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ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Bound File of Printed and Lithographed  
Monthly Illustrated Magazine, "GUNKOKU GAHO" Issue 1-5  
(National Army Illustrated Report)

Date: 1904-1905 Original  Copy  Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes  No   
Has it been photostated? Yes  No

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Russian Division

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Relations with the USSR

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS

These booklets deal mainly with Russo-Japanese relations from a very superficial point of view and typically emotional descriptive and patriotic material dealing with the war. Typical titles for the illustrated material include: "A Russian Drunkard", "Meeting of Russian and Japanese Cavalrymen", "Russian Wounded Attended to in Matsuyama Hospital", "The Benevolence of Prince Fushimi", and "Death of Captain Hayashi".

A large quantity of descriptive text, commentary, and cartoons are included in each issue.

Analyst: WH WAGNER

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CHARGE OUT SLIP

DATE 25 June 1947.

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TRIAL BRIEF \_\_\_\_\_

EXHIBIT NO. \_\_\_\_\_

BACKGROUND DOC. NO. \_\_\_\_\_

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PRESS TRANS \_\_\_\_\_

U.S.S.B.S. \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature Schwitzer  
Strecher (Rus Div)  
Room # \_\_\_\_\_ (Base for  
proc)

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Excerpts from Publication "Gunkoku Gaho"

Militant Graphic Vol. I

Date of publication: April 3, 1904  
Publishing office : Fuzanbo

pp 8,9

The Imperial Rescript of His Majesty  
the Emperor of Japan Declaring War.

We, the Emperor of Japan, by the Grace of Heaven, ascending the Imperial Throne in a line unbroken for ages eternal, make known to our loyal and brave subjects.

We hereby declare war on Russia. Our Army and Navy will concentrate all their power and pursue the war against Russia, and each and all our competent authorities will follow their respective duties and make efforts to attain the ultimate aim of the Nation according to their respective abilities. Every measure within the limit of International Regulations must be resorted to and exhaustive calculation will be anticipated. We long held it as the essential of our diplomatic relations to seek for civilization in peace and to promote friendly relations and thereby maintain forever the public peace of the East, and to firmly establish a situation which would eternally secure the future safety of our Empire without impairing the rights and interests of other powers, and which we expected to follow day and night. Our government authorities also complied with our wishes and our relations with the Powers improved year by year. Unfortunately, we are now obliged to resort to arms against Russia. How can it be our will?

It is not a matter of a day's thinking that our Empire lays importance on the integrity of Kan-koku. Not only is this founded on the relations of the two countries through successive generations, but now the security of our Empire depends on the rise or fall of Kan-koku. However, regardless of her covenant with Shin-koku and her successive declarations to the Powers, Russia still occupies Manchuria and is further strengthening her position there, and is now on the verge of absorbing it altogether. If perchance, Manchuria be annexed to Russia, the integrity of Kan-koku will lose its footing and peace in the Far East will be impaired as a matter of course. Therefore, we had been aiming at the permanent maintenance of peace by compromising and settling the situation on this occasion and ordered our competent authorities to make proposals to Russia. Although we have continuously negotiated with Russia for over half a year, she has shown no sign of accepting the proposals in a conciliatory spirit, and the settlement of the situation has been delayed by her dilatory tactics. Russia advocates peace outwardly but she has been increasing her naval and military strength behind the curtain and has tried

to make our Empire submit to her will. Russia has not shown the least sincerity in desiring peace from the very first. Russia will not acknowledge our Empire's proposal, so the security of Kan-koku is now at stake, and the interests of our Empire are now also endangered. The situation has come to this pass. We have no alternative but to resort to arms to procure future security which we had been endeavoring to acquire through peaceful negotiations. We rely on our subjects' loyalty and valour, and anticipate the speedy restoration of eternal peace and thereby preserve the glory of our Empire.

Gyomei-Gyoji/the Imperial sign and seal/  
Feb 10, 1904

Countersigned by the respective  
Cabinet Ministers

Excerpts from Publication "Gunkoku Gaho"

War Account  
By Saisui SUGITANI

Vol. 1, pp 1-5

True Account of the Russo-Japanese War

P. 1 I. Preparations for the Opening of Hostilities

Diplomatic negotiations for six months can hardly be said to be short. During that time even without the help of experts we were able to guess the true intentions of both the countries. It became obvious from about December on that a war was inevitable. As a matter of fact Russia's military power in the Far East had been undergoing continuous reinforcement even before that. Japan could not depend on diplomatic negotiations alone either. On the 29th of December, a military conference was held at the official residence of the Prime Minister. On the 30th of the same month, two warships of the Republic of Argentina in South America were bought from a dockyard in Italy. The two warships were named NISSHIN and KASUGA on New Year's Day of 1904 and were ordered to sail home at once. Beginning with the 5th of the same month, the publication in newspapers of military secrets and plans were placed under ban and the Army and the Navy hastened war preparations. It was about this time that a Russian steamer carrying one thousand chosen artillery men passed through the Suez Canal. It was also at this time that the Governor General for the Far East, Alexeev, was awarded a special general flag and accorded the privilege of receiving a salute of 12 guns. - - -

It was in the middle part of January. The Military Council was formed on the fourteenth of the same month. The two field-m Marshals YAMAGATA and OYAMA, the two ministers YAMAMOTO and TERAUCHI, Chief of the General Staff ITO, Generals NOZU, INOUE and OKU were respectively appointed war-councilors. Nippon Yusen Kaisha /the Japan Mail Steamship Company/ and Toyo Kisen Kaisha /East Asia Steamship Company/ were ordered to suspend the European-American and Australian Lines. The Minister of Finance invited the bankers living in the Tokyo-Yokohama district to his official residence. The elder statesmen frequently proceeded to the Imperial Palace. Imperial emergency ordinances such as ordinances concerning defense on sea, the military requisition of railways and a military mail service, etc., were successively promulgated. - - - -

It was at this time that two ships of the Russian Volunteer Fleet sailed for the East. One thousand men from the barracks of Port Arthur were also distributed along the shore facing the Korean border. Six thousand Russian soldiers also started for the Yalu River. Also about this time, we received a report that War Minister KROPATKIN would personally command the Army. And Russia still kept silent and did not reply to our diplomatic negotiations.

February came, all too soon, and on the 3rd, a conference of the elder statesmen was held for the third time. It was on this day that the Russian fleet in the port of Vladivostok removed all wooden parts from the ships as a preparation for departure. On the 4th was held the memorable third council in the Imperial presence. It was also on this day that the Russian fleet in Port Arthur which had left the port previously returned again. Our government decided to take unrestrained military action, whereas it was reported that Russia had also given Alexeev the authority to declare war and to take hostile action.

Foreign Minister KOMURA telegraphed an ultimatum to Minister KURINO in St. Petersburg the next day and instructed him to deliver it to the Russian Government, and on the following day our government summoned Russian Minister ROSEN in Tokyo and gave him a similar notification, the substance of which was that "although our Government proposed a peace conference to the Russian Government in order to preserve the territorial integrity of Manchuria and Korea, your Government completely lacked sincerity in accepting the proposal, so we have decided to cut off all diplomatic relations. We will hereafter act freely in whatever way we think best for the protection of our legal rights."

Severing of diplomatic relations means opening of hostilities. Needless to say, at the same moment, the order to advance was given to the Commander in Chief of our combined fleet in the naval port of Sasebo.

P. 2 II. Departure of the Fleet

The War Council was already decided. The best and incomparable combined fleet began to leave the port in good order at nine o'clock on the morning of the sixth of February, the flagship MIKASA leading, and the

1st fleet, the 2nd fleet and so forth to the \_\_\_\_\_ fleet following majestically, and aboard were Commander in Chief TOGO, Heihachiro, composed and brave, able officers, and highly trained and desperately courageous soldiers. The Commander in Chief of Sasebo Naval Port SAMEJIMA saw them off with military music and signalled to the fleet that he wished Commander in Chief TOGO's success to which Vice Admiral TOGO signalled back that he was sure of success. The whole fleet consisting of fifty-five ships set sail in line ahead to the boundless wide ocean; their destiny Port Arthur or Vladivostok? - - - -

I will briefly state here the disposition of the enemy men-of-war. Russia had been doing her best to reinforce the Eastern fleet since the opening of diplomatic negotiations. In other words, she had gone so far as to send almost all of the most powerful men-of-war of the Baltic fleet, which was indispensable for home defense, to the Far East. This meant that the cream of the Russian Navy had been transferred to the East. It was a powerful fleet, consisting of 29 men-of-war, battleships, armoured cruisers, cruisers, armoured gun boats, coast-defense ships, gun-boats and torpedo gun boats, the total being 174,000 tons. Besides these, there were fifteen torpedo boat destroyers and fourteen torpedo boats. Among these, seven men-of-war totalling 44,000 tons and several destroyers and torpedo boats were based at Vladivostok and the remaining 21 ships, totalling 130,000 tons were stationed at Port Arthur. On about the sixth of April, one first class cruiser and one gun-boat were detached from the fleet in Port Arthur and sent to Jinsen, and another gun-boat was sent to Shanghai. In other words, the enemy fleet was divided in two and afterwards in four. This may or may not have been a proper strategy for the enemy, but it was something our side was to take great advantage of.

P. 3 At dawn of the following seventh of February, when our combined fleet was sailing the sea off the coast of Korea, they spied a merchant-ship far to the southwest. Messenger-ship TATSUTA was ordered to reconnoiter and accordingly it became known that it was a Russian merchant ship 'Russia'. It was immediately captured by orders and brought to the main fleet. What a good omen to capture 'Russia' at the very opening of hostilities. According to the report of H.M.S. AKASHI which had preceded the main fleet, the enemy warships were still in Port Arthur, and the cruiser Varyak and gun-boat Korets had gone out to Jinsen. Thereupon, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that same day, the combined fleet held a captains' conference at sea off the coast of Korea and as its result, Commander of the 4th fleet URYU was ordered to take the course towards Jinsen, with five ships, H.M.S. ASAMA, NANIWA, NIITAKA, TAKACHIHO and AKASHI, and two torpedo squadrons conveying three transports. Commander in Chief TOGO signalled his wish for their success to which the Commander signalled back his gratitude. All the members of the main fleet manned the side and saw them off with military music. The main fleet continued its advance. Then again, they spied another merchant-ship and AZUMA was sent to capture it. It was a Russian transport Aluzin. CHIHAYA was ordered to convoy it back to Sasebo. The west wind was very strong that evening and they could hardly sleep. They were all very anxious lest their attack might be inconvenienced, and moreover strict watch was kept throughout the

night as caution against a night attack by enemy torpedo boats. However, by the blessings of Heaven, the weather improved by the following morning and a cloudless fine morning without wind or wave dawned. The whole fleet burst into three cheers of joy and taking heart it continued its advance. Orders for torpedo attack were given at a position sixty knots from Port Arthur, according to the prearranged plan to first of all attack the enemy fleet with destroyers and torpedo squadrons. From the flagship MIKASA was signalled the orders to "sink the enemy ships and wishing them all success" to which the Commander of the destroyers (Captain ASAI) replied that they would attain success even at the price of their lives. Simultaneously arose from the main fleet, the roaring cheers of "Banzai" from the fleet members manning the side and the squadron departed.

### III. The Glorious Exploit of the Torpedo Night Attack

P. 4

At six o'clock on the evening of the eighth of February, in the year 1904, the destroyers SHIRAKUMO, KASUMI, ASASHIO, INAZUMA, AKEBONO, USUGUMO, SAZANAMI, AKATSUKI, IKAZUCHI, OBORO and SHINONOME, and seven torpedo boats (five squadrons in all), advanced straight on to the mouth of Port Arthur. The fourth and the fifth squadrons advanced to Dairen Bay and searched the harbor but they could not find a single enemy ship. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd squadrons headed for Port Arthur and arrived at their objective at eleven in the night. Most of the Russian warships lay at anchor as had been expected in the position outside the port also as had been anticipated. Counting by the light at the gangway, there were sixteen in all. The enemy had stationed destroyer squadrons far out of the port on guard, but they offered no resistance even when our torpedo squadron drew near. Our destroyers took no heed of them and advanced to a very near distance of 3000 meters (26 cho) and our men were able to see clearly the figures of men walking on the decks of the enemy men-of-war with lighted lamps. Our time had come. We instantly opened fire. The enemy were taken by surprise and were thrown into confusion. They suddenly began firing by the aid of search lights but not one single shot found its target. Our eighteen boats rushed to and fro among the enemy ships, firing fish-torpedoes and several of them were ascertained to have hit the important part of the enemy warships. At 2 A.M. the firing was suspended and the boats returned and joined the main fleet. The enemy had their warships severely damaged but, during the night, the enemy destroyers in the port did not participate in the fight in the least and only twelve shots are said to have been fired from the fort. It may be imagined what the surprise of this night attack was.

The torpedo boats outside the port, for instance, were reported to have been thrown into such a state of confusion that they fought among themselves in the dark, 36 being killed and 120 injured. Furthermore, the risk on our side was by no means little, either. At about 11:30 we saw two enemy scouting ships proceed eastward to a point one kilometer from us and then change their course westward. Our torpedo boat flotilla lost no time in advancing then. They passed between the enemy fleet and a small battery; then signalling the names of the torpedo boats they had just ascertained and taking a sudden turn after pretending that they were going to enter the harbour of Port Arthur, they discharged torpedoes in



volleys at the larger ships of the enemy fleet. The difficulty at the time of withdrawal was still greater; our ships lost sight of one another, but after half an hour all the ships succeeded in joining the main force safely.

The success of this night attack was very great.

P. 5 According to the official report of the Governor-General Alexeev, the damages are as follows:

1st official report: At midnight of the 8th of February, Japanese torpedo boats attempted to sink the Russian men-of-war lying at anchor outside the fortress of Port Arthur, damaged Russian warships Retvizan (12,700 tons) and Tsesarevich (13,100 tons) and 1st class cruiser Pallada (6,630 tons). The rest is omitted.

2nd official report: The three damaged men-of-war are still floating. The Tsesarevich received damage at the gunwale, the Retvizan near the ordinary pump in the lower part of the waterline, and Pallada near the central engine, but casualties were small. The rest omitted.

From this we can see that the Tsesarevich had her right gunnel quarter near the stern blown up, the Pallada had a great hole about 28 feet wide made in her coal-bunker below the right gunnel quarter and the Retvizan was down by the bows through being damaged below the waterline. The Tsesarevich and the Pallada barely made the West Port towed by tugboats and the Retvizan ran aground on a bank so as to escape sinking by herself, and is lying at the mouth of the port.

The names of the honourable officers who distinguished themselves from the very beginning of the Russo-Japanese War are as follows:

Fleet Commander, Captain	ASAI, Masajiro
Fleet Commander, Commander	ISHIDA, Ichiro
Fleet Commander, Commander	TSUCHIYA, Mitsukane
Ship Captain, Lt. Commander	HAZAMA, Kota
Ship Captain, Lt. Commander	MATSUNAGA, Mitsunori
Ship Captain, Lt. Commander	KUZUMI, Masao
Ship Captain, Lt. Commander	KONDO, Tsunematsu
Ship Captain, Lt. Commander	OSHIM., Masaki
Ship Captain, Lt. Commander	SHINOHARA, Rishichi
Ship Captain, Lt. Commander	OYAMA, Takanosuki
Ship Captain, Lieutenant	SUEMATSU, Naojiro
Ship Captain, Lieutenant	MITSUMURA, Kinzaburo
Ship Captain, Lieutenant	YOSHIDA, Moshi
Ship Captain, Lieutenant	TAKEMURA, Hango

C E R T I F I C A T E

I am a librarian at the Library of the Tokyo Imperial University, and  
I certify as follows:

Military Graphic /GUNKOKU GAHO/ Vol. I-V.  
published by Fuzanbo  
from April -- August, 1904 /Meiji 37/ one volume  
ZG-28, B 32574

The above is owned by the Library of the Tokyo Imperial University  
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July 8, 1947 / Showa 22nd/

Librarian at the Library of Tokyo Imperial  
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Nagamine Mitsuna . /seal/

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doc 3048 excerpt 1

No 1

# 日露戦争本紀 一 開戦の準備

半年の外交談判は決して短くはいはれぬ、その間に於て彼我両国の真意は知者も俟たずしと推測のできるわけである。戦の意見に避くべからざるは十二月の頃より明了となつた。日露兩國に於てはその以前から續の極東の兵力を加へてゐたのである。日本政府も最早早に外交談判のめを止居られぬ。十二月二十九日には總理大臣の官邸に軍事會議が開かれた。同日には南米アルゼンチン共和國の軍艦二艘を伊太利の造船場より買入れ明くる三十一年一月元旦を以て日進春日と命名して直に急廻航を命じた。さて同五日以後は軍機軍略に関する記事も新聞紙に掲載することを禁止して陸軍海軍にもいふぐに戦備を修めた。露國の汽船が選抜砲兵一千を載せて蘇西運河を經過した。此の時である。極東總督アレキシエフが特許の將旗を授けられ、十二夜禮を受くるの祝を與へられた。此の時である。

一月は半ばに進んだ。軍事會議院はさう十四日を以て組織された。山縣、大山の二元帥、山本、寺内の兩大臣を始め、伊東軍令部長、野津、井上、奥の諸大將はその參議官に任ぜられた。郵船会社及び東洋汽船会社は欧米及び濠洲に向ふ各航路を停止された。大藏大臣は京浜の銀行家も官邸に招いた。元々は屢々参内した。海面防禦令、鐵道軍事供用令、軍事郵便の取急急勅令など相次いで公布せられた。

露國義勇隊艦隊の二隻が東航の途に上ったも此の時である。旅順の兵營から一千の兵が朝鮮の境塚に向つて其の海岸に分布せられたのも此の時である。六千の露兵が鴨綠江に向つたのも此の時である。陸相クロバトキンが自ら陸軍を指揮するとの報道が来たのも此の時である。而して外交上の交渉に對しては露國は依然何等の回答をもよこさなかつた。げや二月と云ふらん。その三日にオ三の元老會議は開かれた。浦港の露國艦隊が出發の準備として、艦上の木材部を撤去したるはこの日である。四日には記憶すべきオ三回の御前會議があつた。旅順に於ける露國の主力艦隊が一度出港して又歸つたのはこの日である。我が政府に於けるは軍事的自由行動をなすに決し、露國に於ても宣戰の布告及び敵討行爲をなすの權をアレキシーフに与へたこのことである。その翌日小村外務大臣は外交断絶の通牒を聖彼得堡の常野公使に打電して露國政府に送つた。翌六日東京駐在の露國公使ロゼンも招て同様の通牒をよへん。その趣意は「滿韓の領土を保全して永く東洋の平和を維持せん爲め、我が日本政府は露國政府に向つて平和の協議を提出したるに、貴國政府は到底之れも容るるの誠の意なきを以て、今日より外交の關係を断つことと決したる。向後我々は正當の權益を防護する爲に最良と思ふ自由の行動を取らる

べし」といふのであった。  
 外交断絶は開戦を意味する。同じ瞬間に佐佐保  
 軍港なる我が聯合艦隊の司令長官に向け「進  
 撃」の一令の下つたのは言うまでもない。

## 二、艦隊の進発

軍議はとくかり定まつてゐた。精銳無比の聯合艦隊  
 は司令長官東郷平八郎が始め沈勇機略の將校  
 精練決死の士卒と裁せし。二月六日午前九時  
 旗艦三笠を先頭として第一艦隊第二艦隊以下第一  
 艦隊もど部伍整々として逐次港外に出発せん。その時  
 敵海佐を保司令長官は軍樂を以て一行を送り「東郷  
 司令長官の成功も新運と信號せん。東郷中將は  
 「誓つて成功を期す」と返禮しつゝ、巍然たる五千五隻の  
 全艦隊舳艫相啣んで渺々たる大洋に向つた。  
 目ざすは旅順の浦鹽か。

ことに敵艦隊の部署も一言しおく。露國は外交  
 談判の開始以來出来るだけの力を以て、東洋艦隊  
 の勢力を増加するに努めたる。即ち本國に於て國防  
 上最も必要なるバルチック艦隊中の最鋭なるものおこま  
 大方残存し極東に回航せしめたる。取りも直さず露國海軍の  
 精銳を譽めて東洋に移したるものある。戰艦裝甲巡洋艦  
 巡洋艦裝甲砲艦海防艦砲艦及水雷砲艦合せて二十九隻  
 十七万四千噸外に水雷艇逐艇十五隻水雷艇十四隻といふ莫大なる  
 勢力である。而して其の中七隻四万四千噸と逐艇及水雷艇  
 若干を浦港に置き、その余の二十三隻十三万噸を旅順に置きしめたる。  
 而して四月六日の前後には更に旅順艦隊の中より一等巡洋艦一隻  
 と砲艦一隻とを分つて仁川に航せしめ、又砲艦一隻を出して上海に  
 置いたるものある。即ち敵の艦隊は大體に於て二分し、更に四分しを  
 するものあり。是れは敵に取つては至當の軍略であるか、亦た我が軍の  
 大いに棄すべき跡である。或る二月七日の曉、我が聯合艦隊が朝  
 鮮沖を航進するものと、南西遙かに一隻の高船を認め、傳令  
 艦龍田に令して偵察せしむると、露國の高船ロシヤ号がある。  
 直ちに捕獲を命じて引き来りしめたる。開戦の首途に先づロシヤ  
 号を獲るとは何等の吉兆也。既に先登りして石艦の報告に  
 敵艦は依然旅順港にあり、巡洋艦ワヤールと砲艦コレツとが  
 仁川に出たものとあり、そこで同日午後三時、聯合艦隊は朝鮮沖の  
 海上に艦長會議を開き、その結果、第四艦隊の瓜生司令官に  
 命じて淺間浪速新高高を總、或る五隻及水雷艇隊を  
 分つて運送船三隻を保護し、仁川に向ふ進發をしめたる。

No 4

東郷長官は此生司令官に而して成功を祈る信号し司令官は厚意を謝す  
 と答へた。本艦隊の總負登艦式を以て軍樂を奏し之を  
 送る。本艦隊は航路を續けたる時又もや一商船を認め、  
 吾妻を以て捕獲せしむる。露國の運送船アルウシンの号である。  
 之を以て早に命令し佐世保に運送せしめられた。この夜は西の風  
 殊に烈しく、殊に寝たことすへ出ず。何れも進撃の不便を  
 氣づかい且つ敵の水雷艇の夜能成を警戒し終夜嚴重に  
 哨兵を張る。お右が天幸なる。成翌朝に至る。天氣恢復し、  
 風無く浪無く世界晴れの露國天となつた。全艦隊思はず  
 万歳を三呼し躍り進んだ。いさや豫ぬこの軍略に隨ひ、  
 先づ駆逐艦及び水雷艇を放つて敵艦を龍谷島せりめんと  
 旅順を距ること六十哩の処に在り、水雷艇の令を與へた。  
 旗艦三笠より「敵艦を轟沈せよ。同の健康を視す」と信号し  
 駆逐艦司令(深井大佐)は「殊死と成功を期す」と答へ  
 同時に本艦隊の總負登艦式を行ひ万歳声裡に一列  
 を送る。

三、水雷艇夜能成の偉功

時は明治三十七年二月八日午後六時白雲霞朝汐雷曙  
 霧雲連曉雷艦東雲の各駆逐艦及び七隻の水雷艇  
 は旅順港に直進した。よりうすお四時五の二隊は大連灣に進入  
 港内を搜索し各一隻の敵艦も見當らなかつた。旅順に向うに  
 お一お二お三の駆逐艦隊は夜の十時に目的地に達した。  
 露國艦隊の大部分は豫想通り港外豫想の位置に碇泊

くのむを。船門の燈火とらつて算すると都合十六隻ある。  
 而して敵は港外遠かに駆逐隊を置くと見張るゝのみならず、わが  
 水雷艇の近づくと見えて何等の抵抗もせずかつた。我が駆逐隊  
 はこの間に間もなく奥深く進んで三千メートル（約三千六百）の距離  
 に接近し敵艦の甲板の上をランプを構へて歩行する影さへ  
 映るかに認められるものと云ふた。機は十分である。即ち直ちに砲  
 火を開いた。敵は全くの不意への狼狽を極め、遠かに探照燈を  
 照らす一つ、発砲するが、我々の八隻の艇隊は縦横に  
 敵艦の向をかけたまは、一つ々々魚形水雷を放ち、その数発  
 の間に敵艦の要部に命中するを決定し、午前二時  
 発射を止め、引がけ本艦隊に命令した。敵は斯くもわが  
 軍艦を破壊された上に、翌夜敵の駆逐艦は港内にあま  
 少しモこの戦跡と繋がるが、又要塞から偵察かたし、発砲を  
 射るのみであつた。この夜龍衣が如何の不意であつたか  
 察せられる。



殊に港外の水雷艇の如きは狼狽の餘り暗中に同志打して  
 死者三十二名、傷者百二十名を生じたといふ。而かも味方の冒険  
 も決して少くでは無かつた。十一時三十分の頃敵の二哨艦の赤  
 航して来て我れを距り約一千メートルに近づきそれより方向  
 を轉じて西航するに遇つた。そこで我れが水雷艦隊は猶豫なく  
 突進して敵の艦隊と小砲台との間を過す。今知り得たる敵  
 の水雷艇の名を信号に名乗りつゝ、旅順の港内に入つたこと  
 見せて互に轉回し敵艦中の大艦を目標りと一斉に水雷を  
 發射した。而して引上の時は更らに困難で各艦艇互に見  
 失つたが五分を經つたがれも無事本艦隊に合することを得  
 た。この夜襲の成功は多大のものであつた。  
 敵の總督アレキシーフの公報に據ると下の通り

(第一回公報)二月八日夜半日本水雷艇ハ旅順口要塞外ニ  
 アル露路國艦隊ヲ襲撃シ沈セントシ露路國戰艦レトギサン

(二七〇噸)ツエサレウイナ(一三〇噸)一哨巡洋艦バルラダ  
 (六六三噸)損傷セリ。下略

(第二回公報)損傷ヲ受ケタル三艦ハ尚ホ浮ビツアリツエサ  
 レキナハ舷部ヲ破傷セラレレトギサンハ水線ノ下部ニアル高  
 用ポンプノ辺ヲ破ラレバルラダハ艦ノ中央核圍ノ近辺ヲ傷リ  
 ラル死傷ハサレ下略

即ちツエサレキツナハ艦尾に近く右舷クフォーアと撃破せられ  
 心ラダは右舷クフォーアの下石炭庫に二十八呎四方の大孔を明け  
 られレトギサンは水線下部を破らや艦首の方に傾斜したツエサレキツ  
 ナとバルラダとは隻船に曳かれ縁氷に西港に入りレトギサンは沈没を  
 免れ得ん為に自ら淺瀬に乗上げて港口に横つたのである。

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日露戦争の劈頭に斯う拔群の功を顯したる名譽の將校は左の通り

同	同	同	同	同	艦長	司令	司令	司令	
大尉	大尉	少佐	少佐	少佐	少佐	中佐	中佐	大佐	
吉田五子	三村錦三郎	近藤常松	九津見雅雄	松永光敬	狭間光太	土屋光金	石田一郎	浅井政次郎	
	同	同	同	同	同				
大尉	大尉	少佐	少佐	少佐	少佐				
竹村伴吾	末松直次郎	大山鷹之介	藤原利七	大島正毅					

doc 3048

證明書

私は東京帝國大學圖書館司書ですが左記を  
證明します

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右は東京帝國大學圖書館所藏のものであつ  
て昭和二十二年七月聯合軍國國際裁判所檢察  
部の要求により貸與したものです

昭和二十二年七月八日

東京帝國大學圖書館司書

永峯光名



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