Who are the Russian-Americans?

As a Jew and practicing physician in Moscow, Dr. Lawrence E. Davidovich (David’s son) and his wife, children, and many pets. His mother and her second husband (an American), as well as some distant relatives, also live in Atlanta. His mother’s English is perfect and she is fully assimilated. Dr. Eppelbaum acknowledges that such successful assimilation is unusual, especially among Jews. But he says, “She is an unusual woman.”

At the time, the Soviet Union was a young country of Russian immigrants and no Russian doctors were in training specifically to this clinic, which from the start was intended to be a soup kitchen type of clinic, providing a diverse array of services. The clinic has since become a busy medical center offering primary care, testing, physical therapy, pain management, and surgery. In addition, the clinic has a massage therapy program and offers services for those patients who need them. The clinic has about 80 patients and thirty-five staff members. The patients are Russian, Eastern Europeans, Hispanics, Latin Americans, Muslims from various countries, and African Americans. The translators at the clinic are proficient in the Slavic languages, Spanish, Portuguese and Arabic.

Dr. Eppelbaum, in addition to being the president of the clinic, is director of medical administration, serves as one of the presidents of the newly formed American-Russian Federation, which is based in Atlanta. The doctor intends to practice medicine and work on the clinic’s services until this is no longer possible. Then he plans to focus full-time on a political career. Dr. Eppelbaum, who trained in pediatrics, hopes that once he is able to retire and his son is ready to take over, he will resume his former career as a massage therapist until he was granted the political asylum he sought from “The Ukraine”, designating a region of land within the Russian Empire.

The Russian community can now access specialty foods, clothing and furniture, and there is also an increase in export/import activities. The Russian community now has a Russian newspaper, a Russian radio station, and Russian media outlets. There are several Russian schools in the United States, including a high school in Atlanta. There is also an increasing interest in Russian culture, such as Russian music and dance events. The Russian community in Atlanta is also involved in political activities, such as supporting Russian candidates for office.

The Russian community in Atlanta is diverse, with people from different regions of Russia, as well as from other countries such as Ukraine and Georgia. The community includes people from all walks of life, from professors and scientists to artists and athletes. The community is also involved in various organizations, such as the Atlanta Association of World War II Veterans and the Atlanta Bukharian Jewish Club, which provide resources and support for the community.

As a result of Dr. Eppelbaum’s efforts, the Russian community in Atlanta has become more integrated into the fabric of society. The community now has access to resources and opportunities that were previously unavailable. The community is also becoming more involved in local politics and community affairs. The community’s growth and success is a testament to the resilience and determination of its members, and a testament to the positive impact that Dr. Eppelbaum’s work has had on the community.
Who are the Russian-Americans?

The Soviet Union, born in 1922 out of the defeat of the Czarist empire, then a vast, sprawling and heterogeneous empire, was a union of many nationalities. The recognition of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev as that date, 1985, has been considered as the birth of the Soviet Union. As the end of the Cold War and the dissolution of the Soviet Union, one of the main events of the 20th century, the former Soviet Union began to change its face. Many of the regions that made up the Soviet Union have since become independent states, each with its own government. The process of independence was not easy, but the people of the former Soviet Union were determined to make it happen.

The former Soviet Union was made up of 15 republics, each with its own government and culture. The republics were: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, and Ukraine.

The former Soviet Union was a vast and diverse country, with a population of over 250 million people. The country was home to many different ethnic groups, including Russians, Ukrainians, Belarusians, and Georgians. The former Soviet Union was also home to many different religions, including Christianity, Islam, and Judaism.

The former Soviet Union was a unified country, but it was also a country with many different languages. Russian was the official language of the former Soviet Union, but many of the different regions also had their own languages, such as Ukrainian, Belarusian, and Georgian.

The former Soviet Union was a country with a rich history, but it was also a country that was struggling to find its place in the world. The former Soviet Union was a country that was trying to find its way, and it was a country that was struggling to find its voice.

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### Russian/Born Population in Atlanta Region, 2000

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fulton</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gwinnett</td>
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<td>Douglas</td>
<td>212</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cobb</td>
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<td>Cherokee</td>
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<td>DeKalb</td>
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<td>Clayton</td>
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<td>Rockdale</td>
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<td>Cherokee</td>
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<td>Cobb</td>
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### What Are Russian Customs and Culture?

The Russian culture is rich with traditions and customs that are deeply ingrained in the country’s history and way of life. Here are some key aspects of Russian culture and society:

#### Language
- Russian is the official language of Russia and is spoken by over 170 million people worldwide.
- Russian is known for its melody and intonation, which can be particularly captivating even to those who do not understand the language.

#### Religion
- Orthodoxy is the dominant religion in Russia, with about 90% of the population practicing it.
- Other religions such as Catholicism, Buddhism, and Judaism are also present, especially among the Russian-speaking diaspora.

#### Food
- Russian cuisine is rich and diverse, featuring dishes like borscht, pelmeni, blini, and vareniki.
- The cuisine is known for its hearty portions and use of fresh ingredients.

#### Holidays
- Christmas is celebrated on December 25th, but because of the Gregorian calendar, it is more or less January in Russia.
- New Year (New Year’s Day) is a major celebration on January 1st.
- Easter is a significant holiday, celebrated with traditional foods like kulich and paskha.

#### Sports
- Football (soccer) is the most popular sport in Russia, with many fans supporting national teams.
- Ice hockey, handball, and basketball are also popular among the Russian population.

#### Art and Literature
- Russia has a rich tradition in literature, art, and music, with figures like Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, and Tchaikovsky being widely respected.
- The country has a strong national identity, which is reflected in its art and architecture.

### What Are the Russian-Americans? (cont’d)

The breakup of the Soviet Union brought a surge of migrants to the United States, but the changes also resulted in emerging threats and new opportunities of ethnic and religious minorities. The Russian-American population in the Atlanta area has shown remarkable resilience.

#### Culture
- The Russian-Americans in Atlanta have preserved their cultural heritage through various community events and organizations.
- The Atlanta region has several Russian cultural centers, including the Atlanta Russian Cultural Center.

#### Religious Practices
- Many Russian-Americans in Atlanta have maintained their Orthodox Christian faith.
- Other religions such as Judaism and Buddhism are also represented.

### Regional Economic Impact

The Russian-American population in Atlanta has contributed to the local economy through various means, including entrepreneurship and community services. The community has also faced challenges, such as language barriers and discrimination, which have impacted their assimilation into American society.

In conclusion, the Russian-American community in Atlanta has a unique and rich cultural heritage that continues to influence the region's social and cultural landscape.
Most former Soviet citizens who arrive in the Atlanta region have refugee status. Many were not able to provide an upper (usually younger) family mem-
ber who immigrated to the United States in earlier years. The Russian community is scattered all over the Atlanta region, but there is some clustering in the Alpharetta area. The community is composed of a variety of persons living in high-
rise apartments, and another local Russian immigrant enclave. Other members of the community can be found at 75. Lawrenceville, McDonough, Dacula, and Doraville. The atlas map displays the year 200-1295 residential pattern, by census tract, for the scattered population of foreign-born residents from Russia, Ukraine and Belarus.

Some compare their life and its limitations to the life of the Russian immigrant who arrived in the United States during the early 20th century. Many are poor and their children can't support them adequately. Conditions are difficult for them. Even going to the grocery store can be difficult for them. Many poor and their children can't support them adequately. Some compare their life and its limitations to the life of the Russian immigrant who arrived in the United States during the early 20th century. The overall standard of living in their community is not sufficiently detailed to identify migrants from each of the new nations. In 2000, the Atlanta region was home to approximately 85,000 foreign-born residents. Another 65,000 Atlanta region residents are natives of the former Soviet Union. The majority of these foreign-born residents are relatively new arrivals, joining larger communities that have existed in Atlanta for a long period of time. The newest census also listed over 25,000 individuals with Russian ancestry (both native and foreign-born), and another 10,000 with Ukrainian ancestry. Some in the community suggest that the Russian-speaking population in greater Atlanta may be approaching the neighborhood of 50,000. Growth from immigration, however, has slowed noticeably since the tragic events of September 11, 2001.

Who are the Russian-Americans? (cont’d)

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What are Russian Customs and Culture?

What are Russian Customs and Culture?

The whole idea of volunteerism (as mainstream America knows it) was long lost in the Soviet Union, where the state took care of everyone's needs. Russians who become part of a local religious institution are helping to form the value of the American way of life. One of the most difficult things for Russian newcomers to become accustomed to is American-style economics. Under the Soviet government, everyone worked for the state and all property was owned by the state. Housing, always in short supply, was not provided by the state. Other luxury goods were also not in the state, but luxury cars and certain services were available only to those with high social status in the former Soviet Union.

When former Soviet citizens arrive here, they must become familiar with working for a private employer and paying market prices for such basic services as medical care and housing. Our familiar free market economy may be very confusing to those who did not grow up with it. With that in mind, they need to learn not only the aspects of the American way of life.

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Most former Soviet citizens who arrive in the Atlanta region are refugees or asylum seekers. Many come as the result of political turmoil in their countries of origin, and these refugees usually have little or no money and no relatives or friends in the United States to support them. As a result, many refugees are forced to rely on government assistance for survival. Those who are age 65 or older are eligible for Supplemental Security Income (SSI). Many are also eligible for Medicaid and Food Stamps. The Atlanta region has welcomed some of these migrants who have arrived in the past 10 years.

**Russian Life in Metro Atlanta**

**Holidays Celebrated**

In addition to other Western holidays, Russians and former Soviet citizens may celebrate the holidays below. Russian Orthodox holidays are not set by the solar calendar. Jews and Muslims also celebrate the holidays observed according to the solar calendar:

- **Christmas (Рождество)**
  - January
- **New Year (Новый год)**
  - January
- **Easter (Пасха)**
  - March or April
- **Russian Orthodox New Year (Старый Новый Год)**
  - January
- **Yom Kippur (Jewish Day of Atonement)**
  - September or October
- **Russian New Year (Новый Год)**
  - December
- **Other holidays include:**
  - Independence Day (День Независимости)
  - Purim (Пурим)
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  - Independence Day (День Независимости)
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The Soviet Union, born in 1917 out of the turmoil of the Communist Revolution, was a state with a history many centuries long. With independence its name changed from “The Ukraine”, designating a region of land within the Russian Empire, to “Ukraine”, denoting a state with a history of many centuries long. Many of those coming to the Atlanta region from the former Soviet Union have academic backgrounds and special skills. In their former homes, they were lawyers, doctors, engineers or skilled craftspeople. But with the constraints of learning a new language and gaining new professional knowledge, as well as adapting to a new culture, they take any jobs they can find available. Initially, they were found waiting tables, working in restaurants, hotel and hotel dorms and similar basic jobs. Today, many have moved up the employment ladder, attained academic qualifications, opened small businesses, and are changing their community’s culture, they still share in and contribute to its success. The Snapshots introduce and portray selected communities in terms of their backgrounds, their customs and cultures, their roles in the regional economy, and specific local resources available throughout the region.

Who are the Russian-Americans?

The Russian-Americans, Russia

Russia, stretching 4,300 miles from its western frontier in the Baltic region across Siberia to the Bering Sea, is the world’s largest nation, with a land area of 6.6 million square miles. Its population of 149 million (2005 estimate) is aging, with declining fertility rates, and is projected to drop by 2050 to 110 million. The population is composed of many European and Asian ethnic groups and nationalities, with the largest being the Russians (87 percent), Ukrainians (11 percent), and Belarusians (2 percent). Those emigrating from Russia and the former Soviet republics are a diverse group. The majority of them are from the European region west of the Ural Mountain range and from the major industrial regions of Moscow and St. Petersburg.

Ukraine

Ukraine’s independence was proclaimed on Dec. 24, 1991. Ukraine has a history many centuries long. With independence its name changed from “the Ukraine”, designating a region of land within the Russian Federation, to “Ukraine”, designating a state with a history of many centuries long. For more information, see the Ukraine section in this publication. This publication, with the same title, “Global Atlanta Snapshots,” is published biennially. (We are grateful to the Atlanta Regional Commission for allowing us to reproduce our work here. This publication is a part of the Global Atlanta Snapshots, which is a part of a grant from the William J. Clinton Foundation. The National Endowment for the Humanities, the Ford Foundation, and the Corporation for National and Community Service support the Atlanta Regional Commission.

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