

VOLUME 31 • ISSUES 3 AND 4 • 1996 • ISSN 0020-7594

# Journal International de Psychologie

UNION INTERNATIONALE DE  
PSYCHOLOGIE SCIENTIFIQUE

Résumés du

XXVI  
CONGRÈS  
INTERNATIONAL  
DE PSYCHOLOGIE

Montréal, Canada  
16 – 21 août 1996



# International Journal of Psychology

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dissolved families. The average age of the parents was 33 years and the average age of the first son was 7 years. Results showed that the father's responsibilities are: to be the economic provider, to be a moral guide, to give emotional support, and to secure the education of sons and daughters. All family members recognize the father's authority. Finally, the father determines to a great extent the reproductive decisions.

## 424.156

**Being a woman: The language of advertisements in Brazilian magazines**

Rocha-Coutinho M.L.

Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Taking as a starting point the position that different social discourses, including propaganda, construct, reflect and reinforce identities, we analyzed different images of women in advertisements published by Brazilian magazines addressed to a feminine public. The results showed that the role of women in Brazilian society does not seem to have changed much.

## 424.157

**Consequences of being outwardly gender egalitarian**

Saunders A., & McCreary D.R.

Brock University, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada

Men tend to possess more traditional attitudes about males and females. However, what are the consequences to a man if he is outwardly egalitarian in his beliefs? Are they the same for women? In the present research, participants read descriptions of a hypothetical male or female who had either traditional or egalitarian gender attitudes. Targets were rated on their perceived social status, value similarity, and homosexuality. Results show that men who are thought to hold non-egalitarian attitudes are considered to be higher in social status than similar women, although women with egalitarian attitudes are given the highest status ratings overall.

## 424.158

**Sex, gender, and preventive health behaviors**

McCreary D.R., & Sadava S.W.

Brock University, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada

Even though women engage in more preventive health practices than men, past research has shown that they tend to see themselves in a poorer state of health. The present research examined the extent to which gender roles moderate this sex difference. In a sample of adult men and women, results show that both sex and gender contribute as main effects to self-perceptions of physical health. However, for preventive health behaviours, sex and gender significantly interact. Men high in communal attributes and women high in agentic traits report engaging in preventive health behaviors more frequently.

## 424.159

**Shared attitudes toward conventional sex roles, masculinity-femininity and race**

Dust M., Damus V.B., McKeague M., & Lemanski L.

Chicago State University, Illinois, USA; & Purdue University Calumet, Hammond, Indiana, USA

Within-couple agreement toward conventional gender-typed behaviors was greater for white couples than African American couples. Bem Sex Role Inventory (BSRI) measured masculinity of white males was positively related to their wives' femininity scores and endorsement of conventional sex roles. Conventional sex role behaviors were endorsed by white females high on feminine and low on masculine characteristics. African American females endorsing conventional gender-typed behaviors were more androgynous: high on both masculinity and femininity. The male partner's masculinity was positively related to the female's endorsement of conventional sex roles for white couples and negatively related for the African American couples.

## 424.160

**The body in the classroom: A study on representations of preschool women teachers**

Novais G.S., & Bueno B.O.

University of São Paulo, Brazil

This paper presents a study on representations of preschool women teachers about the body. Taking as theoretical references Moscovici and Lefebvre's work on representation, we carried out field research during one whole school year, mainly using participant observation and interviews. The analyses point out the process of formation and (re)production of some kinds of representation throughout the teachers' development and education, as well as the meaning they have for their classroom pedagogical practices. Special emphasis is given to the body disciplinary practices they use in preschoolers' education.

## 424.161

**Feminine memory and the reinterpretation of the self: Studies on teacher education**

Sousa C.P., Souza M.C.C., Catani D.B., & Bueno B.O.

University of São Paulo, Brazil

The paper presents crossing theoretical foundations taken from psychology, sociology and history of education to speculate about the ways that the feminine memory is modelled and recovered. Next it describes the investigation on teacher continuing education that has been carried out in the last two years with 20 women teachers. By using autobiographies, the analyses point out the presence of some vestiges and configurations that could be specificities of feminine memory. From this point one seeks to state some new possibilities about the peda-

gogical relationships and the processes of education.

## 424.162

**Being a father today**

Nunes M.L.(1), & Ramires V.(2)

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Fatherhood in today's western, bourgeois and patriarchal family is discussed with regard to social and anthropological family evolution and the psychoanalytical perspectives. Twelve fathers in urban and nuclear families or broken homes were interviewed. Through content analysis four categories were created in order to account for and describe these experiences with fatherhood: desire to participate/greater participation in the lives/education of their children; mother monopoly of the offspring; man's ability to mother; father-child relationship model-relationship with own father. Results are discussed with regard to effects on children and family structure and organization.

## 424.163

**Men and women in gender typical and gender atypical educational fields**

Rocha S.A., Rotterdam A.M., & Treutner H.M.

University of Wuppertal, Germany

94 male and 97 female university students of the natural and educational sciences were questioned about social background, school career, choice of field, educational practice, and job expectations. Subjects also completed the Bem Sex Role Inventory and the Bulimenter et al. Interpersonal-Competence-Questionnaire. Field of study differences were more numerous than sex differences within fields. For males and females, choosing a gender atypical field correlated with better education of parents, emotional support from father, higher effort in studies, and an androgynous self-concept. Sex of student seems to be less important than majority-minority status and "culture" of field.

## 424.164

**Copresence des sexes et variations de l'identité de genre**

Durand-Delvigne A.

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Trois sources de variations temporelles sont introduites dans une étude de représentations en milieu scolaire. Les données sont analysées selon le sexe, le moment de l'étude, et le milieu (rural et urbain) de la population. Les deux sexes en milieu scolaire manifestent dans la conception de leur corps, du questionnaire auto-descriptif. Les résultats indiquent un effet non significatif du sexe, de l'âge, et du milieu. Chez les filles, il y a une ségrégation sexuelle marquée dans la conception du genre dans le sens d'une moindre référence de la féminité. L'identité de genre des garçons est davantage caractérisée par des traits masculins.