

know the States fairly well from the inside. They

have in the Northern United States either 8-4, 6-6

or 6-3-3, and there is much to be said for this 6-6

DEAN HENDEL: So there would not be question of some plan rather than the 6-3-3 plan in a system such as schools taking on part of the Junior High School

ours. with limitations that a great deal of the school work?

We don't have 12 years, we have 11 years. You

have another thing to solve there, that is, what are

you going to do with the 12th grade, the standard

you will reach, whether you will have the twelfth

grade equal to the 13th grade of the Pennsylvania,

New York and other school systems, or whether you

will keep that as it is now.

THE PRINCIPAL: There is one question, Dr. Percival,

That is why I said I was in favor of exploration and discovery, not to say "necessary for our applying this recommendation, do you think, on the system".

whole, the general substance of these conclusions

DEAN HENDEL: In shaping the schools into Primary

Schools, I to VI and Junior High Schools-- doing that

will increase the course of study at the beginning

DR. PERCIVAL: Well, that is a specific question, but of the Junior High School, VII grade will be differ-

the answer would be that these conclusions and recommendations are valid anyway, just as much as they are visaged as a part of this scheme?

in Quebec.

DR. PERCIVAL: That is the principle in the United

THE PRINCIPAL: So that, on the whole, will represent States.

something towards which it would be desirable for the

DEAN HENDEL: It shall be different?

DR. PERCIVAL: Yes. Not only that, but differently

trained teachers. That is a fundamental part of the