

weak, denying them the possibility for inhibition of violent forms of conflict resolution.

Conclusion

It seems obvious that the existing hypotheses, relating degree of political integration to frequency of internal violent conflict resolution should not be rejected on the grounds of the previous statistical tests, but can be regarded as not having been tested correctly. Two points showed up to be central for new conceptualization:

First, at more precise measure of theoretical variables like political integration has to be used.

Second, testing in cross-cultural comparison calls for a definition of units of analysis adequate to the problem at hand.

References

- Barry III, H.; Schlegel, A. (eds.) 1980: Cross-cultural samples and codes. Pittsburgh.
- Fabbro, D. 1978: Peaceful societies: an introduction. *Journal of Peace Research* 15: 65-83.
- LeVine, R. A.; Campbell, D. T. 1972: Ethnocentrism: theories of conflict, ethnic attitudes and group behavior. New York.
- Naroll, R. 1964: On ethnic unit classification. *Current Anthropology* 5: 283-312.
- Otterbein, K. 1968: Internal war: a cross cultural study. *American Anthropologist* 70: 277-289.
- Otterbein, K. 1977: Warfare as a hitherto unrecognized critical variable. *American Behavior Science* 20: 693-710.
- Ross, M. H. 1983: Political decision making and conflict: additional cross-cultural codes and scales. *Ethnology* 22: 169-192.
- Ross, M. H. 1986: A cross-cultural theory of political conflict and violence. *Political Psychology* 7: 427-469.
- Schweizer, Th. 1978: Methodenprobleme des interkulturellen Vergleichs. Köln.
- White, D.; Burton, M. 1987: Cross-cultural surveys today. *Annual Reviews of Anthropology* 16: 143-160.