Social Psychological Studies of the Early Youth in the Shimokita Peninsula of the Northeast Japan (II)

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDIES OF THE EARLY YOUTH IN THE SHIMOKITA PENINSULA OF THE NORTHEAST JAPAN: (II)

By

JUNKICHI ABE (安倍淳吉)*, YASUHISA TANAKA (田中康久)**
YASUSHI ISHIGOOKA (石郷岡泰)* and
HIDESHI ŌHASHI (大橋英寿)*

This is an report on some results of our field reserch which continued in 1963–65 on the problems of interrelations among personality, society and culture. In this Part III, the patterns of socialization-channel chosen by our subjects are summurized and they are characterized in whole Aomori Prifecture and all Japan.

III. Some Regional Patterns of Socialization-Channels of Youth in the Shimokita Peninsula.

In the preceding section we have seen that some regional characteristics of the Shimokita Peninsula where the junior high school (hereafter we refer junior high school as J.H.S.) pupils, whom we chose as subjects of our research, have developed their lifespaces, have been positively influenced upon their psychic abilities, especially upon their intelligence.(1) Now the structure, the function and the formation of their lifespaces themsevles must be more positively examined. In this research we have laid stress on the following questions and approach-methods; that is, we have followed up the investigation of 3rd graders of J.H.S, in the highest grade of the complusory education in Japan, especially as to their courses after graduation, in the following order: (1) What course they hope to take or avoid on the ideal level and what actual course they infer on the real level about six months before graduation, (2) how they think it about just before graduation, and (3) in what course they actually are immediately after graduation. Further we are following up the investigation into the same subjects as to the change in their lifespaces as much as possible at the present time—two years after their graduation.

In the last year of the compulsory education, they are standing at the crossroads where they should choose one of the next courses: i) the coruse of a senior high school (hereafter we refer senior high school as S.H.S.) and ii) the course of becoming a working member of their family's occupation—in Shimokita District agriculture and fishery are chief home occupations, and iii) the course of getting job but family's occupation.

To grasp concentratedly the mechanism of their lifesacpes from the above-

*: Tohoku Univ. Sendai. **: Niigata Univ,. Niigata.

mentioned viewpoint means to comprehend basically the process of maturation of their certain attitude toward the families, the occupations and the educational institutions: that is, they are changing the position of those who are protected into that of those who protect others, becoming indepenedent as a member of the society.

On this point, as mentioned in section I, we have concentrated the problems of the socialization of the adolescence, because we think it is most important to grasp their lifespaces along the skeletal channel which shows most basicly the direction in which an adolescent as a marginal man is going to become an adult. Further, we can thus grasp the structure of the most principal chances in which the correlation between the

Table 2. Number of Graduates in Each ACTUAL Socialization-Channel at Ten Junior High Schools in Shimokita Area in 1964.
( ) : Number of Graduates in Each IDEAL Socialization-Channel at them
* : This number is included in the former two channels.

BOY

	School District \ Socialization Channel	Family's Occupation	Getting Job	Going on to S.H.S.	Other	* Night Part-Time S.H.S.	Total
A	Kusodomari	6(4)	0(1)	0(1)	0(0)	0(0)	6
	Takiyama	5(0)	3(1)	1(2)	1(0)	3(0)	10
	Nanbu	23(20)	5(4)	11(13)	5(0)	0(0)	44
	Shitsukari	6(2)	5(2)	0(1)	0(0)	0(0)	11
	Shiriya	2(0)	1(2)	5(5)	0(1)	1(0)	8
B	Kosawa	11(1)	3(2)	2(8)	2(7)	8(3)	18
	Okoppe	15(4)	17(13)	10(16)	2(11)	1(0)	44
	Oma	35(13)	24(21)	15(15)	0(25)	18(0)	74
	Wakinosawa	8(2)	24(18)	4(7)	0( )	19(0)	36
C	Tanabu	15(3)	29(17)	110(105)	5(33)	4(4)	159

GIRL

	School District \ Socialization Channel	Family's Occupation	Getting Job	Going on to S.H.S.	Other	* Night Part-Time S.H.S.	Total
A	Kusodomari	2(0)	4(6)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	6
	Takiyama	9(2)	1(7)	0(1)	0( )	1(0)	10
	Nanbu	24(7)	23(26)	2(7)	5(14)	0(0)	54
	Shitsukari	5(4)	8(4)	0(1)	0(4)	2(0)	13
	Shiriya	7(0)	2(7)	0(2)	2(2)	0(0)	11
B	Kosawa	6(2)	13(2)	0(0)	1(13)	4(3)	20
	Okoppe	16(6)	27(26)	3(7)	0(7)	1(0)	46
	Oma	15(3)	59(42)	4(22)	6(17)	14(2)	84
	Wakinosawa	10(1)	22(19)	7(11)	2(10)	6(2)	41
C	Tanabu	15(6)	45(25)	88(105)	4(16)	2( )	152

structure of the desire and expectation of the adult stratum on the next generation and the adolescent's behavior corresponding to it is most acutely reflected. The generation gap and generation conformity we can see here will give us one of the basic clues which showes plainly the actuality and the future of the Shimokita Peninsula.

Now, Table 2 and Fig. 2 show their actual channels which the subjects chose immediately after graduation and their channels chosen on ideal level six months before graduation by J.H.S. ditricts. First, the former may be broadly divided into three patterns. The first one is the pattern in which, as shown by the boys of Kusodomari J.H.S. and the girls of Takiyama J.H.S. of the remote district, an overwhelming majority of pupils are engaged in their domestic affairs and family's occupations – in this case fishery and forestry, and there are none or, if not at all, very few of them getting job other than their family's occupation or going S.H.S. By putting engaging in family's occupation at the left end of the figure and going on to S.H.S. at the right end and then getting job outside home in the center, we can get the inverse $J(\cup)$ curve. On the contrary, the second pattern in which the overwhelming majority of pupils are going on to S.H.S. as seen in the case of Tanabu J.H.S. of the city district, show J curve. Between those two patterns there lies the last one, of which two sub-patterns are found. One is the inverse $V(\wedge)$ pattern, namely most of the pupiles get jobs and the greater part of the Shimokita Peninsula belongs to this pattern. And the other is V pattern; the larger number of pupils concentrated on both

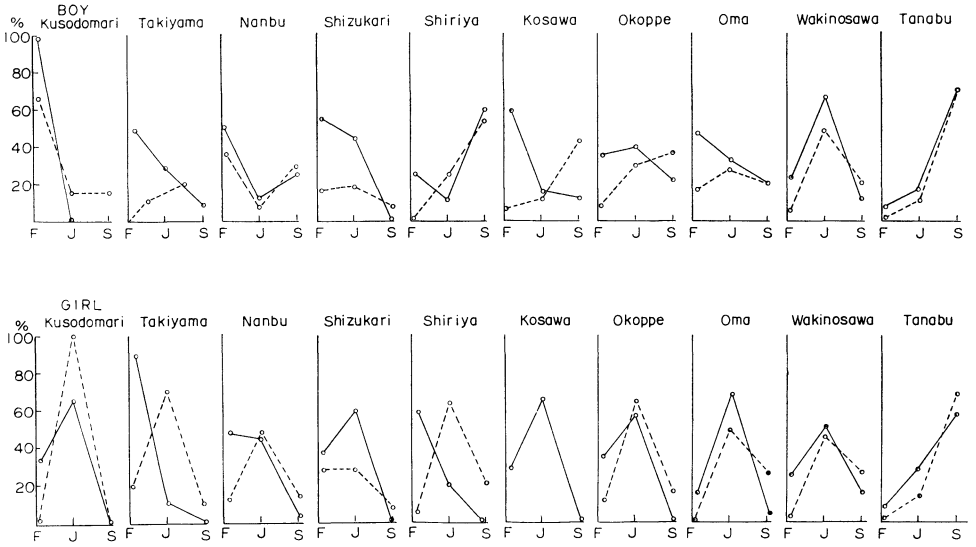

Fig. 2: Pattern of Socialization in Ten Junior High School Districts of Shimokita Deninsula. Percentage of the Graduatuates in Each School Who Chose amang the Main Three Channels Both on REAL Level and IDEAL Level.
F: family occupation. J: getting job. S: going on to senior high school.
—— real level ---- ideal level

ends of engaging in family's occupation and going on to S.H.S. and the number of the pupils getting job is small. Both patterns show an intermediate pattern between the inverse J(ㄴ) and J pattern.

Now we must examine what place these characteristics of the choice tendency of these school districts hold in the choice tendency shown by the whole 3rd grade pupils of J.H.S. of the Shimokita Peninsula and Aomori Prefecture. There are fifty one J.H.S. in the Shimokita Peninsula, which are broadly devided into two districts, Mutsu City District including eight schools, one of which we chose as subject school and the county district including forty three schools, nine of which we chose as subject schools. This is shown by Table 2 and Fig. 2.

The average pattern of both the boys and girls in the county district of Shimokita show the inverse V pattern, and both of the boys and girls in Mutsu City show J pattern, as shown by Table 2 and Fig. 2. Totaling in the unit of city and county we

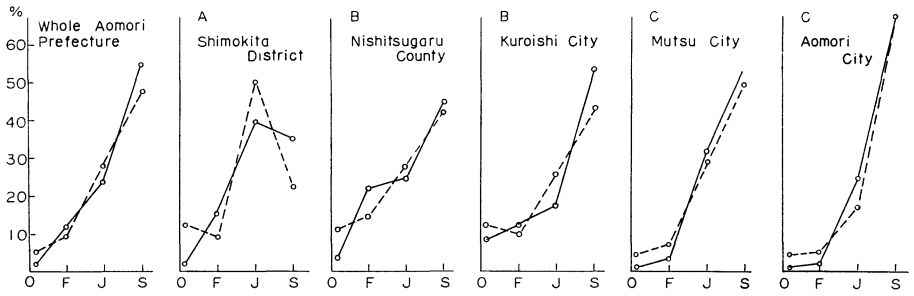

Fig. 3: Some Regional Patterns of Socialization-Channels chosed by the graduates of Junior High Schools of Aomori Precture, County and City in Unit, in 1964.
F : Family's Occupation
J : Getting Job
S : Going on to Senior High School
O : Other Channel
——— boy -------- girl

have in county district of Shimokita only one district that shows the inverse V(∧) pattern with both boys and girls in Aomori Prefecture. It shows the lowest percentage of the entrance into S.H.S. in the Aomori Prefecture and it also shows the notably low percentage of engaging in domestic affairs and family's occupation. The inverse V pattern shown by many of the boys in Okoppe, Kosawa and so on and most of the girls in Shimokita County present a standard tendency of Shimokita County. The inverse J pattern shown by the boys in Kusodomari and the girls in Takiyama shows more backwardness and introvert orientation within the community than the average pattern of Shimokita. The standard pattern of eight schools of Mutsu City shows a clear J pattern, which is the same as the tendency of all cities and county-districts in Aomori Prefecture except both boys and girls in Shimokita-County, and the girls in Nakatsugaru-

Table 3. Number of Graduates in Each Socialization-Channel of Junior High Schools in all Districts of Aomori Precture ( ) : %

District	Sex / Channel	BOY Total	BOY Family's Occupation	BOY Getting Job	BOY Going on to S.H.S	BOY the other	GIRL Total	GIRL Family's Occupation	GIRL Getting Job	GIRL Going on to S.H.S	GIRL the other
A	Shimokita County	845	139(16.4)	343(40.5)	279(33.0)	35(4.1)	898	89(9.9)	465(51.8)	196(21.9)	110(12.2)
	Higashitsugaru County	727	85(11.8)	245(33.6)	319(43.8)	45(6.1)	750	39(5.2)	367(48.9)	273(36.4)	45(6.0)
	Nakatsugaru County	287	81(28.2)	90(31.3)	110(37.6)	6(2.0)	268	41(15.3)	97(36.2)	93(34.6)	37(13.8)
B	Kitatsugaru County	1217	297(24.4)	289(23.7)	535(43.9)	42(3.4)	1174	217(18.4)	284(24.0)	505(43.2)	116(7.8)
	Nishitsugaru County	1344	283(21.0)	323(24.0)	623(46.3)	71(5.2)	1374	202(14.7)	382(27.8)	577(41.9)	173(12.5)
	Minamitsugaru County	1576	322(20.4)	353(22.3)	826(52.4)	64(4.0)	1478	217(14.7)	408(27.6)	722(48.8)	122(7.7)
	Gosyogawara City	565	115(20.3)	135(23.8)	300(53.0)	10(1.7)	560	66(11.7)	153(27.3)	296(52.8)	39(6.9)
	Kuroishi City	595	91(15.2)	114(19.1)	309(51.9)	56(9.4)	560	65(11.6)	144(23.9)	238(42.5)	88(13.9)
	Hirosaki City	1977	280(14.4)	456(23.0)	1138(57.5)	84(4.2)	1813	191(10.8)	540(29.7)	909(50.1)	156(8.5)
C	Kamikita County	2000	311(15.5)	663(33.1)	853(43.1)	144(7.2)	1995	379(18.9)	622(31.1)	676(33.9)	239(11.9)
	Sannohe County	1717	221(13.4)	563(32.7)	835(48.6)	87(5.0)	1553	216(13.9)	450(28.9)	658(42.3)	224(14.4)
	Mutsu City	595	56(9.4)	188(31.5)	329(55.2)	13(2.1)	524	47(8.9)	162(30.9)	272(51.9)	36(6.8)
	Misawa City	466	41(8.7)	148(31.7)	256(54.9)	19(4.0)	453	47(10.3)	139(30.6)	244(53.8)	22(4.8)
	Towada City	731	57(7.7)	195(26.6)	440(60.1)	39(5.3)	691	91(13.1)	169(24.1)	314(45.4)	71(10.2)
	Hachinohe City	2401	43(1.7)	690(28.7)	1551(64.5)	73(3.0)	2201	85(3.8)	627(28.4)	1200(54.5)	224(10.1)
	Aomori City	2860	85(2.9)	710(24.8)	1984(69.2)	62(2.1)	2686	120(4.4)	535(19.9)	1856(69.0)	139(5.1)

County and Higashitsugaru-County. Furthermore, especially the boys in Mutsu City show a relatively high percentage of entrance into S.H.S., and Mutsu City exceeds Kuroishi City, Goshogawara City whose population is greater than that of Mutsu City. On this point it has been proved that the Shimokita Peninsula is the district where there is a remarkably great difference in the tendency of J.H.S. pupils' choosing their courses immediately after graduation between city districts and county districts. It exceeds the difference between Towada City and Sannohe County, both of which show J pattern.

Now, the standard pattern of the choice tendency of whole of both boys and girls of 43 schools in Shimokita County District is the inverse V($\wedge$) pattern, and pupils' tendency to get jobs after graduation of the J.H.S. is standardized. The job of a manufacturing worker holds the top place of the jobs in which both boys and girls are engaged. It is identcial with the tendency of the whole prefecture except in the case of the boys in Sannohe County where the jobs of construction industry workers occupies the top place. In the case of the boys, however, the manufacturing industries that they are engeged in cover varieties of types of industries, and there can not be seen such concentration on one jobs as in the case of the girls in which spinning machine operators predominante. Such industries as metal processing manafacturing industries have a little higher concentration in number of the workers. Consequently, in the case of boys of the Shimokita County District, by industrial classification the construction industry workers, unskilled construction laborers, carpenter, apprentices, apprentice workers of electric construction rank first, those engaging in wholesale trade and retail trade rank next, and metal processing manufacturing workers third. On the other hand in Mutsu City District we can find the inverse order; metal processing manifacturing workers rank first, those engaging in wholesale and retail trade second, and then construction industry workers thrid.

Such a tendency of pupils to get job in the field of the manufacturing industries in the main construction industry workers is the same as the whole tendency shown by Higashitsugaru County, Nishitsugaru County, and so-called San-Pachi District (C district in Table 3), while Mutsu City show an intermediate tendency between that of these county districts mentioned above and that of Tsugaru District (B district in Table 3), in which most of the pupils are engaged in the manufacturing industry, chiefly mental processing work in this case, sales and services, and few in construction industry work.

As for girl's jobs in Shimokita County, as well as in Mutsu City, spinning machine opraters, weavers, dress-manifacturering workers rank first consistently. This tendency is the same as the tendency of the whole prefecture except three cities of Aomori City, Hachinohe City and Hirosaki City where sales-women hold the first place, and Towada City where most girls are engaged in service. The domestic affairs, personal services and wholesales and retail-sales rank second and downward is also the same. The socilaization channel of the girls who are going to get job is much narrower

than that of boys and has a much smaller regional difference.

In short, Shimokita District is the only district of Aomori Prefecture by the unit of the county district where the pupils of both sexes who get job exceed those going on to S.H.S. in number and those engaged in the family's occupation; the percentage of the pupils getting job is the highest in the prefecture. 70% of them found job outside Aomori Prefecture: boys chiefly as construction industry workers, saelsmen, factory-workers, and girls as weavers, saleswomen, and maidservants. Shimokita County is the district which shows the lowest ratio of employment inside the prefecture, the smallest capacity for absorbtion of employment and the highest ratio of getting job outside the prefecture. In actual number of the people getting job outside the prefecture, this district as well as Sannohe county, ranks next to Kamikita County. On this point, Shimokita County is contrast to Tsugaru B district. Mutsu City shows an intermediate tendency between both of them.

Next, in Shimokita Peninsula, in both county and city districts, both boys and girls who took the channel of engaging in their family's occupation rank last in number consistently. This tendency is identical with the standard tendency of Aomori Prefecture. Tsugaru B district, however, has a comparatively large number of those engaged in the family's occupation and the ratio of them nearly approaches the ratio of those choosing getting job, while Shimokita District, in both county and city districts shows a markedly low ratio of both boys and girls engaged in the family's occupation compared with those getting job. This tendency is found identical with that of Sanpachi District. In both county and city districts of Shimokita, almost all of the new graduates of J.H.Ss. who settled down to domestic affaris and family's occupation come of the families engaged in agriculature and fishery. About 80% of the whole population in the counties and about 40% in cities is engaged in agriculture and fishery. But only the pupils of J.H.S. of about 10% of these families chose this channel. Now Japan has been experiencing a rapid change in the structure of industry: the population of the first industry has been decreasing, and the people absorbed into the secondary and tertiary industries have been increasing. Most of those who get job of factory workers, construction industry workers, salesmen, employees of service work are the youths of agriculture and fishery family. Even in the Shimokita Peninsula, a remote place, indeed, agricultural and fishery population is remarkably decreasing owing to the increase of other industrial population, but it does not mean directly the decrease of the number of the home engaged in agriculture and fishery. This is caused by that the secondary and tertiary enterprises have no actual attracting force enough to let the whole family decide to migrate cityward because their central districts are so far away from the Shimokita Peninsula that there can be seen the ristriction of information, heterogenety of lifespace, and moreover the chances of getting stable job there are given new graduates of J.H.S., S.H.S. and young generation but few chances to the men in the prime of life and the aged. It has been promoted by saving labor with labor many kind of machines and chemical fertilizers. Farmers must secure a minimum

force to manage the farm and keep the home any family member working abroad can come back at any time there. In the city district the farmers tend to take up a side job besides their main occupation and thrir tendency to white-collar or blue-collar workers has become marked and widely be seen, while in the county district the farmers and fisheries tend to go to Hokkaido, Tokyo and so on to work as seasonal workers during their slack season and this tendency has been widespread also in Shimokita District. To secure the graduate engaging in the domestic affairs and family's occupation means to secure a minimum labor force to manage the farm, and often in the county district it means to secure seasonal workers engaging in job in slack season else. But in the district where the old family-system and old labor-organization still exist, the role that one should play in order to secure the necessary working population is alloted compusorily according to a certain order. An eldest son should take the role as inheritor, and if he is too young or if farmers have no son, an eldest daughter will take his place until he has grown up or she takes a husband. Other sons except the eldest and daughters will be given the role of cooperaters. Especially in Shimokita District the number of the graduates who are engaged in the family's occupation is very small. This makes a striking contrast with the case of Tsugaru District which is well-known as a producing place of rice and apples in Japan. This reflects the low morale of most small-scale farmers engaged in fishery as a side work in Shimokita District, while it reflects the high morale owing to propserity of fisheries that the graduates engaged in fishery as family's occupation form the largest number of those.

Now, as Table 3 shows, in Shimokita County the boys and girls who go to S.H.S. show the lowest percentage in Aomori Prefecture. But in Mutsu City they show a higher percentage than the average of the prefecture. To make objectively clear the meanning that the going on to S.H.S. give to J.H.S. graduates determining thrir courses and perspectives, we must refer to the tendency of determining the courses of S.H.S. graduates in the same year. This is because the determination-tendency of the socialization of J.H.S. graduates cannot help being strongly influenced by the determination of the channel of S.H.S. in the same year.

About 70% of the boy and 90% of the girls of all the graduates of S.H.S. in Aomori Prefecture in 1964 who took the course of getting jobs engaged chiefly in professional engineering, office work and sales. This means that S.H.S. are playing the role of the channel to white-collar workers. Those who are engaged in direct producing process of the factory mechanics, unskilled labor of agriculture, forestry, fishery and mining, in which the graduates of J.H.S. are playing the chief role is only 28% of the boys and 8.3% of the girls of all the graduates of S.H.S.

As for the graduates in 1964 year of Tanabu S.H.S. and Ominato S.H.S. which has had about 90% of all the graduates of J.H.S. who took the course of going on to S.H.S. in both the county and city districts of the Shimokita Peninsula, we have the following figures: 72.7% of the boys show the tendency to white-collar workers mainly consisting of office workers and salesmen, which is the same percentage as the average of

the prefecture, but especially government officials and officeworkers amount to 48.8% of all graduates who got jobs. This is the highest ratio of all general S.H.Ss. in the prefecture. Mechanics amount to 34.3%, surpassing the average of the prefecture of 16.3%, and rank first in general S.H.Ss. of the prefecture. Only 1.4% are engaged in family's occupation of agriculture, forestry and fishery: much less than 9.6%, the average of the prefecture. This indicates that in this district the course of going on to general S.H.Ss. serves as the central channel by which the youth of farmers and fisheries exit agriculture and fishery and become government officials and mechanics, and that it means also reproduction of white-collar workers for themsevles. On this point Ominato and Tanabu S.H.S. show the intermediate pattern between the one shown by Aomori, Hachinohe, Hirosaki, Goshogawara, and Sanbongi general S.H.S. all in city district, in which priority is given to government officials, officeworkers and salesmen, and the one shown by Kizukuri and Kuroishi S.H.S. in which priority is given to mechanics. And futher it is quite different from such tendencies to sales, agriculture and forestry shown by private Toogijuku S.H.S. and to sales and service shown by private Yamada, Kosei and Taihei S.H.S.

On the other hand about 90% girls of Ominato and Tanabu S.H.S. go to office work and service and sales. Mechancis amount to only 8% and unskilled laber of agriculture and fishery only one percentage each, the same percentage in case of boys. In the case of the girls of both S.H.Ss. the figures are almost the same as in the average tendency of the prefecture, showing more strikingly than in case of boys, that they serves as the channel of exiting agriculture and fishery. This district is characterized by the fact that many girls become gervernment officials and office workers, next to Hachinohe S.H.S.

Now we must have in mind that going on to S.H.S. has the function as the channel of going on to university or college. Ominato and Tanabu S.H.Ss. have only 21.2% by boy graduates going on to university. This is owing to the fact that in this district those who made good records at J.H.S take the channel of going on to such S.H.S. as Aomori, Hachinohe, Hirosaki S.H.Ss. (The average percentage of students who entered university of these three schools is 58.5% and 85.4% graduates who were admitted into national unveristies and 51.1% into private universities and colleges of 4 year course of Aomori Prefecture are those of these three schools, and on the other hand those who made poor records chose private S.H.Ss. and went on to private universities or colleges. But in Shimokita county and city districts those who chose these S.H.Ss. outside Shimokita District amount to less than 10% of the boy graduates who took the course of going on to S.H.S.. Most of the boys who entered into universities or colleges, about 20% of the graduates of S.H.S. of the prefecture took the channel of office work and educational occupation and few took the channel of natural science. And since Technical High School was established in Mutsu City in 1963, about 20% of the graduates of J.H.S. who took the course of going on to S.H.S. in Shimokita city and county districts in 1964 was absrobed by it. In near future the mechanics

amounting to about 28% of the graduates of S.H.S. who got job will come of Technical High School.

The percentage of the girls who entered universites or colleges is 15%, which is standard in Aomori Prefecture, as in the case of the boys. More girls tend to enter a junior college than boys. 60% of those who entered into universities and colleges chose junior colleges (404 girls). The girls of Tanabu and Ominato S.H.Ss. who went on to universities of the 4 year course ware only 33.3% of all those who went on to universities and colleges. Most of the girl graduates who were admitted into universities of 4 year course took the channel of educational occupation. No girls went on to Technical S.H.S. recently established in Mutsu City.

Summing up, the courses that the boy graduates of J.H.S. and S.H.S. in 1964 took immediately after graduation are as follows: 53% of them were engaged in jobs, the family or other (average percentage of the prefecture is 46.3%) and 40% of them were studying in the full course of S.H.S. and unviersities (the average percentage of the prefecture is 46.1%). In 1964 in Shimokita District more graduates of J.H.S. and S.H.S. got jobs than the average of the prefecture and a little less pupils and students attended S.H.S. and unviersities. 73.2% of the boy graduates of S.H.S. worked immediately after graduation: this shows nearly the same percentage as the average of the prefecture (72.3%). In Shimokita District the population attending to universities and colleges of the new graduates of S.H.S. is about half of the average of the prefecture and that of the new graduates of J.H.S. is far over the average of the prefecture.

Now, 30% of those graduates of J.H.Ss. and S.H.Ss. combined who took the course of getting job are engaged in agriculture, fishery, forestry, mining and unskilled labor, and most of them are graduates of J.H.S. and only 1.8% are that of S.H.S. The channel chosen by 50% of the new graduates of S.H.S. in Shimokita District who took the course of getting job is that of becoming government officials, while it was chosen by only 5.6% of the graduates of J.H.S. But this area of the jobs has only 7% of all the new graduates of J.H.S. and S.H.S.: the average of the prefecture shows nearly the same figure of 8.7%; it, however, shows no more than 25.7% of the graduates of S.H.S. In the jobs of factory workers which has the highest concentration (41.2%) of all the graduates of J.H.S. and S.H.S. in Shimokita District, the graduates of S.H.S. also concentrate (34%) next to government officials, but only 13.2% of all the graduates are engaged in this jobs. An overwhelmingly large portion of graduates of J.H.S. are engaged in agriculture, fishery, and mechanics. Only 12.4% of the graduates of S.H.S. are engaged in these jobs on an average of the prefecture. In this district only 15% of the graduates of S.H.S. are engaged in sales and transportation and tele-communication industry, and they are equal to only one-thrid of the graduates of J.H.S. On the average goverment officials and office workers have almost the same ratio to the whole prefecture and much more in number than the graduates of J.H.S.

In short, in 1964 the boy graduates of S.H.S. have their basically exclusive areas of jobs respectively in those of govenment officials and office workers and those of J.H.S. have unskilled labor of agriculture, fishery and foresty. Both are acutely polarized. Owing to an overwhelming concentration of the former on government officials and office workers and to the latter's concentration on mechanics without engaging in the family's occupation, in the jobs of sales and transportion and tele-communication industries the latter overcomes the former by numbers. On this point Shimokita District makes a sharp contrast with the other district: in Shimokita District the former have more consciousness of elite.

In case of the girl graduates, there cannot be seen such distinct differentiation of behavior-space between the graduate of J.H.S. and those of S.H.S. Indeed 53.8% of all girl graduates of J.H.S. and S.H.S. have got jobs, showing more than the average percentage of the prefecture 44.2%, and only 31.1% of them are studying in S.H.Ss. and universities: they are less than the average of the prefecture 41.7%. Especially the students of universities and colleges including junior colleges amount to 4.5% of all new students going on to S.H.S. and unviersities and colleges, who are less than the average of the prefecture 7.0%, and they are very conscious of being elite. 11.9% of them are engaged in domestic affairs and attend non-authorized schools; this figure is almost the same as the average of the prefecture, and this means that the girls are in the behavior-space of preparing for establihsing a home, which can not be seen in the case of boys.

As to the jobs of the girl graduates of S.H.S. in Shimokita District their main jobs are the government officials and office work as in the case of the boys, and unskilled work of agriculture, forestry, fishery and mining is exclusively carried on by the graduates of J.H.S. too. Moreover the girl graduates of S.H.S. who became mechanics amount to only 8.0%; they form only 2.1% of all the graduates of S.H.S. and J.H.S. who became mechanics. Absolute majority of the workers engaged in industrial producing process, amounting to about half of all the girls graduates of S.H.S. and J.H.S. who got jobs, consist of graduates of J.H.S.. The tendency of girl graduates of S.H.S. to white-collar workers can be seen more notably than in case of the boys. 90% of graduates of S.H.S. concentrate on three areas of jobs; office work, sales and transportation and tele-communication industries. The boy graduates engaging in these areas amount to only 62%. This tendency of the girl graduates of S.H.S. is so widely spread that it has influenced upon the graduates of J.H.S.

The girl graduates of J.H.S. show a more strikting tendency of withdrawing from agriculture and the family's occupation in Shimokita District. In case of the girls, even the graduates of J.H.S. have varieties of easily adaptable occupations, and consequently there can not be seen such conspicuously exclusive and contrasting differentiation of the areas of the jobs between the graduates of J.H.S. and those of S. H.S. as in the case of the boys. Only in the area of government officials and office workers the graduates of S.H.S. are predominant: especially Tanabu and Ominato S.H.S. have

many of them next to Hachinohe-Higashi S.H.S. in Aomori Prefecture. In these jobs, however, we can also see one-third of the graudates of J.H.S. On the contrary, sales, transportation and tele-communication industries are carried on by more graduates of J.H.S. and the graduates of S.H.S. are only one-third of them.

To sum up the graduates of J.H.S. and S.H.S. in Shimokita District in 1964 show regional characteristics in the tendency of choosing socialization channel, which are different form those shown by the graduates in the other districts of Aomori Prefecture. But we can see as the whole tendency, the value-stream moving from the unskilled labor of agriculture, fishery and forestry as the family's occupation to manifacturing engineers, white-collar workers — namely in the direction of urbanization. We can also recognzie the difference in the tendency of choosing their courses after graduation between the graduates of S.H.S. and those of J.H.S. In the next section we shall examine, in more detail, as regards each district, how this general regional characteristics vary with each community in this district and what difference in structure each individual in the community has for referring and adjusting himself to them. (To be continued)

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