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Notes

1. There are six so-called 'pro-China' secondary schools in Hong Kong. They had a very long history of following closely the policy of People's Republic of China, even in the era of the British colonial government. The school hoisted the national flag and celebrated the National Day of the People Republic of China from the very beginning, even when Hong Kong was under British colonial rule. This was extremely uncommon under the colonial rule. They usually had very strong political educational leanings, especially in the 1960 and 1970. It was because of their loyalty to the People Republic of China, they were politically discriminated against and economically censored by the British colonialists. As a result, starting from the establishment of the schools till the 1980s, these pro-China schools were private schools and did not get any subsidies from the Hong Kong colonial government. Basically the schools were excluded from the main stream educational system of Hong Kong in that period of time.
In 1980, after the death of Chairman Mao, in particular, after the signing of the Sino-British Joint Declaration in 1984, which designated the sovereignty of Hong Kong to be returned to the People's Republic of China in 1997, the 'pro-China' schools began to return to the main stream educational system of Hong Kong. They changed from the status of private school to Direct Subsidized School and obtained funding from the British colonial government. But they still held up to their very strong tradition of patriotism.
2. Number for analysis of data.

Received May 18, 2002

Revision received November 20, 2002

Accepted December 7, 2002 ■

Correction Notice

In 2002, Vol. 3, No.1, of Asia Pacific Education Review, we notice unnecessary phrase was inserted in article written by MinHo Yeom, Clementina Acedo, and Erry Utomo. In the line 7 in the abstract section of page 56, "The main difficulties in implementing the policies, in the case of curriculum decentralization, were" should be omitted.