1	A: Interviewer 1 B: Interviewer 2 C: Henry
2	
3	Doreen: Can you give us your name?
4	
5	Henry: Yeah. Henry.
6	
7	Doreen: And the number of years as Principal in this school?
8	
9	Henry: One and a half.
10	
11	Doreen: Okay, you number of years as teacher? In a teachingin education service?
12	
13	Henry: In the education serviceI didn't countsince 1995.
14	
15	Doreen: Since 1995.
16	Harry Co.in
17 18	Henry: So is
19	Doreen: Almost 15 years. And the number of years as a curriculum leader? As a
20	principal.
21	principal.
22	Henry: As a principal, previous school was 7 years. So, one and a halfso eight and
23	a half.
24	
25	Doreen: Eight and a half. So, can you give us a brief description of your job
26	responsibilities?
27	
28	Henry: Umactually for principal would be everything about school, I supposed.
29	Yeahand I think the difference between here and in Singapore will be that over here
30	we will have to manage uheveneven the human resource and the finance part of
31	the school operationyeahwhereas in Singapore, usually the financial part and the
32	human resources are to be kept by the ministry, but here everything you have to
33	manage it.

34	
35	Tracey: So, in that way, it's like an independent school.
36	
37	Henry: Um
38	
39	Doreen: This would be like independent school in Singapore.
40	
41	Henry: Yea, but even independent school, there is XXX2:27 given to you by the
42	Ministry of Education, (Tracey: Right.) whereas here it's totally zero. So, it's totally
43	about the income from fees. (Tracey: I See.) It's
44	
45	Doreen: Could you tell us a little bit about your teaching background? The subject
46	that you have taught, what you have taught, the previous schools
47	
48	Henry: I was trained as a teacher for Physics and Mathematics, so my teaching
49	experience will be the subject of Physics, umspent 4 years in Serangoon Junior
50	college. So, there will be my teaching experience.
51	
52	Doreen: And then after Serangoon JC?
53	
54	Henry: After Serangoon JC, I went to Ministry of Education, the research and
55	evaluation, so that was the scoop there would be more on the evaluation of the
56	national policies and administrative. Uhand also in terms of umstudies, say for
57	example, when it comes to PSLE exams, one thing that every year the ministry need
58	to do is tois to do test equating to make sure that the standard of the paper from one
59	year to another is roughly equivalent, so we have to run massive detailed analysis
60	based on certain anchor samples to make sure thatyou know to parallel equate
61	between the performance in this year's PSLE and last year's and therefore to decide
62	on the cut of points for the different grade boundaries. So, that was something that we
63	doand ummy branch was also in charge of administrating the teams study. So
64	that was something that we involved as well as the country's administrator. (Doreen:
65	Yes.) Yes. So that was something that we run and we coordinated. So that was the
66	experience.

67	
68	Tracey: And following that?
69	
70	Henry: Following that, then in 2004, I was posted to Chung Cheng Main High, as the
71	vice principal. Um for a year and a half. Then after which I attended the LEP in
72	NIE. Then followed by principal in Chungfu School, which is a primary school, in the
73	Asian area. And then, after that, here.
74	
75	Doreen: So, would you consider yourself to have had an international background?
76	
77	Henry: Not really, not until I was here. Yeah.
78	
79	Tracey: Can you tell us about why you were posted here?
80	
81	Henry: Why I was posted here
82	
83	Tracey: How did you end up here basically?
84	
85	Henry: How do I end up hereOkayumthe previous principal, Madam Mak, was
86	um my vice principal when I was teaching in Serangoon Junior College. So,
87	umso at the end of the staying here, she felt that she should also actively source for
88	her replacement. So, she felt that I could perhaps come over here. So, she
89	recommended my name to the Ministry of Education, and they evaluated and felt that,
90	okay, this is an acceptable arrangement. So, so they sent me here.
91	
92	Doreen: So, it was not really an opening posting, so it was kind of abecause Madam
93	Mak asked it.
94	
95	Henry: Uhwhen it comes to principal posting in the Singapore context, there is no
96	open posting. So, everything is decided bycentrally by the Ministry of Education.
97	

Doreen: So, that's why I asked. We mean that the ministry just centrally posted you in here, it's not that direct posting formula. It's because Madam Mak was sourcing for another principal. Henry: Yeah, so it wasn't so much that the ministry went through the criteria and thought that I was able to do it, it's because there was a recommendation. Doreen: Right. Henry: Yes. Tracey: How do you like being the principal here in this school? Henry: It's challenging. Tracey: Challenging? Henry: Yeah. Uh...frankly speaking if I know, you know given a choice, probably would have a better-off staying back in Singapore. (Tracey: Oh...) Because it's tougher, it is tougher here. Yes. So... it is challenging. Tracey: It's a new environment. But it's also, I guess it's also something that about just staying in a new place...so, how long is your contract? Henry: Um...the official contract signed is for 5 years. (Tracey: Okay.) But generally principals would you know, so far in the past, all the past principals did at least 6 years here. So, likelihood would be that, probably staying 6 years if not more. Tracey: Okay. Doreen: So, when you hear the phrase, "global education," what comes to your mind?

130	Henry: Umfor me, my interpretation will be that, uhit'll be about educating
131	students to be able to face the world. Yeah.
132	
133	Doreen: Can you extend what you mean by face the world?
134	
135	Henry: UmFace the world would be that to understand what are the global
136	challenges. So, understand that, uma lot of perspectivesumwill look different
137	from the global angle as compared to a local angle. And that for most of us, I mean,
138	uh if our exposure is only within the local context, and we are not aware of what the
139	rest of the world is experiencing of thinking about certain issues, then, then our
140	worldview would be very much limited. So, global education to me is about educating
141	them to know what are the other perspectives and what are the thing happening in
142	other parts of the world, so that their worldview will be a lot wider, so that's one
143	aspect. And also to know that in terms of competition, it's not just within the local
144	pool of people, that the competition right now is global. So, so a lot of things you
145	have to see it from a much more macro point of view than justjust the local
146	perspective whichwhich we tend to be trapped into, because when we live, I mean
147	what matters in our lives would be the local context. Whatever it happens in the world
148	sometimes really have very little bearing on what happens to our life, our everyday
149	life. So, it's very easy for us to be trapped in the local perspective and that the global
150	perspective would be something that we have to do is to engineer it into the way we
151	teach our students.
152	
153	Tracey: We have here some photos, for you to look at.
154	
155	Henry: A test.
156	
157	Tracey: It's like a test. We would like you to look at these photos, and think, given
158	what you understand about global education, can you choose three photos that best
159	capture your definition of global education.
160	
161	Doreen: Can you see that? Just treat thatthings capture your understanding
162	

163	Tracey: Your personal understanding of global education.
164	
165	Henry: Uhokay.
166	
167	Tracey: I will just clarify a bit. (Henry: Yesyes) The first part is choose three that
168	captures your personal understanding. (Henry: Okay.) And later on, we want you to
169	think about the three that would capture what you think the school understands as
170	global education.
171	
172	Henry: Okay.
173	
174	Tracey: Okay? So, first, you have to capture your personal understanding.
175	
176	Henry: I'll choose this one.
177	
178	Tracey: The environment, photo 7 .
179	

Photo 7: The environment



180 181

Henry: I'll choose this one.

A. **Photo 16**. Democracy and the occupying movement.

184

Photo 16: Arab Spring and Occupy movement



185

186

Henry: I'll choose this one.

188189

Tracey: **Photo 5**, poverty in inequality. Okay.

190 191

Photo 5: Poverty, inequality



192 193

194 Henry: I...okay.

195

196 Tracey: Let's start further.

197

198 Henry: Can?

199

Tracey: Can. Can I borrow these?

201	
202	Henry: Yes, yes, yes.
203	
204	Tracey: Okay. Mr. Pek, tell us more about this. You say that these photos capture
205	your personal definition of global education. Can you say more about why you chose
206	these photos?
207	
208	Henry: Umfirst of all, this is about poverty and inequality. (Doreen: Yeah.) And I
209	think for many our students who live in Hong Kong or even in Singapore is that they
210	are not aware how fortunate they are to be living inin these two cities. And that
211	awareness ofof the poverty and inequality situations in other parts of the world
212	would be important in terms of putting things in perspectives. Sometimes I think our
213	youth, when they grow up, they are unhappy with certain things. But they don't quite
214	see that, whatever they are unhappy with, sometimes, compare to what other people
215	are suffering in other parts of the world, it's actually insignificant, and that they need
216	to see that perspective and therefore to appreciate their lives in whatever that they
217	have even more. I think that is something that I feel it's important in terms of
218	educating the young. Umthis one here, in terms of XX(12:56) and the occupying
219	movement. UmI supposed I'm not so much about the subject per see as in XX or
220	occupying movement. (Tracey: Right.) But more of that concept of the importance of
221	governess, of politics uhin our lives as a citizenabout that participation, that
222	awareness that interest, and the willingness and ability to one to ship it for the
223	betterment of the society. I think I'm see thatthat's the thing that comes to my mind,
224	not so much about the subject, but more on those aspect.
225	
226	Tracey: Participation.
227	
228	Henry: Participation, yes. And also active shaping. (Tracey: Active shaping.) I think
229	the other part about my own thinking about young people these days is that,
230	sometimes they complain, they are not happy with things, but there is not enough
231	action from them. There is not enough understanding. I supposed with this, I might
232	want to jump to the recent incidence in Taiwan about the students occupying the
233	legislation (Tracey: the legislationyeah). Yeah, so, that to me, umthey might

have been reason why they are doing so, but in terms of, I think some of the newspaper will even say that and I agree with that, it's a little bit extreme, it's a little bit extreme about how they do, 'cause I think that you know that kind of...it's my own interpretation and I might be wrong in terms of saying in this way, but I feel that sometimes if the students, if they, if they look at the things a little bit from more naïve and close-up perspectives, then that would result this kind of things happen in the society. And that was something I feel...something is not right in the way the use of being educated. (Tracey: Okay.) And I think there is importance as being educators as we want to be very careful about what kind of values we teach them.

Tracey: So, participation and active shaping, but not too radical.

- Henry: It's not about too radical, it's about understanding deeply about the issues on
- hand. (Tracey: Okay.) Yeah...

Doreen: It's informed activism.

Henry: Yes, informed activism, and understanding. Because a lot time...I mean of course there are governments who are you know, incompetent, and you know, just playing useless...but there are also a lot of time whereby the policy makers actually have quite of things they have been juggled and balanced before a certain policy being made. So, well, certain policy might not be very um...very popular to the public, but people need to be able to see why such unpopular policy needed to be made. (Tracey: Okay.) And people must be willing and say that, 'well, okay, it's not popular, it's inconveniencing me, it's...maybe costing me more in terms of my expenses, but if it's necessary for the society to survive or to move forward, I think that's something that they need to be able to see. (Tracey: Cool.) So, that's that. And for the environment, would be, I, this again personal, would be that, um...I mean the earth that we are living is very beautiful, and I think sometimes people forget about the beauty. (Tracey: Yeah.) Back in Singapore, I used to cycle around the island every weekend, and sometimes when the weather is right, when we're cycle along the Changi road, there would be that rare of morning sunlight that penetrates through the

clouds (Tracey: Yeah.) and the kind of golden light that is everywhere, and it's really

267	beautiful. So, that is something that I appreciates, and therefore, this whole thing
268	about what the whole thing that we're doing in terms of development, in the name of
269	development, that is umcausing harm to the environment. It's something that we
270	need to be aware and be actively doing something about it, so, like we cycling, the
271	awareness about not wanting to create too much rubbish because they cannot be got
272	away of easily, I think so thatI think it's something that I would like the youth to
273	also learn about that, and the importance of that. You know, how our lifestyle is
274	affecting the earth and how some of the beauty that we are seeing that they might not
275	even be appreciating enough, it's going to disappear before that you even learn how to
276	appreciate it. So, these are things I feel very important for our students to learn.
277	
278	Tracey: Okay, why don't we now shiftoh, do you want to ask some questions?
279	
280	Doreen: No.
281	
282	Tracey: The second stage is, I'd like you to work again with these photos.
283	
284	Doreen: Which means include these.
285	
286	Tracey: This time, we would like you to select the photos that you think best represent
287	global education in this school as conceptualized in this school.
288	
289	Henry: As conceptualized in this school. It's not the intended one, right? It's what
290	iswhat has been implemented?
291	
292	Doreen: What's been done in this school?
293	
294	Henry: So, of course this one will be. It might not be intentional. (Doreen: Yes, yes.) I
295	supposed, maybe one about this, okay. Only three right? (Tracey: Um.) (Laughter) Oh
296	dear, I want to select more than threebutI'll just go for this.
297	
298	Tracey: You can tell us the other contenders later.
299	

- 300 Henry: Yeah...
- 301 (Noise)

302

Tracey: Okay, you chose photo 13, 17 and 6. So, why do you say, why did you select these photos to capture how global education is conceptualized in this school?

305

Photo 13: International certificates and world-class standards





306 307

Photo 17: Science & innovation





308 309

310

Photo 6: NGOs





Henry: Yeah, I'm not so sure whether I'm answering the question correctly, in terms of how global education is conceptualized, because we...yeah. I'm not so sure how to make up the word conceptualized. But I'm selecting these three pieces based on my understanding of how the students here will see what global education is all about.

Tracey: Okay, that's close to what we want.

Henry: Yeah, that's now I see it. These are...to me...um...very obvious and clear messages that they go through the education here, they would definitely see it and wouldn't miss it. So, I'm selecting as in I'm quite sure that the students understand these. (Tracey: Okay.) And if these are the aspects of global education that you have listed here for me to select, then I'm saying that, I'm quite sure that our students understood what these three are about.

Tracey: Okay.

Henry: Yeah. So, IB definitely, because I'm taking the IB exam, so, it is that. It might not be about how IB is that global education or teaching the international mind. And well, of course, I mean it's something that about we, you know the teachers would tell them about what IB's all about, the philosophies and things like that how much of it deemed the lights, I'm not quite sure, but at least the name itself and what IB aspire to do in terms of the plan of education, I think that is something most of us should at least have a little understanding. So, science and innovation, it's because, it's part of

335	the curriculum. And of course for that, I could very well choose poverty and
336	inequality which is again part of the content syllabus that they definitely will have.
337	
338	Tracey: But why are you
339	
340	Doreen: I mean poverty and um
341	
342	Henry: Inequality?
343	
344	Doreen: Inequality, would you say that it's all the students
345	
346	Henry: No, it's not all. (Doreen: Yeah.) But this is an aspect. So, that's why I'm
347	choosing this as a representative. But I'm choosing perhaps, what is in my mind
348	isI'm seeing these as umas content matterscontent matters and coverage.
349	Umthat they would have, I supposed if we do it well, umscience and innovation
350	are the things that we drive progress forwards. And then particularly, I think in the
351	Hong Kong context is that, there's generally still a sense of focus and preference in
352	terms of the science subjects. (Tracey: Right.) And mainly in the science areasso I
353	supposed that's why I choose this, and innovation is perhaps the part thatthat would
354	also include other aspects that might not be so science. (Tracey: Yes.) But it still part
355	of the innovation and trying to creature what you already know and thenand create
356	something new.
357	
358	Tracey: Can I go back to photo 13, do these other images in this set resonate with you,
359	we listed down like the most competitive US, would universities, and then here, this
360	one also supposed to represent international (noise). Do these images resonate with
361	what you think? Global education as how to define the conceptualized in this school?
362	
363	Henry: Again, for me I would look at it as more on how a student is seeing global
364	education, not I agree with them. But this will be what they are experiencing and what
365	at least the general culture within them is what global education about. Global
366	education is about being able to have access to these top universities.
367	

13

368	Doreen: Would you say that it's not only the students who share this
369	
370	Henry: Even the parents, and perhaps some of these mentalities were shipped by the
371	parents. To some extent, even the teachers as well. That's how they think.
372	
373	Doreen: That I just shift the question a little bit because you asked the intended and
374	the enacted curriculum. (Henry: Yes, yes, yes.) So, if it was up to you, because you
375	are the curriculum leader in the school, how would youuhwhich three would you
376	bring in to represent global education as the intended curriculum?
377	
378	Henry: Intended. Okay, so I have to move this.
379	
380	Tracey: Yeah.
381	
382	Henry: Okay.
383	
384	Tracey: If I had a choice
385	
386	Henry: If I had a choice
387	
388	Tracey: What you
389	
390	Doreen: And then within the constraints of the school because I maybe already saw
391	your personal view.
392	
393	Henry: Yeah. So, in fact, to me, I would very much choose back
394	
395	Tracey: We didn't discuss this one.
396	
397	Doreen: Oh, okay.
398	
399	Henry: Yeah.
400	

401	Tracey: You're not coming back for this first?
402	
403	Henry: We will come back to this first.
404	
405	Tracey: Yeah.
406	
407	Henry: Okay, I supposed again it's about a very explicit message to them about past
408	of the CAS, that they would have to work with the NGOs. (Tracey: Right.) So, I think
409	to the CAS, and maybe I think the CIP process, I think most of our students in their
410	lives in this school, they will understand what NGOs is all about. And then this is
411	operation in Hong Kong, and if not even in Cambodia where the
412	
413	Tracey: Okay. XX (25:37) requested you to
414	
415	Henry: Yes, she picked to choose what would be, how I would want.
416	
417	Doreen: Within the constraints ofthe Singapore International School.
418	
419	Henry: Yes. Umwithin the constraintsokay those are personal. Within the
420	constraints of an international school, I suppose I would choose something thatokay,
421	I'll have this. UmI'll go for this. And I would choose this to representthese three.
422	Okay. So, I choose back the photo of the XX and the occupying movement. I think
423	my own personal belief is that the activeI think for me, it's I'm very much feel that,
424	I want my students growing up umhaving that concept about them as anplaying
425	an active part in the development of society. And how their action should not just
426	bring about personal benefits, but they bring betterment to the rest of the society. And
427	if there is something that I would want to do that, I mean doing that is important, and
428	it's not just about the society, as in the local society, but if they are good enough to
429	even bring about the betterment to the rest of the community as well. So that's
430	something that I would strongly choose. Science and innovation, again, umnow, my
431	different perspective that it's not just as science as something that the parents
432	umare choosing umkind of likefrom the humanities, but more of like I look
433	atumvery fascinating to me. I supposed it's about science and technology and

434	innovation being that important driver to drive society forward. And therefore, if I'm
435	saying that for this school, we are trying to, we are trying to educate young people to
436	be able to lead Hong Kong uhor maybe even Singapore, toto kind of like march
437	forward in this road. I feel that science and innovation is important. (Tracey: Yeah.)
438	Without science and innovation, you're not creating new things. You're not creating
439	values and therefore if there's none of that, then the survivors in this society in this
440	global context will be very much affected. So
441	
442	Doreen: So, how do you see science and innovation as creating them?
443	
444	Henry: Umscienceokay, so, in terms of science, okayinnovation, definitely, I
445	mean innovation going beyond science or even the non-science innovation to me is
446	important because you createyou create, okay I supposed I'm gonna put it this way,
447	you create values umin a very transactional way that is valued by others, and
448	therefore you have something that you can bring forth on the negotiation table. I mean
449	the reality of global society is that if you are nothing, you cannot control anything to
450	the global community you will be left out.
451	
452	Doreen: Okay, value in that sense.
453	
454	Henry: To value in that sense, that the Hong Kong must have something, and
455	Singapore must have something that the global community value, and for the whole
456	year, Hong Kong can do this. Okay. (Tracey: Right.) That's include then, in our
457	conversation.
458	
459	Tracey: Does that candoes it also link to what you've just said about
460	
461	Henry: Yeah, but some people can be very active but yet, there's nothing inside, be
462	concrete. So
463	
464	Tracey: So, it may be the socially responsible type of innovative thinking.
465	

Henry: And I supposed that's why here maybe, I'm also influenced by the reading about...how say, for example, um...United States is very concerned about um...the kind of students registering PMET something like that, the professional...

469470

Doreen: The professional, the management professional, technological...

471

Henry: Yes, something like that, the technological part, they're worrying about how uh...increasing...they're not seeing enough of their students persuading...

474

475 Tracey: Science, technology, engineering and mathematics.

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Henry: Yes, science, technology...STAM. So, so, and I think it's that particular worries stands from that beliefs about how science and technology is the one that is creating values. If you don't, if a society cannot progress or hit very high in that area, your competitiveness or your voice in this global community might be diminished. So, that's how this... I think it's self-actualization, this will be something that I have not choose before. For me, in the school context, it's about, in today's world, it's about who we are, um...what is our relevance, what is our angle in this world. I think it's something whereby we have to, we have to ask our students to, to keep thinking, I don't think there is a right or wrong answer about that, but I think it's important for each individual to always think about who we are, and what is it there you can do or should do in terms of your position in this school. Yeah, in relation with all the rest, all the things related to you. So, if you say Hong Kong, so Hong Kong has a mix of both the Eastern culture and Western culture. So, then for them, their identity, who they are, do they see themselves associating more with the western culture? And what is the implication of that? Or do they see themselves as more associated with the eastern culture? And what is the consequence in there. Or do they see themselves as a unique lamb of both. And what is them for looking up from that kind of notion. And I think different people might take different views on that but it's something that by there to keep thinking about it by themselves. And as they go on in their life, I think all of them will have very different life experiences, depending on what they are, it will shape them differently. But I want them to...to have that awareness and to

498 499	continue and keep on thinking about it as they leave the school and go to workplace
500	and live their lives. And I think that something that I feel is very important.
501	Tracey: I like that, their identity and their reflection of who they are. (HENRY: Yes,
502	who they are.) Um Do you notice that what you chose for the three different tasks
503	were different from each other.
504	
505	Doreen: Even your explanation.
506	
507	Tracey: Yes.
508	
509	Doreen: Even though two or them are the same.
510	
511	Tracey: Yes.
512	
513	Henry: Yes.
514	
515	Doreen: The explanation isbecause it's from a different angle
516	
517	Henry: From a different angle. Yeahso, yeah.
518	(Noise)
519	
520	Tracey: I just want you to say more about what you think the students, the kind of
521	education they experience here, what theythat taught to them here, it seems to be
522	quite utilitarian. Is just too utilitarian, you saw the examination-oriented, the IB,
523	okay
524	
525	Henry: So, there was a gap, between the ideal of what we aspire what education to be,
526	and what we are or the students are experiencing in reality, and that
527	
528	Tracey: Where does that come from? Who's defining that for them?
529	

530	Henry: Multiple factors, I mean the Hong Kong community's aspiration, and the
531	general beliefs, so, umyeah. And how teachers, it might not be our fault, but maybe
532	they're going through different schools that might be more utilitarian in nature.
533	UmI, myself, may have been brought up that way, yeah. So, it's a mixture of all
534	those factors.
535	
536	Tracey: How do you feel about that? How do you feel about what you presume as a
537	gap between your ideals and that the students are experiencing in this school?
538	
539	Henry: I feelof course, the feeling will be, that's more that we can do to improve
540	the way we teach them.
541	
542	Doreen: So, I mean questions and then I supposed from what we have been hearing,
543	we can assume that for you, you think that global education should be a key
544	component in the curriculum in this school?
545	
546	Henry: Umkey componentOkay, I'm not sure whether I would say it's a key
547	component or whether I should say that it should be at the centre of theof what
548	education is about.
549	
550	Doreen: So, you believe it's at the centre.
551	
552	Henry: Yes. It should be at the centre, it should not just be a component. (Tracey:
553	Right.) It should be at the centre. Of course we need to defineso that it iswell
554	positioned.
555	
556	Doreen: So, can you tell us a bit about the school's global education programme? Is
557	there a global education programme?
558	
559	Henry: Yeahis there a global education programme. UmIn a moresaymore
560	concretefrom a more concrete angle, of course we can say that ohthere is this
561	aspect of the curriculum that we have, you know, we have global perspectives, we get
562	them to do CAS, so these are elements of global education that are definitely existing

563	in this school. UmBut if you ask me whether I see global education as being placed
564	at the centre, then I would say thatumwe still have some ways to go. Yeah, we
565	still have some ways to go. And it's not easy, I suppose I'm not even sure if the
566	school one day, will be able to place it at the centre.
567	
568	Tracey: Why do you say that?
569	
570	Henry: Umto me, it's complex, it's complex. So, if you say about the self-
571	actualization and self-identity, to say that, oh we're doing very well and you know,
572	we all our students know very clearly about you know, what is self-actualization
573	and identity. I think I don't know, I really feel that I would never be confident to say
574	that. It will be a journey that we'll be always trying to move inevery student will be
575	different, some will be able to see it clearly, but there will be others that will have
576	their own journey of struggles. And at the end of it, before they leave the school, they
577	are still not very sure of who they are. Um so to say that we arrive at that position
578	whereby this is at the centre. I don't know, I would not be so presumed as just say that
579	we will be able to reach that. But it will be something that it is meaningful and we
580	should be march into that.
581	
582	Tracey: So, can you tell me more about the curriculum that your school follows? How
583	that this curriculum become the basis, in terms of global education, okay? What do
584	you think
585	
586	Doreen: What you mention global perspective
587	
588	Henry: UmthoseI mean the way why the school has all these elements right? I
589	waswell I hope I'm being fair to whoever they have creating all these things for the
590	school. They really stand from a very utilitarian consideration. Global perspectives is
591	one of the subject that's being offered by Cambridge. So, so it's something whereby
592	we feel that, okay, it will broaden the students' education in terms of one of the
593	humanities subject. (Tracey: Right.) And so, we included that. And it will be helpful
594	in terms of getting the students' understand all these perspectives or ideas they have

to struggle when they are in IB, so it was introduced um...CAS as one of the

595

596	components of the IB, so we need to have it. So to me, a lot of things that existing in
597	this school, I don't think it stands from just a purely idealistic notion about okay, what
598	belief of global education we should have, so this is what we have, but whether we
599	are being influenced byoh, this is the examination board that we areyou know to
600	employ in the examination, and these are the requirements that we have to fulfill, and
601	therefore we do this. So, I think that is the reality of the education field.
602	
603	Tracey: Okay, the next three questions may seem similar, but we're trying to get at
604	the ones of global education. Would you consider this school to have a "global focus"
605	and in what way?
606	
607	Henry: Umif we talk about extent, I would say that to some extent, we do have the
608	elements of global education. Umvery simplistically, just based on the subjects, and
609	the components that they need to do, they will have some perspectives about what
610	global issues are and what is global issueso to me, to a certain extent, there is a
611	focus there.
612	
613	Tracey: Okay. So, if you look at the school's programme, uhin what ways does it
614	attend to global awareness, or is there even any programme that would attend to
615	global awareness?
616	
617	Henry: Uma few angle, of course global perspectives the subject itself is one, so
618	that's a very simple. In terms of the CAS perspective, we get them to do the
619	community work umreaching out to the societyto me it's the first step of that
620	global education that they should have is thatumthey start by looking beyond
621	themselves, beyond their own family, beyond their own school, do you get the
622	community? And I think that is the first step and then theylater on when they go
623	overseas, is then to see that okay, what else is happening in the rest of the world. So I
624	think that CAS do give them that perspectives of what global issues are about. Yup.
625	
626	Doreen: So in that sense that will be the programme because that was part of the
627	school curriculum. (Henry: Yes.) What about the ones theyyou know they're

628 having the technical...they asking them to donate IT part staff, you know collecting 629 money, is that a programme or are those like one of the things... 630 631 Henry: Those are the programmes, those are part of the community work. So it's 632 about reaching out, helping the community, knowing what the community needs. 633 634 Doreen: So, where does it for...the school organizational framework, when you say 635 it's a community work? 636 637 Henry: Um...it's kind of like ...experience? 638 639 Doreen: So, who kind of like oversees this? Which department oversees this? 640 641 Henry: Um...we have CIP coordinator and CAS coordinator, so it does have people 642 overseeing it, yes, there are organization wise, there are people who oversee the 643 running of the programme like that. Yes, well, beyond that, I mean curriculum here 644 would be that one thing, I mean, in term of couple of thing, we can have them in place, 645 will be about how humanities department is doing and also discussing about how, at 646 least, at the lower secondary, I mean the perspectives...the Singapore perspective tend 647 to come in a little bit stronger. The rest in time to come, we may even put in more 648 Singapore perspectives, and that Singapore perspectives will be in one way trying to 649 get students to look beyond the Hong Kong angle. (Tracey: Right.) I think our 650 students here are more Hong Kong centric, I think them to look at the Singapore...so 651 we need to make that...how to say...the Singapore element in whatever part of the 652 curriculum, to be something that is relevant to them. So, it's not just studying the 653 Singapore per se, but how using Singapore as a case studies then you develop the 654 skills to then look at other parts of the world. And that is something that we have do at 655 the primary school site, whereby for at least this year, when we are doing the ME 656 events, the racial harmony day, total...total defense day, they bring in the...other 657 countries' perspectives, about what racial harmony is all about. So, we have 658 um...teachers from the States to talk about what discrimination is like in the States, and then we have of course Singaporean talked about why racial harmony is that 659

important in Singapore. So, we have Hong Kongers come to talk about their own

660

661	angle other discrimination in Hong Kong society. So, at the primary school angle, that
662	kind of event and that kind of way of bringing perspectives to me is also helpful to
663	shape the students in terms of thinking beyond your immediate circle.
664	
665	Tracey: That's a lot about global awareness, but what about global issues, do you
666	think that that phrase apply to you? Your global education programme, does the
667	school place importance on global issues?
668	
669	Henry: Umin.certain ways, yes. So, in History, when we talk aboutokay, I
670	mean global issues, I mean if we say that in History, they study a whole course, to me
671	those are global issues. They might not be very current, (Tracey: Right.) yeah, but to
672	me, they are still global issues that we talk about. So, in terms of literature, when they
673	select text, I think they always talk about the social context of the story, what
674	happened in the society from this story was based on, and that kind of issues can
675	brought out and discussed. So, even in primary school, the text that they have selected
676	for the literature studies was all about these. (Tracey: Right.) Yes.
677	
678	Tracey: We have another task for you to do.
679	
680	Henry: Okay.
681	
682	Tracey: Okay, looking at these expectations, okay, actually, the wordings of this is for
683	teachers (Henry: Okay.), but here's okayI'll read them to the way the principal
684	version I supposed to be. So, please read the following, while keeping in mind your
685	beliefs about global education, this is a list of potential constraints that your teachers
686	may face when teaching about the world. Do you agree that the following are
687	constraints that your teachers will face in teaching about global education? So, here is
688	the list. So, if you agree, strongly agree, it's 4, and 1 would be strongly disagree that
689	these are constraints.
690	
691	Henry: Constraints.
692	

Tracey: Might be...they prevent, or they negatively affect the teaching of global education. Henry: Okay, I'll just... Tracey: Oh, I'm sorry. I'm in the wrong page. Okay. Henry: Okay, this one. Tracey: Please bear in mind the following list, okay. Henry: Constraints... Tracey: These are not constraints, I'm sorry. Doreen: Maybe you can read this one, I think this the one in the curriculum leader. Henry: Okay. Doreen: The things are the same. Tracey: I'm sorry Mr. Pek, I... (Noise) Henry: Okay. Doreen: Please read the following expectations. Henry: Yes, yes, yes. Doreen: And read them according to the level of importance to global education in this school, with 4 being the most important and 1 being the least important, as the

curriculum leader in this school, I'm expected to ensure that the curriculum and my teachers would so...the other things are the same. So, you read this, and then you... Henry: Yeah, I do this. Doreen: Yeah. (Laughter) Tracey: I'm sorry. I went to the elicitation task... Henry: It's fine, it's fine. So it's about the importance of these factors, so it's not about constraints, the importance of... Tracey: The importance of these factors, we'll get to the constraints later. Henry: Okay. So, these are the importance...are they important to the global education? Doreen: Yes, for you as a curriculum leader in the school. Tracey: Sorry. Henry: No, no, no, it's fine. So, I'll do it. (Silence) Henry: Okay. Tracey: Okay. A lot of these are very important to you. Henry: Yes. Tracey: Okay, can you choose, can you...do you think you can choose (Doreen: Prioritize...) the top 3, prioritize it into the top 3, most important.

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759	Doreen: You may put an asterisk next to the ones.
760	
761	Henry: Top 3.
762	
763	Doreen: Yes.
764	
765	Henry: Um
766	(Silence)
767	
768	Henry: Okay.
769	
770	Tracey: I'm sorry we have to ask you to prioritize
771	
772	Henry: Oh prioritize? One, two, three?
773	
774	Tracey: Equip my students with skills to critically Equip my students with skills to
775	critically appraiseOkay. Please talk about the three, the top 3 that you chose as the
776	most important aims of the global education in this school.
777	
778	Henry: Um To me I would say that, okay, I choose the 'students reflecting on their
779	roles as global citizens' umactually I was trying to choose between these and the
780	other statement on the national identities. I thought the part about the roles as global
781	citizens umokay, personally, personally, I would still feel that reflecting on the
782	roles as global citizens should not be divorced from their national identity. Yea. But I
783	don't want just them just to have the national identity, but do not care much about the
784	rest of the world. Okay, I don't want them to become to nationalistic. So, I want them
785	to look at this, but I want them to look at this in relation to that. So, when they're
786	looking at themselves and their role of global citizens, it must be anchored on a very
787	strong sense of national identity.
788	
789	Doreen: Why is this strong sense of identity important to
790	

Henry: Important to me?

792

793 Doreen: Yeah.

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Henry: Um...I think...I probably come from the perspectives, I think...many years ago, I think we do talk about world citizenship and about how in today's world, when countries and countries are so connected, people are travelling, so easy to move from a place to another, whether the notion of a nation should be diminishing and that we should also see ourselves as the citizens of the world and not about which country you're from. Um...but there're also voices saying that...well the notion of global citizen is actually a fantasy, that um...people are different. Different part of the world are still different. And I think people still want to maintain that uniqueness as well. (Tracey: Yeah.) And therefore, if you just say that, oh, I don't belong to any country and I just belong to the world...and I think that notion to some people might um...it might be a little bit naïve, and if they think of themselves that way, they might be facing certain reaction from certain group of people. So, to me, my own personal reflection and reaction to this discussion is that it is about how we need to acknowledge who we are and where we come from. So, we come from this part of the world, these are the traditions that associated with us being born and raised in this context and this part of the world. I think we need to embrace it and to know that this is part of us. Uh...and that part should be very strong. And then this, therefore, we see the world through these lenses, and that lens that we are using are shaped by these context where we are from should be one that is also very uh...um...very encompassing? That is not very narrow-minded, that doesn't mean that because you are raised in this context, and therefore you are narrowly seeing the world. But then with this context, it should help you to see, still see the world from its broadest view, to fit your context, but yet have your own unique interpretation and still care and want to do so. So...I'm not sure...

819

Tracey: No..no! I find it was very clear.

821

820

Henry: Uh...in term of critically appraise texts, media, to me, will be a little bit utilitarian, but I feel that um...in today's world, where we're bombarded by all these

824	different messages from all kinds of sources, it's important that the students can
825	critically think thatokay, to what extent can I trust this piece of information, this is
826	somebody's view, to what extent should I be agreeing with that view or not. So, these
827	are things that I think they really need to actively and constantly practicing, perhaps
828	practicing that skills (Tracey: Right.) because without that, they will just be drowned
829	in the whole sea of, or confused by all the different views that people are saying and
830	they don't even know what to do or how to do things. So, I think that skill to me is
831	also very criticalyeah, when we are very much open up to the rest of the world.
832	UmEquipping themso, after choosing J, then I choose N, equipping the students
833	with the skills to act on problems facing our world, I think it's about that active
834	citizen that I'm talking about (Doreen: Yes.), I want them to do their part. Umto
835	help the world. Yeah.
836	
837	Tracey: Thank you, okay. It seems that the notion of identity, having the skills to be
838	able to be certain, what's important, what's reliable, and acting, these are very
839	important to you. In what ways has your personal experience shaped what you feel are
840	important aims of global education?
841	
842	Henry: UmI supposed the answer to be to a large extent.
843	
844	Doreen: So, when did you think your conception ofyou feel that these things are
845	important, when did it take place? Did anything in your life, you know, changed the
846	way you think?
847	
848	Henry: Okay, my point about understanding that is that every day of my life, I'm
849	changing. (Tracey: Okay.) 'Cause every day I'm experiencing new things, so to say
850	that at what point or what happened that changed it that way, I can't quite pinpoint.
851	(Tracey: Okay.) All the changes kind of like (Doreen: Was gradual) when other,
852	yeah, so it's more the information having and then gradually as the information kind
853	of like fit together or not fit together in creating certain shirt graduallyso
854	
855	Tracey: But what about thethose things that inform what you think as in what you
856	feel oroh Iyou talk about the biking in Singapore. (henry: Yeah.) Being a biker

857	and seeing how nature was that makes the environment important to you. How about
858	what you identified that's the important things of education? Has anything in your life
859	shaped that you would feel that critically appraising things are important or acting on
860	problems facing our worldor
861	
862	Henry: So, in terms of that, that might be about like how we interact with students,
863	sometimes when we hear the way they express their views about certain
864	things(Tracey: Okay.) okay. They're not seeing it right, and they're lacking in those
865	perspective, so that would be very much how
866	
867	Doreen: Would you also say through your reading? Because I understand you do a lot
868	of reading yourself.
869	
870	Henry: Yesso I mean like theTaiwan students incidence or even locally in Hong
871	Kong, some of the reaction of people, even in Singapore, how people reacted to the
872	white paper on population, I think these are all things that made me think
873	thatyeahif people are not thinking deeply into these issues, and to react in a
874	certain way and that might not be helpful (Doreen: Yeah.) for the progress of the
875	society and perhaps that, these are all, I think rather recent incidence, so that, that is
876	perhaps one the reasons why I feel that it is very important.
877	
878	Tracey: And you seem to be on top of the news.
879	(Laughter)
880	
881	Henry: A few dayscut it out, I don't have the chance to read this.
882	(Laughter)
883	
884	Doreen: Umso do you feel that working in this school makes it easy for you to
885	achieve these goals? As oppose to maybe you are the principal in a school in
886	Singapore?
887	
888	Henry: They each have their own challenges, I would say that umthe aim and the
889	target will be the same. But schools in Singapore would have different set of changes

890	as compared to umto that here. To say that this school is easierI don't think so.
891	Yeah.
892	
893	Tracey: But is it easier you think to have a global education programme in the school
894	such as this?
895	
896	Doreen: An international school rather than local school.
897	
898	HENRY: Umin some ways, it's easier. Perhaps in an international school, there is a
899	larger mix in terms of the teachers or even sometimes the students who are coming
900	from different parts of the world. And I think that helps, in terms of that very literal
901	notion of what the global community, or different perspectives or different cultures is
902	all about. I think that is very obvious to see so, in that context, global education
903	explicitly will be easier to get through to the students as compared to a local school
904	context.
905	
906	Tracey: Okay. Do we have time?
907	
908	Henry: No, no, no.
909	
910	Doreen: Do you have time, Mr. Pek? Do you have another meeting?
911	
912	Henry: Yes, yes. There is a measurement meeting at thebut need to, I could stay
913	here.
914	
915	Doreen: Okay, we don't have that much things left.
916	
917	Henry: Okay.
918	
919	Doreen: Okay, that is the other elicitation task.
920	II 01
921	Henry: Okay.
922	

Doreen: So, you will read this one, this was the one she told...(HENRY: Yes, yes, 923 924 yes.) so that's a curriculum leader one. 925 926 Henry: So, constraints. 927 928 Doreen: Yeah, that your teachers would face. 929 930 Henry: That I feel... 931 932 Doreen: That your teachers will face. 933 (Silence) 934 935 Tracey: Wow, you feel that a lot of the um...that the... a lot of these...factors are 936 really constraints...okay. 937 938 Henry: Um...maybe...I mean just my immediate kind of like...response to that. 939 940 Tracey: Can you talk more about students' socio-economic background and cultural 941 background, these are the ones you indicated were more of the constraints. 942 943 Henry: Yes, I perhaps pointed it more of the students' side, I feel that the students 944 said, perhaps it's something whereby we have less control of, and therefore that 945 would create constraint to us. Um...because they are not something that we could 946 directly influence. So, socio-economic background, I think one of the very simplistic 947 answer will be that if the children are born in a very well-to-do environment, then for 948 them to appreciate the kind of difficulty that men on the streets are going through is 949 going to be a challenge. So, that is something whereby we cannot deny it. I mean 950 these are things as educators, we really need to think very hard as to how we bring 951 that perspectives into the students' worldview is something that we have to be very 952 deliberate. So, cultural background, again, it's the same thing that about where they 953 come from, how they experience, and how that shape their view and how these are 954 potentially difficult for us to deal with. The rest would be different, because to me the 955 rest would be more within our control and to me, when I look at my own personal

constraints, or my own school constraints will be that, constraints will always be there, but then we are supposed to think, within these constraints, what is the maximum that we can do, rather than keep thinking about this is the constraint fullstop. And therefore, I don't want to say that these are constraint, because to say that these are constraints, there are so many things that is constraint. And therefore, once we go into that, then nothing can move. And so I would say, yes, the potential constraints to the curriculum time, yes, the curriculum time will be always limited. No matter how many hours you have, at most we have 24 hours a day. Um...so there's no way that you're gonna have enough curriculum time to teach everything you want to teach. So, it's about, okay, this is what we have, how do we make sure the global education is being featured properly here.

Doreen: I'm interested in you're listing teachers' beliefs being not that much of a constraint.

Henry: Because, to me...teacher, again, teacher would be something that is us...so to change it and to shape it, I want to believe that um...I think constraints in the teachers' side and the students' side would be that it's much easier for teachers to change as compared to students? In some ways...of course we can say that, some teachers, sometimes they're worse than students. But I see that if the teachers there's no hope to change, then really there's no hope for the students to change at all. And much of the belief that, there's a hope that the teachers can change, and I do believe that, um...they can change. And therefore, I don't see that that's a constraint, I see that that is part and that is something that we have to look on.

Tracey: Mr. Pek, do you think that there is...you know, um...the type of global education that you in visual for this school which was different from the type that was being conceptualized or even caught by the students I guess. Do you think that there's a...is there a space for the type of global education you envision to be implemented.

986 Henry: Yes.

988 Tracey: You said yes?

989	
990	Henry: Yes, yes, yes.
991	
992	Tracey: Yes, 'cause I can see that you say that
993	
994	Doreen: 'Cause your beliefs are very strong that you think thatyou know that
995	certain things we can change.
996	
997	Henry: Yes, we can change.
998	
999	Tracey: I think you note down you have the resources, you have the materials, you've
1000	the
1001	
1002	Henry: We have the materials. Materials, we can always create or find out. (Doreen:
1003	Yeah.) There's an internet out there, there're so many things we canwe can pull out
1004	
1005	Tracey: It seems that you have faith in your umthe parent support, and the
1006	schooluhlet's see. That's the teachers' beliefs.
1007	
1008	Henry: I didn't tick K, because I don't think I should be answering that, right?
1009	
1010	Tracey: Okay.
1011	(Laughter)
1012	
1013	Tracey: You're right.
1014	
1015	Doreen: Yes. Okay, so as a curriculum leader of this school then, what policies would
1016	you implement to try to overcome the constraints in that list that you have listed as
1017	being strong constraints?
1018	
1019	Henry: UmI'm not a verypolicy-driven kind of person, I'm a more uhI want it
1020	to happen in a ground(Tracey: On the ground, okay) kind of person. So it's not
1021	about setting policies and to me, it's much to say that, it's aboutabout that

1022 conversation, that we need to get through to the teachers, to the students, to open their 1023 mind up. So, um...yeah...yeah...that's how I would look at it. Maybe in that way, 1024 I'm not very effective, but um...yeah...I tend not to be a person that would look 1025 at...okay, if this is not in place, what should be the policy, because policy when it 1026 comes to implementation, to me, I see that sometimes it's what is being implemented 1027 that that makes a difference, rather than what is the policy that I put up. 1028 1029 Tracey: Someone has to start the conversation, (HENRY: Yeah.) if some want to start 1030 to ground up, (HENRY: Yes.) someone's got to ask a question. (HENRY: Yes.) 1031 That's a conversation. 1032 1033 Henry: Yeah. And what happen in my previous school is really through the 1034 conversation. And it would not be a very fast process, you'd not say, okay he said the policy, okay, very clear and therefore people follow, it was not. It's not, I didn't do it 1035 1036 that way. I do it by a conversation with people and it'll be a smaller group, and then 1037 slowly it will spread, and I will talk to more people, and then of course in between we 1038 meet arguments, and then disagreement, but as we talk more, then perspectives are 1039 being shaped and we shaped. And usually, especially my previous school it was a 1040 primary school, so what I notice of primary school teachers was that, once you get them to change, the change in very permanent, even after you leave, they would hold 1041 1042 on to that. As compared to secondary schools, sometimes when you are there, they 1043 change, because they know that is what you want. But once you're gone, they change 1044 back. (Tracey: Yeah.) The change is not very permanent. So, with primary teachers, 1045 that conversation was very helpful, I mean the conversations that we had in terms of 1046 struggle and get to people to talk about things. Um...really, to me when the teachers, 1047 a group of teachers got it, and saying 'yeah, I see the point, I like what this is all about, 1048 I'm gonna do it.' And they will run with it, yeah, and I think that, that was something 1049 that to me was more powerful than having that this is the policy, so therefore do it. I 1050 can't tend to get it work. 1051 1052 Doreen: So, aside from you, who would you see are the main advocates of global 1053 education in this school?

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1055	Henry: I suppose, actually, most of us would have our view of what global education
1056	is all about. UhI think, you know, in a sense, everyone is an advocate, uhthe only
1057	thing that would be different is that people might not know if this way can be done, or
1058	that way can be done, and it takes that conversations do kind of like get it out, okay
1059	what do you want to do, and then is it possible for us to create that space for them to
1060	do itso, some of the changes, like over the last one year, we have made some
1061	changes to the students' programme. And those are things done bythe teachers have
1062	the idea, but umbefore it was being brought out, we didn't know that there was
1063	something that they need. So, when they bring out and say well, can I have space to
1064	do this, this, this, this and this, you say okay, we are able to cater for that, okay, let's
1065	make it work in terms of time-tabling, and in terms of structure and then, it will get
1066	done. So, advocates, I would believe that everybody, and then through them,
1067	interaction, then ideas are being shaped in aligned. So, to me, I see that everyone
1068	potentially is an advocate.
1069	
1070	Tracey: I think you guys have a meeting
1071	
1072	Doreen: No, I don't have
1073	
1074	Henry: I'm okay, I'm okay.
1075	
1076	Doreen: Yeah, because the lead will be the VP.
1077	
1078	Henry: Yeah, the lead will be the VP, so, soyeah I can
1079	
1080	Tracey: Okay. So, would you say that the type of overall institutional culture of this
1081	school is supportive of the global education your school wants to promote?
1082	
1083	Henry: By and large, by an large. That's potential there. We might not have gotten
1084	ourselves fully aligned and people might not be able to see okay, we do have these
1085	constraints, what can we do? People might not have a XX(1:14:30) that.

1087 Tracey: Are you talking about the ideological type of global education (HENRY: Yes. 1088 Yes. Yes.) you think they're supposed... 1089 1090 Tracey: How does your belief, well I have to ask this, (HENRY: Yes?) how does your 1091 belief overlaps with MOE's "twenty-first century skills" programme? You know what 1092 I'm talking about? 1093 1094 Henry: Yeah, yeah. 1095 1096 Tracey: Okay. 1097 (Laughter) 1098 1099 Henry: I'm not so sure if there are any (Doreen: overlap) parts that is not overlapped. 1100 (Laughter) 1101 1102 Tracey: Okay... 1103 1104 Doreen: It's very compatible. 1105 Henry: Yeah, I mean, I would want to believe that, I mean MOE might have different 1106 1107 views on that, but I would say that whatever I have, I don't think it's inconsistent. I 1108 might have my own interpretation or so that emphasis that MOE might not...even 1109 MOE is a framework, but in different people, when they look at that, they might have 1110 different interpretation. So, I believe that my interpretation, by and large should be 1111 consistent. 1112 1113 Tracey: It's very consistent. Okay, sorry, I skipped one question. How about being located in Hong Kong, does your school's location support the type of global 1114 1115 education your school wants to promote? 1116 1117 Henry: Um...this school in Hong Kong, I suppose the mix of staff and the locality in 1118 Hong Kong, I would say makes the school unique in terms of that ability and the kind 1119 of brand of global education that it can give as compared to other schools in Hong

1120	Kong or other schools in Singapore. So, compared with Singapore is that, Hong Kong
1121	isuminI mean my own personal perspectives, that I think it has a more global
1122	connection, umyeah, as compared to Singapore. So, from that angle, umdoing
1123	global education in Hong Kong, I suppose it's easier to get the students to see the
1124	point, or even to get the staff to see the point, yeah
1125	
1126	Tracey: What aboutokay, two more questions. There's a perception among the
1127	general public that international schools offer a means for students to attain
1128	prestigious diplomas and ultimately, help them gain access to high-paying jobs. Do
1129	you think this is a fair characterization of your school?
1130	
1131	Henry: Umnot sure whether they think of this school as that meansbut that
1132	general notion of thatto menot exactly true. I don't think it is true.
1133	
1134	Doreen: So, when the schools send the kids to the school, they're not hoping to
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1136	Henry: They are hoping, but that to me is okaydid I answer that question?
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1138	Tracey: Here's the question.
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1140	Henry: Yeah, general public that international schools, yes
1141	Fair characterizationthis is what the parents think, I mean, but I don't um
1142	
1143	Doreen: Perception, 'cause that is the perception of the general public.
1144	
1145	Henry: Yeah, I'm not so sure, because the question is fair characterization, so do we
1146	see our school as one that helps students attain prestigious universities and high-
1147	paying job, uhI would say that that expectation is a little bit different from what we
1148	want to do.
1149	
1150	Tracey: But the perception is there.
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1152	Henry: But the perception is there. Yes. But that's not a accurate characterization on
1153	what we want to do as a school.
1154	
1155	Doreen: So, there is another perception that some international schools are too
1156	Western-centric (HENRY: Western centric) in the type of knowledge that they
1157	present through textbooks and teaching. Do you think that your school falls into this
1158	category?
1159	
1160	Henry: To some extent, yes. I think of course, to some extent, no. When we're
1161	bringing the Singapore perspectives, that is featured a lot stronger in this school as
1162	compared to any other schools here, make us unique in that, in that way it
1163	isSingapore is not really very western. So, umwith that perspectives of Singapore,
1164	we've already making this school less western-centric as compared to other
1165	international schools. But to a larger extent, this is still very western-centric because
1166	the texts and the teachers that we engage are still very western. Andlike it or not,
1167	the western culture is still more dominant in today's context as compared to other
1168	perspectives like the eastern, or even, if you want to sub-divided into the different
1169	eastern culture.
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1171	Doreen: So, when you say the texts, any particular subjects?
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1173	Henry: All. In fact all. I mean English, umYeaheven science, the way it's being
1174	taught. Humanities, umthe angle of interpretation, the texts that we've selected, the
1175	perspectives that these are being written, a lot of texts are written by westerners. So,
1176	umall, I mean the western valuesistoois very dominant, so to me, that is the
1177	reality. Yeah.
1178	
1179	Tracey: How do you feel about this? That it is western centricis that an issue?
1180	
1181	Henry: UmI think wellit will be an issue, it is an issue. But it's something that
1182	it's the reality and you cannot avoid. To me, we're seeing right now is that
1183	umdifferent groups, different cultures areI mean, okay, when we talk about
1184	globalization, when we talk about how the world is flattened, so it means that thein

the past, when there is this...this...kind of a hierarchy goal, um...stacking of the different nations, or different communities, because of the access or lack of access to the information. Right now it's all flattened because the access is almost everywhere, a lot more competitive as compared to the past.

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Tracey: As compared to the past.

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Henry: As compared to the past. So, that access to information therefore level everybody up and therefore everybody else's opinions and views now slowly become more and more important. Um...If you look at the Singapore perspectives, then you always, I mean if you look at the history, so Singapore is always, or even Malaysia for them, in some parts of the history it says, if we say um... I mean, we struggle, we'll be saying that, we want to do things our way, and it's not about what the western society feels that we should do. So, when it comes to law, when it comes to punishment, when it comes to policies, when it comes to say the notion of democracy, the notion of controlling your...financial situation, I mean one example would be on doing the financial crisis when I'm wanting to come to some of the help, they would have prescribed things that each nation would want to do, and Malaysia say that, I don't want to do it that way, (Tracey: Right.) I would do it my way and because they can it be done, but they made work for themselves. Singapore, again, same thing, in many aspects, we divide the western notion of what should be the proper thing to be done, and we do it and say 'it worked for us, it worked for us.' (Tracey: Right) So, it's increasing about those different notions about what is the right way to do things, that will come in...and I think for me, personally, the students should see that it is not about just believing everything that the western culture they say, and take it as this is the truth. But to look at, how does it apply to our context. Yeah...does it work, does it not work...education, a lot of education, a lot of studies are being done in the western schools, so when we as educators, reading those articles, okay, so that's something that the schools have found out...does it really necessarily work in our school, we have to think it very carefully, not just saying that...oh, in this studies, it has said that this work or this didn't work and therefore, let's just implement it that way. It'll be wrong.

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1218	Tracey:1:23:47everybody wants to be in Singapore base.
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1220	Henry: Yeah, but to me, I also want to be very careful that does it mean that because
1221	everybody want to look at Singapore and it means Singapore is correct?
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1223	Doreen: Yeah
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1225	Henry: We have to be very critical about that as well.
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1227	Doreen: Yeah, of the choices we make.
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1229	Henry: But to know that it's not just a pre-dominated views saying this and then they
1230	must be right. I mean democracy, XX 1:24:09, when he was interviewed by western
1231	media, he always get bombarded by people when the subject of democracy come out,
1232	but he would hold his line (Tracey: Yeah.), and I supposed is that
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1234	Doreen: He actually, we actually invited him a speaker in the humanities conference
1235	that we have, (Henry: okay.) MOE and NIE, (Henry: alright) and he gave a talk and
1236	he was saying that western democracy is on the decline
1237	(Laughter)
1238	
1239	Henry: But the western media
1240	
1241	Doreen: And we have British educators because we would have people from London I
1242	of E(Henry: Oh dear) Yeah, so we asked them, then we asked them, then they
1243	said, educators are very different, their thinking is a bit more broad, so some of them
1244	said, they findyeah
1245	
1246	Tracey: Well, I think democracy, even western democracy has evolved into these
1247	different types (Doreen: Yeah.), you can't just make it, you can't just impose it.
1248	
1249	Doreen: So, I always tell my students, I always tell my students when I'm teaching
1250	then History, and I said you know, America always tries to impose what the believe to

1251	ha a demonstrate system to other countries. But our historical most did not develop on
1251	be a democratic system to other countries. But our historical past did not develop on
1252	the same line as America. So, we cannot have the kind of democracy that America
1253	expects from us. (Henry: Yes.) You know, because we don't develop in the same way,
1254	our histhe way we became our nation is very different from the way America
1255	became a nation. (Henry: Yes, yes.)
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1257	Tracey: There's one more task that needs to be covered, but we won't do it.
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1259	Doreen: No, no, no, actually it's not in the leader one.
1260	
1261	Tracey: That was it. No more homework.
1262	(Laughter)
1263	
1264	Tracey: Thank you for participating in this interview about international school
1265	personnel's conceptions and practice related to global education. Before we end, is
1266	there any question that you thought we could have asked but did not?
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1268	Henry: No, no, no. 'Cause I don't know your research
1269	
1270	Tracey: Is there any other thought that you would like to share?
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1272	Henry: I like the activities you had about choosing the pictures, I have thought that
1273	was something very powerful to draw some of the inner concepts
1274	
1275	Doreen: I decided not to send the pictures after the researchSo that they have to
1276	think on the spot.
1277	
1278	Henry: Yeah, in the way you lead and the way question, I think it could draw up a lot
1279	of information and I thought that was very powerful.
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1281	Tracey: I hope it helped you to think about
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1283	Henry: It did, it did.

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1285	Tracey: So, thank you so much. I'm so glad to get to talk to you.
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1287	Henry: Thank you, thank you.
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