

## OUTLINED ACADEMIC CAREERE

First name and surname: Elżbieta Żywucka - Kozłowska

### **Obtained diplomas, academic degrees - the name of institution, place and date of their obtaining and the title of the PhD dissertation**

MA degree obtained on June 24<sup>th</sup>, 1993 after graduating five year MA studies at the Humanistic Department of the University of Szczecin in Poland at the Faculty of Special Pedagogy with specialization in rehabilitation of intellectually disabled. My MA thesis' was entitled: *Rehabilitation of Socially Maladjusted Adolescents with Mild Degree of Intellectual Disability on the Basis of Pupils from Special Education Primary School in Goleniów*, the following thesis was supervised by Prof. PhD Helena Łaś

MA degree obtained on June 6<sup>th</sup>, 1997 after graduating five year Masters MA studies at the Department of Law and Administration at the University of Szczecin in Poland at the Faculty of Law. Diploma with a very good grade (the highest grade in the Polish Higher Education System of Grading). Master's thesis entitled: *Identification of Unidentified Human Body Based on Dental Records*, the thesis was written under the supervision of Prof. PhD. Karol Sławik.

PhD degree in Law granted by the Resolution of the Department of Law and Administration of the Jagiellonian University in Kraków on September 27<sup>th</sup>, 1999. The doctoral dissertation entitled: *Legal - Criminalistic Aspects of Identification of Unidentified Human Bodies*, written under the supervision of Prof. PhD Tadeusz Hanusek and reviewed by: Prof. PhD Maria Szewczyk, Prof. PhD Mariusz Kulicki.

### **Education and professional experience, including employment in academic institutions**

30.09. 1988 - 24.06.1993 - MA studies at the Department of Humanities of the University of Szczecin, Poland

01.10. 1992 - 06.06. 1997 - MA studies at the Department of Law and Administration, University of Szczecin (second and third year of studies (from 1993 to 1995) at the Department of Law and Administration at the University of Łódź), Poland

1997 - 1999 - Prosecutor's training practice (District Prosecutor's Office in Szczecin/Prawobrzeże, completed with passing prosecutor exam

2001 - 2002 - Postgraduate studies in the field of Questioned Document Examination- Department of Law and Administration in Wrocław

2008 - 2009 Postgraduate studies in the field of Foreign and International Service - Department of Law and Administration of the Adam Mickiewicz University in



Poznań

From 01.12.1999 to 30.09. 2008, Assistant Professor at the Department of Criminalistics and Criminology, University of Szczecin

From 01.10.2008 until the present, Assistant Professor at the Department of Criminal Law of the University of Warmia - Mazury in Olsztyn

Since 2002, Expert of the District Court in Szczecin in the identification of unidentified human bodies

Since 2008, expert of the International Criminal Court in the identification of unidentified human bodies

**Achievements referred to in Art.16. section 2 of the Act On the Academic Degrees and Academic Title and Degrees and Titles in Art of March 14, 2003 (Journal of Laws No. 65, item. 595, as amended.)**

The presented by me achievement mentioned in the Art.16 section 2 of the Act On the Academic Degrees and Academic Titles and Degrees and Titles in Art of March 14, 2003 (Journal of Laws No.65, item 595, as amended) is the monograph: *Family Relations of Murderers. The Criminological Aspects*, Published by: Volumina.pl in Szczecin 2014, 466 pages and reviewed by: Prof. PhD Ewa Gruza and Prof. PhD Jerzy Kasprzak.

The mentioned monograph is of criminological character, though it also includes elements of criminal property law, trial criminal law, criminal law of enforcement, criminalistics, victimology, psychiatry, forensic medicine, forensic psychology, criminalistic psychology, suicidology, psychology of personality, clinical and general psychology, psychology of death as well as pedagogy of resocialization, oligofrenopedagogy and other branches of studies.

The publication is of theoretical and empirical character. Studying relations occurring among small social groups like family required application of method, which enable the most comprehensive insight into the problem. This explains why I referred to paradigms that are typical to social studies, i.e. normative and interpretative paradigm. The first paradigm enabled to explain determining relationships within the assumption that every human individual due to having a specified position in the society, is influenced by objective factors which have a significant effect on their lives. The second one enabled to interpret behaviour of studied subjects that shapes as the effect of various environmental influences in which they operate, which, in turn, allow for subjective grasp of experiences of the studied subjects.

The monograph consists of eight chapters. The first chapter is a brief description of a family as a group of the closest people. I paid a lot of attention to its typology, functions and tasks with particular emphasis for family emotional bonds that are a linking, consolidating element.

The second chapter discusses methods of studying family relations of murderers. As I mentioned earlier, my studies base on two paradigms. Appropriately to my choice, I indicated the subject and aim of my study, then specified the problem of the study and hypotheses. It



was relevant to determine the variables and factors that would be adequate to undertake the problem of the study. The precise choice of method, techniques and research tools was also an important matter. In this part of my work I indicated places of the conduct of the study and their procedure (I labeled them with proper codes).

Next part of the publication (third chapter) is a concise, synthetic description of the nub of murder as an extreme form of human behaviour. In this part I referred to selected historical threads and presented homicide in the legal point of view. I supplemented my divagations with elements of criminology in the context of understanding of murder from the perspective of criminological theories. I also paid special attention to motives of murders, which appear to be ostensibly simple. Elements that close this part are statistical data on homicide.

The fourth chapter touches homicide determinants. I assumed that the highly influential are environmental and situational criminological factors, but others like role models of murderers, their personalities and childhood, which frequently wasn't happy have also a great value.

The fifth chapter of my publication embraces descriptions of family reactions on murder committed by the family member. I did not only discuss the very first reactions like surprise and disbelief, but just as well contacts with suspected murders during investigation and trial proceedings. The element that closes this part of the study is a brief description of reactions of the family on the fact of their family members being sentenced for murders.

The sixth part of the monograph attempts to describe relations between convicts and their families after their were sentenced for prison. Large part of this chapter is dedicated to human needs and defense mechanism. I also tried to discuss the prison syndrome that I have been observing for years, and which includes complete withdrawal from contacts with the convict's nearest family which in turn results in long-term severance of emotional bonds with them.

Two last chapters are a presentation of the study outcomes. The assumed methodological assumptions required separate presentation and analysis of the gained results. The seventh and eighth chapter include description of the family situation of murder culprits (the quantitative and qualitative analysis). In these two compatible parts I presented the characteristic of the studied group, their family situation, symptoms of behaviour disorders, components of social control, negative impact of other people, deprivation of need in varied spheres of life, the role of personality in the genesis of murder, motives of murders and need for family contacts.

The study of the mentioned issues was not of course free from subjectivism and individualism, but simultaneously allowed for deeper understanding of relation between murderers and their families. It also gave the opportunity to expand the perspective of learning about murder's behaviour and the reaction of the family to the crime committed by the member of their family. It was also a chance for grasp of unexpected aspects, that obviously could not be eliminated.

The studied by me problem of mutual relations between family and murder did not belong to simple and uncomplicated. Homicide is undoubtedly one of the heaviest known to mankind crime. The subject of my deliberations was the family as a social group facing the murder committed by the family member. I did not only



analyze types of families in which the homicide convicts were raised but also material situation of these families, number of siblings and mutual relations occurring among family members. Convicts sentenced for other than homicide crimes were the comparative group for my study.

The discussed analysis had two dimensional range, i.e. quantitative and qualitative, due to which it was possible to learn full information on convicts and their lives from before the homicide (and in control group- before other crimes), as well as mutual relations bonding their with their families during serving prison sentence.

Aside the general population data referring to the convicts from both groups, such as age, place of residence from before the murder, education, religion, prior criminal record, I also tried to pay attention to factors such as marital status and number of children which according to me had a significant importance to the study deliberations. The fact of being a parent (in this case being a father) is not meaningless for the convict himself, who in consequence of being sentenced is not able to raise his own child, as well as for the child who can be stigmatized due to his/her father's crime.

The first element that underwent analysis was the type of the family in which the murderers were raised. In the light of my own researches, the vast majority of the homicide convicts were raised in full families (62.7 percent). It means such families, though so highly desired by the society, do not always protect a human from future negative and reprehensible actions. In 4.2 percent of cases of the studied culprits it was established that they were raised by foster families.

On the other hand, I also learnt that 66.9 percent of culprits of crimes other than homicide were raised in full families, and 4.2 percent of them grew up in care-education centers. Such result is alarming for many reasons, because on one hand, it is hard to resist the thesis of improper choice of foster parents, on the other hand – that sending a child to such a family happened too late or that the parents were educationally inefficient. In my opinion this aspects require further, more detailed study. Educational functions are very important to the task that belongs to the child's parents or guardians. The conducted studies proved that in the case of homicide convicts these functions were performed either by both parents or only by mothers.

The power of correlations between murder committed by the culprit and a person that raised him is located at the moderate level, so it should be assumed that it impacts the later life of a human. At this point, it has to be emphasized that the culprits raised in foster and adoptive families negatively estimated attitudes of their foster parents saying that those people were emotionally cold.

Relations with siblings and the way of being treated by the parents of the culprits showed moderate degree of correlations, which in my opinion is a valuable finding. It means that the mentioned relations, as well as the way that adults treat their children, how much time and attention they dedicate to their children in future results in various consequences both: positive and negative. In analyzed cases the mentioned consequences are the negative ones. Despite good relations with their siblings (71 percent of murderer and 29 percent in the comparative group), parents of those convicts treated their children differently, because 33 percent of the murderers were treated worse than their siblings ( in the comparative group 15%). In this state





of thing, it may be assumed that the inferior treatment has a great effect on the child's attitude not only towards members of the family, but as well towards other people in whom the child can see potentially negative attitude toward others. What in turn results in frustration, enhances the sense of being worse, less valuable. The experienced emotional cold and critic evokes anger and aggression that have a significant impact on a human behaviour.

In the light of my own studies, the family's material situation has no essential influence on committing crime by the member of this family, because the power of correlation turned out to be at the weak level. Hence, we may not conclude that the child raised in welfare and prosperity, and this raised in poorer economic conditions or even poverty is more or less prone to commit murder (or any other type of crime). The material situation of murderers' families was in major cases at the average level (68 percent) and only 12 percent was described as bad. Similar results were obtained in the comparative group. Such a distribution of data explains the conclusion that family emotional bonds are more important than material goods, since even in those families where children lack noting except affection and love of their parents, happen crimes, including homicides.

Mother's characteristic the most frequently indicated by the sentenced for homicide are those referring to limitless kindness and love towards their sons. Much less frequently they mentioned about overprotection, nervousness or indifference. When it comes to fathers they were described, just as mothers, as the best fathers on the world loving their sons.

The study outcomes indicate that relation between murderers' parents have some significance for the murderers further behaviour, since indifference as well as any other improper relations have negative influence on the family home atmosphere. In the case of murderers such situations occurred significantly less frequently than in the group of other that murderers criminals (41 and 83 cases, respectively). The correlation between fact, crime and mutual relations between culprits' parents in both groups is at the moderate level, which in my opinion is an evidence for relation between committing crime and relations occurring within the family (the level of relation between parents)

In families of murderers often than in families of convicts from the control group occurred blows between parents and they just as well more often used offensive words, they argued, insulted each other and threatened each other. Such an atmosphere definitely does not serve the good of children raised in such families. The majority of murderers (66.10 percent) confirmed their very good attitude towards parents, only 11.86 percent mentioned conflicts and hostility. The outcomes show that not only types of relations between parents and children, but also indicates considerable emotional commitment of children. The answers of surveyed from the control group shaped in a completely different way, only 38.1 percent of the respondents indicated very good attitude towards their parents, whereas 16.9 percent expressed their complete indifference to this matter. Therefore, it may be assumed that though some differences (mostly those referring to the family's economic situation and types of prohibitions and orders set by adults toward children) in families of murderers were more love and affection than in families of convicts from the control group.



The fact of committing homicide is never neutral in legal sense, just as well as in social, moral and family aspect. The moment when the closest people learn about crime committed by the member of their family results in varied reactions. The convicts admitted that this fact did not change their parent attitude towards them (65.3 percent). In the control group I registered 38.1 percent answers indicating lack of changes in the convicts' relations with their parents. The parents' indifference was noticed in 13.6 percent of cases of murderers and 19.5 percent of convicts from the control group. In one case of homicide, the convict said his parents started hating him (0.8 percent), in the control group, we gained 7 such answers (5.9 percent). 3.4 percent of the murderers' parents rejected them (in the control group -1.7 percent).

Another analyzed factor having, according to me, meaning for the subject study was learning about the convicts' conflict situation (and the frequency of their occurrence) between them and their parents at the time when they were still under the parental custody. More rarely such situations happened in families of murderers (17.8 percent) than in the control group (55.1 percent). In the latter group conflicts and arguments happened very often (62.7 percent), whereas in group of murderers such situations happened only in 20.3 percent.

The characteristic feature of the behaviour of convicts from both groups were conflicts with their fathers, including fist fights. The murderers confirmed such situation in 17.8 percent of cases, when in the control group we recorded 11.9 percent of cases. Such behaviour, no matter how analyzed, make us think over educational methods present in those families. Violence towards a child (but just as well the child's violence towards parents) never solve any problems, especially those educational ones. Instead, it evokes gradually deepening mutual dislike and lack of trust.

Educators working in penitentiary institutions with homicide convicts emphasize that the convicts often blame their parent for the fact that they became criminals (we gained 19.67 percent of such answers from the surveyed educators).

I consider the answers on the causes of conflicts with parent having special importance. Murderers most often (22.88 percent) said that the cause of the conflict was lack of acceptance of their behaviour by parents. What means that parents of murderers were upset because of the way their children behaved. The respondents from the control group mentioned lack of trust from their parents (27.96 percent). Other frequently mentioned by the convicts from both groups causes of conflicts include:

1. extensive control
2. too high demands
3. parents' rigor
4. differences in opinions
5. mental and physical violence

The outcomes show that different positions of children and parents, though often noticed, in many cases resulted in long-term conflict between two sides, which in the course of time became deeper.

The outcomes of the part of the study referring to styles of raising children in the convicts' families are highly interesting. The murderers in 39.83 cases indicated that they parents allowed them to participate in making decisions on matters



referring to them, whereas in the control group there was only 17.79 percent of such answers. In 11.01 percent of cases of the studied murderers, the respondents confirmed that they did not have any duties (in the control group - 40.67 percent of the respondents). 22.28 percent of murderers said that their parents decided about everything (in the control group - 18.64 percent). 8.47 percent of murderers stated that their parents did not pay any attention to them, in the control group I gained 2.54 percent of such answers.

Therefore, it is hard to state clearly whether the preferred in the respondents' families style of raising children was the proper one, especially in situation of complete lack of parents' attention or exceeded control and deciding about important for the child matter without asking him for the opinion, had a negative influence on the child. Convicts from both group described their parents' attitudes differently. 37.28 percent of murderers said that their parents were very tolerant (in the control group I gained 45.76 such answers). It was the most frequently mentioned characteristic of parents.

The equally important in the analysis of mutual relations are punishments and awards used by parents. Mothers quite often reprimanded (28.81 percent of answers among murderers) fathers did it almost equally often (19.49 percent). Reprimands were the most often applied by parents punishments. In comparison, the respondents from the control group indicated that their mothers often shouted at them (21.86 percent), while their father limited their contacts with colleagues (11.80 percent). From so varied outcomes of the study emerges that punishments used by both parents in both groups were completely different. The situation of applied rewards shapes very similarly. In the group of murderers mothers granted their sons with praises (33.05 percent), gave money grants (30.05 percent) and cuddled their children (22.88 percent). Fathers most frequently granted their sons with money (29.66 percent). In the control group mother most often prolonged the free time of their children (37.28 percent) and gave money grants (38.13 percent). They cuddled their sons considerably rare (only 7.62 percent). Fathers from this group most often gave their sons money grants when they behave according to their expectations (44.06 percent) or they prolonged their sons' free time. They cuddled their child only in 3.38 percent cases, which represents only a small percentage of the respondents from this group.

Consistency of the parents of murderers was definitely at a higher level than in the case of the parents of convicts of other crimes (31.5 percent and 9.32 percent in the control group). Such outcome means parents' closer attention to the system of punishments and rewards in families of murderers.

The symptoms of disorders in behaviour in the families of murderers consisted mostly of vulgarisms and aggression directed towards drinking alcohol before being 18 years old. In turn, during serving prison sentence for homicide the convicts indicated frequent use of vulgarisms, masturbation and self-mutilation. In the control group, symptoms of behavioral disorders before committing crime was drinking alcohol before reaching the age of 18, having sexual intercourses before reaching the age of 16 and using vulgar language. There were considerably fewer cases of self-mutilation, but more cases of satisfying sexual needs through masturbation during serving prison sentence.



The very high level of aggression in the Buss - Durkee hostility inventory scale was recorded in 10.16 percent of murderers and 17.79 percent in the control group. The high level of aggression was observed in 12.71 percent of murderers and in 16.1 percent of convicts sentenced for other crimes. Significantly fewer cases of the average level of aggression were recorded among murderers (38.98 percent) than in the control group (47.45 percent). The low level of the studied feature was observed among 16.1 percent of murderers (14.4 percent of respondents from the control group), whereas the very low level of aggression, respectively 22.03 percent (murderers) and 4.23 percent in the control group

Hostility towards other people was determined on the basis of the mentioned Buss- Durkee Hostility scale. In this case, the very high level of aggression was observed among 16 murderers (16.1 percent) and among 21 convicts from the control group (17.79 percent), the high level among 21 murderers and 19 convicts sentenced for other crimes ( respectively: 17.79 percent and 16.01 percent). The average level of hostility was observed in 56 murderers (47.45 percent) and 61 criminals from the control group (51.69 percent). The low and very low level of hostility was observed in the murderers' group respectively in 8.47 percent and 12.71 percent, whereas in the control group respectively: 8.47 percent and 5.93 percent.

The outcomes of the study over parental control in surveyed families also evoked highly interesting reflections. It turned out that 13.55 percent of murderers experienced too extensive control (in the control group 4.23 percent), the average level of parental control was observed in 64.4 percent of murderers and in 28.81 percent of convicts from the comparative group. The total lack of parental control was estimated on 15.25 percent murderers and 65.25 percent of convicts sentenced for other crimes.

From the above data proves that parental control was definitely improper in the group of convicts sentenced for other than homicide crimes, since the convicted confessed that their parents practically have no control over them.

Parents were familiar with friends and colleagues of their children only in 25.42 percents of murderers and 12.71 percent of criminals from the control group (the data refer to all friends and colleagues). The complete lack of knowledge of friends and peers of their children were manifested by 5.08 percent of murderers's parents and in 21.18 percent of respondents from the control group. Such outcomes allow to conclude that parents of murderers manifested definitely higher interest in their sons' friends than parents of respondents from the comparative group.

In my estimation of the problem the crime record present in the convict's family could have be one of the criminal determinants. Since it turned out that in the families of surveyed murderers there were 25.42 percents of such cases and 7.62 percent in the control group. Such outcomes may reflect (or do not necessarily have to) a particular predestination toward committing crime. The role models can be so strongly influencing the child, that the child tries to imitate such a family member or take this person's behaviour for a kind of norm or correctness.

In the families of murderers drug addictions occurred less frequently (4.23 percent) than in the case of control group (9.23 percent). Prostitution (respectively: 0.84 percent and 1.69 percent), suicidal attempts (9.23 percent and 6.77 percent) and depression (8.47 percent and 5.93 percent) were placed at the similar level. Definitely





more cases of mental illnesses were recorded in the families of murderers (6.77 percent) than in the control group (0.84 percent). It therefore seems reasonable to claim that pathological phenomena, though occurring in various ways do not distinguish the group of sentenced for homicide from the control group significantly.

Experiencing violence and aggression in family (also varied) also does not allow us to accept the thesis that the phenomenon is more typical for one of the groups. What means that such experiences can be present in all families.

Isolation in penitentiary center is a condition that sometimes lasts many years. Maintaining of family relation is then very important. In the convict's consciousness there is a chance of return to family, to home. Lack of such an opportunity results in frustration and sense of meaninglessness. Hence all the actions aiming at maintaining, keeping and strengthening these relations are very important.

Convicts are people like us, with the exception of being guilty of a crime, for which they are responsible to law. Still, they are entities strongly resembling us, who have the same feelings, miss, dream and need affection, understanding and being listened to. Murderers are a special group because they spent years in imprisonment often for crimes so cruel and disgusting that they raise resentment and disgust of other people. In fact, it is sometimes hard to contact them, especially when they renounced their beloved ones. This group is, however, small in its number. The considerably bigger is the group that keep in contact with their family though the family is a little detached towards the convict. The biggest is the group of murderers whose families did not change their attitude toward them (on the negative one) after learning about homicide. Those people visit the convicts as often as it is possible. Correspond with them and send parcels. In the light of my own study only 37 respondents (31.35 percent) said that their family changed their attitude towards them. 70 murderers (59.32 percent) had the same relations with their families as they had had before committing murder. Which means that even the crime of which victim is another man is not able to break family ties that are considered the strongest known to humankind. It also turned out that the motive of homicide has a little importance for the families of convicts, who even due to most hideous behaviour of the convict (especially sex crimes), did not reject the convict, though being a little detached what allows to strengthen the relationship or to keep it on the same level. 59.32 percent of surveyed murderers declared return to family home and believed that it would happen when they left prison. They missed their mothers to whom they are the most attached, because mothers are the family members that visit them most often (according to data gained from penitentiary centers educators). The family is for a human being undoubtedly the most important social group. Difficult and special event in the life of every family is the death of its member and sentencing the family member to serve prison sentence. It is difficult since it is hard to accept the inevitability of the end of human life, difficult, because it is not easy to learn and accept that someone very close to us killed another man. Stigma of murderer is imprinted not only on the convict, but just as well on his family. Despite those negative, indescribable sanctions imposed by the society, family is strong enough to stand by its member in the hardest moments of his life.



Reassuring the above, I state that families of murderers do not distinguish from other families, just the opposite. They are often more consolidated, and emotionally stronger bonded than families in which there are no criminal record.

## Other research and academic achievements

In the first place, it should be noted that the complete list of my published academic/research works may be found in the appendix no.3. The following description embraces only the most important studies that were published after receiving PhD degree in law.

1. The important place in conducted by me researches belongs to murder, its culprit and victim, in particular: motives of murders and the personality of a culprit, including his distinctive features. These studies resulted in following publications:

a) *Elżbieta Żywucka – Kozłowska, Krystyna Szczechowicz, Motives of Murderers, Published by: Volumina pl, Szczecin 2013, 130 pages; ISBN 978-83-7867-060-5; ( reviewed by: Prof. Ph.D. Stanisław Pikulski, Ph.D. Tomasz Kuczur )*

In this work I pay special attention to the nub of the motives of murders, as well as to murderers' characteristics and the role of the victim in the genesis of murder.

b) *Elżbieta Żywucka – Kozłowska, Marek Bronicki Bronicki, Codename „Revenge”. The Case of Children Serial Killer – Tadeusz K., Published by: Print Group, Szczecin 2007, 324 pages; ISBN 978-83-61350-14-9 ; reviewed by: prof. Ph.D. Jerzy Kasprzak*

The following monograph discusses one of the most extraordinary case of serial murder in Poland. The analysis of the case file of the case allowed to learn motives of crime committed by Tadeusz K.

c) *Elżbieta Żywucka – Kozłowska, Krystyna Bronowska, Evidence of the Truth. The Case of David J., Published by: Print Group Szczecin 2007, 87 pages, ISBN 978-83-60903-37-7 ; (reviewed by: Prof. Ph.D. Ryszard Pawłowski )*

Dawid J. is the youngest murderer (sex-related homicide) in Poland and Europe. The characteristic behaviour of the murderer after committing the crime enabled to reconstruct the course of the crime and to indicate those features that led to the murderer's identification.

d) *Elżbieta Żywucka – Kozłowska, Mariusz Klara, Almost Perfect Crime. The Case of Roksana C. ( in: )Problems of Contemporary Criminalistics, Vol. XIV (ed. ) Ewa Gruza, Tadeusz Tomaszewski, Mieczysław Goc, Published by: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego, Warszawa 2010, ISSN 1643-2207, ( p. 405 – 413 )*



Roksana C killed out of jealousy. Her victim was her friend. The precision and accuracy of the investigating procedures led to identification of the murderer.

e) *Elżbieta Żywucka - Kozłowska, Sebastian Pich, Biographies of Murderers ( in: ) Penitentiary Help in the Context of Resocialization Activity ( ed. ) Beata Skafiriak, Published by: Oficyna Wydawnicza Impuls, Kraków 2007, ISBN 978-83-7308-792-7( p. 39 - 52 ) ( reviewed by: Prof. PhD Jerzy Kasprzak )*

The following study allows to learn about life of murderers from before they committed crime.

2. The important place in my hitherto researches belongs to the subject that can be described as legal and criminological problems of serving prison sentence. Within this issue I paid special attention to conditions of serving prison sentence, as well as to the behaviour of people isolated from the society that are not observed in other places and situations. Those studies resulted in the following publications:

a) *Elżbieta Żywucka - Kozłowska, The Prison Subculture, Published by: Print Group, Szczecin 2007, 288 pages, ISBN 978-83-60903-06-3; (reviewed by: Prof. Ph.D. Jerzy Kasprzak)*

The monograph basing on the context of concept of G. Goffman, in which an informal institution operates within a formal institution. In such understanding the prison subculture is the first of the mentioned institutions, and a penitentiary center is the second one. Both institutions are governed by their own laws and rules. Sometimes there are contradictory, sometimes coherent. All these dictate rules of life behind bars.

b) *Elżbieta Żywucka - Kozłowska, Convicts with Long-term Sentences (in: ) Post-penitentiary Support in the Context of Strategy ( ed. ) Beata Skafiriak, Published by: Oficyna Wydawnicza Impuls, Kraków 2007, ISBN 978-83-7308-792-7, (p. 79 - 86 ) ,( reviewed by: Prof. PhD Jerzy Kasprzak )*

Convicts with long-term sentences are people serving prison sentence of 25 years. Behaviour of those convicts, though in many aspects similar to the behaviour of other convicts, is in fact completely different. After the period of rebellion, which is expressed in various ways, they gradually accept their situation. The acceptance takes a peculiar shape, since the penitentiary center becomes their home, place in which they live and will live for many years.

c) *E. Żywucka - Kozłowska, Prison Tattoos in Photography ( in: ) Post- penitentiary Support in the Context of Strategy ( ed. ) B. Skafiriak, Published by: Wydawnictwo Impuls, Cracow 2007, p. 95 - 114 ( ISBN 978-83-7308-792-7 ) reviewed by: Prof. PhD J. Kasprzak*



It is widely known that tattoos have a special meaning. Today, in the era of omnipresent tattoo parlors, in which every one can make a tattoo, the prison tattoo somewhat lost its value, in the sense that it does not decide about the place of its origin. Tattoo experts can distinguish pictures made on the skin in tattoo parlors from those made in penitentiary institutions. Few years ago, it was possible to read from tattoos a place in which a convict served prison sentence, since every penitentiary institution had its own unique "emblem". Today, such tattoos are very rare, being replaced by others less symbolic. The common feature of the contemporary tattoo is its universalism.

d) *Elżbieta Żywucka - Kozłowska, Dangerous Convicts* ( in: ) *Criminalistics and Penal Studies in the View of Criminality*( ed. H. KołECKI ) , Published by: Wydawnictwo Poznańskie, Poznań 2008, ISBN 978-83-7177-523-9, ( p. 379 - 387 )

Until recently, convicts endangering others were considered dangerous. The pejorative connotation of the term resulted in its change. However, in practice it has no significant difference, since convicts qualified to this group pose a danger to themselves, other convicts and penitentiary service officers, which in turn generates the need for protection of other people.

e) *Elżbieta Żywucka - Kozłowska , Autoaggression of Serving Prison Sentence in Penitentiary Institutions and Detentions*( in: )*Studies in the Face of the Court Truth.* ( ed.) Maciej Szostak, Ryszard Jaworski ), Published by: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, Wrocław 2005, ISBN 83-88955-40-3, ( p. 639 - 650 )

Aggression towards oneself has been observed for years in all communities. But it takes unique forms in conditions of penitentiary isolation. The autoaggressive motivation is varied just like forms of self-mutilation, including the most extreme form, i.e. suicide.

f) *Elżbieta Żywucka - Kozłowska, Kazimiera Juszka, Rights and Duties of Convicts Serving Prison Sentence* ( in: ) *Problems of Penology and Human Rights at the Beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.* (ed. ) Barbara Stańdo - Kawecka, Krzysztof Krajewski, Published by: Wolters Kluwer, Warszawa 2011, ISBN 978-83-264-1272-1 ( p. 559 - 567 )

A convict serving prison sentence is subject to specific regulations and rules dictated by legal acts. He/she has not only duties but just as well rights than cannot be reduced. There are legal instrument that serve protection of those rights..

3. The third research area of my studies are issues connected with security in broad understanding. Within this matter, I wrote numerous publications focusing on human security in the 21st century, some of them mentioned below:

a) *Elżbieta Żywucka - Kozłowska, Security of People with Intellectual Disability* ( in: ) *Securitology*(2013, No. 1 (17) ) , ISSN 1898-4509; p.266 - 276 reviewed by: Prof.PhD Leszek Korzeniowski, PhD Jacek Dworzecki





Security of intellectually disabled people is an important element of life of this social group. Due to intellectual deficit which is characteristic for this community, they become a group of special risk, since as practice teaches us they are often victims of various crimes.

b) Marek Bronicki Elżbieta Żywucka – Kozłowska, *The Human's Sense of Security in the Changing Reality. Problems of the Western Borderland*. Published by: Print Group, Szczecin 2008, 345 pages; ISBN 978-83-61350-34-7 ; (reviewed by: Prof. Ph.D. Michał Iwaszkiewicz, Ph.D. Aleksandra Żukrowska )

The major thread of this monograph is human security discussed from the point of view of members of the society, the residents of the western borderland in the age of European integration.

c) Krystyna Szczechowicz, Elżbieta Żywucka – Kozłowska, Jarosław Szczechowicz, *Secure or Insecure ( ? ) Meanders of Security of Residents of the Campus of the University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn*, Published by: Volumina pl, Szczecin- Olsztyn 2013, 127 pages; ISBN 978-83-7867-057-5; reviewed by: Prof. Ph.D. Stanisław Pikulski, Prof. Ph.D. Artur Katolo

Universities campuses are special places, since they agglomerate many people with similar characteristics, especially age. They are also places of the existence of people who share one goal: gaining knowledge at higher education institution. Young age of their residents, substantial freedom and the lack of parental control result in undesired situations, including those of criminal character. Studies conducted in this campus proved that the security of this place locates at high level, and the authorities of the university put all they efforts to enhance it.

d) Marek Bronicki, Elżbieta Żywucka – Kozłowska, *Police Department from the Lubuskie Province in the State Security System*, Published by: Print Group Szczecin 2008, 160 pages, ISBN 978-83-61350-18-7 ; ( reviewed by: Ph.D. Aleksandra Żukrowska )

The monograph concerns police in the state security system, including the effectiveness of action of this formation. The supplement element to this publication are outcomes of my own studies focusing on the social estimation of effectiveness of police actions in the aspect of public security.

e) Elżbieta Żywucka – Kozłowska , Krystyna Bronowska, *Security of Elderly People ( in: ) Humniastic Review of the Collegium Balticum (SSW CB) No. 6/ 2012 ( ed. Krystyna Iwan, Iwona Korpaczewska )*, Published by: Wydawnictwo SSW CB Szczecin, ISSN 2080-931X, ( p. 73 – 83), ( reviewed by: Prof. PhD Aleksandra Żukrowska )

My deliberations concern not only the broadly understood issue of security of elderly people, but especially their health and personal security. Practice proves that situations of which victims are elderly people occur more and more often. The



problem is noticed by police officers, who within the frames of prevention activities provide necessary information on secure behaviour in dangerous situations.

4. An important place in my academic/research work belongs to subcultures, especially those connected with isolation. The following study is the result of my exploration in the problems of subcultures:

a) Elżbieta Żywucka - Kozłowska, *The Military Subculture. Report on Researches*, Published by: Print Group, Szczecin 2009, 180 pages, ISBN 978-83-61350-38-5; reviewed by: Prof. Ph.D. Artur Katolo, Ph.D. Ewa Lynx, Ph.D.. Karol Mausch)

The military subculture has a long tradition. The phenomenon is neither uniform nor homogenous. On one hand, there are old stereotypes of behaviour of soldiers, on the other, there appear new, more contemporary ones. The outcomes of studies present in this work are the last that were conducted in Poland in the time of compulsory military service.

5. The another matter of my research interest is examination of documents written in longhand. This interest resulted in the following publications:

a) Elżbieta Żywucka – Kozłowska, Kazimiera Juszcza , *Biographies of Schizophrenics* ( in: ) *Logical Grounds of Giving Opinion on Questioned Document Examination* ( ed.) Zdzisław Kegel, Published by: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, Wrocław 2006, ISBN 83-88955-45-4, ( p. 393 – 402), ( reviewed by: Prof. PhD Andrzej Szwarz )

This study presents characteristic features of handwriting of people suffering from schizophrenia and special connections occurring between the content of handwriting and the stage of illness.

b) Elżbieta Żywucka – Kozłowska, Kazimiera Juszcza, *Handwriting of People in Serious Health Condition* ( in: ) *Influence of Experimental Researches on the Evidential Value of Documents* ( ed. Zdzisław Kegel ), Published by: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, Wrocław 2008, ISBN 978-83-61370-00-0, (p. 483 – 488 ) ( reviewed by: Prof. PhD Andrzej Szwarz).

Human handwriting undergoes transformations, just like our appearance, age and state. In serious health conditions, i.e. in the condition that endangers human life, handwriting takes a peculiar form. It has an important meaning for many aspects of human life, including legal aspects (like: issues concerning inheritance).

c) E. Żywucka – Kozłowska, K. Juszcza, *Influence of Pick's Disease on the Picture of Handwriting* ( in: ) *Dokument. Various Specifications No. 6/ 2003* ( ed. Z. Kegel), Published by: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, p. 55 – 59, reviewed by: Prof. PhD. A. Szwarz, ISSN 1642-283-X

The condition of health as well as illness, especially those attacking brain structures like for instance Pick's disease results in degeneration of the appearance of human



handwriting. We can observe not only elements of dysgraphia, but just as well other anomalies. The characteristic element in the analyzed context is agraphia, occurring at various stages of the disease.

d) E. Żywucka – Kozłowska, K. Juszka, *Influence of the Emotional State on the Appearance of Handwriting*( in: ) *Dokument. Various Specifications No. 8 / 2004* ( ed. Z. Kegel), Published by: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, p. 89- 93, reviewed by: Prof. PhD A. Szwarc, ISSN 1642-283-X

Emotional state is being reflected in an individual's behaviour, but as well as in the appearance of handwriting. It takes various forms. Analysis of graphism and content of such documents provides knowledge on the subject, who left such traces.

e) Elżbieta Żywucka – Kozłowska, Kazimiera Juszka, *Espressione grafo - linguistica degli schizofrenici. La patologia della scrittura e le sue problematiche nella perizia criminalistica dei documenti* ( Eng. *The Grapho-Linguistic Expression in the Letters of Schizophrenics. Handwriting Pathology and its Problems in Criminalistic Examination of Documents* ) (in:) *Economia e Diritto* 2013 (Eng. *Economics and Law*)

The following article discusses typical features of handwriting of people suffering from schizophrenia. Special emphasis was put on the graphic elements and anomalies occurring in writing grammars.

6. Subjects of my research include problems from the field of criminology, in particular aspects referring to identification of crime culprits as well as those concerning criminalistic procedures at the crime scenes. Those interests resulted in following publications:

a) Elżbieta Żywucka – Kozłowska, *Determining of the Identity of Unidentified Corpse and Human Remains* ( in:) *Faces of the Modern Criminalistic. The Anniversary Book of Professor Hubert Kotecki* ( ed. ) E. Gruza, Published by: Wydawnictwo UW, Warszawa 2013, ISBN 978-83-63093-87-7 (p. 315 - 326) ; reviewed by: Prof. PhD Bronisław Młodziejowski, Prof. PhD Maciej Szostak

Identification of corpses and human remains is a complex process. Confirmation of the body's identity (human remains) results in numerous legal consequences. Although today's methods of identification are more precise, not always provide the expected results. More and more often methods with certain tradition are being used, especially when there is no possibility to conduct comparative examinations (e.g genetic). In such cases, the most valuable are all kinds of distinguishing marks, like for instance implants, that in the 21<sup>st</sup> century are in common use of many branches of medicine.

b) Elżbieta Żywucka – Kozłowska , *Evidential Importance of the Investigation of the Scene of the Find of the Body*( in: )*Disputes from Jałowcowa Góra* ( ed. Józef



Wójcikiewicz )Published by: Wydawnictwo Instytutu Ekspertyz Sądowych, Kraków 2004, ISBN 83-87425-27-3, ( p. 155- 162 )

The investigation of the body at the scene of their discovery has a significant meaning not only for determining the character of the event, but it as well enables to identify characteristics of the culprits, if we deal with crime. Unfortunately, there are cases when inspections where conducted in cursory, negligent manner

c) Elżbieta Żywucka – Kozłowska , *Evidential Importance of the Corpse Inspection Activities at the Scene of the Find of the Body*, ( in: ) *Trial and Criminalistic Evidential Activities*( ed. Mirosław Lisiecki, Marek Zajder ), Published by: Wydawnictwo Wyższej Szkoły Policji, Szczytno 2003, ISBN 83-88450-53-0,( p. 221 -227)

Inspection of corpse is a judicial and criminalistic procedure, which has an important meaning not only for determining the character of death, but also its time and mechanism. Moreover, the dead body carries traces of the culprits, if it is homicide. Errors in this matter occur frequently often, despite great number of recommendations, not only those from the inside of the investigating body but also from organs supervising the investigating procedures.

7. The presented above research subjects are not the only ones that I have dealt with during my research work. I also analyzed questions connected with armed conflicts and prosecution of criminals responsible for genocide and war crimes. (Elżbieta Żywucka – Kozłowska, *The War Syndrome* ( in: ) *The Abuse of a Human Being in the 20th and 21st Century* ( ed. ) Bronisław Sitek, Gaetano Dammacco, Dagmara Barańska, Kamila Naumowicz, Katarzyna Zaworska; Published by: Wydawnictwo UW, Olsztyn 2012, ISBN 978-83-62383-18-4, Wydawnictwo UW, Olsztyn 2012, ( p.619 – 633 ) , reviewed by: Prof. PhD Stanisław Sagan, Prof. PhD Peter Terem and Elżbieta Żywucka – Kozłowska, Mariusz Klara , *International Criminal Court Expert and their Role in the Criminal Trial* ( in: ) *Criminalistics and Other Linking Studies in the Criminal Trial* (ed.) Jerzy Kasprzak i Bronisław Młodziejowski. Published by: Wydawnictwo Print Group, Szczecin - Olsztyn 2009, ISBN 978-83-61350-45-3, ( p. 237 – 248 ), reviewed by: Prof. Ph.D. Ewa Gruza, Prof. Ph.D.. Cezary Kulesza, Prof. Ph.D. Karol Śliwka) Another field of my research interest includes trial procedures and execution of criminal procedures, especially the value of judicial and psychiatric opinions in criminal trail. (Elżbieta Żywucka – Kozłowska, Krystyna Bronowska, *On the Importance of the Psychiatric Opinion for the Criminal Trial* ( in: ) *Selected Problems of Criminal Trial and Criminalistics* ( ed. ) Jerzy Kasprzak, Bronisław Młodziejowski, Wydawnictwo Print Group Szczecin - Olsztyn 2010, ISBN 978-83-62355-58-7, ( p. 97 – 107 ), reviewed by: Prof. PhD Ewa Gruza and Elżbieta Żywucka – Kozłowska, Krystyna Bronowska, *Treatment of Addicted and Having Sexual Disorders* (in: )*The Identity of Polish Criminal Law* (ed.) Stanisław Pikulski, Marta Romańczuk- Grącka, Bogna Orłowska – Zielińska, Published by: Wydawnictwo ElSet Olsztyn 2011, ISBN 978-83-62863-08-2, ( p. 678 – 698 ) , reviewed by: Prof. PhD Brunon Hołyst). Furthermore, during my research work I have often dealt with police as a formation of public service and their task. (Elżbieta Żywucka – Kozłowska, Krystyna Bronowska, *System of Police Law*; Published by: Wydawnictwo Print Group, Szczecin 2007,





208 pages; ISBN 978-83-60903-05-6; (reviewed by: Prof. Ph.D. Karol Stawik ), Elżbieta Żywucka – Kozłowska, Marta Kowalczyk – Ludzia, Krystyna Bronowska, Adam Ludzia, *Closer to a Human Being. Community Policing in the Polish Reality at the beginning of the 21st century*, Published by: Volumina pl, Szczecin 2011, 241 pages ( reviewed by: Prof. Ph.D. Artur Katolo ), ISBN 978-83-62905-04-1 ).

### Other information

1. Since 2002 I have been an expert of the District Court of Szczecin in the scope of identification of unidentified human body and people. On the commission of prosecutor's offices and courts of Poland I prepared numerous expert's opinions connected with cases of homicide, since 2008 I have been an expert of the International Criminal Court in Hague.
2. I wrote two publishing reviews of monographies: Karol Juszka *Studies on Break in Serving Prison Sentence*, (Published by: Wydawnictwo Verba, Lublin, 2007) and Sebastian Pich and Irena Wesołowska *Before it will be too late. The Phenomenon of Corruption in Penitentiary Service Units*( Published by: Wydawnictwo COSSW , Kalisz 2008 )
3. In 2007 on the commission of the Committee of Scientific Research, I prepared a review of the research project authored by Prof. PhD Ryszard Pawłowski and PhD Renata Włodarczyk
4. I completed many academic internships, for example in Italy and the Czech Republic.
5. Within the approval of the Minister of National Defense I realized a research project on the subject of the military subculture in Poland.
6. I am a member of many international and national academic/research associations.
7. After gaining my PhD degree in law, I Publisher 22 monographs, 56 chapters in other monographs and 66 research articles, collecting 653 points.

*Elżbieta Żywucka*

