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**Abstracts and programme book of the
18th European Congress of Psychology**

Psychology: Uniting communities
for a sustainable world

3-6 July 2023, Brighton, UK

Paper number 1327 | Symposia Paper |

Personal Account: Russia's War against Ukraine and transgenerational psychological consequences of Soviet Occupation

Paulius Skruibis, Vilnius University

I believe that while war is an evil that must be avoided, it's important to consider the political, historical, social, and cultural contexts of the conflict. I want to share my personal story to highlight the importance of these broader dimensions.

I was born in Soviet-occupied Lithuania and grew up surrounded by Soviet propaganda until my father started reading me an underground book on Lithuanian history. Soviet Union occupied Lithuania in 1940 after the Lithuanian government accepted their ultimatum and surrendered hoping that civilian lives will be saved. Unfortunately, as a result of the Soviet Occupation 1/3 of the Lithuanian population were killed, imprisoned, deported to Siberia or forced to emigrate. This trauma led to increased levels of alcohol abuse, domestic violence, and steep increase of suicide rate. We now witness similar patterns of violence against civilians in territories occupied by Russia in Ukraine.

The fear and panic caused by the Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 had a deep impact on the people of Lithuania. The shared history of Soviet repressions was a major factor in their reactions, with some packing suitcases and others buying power generators to prepare for the worst. Psychotherapy during this time was focused on sharing experiences and providing support.

It's important to acknowledge that the in Ukraine is not a conflict between nations – it should be seen as an expression of Russia's Imperialism that has a long history and is well known for the neighbouring countries, such as Baltic states, Poland, Finland, Ukraine and others. This imperialism should be recognised and then defeated. Ukrainians know that if they surrender civilian lives will not be saved. They were killed, raped, tortured and deported in the past. Lithuanians know this as well – our surrender in 1940 didn't save lives.

Paper number 1491 | Symposia Paper |

Perspectives across almost 50 years working in the Psychology of Reproductive Health

Pauline Slade, University of Liverpool

The talk will be based on the presentation given to the Division of Clinical Psychology in acknowledgment of the 2021 British Psychological Society Award of the MB Shapiro Medal for eminence in clinical psychology. It charts the development of a clinical psychology career through different phases relating to changing social and clinical contexts. Latter phases outline the development of innovative psychological understandings of perinatal mental health difficulties culminating in service developments. These are the massive expansion of the perinatal mental health services from 2015 and more recently the establishment of clinical psychology led maternal mental health services in England for birth trauma and loss. The multiple and intertwined roles of clinical psychology in research, policy development, staff training and service evaluation are discussed in a personal context.

Paper number 1083 | 7-minute Research – Oral Presentations | Social, Personality & Individual differences

What do people think narcissists look like?

Sarah Smith, Cardiff University; Geoff Haddock, Cardiff University; Travis Proulx, Cardiff University

We examined how people visually represent narcissistic and non-narcissistic faces, and whether separate individuals might subsequently ascribe these faces certain attributes, values, and behavioural intentions. Firstly, participants (n = 100) generated an average face of a narcissistic and non-narcissistic person. Next, another sample of participants (n = 178), unaware of how the faces were generated, evaluated the