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*Collection of photographs at the Archives of Yugoslavia*

*Summary*

The photographs at the Archives of Yugoslavia represent specific archival records from the historical past of the Yugoslav state, both from the period of the Monarchy and from the period of the Federal Republic.

The collection of photographs at the Archives of Yugoslavia comprises around 35,000 photographs classified in 19 photograph volumes or individual parts.

The photograph volumes, for which there are at the Yugoslav Archives archival holdings and archival collections of written archival records include: 1. The Court of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia; 2. The Central Press Bureau of the Council of Ministers of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia; 3. The Ministry of Education of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia; 4. The Ministry of Trade and Industry of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia; 5. The Ministry of Home Affairs of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia; 6. The Collection of Milan Stojadinovic; 7. The Collection of Jovan Jovanovic Pizon; 8. The State Commission for the Establishment of Crimes Committed by the Occupiers and their Aides, 9. Federal Commission on Nuclear Energy; 10. Federal Commission on Religious Issues; 11. The Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia and individual trade unions; 12. The Committee of the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia on Public Health; 13. The American Committee on Assistance to Yugoslavia; 14. The Central Committee of the Yugoslav Youth and 15. The News Publishing Work Organization »Communist«.

The photographic volumes for which the Yugoslav Archives does not have appropriate archival holdings and collections of written archival records include: 1. The Collection of General Ljubomir Maric; 2. The Collection of Sida Marjanovic, Ph.D.; 3. Collection of Jovan Zivkovic; and 4. The Supreme Military Court.

Photographs are faithful and valuable witnesses of the historical past of the Yugoslav state and very little is known about their existence. This text is intended to bring to the public attention the fact that they exist at the Yugoslav Archives and thus enable their more extensive study and use in historiographic papers and works and their presentations to the general public on appropriate occasions and in appropriate ways: at exhibitions, in documentaries and on videotapes as well as in various types of texts.