Who are the Bosnian-Americans?

Bosnian-Americans in the Atlanta Economy

The success of assimilating a Bosnian refugee depends largely on age. Older members of this community tend to be more successful, while younger refugees have more to learn about the local culture, social norms, and the labor market. The majority of Bosnian refugees in Atlanta have been originally from here-

In the Atlanta Regional Commission, we believe that the most important feature of the Bosnian community is its ability to support its members through various means. While there are many refugees who have been able to start small businesses and themselves, there are also many who have had to rely on public assistance or aid from the Bosnian community itself. This is an important feature of the Bosnian community, and it is something that we remain committed to supporting.

Nermina said this was very difficult because the year spent in a concentration camp meant her health needs had not been taken care of in some time. She said her counselor's response was "welcome to America." The Bosnian community has been helping Nermina, and she is now able to continue her education and work hard to better her life.

Bosnian organizations, associations, and resources

Bosnian-Americans in the Atlanta Economy

In the fall of 1993, Nermina was in her fourth year of college in Sarajevo. The war had started, and Nermina decided to leave her family and go to Austria. She was able to cross the border and arrived in Vienna. She was then transferred to a rural community in Austria, where she lived for three years.

Before the war started in 1992, Nermina was in her fourth year of college in Sarajevo. The war had started, and Nermina decided to leave her family and go to Austria. She was able to cross the border and arrived in Vienna. She was then transferred to a rural community in Austria, where she lived for three years.

In 1995, Nermina returned to her home in Bosnia and started working at a factory. She worked hard, putting in extra hours and cleaning about 20 rooms a day. Her position was as a housekeeper at a hotel that promised higher pay. She was able to send money back home to her family.

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The Yugoslav government. were soon met with responses by armed forces of the central led to declarations of independence by several of its republics, including Josep Broz Tito. With Tito’s death in 1980 and the subsequent breakup of Yugoslavia in 1991, new territorial conflicts began to emerge. These conflicts were fueled by ethnic tensions and political unrest, which led to the fall of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The new nation-state of Bosnia-Herzegovina was one of the six republics that emerged from the dissolution of Yugoslavia. This division was primarily based on geographic and historical factors, rather than ethnic lines. Some 3,250 persons listing Bosnian ancestry were included in the 2000 census. This number has certainly continued to grow since then, due to the ongoing arrival of new refugees.

Bosnia-Herzegovina was one of the six republics that made up the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. It was created in 1963 as a federal republic within the federation of Serbia and Montenegro, which was established after World War II. The Dayton Peace Accords, signed in 1995, brought an end to the Bosnian War, which had claimed hundreds of thousands of lives and displaced millions of people. The Dayton Peace Accords created a multi-ethnic state that is divided into three territorial entities: the Republika Srpska, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Republika Srpska. The Dayton Accords also established the Bosnian Serb, Bosnian Croat, and Bosnian Muslim sides as the three main ethnic groups.

The Bosnian War, which lasted from 1992 to 1995, was one of the bloodiest and most brutal conflicts of the 20th century. It was fought primarily between the Bosnian Serbs, led by Radovan Karadžić, the Bosnian Croats, led by Alija Izetbegović, and the Bosnian Muslims, led by Haris Silajdžić. The conflict was marked by widespread atrocities, including mass killings, rape, and displacement of civilians. It is estimated that over 100,000 people were killed and millions were displaced.

In the aftermath of the war, the United Nations (UN) and other international organizations worked to provide humanitarian assistance to the victims of the conflict. In 1998, the UN established the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) to investigate and prosecute those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity.

The Dayton Peace Accords, signed on December 14, 1995, ended the Bosnian War and established a multi-ethnic state. The agreement created a central government composed of a Bosnian presidency, a bicameral parliament, and a high-level body known as the Bosnian State Council. The presidency was composed of representatives from each of the three ethnic groups, and the parliament was composed of representatives from each of the three entities.

The fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 and the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991 were major events that contributed to the rapid changes in the region. The end of the Cold War, which had characterized the region for several decades, led to the emergence of new states and new geopolitical dynamics. The dissolution of the Soviet Union and the subsequent collapse of communism in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union had a significant impact on the region, leading to the establishment of new states and new forms of governance.

The new states that emerged in the region included the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, and the Russian Federation. These states had to contend with the challenges of post-communist transition, including the need to establish stable political and economic systems, and the challenges of integrating into the global economy.

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Bosnia and Herzegovina is a country in Southeastern Europe. It is located in the Balkans, bordered by Croatia, Serbia, and Montenegro. The country is divided into three entities: the Republika Srpska, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Republika Srpska. The country is home to a diverse population, with a large Muslim population, followed by Serbs and Bosniaks.

The economy of Bosnia and Herzegovina is based on tourism, manufacturing, and agriculture. The country has a high level of unemployment and poverty, and the economy is heavily dependent on foreign aid. The country is also known for its rich cultural heritage, including the Bosnian and Herzegovinian language, the traditional Bosnian coffee, and the traditional Bosnian architecture.

The capital city of Bosnia and Herzegovina is Sarajevo, which is home to a large and diverse population. The city is known for its rich cultural heritage, including the Sarajevo Cathedral, the National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Sarajevo International Book Fair. The city is also home to a large number of international organizations and businesses, including the UN, the World Bank, and the European Union.

The country is located between the Dinaric Alps and the Bosnian Lowland, with a Mediterranean climate. The country is home to a diverse range of flora and fauna, including the Bosnian bear, the Bosnian eagle, and the Bosnian dolphin. The country is also home to a number of national parks, including the National Park of the Dinaric Alps and the National Park of the Bosnian Lowland.

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DeKalb County is home to the largest population of Bosnians in the Atlanta region and is the home of the Bosnian-American Bosnian community. According to the 2000 Census, DeKalb County had a Bosnian population of 2,419. This is 95 percent of the state’s Bosnian population. While some of the largest concentrations are located in Fulton County, with 459 Bosnians, and Gwinnett County, with 1,225, the Bosnians in the Atlanta region and Bosnians with 2,419. This is by far the largest concentration of persons born in Bosnia and Herzegovina in Atlanta. In the other counties, the Bosnian population is relatively small: 0 in Cobb, 575 in Clayton, 575 in Cobb, 400 in Chatham, 85 in DeKalb, 85 in Fayette, 60 in Gwinnett, 20 in Henry, and 0 in Rockdale.

The Bosnian community in DeKalb County is a melting pot of Bosnian-Americans of different ethnicities and backgrounds. The Bosnian-American community in DeKalb County has a strong sense of community, and many Bosnians prioritize maintaining their cultural and religious traditions.

Bosnian Life in Metro Atlanta (cont’d)

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The official language of Bosnia is Serbo-Croat, although the name of the language is controversial. Serbs and Croats living in Bosnia may refer to their language as Serbian or Croatian, respectively. It is part of the Slavic branch of the Indo-European family. Other related South Slavic languages are Bulgarian, Macedonian and Slovenian.

The language may be written in either the Cyrillic or Latin alphabets. Given the history of Bosnia, it is not surprising that the language has borrowed many words from other European languages, as well as Turkish, Arabic and Persian. Speakers of Serbo-Croatia generally are able to understand English, although some are more comfortable with English pronunciation, although they may have some trouble with the "th" and "v" sounds. On the other hand, English may be difficult to understand, and English is not widely spoken in English, for instance, such as church, school, would seem to the particular troubles. Some common phrases are presented below:

**Serbo-Croatian Language**

- **Hello (good day)**
- **Goodbye**
- **How are you?**
- **Thanks, fire, and you?**

Bosnian Life in Metro Atlanta (cont’d)

The emblem for the 1984 Winter Games represented a stylized snowflake with the Olympic rings above. The Winter Games were the first for which the Olympic movement had planned for Sarajevo and tradition, many turn to when in need. After the two suicides that took place the spring of 2004, some of the caseworkers started a women’s support group. Also, the mosque has classes for children that emphasize religion and tradition. One of the things that was lost in the move to the U.S. is the bond between women. An observer noted that “back home women would get together to do things together.” Survival, working, taking care of each other has made it difficult to maintain that bond in Atlanta.

Bosnian Language in Metro Atlanta (cont’d)

The couple’s initials and wedding date are included in the design. The emblem also reflects a traditional embroidery pattern produced in the Sarajevo region.

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DeKalb County is home to the largest population of Bosnians with 2,419. This is unlike other ethnic communities, but rep-resentations are found in Gwinnett County around Lawrenceville. While some of the largest concentrations are located concentrated almost exclusively along the interstates. Gwinnett County is second with 1,225, followed by Fulton: 459, Cobb: 330, DeKalb: 2,419. 

Serbo-Croatian Language

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Bosnian Organizations, Associations, and Resources

Below is a listing of selected organizations where the Bosnian Community Additional resources are available at available at www.atlantaglobals.com

**Bosnian-Americans in the Atlanta Economy**

The success of assimilation of Bosnian refugees depends largely on age. Older members of the community typically have not learned English, which prevents them from gaining employment and accessing services. Younger people have an easier time learning the language and, in general, have a better chance at successful assimilation. According to the 2000 census, at least two-thirds of the workforce with Yugoslavian roots worked in production and assembly occupations. Bosnian community. There are a few doctors who came to the US after the war, but many don’t have the energy and desire to be medicine in the U.S., but many don’t have the energy and desire to be

**Social Services**

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