

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

- Whereas, The first object of the PTA is to promote the welfare of children and youth in home, school, community, and place of worship; and
- Whereas, The third object of the PTA is to secure adequate laws for the care and protection of children and youth; and
- Whereas, Corporal punishment has been abolished in many developed countries of the world and in several areas of the United States; and
- Whereas, Even the U.S. Supreme Court has supported the legality and constitutionality of "reasonable force" while eliminating corporal punishment from many institutions other than schools; and
- Whereas, Many school districts across the nation do not have policies prohibiting corporal punishment nor viable alternatives in place; and
- Whereas, Many alternatives to physical abuse as a disciplinary measure are available, and for the most part have a more beneficial effect; therefore be it
- Resolved, That the National PTA make available to units and councils information on corporal punishment laws, procedures and alternatives; and be it further
- Resolved, That the National PTA establish a position opposing corporal punishment in accordance with the Health and Welfare Policies of the National PTA; and be it further
- Resolved, That the National PTA and its state PTAs urge units and councils to work with local school districts to develop disciplinary procedures which will result in positive behavior of students and to utilize techniques which are not based on physical abuse.
- Adopted: by the 1985 Convention Delegates
- Reviewed: by the 1993 and 1998 Convention Resolutions Committee