

Tab. 1

SCCS-Codebook Var. #	Variables	Pearson's r	Significance (p)	Sample (N)
	Frequency of violent conflict			
453	Corporal Punishment (Early Boyhood)	.25	.02	69
455	Corporal Punishment (Late Boyhood)	.34	< .01	69

Tab. 2

SCCS-Codebook Var. #	Variables	Pearson's r	Significance (p)	Sample (N)
	Frequency of violent conflict			
298	Inculcation of Aggression (Early Boyhood)	.37	< .001	65
300	Inculcation of Aggression (Late Boyhood)	.50	< .01	71

The question following from that is: How do these strong differences in effect size with respect to early and late boyhood come about?

An examination of the societies of the SCCS gives the following results: The stronger effect size in late boyhood is produced from cases where boys during early childhood are treated with great indulgence and where, however, socialization practices become harsher the older children get.

Let me turn to the second theory:

Rohner (1975) predicts "...that parental rejection is universally associated with (...) hostility and aggression" (op. cit.: 50). "Rejection is a form of parental behavior that is characterized by the absence or withdrawal of warmth and affection. Rejecting parents often dislike, disapprove of, or resent their child" (op. cit.: 45).

From this theory the following hypothesis was derived: a lack of warmth and affection during childhood produces more aggressive adults, who engage in war more readily.

For the statistical test I used the variable "Affection" of Barry III et al. (1977), which measures the degree of verbal and physical affection directed to children.

My statistical calculations provide some support for the proposed relationship (s. Tab. 3).

Here is hardly any difference in effect size with respect to early and late boyhood. This result is not very unexpected as an examination of the cases of the SCCS shows:

Here an overall tendency becomes clear that in those societies where children are refused warmth and affection during early childhood this socialization practice does not change for older children (there are cases where older children receive even less affection than younger ones).