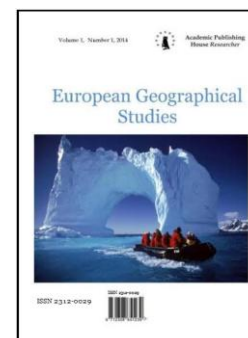


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Organization and Activities of Migrants from Serbia and Montenegro in Denmark: a Case Study

Goran Rajović

Street Vojvode Stepe 252, Belgrade, Serbia
Dr
E-mail: dkgoran.rajovic@gmail.com

Abstract

This paper discusses some socio-geographical characteristics of contemporary working forces migration from Serbia and Montenegro in Denmark, analyzed from the point of view of migrant organization and activities. At the beginning of the sixties of the last century, slowed down economic development of the country (former Yugoslavia), has caused the determination that the Serbian and Montenegrin workers to go abroad. Denmark was among those countries. Serbian and Montenegrin communities of migrants, although is not very numerous (about 8.000), is interesting for researchers, because in the middle of Denmark of which is dependent economically, maintain their ethnical or social identity. The notion of identity is complex and it is necessary to observe within approach that is more theoretical or framework. Therefore, there are two interpretations: one that are gave respondents, and other researchers. Important place in the identification of the Serbian and Montenegrin migrants findings in the family, relatives, churches, schools, associations and clubs, where they can develop their activities. Thus, they form a social network within the community and towards the wider environment.

Keywords: Migrants from Serbia and Montenegro, Denmark, external migration, organization, activities.

Introduction

After the Second World War, the former Yugoslavia has turned into a huge the construction site. Revolutionarily mood populations have accepted the renovation and construction (1945–1950), i.e. everything is a destroyed in the war. During this period realized "full employment". An external migration was unknown to. Certain period of stagnation in the process employment of working forces started from 1950. To this the impacted: international division of work, interstate political relations and many internal, objective and subjective factors. Economic blockade (1948–1954) and dry years, affected are pace of investment in the construction of which has led to reduce the use of existing industrial capacity and declining employment dynamics workforce. The economic reform in the former Yugoslavia (since 1965) encourage is rationally economic activity. Many the private companies ware begun noticeably reduces the workforce, whereas unprofitable stopped to working, so that their workers are in part or in whole, lost their jobs. The process creation of new jobs is been slow. This has led to population migrations abroad (Rodić, 1971).

Motives for going on a temporary work abroad are multiple. We shall them of consciousness on most important, who are in the opinion of Kalezić (1976), and basic:

a) A foreign environment has provided better working conditions, development, rewarding, housing, and therefore a higher and more stable personal income. Former Yugoslavia, within the limits its economic opportunities, could not provide the necessary funds that could enable permanent employee employment.

b) Involvement of in working foreign markets creates the existential security and realizes certain personal income i.e. funds for existence. In the economy of their country, there is a job uncertainty, which leads of fear in ensure security of the material conditions for the maintenance of their own existence.

c) Involvement of in working foreign market, a worker on that basis, is entitled to health care (themselves and their families), and the conditions for retirement, which makes a significant element of his social security.

d) The general conditions of life which provides the foreign communities provided is far more opportunities for children's education and greater cultural life, full health care and other benefits which is a country immigration offered in relation to the homeland, what is represent a significant motive for the going of workers abroad.

As at 31 March 1971 and according to the data of the Statistical Office of Yugoslavia, Serbia had 8.436.547, while Montenegro had 530.361 populations. This number included is 199.487 workers from Serbia, respectively 7.829 workers from Montenegro temporarily employed abroad. That is, that on the day population census in 1971 on temporarily working abroad was 2.38% of the total population of Serbia, respectively 1.47% of the total population of Montenegro. From 4.064 million active population of Serbia, 4.90% of them are findings temporarily working abroad, respectively 182.000 active population of Montenegro, 4.30% of them are located on the temporarily working abroad. It is even more expressive is situation, if we look at relationship total the number of employees the population. In Serbia, of 1.482.00 employees 13.50% is at temporary work abroad, respectively of 78.000 employees in Montenegro, 10.00 % was located on temporarily working abroad.

Data on the number of Yugoslav migrants in Denmark were presented in the statistics on strangers in 1991, volume 2 in the editorial office I. Bruun and O. Hamer. Presented statistics records, the total number of Yugoslav workers in Denmark in 1967 were 358, 1974-6.802, 1991-10.039. However, specified statistics does not display of the Yugoslav workers on temporary work in Denmark by Yugoslav republics. About exact the number of migrant workers in Denmark; it is difficult to give precise information. The reasons for not determining the exact number of Serbian and Montenegrin migrants are numerous. We especially emphasize the illegal migrations that have characterized ex-Yugoslav region, and recording of persons with Serbian and Montenegrin space in the receiving country as a Yugoslav and ex-Yugoslavs. Ambassador of Serbia and Montenegro in Copenhagen Vladimir Radulovic is in 2005 he said: "It's hard to say how many our people have the citizenship of Serbia and Montenegro, because is in meantime 40-50 percent of them accepted Danish citizenship, because of which have had to give up their previous citizenship, because Denmark does not allow dual citizenship" (www.blic.evropa.net). According to data, Rajović (2011a) in Denmark has about 6.000 immigrants from Serbia and around 2.000 immigrants from Montenegro.

Former researches of contemporary migrations in Serbia and Montenegro are mostly partial and inadequate, and the requirements for consideration these social occurrence often (Stamenković, 1989). This proves and the absence of accurate statistics on how so many of the workers going on a temporary work abroad. In this regard, we point out clearly formulated attitude D. P. Rodić (1972), which suggests that in addition to statistical data, the best way for research external migrations a survey of on field.

So is author of these lines has exercised its sojourn in Copenhagen and felt the need to recorded something concerning sojourn Serbian and Montenegrin migrants in Denmark. Within the limits of their own knowledge, I was able to spot one major shortcoming, that is, an otherwise a modest migration process in Serbia and Montenegro this problem is not has paid to almost any attention. These were the basic motives and reasons, which I guided the selection of future theme "The organization and activities of the Serbian and Montenegrin migrants in Denmark."

The idea of this research was born out of the emigrants themselves, and the initiative is pointed out the first generation of migrants, which began arriving in mid- sixties year last century into one for them completely new natural and social space, what kind of is Denmark. Community migrants from Serbia and Montenegro, although not much numerous (about 8.000), is interesting for researchers, since in Denmark's centre of which are economically dependent, maintains it ethnic or social identity. How is concept of identity is complex, it is necessary observe in the more theoretical approach or framework. Therefore, there are two interpretations: one given by the respondents, and other researchers. In consideration taken into account all three generations migrants from Serbia and Montenegro and the research related to the period of beginning the sixties, i.e. since the arrival of the first generation of Serbian and Montenegrin migrants to Denmark, to the disintegration of the State Union Serbia and Montenegro in 2006.

Related work

The issue of migration, especially its essential components - emigration abroad deals with: demographers, economists, sociologists, historians, spatial planners, ethnologists, anthropologists and many others, which just shows that deals with this issue and geographer. Recognizes the fact that is geography correlative science i.e. science that successfully connects research fields of natural and social sciences and in many areas research has synthesis significance (Rajović and Bulatović, 2015; Rajović and Bulatović, 2015).

Geographers in their scientific and professional papers special attention research devoting external migration, creating a rich scientific base, necessary for further research. In dealing an analysis of state and movement total natural, social and economic conditions, geographers are this complex socio-economic process migration observed from different aspects, either directly or as part analyzing total socio-economic development (Rajović and Bulatović, 2015).

The geographic basis of external migration research questions are many and extremely complex problems. At the same time in so a complex situation, the responsibility of geographical science to the society is increasing and expected to solving current social and economic problems (Rajović and Bulatović, 2015).

Although the social need for migration research (especially its essential components - emigration) in Serbia and Montenegro unchallenged, we are not on the plan able to meet their own current and other needs. In this regard, the geographical research in Serbia and Montenegro are lagging behind for most European, and even the neighbouring countries. Geographical Research in Serbia and Montenegro dealt with in problems a large extent external migration before World War II, especially those in countries across the ocean, but also so and diasporas problems, status and identity of national minorities in the neighbouring countries.

However, the departure of workers from Serbia and Montenegro the temporary work abroad after World War II, was not often the subject geographical study. Only when is departure workers attained a mass character, this problem the imposed on and instigated to think. Scientifically treatment of the problem the temporary workforce from the former Yugoslavia in abroad above all in Germany, started with the (1967) Geographical Institute of the University of Zagreb, with a small number of associates from ex Yugoslav republics "(Rodić, 1972). Thus are incurred studies Baučić (1970), Rodić (1971) and Rodić (1972).

But even then, and now, how geographic, thus and research in other disciplines were mostly an orientation to the study of foreign migration from Serbia and Montenegro in the United States, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Germany, Austria, Sweden. Accordingly, we still not have in geographical literature, scientific and technical articles about migrants from Serbia and Montenegro in Denmark.

When it comes the lack of literature we present the fact that the before to twenty years ago, there was not a single article, which has treated complex problems of migration from the territory of Serbia and Montenegro in Denmark. In 1993 appeared for the first informative review of Montenegrin migration in Denmark, Rajović "Montenegrins in Denmark". Informative book provides historical - sociological overview migration from Montenegro to Denmark and makes a modest contribution to the understanding of this problem.

Further, studies emigration from Serbia and Montenegro in Denmark, continued is the author of these of rows and result work incurred are articles Research migration from Serbia and

Montenegro in Denmark, continued the author of this text because of the work was created article "Demographic characteristics of contemporary working forces migration from Montenegro to Denmark" (2011), "Some socio-geographic characteristics of modern labor migration from Serbia and Montenegro to Denmark: social life and social relations migrants"(2013), "Geographical contribution of contemporary labour migration from Serbia and Montenegro to Denmark"(2014), "Some characteristics of ethnic identity – case study: migrants from Serbia and Montenegro to Denmark"(2014), as well and the monograph publication "Montenegrin immigrants in Denmark" (2011).

The research whole range phenomena and problems, related to the Serbian and Montenegrin migrants in Denmark, are still pending. The results that we announced in this study represent a modest contribution to the study of the phenomenon of Serbian and of Montenegrin migration in Denmark. In this occasion present to readers only one minimal number of research facts and conclusions which we have come fieldwork. Therefore, do not pretend to deplete this issue but on the contrary, we want to encourage the further research of the Serbian and of Montenegrin migration in Denmark. In this situation, it seems that is each research funded paper, including this one, which refers to the organization and activities of Serbian and Montenegrin migrants in Denmark, welcome, therefore, we believe that, in this context the, a modest contribution will not be harm.

Research methodology

Methodological procedure in research involves combined use of different research methods. The basis the methodological procedure used in this study makes surveys. In order to get representative data in the study, surveys planned to include 2% of the respondents, of the total number of Serbian and Montenegrin migrants, which are about 200 subjects. Considering the initial hypothesis that social characteristics of the respondents influence the their grades and attitudes on most questions in the planning the survey sample was applied multistage sample in combination a random and deliberate choice of the respondents in order to provide defined quotas. In the first stage, villages selected that represent migrants in general: Copenhagen, Hillerød, Frederikshavn, Helsingør, Næstved and Silkeborg. The number of respondents in these the strata is determined on basis of the survey migrants list Rajović (1993), Adjusted for numbers of migrants from the last data's Rajović (2011). In the second stage, the author of the respondents chose the in combination a random and intentional choice, to ensure defined quotas. The third phase consisted of questions about the organization and activities of the immigrants. Finally, the last phase related to some determinants and institutions with which are respondents identifying.

Planned number surveyed respondents in the survey realization was exceeded, but the more rigorous control logic at the end of the questionnaire processed a total of 189 questionnaires which represents a very high realization by 96.2 % of the planned sample. How was the survey further flowed, thus are the realized and new possibilities for acquaint larger number of the respondents in associations or clubs, how over family ties, thus and over friendly relations.

Application of statistical methods was necessary to define quantitative-qualitative variables research. Permeated through the entire text of the method and of integrated, thanks to which we were able to identify, define and assess the opinions of respondents. In the scientific explanation of terms, by two methods including: analytic and synthetic. Analytical method consideration are some of the dimensions the object of research. Us are interested in subjective, personal experience of migrants, in this paper, in individual segments research convey and "life stories" of migrants, and the related on organization and activities of the migrants. Since paper has essentially synthetic character were used results related scientific disciplines, published in the international literature. Among them on this occasion, emphasize this: Stahl (1977), Clements (1980), Titon (1980), Robinson (1981), Stark (2005), Rajović and Bulatović (2015), Rajović and Bulatović (2015).

Were studies and written sources, i.e. existing archival records about migrants from Serbia and Montenegro in abroad. In the regard, it is certainly significant it, which was publishing: Pejović (1962), Drljača (1963), Božović (1968), Rodić (1971), Radić (1971), Rodić (1972), Lutovac (1975), Grečić (1975), Majstorović (1979), Oliveira- Roca (1984), Petković (1988), Romelić and Stojanović (1989), Petrović (1990), Davidović (1994), Grečić and Lopušina (1994), Srdić-Đoković (1995), Vuksanović (1996), Grečić, Kutlača, Matejić, Mikić (1996), Gabrić - Molnar (1996), Davidović

(1999), Pavićević (2004), Pavlica (2005), Group by (2006), Vukčević (2006), Dobrijević (2007), Selinić (2008), Marković (2009).

The existing archival material (though still insufficiently processed) points to the large number of migration from Serbia and Montenegro, which, with more or less variations, as it were, exerted continuously. According to mentioned authors the basic motive for immigration of the population of Serbia and Montenegro in abroad, is located underdevelopment in their economies, and consequently and their inability to absorb the "own" population (Kalezić, 1976). In the research is addressed attention was on the press and the Internet.

Analysis of results and their interpretation

1.1. Family and relatives

Life of Serbian and Montenegrin migrants in large part during free time are happens within the family, which besides its members connects cousins and compatriots. Her integral function manifested in socializing with foreigners. According to their composition or size, family of Serbian and Montenegrin migrants mainly makes marital union - husband and wife, nuclear family - a married couple and their children, extended family - parents, children, grandchildren, relatives of the first degree, a kinship community - second instance relatives. The largest number surveyed respondents in Denmark, lives in a nucleus family. Grandparents, actively participate in the education and preservation of their grandchildren.



Figure 1: Far from of homeland - grandmother Stamena actively participates in the education and keeping granddaughter Stamene and Ksenija

How explains one respondent to respondent: "The state Denmark a lot of attention is given children. Habitually is that child who was considering independent beings adults should to listen and engage as early as possible in making decisions that affect them. How in families of immigrants, as well as in the Danish children's institutions and schools care is taken that children getting used to responsibility and learn responsibility in so as far as possible in relation to their age and maturity. Danish laws provide that children have a right to care and safety and towards them should be treated with due respect for their personality. That is why the prohibited and punishable by beat children has or in some other way use force. Parental responsibility is to provide the children's the love and care and to create a stable framework for their growth"* (fi-gen.-f.1942).

Documentation of the analysis of the collected, we found that for more than 40 years of living and working in Denmark, among Serbian and Montenegrin migrants, families changed significantly and as an institution, and by how educates and rejuvenating. While we was immediately after moving to the Denmark could be characterized as a strictly hierarchic, in the previous period, of arrival of to the present day, it is increasingly based on the cooperation of all

* Symbols used in the text: fi - the first generation migrants, se- the state second generation, th- third generation markets, m-male, f- female; 1940 - birth year.

members, although he observes that in an ethnic sense retains the respect of generational affiliation. Therefore, the members of the second and third generation shall see the respect for the elderly and as for the position of women immigrants on her is still a considerable burden of family responsibilities.

Particular attention is given the state Denmark and to pensioners, i.e. older persons in what we made sure from conversations with the respondents surveyed. "I have a solid pension that allows me to live a solid, flat, full health and social care." (pr.gen.-m.1943). "When health fails, I go to "plejehjem" (nursing home), that I'm not a burden on anyone, and I have all the conditions for life as a full service" (pr.gen.-ž.1938). However, we can state that in everyday situations when health is usually denounce older immigrants crossing the rest of his life with his children, usually male.

Pension goes up to 67, but some members of the first generation of immigrants, leaving the working forces market earlier and is so calling before retirement. We noticed that the Serbian and Montenegrin pensioners who want to have a number of options to deal with their own interests and live active lives. Denmark's policies are towards old ones on the basis the principle of having the highest possible responsibility and influence of their lives. Pensioners have had a chance to participate in making decisions both at the personal level and at the local level. These privileges are used older Serbian and Montenegrin migrants in Denmark.

Our research evidence shows that most of the Serbian and Montenegrin pensioners in Denmark living in his apartment, until health capabilities allow. In addition, requested if can get help for personal care, i.e. maintaining cleanliness and shopping. If a pensioner, has special needs or physical troubles, the local government may require flat for special purposes i.e. protected flat or nursing home. Pensioners were then available, all personnel who takes care of practical things, such as cooking, washing clothes, cleaning, maintaining personal hygiene.

Majority of surveyed Serbian and Montenegrin migrants at home celebrates birthdays, the birth of the child, moving in flat, Woman's Day, New Year's Day. None of festivity cannot be imagined without a bottle of alcohol (Serbian and Montenegrin tradition), flower (Danish custom), and gifts for kids (chocolate, candies) and other valuable gifts.

Farewell to into the Army is a solemn and majestic, followed by speeches, congratulations, the discussion on homeland retelling the history, traditions. We had the opportunity us to be witnesses of one such send-off, where they sang songs and danced. These celebrations are, according to our notes, a great opportunity to bring together families, friends, and even relatives from their homeland. In this place, it is important to emphasize that the respondents surveyed with pride and honour to talk about their responding for military service. Occasion explanation of these occurrences one should take into account the love towards his homeland, continuing traditions of their ancestors, and also certain social prestige or pride and chivalry.

Almost all Serbian and Montenegrin migrants know each other and know who is from where and when it arrived in Denmark. They a have registered and the numbers to each - of other, and are used and the phone book, which each owner gets, frees the phone number in Denmark. Family life and kinship relations among the immigrants are highly developed, i.e. surveyed respondents particularly emphasize the which maintain close ties with their relatives 'relatives' and not only in Denmark but also to those who live in Sweden, Norway, Germany. No forgets not even relatives, who remained in the homeland, and mutually visits are frequently, especially during the holiday season, which many migrants spend in the homeland.



Figure 2: From Denmark to Serbia and Montenegro doing military service - a family visit to Copenhagen soldier in Podgorica (se- gen.-m.1977)

Friends of respondents are mostly migrants from the former Yugoslav republics, although none of respondents did rule, nor in any other, a negative way distanced him from socializing with strangers:

- a) "I do not care nationality, if the man is correct" (fi- gen.-f.1944).
- b) "Nobody asked us which we are nationalities up to the war in the former Yugoslavia" (se-gen.-m.1964).

An important feature of the Serbian and Montenegrin families, who lives in Denmark, is certainly a high standard of living, professional mobility, financial independence of children after high school. According that which the author of these lines is during family, kinship and friendly visits could notice that almost all immigrants have a very nice comfortable flats equipped with modern furniture and white goods. Individually each family possesses a car. From individual conversations, we found out that most of them have built houses in the homeland or purchased flats and the owners are predominantly business premises in Belgrade, Novi Sad, Nis and Podgorica, and the Montenegrin coast. In addition, a number of respondents possess personal life savings "Old savings", which they were frozen 27.04.1991 and today stand out how are impaired. The foreign exchange savers to assess the latest law from the 2004 on the return of funds by 2017 not mean them anything, because, as emphasize the many of them will not be alive. "Time is not on our side. Indeed, we expect our state to undertake real action and solve this question in the right way" (fi- gen.-f.1942).

One gets the impression that the Serbian and Montenegrin migrants in Denmark all have worthy of conditions of modern man. Monthly incomes are ranging between 10.000 and 13.0000 DKK. As a rule, the nuclear family, are doing a husband and wife. If the three-member or multi-member nuclear family is working just one of the spouses, the material arrive monthly assistance communes (municipalities). Such families do not scarce in food, clothes, and shoes. Such are the Danes, who take care of all the details to smaller details.

Surveyed respondents as they themselves point out, accepted the principle of Danish and financial independence for their children. When entering in marital union, the children they immediately get a flat, which parents usually of equipment from personal resources. Therefore, the family and in such cases maintain the characteristics that has brought from their homeland. The biggest difference to family life in the homeland of is early economic independence.

As for socializing with strangers, especially the first generation of Serbian and Montenegrin migrants certainly has some specific features, which are worth to emphasize. How could we conclude from individual conversations, relationships are not first-generation immigrants are, at least in initially, the moving in the direction closer contact with foreigners, but solely with the

Yugoslavs, which led to making friends, and even of marriage. After the dissolution of Yugoslavia, our research shows that the records in the relations between immigrants from the former Yugoslavia in significantly extent, comes to mutual isolation and hostility, as well as some of rally. The stage adaptation there was a closer relationship between Serbian and Montenegrin migrants with foreigners, primarily through the neighbourhoods, business, and then through the marital relationship. According to data Rajović (2011) rapprochement with strangers only immigrants from Montenegro with members of Danish nationalities, has resulted in by signing of 79 of marriages (41 Montenegrin woman married to a Dane, Dane married 38 Montenegrins).

1.2. Church

In Denmark, did not exist until 1998, no Serbian church, and therefore immigrants went to the Russian church of Saint Alexander Nevsky in Copenhagen. The establishment of the parish of Saint George is certainly the most important event in the history of the existence of the Serbian – Montenegrin community in Denmark. Parish belongs to the Diocese of British - Scandinavian Serbian Orthodox Church and parish activities in addition to Copenhagen are performed and in the cities and Odense and Silkeborg. Officially recognized by the Danish government in August 1998, in 1999 parish has begun a spiritual work on location Blagards Plads 6A in Copenhagen.



Figure 3: The icon of St. George (www.svetigeorgije.dk)

Running is program - for spiritual renewal parishes - in which they participated, Serbian-Montenegrin migrants, by providing financial support necessary for the spiritual life and the work of the parish. Parish activity in addition to Copenhagen is performing at Odense and Silkeborg. The arrival of archpriest Radmila Stokić rebirth is parish of Saint George. One of the most important levers of is parish Circle of Serbian Sisters. In 2004 newly formed organization celebrated own modest jubilee five years of work, and for his patron and glory of Circle of Serbian Sisters took, is Holy Paraschiva. Worship service was well attending. For this occasion, Circle of Serbian Sisters prepared a rich feast on which they are, as ever, especially highlight wonderful cakes. Presented is a small exhibition of photographs from Chilandar. Five-year jubilee attended is Archimandrite Sosipatros Stefanudis from Stockholm, a former student the Theological Faculty in Belgrade.

Per renewal of liturgical life of the parish of Saint George on 29 April 2007, have been established is church administration and was held annual parish assembly of the Kingdom of Denmark, on who was elected church board. Parish was too small to accommodate all orthodox believers. Easter morning service started in the early evening hours, confessing believers for Holy Communion, to be continue at midnight procession around the church three times. Easter liturgy of Holy Communion, and was continued and consecrate Easter eggs. Archpriest Radmila Stokić is particularly delighted the fact that in the early hours of on the communion and there are many children of immigrants, students supplementary school "Sveti Sava" but and those younger who

still are not up to school, but still stayed awake. With the presence of numerous guests, liturgy, Bishop served Britain and Scandinavia Dositej. Concelebrating was by archpriest Radmilo Stokić, Sergiy Bondarev, priest official Moscow Patriarchate and Deacon Veliša Vasić. After cutting Slavs cake, the ceremony was continuing wonderful singing octet "St. Seraphim of

Sarov" from Zrenjanin. With its singing are particularly present Delights Belgrade Opera tenor Ljubomir Popović, and the songs "Santa Lucia" and "O Sole Mio".



Figure 4: With modest jubilee - five years existence
of the Church St George in Copenhagen, 2004

It is evident that in the early nineties of the last century, occurred religious revival society. There are various motives of going to church, to each are going for reasons of tradition, others is experienced as a community, within the that can be realized their very existence, and the third, they go on occasional of worship, just because there feel relaxed and comfortable. The fact is that more and more of Serbian and Montenegrin migrants in Denmark return to the fold of the church.

On the question of whether you go to church. Followed was response of respondents:

a) "I like to going on Sunday, before the start of the liturgy that set fire candles and pray for health of my closest, and forgiveness of sins. When begins the liturgy, feel a kind of energy that calms unbelievable. At certain moments the tears start. Feelings at the end of the liturgy, cannot describe it. Simply, I do not know which would words used it and which would be adequate to my happiness" (fi- gen.-f.1948)

b) "We recently my society and I have introduced someone ours rule, that whenever we can, on the weekends, we go to church. After each stay in her I feel somehow... it's hard to describe simply wonderfully" (se-gen.-m.1971).

c) "I do not go to church, everything looks theatrically" (th-gen.-f.1989).

Here are impose question, how Serbian and Montenegrin migrants trusting people or are Church holidays only reason for the use of folk custom and tradition. Thinking Živković (2007) is as follows: "Regardless of the fact that is more and more migrants declare themselves believers, there is a taciturn selection of authentic and so-called secularized believers. The first, strive to church life through which speaks out the spirit of communality, as real sociability, personally self-restraint, to repentance, sacrifice, mercy, truth, justice, and above all, love. Second, following secularized patterns of life and remain in the possession superficial, external, ritual, and folklore and even of marketing layer of faith, which brings into question the essence of religion. Because a person's spirituality involves a huge personal feat, a sustained effort which overwhelmed whole person and without whom there is no genuine of salvation".

Sure, is one idea of Parishes of Saint George in Copenhagen going towards organizing family gatherings at the church? The family picnics were intends as a casual friendship of parents and children with pre prepared educational programs, sports and fun. Families come to liturgy, attended a casual luncheon, and then be held a lecture for adults and children, or show an appropriate movie. After that the family is socialize, participate in some sports, walking on the lake... Overall, parishioners spend the one day in prayer, educational, social and sporting

socializing (www.pravoslavje.org.yu). The idea is certainly a good and helps on the one hand, the spiritual strengthening parishes, on the other hand, as an individual, so and families of migrants.

1.3. Educational institution - school "Sveti Sava" in Copenhagen

In addition to family and church are significant and other organizations and associations that have a role in preserving the of identity and gatherings Serbian and Montenegrin migrants. Certainly, pay special attention occupies remedial classes in the Serbian language, i.e. school "Sveti Sava" first in the Diaspora under the auspices Serbian the Orthodox Church in Copenhagen. She started working as a "pilot project" in 2005. Since 2006, it become part of the regular system of supplementary schools among Serbian and Montenegrin migrants in Denmark, using the legal changes that schools may be under the jurisdictions of the Serbian Orthodox Church. Except in Copenhagen, the classes were organizing in other Danish cities: Copenhagen, Hillerød, Frederikshavn, Helsingør, Næstved and Silkeborg. In school is realizing Classes: of Serbian language, history, and geography and music education. Religious education classes Archpriest holds Radmilo Stokić. Competent institutions of the Republic of Serbia have provided supplementary education organization, its funding, curricula, textbooks and teaching staff. Satisfaction are to notice that in supplementary school "Sveti Sava" in Denmark, approximately three hundred schoolchildren (migrants from Serbia and Montenegro), of knowledge acquires within this class.



Figure 5: The opening ceremony for work of the school "Sveti Sava" 2005 in Copenhagen

Since, Serbian and Montenegrin migrants live in one multicultural environment, such as Denmark, it is certainly applies how in their personal, thus and in business life. Therefore, it is necessary that direct the education of their youth to learning multiple languages in order to be able to fit in a Danish multicultural environment. That would be the most important qualification in the education of children of immigrants. Teaching mother tongue and culture should therefore accept it as form of teaching that is integrating into the elementary school and that makes classes a complete. The importance of the goal of teaching we as well as recommendations to parents whose children attend the school "Sveti Sava" are multiple. We are reducing to the most important ones:

1. What does it mean remedial classes?
 - a) Children in teaching mother tongue and expand their knowledge of the culture of their language. Through this method of teaching, acquire knowledge from national culture, history, geography, music and folk traditions.
2. Goals and significance are teaching of mother tongue and culture.
 - a) Good are knowledge of mother tongue. Children fare a good level of knowledge, not only in spoken but also in written expression.
 - b) Learn a second language /bilingualism. Who knows well own native language; will learn better Danish as a second language.
 - c) Intercultural are education of students. Native language and culture helps students to successfully them live with two cultures.

- d) Contact with their families, relatives and compatriots. Good knowledge of native language helps to realize good contacts in the family, relatives, and the mainstream.
 - e) The acquisitions are knowledge of students about national culture. Children learn about the culture and lifestyle of their families to understand culture and way of life in his country.
 - f) A better is integration. The one who well knows its own language and culture; the better it will integrate into the society with more tolerance and understanding for others.
 - g) Better are success of students in the Danish school. Some teaching unit are teaching in parallel classes in native language and culture in mainstream schools, and the knowledge acquire the about the same in the two languages.
 - h) Advantages are in working life. Good knowledge of two languages is an advantage to acquire work both in Denmark and in the homeland.
 - i) Preparing is for a possible return in mainstream. Those students who during have proof return of about attendance of class's native language and culture acquire the many benefits.
3. Recommendations to parents:
- a) At home, speak native language.
 - b) Avoid mixing native language and Danish.
 - c) Let the children to read books in their native language and in Danish.
 - d) Periodically inspect your child's schoolwork. Thereby show attention.
 - e) Send your children's on teaching native language and culture and how check the progress.
 - f) Maintain contacts with native language teachers, culture, and the Danish teachers.
 - g) Attend the parent meetings.
 - h) Be present, if you can, on performances and celebrations in remedial school (www.svetionik.ch).

Convey impressions about the work supplementary teaching Archpriest Radmila Stokić, who is also and the school director: "Many parents they say that their children's, after attended supplementary classes was better in the Danish school. Learn better, to behave better, because so much love we achieve a different discipline than in Danish schools. We have no licentiousness, caps on head, chewing gum in his mouth, the entry and exit for during class, keeping the legs on the table during class... A positive impact of the church because children's are engaged during the service and liturgy, word, we are well on the way" (www.srpskadijaspora.info).

How watch on start of school, a parent whose child attending the school: "Being that in Denmark there are less than eight thousand of our people, mainly old economic immigration from the sixties, mainly from of Timočke Krajine and Montenegro, then it is such success schools under the auspices of the church is even more important. Until a few years ago here was practically no Church or parish. Stokić arrival of father from California, Serbian-Montenegrin Diaspora in Denmark has started to understand what to them mean church. Considering, on problems that we were realized that we must engage children's, because there were no other way to cut off a long-time negative trend. The people should church, and school" (www.srpskadijaspora.info).

1.4. Associations and clubs

In order to newly, arrived foreigners as quickly adapted to living and working in a new environment with the support of "Integration fund for foreigners", was forming in Copenhagen in 1964, company under the name "people for people". Members of the society were foreigners of all nationalities and religions. Participants the society says that the applicant association had a two-fold task. On the once taught Danish language and adopting instructions for independent life and on the second is instigated sports and cultural cooperation among foreigners in Denmark. Participation in the program was free of charge. It was supposed carefully solve problems of different groups of foreigners in the framework of this unique the society, leadership the society provided the possibility of forming independent clubs of foreigners. Thus formed associations: the Turks, Pakistanis, Czechoslovaks, Rumanians, Yugoslavs ...in such a way is the society "people to people" has fulfilled its purpose of existence and cease to work in 1973.

Yugoslav Association in Denmark has formed in 1969. Migrants from all over the former Yugoslavia attended founding Meeting. Elected to the Management Board, the Executive, being adopted Statute of the Association and been formed sections: sports, folklore, youth, translation ... and Local Government awarded the Association premises in Ballerup and provides material

assistance of up to 200.000 DKK (over 25.000 euros today). Social life in the association took a width, that the in mid1980 started formation of clubs within the association, the will occur to renaming the association in the Association of Yugoslav clubs. Gatherings in clubs have become the common practice. As pointed out by one respondent, "we could hardly we wait the morning, that come morning, us to meet again, meet and find" (fi.gen.-m.1931).

The following is a list, of formed clubs: "Džemal Bijedić", "Đerdap", "Branko Ćopić", "Timok", "Edvard Kardelj", "Kadinjača", "Veljko Vlahović", "Serbian club", "Montenegro", "Besa", "Ilirija", "Macedonia", "Ivo Lola Ribar". The number of clubs, clearly shows how are the Yugoslav migrants attributed the importance of social organization and fostering diversity. The number of clubs, clearly shows how are the Yugoslav migrants attributed the importance of social organization and fostering diversity. Awareness of the need socializing, friendship preservation, cultivation of different cultures and the other values, made has is to establish and Danish - Serbian cultural and sports associations and Hillerød and Næstved.

Alliance is as the umbrella organization that brought together clubs according to contents were placing in the sports and cultural association in within which they operate. About his involvement in the Alliance Vlado Rajović (fi-gen.-m.1937) long-time president says: "We worked do their best out of love for the place where did we come, kept customs, traditions, culture, to make we are all conveyed to the younger generation.

In the foreground, the Alliance is coordinated the clubs, found better working conditions and funding, where they to have the support the Danish Local self-government and the Union of Danish trade unions, institutions of culture and sport, and the Danish Integration Fund, responsible for the general policy towards foreigners ("Dansk Indvandrere og Integration "). One of the survey respondents is say: "All we asked for the Danes, that's what we get from material assistance to the premises. Life in Denmark becomes us more vivid, more engaged and better planned, so that the formation of a club, he scored a very good effect in all respects "(fi-gen.-m.1935). Within this activity, a special place tended to take and the issue of integration and education, especially the second and third generation immigrants.

In the years that followed, the Union of Yugoslav clubs, makes contact with the performers of folk and pop songs, organizes performances, evening gusle player, arranges visits to regional and municipal representatives of Yugoslavia in Denmark, in order inform citizens about the homeland in general. One such respondent to survey explains: "Lifestyle is every day more and more has stabilized. More frequently was feeling calmness in solving life's problems. Have been overcome numerous difficulties and dilemmas. Work of peoples is visible in all areas of life: business, family, community "(fi-gen.-m.1940).

How to within the alliance, thus and individually clubs, special importance had is a work of in different sections. One of the respondents explains this like this: "Most in the sections they found place for yourself, where has come to the fore both social and creative work and to connect people based on common interests and preferences"(fi-gen.-m.1946).

How is saw the work in sections, second and first generation migrants, the following examples we will show:

a) "Sports section was the most massive. Our traditional love for the sport and here has come to the fore. A variety of training and matches marked by the life and work of those who sport in the genes" (se-gen.m.1969)

b) "Folklore section included large number of our boys and girls. They are with their work proved in folklore that know how to preserve and nurture own cultural tradition" (se-gen.-f.1967).

c) "Youth is a section offered youth chance to create own life in Denmark, like that how it suits them. They were able to make series of cultural and sports manifestations, where they can gather and have fun "(se.gen.-f.1972).

d) "Translating section was available for all our immigrants, who needed help in the translation" (fi-gen.-m.1941)



Figure 6: Serbian and Montenegrin migrants – in traditional manifestation "Night of Culture"

Connections with the homeland and the local problems have not forgotten by the Union. The Alliance took care of the major issues of life and work, how its members, thus and immigrants. Therefore, if the Alliance or any of the clubs have organized campaign to collect aid, of any individual or homeland, on any question, mainly to included everyone, regardless of religion or nationality. Help was diverse, of individual, during various surgical interventions, family, on the death its members, to support homeland, ambulances during construction, sports fields, an adaptation of school buildings. Top it explains one respondent: "When we arrived in Denmark, we have not let that someone goes back, as we had, we shared. Today when we live well, do not forget one another. If one of us buys a car or some real property are not problems to provide the money. We provide interest-free loan, so when may put it back "(Rajović 1993). Help not missing nor in various drugs and medical devices, hospitals across Serbia and Montenegro, and attachments for the construction of the church, the Temple of Saint Sava in Belgrade. On the other hand, how points out Antonijević (2009) in a complex organization the glamorous celebrations - weddings, baptisms, and going to the army, what is particularly important during difficult economic situation in Serbia and Montenegro nineties of last century. And not only that, but the country of origin and continuously until the present day, profited from the of remittances our immigrants, which is why they can be considered the most successful export product many decades in the former Yugoslavia and Serbia and Montenegro today (Dobrivojević, 2007 and Nikolić, 2009).

The above mentioned rows, illustrating the enthusiasm and atmosphere action Alliance Yugoslav clubs and activities of their members, who have a sense of nostalgia. The interviewee first generation thus describes this: "To it was not easy get, although today, so maybe not appears. For 21 years of existence, the association, The clubs and their members, after all like all of us who came from Yugoslavia in Denmark, we had a lot of success and lows of the adjustments followed by incredulously, exceptional personal and family pleasures, to the disintegration of our country, was not easy road "(fi-gen.-f.1944).

Scenario disintegration of Yugoslavia has continued among the Yugoslav clubs. All attempts by the Alliance Board of Directors to be unique, have failed. So from 1991 Union of Yugoslav clubs, functions as a community of Serbian and Montenegrin clubs, retaining its original name. within Alliance operated by the beginning of 2000, and "Yu-INFO", Yugoslav Business and Information Cultural Centre, formed 31.5 1996 to contribute to better connecting and improving mutual cooperation between undertakings in Yugoslavia and Denmark. In Copenhagen the 27 and 28.09 in 1996, held other traditional of Serbs Council Scandinavia. It was an important cultural and educational, informative and folkloric manifestation Serbs in this part of Europe, which was attending by representatives of the Association of Serbian organizations, clubs and associations from other Scandinavian countries.

Associations and clubs often do not subsist long because of the short-term interest, enthusiasm and mutual disputes. Currently, for example, has not actively no association of Montenegrin migrants in Denmark. One of the respondents say: "The future of the association of Montenegrin migrants in Denmark, is the only in the return youth. If there is none, then club could not function. We can to gather every evening to play cards, dominoes or billiards, but this is not it. The purpose of these clubs is that our children speak our language, foster our culture through folklore, and do sports. If we lose, we lost young people and the sense of association "(se-gen.-m.1963).

1.5. The organization and activities of the institutions of Serbian and Montenegrin migrants

In this part will specified some guidelines and the institutions with were identified the respondents. It is certainly in the first place is the family. As a basic form of existence, from the moment family is migration to Denmark was a pillar of life. It is not possible to in this place go analyze the importance of family. "Contemporary science has neglected the role of the family, because of which is the totality of all human activities cannot be explained, and some of them get the template - An abstract form" (Bonnefous, 1968).

In Denmark, as we noted forward, there is just one Serbian church parish of St. Gregory the Great and the Russian Orthodox Alexander Nevsky temple, where religious services is perform. In addition, There are also numerous restaurants, clubs for sports and fun in which migrants regular gather and socialize with strangers. Fascinating strong impression given by "Tivoli" in Copenhagen with combining and organizing rides, concerts, ballet and theatre performances outdoor, with accompanying service high class restaurants, and fast food kiosks, modern annexes shape unusual fountains and gardens. During the winter months, Tivoli is transform into no less dynamic Christmas fair, with Tivoli icy lake. Within of the park, operates 32 restaurants. Certainly, it is necessary to extract and restaurant "Herzegovina", owned by immigrant from the former Yugoslavia, more specifically in Bosnia and Herzegovina. He was the first foreigner, who was able to open a restaurant in the most popular Danish amusement park. In the Danish libraries, as pointed out surveyed respondents persuaded that author of this text, you can find all works of world science, technology and art. It sounds incredible; almost all Danish local governments are children, students and library for adults, as well as each school. Visits the library is free of charge, in addition to rent books, libraries organize: exhibitions, film shows, theatre for children and lectures. It also provides access to the Internet and reading daily newspapers, and provides assistance in finding specific information or material. Fascinating to note that most libraries are has one librarian. Librarian is exclusively responsible for helping strangers in the search for books and magazines. If the library does not own requested material, it can be order in the library for migrants ("Folkebibliotekernes Indvandrerbibliotek"), which has more than 140,000 titles, about 100 international languages.

From the answers of surveyed respondents can be conclude that: family, going to church, sports and entertainment socializing, just different ways of spending leisure time, within which are actually associated with compatriots and thus in constant contact with the homeland. Also accentuates the specific characteristics of free time can been found in associations: sports, residential, and artistic character. Namely, the clubs and cultural centres to gather and play cards, discuss, deal with some special a hobby, or listen to various lectures. Special attention giving to sports activities. Many people, particularly children and young people dealing with different sports in their free time. Some do it in the clubs playing sports football, handball, volleyball, tennis, and a swim or involved in gymnastics. Some prefer to running and other sports branches, which is free and can exercise at will. In almost all local governments, there are sports facilities and sports organizations, which operate on a minimum membership fee, and rest of the secretariats covering local sports.



Figure 7: Darko Rajović (second generation of migrants from the Serbia and Montenegro in Denmark) with his son Dragoje (third generation migrants)

The man is identified mostly the environment in which live in, so move out of the community in which he spent much of his life is, among others, the great emotional change. Therefore, leaning family, church, and a variety of sports and entertainment societies, facilitates the new situation in two ways: serves as the point of origin where the identification is easier to build a new place as a place of traditions, and strengthens social cohesion (Haider - Labudović, 2007).

According Davy and Waldrauch (2001), most important functions of an organization that migrants have are self-help and support, the construction of cultural identity and multicultural mediation and political organizations. Self-help and support is especially important in the first time migration, when they clear expression social barriers, caused, among other, because of lack of language skills. The construction of cultural identity and multicultural mediation are that cultural, religious and linguistic traditions serve in the construction of ethnic identity. Political organization, which is mainly relate to a political party from the homeland and representation of interests that are aim at improving the legal and socio-economic situation of migrants. The dynamics migrant organizations are of paramount importance joint work countries of origin and countries of migration, because in this way a real bridge between them. Significant criterion migrant organizations also, are their membership, the foundation initiative, direction and activities, legal status and place of registration. From the name of may reliably find out which group migrants and the type of a certain organization belongs (Davy and Waldrauch, 2001).

The survey was not direct on nationality, which is understandable, taking into account the new political situation and dissolution of the Union Serbia and Montenegro. Be sure to notice that the disintegration of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Union of Serbia and Montenegro, disrupted relations between migrants who have lived together for years. This will cause and "disappearance of many clubs where were migrants gathered and lead to their division by ethnicity, which reduced the cultural and political primacy has given, often other extreme content" (Haider-Labudović, 2007).

Conclusion

In the second half of twentieth century, there was a mass exodus workforce from Serbia and Montenegro in the different countries of the world. Yugoslavia, has failed to create a reliable economic and social system, and provide safe opportunities for work and a dignified life. Like many times before, the workforce from Serbia and Montenegro has gone in the direction of expansion of global capital (the U.S., Australia, New Zealand, Germany, France, England, Sweden, Denmark). Some they could not in the system without rules, find their economic position and went, in search of bread, in the wealthier areas. Second, they had the knowledge and security that they could succeed in the strongest environments, so they went in order to secure a life, what a on the world

market workforce and merit, avoiding unsafe and completely uncertain advancement in the country of origin (Vukčević, 2006).

The Serbian and Montenegrin migrants in the middle the sixties of the last century, they began to work temporarily in Denmark. Scarcely may imagine greater extremes: from a height of several hundred or even thousands of feet, went to Denmark plains. They left own agricultural lands in the homeland, and turn the in the Danish industrial factories. In addition, all other circumstances, ranging from climate and soil composition, over housing to different psychological elements of life, they are so different, hence the large and numerous temptations.

New residents of Denmark are face, especially in the beginning, and many other difficulties. Feel them already on the front steps by travelling to Denmark and four each - five days, with small children in their arms or leading them in hand, and carrying in their bags, only some food for the trip or personal wardrobe. No less were no problems getting used to the new way of employment, housing, nutrition, and lack of knowledge of the Danish language, the uncertainty in the work, nostalgia and loneliness.

Forty years has elapsed since the arrival of the first generation Serbian and Montenegrin migrants in Denmark to date. That these people and their families showed and proved that with all the problems they had, and certainly were not small, they managed their work, to survive on the soil and cause numerous Danish sympathies to the Danes themselves, and all others. In one word - They succeeded!

Today the Serbian and Montenegrin migrants in this Scandinavian country achieved great success in every way, from personal, familial to the social. They live in comfortable multi-room apartments, equipped with modern furniture and white goods, and almost all have personal cars. Most of them have built houses in their homeland, and own real estate and "old savings".

Important place in the identification of the Serbian and Montenegrin migrants in Denmark are in the family, relatives, churches, associations and clubs, where they can develop their activities and connections within the community. In the domain of ethnic labels (language, church, customs), surveyed respondents are trying to more faithfully abide by the tradition that binds them to the homeland and origin. The views they have on cultural heritage, is no different of what in their homes and clubs practice. About homeland, members of the first generation happy talk, and beaming, and other members, or a third, even though you might feel the same, so do not show your nostalgia. Integration into Danish society is moving towards establishment of harmonious relations between the Serbian and Montenegrin migrants and the Danish population, while "cultural pluralism" implies both the existence and coexistence of multiple cultures in this Scandinavian country.

Main driving force throughout the way was undoubtedly Danish society. Unfortunately, in this study, the variety of support could have been mentioning only briefly and incidentally, only enough to indicate its presence. Hence the author, who has a lot of sympathy for this country and her people, which is understandable, because he had lived in Denmark and is still to him the living narrow part of the family and the wider family.

Our research evidence pointed out in the foreground, a few obvious observations when it comes to Serbian and Montenegrin migrants in Denmark:

- First, that the first generation of Serbian and Montenegrin migrants (mostly men), characterized the planned temporary stay, which in the most cases extended to this way what is brought and wife, and then the and whole family in which are children's continued their education in the country migration;

- Second, the situation with members of the second generation is much different. They are confronted with two cultures, are increasingly adopting the language and value system of the country where they live, what them in the final analysis facilitates and enables social advancement;

- Third, in Denmark to form a third generation, significantly different from the first, is more integrating into Danish society of the second generation? So that the phenomenon birthplace, will probably not be decisive for the future, at least not in large numbers, while through only recent organized remedial classes offers opportunities to learn their mother tongue - Serbian language, geography, history and music education;

The path from idea to realization in this study was clear enough, but burdened many aggravating circumstances. Hope and faith, those results of this survey represent the contribution to the development of research of Serbian and Montenegrin migration; they gave us strength to

endure to the final goal. On this occasion, we were tolling only a minimal number of facts and conclusions of research to which arrived fieldwork. We hope that the above-mentioned results encourage further, still deeper research this complex and important issues and that this research, achieve its own purpose and be of benefit to all those who wish to familiar with theme the Serbian and Montenegrin migration in Denmark.

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