(LO)649-49 5 May 1949 UMCLASSIFIED 83

OPERATIONS EVALUATION GROUP STUDY NO. 390

COMPARISON OF GERMAN AND U. S. RECORDS OF ATTACKS BY GERMAN SUBMARINES ON ALLIED MERCHANT AND ESCORT SHIPS

This Study represents the view of the Operations Evaluation Group at the time of issue, and is for information only; it does not necessarily reflect the official opinion of the Chief of Naval Operations. It includes information of an operational, rather than a technical nature, and should be made available only to those authorized to receive such information.

Reproduction of this document in any form by other than Naval activities is not authorized except by special approval of the Chief of Naval Operations.

This material contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Sections 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manter to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

Classification changed to	UNCLASSIFI	ED
By authority of CNO Ser		
D D WEAVER	7/17/62	

Prepared by
OPERATIONS EVALUATION OROUP (formerly Operations Research Group)
Office of the Chief of Naval Operations

## NAVY DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS Washington 25, D. C.

Op342E:ws A10-3

Serial: 0652P34

1 August 1949

#### CONFIDENTIAL

From:

Chief of Naval Operations.

To:

DISTRIBUTION LIST.

Subject:

Operations Evaluation Group Study No. 390 -

Forwarding of.

Enclosure:

(A) OEG Study No.390, Comparison of German and U. S. Records of Attacks By German Submarines on Allied Merchant and Escort Ships.

- 1. OEG Study No. 390 (enclosure (A)), prepared by the Operations Evaluation Group, is forwarded for your information and retention.
- 2. When no longer required, this publication should be destroyed by burning. No report of destruction need be submitted.

R. P. BRISCOE, By direction.

DISTRIBUTION:
Attached List.

AUTHENTICATED BY:

LCDR, USN.

# NAVY DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS Washington 25, D. C.

#### DISTRIBUTION LIST FOR CNO SERIAL: 0652P34

0p	29		PresNavWarCol	
-	31		Director, Weapons	Systems
	311		Evaluation Gr	ouo o
	312		NavSec, RDB	*
	32	•	ComOpDevFor	
	34		Chief of Staff, US	SA (3)
	342		Attn: Logist	ics Division.

CinCLantFlt CinCPacFlt ComSubLant ComSubPac (LO)649-49 5 Hay 1949

### UNCLASSIFIED

#### OPERATIONS EVALUATION GROUP STUDY NO. 390

COMPARISON OF GERMAN AND U. S. RECORDS OF ATTACKS BY GERMAN SUBMARINES ON ALLIED MERCHANT AND ESCORT SHIPS

#### I. SULLIARY

A comparison has been made of the German records of attacks by their submarines with the U. S. records of attacks supposedly made by German submarines in the Atlantic during the period 7 December 1941 to 1 November 1944. There were 1072 incidents which matched with some degree of likelihood, 1354 attacks reported by the Germans and not recorded in U. S. records, and 175 ships attacked by submarine but with no similar attacks reported by the Germans.

It is found that the records of the German submarine command understated the results of the actual submarine attacks but there is also evidence that a sizable number of fictitious attacks were carried on the books.

The German submariner was about as likely to underestimate the tonnage of his target as he was to overestimate it. However, the error when he overestimated was greater than when he underestimated.

#### II. INTRODUCTION

The accuracy of the reports of sinkings of ships reported by submarine commanders is a matter of considerable interest. Inasmuch as the Japanese records of ship sinkings that became available after the var vere too sketchy to permit detailed comparison with U.S. submariners claims, the onlysource of information on this subject is the German records of their submarine operations.

At the end of the European war the German submerine command had nearly finished coding onto IBM cards the obtacks which had been reported by their U/Boats. These cards were taken by the British and a duplicate set was forwarded to the OEG.



A comparison of these reported attacks with the joint British - U. S. records of Allied ships attacked by U/Boats has been made on the basis of date, position and time. Three degrees of agreement were established on a more or less qualitative basis.

III. INCIDENTS WHERE ALLIED SHIPS REPORTED AN ATTACK BUT NO COMPARABLE INCIDENTS ARE REPORTED IN THE GERMAN RECORDS

Of the 175 incidents not reported by the Germans, 129 were independent ships and 46 were in or near convoys; 104 were sunk, 56 were damaged, and 15 were not damaged. It is reasonable to suppose that some of these attacks were made by submarines that were sunk after the attack but before they had time to transmit the results by radio to Commander U/Boats.

IV. INCIDENTS WHERE THE GERMAN RECORDS INDICATE
AN ATTACK ON ALLIED SHIPPING BUT WHERE NO
COMPARABLE ATTACK IS LISTED IN THE ALLIED
RECORDS

The 1354 unverified attacks claimed by the Germans are summarized in the following table:

en men men gest an vine e met der til det klimitet til de den en en en men stande et til en det kepte in van	and Allifor handstalling grade unjoined any other top provide along a grad	CLAIMED DAMAGE						
Convoy status of target	No damago	Damaged	Probably Sunk	Sunk	Total			
Independent Convoyed Not stated	681 76 23	150 21 1	204 41 3	137 16 1	1172 154 28			
Total	780	172	248	254	1354			

It is reasonable to assume that a large part of the 780 "No damage" attacks went unnoticed by the target, leaving about 500 unexplained attacks where torpedo hits were claimed by the submarines.

UNGLASSIFIED

A similar table for the verified cases is as follows:

	ACTUAL DAMAGE						
Convoy status of target	No damage		Probabily Sunk	Sunk	Total		
Independent Convoyed Not stated Total	158 17 3 178	244 34  278	131 34 2 167	402 47 449	935 132 5 1072		

In comparing the two preceding tables one observes that although the ratio of independent to convoyed targets is about the same, about one-half of the ships claimed to be hit in the verified attacks were thought to be sunk; the corresponding figure for the unverified incidents is about one-fifth. Thus, although one is prone to suspect that a portion of the unverified damage claimed is attributable to falsification of reports by overly ambitious or otherwise unproductive skippers, it appears quite possible that some, at least, of this group of unverified incidents represents the best estimate of attacks made by commanders who were themselves under fire or for some other reason not able to make a better appraisal of the results of their own fire.

#### V. RESULTS OF ACTUAL ATTACKS

The correlation between damage claimed and damage actually inflicted is indicated in the following tables:

#### A. Match considered "certain"

CLAIMED	ACTUAL					
	**************************************	No Demage	Damaged	Sunk	Totel	
	No damage Damaged Prob. sunk Sunk	8 2 1 6	24 31 11 22	95 176 115 310	127 209 127 338	
	Total	17	88	696	801	

#### B. Match considered "probable"

CLAIMED	ACTUAL						
Caring 2 years and Caring Control of Caring Cont	No damage	Damaged	Sunk	Total.			
No damage	4	7	26	37			
Damaged	1	3	51	55			
Prob. sunk	3	4	<b>2</b> 8	35			
Sunk	_1_	5	· 36	92			
Total	9	1.9	191	219			

C. Match considered "possible"

CLATITED	ACTUST					
	No damage	Damaged	Sunk	Total		
No damage	2	4	8	14		
Damagod	634	2	13	14		
Prob. sunk	, ea	924	5	5		
Sunk	elara successoria	To and the state of the state o	18	19		
Total	2	7	43	52		

It appears from these figures that the submarines were not prone to overstate the results of their real attacks. Here again is evidence that the submarine commanders did not, in general, wait to observe the results of their attacks. Not only were a large fraction of the targets which they claimed as "damaged" actually sunk, but a number of targets reported undamaged were also sunk.

#### VI. ESTIMATE OF TARGET TORNAGE

It is interesting to compare the estimated target tonnage with the actual tonnage. This is done in the table on the following page.



Assessment of Match	converti e que essa incomptos	Item	Group of Ships	Tenker	Cargo	Passenger	Small M/V	A/S
Certain	Over-	- nated		•				
	#		6	79	270	9	2	3
		tons error	4930 1170	6750 1740	4990 1480	6 <b>2</b> 80 1750	300 200	1030 470
	Under estim	r- nated (	includi	ng corre	ct est1	mates)		
	#		8	78	258	3	3	4
		tons	6300	8360	6190	14430	800	3050
-	Avg.	error	1425	790	650	970		1050
Probable	Over							
	estip	nated		<b>**</b>	بجنيد		_	
	<i>₹</i>		1.000	17	67 4440	4700	Ŏ	0
		tons error	1600 3400	6100 370	4440	4100 1750	0	0
	standard from		CONTRACTOR VINCENTAL CONTRACTOR	g correc	Sectional transfers, webs	SECONDARION AND SECURE OF A PORCE	ecias zun vooranacen	
	#		1	8	69	0	0	3
	Avg.	tons	7100	9150	6210	0	Ö	3900
	Avg.	error	100	2200	1080	0	0	2070
Possible	Over	nated					POLITICAL II. POLITICAL IX STATEMENT I PARA	
	#	no makanishikanis	1	6	12	O	0	1
*		tons	2600	6780	6910	Ŏ	0	1500
	Avg	error	2400	4200	2840	0	0	200
	Unde:	r- nated (1	neludin	g correc	t estim	ates)		
	#		1	6	11	1	O	1
		tons	8900	7050	7970	73.00	0	6700
	Avg.	error	2900	1480	2780	3100	0	5900

<sup>\*</sup> No further identification given in the German records.

UNCLASSIFIED

In fifty-one percent of the incidents the target tonnage was overestimated, the average over-estimation being about 1500 tons. The net average error was an overestimation of 400 tons. An error of this magnitude could quite reasonably be due to chance.

Submitted by:

Earl & Sandher
EARL B. GANDNER

Operations Evaluation Group

Approved by:

W. J. Horvatii Deputy Director

Operations Evaluation Group