

## THE EFFECT OF SCHOOL SPANKING

“Corporal punishment of children actually interferes with the process of learning and with their optimal development as socially responsible adults. We feel it is important for public health workers, teachers and others concerned with the emotion and physical health of children and youth to support the adoption of alternative methods for the achievement of self-control and responsible behaviour in children and adolescents”.

---Dr. Daniel F. Whiteside, Assistant Surgeon General, Department of Health & Human Services  
(Administration of President Ronald Reagan)

Corporal punishment has been found to have serious physical and psychological risks for all children

Lost of Trust: The child loses trust in the teacher and does no longer see the teacher as a source of trust but an enemy to be resisted if possible fight. This also affects the child's ability to form trusting relationships in life.

It also teaches children that human interaction is based on force and that might make right. The more the child is beaten, the greater the likelihood that that child will become an adult who deals with others, not by reason and good example. But by force.

Most often teachers get into trouble by accidentally injuring students which mostly result in court cases. Students are permanently damaged, never to forget the teachers who caused the injury and the teachers never to forget the incidents.

Spanking the buttocks and Sexual Development. Spanking of the buttocks can stimulate immature feelings in some children. It is even an offense to touch the buttocks of ladies, something which is illegal and a religious crime. It is only in the classroom that the state allows such an act in this 21st century. Mature ladies are caned on their buttocks.

Trickery to outwit the adult. When a child's only inhibition against a misdeed is the fear that he will be caught and punished, he is strongly tempted to be more careful not to be caught the next time. If they happen to be successful in outwitting authority... the situation becomes very serious. It more or less becomes the child's character.

Hatred of the adult. If the punishment takes the form of loss of affection or approval, the reaction of the child is very likely to be hatred. He may at first try to win back the approval he has lost by good conduct, but if the punishment is even slightly overdone it is very likely to lead to hatred and a consequent attempt to retaliate.

Attitude of fear. If punishment is effective, the probable result is an attitude of fear. It is probably one of the largest factors in the production of defective speech. Worst of all, the child brought up in fear shows little originality or initiative in his thinking. He becomes a timid and an unemotionally balance adult.

Cruelty and intolerance. The person who is most intolerant and cruel in his treatment of others is usually one who has been brought up on punishment. His attitude is one of resentment and, not being able to retaliate upon those who inflicted the punishment, he takes it out on others. This feeling is accentuated if the child feels that he deserved the punishment. While he admits that he deserves the punishment, it leaves a rankling, which makes him totally unable to show consideration to other children, and he becomes cruel in his treatment of them. Typical examples are Adolph Hitler of Germany and Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

Physical Danger to the Buttocks. Located deep in the buttocks is the sciatic nerve, the largest nerve in the body. A severe blow to the buttocks, particularly with an instrument such as a piece of wood, could cause bleeding in the muscles that surround that nerve, resulting mostly in injury of the leg involved.

Physical Danger of Hitting the Hands. Research shows that the child's hand is particularly vulnerable because its ligaments, nerves, tendons and blood vessels are close to the skin which has no underlying protective tissue. Striking the hands of younger children is especially dangerous to the growth plates in the bones which, if damaged, can cause deformity or impaired function. It can also cause fractures and dislocation.

Shaking. Research shows that shaking a child can cause blindness, whiplash, brain damage and even death.

School spanking also affects learning. Children remain in constant fear and find it difficult to concentrate on the lesson taught. This is because the moment caning takes place, children become full of fear and everybody becomes alert as no one knows who would be the next victim.

Spanking and Brain Development. Early childhood is a very sensitive and critical period in brain development. Stress associated with pain and fear caused by spanking can negatively affect the development and function of a child's brain.