Strategies of Product Differentation with Safety Appeal and Producing District's Branding of Sea Foods

Satoru Sasaki

In order to differentiate regional staples from others by appealing safety, Local governments are authorizing HACCP system in an area.

Today we have feared for safety of food, it is very important for establishing producing district's brand to appealing and requesting safety of foods

The establishment of such regional certification of HACCP system is considered not only at Shibetu Town but also at Nemuro City and Kushiro City. that is to say, that is spreading over the whole area of east Hokkaido.

For solving this problem that is clarified by the example of Sibetu City and strengthening a producing district's brand of sea food that appeal safety. it is necessary that they expand a regional certification of HACCP system into new areas by promoting the merger of nearby cities, towns and villages and the stronger support to small makers with local government will be indispensable.

日本人英語学習者のコミュニカティブ・ブロック

松　本　恭　代

明治時代に始まった外国語教育の中で，本稿は日本の英語教育に着眼し，6年間の英語学習にもかかわらず，なぜ日本人英語学習者がコミュニケーション能力に欠けるという批評を受けるのか，その原因（Communicative Block）を調査し，日本人英語学習者に適した教授法を開発し，英語教育の発展に貢献することを目的とする。

本稿は，1）から4）についての研究調査を述べた。　1）いままでの研究で軽視されがちだったクラスルームリサーチの重要性　2）教室内における日本人英語学習者と英語教育者が抱えるブロックの調査結果　この調査は次の方法で実施した。　A）郵送によるアンケート方式　1998年10月から1999年1月，全国9箇所，3国立大学と9私立大学の学生（538人）と英語教員（59人）　B）授業参観　1999年6月から7月，4大学　C）学生および英語教員のインタビュー　1999年6月から7月，4大学。

また，3）明治時代から現在における文部科学省のさまざまな語学政策と現状　4）Literature Reviewまでの研究である。

これらの研究調査結果およびLiterature Reviewをとおし，今後，日本人英語学習者と英語教育者が教室に持ち込む文化と語学学習のかかわりを解明し，日本人英語学習者に適した教授法を研究していく。

ANOVA for Personal Digital Assistant Data using Akaike Information Criterion Statistics

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A procedure of analysis of variance（ANOVA）using AIC（Akaike information criterion）statistics is introduced and applied to the analysis of the data on personal digital assistant（PDA）. Several basic concepts of AIC statistics are reviewed in Section 2. In Section 3, a procedure of ANOVA based on F-test and a procedure of ANOVA using AIC statistics are shown, and then a numerical simulation is given in order to compare these two procedures. In Section 4 the procedure of ANOVA using AIC statistics is applied to the analysis of the data which is obtained from an experiment on a PDA.

The main advantages of the procedure of ANOVA using AIC statistics are as follows.（1）It can give a unique result for testing statistical hypotheses.（2）It is easier to be programmed.（3）The results of this procedure are independent of the significance level that is difficult to be determined objectively. The results of the simulation show that the procedure of ANOVA using AIC statistics can lead a better performance than that using F-test. The results of the PDA data analysis are very useful for the pointing device design.

Patent Protection and Innovation in a Variety-Expansion Model

Hideo Noda

Abstract

Most R&D based models of endogenous growth adopt specific assumptions regarding intellectual property regime. If these assumptions are relaxed and allowed to vary, implications in these models change in ways that are not immediately obvious. Therefore, the main purpose of the paper is to examine the impact of intellectual property protection, or the degree of patent length, on economic growth and innovation. To deal with the subject, we make use of an expanding-variety type of innovation model with finite patent length. As a result of theoretical analysis, it is suggested that there is a positive correlation between patent length and the rate of innovation (or economic growth) if and only if the productivity of final goods sector is high, the level of labor force is high, and the charge for registration of patent is low.