Nearly 16 million Americans served in uniform during World War II. Many others supported the war effort by working in a civilian capacity for the U.S. Government such as for defense industries or as agricultural workers. The National Archives and Records Administration has custody of many records relevant to personal participation in World War II.

**Individual Personnel Files**

The National Personnel Records Center (NPRC), Military Personnel Records, has custody of the personnel files for individuals who served in the Army, Army Air Forces, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard during World War II.

In July 1973, a fire destroyed 85 percent of the Army and Army Air Forces individual personnel files, but the NPRC staff is often able to locate basic information relevant to a person’s service from other records in their custody. The fire did not affect records of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard.

The preferred method of requesting information from NPRC is via the web at [http://vetrecs.archives.gov](http://vetrecs.archives.gov). Written requests...
may be submitted on Standard Form 180 (SF 180), Request Pertaining to Military Records. This form and other information about NPRC can be found at http://archives.gov/veterans/military-service-records/get-service-records.html.

The National Personnel Records Center, Civilian Personnel Records (CPR), has personnel files for individuals who worked for the U.S. Government as civilian workers. War Production Board files of the so-called "Dollar-a-Year” men are in the custody of CPR. Specific information on how to access these files is available at http://archives.gov/st-louis/civilian-personnel/.

Requests for personnel information on Merchant Marine seamen from World War II should be submitted to the U.S. Coast Guard, National Maritime Center, Director (NMC-4A), 4200 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 510, Arlington, VA 22203-1804.

PARTICIPATION IN THE MILITARY

**World War II Military Unit / Ship Records**
The National Archives has most records of Army, Army Air Forces, Marine Corps, and Navy units and ships that fought in World War II. These records vary in arrangement, content, and completeness, but all focus on documenting unit/ship organization and operations. Only rarely do they include information about named individuals. In order to search these records, you will need to know the exact designation of the unit/ship in which the service member served (e.g., Company A, 16th Infantry, 1st Division; 249th Engineer Combat Battalion; 1921st Quartermaster Truck Company; or USS Missouri) and the approximate dates of service.

Army and Marine Corps unit records include a variety of document types, including unit histories (narratives or collections of documents), after action reports, unit journals (usually a log of messages sent and received by a unit), and orders, including general orders issued by a unit indicating individuals who received a decoration or award. For the Army Air Forces, we have combat operations records (“mission reports”) for some units (mostly for bomber and fighter groups that fought in Europe) that provide operational details on missions flown against a specific target or on a particular day.

Operations of Navy ships and other activities are documented through deck logs of ships and other craft afloat, which contain information about ship movements and administration for each of the six daily four-hour watches. Ships, aviation units, task organizations, and shore stations also prepared monthly war diaries (usually daily narrative entries, but not as detailed as ship deck logs) and action reports (prepared only after a significant combat action).

Records of Navy ships crewed by Coast Guard personnel and serving as part of Navy task organizations are in Modern Military Records. Logbooks, muster rolls, and other records of Coast Guard vessels and stations, operated solely as a Coast Guard function, are in the Coast Guard records in Old Military and Civil Records.

**Merchant Marine Records**
A merchant marine casualty file can be found in RG 26, Deceased and War Casualty Seaman’s Records, 1937–50, located at the National Archives Building in Washington, DC. This series is arranged alphabetically and may provide death date, name of vessel, application of seaman’s certificates, copy of telegram announcing death, certificates of discharge from vessels, next-of-kin information, and a photograph of the seaman.

The logbooks document the names and assignments of crew members, drills conducted during the voyage, brief descriptions of situations and events and some personnel-related information. Some of the regional archives hold official merchant marine logbooks for ports served by that region. Some have declassified merchant marine "secret logbooks" from 1942–45, that may contain more specific information than the official logbooks. Also, a national regional database, available at most of our regional archives, provides vessel names and voyage dates for various ports.

**Army Enlistment Records**
The electronic database of World War II Army Enlistment Records contains approximately 9 million records of men and women who enlisted in the Army between 1938 and 1946. It does not include records for officers or for all enlistees. There are known gaps in the coverage of this database (some records could not be converted to a digital form) and in the data within records for some individuals. The enlistment records contain basic information about the individual, including service number, name, residence, place and date of enlistment, and year of birth. The records are accessible through AAD at www.archives.gov/aad and by clicking on the link “World War II.”
Records of the Selective Service System, 1926–71,
Draft Registrations (of the Fourth Registration)
Selective Service records for individuals who served during World War II (except for fourth registration cards) are in the custody of the Records Division, Selective Service System, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22209-2425. The person’s full name, date of birth, and legal address at the time of registration should be included in your request. There are two types of records: ledgers and cards. The ledgers are in the public domain and not restricted by privacy. The cards are considered personal information and written permission for release, a death certificate, and/or an indication the information is requested for genealogical purposes should accompany the request for copies of the cards.

World War II Selective Service System draft registration cards for men born April 28, 1877, through February 16, 1897 (known as the Fourth Registration), are available from our regional facilities. Each card has information such as the individual’s name, address, date and place of birth, signature, race, height, and weight. Using the search phrase “Fourth Registration,” consult ARC at www.archives.gov/research/arc for more information.

Prisoner-of-War (POW) Records
About 130,000 American service members were captured by the enemy during World War II. The National Archives has records that list the names of individual POWs. To search records in our custody, a researcher needs to have the name of the POW, rank, service number, and approximate date and place of capture.

In addition, the electronic records series Records of World War II Prisoners of War contains about 143,000 records of U.S. military personnel and U.S. and Allied civilians who were held as prisoners of war or internees by Japanese or German powers. The record for each individual includes information such as name, serial number, detaining power, POW or internment camp, report date, and unit. The electronic records series World War II Prisoners of the Japanese Data File contains some additional information compiled by a volunteer organization about prisoners of war held by the Japanese. Both series of records are accessible through AAD at www.archives.gov/aad and by clicking on the link “World War II.”

Casualty Files
There is considerable documentation among many different series of records in the National Archives relating to casualties, but normally it is very difficult to locate information about a specific individual casualty. One notable exception pertains to Army Air Forces personnel whose plane crashed or was shot down while on operational missions. Beginning in June 1943, such individual losses were documented by a “missing aircrew report” (MACR) prepared by the unit to which the individual was assigned. Name, rank, service number of one or more crew members, or aircraft serial (tail) number is needed to search the series of MACRs in the National Archives. However, these records are also limited in that at least 30 percent of all operational losses are not documented by a MACR. Also a MACR documents only losses on combat missions when the plane came down in non-friendly territory.

Service numbers for men killed in action and who served in the Army or the Army Air Forces can be found in the World War II casualty lists available through ARC at www.archives.gov/research/arc/ww2/.

The Federal Government provides headstones for deceased members and veterans of the U.S. Armed Forces when a family member has applied for one. Applications for Headstones, 1925–63, for U.S. Army personnel are in the custody of the National Archives and include the name of the deceased, unit designation, serial number, dates of service, date of death, and place of burial. To search these records, a researcher needs to know the year the application was made and the name of the deceased. Using the search phrase “Applications for Headstones and Army,” consult ARC at www.archives.gov/research/arc/ for more information.

Individual casualty files exist for service members who died while on active duty. The custodian of these records for Army personnel is the Army Casualty and Memorial Affairs Operation Center, U.S. Army Human Resources Command, TAPC-PED, 2461 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22331-0482. Navy files are at the Military Medical Support Office, Mortuary Affairs Section, P.O. Box 886999, Great Lakes, IL 60088-6999. Information about Marine Corps casualties can be obtained from the Office of Manpower and Reserve Affairs, Headquarters Marine Corps, 3280 Russell Avenue, Quantico, VA 22134-5103.
Records on Other Topics Related to "Personal Participation"

**Cadet Nurse Corps Files**

In June 1943, Congress passed the Bolton Act, which set up the Cadet Nurse Corps program in the Public Health Service (RG 90). Cards were kept for each cadet and include the name of the cadet, where and when she attended nursing school, where and when she completed her training, hometown, and how she learned about the program. In order to search the cards, the requester needs to provide the state, city, and name of the nursing school. As of this date, former Cadet Nurses have not received military recognition by Congress and are not eligible for veterans’ benefits.

**Japanese Internment and Relocation Records**

Several sources of information concerning Japanese American families interned during World War II are listed on the National Archives web site at www.archives.gov/genealogy/heritage/japanese-americans.html. There is also an electronic database of Japanese American internees evacuated from Washington, Oregon, and California and sent to relocation centers. It is searchable by name and can be accessed through the National Archives web page at http://aad.archives.gov/aad/ then click on "World War II."

**Civilian Participation at Home**

Since the civilian defense structure during World War II was largely voluntary, the administrative records in NARA custody do not include files on or lists of volunteers such as air raid wardens, etc.

If your family member worked in a factory or defense plant during the war, the National Archives may have custody of files relating to these companies, but these files rarely include information about individual workers.

Rationing was an essential part of the war effort on the home front. Although the National Archives has copies of blank ration books and other forms and information concerning rationing, our holdings do not include records of recipients.

**Presidential Papers**

The Presidential Libraries of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman, and Dwight D. Eisenhower have rich collections related to World War II, including materials on personal participation. The holdings of these Libraries include letters from individual soldiers and sailors and their family members; documents on awards, medals, and citations requiring Presidential approval; and letters of condolence from the President to the families of select servicemen. In its World War II Participants and Contemporaries collection, the Eisenhower Library has over 80,000 pages of personal papers, diaries, printed material, and photographs of veterans who served overseas or on the home front. For a list of all Presidential Libraries, go to www.archives.gov/presidential-libraries/contact/libraries.html.

Special Media Records Pertaining to the Second World War

The Second World War became the first U.S. conflict to be documented visually through the use of film and photography on a large scale. Waves of U.S. Government photographers and artists risked and, at times, gave their lives in capturing the most defining moments of the war, leaving the public with a legacy of millions of photographs and images. Combat footage and newsreels were used to document all aspects of the war, while propaganda and training films were produced to generate support for the war amongst military inductees and the civilian population. The rapid acceleration of the use of aerial photography for military operations and intelligence gathering led the Army Map Service to produce thousands of detailed, topographic maps for areas of the world never before surveyed by the United States.

RIP 70, *A Finding Aid to Audiovisual Records in the National Archives of the United States Relating to World War II*, provides an excellent overview of still pictures, sound recordings, and motion picture films found within NARA’s holdings by record group. RIP 70 may be accessed online at www.archives.gov/publications/ref-info-papers/70/index.html.

RIP 79, *World War II Records in the Cartographic and Architectural Branch of the National Archives*, provides detailed information on the varied holdings of aerial photographs, architectural drawings, charts, engineering plans, maps, and ship plans found within NARA. RIP 79 may be accessed online at www.archives.gov/publications/ref-info-papers/79/index.pdf.

The majority of special media records pertaining to the Second World War are located in the National Archives at College Park, Maryland. Presidential Libraries also have some audiovisual materials and artifacts pertaining to World War II.

Instructions on how to search for selected special media items through NARA’s Archival Research Catalog (ARC) may be found at www.archives.gov/research/ww2/finding-aids.html#special-media. Selected digital images may be downloaded via ARC.
OTHER REPOSITORIES

- U.S. Army Military History Institute, 950 Soldiers Drive, Carlisle, PA 17013-5008. www.carlisle.army.mil/ MHI.htm. Its holdings include published and unpublished histories of many Army units, as well as surveys, questionnaires, and personal papers of World War II veterans.
- Center for the Study of War and Society, Hoskins Library, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996. www.utk.edu/spoll/searchlogs/ wwiindex.html. The center collects diaries, letters, and other papers of individual service members, with particular emphasis on World War II.
- Veterans History Project, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540. www.loc.gov/vets/. The core of its collections contains oral histories of veterans, particularly from World War II.

USEFUL GUIDES

- Jonathan Gawne, Finding Your Father’s War: A Practical Guide to Researching and Understanding Service in the World War II US Army (Philadelphia, PA: Casemate, 2006). This only relates to the Army but includes historical information as well as practical, how-to tips; also see the related web site at www.fatherswar.com.
- Richard S. Johnson, How To Locate Anyone Who Is or Has Been in the Military: Armed Forces Locator Directory (San Antonio, TX: Military Information Enterprises Publishing, 1993). Not limited to World War II but it is multi-service and has contact information for military veteran and reunion groups.
- Debra Johnson Knox, World War II Military Records: A Family Historian’s Guide (Spartanburg, SC: MIE Publishing, 2003). This includes an especially useful compilation of state, local, and private repositories holding documentary material relating to World War II.

NARA CONTACT INFORMATION

World War II Military Unit/Ship Records:
Modern Military Records (NWCTM)
National Archives at College Park
8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, MD 20740-6001

Merchant Marine and Coast Guard Log Books:
Old Military and Civil Records
National Archives Building
700 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20408-0001

Individual Personnel Files–Military:
National Personnel Records Center
Military Personnel Records
9700 Page Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63132-5100

For a list of all National Archives locations: www.archives.gov/locations