Historical Overview of the Center for Global Communication Strategies

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Curriculum development and implementation in CGCS

- ALESS/ALESA/FLOW
 EFL academic writing and speaking for all April-entry undergraduates
- Trilingual Program
 Intensive instruction and study-abroad programs in a second foreign language for students who have already shown high foreign-language ability and motivation
- Japanese Program
 Beginning to advanced instruction in academic Japanese for international students

Fundamental issues

- Institutional constraints
- Different views about the purposes of foreign-language education
- Different views about the nature of language

History of CGCS English programs (1)

2004

Publication of First Moves: An Introduction to Academic Writing in English by Paul Rossiter and Department of English Language

2005

Critical Writing Program established within new Komaba Organization for Educational Development

2005-2008

Various academic writing classes piloted with lower-division students Writing-center model piloted through tutorials by graduate student tutors

History of CGCS English programs (2)

2008

ALESS Program launched to teach science writing and presentation to all first-year science students (1850 students per year, 10 full-time teachers)

ALESS initially funded by central UTokyo's administration and upperdivision science faculties, later by central administration only

Komaba Writer's Studio established

2011

ALESS Lab established

History of CGCS English programs (3)

2012

CGCS established as separate unit within College of Arts & Sciences ALESS faculty moved to CGCS

2013

ALESA Program launched to teach argumentative writing to all first-year humanities students (1200 students per year, 6 full-time teachers)

ALESA funded by College of Arts & Sciences

2015

FLOW Program launched to boost all students' spoken fluency FLOW funded by university-wide educational reform initiative Combined ALESS/ALESA/FLOW faculty grows to 29 full-time teachers

History of Trilingual Program

2013

TLP launched with Chinese

Funded by Global Leadership Program

2016

German, French, and Russian added

2018

Korean added

2019

Spanish to be added

Institutional constraints

- Grading and promotion system
- Variation in students' background and ability
- Language study is only one part of broad liberal arts curriculum
- Strong independence of UTokyo's divisions and campuses
- Class scheduling and classroom availability
- Budget

Resulting limitations

- Students' freedom to decide and plan their own course of study is limited.
- Teachers' freedom to devise their own courses is limited.
- Students' motivation to study is sometimes limited and can be overly focused on grades.
- Interaction is limited between programs for different languages, between language programs and specialized programs, between the university's lower and upper divisions, and with people and institutions outside the university.

Views about the purposes of foreign-language education

- For personal and intellectual enrichment
- For use as a practical tool
- As a qualification for educational and employment advancement

Views about the nature of language

- A cognitive phenomenon that takes place primarily within the individual language user
- A social phenomenon that is closely integrated with other types of human interaction and activity

Unresolved issues

- Should our language classes focus on
 - language acquisition?
 - context-rich language use?
 - acquiring explicit knowledge about the language?
 - learning specialized content?
 - raising students' scores on language tests?
- Are the most appropriate language teachers
 - native speakers?
 - nonnative speakers who have themselves studied the language?
 - language-education specialists?
 - content-area specialists?

Does the fact that these fundamental issues are unresolved make our programs stronger?