, except France which remained under Cubatabaco's control."

Source: Abstracts from Habano the King, 1999, by Adriano Martínez Ruis, Honorary Consultant of this book.

Author's note:

The full name is Habanos Sociedad Anomina.



The slanted "Habanos" sticker which started to appear in all cigar boxes from 1994.

Havana Cigars

Havana Cigars and the word Havana are interchangeable.

After extensive research, I have found that the word "Havana" is best explained by a Bulletin to Member "Number 690" of the American Fair Trade Association dated February 14, 1928 on **Subject: Havana Misbranding**.

AMERICAN FAIR TRADE ASSOCIATION

Bulletin to Members

Number 690 — OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SUBJECT: HAVANA MISBRANDING — February 14, 1928.

Commercial Definition of Word
"Havana" Nearly Five Centuries Old

"Havana" as a trade name for cigars is with little doubt the oldest trade name in America as it has been used since the days of Columbus to describe tobacco grown on the Island of Cuba.

This historical fact was brought out by the Federal Trade Commission in its case against XXXXX Cigars, Inc., in which it was charged that the word "Havana" was used to describe a tobacco not grown on the Island of Cuba and that such use of the word was misleading to the purchasing public and constituted an unfair practice of trade.

"The tobacco grown on the Island of Cuba has, since the days of Columbus, borne the name 'Havana', the tobacco no doubt having taken the name of the city of Havana where it was first manufactured into cigars and from which such cigars and the tobacco have been exported to all parts of the world as the Havana tobacco and Havana cigars," says Henry Miller, the commission's attorney, in his brief of the case.

"Cuba has the distinction of being the first place where the smoking of cigars was discovered by civilised man. Columbus discovered that the natives of the island were smoking the tobacco and he took some to Europe. The Spaniards quickly recognized the commercial value of the weed and immediately began its cultivation and manufacture into cigars in Havana, Cuba."

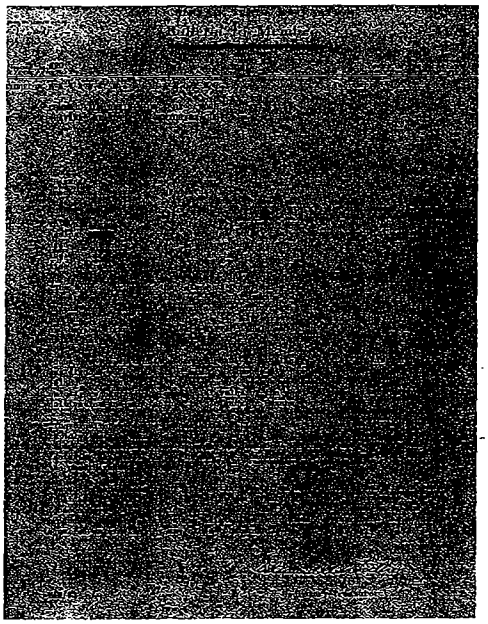
"The excellence of the Havana or Cuban tobacco was such that the trade grew so rapidly that the manufacturers, who were all at that time located in Havana, Cuba were unable to keep up with the demand. Havana became the cigar manufacturing center of the world and the tobacco and the cigars were marketed under the name Havana."

"Cuban tobacco, because of its distinctive aroma and mildness, has always been considered the finest tobacco in the world for cigars, and cigars made from such tobacco have the reputation among the consumers and the trade as being the finest produced. This reputation has existed for more than 300 years and has never been equalled or excelled by any other tobacco."

Edmond A. Whither
Secretary-Treasurer

EAW/VS

A reproduction of the original document by the author for the purpose of clearer reading.



The original document of Bulletin to Member "Number 690", dated February 14, 1928, of the American Fair Trade Association.

THE CONNOISSEUR'S GUIDE
to

HAVANA CIGARS

165 HAVANA CIGARS
from 25 brands
selected and presented by

Gérard Père et Fils

SOLAR

HAB00503

THE CONNOISSEUR'S GUIDE
to

HAVANA CIGARS

165 HAVANA CIGARS
from 25 brands
selected and presented by

Gérard Père et Fils

SOLAR

HAB00504

GÉRARD PÈRE ET FILS
Noga Hilton-19, Quai du Mont-Blanc 1201 Genève
Tel. 4122/732 65 11 - Fax 4122/738 64 73

Picture credits:
Gérard Père et Fils: pages 62-247
Gamma: pages 11-12, 15, 16, 22, 25 (top and bottom)
Bernard Planche: page 248
Reserved rights: pages 4, 6, 17, 19, 20, 21, 26-27, 28, 30-31, 33, 34, 35, 36-37, 38, 41, 43, 49, 50.
Design: Marianne Grand
Map: Muriel Malek

Original title: *Guide de l'amateur de Havane*
Translation: Stephanie Johnston
© Solar 1992
ISBN: 2-263-01994-4

Printed in Italy.

HAB00505

FOREWORD

I started smoking cigars when I was 19 years old. They were not Cuban in those days but cheap Americans. They cost five cents apiece. But having become the Commanding Officer of a US Naval Submarine Chaser in the war against Japan at such a young age, I had to convince my crew and other officers, all older than I was, that I was an important and serious person. I used the cigar to make that point.

It was not until I was 30 that I finally found Cuban cigars. My fellow workers at a San Francisco newspaper hated the smell of the cigars I was smoking at that time and gave me a present of $ 50 to buy better cigars. I found the Cubans and since then, I have never abandoned them.

A lot of people ask me why I am so committed to Cuban cigars. Why don't I smoke cigars coming from the Dominican Republic, or Honduras, or Nicaragua, or the Canary Islands. I do not deny that some of those cigars are very good. But the Cuban cigar, particularly the top level of Cuban cigars, are in another world. There is something special about Cuban tobacco and the way their cigars are made. I compare it to wine. The vineyards of some of the Bordeaux and Burgundy wines in France cannot be matched anywhere in the world. They age beautifully. So do Cuban cigars. That is not to say that there are lower-class Cuban cigars as well as lower-class wines. But, at the high levels, the Cuban cigars and the Bordeaux and Burgundy wines reach a rich quality that cannot be duplicated.

There is a controversy in the world about smoking. Many countries are making it very difficult. Restaurants, airports, hotel lobbies, work areas are banned from smoking. In some places, the areas are divided between smoking and non-smoking zones. What stuns me occasionally in the smoking zones is that cigarette smoking is allowed, but not cigar smoking. People simply do not understand that cigarettes are filled with chemical products while Cuban cigars are fresh and pure. So those who stand up for the Cuban cigar, as I have most of my life, have to continually stand up for our rights. How life has changed. I remember when the Concorde was first launched in France and Great Britain to fly to New York, passengers were given excellent Cuban cigars after dinner to smoke on the plane. Now no cigars, and cigar smoking forbidden.

But that will not stop me! Particularly since I have established warm relations with a company which I consider the best world advisers in Cuban cigars today. I am referring to Gérard Père et Fils in Geneva. They are not only selling cigars, but they have revolutionized the world of Havana cigars. I start my day with a Lusitania or a Punch Double Corona. What a dream. I live with my wife who I love dearly. But second on my list of love is my Cuban cigars. That will always be my life!

Pierre Salinger

HAB00506

the *chaveta* (a small
vo ends are used for
he tobacco once the

l and only rolls one
e length, girth and
gory corresponds to
easiest to the most

nt of him 5 piles of

nd which is used to
ırn is composed of

rength and flavour;
ı and thicker and
eco, lighter with a
its subtlety.
ter wrapper – half
the two half leaves

veta, *a mould for*

for the binder. The filler is then made with the three kinds of tobacco placed flat on top of one another — and not twisted which would lead to poor burning of the cigar. The consistency of the production relies on his unerring movement — a little too much *seco* or *ligero* and the cigar's character will be altered. Not enough *volado* and the smoker's pleasure will be spoiled by poor burning.

Once the blend has been made, the *torcedor* rolls the filler in the binder, then in the outer wrapper which is secured by one single spot of resin — odourless and tasteless vegetal glue which in time dissolves naturally — by rolling up the leaf from the base of the cigar upwards so that the outer wrapper does not come undone. The rounded head of the cigar is also made from a small piece of the outer wrapper leaf.

The *torcedor* uses a large guillotine to trim off any pieces of outer wrapper and filler that stick out. Then using a scale that shows the ideal length and format of his product, he checks the cigar he has just made.

In fact *torcedores* rely more on confidence and know-how than checking against the scale, which is not really necessary for them. An experienced *torcedor* will produce up to one hundred Havanas a day without there being any detectable variations in weight or girth on the whole production line.

Without doubt this rapidity and precision ensures that the Havana cigar remains a product of craftsmanship. Certain brands have these days yielded to the temptation of mechanisation and it is undeniably detrimental to their quality. Machines can be designed to strip the leaves, prepare the filler and measure it correctly but a machine has never succeeded in rolling a cigar in an outer wrapper as thin as the ones used in the Vuelta Abajo by the *torcedores* of Pinar del Rio and Havana. Machine-made Havanas thus have thicker, rougher outer wrappers which inevitably alter their quality but which can withstand the mechanical processing.

HAB00507

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

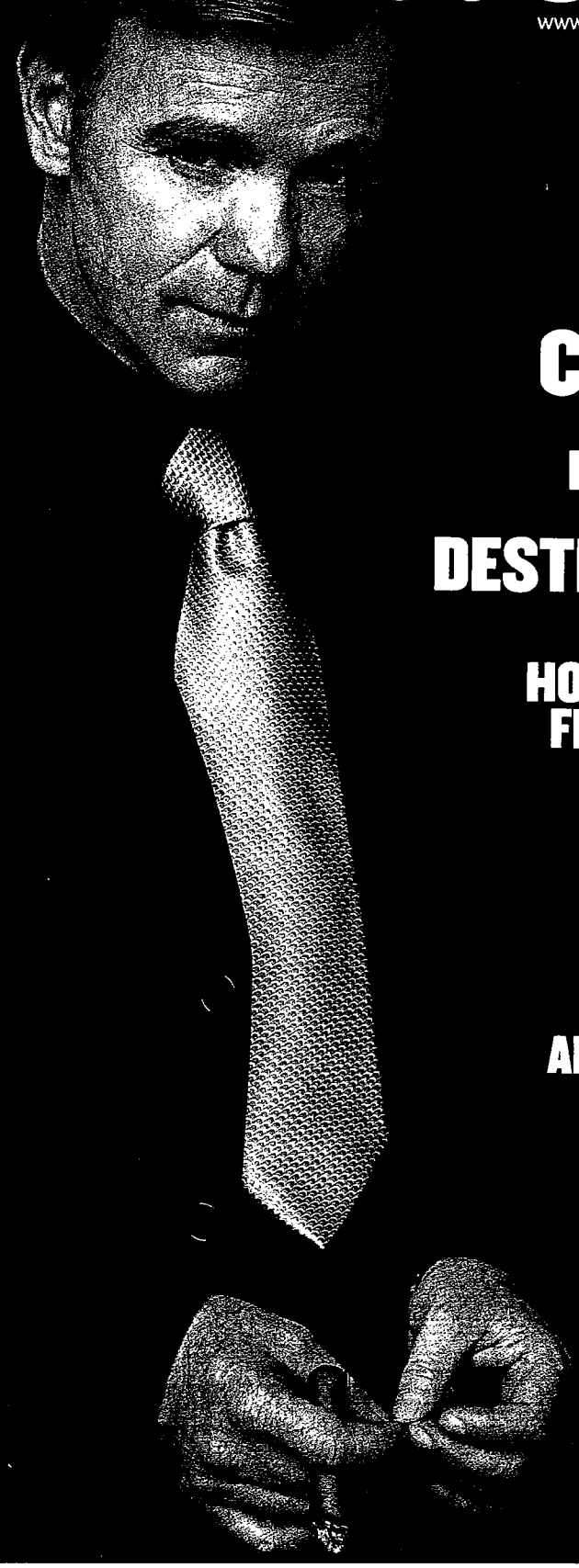
CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A., Opposer, v. ANNCAS, INC., Applicant.	**Opposition No. 91165519**

EXHIBIT 7 TO OPPOSER'S NOTICE OF RELIANCE

cigar aficionado

THE GOOD LIFE MAGAZINE FOR MEN

www.cigaraficionado.com



EDITORS' PICKS 25 BEST CIGARS OF THE YEAR

MORE CONFESSIONS OF A WEEKEND GOLFER

SMALL LUXURY CARS

DAVID CARUSO
THE NEW KING OF CSI

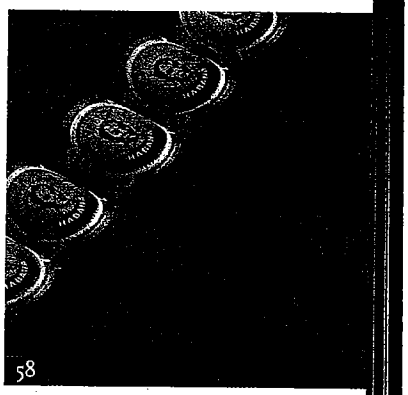
DESTINATION CLUBS
HOMES AWAY FROM HOME

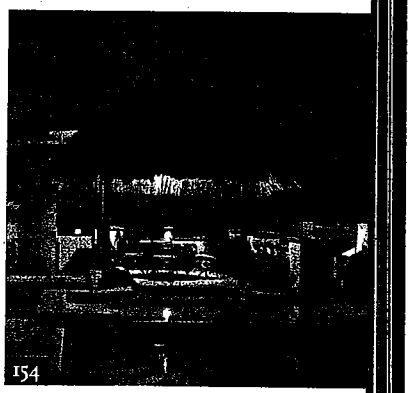
SUPER BOWL BETS
THE GOOD AND THE BAD

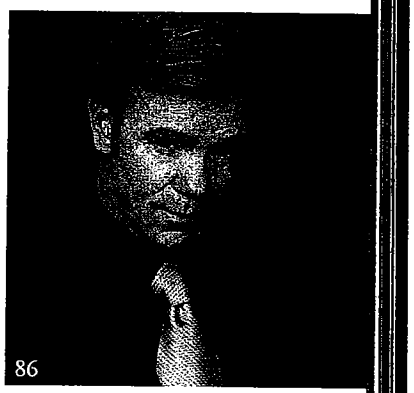
FEBRUARY 2007
$4.95
$5.95 CAN $6 CUBA £5.20 UK
0 70989 35955 0 02

contents

january/february 2007


58


154


86

ON THE COVER
David Caruso lights it up.
Photograph by Jack Guy
Suit and tie: Giorgio Armani; shirt: Dolce & Gabbana.

up front

16 CIGAR HIGHLIGHTS

19 EDITORS' NOTE

letters 23 OUT OF THE HUMIDOR

the best 31 THE GOOD LIFE GUIDE

33 ELECTRONICS Fossil connects your watch and phone.

36 STYLE Sharp shirts dress up a tuxedo.

39 PLACES Eco travel meets luxury at Caneel Bay.

41 TOOLS Bar gear is the key to perfect drinks.

44 TIME Parmigiani Fleurer celebrates a milestone.

46 WHEELS Jaguar XKR revisits the lust-mobile.

49 DRINK Think pink in Champagne this year.

51 SPORT Ecco shoes pair golf and comfort.

53 GOURMET Bonbons go gourmet.

54 FUN Buzzing the Grand Canyon.

features

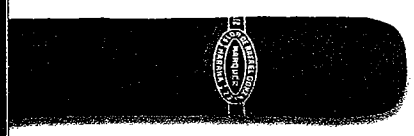
top 25 cigars 58 THE BEST OF THE BEST
In our third annual Top 25 cigar tasting, we name a Havana Cigar of the Year for the first time and unveil a number of surprises such as a top-scorer that costs only $3.15.

cover 86 CARUSO SINGS
The star of television's "CSI: Miami" talks about his remarkable comeback story after a questionable career move—leaving "NYPD Blue" for a feature film role—and the decade of anonimity that followed it.

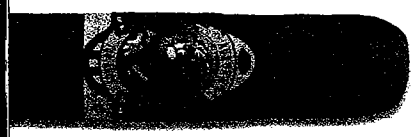
tasting highlights

Two Cuban double coronas tied for the top spot in this issue. The Saint Luis Rey and the Partagas Lusitania showed the extraordinary construction and intense, complex flavor that make these cigars among the world's best. Two other Havanas scored 91 points to lead their respective size categories, and several scored 90. The Churchill and Robusto categories, which featured top scores from Aurora, Padrón and Zino Davidoff, were the only ones not dominated by Cuba. ■ Cigars from Havana have certainly improved in quality as evidenced by this tasting. (For more on the comeback of Cuba, see page 58 for our listing of the best cigars of the year.)

TOP DOUBLE CORONA
SAINT LUIS REY DOUBLE CORONA — **CUBA** — 92
This gorgeous cigar is one of Cuba's lesser-known double coronas. It's full of rich, chocolatey flavor. It tied with the legendary Partagas Lusitania for best cigar of the issue.



TOP CORONA GORDA
FLOR DE RAFAEL GONZALEZ CORONA EXTRA — **CUBA** — 91
In the mid-2000s, this cigar consistently rated in the mid- to upper-80s, but for the past two years its scores have climbed. This is the best rating for this size in years.



TOP CHURCHILL
AURORA 100 AÑOS CHURCHILL — **DOM. REP.** — 91
This robust cigar commemorates the 100th birthday of the Dominican Republic's oldest cigar company. It tied with the Padrón 1964 Anniversary Series Diplomatico.

TOP FIGURADO
SANCHO PANZA BELICOSO — **CUBA** — 91
Sancho Panza is one of Cuba's smaller brands, and its beloved belicoso is smoking better now than it has in recent years.

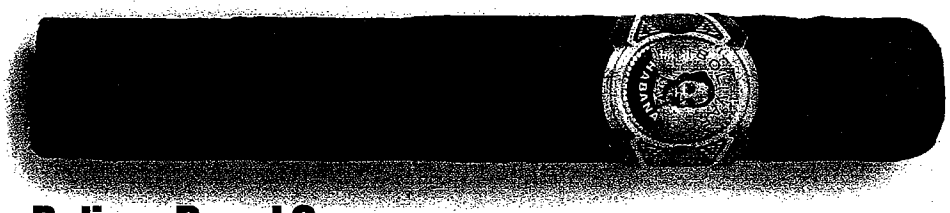
TOP LONSDALE
PARTAGAS DE PARTAGAS NO. 1 — **CUBA** — 90
This thin, elegant Cuban cigar is packed with flavor. It tied with two other Havanas, the Sancho Panza Molino and the Bolivar Inmensa for top lonsdale.

TOP ROBUSTO
ZINO DAVIDOFF 100TH ANNIVERSARY ROBUSTO — **DOM. REP.** — 90
The founder of the Davidoff cigar brand, Zino Davidoff, would have been 100 in March 2006. This is the third special cigar created in his honor.

The Best Cigars of the Year

BY DAVID SAVONA AND JAMES SUCKLING

Rising to the top of any list is no small feat. Becoming CIGAR AFICIONADO'S cigar of the year means surviving a tournament of champions where we gather the top cigars from the past 12 months' worth of issues and test them once again. It's hard enough for a cigar to impress our panel in a typical blind tasting. For it to stand out in a humidor filled only with outstanding cigars is another test entirely. • Choosing a No. 1 smoke this year was especially tough given the competition—it was a close contest between No. 1 and No. 2. In the end, the winner came from Cuba, a Bolivar Royal Corona with a stunning wrapper and rich flavor that seemed to never leave the palate. Close behind was the Coronado by La Flor Double Corona, a new cigar from Litto Gomez with phenomenal richness and complexity. • Cuba is the birthplace of great cigars and has a long reputation of producing the world's finest smokes. The win by a Havana smoke is noteworthy. For several years we had written of the declining quality of Cuban cigars, which were troubled by construction problems—tight draws in particular—an absence of strong tobacco in many blends and little distinction between different cigars. Those days appear to be over. Cuban cigars have become increasingly better, and today's Cuban smokes are of extremely high quality. • The scores here reflect the extra blind testing done by our tasting panel exclusively for this story. The cigars were selected from the pages of CIGAR AFICIONADO as well as *Cigar Insider*, our twice-monthly cigar newsletter. We also considered the little extras that make each cigar on this list special, taking note of cigars with a history of consistent performance, and rewarding those that had high scores but very low prices. If you think you can't afford a Top 25 cigar, think again—seven have suggested retail prices of $5 or less.



1 Bolivar Royal Corona

Bolivar has always been a name close to the hearts of Cuban cigar lovers. Regardless of size, the brand offers rich, powerful cigars that often need a few years of aging to come into their best. At the moment, Bolivar Belicoso Finos from 1993 are smoking fabulously. They have loads of character still, but the almost heady nature of youth has evolved into something extremely complex and satisfying. That sort of special quality is why we chose the Bolivar Royal Corona as Cigar of the Year. The robusto, which measures 4 7/8 inches long by 50 ring gauge, delivers a sophisticated flavor bomb of a smoke with an array of rich character, including touches of chocolate, coffee and leather. The finish is long and it should only get better with age. This year's production illustrates the better quality of the new generation of Habanos. Greater care in production, particularly in some of the new factories in Havana, is bringing the world better Habanos all the time. Current Bolivar RCs seem to take their inspiration from what we consider one of the golden ages for Cuban smokes, the late 1980s and early 1990s. That was when Cuban cigarmakers created and made some of their best cigars. The Bolivar band is not a big one in the Cuban portfolio of cigars, and Royal Corona production is small: nearly all are produced at the H. Upmann factory.

MADE BY: Habanos S.A.
FACTORY LOCATION: Cuba
WRAPPER: Cuba
BINDER: Cuba
FILLER: Cuba
PRICE: £10.00
2006 PRODUCTION: 300,000 cigars
RATING: 94

From Strength to Strength

Cubans continue their quest to improve Habanos

Everyone was looking a little light-headed. Jemma Freeman, the managing director of Hunters & Frankau, U.K. importers for Cuban cigars, was giggly. Edward Sahakian, the well-known owner of London's Davidoff shop, was sitting back looking blankly at the ceiling and fellow journalist Nick Faulkes was slightly pale and sweaty. I kept thinking that something had gone wrong with my eyeglasses, as everything seemed foggy and unfocused.

"*Esta tobacco es muy fuerte, verdad!*" I said in my poor Spanish to the new head of the H. Upmann factory in Havana during a meeting there last fall. "It's really strong!" I turned and repeated my observation in English to the others.

Miguel Brown had a big smile on his face. I wasn't sure if he was happy that we were all half stoned on his new cigar—the Petit Edmundo—or he was getting a kick out of watching some foreigners trying to hold it together while testing a very young smoke. The Petit Edmundo, a 52 ring gauge by 4 1/3 inch cigar, is expected to hit the streets this year, perhaps during the annual cigar festival in Havana in late February.

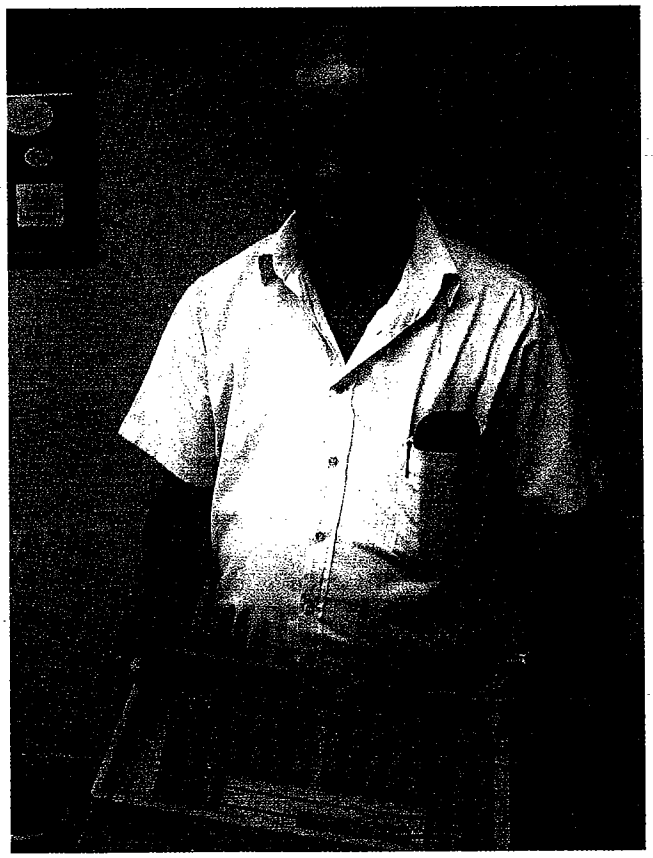
I am a big fan of the regular Edmundo, a 52 ring gauge by 5 1/3 inch cigar in the Montecristo line that debuted about three years ago. The fat smoke is a spicy mouthful with lots of creamy, coffee character. It seems to be getting better all the time. It was originally made in the former H. Upmann factory in Old Havana behind the Partagas factory, but was switched to a new factory about a year and a half ago. It has gone from being a good, slightly bland smoke to a flavorful, must-have for Havana lovers.

Brown was certainly pleased to hear my views on how the Edmundo had improved, but he also seemed surprised, even annoyed. "We haven't changed anything in particular in making the cigar," he said, when I insisted that the enhanced quality was all because the cigars were now made in the new H. Upmann location.

It didn't matter. A tour through his factory only reinforced my thoughts. H. Upmann seems to be getting better and better as a factory, from well-managed workers to superior tobacco. One of the biggest eye-openers was the improvement in raw material, particularly the ligero, or strong tobacco, used in the blends. As I walked through the blending room, I noticed a number of bales with the dates 1999-2000 printed on them, and they were filled with powerful and flavorful ligero leaves. The workers sorting the blends for the next day's rolling also confirmed that the tobacco quality had greatly improved. I hadn't seen such great filler tobacco in Cuban factories since the mid-1990s, and it confirms why rich and flavorful cigars are coming out of Havana again. The improved tobacco is part of the reason that our Cigar of the Year is a Cuban smoke—the Bolivar robusto called the Royal Corona (See page 59).

Another exciting development is the new security system at the H. Upmann factory. Brown suggested that they had virtually cut out all thieving on the premises, which could include everything from loose leftover tobacco on the floors to boxes and cigars in storage. Brown showed me a closed-circuit television system in his office that scans the various departments in the factory. The cameras can zoom in on the workbench of a single roller, or any other worker.

In Cuba, it has been a given that some factory workers steal things. The bands, boxes, stickers, seals and everything else for authentic-looking but fake cigars sold on the street have to come from somewhere because counterfeiters in Cuba can't produce all the stuff themselves. Cigars also



Miguel Brown, the new head of the H. Upmann factory in Havana, shows off a tray of freshly rolled cigars in different sizes and shapes.

JAMES SUCKLING

leave "mysteriously" from factories, although I am told that many counterfeits are produced in small clandestine factories on the island. Over my years visiting Havana's main factories, I have even seen rollers selling cigars to visitors as they walked by the rolling tables. If you pass by the Partagas factory, you will be mobbed by dudes claiming to have a brother or uncle working inside.

Brown explained that such a free-for-all environment in a factory creates a bad atmosphere and workers are distracted from their work and even demoralized. No one can make good cigars when the ambience is rotten. "The problem is that nobody wants to tell on another person for such wrongdoing," Brown said. "So we need our own proof."

I have no idea why I said this to him in his office before visiting the factory floor, but I joked, "I am sure I will be offered a cigar or two when I am in the rolling room." His eyes opened wide, with an excited sort of look. "If you are offered a cigar while you are in the factory, I will give you a few boxes of cigars. No workers will offer you anything," he said defiantly.

Needless to say, I received no cigar offers while walking though H. Upmann. However, Brown did invite me to join in a cigar tasting in the factory tasting room. I got a chance to evaluate the Cohiba Pyramide Edición Limitada 2006, the dark-wrapper, 52 ring gauge torpedo. It is one of the three Edición Limitadas for this year, which also includes the Montecristo Robusto (50 ring gauge by 4 7/8 inches) and the Partagas Serie D No. 3 (46 by 5 2/3 inches). These three shapes have been made before but were reproduced to mark the fifth anniversary of the Edición Limitada range. All come in boxes of 25 cigars, with the Cohiba also presented in dark varnished boxes of 10. The Montecristo Robusto was No. 18 in the magazine's Top 25 cigars of 2006.

The Cohiba torpedo was a wonderful smoke with lots of coffee, spicy, chocolate character. It had the typical refined yet flavorful character of Cohiba, but the darker wrapper gave the smoke a little more punch. The tasting criteria the Cubans use in the factory is not that much different from what we use for CIGAR AFICIONADO, except they do not numerically score their cigars. They smoke a cigar about a quarter of the way down and then record their impressions on a scorecard. They drink warm tea in between puffs.

You are going to see more Cohibas with dark wrappers in the near future. I came across a document on someone's desk (I was looking at it upside down!) with information regarding a new line under the brand—the Cohiba maduros. Three new sizes with aged, dark wrappers are coming out very soon, and they promise to be some hefty smokes. These are not the black type of maduros from other countries but more like what comes out now with the *limitada* range. The sizes are: Genios, 52 ring by 5 inches; Mágicos, 52 by 4 inches; and Secretos, 40 by 4 1/3 inches. They are all straight-sided smokes with rat-tail ends. I can't wait to try them.

The only problem will be price. Cohibas are still the top-of-the-line Habanos and they don't come cheap, even on the island. Prices continue to increase in Havana cigar shops for many of the best names, particularly Cohiba. Prices for Cohiba and a number of other brands went up at least 5 percent last September. Cigar shop managers in Havana were complaining that many of their customers prefer to buy their cigars in Europe, or even Mexico, rather than deal with the hassle and expense of buying them in Cuba. Exchange rates and commissions on the island only exacerbate the situation.

I think the shops are just frustrated with the decline in sales. Still, I don't know any cigar lover who doesn't salivate at the thought of buying cigars in Havana, even though prices are less attractive than a few years ago. In Havana cigar shops, the selection is great and the knowledge and service is excellent.

Could it be that some of the decrease in sales in Havana is due to fakes? I am still surprised by the prevalence of cigar hawkers in Old Havana, and none are selling authentic cigars. Tourists obviously buy lots of fake Habanos, which I suspect they do knowingly because they don't want to pay the price for the real thing. It's like people who buy Rolexes for $100.

I have heard rumors about a new seal coming out on boxes of Habanos, which will not only reduce the number of counterfeit smokes but will also help the Cubans better control the market. Not only will the seals be difficult to duplicate, they will contain codes that indicate which markets the cigars are sold to and to whom.

This, the Cubans hope, will help them better track the sales of their cigars. A lot of cigars are traded on the gray market, especially in countries with strong currencies like Great Britain. Unofficial merchants can buy cigars in Havana, or even Andorra and other countries, at full retail and then ship them to their markets and sell them for a profit, circumventing the official distributors. The black-market trade in Cuban cigars in the United States is very similar, with most of the product coming out of Mexico.

I don't know any cigar lover who doesn't salivate at the thought of buying cigars in Havana, even though prices are less attractive than a few years ago.

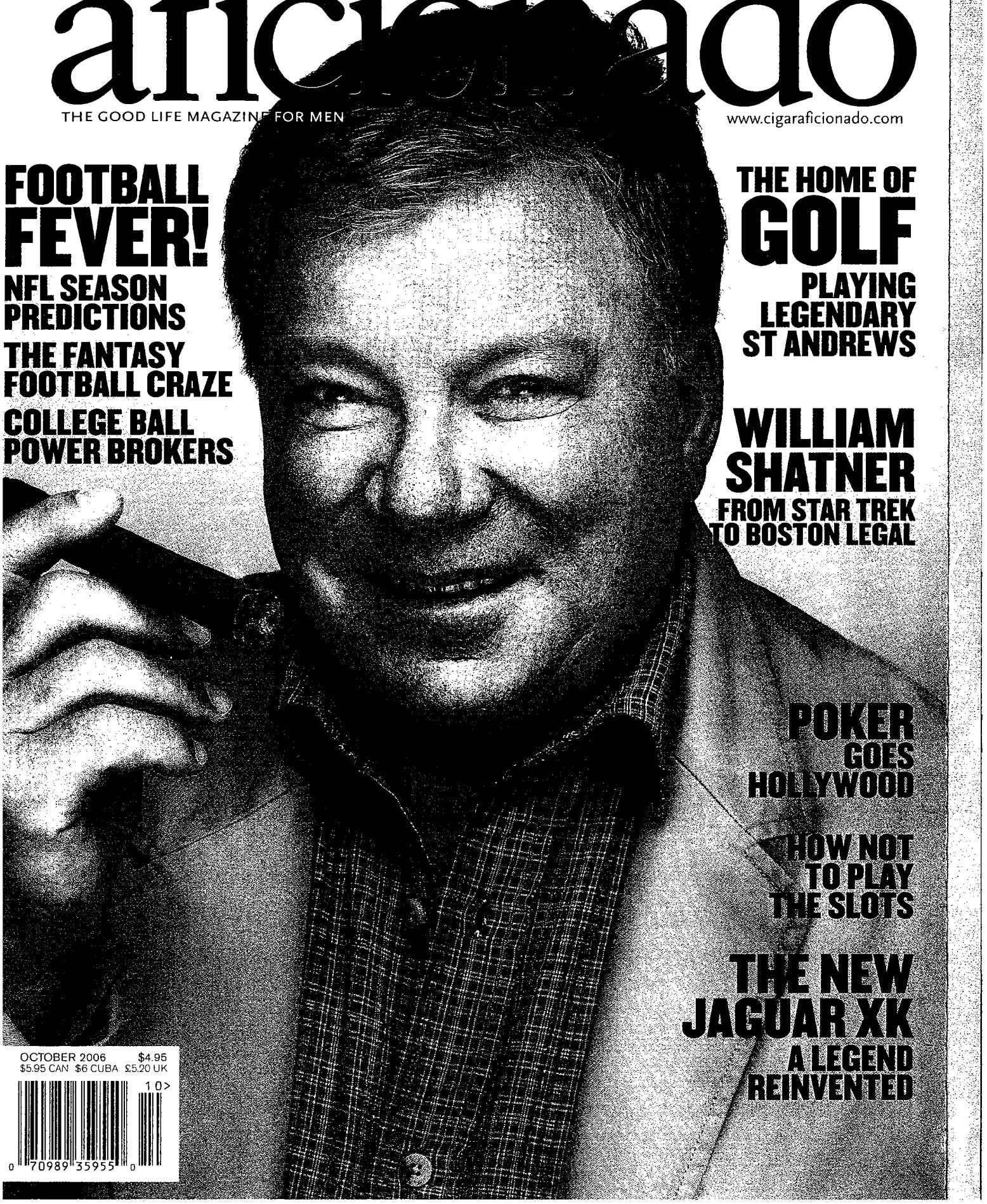
Another thing the Cubans hope to reduce is the incidence of tobacco beetles. After the visit to H. Upmann, I visited a massive warehouse where tobacco officials claimed to have eradicated the pesky insect by freezing boxes of cigars before they are shipped to customers. They say that all 150 million of each year's export-quality cigars will be treated in this way.

The cigars are frozen in their shipping boxes, which usually hold about 40 boxes of 25 cigars each. The boxes are frozen to minus-5 Fahrenheit for about five days and then slowly brought back to room temperature of about 65 degrees. Four huge freezers are used, and altogether they can process about 4 million cigars at a time.

Freezing of cigars has been a time-honored process for many cigar lovers, who have been afraid of the ravages of the tobacco weevil. Throw a box in your freezer for a couple days and you virtually eliminate the chance of the bugs ruining your smokes. In fact, some cigar merchants have been freezing cigars themselves in recent years.

Honestly, tobacco beetles have rarely been an issue for me over the couple of decades I have been smoking Cuban cigars. Most of the problems I have seen have resulted from bad cigars being stored with good ones. However, recent improvements on the island seem to indicate that we will be seeing fewer and fewer bad smokes—real or fake ones! ❖

cigar aficionado
THE GOOD LIFE MAGAZINE FOR MEN
www.cigaraficionado.com



FOOTBALL FEVER!

NFL SEASON PREDICTIONS

THE FANTASY FOOTBALL CRAZE

COLLEGE BALL POWER BROKERS

THE HOME OF GOLF

PLAYING LEGENDARY ST ANDREWS

WILLIAM SHATNER

FROM STAR TREK TO BOSTON LEGAL

POKER GOES HOLLYWOOD

HOW NOT TO PLAY THE SLOTS

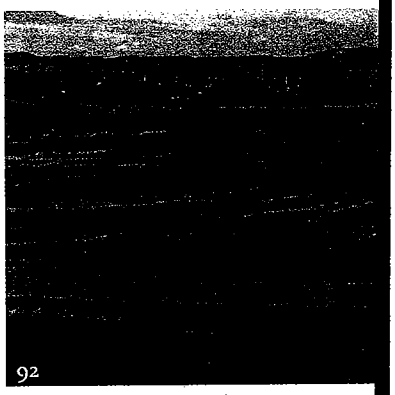
THE NEW JAGUAR XK

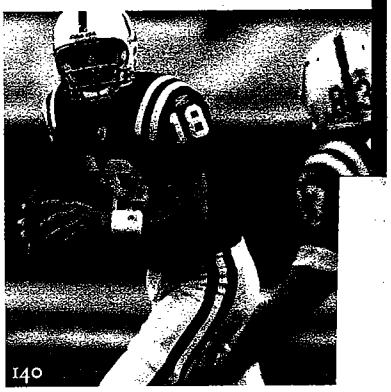
A LEGEND REINVENTED

OCTOBER 2006 $4.95
$5.95 CAN $6 CUBA £5.20 UK
10>
0 70989 35955 0

contents

september/october 2006


92


140

70

ON THE COVER
William Shatner.
Photo by Darryl Estrine

up front

20 CIGAR HIGHLIGHTS

25 EDITORS' NOTE

viewpoint 27 **THE SMOKE POLICE**
ESPN commentator and former basketball star John Salley speaks out against one California community's Draconian antismoking law and considers the burgeoning nanny state in America.

letters 33 OUT OF THE HUMIDOR

the best 41 THE GOOD LIFE GUIDE

42 ELECTRONICS Pioneer puts you in the driver's seat.

45 STYLE Sweaters with panache.

46 CIGARS Taking the chore out of humidors.

50 TIME Cinq&Cinq gives you five more.

53 PLACES Amalfi Coast views from heaven.

56 WHEELS A high-performance hybrid from Lexus.

59 SPORT The Duke of football is back.

62 DRINK Châteauneuf-du-Pape is on a roll.

64 GOURMET The secrets of virgin olive oil.

66 FUN Camps for wine lovers.

features

cover story 70 **ROCKET MAN**
William Shatner, the "Star Trek" hero who took us where no man had gone before, is still pushing the boundaries as the arrogant, bombastic, forgetful, yet charming womanizer on "Boston Legal." And, oh yeah, there's a cigar and a whisky at the end of each episode.

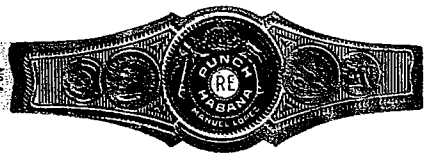
golf 92 **THE LEGEND OF ST ANDREWS**
Scotland's original golf mecca is the Old Course, but there's much more to St Andrews—both golf and other pursuits.

golf 110 **CONFESSIONS OF A WEEKEND GOLFER, PART III**
Marvin R. Shanken, CIGAR AFICIONADO's editor and publisher, continues his series of dream golf outings, this time making a pilgrimage to play Scotland's most venerable courses.

MIDDLE: BRENT SMITH/REUTERS/CORBIS

connoisseur's corner

The late '80s and early '90s were fine years for Havana cigars, especially large ones. A decade or more in the humidor has turned several of these great cigars into outstanding and even classic smokes. ■ The Punch Double Corona doesn't have the fame of Cuba's Hoyo de Monterrey Double Corona, but at its best it is nothing short of remarkable. With nearly 20 years of box age, it still shows signs of youthful exuberance and strong notes of black pepper wrapped around a sublime core of toasty qualities. It was nearly perfect. ■ A younger, rarer Cohiba "A," made especially for a CIGAR AFICIONADO dinner in 1994, was earthy and marvelous, scoring 97 points, while a Sir Winston with more than 20 years of age has become more mild, showing finesse and character.



PUNCH DOUBLE CORONA (1987) — 98

This is a delicious cigar with an unusual peppery finish. Although its draw was a bit firm, it was even and smooth. There are toasty and cedary notes on the solid core of tobacco flavors. The peppery finish makes it a very distinctive smoke.
—Marvin R. Shanken

COHIBA "A" (1993) — 97

A beautiful, dark wrapper. This cigar is just a touch firm on the draw, but it is packed with tobacco flavors that have a core of earthy notes, and it has a long, cedary finish. An excellent cigar. *—Marvin R. Shanken*

PARTAGAS LUSITANIA (1992) — 97

This cigar has a perfect wrapper and construction. The draw is firm, but even. It has a total richness on the palate, with a creamy, coffee bean flavor that is backed up by earthy smooth elements, and it has a long, long finish. Full bodied. It is a great cigar from a top vintage of Cuba. *—Gordon Mott*

COHIBA SIGLO V (1993) — 95

This was the first release of the Siglo V and it is smoking wonderfully. I had forgotten how rich yet balanced the original Siglos were. Floral aromas with cedar, tea and spices follow through to a fresh and flavorful aftertaste. Full bodied. *—James Suckling*

H. UPMANN NO. 1 (1993) — 92

This is a well-aged, smooth-tasting cigar with medium-bodied smoke. There is a powerful cedar note on this cigar. It is well balanced with a touch of pepper, and has a slightly flinty finish. *—Gordon Mott*

H. UPMANN SIR WINSTON (1983) — 92

This is a Churchill cigar that came in a dark black box. It is mild and refined with cedar, honey and tobacco character. It's medium bodied, long and caressing. Fabulous draw.
—James Suckling

HOLIDAY GIFT GUIDE OUR BIGGEST EVER

cigar aficionado

THE GOOD LIFE MAGAZINE FOR MEN

www.cigaraficionado.com

MY DAY WITH TIGER WOODS

GOLFERS' PARADISE DOWN UNDER

BASEBALL'S NEW HOTSHOTS AREN'T ON THE FIELD

HEY, SANTA! 80 CIGARS RATED

ANTONIO BANDERAS ZORRO UNMASKED

10 TECH TOYS FOR GROWNUPS

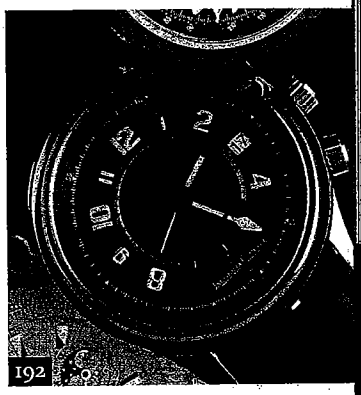
HOW POKER PROS GET RICH WITHOUT PLAYING POKER

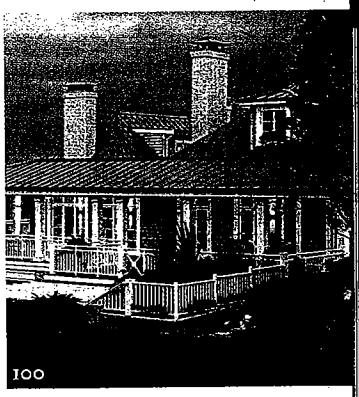
TRAVEL GURUS' PICKS: THE BEST LUXURY HOTELS IN THE WORLD

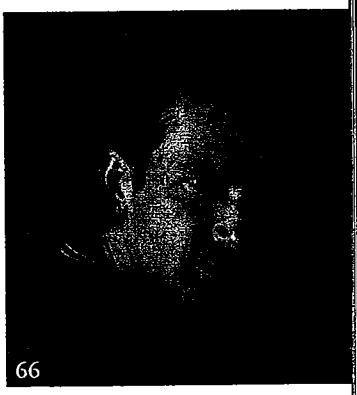
DECEMBER 2005
$4.95
$5.95 CAN $6 CUBA £5.20 UK
1 2>
70989 35955 0

contents

november/december 2005







ON THE COVER
Antonio Banderas lights up the screen. *Photo by Dario Acosta/Retna*

up front

24 CIGAR HIGHLIGHTS

27 EDITORS' NOTE

letters 29 OUT OF THE HUMIDOR

the best 39 THE GOOD LIFE GUIDE

41 ELECTRONICS Sony laptop keeps you connected.

42 STYLE The right tie brightens the holidays.

45 PLACES Wynn Las Vegas hides in plain sight.

48 SPORT Elite ski schools go to the head of the class.

50 DRINKS Gin Martinis mix up a classic.

53 TIME Patek Phillipe Calatrava enters the next century.

56 WHEELS Pontiac Solstice realizes a roadster fantasy.

58 GOURMET Prime rib roast pleases the palate.

62 FUN Sonoma Mountain Studio fulfills rock dreams.

features

cover story 66 **BEING BANDERAS**
Best known as a butt-kicking action movie star, Antonio Banderas also exudes the charms of a Latin lover—and is man enough to be comfortable playing gay. But the role that he lives by is family man.

golf 88 **BEHOLD THAT TIGER**
Is playing with Tiger Woods a golf dream or nightmare? CIGAR AFICIONADO editor and publisher Marvin Shanken considers the psychological effects of golfing next to one of the game's greatest players in a pro-am tournament.

golf 100 **NEW ZEALAND NIRVANA**
The land of kiwi (fruit, birds and people) is becoming a golf paradise with two world-class layouts that meld sports and national spirit.

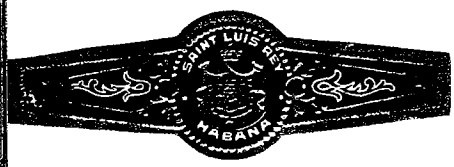
gambling 114 **POKER'S PITCHMEN**
Selling books, videos, clothing and even liquor is becoming as lucrative for the poker elite as winning championships. But you still have to succeed on the felt to keep your name in the game.

connoisseur's corner

Most of the fine cigars to grace these pages over the years have been Cuban. Havana cigars are well-known for their aging abilities, and old Cuban cigars command high prices at auction. We enjoyed three in this edition, and each scored 90 points or more. We also smoked a trio of Dominican cigars to see how they have held up over time. The oldest, a 1991 Paul Garmirian, was mellow and inviting. The middle-aged smoke, a Davidoff Millennium perfecto released in 1999, was rich and cedary. The best was a 1995 Fuente Fuente OpusX that has retained its impressive strength while gaining finesse.

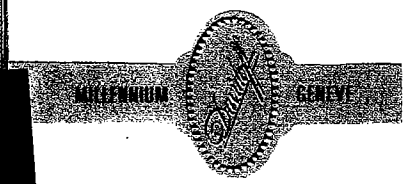
FUENTE FUENTE OPUS X FUENTE FUENTE (1995) — 94

This cigar has come out of its shell. There is a strong core of cedar flavors, in the mid-palate and on the finish. The cigar retains its strong spicy core, with a hint of sweetness and a dark cocoa bean note. The wrapper is oily and dark brown. It will continue to improve with age. —*Gordon Mott*



SAINT LUIS REY REGIOS (1993) — 92

This is a brand that is often overlooked, but delivers plenty of character in a smoke. The Robusto shows lots of tea and honey character with medium body and cappuccino undertone. Refreshing smoke. —*James Suckling*



DAVIDOFF MILLENNIUM III (1999) — 91

This was smoked at the Davidoff Shop in New York City from a box of 200 smokes. This pretty, elegant perfecto cigar delivers a surprising amount of rich tobacco and cedar character. And it has a perfect draw. It shows loads of espresso. It's long and beautiful on the finish. A great surprise, and only made in 1999. —*James Suckling*

DIPLOMATICOS NO. 2 (1995) — 90

This is a lovely, creamy smoke with cedar and light tobacco flavors. Medium bodied, with fresh character and a tea-like aftertaste. It has lost some of its edge after 10 years in the box. —*James Suckling*

COHIBA EXQUISITO (1994) — 90

This is a little cigar that always packs a punch. Creamy and cedary with some light tobacco and café au lait undertones. Medium bodied, with lots of flavor, yet refined. Caressing mouth texture. —*James Suckling*

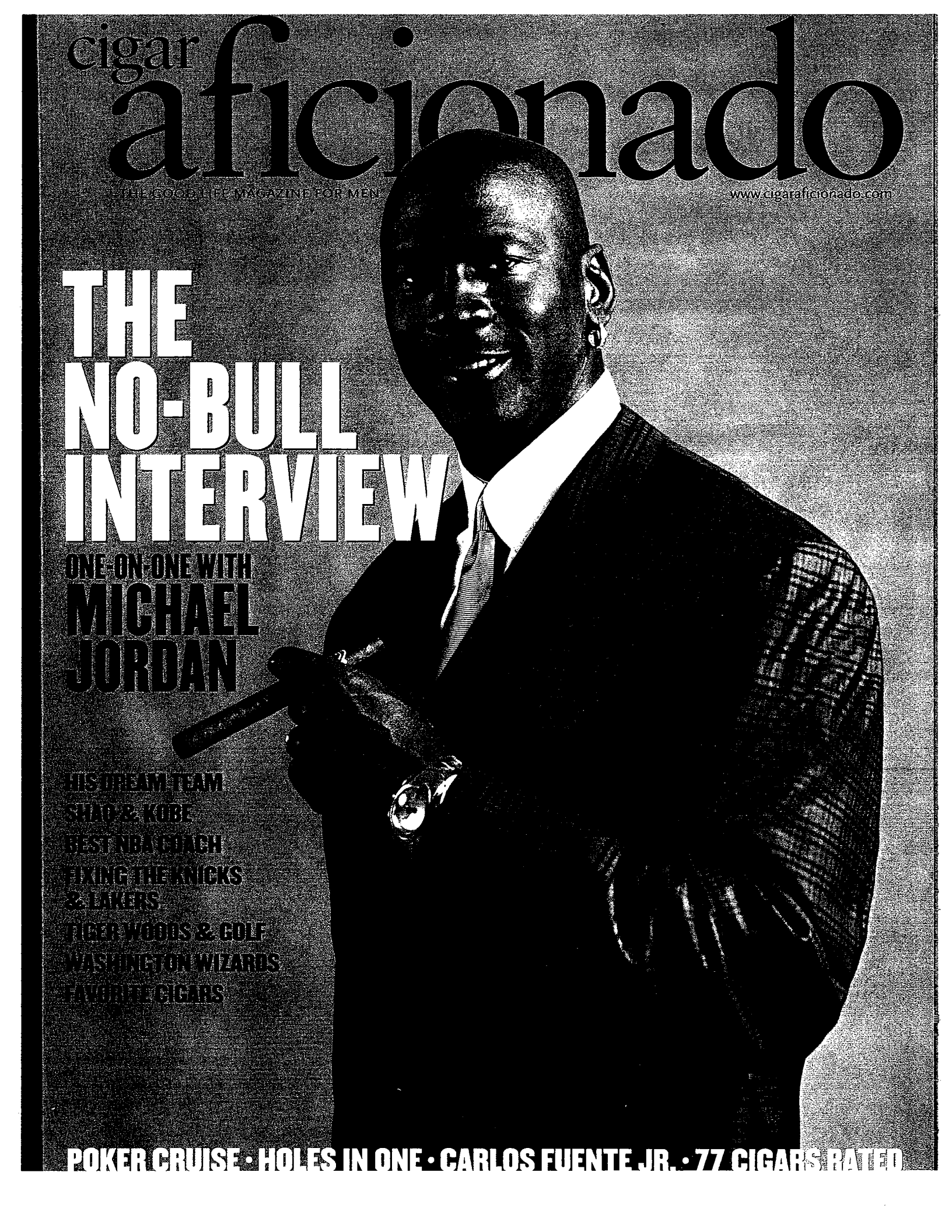
PAUL GARMIRIAN PETIT CORONA (1992) — 90

This cigar, made in the Dominican Republic with a Connecticut-shade wrapper and Dominican filler and binder, is as old as this magazine. It's mild and cedary, with a hint of orange peel, a core of creamy coffee and a touch of vanilla on the finish. A simple and pleasant cigar. —*David Savona*

cigar aficionado

THE GOOD LIFE MAGAZINE FOR MEN

www.cigaraficionado.com



THE NO-BULL INTERVIEW

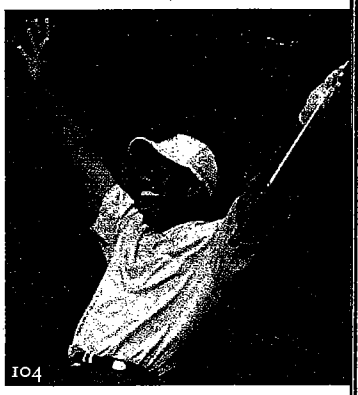
ONE-ON-ONE WITH MICHAEL JORDAN

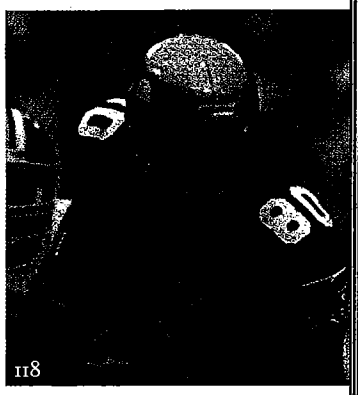
HIS DREAM TEAM
SHAQ & KOBE
BEST NBA COACH
FIXING THE KNICKS & LAKERS
TIGER WOODS & GOLF
WASHINGTON WIZARDS
FAVORITE CIGARS

POKER CRUISE • HOLES IN ONE • CARLOS FUENTE JR. • 77 CIGARS RATED

contents

july/august 2005


104


118

68

ON THE COVER
Michael Jordan, a star for all seasons. *Photo by Walter Iooss for StocklandMartel.com. Styling by Lisa Becker. Makeup by Jackie Zarn.*

up front

24 CIGAR HIGHLIGHTS

29 EDITORS' NOTE

letters 33 OUT OF THE HUMIDOR

the best 41 THE GOOD LIFE GUIDE

43 ELECTRONICS Canon Rebel XT shoots every target.

44 STYLE White dinner jackets light up formal wear.

47 PLACES The Abaco Club discovers Eden.

50 DRINK Great rums shake up the ultimate Daiquiris.

53 SPORT Nike Ignite T60 towers among the 3-woods.

56 CIGARS Boston Cigar Cutter rescues a classic.

59 TIME Blancpain Le Brassus does it all.

62 WHEELS Mercedes ML500 four-wheels to the next level.

64 GOURMET Outdoor rooms heat up alfresco dining.

65 FUN Tactical Tanks armors warrior wannabes.

features

cover story 68 **JORDAN SPEAKS**
The NBA's supreme deity opens up to editor and publisher Marvin R. Shanken about his personal passions, his endorsement deals, his ambitions to own a team, drugs in basketball and kids who go pro. He also names his Dream Team and the cigars he loves.

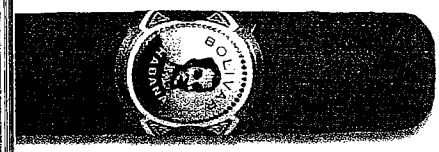
golf 104 **HOLE IN ONE!**
We look at golf's most thrilling—and ultimately luckiest—feat, and ask who's drained the most aces, pro and amateur, and whose were the longest, loudest and most lucrative? Plus, find out your own chances of holing out in one shot.

sports 118 **EXTRA INNINGS**
For talented athletes, finding success when the cheering has stopped is often the hardest game. A quartet of stars who scored big off the field in the business world reveal their secrets.

TOP AND CENTER: AP/WIDE WORLD PHOTOS

churchills

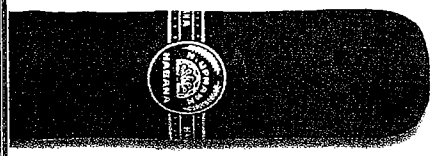
The Churchill can be an amazing smoke. With an average length of about seven inches and some of the fuller ring gauges in the cigar world (typically around 47), these can be complex, flavorful cigars. The top three cigars in this issue's Churchill category are certainly that. Churchills get their name from British statesman Sir Winston Churchill, but the H. Upmann Sir Winston seems to be on a more intimate basis with the former prime minister, calling him by his first name only. It's a lovely Havana. The Bolivar Corona Gigante is among the best of that Cuban brand. Each scored 90, as did the Joya de Nicaragua Antaño 1970 Churchill, a complex Nicaraguan *puro*. ■ All the cigars in this category scored at least 85 points.



CUBA
RING GAUGE: 47 LENGTH: 7"
FILLER: CUBA
BINDER: CUBA
WRAPPER: CUBA
BOX DATE: N/A

BOLIVAR CORONA GIGANTE
A beautiful cap on this cigar, which has a silky wrapper. The draw is firm, but the cigar is loaded with balanced and elegant flavors, including café au lait, earth, almonds and cream.
U.S.: N/A U.K.: £15.00

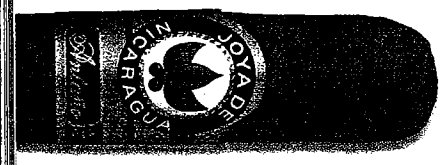
90



CUBA
RING GAUGE: 47 LENGTH: 7"
FILLER: CUBA
BINDER: CUBA
WRAPPER: CUBA
BOX DATE: N/A

H. UPMANN SIR WINSTON
An attractive reddish-brown cigar with a fine draw. It's rich, toasty and woody, with hints of nuts, leather and hickory wood. It has a long finish. Medium bodied and elegant. Some inconsistency.
U.S.: N/A U.K.: £19.50

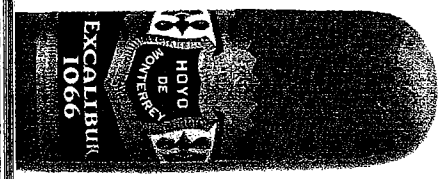
90



NICARAGUA
RING GAUGE: 48 LENGTH: 6 7/8"
FILLER: NICARAGUA
BINDER: NICARAGUA
WRAPPER: NICARAGUA

JOYA DE NICARAGUA ANTAÑO 1970 CHURCHILL
Dark and rich in appearance, with lovely texture to the wrapper. It has a superb draw. The smoke is strong and intense, very cedary and spicy on the palate. A complex smoke with a medium- to full-body.
U.S.: $5.25 U.K.: N/A

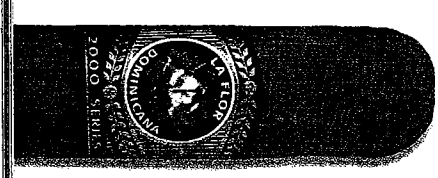
90



HONDURAS
RING GAUGE: 54 LENGTH: 7 1/4"
FILLER: DOM. REP., HONDURAS, NICARAGUA
BINDER: U.S.A./CONN. BROADLEAF
WRAPPER: CAMEROON

HOYO DE MONTERREY EXCALIBUR 1066 LANCELOT
A toasty and buttery cigar with a smooth flavor. It's creamy with some vanilla notes, and the finish is short but pleasant. Mild to medium bodied.
U.S.: $5.95 U.K.: N/A

88



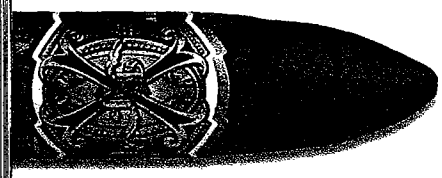
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
RING GAUGE: 48 LENGTH: 6 7/8"
FILLER: DOM. REP., BRAZIL
BINDER: DOM. REP.
WRAPPER: CAMEROON

LA FLOR DOMINICANA 2000 SERIES NO. 8
Good color on this cigar, which burns evenly. It has wood, tapioca and cigar-box notes, with a solid core of coffee bean flavor. A medium-bodied smoke.
U.S.: $5.98 U.K.: N/A

88

figurados

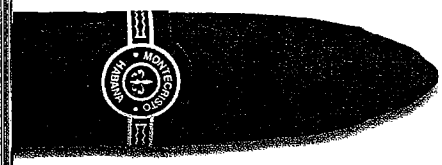
Shaped cigars, or figurados, look beautiful in the humidor. They're even better when smoked. Cigar factories typically reserve their most talented workers for rolling these often complex shapes, and tend to reserve their finest tobaccos for the task. Case in point: the three outstanding cigars at the top of this page. One of the 90s is Cuba's Montecristo No. 2, one of the best-known smokes in the world and the benchmark for all pyramids. This one was lovely, with the trademark leathery punch of a Monte 2 and a spicy character. A lesser-known Havana, the San Cristobal de la Habana La Punta, had similar richness. This is a brand that is leading our tastings on a regular basis. The third 90 went to the Fuente Fuente OpusX Super Belicoso, a newer addition to Fuente's most treasured cigar line. It has flavor equalling its considerable beauty, and the powerful smoke (it's stronger than the two Cubans it tied) gets much of its character from its Cuban-seed wrapper, which is grown under shade in the Dominican Republic.



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
RING GAUGE: 52 LENGTH: 5 1/2"
FILLER: DOM. REP.
BINDER: DOM. REP.
WRAPPER: DOM. REP.

FUENTE FUENTE OPUSX SUPER BELICOSO
A gorgeous pyramid with a dark, oily wrapper. It's strong, leathery and muscular, with black cherry notes, cedar and spice. A full-bodied cigar.
U.S.: $11.50 U.K.: N/A

90



CUBA
RING GAUGE: 52 LENGTH: 6 1/8"
FILLER: CUBA
BINDER: CUBA
WRAPPER: CUBA
BOX DATE: N/A

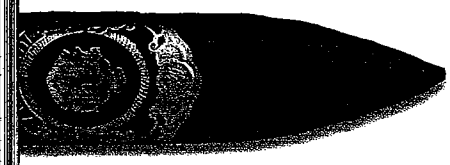
MONTECRISTO NO. 2
A good-looking torpedo that has a fine burn and draw. It's rich, sweet and leathery, with some toast and cocoa on the palate. The finish is spicy. Medium bodied.
U.S.: N/A U.K.: £14.50

90

CUBA
RING GAUGE: 52 LENGTH: 5 1/2"
FILLER: CUBA
BINDER: CUBA
WRAPPER: CUBA
BOX DATE: OCTOBER 2004

SAN CRISTOBAL DE LA HABANA
LA PUNTA
A balanced cigar with rich, decadent smoke. It has a nutty, earthy quality and a rich finish. Medium bodied.
U.S.: N/A U.K.: £11.20

90



NICARAGUA
RING GAUGE: 52 LENGTH: 6 1/8"
FILLER: NICARAGUA
BINDER: NICARAGUA
WRAPPER: NICARAGUA

JUAN LOPEZ BELICOSO
Pressed, dark and oily, with a streaky wrapper. The cigar is chewy and woody, with almondine notes and a black cherry finish. Medium to full bodied.
U.S.: $6.00 U.K.: N/A

89

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
RING GAUGE: 52 LENGTH: 6 1/2"
FILLER: DOM. REP.
BINDER: DOM. REP.
WRAPPER: U.S.A./CONN. SHADE

LA FLOR DOMINICANA
RESERVA ESPECIAL FIGURADO
An oily, blond torpedo that has some inconsistencies of draw. It has smooth, savory flavors of sweet wood and a mild to medium body.
U.S.: $7.20 U.K.: N/A

88

The New Geneva

Hong Kong smokes Cuban Davidoffs, Dunhills and anything else great and rare

George Wong, perhaps the greatest cigar collector on earth, was handing out 30th Anniversary Cohibas to late-night revelers in his private club in Hong Kong like candy canes to children. No cigar lover could refuse this modern legend in Cuban cigar making—a double robusto with a rat-tail end made especially for the 30th birthday of the famous brand.

The 30th Anniversary was launched in 1996 at a cigar festival in Havana. Only 45 humidors of the Cohiba with 50 cigars each were produced that year, and Wong owns 10 of them. A number of them are already empty.

"Nobody is leaving this room until we finish the entire box," Wong, 52, said to the group of about 15 people who were with him on this mid-April evening. About half of those in the room were taking turns at karaoke in between puffs of the glorious smoke and glasses of Lafleur 1983 from a magnum.

A full 30th Anniversary Cohiba Humidor goes for about $30,000, if you can find one in a shop or at auction. Single sticks are about $800 at retail, but I know only one shop in the world that sells them and it's in Hong Kong: Cigarro.

"What is better in life than a great cigar and a great glass of wine?" asked Wong, whose family, one of the biggest land developers in the world, is currently changing the Battersea Power Station in London into one of the biggest shopping and residential centers in Europe. He had a huge grin on his face as the red-amber ash glowed off the end of his Cohiba. "You smoke a great cigar and you have no troubles in the world."

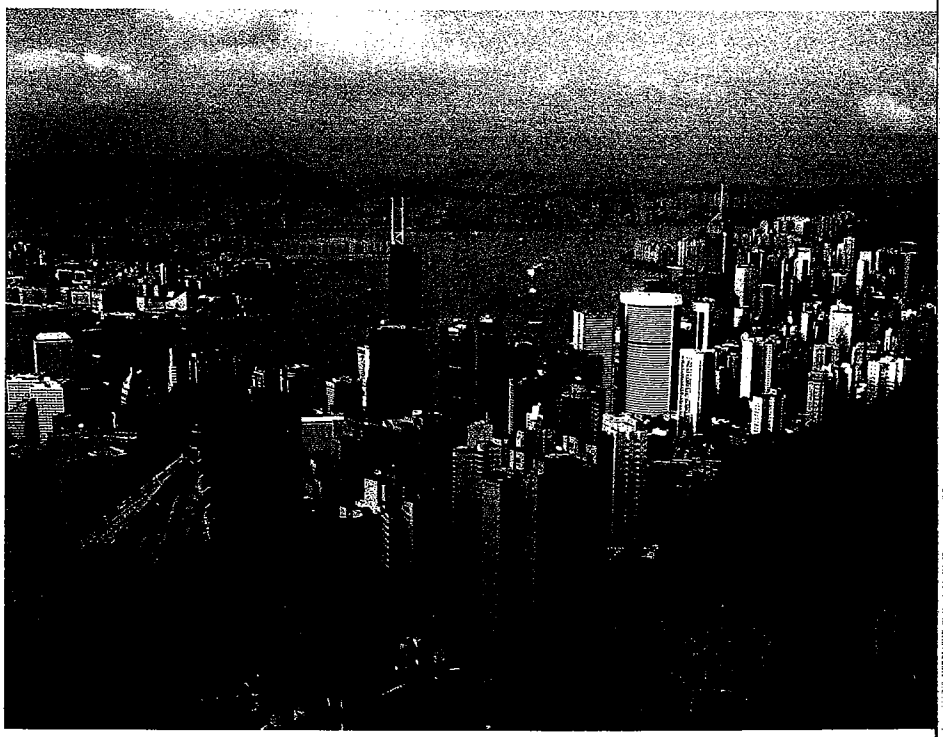
Luckily, Wong didn't keep to his word that night and insist that we finish the box, which was still half full. The 30th Anniversary Cohiba was an amazing cigar by all accounts (See Connoisseur's Corner on page 186 for a full tasting note) and not for the faint-hearted. It was a blockbuster of a smoke that delivered masses of flavor and character. I would say it still needed some age to mellow, but it was still a perfect smoke for me—100 points.

Wong and his son Alex, 26, are part of a small group of Hong Kong Chinese who are incredible cigar aficionados. Their collections, as well as knowledge, are second to none. Just consider the walk-in humidor of the Wong family: it's about 20 feet long by 10 feet wide with two levels, humidity- and temperature-controlled, and packed to the ceiling with boxes of Cuban Davidoffs, Cuban Dunhills, pre-Castro cigars and rare limited-edition humidors from the island. Hell, I don't think even the Davidoff or Dunhill shops in London had such a stock when their namesake Cuban cigars were freely available in the market at the beginning of the 1990s.

But the Wongs are not the only cigar connoisseurs in Hong Kong. I have also met a real estate and entertainment tycoon, Peter Lam, 47, whose nickname should be "Mr. Dunhill Cabinetta" or, better, "The 100-point smoker." He apparently has close to 100 boxes of Dunhill Cabinettas in his walk-in humidor—not to mention hundreds of Davidoffs as well as 1492 Humidors and 30th Anniversary Humidors. He's seldom seen around town without a 100-point cigar smoldering in his fist.

I smoked a Dunhill Estupendo—the rarest of all the aged cigars in this brand—with Lam during a barbecue, and he said he just can't get enough of the smokes—no matter the price. "What I like is the smoothness of these cigars from Dunhill," said Lam, one of the biggest film producers in China. "They are also very rich and powerful."

Then there's entrepreneur Howard Yeung, 48, who bought almost the entire stock of Cuban Davidoffs from London's Davidoff shop in the early 1990s when the company stopped publicly selling the brand. (A long-running dispute between the Swiss cigarmaker and Cubatabaco, Cuba's cigar distribution agency, over quality, brand ownership and other issues had led to an agreement to halt production of Cuban



Hong Kong is home to some of the world's finest purveyors of Cuban cigars.

"Like with food and wine, Hong Kong connoisseurs always opt for the highest quality and best producers. Cigars are no exception."—Thomas Bohrer

Davidoffs.) Yeung knew that, Davidoff no longer made the Cuban smoke, so he bought as much as he could before they ran out so that he wouldn't run out—clever smoker! Today, he still has hundreds of boxes, from No. 2 to Dom Perignon.

"The amazing thing is that these guys all smoke these great cigars," said Thomas Bohrer, whose small company, Habanos Rare Wine and Cigars, supplied a large part of the above cigars to these collectors and furnishes rare vintage smokes to anyone else in Hong Kong who enjoys the leaf. He has a tiny core of affluent smokers and wine drinkers around the world who only want the best, and he travels the globe to source these rarities.

The good news is, you don't have to be a cigar-collecting tycoon to enjoy a great smoke—or even an aged cigar—in Hong Kong. A number of excellent cigar shops exist where the city's top smokers mingle with visitors to buy and smoke the best available at retail. Hong Kong is Cuban-centric or non-Cuban-phobic when it comes to cigars. They can barely give away a non-Cuban cigar in this towering town of skyscrapers and tall buildings. And you can smoke just about anywhere.

"Like with food and wine, Hong Kong connoisseurs always opt for the highest quality and best producers," said Bohrer. "Cigars are no exception. For us in Hong Kong, Havanas are the benchmark when comes to great smokes.... The [affluent] Chinese have discriminating tastes, and whether it is cigars, cars, watches or anything else, they want the best quality."

Some cynics might say that they are only interested in famous brands, or bands in regards to cigars. In other words, they think that if it's the most expensive, it's the best. While this is probably true, it can also sound like the attitude of the uninformed and nouveau riche. But the sophisticated Chinese I have smoked with are true connoisseurs. They don't just smoke with great gusto, they understand the subtleties of a great cigar. And more important, unlike a lot of so-called collectors, they smoke fine cigars on a daily basis rather than hoarding them and then smoking something new and less expensive.

It's not by chance that a Hong Kong resident wrote the best cigar book on rare Cuban cigars, *An Illustrated Encyclopedia of Post-Revolution Havana Cigars*, in 2003. Min Ron Nee, a cigar-crazy Hong Kong doctor, co-authored the book with Andriano Martinez Rios, a former executive at the Cuban global export company Habanos. The tome includes photos and comments on just about every brand and *vitola*, or size, ever made in Cuba. It is the definitive work on the subject for the moment.

"It is a very select group of people, but more and more people in Hong Kong are understanding the quality of a great aged cigar," said Bohrer. "They know that each day cigars such as Davidoff or Dunhill get rarer and rarer because they are smoking them. One day there will not be any more."

In fact, the most interesting cigar shop in Hong Kong began as a distributor for the Nicaraguan brand OneOff, but finally had to give up the line due to the difficulty in selling non-Cuban cigars. Cigarro—which used to be called Cigair because of its connection with OneOff—is now specializing in vintage cigars. It is the only shop in the world that I know of where you can buy a large selection of single sticks of such legendary smokes as 1492, Dunhill Cabinetta, 30th Anniversary Cohiba and Davidoff Château d'Yquem (all 100 points), as well as pre-Castro and other aged Havanas.

"Our biggest seller is Davidoff Haut-Brion 1990," said Benson Tse, the general manager of Cigarro. Tse sells Haut-Brions, which haven't been made since 1990, for about $100 per cigar. When I visited, a huge pyramid of about 100 boxes of them sat on a shelf above the shop's entrance—which is the amount the shop has sold in the past year. "Cuban Davidoff. Cuban Davidoff. There is nothing else really that my customers want," he added.

He had just about every Cuban Davidoff ever produced on his shelves, as well as Dunhill and other rarities, not to mention a few pre-Castro smokes. For instance, if you fancy trying a Davidoff Dom Perignon, it's available here for about $520 a cigar. The long and slender Davidoff No. 2 is a steal by comparison at $85. Or how about a 100-pointer like the Dunhill Cabinetta for $520 or the 99-point Estupendos for the same price?

"People really enjoy the opportunity to try one of these rare cigars. And besides, who can afford a whole box?" said Tse. "But some of my customers come back and buy a box because they just can't get enough of these cigars."

The vintage selection in the shop was originally started when Bohrer, with the help of a handful of others in Hong Kong, bought a huge cigar collection from an American, whose identity will remain anonymous. There were thousands of boxes of everything from Davidoff to pre-Castros. Part of the haul went to start the shop and the rest to the investors. Although most of those cigars have either been sold or smoked, the shop continues to source cigars from around the world, as well as from collectors here in Hong Kong—it's a sort of rare-cigar thrift shop for some of the biggest cigar collectors in the world!

Cigarro is not the only cigar shop in Hong Kong, of course. There are a handful of others in chic hotels and affluent shop centers. The two others I know well—the Red Chamber Cigar Divan and Cohiba Cigar Divan—have excellent stocks of current cigars from Havana and an informed staff. Cohiba Cigar Divan also sells aged cigars and puts away 40 or 50 boxes of top newly released smokes to sell a few years later. The shop calls those cigars its Vintage Selection.

All cigar shops seem to be good places to hang out, to smoke and to find out the latest news in Hong Kong—from big business deals to the hottest new restaurants. Plus, prices are no longer much higher here than in other cities around the world due to recent price increases. I figure prices in Hong Kong are only 15 to 25 percent more than Madrid, Paris or Geneva—and much less than London.

Smoking a 1995 Bolivar Royal Corona in Cigarro and looking at all the Cuban Davidoffs around me, I began to think back to the early 1990s when I visited the late great cigar guru Zino Davidoff in his shop in Geneva. He smoked cigarettes and I smoked a Davidoff No. 2. We spoke for hours about cigars, Havana and life in general. It was one of those great cigar moments in my life. Although Zino is no longer with us, we can still experience his dreams and his cigars in Hong Kong—which for me is the new Geneva for cigars. ❖

PREFERRED REWARDS
Apply and earn 5,000 MEMBERSHIP REWARDS® POINTS
A WORLD OF SE

click here
OHI
the connoisseur gallery

Advertising Information

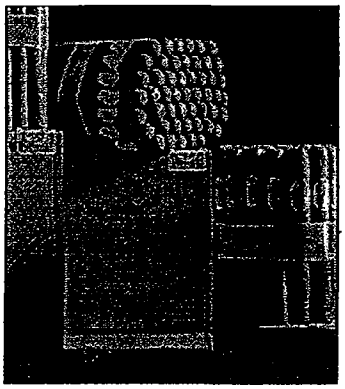
Please sign in

Email this feature to a friend

Discontinued and Well-Aged Havanas Shine at London Auction

For a look back at the pre-auction party, click here.

Posted May 21, 1999, 3 p.m. EST
By James Suckling


Cuban Davidoffs, which haven't been made since 1990, attracted enormous interest.

Cuban Davidoff and Dunhill cigars stole the show at a record-breaking auction in London yesterday afternoon, when Christie's sold more than $500,000 worth of rare and old smokes in its King Street sales room. Bidding in the room, on the telephone and with written bids, buyers shelled out small fortunes for such rarities as a box of Churchill-sized Davidoff Dom Perignons ($9,020) to several cabinets of 25 Dunhill Cabinetta robustos (about $4,500, on average)--and those prices don't include the 15 percent buyer's premium that goes to the auction house. In all, more than 250 lots were sold.

The mood during the auction, which took close to three and a half hours, was a mixture of shock and elation. "I had no idea that people were prepared to pay such high prices for such cigars as Cuban Dunhills, which were made until the early 1990s in Havana," said Christoph Wolters, a cigar merchant who runs a La Casa del Habano shop in Dusseldorf, Germany. "A few years ago, I was selling some of these cigars for $200 or $300 a box of 25, and now they are selling for 10 times the price. But these cigars are excellent smokes and they are very

difficult to find."

One of the most active buyers was Thomas Bohrer, who flew in from Hong Kong to stock up for his company, Habanos Holdings, which is probably the world's largest trader of fine old cigars. He placed winning bids in just about every category of cigars, from a cabinet of 50 Davidoff Chateau Mouton-Rothschilds for $7,380 to a box of 25 corona-sized La Corona Prince of Wales from the 1930s for $1,805. "Many of the cigars I bought are incredibly rare," he said after the sale. "They are cigars that people will never see again. So, they are worth the high prices."

Cigar dealer Thomas Bohrer (at left) was a key buyer.

Another key buyer remained anonymous by placing all of his bids over the phone. The only thing I can report about the man is that he was probably Italian, since one of the Christie's employees manning the phone spoke Italian to him as he told her his bids. Among the lots he bought were the box of Davidoff Dom Perignons mentioned above, plus a box of 20 Davidoff 80th Aniversarios for $8,850. He also showed an affinity for Montecristo No. 2 torpedos, snatching up a few boxes from 1973 for about $2,600 apiece, as well as a box from 1949 for $8,200.

Americans Jack Kellman and Frank Nisenboim were also serious buyers, focusing mostly on large cigars with eight to 12 years of age. They bought some Cohiba Esplendidos for an average of about $1,200 a box and Hoyo de Monterrey Double Coronas in the $1,500 range. "I am really pleased," said Kellman. He plans to keep and smoke his cigars in Europe, since he travels there often on business. "These are all great smokes and I don't think we paid that much of a premium considering the quality."

Overall, the most attention-getting lots were cigars from the 1980s and 1970s. Cigars from the 1950s sold for the low end of their pre-sale estimates, suggesting that pre-embargo smokes are losing some of their appeal. "You are now seeing that people are seriously interested in cigars that are at their peak for smoking--those with 10 to 20 years of age," said Edward Sahakian, the owner of the Davidoff cigar shop in London. "The auction also shows that the pre-embargo cigars are slightly less interesting since they really don't smoke that well, except in rare instances."

Next: Ancient smokes fetch top dollar

Back to top

Special Introductory Offer!

EXQUISITE SAVINGS. aficionado CUBA

GIVE SUBSCRIP TO CIGA AFICION

cigar aficionado home

Apr 1, 2005

Sign in | E-mail | Print | Site Map

SEARCH go!

The Per Gift Year Ro

SIGN IN
WHAT'S NEW
FORUMS
CIGAR RATINGS
CIGAR INSIDER
RETAILERS
PEOPLE
RESTAURANTS
CIGAR STARS
THE LIBRARY
TRAVEL
DRINKS
THE GOOD LIFE
EVENTS
SPORTS/GAMING
SUBSCRIBE
ADVANCED SEARCH
BACK ISSUES
HELP

click here COHI The Counterfeit Gallery

Online Advertising Info

Please sign in

Cracking the Customs Crackdown

Posted: Monday, August 10, 1998

Cracking the Customs Crackdown
by Marvin Shanken
Editor and Publisher

The federal government's recent assault on Cuban-cigar smokers in New York was a headline-grabber and a waste of time. The Treasury Department, which oversees the U.S. Customs agents who seized hundreds of boxes of Havanas and arrested nine men, should be embarrassed.

How many illegal drugs entered the country while agents chased cigar smokers? It boggles the mind that the government would direct able investigators to harass successful, taxpaying businessmen while organized drug-dealing syndicates continue to plague our society. The so-called crimes of these unfortunate cigar lovers are truly victimless. Trading With the Enemy? Please. These guys allegedly bought their cigars from a woman from Connecticut who, after getting busted in April for attempting to smuggle thousands of boxes into the United States, became a Customs informant, wearing a wiretap while selling Havanas to her wealthy customers. We don't know her name, because Customs hasn't charged her with a crime!

And therein lies the most telling indication that this operation has more to do with Customs seeking publicity than with any real concern about enforcing the embargo. Customs had the big fish in April: the woman from Connecticut and her partner, an unnamed man who *has* been charged. These people allegedly traveled to Spain, Morocco, France and Cuba to purchase vast quantities of Cuban cigars with the intent to resell them in the United States. If the government's intent is to enforce the embargo--to deprive the Cuban government of economic support from the United States--it had its perpetrators when it busted these two. Much as I love Cuban cigars, I can't fault the government for going after a for-profit smuggling operation. That's a substantial crime, worthy of investigation and prosecution.

But why waste its time with the customer at the end of the line? Cuba made its money when it sold cigars to the smugglers, not when the guy on Park Avenue bought a box in the United States. Customs apparently didn't see it that way. Rather than prosecute the big fish and move on to the next large-scale smuggling operation--there are certainly more out there--Customs chose to use the big fish to go after the little fish, too. (It's unknown whether Customs offered the Connecticut woman leniency in exchange for her cooperation, but, as I noted, she hasn't yet been charged with a crime.)

Of course, the little fish aren't that little. They're wealthy businessmen. Did Customs guess that blue-collar New York tabloids like the *New York Post* and the *New York Daily News* might relish a story about the Feds nailing a handful of high rollers for buying $25 Cohibas? I suspect they did. If so, they were proven right, as the tabs gleefully printed headlines like, "Feds in cheroot-out over Cuban stogies" and "Biz bigs paid up to $1,200 a month."

Fortunately, most people seemed to see the bust for the transparent publicity stunt that it is. Articles in the New York papers were full of quotes from people criticizing the government for allocating resources to such a harmless crime. But that's probably not much consolation to the nine men dragged through the mud for favoring Havanas.

If you've missed any of Marvin's past columns, access them in the Weekly Wrapper Archive.

Have a reaction to the Weekly Wrapper? Post your view to the Dear Editors Forum.

Also in Daily Cigar News:

- 2005 Las Vegas Big Smoke (03/23/2005)
- Winner! (03/14/2005)
- Join Avo for Dinner and a Cigar (03/14/2005)
- Proposed New Jersey Ban Could Stretch to Casinos (03/10/2005)
- Lighters Banned From Flights (03/01/2005)
- Cuba To Continue Fight For Cohiba (02/25/2005)
- Swedish Match Buying General Cigar (02/24/2005)

- Cigar of the Week:

- Hot Tip: Curing a harsh finish?

Search the 'What's New' Archive

lo III 91 CU Rocky Patel Vintage 1990 90 HN Aurora 1495 No. 4 89 DR Saint Luis Rey Serie A 9 C

It's Easy to Pick a Winner When You Subscribe to CIGAR AFICIONADO. Click Her

click here COHIBA The Counterfeit Gallery

Advertising Information

Please sign in

Published Autumn 1994

The Rolling Rooms

Six Factories That Manufacture Most of Cuba's Export-Quality Cigars Each Specialize in Certain Brands and Sizes

by James Suckling

The small hill of thick, green lawn has the feel of a finely manicured golf-course fairway as you slowly make your way up to its crest on a hot, humid morning in Havana. Your destination, a palacelike neoclassical villa, seems almost out of place in the utilitarian world of today's Cuba. Its regal facade beckons you to learn more of what's actually inside.

Reaching the white-stoned terrace of the building, you hear mesmerizing salsa music rolling out of the large, wide-open first-floor windows. Peeking through one of them, you can see dozens of women of assorted ages and colors sitting in rows of closely spaced, wooden benches, methodically rolling thin, exquisitely fine cigars. These are the same cigars that you and other aficionados around the world revere with great passion; there are few better cigars made.

One of the rollers, a beautiful, trim black woman in her 20s wearing a loosely fitted, bright red dress, sees you in the window and gives you a warm smile. You enter the workroom from a nearby door, and the entire workforce of women seems to be welcoming you. You're slightly heady, so you steady yourself. The air seems thick with a bewitching odor of tobacco, cedar and musk. Nothing could possibly heighten your euphoria, except, perhaps, smoking a freshly rolled cigar straight from the hands of one of the rollers.

You are not dreaming. The villa on the hill is El Laguito, one of six key export-cigar factories in Havana and home to Cohiba, Cuba's most coveted cigar brand. The experience could be similar in any of the export

factories in Havana. Each working day, hundreds of skilled craftspeople, women and men, work in the cigar galleries of Havana producing more than half of the nearly 60 million cigars Cuba exports around the world each year.

Cigar factories in Havana such as El Laguito, H. Upmann or La Corona are to cigars what Moët & Chandon, Roederer and Mumm are to Champagne. They represent the best brands and craftsmanship in their respective fields. Whether perfecting Champagne or cigars, firms such as these carry on traditions of working with the finest ingredients and turning out some of the most sought-after products in the world.

"No one makes better cigars than Havana factories," says Francisco Padron, the head of Cubatabaco, the world marketing and distribution company for Cuban cigars. "They have the tradition and the quality to make the very best cigars in the world."

Some cigar manufacturers, especially those in the Dominican Republic, may be able to match or even better the craftsmanship of the best factories of Havana; however, few cigar aficionados will disagree that the most exciting cigars today continue to come out of a handful of factories in Havana. The *fabricas* include H. Upmann, Partagas, Romeo y Julieta, La Corona, El Laguito and El Rey del Mundo. With the exception of El Laguito, which is located in the Havana suburb of Miramar, all these factories can be found in the city itself. Upmann, Partagas and La Corona are just a stone's throw away from the capital building (an exact duplicate of the United States Capitol) while Partagas and El Rey del Mundo are about five minutes by car from the city center.

Savvy cigar smokers buy their cigars according to the factory. Since the mid-'80s, the Cubans have marked their cigar boxes with codes indicating the origins. Each box, whether in 25s or 50s, has a series of capital letters printed in ink on the bottom. The first set of capital letters, usually two in sequence, designates the factory where the cigars were produced. The following set of letters denotes the month and year in which the cigars were made. For instance, a box of Cohiba Exquisitos in my humidor has the code el nnso. el standsfor the Laguito factory, nnso, the month and year of creation.

The factory code has been passed around Havana-cigar cognoscenti for some time, although the date-of-production code remains unbroken. The letter designations for the six key export factories in Havana are jm for H. Upmann, fr for La Corona, bm for Romeo y Julieta, el for Cohiba (El Laguito), fpg for Partagas and hm for El Rey del Mundo. Most of these codes are based on the factories' second names, which usually are after well-known Cuban patriots such as Upmann's Jose Martí or La Corona's Fernando Roig.

With the exception of El Laguito, all the factories currently produce

about the same number of hand-rolled cigars each year--4 million to 5 million. La Corona, Partagas and El Rey del Mundo each make a few million machine-made cigars, whereby the processes of bunching and rolling are mechanized. Only El Laguito is working at full capacity because it is much smaller in size than the others. Export-factory managers and technicians interviewed all said that they could increase their production 50 percent to 100 percent--all they need is quality tobacco, especially wrapper leaves. Although this year's harvest is said to be of good quality and bountiful, the crops in the past few years have suffered from poor weather and economic difficulties that have reduced agricultural resources such as fertilizer and petrol.

Havana factories get the pick of the tobacco crop each year. Many plantations, regardless of whether they are privately owned or government-run, have long-term contracts with factories for the best of their crop each year. Otherwise, factory technicians compete for the best tobacco after growers have sent their crops to nearby centrally located warehouses for processing and aging. Finally, processing, whether it is additional aging or fermentation, is done in-house at the factories.

Most of the factories specialize in certain brands and sizes, although the production of large-selling brands such as Montecristo may be shared. In addition, some factories are better geared to making special sizes of cigars. "There is no reason to think that one size of cigar from one brand cannot be made by four or five factories all at one time," says Julio Oliveria, chief for tobacco classification at La Corona factory. "The tobacco and blends are kept consistent and the production closely monitored."

Even the making of Cuba's prized brand of Cohiba is shared among factories. El Laguito makes about 2 million cigars, mostly Cohiba, the remaining 1 million to 2 million are made at Upmann and Partagas. The latter is in charge of making Cohiba's new line of cigars, the Siglo series (*see Cigar Aficionado* Spring 1993). "We made 1 million of the Siglo cigars last year but we couldn't ship them all because there was a shortage in boxes," says Ernesto Lopez, manager of the Partagas factory. "We receive the tobacco from El Laguito and instructions for their production. We do the third fermentation here."

According to Avelino Lara, head of Cohiba's production, the arrangement makes good sense. "Not only do we not have the space, we don't make Robusto, Esplendido and Siglos at El Laguito because we have a tradition of making the thin, elegant-sized cigars," he says. "We have to be specialized. Our rollers are trained for this style of cigar."

Montecristo, however, is the most ubiquitous of all Cuban cigar brands. It is Cuba's largest-selling brand and accounts for half of all export sales. In a good year, more than 30 million cigars with the distinctive brown-and-white Montecristo band may be sold. Benito Molina, manager of the

Upmann factory, oversees all of the Montecristo production and says there just isn't any other way to produce the cigar. "No factory has the capacity to make such a large amount of Montecristo; so it makes sense to share the responsibility," he says. "We oversee the production at the other factories."

The most important cigar factories in Cuba, both in and outside of Havana, make some Montecristos. All the export factories in Havana do. Nonetheless, as much as people such as Molina like to say that there isn't a difference in cigars coming from different factories, Montecristo connoisseurs know that the best come from the Upmann factory--which makes sense because the original owners of the factory, the Menendez family, started Montecristo in the early 1930s. Part of the affinity for H. Upmann Montecristos must be because the factory focuses on the best of the Montecristo spectrum: the elegant Especial range as well as the pyramid-shaped No. 2 and nightstick-sized A. In addition, it makes great Cohiba Esplendidos and Robustos as well as the best of the Upmann range such as the Sir Winston Churchill and No. 2.

The apparent reason for Upmann's consistently superior quality, regardless of the brand, is that its factory, according to our research, has the largest number of top-graded, quality rollers of any Cuban cigar factory. Take, for example, the Montecristo Especial, a long, thin 7 1/2 inch by 38 ring gauge cigar. You would expect El Laguito to make the best of this style of cigar since its Lancero and Corona Especial are the same ring gauge and different lengths. Laguito even produces some Montecristo Especials.

However, we have consistently found that Upmann's Especials are superior to El Laguito's Especials and Lanceros. In fact, the Cubans have received a large number of complaints about El Laguito's cigars being too tightly rolled--a sure sign of less-than-great rolling technique.

The number of top-rated rollers working for Upmann also illustrates the factory's prowess for rolling superb cigars. Rollers are given a grading from 4 to 7 for their ability. While most factories have only a few super 7 rollers working at one time, Molina says that he has more than 40, and all of them can make the extremely difficult No. 2. "You almost have to have mirrors to make the No. 2," he says, half joking about the difficulty in rolling such a cigar. He added that it may take six years before a roller can qualify to learn to make a No. 2, and even then, some may never be able to master the art of tapering the tobacco into the right shape. About 1.2 million No. 2's are produced annually at Upmann, although production was down slightly last year.

In addition, Upmann is the only factory that makes the 9 1/4 inch by 47 ring gauge Montecristo A. While a roller needs to have the fingers of a surgeon to make the No. 2, his hands must have the strength of a trapeze artist to roll the unwieldy Montecristo A. Only three men in the factory

are capable of making the A, which is why production is a minuscule 15,000 a year.

This is why any keen Montecristo smoker always looks for the jm on the bottom of his "Montes." Factory manager Molina wouldn't do anything less himself if he had to buy his own Montecristos. "We have the best rollers here for Montecristo; so we make the best cigars," he says with a smug smile and a torpedo hanging from his mouth. "Montecristos from other factories are also very good since we supervise their production, but the best come from here." Production at Martí was about 4.5 million cigars last year; about 3.8 million of it was in Montecristo.

Besides El Laguito and Upmann, La Corona is another of Havana's factories of distinction. It is the home of the legendary Hoyo de Monterrey and Punch Double Corona, two of the best, full-flavored, long-burning smokes from Havana. No other cigar has even come close to receiving our near-perfect rating of 99 points that the Hoyo Double Corona received (*see Cigar Aficionado* Winter 1992/93). In addition, La Corona makes the superb Epicure No. 1 and No. 2 as well as the Punch Punch. It also produced all the Davidoff Chateaux series cigars until the late '80s, when the Swiss tobacco merchant began curtailing its Cuban business. La Corona currently makes about 6 million cigars in a year, half of these are machine-made cigars; it could make up to 18 million.

Partagas is the oldest of the original export factories; all the others have moved every few decades to different locations in Havana. The building remains unchanged--except for the occasional coat of new paint--as does the long tradition in its spacious rolling galleries of making the best cigars possible. Producing between 4 million to 5 million cigars, the factory specializes in its namesake as well as Ramon Allones, Bolivar, La Gloria Cubana, Cifuentes and Flor de Cano. In addition, it produces Cohiba Robustos and Esplendidos as well as the entire Siglo range. "All handmade Partagas cigars are made here," says Lopez. "For me, the most famous cigar of the factory is the 8-9-8 [6 11/16 inch by 43 ring gauge cigar in a special cedar box], but my favorite cigar is the Lusitania or Churchill cigar from Partagas. Our Cohibas are not bad either."

The workers at the Romeo y Julieta factory would probably agree with Lopez's preference, although they would say that he has the wrong brand. According to them, Romeo y Julieta Churchill (7 inches by 47 ring gauge) is the best in the business. According to José Fabelo, director of the factory, the average roller can make about 130 cigars a day, but the larger-sized Churchills cut daily production to about 95 per roller. "We specialize in figurado cigars," he says. "But we can do anything you want." Of course, he is especially proud of his Romeo y Julieta Churchill, although he is equally happy with the same size cigar in the Saint Luis Rey blend as well as the pyramid-shaped or Belicosos from Romeo y Julieta and Sancho Panza.

"Here in Havana we make our cigars not only with great skill but also with a lot of love," says Fabelo. "Other places may be able to make very good cigars, but nowhere has the tradition of Havana. Plus, we have the quality tobacco from the Vuelta Abajo, which as a growing area can't be duplicated."

Pride runs just as high at the El Rey del Mundo factory next door, although few, if any, Cuban cigar aficionados ever speak about the factory. This may be mostly because the factory devotes its time to "mop-up work" for the other producers, including Romeo y Julieta, Montecristo, Quintero, Gispert, Sancho Panza, El Rey del Mundo, Flor de Cano and Rafael Gonzales. Total production equals about 5.4 million to 4.5 million for export. "We have traditionally supplied cigars for the domestic market," says Enrique Rodrigues, director of production, whose favorite cigars are El Rey del Mundo Taíno and Flor de Cano Diadema, both Churchill-sized cigars. "We send the cigars to the national distributor. Some names are not up to export standards. But we also roll explicitly for the domestic market."

The vast majority of the yearly output in Cuba, about 220 million to 260 million, is still made for the domestic market. A large part of this standard-issue, home-market smoke is made in smaller factories well outside the boundaries of Havana, mostly in the provinces of Pinar del Rio and Remedios. They are closer to the tobacco plantations there, and the additional aging and processing of the tobacco are less necessary. In addition, substandard cigars from the export factories may also go into domestic distribution. Domestic cigars have very little to do with export types, coming unmarked and primarily in the popular corona size. Cubans usually receive a handful of cigars every month along with their usual rations such as rice, beans and eggs.

The top tobacco grown each year, which generally comes from the fields of Pinar del Rio, about 100 miles west of Havana, is reserved for the production and sale of export cigars, which remain a major source of currency for the floundering Cuban economy as well as the main prestige product from the island. "Cigars are one of the four or five most important items of export that we have," says President Fidel Castro (*see Cigar Aficionado* Summer 1994). "The cigar has made our country famous. It has given prestige to our country. Cuba is known among other things for the quality of its cigars."

It shouldn't come as a surprise that the cigars for Castro's personal use--for gifts only since he stopped smoking cigars eight years ago--come from one of the six export factories in Havana. Since Cohiba was invented in 1968, all of Castro's cigars have come from El Laguito. Even the extremely rare Trinidad is produced there.

"We have the best rollers and the best tobacco," says Lara. "So of course Fidel would get his cigars from here. We are not only the flagship

factory of Cuba, but the flagship factory of the world."

Such bravado is shared by all the export factories' managers. All of them think they make the best cigars in world--which is perhaps why Havana remains a dream for getting great cigars.

The King of Cigars

The king-sized Hoyo de Monterrey Double Corona is not only one of the hottest cigars on the market, it is also one of the rarest. Its production continues to diminish due to a drop in Cuba's harvest of large wrappers and quality *seco* leaves in recent years, according to Philip Jimenez Pares, manager of the La Corona factory in Havana, which specializes in the famous big smoke.

Jimenez expected this year's production of the Hoyo D.C. to reach a meager 27,000 after already declining to 46,000 in 1993. His factory's total production of double corona cigars--all 7 inches by 49 ring gauge--is only 150,000 cigars. Most of this is in the Punch Double Corona.

"We have big fights all the time in the factory over which cigar is best," he admits. "But we make much less of Hoyo Double Coronas than Punch because it is hard to get the right *seco* leaves that we use for the cigar."

Jimenez wouldn't go any further in explaining the characteristics or origins of this special *seco* leaf for the Hoyo D.C. As in any Cuban cigar, the *seco* is a one of three component tobaccos available for blending and traditionally is less powerful than the *ligero* but richer than the *volado*. "We use much more *seco* in the Hoyo Double Corona than the Punch," says Jimenez. "Generally, we find the Punch Double Corona much softer than the Hoyo, which has a stronger character."

Regardless of which you prefer, both are labels that are extremely difficult to find on the market at the moment. "If the production of the Hoyo Double Corona has dropped to about 30,000 cigars now, then it is a difficult moment indeed," laments Simon Chase, director of marketing for Hunters & Frankau, the key agent for Cuban cigars in the United Kingdom. "I could sell 30,000 of those cigars into the London trade with three phone calls." /--*J.S.*

The Mystery Cigar

Some people were surprised that even Cuban President Fidel Castro didn't known about the mysterious Trinidad cigar (*see* Cigar Aficionado Summer 1994). However, Avelino Lara, who heads the El Laguito factory where the exclusive cigar is made, wasn't surprised at Castro's revelation.

"President Castro just orders special cigars for presents and he never looks into the box," says Lara, who used to sleep with boxes of Castro's Cohibas to assure that they were not tampered with. "Maybe he doesn't remember exactly what it is, but we just sent the king of Spain a box of 100 Trinidads."

It is easy to mistake a Trinidad for the Cohiba Lancero, because it is exactly the same size: 7 1/2 inches by 38 ring gauge. The only apparent difference is its slightly darker wrapper and simple gold band with trinidad printed in black with two black lines above it. Lara also said that the blend is slightly different. "People say that the Trinidad is slightly more aromatic," he says.

Unfortunately most people will never get the chance to smoke one. Trinidads remain reserved for diplomatic gifts and personal presents from Castro. A few years ago government officials reportedly looked into commercializing the brand, but found that it couldn't be trademarked because it remains the name of a country as well as various cities--including one of the more historic towns in Cuba.

Last year, Lara said that his factory produced only about 80 boxes of Trinidads, a fourfold drop from 1992 production levels. "I don't know why the orders are less now," Lara says. "People certainly still like them. We recently sent King Juan Carlos [of Spain] a different cigar, and he sent them back. It was not Trinidad, and he didn't want anything else."/--*J.S.*

1993 Production of Some of the Best Cigars from the Top Factories

` C.A. Rating

El Laguito (EL)
- Cohiba Corona Especial: 500,000/CA Rating: 87
- Cohiba Exquisito: 400,000/CA Rating: 90
- Cohiba Lanceros: 600,000/CA Rating: 83

Romeo y Julieta (BM)
- Romeo y Julieta Churchill: 70,000/CA Rating: 94
- Saint Luis Rey Churchilll: 15,000/CA Rating: 93
- Sancho Panza Belicoso: 50,000/CA Rating: n/a

Partagas (FPG)
- Partagas 8-9-8: 500,000/CA Rating: n/a
- Partagas Lusitania: 178,000/CA Rating: 88
- Cohiba Robusto: 200,000/CA Rating: 96
- Cohiba Esplendido: 125,000/CA Rating: 90
- Cohiba Siglo Range: 1,000,000/CA Rating: n/a

La Corona (FR)
- Hoyo de Monterrey Double Corona: 46,000/CA Rating: 99
- Punch Double Corona: 104,000/CA Rating: 93
- Hoyo Epicure No. 1: 94,000/CA Rating: 92

H. Upmann (JM)
- Montecristo No. 2: 850,000/CA Rating: 90
- Montecristo A: 15,000/CA Rating: 95
- H. Upmann Winston Churchill: 30,000/CA Rating: n/a
- Cohiba Robusto: 300,000/CA Rating: 96
- Cohiba Esplendido: 55,000/CA Rating: 90

If you are interested in purchasing reprints of a recent article, please contact the Reprint Department at reprints@mshanken.com.
(Minimum quantity: 500 copies)

Copyright ©2006 Cigar Aficionado Online

All Rights Reserved.
If you're concerned about privacy, click here.

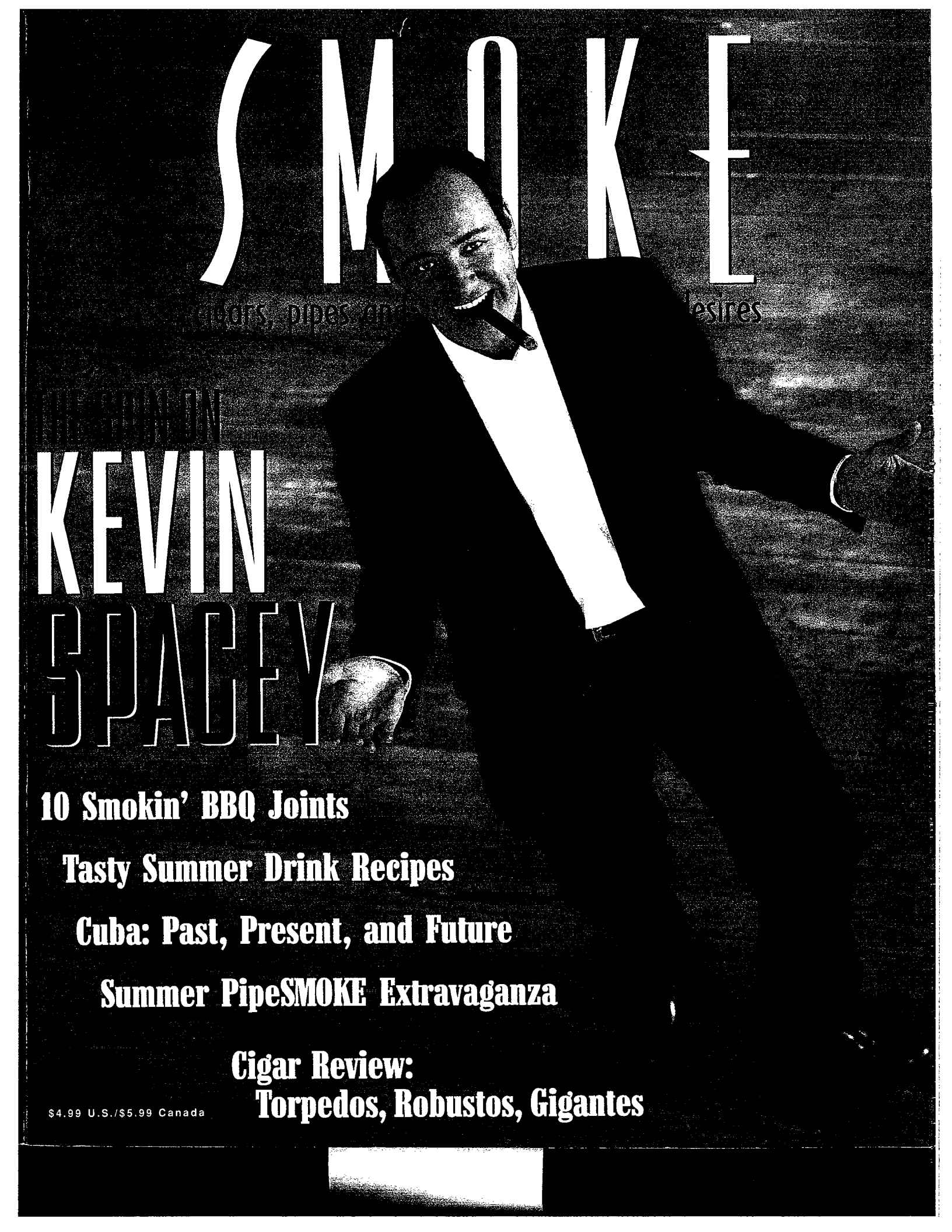
IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A., Opposer, v. ANNCAS, INC., Applicant.	**Opposition No. 91165519**

EXHIBIT 8 TO OPPOSER'S NOTICE OF RELIANCE

SMOKE

cigars, pipes and [illegible] desires



KEVIN SPACEY

10 Smokin' BBQ Joints

Tasty Summer Drink Recipes

Cuba: Past, Present, and Future

Summer PipeSMOKE Extravaganza

Cigar Review:
Torpedos, Robustos, Gigantes

$4.99 U.S./$5.99 Canada

100

SMOKE®

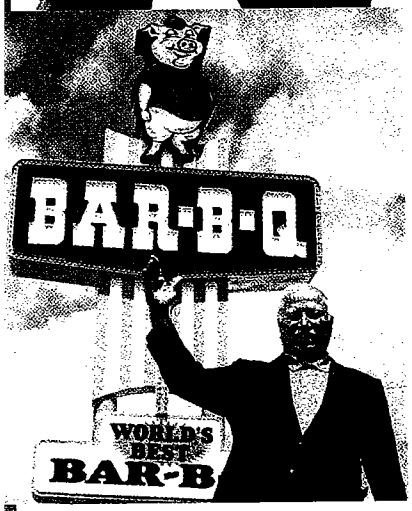
SUMMER 1998 • VOLUME III • ISSUE 3

www.smokemag.com

cover

100 Knockin' on Kevin's Door

Kevin Spacey has amused and confused us as some of film's most engaging characters. Writers try to uncover the real Spacey, but his characters are all they've got to work with. Good and evil? Perhaps both. Confidential? Most definitely. Usual? Anything but. "Don't confuse actors with the parts they play," he warns writer Jeff Weinstock. Photographs by Jeff Katz.



88

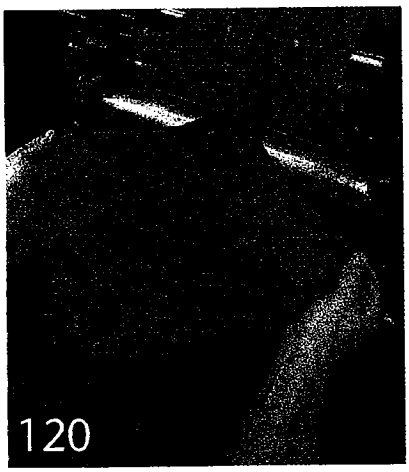
features

78 Frontenis, Anyone?

You've never set foot inside a fronton? Don't even know what it is? That did not stop the men who represented the U.S. in frontenis at the 1968 Olympics. Daniel Green tells of the Mexico City mayhem: paying off opponents, partying with the locals, and taking on the world in frontenis.

88 Pork Finds

Tofu and a health salad? Try again. Bury your face in a plateful of BBQ! It ain't cuisine, it's grub — messy, artery-clogging pork ribs; a carnivore's delight. Joan Tarshis travels across the country to find the 10 primest rib joints in America. [Editor's Note: Not to be read on an empty stomach.]



120

110 Havana Blast!

Cuba continues to intrigue cigar smokers from near and far. Join father and son team Nathaniel and Andrew Lande as they visit the forbidden frontier and score some of the new Trinidads. Learn of Cuba's past, present, and future; its romance & revolution.

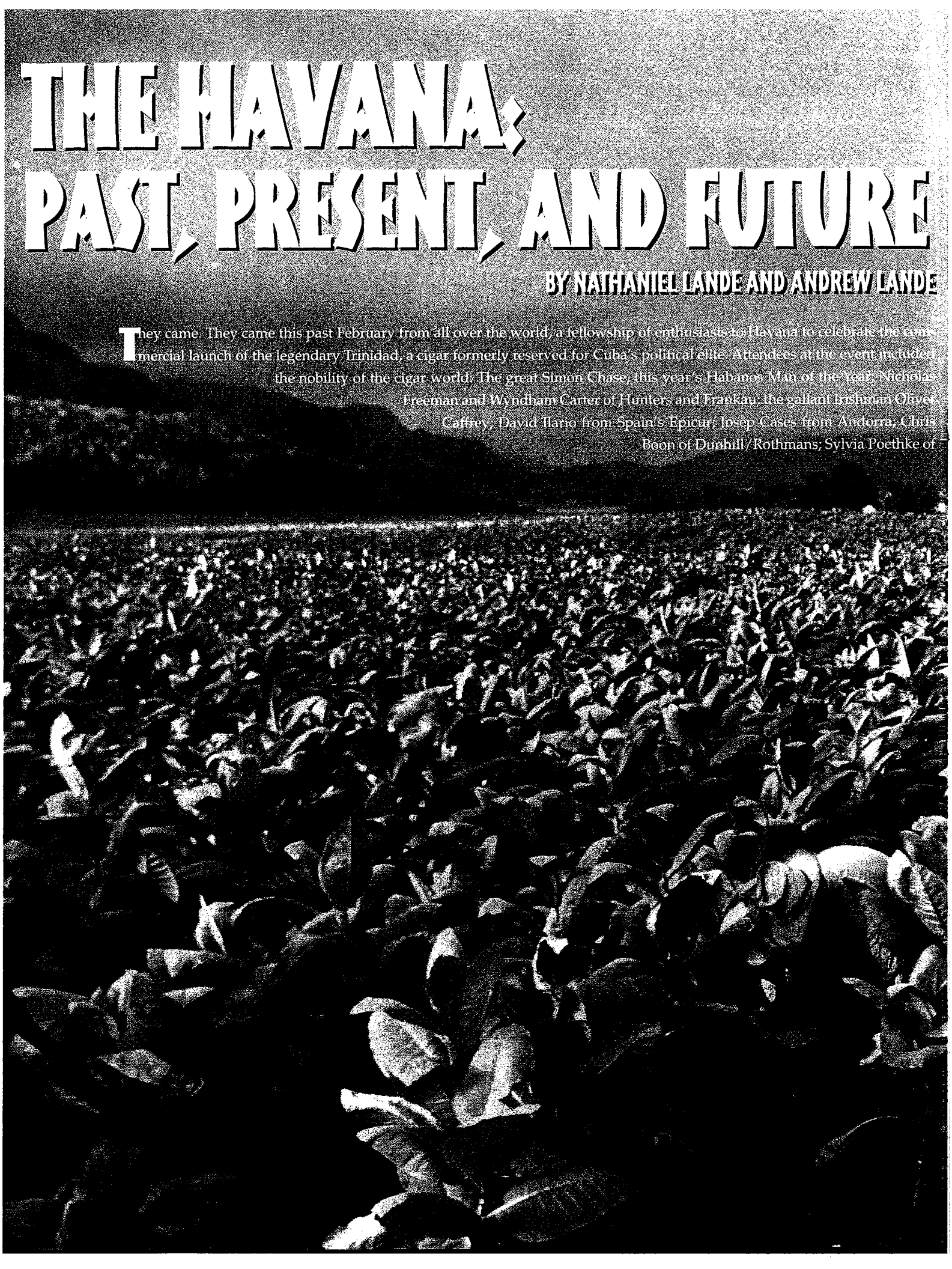
120 *SMOKE* America: Avanti

To paraphrase a famous quote, "What this country really needs is a good 45¢ cigar." Avanti produces 30 million U.S.-grown cigars each year, selling them for pocket change. If they're good enough for Rush Limbaugh and Francis Ford Coppola, they're worth checking out. Stephen DiLauro does just that.

THE HAVANA: PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE

BY NATHANIEL LANDE AND ANDREW LANDE

They came. They came this past February from all over the world, a fellowship of enthusiasts to Havana to celebrate the commercial launch of the legendary Trinidad, a cigar formerly reserved for Cuba's political elite. Attendees at the event included the nobility of the cigar world: The great Simon Chase, this year's Habanos Man of the Year; Nicholas Freeman and Wyndham Carter of Hunters and Frankau; the gallant Englishman Oliver Caffrey; David Ilario from Spain's Epicure; Josep Cases from Andorra; Chris Boon of Dunhill/Rothmans; Sylvia Poethke of



THE HAVANA: PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE

Berlin; to name a few. They were joined by over 500 makers and shakers, lovers and smokers, diplomats and fellow travelers, for an event that commenced with the 1st International Seminar on Habanos and was capped by the Grand Smoke at the newly refurbished and re-fitted Havana Libre Hotel.

Cuba's has been a long history filled with romance and revolution. Sitting at dinner, smoking the Trinidad, one could not help but reflect upon the amazing history that brought this event through the smoked clouds of history.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CIGAR

The first cigar factories appeared in 1676 in Seville, Spain; by 1731 the royal cigar factories had been established there. By the late 18th and early 19th centuries, Spanish *puros* were lighting up the continent. The Italian ports at Venice and Genoa became key spots for shipping cigars to central Europe and Russia. Tobacco escalated in value. Pirates seizing vessels often found the cargo bays carried not gold and precious metal but a bounty of cigars and tobacco.

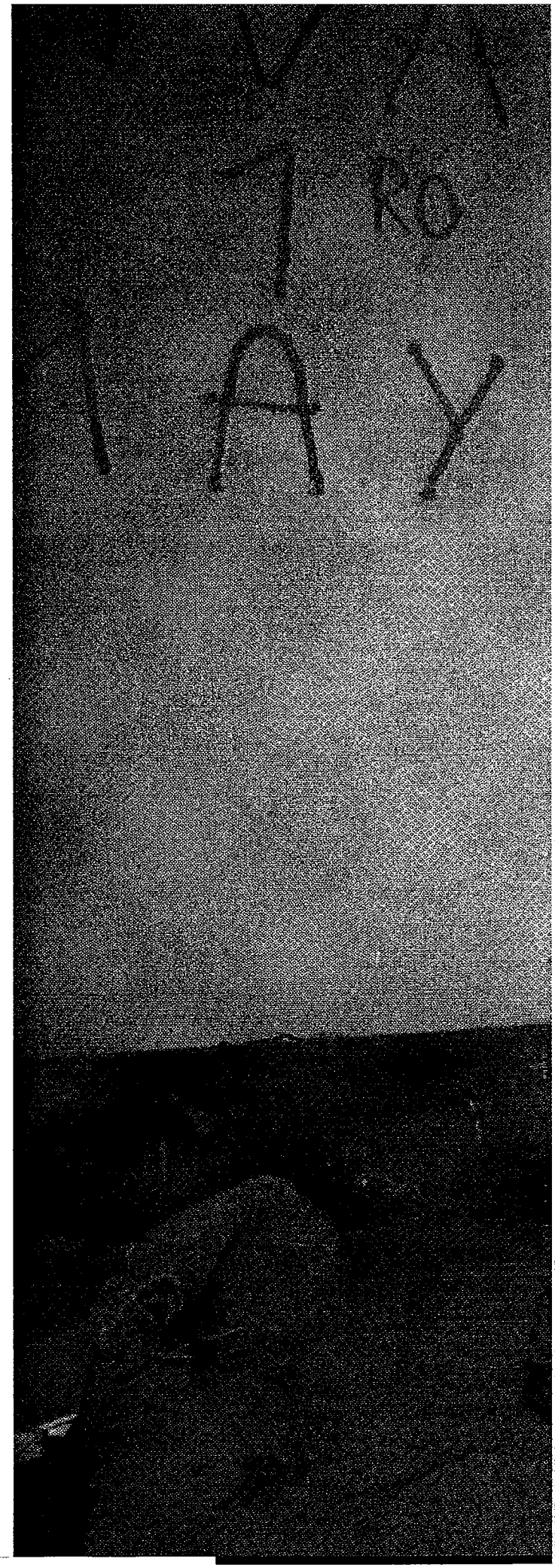
The booming cigar industry encouraged the Spanish to perfect the process of growing, fermenting, and curing a leaf flexible and strong enough to hold the *puro* together while, at the same time, blending in with the burning tobacco. Although the first cigars were not as smooth as they are today, their construction and manufacturing have undergone remarkably little change over the centuries.

Spain's manufacturing cartel was quickly challenged. By the mid-18th century, Louis XV had pushed French industry into cigar manufacturing. In 1779, Peter Wendler, a German painter, was granted a five-year concession by the papal government in Rome to manufacture *bastoni di tobacco* — "tobacco sticks," or cigars, and by 1800 the Italian and German industries were manufacturing cigars. The New World joined the competitive arena when the British colonies in North America, specifically Connecticut, began rolling cigars in 1810.

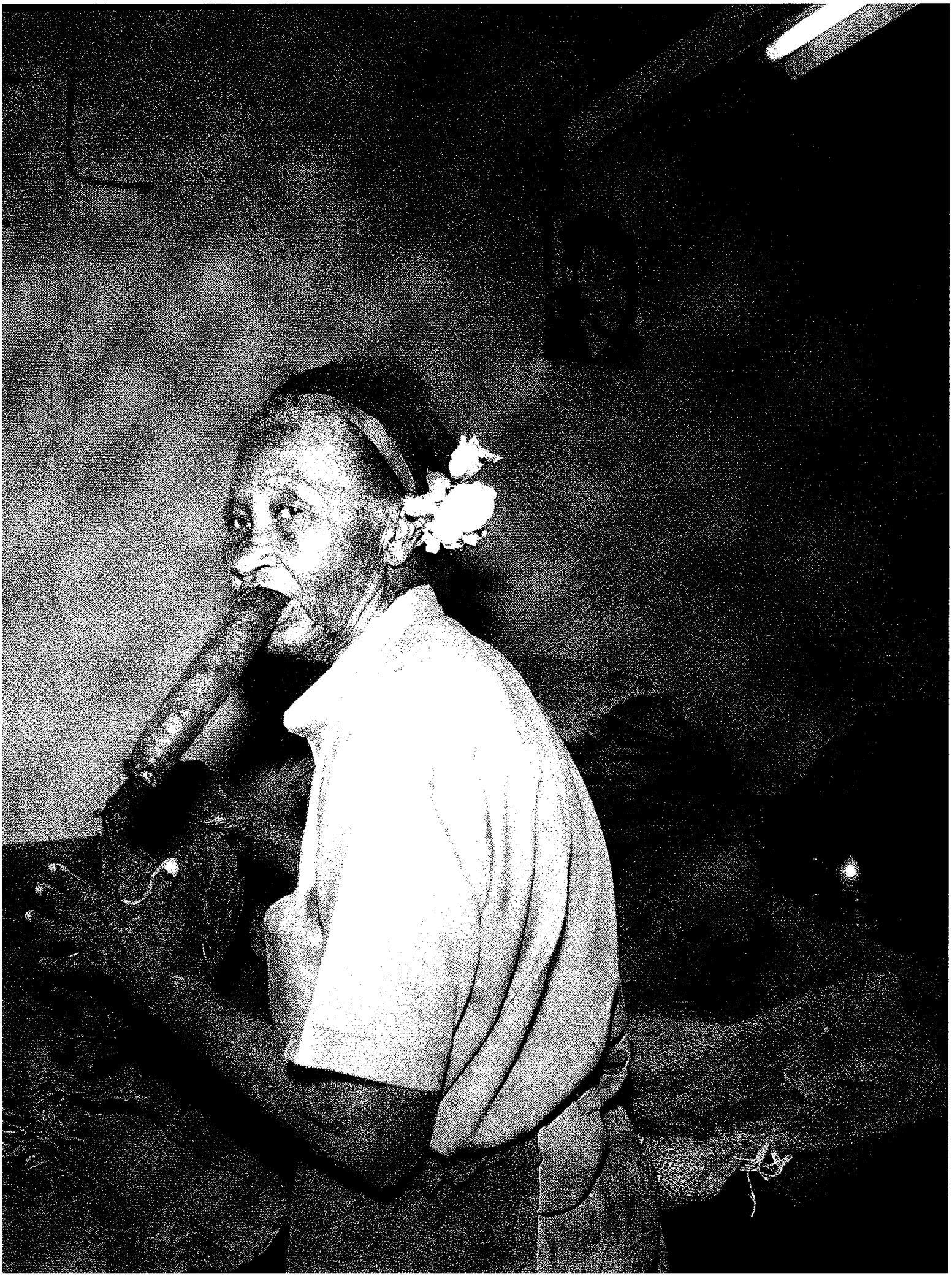
During this period, the leaf grown in Cuba was being shipped to Spain to be made into cigars. When it was acknowledged that Havana cigars survived the trans-Atlantic voyage much better than the leaf itself, the *fabricas*, or cigar factories, were born in Cuba. They sprang up from the 18th-century tobacco plantations, each offering its own brand or brands of cigars, much as vineyards produce their own wines.

The first names to be registered in Havana's trademark office, entered in 1810, were forerunners of a flourishing industry. An entry (preserved in the Cuban National Archives) for a permit issued for the establishment of one factory and shop reads: "Francisco Cabanas, born in Havana, single, has opened a shop in Jesus del Monte Avenue, which previously operated at 112 Jesus Maria Street." In 1810 this fabrica had 16 workers; by 1833, cigars made by Cabanas were being sold in a shop in London. These house labels identified the cigars being produced; each maintained its own distinct flavor through carefully guarded blends and variations of plant types and processing techniques.

With Havana's emergence as a port of call, Cuban cigar makers,



Lynsey Addario



descendants of the Spanish colonists, gained easy access to markets, not just in Europe, but in the rest of North America. On June 23, 1817, Fernando VII of Spain signed a royal decree that allowed free trade for the island of Cuba. The subsequent boom in cigar sales filled the port of Old Havana with ships bound to distribute Cuban cigars the world over. The steamship ensured rapid distribution of Cuba's superior brands, further diminishing the predominance of the Spanish factories. So began the golden age of the Havana. Between 1830 and 1850 the great brands, many of which survive today, were founded: Por Larranaga, 1834; Ramon Allones, 1837; Punch, 1840; H. Upmann, 1844; La Corona and Partagas, 1845; as well as Vuelta, El Figaro, El Rey del Mundo, Romeo y Julieta, Jose Gener's Hoyo de Monterrey, Belinda, and Bolivar.

Lynsey Addario

In 1850, paper bands were introduced into the design of cigars as a means of distinguishing prestigious brands. They were created by Gustavo Bock, a Dutchman who introduced them as a signature for his own cigars. Colorful and artistic, the bands around the cigars and the boxes that stored them reflected a cigar's individual character, much as cigars themselves were crafted to have a particular taste, feel, and aroma. Power brokers, heads of state, kings and monarchs, presidents and dictators, companies and countries — all wanted a custom-designed band. This rush for cigars established the reputation of the Cuban cigar as an accouterment of wealth, power, and prestige.

By controlling the growing, producing, and packaging of the product, Cubans accomplished what their Spanish, British, and other European competitors had failed to achieve: They combined the art of cultivating tobacco with the craft of manufacturing a cigar. As a result, the development of the cigar industry in Cuba was as much a story of the men and families that produced them as it was a story of the cigar itself.

REVOLUTION AND RENEWAL

After World War II, the cigar industry flourished again in Cuba and in Tampa, Florida, where Clear Havanas were made from Cuban tobacco. But a shocking jolt came to the great Havana cigar makers in 1959, at the height of the renewed love affair between Americans and their Cuban cigars. Fidel Castro came to power on January 2, and the deposed dictator Fulgencio Batista fled to exile. Fabrica employees, from farmers to scientists to rollers, put aside their duties in the face of the political turmoil. Shortly thereafter, the cigar companies, many of which had been financed by American firms, were placed under state monopoly.

After Castro's nationalization, the masterfully decorated cigar boxes and bands that had denoted the world's finest cigars were cast aside. Venerable labels such as Henry Clay, La Corona, Cabanas y Carbajal, Murias, and Villar y Villar disappeared. From the 960 brands of Cuban cigars that had flourished under his predecessor, only one new label emerged; the Siboney. Named after a legendary Cuban, the Siboney came in only four sizes, of highly unpredictable quality. It was a serious disaster.

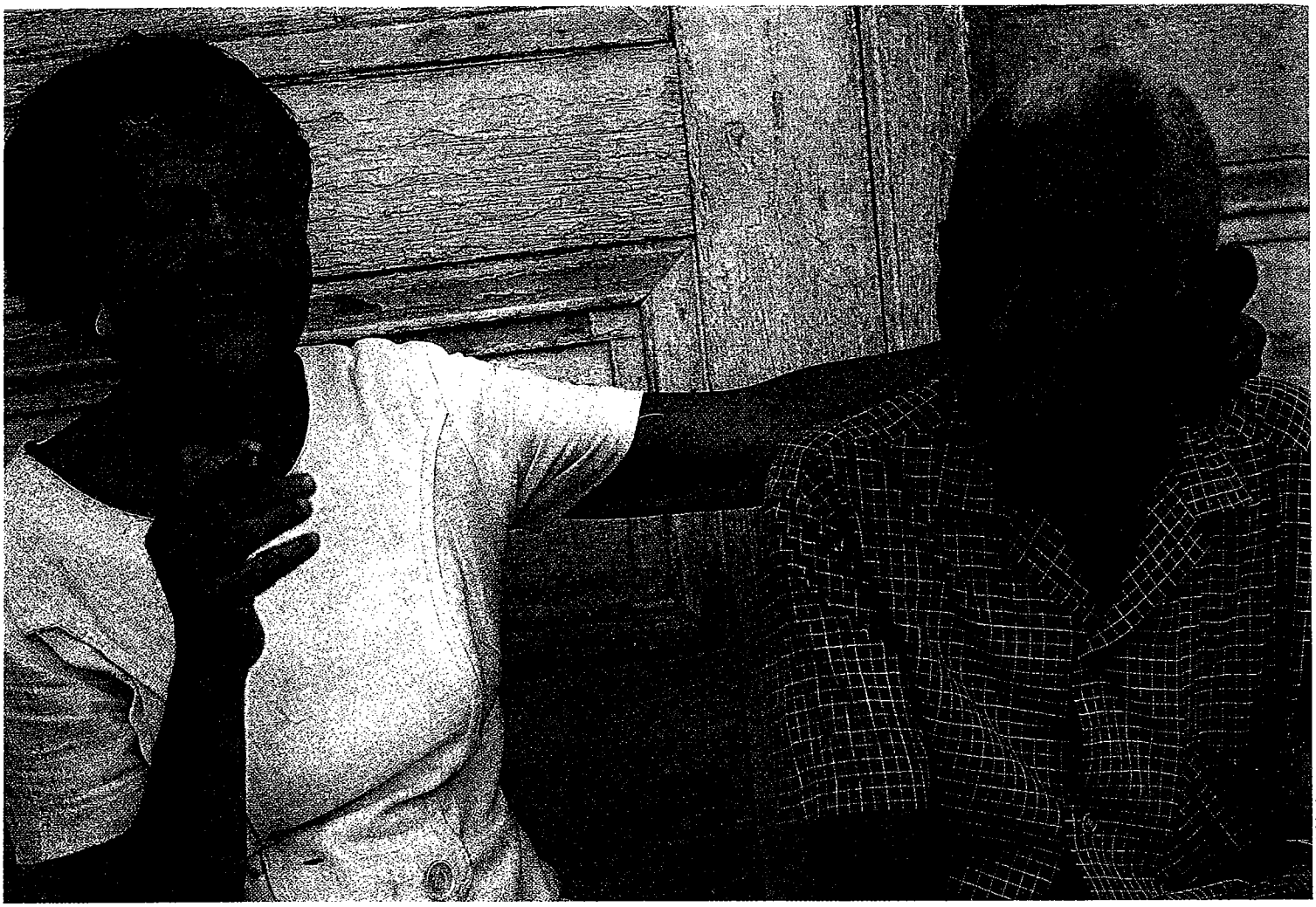
Cuban relations with the United States deteriorated at an alarming rate. In 1961, in response to Castro's expropriation of more than a billion dollars in American business, the United States imposed a trade embargo that eventually drove Havanas from American tobacco shops altogether. Cuban tobacco could no longer be imported into the United States.

Some American companies stockpiled inventories, which carried them though until early 1970s. In fact, President John F. Kennedy, who signed the embargo order, asked a senior aide to purchase up to a thousand Havanas before it went into effect, so that he would have his own personal supply. Some canny manufacturers in Florida had stockpiled enough tobacco to be able to make new brands, such as the Tampa-made Bances, now licensed in Canada. Others tapped the Cuban tobacco supply by going through other countries, but even they saw the prices rise steadily from $150 a bale to over $1,000.

To offset the price increases and the eventual supply problems, importers and distributors began searching for replacement sources. Early on, the focus turned to the Spanish Canary Islands. While these islands did not grow tobacco plants per se, they did offer a skilled workforce and advantageous tax and tariff situations that encouraged manufacturers to turn imported raw material into a connoisseur's delight. Other firms sought to replant operations in Jamaica and the Dominican Republic.

Meanwhile, the disastrous effects of nationalization on the Cuban economy finally forced Castro to backpedal. Partly because of the poor quality of Cuba's anonymous cigars and partly in protest against the dismantling of a revered tradition, the world steadfastly refused to buy them. The regime decided to allow individual small land owners to keep

Lynsey Addario



Lynsey Addario

r plots, and it broke up the larger plantations.

After consulting with Zino Davidoff, the most prominent cigar deal-nd connoisseur in the world, the government reintroduced many of great brands from Cuba's cigar heritage, eventually returning to 330 :s and sizes. The 1964-1965 tobacco harvest was the best in 10 years. dually, the Cuban cigar regained its exceptional quality and rebuilt its ıtation.

By the 1970s, the Havana had completely reacquired its status as the : cigar in the world, as connoisseurs in Europe accepted the Cohiba as :w symbol of Cuban cigar excellence. In part, this acceptance had ıe about because the Davidoff organization had continued its rela-ship with Cuba, along with Dunhill's distributors, even as the state ıpany Cubatabaco made demands for additional profits and percent-s. But those relationships withered and, in late 1989, Davidoff pulled of Cuba, seeking favorable terms and control in the Dominican ·ublic.

In 1975, the World Court ruled that exiled Cuban cigar makers had right to use their former brand names. Many great cigar families, the ıendezes of Montecristo and the Cifuentes of Partagas among them, left their homeland, determined to resume production using their names. These expatriates went on to develop their own tobacco, ppers, and bands, so that in many cases there are now two versions of revered brands, such as Partagas, Montecristo, Upmann, Hoyo de Monterrey, and Romeo y Julieta, both Cuban and non-Cuban. Honduras has initiated cigar production in the late 1960s. In the 1970s the Spanish government cut state aid to the Canary Islands' cigar operations, a move that shifted almost all award-quality production back to the Western Hemisphere, benefiting Jamaica and the Dominican Republic.

CUBA TODAY

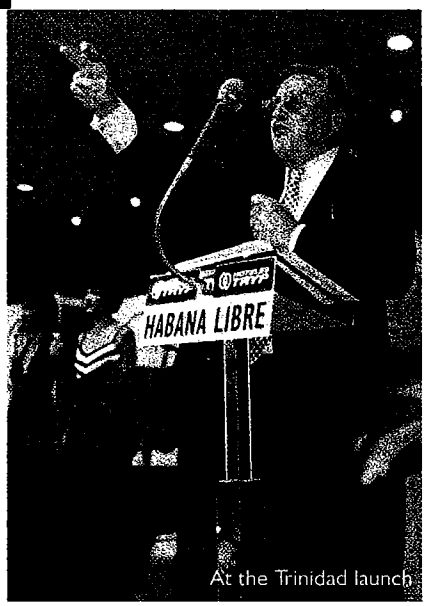
The 1990s have not been kind to Cuba. The collapse of the Soviet Union was a severe blow, sending the country into an economic tail-spin, from which it is still recovering. Shortages of raw materials, such as fertilizers and packaging, have hampered the nation's efforts to revitalize its cigar-making industry. Cubatabaco, however, has been restructured and refinanced by Spain as Habanos, S.A., and is doing well.

The weather has been unpredictable, too. Heavy rains have limited harvests, and the regions that grow the capa leaf, used for the wrapper, have been hard hit, leading to a shortage. Many feel that Havanas have lost their balance and consistency. Still, the soil in Cuba is magical, and when a Havana is good, there is nothing like it.

Many connoisseurs and enthusiasts agree that the cradle of the world's finest cigars is Pinar del Rio, a province that lies between the mountains and the sea at the western end of Cuba. Here, the agricultural

conditions are ideal for tobacco cultivation: The soil is a reddish sand loam; the climate is humid; the rainfall is consistent and predictable. In the Vuelta Abajo region of this province, centered around the towns of San Luis, the tobacco for the Habanos is grown.

A second growing area within Pinar del Rio is the Semi Vuelta, which produces thicker, stronger leaves destined for domestic consumption. The Partido region and Oriente grow fine tobacco as well.



At the Trinidad launch

The vast majority of cigar factories are located in Havana, including six venerable cigar fabricas that were founded at the beginning of the first golden age of the cigar, in the first half of the 19th century, and are still making many of the world's finest cigars. In the modern era they have been renamed for Communist heroes (noted in parentheses), but they are still informally called by their original names: H. Upmann (Jose Marti); Partagas (Francisco Perez German); Romeo y Julieta (Briones Montoto); La Corona (Fernardo Roig); El Laguito, El Rey del Mundo (Heroes del Moncado). Each factory's initials (JM, FPG, BM, and so forth) are stamped on the boxes of cigars made there.

Because of the weather-created tobacco shortages in Cuba today, an experimental program is under development to extend the growing season by as much as five months. Jorge Conception Luna, vice director of Partagas, confides that he has been experimenting with remarkable new techniques that could extend the traditional growing season of September to February by five additional months. Cuba is also growing Connecticut seed in a joint venture with the Dutch concern, Lippoel.

Jorge Conception Luna

THE FUTURE

Talk in Havana has turned to achieving "a great leap forward" by the end of the century. The powers that be, conscious of the dangers of missing the wave, have decided to shoot for a target of 200 million cigars by the year 2000, compared to the 70 million produced in 1996. New brands such as Cuaba, in its four figurado shapes, and Vegas Robaina, available in five sizes and named after Alejandro Robaina, Vuelta Abajo's finest farmer, and the legendary Trinidad, have been launched to stimulate demand. Launched in London in November 1996, Cuaba was created to appeal to the British tradition of smoking perfecto-shaped cigars that are tapered at both ends and bulge in the center. At one point, these shapes were extremely popular the world over, but have become quite rare. About 50,000 Cuabas were produced during the brand's first year (1997), and this year's production is approaching 300,000. The Vegas Robaina brand, launched last May in Spain, was created to showcase the ultra-premium tobaccos grown by Alejandro Robaina, and has a production goal of 1 million cigars this year. The ultra-exclusive Trinidad, named after one of Cuba's most beautiful and historic cities, was once reserved only for diplomatic gifts, with just a few boxes produced per month. Now commercially available, this cigar is expected to reach a production of 300,000 in 1998.

More acres of tobacco can be planted, more rollers trained, and more factories opened but, in the end, we will all make the final decision as to whether a cigar made in Cuba meets the time-honored criteria to be called a Havana.

Back at the gala event for the Trinidad launch, the success of the Cuban cigar was measured by the $305,000 that was raised at the dinner's auction to benefit Cuban medical aid. Five one-of-a-kind, handcrafted humidors, each containing various lots of Cuabas, Vegas Robainas, and Trinidads, were auctioned by Nicholas Freeman, and signed by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. Prices escalated from $21,000, to $100,000 for a humidor containing 101 Trinidad Fundadores. Josep Cases of Andorra bid $60,000 for a humidor with an assortment of 100 Vegas Robainas.

At this writing, plans are underway for the "Dinner of the Millennium," to be held next February at the Capitola, which houses the Museum of the Revolution. Organized by Francisco Linares, Ana Lopez, and Bernardo Gonzalez, the capable leaders of Habanos S.A., it promises to be a stunning event.

This is Cuba past, present, and future. It couldn't be more apparent that the passions that drive the Havana cigar are still thriving today, bringing together a perfect blend of sun, soil, and skill.

Cuba at the Crossroads

For a generation of Americans brought up since the Cuban embargo went into effect in 1962, the island conjures up a cornucopia of disparate images: Prohibition-era gangsters in pinstriped suits and bowler hats, supplanted by khaki-clad, bearded revolutionaries; lush beaches and luxury hotels alongside poverty-wracked barrios and smoke-filled cantinas. Names and faces of those long gone — John F. Kennedy, Che Guevara, Al Capone, Ernest Hemingway — take their place with those still making history: Pedro Almodovar, Orlando Hernandez, Arturo Sandoval, and the man who is a living bridge from the old to the new, *El Presidente*, Fidel Castro. Dark and mysterious, yet exotic and alluring, Cuba has always seemed something between the Land of Oz and the Isle of Dr. Moreau. All the while, the nation has been defined by one symbol — even more consistent and long-lived than Castro's bearded visage — and that is the Cuban cigar.

Cuba is to tobacco what France is to wine, Switzerland is to watchmaking, and Scotland is to malt whisky — the standard by which all others are measured. And while many of Cuba's finest have fled to ply their ancient art elsewhere, to pass their skills and expertise on to new generations in places like Nicaragua.

By Mark P. Bernardo

000187 MAY16 2003

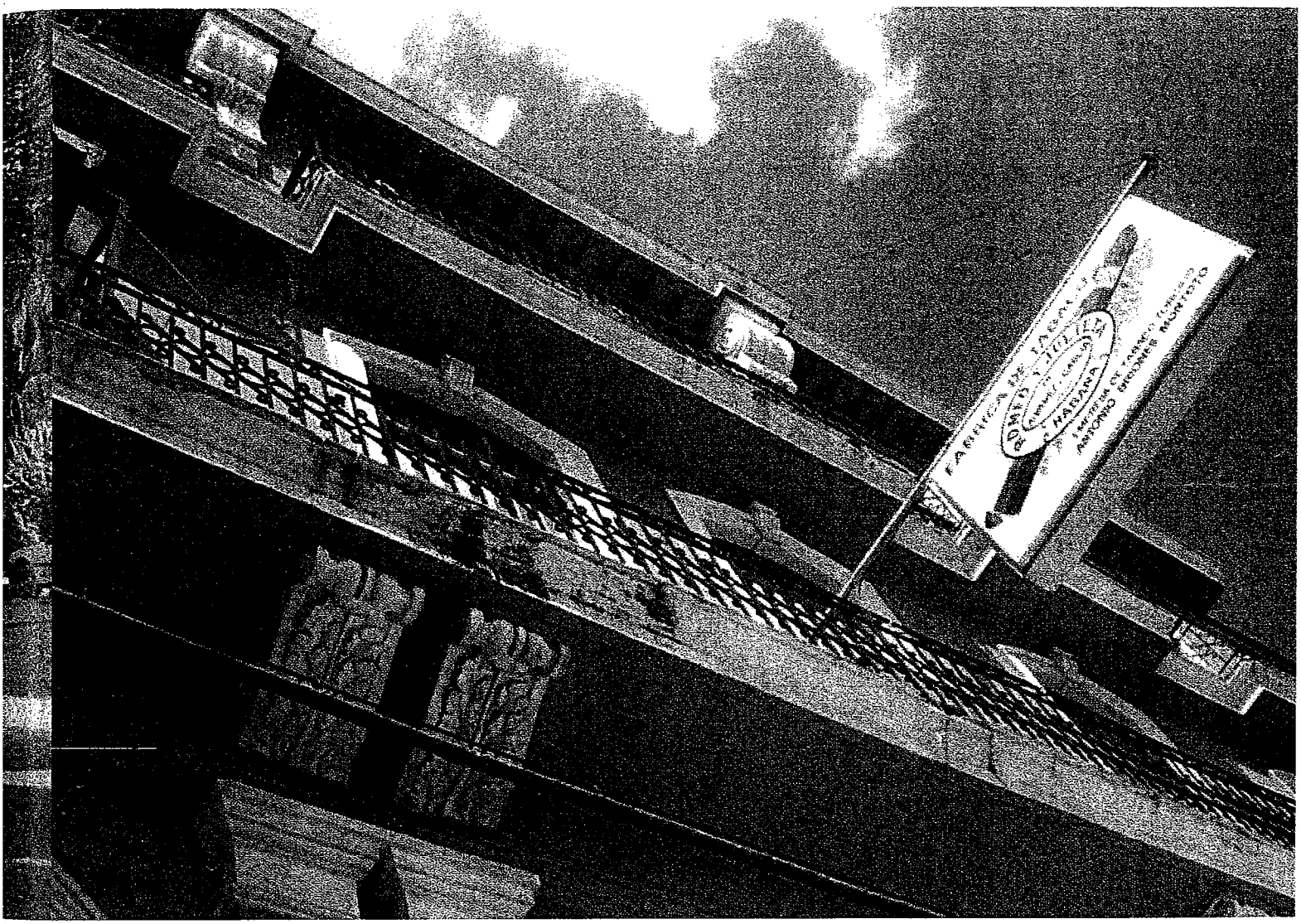
Cuba at the Crossroads

For a generation of Americans brought up since the Cuban embargo went into effect in 1962, the island conjures up a cornucopia of disparate images: Prohibition-era gangsters in pinstriped suits and bowler hats, supplanted by khaki-clad, bearded revolutionaries; lush beaches and luxury hotels alongside poverty-wracked barrios and smoke-filled cantinas. Names and faces of those long gone — John F. Kennedy, Che Guevara, Al Capone, Ernest Hemingway — take their place with those still making history: Pedro Almodovar, Orlando Hernandez, Arturo Sandoval, and the man who is a living bridge from the old to the new, *El Presidente*, Fidel Castro. Dark and mysterious, yet exotic and alluring, Cuba has always seemed something between the Land of Oz and the Isle of Dr. Moreau. All the while, the nation has been defined by one symbol — even more consistent and long-lived than Castro's bearded visage — and that is the Cuban cigar.

Cuba is to tobacco what France is to wine, Switzerland is to watch-making, and Scotland is to malt whisky — the standard by which all others are measured. And while many of Cuba's finest have fled to ply their ancient art elsewhere, to pass their skills and expertise on to new generations in places like Nicaragua,

by Mark P. Bernardo

000187 MAY 16 2005



Facing challenges as never before, the embattled Cuban cigar industry launches quality initiatives to ensure its position in the world market. But will the U.S. ever get to experience them firsthand?

Honduras, and the Dominican Republic, few would deny that the still-beating heart of the worldwide cigar industry is indeed firmly situated here in this island nation of both legend and infamy.

I had come to Havana to discover for myself the cradle of premium cigarmaking, and to get a glimpse of Cuba's future.

The culture shock for American travelers is immediate upon disembarking at Havana's Jose Martí International Airport. Despite post-9/11 security measures, airport attendants in the U.S. still look like civilians, with short-sleeved dress shirts, ties, name tags. In Cuba, they are military: khakis, dark glasses, corporal's bars.

Once away from the airport and on the road, the island's uniqueness becomes even more pronounced. On the *Malecón*, the winding boulevard that runs along the seafront from Havana to Miramar, 1950s-era American-made cars, astonishingly well-preserved, zoom by my cab. It is a reminder that no United States import has touched these shores since 1962, when President Kennedy signed the papers implementing the U.S. embargo of Cuba — as legend has it, the very day after procuring for himself some of his favorite Havana cigars. That historic turning point accorded Cuban cigars the enduring mystique they enjoy in America to this day, even among seasoned cigar connoisseurs. Cuban cigars were

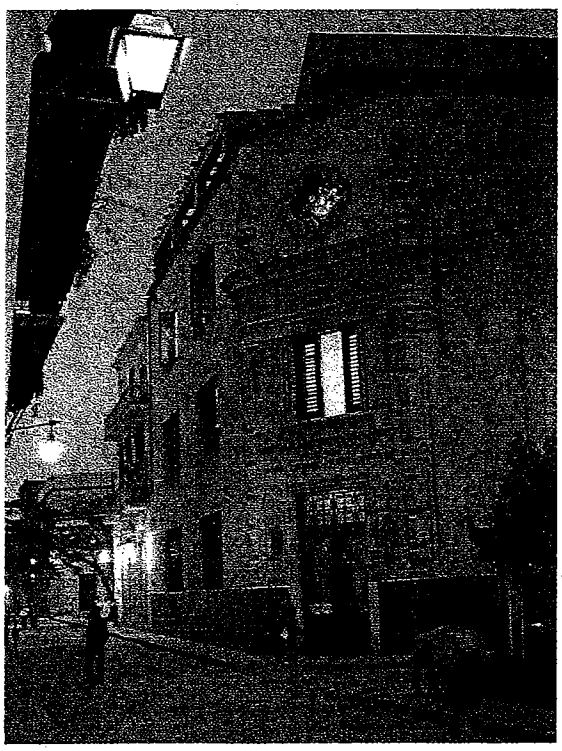
000196 MAY16 2006

Cuba at the Crossroads

always regarded here as the greatest cigars one could buy; once they were declared illegal, they took on an almost mythic grandeur.

That status was shaken a bit in the waning days and aftermath of the 1990s cigar boom, when quality control — not just in Cuba — seemed to take a back seat to moving as much product as possible, to as many customers as possible, at as high a price as possible. Overall, sanity now reigns in the market, and Habanos S.A., the state-owned corporation that produces the world's most sought-after cigars, wants to ensure that their 500-year legacy of cigar craftsmanship continues well into the next millennium.

While in Havana, I sat down with Manuel Garcia Morejon, VP of Habanos's commercial division, to discuss cigars and the future. I began with a question about nature's latest attempt to throw a wrench into the cigar business: Last September's Hurricane Isidore and its devastating effects on some of Cuba's prime tobacco-producing regions. Garcia, however, downplayed the event's significance. "It wasn't really much of a problem," he said. "The fields were very affected, but much of the leaf was already harvested and in the warehouses. Many of the warehouses — more than 12,000 — were ruined, but we've already rebuilt about 50 percent of them. We won't have problems with production or cigar quality. Smokers need not worry."



Garcia could not rule out a price increase related to the rebuilding expenses, though he seems committed to avoiding a significant one. ("I think Cuban cigars are expensive enough," he told me, in candor.) He was much more enthusiastic about several of the new products launching from Habanos. In what some would consider an ironic twist, the Cubans are taking cues from some of their upstart Dominican and Nicaraguan competitors in an effort to jazz up their image and maintain hold of their main markets in Europe and elsewhere. Much attention has been focused on the Guantanamera — a new machine-made Cuban cigar, containing short-filler leaf from the central eastern region of Oriente, that is both lighter in body and lower in price than the typical Habanos. According to Garcia, products like the Guantanamera fill a growing niche that Cuba has too long ignored.

"The world cigar market is very big," he explained, "but we have only been [serving] the premium market. I thought that Habanos should be in other segments, too. [The Guantanamera is] 100% Cuban, not too expensive, not too strong; perfect for people who have only a few dollars to spend on a Cuban cigar. The ratio of price to quality is very good. We launched this product in Germany first, then Canada and Mexico. Everyone I've spoken to has held the cigar in high regard, and we see very much potential for the brand."

On the other end of the spectrum from the Guantanamera are the various Edicion Limitadas, special limited-run versions of Habanos's popular global brands — Cohiba, Partagas, Romeo y Julieta, Hoyo de Monterey — constructed with specially aged leaf and priced for serious connoisseurs. One aspect contributing to the popularity of the Limitadas is their two-year-

000188 MAY16 2006

aged maduro wrappers — up until recently, a rarity in Cuba.

"We don't have maduros in our standard production," Garcia confirmed, "but we could if we wanted. The Edicion Limitadas started two years ago, and the problem was we didn't have enough aged leaf; the quantity was very limited, even for a limited edition. Today this isn't a problem. We intend to bring out at least three or four sizes every year of the Edicion Limitadas. We may in the future even have a maduro line, but for now we will continue using the same high-quality aged leaf."

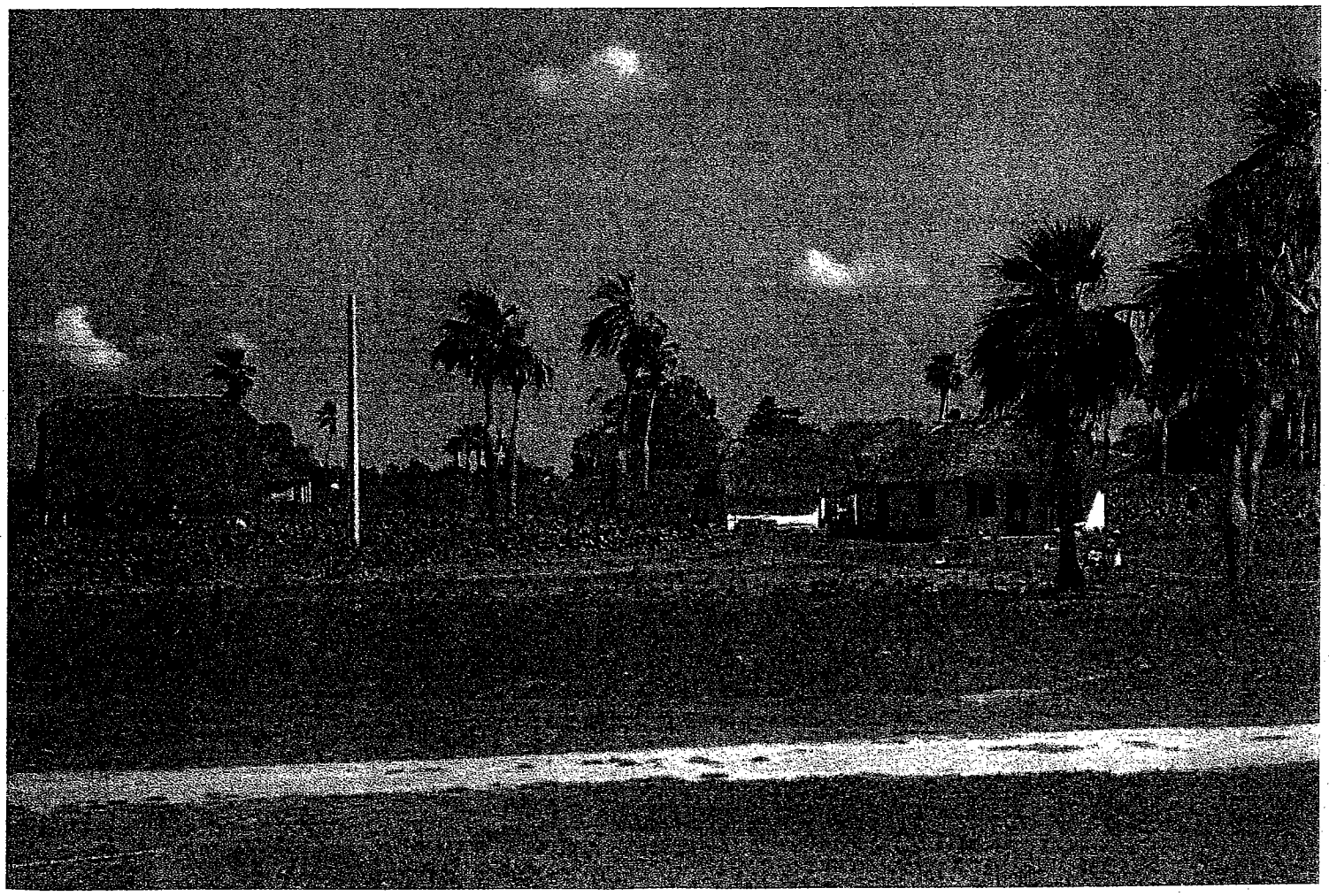
Cuba is to tobacco what France is to wine, Switzerland is to watch-making, and Scotland is to malt whisky – the standard by which all others are measured.

This year's long-awaited Limitadas include the Cohiba Double Corona (7 5/8 x 49); Montecristo C (5 5/8 x 46); Romeo y Julieta Hermoso No. 1 (6 1/2 x 48); Partagas Serie D. No. 2 (6 1/8 x 50); and Hoyo de Monterey Piramide (6 1/8 x 52).

Cuba's prestige brands are emphatically not resting on their laurels; this year also saw the release of the Siglo VI, the latest in the Siglo line of Cohibas, instituted in 1992 to commemorate the 500th anniversary of Columbus's discovery of tobacco (siglo means "century"). Another highly-anticipated launch is the Salomones de Cuaba, a 7 1/4" x 57 addition to the all-figurado Cuaba brand released in 1996.

Maduros, limited editions, figurados, high-end machine-made cigars — all have been popular here in the States, and this begged the inevitable question: have these products, or any future products, been designed with an open U.S. market in mind? Garcia was coy, but confident with his response: "The U.S. market is the biggest market for premium cigars," he stated. "Habanos being at the top of that market, we see huge potential when the embargo is lifted and a U.S. citizen can legally smoke a Cuban cigar. But I can't say we've planned for it, and I don't see it as a problem. We now have enough tobacco and enough production capability to produce for the U.S. as well as the rest of the world."

The sense among the Havana cigarmaking community seems to be that the lifting of the embargo is a matter of "when" rather than "if." Riding back through the city, however, it is difficult to see this as a nation ripe for political change: the Palacio de la Revolucion still stands proudly, bathed in the tropical sunshine; the equestrian statue of Antonio Maceo looms over the Malecón, celebrating the revolution; and the bill-

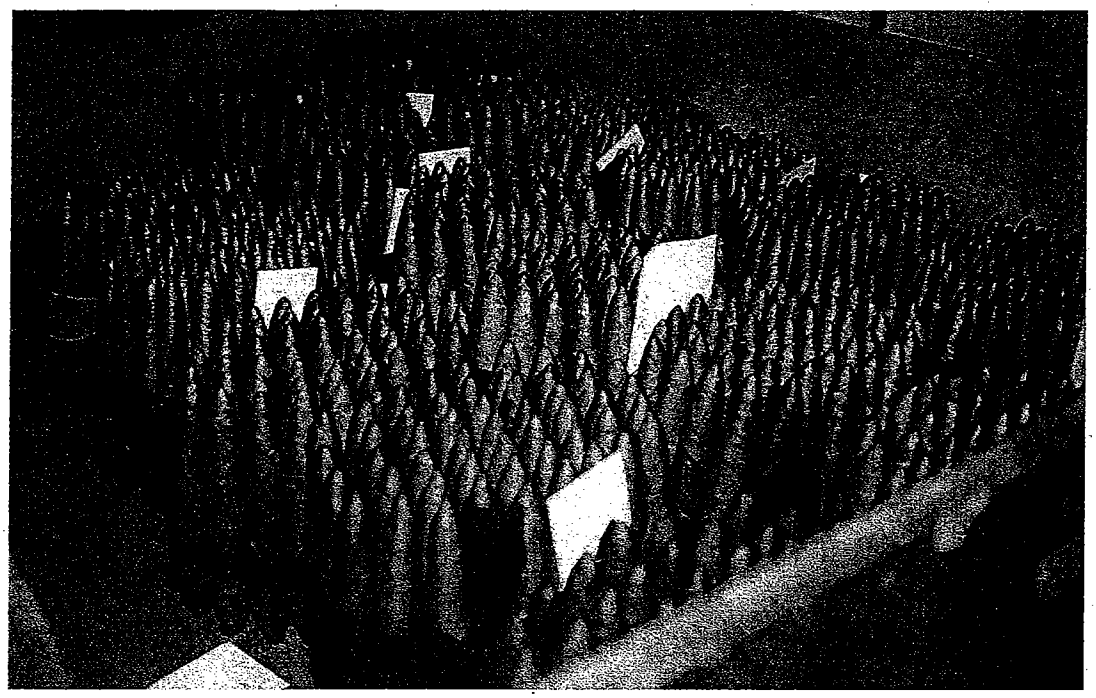


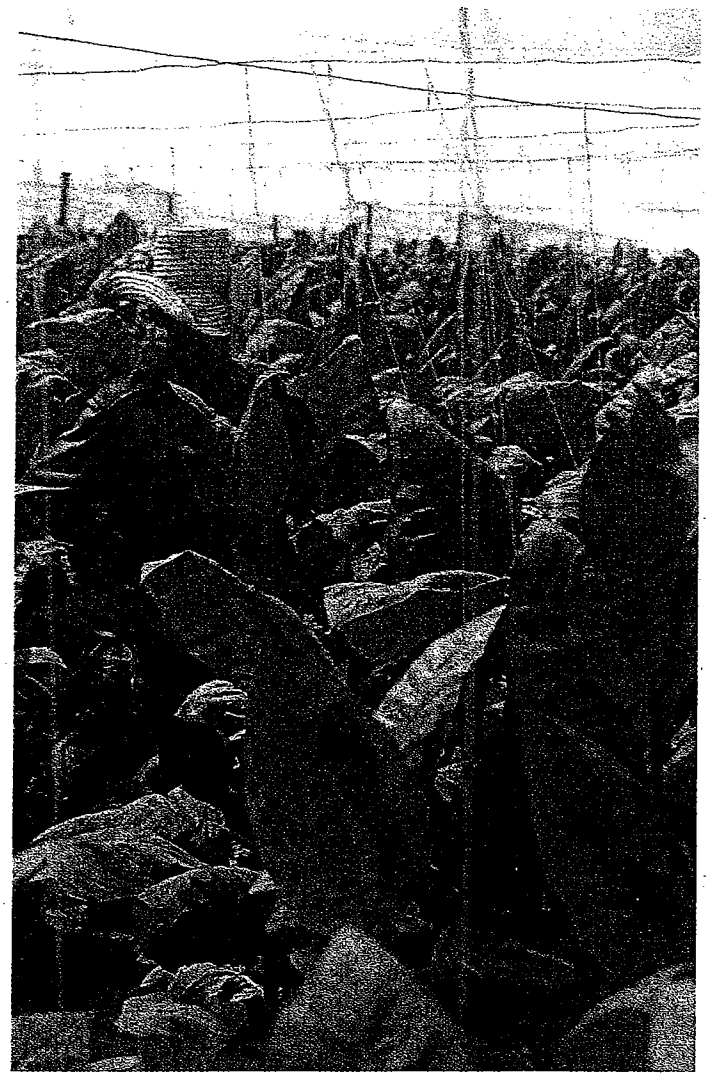
000189 MAY16 2006

Cuba at the Crossroads

boards displaying triumphant images of Che and Fidel are ubiquitous. One depicted a heroic Castro facing off in a boxing match with a sinister-looking Uncle Sam — despite the fact that the most anti-American sentiment I heard espoused was a friendly English-speaking cabdriver laughingly ask, "Is Bush crazy?"

The Cuban people seem genuinely welcoming to Americans. The Hotel Nacional, a neo-Renaissance architectural triumph built in 1930, has hosted everyone from Hollywood film stars to mob bosses to Prohibition-era expatriates. The Hotel, like Havana's famous cigar factories, has a palpable sense of history and tradition that no amount of modernization can take away — right down to the





"The world cigar market is very big," Everyone I've spoken to has held the cigar in high regard, and we see very much potential for the brand."

outstanding mojito that was mixed or me in the courtyard bar, the old-ashioned way, where the bartender atiently crushes the sugar mint eaves in the glass. There is a notice-ble lack of rushing urgency in just bout every aspect of Cuban life... uite different from New York, or ost other large U.S. cities.

Also in sharp contrast to our ountry's increasingly smoke-nfriendly urban centers is a preva-lence of cigar smoking just about anywhere you would care to venture, both indoors and out. It makes sense; just as one wouldn't expect to go to Paris without finding Bordeaux flowing freely at meals, cigars are the Cubans' cultural and economic lifeblood. La Floridita, the legendary Hemingway hangout in Old Havana, proved an ideal snapshot of laid-back Cuban nightlife: a local singer performed Latin jazz and samba while the distinguished-looking white-haired gentleman behind the bar poured me a daiquiri — the real one favored by Hemingway, not the sweet, alcoholic Slush Puppie it's evolved into in much of America. All the while, aromatic cigar smoke curled around the room, as if framing a scene from a faraway time; if you squinted you could almost see Papa's ghost in the smoke, sitting in his private barstool, the one long ago famously roped off by the bar's owners.

Preserving the past is very much a part of Cubans' lives, but the country's cigarmakers seem to have accepted that too slavish a devotion to tradition can lead to stagnation, and in a marketplace as competitive as today's, that could lead to obsolescence. I still had to answer the question of what the Cubans are doing to silence the

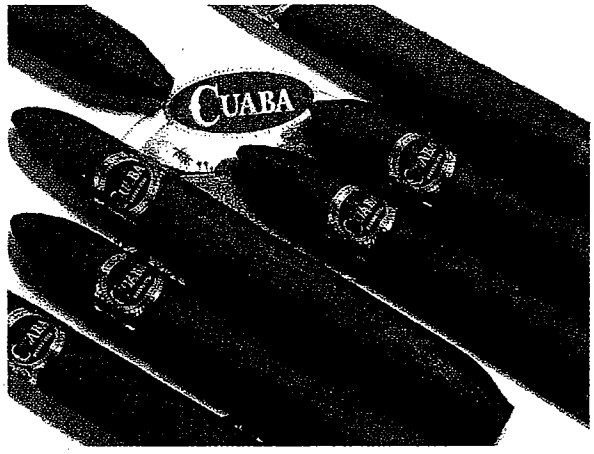
000190 MAY16 2005

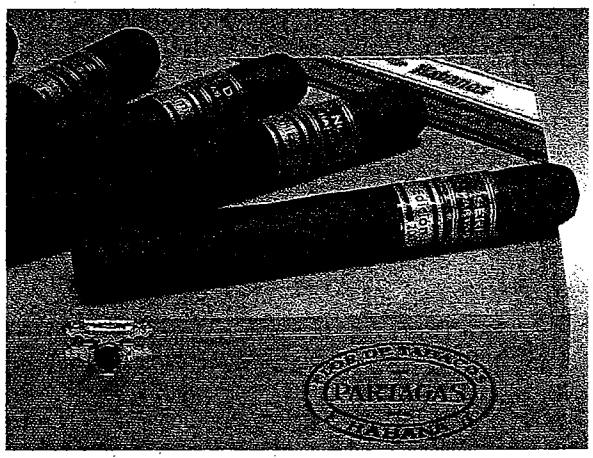
doubts about quantity over quality that had arisen during the boom. After attending a seminar hosted by Habanos's quality division and the country's Institute for Research Studies on Tobacco, I am convinced that the industry is in capable hands.

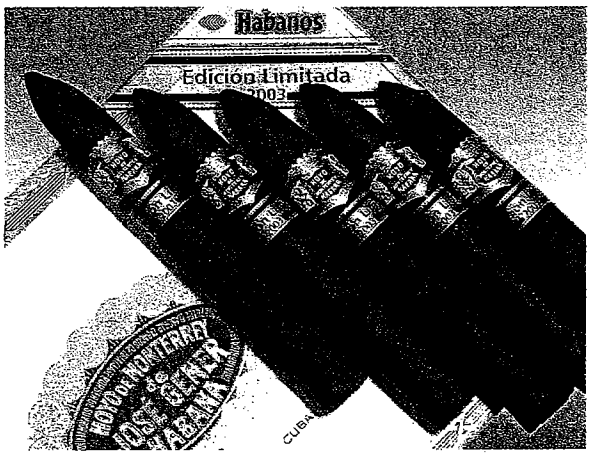
Eumelio Espinoso Marrero, director of the Institute, began by ticking off the various natural enemies of the tobacco plant, a rogues gallery as numerous and bizarre as Dick Tracy's. There's *orobanche ramosa,* or "branched broomrape," a parasite native to the soil of the central region that drains plants of chlorophyll and renders them incapable of photosynthesis. The result can be a 50 percent drop in crop yield. There's the tobacco mosaic virus, transmitted not naturally but mechanically by field workers, which can stunt the growth of leaves at a cellular level. There's weather fleck, which renders wrapper leaf stained and spotty from high concentrations of ozone in the lower atmosphere. There are fungi and insects and, of course, universal enemy no. 1, spoken of with the same gravity as al Qaeda at a White House war room briefing: the dreaded blue mold.

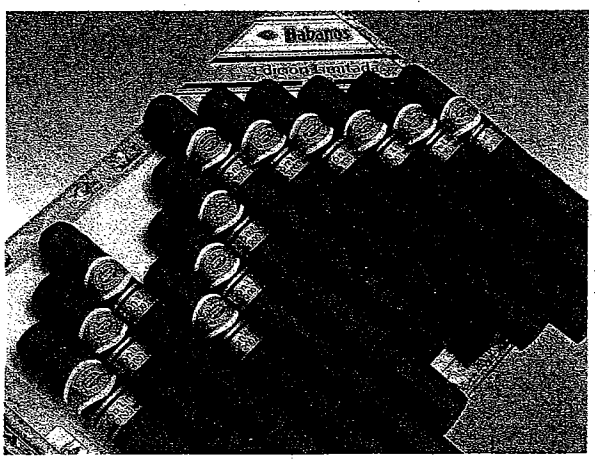
"Blue mold appeared in Cuba for the first time in 1957," Marrero pointed out, "but since the strain was not then adaptable to our environmental conditions, it disappeared by itself the following year, and it was not seen again until February of 1979. From 1979 to 1980, it resulted in a loss of almost 95 percent of the national tobacco production."

Marrero went on to describe how organic interbreeding and genetic selection have been successful in developing leaf varieties that are more resistant to this scourge and others; as always, the challenge for farmers has been preserving the quality of the world's most vaunted tobacco in the process. "Sometimes this work is ungrateful," he said with a hint of resignation. "After eight years of developing a new variety, you can subject it to the field, and find that it









does not meet the standards of the market. To give you an idea, our first program for the improvement of the species had 24,000 possible varieties. However, only two actually achieved the status of commercial varieties." This sobering fact was my first indication that Habanos was serious about superior standards, and the facts cited by Marrero's colleague, Luis Felipe Milanes, drove the point home. Some have been well-publicized, at least among industry insiders: the older factories being refurbished and set up for better efficiency, the Cubans' recent adoption of the draw-testing machine. Others are less well-known.

"Quality control technicians ensure the proper size, length, and weight of all cigars. They take apart some samples to ensure everything was put together properly. Cigars are packaged together based on uniformity of color. After packaging, each box is inspected for its presentation, and given a special certificate. There are records kept by the technicians in charge so we can detect any problems in the process. Overall, the Institute guarantees compliance with over 9,000 standards." Milanes wrapped up by naming the formula for Habanos's success: "It is a combination of wisdom, sunshine, and soil. There is no haste, no abandonment of tradition — but an increase in human ability."

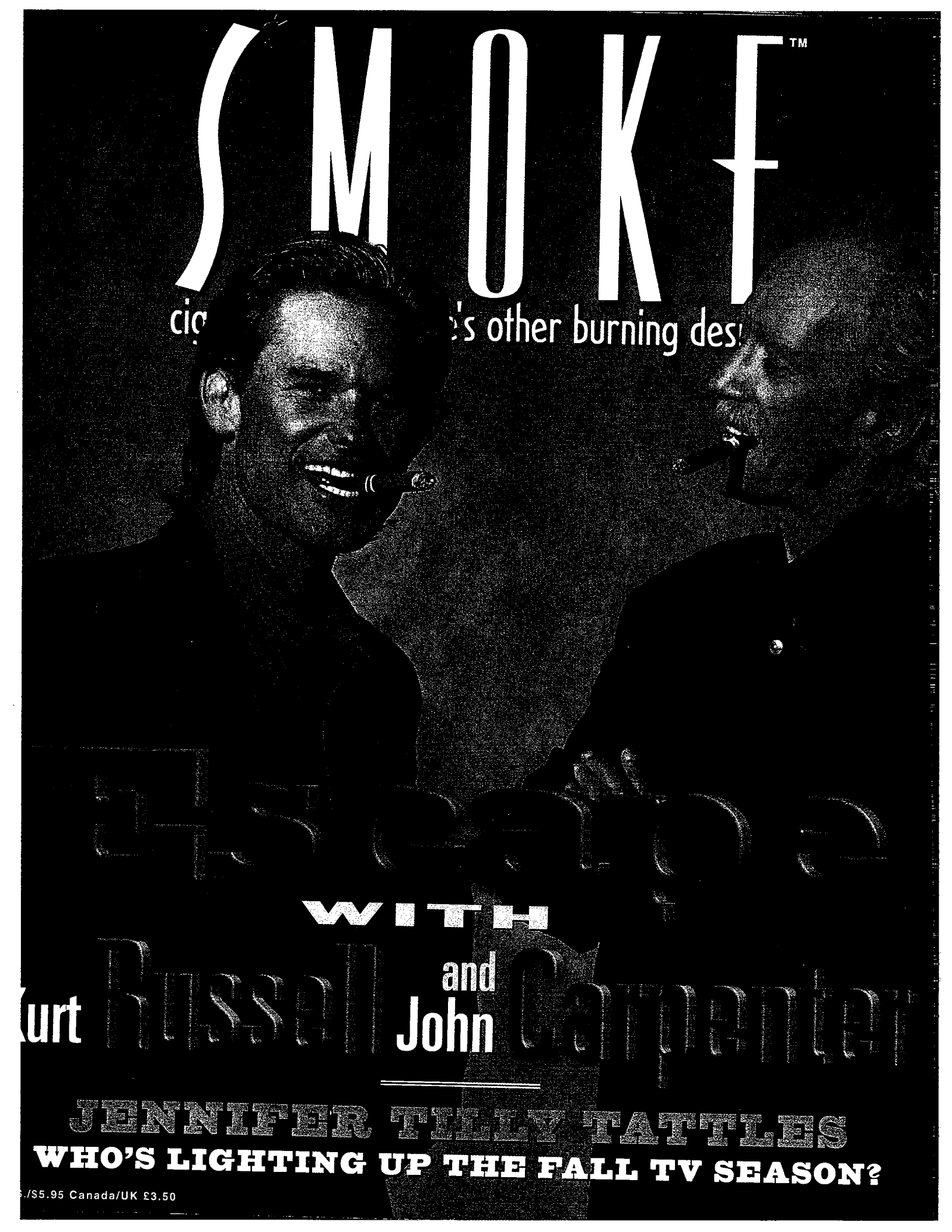
The statement called to mind Garcia's bold pronouncement of the previous day, when I posited that the spread of Cuban seed, as well as the gradual exodus of skilled Cuban-born rollers to other nations, may have leveled the playing field somewhat. "A lot of Cuban growers have left the country with Cuban seed," he said, "and they have grown tobacco in other countries. It is not bad quality, but it will never be the same as the tobacco grown in Pinar del Rio. It is not the same soil."

The proof, to coin a phrase, is in the puffing: every cigar I smoked on the island displayed exquisite construction, and the layers of complex flavor that have made them world-renowned. Boarding my plane home — a Cold War-era U.S.S.R. jet, complete with red star emblem — brought home the maddening reality: there is something mystical here, in the soil, in the factories, in the people's devotion, and we in the States may be deprived of it for some time to come. Cuba's cigarmakers are embracing the future; it remains to be seen if politicians and policymakers will one day do the same. S

0000191 MAY162006

SMOKE™

cig[illegible]'s other burning des[illegible]



WITH

Kurt Russell and John Carpenter

JENNIFER TILLY TATTLES

WHO'S LIGHTING UP THE FALL TV SEASON?

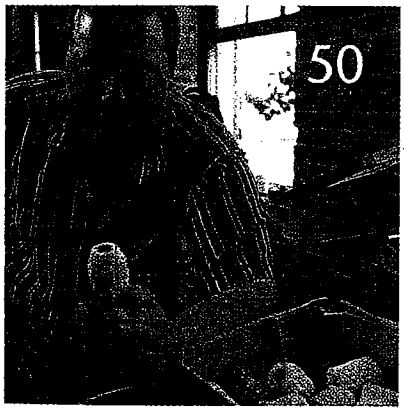
[illegible]./$5.95 Canada/UK £3.50

SMOKE™

cover

76 ▼ **Escapism**
Snake Pliskin escaped from New York in 1983. Thirteen years later, director John Carpenter brings the cult icon, played by Kurt Russell, back to life in "Escape From L.A." Dennis Hunt reports from the set of this revived all-American classic. Photographs by Jeff Katz.

features



42 ▼ ***SMOKE* America: High Rollers**
Las Vegas steals the spotlight in our quarterly look at U.S. cigar manufacturers, as Bob Ashley visits the Las Vegas Cigar Co.

50 ▼ ***SMOKE* Pictorial: Corncob Pipes**
It's harvest time in heartland, U.S.A. Photographer John-Francis Bourke unearths a bounty of corncob pipes on his visit to Missouri.

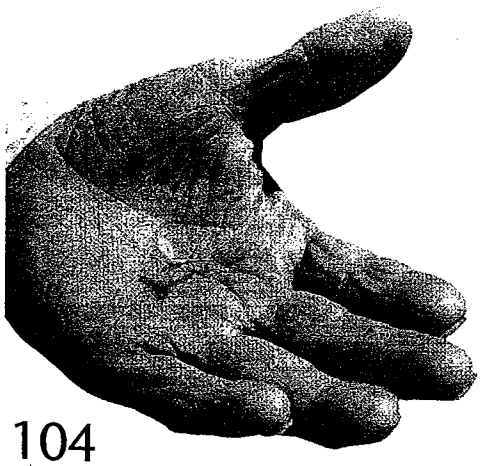
56 ▼ **Tubular**
TV's new fall season is here. T. Jay O'Brien talks with the cigar smoking screenwriters that try to keep you home on weeknights.

62 ▼ **Factory Tour**
With cigar production rising, Dan Mickelson explores the factories responsible for making Honduras the second-largest importer of handrolled smokes to the U.S. Plus, a visit to Panama's lone cigar factory.

88 ▼ **Strange Brew**
Chris O'Hara looks at the craft beer phenomenon, plus, Wicked Pete's easy guide to homebrewing.

98 ▼ **Pitt Stop**
Aaron Sigmond interveiws Clive Cussler — noted author, automobile collector and undersea explorer — to chat about life, the universe and his new Dirk Pitt page-turner, Shockwave.

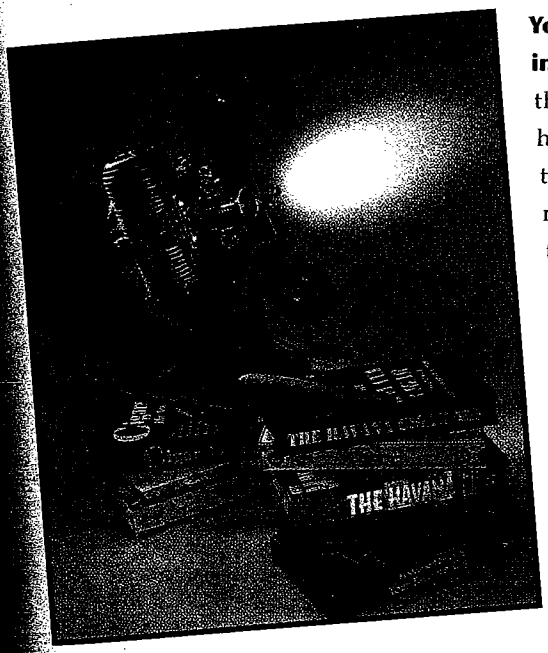
104 ▼ **Lord of the Flies**
When the snow melts in Aspen, the flies start to swarm. John Frederick Walker unsheaths his rod and prods Aspen's hottest trout beds.



SMOKE SCREEN

A REVIEW OF SEVEN CIGAR VIDEOS

PHOTOGRAPHS BY JEFFREY SCHNORR



You know the feeling. You're shuffling through the old home video collection on a Wednesday night and the selection is starting to look a trifle bleak: *Bun Busters 4, The Frugal Gourmet Cooks with Cheddar, The Goonies, On Golden Pond.* The relative merits of the aforementioned cinematic treats aside, it would be nice to be able to select a tape that not only entertains, but whose subject matter is, by its very nature, intriguing. That singularly fascinating subject? Cigars, of course. Believe it or not, there is a veritable bevy of cigar-related videotapes, and one of them is bound to capture your fancy. But, before you rush out to your local smoke shop to buy one, we thought you might benefit from a more professional appraisal. For your enjoyment, *SMOKE* has employed two of Hollywood's more notable film executives to provide a sort of movie-critic's-eye-view of the current cigar video titles.

Cesare Bonazza

THE REVIEWERS

Since coming to Hollywood in 1992, **Oren Koules** *(below, left)* has moved quickly through the ranks, and currently has over 20 projects in development for studios such as Warner Brothers, Disney, Tri-Star, New Line Cinema, and Paramount. Koules' latest projects include *Mrs. Winterbourne*, starring Shirley MacLaine and Ricki Lake, and *Set it Off*, featuring Jada Pinkett and Queen Latifah. Koules is the co-president of Peak Productions with Dale Pollock. Koules is married to Risa Shapiro, who is an agent with ICM. They have one son, Miles.

Kevin Hooks *(below, right)* is one of Hollywood's hottest new directors. After directing a string of highly successful TV episodes, pilots, and movies, Hooks made his feature film directorial debut with *Strictly Business*, starring Tommy Davidson and Halle Berry. Soon after, in 1992, Hooks had his first major hit with *Passenger 57*, starring Wesley Snipes. The film quickly became a box-office hit, and propelled Hooks into the ranks of Hollywood's young elite. Hooks recently completed *Fled*, an action film starring Laurence Fishburne and Stephen Baldwin. A self-described "avid golfer, motorcycle enthusiast, and connoisseur of fine cigars," Hooks is developing projects under the Hooks Filmworks banner, which will serve as vehicles for his directing and producing career.

FINDING AND ENJOYING YOUR FAVORITE CIGAR

The Practical Guide to Developing Your Own Personal Approach to the Pleasures of Cigar Smoking

CIGARS, CARS & GUITARS, 1995

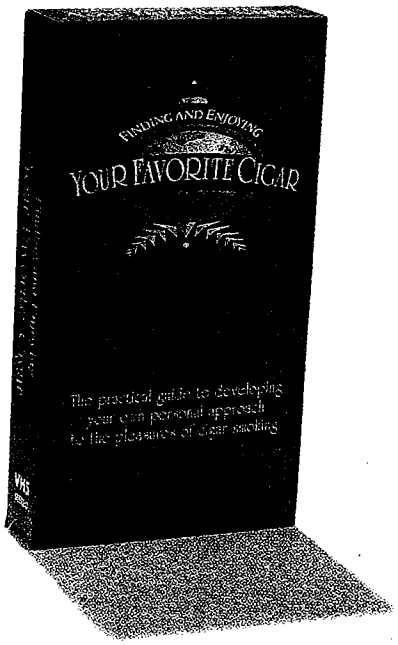
PRODUCER: WILLIAM KLIEN

DIRECTOR: ROBERT HYNDMAN

RUNNING TIME: 45 MINUTES

Hooks - *If you are just at the beginning of your cigar smoking experience, this is the right video for you. This film covers everything from picking the cigar to how to light it. There is also a section which shows how to distinguish a premium cigar.*

Koules - *Despite being a little dry, this was a very informative video. It was very easy to follow and had good production quality. For the novice cigar smoker who wants to learn more, this is the perfect tool. This video gives a good overview of all you need to know from start to finish.*



THE HAVANA CIGAR

The Ultimate Cuban Cigar Adventure

BDMRC Productions, 1995

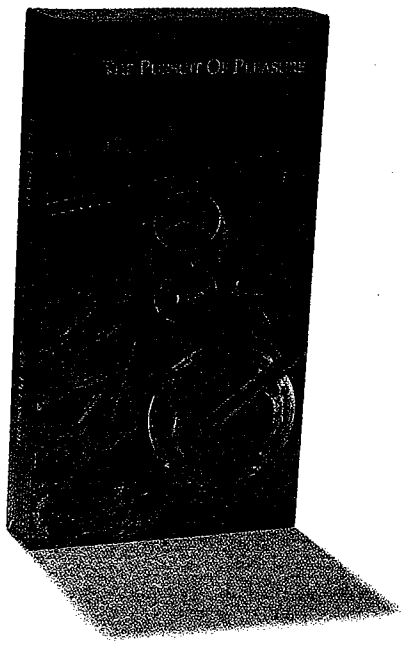
PRODUCER: ROBERT CHAIKIN AND BRETT MAYER

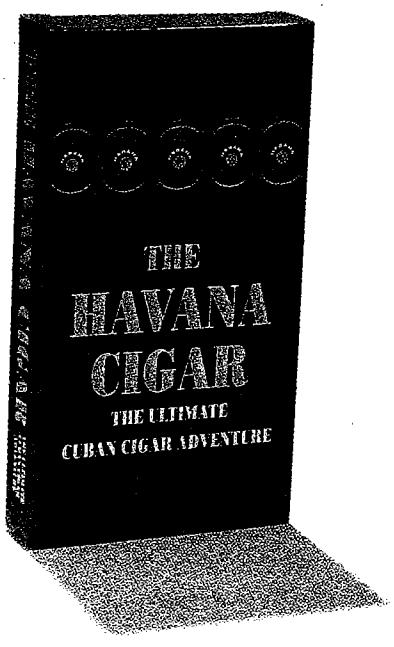
DIRECTOR: BRETT MAYER

RUNNING TIME: 40 MINUTES

Hooks - *Well-made. Well-produced. Really gave you the flavor of the Cuban cigar tradition. Made me want to light up! Great music too. A guided tour through Cuba's greatest cigar factories. Really gave me a tremendous appreciation for the care and pride that goes into each cigar. From the Montecristo brand to Hoyo de Monterrey and of course, my personal favorite, Cohiba.*

Koules - *This was by far the most informative video. Meandering, but romantic in it's love for fine cigars. It contained interviews with everyone — from beginning cigar rollers to the head of Cubatabaco. This tape had a movie-like feel reminiscent of the Alfonso Arua film* A Walk in the Clouds. *Overall, this was the best video of the bunch.*





THE PURSUIT OF PLE

The Cigar

CENTRAL PRODUCTIONS, 1994

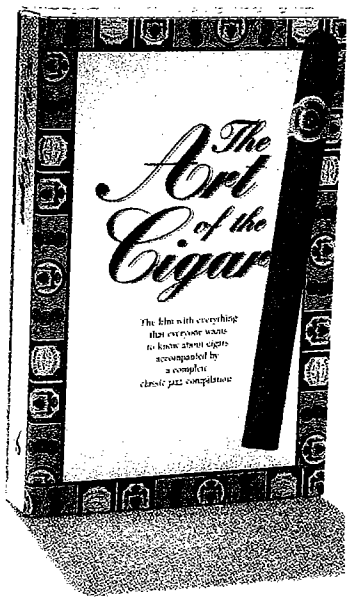
PRODUCER: CENTRAL PRODUCTIONS,

DIRECTOR: CHRIS WHITE

RUNNING TIME: APPROXIMATELY 40 I

Hooks - *This classical approach to ing explains how the term "stogie" (How many of us knew that piece Very formal, but informative, ation also covers Cuban ciga: But not as detailed as "The Havana C Talks about caring for cigars and the differ*

Koules - *I had problems with both and style of this video. The narration what lifeless, which detracted from it The video also suffered from some poor some moments that were almost hokey.*



THE ART OF THE CIGAR

The Film with Everything that Everyone Wants to Know About C Accompanied by a Complete Classi Jazz Compilation

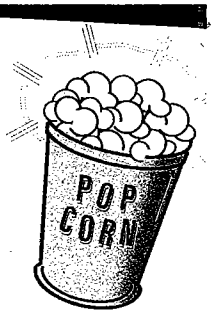
V2 FILM AND VISION, 1996

PRODUCER: JUSTINE MCKAY

DIRECTOR: JOHN TALAMINI

RUNNING TIME: 1 HOUR, 10 MINUTES

Hooks - *Very enjoyable look at the pe pleasure of smoking cigars. Interviews*



...ious cigar smokers, both young and old, give ...s film a unique and personal touch. It was nice ...ear other cigar smokers talk about some of the ...e pleasures and experiences that you may ...e had yourself. This was the only one of the ...n films that concentrated on the smoking ...rience and the feelings it generates. This was ...cially enjoyable.

...les - *This video captures the new wave of cigar smo...ith celebrities ranging from Paul Sorvino to super-...l Veronica Webb. It contains interviews with celebri-...and discussions of their smoking habits, ... they started and their favorite smoke. ...s an informative video, but long-time smokers ...robably find parts of this film redundant.*

...RS

...eds to Smoke

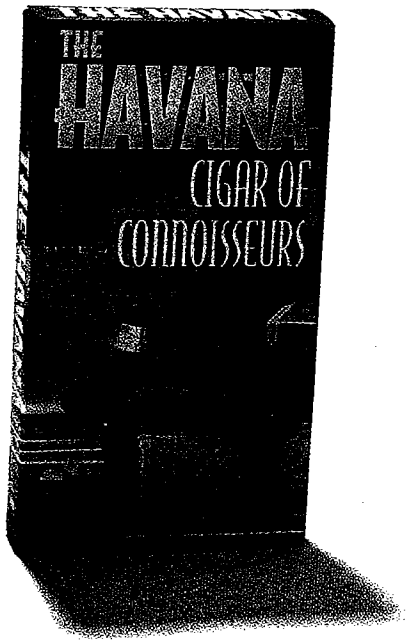
...IAM BEARDEN COMPANY, INC., 1994

...: WILLIAM BEARDEN

...: WILLIAM BEARDEN

TIME: 43 MINUTES

...his video is for the neophyte cigar smok-...ates the process of making cigars, from ...l information on cigar production to ... the proper way to light the cigar. ...id informative, but a little uninteresting. ...his was more of a straightforward his-...bout cigars, especially those originat-ing in the Dominican Republic. For me, the fact they chose to exclude Cuba as a cigar production region really took me out of this video. Despite the good production quality, its slow pace and exclusion of Cuban cigars caused me to lose interest.



THE HAVANA

Cigar of Connoisseurs

JANSON ASSOCIATES, 1995

PRODUCER: UWE KERSKEN AND GERHARD VON RICHTHOFEN

DIRECTOR: UWE KERSKEN, RALF BREIER

RUNNING TIME: 59 MINUTES

Hooks - *This video was the most authoritative on the subject of Cuban cigars. I enjoyed the visit to Robert Lewis in London and the classic Spanish bullfight footage. While some of the interviews tended to be slightly dull, Pierre Salinger's rendition of the famous Kennedy pre-embargo cigar order more than made up for it. History/documentary buffs will love this video. Beginners may want a more well-rounded look at cigars — especially those that are not Cuban.*

Koules - *Unlike* Seeds to Smoke, *this video's coverage of Cuban cigars was exhaustive. Although I enjoyed the vintage film footage and great production quality, this video tended to be a bit dry. Reminiscent of the classic BBC-style documentaries, its slant was definitely toward Europe. For those unacquainted with Havana cigars, his makes for a great in-depth introduction.*

CIGARS!

The New Rage! Your Complete Guide to the Fascinating World of Cigars

DEES ENTERTAINMENT, 1996

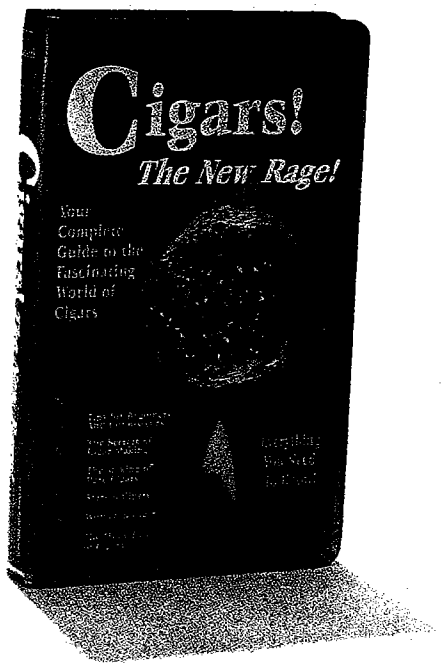
PRODUCER: RICK DEES

DIRECTOR: N/A

RUNNING TIME: 60 MINUTES

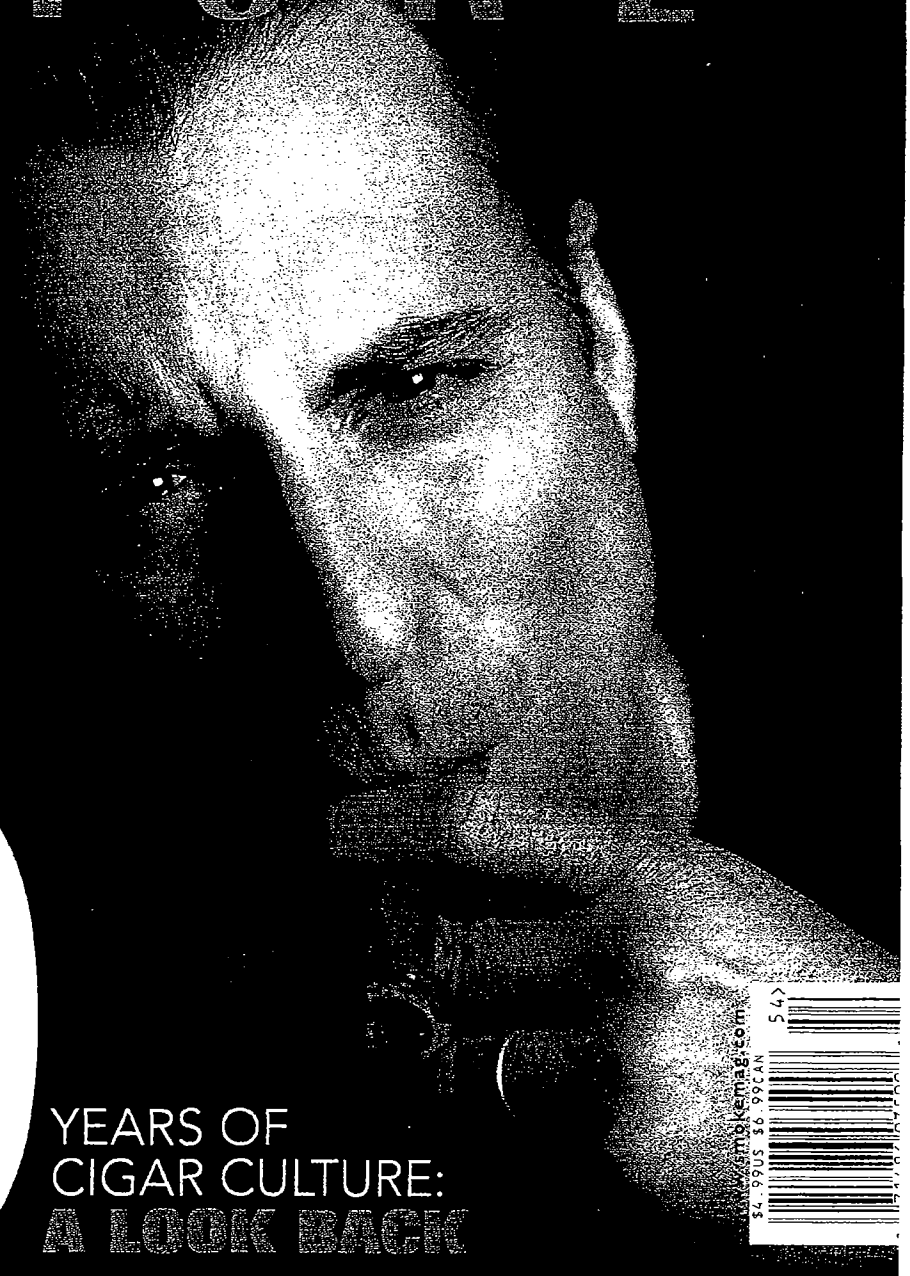
Hooks - *The MTV-style opener really caught my attention. Despite the frighteningly poor historical re-enactment in the beginning of the video, the rest was well put-together and displayed a clever editorial eye. The interviews were well-conducted and brief enough not to become boring. This video seems to capture a little bit of each of the others, and was a nice balance between documentary and pure entertainment.*

Koules - *This was one of the best. Humorous while informative, this video is a nice compromise between entertainment and education. The narrative was lively and upbeat, and Dees provided a few laughs. I enjoyed the visit to both the Partagas Factory in Cuba and the Fuente factory in the D.R. From a production angle, I found that the use of subtitles, (instead of a translator), added to the authenticity. Overall, a highly campy, yet informative, video.* S



CIGARS & LIFE'S BURNING DESIRES

SMOKE



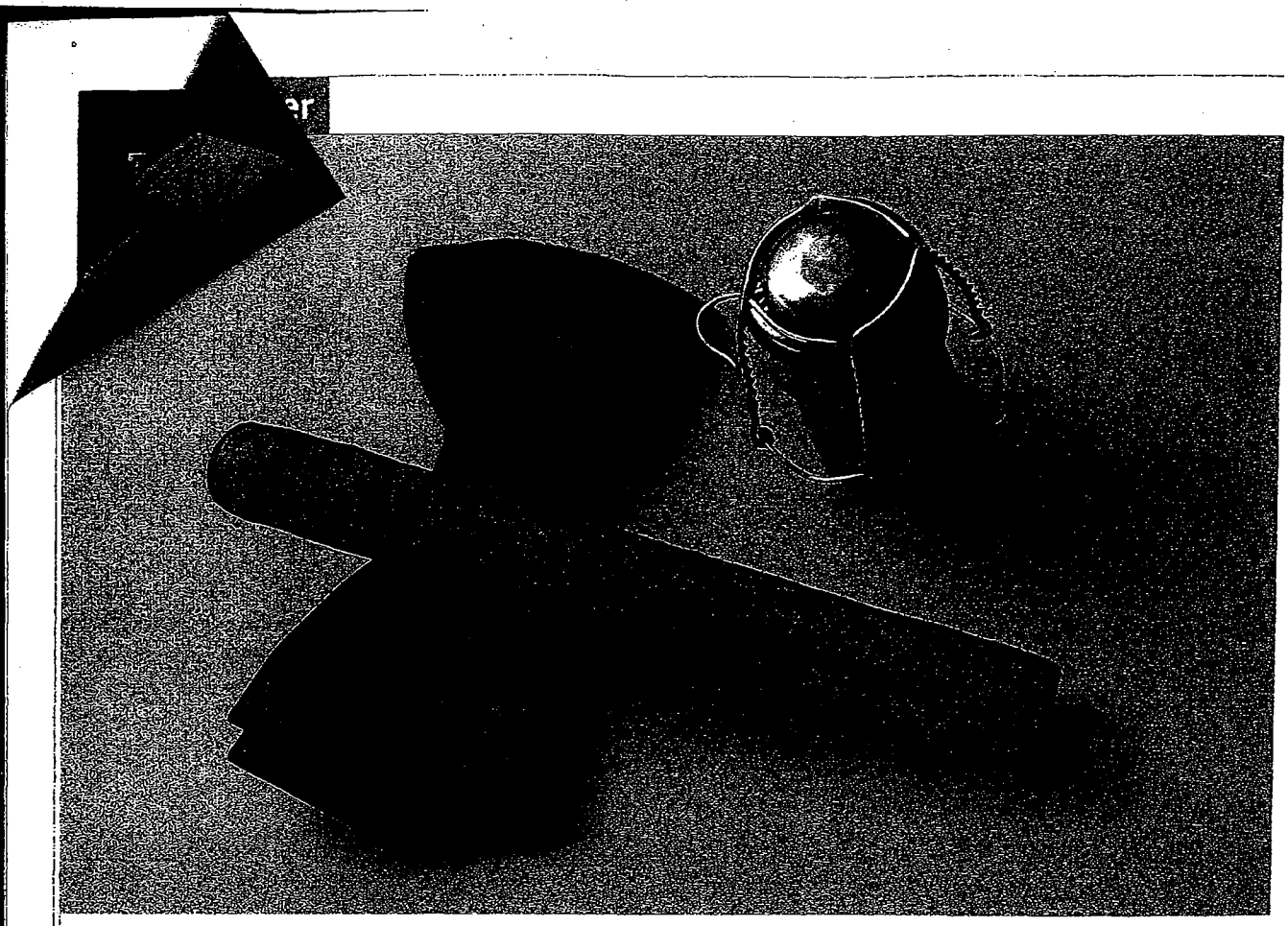
Andy García

Rhythmic Musings on his Life's Work, *The Lost City*

10 YEARS OF CIGAR CULTURE: A LOOK BACK

TENTH ANNIVERSARY ISSUE

www.smokemag.com
$4.99US $6.99CAN



An Anniversary Toast

Celebrating ten years of the cigar lifestyle magazine for all of us

E. Edward Hoyt III & Mark P. Bernardo

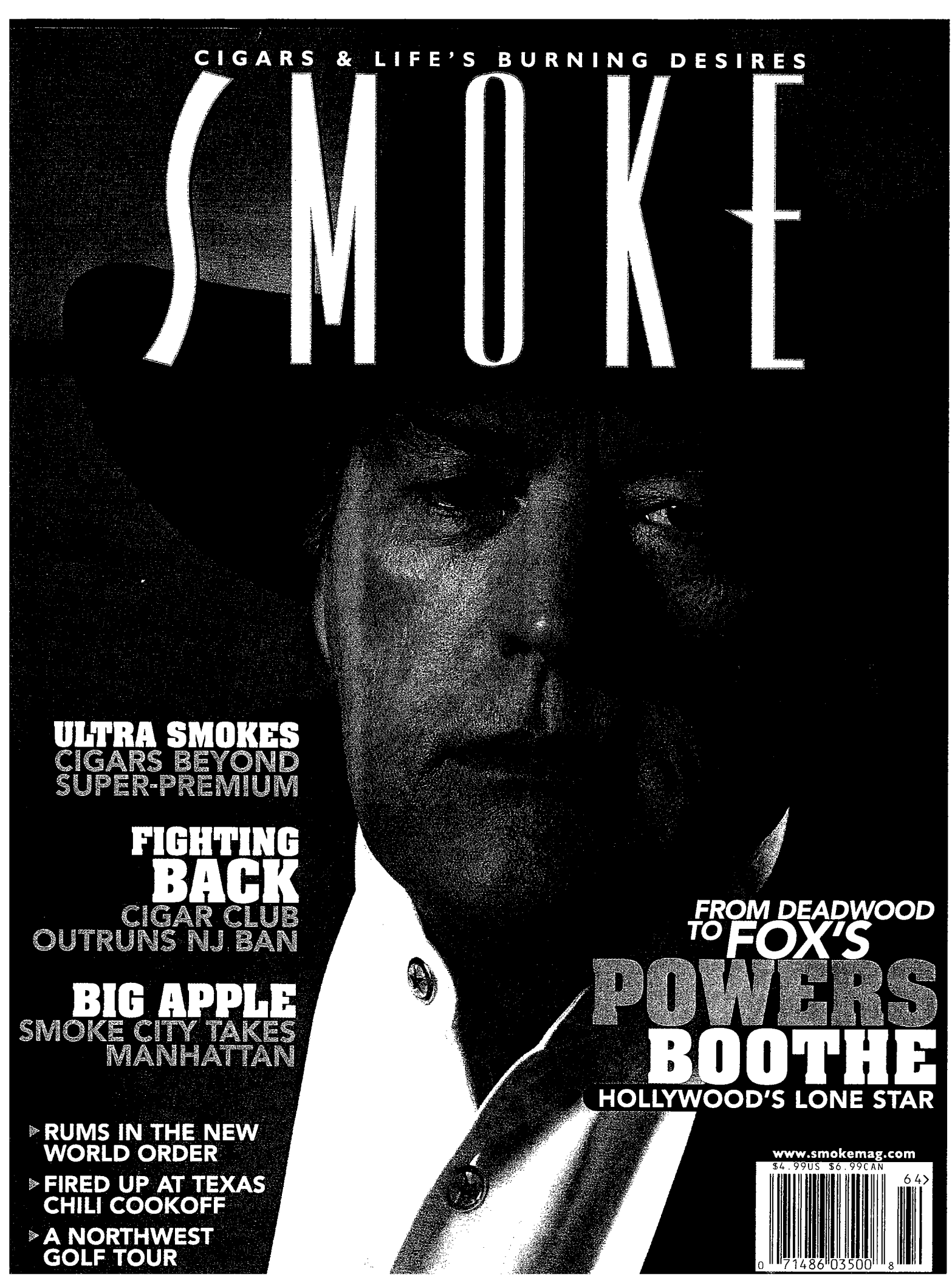
There are, according to the famous old film noir quote, eight million stories in the Naked City, and there are surely at least that many among cigar smokers regarding How They Got Started. If you've read this magazine for the past 10 years, or even if you're picking it up for the first time, you probably have one. Maybe you snuck a stogie out of your dad's humidor when you were younger, or perhaps lit up your first at a wedding or after the birth of a child. Maybe you're a newcomer to the pleasures of a fine smoke, lured by the resurgence of cigar culture that occasioned this periodical's birth a decade ago. Even the entertainment business seemed to rediscover cigars at the time. Maybe you figured you'd give them a try after seeing Will Smith and Jeff Goldblum walk triumphantly out of the burning alien spaceship, cigars clenched in their teeth, at the end of *Independence Day*, or after cracking up at Cosmo Kramer's outlandish, ongoing quest for Cubans on "Seinfeld."

Everyone has a story of their first cigar, and everyone has a particular cigar associated with the story. Perhaps your first was a machine-made drugstore brand like Swisher Sweets, Phillies, or White Owls, which you later abandon when you found yourself to be thicker of wallet and more sophisticated of taste. Or maybe you grew up outside the U.S., where you could initiate your cigar hobby with a fine Havana instead. Maybe today you're a person of means who keeps a walk-in humidor stocked full of favorites at home; or maybe you hold down a blue-collar job or toil away as a student, and scrape together funds to purchase a few of your favorites for the weekend at your local tobacconist.

Cigar smokers come in all shapes and sizes, from all backgrounds and all strata of society. And for the last 10 years, we have tried our best to make all of them feel welcome. Whether you're a six-figure potentate who sees cigars as only one element of a five-star lifestyle, a hardcore hobbyist who laps up news and gossip from the cigar industry like stock quotes or sports scores, or one of the many who fall somewhere in between, we hope you enjoy our anniversary issue — and feel free to stick around for the next 10 years. — *E.H., M.B.*

CIGARS & LIFE'S BURNING DESIRES

SMOKE



ULTRA SMOKES
CIGARS BEYOND SUPER-PREMIUM

FIGHTING BACK
CIGAR CLUB OUTRUNS NJ BAN

BIG APPLE
SMOKE CITY TAKES MANHATTAN

FROM DEADWOOD TO ***FOX'S***

POWERS BOOTHE
HOLLYWOOD'S LONE STAR

- RUMS IN THE NEW WORLD ORDER
- FIRED UP AT TEXAS CHILI COOKOFF
- A NORTHWEST GOLF TOUR

www.smokemag.com
$4.99US $6.99CAN
64
0 71486 03500 8

SMOKE
WINTER 2006/2007 | Volume 12 | No. 1

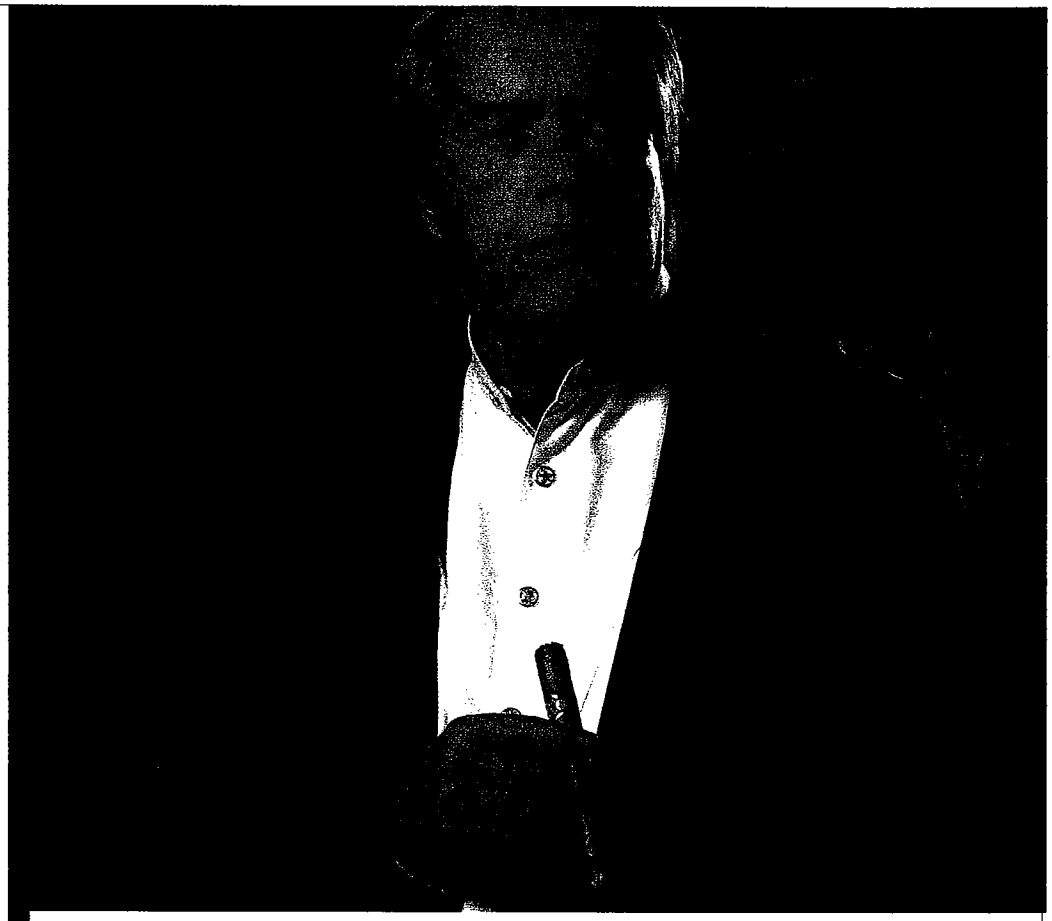
features

42 Smoked Apple
New York City is home to many things; high-end shopping, great dining, world-class sports, theaters and museums galore, and one of the most aggressive smoking bans in the country. Despite that, in a city of eight million people and thousands of buildings, there are still be some great places a person can go to purchase or smoke a cigar.
Story and photos by Charles C. Schrager

52 Oh Those Ultra Cigars
$100 isn't too much to spend on a box of cigars, but how about on a single cigar? In a world where supply and demand dictate cost, cigars are no different. Are people buying a better cigar for their money, or just a more better brand name? Explore the world of high-end cigars, where cash is king and labels matter as much as tobacco.
Story and photos by Richard Carleton Hacker

56 Don't Tread on Us
When the state of New Jersey told them they could no longer get together in a public restaurant for their semi-annual cigar dinners, courtesy of a new state-wide smoking ban, this group of inventive cigar lovers had a choice: end a tradition that seemed to be on the verge of taking on a life of its own or take matters into their own hands and chart a new course for survival and beyond. They chose the latter, and a cigar community was born.
By Bob Ashley; Photos by Tom Stroud

60 The Great Pacific Northwest Golf Expedition
When Lewis and Clark set off to explore the western frontier all those years ago, little did they know the lands they surveyed would one day produce some of the most luxurious golf courses in the country. Augusta and Pebble Beach might get all the acclaim, but with stunning views, challenging courses, and even floating greens, the Pacific Northwest has everything a golfer could want. Best of all, they still have a place in their hearts and resorts for cigar lovers.
Story and photos by Randy Tantlinger

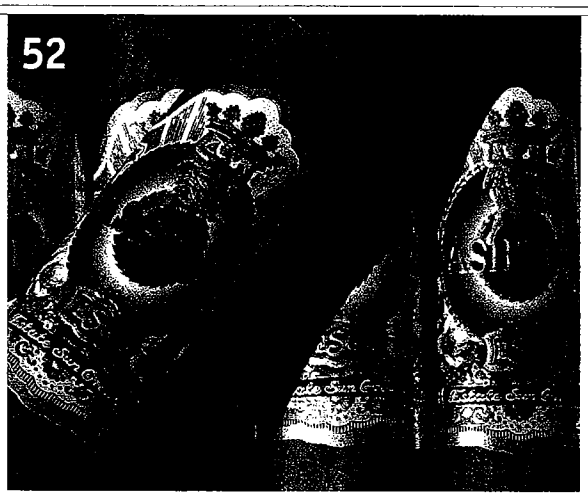


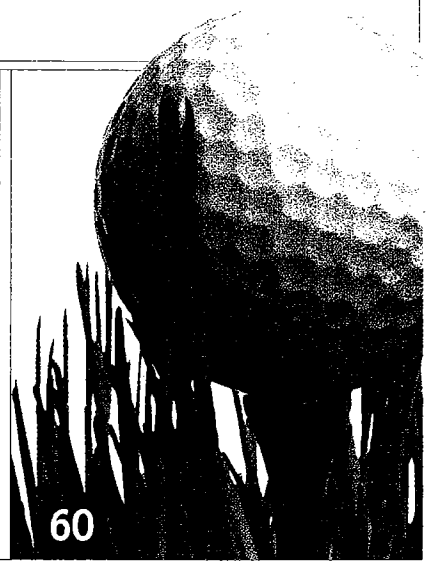
cover story

46 THE POWERS THAT B.

From romantic lead to sinister villain, from cop to brothel owner, Powers Boothe has played them all with passion, precision, and a cigar. Join this Texas native on a ride through history, his favorite roles, his favorite co-stars, and his favorite smokes all have one thing in common, they have made him the man he is today. And what's next for this *Deadwood* star?

By Tim Coleman; photos by John Russo





Oh, Those

JUICY

CIGARS!

We all have our everyday smokes, but when it comes time to light up something truly special, the choices just keep growing.

Article & Photographs by **RICHARD CARLETON HACKER**

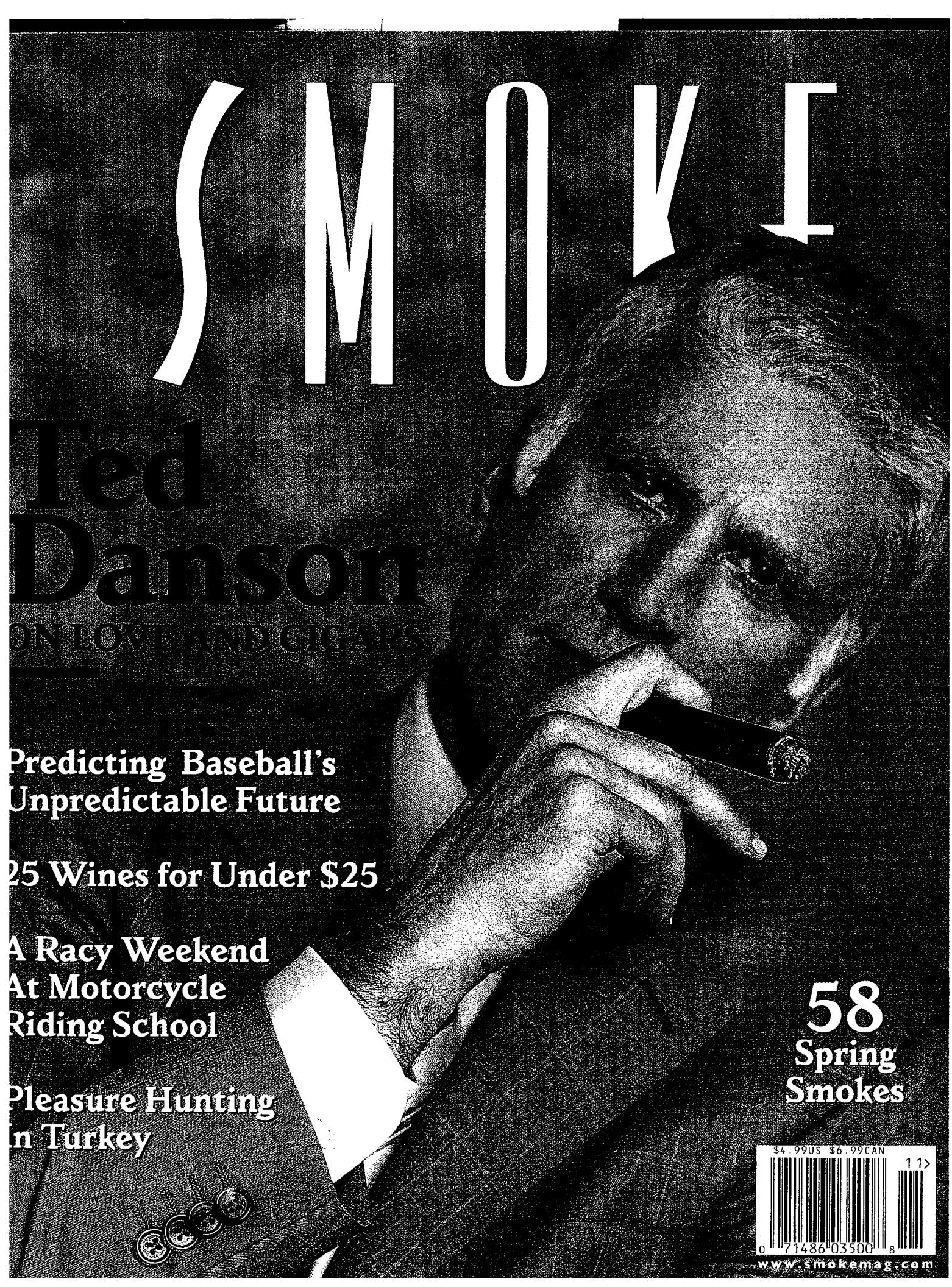
Time was, there were only two kinds of cigars: inexpensive short-filler, machine-made stogies, and the slightly more expensive, handmade, long-filler smokes. Then came premium cigars, which were not only handrolled, but were made with more expensive tobaccos and consequently, were priced higher than non-premium, handrolled cigars.

But with the cigar boom of the 1990s came an even loftier category, the non-Cuban super premium cigar, often costing as much — or more than — Havanas themselves. Indeed, many super-premiums often broke the $20 to $30 price barriers by virtue of their costlier tobaccos and limited production. One of the first that I can recall was the Davidoff Aniversario No. 1, an 8 2/3 x 48 Giant Double Corona that came in a cedar tube and tipped the scales at $30. Of course, for that price, you got an exceedingly mild and creamy smoke (belying the No. 1's imposing length) that could easily last an hour and a half. And the cedar tube was a great après-smoke case for transporting lesser-sized cigars afterwards. But Davidoff notwithstanding, many super-premiums were often victims (along with the connoisseurs who bought them) of surcharges that many retailers slapped onto their "suggested retail price" simply because demand dramatically outweighed supply.

One now-classic example is the Fuente Fuente OpusX. I will never forget being told by a high roller I met in one of the cocktail lounges in Las Vegas a few years ago that he was about to light up a $100 cigar. Being more than a little curious as to just what such that cigar might be, I asked to see it and was proudly shown an OpusX, which at that time carried a suggested retail price by the Fuentes of $18.75. When I asked where he had obtained his C-Note cigar, he led me to a cigar shop that was indeed selling the OpusX for $100 apiece. If you wanted to smoke that cigar in that town that night, that was the going price.

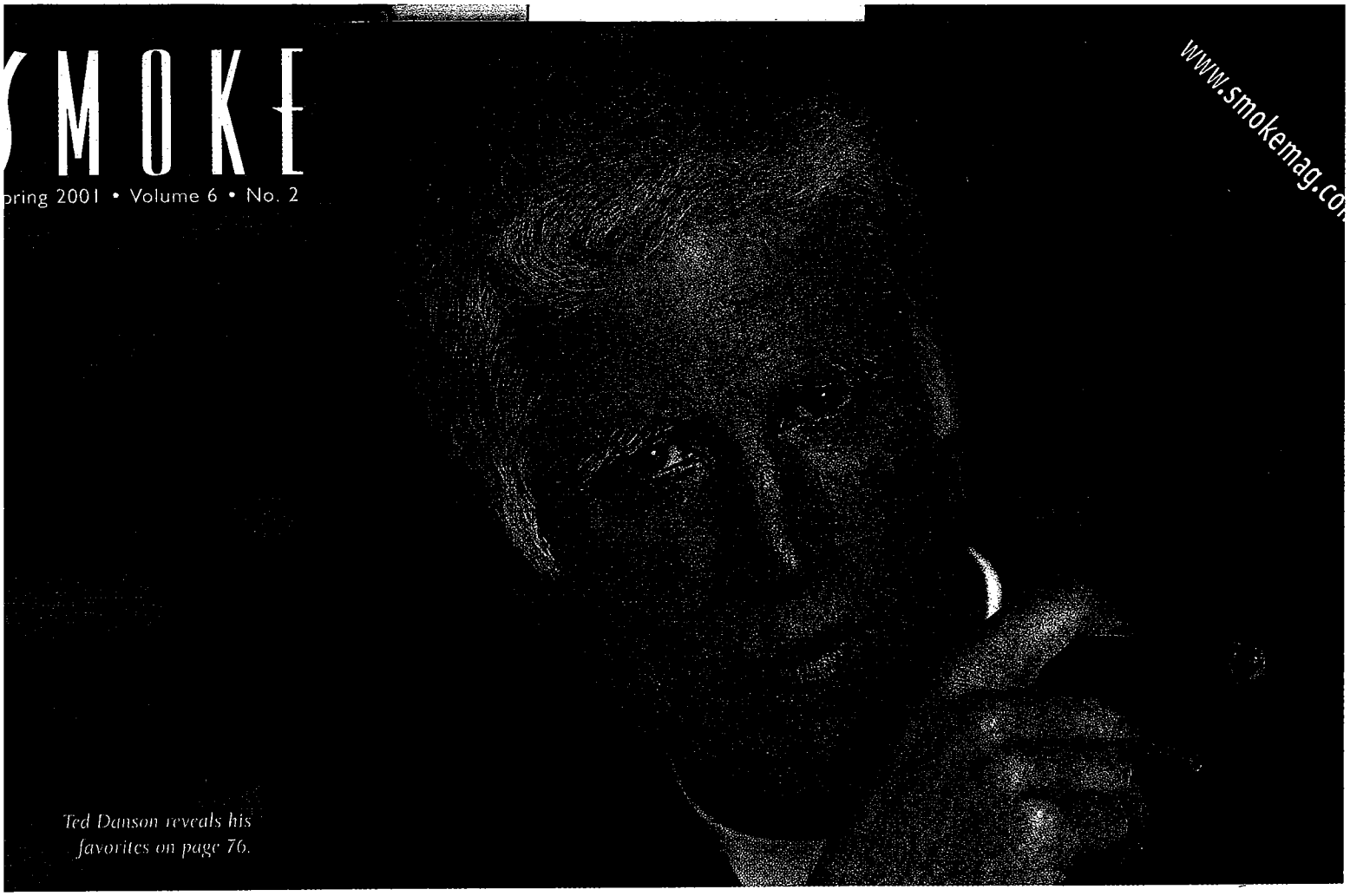
Another, less-gouging example of the new super-premiums during the cigar boom occurred during the introduction of the J.C. Newman Diamond Crown. These cigars were so difficult to obtain that retailers were asked to limit their customers to just two cigars each. Of course, it didn't take much imagination for serious and well-heeled lovers of the leaf to assemble eight friends and voilà! — you had one more cigar than a full box (Diamond Crowns come 15 to a box). Thus, pricing and scarcity, as well as superior tobacco and construction, came to signify a super premium cigar.

But now there is an entirely new category that has recently emerged, one which that I have christened The "Ultra Cigar." These hand-made rarities have all of the attributes of super-premium cigars — top graded tobac-


SMOKE
Ted
Danson
ON LOVE AND CIGARS
Predicting Baseball's
Unpredictable Future
25 Wines for Under $25
A Racy Weekend
At Motorcycle
Riding School
Pleasure Hunting
In Turkey
58
Spring
Smokes
$4.99US $6.99CAN
0 71486 03500 8
www.smokemag.com

SMOKE
Spring 2001 • Volume 6 • No. 2

www.smokemag.com



Ted Danson reveals his favorites on page 76.

cover story

76 Danson Under the Lights

One could say that Ted Danson chooses his roles well. After early roles in acclaimed films including *The Onion Field* and *Body Heat,* he entered our cultural lexicon as Sam Malone, the skirt-chasing, ex-jock bar owner on "Cheers." Now, starring in his second enormously popular sitcom as the irascible title character of "Becker," and married to talented actress Mary Steenburgen, Danson relishes his new role as doting husband ... and of course, the naughty pleasures of a good Havana.
BY JOAN TARSHIS

features

58 The Ploys of Summer

With new stadiums, high-powered trades, rule restructuring, and record-breaking new contracts for players, the men who run Major League Baseball have had a busy off-season of wheeling and dealing. But critics and doomsayers fear that, with the end of the league's labor agreement at the end of this season, fans may be witnessing the swan song of our national pastime.
BY PAUL GUTIERREZ

64 Turkish Delight

On vacation in Turkey, a mysterious request from a distant acquaintance sent the author on a quest for the rare and exotic nargile tobacco, known in local circles as "The Village Pleasure." It culminated with a journey into ancient tradition, and an escape from mundane reality that he would not soon forget.
BY PAUL MORIN

70 Vicious Cycling

Racing motorcycles isn't just about speed, as the students of Fast Freddie Spencer's High Performance Riding School learn right away; it's the turning, the braking, the timely shifting, and a healthy dose of not being afraid to fall on your ass. Join us in a thrilling tale of high-octane, full-throttle adventure from the savage speedways of Las Vegas.
BY MARK GARDINER

82 So You Want to Make Cigars...

For aspiring cigar entrepreneurs, the bad news is that the "Boom" is over. The good news is that there is more consistently good brands out there than ever before. What separates the success stories from the also-rans? We got the goods from Tony Borhani, Nick Perdomo, Charlie Toraño, and a veritable round-table of industry pioneers who are riding out the current storm in style. BY MARK BERNARDO

Spring Cigars

"It is only the modern that ever becomes old-fashioned." — OSCAR WILDE

Renaissance" is defined by Webster's as "a movement or period of vigorous artistic and intellectual activity; a rebirth or revival." The term was coined to describe the revival of classical influence in the arts and literature in 14th century Italy, a movement which spread throughout Europe, lasting into the 17th century, and providing a bridge between medieval and modern times. In French, the word means, almost literally, "rebirth," and thus has come to describe any cultural phenomenon of years past that is enjoying a modern resurgence in significance or popularity. It's been applied to everything from swing music to independent filmmaking to the sport of golf; from Seattle, Austin, and Atlanta to the post-*Pulp Fiction*, pre-*Battlefield Earth* career of John Travolta. And, at the risk of further stretching an arguably overutilized term, we at *SMOKE* believe that a substantial case can be made for the figurado, as well.

Figurados, or shaped cigars, (which, like most innovations in cigarmaking, originated in the fabled rolling rooms of Cuba before the turn of the previous century) were actually far more widespread and popular among smokers up until the 1930s, when the more familiar, straight-sided *parejos* came into fashion. In recent years, however, as the premium cigar market has become more and more dynamic to accomodate the demanding tastes of today's enthusiast, there's been a virtual explosion — yes, I daresay, a renaissance — of shaped cigars hitting the market, and being lapped up enthusiastically by a growing crop of cigar mavens. Some manufacturers have even introduced entire lines consisting solely of figurados, like Partagas's Serie S, which placed well with its Perfecto (4.1). So perhaps there's no more appropriate way to celebrate the coming of Spring — the season of rebirth — than to dedicate this review to tasting and rating over 50 pyramids, torpedos, and perfectos of all sizes.

SMOKE's Cigar Scores	
Rating	Quality
0 – 2.0	Poor
2.1 – 2.9	Fair
3.0 – 3.9	Good
4.0 – 4.5	Excellent
4.6 – 5.0	Superior

Top honors, not surprisingly, were visited upon Tabacalera Perdomo's Estate Seleccion Prestigio (a pyramid) and Cuba's H. Upmann Monarch (not technically a figurado, but when it comes to the coveted Havanas, we'll take what we can get!), both garnering a lofty 4.6. Interestingly, after last issue's strong showing by the big boys, several smaller cigars grabbed a few of the top scores this time around, most notably Estavan Cruz's lilliputian Short Cruz Maduro, with a 4.5, La Luna's African Fuerte No. 4 (4.4), Macanudo's Diplomat Cafe (4.2), La Flor del Caney's Bouquet (4.2) and the Red Lion Figurado Maduro (4.2), an impressive newcomer from Heavenly Cigar Company.

C.A.O., much to the pleasure of our panel, sent us both the maduro and Cameroon versions of their L'Anniversaire torpedo, which managed to tie each other at a respectable 4.4. Tony Borhani's Bahia Trinidad Belicoso and the Avo Maduro Piramide placed in the upper echelon with a 4.3, as did the elegant and mild-bodied Gran Reserva Perfecto from Oliveros, proving that a cigar doesn't have to knock you off your feet to receive accolades from *SMOKE*'s distinguished panelists. The full results of our springtime session unfold on the following pages.

Special thanks go out this month to first-time panelists Steve Galli and Matt Sullivan, both winners of — you guessed it — *SMOKE* Online's "Become a Reviewer" contest, which can be entered by logging on to www.smokemag.com.

Enjoy the review, enjoy the spring, and enjoy this modern-day renaissance of the ancient cigarmaker's art. — *Mark Bernardo*

$4.99 U.S.
$5.99 Canada
www.smokemag.com

LIFE'S BURNING DESIRES

SMOKE

Revealing Rena Mero

BEYOND THE WWF

Superstars of the Minor Leagues

***HighRoller* Supplement**

THE CIGAR OLYMPICS
57 ENTRANTS REVIEWED

$4.99US $5.99CAN
02>
0 74470 03500 8

www.smokemag.com

SMOKE

SUMMER 2000 • VOLUME V • ISSUE 3

68

cover

68 Rena, Redefined

Rena Mero emerged from a troubled background to become the top draw of the testosterone-fueled WWF, breaking hearts and ratings records as the sexy Sable. Then an ugly falling-out with her employers put the character on the shelf, and Rena's career at a crossroads. Now, with a new autobiography and a hot TV series in the works, the former ring diva is telling the world that she refuses to go down for a three-count. Jeff Weinstock gets personal with the blonde beauty. Photos by Jeff Katz.

features

64

58 The Pro's Proving Ground

Not all professional athletes are multi-millionaires with mansions, expensive cars, and endorsement deals. In fact, most of them started out in the modest but competitive arena of the minor leagues. Mike Jessee talks to some of the still-struggling future stars of baseball, football, and hockey, and finds that while most still dream of becoming the next Kurt Warner or Derek Jeter, these tenacious "working class warriors" are in it simply for the love of the game.

64 The Cuban Evolution

As Cuba forges ahead into the 21st Century, two things remain constant: one is that Cuba still makes the world's most sought-after cigars, from the world's finest tobacco. The other is that the U.S. embargo, which makes those cigars illegal in this country, still holds after nearly four decades. The latter situation, some say, is ripe for change. Alyson Boxman visited the beautiful island nation for a revealing interview.

74 Wrinkled Chic

Once the look of choice for wealthy Old South plantation owners, Ivy League collegians from the '30s, and the charmingly un-hip title character of "Matlock," the classic seersucker suit has gone contemporary, offering a cool, fashionable, warm-weather alternative for the style-conscious man. Ralph DiGennaro traces the rich history of the seersucker and its journey to respectability.

58

The Cigar Olympics

One World, Many Cigars

"The toughest thing about success is that you've got to keep on being a success." — *IRVING BERLIN*

Whether you believe the season begins on Memorial Day (the first official "beach weekend") or you're one of the sticklers who still mark the Summer Solstice on June 21 as its official kickoff, by the time you hold this issue of *SMOKE* in your hands, there should be no doubt that summer is here. That means barbecuing out in the yard, softball in the park, road trips out to the ballpark, and, for many of us, the decidedly unmatched experience of lounging out on the porch, lighting up a good cigar, and letting the rest of the world go on without us for a while. And in the spirit of another summer tradition, albeit one that happens only once very four years, *SMOKE* welcomes you to the Summer 2000 Cigar Review, or as we've been affectionately referring to it, the first Cigar Olympics.

The Summer Games take place this September (still summer, officially, if you're one of the sticklers) in Sydney, Australia. Inspired by the Olympic spirit of international competition, we're breaking from our usual formula of focusing on cigars of a specific shape, size, or type. Instead, we throw the field open for an unlimited variety of smokes, from as many tobacco-producing nations as we can represent.

You'll find the expected good number of offerings from the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, and Honduras; a select few from Cuba; and a handful of entries from Jamaica, Mexico, Costa Rica, and the Canary Islands. Throw in the wrapper contributions from nations like Cameroon, Ecuador, Indonesia, and the good ol' U.S. of A, and we've got a veritable U.N. of cigar producers. There are coronas, robustos, torpedos, lonsdales, and figurados (the odd-looking but well-received Huevo de Cuba from Carlos III being possibly the most unique). Whether you like your smokes long or short, fat or thin, mild or full-bodied, we're betting one of our "member nations" has something in here to fit the bill.

SMOKE Cigar Ratings	
Rating	Quality
0 – 2.0	Poor
2.1 – 2.9	Fair
3.0 – 3.9	Good
4.0 – 4.5	Excellent
4.6 – 5.0	Superior

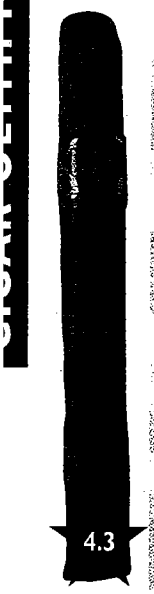
The Gold Medal went to the Cuban Sancho Panza belicoso, which racked up a rare and impressive 4.6. Silver and Bronze honors were spread out among a host of others. The other Cuban entrants did well (4.3 for the Montecristo No. 4 and 4.2 for the Partagas Serie D No. 3), and Honduras snagged high honors for the Punch Gran Cru II (4.4) and a charming little robusto from Dunhill (4.1). One of the Dominican Republic's top performers, Davidoff, did well with a couple of new offerings, the Special B (4.4) and the tubed Anniversario No. 3 (4.3). Typically well-represented in the review, the DR also scored big with the Fittipaldi Toro (4.4), and — proving that great things come in little packages — with Fuente's Short Story, the smallest cigar in the survey, racking up a 4.2. Nicaragua had some top vote-getters with two offerings from Perdomo, the box-pressed Exponente (4.3) and the Reserve T La Tradicion (4.5); and Cupido's Corona Canela (4.3). Costa Rica impressed the judges with a few from Tony Borhani, the Hoja Cubana XXO (4.4) and the Bahia Gold Maduro (4.1).

Thanks to our panelists, who this month included first-timers James Templeton, Steve Schoeffel, and Tim McDaniel — all winners of *SMOKE*'s "Become a Reviewer" contest. If you're a cigar smoker who's anxious to share your opinions, visit us online at www.smokemag.com, and enter the fray. It's a lot easier than trying out for the Olympics. — *Mark Bernardo*

PHOTOGRAPH BY JEFF SCHNORR

CUPIDO Corona Canela

Country of Origin: Nicaragua | Wrapper: Habana 2K | Binder: Nicaragua
Manufacturer: Cupido Cigar | Filler: Nicaragua | Size: 44 (6" x 50)



DIMENSIONS (5.5 X 44)	PANELIST #1	PANELIST #2	PANELIST #3	PANELIST #4
AESTHETICS	A darker, box-pressed cigar with a smooth, dry wrapper, small veins.	Nicely box-pressed, slightly rough at the cap, but attractive.	A "blah" looking cigar wrapped with a coarse, colorless wrapper.	A smooth wrapper, almost like fine cloth; not much tooth.
PRE-LIGHT CONSTRUCTION	It's a little on the heavier side, with no soft spots to be found. It's well-rolled, and smells good.	A good, solid cigar with no soft spots. It's got a mild, peppery pre-light aroma and herbal pre-light draw.	This cigar is square and tightly rolled. The very soft smell would indicate it's going to be mild.	Fairly firm from head to foot, it's beautifully rolled with a dense fi and a smell of old leather.
POST-LIGHT CONSTRUCTION	This had a tight draw, consistent on all the samples. The burn was cool and the ash was a nice solid white.	A perfect draw produced plenty of smoke. The cigar burned evenly, and the ash was nearly solid white.	This had a very nice draw, despite the tightly box-pressed shape. A good ash and a solid burn.	The cigar draws nicely, smokes slightly warm, and produces a light-colored, slightly flaky ash.
FLAVOR AND STRENGTH	A very sweet smoke, fruity and floral. I am not overly fond of mild smokes, but this was not offensive, and it got better toward the end.	A medium-bodied smoke, the cigar had a woody, spicy flavor throughout, with the spice strengthening in the middle. Nice flavor!	This little beauty smokes great, with mild to medium flavor, with hints of nutmeg. The draw is very easy, with a nice finish.	This is a medium-strength cigar with insistent body and characte Nice hints of nutmeg and graha cracker and no bitterness.
AFTERTASTE	Fruity, sweet, slow, and cool.	A mild and slightly bitter finish.	Very nice, soft and cedary.	Lingering hint of hops and coffe
AROMA	It produced a pleasant floral scent.	Wonderfully woody and sweet.	Pleasant and springlike.	Pleasing, like a winter wood sto
GENERAL COMMENTS	This was an enjoyable smoke that got bitter in the last fourth or so. If you're a fan of sweet smokes, it's certainly one to try. SCORE: 3.9	By far the best I reviewed. A great smoke, well-made, with lots of flavor and comfortable draw. All smokers should try it. SCORE: 4.9	Looks can be deceiving. I didn't expect much from this cigar at first glance, but I enjoyed the flavor and the draw. SCORE: 3.6	I enjoyed these with a good bee like Sam Adams or Anchor Steam Complex flavors assert themsel but don't overwhelm. SCORE: 4

MONTECRISTO No. 4

Country of Origin: Cuba | Wrapper: Cuba | Binder: Cuba
Manufacturer: Habanos SA | Filler: Cuba | Size: 42 (5" x 42)

DIMENSIONS (5 X 42)	PANELIST #1	PANELIST #2	PANELIST #3	PANELIST #4
AESTHETICS	This cigar is an attractive brown, oily and smooth to the touch.	This cigar is a bit small for me, but good-looking. Nice and even.	There's an appealingly rough, textured look to this cigar. Veiny.	This one has an almost shiny, p ished look, like bronze.
PRE-LIGHT CONSTRUCTION	Samples were all tight, well-rolled and lightweight. They smelled somewhat greenish, but pleasant.	With its aesthetics goes its construction. The cigar is smooth, with very few soft spots. Should smoke well.	The cigar rolled nicely in the hand. It felt solid and tightly packed. The smell was fresh, like wet wood.	An air biscuit. This little stick seems packed without being too heavy. Pre-draw was easy...
POST-LIGHT CONSTRUCTION	This one was easy to light, with a medium draw. It appeared to burn evenly with a tight, grayish ash.	Talk about an abundance of smoke! A little cigar that has the draw of cigars twice its size. Excellent!	The cigar lit up nicely and quickly, sporting a slightly uneven burn. The ash was dark gray, solid and ridged.	...and lo and behold, it's easy after lighting, too! The smoke is tangy and the ash is firm.
FLAVOR AND STRENGTH	The flavor was slightly bitter to the taste, not unpleasant or bland, but not overly flavorful, either. It was medium to full-bodied.	It's an interesting flavor for a small cigar. I'm not certain, but I'd have to guess that another Cuban has made its way into the ratings.	This was a medium- to full-bodied smoke. It was warm and robust, with hints of wood and pepper, and slight roasted nut overtones.	This small cigar packs a whallop Full-bodied in strength and robu and spicy in flavor, this is not a smoke for the faint of palate!
AFTERTASTE	Cool, mild, and cardboard-like.	Very earthy, warm, and robust.	Smooth, with hint of pepper.	A strong, warm tobacco taste.
AROMA	Medium and woodsy.	Lingering and very welcome.	Warm and mild; very pleasant.	Hints of mesquite and cocoa.
GENERAL COMMENTS	This was a decent, quick, afternoon cigar. I found it to be pleasant, but a little lacking in complexity of flavors. Worth a try. SCORE: 3.5	This one gets my highest recommendation. It smoked well, down to the burns on my lips. A truly pleasant smoking experience. SCORE: 4.8	This is a cigar with very complex flavor and strength for the serious smoker. If they're legal where you are, buy a box! SCORE: 4.3	This little slugger kicked my ass and I loved it! If it's not a Cuba (fat chance!) I could go for a bo or two of these. SCORE: 4.5

BOCK Y CA Perfecto

Country of Origin: Dominican Republic | Wrapper: Habana 2K | Binder: Dominican Republic
Manufacturer: Santa Clara Cigars | Filler: Dominican Republic | Size: 50 (6" x 50)

DIMENSIONS (6 X 50)	PANELIST #1	PANELIST #2	PANELIST #3	PANELIST #4
AESTHETICS	A light brown, veiny wrapper with a a square, pressed shape.	A very light, dry wrapper. This cigar has an overall smooth appearance.	Very attractive, chocolate-colored wrapper; looks seamless.	Golden brown color, slightly box pressed, with coarse, heavy vei
PRE-LIGHT CONSTRUCTION	The construction appears first-rate. It's filled wel,l with just a bit of give. Feels good in your hand.	This is rolled nice and tightly. There's a soft, cedary smell to it and no soft spots evident.	Very firm, yet soft. The cigar feels well-rolled and has a nice, pleasant tobacco aroma.	The construction is flawless: no single soft spot. It seems dense and heavy, loaded with leaf.
POST-LIGHT CONSTRUCTION	The burn is a tad uneven but not problematic. There's a good volume of smoke and a nice easy draw.	The cigar offered an easy draw. It produced an ash that seemed to go on forever and never got too hot.	It pulls almost by itself. There are no soft spots after lighting, and it burns evenly and flavorful, with solid ash.	The draw is on the tight side, expected from the firmness of roll. The ash is bright and solid
FLAVOR AND STRENGTH	This is a mild smoke that develops some excellent flavors. There's a sweet tobacco taste with hints of butter, cream, and nutmeg.	There was a nutty flavor with just a hint of sweetness. It was mild to medium-bodied; a very pleasant smoking experience.	A good mixture of tobacco, with rich flavors of earth and light spice. Very enjoyable and pleasant, just a little bitter taste at the end.	The cigar is mild overall, with an herbal flavor with under-tones of nut. The nuttiness dissipates through the smoke.
AFTERTASTE	Decent finish; spice and vanilla.	Cedar taste left you wanting more.	A nice marriage of earth and spice.	Citric, with metallic-like tinge
AROMA	Nutty. No one should complain.	Left smiles on everyone's face.	No problem smoking it in a crowd.	Nice, lingering cedar smell.
GENERAL COMMENTS	If I were to crave something on the milder side, this would be a top contender. Some very pleasant flavors going on here. SCORE: 4.0	A very consistent cigar that never lapsed in taste or draw. I would recommend this highly, for smoking at any time of day. SCORE: 3.7	Highly recommended. This reminds me of how nice it is to smoke a cigar with consistent flavor. I enjoyed it after lunch. SCORE: 4.4	After smoking it, I craved anot This is perfect for the person w usually smokes Macanudos and drinks Budweisers. SCORE: 3

ARTURO FUENTE Short Story

Country of Origin: Dominican Republic | Wrapper: Cameroun | Binder: Dominican
Manufacturer: Tabacalera Fuente | Filler: Dominican Republic | Price: $4.15

DIMENSIONS (4 X 48)	PANELIST #1	PANELIST #2	PANELIST #3	PANELIST #4
AESTHETICS	A beautiful little figurado, with a nice medium brown wrapper.	This midget was a touch on the rough side, but I'm intrigued.	Interesting figurado shape, but a little dry-looking. I like more oil.	This chocolate-brown little beauty looks very inviting.
PRE-LIGHT CONSTRUCTION	This stick seems to be rock solid; I found no soft spots or lumps whatsoever. Thick with tobacco.	This was clearly rolled by a master. It looks and feels packed. There are no voids or knots in this.	It seems the roller tried to jam as much tobacco as possible into this firm, toothy little hand grenade.	The cigar had a nice firm fe and rolled nicely in my finge The pre-draw was fragrant.
POST-LIGHT CONSTRUCTION	After the little beaut widens beyond the tip, smoke literally comes roll-ing through. The ash is solid.	The shape made this cigar light up right quick. A nice volume of cool, white smoke came pouring through.	The cigar lit up almost too quickly, and burned a little hot the whole way down, expected for this size.	A comfortable, cool draw for a pint-sized smoke. The ash almost white, and stays soli
FLAVOR AND STRENGTH	Tremendous flavor in this one! Not a punch in the face, but plenty of complexity. A medium-bodied mix-ture of well-aged tobacco flavors.	Good things come in small packages. For such a tiny cigar, it offered up a rich tobacco taste, as smooth as a James Bond pickup line.	I detected notes of cedar and some vegetal qualities, but overall, the heat and harshness of the smoke overwhelmed them.	Complex flavors danced on t palate, rich and balanced. N I'm finding myself wishing th cigar was a little bigger...
AFTERTASTE	Medium strength, not harsh.	My tongue is happy!	A little tangy and bitter.	Unintrusive, mild flavor note
AROMA	Guys in the pub were curious.	You won't be kicked out of the house.	For the golf course, not the house.	Pleasant aged tobacco scent
GENERAL COMMENTS	The perfect cigar for a "quick hit" occasion. Give me this baby, a gin-and-tonic, and the open sea, and I'm all set! SCORE: **4.5**	This cigar was an absolutely fantas-tic little surprise. Between the great flavor and fascinating shape, this is a true winner. SCORE: **4.3**	This smoke was a valiant effort, but didn't hit a home run. It would be good for someone who wants a decent "short" smoke. SCORE: **3.4**	This cigar leaves you beggin more. So I'm begging, what they? And where can I get a box of them? SCORE: **4**

ASTRAL Grandee

Country of Origin: Honduras | Wrapper: Ecuador | Binder: Dominican Re
Manufacturer: UST | Filler: DR/Nic | Price: $9.75

DIMENSIONS (6.5 X 50)	PANELIST #1	PANELIST #2	PANELIST #3	PANELIST #4
AESTHETICS	The wrapper is smooth and light-brown, with a slightly oily sheen.	A light, silky belicoso with a nice look. It has a few green spots.	A very pretty stogie — soft brown, excellent caps with a pigtail twist.	This nice-looking belicoso ha slightly oily, veiny wrapper.
PRE-LIGHT CONSTRUCTION	This stick has a firm construction, tight with a good rebound, and a pleasantly mild tobacco aroma.	It was light in the hand, and didn't have soft spots. Light, pleasing aroma made me anxious to smoke.	The cigar was firm and heavyweight, well-rolled, with a solid tobacco aroma and easy pre-light draw.	These are obviously rolled b master: perfectly constructe nice weight, and good caps.
POST-LIGHT CONSTRUCTION	An excellent draw, with warm smoke flowing freely throughout. Firm gray ash, with few dark spots.	A very nice draw, almost effortless. A few soft spots appeared near the foot, and smoke was a little hot.	The post-light draw was easy, too. The burn was even, with excellent, solid ash, and tons of smoke.	The heads were spongy afte clipping, but it didn't affect smooth, effortless draw.
FLAVOR AND STRENGTH	What a pleasure! This smoke was medium-bodied, with a complex blend of silky, creamy character-istics that never got bitter.	This was a fairly mild smoke, but it seemed to build a little more flavor toward the end. Tasted a bit green; could use some aging.	The interesting, strong, and complex taste had a slightly bitter kick. The taste mellowed, but the bitterness built as the smoke progressed.	It had a strong herbal qualit put me off. There were som woody, nutty flavors, but har ness stayed throughout the
AFTERTASTE	A lingering, toasty finish.	Disappointingly dry and sharp.	Pleasant on the tongue, oddly sweet.	Herbal, with sweet tobacco
AROMA	It would please any cigar lover.	Left a decent, light floral aroma.	Gave me a headache. Pungent.	Woody and mellow.
GENERAL COMMENTS	This is one of the finest I've tested. It went beautifully with a vintage port. I can't wait to find out what it is. I'll take a case! SCORE: **4.7**	Age would help this fellow develop into a fine light- to medium-bodied friend. The aroma was grand, but aftertaste needs work. SCORE: **3.9**	Everything about this cigar is excel-lent or just short of excellent, but it didn't really grab me. I would say to try it for yourself. SCORE: **3.8**	It's too bad that such a well cigar died in the flavor categ I can congratulate the roller; not the blender. SCORE:

BAHIA GOLD Maduro

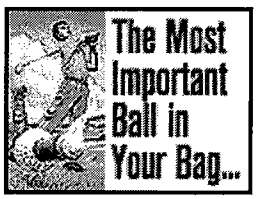
Country of Origin: Costa Rica | Wrapper: Ecuador | Binder: Dominican Rep
Manufacturer: Tony Bonhan | Filler: DR/Nicaragua | Price: $3.50

DIMENSIONS (5 X 50)	PANELIST #1	PANELIST #2	PANELIST #3	PANELIST #4
AESTHETICS	A rich, box-pressed maduro with lots of toothy grit to it.	This is a pleasant, inviting-looking maduro, with a stiff box press.	The look of this maduro is rough, yet somehow also elegant.	This stick has a brown wrapp and a dry, non-oily look.
PRE-LIGHT CONSTRUCTION	The wrapper, up close, has a few spots, but the cigar feels solid, and firmly packed. Pre-draw is tight.	There are soft spots in a few of the samples, and a few knotted areas. Overall, they're packed tight.	This felt nice and solid in the hand and mouth. Obviously well-rolled, this had a sweet tobacco aroma.	Looks like an expert rolled t it's firm in the hand. Tobacc smell at the foot is inviting.
POST-LIGHT CONSTRUCTION	This one put up a fight in lighting up, and didn't give an inch on the initial draw. Hope flavor is worth it.	No additional soft spots crept in after lighting, but the draw on this cigar was tight and stubborn.	The draw was tough throughout, but it produced ample, warm, gray smoke and solid white ash.	When this finally lit, it deliv big time. A great draw, lots smoke, and ash that stayed
FLAVOR AND STRENGTH	This cigar offered robustness and strength, with complex flavors and some very subtle overtones of molasses and cooked steak.	One word comes to mind: rich. The dark wrapper doesn't lie as to its interior. This was full-bodied and robust right down to the nub.	There was a hard-hitting mixture of strong, robust flavors in this stick. A big, beefy smoke for a man who's unafraid of some body.	This cigar started off with a and never let up. Full-bodied flavors were tart and tangy, slight hints of chocolate.
AFTERTASTE	Heavy and tangy on the tongue.	Like the remnants of strong coffee.	Harsh. Made me reach for a drink.	Like strong tobacco. Enough
AROMA	Smoke this one outdoors, pal.	Neighbor thought lawn was burning.	Pungent, rich aroma hung around.	They'll know you had a mad
GENERAL COMMENTS	This cigar seems well-suited to accompany a late-evening espresso. You've got to work a little, but the flavors reward you. SCORE: **4.3**	This was as strong as many of the Havanas I've smoked, though the flavors here weren't as interesting. Still worth a smoke. SCORE: **3.7**	The tough draw and unpleasant aftertaste were the only drawbacks in an otherwise topnotch cigar. Not perfect, but good. SCORE: **3.9**	An all-out, full-bodied flavor assault on the palate, pure simple, and I gladly surrend Not for newbies. SCORE: **4**

SMOKE MAGAZINE ONLINE

Monthly Feature

Current Issue
Subscribe
SMOKE Classified
Back Issues!
Contest
Auction!
Shopping
Cigar Forum
Cigar Reviews
Cigar FAQ
Smokeshop Finder
Archives
Search
Mailroom
SmokeShop Magazine



Fistful of Filler

by
Andy Marinkovich

The big news from the land of Castro is the new box codes the Cubans have introduced on the bottom of their cigar boxes, which designate the factory and the date of manufacture. The old and trusted NIVELACUSO coding system has now been replaced by the CODIGUNETABAMBOOZLE system (or whatever the hell it is), which I'm finding to be a bit confusing. It seems the Cubans have been opening up a ton of new factories lately to help them increase their cigar production to meet demand, probably with some hopes of the U.S. market opening up in the future, which is something I hope to see in my lifetime (although being both a pessimist and a cynic - and a jaded one at that - I'm beginning to wonder if it'll ever happen).

The new box code system helps to identify the labyrinth of new cigar factories in Cuba, which probably do need clarification, considering there's like a hundred of 'em. With so many new factories having opened, I'm beginning to feel like I've won the lottery if I get a box that was made at one of the main Havana factories. Is it possible that we'll see inflated prices for such boxes in the future?

And how has the addition of new factories and upswing in production affected the cigars? I've listened to many Havana smokers (including myself) gripe over the last couple of years about the suffering quality of Havanas, but I feel as though things have gotten noticeably better over the last 9 months or so. The Cuban cigars I have been lucky enough to get of late all look fantastic, with the main problem being that many of them are too young to smoke. This isn't a problem for a cigar weenie like myself, who loves to squirrel away his fine cigars and not touch them for two years. At least (it seems) the Cubans are keeping their blends intact, and the construction seems up to par, which is good news.

I'd like to hear from the Havanaphiles out there about the Cuban cigars they have been smoking of late. What's your opinion on the quality issue? Post your opinions on the new message boards on this Web site. (Click on "Cigar Forum" and you're there.)

Speaking of Havanas, I feel I must point out a couple of Cuban brands that I have been enjoying of late. The first is the H. Upmann Sir Winston which, other than the Cohiba Esplendido, is probably the most expensive Cuban Churchill on the market. I have usually avoided this cigar because of its high price, so I hadn't had much experience with it, until recently.

I actually tried my first Sir Winston last fall during a trip to London, but felt that, for the cost, the cigar was nothing special. When I was recently gifted with another Sir Winston by a herfin' buddy of mine, who swears by the cigar, I wasn't expecting much. Fortunately, my assumption proved to be incorrect. This Sir Winston, which had been aged for two years, blew my socks off. What a smoke! There was so much flavor and strength packed into this thing that I

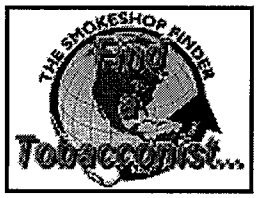
almost had to smoke the second half from a prone position. Quite simply, it was one of the best Cuban cigars I have had, and I've smoked a lot of them.

I was so impressed, that I saved my pennies and bought a box of Sir Winstons, and they are proving to be as great as the one given to me by my friend. Sure, they cost a lot, but for a special occasion smoke, I don't think it can be beat.

Look for the Sir Winston to be reviewed in the FALL 1999 issue of SMOKE.

Another Havana I have rediscovered of late is the Bolivar Corona Extra. While all Havana smokers know how good the Bolivar line is, the sizes that are most coveted are the Belicoso Fino (torpedo) and the Royal Corona (robusto), but there are other good options available.

One of my smoking trends of late is a shift from large cigars to smaller and middle-sized cigars. I have found that I just don't have the time to smoke Churchills and double coronas these days, and that coronas and gran coronas can be just as flavorful and satisfying as the big guns, but are also more convenient to smoke, and less expensive.

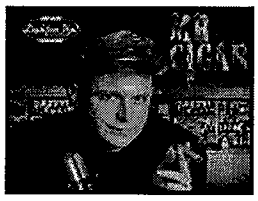


The Bolivar Corona Extra, for me, is just about the perfect size cigar. At 5.6 x 46, it's almost as thick as a Churchill, but much shorter. The result is a powerful, flavorful Havana that doesn't require a huge time commitment. The best part is that the cigar costs much less than a Churchill, and is easier to find than the Belicoso Fino and Royal Corona. The Bolivar Corona Extra is my sleeper Havana of the month.

Finally, I want to finish this column off with some notes on a most interesting new cigar that arrived in the SMOKE offices this week. The brand is called Breton Corojo Vintage and it comes from the Dominican Republic. What makes this cigar unique is that it features a Dominican-grown wrapper, something only the impossible-to-find Fuente Fuente OpusX has been able to boast until now.

The Corojo wrapper on the Breton Corojo Vintage is shade grown in the Dominican Republic (like the OpusX wrapper), under the supervision of Pedro Breton, a long-time tobacco farmer and agronomist. I had heard about the development of this cigar last year, but was skeptical, having heard similar claims about cigars with Dominican-grown wrappers during the cigar boom, only to find later that the cigars were wrapped with Indonesian leaf.

When the boxes arrived in my office, I was pleasantly surprised by what I saw. The cigars sport a glorious rosado wrapper, that (surprise!) looks quite similar to the OpusX wrapper. The taste of this medium-bodied Dominican puro is lively and full on the palate, and exhibits some of the same berry-like flavors that I have always detected in an OpusX.



I have been lighting up the Breton regularly since its arrival, and I have been consistently happy with it. The line comes in 8 sizes, of which I have enjoyed the robusto and the torpedo, although I did have some draw problems on the box-pressed Monarca (a 7.62 x 50 giant), so I would advise against that size at this time.

While I cannot say if the quality of the early batch sent to our offices will be maintained in subsequent batches sent to the public, it seems the makers of this cigar have clearly done everything right so far. Congratulations to them!

If the Breton is consistently available to the market, it could be a big hit, and an

important development for the Dominican Republic as a cigar producing nation. It's always been my opinion that, until good wrapper leaf is grown in that country in large supplies, it can't really expect to compete with Cuba as the preeminent cigar producing nation. The creation of the OpusX was clearly a milestone for the DR, and perhaps the Breton will prove to be another step forward. Let us hope that there will be plenty of Bretons to go around so we don't have another OpusX situation on our hands.

The Breton Corojo Vintage will also be reviewed in the FALL 1999 issue of SMOKE, so keep an eye out for it in September.

That's it for this month! Have a great summer, and I'll see you here again in August.

CURRENT ISSUE ARCHIVES SUBSCRIBE REVIEWS
CIGAR FORUM SEARCH CONTEST SHOPPING

HTML Copyright © 1999 by Keys Technologies and SMOKE Magazine. All rights reserved.

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A., Opposer, v. ANNCAS, INC., Applicant.	**Opposition No. 91165519**

EXHIBIT 9 TO OPPOSER'S NOTICE OF RELIANCE

SMOKESHOP

JUNE/JULY 2002

THE ORIGINAL, INDEPENDENT VOICE OF TOBACCO RETAILING

DUNHILL's NEW YORK STYLE

One-Stop Shopping from **Kretek**

Combating Counterfeits

PLUS: HOT RTDA INTROS | MANNING HUMIDORS

www.smokeshopmag.com

Contents

June/July 2002
VOL. 29, NO. 3

FEATURES

38 *Merchandise Report*
Counterfeits, Fakes, & Infringers
The fight to keep illegal merchandise off the market is a constant battle for prominent cigar manufacturers. It remains a big Internet problem, but even traditional retailers become inadvertently, or intentionally, entangled.
By Bob Ashley

46 *European Cigars*
Villiger Makes its U.S. Move
After decades as a tiny presence in the American market, Swiss cigar maker Villiger Söhne is ready to break out big, creating its own U.S. sales division and fostering new distribution channels.
By Bob Ashley

52 *Pipes*
Gubbels Pipes: In the Fast Lane...

Dutch pipe maker Elbert Gubbels & Sons has steadily built strong markets for several of its own filter and non-filter pipe lines in Europe and abroad. But it is equally strong behind the scenes of other brands; Porsche Design turned to the 130-year-old company to create its newest series of Porsche pipes, which make their U.S. debut at the RTDA trade show.
By Jonathan Bell

58 *Technology*
TMA: Information is Power
A fast-track tax bill? A proposal to ban self-serve tobacco sales? Crucial breaking news and exhaustive background data is available through TMA's new website, www.tmalive.com.

62 *Import Report*
Imports of Smokers Accessories

63 *Cigar Manufacturers*
The New Tropical Tobacco

64 *Personalities*
A True Cigar Man
Remembering Milton Berle
by Richard Carleton Hacker

68 *Humidor*
Ireland's Manning Humidors: Ageless Aging Cabinets

Any plain box can store cigars, but smokers who want the most will turn to a true aging cabinet to safeguard and mature prized cigars as their makers intended. Creating humidors by time-honored standards, Irish manufacturer Manning Humidors knows its product is a ...
By Reg Butler

78 *Trade Show Guide*
2002 RTDA Annual Convention and Trade Show
Headquartered at the Venetian Hotel and Sands Expo Center, the 70th Annual RTDA convention returns to the city of its birth, with the latest in product showcases, educational events and seminars. From the schedule of events to a floor plan of the exhibit hall, this guide has all the information you'll need to ...

86 *Trade Show Report*
Big Crowds Find ITE 2002 a True Buying Show

As the International Tobacco Expo continues to grow, a wide range of retailers jam the aisles looking for new merchandise and show specials.
Staff Report

90 ITE Seminar Highlights

92 ITE Merchandise Showcase

96 *Pipe Update*
Promoting Pipes
The 2nd Annual J.B. Russell Pipe Show took a new approach this year, opening the trade buying event to consumers and paying retail sponsors a commission on all retail sales. Consumers had a blast.
By E. Edward Hoyt III

A True Cigar Man

Remembering Milton Berle

by Richard Carleton Hacker

The author and Milton Berle share a light at one of the many Friars Club Celebrity Smokers they both attended.

On March 27th, the world of entertainment and the world of cigars lost one of their most prominent icons, a comedic genius named Milton Berle. For those of us who knew him, Milton's passing, at age 93, symbolized the end of an era — an era where a cigar was as much a part of an act as the celebrity himself.

Like my friend the late George Burns, Milton was rarely seen without a cigar, but unlike George, Milton smoked Havanas. However, he never lit his cigar on stage, because, as Burns once told me, "When you light a cigar on stage, you lose your audience." It was Milton who told George to put a black mark on the wrapper of his ever-present El Producto so that he would be able to time his act. When the ash burned down to the black mark, it was time to get off the stage.

I first met Milton in the 1980s, when we were both attending a Tinder Box trade show in Las Vegas. Berle was in the audience as I was giving a marketing presentation in the guise of a magician named Tobak the Great. As part of my opening, I produced a large sheet of paper that purportedly had my speech written on it (the paper was actually blank). After "reading" some inappropriate remarks about canned tuna and the current state of affairs in Philadelphia, I "realized" it was the wrong speech, crumbled up the paper and threw it on the floor. Without missing a beat, Berle jumped up and grabbed the wad of paper, shouting, "Wait, I can use that!" referring to his well-earned reputation of stealing jokes. His timing was so perfect that everyone in the audience thought that it was part of the act. It wasn't. Up until that moment, I had never met Milton Berle.

We became friends and smoked many a cigar together at the Beverly Hills Friars Club, where Milton always held court at his special table. Often, when I was just passing through, Milton would call me over and say something like, "Hey, Ricky," (he always called me

"Ricky," something no one but my mother ever did) "what do you think? Is this a real Havana or did I just get screwed?"

Milton loved his cigars. He began smoking them when he was 14 and never stopped. He often carried two cigar cases, one filled with Havanas and the other filled with, shall we say, *less*-than-premium stogies. Whenever he offered a cigar to someone he didn't care for, it was always from that second-rate case. I remember one night at a black tie celebrity smoker at the Friars, Milton sent his good friend and producer, Buddy Arnold, over to my table. A young comedian was performing and except for the spotlight, the room was dark.

"Milton has to see you right away," Buddy whispered urgently.

With a certain sense of alarm, I made my way to his table.

"Hey, Ricky," Milton said, taking out his two cigar cases and pulling me closer so that no one else could hear, "it's too dark in here to see anything. Tell me, which of these has the Havanas? I don't want to give the jerk sitting across from me a good cigar."

Hey, Ricky, it's too dark in here to see anything. Tell me, which of these has the Havanas? I don't want to give the jerk sitting across from me a good cigar.

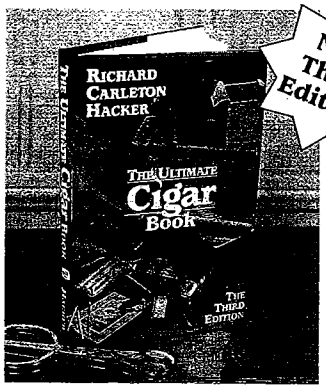
—Milton Berle

On another occasion, when Consolidated (now Altadis) was launching their Playboy by Don Diego cigar, Berle and I were invited to the press party at the Playboy mansion in Holmby Hills, California. As the TV cameras rolled, Milton and I were asked to light up our Playboy cigars. I took out my gold Dunhill Unique butane lighter. Milton produced a ragged-looking book of paper matches. I immediately started chiding him on the error of his ways. But when I flicked the lighter, it merely sparked; it was out of butane. Milton then cupped his hands and lit one of the paper matches.

"See?" he smiled into the camera through the curling smoke, "this is better." Since that day, I always carry a backup butane lighter.

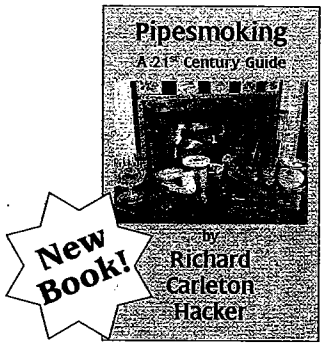
Milton started in show business at age five, when he posed as the Buster Brown Boy who lived in a shoe. He honed his talents in vaudeville throughout his teenage years, and in 1934 he entered radio. But it was television that brought him everlasting immortality. He was the first TV celebrity, headlining in Texaco's Star Theater in 1948, when there were less than 500,000 television sets in America. But his popularity was so great, people started buying TVs just so they could watch his antics. Those who couldn't afford the new electronic en-

3 NEW RED HOT BOOKS BY RICHARD CARLETON HACKER TO KEEP YOUR CUSTOMERS *SMOKIN'*!



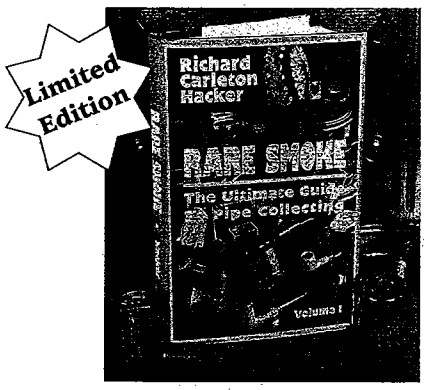
- More Cigars • More Photos
- More Information
- Crack the Cuban Code
- Discover New Brands

Still Only $34.95
Hardcover • 353 pages • Over 160 photos



- The Art of Pipe Making
- The Secrets of Pipe Buying
- The Pipe Smoking Ritual
- Tobaccos & Detailed Tasting Notes For Over 100 Blends

Only $17.95
Softcover * 160 pages * 80 photos



- Values
- Pipe Collecting Trends
- Rare and Collectable Pipes
- Complete Brand Listings

$37.50 (while supplies last)
Hardcover * 265 pages * Over 125 photos

Sold by tobacconists – not discount bookstores. Support the author who supports our industry.

Meet the Author at the RTDA Trade Show, Tampa Florida. Bring your past editions to be autographed.

For more information, contact:
Richard Carleton Hacker • P.O. Box 634 • Beverly Hills, CA 90213 • (818) 783-2477 • Fax (818) 995-0463

PLEASE CIRCLE AD. NO. 133 ON READER SERVICE CARD

tertainment device would crowd into department stores, where TVs on display were always tuned to Berle's popular NBC show. Restaurants experienced a dramatic loss of business on Tuesdays between 8 and 9 p.m., because that was when people stayed home to watch Milton Berle. By 1954, there were more than 26 million television sets in America, and all of them were tuned to Milton. Although he never was overly fond of being called Uncle Milty, he was justifiably proud when people and the press referred to him as Mr. Television.

Much has been written about Milton's career on stage, radio, TV, the movies, and as publisher of more than 400 songs, but it is as a cigar smoker that we in the industry most readily identify with him. He wasn't a celebrity that lit up just for the cameras. Cigars were a part of his life. He was never without one, in his hand or in his pocket. Humidors filled his home and later his high rise condominium in Los Angeles. During the cigar boom of the 90s, Milton's wife Lorna asked me to help design a limited edition replica of the humidor he gave to President John F. Kennedy back in the 60s. Each had a personalized brass plaque and the inside of the lid was autographed by Milton. Very few were produced, and they are now quite collectable.

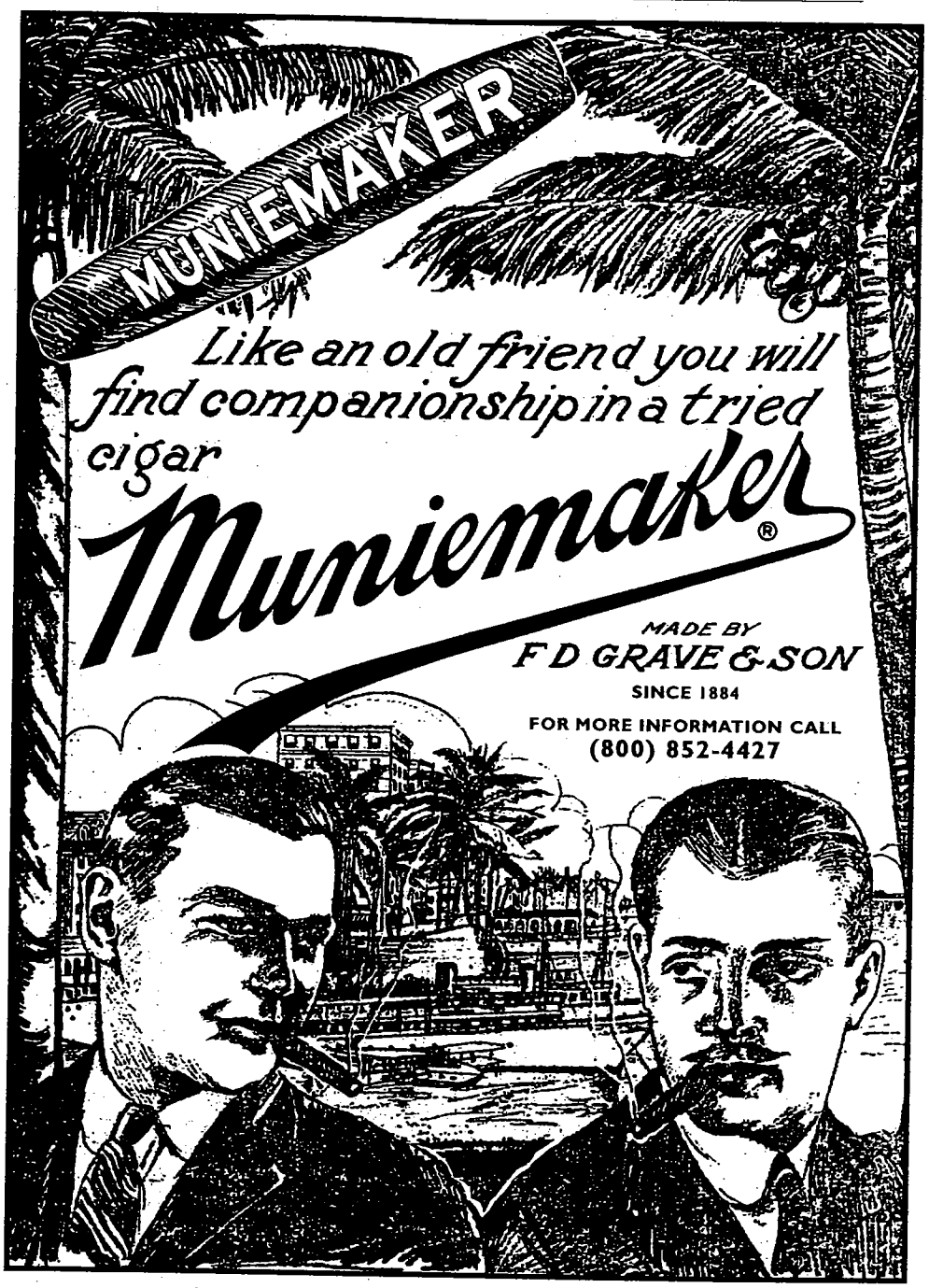
It was also during the boom that Lorna started a short-lived magazine called *Milton*, dedicated to fine cigars, good drinks, and the lifestyle that Milton loved. Although he was then at an age when most men would have long retired, Milton loved the stage; he couldn't quit. He became a popular speaker at many of the cigar dinners around the country, where he was rediscovered by a new wave of young cigar smokers who laughed at punch lines that were so old they were new. Indeed, Milton had a repertoire of over 50,000 jokes, most of which he readily admitted stealing from other comedians. I remember sitting with Red Buttons at a club where Milton was performing.

"I can't believe it," Red said to me, "I'm sitting right in front of him and he's telling every one of my jokes!"

While some comedians could do double takes, Milton could effortlessly pull off triple takes and better, a feat he delighted in demonstrating for me and others, on cue, during many a Friars Club lunch. He would also offer gems of comedic wisdom to younger writers who stopped in from shows such as "Seinfeld." As generous as Milton was with his knowledge, he was just as demanding with his profession. He knew exactly what he wanted and would accept nothing else. For example, although he was in his 80s when I wrote *The Ultimate Cigar Book*, Milton insisted that I use a much younger picture of him for the Celebrity Smokers chapter.

"It looks better," he said to me, matter-of-factly. And that is the picture that appears in the book to this day.

Mentally, Milton never slowed down, but physically, age began to take its toll. After a heart attack in 1998, he stopped performing, but he still held on to his cigars. And having the memory of one of the entertainment world's greatest cigar smokers is something we should all hold on to as well. S

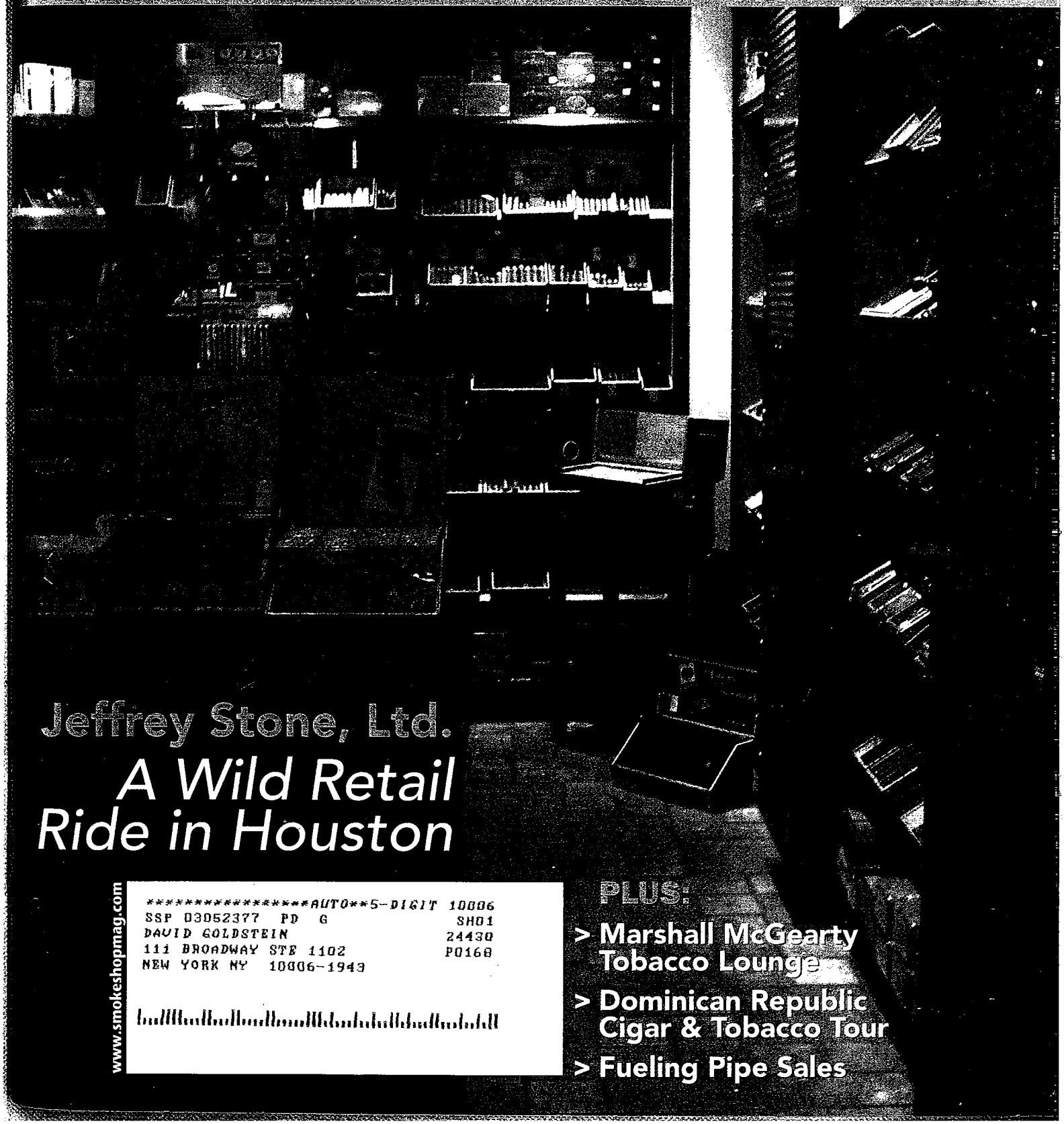


PLEASE CIRCLE AD NO. 157 ON READER SERVICE CARD

SMOKESHOP

JUNE 2006

THE INDUSTRY AUTHORITY ON TOBACCO RETAILING



Jeffrey Stone, Ltd.

A Wild Retail Ride in Houston

www.smokeshopmag.com

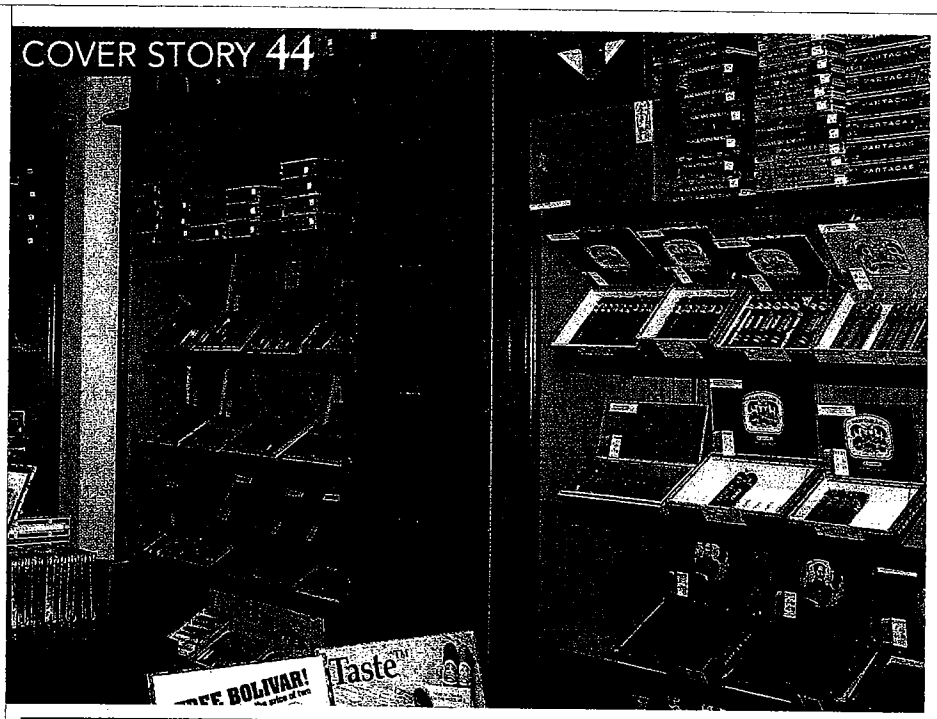
**********AUTO**5-DIGIT 10006
SSP 03052377 PD G SH01
DAVID GOLDSTEIN 24430
111 BROADWAY STE 1102 P0168
NEW YORK NY 10006-1943

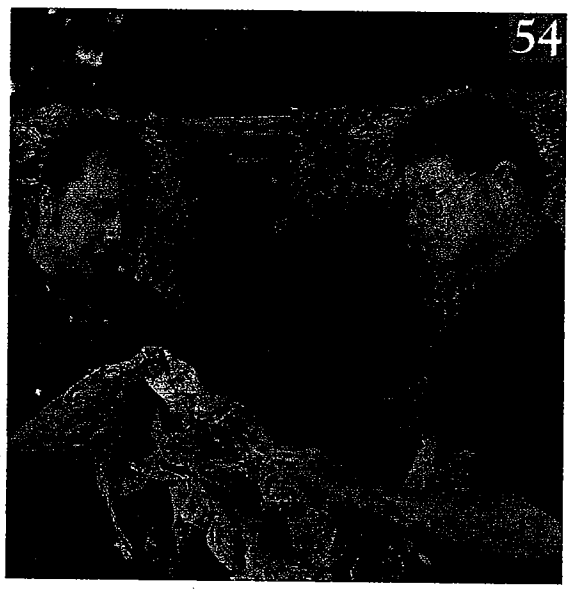
PLUS:

- > Marshall McGearty Tobacco Lounge
- > Dominican Republic Cigar & Tobacco Tour
- > Fueling Pipe Sales

Contents

>>>June 2006 • VOLUME 33, NUMBER 3
www.smokeshopmag.com





Features

44 RETAIL PROFILE
Jeffrey Stone, Ltd.
By Jeff Bolton

54 RETAIL PROFILE
Chicago Oasis Serves Up Gourmet Blend Cigarettes
By Joseph Finora

62 PRODUCING REGIONS
The Dominican Republic's New Players, Native Wrappers
By Mark Bernardo

76 CIGAR PRODUCERS
Zino Davidoff: A Legend at 100
By E. Edward Hoyt III

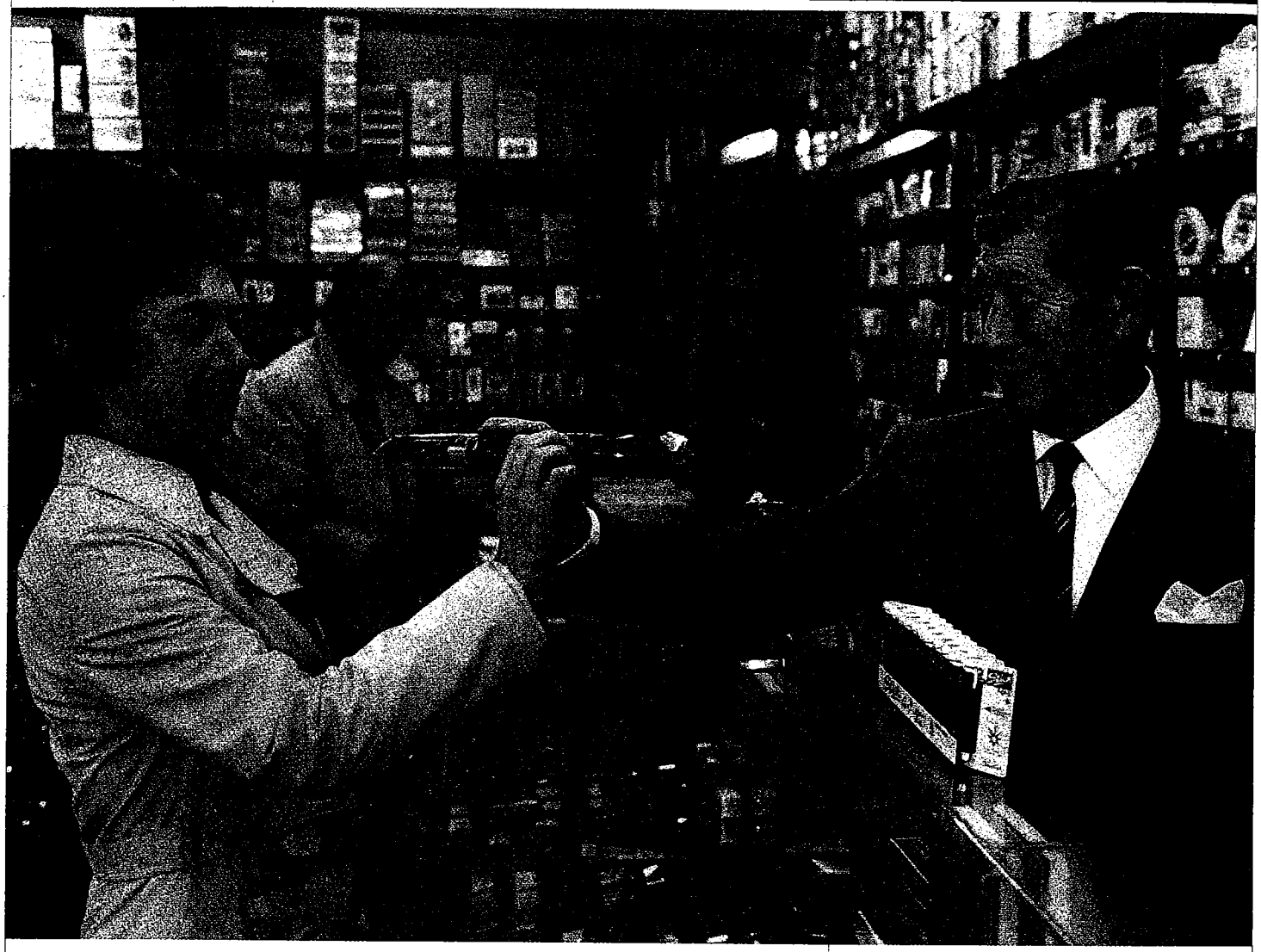
84 CIGAR MANUFACTURERS
Toraño Cigars at 90
By Dale Scott

98 DISTRIBUTOR PROFILE
Villiger Stokkebye Int.: Family Traditions
By E. Edward Hoyt III

102 BOUTIQUE CIGARMAKERS
Los Blancos
By Bob Ashley

108 DISTRIBUTOR UPDATE
Connshade Drops Anchor in U.S. Market
By E. Edward Hoyt III

116 DISTRIBUTOR UPDATE
New Orleans Gator Group: Surviving Katrina
Staff Report



Zino Davidoff
A Legend at 100

A global brand rose from a simple message of the love of tobacco and desire to truly enjoy its pleasures: thoughtfully, and with passion. **>BY E. EDWARD HOYT III**

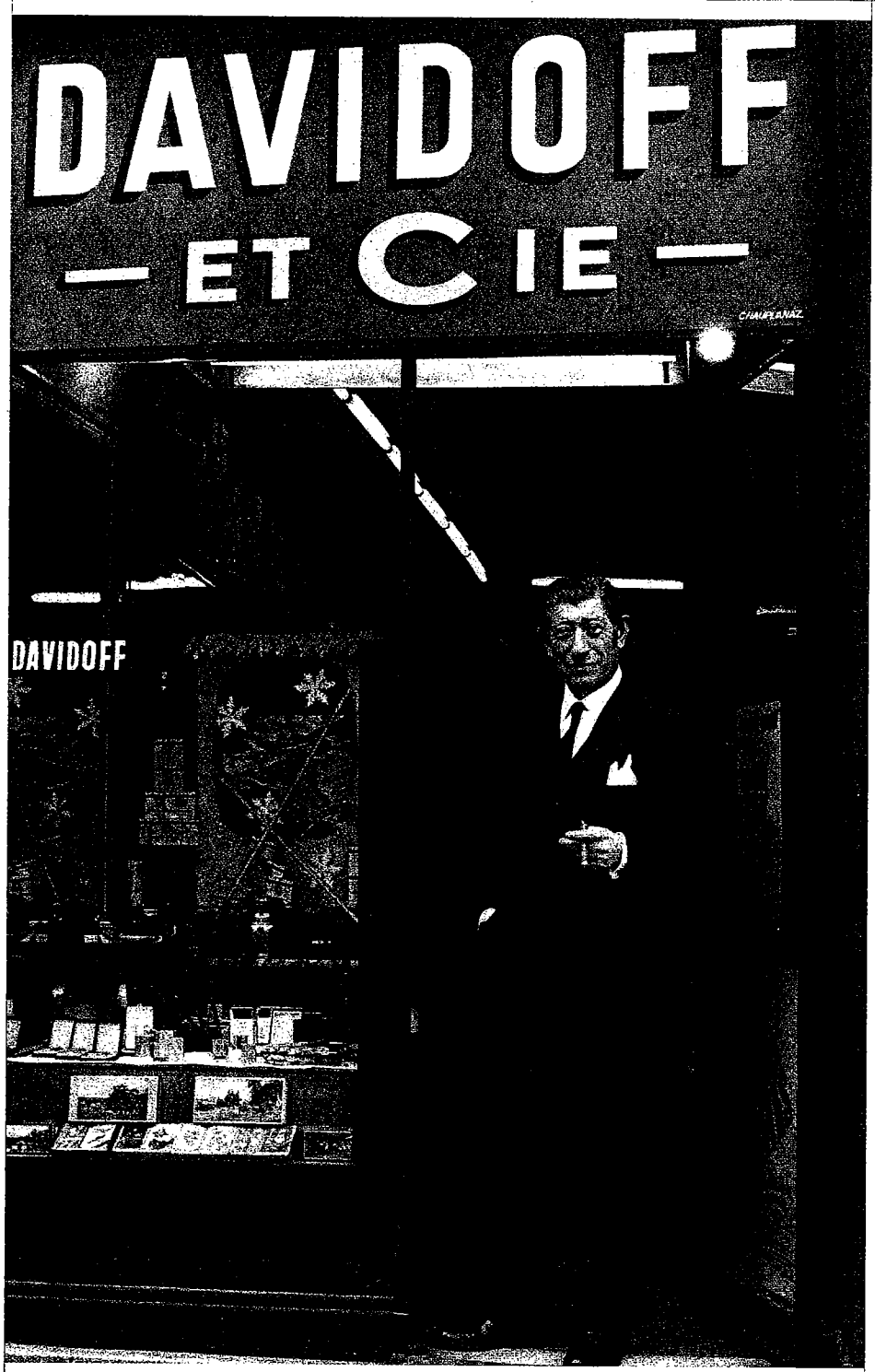
"The cigar has been my life," Zino Davidoff wrote in *The Connoisseur's Book of the Cigar*, originally published in 1967 in French and later in five other languages. "I owe it everything: my deepest pleasure and my anguish, the joys in my work as well as my leisure time."

Zino, a cigar retailer, influential pioneer, and charismatic ambassador in the world of cigars, saw his very name become synonymous for "pleasure" and "lifestyle," having elevated his own passion for cigars into a philosophy: "Smoke less, but better and longer — make a cult of it, a philosophy!" was his credo.

March 11, 2006 marked the 100th anniversary of Davidoff's birth, and the company he founded — Davidoff of Geneva — turned back the clock in remembering the man who dedicated his life to cigars with a gala celebration in Geneva, held at the Batiment des Force Motrices, a converted Beaux-Arts water plant perched in the middle of the sparkling Rhone River. The evening officially marked the launch of a pair of special edition anniversary perfectos, the likes of which haven't been seen since the days when his cigars were manufactured in Cuba; a short movie on DVD; a new Zino biography by German author Diether Wirtz; and many recollections of a man who so eloquently chronicled the art of smoking.

A TOBACCO CALLING

Zino was literally surrounded by tobacco from the time of his birth in Kiev, Ukraine in 1906, where first his family rolled Turkish-blend cigarettes by hand



>A global brand began as a family shop that Zino redefined with his passion for fine cigars.

inside a small cigar and tobacco shop. By age five, the Davidoffs fled czarist Russia and eventually settled in Geneva, Switzerland, where they again opened a tobacco shop. From an early age, Zino's father taught him to create tobacco blends for cigarettes and pipes. But by the age of 19, yearning for adventure, he set out to explore tobacco operations in South and Central America where he discovered his true passion — black, or cigar, tobacco, in the fields of Bahia, Brazil. He was advised to seek the legendary 'puros' of Cuba by an elder farmer who could clearly recognize Zino's calling. He spent two years there, learning all there was to know about Havanas, initiated into the age-old rituals of harvesting, gathering, drying, curing, fermenting, sorting, and rolling. He questioned old-timers and enriched his own understanding from their collective experiences, learning to discern subtleties well beyond his young age. "Very quickly I learned that, just as no two great wines are the same, no two cigars are either, even from the same location," he once recalled in a poignant analogy that years later would help him launch a whole new side to his career.

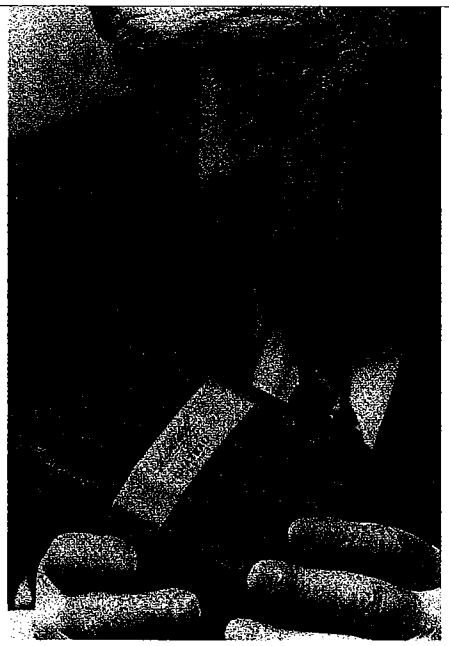
Returning to Switzerland, Zino's mission was to dedicate himself to the Havana puro, reinventing the experience in Europe by installing an environmentally-controlled storage room in the family's shop — the first in the world and the forerunner of today's humidor. Zino's family had considerable doubts, but Zino never regretted his pursuit, as his store slowly earned the reputation as the premier site for Havana cigars.

Zino's fate crossed a new threshold when he teamed up with a Zurich-based distributor to market Cuban cigars he elected to name after the Grand Cru wines of Bordeaux. The resulting Hoyo de Monterrey Château series, launched in 1946, was Zino's brilliant answer to Cuba's desire to conquer the European market, dominated at the time by German, Dutch, and Swiss manufacturers. The first line was named after legendary Grand Cru appellations Château Haut-Brion, Château Lafite, Château Latour, Château Margaux, and Château d'Yquem. "To enjoy a cigar," Zino believed, "is part of a lifestyle, of savoir-vivre." Zino's influence as a result of the widespread success of these cigars garnered him considerable status in Cuba, and by 1969 Cuban cigar officials offered to manufacture a line of cigars bearing his name, starting with the eponymous Davidoff No. 1, Davidoff No. 2, and Ambassadrice.

By 1970, Zino felt that he had achieved all that he wanted, and put his tobacco shop for sale. At the same time, Dr. Ernst Schneider, a longtime friend and owner/managing director of Basel, Switzerland-based Oettinger Group, was searching for new opportunities in response to recent bad business experiences. As an importer in Switzerland, Schneider had successfully introduced a number of products into the market there, including Dutch-made Agio filter tip cigarillos, only to have the product lines pulled away by the manufacturers once they were established. Furious,

Schneider vowed he'd never let his hard work slip away again. In Davidoff, he saw not only a retail store, but a brand name with global potential, one he could nurture, grow, and — most importantly — own. Having paid several million dollars for the shop, Schneider's competitors considered him crazy: Zino himself felt he was at the top of his career. "But I saw it in another way," Schneider recalled while in Geneva for the gala anniversary celebration in March. "I said, for this name I can really introduce the Davidoff name worldwide," building upon an already solid base in France and Switzerland. At the time, Davidoff cigars were only available for purchase at the Geneva shop.

While Zino was no longer owner, he became Schneider's best promoter of the brand, and remained its public face as the goal of building international markets was pursued. "People believed in him. He had a special charm in welcoming people with open arms," Schneider recalls of Zino's efforts, "and it was coming from the heart. This was his job. This was his success." Schneider, who today serves as chairman of the company, is proud to point out that Zino remained happy: By contract, he was obligated to stay with Oettinger for only three years, but in fact he stayed the rest of his life, traveling with Schneider throughout the world as the brand's ambassador.



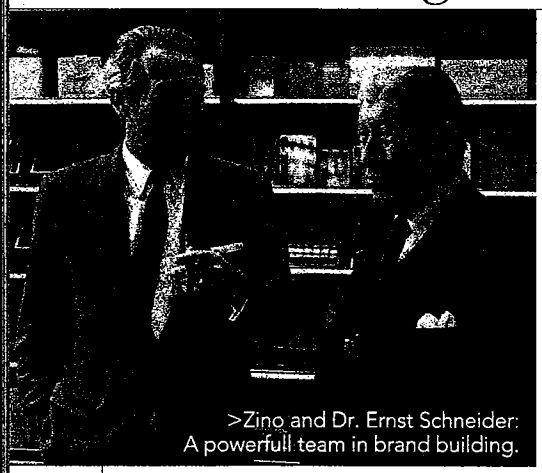
>Reverence for cigars, passion for life.

Years later, Zino would also help with the brand's biggest challenge ever: transition of production from Cuba to company-owned operations in the Dominican Republic in 1991 and the launch of an entire new range of Davidoff cigars. The move startled the industry, and failure was widely predicted, but the brand continued to thrive. "Cuban cigars are always strong," explains Schneider of the opportunity that Dominican production afforded the brand. "But there are many smokers that like a lighter cigar, and this was our chance. We can [now] make from the lightest cigar to the strongest cigar, and we can offer to each smoker what he likes." The opportunity to create blends drawing from many different tobaccos became a key strength for the brand. Just as importantly, Oettinger Davidoff Group was now able to retain complete manufacturing control of its products.

Over the years, Dr. Schneider has fought to protect the trademark and the brand name — engaging in 32 legal actions by his count. This has forced the company to diversify its product lines, but also has established absolute protection of the brand name. "If you don't sell in the different classes of product," explains Schneider, "you are not protected."

Zino passed away in Geneva in 1994 at age 88, having been remembered as a *bon vivant* with a highly developed appreciation for the finer things in life. It's only fitting that a 100th anniversary Davidoff cigar recalling Zino would hearken back to his breakthrough years in Cuban cigars. Both of the limited edition Dominican-made cigars are double-tapered perfectos, and are both unbanded. Blends are undisclosed, although Schneider revealed that some of the tobaccos are over 10 years old, drawing from reserves of a special 1993 harvest. The Diademas is a monster of a cigar, measuring 9 1/8 in. x 55 rg and sold only in 50-count cabinets at a budget-breaking pricetag and in extremely limited quantities. The Diademas Finas is infinitely more approachable, measuring 6 3/4 in. x 50 rg and sold in boxes of ten, and more widely available.

>>Oettinger Davidoff Group



>Zino and Dr. Ernst Schneider: A powerfull team in brand building.

Global management of the Oettinger Davidoff Group was passed from Dr. Schneider in 1998 to Dr. Reto Cina, who has since led additional corporate acquisitions and guided significant growth in sales. One new development has been the emphasis on special edition cigars. "The traditional cigar market has changed in the last few years, and new product has become more important than in the past," explains Cina, noting that special editions answer consumer demand while not burdening retailers with permanent additional SKUs. "And, honestly, it's also a nice test instrument for upcoming and new product," he notes.

Three years ago, Oettinger Davidoff secured complete ownership of its three Dominican Republic production companies from its long-time cigar-making partner Hendrik Kelner, a situation that was previously not possible for a foreign entity under the island's corporate ownership laws. All organized under the holding company Tabadom, the operation consists of Cidav Corporation, which produces only Davidoff brands; OK Cigar Corp. which makes Oettinger Davidoff Group's other corporate-owned brands (Zino, Zino Platinum, Avo, The Griffins, and Private Stock); and Occidental Cigars, the original Davidoff factory that now produces private label brands. In addition, Procesadora de Tabaco Palmarejo is in charge of all tobacco materials, from company-owned farms and contract farmers to importing, leaf preparation, curing, and fermenting.

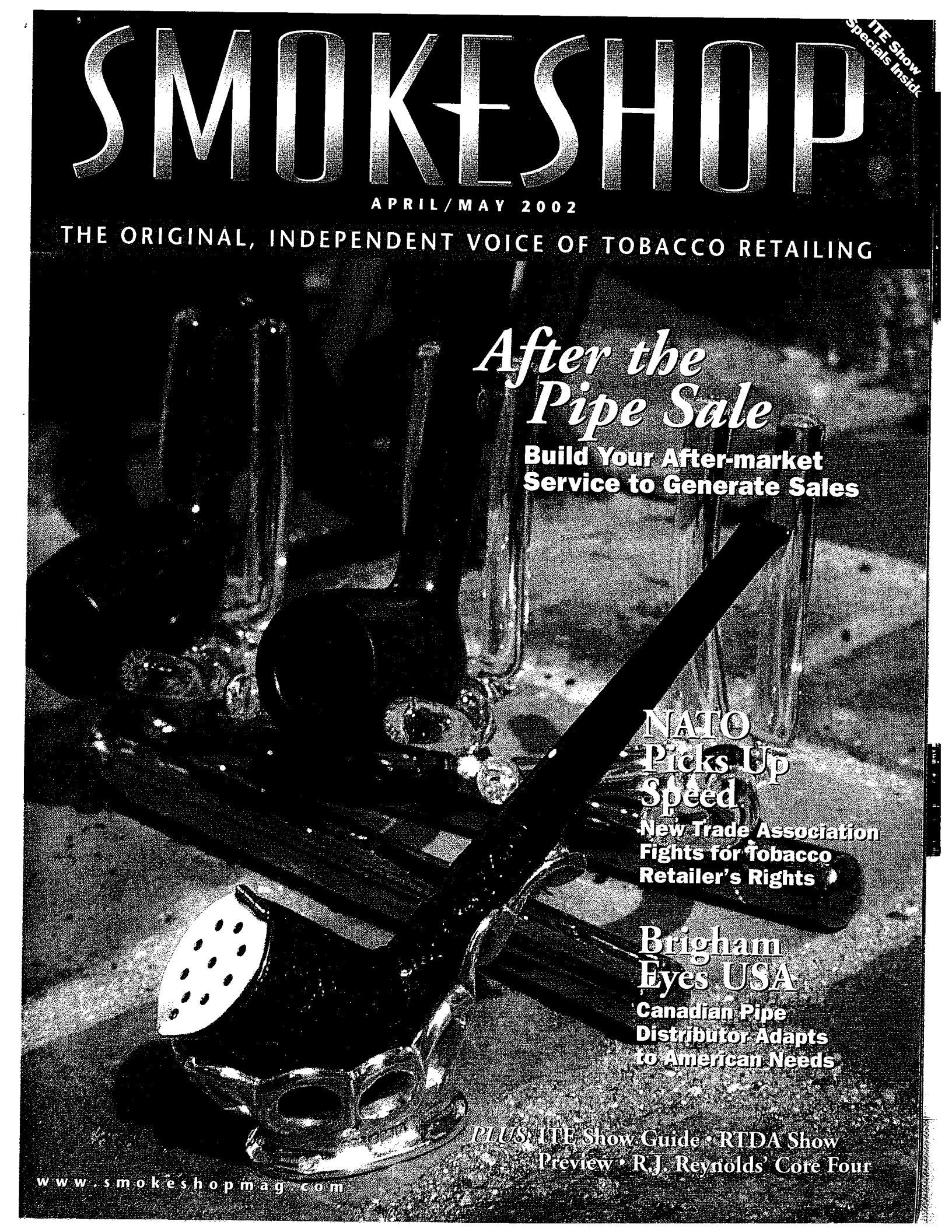
Davidoff of Geneva, Inc., *550 West Avenue, Stamford, CT 06902, Tel: (203) 323-5811, Toll-free: (800) 232-8436, Fax: (203) 975-0090, Web: www.davidoffusa.com.*

SMOKESHOP

APRIL/MAY 2002

THE ORIGINAL, INDEPENDENT VOICE OF TOBACCO RETAILING

ITE Show Specials Inside



After the Pipe Sale

Build Your After-market Service to Generate Sales

NATO Picks Up Speed

New Trade Association Fights for Tobacco Retailer's Rights

Brigham Eyes USA

Canadian Pipe Distributor Adapts to American Needs

PLUS ITE Show Guide • RTDA Show Preview • R.J. Reynolds' Core Four

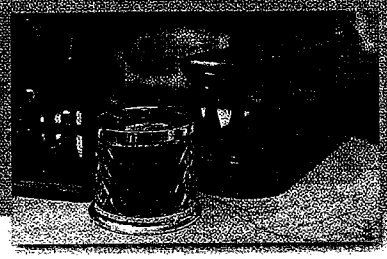
www.smokeshopmag.com

Contents

April/May 2002
VOL. 29, NO. 2

FEATURES

32 *Pipe Smoking Accessories*
After the Pipe Sale...
Position yourself for a long-term relationship with your pipe customers by building your after-market service.
Story and Photos By Richard Carleton Hacker



36 *Trade Associations*
Gaining Speed, Fighting Back
The year-old National Association of Tobacco Outlets (NATO) was created for the needs of tobacco outlets. But when it comes to fighting for the rights of retail tobacco shops, their fight is largely the same one being fought by traditional tobacco shops.
By Bob Ashley

44 *Trade Show Guide*
International Tobacco Expo
April 2–4, 2002, Riviera Convention Center, Las Vegas, NV

48 *Pipes*
Brigham Breaking Through
Toronto-based pipe producer and distributor Brigham Enterprises has quietly dominated Canadian pipe production and enjoyed success as a Canadian smoke shop mainstay. Now, it's targeting the American market.
By Jim Lawson

54 *Business Issues*
Don't Leave Success to Chance
Here are nine tips to increase the odds of your success in a small business.
By Meir Liraz

56 *Trade Show Preview*
EuroTab 2002
Prague will host this year's EuroTab trade show June 12-14, serving the complete spectrum of the tobacco industry.
Staff Report

60 *Cigarettes*
R.J. Reynolds Moves on Strength
Plenty of innovation and emphasis is placed on the company's 'Core Four' brands to increase market share.
By Joseph Finora

68 *Trade Show Preview*
RTDA Returns to Vegas
Venetian Hotel and Sands Expo Center to host annual tobacco show.

72 *Cigar Imports & Sales*
Finally, Cigar Imports Show Signs of Strength
The slide in cigar imports ended in 2001, while the top three supplier countries of premium cigars continued to expand their market dominance.
By E. Edward Hoyt III, Editor

DEPARTMENTS

Editorial Viewpoint 12
Retailing News 16
Industry News 20
People Spotlight 26
People News 28
Calendar 30
Brand News 76
Product Showcase 84
Ad Index 86

On the Cover...

A selection of popular pipe accessories (see page 32). Photo by Richard Carleton Hacker.

Brand news

TOBACCO PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURER PROMOTIONS

Nats, New Cigarillos from Nat Sherman

New York-based Nat Sherman, Inc. has introduced Nats, a distinctively packaged cigarillo made in Holland from 100% natural tobaccos. Nats complements the Nat Sherman product line by bridging the gap between its highly popular 100% natural tobacco cigarettes and its luxury range of handmade cigars. The unique blend of Nats is finished with a Connecticut shade wrapper, creating a smooth yet flavorful smoke for the discerning smoker who appreciates quality and taste. The cigarillos are packed in 20-count metal tins.

Nat Sherman, Inc., *629 West 54th Street 6th Flr., New York, NY 10019, Tel: (212) 246-5500, www.natsherman.com.*

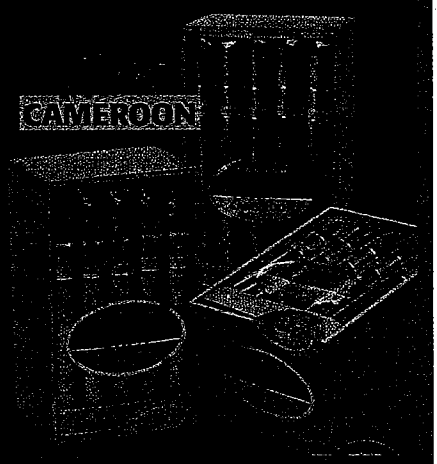
Powerful Cusano Killer Cameroon

Cameroon wrapper is one of the world's sweetest, most flavorful tobaccos and the five-year-old, 1996 vintage used on Cusano Killer Cameroon cigars is one of the finest ever produced says Michael Chuisano, president of DomRey Cigar Co.

"We combined two very potent filler tobaccos, aged three and five years, to mellow out any harshness or bite while still keeping its underlying power intact," says Chuisano. "The delicate Cameroon wrapper provides the perfect finish, as this cigar tests the limits of strength while not overpowering the palette. Every cigar has an excellent draw, burns beautifully and develops a speckled white ash."

Chuisano thought he may have gone overboard in perfecting the blend of the Cusano Cameroon cigar with master cigar blender Hendrik Kelner. But samples smoked by key testers were quickly praised as "killer cigars," with requests for more. Cusano knew they had created the most powerful Cameroon cigar available, and the Cusano Killer Cameroon was born.

All tobaccos are vintage certified by ProCigar, the Dominican Republic cigar manufacturer's association.



Killer Cameroon is offered in four shapes: Robusto (5 x 50), Corona (6 x 46, belicoso tip), Toro (6 x 50), and Churchill (7 x 50). Cigars are individually cello-wrapped, and packaged in 20-count plexi-top, cabinet-style boxes. Retail prices range from $3.49 for a single Robusto to $4.49 for a single Churchill, available to retailers at keystone markup. Free samples are available for licensed retailers from Cusano Cigars

Dom Rey Cigar, Ltd./Cusano Cigars, *2447 57th Street, Sarasota, FL 34243, Tel: (800) 347-1921, Fax: (941) 360-8300, Web: www.cusanocigars.com*

Relaunched Ramon Allones Boasts Dominican Wrapper

General Cigar has relaunched one of its original brands with its first-ever Dominican-grown wrapper leaf. The new Ramon Allones features a La Vega Especial wrapper grown by General Cigar in the Dominican Republic exclusively for the Ramon Allones line. The filler blend includes Nicaraguan ligero and Dominican Piloto Cuban ligero, as well as a Connecticut broadleaf binder. The cigar is described as "full-flavored."

"The Ramon Allones cigar brand has been in the General Cigar portfolio since the late 1970s, but the brand needed a little excitement," said Cooper Gardiner, marketing director, General Cigar Holdings, inc. "So we gave the brand...a facelift and are offering the cigars in a more full-bodied version at a more affordable price than the original."

Four shapes are available: Gustoso (5 x 50, $3.60 retail), Maestro (5½ x 54, $3.80 retail), Brioso (6 x 45, $3.40 retail), and Ultimo (6½ x 49, $3.95 retail).

New graphics and packaging complete the relaunch; the cigars bear an all-new band, are cedar wrapped, and bear a second double-band at the cigar's foot. The cigars are presented in boxes 25.

General Cigar Company, *355 Chestnut Street, Norwood, NJ 07648, Tel: (201) 660-6009, Toll-free: (800) 843-4058.*

Felipe Gregorio Named Sole U.S. Distributor for OneOff Premium Cigars

Andrea Molinari, founder and president of OneOff Cigars, has signed Felipe Gregorio, Inc. as the sole importer and distributor of his OneOff premium cigars in the US.

"This is the only cigar I have agreed to distribute, other than our own, because it comes as close as I've experienced to the best Havanas," said Philip Wynne, founder and president of Felipe Gregorio. "This is a very powerful cigar. Its flavor profile dovetails nicely with the full-bodied character Felipe Gregorio's customers favor."

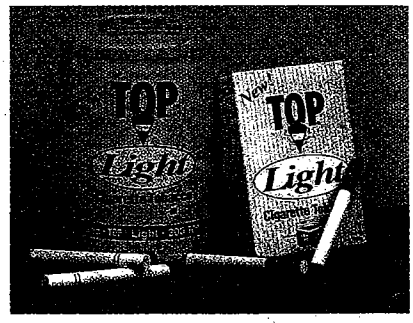
Molinari, of Milan, Italy, has operated his own Cigair Cigar Lounge there, but became dissatisfied with the poor quality of Cuban cigars, and decided to create his own. He lined up the nephew of Cuban legend Alejandro Robaina to head up the all-Cuban management team. They oversee the entire operation, from fields to factory. Molinari has been successfully marketing the year-old OneOff line throughout Europe and the Orient. Fifteen leading U.S. tobacconists have launched the line initially. OneOff's entire American offering is very limited in quantity, with only 250,000 cigars scheduled for distribution this year. Retailers are limited to a total of 10 boxes per order.

The technique of adding a third fermentation to the tobacco, a process perfected by the senior Robaina for the Cuban Cohiba brand, give OneOff's tobacco an extraordinarily smooth character, says Wynne. The cigar is considered medium-bodied.

The six shapes slated for the U.S. market are: Julieta (7 x 47), Perfectos (6 1/8 x 52), Campana (5 x 52), Robusto (4 7/8 x 50), Corona Gorda (5 3/8 x 46), Laguisto #2 (6 x 38), and Mareva (5 x 42). Suggested retail pricing runs from $8.80 for the Laguisto #2, to $16 for the Perfecto, at keystone discount.

All OneOff cigars are naked, and are presented in slide-top cedar cabinets of 25, with a satin ribbon encircling the cigars.

Felipe Gregorio, Inc., *2385 South Dove St., Alexandria, VA 22314, Tel: (800) 336-1181. Fax: (703) 519-7323*



Top Adds Light Cigarette Tobacco

Top Cigarette Tobacco is now available in a popular light version from Republic Tobacco L.P. Top Light, perfect for roll-your-own and make-your-own usage, is packed in both 3/4 ounce pouches (with 36 Top cigarette papers), and 6 ounce canisters (with 200 cigarette papers).

Backed by the expertise and quality of Top original and menthol tobaccos, new Top Light features the same stay-fresh packaging and high product standards. Top Light is packed 144 3/4-ounce units per shipping case, and 12 six-ounce canisters per case. A variety of special floor displays are available to select retailers, including flexible combination units featuring the full line of Top tobaccos and accessories.

Republic also offers Top Original and Top Menthol Tobaccos, as well as Top Regular and Light Filter Tubes, cigarette injector machines, cigarette rollers, cigarette papers, and filter tips.

Republic Tobacco L.P., *2301 Ravine Way, Glenview, IL 60025, Tel. (800) 288-8888.*

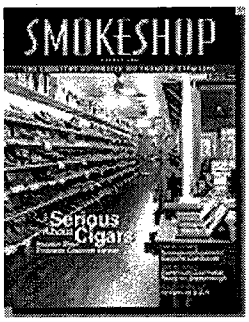
Cojimar Adds Honey Flavor

The Cigar Connection, Miami, Fla. has extended its 11-flavor line of Cojimar cigars with the brand new Honey flavor. The sugar-tipped, long-fill cigars, hand made at the company's dedicated factory in Tamboril, Dominican Republic, are available in two shapes: Señorita (5 x 30), $2.56 suggested retail, and Señora (5 1/2 x 42), $3.52 suggested retail. Cojimar is packed in 25-count wooden boxes.

Other Cojimar flavors include vanilla, cherry, peach, rum, Sambuca, Amaretto, cinnamon, mint, chocolate, apple, mango, and cinnamon. Cotact The Cigar Connection for a full listing of which shapes are offered in which flavors.

The Cigar Connection, Inc., *2500 N.W. 79th Ave., Miami, FL 33122, Tel: (305) 406-2461, Fax: (305) 406-2447.*

Smokeshop Online Welcome!



CURRENT ISSUE
HOME
CLASSIFIEDS
PRODUCT SHOWCASE
Advertiser Index
INDUSTRY GUIDE
Industry Report
RESOURCES
ARCHIVES
SEARCH
SMOKESHOP FINDER
ADVERTISING
SUBSCRIBE
ABOUT US

Subscribe to SMOKESHOP
Receive a FREE BASEBALL CAP

SMOKESHOP FlashBacks
April 1998
Volume 25
Number 2

PURO EXPRESS —Established 1997— Cuban Cigars Delivered to Your Door

YESTERDAY'S NEWS FROM LOCKWOOD'S PRESS VAULTS

15 Years Ago
Billy's Back for Captain Black

After two seasons of promoting Captain Black pipe tobacco, New York Yankee manager Billy Martin is back with a new television commercial, in 10 and 30 second versions, which will be seen in over 40 million households and generate over 400 million viewer responses in 1983.
SMOKESHOP, June, 1983

25 Years Ago
A Danish Love Story for MacBaren's

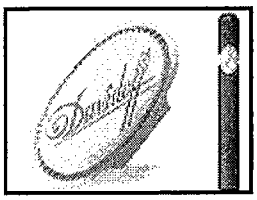
In the middle of Copenhagen, a beautiful Danish girl picks up the scent of MacBaren's Danish tobacco, recognizes it, and pursues an old (pipe smoking) lover through the streets. We hear her romantic memories and are caught up in moving music. It's a mini-movie where girl catches boy because of MacBaren's, "The Unforgettable Tobacco." This is the scenario for a 30-second TV spot for the new MacBaren's Tobacco in pouches.
SMOKESHOP, Spring, 1973

30 Years Ago
Exotic Note...

In order to dramatize a promotion of its Muriel Senators, the Consolidated Cigar Corporation recently enlisted the services of Morocco, an exotic dancer, for a personal appearance on the event of a press conference held in New York.
Tobacco, March 2, 1968

50 Years Ago
Belgian King, Leopold III, Learns Cigar Trade

HAVANA, CUBA - His Majesty, King Leopold III, of Belgium, is wintering in Havana. So he visited the Partagas factory, and is here



shown learning the mysteries of rolling a genuine Havana cigar. The King is accompanied by his wife, H. H. Princess de Rethy, and his son, H. H. Prince Badouin, and Rafael Cifuentes, of Partagas.
TOBACCO, March 4, 1948

75 Years Ago
Retailer Has Fun With Classified Ads

An Indiana tobacco merchant studied the different kinds of advertising and their pulling potency. He was surprised at the apparent popularity and drawing power of the classified ads, so he decided to try it. He made use of the many different captions to be found, such as Wanted, For Sale, Exchange, Vacant, Found, Help Wanted, Business Personal, and Financial. Some of the copy used in his advertising:

> **Help Wanted:** *Assistance in clearing out odds and ends on our special bargain counter. Good savings in cash offered to all who assist. Many smoking needs will be found on this counter.*
> **Vacant:** *We have several hundred empty pipes waiting for smokers to-fill them and enjoy undreamed-of pleasures in smoking them. Prices are just right.*
> **Found:** *A way for every smoker to smoke in his own home without arousing the displeasure of others. Buy a Sir Walter Scott 10c cigar and your tobacco troubles at home will cease.*

Tobacco, April 12, 1923

100 Years Ago
Note and Comment

Few who see the bright-faced young dealer at the cigar stand in the County Court House, Kansas City, will credit that he is the son of Jesse James, the once famous bandit, but such is the case, and such is the chance given in this country, alone of all others in the world, to build up a personal reputation unshadowed by the record of the father. Everyone will wish him luck.
Tobacco, March 4, 1898

Smokeshop Online Welcome!

CURRENT ISSUE
HOME
CLASSIFIEDS
PRODUCT SHOWCASE
INDUSTRY GUIDE
Industry Report
RESOURCES
ARCHIVES
SEARCH
SMOKESHOP FINDER
ADVERTISING
SUBSCRIBE
ABOUT US

Create Custom Mailing Lists of Tobacconists Anywhere!

From Santiago de Cuba

The Most Important Ball in Your Bag...

SMOKESHOP SmokeSignals

April/May, 2001

Attention Retailers! Sell SMOKE in your store
Receive a FREE listing in the Smokeshop Finder!

TOBACCO INDUSTRY NEWS (cont.)

Revenue soars at Netcigar.com

SYOSSET, NY - Internet retailer Netcigar.com reported $239,000 in revenue for its fourth quarter ending December 31, 2000, a 185% increase over $84,000 for the same period in 1999. A subsidiary of Synergy Brands, Inc., Netcigar.com offers a comprehensive variety of premium hand-made cigars, cigar accessories, and upscale gift items and also markets humidors, golf-themed gifts, and accessories. Synergy Brands, which reported net sales of $20.6 million in 2000, was granted an extension by Nasdaq in March to meet the minimum bid price requirements. In February, Synergy Brands received majority shareholder consent to implement a reverse stock split, a move company officials believe will not be necessary.

Sales Dip at North Atlantic Trading

For the year ended December 31, 2000, net sales at North Atlantic Trading Co. were $93.1 million, a decrease of $1.3 million or 1.4% from the prior year. Sales of the smokeless tobacco segment (National Tobacco Co. L.P.) decreased $6.1 million, or 13.3%. Sales of the MYO segment (North Atlantic Trading Co., Inc.) increased $4.8 million, or 9.8%, attributed to an expanded product line and increased Canadian sales. Gross profit decreased 4.6% to $59.5 million from $62.3 million from the prior year.

Changes on Tap following AWMA 2000 Expo

WASHINGTON, DC - AWMA Expo 2001 was held February 15-17 in New Orleans to mixed reviews. The business sessions were exceptionally powerful and well received, as was the association's new Leadership Excellence in Organization awards program presented at the Salute to Leadership Dinner.

But, as a reflection of continued consolidation within the industry, overall attendance at the Expo was less than previous years. Many exhibitors were pleased with the quality of the attendees, however, even if they were disappointed with the overall EXPO traffic.

"We had the best AWMA Expo we've ever had. The lookers stayed home, and the buyers came out. We were thrilled with the results," says Sam Popowcer, president, S. P. Enterprises, Las Vegas, NV.

"Those exhibiting companies that worked the show realized positive results, as did the Goetze's Candy Company," adds the well-known candy manufacturer's vice president of sales, Mitchell Goetze, Baltimore, MD.

Although 50 of the top 100 distributors in the United States were present at AWMA Expo 2001, traffic was not consistently heavy enough for the three-day event. Also, participants came for a variety of business purposes. While some attendees were planning programs for the latter part of 2001 or to have business conversations with their suppliers, others came expressly for show deals and to place orders.

"Obviously, the Expo needs to accommodate everyone's business objectives. We're listening closely to our exhibitors - and to other long-time supporters, and we know we need to make changes," says AWMA Board Chairman Bob W. Douglas, the Douglas Companies, Texarkana, AR.

"AWMA is at a crossroads as an association," says Douglas. "The needs of the membership are changing, as are their relationships with suppliers and customers. The AWMA Expo needs to reflect these changing roles within the channel, and we need to involve channel partners in the associations' decision making processes."

American Wholesale Marketers Association, Inc., 1128 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036 Tel: (202) 463-2124, Fax: (202) 467-0559, E-mail: info@awmanet.org, Web: www.awmanet.org

No Movement Seen in Cuban Policy Under Bush Administration; Havanas Will Wait

WASHINGTON, DC - Growing anticipation that Cuban cigars might soon be able to enter the

U.S. has once again proven premature.

Congressional efforts to dismantle the 40-year-old U.S. trade embargo against Cuba will hit an immovable impasse this year: President George W. Bush's unyielding support of the measure, according to Washington state representative George Nethercutt, a Republican and embargo opponent. Nethercutt told Bloomberg News that the Bush administration has "an unyielding position on Cuba," and says he will instead concentrate his efforts on changing the rigidity of the Castro regime, which has so far shunned the limited easing of sanctions on grain and medicine.

U.S. economic sanctions on Cuba have had little impact on the economy of either nation, the International Trade Commission said in a report requested by the House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee. Among the ITC's conclusions was that U.S. imports of Cuban cigars could total $15 million to $30 million a year if there were no sanctions, or about 5-10% of all U.S. cigar imports.

Over the longer term, tobacco industry officials believe U.S. imports of premium hand-rolled Cuban cigars could rival imports from the Dominican Republic, now the world leader. Cuba exported an estimated 150 million cigars in 1999. Cigars are the second-leading agricultural product, after sugar.

Re-Formed Indianhead Builds Management Team of Industry Veterans

MIAMI, FL - Indianhead has announced the appointment of key sales and marketing personnel. The company focuses on providing premium quality cigars and accessories at affordable prices. "We cater to tobacconists who want to satisfy today's price-sensitive but quality-conscious smokers," reports president Bill Bock.

"Indianhead's appointment of Bob Dennis as vice president of sales has proven significant to our monthly growth rate of 20% over the past year," adds Bock. "With 41 years in the business, Bob is known and respected throughout the industry." Dennis spent many years as central sales manager for American Cigar Company and has served as sales manager for Nat Sherman, Inc., the former Indianhead Sales, and Inter-Continental Cigar. Dennis handles all sales activity east of the Mississippi.

"We were likewise fortunate to have Terry Vincent join us this February as Western regional sales manager," says Bock. Vincent, a 15-year specialty tobacco sales veteran, was president of TSV Limited, which represented several major lines in the western states.

Bock's career in tobacco spans 35 years. He was worldwide military and duty-free sales manager at American Cigar before launching the original Indianhead in 1986. In 1996, he sold Indianhead to the Burger-sohn Group of Switzerland, producers of Dannemann cigarillos. Indianhead became Inter-Continental Cigar Company; Bock remained president. The company's several lines of long-filler handmade premium cigars were manufactured at Nestor Plasencia's factories in Dant', Honduras and Estel', Nicaragua. When Burger-sohn abandoned long-filler activities in February 2000 to focus on cigarillos, Bock reestablished Indianhead with a fresh line-up of premium cigars, including Cibao, Cuban Twist, and Joya del Rey.

The company also distributes Al Capone and Dannemann cigarillos and the remainder of Inter-Continental's inventory, including Al Capone, Beverly Hills, and Casa de Nicaragua cigars.

Indianhead, 16112 NW 13th Ave., Miami, FL 33160, Tel: (800) 292-4858, Fax: (305) 623-5494, Web: www.indianhead.com

SMOKESHOP - April/May 2001

Smokeshop Online Welcome!

SMOKESHOP

CURRENT ISSUE

HOME
CLASSIFIEDS
PRODUCT SHOWCASE
Advertiser Index
INDUSTRY GUIDE
Industry Report
RESOURCES
ARCHIVES
SEARCH
SMOKESHOP FINDER
ADVERTISING
SUBSCRIBE
ABOUT US

PURO EXPRESS
Cuban Cigars DELIVERED

SMOKESHOP TrendWatch: August/Sept. 2001

LIGHTNING AIR PLUS
Blow Some Smoke and Watch it Disappear
With LightningAir Purifier Click Here

When the Cuban Embargo Ends

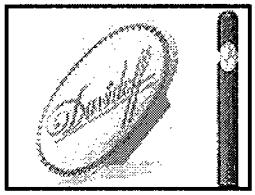
The Iron Curtain may have fallen suddenly in Europe, but the likelihood of such an overnight event occurring in U.S./Cuba relations is doubtful. The smart money is on a gradual evolution of relations. The groundwork is well underway.

Text and photos by Richard Carleton Hacker

In spite of the Bush administration's seemingly solid stance in favor of continuing the Cuban embargo, things are beginning to loosen up. This is especially telling in light of the International Trade Commission's report to the House Ways and Means Committee that the economic sanctions have had little effect. In reality, the embargo has made life more difficult for the Cuban people, while their government continues to survive, stoically and stubbornly. Nonetheless, change will come, if not today, then tomorrow. It may not happen all at once, but rather, more gradually, over a period of time. Thus, chances are pretty good that we won't be seeing the headlines, "Cuban Embargo Ends." More likely, they will read, "Sanctions On Cuba Eased."

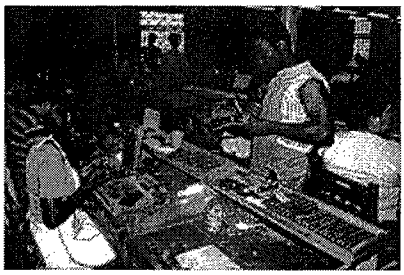
All the signals are there. In a speech during his visit to California earlier this year, President Bush stated his belief that some of the best U.S. trade opportunities are with those nations whose policies are at odds with our own. In other words, like China, they want our products and technology, but not our lifestyle. Thus, it seems that the stage is being set. The U.S. government is releasing human interest stories on Cuba to the news media with more frequency. The former U.S. Embassy in Havana is being refurbished. International relations in the form of cultural exchanges with the Castro regime are softening. Consequently, it is only a matter of time before some elements of the Cuban embargo will be relaxed, rather than lifted. And that may very well open the door to permitting Cuban tobacco to be legally sold on U.S. shores after an absence of 39 years.

What then? How will this affect the cigar industry and the millions of cigar smokers in the United States who have never tasted a real (or legal) Havana? If anything, the embargo has only heightened the "outlaw" image of Cuban cigars, making them more desirable, if for no other reason than the fact that they are forbidden. Why else do so many non-Cuban cigars have some derivation of the words "Cuba" or "Havana" in their names?



Are Cuban cigars really that good?

The honest answer is (as with all cigars), some are great, others are not. In reality, there are Dominican, Honduran, and Nicaraguan cigars that have the same depth of flavor and, in most cases, are rolled better, smoke with greater consistency, and are usually far less expensive than Cuban cigars. In addition, there is a notorious lack of quality control in Havana, where a socialistic government puts the emphasis on getting as many cigars produced and sold as possible. No, the real lure of Cuban cigars in America is the fact that we can't get them. This in itself has spawned a lucrative black market, to say nothing of a huge counterfeiting industry, with factories set up in the Dominican Republic, Brazil, and Mexico (to name just a few known areas) that do nothing but produce phony Cuban-banded cigars of questionable quality.



Although Cuban cigar factories, such as La Corona (pictured) practice quality control, there are still a number of sub-standard cigars that manage to get exported.

No one can accurately predict just when Cuban cigars will finally be allowed back into the U.S., and for many, it is a non-issue. From a retailer's standpoint it is a simple matter of stocking what sells, and if Cuban cigars fit that category, then they will be stocked. Obviously, when the embargo on Havana sticks is lifted, there will be a feeding frenzy among consumers, somewhat akin to the Great Cigar Boom of 1993-97. Everyone is going to have to smoke a "real" Havana. This should send sales soaring for the first six to eight months. But then what? Soon, the average smoker will start to analyze the cost of a Havana-made Hoyo de Monterrey against one made in Honduras (of course, as in Europe, where the Honduran Hoyo de Monterrey is called Excaliber, either the Cuban or Honduran brand sold in the U.S. will have to change its name, to avoid confusion). Will the Cuban product be worth it on a consistent basis? Will the quality be there?

Another development will be the reintroduction of Cuban tobacco in non-Cuban cigars. It is highly likely that we will be seeing Dominican cigars, for example, made with Havana filler or wrappers. But as in pre-Castro years, what Cuba sells to outside vendors may not be the same quality leaf that the country uses for its own flagship brands.

This brings us to the cigar manufacturers themselves. In an industry where it takes a minimum of three years to make a premium cigar, from planting to final boxing, it is not too soon to start thinking about the eventual end of the Cuban embargo and how this will affect the industry. The greatest impact will be on the Dominican Republic, the world's largest producer of non-Cuban premium cigars. Last year, for example, the DR exported approximately 198 million Class H (premium) cigars to the U.S. alone. By contrast, Cuba exported slightly less than 150 million cigars worldwide (with an estimated 10% going to the U.S. via the black market). More telling is the fact that during the boom years, when demand was at a peak, the Dominican Republic was churning out as many as 440 million cigars a year, while Cuba was only exporting 100 million. Even at the height of pre-Castro production, Cuba was never able to make more than 350 million cigars annually. The fact is, there is simply not enough tobacco farmland on the 700 mile long island to produce as many cigars as demand would dictate. Thus, production has always been stymied. So what will happen when the U.S. market opens up? How will Cuba deal with this?

"We cannot afford to abandon our European customers," a Cubatabaco official told me during a 1992 interview in Havana. "They have been loyal to us

Fidel Castro, pictured at a black tie dinner the author attended, has managed to defy the embargo in spite of severe economic hardships. The question is, how much more can Cuba take?

through the years."

Yet it will be difficult if not impossible to ignore the U.S. mega-market that is only 90 miles from Cuba's shores. To get the other side of the answer, I asked a number of cigar companies this same question during a recent visit to the Dominican Republic.

"Let's say that tomorrow, President Bush lifts the embargo," says Benji Menendez, senior vice president, Premium Cigars for Altadis. "We think that all Cuban cigars are handmade long filler. Yes, when you talk about cigars like the Montecristo No. 4 and Partagas 8-9-8, for example, that is true. But then you look at Spain, where the vast majority of cigars are short filler. So, you are going to have a certain amount of cigars....that are made with long filler. But also, there are a number of cigars that are being made outside of Cuba, with Cuban tobacco, that are being made with short filler. So what is really going to happen? Cuba doesn't have the [tobacco and] capability to come into the U.S. market with 150 million cigars. I also believe that the taste of the Dominican cigar is already well entrenched in the United States."

Carlos Fuente, Jr. of Arturo Fuente Ltd. also has an unbridled faith in the Dominican product. Even in Europe, where many of his family's cigars compete against Cuba's top brands, a few of Fuente's premiums, such as the OpusX, are actually priced higher than some Havanas. As for the embargo ending and affecting his sales, Fuente confidently replies, "I don't even worry about it."

CIDAV Corporation's Hendrik Kelner, maker of premium brands like Davidoff, Avo, and Griffin, also expresses confidence. Kelner sees the end of the embargo funneling more Cuban cigars away from Europe and into America, thus opening up the overseas market for other brands.

"At this moment," says Kelner, "Cuba is not ready for the American market. They don't realize that the American cigar smoker is different from the European cigar smoker. In Spain for example, the Spanish smoker only buys Cuban cigars and if one is no good, he'll still try another Havana. But if an American smoker tries a Cuban cigar and finds it doesn't have the quality, that it is rolled too tightly, or is made with badly fermented tobaccos, he may try it one more time, but after that, he won't buy a Cuban cigar again. [American cigar smokers] don't have the brand loyalty that Europeans have. And Cuban cigars don't have the consistent quality of a Dominican cigar. As for the higher prices of Havanas, that is not important to me; Davidoff already competes in that area."

When the embargo eventually ends, Daniel Nut have the brand loyalty that Europeans have. And Cuban cigars don't have the consist

"It's a matter of competition," he says "I would like to believe there is a market for Cuban tobacco and a market for Dominican tobacco. Once the embargo is over, new possibilities would be open."

Indeed, Cuba may not realize nor be ready for the challenges that would be faced from other cigar makers.

"I'm sure if Cuban tobacco becomes available, we will experiment," says Jose Sejas, general manager of Tabacalera De Garcia.

So the real question is not so much how other cigar makers will be affected by the eventual presence of Havana cigars, but rather, will Cuba be able to deal with a greatly expanded and competitive market? Barring any unforeseen international incidents, it is an answer we will inevitably know.

Richard Carleton Hacker is an internationally acclaimed author of The Ultimate Cigar Book, now in a newly published Third Edition. He is also Smoke & Spirits Editor for Robb Report, a contributing writer for Playboy, and a featured columnist for The Quarterly Review of Wines.

SMOKESHOP - August/September, 2001

Subscribe to Smokeshop!
Receive a FREE GIFT!

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A., Opposer, v. ANNCAS, INC., Applicant.	**Opposition No. 91165519**

EXHIBIT 10 TO OPPOSER'S NOTICE OF RELIANCE

Westlaw Delivery Summary Report for GOLDSTEIN,DAVID 2166368

Your Search:	HAVANAS "HAVANA CIGAR!" & DA(AFT 2003) & DA(LAST 3 YEARS)
Date/Time of Request:	Tuesday, September 25, 2007 11:29 Eastern
Client Identifier:	890.01
Database:	NPMJ
Lines:	2180
Documents:	18
Images:	0

The material accompanying this summary is subject to copyright. Usage is governed by contract with Thomson, West and their affiliates.

Summary

Database Name: Major Newspapers

Database Identifier: NPMJ

Coverage
Coverage varies by publication

Content Highlights:

Major Newspapers includes coverage of the most widely circulated daily U.S. newspapers.

Note: For more detailed billing information than that contained in the following note, access the Subscriber Information database SUBSCRIBER.

Note: The "Specialty" billing rate applies to this database.

Contents

The NPMJ database contains documents from Major Newspapers, as provided by NewsRoom to West, a Thomson business. A document is an article, column, letter, or other section of text. Graphic material is not available online.

This database contains the full text of Major Newspapers, a multibase updated as available.

Derivation
A NewsRoom electronic transmission.

	CITE AS:
Major Newspapers	NPMJ

Coverage varies by publication.

UPDATES: New issues are added as electronic updates are received. Generally new issues are added as available.

The publications included in this database and their individual sign-ons include:

Atlanta Journal and Constitution (GA)	ATLNTAJC
Baltimore Sun (MD)	BALTSUN
Boston Globe (MA)	BOSTONG
Boston Herald (MA)	BOSTONH
Buffalo News (NY)	BUFFALONWS
Chicago Sun Times (IL)	CHISUN
Chicago Tribune	CHICAGOTR
Cleveland Plain Dealer	PLDLCL
Communications Daily	COMMD
Dallas Morning News (TX)	

	DALLASMN
Denver Post (CO)	DENVERPOST
Denver Rocky Mountain News (CO)	RKYMN
Financial Times USA	FINTUSA
Fort Worth Star Telegram (TX)	FTWTHST
Grand Rapids Press, The	GRPR
Hartford Courant (Conn.), The	HARTFORDCRNT
Hartford Courant (KRTBN)	HRTFCNT
Kansas City Star (MO)	KCSTAR
Los Angeles Times	LATIMES
Milwaukee Journal Sentinel (WI)	MLWK
New Orleans Times Picayune	NOTPCN
New York Post	NYPOST
New York Times (NY)	NYT
Newsday (USA)	NWSDAY
Orange County Register (CA)	OCREG
Oregonian, The (Portland, OR)	PTLDOGN
Orlando Sentinel	ORLANDOSENT
Philadelphia Inquirer (PA)	PHILA-INQ
Pittsburgh Post-Gazette	PITTSPOST
Portland Oregonian (OR)	PTLDOGN
San Antonio Express-News (TX)	SAEN
San Francisco Chronicle (CA)	SFCHR
San Francisco Examiner (CA)	SFEXCA
South Florida Sun-Sentinel	SFLSUN-SENT
St Petersburg Times	STPTFTI
St. Louis Post-Dispatch (MO)	STLSPD
St. Paul Pioneer Press (MN)	STPLPP
Star Tribune (Minneapolis, MN)	STTRMSP
Star Tribune: Newspaper of the Twin Cities (Minneapolis, MN)	STTRMSP
Star-Ledger (Newark, NJ)	STLGRN
Star-Ledger, The (Newark, NJ)	STLGRN
Sun Herald (Biloxi, MS)	SHRLD
The Columbus Dispatch, Ohio	COLDIS
Tribune-Review (Greensburg, PA)	BSX-TRBREV
USA Today (USA)	USATD

8/9/07 Dallas Morning News 5A
2007 WLNR 15373094

Dallas Morning News
Copyright 2007 The Dallas Morning News

August 9, 2007

Section: NEWS

Friedman rolls out cigars: Failed gubernatorial candidate to promote his own line of stogies

CHRISTY HOPPE
Austin Bureau choppe@dallasnews.com

AUSTIN - Kinky Friedman, who wanted to bring fresh air to state politics, is now contenting himself with filling a few backrooms with smoke.

The author, musician and failed independent gubernatorial candidate, who was never without his trusty, albeit smelly stogie, unfurled his new line of handmade cigars Wednesday.

"These are the first non-Cuban cigars that I've smoked in over 25 years," Mr. Friedman said.

And indeed, despite pestering from the press, he never let on during his political campaign where he obtained his supply.

"To get me weaned off of Havanas, they have to be pretty special," Mr. Friedman said of his own brand.

What he learned and used in the campaign has not gone missing. The logo for his new cigar brand was used in his run for governor. And the five lines of cigars in his new venture read like chapter titles in his biography.

There's The Governor (politics), Kinkycristo (comedy; Montecristo is a famous Cuban cigar), Texas Jewboy (name of his backup band), Utopia (name of his dog rescue ranch) and The Willie (good friend and adviser Willie Nelson).

But always quick with a quip, perhaps Mr. Friedman is just proving that sometimes a Willie is just a Willie.

Mr. Friedman will be rolling out his new cigars at shops across Texas over the next month and promises to sign cigar boxes while discussing "fine cigars, politics and virtually anything else."

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

---- INDEX REFERENCES ----

COMPANY: MONTECRISTO

NEWS SUBJECT: (Smoking (1SM71))

INDUSTRY: (Consumer Products & Services (1CO62); Cigars (1CI03); Tobacco (1TO65))

REGION: (Cuba (1CU43); USA (1US73); Americas (1AM92); North America (1NO39); Caribbean (1CA06); Latin America (1LA15); Texas (1TE14))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (MONTECRISTO) (Friedman; Kinky Friedman; Willie; Willie Nelson)

EDITION: FIRST

Word Count: 275
8/9/07 DALLASMN 5A
END OF DOCUMENT

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

Westlaw. NewsRoom

5/26/07 L.A. Times 1
2007 WLNR 9898804

Los Angeles Times
Copyright 2007 Los Angeles Times

May 26, 2007

Section: Calendar

REGARDING MEDIA TIM RUTTEN
Gaining on the outside

TIM RUTTEN

Column

Correction Data

For The Record

Los Angeles Times Friday June 01, 2007 Home Edition Main News Part A Page 2
National Desk 1 inches; 38 words Type of Material: Correction

Regarding Media: The Regarding Media column in Saturday's Calendar section said that when Dennis J. Kucinich was mayor of Cleveland, it became the first municipality since the Great Depression to declare bankruptcy. Under Kucinich, Cleveland went into default.

ALL the fizz aside, new media have the capacity to create distinctions with a difference.

National politics is one of the places where that may be occurring, and that's a possibility to which, in Mrs. Willy Loman's unforgettable words, "attention must be paid," especially by the country's news media.

Consider the odd situation in which both the Republican and Democratic parties now find themselves as the presidential election cycle spins into formal earnest. Both parties have fields of aspiring chief executives so large that you need a program to sort them out.

Have you watched either party's so-called debates? If that many people were crammed onto a Wilshire Boulevard bus at rush hour, the MTA would be looking at another federal lawsuit. There's no way to account for the size of this presidential field without admitting that we've become a nation in which narcissistic grandiosity is epidemic.

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

And who are these people?

Does responsible citizenship now require that we actually figure out what Ron Paul thinks about serious things? Is everybody really supposed to forget that the first time Dennis J. Kucinich held executive office, Cleveland -- which had elected him mayor -- became the first municipality since the Great Depression to declare bankruptcy?

In the Kabuki theater of conventional national politics to which such questions belong, there are answers but no convincing explanations -- and that's particularly so if you look to most conventional political journalism to help you find the way forward.

What's really interesting about this particular moment in our nation's electoral life is that neither the Republican nor the Democratic candidates currently generating much of the interest and enthusiasm have formally declared. Both, in fact, have made themselves forces to be reckoned with by standing outside the formalized political process and communicating with voters through new and alternative media rather than traditional political journalism.

We're speaking, of course, of former Sen. Fred Thompson, a Tennessee Republican, and Oscar darling -- incidentally, ex-vice president of the United States -- Al Gore, a Democrat. Both have held themselves apart from the predictable give-and-take of national primary politics and yet both remain every bit a force in this season's campaign. It's true, of course, that the conventional front-runners -- Sens. Hillary Rodham Clinton and Barack Obama on the Democratic side and Rudolph W. Giuliani and Mitt Romney in the GOP column -- have substantial fundraising edges. Money counts, but a significant number of political pros think Thompson and Gore quickly could close the gap if they stepped into the race.

And both have done it by holding themselves apart from conventional campaign and journalistic expectations and speaking to potential voters through new and unconventional media channels.

Gore, for example, has created a virtual textbook example of a multimedia candidacy. His jeremiads on global warming began as a lecture hall slide show, became an Oscar-winning documentary and an intricate series of mutually supportive Internet links and is mutating into a globe-spanning series of rock concerts that will be watched by billions.

Not bad.

When you've got all that, who needs a newsmagazine cover, a conventional sit down with another newsprint pundit or a podium microphone alongside 10 other wannabes at some cable TV cattle call that leaves everybody participating a victim of diminution by association? (We used to refer to the president of the United States as "the leader of the free world." Are we now really expected to select that person according to a show of hands on who believes in the theory of evolution?)

Thompson's example is, if anything, even more intriguing.

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

Gore has availed himself of media byways that are, in the context of presidential politics, untrodden, if already well laid out. Thompson is breaking entirely new trails. For one thing, he's generally avoiding conventional political interviews, speaking mainly to commentators and analysts who distribute their work online to ideologically sympathetic audiences. That's an interesting but self-limiting strategy. The sometime-actor, sometime-senator's foray into what might be called new media image advertising is something else entirely.

If you haven't seen it and have access to a computer, it's worth taking a look at the brief and readily available piece of image advertising Thompson produced as an ostensible reply to the documentary filmmaker Michael Moore.

MOORE, who recently has been officially harassed for going to Cuba to shoot part of his film about healthcare, took a poke at the "Law & Order" -- get it? -- senator turned actor turned senator turned actor for smoking Havana cigars, possibly a violation of the U.S. trade embargo, as if anybody really cared about such things. Thompson responded with an utterly brilliant brief video, which begins with him sitting at his desk, his back to the camera. He swivels in his chair, a good-sized cigar -- possibly a Churchill or Double Corona, for the male voters prone to notice such things. Thompson looks directly into the camera, and, in a few relatively good humored but pointed remarks, he eviscerates Moore, plants the cigar firmly back between his jaws and swivels back to the desk and, presumably, to work. That would be man's work, as the size of the cigar suggests. (On the other hand, what was it Freud said about cigars? "Sometimes, a cigar is just a ....")

In any event, the amusing little home movie has spread across the Internet in what the cyber cognoscenti call a "viral" fashion. So-called viral advertising is the current darling of commercial media -- little snippets of cute pets or embarrassing human moments that people reproduce and send to one another so that the images spread across the Web by the millions.

On the blue side of the political divide, an increasing number of politically involved filmmakers has begun spinning out issue-oriented viral video spots. It's a new kind of political advertising that well may outrun all current regulatory constraints. So far, the conventional thinking has been that its potential is mainly as a negative form of political advertising.

Thompson is the first candidate to demonstrate that this potent new media format has the potential to create what's conventionally called "image advertising" -- the sort that introduces a candidate to voters and helps shape the electorate's impression of his or her personality.

What the obvious viability of Gore's and Thompson's candidacies suggests is that something novel is occurring in this year's election cycle. Traditional media remain wedded to the comfortable and familiar notion of process -- choreographed media events masquerading as real events, regularly scheduled caucuses and political beauty contests. At the same time, a parallel force that might be called "politicized media" -- mainly reliant on new and unconventional channels of communication -- is emerging as a coequal force.

How, if at all, will the political press cope with this new presence?

It might start by asking itself this question: If you were advising Fred Thompson on his shadow campaign, would you tell him to spend this Memorial Day weekend

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

prowling the cornfields of Iowa or heading back into the studio to shoot another of those videos?

timothy.rutten@latimes.com

PHOTO: NO SIT DOWNS: Fred Thompson avoids most conventional interviews.

PHOTOGRAPHER: Chris Carlson Associated Press

---- INDEX REFERENCES ----

COMPANY: REPUBLICAN; MIDEAST TRADING AGENCIES CO

NEWS SUBJECT: (Business Management (1BU42); Government (1GO80); World Elections (1WO93); Global Politics (1GL73); Sales & Marketing (1MA51); Smoking (1SM71); Public Affairs (1PU31))

INDUSTRY: (Motion Pictures (1MO51); Entertainment (1EN08); Advertising Campaigns (1AD39); Tobacco (1TO65); Film & Video Production (1FI76); Advertising & Public Relations (1AD83); Advertising (1AD82); Consumer Products & Services (1CO62); Cigars (1CI03))

REGION: (Americas (1AM92); North America (1NO39); USA (1US73); Ohio (1OH35))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (DEMOCRAT; DEMOCRATIC; DOUBLE CORONA; GOP; IOWA; KABUKI; MOORE; MTA; PHOTO; PHOTOGRAPHER; REPUBLICAN; TENNESSEE REPUBLICAN; WILSHIRE BOULEVARD) (Al Gore; Barack Obama; Chris Carlson; Correction; Correction Data; Dennis J. Kucinich; Fred Thompson; Gore; Hillary Rodham Clinton; Kucinich; MEDIA TIM; Michael Moore; Mitt Romney; Money; Moore; Ron Paul; Rudolph W. Giuliani; Thompson; Willy Loman)

EDITION: Home Edition

Word Count: 1583
5/26/07 LATIMES 1
END OF DOCUMENT

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

3/4/07 South Florida Sun-Sentinel 21A
2007 WLNR 4171737

South Florida Sun-Sentinel
Copyright 2007 Sun-Sentinel

March 4, 2007

Section: FOREIGN

HAVANA'S CIGAR FESTIVAL
AFICIONADOS CLAIM THE RIGHT TO ENJOY CUBA'S FINEST

Havana {BYLINE} Ray S?nchez Commentary For some Americans, Cuba's annual cigar festival is an enticing, forbidden fruit for which they risk hefty fines for violating the U.S. ban on travel to the island.

"We don't do anything illegal against the government policies," said Prabpeet Singh, 45, a heart surgeon and Stanford University professor from San Jose, Calif. "But I think to visit any country is the basic right of a human being. We are not taking in any contraband. We just enjoy and finish the cigars here and we go back."

Cuba's ninth annual Habanos Festival, which ended Friday night with a lavish $500-a-head banquet, drew more than 1,000 aficionados from more than 40 countries for a sampling of new product lines, tours of factories where the cigars are hand-rolled and visits to tobacco plantations hours outside Havana.

No participants were more tight-lipped than the dozens of Americans who slipped onto the island illegally through Canada or Mexico for the five-day celebration of the world's finest cigars. Under Washington's more than four-decade-old trade embargo, U.S. citizens and residents are prohibited from traveling to the island in an attempt to stem the flow of dollars to the communist government.

Singh, a cardiothoracic surgeon who traveled here with six other doctors, said he has been smoking Cuban cigars for 27 years, longer than he has been poking into the chests of his patients. He insisted he was not breaking the law by spending money in Cuba though admission to all festival events alone was almost $1,300.

"I don't see it as a violation," he said, echoing other Americans at the festival. "It's a personal right."

While Bush administration officials have remained adamant about their commitment to the embargo and travel ban, many Americans, including members of Congress, have called for easing restrictions. Last week, Sen. Mike Enzi, R-Wyo., co-sponsored a bill that would remove all restrictions for Americans traveling to Cuba. Nine other senators co-sponsored the Freedom to Travel to Cuba Act.

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

"I hope the Americans open up to Cuba," said Singh, a regular at the annual cigar festival. "I think over a period of time they will open up."

Another group of Americans at the festival, mostly real estate men and software designers from Arizona, sipped aged Havana Club rum and puffed aged Habanos at the cigar trade fair on Thursday. They declined to give their names or say how they traveled to Cuba.

"We come legally through a group, but we can't bring any cigars back," one man said, declining to elaborate. "You don't want to jeopardize the people that sponsored us."

"Take it down," another said of the U.S. embargo. "It doesn't matter if it has worked or not. It's mean-spirited and petty."

"The embargo is ineffective because Europe and Canada are pouring billions into here," another American chimed in.

Habanos S.A. is a joint venture between the Cuban government and the Spanish-French tobacco firm Altadis. A third of the 400 million hand-rolled cigars sold in the world each year are Habanos, but they are banned in the United States under the trade sanctions.

Javier Terres, a vice president, said no figures were available on how many Cuban cigars are consumed or sold illegally every year in the United States. While half of the world's cigars are smoked in the United States, Cuba has 75 percent of the premium cigar market. Sales of Habanos' premium hand-rolled cigars rose 8 percent to $370 million last year, officials said.

The festival included bus trips to one of the island's main tobacco-growing regions in the western province of Pinar del Rio. Jesus Menendez, 39 and a father of two, has been working in one of the plantations for four years. When asked how much he earned, his boss, standing nearby, quickly interrupted. "Nine hundred pesos," the boss said, or about $40, almost four times the salary for most state workers.

"Nine hundred pesos," Menendez repeated. "But I can't wait until the end of the month to get paid. I ask for an advance every couple of days. Times are tough." Asked if he ever smoked a Habanos, Menendez smiled. "Never tasted one. I can't. That's for the people over there," he said, pointing to the foreigners taking the tour.

Ray S?nchez can be reached at rlsanchez@sun-sentinel.com.

ONLINE:

For more photos go to Sun-Sentinel.com/cuba

PHOTO: MEETING A DEMAND: Workers prepare the finished products for boxing and shipping at Havana's H. Upmann cigar factory. Staff photos/Angel Valentin
CAREFUL HANDLING: Tobacco leaves are dried on a farm in Pinar del Rio, Cuba's most western province, which is renowned for its cigar plantations.
FOR CIGAR FRESHNESS: A vendor at Havana's cigar festival shows a humidor, a box

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

with constant humidity and temperature used to store cigars or tobacco.
Staff photo/
Angel Valentin

COLUMN: CUBA NOTEBOOK

---- INDEX REFERENCES ----

COMPANY: TABALACERA; ONLINE

NEWS SUBJECT: (Smoking (1SM71))

INDUSTRY: (Consumer Products & Services (1CO62); Cigars (1CI03); Tobacco (1TO65))

REGION: (Cuba (1CU43); USA (1US73); Americas (1AM92); North America (1NO39); Caribbean (1CA06); Latin America (1LA15))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (ALTADIS; CONGRESS; HAVANA CLUB; ONLINE; PINAR; STANFORD UNIVERSITY) (Bush; H. Upmann; Habanos; Javier Terres; Jesus Menendez; Menendez; Mike Enzi; Prabpeet Singh; Ray; Singh; Staff)

KEYWORDS: CUBA FESTIVAL CIGAR EVENT TRAVEL REGULATION REACTION

EDITION: Broward Metro

Word Count: 962
3/4/07 SFLSUN-SENT 21A
END OF DOCUMENT

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

Westlaw. NewsRoom

10/8/06 N.Y. Times 3
2006 WLNR 17420676

New York Times (NY)
Copyright 2006 The New York Times Company

October 8, 2006

Section: 14

New York's Black Dahlia

DANIEL STASHOWER

Daniel Stashower is the author of ''The Beautiful Cigar Girl: Mary Rogers, Edgar Allan Poe and the Invention of Murder,'' published this month by Dutton.

''I never knew her in life,'' James Ellroy writes in ''The Black Dahlia,'' his landmark novel about the murder in 1947 of 22-year-old Elizabeth Short, a beautiful, if troubled, aspiring actress. ''She exists for me through others, in evidence of the ways her death drove them.'' He adds, ''I wish I could have granted her an anonymous end.''

Certainly the horrific nature of the crime against Elizabeth Short, who was not only murdered but also cut in half, excites an unusual degree of horror. But the victim's youth and beauty, together with the haunted quality so evident in her photographs, could not have helped capturing the attention of a ravening press.

That her killer was never caught added a resonant note of justice denied, which in turn awakened the crusading instincts of many writers to come. ''It's the great L.A. murder,'' Ellroy insists. ''And L.A. has had some doozies.''

And yet, in the summer of 1841, a full century before the murder of Elizabeth Short gripped Los Angeles, the death of a 20-year-old sales clerk named Mary Cecilia Rogers sent the city of New York down an eerily parallel track. No less a figure than Edgar Allan Poe found himself pulled into what he described as the ''intense and long-enduring excitement,'' producing a story in which he not only laid out the many conflicting theories of the case but also claimed to have, as he put it, ''indicated the assassin.''

Like the Black Dahlia, Mary Rogers was a striking if melancholy beauty, with one admirer offering a poem to her womanly figure, raven tresses and ''dark smile.'' Her attractions were such that in 1838 she was hired to work behind the counter of a cigar store, on lower Broadway, where it was thought that her presence would encourage the male patrons to linger. Before long she had achieved a curious form of celebrity as ''the Beautiful Cigar Girl,'' as she was called by the papers, becoming one of the first women in New York to be famous for being talked about. Another poem, the work of a besotted journalist, described the stir she created:

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

She's picked for her beauty from many a belle,

And placed near the window, Havanas to sell

For well her employer's aware that her face is

An advertisement certain to empty his cases.

Other accounts were not quite so lighthearted. Although the hiring of attractive shopgirls was very much the custom in Europe, in America it was still considered somewhat unseemly. The New York Weekly Herald expressed an earnest desire that ''something should be done instantly to remedy the great evil consequent upon very beautiful girls being placed in cigar and confectionery stores.'' And the paper went on to say, ''Designing rich rascals drop into these places, buy cigars and sugar plums, gossip with the girl and ultimately effect her ruin.''

These fears proved tragically prophetic. On July 28, 1841, the body of Mary Rogers was found floating in the Hudson, a lace cord tied tightly about her neck. As news of the crime spread, the city's newspapers gave voice to a deep strain of unrest. To some, she represented an innocent lamb led to the slaughter, illustrating the failures of law enforcement. To others, she was a ''fallen woman'' led astray by the weaknesses of the flesh, an emblem of New York's descent into depravity. ''In one emphatic word,'' declared James Gordon Bennett of The Herald, ''New York is disgraced and dishonored in the eyes of the civilized world.''

In life, Mary Rogers had inspired a great deal of lead-footed poetry; in death, she called forth an entire shelf of potboiler fiction. A century later, the Black Dahlia would be a character in novels by John Gregory Dunne, Max Allan Collins and many others in addition to James Ellroy's. Mary Rogers, too, was taken up by some of the most popular writers of her day, each of whom spun the story into a lively melodrama. In J. H. Ingraham's ''Beautiful Cigar Girl,'' published in 1844, she endured not one but three kidnappings, culminating in headlines that reported a ''Horrible Suspicion of Murder!'' The suspicions proved unfounded. In the novel, if not in life, the young woman was found to be alive and well in England, having captured the heart of a British aristocrat.

A CHARACTER known as the Beautiful Cigar Girl also featured in ''Mysteries and Miseries of New York,'' published in 1848 by the prolific Edward Zane Carroll Judson under the pen name Ned Buntline. He intended the novel to stand as an indictment of New York's law enforcement; in lieu of a happy ending, he tacked on the text of a new piece of police reform legislation.

And while Buntline's novel threw suspicion on ''a gang of rowdies,'' Andrew Jackson Davis's ''Tale of a Physician: Or the Fruits and Seeds of Crime,'' published in 1869, cast blame on the ministrations of an unscrupulous doctor, the subtly named Doctor Morte, whom the young heroine consults on a matter of some delicacy. ''O mothers! Save your innocent daughters from a fate like this,'' the author wrote. ''And O daughters! Behold one of your sisters treading the black path to the tomb. Pity her! Save her!''

Whatever their failings, each of these novels made a concerted effort to grasp not only the drama of the case but also its technical aspects. But of all the

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

writers to take up the matter, perhaps none approached the subject with more rigor than Poe, who even went so far as to share his thoughts on postmortem stomach gases produced by the ''acetous fermentation of vegetable matter.''

Poe's groundbreaking story ''The Murders in the Rue Morgue,'' considered by many to be the first detective story, had appeared two months before the Mary Rogers murder. In taking up the Cigar Girl case, Poe hoped to apply a similar display of ''ratiocination,'' or deductive reasoning, to a real-life puzzle, transforming the murder of Mary Rogers into the ''The Mystery of Marie Roget.''

For Poe, whose life was in chaos at the time, the story was far more than just an intellectual puzzle. ''She's a ghost,'' James Ellroy once said of the Black Dahlia, ''and a blank page to record our fears and desires.'' The remark would probably have appealed to Poe, who found many of his own life's obsessions reflected in the unhappy tale of the Cigar Girl. The death of a beautiful woman, he once wrote, ''is, unquestionably, the most poetical topic in the world.'' In the saga of Mary Rogers, Poe found a haunting young woman who appeared to have stepped from his own pages.

There is no telling what Mary Rogers herself would have made of all the attention. ''Now do I die in peace?'' asks a character at the end of Ingraham's ''Beautiful Cigar Girl.'' Even this, in Poe's universe, was a vexing question. As he wrote in an early draft of his famous ''Lenore'':

How shall the ritual, then, be read?

The requiem how be sung

For her most wrong'd of all the dead

That ever died so young?

Photos: GRIM DOINGS -- The cover of an 1844 novel inspired by the Mary Rogers case, and an illustration from the Edgar Allan Poe story ''The Mystery of Marie Roget.'' (Photo by Library of Congress)

---- INDEX REFERENCES ----

COMPANY: POE AND BROWN INC; BROWN AND BROWN INC

NEWS SUBJECT: (Violent Crime (1VI27); Crime (1CR87); Social Issues (1SO05); Smoking (1SM71))

INDUSTRY: (Consumer Products & Services (1CO62); Cigars (1CI03); Tobacco (1TO65))

REGION: (USA (1US73); Americas (1AM92); North America (1NO39); New York (1NE72))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (BEAUTIFUL CIGAR GIRL; CHARACTER; CIGAR GIRL; EDGAR ALLAN POE; EDWARD ZANE CARROLL JUDSON; HERALD; INGRAHAMS BEAUTIFUL CIGAR GIRL; MARIE ROGET; MAX ALLAN COLLINS; NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD; POE) (Andrew; Behold; Buntline; Doctor Morte; Elizabeth; Elizabeth Short; Ellroy; Havanas; J. H. Ingraham; Jackson Davis;

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

James Ellroy; James Gordon; John Gregory Dunne; Mary Cecilia Rogers; Mary Rogers; Ned Buntline; Pity; Save; Short)

EDITION: Late Edition - Final

Word Count: 1413
10/8/06 NYT 3
END OF DOCUMENT

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

Westlaw. NewsRoom

8/8/06 N.Y. Times E2
2006 WLNR 13663878

New York Times (NY)
Copyright (c) 2006 The New York Times. All rights reserved.

August 8, 2006

Section: E

Arts, Briefly

Compiled by Lawrence Van Gelder

No Pope at Madonna's Crucifixion Madonna invited the Pope to her crucifixion. He didn't come, but 70,000 of her devotees filled the Olympic Stadium just a mile or so from Vatican City in Rome on Sunday night for another performance in her worldwide Confessions Tour, Reuters reported. Wearing a fake crown of thorns, she was raised on a glittery cross during her two-and-a-half hour show, which included a display of photographs of Pope Benedict as well as of Mussolini. Before she invited the pope, the Vatican had accused Madonna, right, of blasphemy and provocation for even considering the sham crucifixion. For the most part fans shrugged off the conflict by dancing, singing and jumping as she performed songs from her latest album, "Confessions on a Dance Floor," and old hits including "Like a Virgin." But the cheering diminished when she was raised on the cross. "The crucifixion was unnecessary and provocative," said Tonia Valerio, a 39-year-old Roman. "Because this is Rome, I wish she'd cut it out. But it's Madonna, she's an icon, and that balances out her need to provoke." More controversy is expected next month when the tour reaches Moscow, where the Russian Orthodox Church has advised followers to boycott the show because of the crucifixion scene, the Interfax news agency reported. In Edinburgh, Lights Out On Churchill's Havana Established history bowed to current correctness at the Edinburgh Fringe Festival yesterday when Mel Smith, below, an actor portraying Winston Churchill, drew back from his threat to light a Havana cigar onstage in defiance of a new Scottish antismoking law, the BBC reported. The Edinburgh City Council had warned it would shut the theater if the law was broken. William Burdett-Coutts, the artistic director of the theater, said he had been told he would lose his Fringe license permanently and be fined about $1,900 if Mr. Smith smoked during his performance in "Allegiance," about a 1921 visit to London by the Irish leader Michael Collins. But Mr. Burdett-Coutts said he thought it was "stupid when smoking is an integral part of a show to enforce this law." He added, "I am all for a smoking ban in bars, but not to have an actor smoking while he represents a character in history who did smoke is absurd." Warm Reception for Osawa At Tanglewood Seiji Ozawa, below, music director laureate of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, received prolonged standing ovations before and after he conducted the orchestra in front of an audience of 10,000 at the Koussevitzky Music Shed at Tanglewood on Saturday night.

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

Mr. Ozawa, 70, now the music director of the Vienna State Opera, canceled engagements earlier this year when he was hospitalized with a bronchial infection and shingles, which affected his vision, The Associated Press reported. He led the Boston Symphony Orchestra from 1973 to 2002, longer than any other conductor in its 125-year history. On Saturday, he received an ovation when he walked onstage to conduct Mahler's Symphony No. 2, the "Resurrection," and was given a nearly six-minute ovation when the 90-minute performance ended. A New Stage For Symphony Hall, Boston Symphony Hall in Boston is going to get a new stage for the first time since it opened on Oct. 15, 1900. After more than two years of planning by James Levine, the music director of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, as well as by management, staff and musicians, new planks will be put down this week to replace the floorboards that were taken up last month, The Boston Globe reported. The new floor, a $250,000 project, will be ready for the opening of the season, on Sept. 29. The old floor was uneven and pockmarked by a century's worth of stabbings by the end-pins of cellos and basses, by rolling pianos and by risers. Boards squeaked and some were close to buckling. Mark Volpe, the managing director of the orchestra, said the decision to replace the floor was attributable to "safety considerations." He said: "People ask me, 'Why are you replacing the floor now?' A better question is 'What took us so long?' " Footnote "The Little Dog Laughed," the much-praised comedy of manners by Douglas Carter Beane ("As Bees in Honey Drown"), is Broadway bound. The play, which uses Hollywood for target practice, opened in January at the Second Stage Theater. It will reopen on Broadway at the Cort Theater, beginning in previews on Oct. 26, with an official opening scheduled for Nov. 13. Julie White as the agent and Johnny Galecki as the escort will reprise their roles (above, Ms. White and Mr. Galecki); Tom Everett Scott will join the cast as the closeted Hollywood star.
Photos

---- INDEX REFERENCES ----

COMPANY: ELITE INFORMATION GROUP INC; BROADWAY AND SEYMOUR INC

INDUSTRY: (Entertainment (1EN08); Live Entertainment (1LI85))

REGION: (United Kingdom (1UN38); Massachusetts (1MA15); Scotland (1SC90); Europe (1EU83); Southern Europe (1SO59); Vatican (1VA15); USA (1US73); Americas (1AM92); England (1EN10); Eastern Europe (1EA48); Russia (1RU33); New England (1NE37); North America (1NO39); Western Europe (1WE41))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (ARTS; BBC; BOSTON SYMPHONY; BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA; BRIEFLY; BROADWAY; CORT THEATER; DANCE FLOOR; EDINBURGH CITY COUNCIL; EDINBURGH FRINGE FESTIVAL; FRINGE; INTERFAX; KOUSSEVITZKY MUSIC SHED; POPE; ROMAN; RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH; SYMPHONY HALL; TANGLEWOOD SEIJI OZAWA) (Boards; Burdett; Confessions; Confessions Tour; Dog Laughed; Douglas Carter Beane; Galecki; James Levine; Johnny Galecki; Mahler; Mark Volpe; Mel Smith; Michael Collins; Ozawa; Photos; Smith; Tom Everett Scott; Tonia Valerio; Wearing; White; William Burdett-Coutts; Winston Churchill)

EDITION: Late Edition - Final

Word Count: 922
8/8/06 NYT E2

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

Westlaw. NewsRoom

4/24/06 N.Y. Times B3
2006 WLNR 6813991

New York Times (NY)
Copyright (c) 2006 The New York Times. All rights reserved.

April 24, 2006

Section: B

After a Boxing Giant's Departure From the Bronx, a Tiny Contender Steps Up

TIMOTHY WILLIAMS

In a dimly lighted fourth-floor factory in the South Bronx, three women chatted in Spanish as they stitched together boxing headgear. The windows were closed, the smell of leather and glue strong. They set each piece aside after it was finished, to be inspected one last time before it was packaged.

The tiny operation represents a hope, a prayer even, on the part of John Golomb, the grandson of the man who in 1910 founded what would become the Everlast boxing equipment company in the Bronx. In 2003, the company, which was no longer in the Golomb family's hands, closed its factory there, laying off more than 100 workers and moving production to Moberly, Mo.

Mr. Golomb remained behind, determined to build a boxing empire in its place, and opened a shop of his own in early 2004 with a handful of former Everlast employees. The shop is in Port Morris, the same section of the Bronx where the Everlast factory stood.

Mr. Golomb, 52, seems to have the same sort of confidence displayed by Muhammad Ali, Joe Frazier, Sugar Ray Leonard and Mike Tyson, just some of the boxers he designed equipment for. "My father used to say that Everlast is the Mercedes-Benz of boxing," he said. "If you want the best cigar, you get a Havana cigar. I'm not saying I can make a Havana cigar in the Bronx, but I can make a boxing glove."

Mr. Golomb's battle to succeed sums up the challenges facing manufacturing in an expensive city like New York, and his tactics follow what many see as the only viable approach: seek a niche market, ensure the product is of high quality, and charge a premium price. Above all, be efficient.

James Orr, a research officer with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, said, "The high cost of doing business, including paying high wages, needs to be matched with high productivity."

Mr. Golomb, who named his company Legacy, pays workers what he calls a decent wage

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

of about $10 an hour as well as benefits. At the moment, there are just five of them, all former Everlast employees. His wife, Barbara Lerman, who is a co-owner, does administrative duties.

Seth Horowitz, the chief executive officer of Everlast Worldwide, who once worked with Mr. Golomb, chose his words carefully when asked about him, saying he was "a very knowledgeable craftsman."

But can he make a go of it?

Mr. Horowitz paused, and said, "Depending on the size, the scale, I think he can be a success."

Making a top-notch pair of regulation 8-ounce fight gloves is akin to making art, Mr. Golomb said in his workshop, surrounded by gloves, headgear and photographs of three generations of Golombs posing with boxers and other athletes.

Making a boxing glove starts with a high-quality section of cowhide, a strong and supple leather, cut very thin. It is treated and cut into patterns. The strongest part of the hide will form the gloves' punching surface, while weaker portions -- from the cow's stomach area, for instance -- will be used for the palm and thumb.

The interior lining is a synthetic, absorbent material, while the padding is a combination of four types of foam molded together with an adhesive. Each glove is first sewn inside out and then turned right-side out. Then the foam padding is inserted and the remaining hole covered with leather. An experienced operator can make 25 pairs of gloves a day.

Martin Snow, owner of the Trinity Boxing Club in Lower Manhattan, praised the work done in the Legacy shop.

"It's good, quality stuff," he said, adding that the prices were competitive. "It's all handmade. It's not something that gets run off by machine in Pakistan and India."

Mr. Golomb's grandfather, Jacob Golomb, was a 17-year-old Russian immigrant and a frequent swimmer who was dissatisfied with how quickly swimsuits wore out.

He decided to make more durable suits, and guaranteed that they would last at least one year, thus the name "Everlast."

A few years later, a little-known boxer named Jack Dempsey asked Mr. Golomb to make him a headgear that would protect his cauliflower ear during training. Mr. Golomb did so, and later designed the gloves Dempsey used to pummel Jess Willard and win the heavyweight title in 1919.

By the time Jacob's son, Dan Golomb, took over the business in the 1950's, many people were following boxing on television. Exploiting the new medium, Dan Golomb increased the size of the Everlast logo on the back of the gloves to make it easier for fans to see on the small screen.

Jacob's grandson, the Golomb trying to build the Legacy brand today, made gloves for Sugar Ray Leonard fights that allowed him to make a comeback from an eye injury suffered in a previous fight. Leonard did not want to fight against someone wearing

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

standard gloves, because the extended thumbs on them could be used to gouge out an opponent's eyes, so Mr. Golomb came up with a thumbless model.

Mr. Golomb left Everlast in the mid-1990's and spent time making and repairing baseball gloves, including an overnight repair job for Wade Boggs, the Hall of Famer.

John Golomb returned to Everlast in 2001, a few years after his father died and not long after the company had been sold to George Horowitz, the father of Everlast's current chief executive. His last job at Everlast was overseeing production on the factory floor.

Seth Horowitz said that Everlast was forced to move because of the quadrupling of the rent on its factory and that it was unable to get government help to stay.

"There was no way our margins could have absorbed that increase," Mr. Horowitz said.

When the South Bronx factory closed in December 2003, Everlast said it would save $2.8 million annually.

Mr. Golomb said that the laid-off workers persuaded him to start again.

"The only thing that left the Bronx is Everlast," he said. "The brand is not the important thing -- it's who made it."

Photos: Dinorah Cruz works on a boxing head protector that Legacy manufactures for another company.; A Legacy co-owner, John Golomb. His grandfather founded the Everlast boxing equipment company. (Photographs by Suzanne DeChillo/The New York Times)

---- INDEX REFERENCES ----

COMPANY: FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM; EVERLAST

NEWS SUBJECT: (Plant Closings (1PL71); Economics & Trade (1EC26))

REGION: (USA (1US73); Americas (1AM92); North America (1NO39); New York (1NE72))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (BOXING GIANT; EVERLAST; FEDERAL RESERVE BANK; LEGACY; LEGACY CO; SUGAR RAY LEONARD; TINY CONTENDER STEPS; TRINITY BOXING CLUB; WADE BOGGS) (Barbara Lerman; Dan; Dan Golomb; George Horowitz; Golomb; Horowitz; Jack Dempsey; Jacob; Jacob Golomb; James Orr; Jess Willard; Joe Frazier; John Golomb; Leonard; Martin Snow; Mike Tyson; Muhammad Ali; Photos; Seth Horowitz; Sugar Ray Leonard; Suzanne DeChillo)

EDITION: Late Edition - Final

Word Count: 1202
4/24/06 NYT B3
END OF DOCUMENT

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

Westlaw. NewsRoom

2/8/06 L.A. Times 1
2006 WLNR 6967535

Los Angeles Times
Copyright 2006 Los Angeles Times

February 8, 2006

Section: Main News

COLUMN ONE
People's Party Animals
Don Lee
Times Staff Writer

CHENGDU, China It's past midnight on a cold, wet Tuesday and the MGM club is hopping. Scantily dressed women stand behind a large circular bar, playing dice with customers to see who will take the next drink. Disco balls twirl from the mushroom-shaped ceiling. Cigarette girls peddle roses and Havana cigars .

David Xu, a 24-year-old businessman with a wisp of hair under his lip, is on his fifth glass of wine and crooning along with a band performing on stage. "This is my home," he says.

Not far away, Babi's club is warming up. Patrons here like to dance and drink into the morning. They consume so much alcohol that Chivas Regal claims that Babi's sells more of the whiskey per square foot than any other establishment in China.

"They make $60 and spend $50 here," says Wang Bing, the club's wiry 36-year-old owner, of his clientele.

Shanghai has built its reputation on commerce and Beijing is the Communist Party's seat of power. But Chengdu has carved out another title: China's party capital.

With about 3,000 pubs and karaoke bars and roughly 4,000 teahouses that are often packed with people playing or betting on mah-jongg and cards, this southwestern city in Sichuan province knows how to live it up. Chengdu, the provincial capital, has more bars than Shanghai, though its population of 10.5 million is half that of the eastern metropolis.

Unlike people in other cities, where the frantic pace of China's booming growth is evident, "in Chengdu, their attitude is to get to the teahouses as soon as possible," says Bill Gormley, an American who moved to this city in 1995 as the operations manager for engine company Pratt & Whitney. The 62-year-old retired two years ago but never left.

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

"Life is good here," Gormley says, swirling a glass of Johnnie Walker at Shamrock Pub, a popular expatriate hangout near Chengdu's consulate row.

Beijing is trying to spur economic development in the western region. Its "Go West" campaign is in its sixth year, and companies such as Intel Corp. and Motorola Inc. have invested hundreds of millions of dollars in Chengdu, lured by cheap labor, free land and tax breaks.

But Chengdu moves to its own beat.

For foreign companies accustomed to operating 24/7, Chengdu's laid-back culture presents challenges. Many people here are used to working 9 to 5, often with long lunches. Many avoid working overtime or on weekends, extra pay or not.

Bryan Stadelmann, who came to Chengdu a year ago as Crown Logistics' account manager, remembers the shock on a young employee's face when Stadelmann said she might have to work a Saturday morning to finish a project.

"What? Oh my God!" Stadelmann, a 27-year-old from Rhode Island, recalled the employee exclaiming.

Stadelmann's response: "Welcome to the real world."

But for most residents here, that is not their world. On sunny days, people will skip work to sunbathe or play mah-jongg or cards outside or in teahouses. On weekends, Chengdu families flock to villages and mountain resorts an hour or two away, scouring places to kick back and satisfy their desire for exotic tastes.

These days Miao Duo and her husband have been driving to a nearby town known for rabbit brains, prepared in typical fiery Sichuan style. "Wherever there's good new food, we'll visit there," she says.

Miao, 26, works for a private tax-services firm downtown. The Sichuan College graduate starts at 9 and uses her two-hour lunch break at 11:30 to surf the Internet, play mah-jongg online or shop. Miao usually clocks out at 4 or 4:30 p.m. She never takes work home. Nor does she check e-mail after work.

"It's not really important," Miao says about money. She earns about $250 a month, enough to help pay the bills, save a little and enjoy life. "If you want a higher salary, you have to sacrifice a lot. You have to work overtime, weekends and holidays," she says.

A survey of residents in 10 large Chinese cities found that Chengdu ranked last in income -- about $190 a month -- almost half of Shanghai's figure. But Chengdu rated higher than Shanghai and every other city except Hangzhou in "happiness."

The most important factor in people's overall happiness wasn't moneymaking opportunities, says Christopher Hsee, a professor at the University of Chicago's Graduate School of Business. In fact, that played no role. It was their feeling about the pace of the city. "Chengdu people are very content and the pace is pretty slow," Hsee says.

Chengdu and Hangzhou, capital of Zhejiang province, are vying to be China's top

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

leisure city. Hangzhou, with its famous West Lake, has been promoting the first World Leisure Expo, to be held later this year.

"But the leisure of Chengdu people is completely different; it's in their bones," says Luo Xinben, a professor at Southwest University for Nationalities and an expert on gambling.

Luo and other scholars say Chengdu's laid-back culture was spawned by its 2-millennium-old irrigation system.

Du Jiang Yan, as it's called, was built in 256 B.C. to control and channel the waters of the Min River, which had caused floods when torrential waters rushed down the mountains.

"The irrigation system solved almost all the problems in the local agricultural industry and made Chengdu free of any natural disasters for 2,000 years," says Tan Jihe, a researcher at Sichuan Provincial Academy of Social Sciences.

He says Du Jiang Yan, and Chengdu's fertile soil and moist air, made it easy to plant rice, corn, potatoes and a rich assortment of citrus and other fruits, giving farmers not only good harvests but also plenty of time for leisure.

"No matter rich or poor, everyone in Chengdu enjoys his life and has entertainment," Tan says.

Many like to bet on cards and mah-jongg, researchers say, though the amount most play with is too small to draw the attention of police. Gambling is illegal in China.

Chengdu people are particularly fond of bai jiu, white wine. But public drunkenness is uncommon and frowned upon. Drunk driving carries a stiff penalty.

"Relatively few Chengdu people get drunk," says Southwest University's Luo. "Chengdu's personality is milder and people have more entertainment and leisure, so they're less likely to go to extremes."

On a Monday morning in January, central Chengdu, like other big cities everywhere, is congested with bumper-to-bumper traffic. But few drivers honk their horns in frustration as bicycle riders and peasants pushing their carts move past them.

As on most days here, the weather is gray, a condition of being on the bottom of a great basin that the Chinese long ago dubbed "heaven on Earth." Two rivers flow through the city, and surrounding the Chengdu plain on all sides are gorgeous highlands where a two-hour drive leads to a ski resort.

In the city, construction crews have begun work on a subway, which residents say will be ready when it's ready, meaning a few years. Business here is as likely to be conducted in tea shops as in conference rooms. Many people don't exchange business cards, a ritual in most Chinese cities. Dress is casual.

Stadelmann, the Rhode Island native, used to work in Shanghai. He brought 15 tailor-made suits to Chengdu with him. In the last year, he has worn a suit just once, for a Christmas Eve business function.

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

"I was overdressed," he says.

Chengdu residents are big spenders, and the Go West campaign has brought wealth to many people, particularly those involved in real estate.

Chengdu's downtown has some of the same high-end department stores as does Shanghai. Carrefour, Starbucks and Haagen-Dazs are here. A Wal-Mart will be opening soon.

"They spend money out here like a drunken sailor," says Gormley, the retired Pratt & Whitney executive.

Gormley ran an Irish pub in Chengdu but now works as a consultant. The bar business in the city is brutal, he says. "There are too many of them."

There are, in fact, probably even more than the government's tally of 3,000, which includes only those that are licensed. In the outskirts of the city, there are thousands of nong jia le -- literally, rural family happiness -- a term for village drinking and eating establishments where people go to sing and play mah-jongg and cards.

Gormley, the past chairman of the Sichuan American Chamber of Commerce, which currently has about 75 members, says foreign companies have found talented workers from Chengdu's many universities and technical schools. To counter the city's relaxed culture, some corporations have tried to encourage workers to live closer to the plants and farther away from the city so they'll be less distracted. Others have relied on recruits from other Chinese cities.

Managers complain that it's sometimes difficult to find good help. Quick delivery might mean a day for some messenger services in Chengdu. Relations with local vendors can be particularly tricky.

Benjamin Wang, a Beijing native who succeeded Gormley as chamber chairman, helped open five Coffee Beanery stores here in the last three years. There are times, he says, when some of his vendors seem to disappear.

"It's not a big deal anymore; I know which tea shops to find them," he says, sitting in a south-side Coffee Beanery, where a table behind him is occupied by four men playing cards for money.

At first, Wang didn't allow smoking or card playing, but he said the policy changed because there were too many complaints from patrons. "Customers are always right," he says.

At 3 p.m. on a Monday, most of the 50 or more tables are already taken at Datang, a downtown teahouse. Many patrons are playing Beat the Landlord, a fashionable card game involving farmers and landlords. Some are getting their shoes shined; others are having their nails polished.

Yan Zhongjun, 38, lies on a rattan bench, his hands clasped behind his neck, a cigarette dangling from his mouth. Across the table are three of his work buddies, smoking, chatting. One is dozing off. Yan rises and explains that he and his

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

friends run a construction firm. With the Go West campaign, he says, business has been good in recent years.

Yan says he started the day at 8:30, dropping by the housing development site to check on the work. He played a little cards between tasks at the office, he says, then went to lunch. He and others came to rest at the teahouse, where they plan to wile away the afternoon before going out "to sing, dance and drink."

"If there's something urgent, they'll call us. We don't need to be there," says Yan, as he takes a sip of a bottomless cup of flower tea, which costs $1.25.

Asked if he ever gets tired of song and drink, he answers: "There are over a thousand discos to visit. Music is people's spirit. There's no limit to it. The more you have it, the more fun you have."

*

Times researcher Cao Jun in Shanghai contributed to this report.

---- INDEX REFERENCES ----

COMPANY: METRO GOLDWYN MAYER INC; PRATT AND WHITNEY CO INC; UNITED TECHNOLOGIES CORP; WAL MART STORES INC; MANUTENTION GENERALE MEDITERRANEENNE; INTEL CORP; WAL MART; UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO; MOTOROLA INC

REGION: (China (1CH15); USA (1US73); Americas (1AM92); New England (1NE37); North America (1NO39); Rhode Island (1RH18); Far East (1FA27); Asia (1AS61); Eastern Asia (1EA61))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (BABI; CARREFOUR STARBUCKS; CHRISTMAS EVE; COFFEE BEANERY; COLUMN; GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS; INTEL CORP; JOHNNIE WALKER; MGM; MOTOROLA INC; PRATT WHITNEY; SHAMROCK PUB; SICHUAN AMERICAN CHAMBER; SICHUAN COLLEGE; SICHUAN PROVINCIAL ACADEMY; SOUTHWEST UNIVERSITY; TIMES; UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO; WAL MART; ZHEJIANG) (Benjamin Wang; Bill Gormley; Bryan Stadelmann; Cao Jun; Christopher Hsee; David Xu; Du; Du Jiang Yan; Gormley; Hsee; Jiang Yan; Luo; Luo Xinben; Miao; Miao Duo; Music; Quick; Regal; Scantily; Stadelmann; Tan; Tan Jihe; Wang; Wang Bing; Yan; Yan Zhongjun)

KEYWORDS: CHINA; ECONOMY; CHENGDU (CHINA); ENTERTAINMENT

EDITION: Home Edition

Word Count: 2137
2/8/06 LATIMES 1
END OF DOCUMENT

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

Westlaw. NewsRoom

8/28/05 Phila. Inquirer N01
2005 WLNR 13523455

Philadelphia Inquirer (PA)
Copyright 2005 The Philadelphia Inquirer

August 28, 2005

Section: FEATURES TRAVEL

Vietnam: Once there was a war
Americans welcome in a lovely, lively land.

By Jane Wooldridge, Knight Ridder News Service

Everybody and his brother is on a motorbike. His sister, too, you realize, once you look beyond the masked faces, elbow-length gloves and shrouded bodies - the better to keep the sun away and remain pale in that urbane, I don't-work-in-the-fields way.

Everybody and his brother is on a motorbike. His sister, too, you realize, once you look beyond the masked faces, elbow-length gloves and shrouded bodies - the better to keep the sun away and remain pale in that urbane, I don't-work-in-the-fields way.

Me, I'm stupidly tan-happy, bareheaded and bare-legged as I zip along sidesaddle behind Long, the motorbike taxi-man of the morning. We're on our way to see Ho.

Ho is Ho Chi Minh, the father of communist Vietnam. He looks much as when I last visited him here, in 1994. Waxen and pale, the revered peasant leader forever under glass. Dead, but not gone, never forgotten.

But Ho may be just about the only thing in Vietnam that looks the same. A decade ago (July 1995), the United States normalized relations with Vietnam, following that government's decision to admit Western visitors. Former U.S. Rep. Pete Peterson - a former prisoner of war here - became the first U.S. ambassador in the postwar era. Vietnam vaulted into modern capitalism with a vengeance.

These days, scenes from Apocalypse Now and Good Morning, Vietnam seem surreal. Visiting the new Vietnam, you may find yourself wondering if the bloody campaign that ended with the fall of Saigon and American withdrawal in 1975 was merely a drug-induced nightmare, a cruel trick of collective memory. Unless, of course, you - or someone you loved - spent time here between 1964 and 1975, when more than 58,000 U.S. soldiers and an estimated 1.1 million-plus Vietnamese died.

Why was the U.S. military here? you may find yourself asking, as you stare into

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

shops filled with sleek silk gowns, beaded sandals, and Pradaesque eyeglass frames; hip cafes and pubs and cappuccino bars; day spas and travel agencies offering backpacker trips to just about every corner of this serpentine country. And, who really won the war?

In the time it takes to sip a Saigon Beer, Vietnam's past seems to fade. Yes, you can still see water buffalo pulling plows in the countryside. But in cities, cyclists and vendors lugging baskets of fruit on shoulder yokes are giving way to literally millions of motorbikes. Conical grass hats are being replaced by baseball caps, and even the "Hanoi Hilton" - nickname for the prison where American POWs were held, including now-Sen. John McCain - has been largely vanquished to make room for a glass office-and-retail tower. The new Hanoi Hilton is a sleek tower near the Opera where you can sip a $2 soda, smoke a Havana cigar, or buy a Montblanc pen while awaiting your room.

A decade ago, none of this was here. Not the made-to-order tailors, the chic housewares shops, the 400 dragon-prowed tourist boats on Halong Bay, the five-star Ana Mandara Resort on Nha Trang Beach. Not the art galleries stacked to the rafters with canvases of air-brushed Buddhas and bucolic farming scenes. Not the air-conditioned tourist buses that roll along the Vietnamese backbone, Hanoi to Saigon for $31, with stops at Hue, Hoi An, Nha Trang and Dalat.

Roughly 1.4 million foreign tourists came here in the first five months of 2005, reports the country's tourism administration - up 19.4 percent over the year before. American tourists rank third in numbers, behind China and Japan, with 272,000 American visitors in 2004.

Credit curiosity about a fresh, rapidly changing destination and a wide variety of experiences in a single country, says Chris Skilling, vice president of worldwide operations for Boston-based Grand Circle Travel and Overseas Adventure Travel. The two companies are taking 58 percent more Americans to Vietnam this year than last.

Don't forget value: custom-tailored suits for $60 to $80; an elegant gourmet dinner for $25 per person; simple-but-clean hotel rooms with air conditioning, international phone and satellite TV for $20. And yes, it's all priced in dollars - U.S. dollars, as common here as the local currency, the dong.

But for Americans, one of the biggest attractions may be the way Vietnamese respond to them.

"I felt really welcomed by everyday people we met," said Shari Drubin of Miami, who visited in February. "I talked with motorbike drivers, museum people, professors, and it was pervasive. The way in which the Vietnamese dealt with the 'American War,' the way they felt about Americans - it surprised me."

Some visitors and experts point to Vietnam's youthfulness: The average age is just under 26; more than 60 percent of the people are under 30. For most Vietnamese, the American War exists only in books, a dusty historical artifact.

A few remnants of the war remain, primarily in museums in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City - almost everyone still calls it Saigon - and at the Cu Chi Tunnels, a 155-mile warren of narrow underground passages outside Saigon where the Viet Cong hid and planned their campaign during the war. Older Vietnamese - especially in Hanoi -

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

Information

Visit the Vietnam National Administration of Tourism Web site at www.vietnamtourism.com. A second and sometimes more helpful site run by the tourism administration is www.vietnamtourism.gov.vn.

---- INDEX REFERENCES ----

COMPANY: THAI AIRWAYS INTERNATIONAL PC LTD; VIETNAM AIRLINES CORP

INDUSTRY: (Travel Health & Medicine (1TR84); Resorts (1RE44))

REGION: (Thailand (1TH74); Indo China (1IN61); Southeast Asia (1SO64); USA (1US73); Americas (1AM92); Vietnam (1VI02); North America (1NO39); Far East (1FA27); Asia (1AS61); Eastern Asia (1EA61))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (Rep. Pete Peterson; Trang Beach; Chris Skilling; Lien Duong) (AMERICAN POWS; AMERICAN WAR; ANA MANDARA RESORT; CU CHI TUNNELS; DE MILITARIZED ZONE; DMZ; GRAND CIRCLE; GRAND CIRCLE TRAVEL; HANOI; HO CHI MINH; LONELY PLANET GUIDE; NEW HANOI HILTON; TET FESTIVAL; THAI AIRWAYS; TV; VIET CONG; VIETNAM AIRLINES; VIETNAM NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION; WAR REMNANTS MUSEUM) (Adventure Travel; Apocalypse; ATMs; Chris Skilling; Conical; Corruption; Credit; Dead; Dining; Ho; Imaginative Traveller; Intrepid Travel; John McCain; Money; Moon Handbook; Negotiate; Older; Overseas Adventure Travel; Pete Peterson; Photographs; Shari Drubin; Vuong Lien Duong; Waxen; Western) (United States; Saigon; Saigon; Hanoi; Hanoi; Havana; Hanoi; Saigon; China; Japan; Miami; Hanoi; Ho Chi Minh City; Saigon; Saigon; Hanoi; United States; Saigon; Hanoi; Hong Kong; Bangkok; Singapore; Tokyo; Bangkok; Hanoi; Ho Chi Minh City; us.pa.phila; us.pa; us; chn; cn; hk; hkg; jp; jpn; sg; sgp; usa; asp; nam; cu..havana; cu; jp..tokyo; th..bngkok; th; us.fl.miami; us.fl; vn..hanoi; vn..hcmcty; vn)

KEYWORDS: (CT/lfl.trv); (CT/lfl); (NT/Travel); (SU/travel)

TICKER SYMBOL: RTS:DONM.RS; Unknown:VAI.YY

EDITION: ADVANCE

Word Count: 1984
8/28/05 PHILA-INQ N01
END OF DOCUMENT

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

3/18/05 Chi. Trib. 1
2005 WLNR 23442071

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
Copyright 2005 Chicago Tribune Company

March 18, 2005

Section: Metro

Just $12 million buys you this cozy Winnetka home

The North Shore's big-ticket real estate market is booming

Lisa Black, Tribune staff reporter.

The Spanish-style villa for sale on nearly two acres of prime Winnetka beachfront boasts a palatial dining room with five crystal chandeliers, an elevator with beveled mirrors and a third-floor ballroom.

Once the home of the late insurance mogul W. Clement Stone, it also commands a mogulish $12 million price tag.

These days, multimillion-dollar homes are selling better than ever--at least those in the $2.5 million to $6 million range--with good interest rates and an abundance of people making large amounts of money, real estate agents agreed.

Across the North Shore and other affluent communities, mansions are replacing teardowns at a steady pace. In Lake Forest alone, 25 homes on the market are priced at more than $5 million, including a $19.5 million David Adler lakefront home on six acres.

But real estate agents say it's harder to sell the more expensive, old-money mansions, which require upkeep and don't include modern amenities such as built-in flat-screen television screens.

"Getting over $10 million is really rugged," said Wendy Bergseth, vice president with Koenig & Strey, the company handling the Stone mansion. "What we're finding is today's young, wealthy buyer isn't looking for a mansion as a statement."

Recent blockbuster

The largest North Shore sale in recent history, she said, was a double lot with a 122-year-old house in Lake Forest that sold last year for nearly $14 million.

Making the right deal often requires advertising in national publications such as the Dupont Registry of Fine Homes.

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

Agents also customize the sales pitch to meet the interests of the potential buyer. Some are drawn by the status associated with a home's history or with the name of its former owner. Others desire specific features, a 10-car garage or a panic room, for instance, realty agents said.

And only those with serious money will get a tour. The agent usually pre-approves a potential buyer's financial standing before setting up an appointment.

Entire marketing departments are devoted to helping sell status homes, agents said.

If the Stone estate sells for its asking price, it will be the second in Winnetka to hit the $12 million mark in recent years. In 2000, the home of a Brach's Candy heir on Sheridan Road sold for the same amount, only to be razed.

$1.4 million average

The average sale price last year for a single-family home in Winnetka was $1.4 million.

The Stone mansion--it's more than 10,000 square feet--has been on the market for two months, following the death of Stone's wife, Jessie, at age 100 in September. Her husband died two years to the day earlier, also at age 100. The family has one surviving son.

"It's one of the more recognizable properties in the village," said Robert Zielinski, chairman of the Winnetka Landmark Preservation Commission, which can designate a house as a landmark only at the owner's request.

Stone, a well-known philanthropist who wrote books on what he liked to call PMA--or keeping a "Positive Mental Attitude"--did not request landmarking the home, which would place limits on its future use.

`S' marks the spot

Two stone pillars with the letter "S" engraved on them mark the head of the curved driveway that leads to the home.

Sweeping through the living room, beneath the sculpted ceiling with a painted cloud scene, it's hard to imagine that the mansion, built in 1912, was on the market for $180,000 in 1964.

Today, the taxes alone approach $63,000.

In 1966, Stone and his wife moved into the home, keeping an estate in Lake Forest but enjoying the Winnetka property during the years when Stone was most closely linked to Republican politics.

Stone, who as a child sold newspapers on Chicago's South Side, made a fortune after starting an insurance business that grew into a $2 billion empire. His company, Combined International Corp., has since merged to form Aon Corp.

Even after Watergate, Stone remained a fan of Richard Nixon. He contributed $7.2 million to the president in the years before Nixon resigned in 1974.

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

Stone "was a long time moving in there because, instead of having wallpaper, he had an artist paint the walls," said Dave Brown, 79, of Wilmette, who recalls talking Illinois politics in Stone's hexagonal office, which offers a view of Lake Michigan from three windows.

Brown's wife, Marge, remembered parties where couples played bridge in the living room beneath the panoramic painted clouds.

"The living room was huge," Marge Brown said. "You weren't even amazed that two pianos could fit in there."

The Stones, she said, held benefits in the upstairs ballroom.

Photographs that remain in the home include one of W. Clement and Jessie Stone wearing matching sailor hats, their names embroidered on the brim. He was known for his pencil-thin mustache, Havana cigars and bow ties.

The mansion boasts four bedroom suites, each with sitting areas, baths, dressing rooms or closets. The real estate literature also notes the carved oak fireplace and a "delightful marble step-up bay for tete-a-tete dining."

Downstairs, a pub room with a bar, green-cushioned banquettes and unusually designed ceiling with sequins and the phrase "Man's Pursuit of Pleasure" looks as if it has been borrowed from a movie set.

A raised terrace leads to the rear grounds and beach.

The house's architect is unknown, said Chris Downey, the Koenig & Strey agent handling the sale, who said she has had more than 20 "serious" inquiries about the Stone property.

No one has expressed interest in razing the place or subdividing it, Downey said.

Village officials say they have received no inquiries about subdividing the property.

Mike D'Onofrio, Winnetka's director of community development, said he has not seen any trend toward subdividing lakefront property in the village.

For example, the buyer of the Brach property tore down the house and built a new mansion on three acres. Another buyer purchased two lots and built one house, D'Onofrio said.

Worth the trouble

The relationship between the realty agent and the client is long-term when it comes to selling high-end North Shore properties, said Lisa Hathaway, a Realtor with Renaissance Realty Partners in Lake Forest. It's not unusual to work with someone for three years to buy a prestige house.

But agents handling such luxurious properties aren't doing all that badly, she said.

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

The commission for the buyer's broker on a property such as the Stone mansion likely would be more than $100,000, she said.

"The North Shore," she said, "does not seem to be suffering."

Copyright © 2005 Chicago Tribune Company

---- INDEX REFERENCES ----

COMPANY: AON CORP; COMBINED INTERNATIONAL CORP

INDUSTRY: (Residential Real Estate (1RE67); Housing (1HO38); Real Estate (1RE57))

REGION: (USA (1US73); Americas (1AM92); Illinois (1IL01); North America (1NO39))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (AON CORP; COMBINED INTERNATIONAL CORP; DUPONT REGISTRY; KOENIG STREY; RENAISSANCE REALTY PARTNERS; WINNETKA; WINNETKA LANDMARK PRESERVATION COMMISSION) (Brown; Chris Downey; Clement; Dave Brown; David Adler; Downey; Jessie; Jessie Stone; Lisa Hathaway; Marge; Marge Brown; Mental Attitude; Mike D'Onofrio; Nixon; Onofrio; Richard Nixon; Robert Zielinski; Stone; Stones; Village; W. Clement Stone; Wendy Bergseth; Worth)

KEYWORDS: SUBURB; HOUSING; BUILDING; COST; ASSET

EDITION: Northwest Final

Word Count: 1301
3/18/05 CHICAGOTR 1
END OF DOCUMENT

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

Westlaw. NewsRoom

2/11/05 N.Y. Times E33
2005 WLNR 1931705

New York Times (NY)
Copyright (c) 2005 The New York Times. All rights reserved.

February 11, 2005

Section: E

MUSEUM REVIEW; Churchill At a Touch Of a Screen

EDWARD ROTHSTEIN

LONDON, Feb. 10 It may be that Winston Churchill's voice and visage have not been the objects of such concentrated homage since his state funeral, 40 years ago, when 300,000 people streamed past his coffin in a line that stretched for a mile. Or perhaps the focus of attention and affection was more urgent during the Blitz, when 200 of Hitler's bombers strafed London each night and Churchill's voice, with its promises of little else but blood, toil, tears and sweat, helped sustain the populace as almost 30,000 died in London alone.

Now the scale and setting are different, but in the Churchill Museum, which opens here on Friday, those models are not only invoked, but also aspired to. Churchill's presence is strenuously condensed into 9,000 square feet, an underground extension of the bunkerlike basement "war rooms" where, as prime minister during the Second World War, Churchill met with his cabinet whenever the risk aboveground was too great. This is the first museum in Britain devoted to Churchill, and on Thursday Queen Elizabeth II came to pay tribute to to her first prime minister (when he returned to office in the 1950's) and by all accounts her favorite.

This $12-million installation is a triumph for the director of the Cabinet War Rooms, Phil Reed, who guided the fund-raising and design of the exhibition, which the British design firm Casson Mann outfitted with the latest in museum technology. It is an aggressive exhibition: contemplation is less important than interaction, and sound and light compete for a reader's attention. There are also qualifications that must be made about some of its interpretations.

But through it all, Churchill looms large. (A companion volume by his granddaughter Celia Sandys is being published by the Imperial War Museum.) Churchill's voice can be heard from radio broadcasts and speeches in Parliament ("What is our aim? I can answer in one word: victory, victory at all costs, victory in spite of all terror"). His words can be read on touch screens cataloging his wit ("In retreat indomitable," he said of Field Marshal Montgomery, "in advance invincible; in victory insufferable").

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

Images of Churchill range from the villainous buffoon of Nazi propaganda posters (Hitler called him "an utterly amoral repulsive creature") to a concave white mold of his face created for Madame Tussauds wax museum. Animations projected on the walls catalog his pets, his jobs, his residences, his wartime journeys.

There are also unusual biographical relics of his sad childhood as the barely loved child of a titled father and an American mother (including a meticulously detailed "punishment book" from the Harrow School, which records that on May 25, 1891, the 16-year-old Churchill received seven strokes of the cane for mischief). And there is plenty of kitsch: Churchill's baby rattle, sheet music for "The Man With the Big Cigar" (1941), a red velvet jumpsuit (Churchill's dubious contribution to British fashion), one of his chomped-on Havana cigar butts.

Meanwhile, the technological energy is fervent, sometimes awkward, sometimes enlightening, sometimes unnecessary, sometimes playful. One interactive screen shows Churchill's beloved Kent estate, Chartwell; the image shimmers to the touch and is soon shown to be a reflection in Churchill's favorite goldfish pond. Trumping it all is a 50-foot table dividing the museum's display room in two, a high-tech "Lifeline," that responds (a bit sluggishly) to the movement of fingers on touch panels to "open" a timeline of Churchill's life, potentially displaying 4,600 pages of documents, 1,150 photographs and 206 animations, many erupting in sound and light.

Nothing, in fact could be more unusual than the Cabinet War Rooms, which frame any experience of the new museum. In those rooms, which became part of the Imperial War Museum in 1984, sparse residences and meeting rooms evoke the stringent basement life of the wartime 1940's. There, Churchill had the only toilet with plumbing, and the nerve center of the British war effort depended on maps, pushpins and dangling telephone wires. The War Rooms make it clear that Churchill's leadership took place in a context of scarcity, risk and struggle.

The Churchill Museum maintains the basement aesthetic, with low ceilings, exposed support beams, visible rivets and screws, and a look of bare cement, but it is trying to establish and codify Churchill's reputation for the 21st century, an enterprise that it believes depends on sensation, attraction and interaction. Because the War Rooms lead into the Churchill Museum, the multimedia biographical narrative actually begins in 1940, when Churchill took office as prime minister, and proceeds chronologically, culminating in a video triptych of his funeral in 1965.

The "Lifeline" then slices the room, with the other half devoted to a chapterlike accounting of Churchill from 1874 until 1940, whereupon the visitor is led back into the War Rooms and a Britain under siege.

The museum's centering on the war, of course, presumes Churchill's heroic stature. And Churchill's reputation still rides very high: in 2002 a BBC poll ranked him as the most admired Briton in history. But the technological excess seems to show some anxiety about whether this can be taken for granted.

Indeed, Churchill's reputation has been subject to skeptical scrutiny by scholars and biographers for the past few decades. His flaws and misjudgments have been detailed. Critics have drawn attention to his Victorian racial views and militarism. And in the wake of the 9/11 attacks, though he has been invoked as a

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

model for his opposition to the appeasement of Hitler, he has also been dismissed as an irrelevant distraction, offering the wrong lessons at the wrong time.

Last fall, a poll of British academic specialists displaced his usually premier position in similar polls and ranked his postwar Labor Party successor, Clement Atlee, as the greatest 20th-century British prime minister, praising his "welfare state reforms." (Churchill called Atlee "a sheep in sheep's clothing.") This result seemed to give contemporary political allegiances more importance than the once-unquestioned accomplishments of Churchill's leadership. Another recent survey, according to newspaper accounts, found that 15 percent of British 15-year-olds thought Churchill was the founder of an insurance company, whose recent advertisements featured a Churchillian bulldog.

The museum, with its eye on the popular audience, doesn't want its prospective younger audience to lose attention nor a belief in Churchill's heroic stature to falter. It also expects the 300,000 annual visitors to the Cabinet War Rooms to grow significantly in number. Some of the activities, like an interactive display about wartime cryptography, are clearly meant for younger visitors.

Mr. Reed acknowledges that the museum's purpose is not to create a detached account of Churchill's life and times. "We have accepted Churchill as a great leader and a great man," he said recently. But he also wanted the museum to avoid hagiography: "Great people are not great all of the time," he said.

This means that there are qualifications throughout. Churchill himself is cited for calling his World War II diversion of British troops from Italy to fight in Greece an "error in judgment." And particularly in the account of his prewar life, there are the standard scandals and controversies to account for: his resignation as First Lord of the Admiralty in 1915 after his Dardanelles plan led to the Gallipoli disaster of World War I; his zealous pursuit of violent anarchists or strikers; his opposition in the early 1930's to any form of Indian independence.

One approach to such issues is found in voting stations the museum has set up, asking viewers to evaluate whether, say, Churchill's views on India were racist, based on information given in touch screens and historic news video.

But one problem is that this deference to democratic evaluation is not really accompanied by sufficient information; more detail is wanted throughout, and given the technological sophistication on display it really could be made readily available to the curious. Of course, this is a lot to ask of a museum that tries to take stock of an entire lifetime, particularly one as extraordinary as Churchill's. But there is too little illumination about matters that deserve it: the nature of Churchill's responsibility for the Dardanelles campaign, for example, or Churchill's strategic thinking about World War II.

Moreover, while it is understandable that the wartime leadership looms large here, in many ways Churchill was at his most heroic not during the war but in the decade before it. It was then that he, and very few others, saw clearly what was happening in Germany, and he persisted in his public stand even as he was ostracized as a warmonger. That chapter of Churchill's political life is curiously underemphasized; the opposition he faced seems muted; his visionary courage less imposing than it really was.

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

No matter. Despite its flaws and surface sensations, the Churchill Museum overwhelms a viewer, not solely with its technology, but also with the impression of immensity that Churchill's life and persona still put forward, and the attention it still demands.

The Churchill Museum and Cabinet War Rooms are at Clive Steps, King Charles Street, London. Information: 442079306961.

Photos: At the London museum devoted to Winston Churchill, his face is seen on video and topping a ceramic bulldog. (Photo by Jonathan Player for The New York Times; top, Douglas Hall)(pg. E33); The "Lifeline" table, top and above right, puts Churchill in the context of historic events. Above, display cases are part of the museum, the first one devoted to the life of the World War II leader. (Photographs by Jonathan Player for The New York Times)(pg. E38)

February 16, 2005, Wednesday - A museum review in Weekend on Friday about the new Churchill Museum in London misspelled the surname of Churchill's successor as prime minister after World War II. He was Clement Attlee, not Atlee.

---- INDEX REFERENCES ----

NEWS SUBJECT: (Political Parties (1PO73))

REGION: (United Kingdom (1UN38); Europe (1EU83); England (1EN10); Western Europe (1WE41))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (CASSON MANN; CHURCHILLIAN; DARDANELLES; HARROW SCHOOL; HITLER; MADAME TUSSAUDS; NAZI; VICTORIAN) (Atlee; Celia Sandys; Charles Street; Chartwell; Clement Atlee; Clement Attlee; Douglas Hall; Elizabeth II; Jonathan Player; Labor Party; Montgomery; Phil Reed; Photographs; Photos; Reed; Trumping) (Review)

EDITION: Late Edition - Final

Word Count: 2019
2/11/05 NYT E33
END OF DOCUMENT

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

Westlaw. NewsRoom

1/5/05 Chi. Trib. 7
2005 WLNR 23406421

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
Copyright 2005 Chicago Tribune Company

January 5, 2005

Section: News

Some in region urge larger donation

Diana Elias, Associated Press.

The governments of oil-rich Persian Gulf states have pledged about $50 million for victims of the southern Asia tsunami, but some people wonder if the amount is too small.

Some Saudis, Kuwaitis and other gulf citizens have said that more generosity might be a way to correct an image in the West that they are decadent and financial backers of terrorists such as Osama bin Laden.

But the controls imposed on Muslim charities after the Sept. 11 attacks, and the lack of public campaigns for tsunami relief, have so far kept the donations down.

The flow of private money is expected to increase as more charity activities are planned and advertised. Several countries have moved to increase donations, with the United Arab Emirates boosting its pledge Tuesday to $20 million from $2 million.

"This tragedy is an opportunity to revitalize the real Islamic aid work ... and to present the true face of the peace-loving, humanitarian kingdom, which is open to the whole world," Saudi columnist Jamal Khashoggi wrote in Kuwait's Al-Watan daily.

The columnist said extremists have "hijacked" Islam, and Saudi charities should go back to "moderation and tolerance."

Lebanon's Daily Star also urged the region to come forward with more generosity--noting that high oil prices have put extra money in the region's pockets.

"Long-established images ... of white-robed sheiks sailing their luxury yachts on seas of oil and using $100 bills to light their Havana cigars will only be reinforced in the face of collective miserliness in this hour of human need, especially if the petroleum-rich gulf states do not dig a bit deeper into pockets," the paper editorialized.

Gulf countries cracked down on charities after the Sept. 11 attacks, especially in

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, when Washington accused some of funneling money to Muslim militants.

Saudi businessman Khaled al-Shitri says he is hesitant to donate.

"Gulf countries and particularly Saudi have become very sensitive about where [charity money] goes," he said.

Copyright © 2005 Chicago Tribune Company

---- INDEX REFERENCES ----

REGION: (Middle East (1MI23); Gulf States (1GU47); Saudi Arabia (1SA38); Arab States (1AR46); Kuwait (1KU68))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (OSAMA) (Jamal Khashoggi; Saudi; Shitri)

KEYWORDS: ASIA; WATER; DISASTER; REACTION; RESULT; MIDEAST; CHARITY; ISSUE (SOUTH ASIAN TSUNAMI: PERSIAN GULF STATES)

EDITION: Chicago Final

Word Count: 408
1/5/05 CHICAGOTR 7
END OF DOCUMENT

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

Westlaw. NewsRoom

10/18/04 N.Y. Times B7
2004 WLNR 5593956

New York Times (NY)
Copyright (c) 2004 The New York Times. All rights reserved.

October 18, 2004

Section: B

Pierre Salinger, Press Secretary to Kennedy, Dies at 79

TODD S. PURDUM; Thomas J. Lueck contributed reporting for this article.

Pierre Salinger, debonair investigative reporter who became famous as John F Kennedy's White House press secretary and went on to work as prize-winning television correspondent for ABC News, dies at age 79; photo (M)

Pierre Salinger, the debonair, half-French investigative reporter who became famous as John F. Kennedy's White House press secretary at the height of the cold war and went on to work as a prize-winning television correspondent for ABC News in Europe, died Saturday at a hospital near his home in Le Thor, France. He was 79.

Mr. Salinger had been in declining health, suffering from aphasia and unable to speak more than a few words, said his fourth wife, Nicole, who runs a bed-and-breakfast at their home in Provence. He had collapsed about a week ago and underwent surgery to implant a heart pacemaker.

Kennedy was the first president to allow live television broadcasts of his news conferences, and Mr. Salinger managed that still-new medium and the White House press corps with "wit, enthusiasm and considerable disdain for detail," as The New York Times put it in 1962. With his bushy eyebrows, big Cuban (later Brazilian) cigars and vivid vests, he became the first presidential spokesman to become a celebrity in his own right.

But later in life, Mr. Salinger proved far less adroit in dealing with the new medium of the Internet, publicizing what turned out to be a bogus document that Trans World Airlines Flight 800 had been shot down off Long Island in 1996 by a Navy missile gone awry. The episode badly damaged his credibility and bewildered some of his oldest friends.

As White House press secretary, Mr. Salinger once said he saw his job as "a reporter for the rest of the press," operating in a "kind of no man's land" between the president and reporters, and Kennedy called him "plucky Pierre." He once conducted a press briefing in a party hat at a seafood restaurant in Hyannis Port, Mass., and he swapped jokes on a skeet-shooting visit to Nikita S. Khrushchev's

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

dacha.

But the bluff exterior belied his cultured tastes. A child prodigy who played a grand piano before he learned to read, Mr. Salinger retained a lifelong zest for music, art, poetry, wine, women and fine food, and was instrumental in inviting musicians like Pablo Casals and Igor Stravinsky to the White House. He spoke fluent, if fractured, French.

"If Jackie Kennedy was the one who thought maybe America was ready for a higher culture, her ally in it or her agent was Pierre," said Richard Reeves, author of "President Kennedy: Profile of Power."

Pierre Emile George Salinger was born June 14, 1925, in San Francisco, and his life was a mix of cosmopolitan influences and raffish experiences. His father was an American Jewish mining engineer, his mother a French-born Catholic whose father was a member of the French Chamber of Deputies. He spent two years at San Francisco State College, then served as a skipper of a Navy submarine chaser off Okinawa in World War II before graduating from the University of San Francisco.

He began his career at The San Francisco Chronicle, where he established a reputation as a scrappy reporter and was night city editor by 25. Posing as a drunken bum named Emil Flick, Mr. Salinger several times contrived to be thrown in jail so he could write about conditions for inmates, and his exposes won praise from Earl Warren, the governor of California.

It was Mr. Salinger's investigations into corruption among the Teamsters on the docks of San Francisco that led to his work for the Kennedy family. As a regional reporter for Collier's magazine, Mr. Salinger had written a long article on labor corruption, but the magazine folded before it could be published.

"I sent it to Bobby, who was counsel to the Senate rackets committee," recalled Edwin Guthman, who was then a reporter for The Seattle Times and went on to become Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy's press secretary at the Justice Department. "Bob read this piece and hired Pierre, and Pierre became an investigator for them."

He later joined John Kennedy's Senate staff, and then the 1960 presidential campaign, and "See Pierre" became a favorite directive in Kennedy headquarters. As White House press secretary, he announced, explained and defended many of Kennedy's most important actions and policies. In the Cuban missile crisis of 1962, he covered up the president's sudden return from Chicago to Washington by claiming, on his boss's orders, that Kennedy had a cold.

But, Mr. Reeves noted, Mr. Salinger "had a journalist's instincts -- his instinct wasn't to cover it up, it was to find out."

After being kept in the dark about the planned Bay of Pigs invasion, Mr. Salinger confronted the president "to say that I couldn't continue as press secretary if I wasn't notified about big events like this," he recalled in a 1993 interview with Washingtonian magazine. By the time of the missile crisis, he said, "I knew everything that was happening, though I couldn't tell the press at the time."

He later acknowledged having sidestepped questions about Kennedy's affairs, and said the public "should know if a president is corrupt or drunk much of the time, but if a president has a mistress occasionally and it doesn't affect his

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

presidency, I don't see what harm that does."

Mr. Salinger stayed on as Lyndon B. Johnson's press secretary until March 1964, but left in disagreement over the new president's approach to the press. That same year, Gov. Edmund G. Brown of California appointed him to fill a vacant Senate seat, but he lost to the Republican George Murphy in the general election that fall.

He later joined Continental Airlines, then returned to politics for Robert Kennedy's 1968 presidential campaign. After Kennedy's assassination he moved to Europe, where he wrote for the Paris-based newsmagazine L'Express. In 1976, he went to Austria to cover the Winter Olympics for ABC News, and he was named Paris correspondent in 1978. For the next 15 years, he used his extensive contacts to cover major stories from the Iranian hostage crisis to Rock Hudson's death from AIDS.

"It was simply amazing what he could find out because he knew so many people," said Elizabeth Bagley, who worked under him as an ABC producer.

In 1981, he won a George Polk Award for a documentary about the secret negotiations that led to the release of American hostages in Iran. He retired from ABC in 1993, and became a consultant.

Mr. Salinger's first three marriages ended in divorce. His eldest son, Marc, who had been John Kennedy's occasional golf caddy and never got over the trauma of his assassination, committed suicide in 1977. A daughter, Suzanne, died of cancer in 1995. Besides his wife, the former Nicole Beauvillain de Menthon, he is survived by two sons, Stephen, of Los Angeles, and Gregory, of Paris.

Kennedy shared Mr. Salinger's love of good cigars, and one day in 1962 ordered him to obtain 1,000 prime Havanas. When Mr. Salinger appeared the next day with 2,000, Kennedy greeted him with delight, he recalled years later, then pulled a paper from his desk and signed it. It was the order for the trade embargo with Cuba that endures to this day.

Photo: Pierre Salinger, cigar in hand, with President John F. Kennedy in 1961. Kennedy called his affable press secretary "plucky Pierre." (Photo by Agence France-Presse/Getty Images)

October 30, 2004, Saturday - An obituary on Oct. 18 about Pierre Salinger, the Kennedy White House spokesman who became a television correspondent, misspelled one of his given names. He was Pierre Emil George Salinger, not Emile.

---- INDEX REFERENCES ----

COMPANY: CONTINENTAL AIRLINES INC; JUSTICE DEPARTMENT; ABC NEWS; CONTINENTAL AIRLINES (OLD); REACH TRADE AND MARKETING; TRANS WORLD AIRLINES INC; ABC

NEWS SUBJECT: (Social Issues (1SO05); Government (1GO80); World Elections (1WO93); Global Politics (1GL73); Public Affairs (1PU31))

REGION: (Cuba (1CU43); Europe (1EU83); USA (1US73); Americas (1AM92); North America (1NO39); Caribbean (1CA06); France (1FR23); Western Europe (1WE41);

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

California (1CA98); Latin America (1LA15))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (Salinger, Pierre; Purdum, Todd S; Kennedy, John Fitzgerald (1917-63)) (ABC; ABC NEWS; AIDS; AMERICAN JEWISH; COLLIER; CONTINENTAL AIRLINES; FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES; GEORGE POLK AWARD; JACKIE KENNEDY; JOHN F KENNEDY; JUSTICE DEPARTMENT; KENNEDY; KENNEDY WHITE HOUSE; MENTHON; NAVY; PIERRE; SENATE; TEAMSTERS; TRANS WORLD AIRLINES; UNIVERSITY; WHITE HOUSE; WINTER OLYMPICS) (Bob; Bobby; Edmund G. Brown; Edwin Guthman; Elizabeth Bagley; Emil Flick; Emile; George Murphy; George Salinger; Gregory; Igor Stravinsky; John F. Kennedy; John Kennedy; Kennedy; Lyndon B. Johnson; Marc; Nicole; Nicole Beauvillain; Nikita S. Khrushchev; Pablo Casals; Photo; Pierre; Pierre Emil; Pierre Emile; Pierre Salinger; Reeves; Richard Reeves; Robert F. Kennedy; Robert Kennedy; Rock Hudson; Salinger; Suzanne) (Deaths (Obituaries); United States Politics and Government; News and News Media) (Obituary (Obit); Biography)

EDITION: Late Edition - Final

Word Count: 1468
10/18/04 NYT B7
END OF DOCUMENT

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

9/29/04 Chi. Trib. 46
2004 WLNR 19892180

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
Copyright 2004 Chicago Tribune Company

September 29, 2004

Smoke 'em if you got 'em

It doesn't matter how old you are, it's never too late to take up smoking.

In the case of a 108-year-old Montana man, it's never too late to start smoking again.

Retired railroad worker Walter Breuning quit smoking cigars at the age of 99, not because they were bad for his health, but because he couldn't afford them.

After his story was widely distributed in a newspaper article, Breuning heard from people including an English cigar fan who sent him two Havanas.

"They were $12 cigars, and they were good," Breuning said. "You can't get good Havana cigars like that out here."

Fred Aimi, of Lolo, Mont., was reading the newspaper to a group of blind neighbors when he came across an account of Breuning's birthday. "That hurt," Aimi said. "I like a good cigar myself."

Aimi said he sent a box of two-dozen cigars on Friday to Breuning. "At 108, they can't do him much harm," he said.

War is hell . . . and fun: A video game company hopes to cash in on the publicity surrounding Sen. John Kerry's Vietnam service by sending players on a simulation of the Swift Boat mission that won the Democratic presidential candidate the Silver Star.

Playing as a square-jawed, machine-gun-toting Lt. Kerry, gamers lead a team of U.S. Navy swift boats up the Mekong Delta to secure the shore while facing fire from Viet Cong in the nearby brush. Players are able to drive the boat and can jump ashore to chase and battle enemy soldiers.

The game is the latest in a series of missions from New York-based Kuma Reality Games that allow users to re-enact actual battles mainly modeled on the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq. Other titles include Uday and Qusay's Last Stand and Battle in Sadr City.

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

Another is based on the U.S. Army Ranger mission in Afghanistan that led to the death of Pat Tillman, who gave up a lucrative professional football career to join the military after the Sept. 11 attacks. The game is dedicated to but does not feature Tillman.

Stuff happens: A teacher is on paid administrative leave after sending a

1st grader home with feces in his backpack because the boy soiled the classroom floor.

The teacher apparently was frustrated with the 6-year-old student's actions so she wrapped up the waste and sent it home with the boy Tuesday along with a note, Dallas school district spokesman Donald Claxton said.

"It generally appears the teacher was trying to help raise awareness with the family," Claxton said. "It's just an unfortunate incident. Unfortunately, she took this course of action."

Edited by RedEye staff (ritaredeye@tribune.com)

Copyright © 2004 Chicago Tribune Company

---- INDEX REFERENCES ----

COMPANY: MONTANA AG (BI&H)

NEWS SUBJECT: (Smoking (1SM71))

INDUSTRY: (Consumer Products & Services (1CO62); Cigars (1CI03); Tobacco (1TO65))

REGION: (Afghanistan (1AF45); USA (1US73); Americas (1AM92); North America (1NO39); Western Asia (1WE54); Asia (1AS61))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (DEMOCRATIC; MONTANA; US ARMY RANGER; US NAVY) (Aimi; Breuning; Claxton; Donald Claxton; Fred Aimi; John Kerry; Kerry; Pat Tillman; Qusay; Retired; Stuff; Tillman; Walter Breuning)

KEYWORDS: BRIEFS; UNUSUAL (FLIP SIDE WHAT'S WRONG WITH YOU PEOPLE?)

EDITION: RedEye

Word Count: 517
9/29/04 CHICAGOTR 46
END OF DOCUMENT

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

Westlaw Delivery Summary Report for GOLDSTEIN,DAVID 2166368

Your Search:	HAVANAS "HAVANA CIGAR!" & DA(AFT 2003)
Date/Time of Request:	Tuesday, September 25, 2007 12:43 Eastern
Client Identifier:	890.01
Database:	NPMJ
Lines:	595
Documents:	5
Images:	0

The material accompanying this summary is subject to copyright. Usage is governed by contract with Thomson, West and their affiliates.

Westlaw. NewsRoom

5/8/04 Balt. Sun 3D
2004 WLNR 1469271

Baltimore Sun (MD)
Copyright © 2004 The Baltimore Sun. All rights reserved.

May 8, 2004

Section: TODAY

Loden's grandfather part of city politics Ad executive named after leader of Democratic Party in Baltimore

SUN STAFF Frederick N. Rasmussen

The death last week of Daniel J. Loden, 86, the legendary Baltimore advertising executive and creator of the Charm City promotional campaign nearly 30 years ago, brought back to mind the paternal grandfather for whom he was named.

The elder Loden was a well-liked and colorful Democratic leader who cavorted on the Baltimore political stage in the early days of the last century.

Loden was a protege of I. Freeman Rasin, chief henchman for Maryland Sen. Arthur Pue Gorman. He was also a member of what was called Baltimore's Royal Family, which included Democratic bosses Frank Kelly, Sonny Mahon and "Paving" Bob Padgett.

Loden, who was the youngest member of the Royal Family and was often called its "baby," held one public office or other for more than 30 years.

He had been a police magistrate and later moved to City Hall in 1912 when he was appointed Collector of Water Rents and Licenses by Mayor James H. Preston.

Even The Sun had to grudgingly acknowledge that he ran the office with "creditable efficiency."

In addition, for years he had also headed the Concord Club, a city-wide Democratic organization, ruling it as a "King," observed The Sun.

It was said that his smoked-filled City Hall office, perfumed by rare Havana cigars, was a popular destination for politicians seeking advice or favors or both. The room was enlivened by his ebullient personality, which made him popular with people from all walks of life who called him "Danny" or "Little Dan" Loden.

A larger-than-life figure, Loden wore his hair in bangs for years and had a sartorial penchant for colorful hosiery, neckties and an ever-present derby hat.

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

A beefy-looking man with a set of gorgeous jowls to match, Loden's face was circumvented with a pair of tortoise shell glasses attached to a ribbon. They gave him the air of a banker, lawyer or professor rather than a big-city boss.

When he was removed from his City Hall job in 1923 by newly elected Mayor Howard W. Jackson, Loden told The Evening Sun, "I'm not out of politics because I'm losing this job. Don't think it for a moment."

When his namesake grandson was born in 1918, Loden and his wife, posed for pictures in the garden of their home at 4909 Edmondson Ave., holding the newborn.

It looked from the pose, The Sun said, that Loden might be "whispering in his ear some of the secrets of political success that brought the grandfather to the verge of Congress."

In later years, the grandson grew to somewhat physically resemble his colorful grandfather, and for a time even wore his gray hair in slightly modified bangs during the 1970s.

J. Stanley Heuisler, who had worked at VanSant Dugdale & Co., where Loden had been chairman of the advertising company, recalled him as an "Irishman who always had a twinkle in his eye."

It was also Heuisler's observation that Loden had inherited his grandfather's ability when it came time in meetings to give stem-winder like speeches.

"He could talk like a political boss, and I always knew he was very proud of his grandfather," Heuisler, the former editor of Baltimore magazine, said the other day.

"He was a power to reckon with in every political alignment within the Democratic party and yet he will be remembered not so much for his political acumen as for his wit, his individuality of dress and keen appraisal of human nature," said an Evening Sun editorial at the time of his death in 1930.

"And we mourn Danny Loden the more because the memories of his gayety are set against a background of personal decency; he was not in the gay old game for money; he was in it for the sheer love of its play of wits. Politics left him poor. And he did not repine," said a Sun editorial.

"Danny Loden belonged to another day. His roots are back in a time when Baltimore, if less sane and prosperous, was more richly endowed with men who made their own lives the law, and therefore were bright, startling figures on the communal canvas."

Photo(s) "Danny" or "Little Dan" Loden was appointed Collector of Water Rents and Licenses in 1912. {GRAPH_SOURCE} PRATT LIBRARY

COLUMN: Way Back When

---- INDEX REFERENCES ----

NEWS SUBJECT: (Sales (1SA20); Business Management (1BU42); Government (1GO80);

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

Political Parties (1PO73); Public Affairs (1PU31))

INDUSTRY: (Advertising (1AD82); Advertising & Public Relations (1AD83); Advertising Campaigns (1AD39))

REGION: (Maryland (1MA47); USA (1US73); Americas (1AM92); North America (1NO39))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (CONCORD CLUB; CONGRESS; EDMONDSON AVE; GRAPH; LIBRARY; MARYLAND SEN; SUN; VANSANT DUGDALE CO) (Arthur Pue Gorman; Bob Padgett; Daniel J. Loden; Danny; Danny Loden; Frank Kelly; Heuisler; Howard W. Jackson; I. Freeman Rasin; J. Stanley Heuisler; James H. Preston; Loden; Photo) (COLUMN)

EDITION: FINAL

Word Count: 821
5/8/04 BALTSUN 3D
END OF DOCUMENT

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

1/19/04 Chi. Trib. 5
2004 WLNR 19877484

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
Copyright 2004 Chicago Tribune Company

January 19, 2004

Sun-Times parent sold Chicago Tribune.

Conrad Black agreed Sunday to sell his controlling stake in the company that owns the Chicago Sun-Times, turning his media holdings over to multimillionaire British twins and giving the city's No. 2 paper its fifth owner in two decades.

Stunning his critics, Black surrendered the business that gave him what he cherished: an extravagant lifestyle with a glittery array of influential political and social figures.

Already forced to step down as CEO of Hollinger International Inc. in November, Black's announcement came as investigators and shareholders had curtailed his power and largely blamed him for a scandal in which he and top deputies allegedly pocketed $90.2 million in unauthorized payments.

Instead of making an initial $850,000 restitution payment as scheduled Sunday, Black announced that he was selling his shares to David and Frederick Barclay, two reclusive entrepreneurs who live on a tax-haven island in the English Channel.

The news was deja vu for employees of the Sun-Times.

In 1994, Chicago's second-largest newspaper was unexpectedly sold to Black, who was making his first big splash in American media.

Ten years later, another foreign buyer with an even lower profile in the United States is set to take over the Sun-Times and the rest of Black's holdings, which include London's Daily Telegraph, the Jerusalem Post and some suburban Chicago papers.

News of the deal with the Barclays tempered some uncertainty inside the Sun-Times about the future of the tabloid lingering since November, when Hollinger said it was considering the sale of some or all of its papers.

But reporters and editors said they remain anxious because so little is known about the reclusive brothers.

"I don't know the background of these people," said Bob Mazzoni, a copy editor and

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

co-chairman of the Sun-Times unit of the Chicago Newspaper Guild.

No one knows much about that.

Even after Queen Elizabeth II recognized their charitable giving by knighting them Sir David and Sir Frederick in a rare "double dubbing" ceremony three years ago, the two brothers remain publicity-shy.

What is known is that the brothers have a combined net worth of about $1.2 billion, live in their own castle, own London's Ritz hotel and casino interests in Monaco, favor Havana cigars and travel in Rolls-Royce comfort.

The Barclays first ventured into newspapers in 1992, and their current media investments include The Scotsman newspaper and The Business in London, as well as the Edinburgh Evening News. Even before Sunday's announcement that they were buying Black's controlling Hollinger stake, the Barclay twins were part of the pack pursuing Hollinger's prestigious Daily Telegraph in London.

Sources close to the brothers say they were most interested in the Daily Telegraph, London's leading broadsheet that many consider to be the jewel of Black's small empire. Whether they intend to hold onto the Sun-Times is unclear.

For now, the brothers said they would not stand in the way of a New York investment bank's search for possible buyers of some or all of Hollinger International's papers.

The Sun-Times and Hollinger's other Chicago area publications would be the first U.S. newspapers for the Barclays.

The Barclays' Press Holdings International Ltd. agreed to pay $326.5 million for all of Black's shares in Hollinger's parent company, Toronto-based Hollinger Inc. The Barclays also would assume $140 million in debt.

Black currently owns the shares through his private company, Ravelston Corp.

If the deal closes as planned in six weeks, Hollinger Inc. would become private, but Chicago-based Hollinger International, which owns the Sun-Times and the other newspapers, would remain a public company.

There appears to be no obvious barrier to a sale, observers and executives involved in the transaction said. Still, many acknowledged uncertainty because of the recent legal wrangling between Black and his opponents.

Copyright © 2004 Chicago Tribune Company

---- INDEX REFERENCES ----

COMPANY: AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO; CANWEST GLOBAL COMMUNICATIONS CORP; SUN TIMES MEDIA GROUP INC; ARGUS CORP LTD; HOLLINGER INC; HOLLINGER INTERNATIONAL INC

NEWS SUBJECT: (Mergers & Acquisitions (1ME39); Corporate Groups & Ownership (1XO09))

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

INDUSTRY: (Traditional Media (1TR30); Casinos (1CA80); Newspapers (1NE17); Publishing (1PU26); Travel & Tourism (1TR07))

REGION: (USA (1US73); Americas (1AM92); Illinois (1IL01); North America (1NO39))

Language: EN

OTHER INDEXING: (DAVID; HOLLINGER; HOLLINGER INC; HOLLINGER INTL; HOLLINGER INTERNATIONAL INC; JERUSALEM POST; PRESS HOLDINGS INTERNATIONAL LTD; RAVELSTON CORP; SUN TIMES) (Barclay; Barclays; Black; Bob Mazzoni; Conrad Black; David; Elizabeth; Frederick; Frederick Barclay; Sources; Ten)

KEYWORDS: MEDIA; BUSINESS; SALE (CHICAGO)

EDITION: RedEye

Word Count: 787
1/19/04 CHICAGOTR 5
END OF DOCUMENT

© 2007 Thomson/West. No Claim to Orig. U.S. Govt. Works.

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A., Opposer, v. ANNCAS, INC., Applicant.	**Opposition No. 91165519**

EXHIBIT 11 TO OPPOSER'S NOTICE OF RELIANCE

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

SERIAL NO. 75/751393 **APPLICANT** BACARDI & COMPANY LIMITED	PAPER NO.
MARK HAVANA CLUB	
ADDRESS MARGARET FERGUSON KELLEY DRYE & WARREN LLP 101 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10178	**ACTION NO.** 04
	MAILING DATE 06/28/01
	REF. NO.

FORM PTO-1525 (5-90) U.S. DEPT. OF COMM. PAT. & TM OFFICE

ADDRESS:
Commissioner for Trademarks
2900 Crystal Drive
Arlington, VA 22202-3513
www.uspto.gov

If no fees are enclosed, the address should include the words "Box Responses - No Fee."

Please provide in all correspondence:

1. Filing Date, serial number, mark and Applicant's name.
2. Mailing date of this Office action.
3. Examining Attorney's name and Law Office number.
4. Your telephone number and ZIP code.

A PROPER RESPONSE TO THIS OFFICE ACTION MUST BE RECEIVED WITHIN 6 MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF THIS ACTION IN ORDER TO AVOID *ABANDONMENT.*
For your convenience and to ensure proper handling of your response, a label has been enclosed. Please attach it to the upper right corner of your response. If the label is not enclosed, print or type the Trademark Law Office No., Serial No., and Mark in the upper right corner of your response.

RE: Serial Number: 75/751393

This letter responds to the applicant's communication filed on May 14, 2001.

The finality of Office Action dated February 9, 2001, has been withdrawn in order to address applicant's comments, however, the refusal to register the mark under Trademark Act § 2(e)(3) is maintained.

Registration was refused and the refusal made final because applicant's mark "Havana Club" for clothing, namely, t-shirts, hats, and baseball caps is primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive. Applicant submitted May 14, 2001, arguments relating to the refusal to register the mark asserting that the mark is registrable. In response, applicant's attention is called to two recently decided cases in which marks containing the word "Cuba" and "Havana" were determined by the Trademark Trial & Appeal Board to be primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive: *In re Narada Productions Inc.*, 57 USPQ2d 1801 (TTAB, 2001)("Cuba L.A." for prerecorded records, tapes, compact discs, and CD-ROMs featuring music and live performances by a musical band, production and distribution of recordings, recording studio services, and music publishing services) and *In re Boyd Gaming Corp.*, 57 USPQ2d 1944 (TTAB, 2000)("Royal Havana Resort & Casino" and "Havana Resort and Casino" for wearing apparel featuring, among other items, t-shirts hats, and caps and cosmetics). The arguments presented by applicant in its response were addressed by the Board in both of the cited opinions. Correspondingly, in light of the

O.A. contin. final

determinations made in these two recently decided cases involving primarily geographically deceptively misdescritive marks, applicant's arguments have been considered to be unpersuasive.

The refusal to register the mark under Trademark Act § 2(e)(3) as was stated in Office Actions dated February 9, 2001; August 8, 2000; and December 7, 1999, is here repeated and mark **final**.

David C. Reihner, Examining Attorney
Law Office 107, 703-308-9107 ext. 169

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Patent and Trademark Office

SERIAL NO.	APPLICANT	PAPER NO.
75/751393	BACARDI & COMPANY LIMITED	

MARK
HAVANA CLUB

ADDRESS
MARGARET FERGUSON
KELLEY DRYE & WARREN LLP
101 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10178

ACTION NO.	03
MAILING DATE	02/09/01
REF. NO.	

FORM PTO-1525 (5-90) U.S. DEPT. OF COMM. PAT. & TM OFFICE

ADDRESS:
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR TRADEMARKS
2900 Crystal Drive
Arlington, Virginia 22202-3513

If no fees are enclosed, the address should include the words "Box 5."

Please provide in all correspondence:

1. Filing Date, serial number, mark and Applicant's name.
2. Mailing date of this Office action.
3. Examining Attorney's name and Law Office number.
4. Your telephone number and ZIP code.

A PROPER RESPONSE TO THIS OFFICE ACTION MUST BE RECEIVED WITHIN 6 MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF THIS ACTION IN ORDER TO AVOID *ABANDONMENT.* *For your convenience and to ensure proper handling of your response, a label has been enclosed. Please attach it to the upper right corner of your response. If the label is not enclosed, print or type the Trademark Law Office No., Serial No., and Mark in the upper right corner of your response.*

RE: Serial Number 75/751393

It is called to applicant's attention that U.S. Trademark Application nos. 75-618,457 and 75-598,447 have been abandoned. Correspondingly, the citation of the marks as potential bars to registration and the suspension of action in this application are withdrawn.

Trademark Act Section 2(e)(3)

Registration is refused because the mark "Havana Club" is primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive for clothing, namely, T-shirts, hats and baseball caps. Trademark Act Section 2(e)(3). What test is used to determine if a mark is unregistrable under this Section of the Trademark Act?

The test used to determine whether a mark is primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive was stated in the case of *In re Nantucket, Inc.*, 213 USPQ 889 (CCPA, 1982). The Court of Customs and Patent Appeals stated that for a mark to be refused registration because it is primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive it must be 'primarily geographical' in that the primary aspect of the mark is of a geographical location and that there is a 'goods/place' association in the minds of relevant purchasers between the goods and the geographical location or that the goods

Final refusal

appear to have their origin in that geographical location and the goods do not originate from that area. Is the word "Havana" primarily geographical?

Havana is a large city as well as a province located on the island of Cuba. It is the capital city of the nation of Cuba and contains more than one million people. See: Webster's New Geographical Dictionary, 492 (1988)(copy enclosed). In addition, Havana is not a remote or obscure geographical location. Therefore, it is safe to say that the word Havana is primarily a geographical term. Is there a 'goods/place' association between the goods for which applicant seeks registration and Havana?

Havana is a major city which produces a variety of goods: from fish to plastics ... perfume to fertilizer. Wearing apparel or clothing is also produced in Havana. See: The World Book Encyclopedia, Vol. 4, 1175 & Vol. 9, 87 (1993); The Europa World Year Book, Vol. 1, 873 (1993); The New Encyclopaedia Britannica, 544 (15th ed, 1988); and articles from the internet (BusinessWeek, the Northernlight information collection, and Accessspro)(copies enclosed of all cited material). Has a 'goods/place' association between applicant's goods and Havana been established?

The burden of the Trademark Office is to "establish that there is a reasonable predicate for its conclusion that the public would be likely to make the particular 'goods/place' association on which it relies." *In re Loew's Theaters, Inc.*, 226 USPQ 865, 868 (Fed Cir, 1985). Here, the evidence submitted shows that there is a likelihood that Havana would be associated with applicant's goods. More specifically, a purchaser of clothing goods when seeing the word "Havana" used to identify the source of the goods would make an association between the goods and the geographical location that is in Cuba. The evidence submitted is sufficient to establish a prima facie showing of a 'goods/place' association between applicant's goods and Havana.

The entire mark is not merely of the word "Havana", however. What impression would the overall mark give to potential purchasers? Applicant indicates that the word "club" "connotes exclusivity vis-à-vis membership in or affiliation with a social 'organization', 'clique' or 'alliance'" (Applicant's response dated June 9, 2000, pg. 5, par. 1). When combined with the word "Havana", the overall meaning of mark would not be geographical.

In support of this contention applicant cites the case of *In re Sharky's Drygoods Co.*, 23 USPQ2d 1061 (TTAB, 1992). In that case registration was refused because the mark, "Paris Beach Club", was considered to be primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive for T-shirts and sweatshirts. The Trademark Trail & Appeal Board reversed the refusal because the mark was incongruous and humorous. Paris, France, is not located on or near an ocean or lake and does not have a beach. Therefore, there is no beach club from which the goods could originate. When the wording "Paris" and "Beach Club" are combined, an incongruous phrase is produced in which the presence of both elements negates the whole. There is no Paris Beach Club located in Paris from which the goods could originate. Is such reasoning applicable in the case at hand?

Applicant's mark is "Havana Club" for clothing items. Applicant indicates that the word "Club" connotes an affiliation with a social organization, or clique, or alliance. When the word "Club" is combined with the word "Havana", the connotation is of a social organization, or clique, or alliance originating in Havana, Cuba, or a club whose concern is about life, politics, culture, products, or events in Havana, Cuba. Does the combination of the words form an incongruous or humorous expression? When viewed in light of the present political realities in Havana, Cuba, the mark does not appear to be humorous or satirical. There could be a club in Havana or a club whose purpose centers on Havana, Cuba. In addition, there is no negation of the meaning of either word by the presence of the other. There could be a Havana Club. Correspondingly, this argument is unpersuasive.

Is the mark "Havana Club" non-geographical? What impression would the designation "Havana Club" engender? As applicant noted, the word "Club" connotes an affiliation with an organization, clique, or alliance. When combined with the geographical designation "Havana", the combination refers to an organization located in Havana, Cuba, or one concerned with Havana, Cuba. This situation is similar to the one in the case of *In re Bacardi & Co. Ltd.*, 48 USPQ2d 1031 (TTAB, 1997). In that case the applicant attempted to register various designations all of which contained the words "Havana" or "Habana". One of the marks was "Havana Clipper". The Board indicated that the connotation of the mark was of a Caribbean sailing vessel that sailed out of Havana, Cuba. However, there was no evidence to show that there was a type of ship called a Havana Clipper or a famous ship named the Havana Clipper. Correspondingly the geographic significance of "Havana" in the mark was not diminished. The same is true here. While there is a connotation engender by the wording "Havana Club" of an association or organization or clique either located in Havana, Cuba, or whose concerns focus upon Havana, Cuba, no evidence has been submitted to show that such an organization, clique, or alliance exists or ever exited. Correspondingly, the geographic significance of Havana has not been diminished.

It could be argued that there is no 'goods/place' association between the geographical location and the goods because there is a trade embargo between Cuba and the United States. See: Cuban Assets Control Regulations, 31 CFR Section 515.204 et seq. (1993)(copy enclosed). Purchasers would know that there does not exist any trade relations between Cuba which includes Havana and the United States and therefore, so goes the argument, not make an association between Havana and the goods. While this argument is interesting, it is defective in various ways.

The purchasing public will somehow know that there are no trading relations between the United States and Cuba and therefore not believe that the goods of applicant emanate from Havana. While it is possible for all of the American purchasers of clothing to know that there is a trade embargo between Cuba and the United States and that Cuban products are not sold in the United States, it is more reasonable to believe that there is a segment of the relevant purchasing public that does not know, even after thirty years, that an embargo between the two countries exits. Whether that segment of people is composed of the unaware, uninformed, disinterested, forgetful, or of low intellectual ability does not matter. The point is that there probably are people who want to purchase clothing who would associate applicant's products with clothing produced in Havana and

purchase applicant's goods based upon that misconception. See: *Havana Club Holdings S.A. v. Galleon S.A.*, 50 USPQ2d 1889, 1900 (footnote 11)(SDNY, 1999).

Further, American purchasers of clothing who travel to countries that conduct trade with Cuba, e.g., Canada or Spain, may purchase such items in those foreign countries that are made in Cuba. This exposure by American tourists to clothing made in Havana would carry-over when they return to the United States. They would be more knowledgeable about the Havana clothing trade and more readily understand that there is a clothing industry in Havana and mistakenly associate applicant's goods with that geographical area.

In addition, even if purchasers of clothing in the United States knew of the trade embargo, a 'goods/place' association between applicant's goods and Havana would not necessarily be obviated. Purchasers may believe that while there is no direct sale in the United States of goods produced in Havana because of the embargo, there is an association between the provider of the goods in the United States and a Havana producer nonetheless. The United States provider may be a subsidiary, operating division, or licensee of a Havana related foreign company; a business relationship which may not be barred by the embargo. Or that the ingredients, formulas, or techniques used to produce the goods originate in Havana. It must be remembered that prospective purchasers are free to make associations between applicant's goods and Havana. *In re The Cookie Kitchen, Inc.*, 228 USPQ 873 (TTAB, 1986). Even knowledgeable people may draw the conclusion that there is a 'goods/place' association between applicant's goods and Havana.

Finally, it may be argued that due to the embargo no 'goods/place' association may be drawn by relevant purchasers. It may be said that "but for" the embargo a 'goods/place' association may be understood to exist by the purchasers of applicant's goods. Assuming arguendo that this is true and applicant's mark is allowed registration on the Principal Register, when the trade embargo between Cuba and the United States is lifted, will then a 'goods/place' association between applicant's goods and Havana be readily understood? If so, the registration of applicant's mark now, in actuality, is the registration of a mark that will become defective upon the lifting of the trade embargo, a subsequent event. The mark is valid only as long as the trade embargo subsists, when the embargo ceases, the mark becomes defective. Such an approach is flawed. The existence of the trade embargo is not a justification for the registration of a defective mark. A 'goods/place' association may be understood to exist in the minds of relevant purchasers of applicant's goods linking them mistakenly to Havana.

There is one final issue to be considered. If the word "Havana" is unregistrable, could not the entire mark be registered with a disclaimer by applicant of its rights in the word "Havana" alone?

Prior to the passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act, Public Law 103-182, 107 Stat. 2057, which took effect January 1, 1994, amending the Trademark Act, a primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive word contained in a mark could be disclaimed and the entire mark be registered. See: Trademark Act Section 6. However, subsequent to December 8, 1993, the disclaimer of such wording is prohibited. The Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office, 1162 TMOG 15 (May 3, 1994), contained a notice bearing

upon the unregistrability of misleading geographic indications pursuant to the passage of the Implementation Act. In relation to the Trademark Office disclaimer practice, the notice contained the following: "A mark that is unregistrable under 2(e)(3) because it contains matter which is primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive of the goods or services will not be rendered registrable by a disclaimer of the geographically deceptively misdescriptive component." See also: TMEP Sections 1210.06 and 1210.09. This interpretation of Trademark Office disclaimer practice was adopted by the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit in the case of *In re Wada*, 52 USPQ2d 1539 (Fed Cir, 1999). In the present situation, a disclaimer of the word "Havana" would not cure the defect and render the mark registrable.

The mark is unregistrable under Trademark Act Section 2(e)(3).

The refusal to register the mark because it is primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive as was stated in Office Actions dated December 7, 1999, and August 8, 2000, is here repeated and made **final.**

David C. Reihner, Examining Attorney
Law Office 107, (703) 308-9107 ex 169

DCR

Webster's New Geographical Dictionary

A Merriam-Webster®

MERRIAM-WEBSTER INC., *Publishers*

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

G
l

—from

Mor
maps
the wo
and na

All
alphab
more t
cover a
lead th
he is s
pronun
clearly

Conc
type pr
data as
tion, le
mountai
teristics
and, in
historica

Webst
tionary a
ing of m
terms fr
lated int
list of ke
with the
language

A GENUINE MERRIAM-WEBSTER

The name *Webster* alone is no guarantee of excellence. It is used by a number of publishers and may serve mainly to mislead an unwary buyer.

A Merriam-Webster® is the registered trademark you should look for when you consider the purchase of dictionaries or other fine reference books. It carries the reputation of a company that has been publishing since 1831 and is your assurance of quality and authority.

Copyright © 1988 by Merriam-Webster Inc.

Philippines Copyright 1988 by Merriam-Webster Inc.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Main entry under title:
Webster's new geographical dictionary.
"A Merriam-Webster."
1. Geography—Dictionaries. I. Merriam-Webster Inc.
G103.5.W42 1988 910'.3'21 88-1643
ISBN 0-87779-446-4

Websters New Geographical Dictionary principal copyright 1972

All rights reserved. No part of this work covered by the copyrights hereon may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means—graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, taping, or information storage and retrieval systems—without the written permission of the publisher.

Made in the United States of America

131415RRD908988

Hat-ten-heim \'hät-ᵊn-ˌhīm\. Village, W Hesse, West Germany, in the Rheingau; pop. (1968e) 1800; noted wine-producing region; Steinberger white wine made nearby.

Hat-ter-as, Cape \-ˈha‧tə-rəs, -ˈha-trəs\. Cape, SE Hatteras Island, Dare co., North Carolina; a long, narrow sand bar, one of the chain of islands off E coast of North Carolina; extends into Atlantic Ocean at a dangerous navigation point; lighthouse, 193 ft. high, abandoned 1936 because the sea had come too close, replaced by new light on a tower farther inland; much of area included in Cape Hatteras National Seashore (authorized 1937); to the SW, near S tip of the island, is village of Hatteras.

Hatteras Inlet. Narrow strait leading from Atlantic Ocean into Pamlico Sound bet. S tip of Hatteras I. and Ocracoke I.; during Civil War guarded by two forts built by Confederates but captured by Union forces Aug. 28–29, 1861.

Hat-ties-burg \'hat-ēz-ˌbərg\. Industrial city, ⊗ of Forrest co., SE Mississippi, 28 m. SSW of Laurel; pop. (1980c) 40,829; chemicals, concrete; oil refinery, railroad shops; Mississippi Southern Coll. (1910).

Hat-ting-en \'hät-iŋ-ən\ *also* **Hattingen an der Ruhr** \-ˌän-də(r)-'rü(ə)r\. Industrial city, cen. North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany, SE suburb of Essen on Ruhr river; pop. (1980c) 57,373; machinery, flanges, rivets, screws, locomotives; ruins of 13th cent. castle (Isenburg); first mentioned 1019.

Hattushash. See BOGAZKÖY.

Ha-tu-tu \hä-'tüt-(ˌ)ü\. Island, Marquesas Is., French Polynesia, S Pacific Ocean, 10 m. NE of Eiao I.; 4 sq. m.

Hat-van \'hôt-ˌvȯn\. Commune, cen. Hungary, 30 m. E of Budapest; pop. (1980p) 24,790; railroad center.

Hatya. See HATIA.

Hatzfeld: See JIMBOLIA.

Hau-bour-din \ō-ˌbu̇r-'da^{a}\. Commune, Nord dept., N France, 6 m. SW of Lille; pop. (1975c) 14,651; textiles.

Haud \'haud\. Region, SE Ethiopia and SW Somalia; semi-desert, also has grassy plains.

Hau-dio-mont \ōd-ē-ə-'mō^{n}\. Commune, Meuse dept., NE France, 8 m. SE of Verdun; pop. (1962c) 273; held by Germans Feb. 1916–Sept. 1918.

Hau-ge-sund \'hau-gə-ˌsün\. Seaport, Rogaland co., SW Norway, on a fjord opp. Stavanger; pop. (1980c) 27,008; exports fish; shipbuilding yards, woolen mills, aluminum plant; place where American ship *City of Flint* under a German crew anchored Oct. 20, 1939 when it was returned to Americans by the Norwegians.

Hau-ki-ve-si, Lake \-'hau̇-kə-ˌve-sē\. Lake, SE Finland: See LINNANSAARI NATIONAL PARK.

Haul-bow-line \hōl-'bō-lən\. Small island, Cork Harbour, SE co. Cork, SW Eire; pop. (1961c) 431; formerly an important British naval base.

Haun-stet-ten \'haun-ˌs(h)tet-ən\. City, Bavaria, West Germany, 5 m. S of Augsburg; pop. (1969c) 21,958; residential; textiles, woodworking; became city 1952.

Hau-raki Gulf \hau̇-ˌrak-ē-, -ˌräk-\. Large bay, inlet of Pacific Ocean, on N coast of North I., New Zealand; in SW has inlet, Waitemata Harbor, on which Auckland is situated.

Hau-ran *or* **Haw-rān** \hau̇-'rän\. Plateau region in S Syria, S of Damascus and E of Jordan river; fertile, produces much grain. In Greco-Roman period a part of it known as Auranitis (*q.v.*).

Hauran, Wa-di *or* **Wā-di Hawrān** \ˌwäd-ē-\. River (*wadi*) in Syrian Desert, W Iraq; ab. 240 m. long; flows ENE to the Euphrates near Khan Baghdadi.

Hau-sa-land *or* **Hausa Land** \'hau̇-sə-ˌland, -zə-\. Strictly, an ethnological term; the region in Africa N of the Niger and Benue rivers, now corresponding to N Nigeria; chief town Kano; inhabited by the Hausa, a Negroid people of the Sudan. Early kingdom conquered 1801 by Muslim Fulah Empire (see SOKOTO I); incorporated in Nigeria 1900.

Haus-ruck Mountains \haüs-ˌrük-\. Range, Austria, in the Danube and SE of the Inn; highest peak Göbelberg, 2625 ft.

Hau-ta \'hau̇t-ə, 'hau̇-tä\ *or* **Al-Haw-tah** \al-'hō-\. Region, cen. Nejd, Saudi Arabia, 80 m. S of Riyadh.

Haute-Ga-ronne \ōt-gə-'rän, -'rōn\. Department of S France. See table at FRANCE.

Haute-Loire \ōt-lə-'wär\. Department of S cen. France. See table at FRANCE.

Haute-Marne \ōt-'märn\. Department of NE France. See table at FRANCE.

Haute-rive \ō-'trēv\. Town, Saguenay co., SE Quebec, Canada, on the Manicouagan river 57 m. NE of Chicoutimi; pop. (1981c) 13,995.

Hautes-Alpes \ōt-'zalp\. Department of SE France. See table at FRANCE.

Haute-Saône \ōt-'sōn\. Department of E France. See table at FRANCE.

Haute-Sa-voie \ˌōt-sə-'vȯi, -sä-'vwä\. Department of E France. See table at FRANCE.

Hautes Fagnes. See HOHE VENN MOUNTAINS.

Hautes-Py-ré-nées \ōt-ˌpir-ə-'nā\. Department of SW France. See table at FRANCE.

Haute-Vienne \ōt-vē-'en\. Department of W cen. France. See table at FRANCE.

Haute-Volta. See UPPER VOLTA.

Haut-mont \ō-'mō^{n}\. Commune, Nord dept., N France, 4 m. SE of Lille; pop. (1975c) 19,130; produces iron, steel, chemicals.

Haut-Rhin \ō-'ra^{a}\. Department of NE France. See table at FRANCE.

Hauts-de-Seine \ō-də-'sān, -'sen\. Department of N France. See table at FRANCE.

Haut-Za-ïre \ˌō-zä-'ī(ə)r\ *or formerly* **Ori-en-tale** \ˌōr-ē-ə^{n}-'täl\. Province of NE Zaire. See table at ZAIRE.

Ha-vana \hə-'van-ə\. 1 City, ⊗ of Mason co., cen. Illinois, on Illinois river 38 m. SW of Peoria; pop. (1980c) 4277; flour, farm implements, gasoline engines.

2 *or Span.* **La Ha-ba-na** \ˌlä-(ä-)'vän-ə\. Seaport, ● of Cuba, on NW coast of Cuba, 90 m. SSW of Key West, Florida; constitutes a province of Cuba; pop. (1967c) 1,008,500, met. area pop. 1,700,300; largest city of the West Indies; harbor (ab. 3 m. by 1½ m.), one of best in W hemisphere, its entrance through narrow channel having El Morro castle (erected 1589–97) and lighthouse on E and La Punta Fort (or castle) in old city on W; old city or commercial section on peninsula bet. harbor and ocean, new city, largely residential, on hills to W and S; railroad center; exports sugar, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, coffee; textile mills, packing plants; prior to 1961 tourism a major source of revenue; cathedral (1704), palace of old captains general, Univ. of Havana (1728); fine squares and drives, esp. the Prado boulevard and the Malecón along N shore.

History: Founded by Diego Velásquez 1519 (removed from another site of 1515); burned 1528 but soon rebuilt; chief naval station of Spain in New World and suffered esp. in 16th cent. in wars bet. Spain and England; captured by English 1762, restored 1763; since 1700 its history the same generally as that of Cuba (*q.v.*); its outer harbor scene of blowing up of U.S. battleship *Maine* Feb. 15, 1898, immediate cause of Spanish-American War; since 1898 capital of independent Cuba.

Ha-van-nah \hə-'van-ə\. Village on N coast of Efate I., New Hebrides, SW Pacific Ocean; good harbor.

Hav-ant and Wa-ter-loo \'hav-ənt . . . ˌwȯt-ər-'lü, ˌwät-\. Urban district, Hampshire, S England; pop. (1981p) 116,649; electronic equipment, gloves.

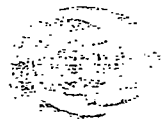
Ha-vel \'häf-əl\. River, East Germany; 212 m. long; flows S out of Mecklenburg to Spandau, where it is joined by the Spree, and on into Elbe river.

Have-lock \'hav-ˌläk, -lək\. 1 Former city, Lancaster co., SE Nebraska, now part of Lincoln; railroad repair shops.

2 Town, Craven co., SE North Carolina, 16 m. SSE of New Bern; pop. (1980c) 17,718; cotton, tobacco.

Volume 4

The World Book Encyclopedia



World Book, Inc.
a Scott Fetzer company
Chicago London Sydney Toronto

The World Book Encyclopedia

© 1993 World Book, Inc. All rights reserved. This volume may not be reproduced in whole or in part in any form without prior written permission from the publisher.

"World Book" Reg. U.S. Pat. & T.M. Off. Marca Registrada

Copyright © 1992, 1991, 1990, 1989, 1988, 1987, 1986, 1985, 1984, 1983 by World Book, Inc.
Copyright © 1982, 1981, 1980, 1979, 1978 by World Book-Childcraft International, Inc.
Copyright © 1977, 1976, 1975, 1974, 1973, 1972, 1971, 1970, 1969, 1968, 1967, 1966, 1965, 1964, 1963, 1962, 1961, 1960, 1959, 1958, 1957 by Field Enterprises Educational Corporation.
Copyright © 1957, 1956, 1955, 1954, 1953, 1952, 1951, 1950, 1949, 1948 by Field Enterprises, Inc.
Copyright 1948, 1947, 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943, 1942, 1941, 1940, 1939, 1938 by The Quarrie Corporation.
Copyright 1937, 1936, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1931, 1930, 1929 by W. F. Quarrie & Company.
The World Book, Copyright 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1923, 1922, 1921, 1919, 1918, 1917 by W. F. Quarrie & Company.
Copyrights renewed 1990, 1989, 1988, 1987, 1986, 1985, 1984, 1983 by World Book, Inc.
Copyrights renewed 1982, 1981, 1980, 1979, 1978 by World Book-Childcraft International, Inc.
Copyrights renewed 1977, 1976, 1975, 1974, 1973, 1972, 1971, 1970, 1969, 1968, 1967, 1966, 1965, 1964, 1963, 1962, 1961, 1960, 1958 by Field Enterprises Educational Corporation.
Copyrights renewed 1957, 1956, 1955, 1954, 1953, 1952, 1950 by Field Enterprises, Inc.

International Copyright © 1993, 1992, 1991, 1990, 1989, 1988, 1987, 1986, 1985, 1984, 1983 by World Book, Inc.
International Copyright © 1982, 1981, 1980, 1979, 1978 by World Book-Childcraft International, Inc.
International Copyright © 1977, 1976, 1975, 1974, 1973, 1972, 1971, 1970, 1969, 1968, 1967, 1966, 1965, 1964, 1963, 1962, 1961, 1960, 1959, 1958, 1957 by Field Enterprises Educational Corporation.
International Copyright © 1957, 1956, 1955, 1954, 1953, 1952, 1951, 1950, 1949, 1948 by Field Enterprises, Inc.
International Copyright 1948, 1947 by The Quarrie Corporation.

ISBN 0-7166-0093-5

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 92-61262

Printed in the United States of America

CIA. See C

Ciardi, *ci*
ican poet. L
di's poetry
have praise
According
the subject
writer. Criti
accused his
tality, but h
highest exc
of his poem
translations
vine Comec
1954; *Purga*
radiso, 197
Ciardi's poe
As If: Poems
lected (1955
stance (1979

Ciardi wa
ton. He taug
University fr
1953, and at
served as po
to 1977. Ciar
also wrote *H*
troduction to

Bonnie Costel

Cibber, Co

Cibola, *SEE*
legendary cit
States. Early
were rich in

During the
stories to the
to the north.
led by Marco
land in the no
tevanico ahea
They told Este
they called Ci
largest of six
Mex. The Zun

Niza claime
and said the v
port led to an
in 1540 to con
for Spain. Cor
them Cibola. H
turned to Mex

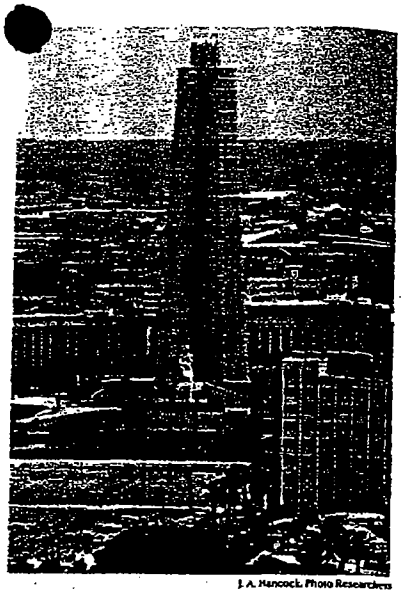
See also Co
tevanico.

Cicada, *suh*
bodied insect
body like a ro
from 1 to 2 inc
wide head and
cicadas live in
types live in N

Cicadas are
the male make
branes (thin sh
rapidly to prod

WORLD BOOK photo by Ron Lysmer

Workers harvest sugar cane on a government-owned farm. Sugar is Cuba's chief crop.



J. A. Hancock, Photo Researchers

The José Martí Monument rises 450 feet (137 meters) above the Plaza de la Revolución in Havana.

Cuba

Cuba, *KYOO buh,* is an island country in the West Indies, about 90 miles (140 kilometers) south of Florida. It consists of one large island and more than 1,600 smaller ones. Few people live on the smaller islands except the Isle of Youth. Havana is the capital and largest city.

Cuba is one of the most beautiful islands in the Antilles, a part of the West Indies island group. Cubans call it the *Pearl of the Antilles.* Towering mountains and rolling hills cover about a fourth of the island. The rest of Cuba consists mainly of gentle slopes and broad grasslands. Cuba has a magnificent coastline marked with deep bays, sandy beaches, and colorful coral reefs.

Cuba has a long history of struggle for independence and social reform. For about 400 years, Spain ruled Cuba. During this period, many Cubans died in revolts against Spanish rule. In 1898, the United States helped defeat Spain in Cuba's struggle for independence. Spain then gave up all claims to Cuba, and a U.S. military government ruled the island until 1902. In the 1930's, Cuba was controlled by a dictator, Fulgencio Batista. In 1959, Fidel Castro and a band of rebels overthrew Batista. They later set up a socialist government, with Castro as its head. Today, the government is highly centralized, and Castro has strong control. The government allows only one political party, the Cuban Communist Party.

The Castro government provides many benefits for the people, including free medical care and free education. But Cuba's economy has developed slowly under Castro. The output of some industries has declined, and government attempts to increase agricultural production have been only partly successful.

Relations between Cuba and the United States became tense soon after the Castro revolution. In 1961, the United States ended diplomatic relations with Cuba. The United States maintains a naval base in Cuba at Guantánamo Bay. Cuban leaders resent the presence of the foreign naval base in their country, but the United States refuses to give it up.

Robert Freeman Smith, the contributor of this article, is Distinguished University Professor of History at the University of Toledo and the author of Background to Revolution: The Development of Modern Cuba.

Facts in brief

Capital: Havana.

Official language: Spanish.

Area: 42,804 sq. mi. (110,861 km²). *Greatest distances*—northwest-southeast, 759 mi. (1,221 km); north-south, 135 mi. (217 km). *Coastline*—2,100 mi. (3,380 km).

Elevation: *Highest*—Pico Turquino, 6,542 ft. (1,994 m). *Lowest*—sea level.

Population: *Estimated 1993 population*—10,894,000; density, 255 persons per sq. mi. (98 per km²); distribution, 73 per cent urban, 27 per cent rural. *1981 census*—9,723,605. *Estimated 1998 population*—11,336,000.

Chief products: *Agriculture*—citrus fruits, coffee, milk, sugar cane, tobacco, vegetables. *Manufacturing*—cement, cigars, fertilizers, refined petroleum, refined sugar, rum, textiles. *Mining*—chromium, iron, nickel.

National anthem: "La Bayamesa."

National holiday: July 26, the anniversary of Fidel Castro's attack on the Moncada Army Barracks.

Money: *Basic unit*—peso. For the price of the peso in dollars, see Money (table: Exchange rates). See also Peso.

Cuba lies within the northern tropics and has a semi-tropical climate. Cool ocean breezes from the northeast during the summer and warm breezes from the southeast in the winter give the island a mild climate throughout the year. Average daily temperatures in Cuba range from about 70 °F (21 °C) in winter to about 80 °F (27 °C) in summer. The interior has a greater temperature range than the coastal regions. But temperatures in the interior rarely fall below 50 °F (10 °C) or rise above 90 °F (32 °C). Frosts sometimes occur in the mountains.

Cuba has a dry season and a rainy season. The dry season lasts from November through April, and the rainy season runs from May through October. The country has an average annual rainfall of 54 inches (137 centimeters). Thunderstorms occur almost daily in summer. Cuba has occasional dry periods during which not enough rain falls to produce sufficient juice in the country's sugar cane. Sugar is made from the juice of the sugar cane.

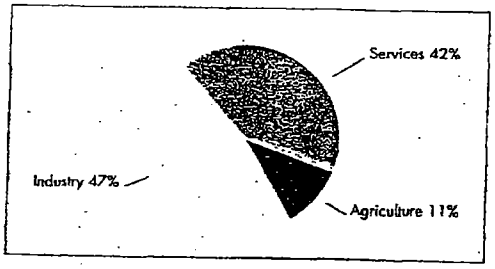
Violent hurricanes frequently hit the island, particularly the western half of the island, during August, September, and October. The strong winds occasionally destroy buildings and crops and create high waves that flood the coastal lowlands.

Economy

The government plans and controls Cuba's economy. It owns all industries, banks, and small businesses. The government also owns more than 70 per cent of the farmland. The remainder of Cuba's farmland is privately owned.

The Cuban economy has been developing slowly. In the early 1960's, the government began a program to industrialize the country. The program was only partly successful because of a lack of funds and raw materials. The government then shifted its emphasis to agriculture, especially sugar production. However, dry periods, hurricanes, and planning errors have limited the success of Cuba's agriculture.

Cuba's production



The net material product (NMP) is the total value of goods and services used in the production of goods produced by a country in a year. Such services include communication, trade, and transportation. NMP does not include financial services, government services, or community, social, and personal services. Cuba's NMP was $15,300,000,000 in 1986.

J. A. Hancock, Photo Researchers

Coffee trees, like many other tropical and subtropical plants, thrive in Cuba's mild climate and fertile soil.

Natural resources of Cuba include fertile soil and large mineral deposits. The best soil is in the center of the island, where farmers raise citrus fruits, rice, sugar cane, and vegetables.

Agriculture. The Cuban government controls all farming. It operates many large *state farms,* on which workers collect wages from the state. Many of these farms were estates owned by American companies before Castro's government took them over in 1959 and 1960. Private landowners receive financial help from the state and must sell their crops to the government. Their farms may not be larger than 166 acres (67 hectares).

Sugar cane has long been Cuba's chief crop. It is grown throughout the island, but the largest crops

Production and workers by economic activities

Economic activities	Per cent of NMP produced	Employed workers	
		Number of persons	Per cent of total
Manufacturing, mining, & utilities	38	740,000	22
Wholesale & retail trade	34	414,700	13
Agriculture	11	579,000	18
Construction	9	306,200	9
Transportation & communication	8	233,700	7
Community, social, & personal services*	—	1,020,600	31
Total	100	3,294,200	100

*Includes government and financial services.
Sources: International Labor Organization; United Nations.

J. A. Hancock, Photo Researchers

nd subtropical plants, :oil.

ıde fertile soil and l is in the center of ıs fruits, rice, sugar

nent controls all ? *farms,* on which e. Many of these can companies be- over in 1959 and ıncial help from the : government. Their ·es (67 hectares). chief crop. It is ? largest crops

ɔmic activities

d	Employed workers	
	Number of persons	Per cent of total
	740,000	22
	414,700	13
	579,000	18
	306,200	9
	233,700	7
	1,020,600	31
	3,294,200	100

come from easter[illegible]a. Tobacco, the second most important crop, comes mainly from northwestern Cuba. Other farm products include bananas, cassava, citrus fruits, coffee, pineapples, potatoes, rice, sweet potatoes, and tomatoes. Cattle raising and milk production have increased because of the government's farm program.

Manufacturing. Before the Castro revolution, American companies owned most Cuban industries, and almost all factory machinery and raw materials came from U.S. suppliers. In 1960, the government seized all American-owned industries. The United States broke diplomatic and trade relations with the Cuban government in 1961. In the early 1960's, Cuba began depending primarily on the Soviet Union for its industrial needs. In 1991, however, the Soviet Union was dissolved.

Cuba's chief industry is food processing, especially the processing of sugar, dairy products, and flour. Cuban refineries process imported petroleum. Other manufactured products include cement, farm tools, fertilizer, iron and steel, paper, rum, shoes, textiles, tobacco products, and wood products.

Cuba has labor unions, but the government controls them. Members use the unions primarily to present complaints to factory managers. Worker assemblies handle such problems as job dismissals, job transfers, and workloads. The government sets the workers' salaries.

Mining is a growing industry in Cuba. The government owns all the mines and mineral reserves. One of the world's largest nickel ore reserves lies in northeastern Cuba. The country also has large deposits of limestone, used in making cement and fertilizer. Other minerals include chromium, copper, and silver.

Fishing. Cuba's fishing industry is growing rapidly. The government owns a fleet of large fishing boats. It also has orga[illegible] *fishing cooperatives,* in which the members share in the profits. Important Cuban fishing ports include Caibarién, Cienfuegos, and Havana.

Trade. Cuba's chief exports are sugar and refined nickel ore. It also exports cigars, citrus fruits, fish, and rum. The country's main imports include machinery, petroleum, and grains.

Cuba spends more on imports than it collects on exports. From the early 1960's to 1991, Cuba depended on its main trading partner, the Soviet Union, for loans or gifts of billions of dollars to make up the difference. But when the Soviet Union was dissolved in 1991, Cuba lost this important source of economic aid.

Transportation and communication. Cuba has a good road system. The main road, the Central Highway, extends from Pinar del Río to Santiago de Cuba. Few Cubans have automobiles. There are more than 50 people for each car in Cuba. Most Cubans travel by bus. Railroads link Cuba's main cities, but many more people ride buses than trains. About 65 per cent of Cuba's railroad track consists of short lines that connect sugar mills to the main lines. The state airline, Cubana, flies within Cuba and to several other countries. José Martí International Airport in Havana is the largest airport.

Telegraph and telephone lines connect the major Cuban cities. Many homes do not have telephones, but the government has installed free public telephones in many cities. Cuba has an average of about 1 radio for every 5 people and 1 television set for every 13 people. About 15 daily newspapers are published in the country.

The government controls all Cuban newspapers and radio and TV broadcasts. But Cubans can pick up radio and TV broadcasts from the United States. Radio Martí, a U.S. government radio station that broadcasts to the Cuban people, began operating in Miami, Fla., in 1985.

Fred Mayer from Woodfin Camp, Inc.

Pineapples are picked by a Cuban farmworker. Central Cuba produces the nation's largest pineapple crops.

Volume 9

The World Book Encyclopedia

World Book, Inc.
a Scott Fetzer company
Chicago London Sydney Toronto

The World Book Encyclopedia

© 1993 World Book, Inc. All rights reserved. This volume may not be reproduced in whole or in part in any form without prior written permission from the publisher.

"World Book" Reg. U.S. Pat. & T.M. Off. Marca Registrada

Copyright © 1992, 1991, 1990, 1989, 1988, 1987, 1986, 1985, 1984, 1983 by World Book, Inc.
Copyright © 1982, 1981, 1980, 1979, 1978 by World Book-Childcraft International, Inc.
Copyright © 1977, 1976, 1975, 1974, 1973, 1972, 1971, 1970, 1969, 1968, 1967, 1966, 1965, 1964, 1963, 1962, 1961, 1960, 1959, 1958, 1957 by Field Enterprises Educational Corporation.
Copyright © 1957, 1956, 1955, 1954, 1953, 1952, 1951, 1950, 1949, 1948 by Field Enterprises, Inc.
Copyright 1948, 1947, 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943, 1942, 1941, 1940, 1939, 1938 by The Quarrie Corporation.
Copyright 1937, 1936, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1931, 1930, 1929 by W. F. Quarrie & Company.
The World Book Copyright 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1923, 1922, 1921, 1919, 1918, 1917 by W. F. Quarrie & Company.
Copyrights renewed 1990, 1989, 1988, 1987, 1986, 1985, 1984, 1983 by World Book, Inc.
Copyrights renewed 1982, 1981, 1980, 1979, 1978 by World Book-Childcraft International, Inc.
Copyrights renewed 1977, 1976, 1975, 1974, 1973, 1972, 1971, 1970, 1969, 1968, 1967, 1966, 1965, 1964, 1963, 1962, 1961, 1960, 1958 by Field Enterprises Educational Corporation.
Copyrights renewed 1957, 1956, 1955, 1954, 1953, 1952, 1950 by Field Enterprises, Inc.

International Copyright © 1993, 1992, 1991, 1990, 1989, 1988, 1987, 1986, 1985, 1984, 1983 by World Book, Inc.
International Copyright © 1982, 1981, 1980, 1979, 1978 by World Book-Childcraft International, Inc.
International Copyright © 1977, 1976, 1975, 1974, 1973, 1972, 1971, 1970, 1969, 1968, 1967, 1966, 1965, 1964, 1963, 1962, 1961, 1960, 1959, 1958, 1957 by Field Enterprises Educational Corporation.
International Copyright © 1957, 1956, 1955, 1954, 1953, 1952, 1951, 1950, 1949, 1948 by Field Enterprises, Inc.
International Copyright 1948, 1947 by The Quarrie Corporation.

ISBN 0-7166-0093-5

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 92-61262

Printed in the United States of America

law in nearby East Chicago, Ind. He worked for civil rights causes in Gary and helped found Muigwithania, a local black political organization. From 1961 to 1963, Hatcher served as a deputy prosecutor for Lake County, Indiana. He was elected to the Gary city council in 1963.

Hatcher ran for mayor of Gary in 1967 in spite of opposition from local Democratic Party leaders. He waged an uphill fight to win the Democratic primary election and then won an unexpected victory in the general mayoral election. Blacks cast most of the votes. However, many white voters also supported him. Hatcher won reelection in 1971, 1975, 1979, and 1983. He was defeated in a bid for reelection in 1987. He also ran unsuccessfully for mayor in 1991. Charles V. Hamilton

Hathaway, Anne. See Shakespeare, William (Marriage).

Hathor, *HATH awr,* sometimes called Athyr, was an ancient Egyptian goddess of the sky. She often was represented as a woman wearing a headpiece displaying a disk of the sun that was placed between two horns. Hathor was sometimes portrayed as a cow whose belly formed the sky.

The Egyptian understanding of Hathor's family relationships differed from place to place over hundreds of years. Her main center of worship was at Dendera. There, she was associated with the sky god Horus. Elsewhere, she was either a wife or a daughter of Re, the god of the sun. She had a son, Ihy, a god of music.

Hathor was identified with the Egyptian royal family. She is sometimes portrayed as a cow feeding milk to an infant king. Egyptian queens served as her priestesses and carried symbols of her worship, including a musical instrument called a *sistrum.* Orval Wintermute

See also Mythology (Other Egyptian divinities; picture); Re.

Hatshepsut. See Architecture (Egyptian architecture; picture: Queen Hatshepsut's temple).

Hatteras, Cape. See Cape Hatteras.

Hauptmann, *HOWPT mahn,* **Gerhart,** *GAYR hahrt* (1862-1946), a German dramatist, won the Nobel Prize for literature in 1912. Hauptmann's early plays are outstanding examples of naturalistic literature. These early works attempt objectively to portray suffering people whose existence is determined by their environment and by heredity (see Naturalism).

Hauptmann was born in Silesia, then a region in eastern Germany. He used the dialect of this region in many of his plays. Hauptmann gained wide acclaim for his naturalistic plays *Before Sunrise* (1889) and *The Weavers* (1893). *The Weavers,* his best-known play, describes the plight of exploited Silesian weavers and their eventual revolt against their employers. His other works include the comedies *The Beaver Coat* (1893) and *The Rats* (1910). He also wrote historical and mythological dramas, plays based on fairy tales, poetry, and prose fiction. Walther L. Hahn

Hausa, *HOW sah,* are a black people of west Africa. The approximately 7 million Hausa make up an important cultural and political group in northern Nigeria and southern Niger. Most of them are Muslims.

The first Hausa settlements were probably built during the 1000's or 1100's. By the 1300's, many Hausa city-states had developed, including Kano, Katsina, Sokoto, and Zaria. For location, see Nigeria (political map).

Edward S. Ellis

The Hausa have lived in west Africa for about a thousand years. Most of them live in Niger or Nigeria.

These city-states became important trade centers.

The Songhai Empire controlled the Hausa states throughout much of the 1500's (see Songhai Empire). The states then became independent again and, during the 1600's and 1700's, engaged heavily in gold and slave trading.

In the early 1800's, local Fulani people who were Muslims led a revolt against the traditional leaders of the city-states. The Fulani and Muslim Hausa rebels conquered many of the city-states and established a Hausa-Fulani empire (see Fulani). The British colonized Nigeria in the late 1800's, but the Hausa-Fulani areas remained largely self-governing. Nigeria gained independence in 1960, and the Hausa have since played a major role in Nigerian politics. Leo Spitzer

See also Niger (People; picture); Nigeria (People).

Havana, *huh VAN uh* (pop. 1,924,886), is the capital, chief port, and largest city of Cuba. It lies on the island's northwest coast, about 100 miles (160 kilometers) south of Key West, Fla. For location, see Cuba (political map). About 20 per cent of Cubans live in Havana. Havana's name in Spanish, the language of Cuba, is *La Habana.*

During the first half of the 1900's, Havana was a popular vacation center. Its lively night life and magnificent beaches attracted many tourists. But tourism from the United States virtually disappeared after Fidel Castro became prime minister in 1959, following a revolution in Cuba. Cuba became a socialist state, and its relations with the United States became strained. In 1961, the United States broke diplomatic relations with Cuba. Today, Americans visit Cuba chiefly for professional meetings or to conduct research. However, tourism from Europe has increased since the mid-1980's, with the construction of new hotels and resorts and the completion of improvements to Havana's international airport.

The city of Havana covers about 286 square miles (740 square kilometers). Spanish colonists built Havana in 1519 next to a large natural harbor. Morro Castle, a Spanish fort dating from the late 1500's, guards the entrance to the harbor.

Old Havana, the colonial part of the city, is west of the harbor. Tile-roofed houses, built in the 1500's and 1600's, line the narrow streets. This historic area includes the fa-

Edward S. Ross

est Africa for about a thousand years.
or Nigeria.

important trade centers.
ontrolled the Hausa states
1500's (see Songhai Empire).
ndependent again and, during
gaged heavily in gold and slave

d Fulani people who were
nst the traditional leaders of
and Muslim Hausa rebels con-
tates and established a Hausa-
. The British colonized Nigeria
Hausa-Fulani areas remained
geria gained independence in
since played a major role in
spitzer

picture); Nigeria (People).
p. 1,924;886), is the capital,
of Cuba. It lies on the island's
) miles (160 kilometers) south
on, see Cuba (political map).
ns live in Havana. Havana's
age of Cuba, is *La Habana*.
e 1900's, Havana was a popu-
y night life and magnificent
rists. But tourism from the
peared after Fidel Castro be-
9, following a revolution in
list state, and its relations
me strained. In 1961, the
atic relations with Cuba.
a chiefly for professional
earch. However, tourism
since the mid-1980's, with
els and resorts and the com-
Havana's international air-

s about 286 square miles
nish colonists built Havana
l harbor. Morro Castle, a
late 1500's, guards the en-

part of the city, is west of the
built in the 1500's and 1600's,
historic area includes the fa-

© Jake Dominik, Wheeler Pictures

Havana is the commercial and industrial center of Cuba. The city lies on a natural harbor on the country's northwest coast. Downtown Havana, *above*, has many modern office buildings.

mous Havana Cathedral, built in the early 1700's, and the Spanish governor's palace. The former Capitol and many government buildings are in downtown Havana, west of the old city. Newer residential areas and suburbs lie west of downtown Havana. The Malecón, a beautiful boulevard, runs along the coast and connects the western residential areas with downtown Havana.

Education and cultural life. The government controls Havana's schools, and education is free. Many adults attend night school and job-training classes. The university is Cuba's largest school of higher education.

Havana's cultural attractions include the Havana Symphony and the internationally acclaimed, government-sponsored National Ballet. The Museum of Fine Arts features classical and modern art. The Museum of the Revolution, the Colonial Museum, and the Municipal Museum are historical museums.

Economy. Havana is the commercial and industrial center of Cuba. The government owns all businesses and industries. Health care is an important service industry in Havana. Most of the city's workers are employed by government agencies or small factories.

Havana's most important manufacturing activity is the processing of tobacco. Other industries produce beer, chemicals, food products, shoes, and textiles.

About a fifth of Cuba's exports and over half its imports pass through Havana. Exports include canned fruits, fish, and sugar and tobacco products. The main imports include food, machinery, petroleum, and motor vehicles. Cuba trades mostly with Communist countries, but it has steadily increased trade with other nations.

An international airport serves Havana. Buses provide most of the transportation within the city.

Government. A Municipal Committee governs Havana. Local workers' groups, made up of members of the Cuban Communist Party, elect committee members.

History. Diego Velázquez, the first Spanish governor of Cuba, founded Havana on the island's south coast in 1515. But the city failed to flourish, probably because of pirate attacks, and was rebuilt on its present site in 1519. Havana's location and its harbor attracted many trading ship[illegible]e city soon developed into an important commercial center. Havana became the capital of Cuba in 1552. By 1600, 4,000 people lived there.

British troops captured the city in 1762 and held it for nearly a year. The British occupation opened up trade between Havana and the British colonies of North America. The increased trade helped the city's population grow to more than 50,000 by the late 1700's.

In 1898, the United States battleship *Maine* exploded mysteriously in Havana Harbor. This event helped bring about the Spanish-American War.

During the first half of the 1900's, the Cuban government spent much money to make Havana a resort center. American companies invested heavily in Havana businesses. Thousands of visitors from the United States and other countries poured into Havana. But despite Havana's prosperity, many of its people lived in poverty.

Since the revolution of 1959, the Cuban government has invested much of its economic resources in the development of the rural areas rather than Havana and other large cities. As a result, Havana has several serious problems. One of the city's most critical problems is a housing shortage. During the 1960's, the government nationalized many hotels and seized the mansions of people who left Cuba and converted these dwellings into public housing. The government has also built some new housing, as well as office buildings and hospitals.

Ivan A. Schulman

See also **Cuba: Spanish-American War.**

Havel, *HAH vehl,* **Václav,** *VAH tslahv* (1936-), was president of Czechoslovakia from 1989 to 1992. He is also an internationally known playwright.

Havel was born in Prague. In 1948, Czechoslovakia became a Communist country. In 1977, Havel helped found Charter 77, a human rights organization. Because of his work for this organization, the Communist government jailed Havel several times. The government also banned Havel's outspoken plays. In 1989, Havel founded the Civic Forum, a political organization. The Communists lost their control of the government, and the national legislature elected Havel president. In free elections held in 1990, the Civic Forum and an allied party won a majority of seats in the legislature. The new legislature reelected Havel president. At about the same time, a movement grew among Czechoslovaks to split the country into two separate nations, one for each of the country's two main ethnic groups, the Czechs and the Slovaks. In July 1992, Havel, a Czech, failed to receive support for his reelection from the Slovaks in the legislature. Later that month, Havel resigned as president.

Stuart D. Goldman

Haversian canals, *huh VUR shuhn,* are tiny channels within *compact bone tissue*, the hard, outer layers of bone. Each canal contains blood vessels, *lymph* (tissue fluid) vessels, connective tissue, and nerves. The blood vessels carry nourishment from larger vessels in the *periosteum* (membrane covering the bone) to the bone tissue. Layers of bone tissue surround each canal to form a cylinder. A canal and its bone tissue are called an *osteon* or *Haversian system*. Osteons are the basic structures that make up compact bone. Haversian canals were first described by Clopton Havers, an English anatomist, in the late 1600's.

Madison B. Cole, Jr.

Haw. See Hawthorn.

The Europa World Year Book 1993

VOLUME I

PART ONE: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

PART TWO: AFGHANISTAN–JORDAN

SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL
INFORMATION CENTER

MAR 2 1 1994

PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE

EUROPA PUBLICATIONS LIMITED

REF
JN
1
.E85

First published 1926

© Europa Publications Limited 1993
18 Bedford Square, London, WC1B 3JN, England

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be photocopied, recorded, or otherwise reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any electronic or mechanical means without the prior permission of the copyright owner.

Australia and New Zealand
James Bennett (Collaroy) Pty Ltd, 4 Collaroy Street, Collaroy, NSW 2097, Australia

Japan
Maruzen Co Ltd, POB 5050, Tokyo International 100-31

ISBN 0-946653-80-1
ISSN 0956-2273
Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 59-2942

Printed in England by
Staples Printers Rochester Limited
Rochester, Kent

Bound by
Hartnolls Ltd
Bodmin, Cornwall

CUBA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Cuba is an archipelago of two main islands, Cuba and the Isle of Youth (formerly the Isle of Pines), and about 1,600 keys and islets. It lies in the Caribbean Sea, 145 km (90 miles) south of Florida, USA. Other nearby countries are the Bahamas, Mexico, Jamaica and Haiti. The climate is tropical, with the annual rainy season from May to October. The average annual temperature is 25°C (77°F) and hurricanes are frequent. The language spoken is Spanish. Most of the inhabitants are Christians, of whom the great majority are Roman Catholics. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) has five equal horizontal stripes, of blue, white, blue, white and blue, with a red triangle enclosing a five-pointed white star, at the hoist. The capital is Havana (La Habana).

Recent History

Cuba was ruled by Spain from the 16th century until 1898, when the island was ceded to the USA following Spain's defeat in the Spanish–American War. Cuba became an independent republic on 20 May 1902, but the USA retained its naval bases on the island and, until 1934, reserved the right to intervene in Cuba's internal affairs. In 1933 an army sergeant, Fulgencio Batista Zaldívar, came to power at the head of a military revolt. Batista ruled the country, directly or indirectly, until 1944, when he retired after serving a four-year term as elected President.

In March 1952, however, Gen. Batista (as he had become) seized power again, deposing President Carlos Prío Socarrás in a bloodless coup. Batista's new regime soon proved to be unpopular and became harshly repressive. In July 1953 a radical opposition group, led by Dr Fidel Castro Ruz, attacked the Moncada army barracks in Santiago de Cuba. Castro was captured, with many of his supporters, but later released. He went into exile and formed a revolutionary movement which was committed to Batista's overthrow. In December 1956 Castro landed in Cuba with a small group of followers, most of whom were captured or killed. However, 12 survivors, including Castro and the Argentine-born Dr Ernesto ('Che') Guevara, escaped into the hills of the Sierra Maestra, where they formed the nucleus of the guerrilla forces which, after a prolonged struggle, forced Batista to flee from Cuba on 1 January 1959. The Batista regime collapsed, and Castro's forces occupied Havana.

The assumption of power by the victorious rebels was initially met with great popular acclaim. The 1940 Constitution was suspended in January 1959, being replaced by a new 'Fundamental Law'. Executive and legislative power was vested in the Council of Ministers, with Fidel Castro as Prime Minister and his brother Raúl as his deputy. Guevara reportedly ranked third in importance. The new regime ruled by decree but promised to hold elections within 18 months. When it was firmly established, the Castro Government adopted a radical economic programme, including agrarian reform and the nationalization of industrial and commercial enterprises. These drastic reforms, combined with the regime's authoritarian nature, provoked opposition from some sectors of the population, including former supporters of Castro, and many Cubans went into exile.

All US business interests in Cuba were expropriated, without compensation, in October 1960, and the USA severed diplomatic relations in January 1961. A US-sponsored force of anti-Castro Cuban émigrés landed in April 1961 at the Bahía de Cochinos (Bay of Pigs), in southern Cuba, but the invasion was thwarted by Castro's troops. Later in the year, all pro-Government groups were merged to form the Organizaciones Revolucionarias Integradas (ORI). In December 1961 Fidel Castro publicly announced that Cuba had become a communist state, and he proclaimed a 'Marxist-Leninist' programme for the country's future development. In January 1962 Cuba was excluded from active participation in the Organization of American States (OAS). The USA instituted a full economic and political blockade of Cuba. Hostility to the USA was accompanied by increasingly close relations between Cuba and the USSR. In October 1962 the USA revealed the presence Soviet missiles in Cuba but, after the imposition of a US nav blockade, the weapons were withdrawn. The missile base capable of launching nuclear weapons against the USA, we dismantled, so resolving one of the most serious internation crises since the Second World War. In 1964 the OAS impos diplomatic and commercial sanctions against Cuba.

The ORI was replaced in 1962 by a new Partido Unido de Revolución Socialista Cubana (PURSC), which was establishe under Fidel Castro's leadership, as the country's sole leg party. Guevara resigned his military and government posts April 1965, subsequently leaving Cuba to pursue revolutiona activities abroad. In October 1965 the PURSC was renam the Partido Comunista de Cuba (PCC). Although ostracized l most other Latin American countries, the PCC Governme maintained and consolidated its internal authority, with litt effective opposition. Supported by considerable aid from tl USSR, the regime made significant progress in social ar economic development, including improvements in educatic and public health. At the same time, Cuba continued to gi active support to left-wing revolutionary movements in Lat America and in many other parts of the world. Guevara w killed in Bolivia, following an unsuccessful guerrilla uprisi under his leadership, in October 1967.

In July 1972 Cuba's links with the Eastern bloc we strengthened when the country became a full member of t Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA, see p. 20 a Moscow-based organization linking the USSR and oth communist states. As a result of its admission to the CME Cuba received preferential trade terms and more technic advisers from the USSR and East European countries.

In June 1974 the country's first elections since the revoluti were held for municipal offices in Matanzas province. Cuba first 'socialist' constitution was submitted to the first Congre of the PCC, held in December 1975, and came into force February 1976, after being approved by popular referendu In addition, the existing six provinces were reorganized form 14. As envisaged by the new Constitution, elections f 169 municipal assemblies were held in October 1976. The assemblies later elected delegates to provincial assembli and deputies to the National Assembly of People's Powe inaugurated in December 1976 as the supreme organ of stat The National Assembly chose the members of a new Coun of State, with Fidel Castro as President. The second Congre of the PCC was held in December 1980, when Fidel a Raúl Castro were re-elected First and Second Secretari respectively. In December 1981 Fidel Castro was re-elecl by the Assembly as President of the Council of State, a Raúl Castro re-elected as First Vice-President.

Cuba continued to be excluded from the activities of t OAS, although the Organization voted in favour of allowin members to normalize their relations with Cuba in 197 Relations with the USA deteriorated because of Cuban involv ment in Angola in 1976 and in Ethiopia in 1977. The relaxati of restrictions on emigration in April 1980 resulted in t departure of more than 125,000 Cubans for Florida. Antago ism continued as Cuba's military and political presence abro increased, threatening US spheres of influence.

In 1981 Cuba expressed interest in discussing foreign poli with the USA, and declared that the shipment of arms guerrilla groups in Central America had ceased. High-lev talks between the two countries took place in November 19 but US hostility increased. Economic sanctions were tightene the major air link was closed, and tourism and investment l US nationals was prohibited in April 1982. Cuba's support Argentina during the 1982 crisis concerning the Falkla Islands improved relations with the rest of Latin America, a the country's legitimacy was finally acknowledged when it w elected to the chair of the UN General Assembly Committ on Decolonization in September 1982, while continuing to pl a leading role in the Non-Aligned Movement (despite its fr alliance with the Soviet bloc).

formed in 1980. Estimated expenditure on defence and internal security for 1991 was 1,160m. pesos. With the significant political changes taking place in eastern Europe, previously high levels of military aid to Cuba were dramatically reduced in the early 1990s. Despite Cuban hostility, the USA maintains a base at Guantánamo Bay, with 1,900 naval and 400 marine personnel in 1992.

Economic Affairs

In 1989, according to official estimates, Cuba's net material product (NMP), measured at current prices, was 12,790.9m. pesos, equivalent to 1,217 pesos per head. During 1980–85, it was estimated, NMP increased, in real terms, at an average annual rate of 8.4%. However, real NMP declined by 2.2% in 1986, and by 4.8% in 1987. It grew by 2.2% in 1988, but fell by 0.5% in 1989. During 1980–91 the population increased by an annual average of 0.9%.

Agriculture (including forestry and fishing) contributed 12.2% of NMP in 1989. About 18.8% of the labour force were employed in this sector in 1991. The principal cash crop is sugar cane, with sugar and its derivatives accounting for 73.2% of export earnings in 1989. Other important crops are tobacco, rice, citrus fruits, plantains and bananas.

Industry (including manufacturing, mining, construction and power) contributed 45.6% of NMP in 1989. Mining, manufacturing and power employed 18.9% of the labour force in 1981. Construction contributed 9.2% of NMP in 1989, and employed 8.9% of the labour force in 1981. The most important industrial sectors, measured by gross value of output, are textiles, leather footwear, cigarettes, electricity and grey cement. Nickel is the principal mineral export. There are also deposits of copper, chromite, gold, manganese and iron ore.

Energy is derived principally from petroleum and natural gas. Imports of mineral fuels accounted for 32.4% of the total cost of imports in 1989.

In 1989 Cuba recorded a visible trade deficit of US $2,732m. The principal source of imports (68.0%) was the USSR, which was also the principal market for exports (59.9%). Other major trading partners were the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, the People's Republic of China and Spain. The principal imports in 1989 were mineral fuels, machinery and transport equipment. The principal exports in the same year were sugar, minerals and concentrates, and agricultural produce. The re-export of mineral fuels was a major source of convertible currency, earning Cuba an estimated US $500m. in 1989. In 1990, however, imports of subsidized petroleum from the USSR, which had, hitherto, provided 95% of Cuba's total petroleum requirements, were dramatically reduced, falling short of the agreed quota by 2m. metric tons.

In the budget proposals for 1989 there was a projected deficit of 1,624m. pesos. Cuba's external debt to Western creditor nations was estimated to be US $6,800m. at mid-1989. Cuba's debt to the USSR was estimated to be $24,780m. at mid-1990. Officially, there was no unemployment in Cuba in 1991. No index of consumer prices is published. Cuba was a member of the CMEA (see p. 207), with which it conducted 87% of its foreign trade, prior to the dissolution of the organization in 1991.

In 1990 Cuba suffered severe economic decline. A considerable depletion in the supply of petroleum, grain and basic raw materials from the USSR and the tightening US economic blockade were the main contributing factors. With the inevitable rationing of fuel consumption, many factories closed, and state investment in construction projects was reduced to a minimum. In 1991 the favourable terms of trade which Cuba had enjoyed with the USSR deteriorated further as the Soviet authorities abandoned the barter system, which had provided Cuba with supplies of heavily-subsidized petroleum in exchange for sugar, and adopted a system of trading in convertible currencies. The resulting reduction in petroleum supplies led to further rationing and austerity measures, including restrictions on energy consumption. With the dissolution of the CMEA and increasing US pressure on the USSR to reduce aid to Cuba, the Government sought to improve trade relations with other Latin American nations. At the Fourth Congress of the PCC emphasis was placed on the need to promote exports, to develop tourism and to encourage overseas investment, in an attempt to increase foreign exchange reserves. The potential effect of the intensification, in 1992, of the US trade embargo was offset to an extent by the signing, in November, of a series of accords with Russia, including provisions for the establishment of a joint commission on economic and trade co-operation and a protocol on trade exchanges and payments. However, owing to adverse weather conditions and a severe shortage of fuel and equipment, production of Cuba's key export, sugar, continued to decline in 1992.

Social Welfare

Through the State Social Security System, employees receive benefits for sickness, accidents, maternity, disability, retirement and unemployment. Health services are available free of charge. In 1986 there were 5.5 hospital beds for every 1,000 inhabitants, and in 1987 there was one physician per 530 inhabitants. In 1991 the infant mortality rate was 10.7 per 1,000 live births. The 1989 budget allocation for health and education was 2,906.2m. pesos.

Education

Education is universal and free at all levels. Education is based on Marxist-Leninist principles and combines study with manual work. Day nurseries are available for all children after their 45th day, and national schools at the pre-primary level are operated by the State for children of five years of age. Primary education, from six to 11 years of age, is compulsory, and secondary education lasts from 12 to 17 years of age. In 1989 an estimated 95% of children in the primary school age-group attended primary schools, while 69% of children in the secondary school age-group were enrolled at secondary schools. In 1989/90 there were 242,400 students in higher education. Workers attending university courses receive a state subsidy to provide for their dependants. Courses at intermediate and higher levels lay an emphasis on technology, agriculture and teacher training. In 1990, according to estimates by UNESCO, the illiteracy rate among persons aged 15 years and over was 6.0% (males 5%, females 7%). Adult education centres provided basic education for 292,067 people in 1984/85.

Public Holidays

1993: 1 January (Liberation Day), 1 May (Labour Day), 25–27 July (Anniversary of the 1953 Revolution), 10 October (Wars of Independence Day).

1994: 1 January (Liberation Day), 1 May (Labour Day), 25–27 July (Anniversary of the 1953 Revolution), 10 October (Wars of Independence Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

PAT. & TM. OFFICE

The New Encyclopædia Britannica

Volume 20

MACROPÆDIA

Knowledge in Depth

FOUNDED 1768
15TH EDITION

Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.
Robert P. Gwinn, Chairman, Board of Directors
Peter B. Norton, President
Philip W. Goetz, Editor in Chief

Chicago
Auckland/Geneva/London/Manila/Paris/Rome
Seoul/Sydney/Tokyo/Toronto

E UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

AE
5
E5
.A10
v.20

"Let knowledge grow from more to more
and thus be human life enriched."

First Edition	1768–1771
Second Edition	1777–1784
Third Edition	1788–1797
Supplement	1801
Fourth Edition	1801–1809
Fifth Edition	1815
Sixth Edition	1820–1823
Supplement	1815–1824
Seventh Edition	1830–1842
Eighth Edition	1852–1860
Ninth Edition	1875–1889
Tenth Edition	1902–1903

Eleventh Edition
© 1911
By Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

Twelfth Edition
© 1922
By Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

Thirteenth Edition
© 1926
By Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

Fourteenth Edition
© 1929, 1930, 1932, 1933, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973
By Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

Fifteenth Edition
© 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988
By Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

© 1988
By Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

Copyright under International Copyright Union
All rights reserved under Pan American and
Universal Copyright Conventions
by Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

No part of this work may be reproduced or utilized
in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical,
including photocopying, recording, or by any
information storage and retrieval system, without
permission in writing from the publisher.

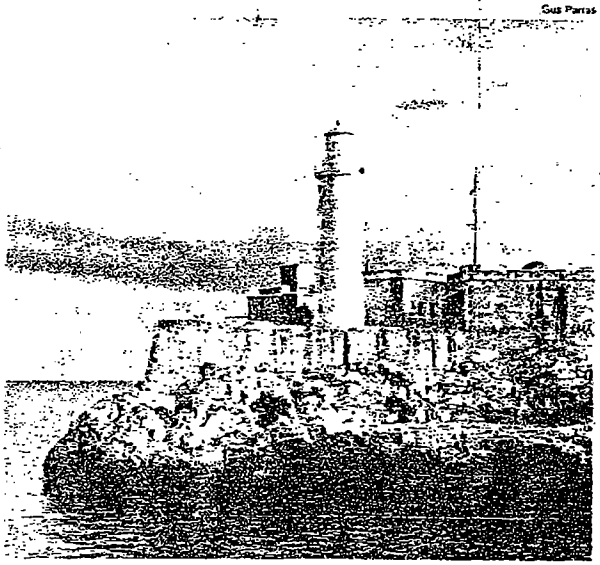
Printed in U.S.A.

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 86-82929
International Standard Book Number: 0-85229-473-5

Segundo Cabo (*i.e.*, of the former second-ranking military chief of the province), also restored and now the seat of the Consejo Nacional de Cultura (National Council of Culture), and El Templete.

Other outstanding architectural features are those fortresses built for the city's defense, such as the Castillo del Morro, or Morro Castle (to which was subsequently added the lighthouse that guides ships to the port of Havana, a famous symbol of the city), the Fortaleza de La

Gus Parras



Castillo del Morro (Morro Castle), Havana.

Cabaña, the Castillo de la Punta, the Castillo de Atarés, the Castillo del Príncipe, the Torreón de San Lázaro, the Castillo de la Chorrera, and the Castillo de la Fuerza, a monumental fortress perhaps built on the city's original site. The last named is the oldest colonial military building in the Americas, having been rebuilt between 1565 and 1583 on the site of a fortress built in 1538 on the orders of the colonizer and explorer Hernando de Soto. Havana's ancient ruined walls are still visible, as are many other buildings bearing witness to the colonial city's military power.

Old Havana also contains such fine colonial churches as La Catedral, the late 18th-century cathedral; the Iglesia de San Francisco (Church of St. Francis), finished in 1575 and reconstructed 1731–37 (now housing the central post office); and the Convento de Santa Clara, built in 1644 and protecting within its great interior patio some of the city's earliest houses and streets.

Other fine architecture may be found in Vedado, an area of the city characterized by large, modern buildings. Outstanding among these are the Hotel Habana Libre, the structure known for its builders as FOCSA (Ferrocarriles Occidentales de Cuba, Sociedad Anónima), the medical insurance building, the Sugar Industry and External Commerce ministries, and the Instituto Cubano de Radiodifusión (Cuban Broadcasting Institute) building. The Cementerio de Colón (Columbus Cemetery) contains many important historical monuments.

THE PEOPLE

The population of Havana, like that of the rest of Cuba, is very heterogeneous. Its people include whites, who are basically descendants of the Spaniards; blacks, descendants of former slaves; and mestizos (of white and Indian ancestry). In the 19th century there was an immigration of Chinese to the island; in the first half of the 20th century, an influx of Spaniards, as well as Italians, French, and Germans; and, after World War II, Jews from central Europe.

Immigration patterns

[illegible]

crisis, when masses of landless farmers come to the capital seeking employment. Statistics indicate that when the sugar industry (Cuba's principal economic activity) is flourishing, the rural population grows at a more rapid rate than that of Havana and that the reverse occurs in periods of economic crisis. This demographic rhythm has become less pronounced since the revolution, a result of government policy to develop other parts of the country and alleviate excessive metropolitan growth.

THE ECONOMY

Agriculture. Since 1967 the larger part of the population of the city has been involved, directly or indirectly, in the development of the Cordón de La Habana (Havana Cordon, or Green Belt), a belt of more than 71,000 acres (29,000 hectares), most of which is arable. In this vast sector, plantains (*plátanos*) and root crops (*e.g.*, cassava [manioc], yautía, or *malanga*, and yams) are produced for home use as well as for the urban domestic market; crop failures in this labour-intensive agriculture have been largely eliminated by the use of irrigation systems. Crops from perennials, such as coffee, citrus fruits, mangoes, soursops, and guavas, are also harvested. Many people engage in dairying, poultry production, and pig raising. New roads, new urban nuclei for workers, and additional plants for processing such products as coffee and fruits all have aided in the dispersion of population.

Industry. Havana is Cuba's most important industrial, importing, and distributing centre, with a considerable part of the manufacturing and processing industries of the country concentrated in its environs. The different branches include the food-processing industry, with numerous factories and a wide range of products; shipyards, devoted primarily to building various kinds of fishing boats; and the automotive industry, notably the construction of medium-sized urban and rural buses. Alcoholic beverages produced include liquors and rums. Textile manufactures include knitted fabrics and ready-to-wear clothing, while the leather and footwear industry produces boots and shoes. Other activities include those associated with electric power plants; gasworks; fertilizer plants; printing (especially of books of all kinds); paper manufacturing; furniture and packaging; metallurgy; a wide range of pharmaceutical and chemical products including perfumes, soaps, detergents, plastics, and stock feeds; and petroleum refineries supplying the greater part of the country's demand. The quality products of the tobacco industry, notably Havana cigars, have brought Cuba world fame. The fishing industry is particularly notable; the building of the Puerto Pesquero de La Habana (Havana Fishing Port), with all its auxiliary installations, together with the constant growth of the fleet itself, has led to a large increase of the fish catch.

Expansion of the fishing industry

Transportation. Havana was the first city in Latin America to possess a railroad, a line inaugurated in 1837 between Havana and Bejucal. Railroads link Havana with the provincial capitals and other major cities. The city is also connected with the rest of the country by bus routes. The Aeropuerto Internacional José Martí (José Martí International Airport) provides flights to the principal Cuban cities and links the capital with foreign centres.

There is heavy traffic within the city itself, consisting almost exclusively of buses. There are also taxi services at hospitals, hotels, bus and railway terminals, and the airport.

The port of Havana is visited by ships of many nations. Most of Cuba's imports and an appreciable amount of its exports pass through the port; the total tonnage handled now exceeds the port's effective unloading capacity, making larger installations a necessity.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Government. Havana is the political, administrative, and cultural centre of Cuba. It is the seat of the revolutionary government and of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, as well as of all state bodies directing governmental tasks, including the various ministries. Judicial power resides in the Tribunal Supremo

[illegible]

Market Latin America

The following is a free summary of a premium quality document from Northern Light's Special Collection. If you wish to purchase the entire document, please press the "Purchase Document" button.

Purchase Document

Money Back Guarantee

Title: Cuba enters fashion market

Summary: Cuban apparel sales slated to reach US$100 mil in 1998, including some US$14.5 mil of exports; includes table of Cuban jeans production in 1994, 1995 and projected for 1998

Return to Results

New Search

Source: Market Latin America
Date: 11/1998
Price: $3.00
Document Size: Very Short (391 words)
Document ID: CK19981216010004984
Subject(s): caribbean & west indies; **cuba**; latin america; all market information; exports; sales
Clothing & Apparel industry; International trade; Marketing
Citation Information: (ISSN: 1066-7024) Vol. 6 Iss. 11 Pg. 4+
Copyright Holder: 1998, IBC USA Licensing, Inc
Document Type: Articles & General info

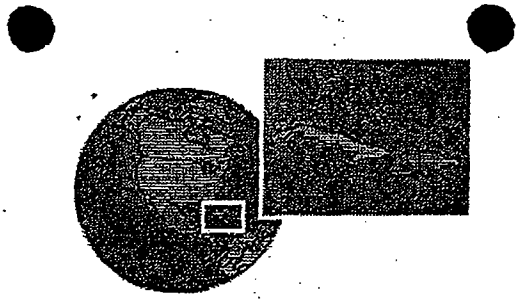
Purchase Document

Money Back Guarantee If you buy an article and you are not satisfied with it, let us know and we will refund your money - no questions asked. Please press the "Money Back Guarantee" link for additional information about this policy.

What is the Special Collection? The Special Collection is a unique combination of premium data representing over 5,400 journals, books, magazines, databases and newswires not easily found on the World Wide Web. Not only is most of the data completely unavailable on the Internet, the collection and breadth of information offered in one place is unique to Northern Light.

Portions of above Copyright © 1998, Responsive Database Services, Inc.. All rights reserved.
Portions of above Copyright © 1997-1999, Northern Light Technology LLC. All rights reserved.

Return to Results New Search



ECONOMY

The revolutionary government that gained power in 1959 nationalized about 90 percent of the production industries and some 70 percent of the farmland of Cuba. Formerly about 16 percent of the land was individually owned, while the remainder was held in large estates or by large sugar companies.

Credits and subsidies from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) to Cuba totaled some $38 billion between 1961 and 1984 and up to $5 billion annually in the late 1980s. The collapse of the Soviet bloc, depriving Cuba of its leading aid donors and trade partners, dealt a crippling blow to the nation's economy as the 1990s began. In 1993 President Fidel Castro signed a decree allowing some free enterprise in more than 100 trades and services.

Agriculture

Cuba normally ranks among the world leaders in sugar production, and sugarcane is its largest crop by volume and value. In the early 1990s the annual sugarcane harvest was about 58 million metric tons, and raw sugar output was about 8 million metric tons. A reemphasis on sugar production in the late 1960s represented a shift from an earlier policy of rapid industrialization designed to diversify the economy.

A second crop of commercial importance is tobacco, grown especially in Pinar del Río Province. Production amounted to about 40,000 metric tons annually in the early 1990s; a substantial portion of the crop is manufactured into Havana cigars, an internationally popular product. Among other important agricultural products are coffee, citrus fruit, pineapples, rice, cacao beans, bananas, corn, plantains, cotton, potatoes, tomatoes, and pimentos. Cattle, which numbered about 5 million head in the early 1990s, are valuable livestock, and hogs, horses, poultry, sheep, and goats are also raised in significant numbers.

Forestry and Fishing

Indiscriminate cutting reduced forest areas from more than 40 percent to less than 10 percent of the total land area of Cuba from 1945 to 1960. The government undertook a reforestation program in the mid-1960s, and by the early 1990s forests covered about 17 percent of the island. The annual roundwood cut is about 3.14 million cu m (about 112.1 million cu ft); almost all of the timber harvest is made up of hardwoods.

The fishing industry traditionally comprised small independent operators banded into cooperatives. The government, however, has developed a large deep-sea fleet. In the early 1990s the total catch was approximately 165,200 metric tons per year.

Mining and Manufacturing

Minerals were among the most valuable exports of Cuba before the revolution of 1959. Mineral production, however, has since declined somewhat. The principal minerals recovered include nickel and copper ores, chromium, salt, cobalt, stone, crude petroleum, natural gas, and manganese.

In the early 1970s, Cuba undertook a program of automation in its important sugar industry. The dairy and cattle industries were also streamlined. Other major manufactures include cement, steel, refined petroleum, rubber and tobacco products, processed food, textiles, clothing, footwear, chemicals, and fertilizer.

Energy

Except for the small output of its hydroelectric facilities, the electricity of Cuba is generated by thermal plants using petroleum products, coal, or sugarcane wastes. In the late 1980s the country had an electricity-generating capacity of 3.9 million kilowatts, and annual production totaled 16.3 billion kilowatt-hours. A nuclear installation is being built near Cienfuegos.

Currency and Foreign Trade

The monetary unit of Cuba is the *peso* (.76 pesos equal U.S.$1; 1994), issued by the National Bank and composed of 100 *centavos*. All Cuban banks were nationalized in 1960.

Sugar and sugar products make up about 75 percent of annual Cuban exports. Tobacco, nickel and copper ores, foodstuffs, and petroleum products are other important export commodities. Major imports include foodstuffs, fuel, raw industrial materials, motor vehicles, machinery, and consumer goods. Before 1959 most Cuban trade was with the United States. In 1960 the United States declared a complete embargo on trade between the two countries. In the early 1990s Cuba's chief trade partners were Argentina, Bulgaria, China, and the countries of the former USSR. Cuba's total imports each year cost approximately $1.7 billion, and its exports earned approximately $1.5 billion. In 1995 Cuba joined in forming the Association of Caribbean States (ACS), a free-trade organization. The ACS comprises the members of the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) as well as 12 other Central American, South American, and Caribbean nations.

Transportation and Communications

In the 1990s Cuba had about 26,477 km (about 16,453 mi) of roads, and about 241,300 passenger cars and 208,400 commercial vehicles were in use. The nationalized railroad system operates on about 12,795 km (7951 mi) of track, about 62 percent of which is narrow gauge and serves sugar plantations and factories. In the late 1960s and 1970s Cuba increased the size of its merchant fleet. The USSR and Spain supplied oceangoing vessels and some small fishing craft. Empresa Cubana de Aviación, the national airline, flies both international and domestic routes.

In the 1990s about 229,000 telephones were in use in Cuba. The country also had slightly extensive broadcasting facilities and about 2.1 million radios and 1.5 million television sets (which although, in comparison to the populatation of about 12 billion in late 1996, is small).

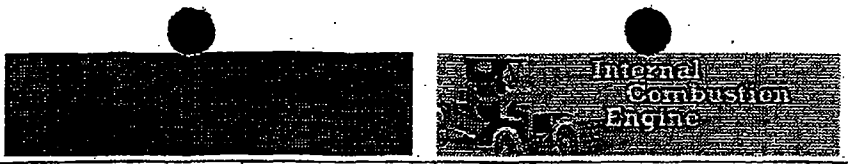
Labor

Almost all Cuban workers are organized under the administration of the Central de Trabajadores de Cuba (CTC), which had more than 3 million members in 1989. The ministry of labor hears labor grievances.

Introduction | Land and Resources | Population

Economy | Government | History

WebDogz



Int'l Cover Story-- Europe

STATE COMPANIES: ON ITS TOES AGAIN (int'l edition)

Shoemaker Conrado Pina reverses its losses, spurred by lower subsidies and cheap imports

Salsa music blares as workers slap white rubber strips on sneakers in a factory outside Havana that once made U.S. Keds. In the packing rooms, young workers in cutoffs and T-shirts sort finished pairs onto quality-control racks. From the loading platform of Empresa de Goma Conrado Pina, Soviet-built trucks haul the shoes across the island to the government's chain of 600 "dollar stores." The company sold 1.8 million pairs of its Lover brand of footwear last year through these outlets at the retail price of around $3.65 a pair.

For Conrado Pina, a state-run rubber products maker with 800 employees, that was a remarkable turnaround. After the collapse of supplies from the Soviet Union in the early 1990s, production was paralyzed at just 100,000 pairs. Factory workers were kept on the payroll but assigned gardening and other tasks. To shake up the enterprise--and aid Cuba's economy--the Ministry of Basic Industry gave managers such as Conrado Pina's Lazaro Gonzalez some freedom to make decisions.

GOVERNMENT SPUR. With a $50,000 loan from the ministry, Gonzalez found new suppliers of canvas and grommets in Mexico. Designers created new styles, and workers voted on a new brand name, Lover. Sneaker output soared as the factory slashed production costs--and wholesale prices--by 27%. Sales totaled $17 million last year, including revenues from other products such as tires and tubing that sell mostly for pesos. Gonzalez declines to reveal the company's earnings, but he maintains he is in the black. "We are profitable in both dollars and pesos," he declares.

Conrado Pina is one of the success stories in Castro's drive to convert the island's rundown industries from money-losing producers of shoddy goods to more efficient producers. Sharp cutbacks in government subsidies are the spur. Companies that are doing business in hard currency have been warned that they must show a profit within a year, or by a date specified in their business plans, or be dissolved.

While Conrado Pina has passed that hurdle, it is also being prodded by another new force in Cuba's economy: competition against imports that are sold in the dollar stores. The Ministry of Basic Industry allows manager Gonzalez to charge the government-run stores cost plus 10% for his sneakers, currently a total of $1.65 for each pair. The government then collects a $2 markup on the shoes. Gonzalez must keep the company's costs low enough that the retail price stays competitive with Chinese footwear, which sells for 50 cents less than the Lover brand.

GLOSSY PITCH. Marketing helps. To take the consumer pulse, Conrado Pina has been doing store surveys and monitoring tastes at local schools. Although magazine, TV, and radio advertising is largely prohibited, the company boasts glossy sales brochures featuring its various styles. It is also planning to buy space on one of the many billboards in Havana, which often feature consumer products as well as revolutionary socialist slogans.

For now, Lover sneakers have captured a bigger share of the market than their Chinese competition, the company claims. According to one survey, Lovers outsell foreign brands in 62.6% of the stores in Havana. Indeed, at a dollar store in Santiago, Cubans ignore bins of Chinese imports as they clamor to try on Lover shoes. The reason is "quality," says production manager Daisy Pineda, a 15-year veteran of the plant. The Lover brand is considered more durable than the Chinese shoe, which has soles that crack easily. The revamped Lover product line offers more than 25 styles and colors--compared with just one style before. Still, the top-selling color is black, Pineda says, because cash-strapped Cubans want shoes that hide the dirt.

To keep Conrado Pina growing, Gonzalez plans to start selling his Lover sneakers in Mexico by the end of this year. Having turned his company around in Cuba, he wants to test his new management style in export markets.

By Gail DeGeorge and Gail Reed in Havana

Return to main story

REGISTER | BW HOME | BW CONTENTS | BW PLUS! | BW DAILY | SEARCH | CONTACT US

BusinessWeek

Updated June 15, 1997 by bwwebmaster

Copyright 1997, by The McGraw-Hill Companies Inc. All rights reserved.
Terms of Use

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A., Opposer, v. ANNCAS, INC., Applicant.	**Opposition No. 91165519**

EXHIBIT 12 TO OPPOSER'S NOTICE OF RELIANCE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Patent and Trademark Office

SERIAL NO.	APPLICANT	PAPER NO.
74/572667	GALLEON S.A.	

MARK
HAVANA CLUB

ADDRESS
William R. Golden, Jr.
101 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10178

ACTION NO.
01

MAILING DATE
03/14/95

REF. NO.

FORM PTO-1525 (5-90) U.S. DEPT. OF COMM. PAT. & TM OFFICE

ADDRESS:
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER
FOR TRADEMARKS
2900 Crystal Drive
Arlington, Virginia 22202-3513

If no fees are enclosed, the address should include the words "Box 5."

Please provide in all correspondence:

1. Filing Date, serial number, mark and Applicant's name.
2. Mailing date of this Office action.
3. Examining Attorney's name and Law Office number.
4. Your telephone number and ZIP code.

A PROPER RESPONSE TO THIS OFFICE ACTION MUST BE RECEIVED WITHIN 6 MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF THIS ACTION IN ORDER TO AVOID *ABANDONMENT.* *For your convenience and to ensure proper handling of your response, a label has been enclosed. Please attach it to the upper right corner of your response. If the label is not enclosed, print or type the Trademark Law Office No., Serial No., and Mark in the upper right corner of your response.*

RE: Serial Number 74/572667

The examining attorney refuses registration because the mark consists of or comprises deceptive matter in that the mark contains a geographic designation where the goods for which registration is sought are produced and the goods do not originate from that geographical location. Trademark Act Section 2(a), 15 U.S.C. Section 1052(a). *See In re Budge Mfg. Co.*, 857 F.2d 773, 8 USPQ2d 1259 (Fed. Cir. 1988); *In re Perry Mfg. Co.*, 12 USPQ2d 1751 (TTAB 1989); *In re Shapely, Inc.*, 231 USPQ 72 (TTAB 1986); TMEP section 1203.02.

The primary significance of the term "Havana" is geographic. The public is likely to believe that the goods come from this place. Futhermore, this belief would materially influence consumers to purchase the goods. *In re House of Windsor, Inc.*, 221 USPQ 53 (TTAB 1983), *recon. denied*, 223 USPQ 191 (TTAB 1984). *See* TMEP sections 1210.04 and 1210.07.

If the goods, however, will not originate in Havana, the examining attorney refuses registration on the Principal Register because the mark is primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive of the applicant's goods. Trademark Act Section 2(e)(3), 15 U.S.C. Section 1052(e)(3); TMEP section 1210.06.

A mark which, when used on or in connection with the applicant's goods or services, is primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive of them, is registrable upon a showing of acquired

distinctiveness under Trademark Act Section 2(f), 15 U.S.C. Section 1052(f), only if it became distinctive of the goods or services in commerce before December 8, 1993, the date of the enactment of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act, Public Law 103-182, 107 Stat. 2057. Similarly, such a mark, capable of distinguishing the applicant's goods or services, may be registered on the Supplemental Register only if it has been in lawful use in commerce by the owner since before December 8, 1993.

The examining attorney refuses registration under Trademark Act Section 2(d), 15 U.S.C. Section 1052(d), because the applicant's mark, when used on or in connection with the identified goods, so resembles the mark in U.S. Registration No. 1,031,651 as to be likely to cause confusion, to cause mistake, or to deceive. TMEP section 1207. See the enclosed registration.

Although the examining attorney has refused registration, the applicant may respond to the refusal to register by submitting evidence and arguments in support of registration.

The examining attorney encloses information regarding pending Application Serial No. 522,925. The filing date of the referenced application precedes the applicant's filing date. There may be a likelihood of confusion between the two marks under Trademark Act Section 2(d), 15 U.S.C. Section 1052(d). If the referenced application matures into a registration, the examining attorney may refuse registration in this case under Section 2(d). 37 C.F.R. Section 2.83; TMEP section 1208.01.

The wording "rum specialty drinks" in the identification of goods is unacceptable as indefinite. The applicant must amend the identification to specify the commercial name of the goods. If there is no common commercial name for the product, the applicant must describe the product and its intended uses. TMEP section 804.

David C. Reihner, Examining Attorney
Law Office 12, (703) 308-9112 ex 223

DCR

** User: EX188284 *** Ser l Number: 73023981 ***

Word Mark
HAVANA CLUB

Goods/Services
IC 033; US 049; G & S: RUM; FIRST USE: 1913.11.01; FIRST USE IN COMMERCE: 1913.11.01

Mark Drawing Code
(3) DESIGN PLUS WORDS, LETTERS, AND/OR NUMBERS

Design Search Code
04.01.25; 20.03.10; 26.11.21

Serial Number
73-023981

Filing Date
1974.06.12

Registration Number
1031651

Registration Date
1976.01.27

Owner Name/Address
(REGISTRANT) EMPRESA CUBANA EXPORTADORA DE ALIMENTOS Y PRODUCTOS VARIOS DBA CUBA EXPORT COMPANY CUBA 55, 23RD ST. VEDADO HAVANA CUBA

Section 44
SECT 44

Disclaimer

Renewed for 10 years

*** Search: 3 *** Document Number: 58 *** (cont)

*** User: EX188284 *** Ser 1 Number: 73023981 ***

APPLICANT DISCLAIMS THE WORDS "HAVANA" AND "FUDNADA EN 1878" APART FROM THE MARK AS A WHOLE.

Description of Mark
THE DRAWING IS LINED FOR THE COLOR GOLD.

Type of Mark
TRADEMARK

Register
PRINCIPAL

Affidavit
SECT 8.

*** Search: 3 *** Document Number: 58 ***

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A., Opposer, v. ANNCAS, INC., Applicant.	**Opposition No. 91165519**

EXHIBIT 13 TO OPPOSER'S NOTICE OF RELIANCE

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A.,	)	
	)	
Opposer,	)	
	)	**Opposition No. 91165519**
v.	)	
	)	
ANNCAS, INC.,	)	
	)	
Applicant.	)	

APPLICANT'S RESPONSES TO OPPOSERS' SECOND SET OF INTERROGATORIES AND REQUESTS FOR PRODUCTION

Anncas, Inc. (hereinafter Applicant), by and through its attorneys Sanchelima & Associates, P.A., hereby submits its responses to Opposer's Second Set of Interrogatories and Requests for Production to Applicant. Applicant has answered the following interrogatories separately and fully in writing under oath.

Now follows Applicant's responses to Opposers' second set of interrogatories.

INTERROGATORIES

INTERROGATORY NO. 1

If Applicant, or any person acting for or on behalf of Applicant, has consulted with or retained the services of any expert or consultant with respect to any matter concerning this proceeding, identify each such expert or consultant and describe the subject matter on which he or she has been or is being consulted or retained; provide the financial terms of such consultation or retention; state in detail the substance of the expert's or consultant's information or opinions upon which Applicant intends to or may rely, and the reasons and evidentiary support therefore; and identify all documents provided to such expert or consultant, and all documents upon which such expert or consultant intends to or may rely.

No such expert or consultant to identify.

INTERROGATORY NO. 2

State the date of creation of the document previously produced by Applicant in the above-captioned matter and identified by Applicant as 000001, and the information supporting such statement.

The date of creation of the document identified as Bates No. 000001 was at some time prior to the filing date of February 5, 2004 for the application Serial No. 78/363,024

Now follows Applicant's responses to Opposer's second set of requests for production.

REQUESTS FOR PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

REQUEST NO. 1

All documents concerning Applicant's assertion in its First Set of Admissions, Request No. 12, "that the U.S. cigar-consuming public is exposed to scores of cigar brands bearing the terms 'Havana,' 'Cuba,' or variations thereof, for cigars not directly originating in Cuba."

See document Bates Nos. 45 through 47, 52, 62, 69, 83, 85, 87 through 90, 92 through 97, 100 through 102, 104 through 105, 107 through 112, 115 through 120, 123, 129, 160, through 161, 165, 167 through 170, 174, 176, 178 through 181, 184, 192 through 195, 199, 204 through 206, 213, 215,

REQUEST NO. 2

For each cigar brand identified in any documents produced in response to Request No. 1, supra, all documents concerning whether the brand is currently in use in commerce, the years the brand has been in use in commerce, and the quantity of cigars, by volume and dollar amount, sold in the United States under such brand or mark.

Applicant does not have these documents at this time.

REQUEST NO. 3

For each cigar brand identified in any documents produced in response to Request No. 1, supra, all documents concerning advertising, marketing or promotion of such brands.

Applicant objects to this Request to the extent it calls for publicly available documents.

Subject to and without waiving Applicant's general and specific objections, see documents Bates Nos. 85, 87-90, 92, 97, 100, 102, 104 through 105, 107, 110 through 111, 115 through 123, 129, 146, 158, 160 through 161, 165, 169, 174 through 176, 178 through 180, 184, 192 through 193, 199, 203 through 205, 213.

REQUEST NO. 4

All documents concerning the sworn testimony of Applicant's President, William Bock, that there are "hundreds" of cigar brands "marketed in the United States today" that use the term "Havana" as the name or part of the name of the cigar brand or mark, as stated in Mr. Bock's deposition, p. 123, ll. 5-8, of March 24, 2006.

Applicant understands this request to seek the same documents described in Request No. 1 and accordingly, as its response, incorporates its response thereto.

REQUEST NO. 5

All documents using the term "Havana" or "Havanas" to refer to a cigar or cigars that are not from Cuba, other than as used as a cigar brand or cigar mark, upon which Applicant intends to rely in this proceeding.

See document Bates No. 197, 198, 202

REQUEST NO. 6

All documents, including computer files, or other electronic information, concerning the date of creation of the document previously produced by Applicant in the above captioned matter and identified by Applicant as 000001.

See document Bates No. 222

REQUEST NO. 7

All documents concerning Applicant's assertion in its First Set of Admissions, Request No. 13, that "U.S. regulations ... require all cigar products sold in the U.S. to clearly identify the country of origin upon the product packaging."

Applicant objects to this Request to the extent it calls for publicly available documents, including documents on file with the U.S. Customs and Border Protection and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms.

Subject to and without waiving Applicant's general and specific objections, Applicant will produce documents, if any, responsive to this request.

REQUEST NO. 8

All documents concerning Applicant's sworn statement of January 28, 2004, to the United States Patent and Trademark Office ("USPTO"), that Applicant "has a bona fide intention to use or use through the applicant's related company or licensee the mark [HAVANA CLUB] in commerce on or in connection with the identified goods and/or services," as stated in the document previously produced by Applicant in the above-captioned matter and identified by Applicant as 000002.

See document Bates Nos. 1 and 222.

REQUEST NO. 9

All documents upon which Applicant intends to rely in this proceeding concerning the sworn testimony of Applicant's President, William Bock, that Havana, Cuba is not renown for production of cigars, as stated in Mr. Bock's deposition, p. 71 l.11-p.74 l.12, of March 24, 2006.

See document Bates Nos. 187 through 191, 196.

REQUEST NO. 10

All documents, including in magazines, trade publications, or internet printouts, showing Opposer's registered mark, HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492, USPTO Reg. No. 2,177,837, including in its English translation (HABANOS Unique Since 1492), or in translation in any other language.

See documents Bates Nos. 177, 183, 209

REQUEST NO. 11

All documents provided to any expert or consultant identified in response to Interrogatory No. 1, supra, by Applicant, Applicant's attorneys, or any one acting on behalf of Applicant, all documents upon which such expert or consultant intends to or may rely in this proceeding, all documents concerning the retention of such expert or consultant, and all documents provided by such expert or consultant to Applicant, Applicant's attorneys, or any one acting on behalf of Applicant.

Applicant does not have these documents at this time.

Dated: Miami, Florida
May 16, 2006

Respectfully submitted,

SANCHELIMA & ASSOCIATES, P.A.
Attorneys for Applicant
235 S.W. Le Jeune Road
Miami, FL 33134-1762
Telephone: (305) 447-1617
Telecopier: (305) 445-8484

By: _____
Henry Rodriguez, Esq.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true correct copy of the foregoing was served via email and U.S. First Class Mail, this 16th of May, 2006, to David B. Goldstein and Michael Krinsky, Rabinowitz, Boudin, Standard, Krinsky & Lieberman, P.C., Attorney for Opposer, 111 Broadway, Eleventh Floor, New York, New York 10006-1901.

BY: _____
Henry Rodriguez

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A., Opposer, v. ANNCAS, INC., Applicant.	**Opposition No. 91165519**

EXHIBIT 14 TO OPPOSER'S NOTICE OF RELIANCE

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A.,	)	
	)	
Opposer,	)	
	)	Opposition No. 91165519
v.	)	
	)	
ANNCAS, INC.,	)	
	)	
Applicant.	)	

APPLICANT'S RESPONSES TO
OPPOSERS' FIRST SET OF INTERROGATORIES

Anncas, Inc. (hereinafter Applicant), by and through its attorneys Sanchelima & Associates, P.A., hereby submits its responses to Opposer's First Set of Interrogatories to Applicant. Applicant has answered the following interrogatories separately and fully in writing under oath.

Now follows Applicant's responses to Opposers' interrogatories.

INTERROGATORIES

INTERROGATORY NO. 1

Identify each person who prepared or assisted in the preparation of any response to these Interrogatories. Indicate which Interrogatories each person participated in preparing or answering.

Mr. William Bock – President of Anncas, Inc.
16112 N.W. 13 Avenue
Suite E
Miami, Florida 33169

INTERROGATORY NO. 2

Identify each person who provided or collected documents in response to Opposers' First Request for Production of Documents and Things. State the responsibilities of each person.

Mr. William Bock – Responsible for all aspects of Applicant's business.

INTERROGATORY NO. 3

Identify each document upon which any response to these Interrogatories is based. State the Interrogatories to which each document pertains.

Applicant objects on the grounds that this interrogatory is too vague and cumbersome. Some answers may not be based on any documents or may be based upon multiple documents.

INTERROGATORY NO. 4

State whether at the time Anncas decided to apply for the mark HAVANA CLUB, Anncas, including any of its officers or directors, were aware of a HAVANA CLUB-labeled rum product from Cuba or of a non-Cuban HAVANA CLUB-labeled rum product produced or distributed by Bacardi.

Applicant, at the time of applying for the mark HAVANA CLUB, was aware of Bacardi's rum product labeled HAVANA CLUB

INTERROGATORY NO. 5

Identify each person with information concerning Applicant's adoption or selection of, or any application to the United States Patent and Trademark Office ("USPTO) for, the mark HAVANA CLUB used in connection with any of its products, including cigars; state the reasons for adopting or selecting the mark; and state whether there were any discussions concerning either the Cuban or the Bacardi HAVANA CLUB rum products, in connection with the decision to adopt or select the mark, and if so, the content of those discussions and the participants.

i. **Mr. William Bock**
ii. **Applicant adopted the mark HAVANA CLUB in an attempt to capture the essence of a new cigar line derived from Cuban-seed tobacco. The client had looked into the availability of other possible designations that included the term HAVANA. HAVANA CLUB was chosen due to availability.**
iii. **Applicant had discussions regarding Bacardi's rum product labeled HAVANA CLUB with counsel, Sanchelima & Associates, P.A., in late January/ early February of 2004. The content of that discussion is protected by attorney-client privilege and/or work product doctrine.**

INTERROGATORY NO. 6

Identify each person at Anncas with knowledge of the legal disputes between Bacardi and any Cuban entities, Havana Club Holdings or Pemod Ricard concerning HAVANA CLUB as used for rum products at the time Applicant filed its application for the HAVANA CLUB mark, and at the time it authorized the USPTO to amend its identification of goods, and state with particularity the scope of that knowledge, including claims that Bacardi's use of HAVANA CLUB is geographically deceptively misdescriptive.

No such persons to identify.

INTERROGATORY NO. 7

Identify each person with information concerning Applicant's knowledge or awareness of the use or meaning of the word "Havana" or "Havanas" as used in the cigar industry within and outside the United States.

Mr. William Bock

INTERROGATORY NO. 8

Identify each person with information concerning any design, development, or creation of the design, lettering and trade dress used by Applicant in connection with the mark HAVANA CLUB.

Mr. William Bock

INTERROGATORY NO. 9

Identify all officers and directors of Applicant, and the locations of Applicant's offices and other facilities.

In addition to the person and location identified in Applicant's answer to Interrogatory No.1, the Vice-President of Anncas, Inc. is Mrs. Donna Bock

INTERROGATORY NO. 10

Identify all tobacco products or tobacco-related products that Applicant produces, manufactures, distributes or sells within the United States.

Applicant objects to the request as irrelevant and not likely to lead to admissible evidence in this litigation, but notwithstanding this objection, and without waiving it, Applicant responds as follows:

Applicant's cigar products sold in the United States are as follows:

AL CAPONE
AMERICAN STOGIES BOX PRESSED
AMERICAN STOGIES CLASSIC
CIBAO
CUBAN TWIST
DANNEMANN
DYNAMITE POWER PACKED
JOYA DEL REY
PALMA REAL
PLASENCIA RESERVA ORGANICA
PREMIUM VALUE HONDURAN
ROUGH RIDER SWEETS

STAG
TROPICAL DELIGHTS JUBILEE

INTERROGATORY NO. 11

Identify each person with knowledge of any discussions, agreements, understandings, or negotiations between Applicant and any non-party concerning: the assignment, sale, licensing, or ownership of the HAVANA CLUB mark, including of the application, any resulting registration, or rights in the common law mark; sales of products using the mark, prosecution of Applicant's HAVANA CLUB USPTO application, or defense against Opposition proceedings or third party uses of the mark; and state in detail the contents of, and participants in, any such discussions, agreements, understandings, or negotiations, including the dates thereof.

Mr. William Bock

INTERROGATORY NO. 12

Identify each person with knowledge of any objections or inquiries by non-parties concerning Applicant's HAVANA CLUB application, other than documents filed with the TTAB; and state in detail the contents of any such objections or inquiries, the identities of the participants and the dates thereof.

i. No such persons to identify
ii. No such participants to identify

INTERROGATORY NO. 13

State with particularity whether Applicant, including through its attorney, had any communications with any non-party concerning claims, use, rights to, or applications for, the HAVANA CLUB mark in International Class 34 in the United States or elsewhere, prior to Applicant's filing of its application in the USPTO for HAVANA CLUB.

Applicant objects to this Interrogatory as calling for information protected by the work product doctrine and/or attorney client privilege, but notwithstanding this objection, and without waiving it, Applicant responds as follows:

Applicant had no such communications

INTERROGATORY NO. 14

Identify each person with information concerning Applicant's use of the mark HAVANA CLUB, including information concerning the advertising, promotion, marketing strategy, consumer preferences, and sales solicitation by Applicant of the mark HAVANA CLUB.

Mr. William Bock

INTERROGATORY NO. 15

Identify each person with information concerning the place, or intended place, of manufacture of Applicant's cigars bearing the HAVANA CLUB mark and the blend used therein, including the binder, filler, wrapper, and the seeds used to grow that tobacco.

Mr. William Bock

INTERROGATORY NO. 16

For each variety, frontmark, or type of cigar bearing the HAVANA CLUB mark produced, promoted, distributed or sold, or intended to be produced, promoted, distributed or sold, by or on behalf of Applicant:

a. Identify the place of manufacture and the place where the tobacco is grown.
b. Identify the manufacturer and the supplier of the tobacco;
c. Describe in detail the blend used, including the binder, filler, and wrapper, including in what country and what region of that country the binder, filler, and wrapper are grown;
d. Describe in detail the manufacturing process;
e. State whether the cigars are hand or machine rolled;
f. Identify the country of origin of the actual seeds that are used to grow the tobacco used in the blend, and state whether the actual seeds that are used to grow the tobacco in Applicant's HAVANA CLUB-marked cigars are themselves exported from Cuba, including how and where Applicant or its suppliers or manufacturers obtains such seeds, and from whom, and if not exported from Cuba, state with particularity the history and pedigree of such seeds, including the basis for Applicant's claim that the seeds are "Cuban seed"; and
g. Identify all persons with whom Applicant has consulted, negotiated or contracted to supply tobacco or tobacco seeds or to manufacture HAVANA CLUB cigars.

Jay - complex

Applicant has not finalized what varieties or types of cigars bearing HAVANA CLUB will be produced.

a. **i. The cigar will be manufactured in Nicaragua, Honduras, the Dominican Republic, or any other country;**
   ii. The tobacco grown for the cigar will come from any country that is available and meets Applicant's specifications.
b. **i. Applicant has considered several manufacturers including: Caribbean Cigar Company or Palmer Tobacco**
   ii. The supplier of the tobacco may be the same as the manufacturer
c. **No blend to identify at this time**
d. **Manufacture to be done by hand**
e. **Hand-rolled cigars**
f. **Applicant intends to use tobacco grown from Cuban-seed descended from seeds that were taken from Cuba in the late 1950's and early 1960's.**
g. **Nestor Placencia, Owner of Caribbean Cigar Company.**

INTERROGATORY NO. 17

Identify each person with knowledge of any actual or planned survey, study, test, market research, or analysis concerning the perceived country of origin of Applicant's cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB, any perceived geographic association with Applicant's cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB, or any association by potential consumers between Applicant's cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB and Cuba or Havana, Cuba, and state with particularity the findings of any such survey, study, test, market research or analysis.

i. No such persons to identify
ii. No such findings to identify

INTERROGATORY NO.18

State with particularity any information of which Applicant is aware concerning the perceived country of origin of Applicant's cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB among U.S. consumers, any perceived geographic association with Applicant's cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB, or any association by potential consumers between Applicant's cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB and Cuba or Havana, Cuba,

Applicant does not have such information.

INTERROGATORY NO. 19

Describe in detail any connection or relationship between Applicant's cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB and Cuba or Havana, Cuba.

Applicant's cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB will have the connection of being produced from tobacco grown from seeds derived from tobacco plants grown in Cuba.

INTERROGATORY NO. 20

Identify each person with information concerning any communications between Applicant and the USPTO, including Applicant's request to the USPTO that its identification of goods for the mark HAVANA CLUB be amended from "cigars" to "cigars made from Cuban seed tobacco," and state with particularity the contents of such communications.

Applicant objects to this Interrogatory as calling for information protected by the work product doctrine and/or attorney client privilege, but notwithstanding this objection, and without waiving it, Applicant responds as follows:

Mr. William Bock

INTERROGATORY NO. 21

State with particularity what Applicant means by the terms "Cuban seed" or "Cuban seed tobacco" as used in its application with the USPTO, including whether Applicant means that the tobacco is from a seed that itself comes from Cuba, or from seeds that are, or are

claimed to be, descendants of seeds that previously came from Cuba, and if so, when those seeds came from Cuba.

i. Applicant, by using the term "Cuban seed tobacco," means that the tobacco to be used in Applicant's product is grown from seed descended from seeds that previously came from tobacco plants grown in Cuba.
ii. Identified in Applicant's answer to Interrogatory No. 16(f)

INTERROGATORY NO. 22

State with particularity whether "Cuban seed tobacco," as identified in Applicant's application to the USPTO, when planted outside Cuba, has the same or similar qualities or characteristics to tobacco grown in Cuba, or different quality or characteristics than other tobacco grown outside Cuba, identify those same or different characteristics or qualities with particularity, describe the bases for these statements or opinions, and identify all supporting authority, including all investigations or research done at the time Applicant asked the USPTO to amend its application to identify its goods as "cigars made from Cuban seed tobacco."

Cuban seed tobacco is a term generally used in the cigar industry. In fact it is accepted terminology for identifying these goods in the Patent and Trademark Office.

INTERROGATORY NO. 23

Identify the persons who obtain the "Cuban seeds" on behalf of Applicant, how and where the seeds are obtained, and whether Applicant has sought or obtained a license from the United States Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control in connection with obtaining such "Cuban seeds."

No such persons to identify. There is no need to obtain a license nor has one been sought.

INTERROGATORY NO. 24

Identify each person with information concerning the seeds used to grow the tobacco used in Applicant's cigars, and the connection, if any, between such seeds and Cuba or Havana, Cuba, including whether Applicant claims that cigars bearing the mark HAVANA CLUB contain tobacco grown from actual seeds that themselves came from Cuba.

Mr. William Bock

INTERROGATORY NO. 25

Identify each person at Anncas, or with whom Anncas has consulted, with knowledge of the term "Cuban seed" or "Cuban seed tobacco," including as that term is used or understood in the cigar industry, including within and outside the United States.

Mr. William Bock

INTERROGATORY NO. 26

Describe in detail all licenses Applicant has sought or received from the United States government to sell, trade, and otherwise deal in products of "Cuban origin," or that "is made or derived in whole or in part of any article which is the growth, produce or manufacture of Cuba," as defined in United States Treasury Department regulations, including 31 CFR § 5 15.204, including tobacco products and tobacco seeds.

No such licenses to identify

INTERROGATORY NO. 27

Identify each person with knowledge concerning any communications with Bacardi concerning the mark HAVANA CLUB, and describe in detail the nature of such communications, including the dates on which they occurred and the participants in same.

Applicant objects to this Interrogatory as calling for information protected by the work product doctrine and/or attorney client privilege, but notwithstanding this objection and/or constituting confidential information, and without waiving it, Applicant responds as follows:

Mr. William Bock and Applicant's attorneys.

INTERROGATORY NO. 28

Identify each person with knowledge concerning Applicant's Counterclaim that Habanos "has abandoned any mark rights for HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492 it ever had, if any," including each person with knowledge of Applicant's efforts prior to filing the Counterclaim to determine the USPTO's position as to whether the Cuban embargo constitutes excusable non-use under 15 U.S.C. 1058(b)(2), and state with particularity the grounds for the claim of abandonment, including whether Applicant is relying on any contention other than the effect of the United States embargo on trade with Cuba.

Applicant objects to this Interrogatory as calling for information protected by the work product doctrine and/or attorney client privilege, but notwithstanding this objection, and without waiving it, Applicant responds as follows:

i. Mr. William Bock and Applicant's attorneys.
ii. Opposer has not used the mark in commerce in the United States. Applicant believes that Opposer is not justified for its lack of use or its alleged intent to use is insufficient to maintain any enforceable common law rights in the United States.

INTERROGATORY NO. 29

Identify each person with knowledge concerning Applicant's Affirmative Defenses to Opposer's Notice of Opposition.

Jay – does this refer to us as the attorneys? Mr. Bock certainly has no knowledge, as we are the ones who determined to put in the defense. If it is us, is that objectionable?

Applicant objects to this Interrogatory as calling for information protected by the work product doctrine and/or attorney client privilege, but notwithstanding this objection, and without waiving it, Applicant responds as follows:

Mr. William Bock and Applicant's attorneys.

Dated: Miami, Florida
January 25, 2006

Respectfully submitted,

SANCHELIMA & ASSOCIATES, P.A.
Attorneys for Applicant
235 S.W. Le Jeune Road
Miami, FL 33134-1762
Telephone: (305) 447-1617
Telecopier: (305) 445-8484

By: _____
Henry Rodriguez, Esq.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true correct copy of the foregoing was served via U.S. First Class Mail, this 25th of January, 2006, to David B. Goldstein and Michael Krinsky, Rabinowitz, Boudin, Standard, Krinsky & Lieberman, P.C., Attorney for Opposer, 740 Broadway, Fifth Floor, New York, New York 10003-9518.

BY: _____
Henry Rodriguez

VERIFICATION

By: _____
William Bock, President
Anncas, Inc.

STATE OF FLORIDA)
) ss:
COUNTY OF MIAMI-DADE)

BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority, duly authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgment, personally appeared William Bock who, being to me well known, deposes and says that he is the Applicant, that he has read the foregoing Interrogatories and his Answers thereto, that the same therein are true and correct to the best of his/her knowledge.

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED before me, this 25 day of January 2006.

_____
Notary Public,
State of Florida At Large

My Commission Expires:

NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF FLORIDA
Mayra M. Penalver
Commission # DD345300
Expires: AUG. 09, 2008
Bonded Thru
Atlantic Bonding Co., Inc.

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A., Opposer, v. ANNCAS, INC., Applicant.	**Opposition No. 91165519**

EXHIBIT 15 TO OPPOSER'S NOTICE OF RELIANCE

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

SERIAL NO. 76/168197 **APPLICANT** Don Rivera, Inc.	PAPER NO.
MARK HABANOS REY AND DESIGN	ADDRESS: Commissioner for Trademarks, 2900 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA 22202-3513, www.uspto.gov
ADDRESS MARK PERLMAN, MARK PERLMAN PA, 1620 EAST HALLANDALE BEACH BLVD, HALLANDALE BEACH FL 33009	**ACTION NO.** 01
	MAILING DATE 04/17/01
	REF. NO.
FORM PTO-1525 (5-80) U.S. DEPT. OF COMM. PAT. & TM OFFICE	If no fees are enclosed, the address should include the words "Box Responses - No Fee."
	Please provide in all correspondence: 1. Filing Date, serial number, mark and Applicant's name. 2. Mailing date of this Office action. 3. Examining Attorney's name and Law Office number. 4. Your telephone number and ZIP code.

A PROPER RESPONSE TO THIS OFFICE ACTION MUST BE RECEIVED WITHIN 6 MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF THIS ACTION IN ORDER TO AVOID *ABANDONMENT.* *For your convenience and to ensure proper handling of your response, a label has been enclosed. Please attach it to the upper right corner of your response. If the label is not enclosed, print or type the Trademark Law Office No., Serial No., and Mark in the upper right corner of your response.*

RE: Serial Number: 76/168197

The examining attorney refuses registration on the Principal Register because the mark is primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive. Trademark Act Section 2(e)(3), 15 U.S.C. Section 1052(e)(3); TMEP section 1210.06. "Habano" is defined as "of / from Havana". Collins Spanish Dictionary, 508 (6th ed, 2000)(copy enclosed).

The primary significance of the term "Habanos" is geographic. The applicant's goods do not come from this place. The mark is geographically deceptively misdescriptive because the public would believe that the goods do come from Havana, Cuba. *In re Loew's Theatres, Inc.*, 769 F.2d 764, 226 USPQ 865 (Fed. Cir. 1985) and *In re Bacardi & Co. Ltd.*, 48 USPQ2d 1031(TTAB, 1997).

The examining attorney refuses registration because the mark consists of or comprises deceptive matter in that purchasers would mistakenly believe that the goods originate in Havana, Cuba, when they do not and base the purchase of the goods upon that mistaken belief. Trademark Act Section 2(a), 15 U.S.C. Section 1052(a). *See In re Budge Mfg. Co.*, 857 F.2d 773, 8 USPQ2d 1259 (Fed. Cir. 1988); *In re Perry Mfg. Co.*, 12 USPQ2d 1751 (TTAB 1989); *In re Shapely, Inc.*, 231 USPQ 72 (TTAB 1986); TMEP section 1203.02.

The primary significance of the term "Habanos" is geographic. The public is likely to believe that the goods come from this place. Furthermore, this belief would materially influence consumers to

purchase the goods. *In re House of Windsor, Inc.*, 221 USPQ 53 (TTAB 1983), *recon. denied*, 223 USPQ 191 (TTAB 1984). *See* TMEP sections 1210.04 and 1210.07.

Although the examining attorney has refused registration, the applicant may respond to the refusal to register by submitting evidence and arguments in support of registration.

The applicant must submit a concise description of the mark. 37 C.F.R. Section 2.37; TMEP section 808 et seq. The statement may be in the following form:

> The mark consists of the wording "Habanos Rey" and design of a crown, and the design of the islands of Cuba and Hispaniola all in an oval.

The applicant must indicate whether "Rey" has any significance in the relevant trade, any geographical significance or any meaning in a foreign language. 37 C.F.R. Section 2.61(b).

The examining attorney has searched the Office records and has found no similar registered or pending mark which would bar registration under Trademark Act Section 2(d), 15 U.S.C. Section 1052(d). TMEP section 1105.01.

David C. Reihner, Examining Attorney
Law Office 107,
Telephone 703-308-9107 ext. 169

LAW OFFICES

MARK PERLMAN, P.A.

1820 EAST HALLANDALE BEACH BOULEVARD

HALLANDALE BEACH, FLORIDA 33009

TELEPHONE (954) 458-1333
MIAMI (305) 944-9252
FACSIMILE (954) 454-5081

10-09-2001

U.S. Patent & TMO/TM Mail Rcpt Dt #71

MARK PERLMAN*
*ALSO ADMITTED IN NEW YORK
STEPHANE R. DUPONT

October 2, 2001

TRADEMARK LAW OFFICE 107
Serial Number: 76/168197
Mark: HABANOS REY & DESIGN
Please Place on Upper Right Corner
**of Response to Office Action ONLY **

David C. Reihner, Esquire
Trademark Examining Attorney
Law Office 107
2900 Crystal Drive
Arlington, VA 22202-3513

Re: Trademark Registration of "Habanos Rey" and design
SERIAL NUMBER: 76/168197

Dear Mr. Reihner:

Please consider this my formal response to your April 17, 2001 letter requesting further information pertaining to the above referenced pending Trademark application. A copy of your letter is annexed hereto as Exhibit 'A'.

Your April 17, 2001 letter states that registration of the above referenced mark on the Principal Register has been refused because the mark is primarily geographically decriptively misdescriptive. More particularly, your letter states that the public would mistakenly believe that the applicant's goods come from Havana, Cuba when, in fact, they do not.

However, the argument contained in your April 17, 2001 is incorrect. The applicant's goods, namely cigars are made from cuban seed tobacco (seeds originating from Cuba). The remaining goods: cigar, cutters, matches, tobacco lighters not for land vehicles and not of previous metal and ashtrays not of previous metal are items associated with the cuban seed cigars.

Because the applicant's goods are made from or are associated with cuban seed tobacco, the mark is not geographically descriptively misdescriptive and the public would not be mistaken in believing that the applicant's goods come (at least in part) from Havana, Cuba.

As a result of the foregoing, the applicant requests that the trademark examiner reconsider the applicant's request for registration of the mark and permit said mark to be registered on the principal register.

In the event that the trademark examiner determines that only the cigars may properly be registered, the applicant requests that the listing of goods be amended as follows:

"cigars made from Cuban seed tobacco"

Further, the applicant requests that the following disclaimer be made a part of the application:

"NO CLAIM IS MADE TO THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO USE 'HABANOS' APART FROM THE MARK AS SHOWN"

Next, your April 17, 2001 letter requests that the applicant submit a concise description of the mark. The description should read as follows:

"The mark consists of the wording 'Habanos Rey' and design of a crown, and the design of the islands of Cuba and Hispaniola all in one oval"

Finally, your letter requests whether the word 'Rey' has any significance in the relevant trade, any geographical significance or any meaning in a foreign language. The word 'Rey' as translated in the Spanish language means 'king'. It has no significance in the relevant trade nor does it have any geographical significance.

Should you require additional information feel free to contact the undersigned at your convenience.

Sincerely,

STEPHANE DUPONT, ESQ.
Attorney for Applicant, Don Rivera, Inc.
MP/srd

Enclosure

N:\NETWORK1\LETTERS\HABANOS.LTR

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A., Opposer, v. ANNCAS, INC., Applicant.	**Opposition No. 91165519**

EXHIBIT 16 TO OPPOSER'S NOTICE OF RELIANCE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

----------x

CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A.,

Plaintiff,

- against -

HABANOS INC., a/k/a/ Habanos Cigars, Inc., Mr. Habanos Fine Cigars, and Mr. Habanos; STEPHEN DeGREGORY; and JOSEPH DAVID DeGREGORY

Defendants.

----------x

DEFAULT JUDGMENT

03 Civ. 1963 (KMW)

This action having been commenced on March 20, 2003 by the filing by plaintiff Corporacion Habanos, S.A. ("Habanos, S.A.") of the Summons and Complaint, seeking declaratory and injunctive relief for defendants' alleged acts of trademark and trade name infringement, false designation of source or origin, unfair competition, misappropriation and trademark dilution under the trademark laws of the United States, New York, Michigan and at common law, of plaintiff Habanos, S.A.'s registered trademark HABANOS ÚNICOS DESDE 1492 and DESIGN, U.S. Registration No. 2,177,837, in International Class 34 (hereinafter "HABANOS Trademark"), and of its HABANOS trade name (hereinafter "HABANOS Trade Name"); and a copy of the Summons and Complaint having been served upon defendants Stephen DeGregory and Habanos Inc. (hereinafter, "Defendants") by personal service upon Stephen DeGregory, resident agent for Habanos Inc., on March 26, 2003; and a proof of service having been filed on June 12, 2003, and Defendants not having answered or otherwise responded to the Complaint,

COPIES MAILED

and the time for answering or otherwise responding to the Complaint having expired, and a Certificate of Default having been issued by the Clerk of Court on June 12, 2003, it is

ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED THAT:

1. Defendants are in default in this action.

2. Defendants' use of an almost identical design of the word "HABANOS" as used in plaintiff's HABANOS Trademark, including an almost identical type face and colors (hereinafter, "Defendants' 'Habanos' Logo") for cigar products and/or related accessories, or for merchandise, packaging, package inserts, labels, signs, prints, wrappers, receptacles, advertising, plates or other mechanical means of reproduction or other materials (collectively, hereinafter "Defendants' Goods") infringes the HABANOS Trade Name and HABANOS Trademark.

3. Defendants have no right to use Defendants' "Habanos" Logo, the HABANOS Trademark or the HABANOS Trade Name for Defendants' Goods because such use will infringe and dilute the trademark and trade name rights of plaintiff, and will constitute unfair competition with plaintiff.

4. Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(d), defendants, their officers, agents, servants, employees, including Joseph David DeGregory, and attorneys, as well as those in active concert or participation with them who receive actual notice of this Judgment are permanently enjoined from:

a. using on or in connection with any product or service or the manufacture, exportation, sale, offering for sale, distribution, advertising, promotion, labeling or packaging of any product or service, or from using for any commercial purpose whatsoever: (i) plaintiff's HABANOS Trademark; (ii)

plaintiff's HABANOS Trade Name; (iii) any other trademark, trade dress, or trade name which colorably imitates or is confusingly similar to the HABANOS Trademark or HABANOS Trade Name, including, but not limited to, Defendants' "Habanos" Logo, "Habanos"-labeled cigars, Habanos, Inc., mrhabanos, Mr. Habanos, Mr. Habanos Fine Cigars, or Habanos Cigars, Inc.; and (iv) any other false description or representation or any other thing calculated or likely to cause confusion or mistake in the mind of the public or to deceive the public into the belief that defendants' products are the same as or associated with plaintiff's products;

b. representing by any means whatsoever, directly or indirectly, that any products sold by defendants are sponsored, approved, or endorsed by plaintiff or are in any way affiliated, connected or associated with plaintiff's products or that plaintiff's and defendants' products derive from a common source, history or heritage, or geographic origin; and

c. using, operating, selling, or transferring the Internet domain name www.mrhabanos.com or any other domain name that is confusingly similar to plaintiff's HABANOS Trade Name.

5. Because of the deliberate, intentional, willful, and bad faith nature of these violations, Defendants shall pay the reasonable attorneys' fees incurred by plaintiff in this action, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117, ~~and N.Y. G.B.L. § 349(h), in an amount to be determined by the Court~~, and Defendants shall be jointly and severally liable for such award of attorneys' fees. - KMW

which are found to be $21,472.50, KMW

6. Defendants are ordered to deliver up to plaintiff for destruction or other disposition, within thirty (30) days of entry of this Judgment, any and all existing merchandise, packaging, package inserts, labels, signs, prints, wrappers, receptacles, advertising, plates and other mechanical means of reproduction or other materials now or hereafter in their possession, custody or control, which bear the infringing HABANOS trademark, HABANOS trade name, and/or Defendants' "Habanos" Logo, and any reproduction, copy or colorable imitation thereof.

7. Defendants shall not attempt to reinstate their abandoned applications in the United States Patent and Trademark Office for the mark HABANOS, Application No. 76378726 in International Class 9, the mark HABANOS, Application No. 78028763, in International Class 34, or the mark HABANOS S.A., Application No. 78002732, in International Class 14, and shall not file new applications for the mark HABANOS or any other word or design mark that is confusingly similar to plaintiff's HABANOS Trade Name or HABANOS Trademark.

8. Service of this Default Judgment by mail upon Stephen DeGregory shall constitute actual notice upon Joseph David DeGregory, the brother of Stephen DeGregory, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(d).

9. Defendants shall pay plaintiff's costs in the amount of $300.00 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1920, Fed. R. Civ. P. 54(d)(1), and 15 U.S.C. § 1117, and shall be jointly and severally liable for such costs.

SO ORDERED:

The Clerk of Court is directed to close this case. Any pending motions are moot.

Kimba M. Wood
Hon. Kimba M. Wood
United States District Judge
July 1, 2003

This document was entered on the docket on _____, 2003.

TTABVUE. Trademark Trial and Appeal Board Inquiry System

Opposition

Number: 91152898 **Filing Date:** 08/20/2002
Status: Terminated **Status Date:** 09/19/2002

Defendant

Name: DON RIVERA, INC.
Correspondence: MARK PERLMAN
MARK PERLMAN PA
1820 EAST HALLANDALE BEACH BLVD.
HALLANDALE, FL 33009
Serial #: 76168197 Application File
Application Status: Abandoned - After Inter-Partes Decision
Mark: HABANOS REY

Plaintiff

Name: EMPRESA CUBANA DEL TABACO D.B.A CUBATABA
Correspondence: DAVID B. GOLDSTEIN
RABINOWITZ, BOUDIN, STANDARD, ET AL
740 BROADWAY - FIFTH FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10003-9518
Granted To Date: 08/19/2002

Prosecution History

#	Date	History Text	Due Date
18	06/01/2004	TERMINATED	
17	06/01/2004	BD'S DECISION: DISMISSED W/O PREJUDICE	
16	05/26/2004	Withdrawal of opp re abn	
15	05/20/2004	WITHDRAWAL OF APPLICATION	
14	02/09/2004	PROCEEDINGS RESUMED DF ALLOWED 30 DAYS TO SERVE RESPONSE TO PL	
13	08/05/2003	SUSPENDED PENDING DISP OF OUTSTNDNG MOT	
12	07/11/2003	PL RENEWED MOT TO COMPEL & MOT FOR SANCTIONS	
11	06/03/2003	TRIAL DATES RESET	
10	04/07/2003	PL MOT TO COMPEL/ALT/CON TO DF MOT TO EXT TIME	
9	04/02/2003	D'S MOTION FOR AN EXTENSION OF TIME	
8	01/21/2003	P'S MOTION TO EXTEND	
7	01/06/2003	ANSWER	
6	11/29/2002	D'S MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME TO ANSWER	
5	12/09/2002	D'S MOT GRANTED AS UNCONTESTED	
4	11/01/2002	D'S MOTION FOR AN EXTENSION OF TIME	
3	09/19/2002	PENDING, INSTITUTED	
2	09/19/2002	NOTICE AND TRIAL DATES SENT; ANSWER DUE:	10/29/2002
1	08/20/2002	FILED AND FEE	

Results as of 09/28/2007 12:31 PM **Search:**

TTAB

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEALS BOARD

[redacted]

In the matter of trademark application
Serial No. 76/168197
Filed November 16, 2000
For the mark HABANOS REY and DESIGN
Published in the *Official Gazette* on May 21, 2002

08-20-2002
U.S. Patent & TMOfc/TM Mail Rcpt Dt. #26

02 AUG 30 PM 8:44

EMPRESA CUBANA DEL TABACO d.b.a. CUBATABACO and CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A. d.b.a. HABANOS, S.A.,	)	
Opposers,	)	
v.	)	
Don Rivera, Inc.,	)	
Applicant.	)	Opposition No.

NOTICE OF OPPOSITION

Opposers EMPRESA CUBANA DEL TABACO, d.b.a. CUBATABACO (hereinafter "Cubatabaco") and CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A. (hereinafter "Habanos, S.A") believe that they will be damaged by registration on the principal register of the mark HABANOS REY and DESIGN shown in Application Serial No. 76/168197 (hereinafter "Application") and, by and through their undersigned attorneys, hereby oppose the registration of this application, and aver as follows:

PARTIES AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

1. Applicant Don Rivera, Inc. (hereinafter "Applicant") is a Florida corporation with

08/26/2002 TSMITH 00000012 76167197
01 FC:377 300.00 OP

its principal place of business in Aventura, Florida. On November 16, 2000, Applicant filed Application Serial No. 76/168197 for registration of the mark HABANOS REY and DESIGN under Section 1(a) of the Lanham Act. The Application was published for opposition on May 21, 2002. The Application for HABANOS REY and DESIGN is for International Class 34 for "Cigars made from Cuban seed tobacco, humidors, cigar cutters, matches, tobacco lighters not for land vehicles and not of precious metal, and ashtrays not of precious metal" with a claimed first use in interstate commerce of July 6, 2000.

2. Cubatabaco and Habanos, S.A. are both companies with legal personality organized under the laws of Cuba. Cubatabaco has its principal place of business at Calle O'Reilly No. 104, Havana, Cuba. Habanos, S.A. has its principal place of business at Avenida 3ra, No. 2006 Miramar, Havana, Cuba. Both Cubatabaco and Habanos S.A. are in the Cuban cigar business and, under Cuban law, are authorized to export Cuban cigars from Cuba. Both Cubatabaco and Habanos S.A. export, advertise and otherwise deal in only those cigars that are of 100% Cuban origin.

3. The United States Treasury Department's Cuban Assets Control Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 515 ("CACR"), permit trademarks owned by Cuban entities to be filed and registered in the United States Patent and Trademark Office, 31 C.F.R. § 515.527.

4. Cubatabaco has registered the trademark LA CASA DEL HABANO and DESIGN, U.S. Reg. No. 1,970,911, among others, in the United States, for cigars and related products in International Class 34. In addition, Cubatabaco has registered in Cuba and registered in the United States the mark LA CASA DEL HABANO and DESIGN, U.S. Registration No. 2,212,119, as a service mark in International Class 42 in connection with stores selling cigars and related products.

5. The mark LA CASA DEL HABANO means "the house of the Cuban cigar." "Habano" means a cigar that is of 100% Cuban origin, as further explained, *infra*; "Habanos" is the plural of "Habano."

6. Cubatabaco's trademark and service mark LA CASA DEL HABANO and DESIGN is advertised regularly in international and United States publications.

7. Cubatabaco uses the trademark mark LA CASA DEL HABANO and DESIGN exclusively for cigars that are of 100% Cuban origin. Cubatabaco licenses the mark LA CASA DEL HABANO and DESIGN to franchises around the world for use in connection with stores specializing in sales of Havana cigars. A condition of such franchise agreements is that LA CASA DEL HABANO stores may only sell tobacco products that are of 100% Cuban origin.

8. Habanos, S.A. has registered the mark, HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492 and DESIGN, U.S. Reg. No. 2,177,837, among others, in the United States for cigars and related products in International Class 34. Habanos S.A. uses this mark exclusively for cigars that are of 100% Cuban origin.

9. The mark HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492 means "unique Havana cigars since 1492."

10. The mark HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492 and DESIGN appears regularly in advertisements for Habanos, S.A.'s cigars in international and United States publications. This mark is used both in Spanish and in its English translation. Habanos, S.A. exports only cigars that are of 100% Cuban origin.

11. On June 14, 2002, Opposers Cubatabaco and Habanos, S.A. filed a timely request for an extension of time to file an opposition to the application to register HABANOS REY and DESIGN. The application for an extension was granted until August 19, 2002 by the Trademark

Trial and Appeal Board.

THE MEANING AND HISTORY OF THE WORD "HABANOS"

12. The applied-for mark, HABANOS REY and DESIGN is reproduced below:

13. The applied-for mark, HABANOS REY and DESIGN, has as its predominate feature, the word "HABANOS." This word is recognized throughout the world and in the United States to denote Havana cigars, that is, cigars that are of 100% Cuban origin. Beneath the word HABANOS" is a design of the islands of Cuba and Hispaniola, with the island of Cuba far more prominent, evoking further associative images of Havana cigars. The mark does not contain any other designation of origin, the place of manufacture of the cigar, the source of tobacco, or any disclaimer of Cuban origin. (Hereinafter in this Notice of Opposition, cigars that are of 100% Cuban origin are referred to as "Havana cigars," as further explained, *infra*).

14. The English meaning of the noun "Habano," the singular of the word "Habanos" used in the trademark applicant seeks to register, is a "Havana cigar." *See e.g.,* Collins Spanish Dictionary, 508 (6th ed. 2000) ("Habano" as "**B.** SM (= *puro*) Havana cigar.") The adjective "Habano" means "from Havana, Cuba." *See e.g.*, Collins Spanish Dictionary (a. adj/f= of/from Havana.) The word "Havana" in English, in addition to denoting the capital of Cuba, also means

manufactured in Cuba.

25. Neither Havana nor Cuba is the place of origin or manufacture of any cigar of the Applicant labeled "HABANOS REY and DESIGN," nor are any such cigars made with any tobacco grown in Cuba or Havana.

26. Applicant has no lawful means of obtaining or selling Havana cigars, nor any means of obtaining or selling cigars that are made anywhere in the world if they are made or derived in whole or in part of any article which is the growth, produce or manufacture of Cuba. Without limitation, this is so because the United States' CACR, including specifically 31 C.F.R. §§ 515.201, 515.204, prohibit any such activity.

THE APPLICATION PROCEEDINGS

27. Based on the meaning of "Habanos," the Examining Officer in the April 17, 2001, Office Action found that the "primary significance of the term 'Habanos' is geographic." Since the Applicant's goods did not come from Havana, Cuba, he found that the applied-for mark is "*primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive*" because the "public would believe that the goods do come from Havana, Cuba." (Emphasis added) (citing to Trademark Act Section 2(e)(3), 15 U.S.C. Section 1052(e)(3); TMEP section 1210.06).

28. The Examining Officer also refused registration for the applied-for mark because it "*consists of or comprises deceptive matter* in that purchasers would mistakenly believe that the goods originate in Havana, Cuba, when they do not and base the purchase of the goods upon the mistaken belief." (Emphasis added) (citing to Trademark Act Section 2(a), 15 U.S.C. Section 1052(a); TMEP 1203.02). The Examining Officer further stated, "The primary significance of the term 'Habanos' is geographic. The public is likely to believe that the goods *come from this place [Havana]*. Furthermore, this belief would materially influence consumers to purchase the

goods." (Emphasis added).

29. The Applicant, through its attorney, responded on October 2, 2001, to the Office Action by falsely, misleadingly and erroneously stating that the mark is not "geographically descriptively misdescriptive [sic]" because Applicant's "cigars are made from cuban seed tobacco (seed *originating* from Cuba). The remaining goods . . . are items associated with the cuban seed cigars." Therefore, the Applicant, through its attorney, claimed "the public *would not be mistaken* in believing that the applicant's goods *come (at least in part)* from Havana, Cuba." (Emphasis added).

30. On November 29, 2001, Mr. Reihner conducted a telephone interview with Applicant's attorney. Following this interview, Applicant's application was amended to "Cigars made from Cuban seed tobacco."

31. Upon information and belief, Applicant knew or should have known that it made a false, material misrepresentation to the United States Patent and Trademark Office when, through its attorney, it stated that "Cuban seed tobacco" is seed "originating from Cuba" and that its alleged use of "Cuban seed tobacco" in its cigars meant that its cigars "come (at least in part) from Havana, Cuba" when, in fact, the seeds or plants from which Applicant's tobacco comes from do not, and cannot, originate from Cuba.

32. In making this material misrepresentation to the United States Patent and Trademark Office, however, Applicant, through its attorney, correctly admitted that the consuming public would believe that the Applicant's cigars do come from Havana, Cuba. Applicant, however, was incorrect in stating that "the public would not be mistaken" in this belief.

33. The deceptiveness inherent in the use of the word "Habanos," which is

exacerbated by its use in conjunction with the design showing the island of Cuba and in connection with cigars that are not Havana cigars, is increased by Applicant's claim that its cigars are "made from Cuban seed tobacco" because:

a. consumers are likely to mistakenly believe that such cigars are manufactured either in Cuba or in another country, such as Dominican Republic, from tobacco grown in Cuba; and/or

b. consumers will be motivated to purchase such cigars by their belief that the cigars are made from tobacco grown in Cuba.

34. "Cuban seed tobacco" is a generic name for a type of tobacco that is grown in countries *other* than Cuba, such as the Dominican Republic, and that does not come from a seed or a plant that comes from Cuba.

35. Upon information and belief, it is possible that the type of non-Cuban tobacco that Applicant refers to as "Cuban seed tobacco" may be distant descendants from plants or seeds that were taken from Cuba 40 or more years ago.

36. Upon information and belief, the type of non-Cuban tobacco that Applicant refers to as "Cuban seed tobacco" may not even be descendants from seeds or plants that were taken from Cuba, but is merely a type of tobacco, grown in the Dominican Republic or elsewhere and referred to as "Cuban seed tobacco."

37. As a generic term for a type of tobacco grown in countries other than Cuba and/or that does not come from a seed or plant that comes from Cuba, "Cuban seed tobacco" does not designate a connection to Cuba.

38. Upon information and belief, "Cuban seed tobacco" allegedly used by Applicant in its cigars at most may have been grown from a seed or plant that is 40 or more generations or removed from seeds or plants taken from Cuba 40 or more years ago.

39. Upon information and belief, tobacco grown from seeds that are 40 or more generations removed from seeds or plants from Cuba have no connection to Cuba in terms of quality, characteristics, taste or any other relevant factor.

40. "Cuban seed tobacco" grown today does not *originate* from Havana, Cuba nor does it have any connection with Havana or Cuba that supports the use of the word "Habanos" in connection with products made from such tobacco.

41. Upon information and belief, the United States Patent and Trademark Office would not have issued the mark for publication in the *Official Gazette* had it known that "Cuban seed tobacco" did not originate from and has no connection to Havana, Cuba.

THE REPUTATION OF HAVANA CIGARS MADE OF TOBACCO GROWN EXCLUSIVELY IN CUBA

42. Havana cigars are recognized throughout the world as cigars of highest quality and distinctive and unique. Cuban cigars are ranked by United States and international cigar publications as the best or among the very best in the world in the various categories of cigars. No other region of the world is as renowned as Cuba for cigars.

43. Havana cigars are desired and sought after by cigar-smokers throughout the world, including in the United States, because of their origin and reputation.

44. Consumers in the United States and elsewhere in the world associate cigars with Cuba. This association is one of the strongest—and perhaps the strongest—goods/place association of any consumer product with a particular geographic region in the world.

45. United States and international publications directed to the cigar-consuming public and trade, including the United States cigar consuming public and trade, consistently depict and describe Havana cigars as a type of cigar distinctive and different from any other

Applicant's misrepresentation of use in interstate commerce of the HABANOS REY and DESIGN mark.

66. Upon information and belief, Applicant has not made "bona fide use of [the] mark [HABANOS REY and DESIGN] in the ordinary course of trade" at any time, up to, and including, the present.

FIRST GROUND FOR OPPOSITION

67. Cubatabaco and Habanos, S.A. repeat and reallege each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 66 of this Notice of Opposition as if fully set forth herein.

68. Purchasers are likely to make a goods/place association between Havana and/or Cuba and Applicant's cigars, and related items, labeled HABANOS REY and DESIGN.

69. Consumers are likely to believe that the cigars sold under the applied-for mark originate in Havana and/or Cuba, or are connected or associated with Havana and/or Cuba; and consumers are likely to make a goods/place association between cigars sold under the mark and Havana and/or Cuba.

70. The applied-for mark, as used on or in connection with Applicant's cigars allegedly made from "Cuban seed tobacco" or related cigar products, is primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive within the meaning of Section 2(e)(3) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1052(e)(3), and deceptively misdescriptive within the meaning of Section 2(e)(1) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1052(e)(1) in that cigars made from "Cuban seed tobacco" are not Havana cigars, and are not of Cuban origin or connected or associated therewith.

SECOND GROUND FOR OPPOSITION

71. Cubatabaco and Habanos, S.A. repeat and reallege each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 66 of this Notice of Opposition as if fully set forth herein.

72. The applied-for mark misdescribes the goods as being cigars, or cigar products associated with cigars, made exclusively from tobacco from Cuba; consumers would primarily recognize the applied-for mark as so describing the goods; consumers would likely believe the misdescription of the goods as cigars made exclusively from tobacco from Cuba; and the misdescription would be a material factor in consumers' decisions to purchase such cigars.

73. Use of the applied-for mark by Applicant in connection with cigars that are allegedly made of "Cuban seed tobacco," which is not from Havana or Cuba, is deceptive within the meaning of Section 2(a) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1052(a).

THIRD GROUND FOR OPPOSITION

74. Cubatabaco and Habanos, S.A. repeat and reallege each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 66 of this Notice of Opposition as if fully set forth herein.

75. Upon information and belief, Applicant knew or should have known that it made a false, material misrepresentation to the United States Patent and Trademark Office when it stated that its "cigars are made from cuban seed tobacco (seeds originating for Cuba)" and therefore claimed "the public would not be mistaken in believing that the applicant's goods come (at least in part) from Havana, Cuba."

76. Upon information and belief, the United States Patent and Trademark Office would not have issued the mark for publication in the *Official Gazette*, had it known that "Cuban seed tobacco" did not originate from Havana or Cuba, and that Applicant's goods do not come in whole or in part from Havana or Cuba.

77. Because of Applicant's false, material misrepresentations to the United States Patent and Trademark Office, registration of the applied-for mark must be refused.

FOURTH GROUND FOR OPPOSITION

78. Cubatabaco and Habanos, S.A. repeat and reallege each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 66 of this Notice of Opposition as if fully set forth herein.

79. Upon information and belief, Applicant had not made "bona fide use of [the] mark [HABANOS REY and DESIGN] in the ordinary course of trade," pursuant to the requirements of 15 U.S.C. §§ 1051, 1127, as of the alleged date of first use in interstate commerce, July 6, 2000, as alleged in its Application, or at any time thereafter.

80. Upon information and belief, Applicant knew or should have known that it made a false, material misrepresentation to the United States Patent and Trademark Office in claiming bona fide use in commerce of the HABANOS REY and DESIGN mark in its Application based upon Section 1(a) of the Lanham Act.

81. Upon information and belief, the United States Patent and Trademark Office would not have issued the applied-for mark for publication in the *Official Gazette*, but for its reliance on Applicant's false, material misrepresentation of its use in commerce of the HABANOS REY and DESIGN mark.

82. Upon information and belief, Applicant has not used the HABANOS REY and DESIGN mark in the United States or elsewhere.

83. Because of Applicant's false, material misrepresentation to the United States Patent and Trademark Office, registration of the applied-for mark must be refused.

FIFTH GROUND FOR OPPOSITION

84. Cubatabaco and Habanos, S.A. repeat and reallege each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 66 of this Notice of Opposition as if fully set forth herein.

85. The applied-for mark is confusingly similar to the mark LA CASA DEL

HABANO owned by Cubatabaco, and registered and advertised in the United States.

86. The applied-for mark is confusingly similar to the mark HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492 owned by Habanos S.A., and registered and advertised in the United States.

87. Use of the applied-for mark by applicant in connection with cigars would cause confusion, mistake or deception amongst consumers within the meaning of Section 2(d) of the Lanham Act.

SIXTH GROUND FOR OPPOSITION

88. Cubatabaco and Habanos, S.A. repeat and reallege each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 66 of this Notice of Opposition as if fully set forth herein.

89. Article 3 of the General Inter-American Convention for Trade Mark and Commercial Protection, 46 Stat. 2907, to which the United States is a party, requires that party States refuse to register any marks

> [w]hich have as a principle distinguishing element, phrases, names or slogans which constitute the trade name or as essential or characteristic part thereof, belonging to some person engaged in any of the other Contracting States in the manufacture, trade or production of articles or merchandise of the same class as that to which the mark is applied.

90. Article 17 of the Inter-American Convention states

> [a]ny manufacturer, industrialist, merchant or agriculturist domiciled or established in any of the Contracting States, may in accordance with the law and the legal procedure of such countries, oppose the adoption, use, registration or deposit of a trademark for products or merchandise of the same class as those sold under his commercial name, when he believes that such trade mark or the inclusion in it of the trade or commercial name or simulation thereof may lead to error or confusion in the mind of the consumer with respect to such commercial name legally adopted and previously in use.

91. Habanos, S.A. has used its trade name, the distinguishing feature of which is "Habanos," as a corporate name, in advertising of the mark HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492

and DESIGN, and its sale and promotion of 100% Cuban cigars, prior to Applicant's alleged first use in commerce as stated in its Application.

92. Use of the applied-for mark by Applicant in connection with cigars would cause confusion, mistake or deception amongst consumers with the trade name "Habanos" within the meaning of Section 2(d) of the Lanham Act.

93. The applied-for mark has its principal distinguishing element the word "Habanos," which constitutes the essential or characteristic part of the name of Opposer Habanos, S.A.

94. Habanos, S.A. is engaged in the manufacture, trade and production of cigars and related products in the same class, International Class 34, in which Applicant seeks to register the applied-for mark.

95. Under the Inter-American Convention and Section 2(d) of the Lanham Act, Applicant's Application to register the applied-for mark in the United States must be refused.

WHEREFORE, Opposers Cubatabaco and Habanos, S.A. pray that Application Serial No. 76/168197 be rejected, that registration be refused, and that this OPPOSITION be sustained in favor of the Opposers.

Dated: August 19, 2002

Respectfully submitted,

By: _____

DAVID B. GOLDSTEIN
MICHAEL KRINSKY
RABINOWITZ, BOUDIN, STANDARD,
KRINSKY & LIEBERMAN, P.C.
740 Broadway - Fifth Floor
New York, New York
212-254-1111

Attorneys for Opposers Empresa Cubana del Tabaco, d.b.a. Cubatabaco, and Corporacion Habanos, S.A., d.b.a. Habanos, S.A.

G:\TRADEMARKS\HABANOS REY\Notice of Opposition.v.3.doc

TTAB

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

EMPRESA CUBANA DEL TABACO d/b/a CUBATABACO and CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A. d/b/a HABANOS, S.A. ,	[redacted]
Opposers,	05-26-2004 U.S. Patent & TMOfc/TM Mail Rcpt Dt. #22
- against -	**WITHDRAWAL OF OPPOSITION**
DON RIVERA, INC.,	
Applicant.	**Opposition No. 91152898** **Serial No. 76168197**

WHEREAS Applicant DON RIVERA, Inc. ("Applicant") and Empresa Cubana del Tabaco d/b/a Cubatabaco and Corporacion Habanos, S.A. d/b/a Habanos, S.A. ("Opposers") have resolved their dispute that is the subject of the above-captioned Opposition;

WHEREAS Applicant has filed an Express Abandonment of Application No. 76168197 under 37 C.F.R. § 2.68 (copy enclosed);

THEREFORE, OPPOSERS, THROUGH THEIR UNDERSIGNED COUNSEL:

1. Hereby withdraw the above-captioned Opposition, No. 91152898; and

2. Hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing has been sent via U.S. Mail to Mark Perlman, P.A., 1820 Hallandale Beach Blvd., Hallandale Beach, FL 33009 and to the United States Department of Commerce, Patent and Trademark Office, Trademark Trial and Appeal Board, 2900 Crystal Drive, Arlington, Virginia 22202-3513.

RABINOWITZ, BOUDIN, STANDARD,
KRINSKY & LIEBERMAN, P.C.

By: _____

Dated: May 20, 2004

David B. Goldstein
740 Broadway, 5th Floor
New York, New York 10003
(212) 254-1111

Attorneys for Opposers Empresa Cubana del Tabaco d/b/a Cubatabaco and Corporacion Habanos, S.A. d/b/a Habanos, S.A.

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

EMPRESA CUBANA DEL TABACO
d.b.a CUBATABACO and CORPORACION
HABANOS, S.A. d/b/a HABANOS, S.A.

Opposition No. 91152898
Serial No. 76168197

Opposer,

v.

DON RIVERA, INC.,

Applicant.

EXPRESS ABANDONMENT UNDER
37 C.F.R. §2.68

COMES NOW the Applicant, DON RIVERA, INC., by and through its undersigned attorney and hereby expressly abandons its application for the mark 'Habanos Rey' and design in the above styled cause, bearing Serial Number 76/168197.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a copy of the foregoing has been sent via U.S. mail and facsimile this 17th day of May, 2004 to: David B. Goldstein, Michael Krinsky, Rabinowitz, Boudin, Standard, Krinsky & Lieberman, P.C.,740 Broadway, Fifth Floor, New York, New York 10003-9518 and via U.S. mail to United States Department of Commerce, Patent and Trademark Office, Trademark Trial and Appeal Board, 2900 Crystal Drive, Arlington, Virginia 22202-3513.

MARK PERLMAN, P.A.
Attorney for Applicant
1820 E. Hallandale Beach Blvd.
Hallandale, FL 33009
Broward: (954) 456-1333
Miami: (305) 944-9252

By:
STEPHANE R. DUPONT
FBN: 0176321

N:\NETWOR~1\NETWORK1\MOTIONS\CLIENTS\DONRIV.ABD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Patent and Trademark Office
Trademark Trial and Appeal Board
2900 Crystal Drive
Arlington, Virginia 22202-3513

Ricks

Mailed: June 1, 2004

Opposition No. **91152898**

EMPRESA CUBANA DEL TABACO
D.B.A CUBATABA

v.

DON RIVERA, INC.

On May 20, 2004, applicant filed abandonment under Trademark Rule 2.68 of its application Serial No. 76/168,197, with opposer's written consent. On May 26, 2004, opposer filed a withdrawal of the opposition.

In view thereof, application Serial No. 76/168,197 stands abandoned, and the opposition is dismissed without prejudice, in accordance with the parties' settlement agreement. See Trademark Rule 2.135.

By the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board

RULE16

U.S. District Court
District of New Jersey [LIVE] (Trenton)
CIVIL DOCKET FOR CASE #: 3:07-cv-01001-JAP-TJB

CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A. et al v. SUPERIOR CIGARS USA, INC.
Assigned to: Judge Joel A. Pisano
Referred to: Magistrate Judge Tonianne J. Bongiovanni
Cause: 15:1114 Trademark Infringement

Date Filed: 03/02/2007
Jury Demand: None
Nature of Suit: 840 Trademark
Jurisdiction: Federal Question

Plaintiff

CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A. represented by **STEPHEN J. TAYLOR**
TAYLOR, COLICCHIO & SILVERMAN, LLP
502 CARNEGIE CENTER
SUITE 103
PRINCETON, NJ 08540
(609) 987-0022
Email: staylor@tcslawyers.com
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Plaintiff

EMPRESA CUBANA DEL TABACO
doing business as
CUBATABACO

represented by **STEPHEN J. TAYLOR**
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

V.

Defendant

SUPERIOR CIGARS USA, INC. represented by **DOUGLAS R. WEIDER**
GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP
200 PARK AVENUE
FLORHAM PARK, NJ 07932-5400
(973) 360-7900
Fax: (973) 301-8410
Email: weiderd@gtlaw.com
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Defendant

EDGAR GONZALEZ
doing business as
BERNICE'S PREMIUM CIGARS

Date Filed	#	Docket Text
03/02/2007	1	COMPLAINT against EDGAR GONZALEZ, SUPERIOR CIGARS USA, INC. (Filing fee $ 350 receipt number 1374767.) , filed by CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A., EMPRESA CUBANA DEL TABACO. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A-C # 2 Exhibit D-E # 3 Rule 7.1 Statement # 4 Civil Cover Sheet)(ce3) (Entered: 03/05/2007)
03/06/2007	2	MOTION for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice by CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A.. (Attachments: # 1 Affidavit # 2 Declaration # 3 Order) (TAYLOR, STEPHEN) (Entered: 03/06/2007)
03/08/2007	3	Letter from Stephen J. Taylor, Esq.. (Attachments: # 1 Summons) (TAYLOR, STEPHEN) (Entered: 03/08/2007)
03/08/2007		Set Deadlines as to 2 MOTION for Leave to Appear Pro Hac Vice. Motion for 4/16/2007 before Magistrate Judge Tonianne J. Bongiovanni. (PLEASE NOTE THAT PURSUANT TO FED. R. CIV. P. 78 AND LOCAL RULE 7.1(B)(4), NO ORAL ARGUMENT WILL BE HELD IN THIS MATTER AND PARTIES SHOULD NOT APPEAR UNLESS SPECIFICALLY DIRECTED TO DO SO BY THE COURT.) (CLERK'S NOTE: Local Civil Rule 7.1{c} requires the party that is filing the motion to list the return. In the future, MR. TAYLOR is requested to comply with this requirement. The Motion Days in Trenton are the 1st and 3rd Mondays of the month, with holidays being the exception, and pursuant to Local Civil Rule 7.1(d) the motion must be filed at least 24 days prior to the return date. This motion has been listed for 4/16/07, and any opposition is due by no later than 4/2/07.) (ms) (Entered: 03/08/2007)
03/23/2007	4	Summons Issued as to EDGAR GONZALEZ. Days Due - 20. (Mailed to counsel) (ss,) (Entered: 03/23/2007)
04/11/2007	5	SUMMONS Returned Executed by CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A.. EDGAR GONZALEZ served on 3/29/2007, answer due 4/18/2007. (TAYLOR, STEPHEN) (Entered: 04/11/2007)
04/18/2007	6	Waiver of Service Returned Unexecuted as to Superior Cigars, U.S.A., Inc., filed by CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A.. (TAYLOR, STEPHEN) (Entered: 04/18/2007)
04/18/2007	7	Letter from Stephen J. Taylor, Esq.. (Attachments: # 1 Summons) (TAYLOR, STEPHEN) (Entered: 04/18/2007)
05/02/2007	8	Summons Issued as to SUPERIOR CIGARS USA, INC..Days Due - 20. (mailed to counsel) (ck,) (Entered: 05/02/2007)
05/22/2007	9	SUMMONS Returned Executed by CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A.. SUPERIOR CIGARS USA, INC. served on 5/11/2007, answer due 5/31/2007. (TAYLOR, STEPHEN) (Entered: 05/22/2007)
05/31/2007	10	Application and Proposed Order for Clerk's Order to extend time to

		answer as to Defendant Superior Cigars, U.S.A., Inc.. Attorney DOUGLAS R. WEIDER and DOUGLAS R. WEIDER for SUPERIOR CIGARS USA, INC. added. (WEIDER, DOUGLAS) (Entered: 05/31/2007)
06/01/2007		Granting 10 Application and Clerk's text only Order to extend time to answer as to SUPERIOR CIGARS, U.S.A., ans. due 6/15/07. (lk) (Entered: 06/01/2007)
06/15/2007	11	MOTION for Extension of Time to File Response/Reply *to the Complaint* by CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A., EMPRESA CUBANA DEL TABACO, SUPERIOR CIGARS USA, INC.. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(WEIDER, DOUGLAS) (Entered: 06/15/2007)
06/18/2007		CLERK'S QUALITY CONTROL MESSAGE: Regarding document 11 Motion filed by D. Weider on 6/15/07 appears to be a consent and not a motion. For Future reference Pursuant to the Policies and Procedures of this Court, the e-filer is the attorney that can use the s/ as a proper signature all others must actually sign the document, therefore Stephen J. Taylor should have signed the document. The Clerk will terminate the deadline created by this incorrect filing.(lk) (Entered: 06/18/2007)
06/19/2007	12	ORDER granting extension of time for the defendants to answer 1 complaint to 7/16/07. Signed by Judge Tonianne J. Bongiovanni on 6/18/07. (ck) (Entered: 06/21/2007)
07/16/2007	13	CONSENT ORDER extending deadline to Answer to July 30, 2007. Signed by Judge Tonianne J. Bongiovanni on 7/16/07. (ij,) (Entered: 07/18/2007)
07/30/2007	14	ANSWER to Complaint by SUPERIOR CIGARS USA, INC.. (Attachments: # 1 Certificate of Service # 2 Statement Rule 7.1 Disclosure)(WEIDER, DOUGLAS) (Entered: 07/30/2007)
07/31/2007	15	ORDER Scheduling a rule 16 Conference set for 10/10/2007 2:30 PM in Trenton - Courtroom 6E before Magistrate Judge Tonianne J. Bongiovanni.Signed by Judge Tonianne J. Bongiovanni on 7/31/07. (Attachments: # 1 ADR MEMO)(mm) (Entered: 07/31/2007)
09/19/2007	16	ORDER granting 2 Motion for Leave to Appear David B. Goldstein, Esq. Pro Hac Vice on behalf of the plaintiffs. Signed by Judge Tonianne J. Bongiovanni on 9/19/07. (ck,) (Entered: 09/19/2007)

PACER Service Center			
Transaction Receipt			
09/25/2007 10:22:36			
PACER Login:	rb0194	**Client Code:**	802.05

Description:	Docket Report	**Search Criteria:**	3:07-cv-01001-JAP-TJB Start date: 1/1/1970 End date: 9/25/2007
Billable Pages:	2	**Cost:**	0.16

Annie Warms

From: njdefiling@njd.uscourts.gov
Sent: Monday, March 05, 2007 9:14 AM
To: ecfhelp@njd.uscourts.gov
Subject: Activity in Case 3:07-cv-01001-JAP-TJB CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A. et al v. SUPERIOR CIGARS USA, INC. "Complaint"

*****NOTE TO PUBLIC ACCESS USERS*** You may view the filed documents once without charge. To avoid later charges, download a copy of each document during this first viewing. DO NOT RESPOND TO THIS EMAIL, it is sent from an unattended mailbox. Send questions to ecfhelp@njd.uscourts.gov**

U.S. District Court

District of New Jersey [LIVE]

Notice of Electronic Filing

The following transaction was received from STEPHEN JUDE TAYLOR entered on 3/5/2007 at 9:13 AM EST and filed on 3/2/2007

Case Name: CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A. et al v. SUPERIOR CIGARS USA, INC.
Case Number: 3:07-cv-1001
Filer: CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A.
EMPRESA CUBANA DEL TABACO
Document Number: 1

Docket Text:
COMPLAINT against EDGAR GONZALEZ, SUPERIOR CIGARS USA, INC. (Filing fee $ 350 receipt number 1374767.) , filed by CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A., EMPRESA CUBANA DEL TABACO. (Attachments: # (1) Exhibit A-C # (2) Exhibit D-E # (3) Rule 7.1 Statement # (4) Civil Cover Sheet)(ce3)

The following document(s) are associated with this transaction:

Document description: Main Document
Original filename:n/a
Electronic document Stamp:
[STAMP dcecfStamp_ID=1046708974 [Date=3/5/2007] [FileNumber=1843204-0] [26be91311e0088d332b38a8ea3a156b9cdf8b4ab338b859bb52c5b3ec3d5cb0e5c9b 3e0765f830e6a5266605a7e8fa7e5258b4fc4516de12945cd10366382f53]]
Document description: Exhibit A-C
Original filename:n/a
Electronic document Stamp:
[STAMP dcecfStamp_ID=1046708974 [Date=3/5/2007] [FileNumber=1843204-1] [60217e99ee60e82604e3b3c07a986d8a5e02c86805a41608ddf17e7c975ed7ef1a21

859d34b22ceb88550542abbcee7b1a77c27a836df6a7c394988c5011e994]]
Document description: Exhibit D-E
Original filename:n/a
Electronic document Stamp:
[STAMP dcecfStamp_ID=1046708974 [Date=3/5/2007] [FileNumber=1843204-2]
[607c8ea396af50e5d4129755b5516a1b168084781865b462435c4297b2184fef8efc
dbc5e78d60f9ecef6cf6c2ab1323fa16fab6f512585750242c800d14f2e8]]
Document description: Rule 7.1 Statement
Original filename:n/a
Electronic document Stamp:
[STAMP dcecfStamp_ID=1046708974 [Date=3/5/2007] [FileNumber=1843204-3]
[42988738354a28c3fb68a6b5831f795862cf5ce0d7cbd6969cd23028a92121116934
18c71504d9df2558946e290b4806958ae39ded029282a178dd6cdd4f471b]]
Document description: Civil Cover Sheet
Original filename:n/a
Electronic document Stamp:
[STAMP dcecfStamp_ID=1046708974 [Date=3/5/2007] [FileNumber=1843204-4]
[817b03b1dc195d58159b580fb52fb03a514d8aaa8cdc9992b6b73fa631cc3f6f36d6
5b3570962770a2a5fa7def079918cdd3cc53b71f461161394cc86a9b783a]]

3:07-cv-1001 Notice will be electronically mailed to:

STEPHEN JUDE TAYLOR staylor@tcslawyers.com, awarms@tcslawyers.com

3:07-cv-1001 Notice will be delivered by other means to:

Document Selection Menu

Multiple Documents

Select the document you wish to view.

Part	Description	
1	Main Document	31 pages
2	Exhibit A-C	12 pages
3	Exhibit D-E	8 pages
4	Rule 7.1 Statement	1 page
5	Civil Cover Sheet	2 pages

JS 44 (Rev. 11/04)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE OF THE FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A. and EMPRESA CUBANA DEL TABACO d/b/a CUBATABACO

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff N/A
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorney's (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)
(see attachment)

DEFENDANTS

Superior Cigars USA, Inc., and Edgar Gonzalez d/b/a Bernice's Premium Cigars

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant
(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)
NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)
Stephane Dupont, Mark Perlman, P.A., 1820 E. Hallandale Beach Blvd., Hallandale Beach, FL 33009 (Superior Cigars)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
- ☒ 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
- ☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant
- ☐ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)
(For Diversity Cases Only)

	PTF	DEF		PTF	DEF
Citizen of This State	☐ 1	☐ 1	Incorporated *or* Principal Place of Business In This State	☐ 4	☐ 4
Citizen of Another State	☐ 2	☐ 2	Incorporated *and* Principal Place of Business In Another State	☐ 5	☐ 5
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	☐ 3	☐ 3	Foreign Nation	☐ 6	☐ 6

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

CONTRACT	TORTS		FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES
☐ 110 Insurance	PERSONAL INJURY	PERSONAL INJURY	☐ 610 Agriculture	☐ 422 Appeal 28 USC 158	☐ 400 State Reapportionment
☐ 120 Marine	☐ 310 Airplane	☐ 362 Personal Injury - Med. Malpractice	☐ 620 Other Food & Drug	☐ 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157	☐ 410 Antitrust
☐ 130 Miller Act	☐ 315 Airplane Product Liability	☐ 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability	☐ 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881	PROPERTY RIGHTS	☐ 430 Banks and Banking
☐ 140 Negotiable Instrument	☐ 320 Assault, Libel & Slander	☐ 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability	☐ 630 Liquor Laws	☐ 820 Copyrights	☐ 450 Commerce
☐ 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment	☐ 330 Federal Employers' Liability	PERSONAL PROPERTY	☐ 640 R.R. & Truck	☐ 830 Patent	☐ 460 Deportation
☐ 151 Medicare Act	☐ 340 Marine	☐ 370 Other Fraud	☐ 650 Airline Regs.	☒ 840 Trademark	☐ 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations
☐ 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excl. Veterans)	☐ 345 Marine Product Liability	☐ 371 Truth in Lending	☐ 660 Occupational Safety/Health		☐ 480 Consumer Credit
☐ 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits	☐ 350 Motor Vehicle	☐ 380 Other Personal Property Damage	☐ 690 Other		☐ 490 Cable/Sat TV
☐ 160 Stockholders' Suits	☐ 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability	☐ 385 Property Damage Product Liability	LABOR	SOCIAL SECURITY	☐ 810 Selective Service
☐ 190 Other Contract	☐ 360 Other Personal Injury		☐ 710 Fair Labor Standards Act	☐ 861 HIA (1395ff)	☐ 850 Securities/Commodities/ Exchange
☐ 195 Contract Product Liability			☐ 720 Labor/Mgmt. Relations	☐ 862 Black Lung (923)	☐ 875 Customer Challenge 12 USC 3410
☐ 196 Franchise			☐ 730 Labor/Mgmt.Reporting & Disclosure Act	☐ 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g))	☐ 890 Other Statutory Actions
REAL PROPERTY	CIVIL RIGHTS	PRISONER PETITIONS	☐ 740 Railway Labor Act	☐ 864 SSID Title XVI	☐ 891 Agricultural Acts
☐ 210 Land Condemnation	☐ 441 Voting	☐ 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence	☐ 790 Other Labor Litigation	☐ 865 RSI (405(g))	☐ 892 Economic Stabilization Act
☐ 220 Foreclosure	☐ 442 Employment	Habeas Corpus:	☐ 791 Empl. Ret. Inc. Security Act	FEDERAL TAX SUITS	☐ 893 Environmental Matters
☐ 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment	☐ 443 Housing/ Accommodations	☐ 530 General		☐ 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant)	☐ 894 Energy Allocation Act
☐ 240 Torts to Land	☐ 444 Welfare	☐ 535 Death Penalty		☐ 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	☐ 895 Freedom of Information Act
☐ 245 Tort Product Liability	☐ 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment	☐ 540 Mandamus & Other			☐ 900Appeal of Fee Determination Under Equal Access to Justice
☐ 290 All Other Real Property	☐ 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other	☐ 550 Civil Rights			☐ 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
	☐ 440 Other Civil Rights	☐ 555 Prison Condition			

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

☒ 1 Original Proceeding ☐ 2 Removed from State Court ☐ 3 Remanded from Appellate Court ☐ 4 Reinstated or Reopened ☐ 5 Transferred from another district (specify) ☐ 6 Multidistrict Litigation ☐ 7 Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judgment

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (**Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity**):
15 U.S.C. Sections 1114, 1125, 1126; Inter-American Convention for Trademark and Commercial Protection

Brief description of cause:
Trademark and tradename infringement, unfair competition, false advertising

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

☐ CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER F.R.C.P. 23

DEMAND $

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:
JURY DEMAND: ☐ Yes ☒ No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY (See instructions): JUDGE _____ DOCKET NUMBER _____

DATE
03/02/2007

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # _____ AMOUNT _____ APPLYING IFP _____ JUDGE _____ MAG. JUDGE _____

CIVIL COVER SHEET ATTACHMENT

1(C) Attorney's (firm name, address, and telephone number)

Stephen J. Taylor
Taylor, Colicchio & Silverman LLP
502 Carnegie Center, Suite 103
Princeton, New Jersey 08540
Tel: (609) 987-0022

David B. Goldstein (Pro Hac Vice admission to be filed)
Rabinowitz, Boudin, Standard, Krinsky & Lieberman, P.C.
111 Broadway, Suite 1102
New York, NY 10006
Tel: (212) 254-1111

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A. and EMPRESA CUBANA DEL TABACO d.b.a. CUBATABACO, Plaintiffs, v. SUPERIOR CIGARS USA, INC., and EDGAR GONZALEZ, d.b.a BERNICE'S PREMIUM CIGARS, Defendants.	**COMPLAINT** ___ Civ. ___

Plaintiffs Corporacion Habanos, S.A. ("Habanos, S.A.") and Empresa Cubana del Tabaco, d.b.a. Cubatabaco ("Cubatabaco") allege for their complaint against Defendants Superior Cigars USA, Inc. ("Superior Cigars"), and Edgar Gonzalez, d.b.a. Bernice's Premium Cigars, as follows:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This is an action seeking declaratory and injunctive relief for Defendants' acts of trademark and trade name infringement, false designation of origin as to source and of geographic origin, false advertising, unfair competition, and misappropriation under the laws, including treaty law, of the United States, New Jersey, and at common law, resulting from Defendants' use of the terms "HABANOS" and "HABANOS puros" in connection with Defendants' non-Cuban cigar products. Defendants' conduct has been willful, deliberate, and in bad faith.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

2. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1338(a) and 15 U.S.C. § 1121(a) for claims arising out of alleged violations of 15 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1125(a) and 1126; under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a), for claims arising under the General Inter-American Convention for Trade Mark and Commercial Protection ("IAC"), 46 Stat. 2907; and under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1338(b) and 1367 for claims arising under state law. Jurisdiction over all claims also arises under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)(2), (4) as Plaintiff Habanos, S.A., is a citizen of the Republic of Cuba; Plaintiff Cubatabaco is a "foreign state" as defined in 28 U.S.C. § 1603(a), in that it is an "agency or instrumentality" of a foreign state within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 1603; Defendant Superior Cigars is a citizen of the State of Florida; and Defendant Gonzalez is a citizen of the State of New Jersey.

3. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants.

4. Venue is proper in this judicial district under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b) (2), (c).

THE PARTIES

5. Plaintiff Habanos, S.A. is a corporation with legal personality organized under the laws of Cuba, with its principal place of business in Havana, Cuba.

6. Plaintiff Cubatabaco is an entity with independent juridical personality and independent property established by law No. 1191, dated April 25, 1966, of the Republic of Cuba, with its principal place of business in Havana, Cuba.

7. Plaintiffs are in the Cuban cigar business. Plaintiff Habanos, S.A. is engaged, *inter alia,* in the trade, marketing, and advertising of Cuban cigars throughout the world, including in Cuba, and the export of Cuban cigars throughout the world (with the exception of the United States due to the United States trade embargo). Plaintiffs emphasize that their cigars

are made in Cuba from Cuban tobacco in their promotion, marketing and advertising, including in advertisements in the United States.

8. Defendant Superior Cigars is a Florida corporation with its principal place of business at 5970 SW 18th Street, Boca Raton, Florida. Defendant is in the business of distributing, promoting and selling non-Cuban cigars in the United States, including in New Jersey, under the labels, *inter alia*, "HABANOS" and/or "HABANOS puros" for cigars that are not from Cuba and are not made with Cuban tobacco.

9. Upon information and belief, Defendant Gonzalez is an individual residing in Manchester, New Jersey. Gonzalez operates within New Jersey, including under the name "Bernice's Premium Cigars," as a wholesaler and/or distributor for Defendant Superior Cigars' "HABANOS" and/or "HABANOS puros" labeled cigars, including to cigar retailers in various locations in New Jersey.

THE PLAINTIFFS' USES OF "HABANOS" FOR CUBAN CIGARS

10. Plaintiff Habanos, S.A. owns the federal registration in the United States of the mark HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492 & DESIGN, U.S. Reg. No. 2,177,837 (the "HABANOS Mark"), which translates as "unique Havana cigars since 1492," for cigars and related products in International Class 34, which registration was issued by the United States Patent & Trademark Office ("USPTO") on August 4, 1998. A copy of the certificate of registration for Plaintiff Habanos, S.A.'s HABANOS Mark is annexed hereto as Exhibit A.

11. The most dominant and significant feature of Plaintiff Habanos, S.A.'s HABANOS Mark, both in its registration and as it appears in advertisements and promotional materials is the word "HABANOS."

12. Since 1994, Plaintiff Habanos, S.A. has used its HABANOS Mark exclusively for

"Habanos," that is, 100% Cuban-origin cigars, as a distinctive and different type of cigar from those cigars that are not of Cuban origin.

40. Cuba is internationally recognized, including in the United States, as the most renowned country in the world for the growth of tobacco used for cigars, and for the production and manufacture of cigars, including cigars of the highest quality, and Havana is internationally recognized as the city and province most renowned for the manufacture of the highest quality cigars. No other region of the world is as renowned as Cuba for cigars.

41. Genuine Habanos are desired by cigar smokers throughout the world, including in the United States, because of their Cuban origin.

42. Consumers in the United States and elsewhere in the world associate cigars with Cuba. This association is one of the strongest goods/place associations of any consumer product with a particular geographic region in the world.

43. Defendants' "HABANOS" and "HABANOS puros" labeled cigars denote, and are and will be understood by consumers to denote, a cigar made of tobacco from Cuba.

44. Neither Havana nor Cuba is the place of origin or manufacture of any cigar of Defendants, nor are any such cigars made with any tobacco grown in Cuba or Havana, or from tobacco that comes from seeds that themselves come from Cuba or Havana. Defendants have no lawful means of obtaining tobacco or tobacco seeds grown in Cuba, or obtaining or selling cigars made from tobacco grown in Cuba, nor any means of obtaining or selling cigars that are made anywhere in the world if they are made or derived in whole or in part of any article which is the growth, produce or manufacture of Cuba.

45. Defendants' "HABANOS" and "HABANOS puros" labeled goods are, and are likely to be, understood by consumers in the United States as indicating that cigars bearing those

labels are made from tobacco grown in Cuba and/or are manufactured in Cuba.

46. The cigar-consuming public is likely to believe that the place identified by Defendants' "HABANOS" and "HABANOS puros" labeled goods – Havana, Cuba – indicates the geographical origin of Defendants' goods or the good's ingredients, when neither the goods nor the ingredients come from that place.

47. Consumers' mistaken belief that Defendants' cigars come from Cuba, or are comprised in whole or in part of tobacco grown in Cuba, are likely to influence consumers' purchasing decisions.

DEFENDANT SUPERIOR CIGARS' CLAIM THAT ITS CIGARS ARE MADE IN PART FROM "CUBAN SEED" TOBACCO

48. Defendant Superior Cigars claims on its packaging and in its advertisements that its "HABANOS" and/or "HABANOS puros" labeled cigars are made, in whole or in part, from "Cuban seed tobacco." Defendant Superior Cigars represented to the USPTO that its cigars were "made from Ecuadorian and Cuban seed tobacco."

49. Defendant Superior Cigars' representations that its goods, in whole or in part, are made from "Cuban seed tobacco" does not, and cannot, support Defendants' use of the terms "HABANOS" or "HABANOS puros" in connection with Defendants' cigar products made from non-Cuban tobacco.

50. "Cuban seed tobacco," as used in the United States cigar industry, does not refer to tobacco grown from seeds that are themselves from Cuba.

51. The United States trade embargo against Cuba prevents, as a matter of law, Defendant from manufacturing, acquiring, or transacting in products of Cuban origin, including tobacco seeds that come from Cuba. *See* 31 C.F.R. § 515.204(a) (emphasis added), which

provides:

> Except as specifically authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury ... no person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States may *purchase, transport, import, or otherwise deal in or engage in any transaction* with respect to *any merchandise outside the United States* if such merchandise:
> (1) *Is of Cuban origin*; or
> (2) Is or has been located in or transported from or through Cuba; or
> (3) Is made *or derived in whole or in part* of any article which is *the growth, produce* or manufacture of Cuba.

52. Cigars made from tobacco grown from seeds that are, or may be, distant descendants of seeds or plants that came from Cuba many decades ago are different from cigars made from Cuban-origin tobacco, in terms of quality, characteristics, taste and aroma.

53. There is no way for Defendant Superior Cigars, distributors or retailers of its cigars, including Defendant Gonzalez, or consumers in the United States to know if in fact tobacco claimed by Defendant Superior Cigars to be "Cuban seed tobacco" is in fact grown from seeds that are distant descendants of seeds or plants that came from Cuba many decades ago.

INJURY TO PLAINTIFFS

54. Plaintiffs believe that they are, or are likely to be, damaged by Defendants' use of the terms "HABANOS" and "HABANOS puros" for cigar products of non-Cuban origin.

55. Defendants' use of the terms "HABANOS" and "HABANOS puros" for cigar products is likely to cause confusion with Plaintiff Habanos, S.A.'s registered HABANOS Mark, and with Plaintiff's "Habanos s.a." trade name.

56. Defendants' use of the terms "HABANOS" and "HABANOS puros" for cigar products is likely to cause confusion or to cause mistake, or to deceive as to an affiliation, connection, or association between Defendant and Plaintiff Habanos, S.A., or as to the origin, sponsorship, or approval of Defendants' goods by Plaintiff Habanos, S.A., including that

consumers will initially believe that Defendants' cigars are products of Plaintiff Habanos, S.A. and/or Cuban cigars.

57. Defendants' use of the terms "HABANOS" and "HABANOS puros" for cigar products will damage the reputation that Plaintiffs' Cuban cigars have in the United States. Such use will also deceive consumers into believing that Cuban cigars, or cigars made from Cuban ingredients, or cigars affiliated with or approved or sponsored by Plaintiffs, are presently available for purchase in the United States.

58. Defendants' use of the terms "HABANOS" and "HABANOS puros" for cigar products will damage the reputation that Plaintiffs' cigars have outside the United States, as a result of foreigners who are visiting the United States or who locate Defendants' cigar products on the Internet being deceived into believing that Defendants' non-Cuban "HABANOS" or "HABANOS puros" labeled cigars are in fact Cuban cigars, or made of Cuban tobacco, or are products of, or associated with, Plaintiffs.

59. Plaintiffs' ability effectively to promote their cigar products and services in the U.S. market through lawful advertising and other lawful promotional activities is being damaged and will be damaged by Defendant Superior Cigars' use in advertising of the terms "HABANOS" and "HABANOS puros" for its non-Cuban cigars, including in the same publications in which Plaintiffs advertise and in which articles refer to Plaintiffs' 100% Cuban-origin cigars as "Habanos."

60. Plaintiffs' success in marketing 100% Cuban-origin cigars to U.S. consumers, including Plaintiffs' ability to use their registered HABANOS and LA CASA DEL HABANO Marks, the "Habanos s.a." trade name, and "Habanos" as an indication of geographical origin, and Plaintiffs' ability to sell their cigars to U.S. consumers to the extent allowed under U.S. law,

will be damaged and diminished if Defendants are permitted to use the terms "HABANOS" and "HABANOS puros" in connection with non-Cuban cigars.

61. Plaintiffs' current ability to use their federally-registered HABANOS and LA CASA DEL HABANO Marks, the "Habanos s.a." trade name, and "Habanos" as an indication of geographical origin, in advertisements in United States publications in connection with creating a distinctive identity for, and consumer association with, their 100% Cuban origin cigars will be damaged if Defendants are permitted to use "HABANOS" and "HABANOS puros" in connection with non-Cuban cigars.

62. Defendants' use of the terms "HABANOS" and "HABANOS puros" for cigar products will result in Plaintiffs' loss of good will in their HABANOS and LA CASA DEL HABANO Marks and in the "Habanos s.a." trade name.

63. Plaintiffs' ability to use and to protect "Habanos" as an indication of geographical origin will be damaged if cigars not from Havana or Cuba are sold in the United States bearing the word "Habanos."

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF
15 U.S.C. § 1114
(Infringement of Federally Registered Trademark)

64. Plaintiff Habanos, S.A. hereby incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 63 of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

65. Defendants' above alleged acts have infringed and, unless enjoined, will continue to infringe, upon Plaintiff Habanos, S.A.'s federally-registered HABANOS Mark, in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1114, in that Defendants' use of the terms "HABANOS" and "HABANOS puros" in connection with cigars is likely to cause confusion or mistake with, or to deceive in connection with, Plaintiff's registered HABANOS Mark.

66. Plaintiff Habanos, S.A. will be irreparably harmed as a result of such violations, for which there is no adequate remedy at law. Plaintiff Habanos S.A. is entitled to injunctive relief against Defendants' continued use of the infringing HABANOS and HABANOS puros marks in connection with cigars.

67. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a), Plaintiff Habanos, S.A. is entitled to Defendants' profits from the sale of cigars bearing the "HABANOS" and/or "HABANOS puros" labels, and Plaintiff Habanos, S.A.'s costs of this action, including its attorney's fees.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF
15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)
(Trademark Infringement, Unfair Competition)

68. Plaintiff Habanos, S.A. hereby incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 63 of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

69. Defendants are liable to Plaintiff Habanos, S.A. under Section 43(a) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a), in that Defendants' use of the terms "HABANOS" and "HABANOS puros" in connection with cigars is likely to cause confusion or mistake with, or to deceive in connection with, Plaintiff Habanos, S.A.'s rights in the mark HABANOS.

70. Plaintiff Habanos, S.A. will be irreparably harmed as a result of Defendants' violations of 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a), for which there is no adequate remedy at law. Habanos, S.A. is entitled to injunctive relief against Defendants' use of the terms "HABANOS" and "HABANOS puros" in connection with cigars.

71. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a), Habanos, S.A. is entitled to Defendants' profits from the sale of cigars bearing the "HABANOS" and/or "HABANOS puros" labels and Plaintiff's costs of this action, including its attorney's fees.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF
15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)
(Unlawful Confusion as to Source)

72. Plaintiff Habanos, S.A. hereby incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 though 63 of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

73. Defendants are liable to Plaintiff Habanos, S.A. under Section 43(a) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a), because Defendants, in selling and marketing cigars bearing the marks "HABANOS" and "HABANOS puros," have made false designations of origin that are likely to confuse or to deceive customers as to the origin or source of Defendants' products, thereby impairing Plaintiff Habanos, S.A.'s goodwill.

74. Plaintiff Habanos, S.A. will be irreparably harmed as a result of Defendants' violations of 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a), for which there is no adequate remedy at law. Plaintiff Habanos, S.A. is entitled to injunctive relief against Defendants' use of the terms "HABANOS" and "HABANOS puros" in connection with cigars.

75. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a), Plaintiff Habanos, S.A. is entitled to Defendants' profits from the sale of cigars bearing the "HABANOS" and/or "HABANOS puros" labels and Plaintiff's costs of this action, including its attorney's fees.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)
(Trade Name Infringement)

76. Plaintiff Habanos, S.A. hereby incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 63 of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

77. Defendants' "HABANOS" and "HABANOS puros" marks, when used on or in connection with Defendants' cigars, so resembles Plaintiff Habanos, S.A.'s trade name, "Habanos s.a.," previously used in the United States by Habanos, S.A., as to be likely to cause

confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive, within the meaning of, and in violation of, Section 43(a) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a).

78. Plaintiff Habanos, S.A. will be irreparably harmed as a result of Defendants' violations of 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a), for which there is no adequate remedy at law. Plaintiff Habanos, S.A. is entitled to injunctive relief against Defendants' continued use of the terms "HABANOS" and "HABANOS puros" in connection with cigars.

79. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a), Plaintiff Habanos, S.A. is entitled to Defendants' profits from the sale of cigars bearing the "HABANOS" and/or "HABANOS puros" labels, and Habanos, S.A.'s costs of this action, including its attorney's fees.

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)
(False Advertising, False Designation of Geographic Origin)

80. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 63 of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

81. Defendants use the terms "HABANOS" and "HABANOS puros" in connection with non-Cuban cigars in commercial advertising or promotion, including in labels of such goods, which terms misrepresent the nature, characteristics, qualities, and geographic origin of Defendants' goods in violation of Section 43(a)(1)(B) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)(1)(B).

82. Defendants' use of the terms "HABANOS" and "HABANOS puros" to label their non-Cuban cigars constitutes literally false statements.

83. Defendants' use of the terms "HABANOS" and "HABANOS puros" to label its non-Cuban cigars constitutes false or misleading statements, resulting in actual deception, and/or a tendency to deceive the relevant consumers, and such deception is likely to influence consumer

purchasing decisions.

84. Plaintiffs will be irreparably harmed as a result of Defendants' violations of 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)(1)(B), for which there is no adequate remedy at law. Plaintiffs are entitled to injunctive relief against Defendants' continued use of the terms "HABANOS" and "HABANOS puros" in connection with non-Cuban cigars.

85. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a), Plaintiffs are entitled to Defendants' profits from the sale of cigars bearing the "HABANOS" and/or "HABANOS puros" labels, and Plaintiffs' costs of this action, including their attorney's fees.

SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
Article 21, Inter-American Convention
(Unfair Competition, False Designation of Geographic Origin)

86. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 63 of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

87. At all relevant times, the United States and Cuba have been parties to the General Inter-American Convention ("IAC"), 46 Stat. 2907.

88. Article 21 of the IAC prohibits acts of unfair competition as defined therein, including:

> (b) The use of false descriptions of goods, by words ... tending to deceive the public in the country where the acts occur, with respect to the nature, quality or utility of the goods;
>
> (c) The use of false indications of geographical origin or source of goods, by words ... which tend in that respect to deceive the public in the country in which these acts occur.

89. "Habanos" is an indication of geographical origin or source of goods within the meaning of Article 21(c) of the IAC.

90. The terms "HABANOS" and "HABANOS puros," as applied to Defendants' non-

Cuban goods, constitute false descriptions and false indications of geographical origin or source of Defendants' goods, which tend to deceive the public in the United States, within the meaning of Article 21(b), (c) of the IAC.

91. Article 21 of the IAC is a self-executing treaty provision enforceable as such in the courts of the United States. In addition, Article 21 of the IAC is incorporated by and enforceable pursuant to Section 44(b) and (h) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1126(b), (h).

92. Pursuant to Article 21 of the IAC and Section 44 of the Lanham Act, Plaintiffs are entitled to injunctive relief against Defendants' continued use of the terms "HABANOS" and "HABANOS puros" in connection with cigars.

SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
Articles 23-28, Inter-American Convention
(False Indication of Geographic Origin)

93. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 63, and 87 of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

94. "Habanos" is an indication of geographical origin or source within the meaning of Articles 23-28 of the IAC.

95. "Habanos" does not correspond to the place in which Defendants' identified goods are, will be, or lawfully could be, fabricated, manufactured, produced or harvested.

96. "Habanos" has not through constant, general and reputable use in commerce come to form the name or designation itself of Defendants' identified goods.

97. To the consuming public, the quality and reputation of cigars depend on the place of production or origin.

98. Articles 23-28 of the IAC prohibit Defendants' use and registration in the United States of the terms "HABANOS" and "HABANOS puros" in connection with non-Cuban origin

cigars.

99. Articles 23-28 of the IAC are self-executing treaty provisions enforceable as such in the courts of the United States. In addition, Articles 23-28 of the IAC are incorporated by and enforceable pursuant to Section 44(b) and (h) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1126(b), (h).

100. Pursuant to Articles 23-28 of the IAC and Section 44 of the Lanham Act, Plaintiffs are entitled to injunctive relief against Defendants' continued use of the terms "HABANOS" and "HABANOS puros" in connection with non-Cuban cigars.

EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
Article 7, Inter-American Convention
(Trademark Infringement)

101. Plaintiff Habanos, S.A. hereby incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 63, and 87 of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

102. Article 7 of the IAC entitles the owner of a mark protected in Cuba to an injunction against another's use of an interfering mark in the United States upon proof that the person who is using the interfering mark in the U.S. had knowledge, prior to that person's use of the interfering mark, of the existence and continuous use in Cuba of the mark upon goods of the same class.

103. Prior to Defendants' use of the interfering "HABANOS" and "HABANOS puros" marks in connection with cigars, Defendants were aware of the existence and continuous use in Cuba by Plaintiff Habanos, S.A. of the HABANOS Mark in connection with cigar products.

104. Article 7 of the IAC is a self-executing treaty provision enforceable as such in the courts of the United States. In addition, Article 7 of the IAC is incorporated by and enforceable pursuant to Section 44(b) and (h) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1126(b), (h).

105. Pursuant to Article 7 of the IAC and Section 44 of the Lanham Act, Plaintiff

Habanos, S.A. is entitled to injunctive relief against Defendants' continued use of the "HABANOS" and "HABANOS puros" marks in connection with cigars.

NINTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
Articles 14-19, Inter-American Convention
(Trade Name Infringement)

106. Plaintiff Habanos, S.A. hereby incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 63, and 87 of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

107. Articles 14-19 of the IAC entitle the owner of a trade name or commercial name used in Cuba to an injunction against use and a prohibition against registration in the United States of a trademark which may lead to error or confusion in the mind of the consumer with, or which is deceptively similar to, or the distinguishing elements of which consist of the whole or an essential part of, that trade name used in Cuba.

108. Defendants' "HABANOS" and "HABANOS puros" marks have as their distinguishing element the word "Habanos," which constitutes an essential part of "Habanos s.a.," the commercial or trade name of Plaintiff Habanos, S.A.

109. Defendants' use of the "HABANOS" and "HABANOS puros" marks in connection with cigars may lead to error or confusion in the minds of consumers, with respect to Plaintiff Habanos S.A.'s trade name, and are deceptively similar to Habanos, S.A.'s trade name.

110. Articles 14-19 of the IAC are self-executing treaty provisions enforceable as such in the courts of the United States. In addition, Articles 14-19 of the IAC are incorporated by and enforceable pursuant to Section 44(b) and (h) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1126(b), (h).

111. Pursuant to Articles 14-19 of the IAC and Section 44 of the Lanham Act, Plaintiff Habanos, S.A. is entitled to injunctive relief against Defendants' continued use of the terms "HABANOS" and "HABANOS puros" in connection with cigars.

TENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
N.J.S.A. 56:4-1 and Common Law
(Unfair Competition, Misappropriation)

112. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 63 of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

113. Defendants, by their actions, have appropriated for their own use the name, brand, trademark, reputation and goodwill of Plaintiffs in cigar products, in violation of N.J.S.A. 56:4-1, and the common law.

114. Plaintiffs have devoted considerable effort and sums of money in establishing the goodwill in the United States of their HABANOS and LA CASA DEL HABANO Marks, the "Habanos s.a." trade name, and HABANOS as an indication of geographical origin in connection with cigars.

115. Defendants have misappropriated Plaintiffs' fruits and labors by using the "HABANOS" and "HABANOS puros" marks in connection with cigars, entitling Plaintiffs to relief under N.J.S.A. 56:4-1, the common law of the State of New Jersey, and each State in which Defendants have engaged in the offending conduct.

116. Defendants' complained of conduct has been willful and in bad faith.

117. Plaintiffs have suffered and will continue to suffer irreparable harm as a result of Defendants' conduct, for which there is no adequate remedy at law. Plaintiffs are entitled to injunctive relief, including pursuant to N.J.S.A. 56:4-2, against Defendants' continued use of its "HABANOS" and "HABANOS puros" marks in connection with cigars.

ELEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
28 U.S.C. §§ 2201, 2202
(Declaratory Judgment)

118. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 117 of this

Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

119. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202, Plaintiffs are entitled to a declaration that Defendants have no right to use the terms "HABANOS" or "HABANOS puros" in connection with cigars, that Defendants have infringed upon, and otherwise unlawfully violated and misappropriated, Plaintiff Habanos, S.A.'s rights and interests in its HABANOS Mark and its "Habanos s.a." trade name, and that Defendants' use of the terms "HABANOS" and "HABANOS puros" in connection with non-Cuban cigar products constitutes false advertising, including false designation of geographic origin.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs Habanos, S.A. and Cubatabaco respectfully pray for judgment as follows:

1. For a declaratory judgment that Defendants have no right to use the terms "HABANOS" or "HABANOS puros" in connection with cigars, that they have infringed upon, and otherwise unlawfully violated and misappropriated, Plaintiff Habanos, S.A.'s rights and interests in its HABANOS Mark and its Habanos s.a. trade name, and that Defendants' use of the terms "HABANOS" and "HABANOS puros" in connection with non-Cuban cigar products constitutes false advertising, including false designation of geographic origin.

2. For a permanent injunction restraining and enjoining Defendants, their officers, agents, servants, employees, and attorneys, and those in active concert or participation with them who receive actual notice of the Order:

a. From using the terms "HABANOS" or "HABANOS puros" in connection with importing, manufacturing, selling, offering for sale, distributing, advertising and/or promoting cigars and/or cigar accessories, including as a trademark or label, in print, on the Internet, or through any other media, or any other trademark, design, or trade dress which

colorably imitates or is confusingly similar to Plaintiff Habanos, S.A.'s registered HABANOS Mark or Habanos s.a. trade name, or which uses the terms "Habanos," or similar variations, including "Habano," "Habana(s)," or "Havana(s)."

b. To recall from trade and all distribution channels any and all of their products, packaging, advertising and promotional materials bearing the "HABANOS" or "HABANOS puros" marks or labels;

c. To destroy, within thirty (30) days of entry of any injunction herein, any and all merchandise, packaging, package inserts, labels, signs, prints, wrappers, receptacles, advertising, plates and other mechanical means of reproduction or other materials in their possession, custody or control, now or hereafter, which bear the "HABANOS" or "HABANOS puros" marks or labels, or any reproduction, copy or colorable imitation thereof;

d. That within 30 days of the entry of the Order, Defendants shall file with the Court and serve upon Plaintiffs' counsel sworn affidavits confirming their compliance with the Order and describing the acts taken to comply with the Order;

3. That Plaintiffs be awarded Defendants' profits from the sale of cigars bearing the "HABANOS" and/or "HABANOS puros" marks or labels, and Plaintiffs' reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred in this action; and

4. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem proper.

Dated: March 2, 2007

Respectfully submitted,

By: _____

STEPHEN J. TAYLOR,
TAYLOR, COLICCHIO & SILVERMAN, LLP
502 Carnegie Center, Suite 103
Princeton, New Jersey 08540
609-987-0022

DAVID B. GOLDSTEIN
(pro hac vice admission to be filed)
RABINOWITZ, BOUDIN, STANDARD,
KRINSKY & LIEBERMAN, P.C.
111 Broadway – 11th Floor
New York, New York 10006-1901
212-254-1111

Attorneys for Plaintiff Corporacion Habanos, S.A. and Empresa Cubana del Tabaco d.b.a. Cubatabaco

United States Patent and Trademark Office

TTABVUE. Trademark Trial and Appeal Board Inquiry System

Opposition

Number: 91170189 **Filing Date:** 04/04/2006
Status: Pending **Status Date:** 04/04/2006
Interlocutory Attorney: GEORGE POLOGEORGIS

Defendant

Name: Superior Cigars USA, Inc.
Correspondence: STEPHANE DUPONT, ESQ
MARK PERLMAN, P.A.
1820 E. HALLANDALE BEACH BLVD
HALLANDALE BEACH, FL 33009
Serial #: 76410081 Application File
Application Status: Opposition Pending
Mark: HABANOS PUROS ECUADOR

Plaintiff

Name: CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A.
Correspondence: David B. Goldstein
Rabinowitz, Boudin, Standard, Krinsky & Lieberman, P.C.
111 Broadway, 11th Floor
New York, NY 10006
dgoldstein@rbskl.com

Prosecution History

#	Date	History Text	Due Date
13	11/02/2006	PAPER RECEIVED AT TTAB	
12	10/25/2006	PAPER RECEIVED AT TTAB	
11	09/26/2006	PAPER RECEIVED AT TTAB	
10	09/11/2006	PAPER RECEIVED AT TTAB	
9	07/17/2006	P'S MOTION FOR DEFAULT JUDGEMENT	
8	07/12/2006	D'S MOTION FOR AN EXTENSION OF TIME	
7	06/01/2006	RESPONSE DUE 30 DAYS (DUE DATE)	07/01/2006
6	05/19/2006	D'S MOTION FOR AN EXTENSION OF TIME	
5	04/18/2006	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE FOR #4	
4	04/17/2006	P'S MOTION TO AMEND PLEADING/AMENDED PLEADING	
3	04/04/2006	PENDING, INSTITUTED	
2	04/04/2006	NOTICE AND TRIAL DATES SENT; ANSWER DUE:	05/14/2006
1	04/04/2006	FILED AND FEE	

Results as of 09/28/2007 12:12 PM **Back to search results** **Search:**

Trademark Trial and Appeal Board Electronic Filing System. http://estta.uspto.gov
ESTTA Tracking number: **ESTTA74376**
Filing date: **04/04/2006**

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

Notice of Opposition

Notice is hereby given that the following party opposes registration of the indicated application.

Opposer Information

Name	Corporacion Habanos, S.A.
Granted to Date of previous extension	04/05/2006
Address	Avenida 3ra, No. 2006e/20 y 22 Miramar, Ciudad de La Habana, CUBA

Attorney information	David B. Goldstein Rabinowitz, Boudin, Standard, Krinsky & Lieberman, P.C. 111 Broadway, 11th Floor New York, NY 10006 UNITED STATES dgoldstein@rbskl.com

Applicant Information

Application No	76410081	Publication date	12/06/2005
Opposition Filing Date	04/04/2006	Opposition Period Ends	04/05/2006
Applicant	Superior Cigars USA, Inc. 5970 SW 18th Street Boca Raton, FL 33433 UNITED STATES		

Goods/Services Affected by Opposition

Class 034. First Use: 2002/03/24 First Use In Commerce: 2002/03/24
All goods and sevices in the class are opposed, namely: cigars made from Ecuadorian and Cuban seed tobacco, humidors, cigar cutters, matches, tobacco lighters not for land vehicles and not of precious metal, and ashtrays not of precious metal

Attachments	notice of opposition.pdf (17 pages)

Signature	/David B. Goldstein/
Name	David B. Goldstein
Date	04/04/2006

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEALS BOARD

In the matter of trademark application
Serial No. 76/410081
Filed May 21, 2002
For the mark HABANOS PUROS & DESIGN
Published in the *Official Gazette* on December 6, 2005

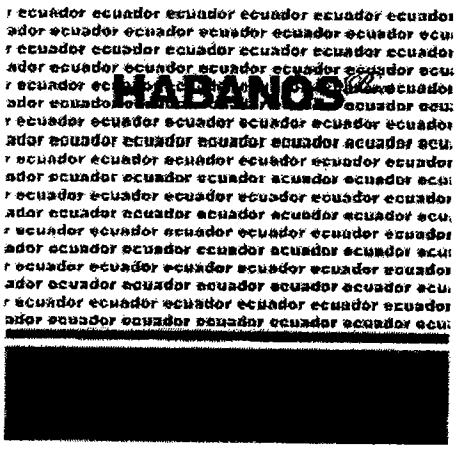
CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A. d.b.a. HABANOS, S.A.,	)	
Opposers,	)	
v.	)	
Superior Cigars USA, Inc.,	)	
Applicant.	)	Opposition No.

NOTICE OF OPPOSITION

Opposer CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A. (hereinafter "Habanos, S.A." or "Opposer") believes that it will be damaged by registration on the principal register of the mark shown in Application Serial No. 76/410081 (hereinafter "Application"), which was published for opposition on December 6, 2005, and, by and through its undersigned attorneys, hereby opposes the registration of said Application, and avers as follows:

THE MARK AND THE PARTIES

1. On December 6, 2005, the following mark, applied for by Applicant Superior Cigars USA, Inc. ("Applicant"), in International Class 34, was published for opposition:



2. The most dominant and significant feature of the mark is the word "HABANOS" in large black block capital letters, modified by the word "PUROS" rendered in script. As published, "The mark consists of the wording 'HABANOS PUROS' in black with the color red (Pantone 187) forming the letter 'O' in the word 'HABANOS', the background composed of the repeated word 'Ecuador'...."

3. As published, the identification of goods states, "cigars made from Ecuadorian and Cuban seed tobacco," plus various cigar accessories.

4. As more fully alleged, *infra*, "HABANOS PUROS" means "Havana cigars" or "pure Havana cigars," and among cigar consumers it denotes cigars made from 100% Cuban-grown tobacco.

5. The terms "HABANOS" and "HABANOS PUROS," as used in Applicant's mark, are, *inter alia*, deceptive, deceptively misdescriptive, and primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive of the identified goods, because Applicant's goods are not cigars made in whole or in part from tobacco grown in Cuba, as more fully alleged, *infra*.

6. Even if the applied for mark may properly be applied to cigars made of purely

"Cuban seed tobacco," contrary to Opposer's allegations, these terms are, *inter alia*, deceptive, deceptively misdescriptive, and primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive of the identified goods, because Applicant's cigars are claimed to be made at least in part from tobacco that is not grown from "Cuban seed," but from Ecuadorian seed, as more fully alleged, *infra*.

7. Applicant Superior Cigars USA, Inc. is a Florida corporation with its principal place of business at 5970 SW 18th Street, Boca Raton, Florida.

8. Opposer Habanos, S.A. is a company with legal personality organized under the laws of Cuba. It has its principal place of business at Avenida 3ra, No. 2006 Miramar, Havana, Cuba. Opposer is in the Cuban cigar business and, under Cuban law, is authorized to export Cuban cigars from Cuba. Opposer is engaged, *inter alia,* in the trade, marketing, advertising, and export of cigars throughout the world (with the exception of the United States due to the trade embargo). Habanos, S.A. deals in only those cigars that are made in Cuba and are made entirely from tobacco grown in Cuba (hereinafter "100% Cuban origin"), and emphasizes that such cigars are of made in Cuba from Cuban tobacco in its promotion, marketing and advertising.

9. Opposer owns the registration of the mark, HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492 & DESIGN, U.S. Reg. No. 2,177,837, among other registrations, in the United States for cigars and related products in International Class 34. Habanos, S.A. uses this mark, which translates as "unique Havana cigars since 1492," exclusively for cigars that are of 100% Cuban origin.

10. The mark HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492 & DESIGN appears regularly in advertisements for Habanos, S.A.'s cigars in international and United States publications. This mark is used both in Spanish and in English as "Habanos Unique since 1492."

11. Opposer uses its trade name, "Habanos s.a.," in connection with the sale of its

cigars throughout the world, including in Cuba, and regularly advertises its cigars in international and United States publications using its trade name, and has so used its trade name since prior to Applicant's claimed first use date.

THE APPLICATION PROCEEDINGS

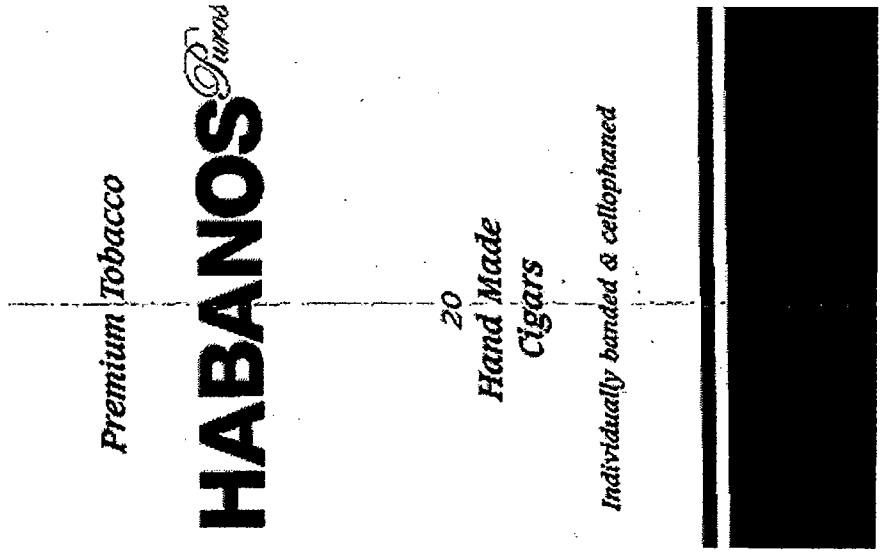
12. On or about May 21, 2002, Applicant filed Application Serial No. 76/410081 in the United States Patent and Trademark Office ("USPTO"), for registration under Section 1(a) of the Lanham Act of the mark as shown in paragraph 1, *supra*, claiming a first use and first use in commerce date of March 24, 2002.

13. Throughout the application process, Applicant repeatedly emphasized that the dominant feature and significance of the mark is "HABANOS PUROS."

14. In its initial Application, Applicant identified the mark as "HABANOS PUROS," and identified the goods as "Cigars made from cuban seed tobacco" and other accessories. Applicant described the mark as follows: "The mark consists of the word 'HABANOS' ... together with the word 'PUROS' ..." and further described the mark's design elements.

15. The initial Application never mentioned the words "ecuador," "Ecuador," or "Ecuadorian." The word "ecuador" appears only in the submitted drawing as shown in paragraph 1, *supra*.

16. Applicant also submitted the following specimen of the mark "HABANOS PUROS" as claimed to be used in commerce:



The word "Ecuador" does not appear anywhere in the specimen showing use in commerce.

17. On or about September 22, 2002, the USPTO, by Examining Attorney David C. Reihner, Esq., issued an Office Action refusing registration, finding, *inter alia*, that "[t]he primary significance of the term 'Ecuador' is geographic. Applicant's cigars do not come from this place. The mark is geographically deceptively misdescriptive because the public would believe that the goods do come from Ecuador."

18. Upon information and belief, the Examining Attorney did not also find that the terms "HABANOS" and "HABANOS PUROS" were geographically deceptively misdescriptive, because of the Examining Attorney's mistaken belief that "Cigars made from cuban seed tobacco" have some connection to or association with Cuba, when, in fact, they do not.

19. Applicant responded to the Office Action on or about February 7, 2003, by explaining that it had meant for the word mark to consist only of "HABANOS PUROS," and the inclusion of the word "ecuador" had been an error:

> The drawing page which was submitted to the [USPTO] *erroneously contained* the 'Habanos Puros' mark with *the words 'Ecuador'* in the background. The

> correct drawing page is attached hereto ... and *correctly identifies the mark* and design as reflected in the specimen which was submitted to the [USPTO] with the original application. More particularly, the submitted specimen *does not contain the words 'Ecuador.'*"

(Emphasis added). The attached amended drawing eliminated the word "ecuador" and emphasized that the mark consists of the term "HABANOS PUROS":

20. Applicant further asserted that "[t]he applicant's goods, namely cigars, are made in part from Ecuadorian tobacco leaves."

21. On or about March 27, 2003, the Examining Attorney maintained the refusal to register the mark on the grounds, *inter alia*, that the amended drawing was a material alteration of the original mark and that the identification of goods was "indefinite."

22. In its October 2, 2003, Response, Applicant again emphasized that the dominant feature of the mark is "HABANOS PUROS," both in stating that it disagreed with the Examining Attorney that the elimination of the repeated word "ecuador" in its drawing "constitutes a material alteration of the mark," and in Applicant's revised description of the mark, which highlighted "HABANOS" and "PUROS." Applicant amended the identification of goods from "Cigars made from cuban seed tobacco" to "cigars made from Ecuadorian and Cuban seed tobacco," and "reinstituted" the original drawing, as shown in paragraph 1, *supra*.

a cigar made of tobacco from Cuba, in whole or in part.

41. The applied-for mark would be understood by consumers, including United States consumers, as indicating that cigars bearing that mark are made from tobacco grown in Cuba and/or are manufactured in Cuba.

42. Neither Havana nor Cuba is the place of origin or manufacture of any cigar of Applicant, nor are any such cigars made with any tobacco grown in Cuba or Havana, or from tobacco that comes from seeds that themselves come from Cuba or Havana. Applicant has no lawful means of obtaining tobacco or tobacco seeds grown in Cuba, or obtaining or selling cigars made from tobacco grown in Cuba, nor any means of obtaining or selling cigars that are made anywhere in the world if they are made or derived in whole or in part of any article which is the growth, produce or manufacture of Cuba.

43. The cigar-consuming public is likely to believe that the place identified by the applied-for mark -- Havana, Cuba -- indicates the origin of the goods or the good's ingredients, bearing the applied-for mark, when neither the goods nor the ingredients come from that place.

44. Consumers' mistaken belief that Applicant's cigars come from Cuba, or are comprised in whole or in part of tobacco grown in Cuba, would be a material factor in such consumers' purchasing decision.

45. The addition of "ecuador" as shown in the applied-for mark will not dispel the consumer's misapprehension that the goods come, at least in part, from Cuba.

46. Alternatively, even if the mark "Habanos Puros" was not deceptive, deceptively misdescriptive, and geographically deceptively misdescriptive of cigars made exclusively from "Cuban seed tobacco," the mark is deceptive, deceptively misdescriptive, and geographically deceptively misdescriptive of Applicant's mark, because Applicant admits its cigars are made

from both "Cuban seed" and Ecuadorian seed tobacco.

APPLICANT'S CLAIM THAT ITS CIGARS ARE MADE IN PART FROM "CUBAN SEED" TOBACCO

47. Upon information and belief, Applicant represented to the USPTO that its goods, in whole or in part, are made from "cuban seed tobacco" solely to avoid having the USPTO refuse registration on the ground that the use of "Habanos" is, inter alia, geographically deceptively misdescriptive, although Applicant knew that its goods had no connection to Cuba.

48. When used in the United States to refer to tobacco grown outside of Cuba, "Cuban seed tobacco" is merely a name given to a type of tobacco that is grown outside of Cuba from seeds that do not themselves come from Cuba but are claimed to be distant descendants of seeds grown in Cuba.

49. The type of non-Cuban tobacco that Applicant refers to as "Cuban seed tobacco" either: 1) is a very distant descendant from plants or seeds that were taken from Cuba sometime between more than 40 and almost 100 years ago, but not more recently than that; *or* 2) is not even a distant descendant from seeds or plants that were taken from Cuba many decades ago, but is merely a type of tobacco, grown outside of Cuba, and generically referred to as "Cuban seed tobacco"; *or* 3) is not the type of tobacco generically referred to as "Cuban seed," but Applicant may have made such material misrepresentation to the USPTO solely to obtain registration of its applied-for mark through such material misrepresentation.

50. The identification of the goods as "cigars made from Cuban seed tobacco" does not cure the deceptive, deceptively misdescriptive or geographically deceptively misdescriptive nature of Applicant's mark.

51. Because the term "Cuban seed tobacco" cannot support the use of "Habanos" or

"Habanos Puros" in connection with products made from such non-Cuban tobacco, the use of that term cannot overcome the above statutory bars to registration.

52. Cigars made from tobacco grown from seeds that are descendants of seeds or plants that came from Cuba are different from cigars made from Cuban-origin tobacco in terms of quality, characteristics, taste and aroma.

53. Upon information and belief, the USPTO would not have published the mark for opposition had it known that neither "Cuban seed tobacco," nor the seeds generating the plants that yield the tobacco, come from Havana, Cuba, or anywhere else in Cuba, nor do they have any connection or association with Cuba, Havana, or Cuban-origin cigars.

54. Opposer believes that it will be damaged by the registration of the applied-for mark upon the principal register, including by Applicant's use of that mark on cigars of non-Cuban origin, which will damage the reputation that Cuban cigars have in the United States. Such registration and use will also deceive consumers into believing that Cuban cigars, or cigars made from Cuban ingredients, are presently available for purchase in the United States.

55. Opposer's success in marketing 100% Cuban-origin cigars to U.S. consumers as soon as U.S. law permits, including Opposer's ability to use its registered mark HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492 & DESIGN ("unique Havana cigars since 1492"), its "Habanos s.a." trade name, and "Habanos" as a denominator of geographic origin, will be damaged and diminished if Applicant is permitted to register a mark including the term "Habanos" or "Habanos Puros," which would deceptively suggest that its cigars are also Cuban cigars.

56. Opposer's current ability to use its registered trademark HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492 & DESIGN, its "Habanos s.a." trade name, and "Habanos" as a denominator of geographic origin in advertisements it currently places in the United States in connection with

100% Cuban-origin cigars will be damaged if Applicant is permitted to register the applied-for mark.

FIRST GROUND FOR OPPOSITION

57. Habanos, S.A. repeats and realleges each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 56 of this Notice of Opposition as if fully set forth herein.

58. The applied-for mark, as used on or in connection with Applicant's identified goods, is deceptively misdescriptive and primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive within the meaning of Sections 2(e)(1), (3) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1052(e)(1), (3), for lack of the requisite nexus with Havana, Cuba or Cuba.

SECOND GROUND FOR OPPOSITION

59. Habanos, S.A. repeats and realleges each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 56 of this Notice of Opposition as if fully set forth herein.

60. The applied-for mark, as used on or in connection with Applicant's identified goods, is deceptive within the meaning of Section 2(a) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1052(a), for lack of the requisite nexus with Havana, Cuba or Cuba.

THIRD GROUND FOR OPPOSITION

61. Habanos, S.A. repeats and realleges each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 60 of this Notice of Opposition as if fully set forth herein.

62. Even if, contrary to Opposer's allegations, the applied-for mark is appropriate for registration when used in connection with cigars made entirely of "Cuban seed tobacco," its use in connection with the identified goods would be deceptive, deceptively misdescriptive, and primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive, within the meaning of Sections 2(a), (e)(1), (3) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1052(a), (e)(1), (3), because the identified goods are made

in part from Ecuadorian seed tobacco.

FOURTH GROUND FOR OPPOSITION

63. Habanos, S.A. repeats and realleges each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 56 of this Notice of Opposition as if fully set forth herein.

64. Applicant's mark so resembles Opposer's registered mark HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492 & DESIGN, No. 2,177,837, and used by it in the U.S. in advertising, as to be likely, when used on or in connection with Applicant's goods, to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive, within the meaning of Section 2(d) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1052(d).

FIFTH GROUND FOR OPPOSITION

65. Habanos, S.A. repeats and realleges each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 56 of this Notice of Opposition as if fully set forth herein.

66. The applied-for mark has its most dominant and significant feature the word "Habanos," which constitutes the dominant element of Opposer's trade name, "Habanos s.a."

67. The applied-for mark so resembles the trade name previously used in the United States by Opposer and not abandoned, as to be likely, when used on or in connection with Applicant's cigars, to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive, within the meaning of Section 2(d) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1052(d).

SIXTH GROUND FOR OPPOSITION

68. Habanos, S.A. repeats and realleges each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 56 of this Notice of Opposition as if fully set forth herein.

69. Article 16(b) of the General Inter-American Convention for Trade Mark and Commercial Protection, 46 Stat. 2907 ("IAC"), to which the United States and Cuba are parties,

provides:

> The protection which this Convention affords to commercial names shall be: ...(b) to prohibit the use, registration or filing of a trade mark the distinguishing elements of which consist of the whole or an essential part of a commercial name legally adopted and previously used by another owner domiciled or established in any of the Contracting States, engaged in the manufacture, sale or production of products or merchandise of the same kind as those for which the trade mark is intended.

70. Article 17 of the IAC provides:

> [a]ny manufacturer, industrialist, merchant or agriculturist domiciled or established in any of the Contracting States, may in accordance with the law and the legal procedure of such countries, oppose the adoption, use, registration or deposit of a trademark for products or merchandise of the same class as those sold under his commercial name, when he believes that such trade mark or the inclusion in it of the trade or commercial name or simulation thereof may lead to error or confusion in the mind of the consumer with respect to such commercial name legally adopted and previously in use.

71. The applied-for mark has as its distinguishing element the word "Habanos," which constitutes an essential part of the commercial, or trade, name of Opposer Habanos, S.A.

72. Use of the applied-for mark by Applicant in connection with cigars may lead to error or confusion in the minds of consumers, with respect to Opposer's trade name.

73. Articles 16(b) and 17 of the IAC are self-executing treaty provisions that must be applied by the USPTO and the Trademark Trial and Appeals Board when considering applications for registration. Articles 16(b) and 17 of the IAC are also made applicable by Section 44(b) and (h) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. 1126.

74. Under each of the aforesaid provisions of the IAC, registration of the applied-for mark in the USPTO must be refused.

SEVENTH GROUND FOR OPPOSITION

75. Habanos, S.A. repeats and realleges each and every allegation set forth in

paragraphs 1 through 56 of this Notice of Opposition as if fully set forth herein.

76. Applicant knowingly made material misrepresentations and omissions to the USPTO when it failed to provide a translation of "HABANOS" or "HABANOS PUROS," or the meaning of "HABANOS" or "PUROS" in the trade or industry.

77. Applicant made knowingly material misrepresentations and omissions to the USPTO when it identified its goods as "cigars made from Cuban seed tobacco," and "cigars made from Ecuadorian and Cuban seed tobacco" without disclosing that "Cuban seed" tobacco has no connection or association with Cuban-origin tobacco or cigars, or Havana, Cuba, or Cuba.

78. Upon information and belief, but for Applicant's aforesaid material misrepresentations and omissions, the USPTO would have refused registration of the mark.

79. Because of Applicant's aforesaid material misrepresentations and omissions to the USPTO, registration of the applied-for mark must be refused.

EIGHTH GROUND FOR OPPOSITION

80. Habanos, S.A. repeats and realleges each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 56 of this Notice of Opposition as if fully set forth herein.

81. Upon information and belief, Applicant had not made bona fide use of the mark in the ordinary course of trade, pursuant to the requirements of 15 U.S.C. §§ 1051, 1127, as of the claimed date of first use and first use in commerce, March 24, 2002, as alleged in the Application, or at any time thereafter.

82. Upon information and belief, Applicant knew or should have known that it made a false, material misrepresentation to the USPTO in claiming bona fide use in commerce of the mark in its Application based upon Section 1(a) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1051(a).

83. Upon information and belief, the USPTO would have refused registration of the

mark, but for its reliance on Applicant's false, material misrepresentation of its claimed use in commerce of the mark.

84. Because of Applicant's false, material misrepresentations to the USPTO concerning use in commerce, registration of the applied-for mark must be refused.

WHEREFORE, Opposer Habanos, S.A. prays that registration of the mark in Application No. 76/168197 be refused, and that this Opposition be sustained in favor of the Opposer.

Dated: April 4, 2006

Respectfully submitted,

By: _____

DAVID B. GOLDSTEIN
MICHAEL KRINSKY
RABINOWITZ, BOUDIN, STANDARD,
KRINSKY & LIEBERMAN, P.C.
111 Broadway – 11th Floor
New York, New York 10006-1901
212-254-1111
Attorneys for *Opposer*
Corporacion Habanos, S.A.

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTRONIC FILING

I hereby certify that this Notice of Opposition to the registration of the mark in Application No. 76/410081 is being filed electronically today, April 4, 2006, on the Electronic System for Trademark Trials and Appeals for the United States Patent Office.

_____
Thomas C. Viles

United States Patent and Trademark Office

TTABVUE. Trademark Trial and Appeal Board Inquiry System

Opposition

Number: 91179320 **Filing Date:** 09/05/2007
Status: Pending **Status Date:** 09/05/2007
Interlocutory Attorney: ELIZABETH A DUNN

Defendant

Name: LA VEGA SPECIAL CIGARS CORP
Correspondence: LA VEGA SPECIAL CIGARS CORP
13921 SW 16TH ST
MIAMI, FL 33175-7012
lavegaspecialcigarscorp@yahoo.com
Serial #: 78937482 Application File
Application Status: Opposition Pending
Mark: CUBANOS Y HABANOS

Plaintiff

Name: Corporacion Habanos, S.A., Empresa Cubana del Tabaco, dba Cubatabaco
Correspondence: David B. Goldstein
Rabinowitz, Boudin, Standard, Krinsky & Lieberman, P.C.
111 Broadway,Suite 1102
New York, NY 10006-1901
dgoldstein@rbskl.com
Serial #: 75151320 Application File **Registration #:** 2177837
Application Status: Section 8 - Accepted
Mark: HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492
Serial #: 74576950 Application File **Registration #:** 1970911
Application Status: Renewed
Mark: LA CASA DEL HABANO

Prosecution History

#	Date	History Text	Due Date
3	09/05/2007	PENDING, INSTITUTED	
2	09/05/2007	NOTICE AND TRIAL DATES SENT; ANSWER DUE:	10/15/2007
1	09/05/2007	FILED AND FEE	

Results as of 09/28/2007 12:11 PM **Back to search results** **Search:**

Trademark Trial and Appeal Board Electronic Filing System. http://estta.uspto.gov
ESTTA Tracking number: **ESTTA160678**
Filing date: **09/05/2007**

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

Notice of Opposition

Notice is hereby given that the following parties oppose registration of the indicated application.

Opposers Information

Name	Corporacion Habanos, S.A.
Granted to Date of previous extension	09/05/2007
Address	Avenida 3ra, #2006e/20 y 22, Miramar Havana, CUBA

Name	Empresa Cubana del Tabaco, dba Cubatabaco
Granted to Date of previous extension	09/05/2007
Address	O'Reilly No. 104 Havana, CUBA

Attorney information	David B. Goldstein Rabinowitz, Boudin, Standard, Krinsky & Lieberman, P.C. 111 Broadway,Suite 1102 New York, NY 10006-1901 UNITED STATES dgoldstein@rbskl.com Phone:212-254-1111

Applicant Information

Application No	78937482	Publication date	05/08/2007
Opposition Filing Date	09/05/2007	Opposition Period Ends	09/05/2007
Applicant	LA VEGA SPECIAL CIGARS CORP 13921 SW 16 ST Miami, FL 33175 UNITED STATES		

Goods/Services Affected by Opposition

Class 034.
All goods and services in the class are opposed, namely: Cigars, cigarillos, tobacco, smokeless tobacco, smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco, and cigarettes all derived from Cuban seed tobacco

Grounds for Opposition

Deceptiveness	Trademark Act section 2(a)
Priority and likelihood of confusion	Trademark Act section 2(d)
The mark is deceptively misdescriptive	Trademark Act section 2(e)(1)

The mark is primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive	Trademark Act section 2(e)(3)
Torres v. Cantine Torresella S.r.l.Fraud	808 F.2d 46, 1 USPQ2d 1483 (Fed. Cir. 1986)
Other	General Inter-American Convention, Art. 16-17, 23-28

Marks Cited by Opposer as Basis for Opposition

U.S. Registration No.	2177837	Application Date	08/16/1996
Registration Date	08/04/1998	Foreign Priority Date	NONE
Word Mark	HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492		
Design Mark			
Description of Mark	The mark consists of a black rectangle with the design of a tobacco leaf and the wording "HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492."		
Goods/Services	Class 034. First use: raw tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, cut tobacco rappee, matches, tobacco, tobacco pipes, pipe-holders, ashtrays, match boxes, cigar cases, and humidors		

U.S. Registration No.	1970911	Application Date	09/22/1994
Registration Date	04/30/1996	Foreign Priority Date	NONE
Word Mark	LA CASA DEL HABANO		
Design Mark			
Description of Mark	NONE		
Goods/Services	Class 034. First use: raw tobacco; cigars; cigarettes; cut tobacco; rappee; manufactured tobacco of all kinds; matches; tobacco; smoking pipes; pipe-holders, not of precious metal; ashtrays, not of precious metal; match boxes, cigar cases and humidors, not of precious metal		

U.S. Application/ Registration No.	NONE	Application Date	NONE
Registration Date	NONE		
Word Mark	Habanos s.a. (trade name)		
Goods/Services	raw tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, cut tobacco rappee, matches, tobacco, tobacco pipes, pipe-holders, ashtrays, match boxes, cigar cases, and humidors		

Attachments	75151320#TMSN.gif (1 page)(bytes) 74576950#TMSN.gif (1 page)(bytes) Cubanos y Habanos Opp.pdf (16 pages)(644207 bytes)

Signature	/David B. Goldstein/
Name	David B. Goldstein
Date	09/05/2007

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEALS BOARD

In the matter of trademark application
Serial No. 78/937482
Filed July 26, 2006
For the mark CUBANOS Y HABANOS & DESIGN
Published in the *Official Gazette* on May 8, 2007

CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A., d.b.a. HABANOS, S.A., and EMPRESA CUBANA DEL TABACO, d.b.a. CUBATABACO,	)	
Opposers,	)	
v.	)	Opposition No. _____
LA VEGA SPECIAL CIGARS CORP.,	)	
Applicant.	)	

NOTICE OF OPPOSITION

Opposers CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A. (hereinafter "Habanos, S.A.") and EMPRESA CUBANA DEL TABACO (hereinafter "Cubatabaco) (together "Opposers") believe that they will be damaged by registration on the principal register of the mark CUBANOS Y HABANOS & DESIGN, Application Serial No. 78/937482 (hereinafter "Application"), which was published for opposition on May 8, 2007, and, by and through their undersigned attorneys, hereby oppose the registration of said Application, and aver as follows:

THE MARK AND THE PARTIES

1. On May 8, 2007, the intent-to-use Application, Serial No. 78/937482, for the mark CUBANOS Y HABANOS & DESIGN, applied for by Applicant LA VEGA SPECIAL CIGARS CORP. ("Applicant"), in International Class 34, was published for opposition.

2. Applicant has identified its intended goods as "Cigars, cigarillos, tobacco,

smokeless tobacco, smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco, and cigarettes all derived from Cuban seed tobacco." Applicant has made no claim to the USPTO of use, or use in commerce, of any of these identified goods.

3. As more fully alleged, *infra*, "Habanos" means "Havana cigars," or "Cuban cigars," and among cigar consumers, including in the United States, "Habanos" denotes cigars made in Cuba from 100% Cuban-grown tobacco.

4. As more fully alleged, *infra*, "CUBANOS," means "Cubans," which when applied to cigars denotes to cigar consumers, including in the United States, cigars made in Cuba from 100% Cuban-grown tobacco.

5. The terms "HABANOS" and "CUBANOS," as used in Applicant's mark, are, *inter alia*, deceptive and primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive of the identified goods, as more fully alleged, *infra*.

6. Opposer Habanos, S.A. is a corporation with legal personality organized under the laws of Cuba, with its principal place of business in Havana, Cuba.

7. Opposer Cubatabaco is an entity with independent juridical personality and independent property established by law No. 1191, dated April 25, 1966, of the Republic of Cuba, with its principal place of business in Havana, Cuba.

8. Opposers are in the Cuban cigar business. Opposer Habanos, S.A. is engaged, *inter alia,* in the trade, marketing, and advertising of Cuban cigars throughout the world, including in Cuba, and the export of Cuban cigars throughout the world (with the exception of the United States due to the United States trade embargo). Opposers emphasize that their cigars are made in Cuba from 100% Cuban-grown tobacco in their promotion, marketing and advertising, including in advertisements in the United States.

9. Applicant is a Florida corporation located in Miami, Florida.

10. Opposer Habanos, S.A. currently owns the registration of the mark, HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492 & DESIGN, U.S. Reg. No. 2,177,837, among other registrations, in the United States for cigars and related products in International Class 34. Habanos, S.A. uses this mark, which translates as "unique Havana cigars since 1492," exclusively for cigars that are of 100% Cuban origin.

11. The mark HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492 & DESIGN appears regularly in advertisements for Habanos, S.A.'s 100% Cuban origin cigars in international and United States publications. This mark is used in such advertisements in Spanish and also in English translation as "Habanos Unique since 1492" and "Havanas Unique since 1492."

12. Opposer Habanos, S.A. uses its trade name, "Habanos s.a.," in connection with the sale of its cigars throughout the world, including in Cuba, and regularly advertises its cigars in international and United States publications using its trade name, and has so used its trade name since prior to Applicant's July 26, 2006 filing date.

13. Opposer Cubatabaco currently owns the federal registrations in the United States of the mark LA CASA DEL HABANO & DESIGN, U.S. Reg. No. 1,970,911, issued on April 30, 1996, translated as "the house of the Cuban cigar," for cigars and related products in International Class 34, and LA CASA DEL HABANO & DESIGN, U.S. Registration No. 2,212,119, issued on December 22, 1998, as a service mark in International Classes 35 and 42 in connection with stores selling cigars and related products, and restaurant, club and bar services.

14. Opposer Cubatabaco's LA CASA DEL HABANO Marks appear in advertisements in the United States in connection with cigars that are of 100% Cuban origin.

15. Opposer Cubatabaco currently owns the application in the USPTO for the

certification mark HABANOS, Application Serial No. 77157193, in IC A for "cigars," filed April 16, 2007, which mark is intended to certify that "the product bearing the certification mark has the exclusive character of pure Cuban cigars or tobacco produced in Cuba, 'Cuba' meaning the entire national territory of the Republic of Cuba."

16. The term "Habanos" is the appellation of origin (also commonly known in English-speaking countries as a denomination or indication of geographic origin) for cigars originating in the entire national territory of the Republic of Cuba, and was registered by Opposer Cubatabaco in 1967 (Reg. No. 478) pursuant to the 1958 Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration, as revised and amended (Lisbon Agreement). Under Opposer Cubatabaco's authority, Opposer Habanos, S.A. uses the "Habanos" geographical indication on all packages of its 100% Cuban origin cigars.

THE APPLICATION PROCEEDINGS

17. On or about July 26, 2006, Applicant filed Application Serial No. 78/937482 in the USPTO, for registration in IC 34 of the identified tobacco products, under Section 1(b) of the Lanham Act, of the mark CUBANOS Y HABANOS & DESIGN.

18. On or about December 29, 2006, the USPTO, by Examining Attorney David Taylor, issued an Office Action, stating that Applicant must disclaim "CUBANOS Y HABANOS" apart from the mark as shown, "because it merely describes applicant's goods and their geographic origin."

19. The mark, however, does *not* describe Applicant's goods or their geographic origin.

20. Neither Havana nor Cuba is the place of origin or manufacture of any of Applicant's identified goods.

21. Applicant's goods are not made with any tobacco grown in Cuba or Havana, or from tobacco that comes from seeds that themselves come from Cuba or Havana.

22. Applicant's identified goods are not Cuban or Havana cigars, or other Cuban or Havana-origin tobacco products.

23. Applicant, a Florida corporation, has no lawful means of obtaining or selling Cuban-origin cigars or Cuban-origin tobacco, nor any lawful means of obtaining or selling cigars or other tobacco products that are made anywhere in the world if they are made or derived in whole or in part of any article which is the growth, produce or manufacture of Cuba. Without limitation, this is so because the United States' Cuban Assets Control Regulations, including specifically 31 C.F.R. §§ 515.201, 515.204, prohibit any such activity.

24. Upon information and belief, the Examining Attorney mistakenly believed that Applicant's goods come from Cuba or Havana, or from tobacco from Havana or Cuba, or from tobacco grown from seeds that came from Cuba or Havana, because of Applicant's claim that its intended goods are "all derived from" something that Applicant identified in its Application as "Cuban seed tobacco."

25. As set forth in greater detail *infra*, cigars and other tobacco products allegedly made from "cuban seed tobacco" that is not itself tobacco grown in Cuba, do not have any connection to or association with Cuba, other than the possibility of a meaningless remote genetic link.

26. The Office Action further required Applicant to provide an English translation of the mark.

27. Applicant responded to the Office Action on or about February 7, 2007, adopting the proposed disclaimer and translating the mark as "cubans and havaners [sic]." As set forth,

with a particular geographic region in the world.

49. The applied-for mark denotes, is, and will be understood by United States consumers to denote cigars made of tobacco from Cuba, in whole or in part.

50. The applied-for mark would be understood by United States consumers as indicating that cigars bearing that mark are made from tobacco grown in Cuba and/or are manufactured in Cuba.

51. The Examining Attorney mistakenly believed that the applied-for mark – CUBANOS Y HABANOS – "describes applicant's goods and their geographic origin."

52. The cigar-consuming public is likely to make the same mistake as the Examiner, and is likely to believe that the places identified by the applied-for mark – Havana and Cuba – describe Applicant's goods, and their geographic origin, or the geographic origin of the good's ingredients, when neither the goods nor the ingredients in fact come from Havana or Cuba, the places identified in Applicant's mark.

53. Consumers' mistaken belief that Applicant's cigars come from Havana or Cuba, or are comprised in whole or in part of tobacco grown in Cuba, would be a material factor in such consumers' purchasing decision.

APPLICANT'S MEANINGLESS CLAIM THAT ITS GOODS ARE MADE IN PART FROM "CUBAN SEED TOBACCO"

54. Upon information and belief, Applicant represented to the USPTO that its goods are made from "Cuban seed tobacco" solely to avoid having the USPTO refuse registration on the ground that the use of "Habanos" or "Cubanos" is, *inter alia*, geographically deceptively misdescriptive, although Applicant knew that its goods did not come from Havana or Cuba and have no connection to Havana or Cuba.

55. When used in the United States to refer to tobacco grown outside of Cuba, "Cuban seed tobacco" is merely a name given to a type of tobacco that is grown outside of Cuba from seeds that do not themselves come from Cuba, but are claimed to be distant descendants of seeds of tobacco plants grown in Cuba many generations ago.

56. Upon information and belief, the type of non-Cuban tobacco that Applicant refers to as "Cuban seed tobacco" either: 1) is a very distant descendant from plants or seeds that were taken from Cuba sometime between 45 and almost 100 years ago, but not more recently than that; *or* 2) is not even a distant descendant from seeds or plants that were taken from Cuba many decades ago, but is merely a type of tobacco, grown outside of Cuba, and generically referred to as "Cuban seed tobacco"; *or* 3) is not the type of tobacco generically referred to as "Cuban seed," but Applicant may have made such material misrepresentation to the USPTO solely to obtain registration of its applied-for mark through such material misrepresentation.

57. There is no way to verify whether Applicant's goods are, or will be, derived from tobacco grown from seeds that are distant descendants of tobacco seeds that themselves come from Cuba.

58. The identification of the goods as "derived from Cuban seed tobacco" does not cure the deceptive, deceptively misdescriptive or geographically deceptively misdescriptive nature of Applicant's mark.

59. Because the term "Cuban seed tobacco" cannot support the use of "Habanos" or "Cubanos" in connection with tobacco products made from such non-Cuban tobacco, the use of that term cannot overcome the above statutory bars to registration.

60. Cigars (or other tobacco products) allegedly made from tobacco grown from seeds that are descendants of seeds or plants that came from Cuba are different from cigars made

from Cuban-origin tobacco in terms of quality, characteristics, taste and aroma.

61. Upon information and belief, the USPTO would not have published the mark for opposition had it known that neither "Cuban seed tobacco," nor the seeds generating the plants that yield the tobacco, come from Havana, Cuba, or anywhere else in Cuba, nor do they have any connection or association with Cuba, Havana, or Cuban-origin cigars, other than the unverifiable possibility of a remote genetic descent.

62. Opposers believe that they will be damaged by the registration of the applied-for mark upon the principal register, including by Applicant's use of that mark on cigars of non-Cuban origin, which will damage the reputation that Cuban cigars have in the United States. Such registration and use will also deceive consumers into believing that Cuban cigars, or cigars made from Cuban tobacco, are presently available for purchase in the United States.

63. Opposers' success in marketing 100% Cuban-origin cigars to U.S. consumers as soon as U.S. law permits, including through use of the registered marks HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492 & DESIGN and LA CASA DEL HABANO; "Habanos" as a denominator of geographic origin; the applied-for certification mark HABANOS; and the "Habanos s.a." trade name, will be damaged and diminished if Applicant is permitted to register a mark including the terms "Habanos" or "Cubanos," which deceptively suggest that Applicant's cigars and other tobacco products are also Cuban cigars.

64. The applied-for mark has as its distinguishing element the word "Habanos," which constitutes an essential part of "Habanos s.a.," the commercial, or trade, name of Opposer Habanos, S.A., legally adopted and previously used by Habanos, S.A. in Cuba and elsewhere in connection with cigars and related tobacco products.

65. Use of the applied-for mark by Applicant in connection with cigars and other

tobacco products may lead to error or confusion in the minds of consumers, with respect to Opposer Habanos, S.A.'s "Habanos s.a." commercial, or trade, name, legally adopted and previously in use in Cuba and elsewhere.

66. Opposers' current ability to use the above-identified registered trademarks, the "Habanos s.a." trade name, and "Habanos" as a denominator of geographic origin and certification mark in advertisements it currently places in the United States in connection with 100% Cuban-origin cigars will be damaged if Applicant is permitted to register the mark CUBANOS Y HABANOS.

67. Opposer Cubatabaco's ability to obtain registration of its pending application of the certification mark HABANOS may be impaired if Applicant is permitted to register the mark CUBANOS Y HABANOS.

FIRST GROUND FOR OPPOSITION

68. Opposers repeat and reallege each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 67 of this Notice of Opposition as if fully set forth herein.

69. The applied-for mark, as used on or in connection with Applicant's identified goods, is deceptively misdescriptive and primarily geographically deceptively misdescriptive within the meaning of Section 2(e)(1), (3) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1052(e)(1), (3), for lack of the requisite nexus with Havana, Cuba or Cuba, and, therefore, registration of the mark must be refused.

SECOND GROUND FOR OPPOSITION

70. Opposers repeat and reallege each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 67 of this Notice of Opposition as if fully set forth herein.

71. The applied-for mark, as used on or in connection with Applicant's identified

goods, is deceptive within the meaning of Section 2(a) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1052(a), for lack of the requisite nexus with Havana, Cuba or Cuba, and, therefore, registration of the mark must be refused.

THIRD GROUND FOR OPPOSITION

72. Opposers repeat and reallege each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 67 of this Notice of Opposition as if fully set forth herein.

73. Applicant's mark so resembles Opposers' registered marks in IC 34, HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492 & DESIGN, No. 2,177,837, and LA CASA DEL HABANO, No. 1,970,911, used by Opposers in the U.S. in advertising, as to be likely, when used on or in connection with Applicant's goods, to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive, within the meaning of Section 2(d) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1052(d), and, therefore, registration of the mark must be refused.

FOURTH GROUND FOR OPPOSITION

74. Habanos, S.A. repeats and realleges each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 67 of this Notice of Opposition as if fully set forth herein.

75. The applied-for mark so resembles the trade name, "Habanos s.a.," previously used in the United States by Opposer Habanos, S.A., and not abandoned, as to be likely, when used on or in connection with Applicant's goods, to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive, within the meaning of Section 2(d) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1052(d), and, therefore, registration of the mark must be refused.

FIFTH GROUND FOR OPPOSITION

76. Habanos, S.A. repeats and realleges each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 67 of this Notice of Opposition as if fully set forth herein.

77. Article 16(b) of the General Inter-American Convention for Trade Mark and Commercial Protection, 46 Stat. 2907 ("IAC"), to which the United States and Cuba are parties, provides:

> The protection which this Convention affords to commercial names shall be: ...(b) to prohibit the use, registration or filing of a trade mark the distinguishing elements of which consist of the whole or an essential part of a commercial name legally adopted and previously used by another owner domiciled or established in any of the Contracting States, engaged in the manufacture, sale or production of products or merchandise of the same kind as those for which the trade mark is intended.

78. Article 17 of the IAC provides:

> [a]ny manufacturer, industrialist, merchant or agriculturist domiciled or established in any of the Contracting States, may in accordance with the law and the legal procedure of such countries, oppose the adoption, use, registration or deposit of a trademark for products or merchandise of the same class as those sold under his commercial name, when he believes that such trade mark or the inclusion in it of the trade or commercial name or simulation thereof may lead to error or confusion in the mind of the consumer with respect to such commercial name legally adopted and previously in use.

79. Pursuant to Article 16(b) of the IAC, the registration of Applicant's mark must be prohibited and refused.

80. Pursuant to Article 17 of the IAC, Opposer is entitled to oppose the registration of Applicant's challenged mark, and registration of the mark must be refused.

81. Under the aforesaid provisions of the IAC, and pursuant to Section 44(b), (h) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1126(b), (h), registration of the applied-for mark must be refused.

SIXTH GROUND FOR OPPOSITION

82. Opposers hereby incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 67 of this Notice of Opposition as if fully set forth herein.

83. "Habanos" is an indication of geographical origin or source within the meaning of

Articles 23-28 of the IAC, to which both Cuba and the United States are parties.

84. "Habanos" does not correspond to the place in which Applicant's identified goods are, will be, or lawfully could be, fabricated, manufactured, produced or harvested.

85. "Habanos" has not through constant, general and reputable use in commerce come to form the name or designation itself of Applicant's identified goods.

86. To the consuming public, the quality and reputation of cigars depend on the place of production or origin.

87. Articles 23-28 of the IAC prohibit Applicant's use and registration in the United States of the terms "HABANOS" in connection with non-Cuban origin cigars.

88. Under the aforesaid provisions of the IAC and Section 44(b), (h) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1126(b), (h), registration of the applied-for mark must be refused.

SEVENTH GROUND FOR OPPOSITION

89. Opposers repeat and reallege each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 67 of this Notice of Opposition as if fully set forth herein.

90. Applicant knowingly made material misrepresentations and omissions to the USPTO when it provided its inaccurate translation of "HABANOS" and omitted the significance of the term "HABANOS" in the trade or industry.

91. Applicant made knowingly material misrepresentations and omissions to the USPTO when it identified its goods as "all derived from Cuban seed tobacco," without disclosing that "Cuban seed tobacco" has no connection or association with Cuban-origin tobacco or cigars, or Havana or Cuba, other than the possibility of a remote and meaningless genetic descent.

92. Upon information and belief, but for Applicant's aforesaid material

misrepresentations and omissions, the USPTO would have refused registration of the mark.

93. Because of Applicant's aforesaid material misrepresentations and omissions to the USPTO, registration of the applied-for mark must be refused.

WHEREFORE, Opposers Corporacion Habanos, S.A. and Empresa Cubana del Tabaco pray that registration of the mark in Application No. 78/937482 be refused, and that this Opposition be sustained in favor of the Opposers.

Dated: September 5, 2007

Respectfully submitted,

By: _____

DAVID B. GOLDSTEIN
MICHAEL KRINSKY
RABINOWITZ, BOUDIN, STANDARD,
KRINSKY & LIEBERMAN, P.C.
111 Broadway – 11th Floor
New York, New York 10006-1901
212-254-1111

Attorneys for *Opposers Corporacion Habanos, S.A. and Empresa Cubana del Tabaco*

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTRONIC FILING

I hereby certify that this Notice of Opposition to the registration of the mark in Application No. 78/937482 is being filed electronically today, September 5, 2007, on the Electronic System for Trademark Trials and Appeals for the United States Patent Office.

_____
David B. Goldstein

United States Patent and Trademark Office

TTABVUE. Trademark Trial and Appeal Board Inquiry System

Opposition

Number: 91104731 **Filing Date:**
Status: Terminated **Status Date:** 11/12/1998
Interlocutory Attorney: JYLL S TAYLOR

Defendant

Name: CONSOLIDATED CIGAR CORPORATION
Correspondence: CHARLES W. GRIMES
GRIMES & BATTERSBY
THREE LANDMARK SQUARE
STAMFORD, CT 06904
Serial #: 74490089
Application Status: Abandoned - After Inter-Partes Decision
Mark: HABANOS FABRICA DE TABACOS HAND MADE INTHE DOMINIC

Plaintiff

Name: EMPRESA CUBANA DEL TABACO CUBATABACO & CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A. DBA HABANOS, S.A.
Correspondence: MICHAEL KRINSKY
RABINOWITZ BOUDIN STANDARD KRINSKY
& LIEBERMAN, P.C. 740 BROADWAY - FIFTH FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10003
Serial #: 74576950 **Registration #:** 1970911
Application Status: Renewed
Mark: LA CASA DEL HABANO

Prosecution History

#	Date	History Text	Due Date
12	11/12/1998	TERMINATED	
11	11/12/1998	BD'S DECISION: DISMISSED W/O PREJUDICE	
10	11/12/1998	CC DSMD W/O PREJ	
9	09/21/1998	STIPULATED ABN OF SN 74/490,089 & W/DRAW AL OF OPPOSITION W/OUT PREJUDICE	
8	03/12/1998	TRIAL DATES SET	
7	02/06/1998	PL'S ANSWER TO CC	
6	01/08/1998	PL'S ANSWER TO CC DUE 30 DAYS	
5	09/17/1997	ANSWER AND CC	
4	08/22/1997	D'S MOT FOR EXTEN. OF TIME W/ CONSENT	
3	07/18/1997	PENDING, INSTITUTED	
2	07/18/1997	NOTICE SENT; ANSWER DUE (DUE DATE)	08/27/1997
1	01/14/1997	AMENDED ANSWER TO COUNTERCLAIM	

Results as of 08/01/2006 06:32 PM **Back to search results** **Search:**

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A., Opposer, v. ANNCAS, INC., Applicant.	**Opposition No. 91165519**

EXHIBIT 17 TO OPPOSER'S NOTICE OF RELIANCE

7029705

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

United States Patent and Trademark Office

September 12, 2006

THE ATTACHED U.S. TRADEMARK REGISTRATION *2,177,837* IS CERTIFIED TO BE A TRUE COPY WHICH IS IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT WITH NOTATIONS OF ALL STATUTORY ACTIONS TAKEN THEREON AS DISCLOSED BY THE RECORDS OF THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE.

REGISTERED FOR A TERM OF *10* YEARS FROM *August 04, 1998*

SECTION 8

SAID RECORDS SHOW TITLE TO BE IN:

Registrant

By Authority of the
Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property
and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office

P. SWAIN
Certifying Officer

Int. Cl.: 34

Prior U.S. Cls.: 2, 8, 9 and 17

Reg. No. 2,177,837

United States Patent and Trademark Office

Registered Aug. 4, 1998

TRADEMARK
PRINCIPAL REGISTER

CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A. (CUBA CORPORATION)
MERCADERES NO. 21
ENTRE O'REILLY Y EMPEDRADO
HAVANA, CUBA

FOR: RAW TOBACCO, CIGARS, CIGARETTES, CUT TOBACCO RAPPEE, MATCHES, TOBACCO, TOBACCO PIPES, PIPE-HOLDERS, ASHTRAYS, MATCH BOXES, CIGAR CASES, AND HUMIDORS, IN CLASS 34 (U.S. CLS. 2, 8, 9 AND 17).

OWNER OF CUBA REG. NO. 121,980, DATED 1-10-1995, EXPIRES 1-10-2005.

NO CLAIM IS MADE TO THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO USE "HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492", APART FROM THE MARK AS SHOWN.

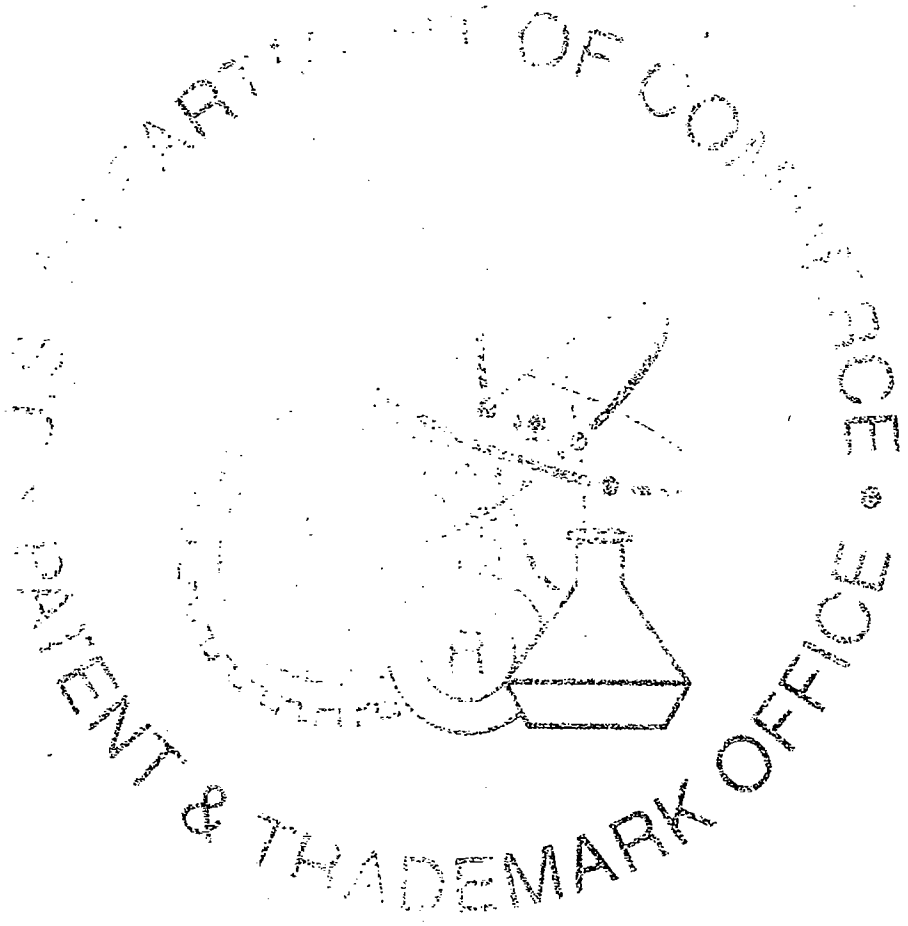
THE MARK IS LINED FOR THE COLORS RED AND GOLD. THE LINING COMPOSING THE DESIGN OF THE TOBACCO LEAF DOES NOT INDICATE COLOR BUT IS A FEATURE OF THE MARK.

THE MARK CONSISTS OF A BLACK RECTANGLE WITH THE DESIGN OF A TOBACCO LEAF AND THE WORDING "HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492."

THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE WORDS "HABANOS UNICOS DESDE" IN THE MARK IS "UNIQUE HAVANA CIGARS SINCE".

SER. NO. 75-151,320, FILED 8-16-1996.

DAVID C. REIHNER, EXAMINING ATTORNEY


DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
UNITED STATES PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE

7029705

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

United States Patent and Trademark Office

September 12, 2006

THE ATTACHED U.S. TRADEMARK REGISTRATION *2,177,837* IS CERTIFIED TO BE A TRUE COPY WHICH IS IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT WITH NOTATIONS OF ALL STATUTORY ACTIONS TAKEN THEREON AS DISCLOSED BY THE RECORDS OF THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE.

REGISTERED FOR A TERM OF *10* YEARS FROM *August 04, 1998*

SECTION 8

SAID RECORDS SHOW TITLE TO BE IN:

Registrant

By Authority of the
Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property
and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office

P. SWAIN
Certifying Officer

Int. Cl.: 34

Prior U.S. Cls.: 2, 8, 9 and 17

United States Patent and Trademark Office

Reg. No. 2,177,837

Registered Aug. 4, 1998

TRADEMARK
PRINCIPAL REGISTER

CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A. (CUBA CORPORATION)
MERCADERES NO. 21
ENTRE O'REILLY Y EMPEDRADO
HAVANA, CUBA

FOR: RAW TOBACCO, CIGARS, CIGARETTES, CUT TOBACCO RAPPEE, MATCHES, TOBACCO, TOBACCO PIPES, PIPE-HOLDERS, ASHTRAYS, MATCH BOXES, CIGAR CASES, AND HUMIDORS, IN CLASS 34 (U.S. CLS. 2, 8, 9 AND 17).

OWNER OF CUBA REG. NO. 121,980, DATED 1-10-1995, EXPIRES 1-10-2005.

NO CLAIM IS MADE TO THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO USE "HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492", APART FROM THE MARK AS SHOWN.

THE MARK IS LINED FOR THE COLORS RED AND GOLD. THE LINING COMPOSING THE DESIGN OF THE TOBACCO LEAF DOES NOT INDICATE COLOR BUT IS A FEATURE OF THE MARK.

THE MARK CONSISTS OF A BLACK RECTANGLE WITH THE DESIGN OF A TOBACCO LEAF AND THE WORDING "HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492."

THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE WORDS "HABANOS UNICOS DESDE" IN THE MARK IS "UNIQUE HAVANA CIGARS SINCE".

SER. NO. 75-151,320, FILED 8-16-1996.

DAVID C. REIHNER, EXAMINING ATTORNEY

PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE

The United States of America

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION
PRINCIPAL REGISTER

The Mark shown in this certificate has been registered in the United States Patent and Trademark Office to the named registrant.

The records of the United States Patent and Trademark Office show that an application for registration of the Mark shown in this Certificate was filed in the Office, that the application was examined and determined to be in compliance with the requirements of the law and with the regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, and that the Applicant is entitled to registration of the Mark under the Trademark Act of 1946, as Amended.

A copy of the Mark and pertinent data from the application are a part of this certificate.

This registration shall remain in force for TEN (10) years, unless terminated earlier as provided by law, and subject to compliance with the provisions of Section 8 of the Trademark Act of 1946, as Amended.

Bruce Lehman

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

HAB00100

Maintenance Requirements

Section 8: This registration will be cancelled after six (6) years by the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, ***UNLESS, before the end of the sixth year following the date of registration shown on this certificate,*** the registrant files in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office an affidavit of continued use as required by Section 8 of the Trademark Act of 1946, 15 U.S.C. §1058, as Amended. **It is recommended that the Registrant contact the Patent and Trademark Office approximately five years after the date shown on this registration to determine the requirements and fees for filing a Section 8 affidavit that are in effect at that time.** Currently a fee and a specimen showing how the mark is used in commerce are required for ***each*** international class of goods and/or services identified in the certificate of registration and both must be enclosed with the affidavit.

Section 9: This registration will expire by law after ten (10) years, ***UNLESS, before the end of the tenth year following the date of registration shown on this certificate***, the registrant files in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office an application for renewal of the registration as required by Section 9 of the Trademark Act of 1946, 15 U.S.C. §1059, as Amended. **It is recommended that the Registrant contact the Patent and Trademark Office approximately nine years after the date shown on this registration to determine the requirements and fees for filing a Section 9 application for renewal that are in effect at that time.** Currently a fee and a specimen showing how the mark is used in commerce are required for ***each*** international class of goods and/or services identified in the certificate of registration and both must be enclosed with the application for renewal.

Int. Cl.: 34

Prior U.S. Cls.: 2, 8, 9 and 17

Reg. No. 2,177,837

United States Patent and Trademark Office

Registered Aug. 4, 1998

TRADEMARK
PRINCIPAL REGISTER

CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A. (CUBA CORPORATION)
MERCADERES NO. 21
ENTRE O'REILLY Y EMPEDRADO
HAVANA, CUBA

FOR: RAW TOBACCO, CIGARS, CIGARETTES, CUT TOBACCO RAPPEE, MATCHES, TOBACCO, TOBACCO PIPES, PIPE-HOLDERS, ASHTRAYS, MATCH BOXES, CIGAR CASES, AND HUMIDORS, IN CLASS 34 (U.S. CLS. 2, 8, 9 AND 17).

OWNER OF CUBA REG. NO. 121,980, DATED 1-10-1995, EXPIRES 1-10-2005.

NO CLAIM IS MADE TO THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO USE "HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492", APART FROM THE MARK AS SHOWN.

THE MARK IS LINED FOR THE COLORS RED AND GOLD. THE LINING COMPOSING THE DESIGN OF THE TOBACCO LEAF DOES NOT INDICATE COLOR BUT IS A FEATURE OF THE MARK.

THE MARK CONSISTS OF A BLACK RECTANGLE WITH THE DESIGN OF A TOBACCO LEAF AND THE WORDING "HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492."

THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE WORDS "HABANOS UNICOS DESDE" IN THE MARK IS "UNIQUE HAVANA CIGARS SINCE".

SER. NO. 75-151,320, FILED 8-16-1996.

DAVID C. REIHNER, EXAMINING ATTORNEY

United States Patent and Trademark Office

Trademarks > Trademark Electronic Search System (TESS)

TESS was last updated on Tue Sep 25 04:07:23 EDT 2007

Logout Please logout when you are done to release system resources allocated for you.

Record 1 out of 1

Word Mark	**HABANOS UNICOS** DESDE 1492
Translations	The English translation of the words "**HABANOS UNICOS** DESDE" in the mark is "unique Havana cigars since".
Goods and Services	IC 034. US 002 008 009 017. G & S: raw tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, cut tobacco rappee, matches, tobacco, tobacco pipes, pipe-holders, ashtrays, match boxes, cigar cases, and humidors
Mark Drawing Code	(3) DESIGN PLUS WORDS, LETTERS, AND/OR NUMBERS
Design Search Code	05.03.25 - Leaf, single; Other leaves 26.11.21 - Rectangles that are completely or partially shaded
Serial Number	75151320
Filing Date	August 16, 1996
Current Filing Basis	44E
Original Filing Basis	1B;44E
Published for Opposition	February 17, 1998
Registration Number	2177837
Registration Date	August 4, 1998
Owner	(REGISTRANT) CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A. CORPORATION CUBA Mercaderes No. 21 Entre O'Reilly y Empedrado Havana CUBA
Attorney of Record	David B. Goldstein
Disclaimer	NO CLAIM IS MADE TO THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO USE "HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492"

	APART FROM THE MARK AS SHOWN
Description of Mark	The mark consists of a black rectangle with the design of a tobacco leaf and the wording "HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492.". The mark is lined for the colors red and gold. The lining composing the design of the tobacco leaf does not indicate color but is a feature of the mark.
Type of Mark	TRADEMARK
Register	PRINCIPAL
Affidavit Text	SECT 8 (6-YR).
Live/Dead Indicator	**LIVE**

TESS HOME | NEW USER | STRUCTURED | FREE FORM | BROWSE DICT | SEARCH OG | TOP | HELP

| HOME | SITE INDEX | SEARCH | eBUSINESS | HELP | PRIVACY POLICY

Thank you for your request. Here are the latest results from the TARR web server.

This page was generated by the TARR system on 2007-09-25 14:49:38 ET

Serial Number: 75151320 Assignment Information Trademark Document Retrieval

Registration Number: 2177837

Mark

(words only): HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492

Standard Character claim: No

Current Status: A Section 8 affidavit has been accepted.

Date of Status: 2004-03-23

Filing Date: 1996-08-16

Transformed into a National Application: No

Registration Date: 1998-08-04

Register: Principal

Law Office Assigned: LAW OFFICE 107

If you are the applicant or applicant's attorney and have questions about this file, please contact the Trademark Assistance Center at TrademarkAssistanceCenter@uspto.gov

Current Location: 40S -Scanning On Demand

Date In Location: 2007-08-08

LAST APPLICANT(S)/OWNER(S) OF RECORD

1. CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A.

Address:
CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A.
Mercaderes No. 21 Entre O'Reilly y Empedrado

Havana
Cuba
Legal Entity Type: Corporation
State or Country of Incorporation: Cuba

GOODS AND/OR SERVICES

International Class: 034
Class Status: Active
raw tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, cut tobacco rappee, matches, tobacco, tobacco pipes, pipe-holders, ashtrays, match boxes, cigar cases, and humidors
Basis: 44(e)
First Use Date: (DATE NOT AVAILABLE)
First Use in Commerce Date: (DATE NOT AVAILABLE)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Disclaimer: "HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492"

Description of Mark: The mark consists of a black rectangle with the design of a tobacco leaf and the wording "HABANOS UNICOS DESDE 1492."

Lining and Stippling: The mark is lined for the colors red and gold. The lining composing the design of the tobacco leaf does not indicate color but is a feature of the mark.

Translation: The English translation of the words "HABANOS UNICOS DESDE" in the mark is "unique Havana cigars since".

Design Search Code(s):
05.03.25 - Leaf, single; Other leaves
26.11.21 - Rectangles that are completely or partially shaded

Foreign Registration Number: 121,980
Foreign Registration Date: 1995-01-10
Country: Cuba
Foreign Expiration Date: 2005-01-10

MADRID PROTOCOL INFORMATION

(NOT AVAILABLE)

PROSECUTION HISTORY

2007-09-17 - TEAS Section 8 & 9 Received

2007-08-08 - Case File In TICRS

2005-10-05 - TEAS Change Of Correspondence Received

2005-09-15 - TEAS Change Of Correspondence Received

2004-03-23 - Section 8 (6-year) accepted

2004-01-30 - Section 8 (6-year) filed

2004-01-26 - Section 8 (6-year) filed

2004-01-26 - FAX RECEIVED

1998-08-04 - Registered - Principal Register

1998-06-23 - ITU claim deleted

1998-06-02 - Notice of Allowance canceled

1998-05-12 - Notice of allowance - mailed

1998-02-17 - Published for opposition

1998-02-17 - Published for opposition

1998-01-16 - Notice of publication

1997-10-27 - Approved for Pub - Principal Register (Initial exam)

1997-10-22 - Examiner's amendment mailed

1997-08-20 - Communication received from applicant

1997-02-20 - Non-final action mailed

1997-02-20 - Assigned To Examiner

1997-02-19 - Assigned To Examiner

1997-02-11 - Assigned To Examiner

1997-02-11 - Assigned To Examiner

ATTORNEY/CORRESPONDENT INFORMATION

Attorney of Record
David B. Goldstein

Correspondent
David B. Goldstein
Rabinowitz, Boudin, Standard, Krinsky &
11th Floor

111 Broadway
New York NY 10006-1901
Phone Number: (212) 254-1111
Fax Number: (212) 674-4614

Domestic Representative
Michael Krinsky

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A., Opposer, v. ANNCAS, INC., Applicant.	**Opposition No. 91165519**

EXHIBIT 18 TO OPPOSER'S NOTICE OF RELIANCE

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

JUN 10 2005

License No. CU-74550

Michael Krinsky, Esq.
Rabinowitz, Boudin, Standard, Krinsky & Lieberman, P.C.
740 Broadway at Astor Place, Fifth Floor
New York, NY 10003-9518

Dear Mr. Krinsky:

Pursuant to your February, 2005 license request, enclosed please find a specific license authorizing Habanos, S.A. and the law firm of Rabinowitz, Boudin, Standard, Krinsky & Lieberman, P.C. to file and prosecute an opposition in the Trademark Trial and Appeals Board of the United States Patent and Trademark Office to an application to register the trademark HAVANA CLUB in international class 34 for cigars filed by Anncas, Inc. (USPTO Serial Number 78363024). The authorization contained in the enclosed license is limited to the facts and circumstances specific to the application, including the related pending trademark proceeding.

Sincerely,

Robert W. Werner

Robert W. Werner
Director
Office of Foreign Assets Control

Enclosure

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

Cuban Assets Control Regulations **License No. CU-74550**

LICENSE

(Granted under the authority of 50 U.S.C. App. 5(b), 22 U.S.C. 2370(a), 22 U.S.C. 6001 et seq., Proclamation 3447, and 31 CFR Parts 501 and 515)

To: **Rabinowitz, Boudin, Standard, Krinsky & Lieberman, P.C.** (the "Licensee")
740 Broadway at Astor Place, Fifth Floor
New York, NY 10003-9518
ATTN: Michael Krinsky, Esq.

1. Pursuant to your application dated February 11, 2005 (altogether, the "Application"), the following transaction(s) is hereby licensed:

* * * * * SEE REVERSE * * * * *

2. This license is granted upon the statements and representations made in your application, or otherwise filed with or made to the Treasury Department as a supplement to your application, and is subject to the conditions, among others, that you comply in all respects with all regulations, rulings, orders and instructions issued by the Secretary of the Treasury under the authority cited above and the terms of this license.

3. The licensee shall furnish and make available for inspection any relevant information, records or reports requested by the Secretary of the Treasury or any duly authorized officer or agency of the Secretary.

4. This license is not transferable, is subject to the provisions of 31 C.F.R. Parts 501 and 515, and any regulations and rulings issued pursuant thereto and may be revoked or modified at any time at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury acting directly or through the agency through which the license was issued, or any other agency designated by the Secretary of the Treasury. If this license was issued as a result of willful misrepresentation on the part of the applicant or his duly authorized agent, it may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be declared void from the date of its issuance, or from any other date.

5. This license does not excuse compliance with any law or regulation administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control or another agency (including reporting requirement) applicable to the transaction(s) herein licensed, nor does it release the Licensee(s) or third parties from civil or criminal liability for violations of any law or regulation.

Issued by direction and on behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury:

OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL

By Robert W. Werner 6/10/2005
Robert W. Werner
Director

[Attention is directed to 19 U.S.C. 1592 and 1595a, 18 U.S.C. 545, 18 U.S.C. 1001, 50 U.S.C. App. 16, and 31 CFR 515.701 et seq. for provisions relating to penalties.]

License No. CU-74550
Licensees: Rabinowitz, Boudin, Standard, Krinsky & Lieberman, P.C.

SECTION 1 – AUTHORIZATION: (a) All necessary transactions are authorized to enable the Cuban entity Habanos, S.A. ("Habanos"), to file and prosecute an opposition in the Trademark Trial and Appeals Board of the United States Patent and Trademark Office ("USTPO") to an application to register the trademark HAVANA CLUB in international class 34 for cigars filed by Anncas, Inc. (USTPO Serial Number 7863024) and to pay all necessary filing and other fees in connection therewith.

(b) The law firm of **Rabinowitz, Boudin, Standard, Krinsky & Lieberman, P.C.** is authorized to provide legal representation to Habanos in said opposition proceedings, to solicit and receive from Habanos, or other appropriate Cuban entity, legal fees for said representation and reimbursement for any expenses incurred in connection with that representation, provided that the payments originate from a source not currently within the United States, within the possession or control of a person subject to U.S. jurisdiction, and such payment is not made from a blocked account or blocked funds.

(c) The law firm of **Rabinowitz, Boudin, Standard, Krinsky & Lieberman, P.C.**, is authorized to open and maintain an escrow account at a U.S. financial institution for funds to be used to cover fees and expenses to be incurred in connection with the legal representation authorized by the license and to return to its source outside the United States any unused portion of advances held in the escrow account.

SECTION 2 – REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: (a) The Licensee must submit copies of all pleadings, motions, memoranda, exhibits, stipulations, correspondence, and proposed orders or judgments (including any proposed final judgment or default judgment) submitted to the court or decision-making body, and of all orders, decisions, opinions, or memoranda issued by the court or decision-making body to Office of Chief Counsel, Office of Foreign Assets Control, U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Annex Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20220, within ten days of filing, submission or issuance.

(b) The Licensee must report by immediate telephone call or facsimile transmission to the Chief Counsel's Office, Office of Foreign Assets Control (tel: 202/622-2410; fax: 202/622-1911), the scheduling of any hearing or status conference in legal proceedings whenever it appears that a court or decision-making body may issue an order or judgment or default judgment or is considering or may decide any pending motion dispositive of the merits of an action or of any claim raised in an action. See 31 CFR § 501.605.

SECTION 3 - WARNING: (a) Except as authorized in Section 1 above, nothing in this license authorizes persons subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to engage in any transaction or activity prohibited by the Cuban Asset Control Regulations.

(b) Nothing in this license authorizes a debit from any blocked account.

SECTION 4 - PRECEDENCE: The authorization contained in this license is limited to the facts and circumstances specific to the application.

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

CANON FAX-705, No.:(202) 622-1657; FAX CONFIRM No.:(202) 622-2530

DATE: 5/10/05

NO. OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET: 4

PLEASE DELIVER THE FOLLOWING PAGES TO:

NAME: Michael Krinsky
Rabinowitz Boudin

FROM: CLARA Y. DAVID
LICENSING OFFICER
OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
1500 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W., 2ND ANX.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

COMMENTS: Letter & license - Habanos, S.A.

ADDRESSEE'S FACSIMILE No.: 212/674-4614

ADDRESSEE'S CONFIRMATION No.: 212/254-1111

IF INCOMPLETE, PLEASE CALL (202) 622-2480

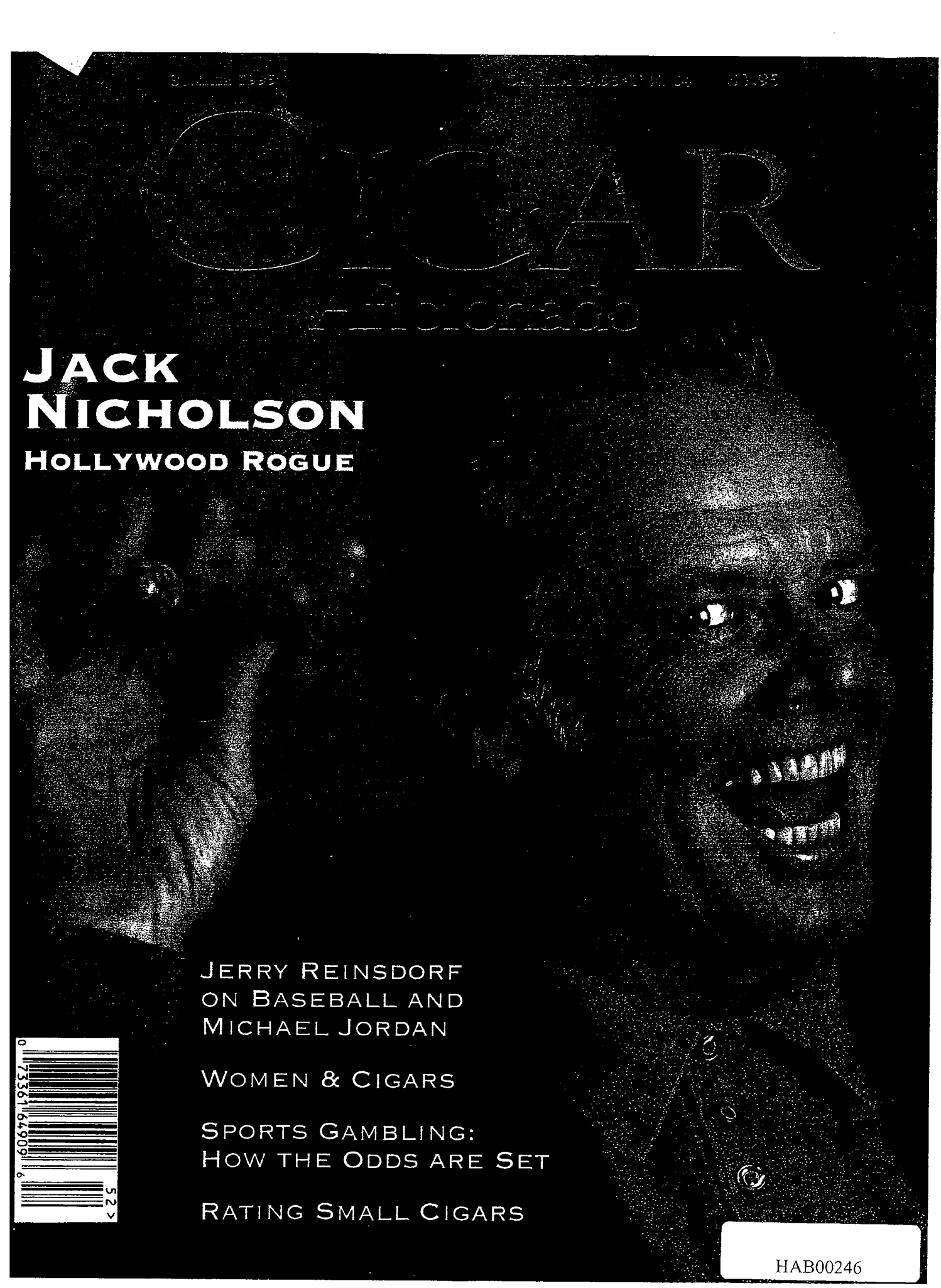
IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

CORPORACION HABANOS, S.A., Opposer, v. ANNCAS, INC., Applicant.	**Opposition No. 91165519**

EXHIBIT 19 TO OPPOSER'S NOTICE OF RELIANCE

CIGAR AFICIONADO

JACK NICHOLSON
HOLLYWOOD ROGUE



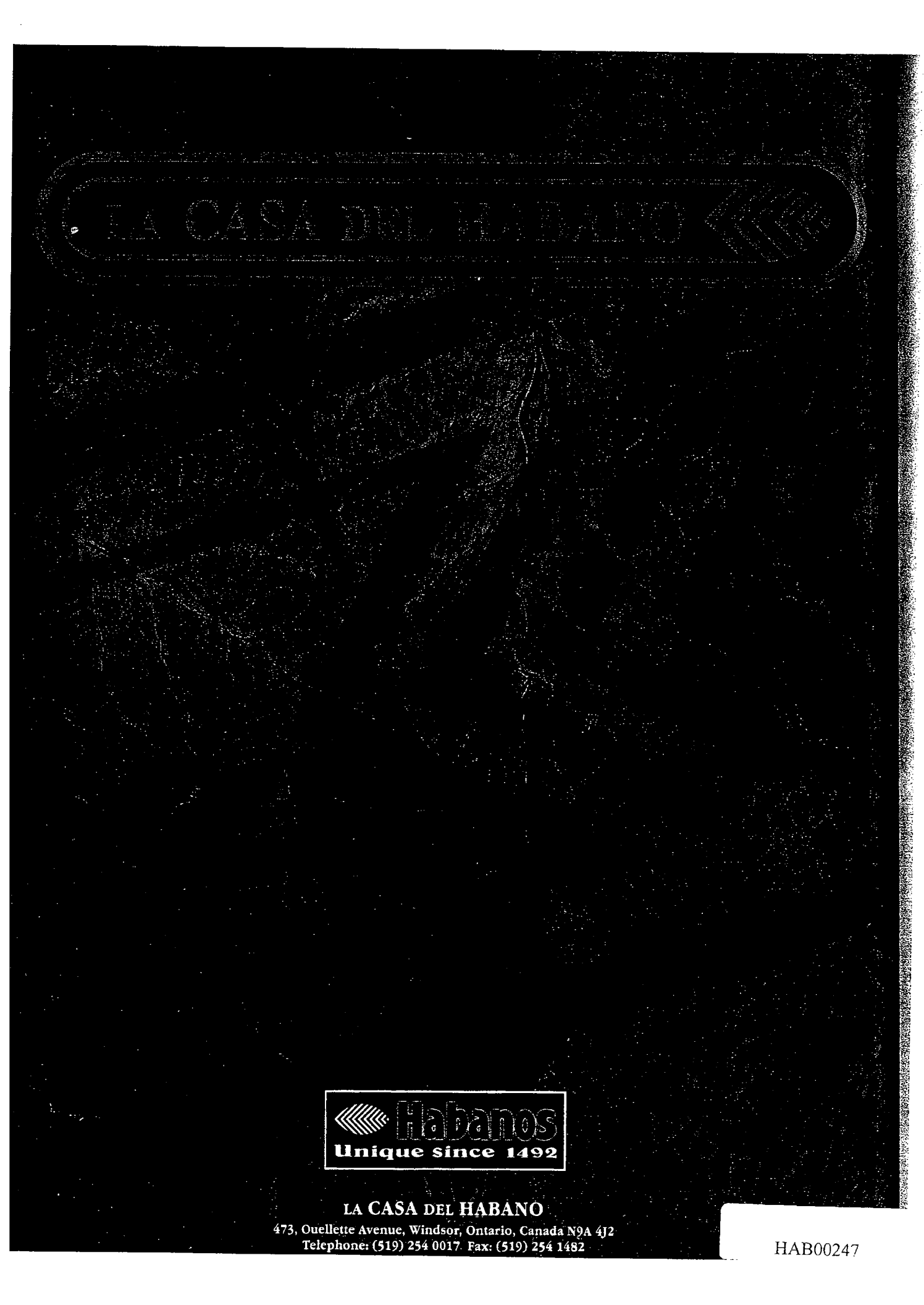
JERRY REINSDORF ON BASEBALL AND MICHAEL JORDAN

WOMEN & CIGARS

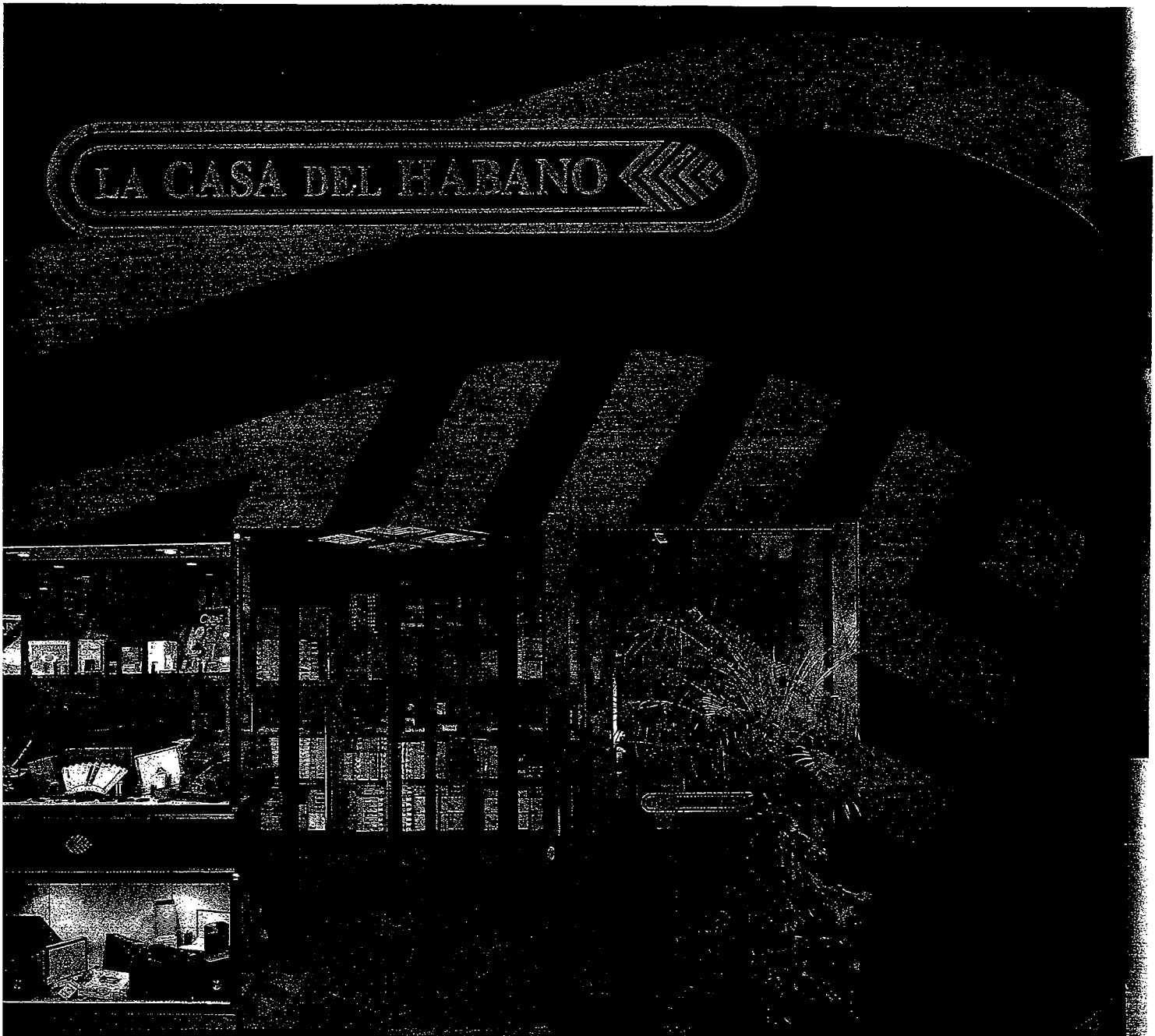
SPORTS GAMBLING: HOW THE ODDS ARE SET

RATING SMALL CIGARS

HAB00246



LA CASA DEL HABANO
473, Ouellette Avenue, Windsor, Ontario, Canada N9A 4J2
Telephone: (519) 254 0017 Fax: (519) 254 1482



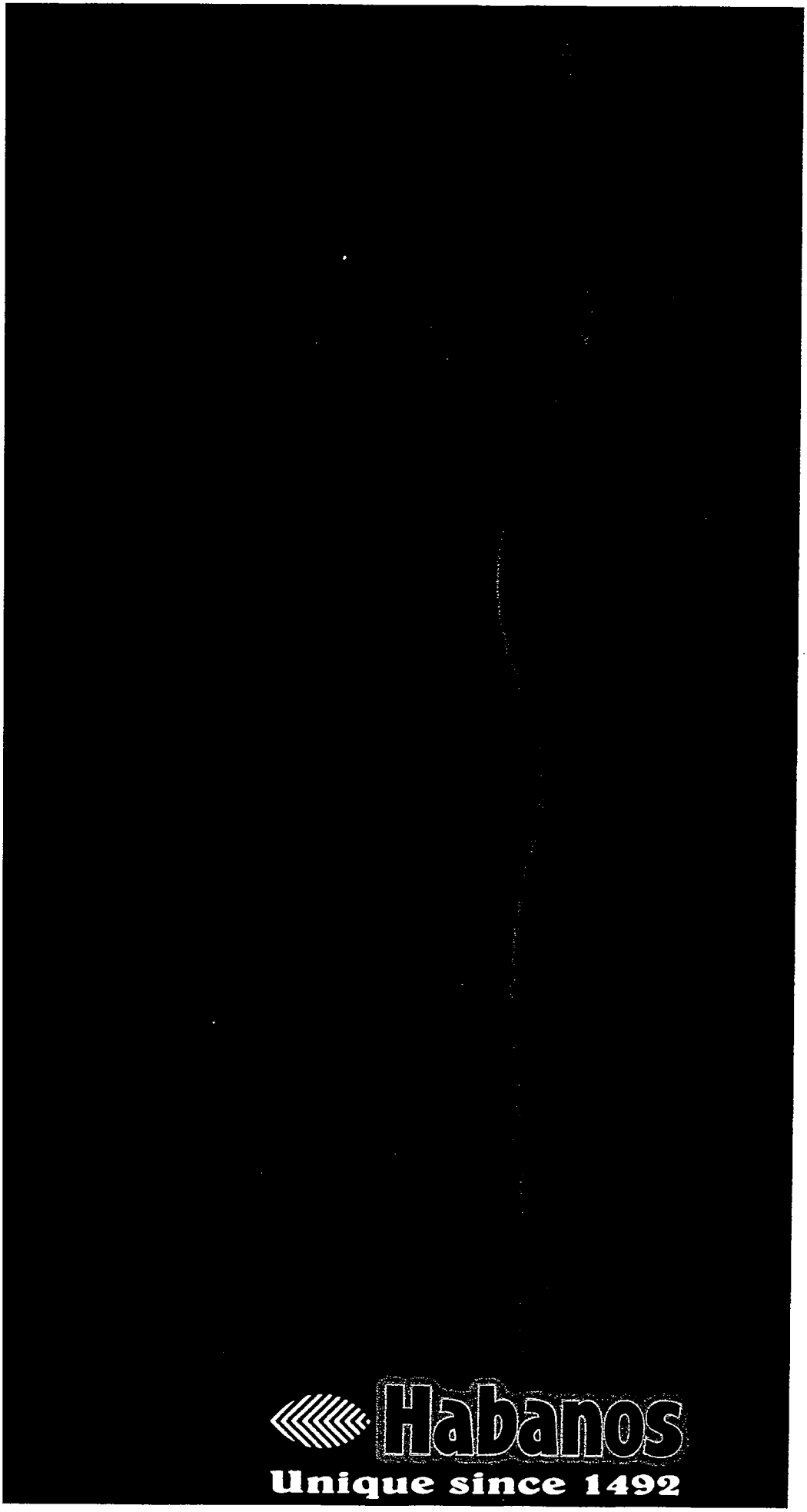
Plaza Comercial Flamingo
L-233 Blvd. Kukulcán
Zona Hotelera Cancun
Quintana Roo

Local Comercial N° 28, Centro Comercial
Presidente Mazarik 393
Colonia Polanco, C.D. 11560
México D.F.

Plaza Loreto
Altamirano 46 L-119
Col. Tizapán San Angel
México, D.F.

HAB00248

Habanos
Unique since 1492



Where to find your Havanas in London

SPECIALISTS IN HAVANAS

Davidoff of London
35 ST JAMES'S STREET
LONDON SW1A 1HD

Alfred Dunhill
30 DUKE STREET
ST JAMES'S
LONDON SW1Y 6DL

James J Fox & Robert Lewis
19 ST JAMES'S STREET
LONDON SW1A 1ES

Harrods
CIGAR DEPARTMENT
KNIGHTSBRIDGE
LONDON SW1X 7XL

Sautter of Mayfair
106 MOUNT STREET
LONDON W1Y 5HE

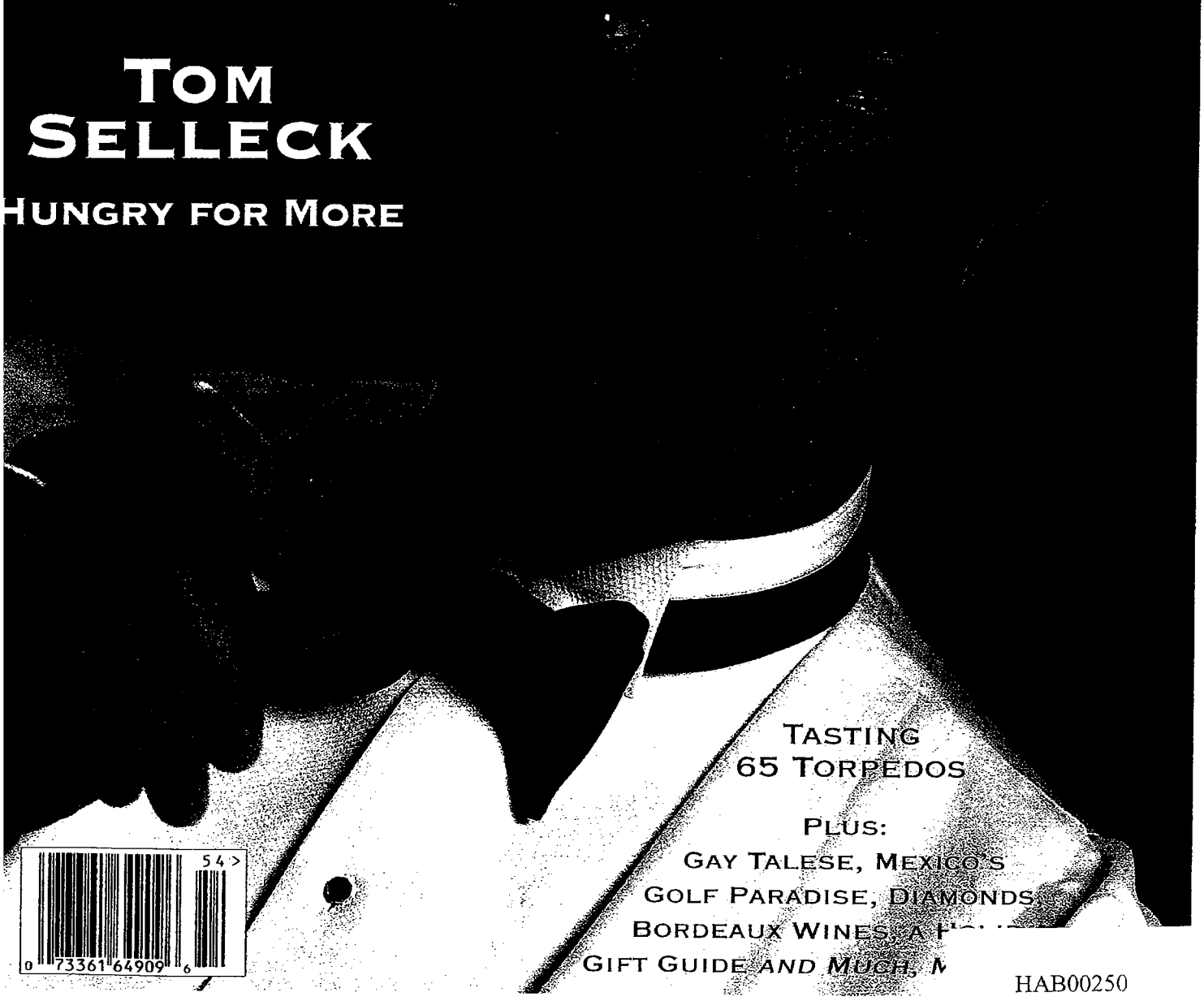
Selfridges
TOBACCO DEPARTMENT
400 OXFORD STREET
LONDON W1A 1AB

Walter Thurgood
SALISBURY HOUSE
161-162 LONDON WALL
LONDON EC2M 5QD

HAB00249

WINTER 1995/96 CANADA $5.95 • CUBA $6 • U.K. £4 $4.95

CIGAR Aficionado



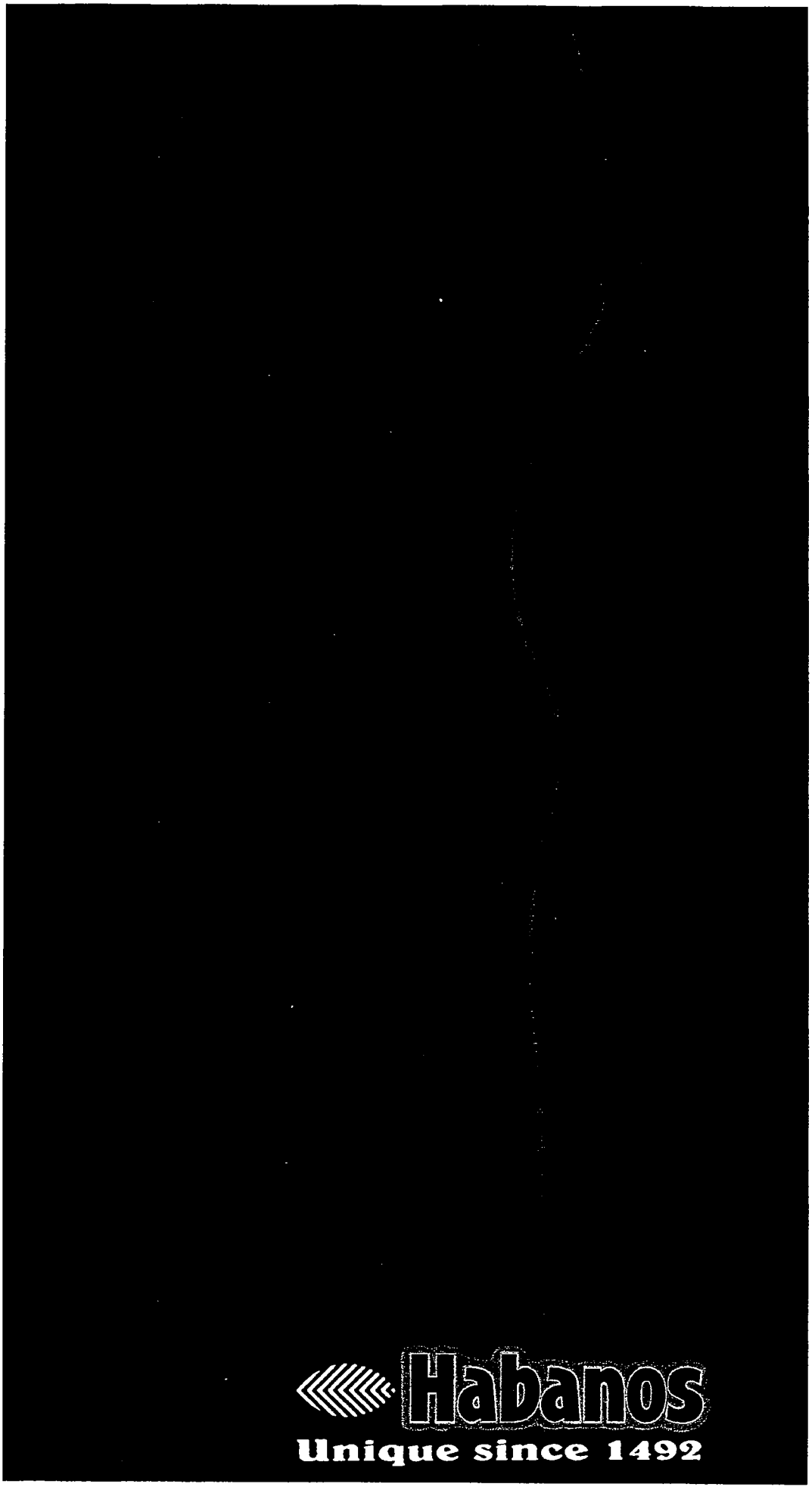
TOM SELLECK
HUNGRY FOR MORE

TASTING
65 TORPEDOS

PLUS:
GAY TALESE, MEXICO'S
GOLF PARADISE, DIAMONDS,
BORDEAUX WINES, A
GIFT GUIDE *AND MUCH, M*

0 73361 64909 6 54>

HAB00250



Where to find your Havanas in London

SPECIALISTS IN HAVANAS

Davidoff of London
35 ST JAMES'S STREET
LONDON SW1A 1HD

Alfred Dunhill
30 DUKE STREET
ST JAMES'S
LONDON SW1Y 6DL

James J Fox & Robert Lewis
19 ST JAMES'S STREET
LONDON SW1A 1ES

Harrods
CIGAR DEPARTMENT
KNIGHTSBRIDGE
LONDON SW1X 7XL

Sautter of Mayfair
106 MOUNT STREET
LONDON W1Y 5HE

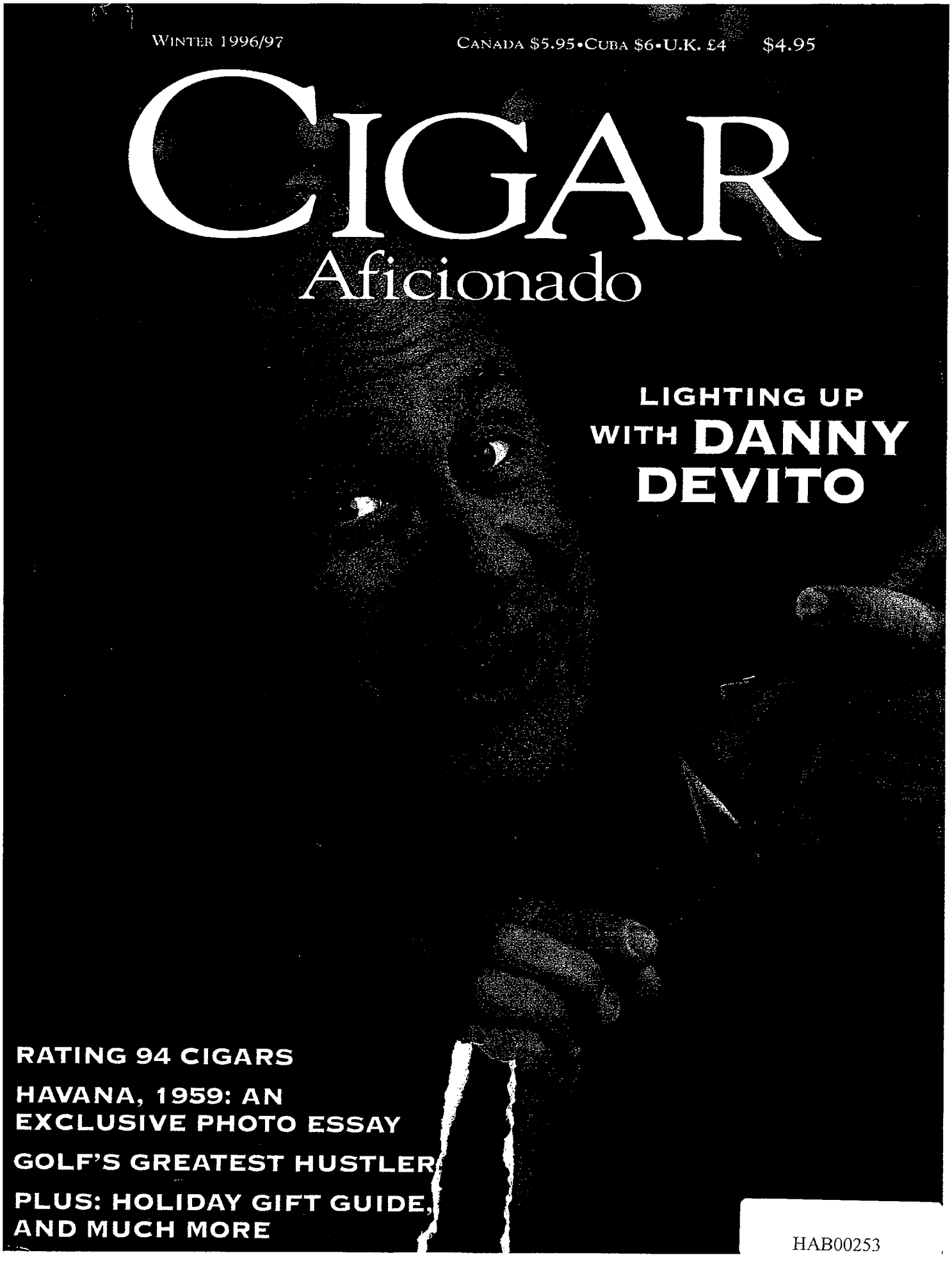
Selfridges
TOBACCO DEPARTMENT
400 OXFORD STREET
LONDON W1A 1AB

Walter Thurgood
SALISBURY HOUSE
161-162 LONDON WALL
LONDON EC2M 5QD

HAB00251

WINTER 1996/97 CANADA $5.95•CUBA $6•U.K. £4 $4.95

CIGAR Aficionado



LIGHTING UP WITH DANNY DEVITO

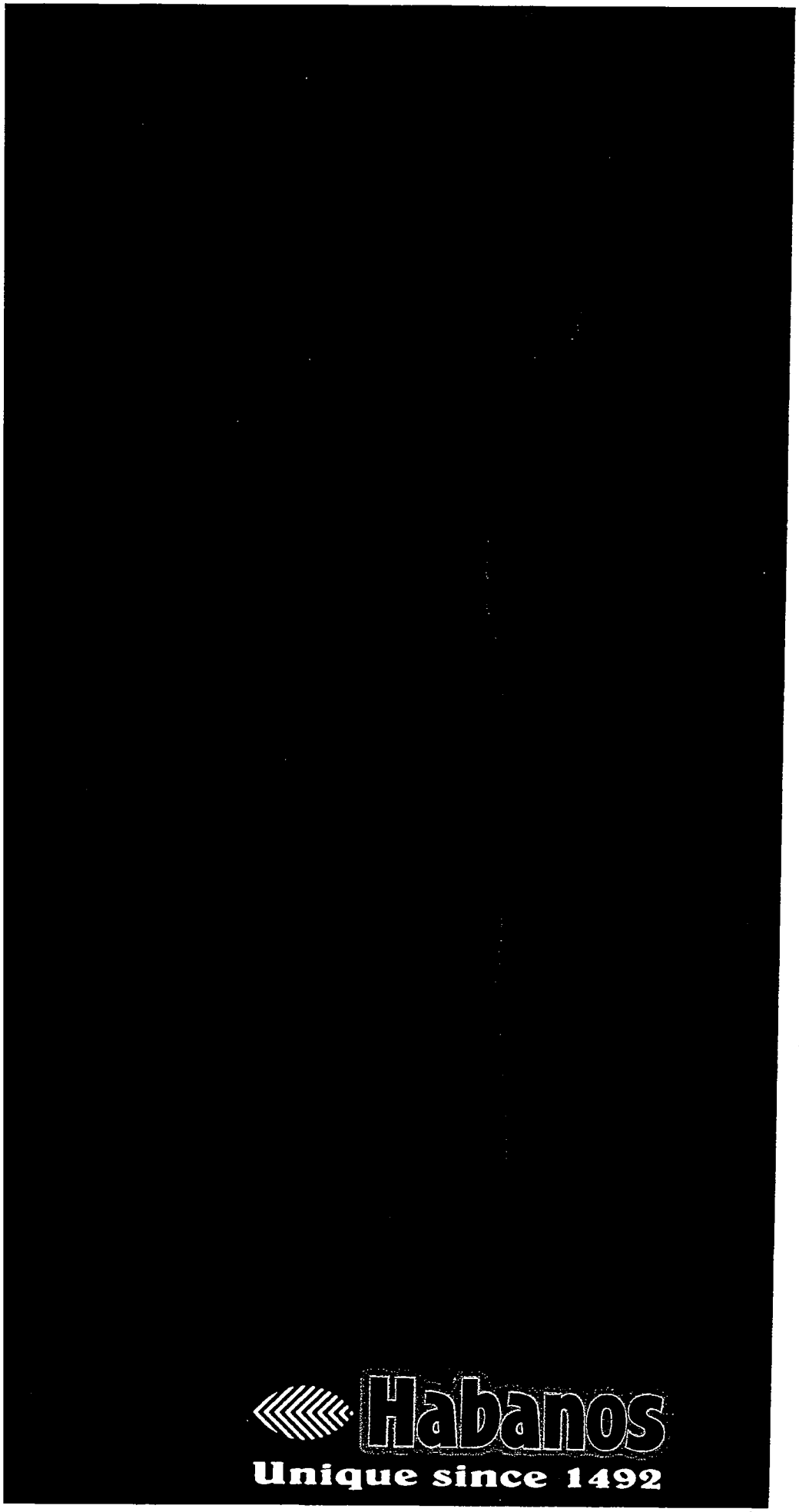
RATING 94 CIGARS

HAVANA, 1959: AN EXCLUSIVE PHOTO ESSAY

GOLF'S GREATEST HUSTLER

PLUS: HOLIDAY GIFT GUIDE, AND MUCH MORE

HAB00253



Where to find your Havanas in London

SPECIALISTS IN HAVANAS

Davidoff of London
35 ST JAMES'S STREET
LONDON SW1A 1HD

Alfred Dunhill
30 DUKE STREET
ST JAMES'S
LONDON SW1Y 6DL

James J Fox & Robert Lewis
19 ST JAMES'S STREET
LONDON SW1A 1ES

Harrods
CIGAR DEPARTMENT
KNIGHTSBRIDGE
LONDON SW1X 7XL

Sautter of Mayfair
106 MOUNT STREET
LONDON W1Y 5HE

Selfridges
TOBACCO DEPARTMENT
400 OXFORD STREET
LONDON W1A 1AB

Walter Thurgood
SALISBURY HOUSE
161-162 LONDON WALL
LONDON EC2M 5QD

HAB00256

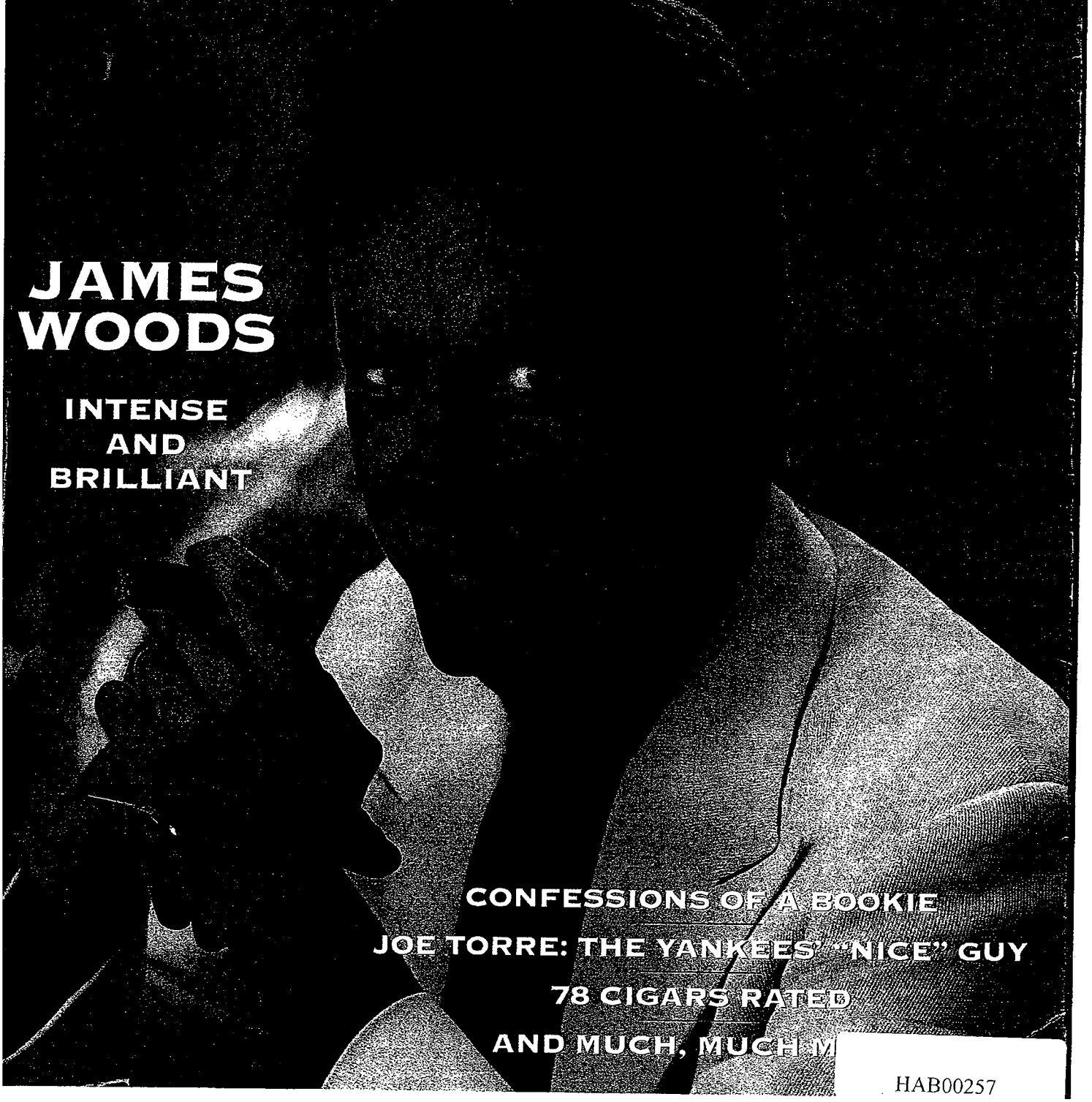
MAY/JUNE 1997

WWW.CIGARAFICIONADO.COM

CANADA $5.95 • CUBA $6 • U.K. £5

$4.95

CIGAR Aficionado



JAMES WOODS

INTENSE AND BRILLIANT

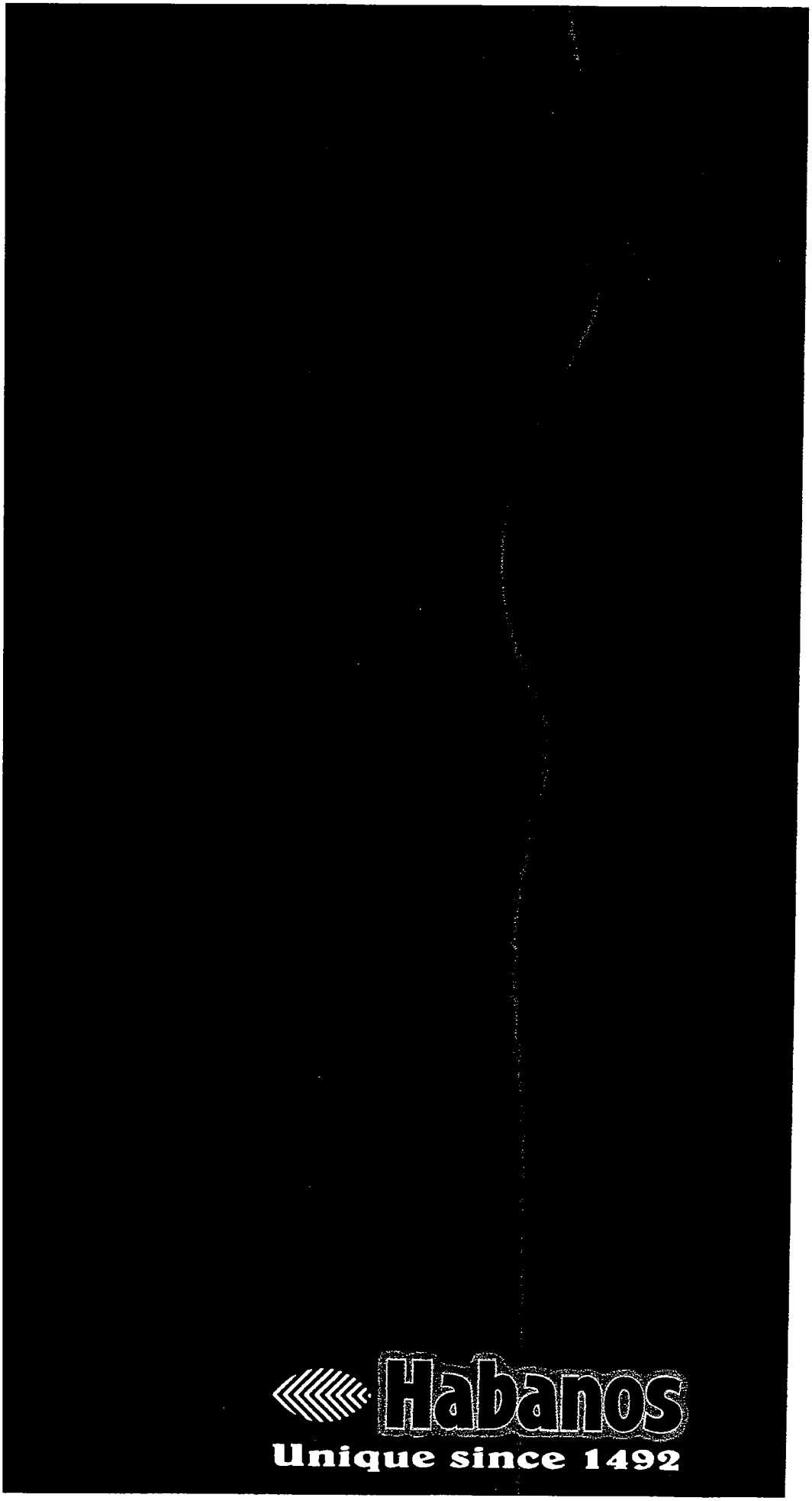
CONFESSIONS OF A BOOKIE

JOE TORRE: THE YANKEES' "NICE" GUY

78 CIGARS RATED

AND MUCH, MUCH M

HAB00257



Where to find your Havanas in London

SPECIALISTS IN HAVANAS

Davidoff of London
35 ST JAMES'S STREET
LONDON SW1A 1HD
TEL: 44 (0)171 930 3079
FAX: 44 (0)171 930 5887

Alfred Dunhill
30 DUKE STREET
ST JAMES'S
LONDON SW1Y 6DL
TEL: 44 (0)171 499 9566
FAX: 44 (0)171 499 6471

James J Fox & Robert Lewis
19 ST JAMES'S STREET
LONDON SW1A 1ES
TEL: 44 (0)171 930 3787
FAX: 44 (0)171 495 0097

Harrods
CIGAR DEPARTMENT
KNIGHTSBRIDGE
LONDON SW1X 7XL
Tel: 44 (0)171 730 1234
Fax: 44 (0)171 581 9590

Sautter of Mayfair
106 MOUNT STREET
LONDON W1Y 5HE
Tel: 44 (0)171 499 4866
Fax: 44 (0)171 499 4866

Selfridges
TOBACCO DEPARTMENT
400 OXFORD STREET
LONDON W1A 1AB
Tel: 44 (0)171 629 1234
Fax: 44 (0)171 491 1880

Walter Thurgood
SALISBURY HOUSE
161-162 LONDON WALL
LONDON EC2M 5QD
Tel: 44 (0)171 628 5437
Fax: 44 (0)171 930 5887

HAB00258

SMOKE™

cigars, pipes and tires

$3.99 U.S./$5.95 Canada/UK £3.50

om
rnold

beverly
hills
and
london

rd rock casino

who bought

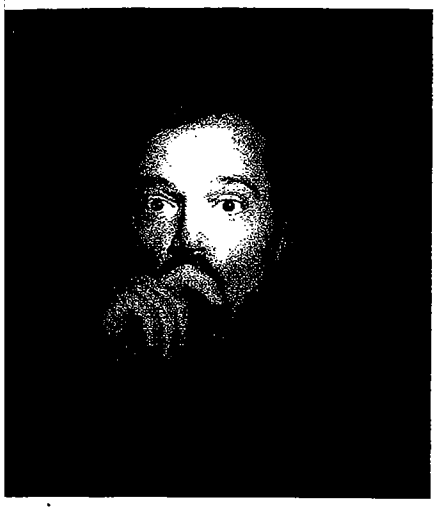
unwind with melrose place's

HAB00272

SMOKE™

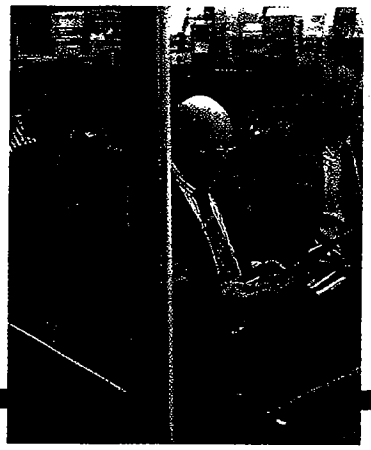
SPRING 1996
VOLUME I
ISSUE 2

50



38

55



cover

50 All fired up
Correspondent Alysse Minkoff chats with Tom Arnold: Cigar smoker, actor, and all-around nice guy. Photographs by Jeff Katz.

features

32 Born in the U.S.A.
In our continuing series on cigar manufacturers in the United States, Bob Ashley checks out Los Angeles native, La Plata Cigars, and finds out what's smokin'.

38 Smoke Pictorial: White Gold
Photographer Ricki Rosen ventures to Turkey, capturing the art and allure of the beautiful Meerschaum pipe.

44 Feeling Right at Holmes
It's no mystery that Holmes enjoyed a good pipe. But cigars? Skip Boyer's look at the world's most famous detective will have you exclaiming, "No shit, Sherlock!" Featuring illustrations by Gahan Wilson.

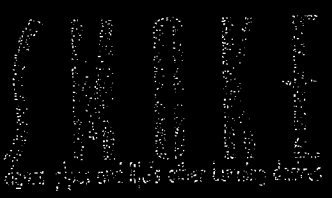
55 The Cigar Capital of the World
Beverly Hills or London? Editor-in-Chief Aaron Sigmond checks out the places and faces that have made these cities among the most cigar-friendly in the world. Photographs by William Nash.

66 Rock Hard
The Hard Rock Cafe is bigger than ever. Correspondent Chris Rubin finds out how Peter Morton turned a trendy burger joint into an international phenomenon.

74 Alternative Smokes
Over 90% of European cigar lovers smoke them. With all the attention focused on hand-rolled cigars, SMOKE's Executive Editor Alyson R. Boxman takes a look at smaller, quicker alternatives.

102 Getting Wise to Size
Is bigger always better when it comes to cigars? Richard Carleton Hacker explains the theory behind the size enigma.

HAB00273



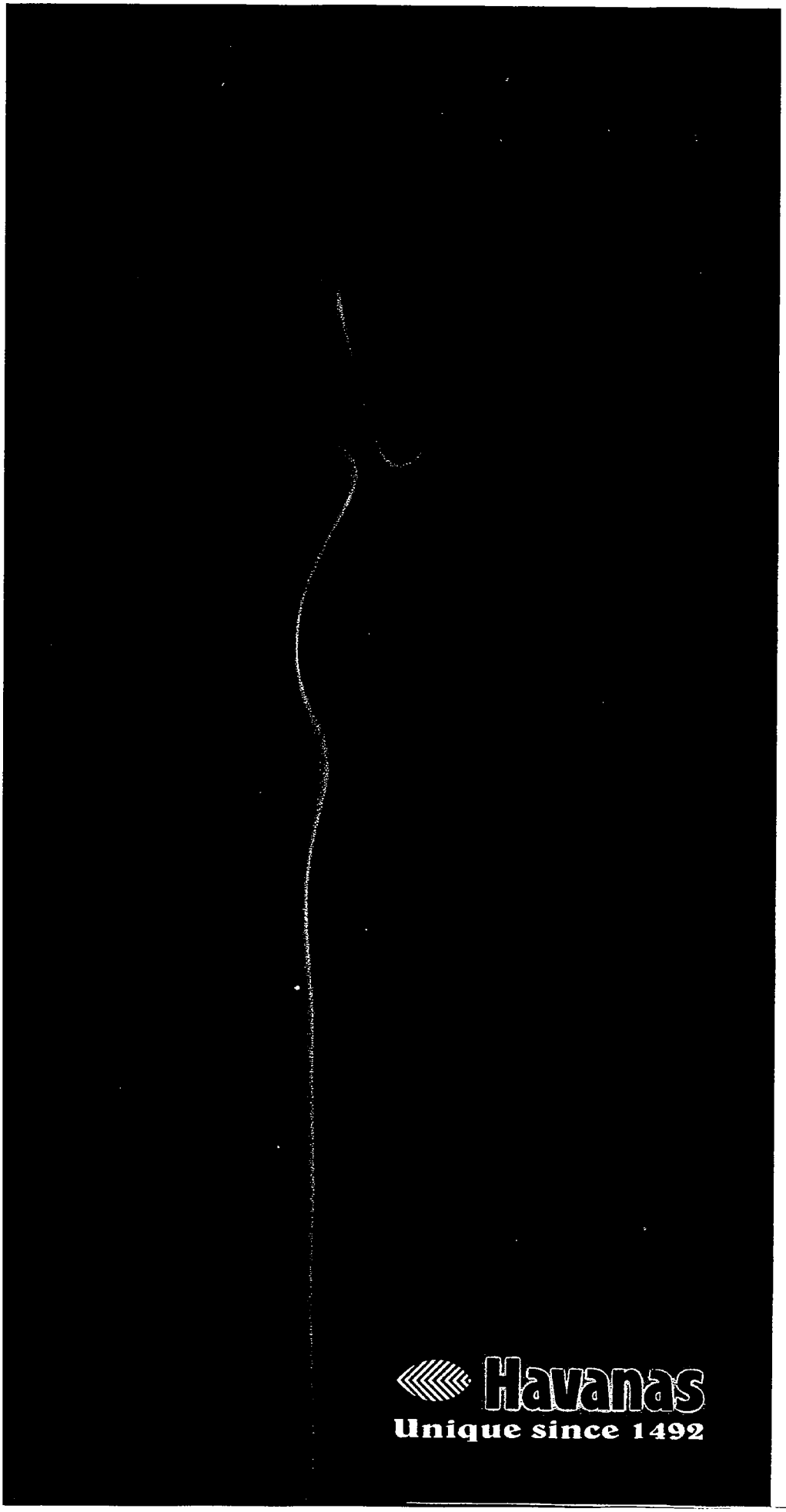
DISTRIBUTED IN
CANADA BY

HAVANA

HOUSE

EXCLUSIVE
DISTRIBUTORS
IN CANADA OF

Habanos



HAVANA CIGAR DIVANS IN THE ORIENT

HONG KONG
COHIBA CIGAR DIVAN
THE LOBBY
THE MANDARIN ORIENTAL HOTEL
TEL: (852) 2521-1734 • FAX: (852) 2520-6528

JAPAN
CIGAR CLUB
2-3-9 AZABUDAI, MINATO-KU
TOKYO 106
TEL: (81-3) 3583-7130 • FAX: (81-3) 3586-4658

MALAYSIA
HAVANA CLUB
P1, PRESTIGE FLOOR, LEVEL 4
LOT 10 SHOPPING CENTRE
50 JALAN SULTAN ISMAIL
50250 KUALA LUMPUR
TEL: (60-3) 245-5996 • FAX:(60-3) 244-2676

PHILIPPINES
TABAC
LOBBY, GRAND BOULEVARD HOTEL
MANILA 1057
TEL: (63-2) 521-0004 • FAX: (63-2) 502-526

AUSTRALIA
ALEXANDERS
PIERPONTS, HOTEL INTER-CONTINENTAL
117 MACQUARIE STREET
SYDNEY NSW 2000
TEL: (61-2) 230-0200 • FAX: (61-2) 240-1310

THE PACIFIC CIGAR COMPANY LIMITED
EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTOR OF ALL
HAVANA CIGARS FOR ASIA PACIFIC
TEL : (852) :

HAB00278

ECOND ANNUAL HABANOS NIGHT '96

HAVANA HOUSE CIGAR & TOBACCO MERCHANTS LIMITED
The Exclusive Distributor of Cuban Cigars in Canada

CORDIALLY INVITE YOU TO ATTEND

The Second Annual Habanos Night

Tuesday May 14, 1996
The Regency Ballroom
Four Seasons Hotel, Toronto
21 Avenue Road

Cocktails 7:00 pm
Dinner 8:30 pm

AUCTION
Pre-Castro &
Rare Cuban Cigars

TICKET: $500.00* *Cdn.*
Black Tie

RSVP BY FAXING
Fax: 416-406-3340
Inquiries: 1-800-465-1941

A PORTION OF THE NET AUCTION PROCEEDS TO

VARIETY - THE CHILDREN'S CHARITY
(ONTARIO)

** Ticket price subject to P.S.T. & G.S.T.*
A tax receipt will be issued for the maximum allowable amount.

Habanos

HAB00279

SMOKE™

cigars pipes and life's other burning desires

Hot Weather Cool Clothes

Rag-Top Roadster Revival

RED HOT CHILI PEPPERS

Summer Cigar &

Rock'n Roll Bl

U.S./$5.95 Canada/£3.50 UK

03>

92281 03500 8

HAB00280

SMOKE™

SUMMER 1996
VOLUME I
ISSUE 3

70

46

cover

70 Chilling Out
Karyn Bryant's red hot look at the Peppers, one bad-ass bunch of cigar-chomping rockers. Photographs by Jeff Katz.

features

40 Proud to Smoke American
Miami's no stranger to the cigar biz, and neither is Kevin Doyle, the pirate of the Caribbean. Bob Ashley checks out the increasingly-famous Caribbean Cigar Factory in our continuing look at U.S. manufacturers.

46 Smoke Pictorial: Peace Pipes
Photographer Wesley Bernard pays tribute to Native American pipes of the Southwestern U.S.

53 Taking Aim at Beretta
Spanning five centuries and 15 generations, world famous gun manufacturer Beretta is still on target. Contributor Rick Hacker aims at this heat-packing legacy.

58 The Road to Jalapa
Nicaragua is regaining its position one of the world's greatest tobacco-producing regions. Dan Mickelson checks out the factories and farms that are turning out world-class cigars, including a jaunt in Costa Rica.

76 Going Dotty
The Alfred Dunhill pipe, with its signature white dot, is recognized the world over as the benchmark of tradition. Pipe devotee Alan Schwartz takes an in-depth look at the the past and future of these pipes.

82 Tea Time
Caffeinated Tim Castle explains the many intricacies of tea, the stimulating drink for the new age.

114 Growing Old Gracefully
Dr. Adrian Bartoli's guide to cigar maturation explains the science behind getting your cigars to grow old gracefully

HAB00281

DISTRIBUTED IN
CANADA BY

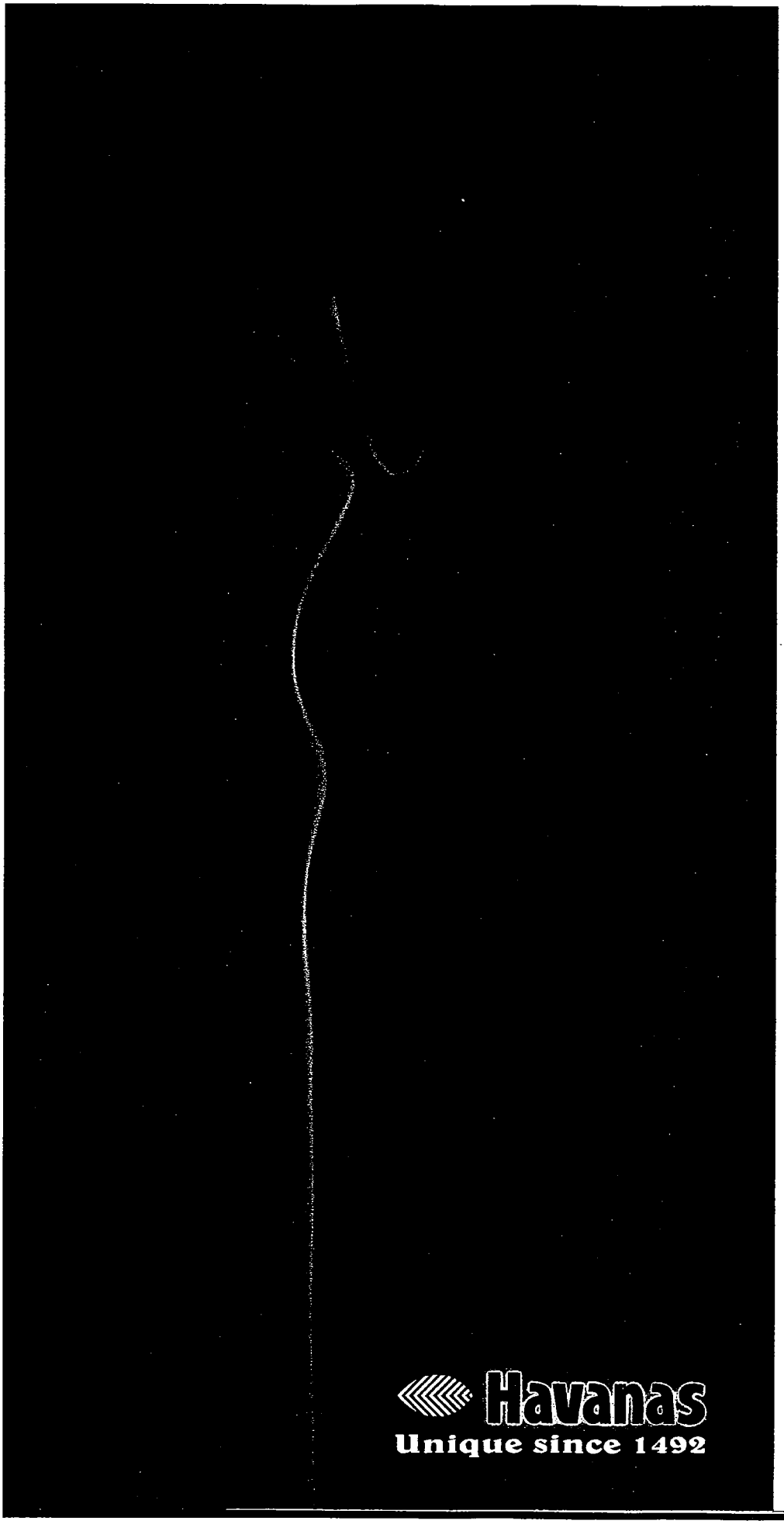
HAVANA

HOUSE

EXCLUSIVE
DISTRIBUTORS
IN CANADA OF

Habanos

HAB00283



HAVANA CIGAR DIVANS IN THE ORIENT

HONG KONG
COHIBA CIGAR DIVAN
THE LOBBY
THE MANDARIN ORIENTAL HOTEL
TEL: (852) 2521-1734 • FAX: (852) 2520-6528

JAPAN
CIGAR CLUB
2-3-9 AZABUDAI, MINATO-KU
TOKYO 106
TEL: (81-3) 3583-7130 • FAX: (81-3) 3586-4658

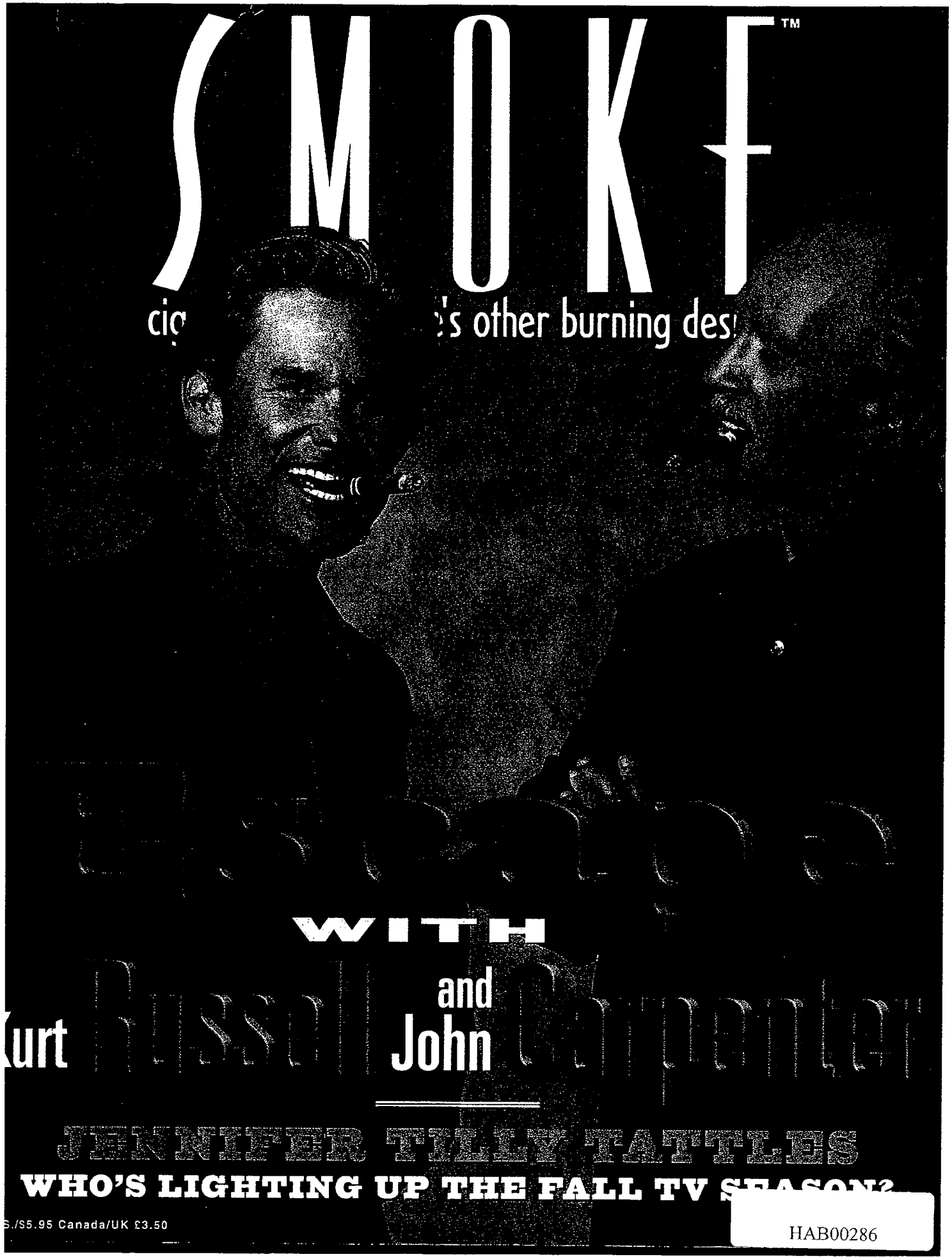
MALAYSIA
HAVANA CLUB
P1, PRESTIGE FLOOR, LEVEL 4
LOT 10 SHOPPING CENTRE
50 JALAN SULTAN ISMAIL
50250 KUALA LUMPUR
TEL: (60-3) 245-5996 • FAX:(60-3) 244-2676

PHILIPPINES
TABAC
LOBBY, GRAND BOULEVARD HOTEL
MANILA 1057
TEL: (63-2) 521-0004 • FAX: (63-2) 502-526

AUSTRALIA
ALEXANDERS
PIERPONTS, HOTEL INTER-CONTINENTAL
117 MACQUARIE STREET
SYDNEY NSW 2000
TEL: (61-2) 230-0200 • FAX: (61-2) 240-1310

THE PACIFIC CIGAR COMPANY LIMITED
EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTOR OF ALL
HAVAI [illegible] FOR ASIA PACIFIC
TEL : (852)

HAB00284


SMOKE™
cig e's other burning des
WITH
and
John
JENNIFER TILLY TATTLES
WHO'S LIGHTING UP THE FALL TV SEASON?
S./$5.95 Canada/UK £3.50

HAB00286

SMOKE™

cover

76 ▼ **Escapism**
Snake Pliskin escaped from New York in 1983. Thirteen years later, director John Carpenter brings the cult icon, played by Kurt Russell, back to life in "Escape From L.A." Dennis Hunt reports from the set of this revived all-American classic. Photographs by Jeff Katz.

features

42 ▼ ***SMOKE* America: High Rollers**
Las Vegas steals the spotlight in our quarterly look at U.S. cigar manufacturers, as Bob Ashley visits the Las Vegas Cigar Co.

50 ▼ ***SMOKE* Pictorial: Corncob Pipes**
It's harvest time in heartland, U.S.A. Photographer John-Francis Bourke unearths a bounty of corncob pipes on his visit to Missouri.

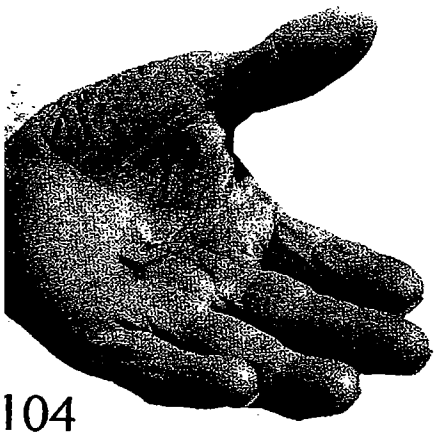
56 ▼ **Tubular**
TV's new fall season is here. T. Jay O'Brien talks with the cigar smoking screenwriters that try to keep you home on weeknights.

62 ▼ **Factory Tour**
With cigar production rising, Dan Mickelson explores the factories responsible for making Honduras the second-largest importer of hand-drolled smokes to the U.S. Plus, a visit to Panama's lone cigar factory.

88 ▼ **Strange Brew**
Chris O'Hara looks at the craft beer phenomenon, plus, Wicked Pete's easy guide to homebrewing.

98 ▼ **Pitt Stop**
Aaron Sigmond interveiws Clive Cussler — noted author, automobile collector and undersea explorer — to chat about life, the universe and his new Dirk Pitt page-turner, Shockwave.

104 ▼ **Lord of the Flies**
When the snow melts in Aspen, the flies start to swarm. John Frederick Walker unsheaths his rod and prods Aspen's hotte:



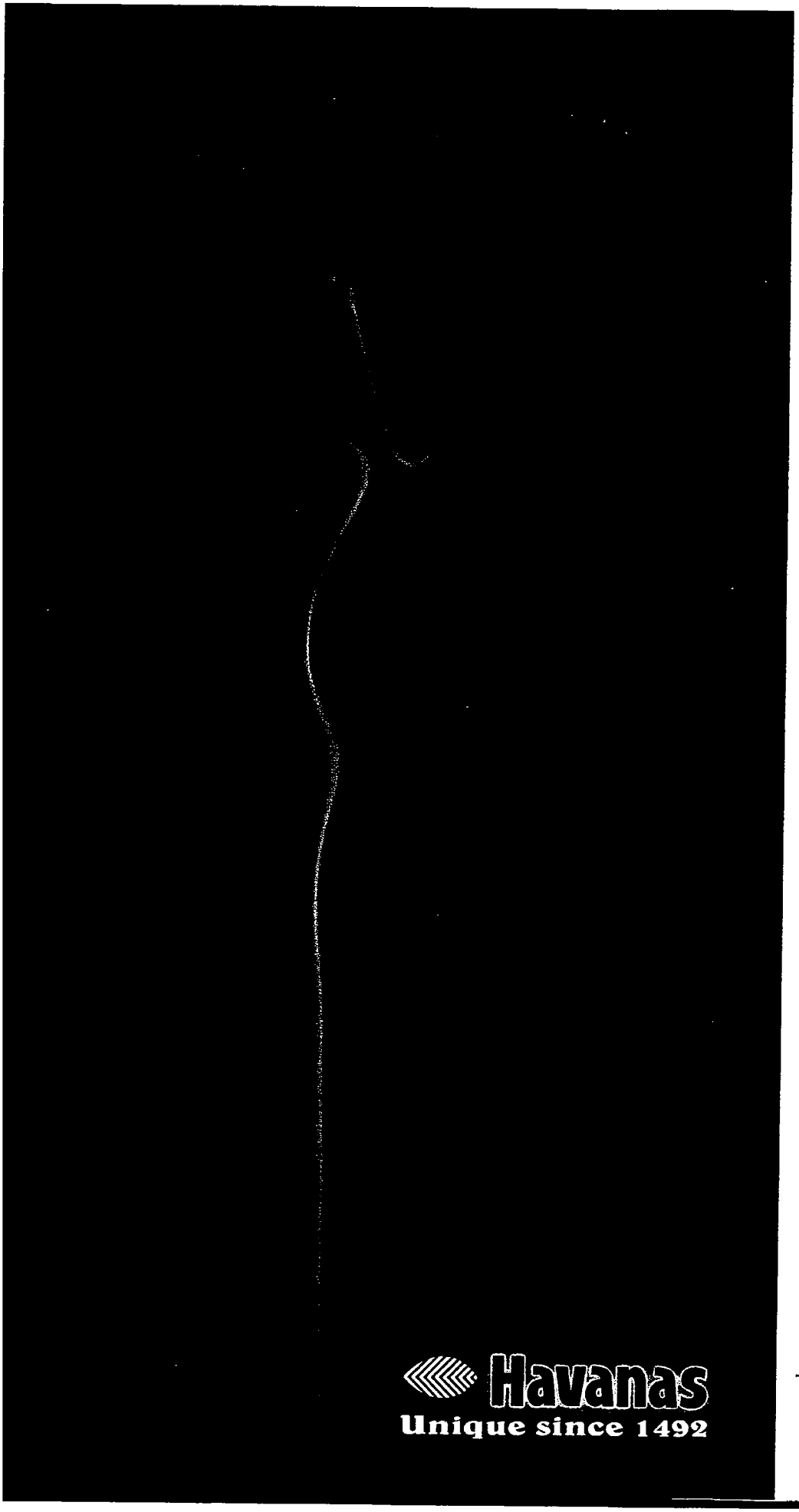
HAB00287

DISTRIBUTED IN
CANADA BY

HAVANA HOUSE

EXCLUSIVE
DISTRIBUTORS
IN CANADA OF

Habanos



HAVANA CIGAR DIVANS IN THE ORIENT

HONG KONG
COHIBA CIGAR DIVAN
THE LOBBY
THE MANDARIN ORIENTAL HOTEL
TEL: (852) 2521-1734 • FAX: (852) 2520-6528

JAPAN
CIGAR CLUB
2-3-9 AZABUDAI, MINATO-KU
TOKYO 106
TEL: (81-3) 3583-7130 • FAX: (81-3) 3586-465E

MALAYSIA
HAVANA CLUB
P1, PRESTIGE FLOOR, LEVEL 4
LOT 10 SHOPPING CENTRE
50 JALAN SULTAN ISMAIL
50250 KUALA LUMPUR
TEL: (60-3) 245-5996 • FAX:(60-3) 244-2676

PHILIPPINES
TABAC
LOBBY, GRAND BOULEVARD HOTEL
MANILA 1057
TEL: (63-2) 521-0004 • FAX: (63-2) 502-526

AUSTRALIA
ALEXANDERS
PIERPONTS, HOTEL INTER-CONTINENTAL
117 MACQUARIE STREET
SYDNEY NSW 2000
TEL: (61-2) 230-0200 • FAX: (61-2) 240-1310

THE PACIFIC CIGAR COMPANY LIMITED
EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTOR OF ALL
HAVANA CIGARS FOR ASIA PACIFIC
TEL : (85 2E

HAB00291