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*Summary*

In the period of the break out of the economic crisis in the United States, that would later on transform into a global crisis, the Yugoslav immigrants, already in an unfavorable social and economic position, faced great challenges. They, like most workers in the States, were exposed to job losses, salary decreases, savings losses, and their already difficult position was yet burdened by their immigrant status, especially at the time of increasing nationalism in the United States, as a result of the big depression. Escape was sought in changing places of residence either within the United States, or moving to Yugoslavia or to third countries. The constant existential insecurity became a reality that accompanied the immigrants in the years following the end of the economic crisis.