

## **4. The Activities of Children in Tokushima for Peace and International Friendship**

### **~ Creating and Exchanging Goodwill Albums~**

徳島の子供による平和・国際友情活動 ~ 親善アルバムの作成と交換

By David C. Moreton

#### **Introduction**

As early as the 1920s children in Tokushima prefecture, Japan have participated in activities to promote peace and international friendship. For example, in 1921 when University of Chicago anthropologist Frederick Starr travelled around the island of Shikoku, he met a group of boys at a Buddhist temple in the southern part of Tokushima prefecture who presented him with a letter to pass on the Boy Scouts in America. In it they expressed their wish for good relationships between Japan and America as well as peace around the world. For example,

“Our people hold strongly that the highest policy of our government is to make firm the basis for perpetual peace in the world. More especially we feel it our national policy to make the warm friendship existing between our two countries...We are also delighted to express our thanks for the fact that your organization aims to develop and strengthen the high and noble policy of your government – the establishment of peace and humanity through the world.”<sup>1</sup>

Starr was so impressed by their wish that a few days later in his journey, he wrote the words, “Peace and International Friendship” on a banner and left it at another temple. This short interaction with the boy`s group demonstrated that some children in Tokushima wanted to promote the important message that Starr left behind. The following year, in 1922, the Junior Red Cross was organized in Tokushima prefecture, and this allowed children at schools throughout the prefecture to participate on a much larger scale to interact with children in many countries around the world toward peace and friendship. One way that this was done was by creating and exchanging goodwill albums. In this paper I will examine the history of the Junior Red Cross in Japan, highlight examples of album exchange at schools around Japan, and then take a closer look at the activities of school children in Tokushima prefecture. However, there is also

an example of the Tokushima City International Association working independently of the Junior Red Cross with several junior high schools around Tokushima city to create and send albums overseas. Interestingly, based on the number of newspaper articles discovered regarding this activity, there are more references to students in elementary, junior high and senior high schools creating and exchanging goodwill albums in Tokushima prefecture than in other prefecture in Japan, although the reason for this is unclear.

### **Creation of the Junior Red Cross in Japan**

On August 22, 1864, government representatives from twelve countries held a Convention in Geneva, Switzerland and the Red Cross was formally organized. However, this would not have been possible without the efforts and leadership of Swiss businessman and humanitarian Henry Dunant, who originated this movement. Then, on May 5, 1919, the International Federation (IFRC) - a coalition of individual Red Cross and Red Crescent national societies - was founded including “Junior Red Cross” (JRC) as one of its subgroups.<sup>2</sup> The three main activities of the JRC are health, service, and international goodwill. For international goodwill, JRC members should participate in the following projects: 1. school correspondence plan album, 2. school painting plan, 3. school music plan, 4. works and 5. international service activities etc.<sup>3</sup> Another document about the JRC suggests that members are encouraged to receive albums to learn about foreign countries through the eyes of children in those places, and they are encouraged to make albums to teach others around the world about Japan. It was believed that by participating in this type of international correspondence, children can “have a correct perception of [their] own country and [can] contribute to world peace by increasing our international knowledge by revealing geography, history, human feelings, customs, ethnicity, etc. through the world.”<sup>4</sup>

In May 1922, the Junior Red Cross was organized in Japan, stopped activities in 1942, but was reorganized and resumed activities a few years after World War II. Then, in 2022, various events were held to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the

founding of the Junior Red Cross in Japan. It is said that “among the continuing programs are the exchange of colorful hand-made albums, student art exhibits, and international gift boxes with Junior Red Cross in other countries. In this way school children of Japan share their life and interests with school children around the world.”<sup>5</sup> In fact, also in 1922, a resolution was passed at the second conference of the Red Cross Federation to encourage the exchange of international correspondence among Junior Red Cross groups. Then, in 1924 the Japanese Red Cross Society published a “Junior Red Correspondence Guide” in which a detailed explanation is given on how to make and prepare for sending an exchange of letters and albums between the Junior Red Cross Societies in Japan and abroad. The guide clearly states the purpose and goal of participating in such activities. For example, it states that, “If boys and girls from all countries of the world are brought together through understanding and friendship, they will be an incomparable force for the future welfare of the whole world, and for the guarantee of international justice and peace.”<sup>6</sup> Not only were letters and albums exchanged, but also small gift boxes that contained such items as soap, towels, stationery goods, and toys. For example, an article in the “American Junior Red Cross” in December 1925 states, “Boxes of Gifts for Japan” – “It shows how eagerly the gifts sent by the Juniors of Honolulu were received by the children of Japan...The last of the boxes of New Year’s gifts for Japan were being packed and marked for the Orient-bound steamer...”<sup>7</sup> A reference from the following year states that students in the United States put their artwork into albums and sent them to various schools in Tokyo, and that students intended to send albums in return.<sup>8</sup> The following year an article in the “The Noblesville Ledger” newspaper published in Indiana, USA states that a portfolio sent from Grade 5-8 students at the Nishitakayama School in Hiroshima prefecture had arrived at the county’s Junior Red Cross office. The portfolio contained water colour paintings, calligraphy, and a letter to the American children in which the Japanese children said, “...we hope by this modest collection of our school products to make a bond between ourselves and the friends we are addressing.”<sup>9</sup> As well, students in Pennsylvania and Louisiana sent a booklet and portfolio containing photographs and

flowers to Japan. Throughout the 1930s numerous examples of portfolio, album and gift box exchanges to various States in America can be found in issues of the “American Red Cross News” as well as in different American newspapers, and in some cases, there are photographs of children holding or looking at the items they sent or received from Japan.<sup>10</sup> Barnard School in Tulsa, Oklahoma started their collection of albums as early as 1932 - with Japan and Yugoslavia being the first albums to arrive - and had received materials from twenty-four countries.<sup>11</sup> In October 1937, students at Saugatuck School in Westport, Connecticut said, “Last year we sent two albums to the Juniors in Japan along with a Shirley Temple doll. We received two lovely albums from them also, and last month they sent us a beautiful doll, dressed in native costume.”<sup>12</sup> However, examples of such exchanges cannot be found around 1937 although according to the “Red Cross History” reports there was some activity until 1942, but it stopped completely between 1942 and 1948.

An early example of the resumption of album exchange after World War II is recorded in the December 15th, 1949 issue of “The NorthWest Times” published in Seattle, Washington. It states, “Japanese School Sends Albums – The Matsuura secondary school of Kanasawa-ku, Yokohama-shi, Japan has sent to the local Red Cross Headquarters five albums describing the activities of the school, examples of art, brush work and pictures. The Edmond Meany Junior High School is definitely interested in making an album to send to Japan.”<sup>13</sup> A year later, students in Barre, Vermont “prepared a correspondence album...and requested that it be sent to a school in Japan. Although it has been a year since the correspondence between the two schools was initiated, a return album was received this week from the students of Sugita primary school, Yokohama, Japan to which school Mathewson’s album was directed.”<sup>14</sup> Examples from 1950 involve children from the fifth-grade pupils of the Sekeya School, Niigata City, in Miyagi prefecture. One newspaper article reads “This school correspondence is another way of creating a feeling of friendship between Junior Red Cross members here with those in foreign countries.”<sup>15</sup> and it is said that “Japanese children have a keen interest in the United States. They are anxious to receive

correspondence albums, and they like to prepare albums to American schools. As Mrs. Hashimoto said, “It is through international friendship that we will have peace.”<sup>16</sup> A newspaper from May 1951 states, “Making New Friends through school correspondence - Many American Junior Red Cross members have fun exchanging correspondence albums with school children in other lands...All find that through this international exchange of correspondence they are learning to understand one another better. They are making new friendships.”<sup>17</sup> There are also examples from 1952, such as “...students received the consignment of 370 paintings, 30 correspondence albums and a case of dolls and toys from Japan”<sup>18</sup> and from 1953, “...the album is a colorful record of the everyday life and activities of elementary school children in Japan. Included are several letters, with translations, telling of school and sports events which take place during the school year...as well as pictures of such well-known places as the Imperial Palace and Gardens, Tokyo Station and Nikko Park.”<sup>19</sup> And there are examples of exchanges between 1954 and 1959 with schools in Georgia, Wisconsin (photo 1), Indiana, New York, Kansas as well as Quebec, Canada sending albums to Japan, such as in Hakusan Junior High School in Nagoya, which included, “ink and pencil drawings and pictures of household items, scenery, stamps, sites of their city, holidays, family life, wedding ceremonies.”<sup>20</sup>



Photo 1 – “Wisconsin State Journal”, Sun, Dec 5, 1954. p. 25

## **The Junior Red Cross Chapter in Tokushima and Album Exchanges**

The Tokushima Branch was one of the first six chapters established in Japan on October 28, 1887 and since its establishment, the Tokushima Branch has been engaged in Red Cross activities to "protect life, health, and dignity" by providing disaster relief, disseminating first aid training, and conducting medical, blood, and social welfare programs, mainly in Tokushima Prefecture.<sup>21</sup> Although there is comprehensive data regarding the growth of Red Cross and Junior Red Cross in Japan recorded in publications such as the "Japanese Red Cross Society History Paper" etc., it is unfortunate that there is very little information regarding Tokushima.<sup>22</sup> However, one source lists the number of Red Cross members in Tokushima and around Japan in 1949. In the January 1950 issue of "Japanese Junior Red Cross" magazine it states that in the four prefectures in Shikoku there were 9606 members in Tokushima, 4081 in Kochi, 3149 in Ehime, and 2,424 in Kagawa.<sup>23</sup> Another reference in "About the Junior Red Cross" published in 1963, states that there were 24,416 Red Cross members in Tokushima with eighty-three schools participating in Red Cross activities as of September 1962. In comparison, in the same year there were 19,667 members in Tokyo.<sup>24</sup>

The earliest reference to a school in Tokushima prefecture participating in album exchange is from March 1951. The newspaper articles states that "since April of 1948, students in the Junior Red Cross have participated in goodwill activities with the United States by exchanging albums... [and] have maintained friendship through the albums, playing a major role in Japan-U.S. relations."<sup>25</sup> Articles from the Janesville Daily Gazette in Janesville, Wisconsin, USA in April and May of 1951 describe the exchange of albums between students at Roosevelt school and the junior high school in Mugi town in the southern part of Tokushima prefecture. For example, "Rock county chapter American Red Cross received a beautifully made album from Japanese pupils who expect to exchange such accomplishments with youngsters of the Roosevelt sixth grade. From the transcribed notes, Janesville children will learn that pupils of the Mugi middle school pray for the peace of the world...The album contains such interesting

features as pen sketches, maps, stamps of the different family crests, Japanese postage stamps and the like.”<sup>26</sup> Then, “as a gesture of friendship boys and girls of the sixth grade of the Roosevelt school have compiled an album of pictures and information about this city which is now enroute to Japan....We wish to make friends with the people in your school. We hope you can better understand our way of life through this correspondence album we have made.”<sup>27</sup>

In 1953 an article in the Tokushima Minpo newspaper states that an elementary school in a mountain village in southwestern Germany will send a copy of an international goodwill album to Hayasaki Elementary School in Naruto City as a gesture of thanks for the school sending an album. “The school(s) hopes to continue the exchange of albums in the future and hopes to hold a Japan-Germany exhibition of their works in our city someday.”<sup>28</sup> Around the same time the caption to a photograph in an American newspaper states: “Red Cross Juniors Can Deliver – Patricia Nicola, president of Junior Red Cross City Council, displays a scrapbook from Tokushima, Japan sent to JRC members at Robinson School in exchange for an album on Akron prepared by students here. Uchimachi elementary school”<sup>29</sup> And then, there is another reference to the students at Mugi junior high school sending and receiving an album from a school in Massachusetts, U.S.A. Part of the article reads,

“On November 31, the JRC received a Japan-U.S. exchange album from West Springfield Middle School in Massachusetts, U.S.A., which was sent to Mugi Junior High School in Kaifu county. The JRC of Mugi Junior High School sent an exchange album of information on the state of southern Tokushima prefecture for Japan-U.S. exchange at the beginning of last year, and this album was sent in reply. The album was created by the students of the school’s Class A. `We used the album you sent us as a teaching tool for our social studies, and we are glad that we were able to understand each other a little, and we hope to learn more about each other, ` said one of the students.”<sup>30</sup>

There are also some examples from 1956. For example, students at Yamase junior high school sent an album to students in Sedalia, Missouri after receiving one.

“The Japanese album was made by students from 12 to 14 years old and contains photos of the school, paintings, and sketches of the students as well as letters.”<sup>31</sup> In March albums from schools in West Germany and Missouri, USA arrived to the JRC office in Tokushima prefecture and were forwarded to Yamase junior high school.<sup>32</sup> In April students at Hayasaki elementary school in Naruto city sent two albums to schools in the United States and two to schools in West Germany.<sup>33</sup> In May the students at Yamase junior high school made thirteen albums, one of which was sent as a gift in return for receiving an album from the United States. Some of the others were sent to England, France, Switzerland, West Germany, Pakistan as well as Russia.<sup>34</sup> (photo 2) In October, two albums from the United States arrived – one for Senshō elementary school and one for Yamase junior high school – as a return gift for albums received.<sup>35</sup> Some days later another newspaper articles states that students at Yamase junior high school would also like to make friends in Switzerland and Sweden so they plan to send albums there.<sup>36</sup> (photo 3) As well, an article from December of 1956 describes the activities of the students at Hayasaki elementary school and that the students would like to send an album with 100 pages to the US and Argentina.”<sup>37</sup> A year later, a photo caption in the “American Red Cross News” states, “Japanese boys and girls at Senshō School, Tokushima City, Japanese boys and girls smile with delight as they look over a correspondence album sent to them by Steveson School, Muncie, Indiana, in reply to an album they had prepared earlier for the American JRCers. Album making is one of the favorite activities of the Japanese Junior Red Cross.”<sup>38</sup> A couple of examples can also be found from 1958. One, from July 6<sup>th</sup> again states that Yamase junior high school has received more than fifty albums from schools around the world, but this year they plan to focus on exchanging albums with schools around Japan such as Hokkaido, northern Japan, and Kyushu.<sup>39</sup> Another article mentions that Wakimachi high school received an album from a school in Ohio, USA that included things that the students had made, postcards of the area etc. as a return gift.<sup>40</sup>





photo 2: April 16, 1956



photo 3: Oct. 31, 1956

Three newspaper articles from 1959, two with photographs, describe the album exchange activities of students around Tokushima prefecture. One, states that Hachiman Junior high school was the first school in the prefecture to receive a return album gift from overseas, in this case coming from Russia. As well, this was the first time to receive an album from a country from behind the Iron Curtain. The JRC was formed at this school in April 1949 with the hope that the children would learn to have a benevolent heart. And from 1958 they started to create album to make friends all over and in June they send albums to Russia, America, England, India, and Switzerland.<sup>41</sup> (photo 4) The second article states that Yamase junior high school received a goodwill album and letter from a school in Haiti. The album included coffee and cocoa seed and leaf sets, photographs, and stamps. The letter says: 'I am happy to present this album as a sign of international goodwill. I give this album with all my heart. Please learn about the country of Haiti through the cards, stamps and photos'.<sup>42</sup> The third article with photographs shows how busy the students of Tomida elementary school are with making albums, which will be sent to elementary schools around Japan. They have already received more than one hundred albums from around Japan.<sup>43</sup> (photo 5)



photo 4: August 4, 1959



photo 5: October 9, 1959

In 1960, an example of sending goodwill album overseas not through the Junior Red Cross is recorded in the Tokushima newspaper. The headline reads, “Goodwill Albums from Nine Junior High Schools to be Sent Overseas” and part of the article states:

“The Tokushima City International Exchange Association (President Kodama<sup>44</sup>, President of Tokushima University) has been planning an album exchange program for junior high school students as a first step to promote exchange with foreign countries. The nine junior high schools that responded to the call were Tokushima, Kawauchi, Tsuda, Fudo, Yama, Kamona, Tomida, Tokushima University-affiliated, and Nanbu. Some of them even included insect and plant samples as well as handicrafts with a rich local flavor, which impressed the staff members. Most of the recipients are from Switzerland and the U.S.A., while only Kamona and Tomida Junior High Schools have selected the Soviet Union and Italy. <sup>45</sup>

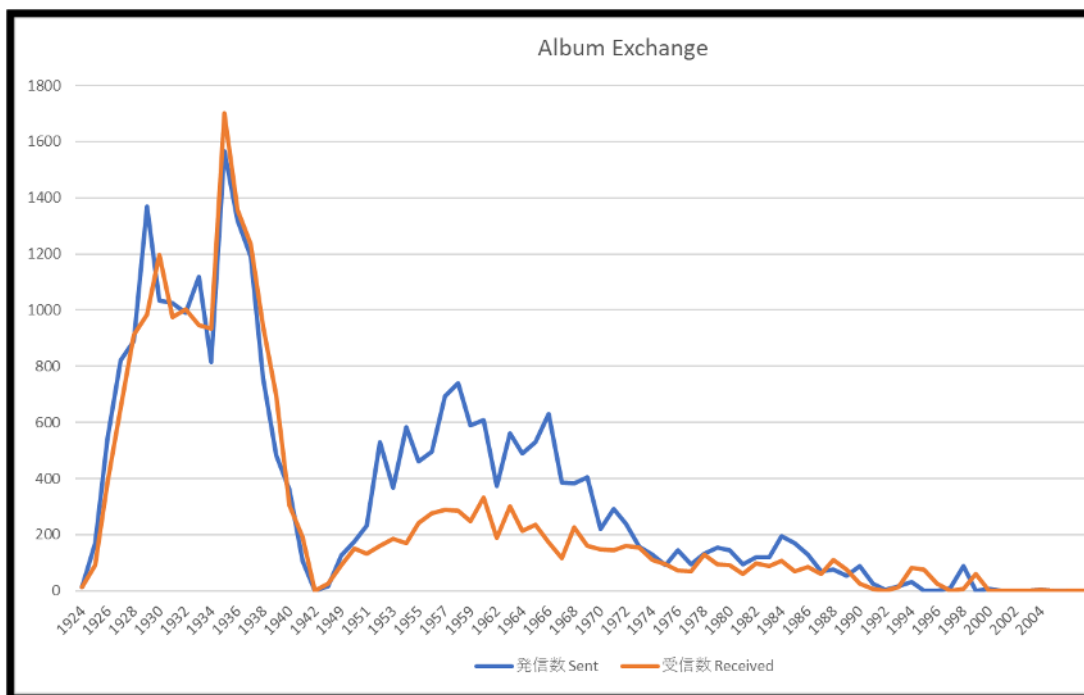
Mayor Toyoda is quoted as saying, "We strongly hope that the sincere wishes of Tokushima junior high school students will eventually serve as a bridge for international goodwill and contribute to world peace. The International Association plans to send the album to students of the same age in other countries who wish to receive it, and to use it as an opportunity to promote cultural exchange with those countries."<sup>46</sup> Then, in 1961

there is a reference to students at Josai junior high school in Tokushima who produced twenty-nine goodwill albums and sent them around the world. The article states, “In the past, the JRC has exchanged goodwill albums with the U.S., U.K., and other countries, but in order to make friends with children from even more countries, all first and second graders in each class have made one album each. The album will be sent to about twenty countries, including the United Kingdom, France, West Germany, Switzerland, Hawaii, and Brazil, through the Japan Red Cross Society Prefectural Branch on January 18. Photo: Josai Junior High School students organizing a goodwill album.”<sup>47</sup>

### **Decline in Activity**

While there are many articles and references in Japanese or American publications describing album exchange during the 1950s, articles after that period are extremely rare to find. One example in the Mainichi Shinbun newspaper from 2011 has the title, "International Goodwill Album, Thank You Album from U.S."<sup>48</sup> The article describes the arrival of an album from an elementary school in Illinois, USA to an elementary school in Akita prefecture. From this we learn that album exchange between Japan and America has continued until recently, but why was there a sharp decline in the coverage about this activity. Was it because schools were no longer actively participating in this activity? One clue is provided in an article from 1969, which states that among the activities of the Junior Red Cross at a junior high school in Saitama prefecture the one that the students have the most interest in that of making albums, but “album exchanges have not been active recently because of a the lack of replies from schools overseas, so if you receive an album, [you] should always send a return album.”<sup>49</sup> Based on the information regarding album exchanges in the “Japanese Red Cross Society History Paper”<sup>50</sup>, it is possible to see how many albums were send overseas and how many were received from overseas. (See graph) For example, twelve albums were made and twelve were received in 1924. Six years later, both numbers had surpassed one thousand and the number remained high until 1938 after which there was a sharp decline continued until 1942. Then, there was not any activity between 1943 and

1947, but interactions resumed in 1948. However, between 1949 and 1974 there was a large gap between albums sent and albums received. After this, the number of albums for both categories slowly decreased, and after 1988 the numbers dropped dramatically, with less than five albums changed by 2000. The largest waves of activity were during the 1930s and between 1950 and the mid-1970s.



## CONCLUSION

In this paper I have presented the overlooked, yet significant activity of creating and exchanging goodwill albums for peace and international friendship by children in Japan, but more specifically, children in Tokushima. It has been shown that students at numerous schools around Tokushima prefecture who joined the Junior Red Cross were responsible for most of the albums made and sent around the world, but the Tokushima International Association and prefectural governor in 1960 also encouraged students at some junior high schools in Tokushima city to participate in this activity. As well, based on the discovery of articles and references in newspapers, the American and Japan Junior Red Cross monthly magazine, and other documents, it is evident that this domestic and international interaction began in 1924, became quite popular during the

1930s and 1950s, but eventually decreased and stopped in 2007. However, for more one hundred years children who have belonged to the Junior Red Cross chapters at schools in Tokushima prefecture and around Japan, have shown a strong interest to not only learn about the lives of children around the world, but more importantly to promote and fulfill the important message of “Peace and International Friendship” as written by Frederick Starr in 1921.

---

<sup>1</sup> Document provided by Yumihiko Tsukumo 九十九 弓彦 at the Eastern Folk Museum 東洋民俗博物館, Nara, Japan.

<sup>2</sup> *JRC Library – No. 1 Sekijūji no rekishi, soshiki, seishin*, JRC ライブラリー No.1-第一集・赤十字の歴史組織精神、Wakō Shoin 和光書院、東京、1955. p.77.

<sup>3</sup> *JRC Library – No 2. Seishonen sekijūji no rekishi, soshiki to katsudō* JRC ライブラリー No.2-第一集・青少年赤十字の歴史と組織と活動、Wakō Shoin 和光書院、東京、1955. Insert. p.80~81.

<sup>4</sup> Honjo, Toshisuke; Hara, Yoshimasa 本庄俊輔, 原善正、*Seishōnen Sekijūjidan no Keiei* 青少年赤十字團の経営、Meiji Tosho Pub. 明治圖書出版社, 1949, p.135.

<sup>5</sup> Ronald Stone Anderson. *Japan: Three Epochs of Modern Education.*, 1959. p197.

<sup>6</sup> [https://www.jrc.or.jp/webmuseum/library/?item\\_id=150](https://www.jrc.or.jp/webmuseum/library/?item_id=150) (last accessed February 15, 2024)

<sup>7</sup> *American Junior Red Cross News* 1925-12: Vol 7, Issue 4 p.80.

<sup>8</sup> *Nihon no seito he – Beikoku kara okurimono – Danjo gakusei no esho sakuhin o arubamu ni matomete* 日本の生徒へ 米国から贈り物 男女学生の絵書作品をアルバムにまとめて, Asahi Shinbun 朝日新聞, December 2, 1926.

<sup>9</sup> “Portfolio received by Mrs. Gaeth – Comes from Japan and Will Be Presented to Refuge School”, The Noblesville Ledger. Indiana, USA on June 6, 1927, p.4.

<sup>10</sup> Examples: 1932 – Indiana, 1935 – Massachusetts, Illinois, Tennessee, 1936 – Nebraska, 1937 – Connecticut, California, 1938 – Washington

<sup>11</sup> *American Junior Red Cross News* 1951-02: Vol 32, Issue 5. p.22.

<sup>12</sup> *American Junior Red Cross News* 1937-10: Vol 19, Issue 2.

<sup>13</sup> “Japanese School Sends Albums”, The NorthWest Times, Dec 15, 1948., p.1.

<sup>14</sup> “Pupils Work for International Friendship” The Barre Daily Times, May 13, 1949. p.8.

<sup>15</sup> (photo) “In Japan.”, Clarion-Ledger. Sun, April 1950., p.41.

<sup>16</sup> *American Junior Red Cross News* 1950-10: Vol 32, Issue 1.

<sup>17</sup> *American Junior Red Cross News* 1951-05: Vol 32, Issue 8.

<sup>18</sup> *American Red Cross News* 1952-10. Vol 34. Issue 1. p.8-9.

<sup>19</sup> “Park Ave. Junior Red Cross Receives Album From Japan”, The Daily Item., October 30, 1953. p.10.

- 
- <sup>20</sup> “Album from Japan”, The Parsons Sun, May 25, 1959. p5.
- <sup>21</sup> <https://www.jrc.or.jp/chapter/tokushima/about/> (Accessed – Feb 1, 2024)
- <sup>22</sup> Discussion with staff at the Tokushima Branch of the Red Cross, Tokushima (visit November 24, 2023)
- <sup>23</sup> Seishonen Sekijūji 「青少年赤十字・Japanese Junior Red Cross」1月号1950. No. 7. “Te wo tsunagu hitobito / seishonen sekijūjidan insū” 手をつなぐ人々・青少年赤十字団員数（1949年10月30日）」 p.26.
- <sup>24</sup> “Seishonen Sekijūji ni tsuite – jūjō kōshukai” 青少年赤十字について- 誌上講演会, Nihon Sekijūji 日本赤十字, Tokyo, p.55.
- <sup>25</sup> “Bei kara nijūkai / Arubamu te Nichibei kōkan” 米からも20回・アルバムて日米交歓, Tokushima Shinbun 徳島新聞, March 23, 1951.
- <sup>26</sup> “Fascinating Album Gift From Japan to Roosevelt Pupils”, Janesville Daily Gazette, April 12, 1951. p21.
- <sup>27</sup> “Friendship Album En route to Japan”, Janesville Daily Gazette, May 10, 1951. p35.
- <sup>28</sup> “Saian doitsu kara shinzen no arubamu” 西南ドイツから親善のアルバム, Tokushima Minpo Shinbun 徳島民報新聞, June 3, 1953.
- <sup>29</sup> “Red Cross Juniors Can Deliver”, The Akron Beacon Journal, July 30, 1953. p16.
- <sup>30</sup> “Beikoku kara arubamu / Sutekita – Yorokobu Mugi Chūgakusei” 米国からアルバム・すてきたー喜ぶ牟岐中学生, Tokushima Minpo Shinbun 徳島民報新聞, August 2, 1953.
- <sup>31</sup> “Junior Red Cross Has Own Japanese Album”, The Sedalia Democrat. March 1, 1956. p18.
- <sup>32</sup> “Sōgankyō (Photo caption – Nisseki shibu he tsuita Nishi doitsu no arubamu)” 双眼鏡 (写真キャプション: 日赤県支部へ着いた西ドイツのアルバム, Tokushima Shinbun 徳島新聞, March 17, 1956
- <sup>33</sup> “Gaikoku no tomodachi – Shinzen Arubamu – Hayasakiko Jidō kara” 外国のお友達・親善アルバム・林崎校児童から, Tokushima Shinbun 徳島新聞, April 3, 1956.
- <sup>34</sup> “Bei, So no tomodachi he mo – Nihon no genjō o shiraseru arubamu Yamase chūkō seishonen sekijūjidan ga kitaku” 米・ソの友達へも・日本の現状を知らせるアルバム・山瀬中校青少年赤十字団が寄託, Tokushima Shinbun 徳島新聞, April 16, 1956.
- <sup>35</sup> “Shinzen arubamu / Beikoku kara Chimatsu, Yamasekō he” 親善アルバム・米国から千松、山瀬校へ, Tokushima Shinbun 徳島新聞, October 8, 1956.
- <sup>36</sup> “Gōka Utsukushi Hyōshi! Umikoeru shizen arubamu” 豪華美しい表紙！・海超える親善アルバム Tokushima Maiyū Shinbun 徳島毎夕新聞 October 31, 1956.
- <sup>37</sup> “Kotoshi ha beikoku nado he, Naruto Hayasaki ko no kōkan arubamu” 今年米国などへ・鳴門林崎校の交換アルバム, Asahi Shinbun 朝日新聞, December 1, 1956.
- <sup>38</sup> American Red Cross News 1957-05. Vol. 38. Issue 7. p.2
- <sup>39</sup> “Arubamu musubu shinjō / Yamase chugakkō JRC” アルバムが結ぶ友情・山瀬中学 JRC,

---

Yomiuri Shinbun 読売新聞, July 6, 1958.

- <sup>40</sup> “Wakimachi kōkō he beikoku kara kokusai shinzen arubamu” 脇町高校へ米国から国際親善アルバム, Sankei Shinbun 産経新聞, December 2, 1958.
- <sup>41</sup> “Soren kara shinzen arubamu / Hachimanchū he orei no dai ichigō” ソ連から親善アルバム・八万中へお礼の第一号, Tokushima Shinbun 徳島新聞, August 4, 1959.
- <sup>42</sup> “Yamasechū he shinzen arubamu / Nanbei Haichi no seishonen sekijūji kara” 山瀬中へ親善アルバム・南米ハイチの青少年赤十字から, Tokushima Mainichi Shinbun 徳島毎日新聞, October 7, 1959.
- <sup>43</sup> “Zenkoku ni otomodahi / Arubamu koukan no Tomidakō” 全国にお友達だち・アルバム交歓の富田校, Tokushima Shinbun 徳島新聞, October 9, 1959.
- <sup>44</sup> Kodama, Keizō 児玉桂三 (1891-1972) – Second President of Tokushima University (1953~1965)
- <sup>45</sup> Toyoda, Kōtarō 豊田 幸太郎 (1902-1979) – Mayor of Tokushima City, 1959-1967.
- <sup>46</sup> “Kyūchūgakkō kara rikisaku / kaigai he okuru shinzen arubamu” 九中学校から力作・海外へ贈る親善アルバム, Tokushima Shinbun 徳島新聞, December 7, 1960.
- <sup>47</sup> “Sekai no tomo he arubamu okuru / Josaichū JRC ga nijūkakoku he” 世界の友へアルバム送る・城西中 JRC が 20 か国へ, Tokushima Shinbun 徳島新聞, December 16, 1961.
- <sup>48</sup> “Kokusai shinzen arubamu / Bei kara no orei no arubamu” 国際親善アルバム・米からお礼のアルバム, Mainichi Shinbun 毎日新聞, June 2, 2011. p.21.
- <sup>49</sup> Seishonen Sekijūji / Chūgakusei gō 青少年赤十字・中学生号, “Shinzen arubamu seisaku to seishonen sekijūjikatsudo” 親善アルバム制作と青少年赤十字活動, Nov. 1969. p.11.
- <sup>50</sup> *Nihon Sekijūjisha Shashiko vol. 4-12*. 日本赤十字社社史稿第 4-12. Nihon Sekijūji Co. 日本赤十字.