Firstly, let me repeat on this occasion my sincere thanks to all the members of JACET for the success of the 47th National Convention held in September. Thanks to the cooperation and contribution of all concerned, the conference had nearly 900 participants from inside and outside Japan. The many successes of the 2008 conference are reported in the Convention Special Issue of the JACET News.

The last convention was the fourth one for me to attend as president of JACET, which means I am now in the second year of the second term of presidency. When I started the second term one and a half years ago, I announced that I would continue to uphold the three policies of my presidency that I suggested when I was first inaugurated as the president of JACET in 2005. These policies are “Vitalization,” “Reorganization” and “Globalization.” In this column, I would like to evaluate the extent to which these policies of mine have been realized and how much is still undone with the need for further effort.

Vitalization

The peak membership for JACET was 3,067 in 1998 when we were preparing for AILA ‘99 in Tokyo. The membership then shrunk to 2,610 in the year of 2005. Since 2006, however, membership has increased to its present size of 2,770 as of October 1, 2008. Increase in the membership does not necessarily prove that the association is vitalized, but at least it implies that as an organization JACET is active. Research and management activities have been vitalized for the past four years with younger members working at the headquarters and at the center of various research and management committees. Notably, more than 50 percent of the board of directors has changed from senior to junior members. This is because we established a system of restricted terms of office and a mandatory retirement system for officers, including directors. Unfortunately,
however, we still do not have a satisfactory number of women members working at the headquarters.

Reorganization

As has been announced on various occasions, JACET has newly started as an incorporated body for public interest since August 15th. Making our association incorporated has been a major assignment for the present executives under my presidency and has been one of the main projects in the reorganization of JACET. The biggest outcome of the incorporation of JACET is that financial matters, including budgets and accounts as well as plans for activities, are adequately discussed and decided in terms of timing. There are some cases where we are obliged to work overtime in order that our plans meet the various deadlines. This hard work, though an inconvenience, is an important aspect of the reorganization of JACET. For detailed information on the incorporation of JACET, including by-laws, please refer to the Special Issue of the Newsletter for the Incorporated JACET.

Globalization

The Committee on International Exchange of JACET has been contributing a lot to globalization of the association. We now have an affiliation with seven associations and institutions, two international ones and five regional ones: AILA, IATEFL, RELC (Singapore), KATE (South Korea), ETA-ROC (Taiwan), ALAK (South Korea) and MELTA (Malaysia). We have been exchanging delegates with these affiliates. We plan to make our 50th memorial convention in 2011 an international conference, to which we will invite many speakers, panelists and presenters from abroad. To fulfill this policy of globalization, however, we must encourage more speeches and presentations in English at our regular conventions, and also we should enroll more JACET members with nationalities other than Japanese.

The New Status of JACET

Hisatake Jimbo
Vice-President of JACET
(Waseda University)

The Management of JACET Incorporated: Clarified Objectives and Activities

As an incorporated association for public interest, JACET will adhere to its objectives and pursue its activities.

The objectives are stipulated in Article 4. The last line reads, “The objective is to contribute to the improvement of university English education and the development of studies related to English education in Japan.”

The activities are stipulated in five items in Article 5. As the year 2009 will be the first full year of activities for the JACET incorporated, the content of the five items and 2009 activities will be explained. Each activity is described in terms of its objective, target, scale, publicity and expected result.

First Activity: Holding a national convention, seminars and other meetings in which presentations of theories of university English education and related language education as well as reports of practice results are given.
(1) Annual National Convention and Chapter Conventions.
(2) Spring Seminar, Summer Seminar, and other academic meetings.

Second Activity: Publication of journals, bulletins, news and projects.
(1) Publication of JACET Journal
(2) Publication of JACET News
(3) Publication of *Survey of English Education Study.*

**Third Activity:** Awarding prizes to and cooperating with Japanese and non-Japanese scholars associated with university English education, academic associations and institutes.

1. Awarding JACET prizes (Award for Excellence in Research, Award for Promising Scholar, and Award for Excellence in Teaching).
2. Exchange of scholars among affiliate associations.

**Fourth Activity:** Research and study in theories and methods of university English education and related language education.

1. National Research Study.
2. Special Interest Group activities.

**Fifth Activity:** Other activities necessary to accomplish the objectives of this association.

The Merits of JACET Incorporated

The acquisition of the new status will have the following merits.

1. JACET has grown in stature and will be able to expand its activities. For example, its opinions will be more influential in the English teaching world.
2. Possibility of acquiring trust funds and research grants will be increased.
3. Recruitment of members will become easier.

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**Interview with Dr. Sook Kyung Jung of KATE, Korea**

We were successfully able to interview representatives of five associations (RELC, KATE, ETA-ROC, ALAK, and MELTA) at the 47th JACET national conference in September, and it was a good opportunity to learn about academic associations in Asia. We believe that sharing ideas and opinions beyond national boundaries will offer us valuable opportunities to promote teaching and learning in Asia. In addition, this will promote the development of English education in Japan.

We will report consecutively on the interviews with different associations in the newsletter. This initial article summarizes the interview with the KATE representative, Dr. Sook Kyung Jung.

More than 1,350 individuals and also more than 130 institutional members, including both research institutes and universities, are registered in KATE. According to the constitution of KATE, individual membership is decided by vote. This ensures that members have a strong research and educational background. In addition, it also promotes the selection of members that interact with others in a professional manner.

Publication is an important part of the organization. As such, members of the editorial board are selected on the basis of their research excellence in specific areas and they need to have a good track record in the field of English education such as conference presentations, involvement in academic and research organizations, and other professional services related to ELT. They also need to publish their own research, which is reviewed by the Korea Research Foundation on a regular basis.

Regarding the government policy concerning English education in Korea, there are various levels. To begin with, English is going to be taught from the 1st grade in the elementary school. Teaching English through English is strongly emphasized and it is included in the revision of the teacher certification examination. Next, intensive teacher training programs are being offered to enhance in-service teachers’ English language proficiency and ability to teach...
English in English. Finally, an English language proficiency examination is being developed to include speaking and writing. This is part of the reform of the current college entrance examination system.

KATE has been involved in developing education policy concerning English at different levels. Many members of the board, as well as regular members, are involved in policy-making processes and serve on government-led committees. They also participate in specific projects such as the National Curricular Development, the Development of the National Language Proficiency Examination, and the annual nation-wide College Entrance Examination Development for English. Thus, many members closely work with the government and serve as committee members, policy developers, policy and program evaluators, and examination and test developers in government organizations. The latter include the Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology, the Korea Educational Development Institute, and the Korea Institute of Curriculum and Evaluation.

The association holds annual international conferences to which it invites government officials, policy makers, and renowned scholars, both local and international. This enables KATE to provide suggestions on national policies in English language teaching, such as teaching English through English, the national entrance examinations, curricular and textbook development, and various reforms in elementary, secondary, and tertiary English education.

Finally, here is a brief introduction of Dr. Jung and her college. Dr. Jung studied in the United States and Canada and is currently teaching TESOL at Seoul Digital University. At the conference, she presented a paper, “An exploration of the effect of video conferencing tools in English speaking classes.” She pointed out that many Koreans, especially adults, are interested in studying and obtaining a degree at digital universities because tuition is reasonable. Furthermore, they can use their time efficiently and study at home in their free time. Seoul Digital University provides a unique program, using both an asynchronous multimedia-assisted language learning program and a synchronous video-audio communication mode program. The university found that video conferencing is an effective alternative tool to face-to-face interaction in promoting English speaking fluency.

‘Dr. Jung in the middle’
(Reported by Midori Kimura, Editor)

Career English Island
Akira Mizokoshi
Tokyo Woman’s Christian University

I Background

Our educational program, named “Career English Island (CEI),” started in 2004 with the financial support of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (Mombukagaku-sho). It was one of the programs selected in the themes of “English Education for the Future Career” of the “Distinctive University Education Support Program (Good Practice [GP]).”
II Program

1 Career English Island

CEI comprises two sub-programs. One is an open educational service available to all students on campus. The other is a regular three-year course for those who are selected from freshmen applicants at the end of the first year. Screening of the students (60 enrollments each year) is carried out on the basis of their academic achievements, a computer-based English exam and an interview.

The open educational service is carried out in a center with the same name as the program itself. The CEI center houses several computers for self-access training, audio-visual equipment and a video-conferencing system on the Internet. Staff members of CEI or the Island (“islanders”) include part-time clerical workers and part-time advisors on English learning. The Island provides various activities, both regular and irregular. Among them are discussion sessions in English, seminars on international jobs and social activities, video-conferences with overseas institutes, and so on.

The mission of the Island is twofold. First, it is an English-training center and regular discussion sessions in English are conducted by both full-time contract teachers and part-time instructors on such topics as daily issues, social problems, international relations and so on. The advisors also give occasional sessions on TOEIC/TOEFL and counseling on English learning. Second, the Island serves as an interface between the campus and the outside world. It invites international business people and those who are engaged in international activities such as NGOs to give lectures and seminars. In addition, an intern student from Mount Holyoke College, USA, stays on campus for about one and a half months every year to help students improve English skills and join various interchange events. Furthermore, a video conference with the students of overseas institutes (e.g., Pitzer College, USA, Scripps College, USA) is held a couple of times a year on such topics as cultural differences and international cooperation. Thus, the Island is designed to promote the students’ motivation to use English in their future career and expand their knowledge about social and international issues.

2 Career English Course

In the “Career English Course,” the students take several special classes designed for this particular program: discussion, presentation, critical thinking, and so on. They also have computerized self-access training programs and sit for certain official tests such as STEP BULATS. In addition, they are required to fill in a “learning record” regularly so that both the students and the teachers can monitor their activities. The teachers check the records and give necessary guidance.

The students on the course have different majors and generally they are very active thanks to the “incentive given by well-motivated and
enthusiastic classmates."

III Characteristics

Because our school is a liberal arts college, this program does not aim at teaching technical English skills needed for special areas such as medicine or engineering. Rather, our goal is improving communicability, as well as the ability to think, talk and write logically, which, we think, is the very basis of English skills in “business situations.” This is the reason why the program incorporates critical thinking as an essential part.

IV Evaluation and Future

The effectiveness of the program will be measured by the jobs and courses which the students take after graduation, as well as the scores of English tests such as TOEIC or STEP BULATS. The first students graduated last spring and the rate of those who found posts in foreign-affiliated firms and managerial tracks is significantly higher compared with that of other graduates.

The financial support from Mombu-kagaku-sho ended last year and the program is now being run on university funding. Fortunately, the program is functioning well owing to the efforts of the teachers, the staff members, and the enthusiasm of the students. Next year, the Island will move to a larger location, and 2009 is expected to be an even better year for CEI.

My Class

Haruhiko Shiokawa
Hokkai-Gakuen University

1 Sogo-Jissen Eigo

I teach in the Faculty of Business Administration of Hokkai-Gakuen University. Our faculty places an emphasis on English education and it has its own EFL teaching program called Sogo-Jissen Eigo (SJE). My main responsibility is to teach several courses in the SJE program.

Before describing my teaching practices, let me explain the SJE program. The program, which started in 2003, has several special features, including (1) English content geared to the needs of the students majoring in business administration, (2) the integrative teaching of the four language skills, and (3) computer-assisted language learning.

The program has several courses such as Communication Strategies, Reading Strategies, Writing Strategies, Research and Presentation, and so forth. These courses are designed to inter-relate and are offered at various levels.

2 EAP/ESP Material Development

In this environment I have broadened my horizons as a teacher of English. Firstly, I
became more involved in EAP and ESP. In order to offer English content geared to the needs of the students majoring in business administration, I have developed several business-related textbooks. One of them is a reading textbook featuring basic concepts of business administration and its related areas, and this is used in my reading class for second-year students. This textbook covers 12 important areas, ranging from management to marketing, economics, business ethics, globalization, and so forth. These are taught as core subjects in business schools in many countries. More than a dozen introductory-level business administration textbooks were used as sources in order to write this textbook. Moreover, in the process of editing this textbook, comments and advice were given by my colleagues who are experts in various areas of business administration.

Needless to mention, this textbook is for undergraduate students. It limits its scope to introducing key concepts which are considered basic in this subject area. I give lectures on these topics in English. Some people may comment, “You are a layman in business administration, aren’t you?” However, I would reply that I have and use EFL-teacher techniques, such as paraphrasing, repetition, giving examples if necessary, and fill-in-the-blanks-type study sheets. (This textbook is commercially published by MacMillan Languagehouse.)

Another example is a writing textbook focusing on business e-mail, which is used in a class for fourth-year students. I wrote this textbook, considering some advantages of teaching business e-mail: 1) Business e-mail is simpler than conventional business writing; and 2) Business e-mail can be composed of set phrases to a certain extent. Therefore, business e-mail writing is suitable for beginners who are interested in acquiring business writing skills. Certainly, not all of the students are going to use English in their future work environment. However, in their personal lives, there may be some situations in which they need to use English as consumers. Therefore, I included consumers’ viewpoints in some activities in this textbook (e.g., online shopping). (This textbook is also commercially published by MacMillan Languagehouse.)

3 Course Management System and CALL

I learned a lot of teaching techniques and ideas from my colleagues. Since consistency across the class sections for the same course is required in the SJE program, unified assessment systems based upon the same textbooks are implemented by the instructors in several courses. This fact has necessitated the instructors exchanging information about their teaching practices, and therefore this has helped me improve my teaching methods. One example is computer-assisted language learning (CALL). I now use two different internet-based course management systems (CMS), Moodle and Jenzabar. I learned about CMS from my colleagues.

CMS is an internet-based software platform that sequences Instructional activities for students and provides the interface for students’ access to the class-related activities. By using a CMS, an instructor can establish his/her class web page, and the students enrolled can do most of their class-related activities on the class web page, such as checking course schedules, receiving
homework assignments, joining online discussions (forums), answering online quizzes, submitting reports, and so forth. Needless to say, listening activities are also carried out on a class web page facilitated by the CMS.

Learning activities outside the classroom can also be enriched by CMS: Students can study online when no class session is scheduled. These learning activities can be tracked by the instructor. By changing some in-class activities to outside-class ones, more time can be spent on face-to-face and interactive communication activities in classrooms. This is the greatest benefit of using CMS.

In some courses, students are required to bring their lap-top computers to the classroom for every lesson. CMS, especially Moodle, is a very helpful learning aid in the classroom, too.

As described above, I have expanded my experiences and expertise through working for the Sogo-Jissen Eigo Program. I am grateful for that.

SIG Introduction
SIG on ESP
Hokkaido Chapter
Chair: Hisashi Naito
(Asahikawa Medical College)

ESP Hokkaido is still a new study group compared with the other SIGs. It was established in 2004 with seven teachers and one postgraduate student, dedicated to English education and to finding an effective method of English teaching for students not majoring English. An aim of the group is to acquire knowledge of ESP through reading materials and hands-on researches and to tailor them for Japanese students. Our mission is to apply our accumulated knowledge and the fruit of our research to actual classrooms.

Members met regularly, and we started by discussing each of our teaching environments, English programs and problems. When dealing with ESP, it is necessary for foreign language teaching to be based on a thorough needs analysis. Considering this, we made a plan for achieving our aim and mission. We needed to investigate what our target students have to learn, in other words, what we need to teach in class.

We chose a survey to collect data for a needs analysis from several different available methods. At first, a paper questionnaire was used with graduates of Hokkaido Institute of Technology to examine their needs. The reason for conducting this survey was to find out how English is used in the workaday world our students might inhabit after graduation in the future. Questions were carefully selected and phrased while taking respondents into consideration. This selection process and the process of sending out the questionnaires were very time-consuming. In fact, our experience here helped us to structure the next phase, which was an Internet-based survey.

To pursue our further research of a needs analysis, we were granted financial support from the Hokkaido Development Association for two consecutive years, 2005 and 2006. We conducted two kinds of surveys, one of which was a paper questionnaire about companies in Hokkaido and the other an Internet-based survey of employers in Hokkaido. Data was collected from 1,085 people for the Internet-based survey and from 409 companies for the paper questionnaire. Results from an Internet-based survey have sometimes been regarded as unreliable. After a comparison of the Internet-based survey’s results with those of the paper questionnaire, both findings were found to be very similar. We held a workshop in Sapporo to introduce the research results and
got various kinds of helpful opinions, advice and knowledge from the participants who included specialists in statistics and management. We owe our success with the cooperating companies to the Federation of Hokkaido Chamber of Commerce and Industry that kindly made written requests to those companies.

The two surveys showed some tendencies that might differ from other parts of Japan. 10% of the employees actually used English in their working environment, but 30% recognized the potential importance of English in the future. When we looked at the results of surveys on companies, it is evident that only very few companies have their own English training programs. In most companies, workers have learned specific vocabulary related to their fields through actual working activities, without taking any English classes. This would be one aspect of on-the-job-training (OJT).

Thanks to many people’s support, we moved on to the next survey of companies in Hokkaido. Based on the two main bodies of research mentioned above, we wanted to know what kind of English was used in the workplace and how/when people used it. We focused on companies that would allow us to visit them and conduct interviews. We actually interviewed 27 people in 11 companies.

We have had opportunities to conduct symposiums at the JACET conferences in 2006 and 2007 and thus present the research results. In addition, we analyzed comments on English teaching and education in Japan and presented our findings this year. The results showed that most of the people who commented harshly, for example, “The English I learned at school was useless,” “Students should learn English from native English speakers, not Japanese English teachers,” or “Grammar is not necessary,” do not
use English in their daily lives at all or only a few times a year. If the target students do not have a clear purpose for studying English, what they want to learn in English classes could depend on their favorite learning styles. If people do not use English, they might try to find the “royal road to learning.” It is important to listen to various voices, but it is also essential to focus on what English users say.

According to the Internet-based research, quite a few people who do not use English on a daily basis mentioned the “importance of practical English”; however, people who often use English in their working environments did not. These frequent English users said that they needed a general basis in English to use English for work. Now we are working on the next issue of what a “basis in English” or “basic English” is. This present focus emerged from our previous research.

Recently we have been listening to the voices of other researchers, not only ESP groups. We hope we will be able to share our findings and ideas with various people and discover aims for teaching English. This will enable us to prepare useful educational materials for students in the near future.

(Hiroko Miura and Toshiyuki Sakabe, Hokkaido Institute of Technology)
University.

Reports from Chapters

<Kyushu-Okinawa Chapter>

September 20
SIG East Asia English Education 82nd Seminar
(Venue: Seinan Gakuin Univ.)
Speakers: Akiko Tsuda (Nakamura Gakuen Univ.), Miki Tokunaga (Nakamura Gakuen Univ.), Wakako Pennington (Seinan Gakuin Univ.), Jane Harland (Fukuoka Univ.), Randall Pennington (Fukuoka International School)
Topic: An analysis of TOEIC Learners and Recommendations for Better English Instruction in Japanese Universities: From the Joint Perspectives of Japanese and Native-speaker English Instructors

October 11
Chizuko Suzuki (Nagasaki Junshin Catholic Univ.) and Noriko Kawakami (Kagoshima Immaculate Heart Univ.) participated in PKETA International Conference 2008 (Pusan, Korea) as representatives of JACET Kyushu-Okinawa Chapter.

November 1
The 6th Steering Committee Meeting (Venue: Seinan Gakuin Univ.)
The 1st Steering Committee Meeting of Chapter Annual Conference (Venue: University of the Ryukyus)

November 8
Fall Special Lecture (Venue: Seinan Gakuin Univ.)
Speakers: Hiromi Imamura (Chubu Univ.), Akiko Takagi (Osaka Kyoiku Univ.)
Topic: The Teacher Certification Renewal System and its Issues: An Analysis Based on a Nationwide Survey

November 22
SIG East Asia English Education 83rd Seminar (Venue: Seinan Gakuin Univ.)
Speaker: Katsumi Kiyonaga (Iizuka Nisshinkan Junior High School)
Topic: Education Policy in South Korea

November 30
Annual Review of English Learning and Teaching No. 13 to be published.

December 13
The 7th Steering Committee Meeting (Venue: TBA)

December 20
SIG East Asia English Education 84th Seminar (Venue: Seinan Gakuin Univ.)
Speaker: Shinichiro Ishikawa (Kobe Univ.)
Topic: L2 Use of Japanese Learners of English: A Corpus-based Approach

January 17
SIG East Asia English Education 85th Seminar (Venue: Seinan Gakuin Univ.)
Speaker: Kazuhito Ishii (Fukuoka Univ.)
Topic: TBA

February 6
The 8th Steering Committee Meeting (Venue: TBA)

February 20
SIG East Asia English Education 86th Seminar (Venue: Seinan Gakuin Univ.)
Speaker: Yuzo Kimura (Toyama Univ.)
Topic: TBA

March 13
The 9th Steering Committee Meeting (Venue: TBA)

March 21
SIG East Asia English Education 87th Seminar (Venue: Seinan Gakuin Univ.)
Speaker: Jan Stewart (Chikushi Jogakuen Univ.)
Topic: TBA

Official Chapter Homepage:
http://www.n-junshin.ac.jp/jacet/
(Toshihiro Shimizu, Kyushu Univ.)
<Kansai Chapter>

2008 FALL Conference
Date: October 12, 2008
Place: Kobe University
Theme: Dealing with Diversified English-proficiency Levels among University Students

(Morning Session)
[Workshop 1]
Towards a University Curriculum for Teacher Education in Teaching Elementary School English
Presenters: Nobuyuki Tsuji (Fuzoku Elementary School Attached to the Faculty of Education, Wakayama Univ.), Masaki Makino (Kansai Univ. of International Studies), Yoshitaka Tanabe (Kinki Univ.), Judy Noguchi (Mukogawa Women’s Univ.), Keiko Figoni, (Mukogawa Women’s Univ.)

[Workshop 2]
ICT-oriented English Education - Workshop on e-Learning
Presenters: Eiichi Yamamoto (Kansai Univ.), Ikuko Kashiwabara (Osaka Electro-Communication Univ.), Kazunori Nozawa (Ritsumeikan Univ.), Naoki Sugimori (Ritsumeikan Univ.)

(Afternoon Session)
[Workshop 3]
Improving Good Communication Skills
Presenters: Yuko Oguri (The Univ. of Shiga Prefecture), Etsuko Sasai (St. Andrew’s Univ.), Hiromi Murakami (Kansai Gaidai College)

[Report on Classroom Activities 1]
Self-centered English Remedial Class Using a Computer Classroom
Hideo Hirao (Ritsumeikan Univ.) and Megumi Tokumoto (Ritsumeikan Univ.)
[Report on Classroom Activities 2]
Enhancing Students’ Presentation Skills in Reading & Writing Classes
Chizuru Nakamoto (Kyoto Notre Dame Univ.)
[Research Paper 1]
Company Website Information as a Source of Business ESP Materials and as an Introduction to the Business Mind
Atsushi Mukuhira (Osaka Institute of Technology) and Ryo Kirimura (Osaka Institute of Technology)

[Research Paper 2]
Investigating the Construct of Productive Vocabulary: Comparing Different Measures
Jon Clenton (Osaka Univ.)

[Research Paper 3]
Some Problems with Prepositions: A Corpus-based Analysis of Errors in Academic Papers
Atsuko Umesaki (Ritsumeikan Univ.)

[Research Paper 4]
Enhancing Communication Skills with Bodily-Kinesthetic Intelligence in Multiple Intelligences Theory: A Case of AICJ Junior High School
Yoshihiro Nigo (Graduate School, Hiroshima Jogakuin Univ.)

[Symposium]
Title: Dealing with Diversified English-proficiency Levels among University Students
Moderator: Shigeo Uematsu (Setsunan Univ.)
Panelists: Emiko Izumi (Kyoto Univ. of Education), Masayuki Kato (Kobe Univ.), Eiko Kawagoe (Kobe City College of Nursing) and Eiichi Yamamoto (Kansai Univ.)

Seminars & Lectures
1. First Chapter Lecture of the 2008 Academic Year (Special Symposium — English Education and English Grammar)
Date: July 27, 2008
Place: Kyoto Campus Plaza
Panelists: Masayuki Kai (Kyoto Women’s Univ.), Takaaki Kanzaki (Kwansei Gakuin Univ.) Eiichi Yamamoto (Kansai Univ.)

2. Second Chapter Lecture of the 2008 Academic Year (Special Symposium — Progress in English Education through the Use of ESP)
Date: December 14, 2008
Place: Sannomiya Training Center
Lecturer: Judy Noguchi (Mukogawa Women’s Univ.)
Title: Why Study ESP?
Reporter: Minoru Moriguchi (Hiroshima International Univ.)
Title: Establishing an ESP Archive
3. Third Chapter Lecture of 2008 is scheduled on March 1, 2009.

Publications
1. JACET-Kansai Chapter Newsletter, Numbers 42, 43 and 44 were published in calendar year 2008. Current and back issues of the newsletter can be accessed at http://www.jacet-kansai.org/kako.html#kako

Information on Chapter SIGs
The Kansai Chapter has 10 special interest groups that conduct research in a wide range of fields. For more information, please refer to the following web page:
http://www.jacet-kansai.org/kenkyukai.html

Announcements
For further information on the conference and all other Chapter activities, please refer to the Kansai Chapter website at http://www.jacet-kansai.org/
(Eiko Kawagoe, Kobe City College of Nursing)

<Chubu Chapter>
The report in this issue covers the period from April to October 2008.

Executive Committee Meeting
1. April 19 at Chukyo University
Agenda: Annual conference program, Newsletter, and sending out information to chapter members electronically.
2. May 10 at Chukyo University
Agenda: Annual conference program and conference planning. We also had an advisory board meeting (hyougi iinkai) on the same day and discussed the budget and programs for 2007 and 2008.

3. July 12 at Nagoya Institute of Technology

Chapter Conference 2008
This was the 25th memorial chapter conference, jointly conducted with JALT Gifu, Nagoya and Toyohashi.
Date: June 14, 2008
Place: Chukyo University
Theme: Toward a Synergistic Collaboration in English Education
Keynote speech: Dr. Hideo Kojima (Hirosaki Univ.) on “Promoting Learner and Teacher Autonomy through Collaborative Learning and Teaching”
Symposium: Prof. Sanzo Sakai, Prof. Nancy Graves and Juanita Heigham on the conference theme
Presentations: 27 papers and workshops

Special Publication
On June 14th, we published a collection of 13 papers to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the chapter. The book also contains reflections from the past chapter presidents and congratulatory remarks from six chapter presidents, as well as current president and vice-presidents of the JACET, Inc.

Newsletter
Chubu Chapter Newsletter 20 was sent out to the 350 members on May 14.

Lecture
Date: Oct. 25, 2008 at Nanzan Junior College.
Lecture: Professor Yukio Ootsu on “Reasons why I am constantly against teaching English at elementary school…. and my alternative plan”
(Tadashi Shiozawa, Chubu Univ.)
<Kanto Chapter>

Board Meeting

The board meetings of the Year 2008 are scheduled as follows:

1. The 5th Meeting: October 4, 2008, 14:30~16:30, JACET Office
2. The 6th Meeting: November 15, 2008, 16:00~17:00, JACET Office

At the meeting on October 4, 2008, the schedule for the next annual conference of JACET Kanto Chapter was fixed as follows:

Date: Sunday, June 21, 2009
Venue: Aoyama Gakuin University

Detailed information is to be announced on the website of the JACET Kanto Chapter.

The board meetings in 2008 are scheduled as follows:

1) The 7th Meeting: December 20, 2008, 16:00~16:30, JACET Office
2) The 8th Meeting: January 17, 2009, 16:00~17:00, JACET Office
3) The 9th Meeting: February 21, 2009, 16:00~17:00, JACET Office
4) The 10th Meeting: March 21, 2009, 16:00~16:30, JACET Office

Monthly Meeting

The Monthly Meeting was held on October 18, 2008:

Speaker: Prof. Shuhei Kadota, Kwansei Gakuin University

Title: シャドーイング・音読の効果: インプット処理の自動化とアウトプットへの転化

Date: Saturday, October 18th, 2008

We scheduled two more monthly meetings on December 20th, 2008 and on March 21, 2009. Detailed information is to be announced on the website of the JACET Kanto Chapter.

Special Meeting

The Co-hosting Special Meeting was held according to the following schedule:

Speaker: Dr. Joan McConnell
Title: The Future of English: World Language or Communication Tool?
Date: 17:00~18:00, October 25, 2008
Venue: Tokyo Denki University

This meeting was co-hosted by JACET Language Policy Special Interest Group and Monthly Meeting Organization Committee.

(Norifumi Ueda, Mejiro Univ.)

<Tohoku Chapter>

Annual Chapter Convention

June 7, 2008 (13:30~16:50) at L-Sola Sendai

The Annual Tohoku Chapter Convention was held at L-Sola Sendai on June 7. We had the privilege of having Professor Mamoru Morizumi, President of JACET, at the convention to provide a special lecture for the members present. The convention was preceded by the annual chapter general meeting.

Annual Chapter General Meeting

Annual Chapter Convention

[Special Lecture]
Mamoru Morizumi (President of JACET, Obirin Univ.) “An Analysis of the Curriculum and Course of Study for Foreign Languages in Postwar Japan: To Establish Autonomy of College English Teachers”

[Paper Presentations]
1) Sanae Kurauchi (Aomori Public College) “Practicing Study-Group Activities in the Classroom to Trigger Students’ Sense of Responsibility”
2) Yoshio Narisawa (Tohoku Gakuin Univ.) “Creation of the Universe and Co-occurrence of Antonymy”

October Regular Meeting

October 11, 2008 (14:00~16:30) at Sendai Civic Auditorium

The October regular meeting was held at
Sendai Civic Auditorium on October 11. We had a guest lecture and two paper presentations.

[Guest Lecture]
Kyoko Oi (Chiba Univ.) “English Writing Instructions Aiming at Fostering Students’ Thinking, Judging, and Expressing Abilities”

[Paper Presentations]
1) Emi Tada (Aomori Public College) “Providing Real-life Experience in the Classroom — An EFL Class with Contemporary Artists”
2) Yuka Kusanagi (Akita Prefectural Univ.) “Activating English Learners’ Confidence and Participation through Reading”

Executive Committee Meetings
The regular executive committee meetings were held at Sendai Civic Auditorium on May 10 and October 11, and at L-Sola Sendai on June 7.

Publication
JACET-Tohoku Newsletter, No. 34, was published in September, 2008. It includes reports of the annual chapter convention held in June.

Schedule for November 2008 - March 2009

December Regular Meeting
December 6, 2008 (14:30~17:00) at Tohoku Institute of Technology (Sendai Ichibancho satellite campus)

Our next regular meeting is scheduled for December 6. Details will be announced later.

[Paper Presentations]
1) Mari Katori (Aomori Public College) “Relationship Between the Summarizing Process of Japanese Speakers and their Reading Sub-score of TOEIC”
2) Shaoling Cai (Yamagata Univ.) “An Examination of the Applicability of the Bilingual Asymmetry Model to Japanese: Insight into Kanji-to-English and Kana-to-English Translation”

December Executive Committee Meeting
December 6, 2008 (13:00~14:30) at Tohoku Institute of Technology (Sendai Ichibancho satellite campus)

March Executive Committee Meeting
March 14, 2009 (time and place to be determined)

Publication
JACET-Tohoku Newsletter, No. 35, to be published in March, 2009.

(Kumiko Okazaki, Miyagi National College of Technology)

<Hokkaido Chapter Report>

Annual Chapter Convention
On July 5, the 2008 Hokkaido Chapter convention was held at Hokkai Gakuen University. In the general meeting, the 2007 financial and activity report, as well as the 2008 budget and schedule were approved. The agenda also included the introduction of new committee members, the change of the editors of The Research Bulletin of English Teaching, and the continuation of chapter awards commemorating its 20th anniversary. Research presentations included “Identifying and Categorizing Spoken English Grammar” by Toshihiko Kobayashi (Otaru Univ. of Commerce) and “How to Conduct Trial Lessons Effectively toward Practice Teaching: Utilizing a Lesson Analysis Approach Based on COLT” by Akinobu Shimura (Asahikawa Jitsugyo Senior High School). A lecture entitled “International Exchanges and English Teaching” by Yasukata Yano (Waseda Univ.) was given after the presentations. A symposium entitled “Changing College English through International Exchanges: Attractive English Education Curriculums” was followed by a lecture. The chairperson was Toshiyuki Sakabe (Hokkaido Institute of Technology). Five other lecturers were Akira Nakaya (Hokusei Gakuen Univ.), Haruhiko Shiokawa (Hokkai Gakuen Univ.), Masashi Sasaki (Musashi Women’s Junior College), Masatsugu Ono (Tomakomai National College of Technology), and Osamu Takai (Otaru Univ. of Commerce).
Lecture Meeting and Publications

On May 10, the first lecture meeting for 2008 was held at Fuji Women’s College. Hiroya Tanaka (Hokkaido Information Univ.) presented his research entitled, “Development of ‘Vocab Retriever 2’: An Electronic Notebook Facilitating Employment of Vocabulary Learning Strategies.” Yasushi Kawai (Hokkaido Univ.) was another lecturer. He discussed “Favorable and Unfavorable Training: Qualitative Analysis of Open-Ended Questionnaires.”

The Research Bulletin of English Teaching No.5 was issued on January 30, 2008. The 21st issue of the Chapter Newsletter was published on March 31, 2008.

(Tomohiko Oda, Sapporo Univ.)

Editors’ Note

We are most grateful to Dr. Sook Kyung Jung for her contribution to our newsletter. We also extend our sincere appreciation to the authors of the special articles: Professor Akira Mizokoshi, Professor Haruhiko Shiokawa, and the Hokkaido Chapter members of the SIG on ESP.

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