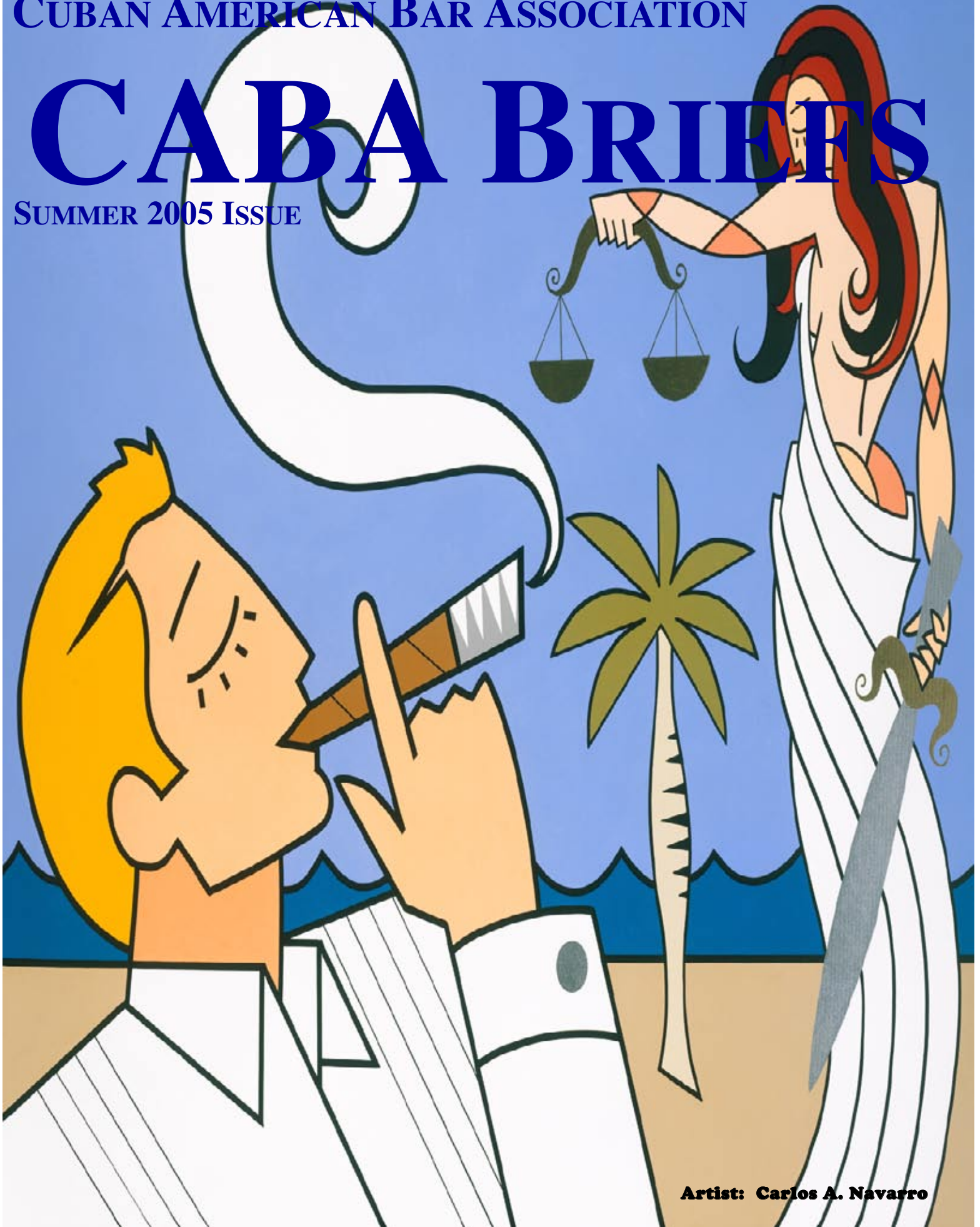


CUBAN AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

CABA BRIEFS

SUMMER 2005 ISSUE



Artist: Carlos A. Navarro

Cuban American Bar Association
CABA Briefs

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CABA Briefs is published quarterly by the Cuban American Bar Association, Inc. ("CABA"). CABA is a non-profit organization established on August 29, 1974. For over 30 years, CABA's mission has been to promote equality amongst its members and those of other minority groups in the state of Florida. Reproduction in whole or in part of any text, photograph, or illustration without written permission of the publisher is strictly prohibited. To submit an article or ad to CABA Briefs, please contact Sandra M. Ferrera via e-mail at sferrera@melandrussin.com

President's Message



Midway through this board's administration, I am pleased to report that CABA continues its proud tradition of service and excellence.

In the first six months alone, CABA has advanced and achieved specific legislation in Tallahassee for monitoring the demographics of lawyer appointments in Miami-Dade County to ensure that there is equality of opportunity; we have traveled to Washington, DC, to advocate for the Cuban dissidents before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights; we have again gathered at the venerable San Carlos Institute in Key West to commemorate our past and to celebrate our future; we have welcomed judges, mayors and legislators at various receptions, luncheons and social functions; and we have hosted Governor Jeb Bush at an event elucidating the judicial nominating process, so that qualified individuals will have greater confidence to participate in it. But we continue to do more.

We continue to promote diversity on the bench at all levels, including the highest court of the land. We strive for a judiciary that embodies the rich diversity of the community it serves. Locally, we are encouraged by the participation at the Miami-Dade County judicial sensitivity seminars, and the commitment that this represents by our state judges and magistrates. And we commend Chief Judge Farina for his leadership in promoting this important, on-going dialogue.

But our vision is not confined by county or state lines. We continue to strive regionally and state-wide to improve the profession through greater diversity and equality of opportunity. As we strengthen our alliances with the Wilkie D. Ferguson, Jr. Bar Association, the Florida Association for Women Lawyers, the Broward County Hispanic Bar Association, and other minority bar associations across the State, we recognize that by working together toward common goals, we are reaping lasting rewards.

We reaffirm our commitment to help the less fortunate help themselves under the laws that serve us all. Once nationally-recognized as a shining point of light, we continue to enhance the luster of our Pro Bono Project, for it can truly be said that "from those to whom much is given, much is expected." This fall, CABA will host a fundraiser to raise the necessary funds to adequately staff our Pro Bono Project, so that the many CABA members who have offered of their time can be more effectively matched with the great need in our community for *pro bono* legal services.

We also continue to share our achievements with future generations of attorneys. On October 6, we will host CABA's annual mentorship reception. I invite all CABA members to participate in our mentorship program so that future generations of attorneys can benefit from our experience. And we continue to prepare for the day when Cuba will be free, as we crystallize CABA's role in a Cuban transition to freedom and the rule of law.

Our success has been the product of the hard work of many. I salute the CABA Board of Directors for the exceptional effort that they have put forth. I recognize and appreciate all of our committee members who have made full use of the CABA experience, while contributing a full measure of their talent for the good of others. On behalf of CABA, "gracias."

As we look forward to the coming months and beyond, we are bolstered by the accomplishments of the past and the promise of the future.

Sigue la tradición.

ANTONIO C. CASTRO



Editor's Note

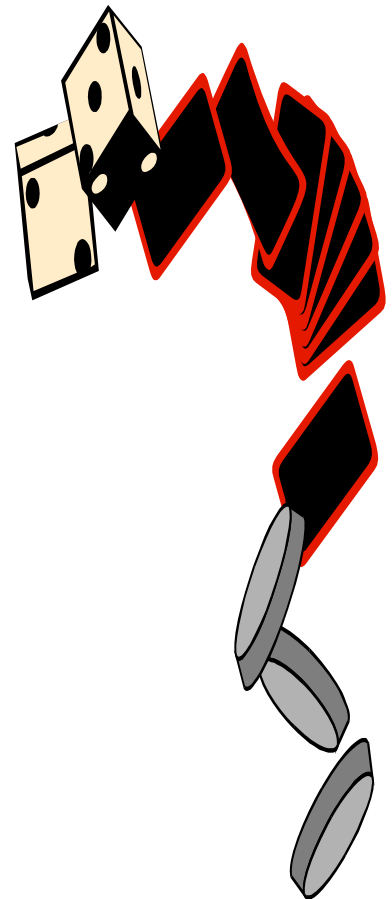


CABA's Emphasis on its Probono Project

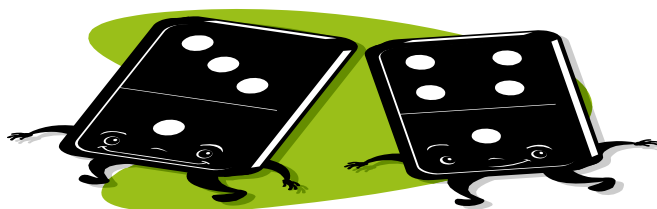
Throughout this past year CABA has accomplished many things (see President's message on page 3). However, it is our Probono Project which we have placed a greater emphasis on in 2005. One of CABA's stated missions is to provide legal assistance to the indigent Hispanic/Cuban-American community. In furtherance of that mission, CABA established its Pro Bono Project in 1984 to provide Spanish speaking individuals with access to our court system and provide them with qualified legal representation.

The Probono Project although useful can be greatly improved upon. During the last several years, CABA has received a modest grant from the Florida Bar Foundation, which enables CABA to pay for a part time paralegal which coordinates the Pro Bono Project. The paralegal's responsibilities are to: a) interview potential clients, b) refer clients to lawyers or other legal service providers and c) handle uncontested matters in limited practice areas. The Probono Project is limited inasmuch as it is unable to provide assistance in a wider range of legal areas, cannot service all its clients who have sought its assistance and cannot perform the necessary community outreach activities required in order to reach the entire community it should be serving.

In March, we traveled to Tallahassee to raise awareness and funding of the Probono Project. We will continue our lobbying efforts next year for this worthwhile cause. In September, CABA is hosting its first ever probono fundraiser dedicated to raising awareness and money for the Probono Project. The party's theme will be a "Casino/Dominoes Night" and will include a silent auction with



JOIN US FOR CABA'S CASINO NIGHT TO RAISE MONEY FOR OUR PROBONO PROJECT!!!



CABA LOBBIES IN TALLAHASSEE

On February 15, 2005, members of CABA's Board of Directors returned to Tallahassee to continue CABA's lobbying efforts. The group met with various Senators and Representatives regarding CABA's mission, its pro bono project, and reporting requirements for court assigned matters. We are pleased to announce that CABA's suggested reporting language was made part of House Bill 1935, which Governor Jeb Bush signed into law. CABA intends to vigorously pursue several lobbying initiatives in the upcoming legislative session.





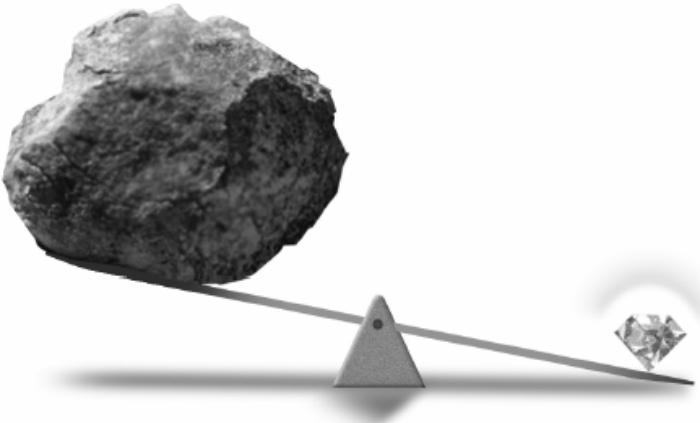
On February 19th, 2005, members of CABA traveled to Tallahassee to participate in the "Order of the Black Bean" pig roast. The event which was co-hosted by First Lady Columba Bush at Mission San Luis brought awareness and recognition to this historical landmark. The mission was one of more than 100 mission settlements established in Spanish Florida during the 16th and 17th centuries. Mission San Luis is open to the public Tuesday-Sunday 10-4, closed Monday.



*Mayoral Luncheon
J.W. Marriott, March 31, 2005*



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CABA's Human Rights Committee in Washington, D.C.

By Gladys Perez

On April 27, 2005, just days after the United Nations Human Rights Commission approved a resolution against Cuba calling for the international rights investigator to monitor the island, CABA Human Rights Committee members traveled to Washington D.C. to meet with United States Senators. CABA delegates discussed U.S. policies towards Cuba, the continuing violation of human rights within the island, the plight of the Black Spring dissidents, and the emerging alliances in our hemisphere that lend support to Cuba's repressive government. CABA encouraged members of Congress to join and assist the newly created Cuba Human Rights Caucus. The Caucus was announced that day at a press conference by Senator Mel Martinez and a bipartisan group of lawmakers. CABA also advocated for support of a bill introduced by Senators Bill Nelson of Florida and John Ensing of Nevada which would authorize the United States government to send direct monetary aid to dissident groups.

The following day Gladys Pérez, of CABA's Human Rights Committee, participated in a panel discussion, *Cuba's Voices of Freedom*. The panel discussion was moderated by Ambassador Dennis K. Hays. The distinguished panel included Eric Olson, Advocacy Director for the Americas of Amnesty International, Paula Schriefer, Director of Programs for Freedom House, Neil Hicks, Director of International Programs and Human Rights Defenders for Human Rights First (formerly Lawyers Committee for Human Rights), Omar Lopez Montenegro, Executive Director of the Foundation for Human Rights in Cuba, and Aldo Leiva, Director of the Cuban American National Foundation. Ms. Pérez shared CABA's Petition filed with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and argued at the Organization of American States this past February, she discussed the Cuban legal system and the penal laws enforced against the dissidents, and advocated for support from the international community to eradicate human rights violations in Cuba•

Judicial Profile



County Court Judge Ana Maria Pando

By: Marlene A. Fernandez

Two themes underscored my conversation with Judge Ana Maria Pando. First, was giving back to the community that has given so much to Judge Pando, and the second, was ensuring that the legal practice maintain its professionalism and integrity. Each of those was a lesson learned early in her life and career.

Judge Pando, born to Cuban parents is, like many of us, a first generation Cuban-American Miami native. She has strong ties to the community and clearly remembers the days when, while a student at Conchita Espinosa Academy, she after school accompanied her mother and greatest role model, to feed the homeless, elderly and other disadvantaged members of our community. She carried those memories throughout her education, obtaining a Bachelor of Arts from Barry University and Juris Doctor from the University of Miami School of Law. Giving back to the community has never been an option for Judge Pando – it has always been and continues to be a way of life. To her, community service is everyone's duty. That is what ultimately led to Judge Pando's career path.

Prior to being elected to the Miami-Dade County Court, Judge Pando worked as an Assistant City Attorney for the City of Miami. As an Assistant City Attorney, she served as a Police Legal Advisor to the City of Miami Police Department, guiding the law enforcement officers on how to effectively perform their functions in compliance with the laws of this State. During that time, Judge Pando grew as an attorney and learned the legal and people skills that would make her an able jurist.

While on the bench, Judge Pando has kept a promise she made to herself upon her election: "Never forget the people." As a judge, Judge Pando has often told defendants who suffer from substance abuse or mental illness that "you can do it." Meaning that the defendants can obtain help, overcome their problems, and become functioning citizens in society. Judge Pando says her most rewarding moments as a judge have been when those same defendants returned to the courthouse to thank Judge Pando for believing in them.

Additionally, Judge Pando continues her involvement in the community. She frequently attends and speaks at "Career Days" organized by the local elementary and middle schools. Judge Pando also holds mock trials and participates in a "speaker's forum" program. However, don't be confused by Judge Pando's well-meaning intentions to think she is a "softie." Judge Pando received much press when she issued a misdemeanor bench warrant for O.J. Simpson due to Simpson's failure to appear in court, and a \$750,000 bench warrant for an individual who failed to appear in court on a driving under the influence charge who had an extensive record on the same offense.

When asked if it was difficult to practice law as a Cuban-American woman, Judge Pando merely chuckled. She remembers walking into a courtroom when, on more than one occasion, the judge before whom she was to appear thought she was the lawyer's legal secretary or a probation officer. Judge Pando credits Judge Margarita Esquiroz and other "senior" Cuban-American jurists with paving the road for other Cuban-American (and female) lawyers and judges.

Judge Pando has now been on the Miami-Dade County Court bench for four and a half years (serving a little over three years in the criminal division, and presently serving in the civil division), and hopes that every lawyer who comes before her, walks away having not only learned more about the law and its practice, but about professionalism, respect and service. We support Judge Pando's goals, as those are lessons from which we can all benefit.



Cuban American Bar Association



20 de Mayo, 2005

20 de Mayo Celebration



San Carlos Institute, Key West, Florida

OUR SENATOR, MEL MARTINEZ

By: Francisco Ramos, Jr.



"If you work hard, play by the rules and have an abiding faith in God, anything is possible." Senator Martinez has lived by this motto since he arrived on U.S. soil more than forty years ago. At age 15, Martinez came to Florida from his native Cuba as part of "Operation Pedro Pan," a humanitarian program led by the Catholic Church that helped over 14,000 Cuban children escape Communist Cuba.

Senator Martinez grew up in Sagua La Grande, a town on the northern coast of Cuba. As a young boy he saw the Catholic school where he had gone all his life, where his father had gone, shut down by the Communist party. The priests that had been his teachers, his baseball coaches, his friends, were thrown out of the country. Castro's atheistic regime despised the Catholic Church and persecuted its followers.

The Senator experienced this persecution first hand. In 1961, he was playing high school basketball, sinking basket after basket. From the stands, several Castro supporters noticed he was wearing a necklace with a Catholic medallion. It had been a gift from one of the priests Castro had expelled from the country. The supporters started chanting "Kill the Catholic!" His parents, who sat just a few feet from the hecklers, were terrified. That experience made them realize that their son was no longer safe in Cuba. Their faith had preserved their family. Now to preserve their faith, the family would have to send away one of their own.

They entrusted their son to the Catholic church which helped him flee the country. Even though his parents did not know whether they would ever see him again, they never regretted sending him to the United States.

He arrived in Miami with the clothes on his back and a suitcase and was sent to Camp Matecumbe, where hundreds of Cuban children were housed. On his first night, he was given milk and cookies and a cot to sleep on in the middle of a dining hall. It would be 10 days before he spoke to his parents, calling from a payphone at a nearby hotel. He passed the days playing baseball and going to daily mass and slept at night in a triple decker bunk bed.

About a month later, he would be moved to another camp outside of Jacksonville where he was taken in by foster parents, Walter and Eileen Young, and later by a second set of foster parents, Jim and June Berkmeier, who lived in Orlando. All along, he attended Mass everyday, praying that one day his family would join him in the United States.

He went to Bishop Moore High School, where he struggled to learn English, came to love peanut butter and jelly sandwiches and played a mean first base. He would graduate and earn a scholarship to help finance junior college. While in college, he would be reunited with his family.

In 1966, his parents, his brother Ralph and his younger sister, Margarita, joined him in Orlando. He had saved enough money as a shoe salesman, a YMCA counselor and a bag boy at a supermarket - \$300 - to buy the family a used car - a 1959 Chevrolet Bel Air without air conditioning. He also had lined up a job at T.G. Lee Dairy for his father, who had been a veterinarian in Cuba.

Senator Martinez went on to graduate from Florida State University with a bachelors degree and then a law degree. It was at FSU where he met his wife Kitty. After graduating from law school, he returned to Orlando and became a successful plaintiff's personal injury lawyer, earning millions. He would leave his lucrative practice to become mayor of Orange County. He was later tapped by President George W. Bush to be Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

After serving three years in his Cabinet position, Martinez returned to Florida in 2004 to seek the Republican nomination for the United States Senate. He made history when he assumed his role as the first Cuban-American U.S. Senator. He is, as President Bush has called him, the embodiment of the American Dream.

"If you work hard, play by the rules and have an abiding faith in God, anything is possible."

Righting Wrongs

A Cuban family seeks compensation for land Castro took from them — by Stephen Rosenthal, Esq.

A test case for the rights of the owners of expropriated Cuban property is making its way through the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals. The case of de la Vega Glen v. Club Méditerranée S.A., (No. 05-12648-A) presents a case of first impression for the courts: whether Cuban Americans whose lands were expropriated by the Castro Regime may bring common law tort claims against European companies doing business in Cuba which have exploited the Plaintiff's expropriated property.

The de la Vega Glen family owned land on the Peninsula de Hiacos in Varadero, Cuba. After the fall of the Soviet Union, and the Castro Government's effort to reach out to European companies to prop up its failing economy, Club Méditerranée S.A., the parent company of the Club Med Resorts worldwide, entered into a joint venture agreement with the Cuban government to build a five-star hotel on the land which Club Med knew or should have known rightfully belonged to the de la Vega Glen family. Club Med generated millions of dollars in profits from the venture before divesting itself of the project after the United States Department of State launched an inquiry, at the urging of the de la Vega Glen family, into whether Club Med's dealings with Cuba violated the "Trading with the Enemy Act."

Undeterred, Elvira de la Vega Glen, now over 90 years old, and residing in Miami, and her son Robert, who lives in Texas, filed a federal lawsuit against Club Med in the Southern District of Florida. The complaint alleged, among other things, common law claims of trespass and unjust enrichment. Anticipating that Club Med would raise a defense of the Act of State Doctrine - alleging that in order to rule on the de la Vega Glen's claims, the Court would have to pass on a political question of whether or not the Castro regime's expropriation of the property was legal or not - the de la Vega Glens sought the assistance of the United States Department of State. Specifically, they sought what is known as a "Bernstein Letter" by which the State Department could advise the Court that the Executive Branch does not consider the Court's adjudication of the plaintiffs' claims to interfere with the foreign policy of the United States.

In this case, the de la Vega Glens asked the Bush Administration to advise the Court that a lawsuit against a French company doing business in Cuba does not conflict with United States foreign policy towards Cuba. Unfortunately, the Administration refused to issue such a statement of U.S. policy. Nonetheless, the de la Vega Glens asserted that the Act of State Doctrine posed no legal obstacle to their suit. U.S. District Judge Michael Moore, however, disagreed, and dismissed the suit on the ground that the Act of State Doctrine precludes the Court from presiding over the suit.

The de la Vega Glens' have appealed. The issue before the 11th Circuit is whether or not the Act of State Doctrine requires the district court to dismiss the plaintiffs' claims on separation-of-powers grounds. Central to the de la Vega Glens' argument is the fact that Congress and the President recognized, in passing the Helms-Burton Act of 1996, that the owners of expropriated Cuban property in Cuba possessed common law rights to seek redress of their grievances in United States courts. Helms-Burton established a federal statutory right specific to the owners of expropriated Cuban property to file suit in federal court against traffickers in their confiscated property.

However, every president since Bill Clinton has exercised his authority under that law to block the federal cause action located in Title III of the Helms-Burton Act from taking effect. The de la Vega Glens argue on appeal that the President's blockage of the federal cause of action in Title III does not operate to dis-entitle property owners' like the de la Vega Glens from suing under pre-existing common-law claims against others who are unlawfully profiteering from their property.

The appeal tests two important legal questions for the rightful owners of expropriated Cuban property: whether the Act of State Doctrine precludes a court from passing judgment on the legality of the Cuban government's seizures of private property and whether the President's blockage of the Helms-Burton Act's statutory cause of action precludes recourse to common law theories of recovery against private parties taking advantage of the seized property. Finally, the political dimension of the case is unavoidable. The court's resolution of the question of the applicability of the Act of State Doctrine will no doubt involve an evaluation of whether or not allowing claims like the de la Vega Glens to proceed would conflict with the stated foreign policy of the United States. ♦

What Is the Case Worth?

— By Francisco Ramos, Jr.

Clients often ask “What is my case worth?” While it may be easy to give a knee-jerk response based on instinct, you might regret it. Your client will inevitably cling to whatever figure you quote and will demand an explanation if you change it - and you will. In order to avoid any misunderstandings, you should only offer an answer after seriously considering the following issues:

Is there liability? Before your client can collect damages, he or she must have a viable claim. Therefore, you should first determine what, if any, liability exists. Even if liability exists, however, you should also consider the effect that strong liability defenses will have on the overall value of the case;

What damages are recoverable? If you have a viable claim, you will next need to determine the types of damages your client can recover. Do not assume anything. Your client may not be entitled to lost profits if they are too speculative; he or she may not be eligible for loss of consortium damages if the marriage occurred after the injury. Moreover, make sure you know whether there are caps on the damages you seek. This is especially important in suits for medical malpractice.

What are all the possible categories of damages? As you consider the value of a case, list the available categories of damages your client may be eligible to receive. From that list, you can then identify “hard” damages, or those you can readily prove through records, and “soft” or intangible damages, such as a person’s pain

and suffering. This list, assuming it is complete, will help you keep track of all the damages in your case.

Assign values to each category of damages. As you work through the list of damages, assign a dollar value to each category. For hard damages, base your calculations on the available records. For soft damages, come up with a realistic range. The following factors will help you with these latter calculations:

- **Who is the plaintiff?** The more likeable the plaintiff, the greater the value of the case. A credible, pleasant plaintiff can get a lot more than a shifty, obnoxious one;

- **Who are the witnesses?** As with the plaintiff, the demeanor, personality, intelligence, and looks of the witnesses will also affect the value of the case;

- **Who is your opposing counsel?** The strength of your opposing counsel will also affect the bottom line. A formidable attorney can detract value from your case, while a less experienced or talented attorney may improve the plaintiff’s position;

- **Can you collect?** Let’s face it, the best case in the world is not worth much if you cannot collect. Don’t forget to evaluate the defendant’s ability to pay. Consider whether the defendant is solvent, whether the defendant has insurance, and whether insurance covers the claim;

- **What have other juries done?** Compare jury verdicts for similarly situated plaintiffs with similar damages over the past five years. This information is typically available on Westlaw and can be particularly helpful in determining what juries will award for soft damages such as pain and suffering;

- **What about your own experience?** Look back on your other cases and consider settlements and jury awards;

- **What about your colleagues’ experience?** Ask the other attorneys what they think the case is worth. Again, consider their own settlements and jury verdicts;

- **How about an economist?** Crunch the numbers with the help of a professional. An expert can help you determine the amount of lost wages, the present value of those damages, and issues regarding future taxes and fringe benefits;

Come up with a range. Once you’ve carefully considered all these factors, write down ranges for each of the category of damages. You might consider coming up with three sets of ranges - a low, middle and high range. Add the numbers in the various categories to get a range of all the damages. This range is going to be your reference tool when negotiating a settlement.

Discuss the range with the client. Once you have a range, discuss it with the client. Make sure the client understands how you reached the number. Of course, during these discussions you may learn more information which might require that you readjust the value of the case.

Remember, it is up to you to collect and consider as much information as possible before telling a client what their case is worth. Even then, you should always remind the client that the number you are quoting is, at best, an educated guess. In the end, it is impossible to predict what a jury will do. Suggesting otherwise is a sure recipe for disaster.



International Arbitration in Miami

By Jorge A. Mestre

International arbitration practice has been growing in Florida—especially in Miami—for many years. This is evidenced, in part, by the Florida International Arbitration Act's passage almost twenty years ago. The Act set out to encourage international arbitrations in Florida. And thanks to the Florida Supreme Court's recent opinion adopting the proposed amendments on the multijurisdictional practice of law, this trend should continue. The newly-adopted bar rules and rules of judicial administration allow a lawyer from any country in the world (whether or not that lawyer is admitted to practice in Florida) to participate in international arbitrations in Florida without giving notice to the Florida Bar, without paying a fee, and, more importantly, without a limit on the number of appearances that lawyer may make in any given year. *E.g.*, R. Regulating Fla. Bar 1-3.11. Thus, Miami has gotten out of the starting blocks and is gaining on the current leaders of the international arbitration race.

I. International Arbitration appeals to companies involved in foreign trade and investment.

International arbitration continues to grow in popularity with companies doing business in Latin America—particularly large, sophisticated, multinational corporations. Its popularity continues to grow because it allows the parties to choose their own rules and the law under which the arbitration panel will decide the dispute. It also allows the parties to choose the decision makers, that is, the arbitrators. And for the party that does not want to litigate in the opposing party's home courts, it provides a neutral ground. Furthermore, it helps prevent forum shopping and the drawbacks of concurrent jurisdiction (for example, competing judgments).

All this makes international arbitration an ideal system for cross-border dispute resolution for multinational corporations doing business in Latin America.

II. Miami is gaining momentum as a venue of choice.

When selecting the venue for international arbitrations, parties seek an arbitration-friendly forum. This newly-adopted rule is important because if the Florida Bar had a rule on its books that parties perceived to be anti-international arbitration, it would have been hard to change that global perception. Instead, parties would have chosen other venues for their arbitrations. Why? Because lawyers drive where arbitrations are held. And the cities that make it easy for lawyers to practice there will get the arbitrations. The new rules make it clear to the world, and, more specifically, to Latin America, that Florida welcomes international arbitrations—a positive development for Spanish-speaking lawyers in Miami.

Bilingual lawyers are poised to benefit most

because the majority of documents in these cases are in Spanish. In addition, Spanish is often the official language of the entire proceeding, including the written claims and motions. Thus, Spanish-language ability becomes indispensable to the client and gives Miami its edge.

III. Bilingual, Bilingual, Bilingual.

For some time now, Miami has enjoyed a bigger demand for legal services than cities of comparable size because of our location and the human capital of our bilingual bar (of course, especially the Cuban-American Bar). As a result, the practice of law in Miami has become more and more international over time. And because Miami has always wanted to attract international business, it also needs to be a place where parties feel comfortable in arbitration. That is because with increased business activity come business disputes. And businesses need to know they can resolve their disputes in whatever manner they choose using whatever lawyers they choose. Because of Florida's decision to create a system without limitations on foreign lawyers, Miami can now take its rightful seat as the choice venue for international arbitrations related to Latin American trade and investment.

But even after Miami becomes a prime venue, what we (Miami lawyers, that is) really want is for the parties to hire Miami lawyers. Usually, the parties want lawyers with international arbitration experience—something that our bar possesses. Parties also want lawyers with Spanish-language ability—again, something our bar can deliver. Thus, it is important that the next generation of Cuban-American lawyers preserve and perfect this language skill. (What's more, it's probably a good idea to strive to be trilingual—English, Spanish, and Portuguese.) Clients also prefer that a law firm's staff have Spanish-language ability, as many Miami staffs have. Therefore, it's clear that we have all the tools necessary to attract this type of work.

IV. The time has come to pick up the pace.

By adopting the new rules, companies will continue to bring their cases to Miami, which, in turn, will generate work for many able Miami lawyers. As a result, we need to seize the opportunity and promote Miami as the international arbitration venue of choice. In particular, those transactional lawyers among us should try to choose Miami as the arbitration venue in all agreements that contain arbitration clauses. For instance, often times, an agreement's venue provision is not vigorously negotiated. Instead, the lawyer drafting the agreement merely uses boilerplate language from another agreement that chooses one of the usual suspects—for example, London, Paris, or New York—as the arbitration's venue. This should no longer happen; Miami should be the new boilerplate.

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Que Pasa CABA? [kay passa cah-ba]

Upcoming Events:

Golf Tournament
September 16, 2005
Biltmore Hotel

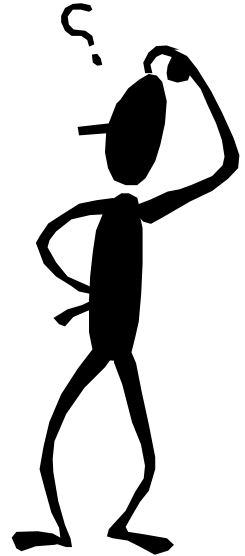
Probono Fundraiser
September 23 or 24, 2005
Location TBA

Minority Mentoring Picnic
October 1, 2005
Amelia Earhart Park

Mentor/Mentee Cocktail Reception
October 6, 2005
Northern Trust Bank

Judicial Luncheon
November 3, 2005
Location TBA

CABA Elections
December 1, 2005
Colonnade Hotel



For detailed information on the above and other CABA events please visit www.cabaonline.com

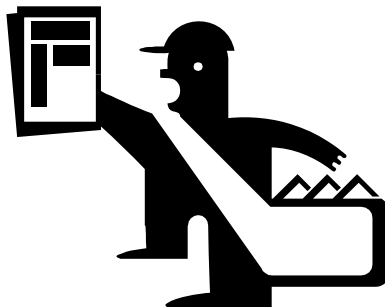
Membership:

Membership in CABA is open to all lawyers in good standing with the Florida Bar and law students who have an interest in, and wish to contribute to, the purposes of the association. To join CABA, please fill out the membership form on page 19 of this newsletter and return it along with your membership dues, as indicated.

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PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION

JURISDICTION(S) AND YEAR(S) OF BAR ADMISSIONS: _____

BAR NO.: _____ STATE: _____

AREAS OF PRACTICE: 1. _____
(MAX OF 3) 2. _____
3. _____

LAW SCHOOL: _____ YEAR OF GRADUATION: _____

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MEMBERSHIP DUES – PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

Annual Membership is from October 1 thru September 30

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ATTORNEY 0-5 years in practice/GOVERNMENT ATTORNEY – \$60

ATTORNEY >5 years in practice – \$90

I certify that I am a lawyer in good standing with the Bar of the State of _____ and qualify for membership in the Cuban American Bar Association. I further certify that the information provided above is true and correct.

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DATE

Payment for my annual membership is enclosed. Please make checks payable to CABA and send, along with completed application, to Antonio Castro, c/o CABA, 100 SE 2nd Street, Suite 2800, Miami, FL 33131.



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