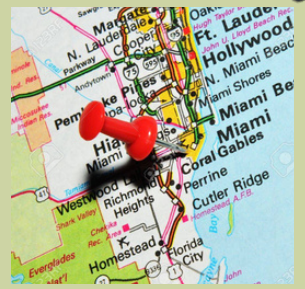
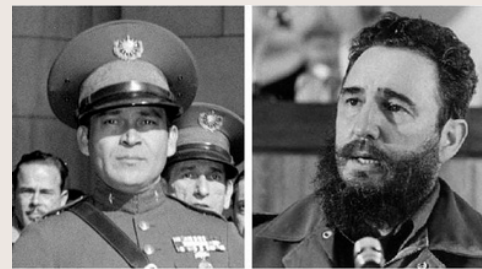


CUBANS IN AMERICAN



Background

In the 1960s, Batista was overthrown during the Cuban Revolution after killing 20,000 Cubans. Afterwards, Castro came to power, scaring even more Cubans. Cubans now had to think of their next resort: immigration. As a result, nearly 500,000 Cubans immigrated to the United States for certain reasons.



Cuban Immigrants into the U.S.

With Cuba 100 miles from Florida, many Americans worried about having a communist country so close to them. Therefore, the United States granted Cubans special privileges when entering. They were given the status of being a refugee, making it easier for them to get citizenship. Neither the Dominicans nor Puerto Ricans were granted this privilege. Additionally, the U.S. provided over 1 billion dollars for Cuban refugees and gave them more opportunities than other minority groups.



Cuban Missile Crisis

During the Cold War, Cubans worried about being at the center of a nuclear conflict. The Cuban Missile Crisis left 8000 horrified Cubans stranded. More tensions rose between Cubans and their government and Cubans thought about their safety.



Operation Peter Pan

Operation Peter Pan aimed to relocate children during the Cold War. While its goal was to protect them from communism, it instead resulted in separated families and identity challenges. Operation Peter Pan transported 14,000 minors to Miami in 1962. This displays the fear parents had for their children in their homeland. Many children had been left traumatized from this experience.



"Calle Ocho" / Little Havana

With Florida being closest to Cuba, Cubans turned a part of Miami into their own community. They transformed a part of the area into what is now known as Little Havana. It contains established businesses and restaurants, making it a hub for Cuban arts and cuisine. It is a place where Cubans Americans can maintain their cultural identity, while spreading love. This area represents Cuban resilience.



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