

บรรณานุกรม



หนังสือภาษาไทย

กระทรวงยุติธรรม. คู่มือตุลาการ (แก้ไขเพิ่มเติม). พิมพ์ครั้งที่ 2. กรุงเทพมหานคร, 2533.

กุศล บุญเย็น. คำอธิบายกฎหมายวิธีพิจารณาความอาญา (ฉบับแก้ไข). พิมพ์ครั้งที่ 4. กรุงเทพมหานคร : สำนักพิมพ์นิติบรรณาการ, 2536.

คณิต ฒ นกร. ประมวลกฎหมายอาญา หลักกฎหมายและพื้นฐานการเข้าใจ. พิมพ์ครั้งที่ 1. กรุงเทพมหานคร: สำนักพิมพ์นิติธรรม, 2531.

_____ กฎหมายอาญาภาคความผิด. พิมพ์ครั้งที่ 3. กรุงเทพมหานคร : สำนักพิมพ์มหาวิทยาลัยธรรมศาสตร์, 2532.

_____ กฎหมายวิธีพิจารณาความอาญา. พิมพ์ครั้งที่ 2. กรุงเทพมหานคร : สำนักพิมพ์นิติธรรม, 2536.

จิตติ ดิงศภัทย์. คำอธิบายประมวลกฎหมายอาญาภาค 1. กรุงเทพมหานคร: กรุงเทพมหานคร การพิมพ์, 2525, หน้า 682-685.

_____ กฎหมายอาญาภาค 2 ตอนที่ 1. พิมพ์ครั้งที่ 5. กรุงเทพมหานคร : สำนักอบรมศึกษากฎหมายแห่งเนติบัณฑิตยสภา, 2531.

ชาติ ศรีนวลนัด และวันชัย ศรีนวลนัด. คำอธิบายกฎหมายเรื่องความยินยอมในคดีอาญา ความผิดอันยอมความได้. พิมพ์ครั้งที่ 4. กรุงเทพมหานคร : บริษัทประชุมช่าง จำกัด, 2528.

ทวีเกียรติ มีนะกนิษฐ. ประมวลกฎหมายอาญาฉบับอ้างอิง. พิมพ์ครั้งที่ 1. กรุงเทพมหานคร: สำนักพิมพ์วิญญูชน, 2536.

ธีระพล อรุณะกสิกร และคณะ. รัฐธรรมนูญแห่งราชอาณาจักรไทย พุทธศักราช 2534 (แก้ไขเพิ่มเติม พ.ศ.2535). กรุงเทพมหานคร: สำนักพิมพ์วิญญูชน, 2535.

ปริญญา จิตรการนทีกิจ. ความผิดฐานข่มขืนกระทำชำเรา-อนาจาร. พิมพ์ครั้งที่ 1. กรุงเทพมหานคร : สำนักพิมพ์นิติธรรม, 2534.

ประชัย เปี่ยมสมบูรณ์. อาชญากรรมพื้นฐานกับกระบวนการยุติธรรม ปัญหาอุปสรรคและแนวทางการควบคุม. พิมพ์ครั้งที่ 1. กรุงเทพมหานคร: พัฒนบริหารศาสตร์, 2531.

- พจน์ บุษปาคม. ละเมิด. กรุงเทพมหานคร : กรุงเทพมหานครพิมพ์, 2525, หน้า 55.
- พลประสิทธิ์ ฤทธิรักษา. คำอธิบายพระราชบัญญัติจัดตั้งศาลคดีเด็กและเยาวชนพระราชบัญญัติวิธีพิจารณาคดีเด็กและเยาวชน. พิมพ์ครั้งที่ 3. กรุงเทพมหานคร, 2531.
- พิชัย นิลทองคำ. ประมวลกฎหมายวิธีพิจารณาความแพ่ง วิธีพิจารณาความอาญา พระธรรมนูญศาล. กรุงเทพมหานคร: สำนักพิมพ์เมอแคลิเคิลล์, 2535.
- มหาวิทยาลัยสุโขทัยธรรมาราช. เอกสารการสอนชุดวิชากฎหมายอาญา 1 หน่วยที่ 1-7. พิมพ์ครั้งที่ 1. นนทบุรี: ฝ่ายการพิมพ์มหาวิทยาลัยสุโขทัยธรรมาราช, 2525.
- ยงยุทธ ธารีสาร. รวมวิชาสอบ '85. กรุงเทพมหานคร: ธนวิทย์การพิมพ์, 2528.
- ราชบัณฑิตยสถาน. พจนานุกรมฉบับราชบัณฑิตยสถาน พ.ศ.2525. พิมพ์ครั้งที่ 3. กรุงเทพมหานคร: สำนักพิมพ์อักษรเจริญทัศน์, 2525.
- ศุภย์พิทักษ์สิทธิสตรี, มูลนิธิเพื่อนหญิง. เพียง...ความเข้าใจ. พิมพ์ครั้งที่ 1. กรุงเทพมหานคร : เจนเดอร์ โปรดักชั่น เฮาส์, 2536.
- สมพร พรหมพิตร. คู่มือเตรียมคดีอาญา. กรุงเทพมหานคร, ม.ป.ป.
- สุชีลา ดันชัยนันท์. ปัญหาผู้หญิง ปัญหาของหญิงหรือปัญหาของใคร. กรุงเทพมหานคร: สำนักพิมพ์ผลึก, 2532.

วิทยานิพนธ์

- นวลพรรณ ง้าวสุวรรณ. ค่าเสียหายทางศีลธรรม. วิทยานิพนธ์ปริญญามหาบัณฑิต จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย, 2517.
- ประสิทธิ์ พัฒนอมร. ความผิดฐานข่มขืนกระทำชำเรา. วิทยานิพนธ์ปริญญามหาบัณฑิต มหาวิทยาลัยธรรมศาสตร์, 2522.

บทความภาษาไทย

- กลุ่มเพื่อนหญิง. สรุปสัมมนาทางวิชาการ เรื่องปัญหาในการดำเนินคดีละเมิดสิทธิทางเพศ เนื่องในโอกาสครบรอบสิบปีการทำงานของกลุ่มเพื่อนหญิง ณ มหาวิทยาลัยธรรมศาสตร์, 23 พฤศจิกายน 2533.
- กุลพล พลวัน และรัชนิกร โชติชัยสถิตย์. สถานภาพของเหยื่ออาชญากรรมกับผู้เสียหายในคดีอาญา ใน ประธาน วัฒนวานิช, Victimology and victim's Rights. กรุงเทพมหานคร: มหาวิทยาลัยธรรมศาสตร์, 2534.

- จิตติ ดิงศภัทย์. “ความยินยอมไม่ทำให้เป็นความผิด”. วารสารกฎหมาย คณะนิติศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย. ปีที่ 3 ฉบับที่ 2 (พฤษภาคม-สิงหาคม 2520), หน้า 52-53.
- ธรรมรงค์ ทศนาญชลี และคณะ การศึกษาสาเหตุและปัญหาสุขภาพจิตของผู้กระทำผิดคดีข่มขืน-ฆ่า. วารสารอัยการ. ปีที่ 15 ฉบับที่ 168(กุมภาพันธ์ 2535):7
- นิตานาด ธนะภูมิ. คดีความผิดทางเพศที่โรงพยาบาลตำรวจ. วารสารกฎหมาย. ปีที่ 13 ฉบับที่ 2 (มีนาคม 2533).
- วิชัย อริยะนันท์ทกะ. แนวโน้มและข้อคิดบางประการเกี่ยวกับการปฏิรูปกฎหมายในความผิดฐานข่มขืนกระทำชำเรา วงการกฎหมายทั่วไป. ตุลพาร์ช. ปีที่ 32 (ก.ค - ส.ค. 2528): 122-123.
- วิฑูรย์ อึ้งประพันธ์. กลุ่มอาการบาดเจ็บจากการถูกข่มขืน. ใน กลุ่มเพื่อนหญิง, สรุปสัมมนาทางวิชาการเรื่อง ปัญหาการดำเนินคดีละเมิดสิทธิทางเพศ เนื่องในโอกาสครบรอบสิบปี ของการทำงานกลุ่มเพื่อนหญิง ณ มหาวิทยาลัยธรรมศาสตร์. กรุงเทพมหานคร, 23 พฤศจิกายน 2533.
- _____. แนวทางการสอบสวนคดีข่มขืนกระทำชำเรา. ใน กลุ่มเพื่อนหญิง, สรุปสัมมนาทางวิชาการเรื่องปัญหาการดำเนินคดีละเมิดสิทธิทางเพศ. ณ มหาวิทยาลัยธรรมศาสตร์ กรุงเทพมหานคร, 2533.
- ศูนย์พิทักษ์สิทธิสตรีและมูลนิธิเพื่อนหญิง. เอกสารข้อมูลการรวบรวมประสบการณ์ในการให้ความช่วยเหลือแก่สตรีและเด็กที่ประสบปัญหาถูกล่วงเกินทางเพศ. กรุงเทพมหานคร มิถุนายน 2536
- อัฒนพ ชูบำรุง. ความหมายของเหยื่ออาชญากรรม. ใน ประธาน วัฒนวานิช, Victimology and Victim 's Rights. 195-209. กรุงเทพมหานคร: สำนักพิมพ์มหาวิทยาลัยธรรมศาสตร์, 2534.

หนังสือภาษาต่างประเทศ

- Black, Henry, Campbell. Black's law Dictionary with Pronunciation. 5 ed. U.S.A. : West Publishing Company, 1979, p. 311.
- Holmes, Oliver W. The Common Law. Boston: Little Brown and Company, 1963.
- Lim Kah Cheng. Working with Rape Survivors a Handbook. Penang: Women's Crisis Center, n.d. p.8-9.

Marsh, Jeanne, C., and friends. Rape the Limits of Law Reform. USA.: Auburn House, 1982.

Prathan Watnavanich. Victimology and victim 's Rights. Bangkok: Thammasat University Press, 1991.

Russel, Diana E.H.. Rape in Mariage. United States: Indiana University Press, 1990.

Temkin, Jennifer. Modern legal Studies Rape and Legal Process. London: Sweet & Maxwell, 1987.

Wellden Home, Oliver. The Common Law. Boston: Little Brown, 1963, p.56.

Women's Aid Organnization. Violence Against Women. Penang, 24 March 1985

บทความภาษาต่างประเทศ

Davies, Graham. Children in the Witness Box: Bridging the Gap. The Sydney Law Review. Vol.15 No.3 (September 1993): 290.

Henwood, Hon, Jude C. Legislative Changes in the Criminal Justice Systems: Women's Issue and Victim Legislation since 1975. Victoria University of Wellington Law Review (VUW). Vol.23 No.2, May 1994.

Provisional Translation National Police Agency, Japan. Crime Victims Benefit Payment Law. in Prathan watnavanich, Victimology and Victim 's Rights. Bangkok: Thammasat University Press, April 1991.

Summner, Cris, C. Victim Assistance in South Australia. in Prathan watnavanich, Victimology and Victim 's Rights. Bangkok : Thamasat University Press, 1991.

Temkin, Jennifer. Sexual Evidence the Ravishment of Section 2. TheCriminal Law Review. Jan. 1993.

Yataka Nagashima. Measures to asist victim and to protect rights under the investigation and prosecution stages in Japan. in Prathan Watanavanich, Victimology and Victim 's Rights. Bangkok: Thammasat University Press, 1991.

Women 's Aid Organization and Other Joint Action Groups. Proceeding of Workshop-cum-exhibition on Violence Against Women. Penang, 1985.

Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power

A. Victims of Crime

1. "Victims" means persons who, individually or collectively, have suffered harm, including physical or mental injury, emotional suffering, economic loss or substantial impairment of their fundamental rights, through acts or omissions that are in violation of criminal laws operative within Member States, including those laws proscribing criminal abuse of power.

2. A person may be considered a victim, under this Declaration, regardless of whether the perpetrator is identified, apprehended, prosecuted or convicted and regardless of the familiar relationship between the perpetrator and the victim. The term "victim" also includes, where appropriate, the immediate family or dependants of the direct victim and persons who have suffered harm in intervening to assist victims in distress or to prevent victimization.

3. The provisions contained herein shall be applicable to all, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, age, language, religion, nationality, political or other opinion, cultural beliefs or practices, property, birth or family status, ethnic or social origin, and disability.

Access to justice and fair treatment

4. Victims should be treated with compassion and respect for their dignity. They are entitled to access to the mechanisms of justice and to prompt redress, as provided for by national legislation, for the harm that they have suffered.

5. Judicial and administrative mechanisms should be established and strengthened where necessary to enable victims to obtain redress through formal or informal procedures that are expeditious, fair, inexpensive and accessible. Victims should be informed to their rights in seeking redress through such mechanisms.

6. The responsiveness of judicial and administrative processes to the needs of victims should be facilitated by :

(a) Informing victims of their role and the scope, timing and progress of the proceedings and of the disposition of their cases, especially where serious crimes are involved and where they have requested such information ;

(b) Allowing the views and concerns of victims to be presented and considered appropriate stages of proceedings where their personal interests are affected, without prejudice to the accused and consistent with the relevant national criminal justice system ;

(c) Providing proper assistance to victims throughout the legal process ;

(d) Taking measures to minimize inconvenience to victims, protect their privacy, when necessary, and ensure their safety, as well as that of their families and witnesses on their behalf, from intimidation and retaliation ;

(e) Avoiding unnecessary delay in the disposition of cases and the execution of orders or decrees granting awards to victims.

7. Informal mechanisms for the resolution of disputes, including mediation, arbitration and customary justice or indigenous practices, should be utilized where appropriate to facilitate conciliation and redress for victims.

Restitution

8. Offenders or third parties responsible for their behaviour should, where appropriate, make fair restitution to victims, their families or dependants. Such restitution should include the return of property or payment for the harm or loss suffered, reimbursement of expenses incurred as a result of the victimization, the provision of services and the restoration of rights.

9. Governments should review their practices, regulations and laws to consider restitution as an available sentencing option in criminal cases, in addition to other criminal sanctions.

10. In cases of substantial harm to the environment, restitution, if ordered, should include, as far as possible, restoration of the environment, reconstruction of the infrastructure, replacement of community facilities and reimbursement of the expenses of relocation, whenever such harm results in the dislocation of a community.

quasi-official capacity have violated national criminal laws, the victims should receive restitution from the State whose officials or agents were responsible for the harm inflicted. In cases where the Government under whose authority the victimizing act or omission occurred is no longer in existence, the State or Government successor in title should provide restitution to the victims.

Compensation

12. When compensation is not fully available from the offender or other sources, States should endeavour to provide financial compensation to :

(a) Victims who have sustained significant bodily injury or impairment of physical or mental health as a result of serious crimes ;

(b) The family, in particular dependants of persons who have died or become physically or mentally incapacitated as a result of such victimization.

13. The establishment, strengthening and expansion of national funds for compensation to victims should be encouraged. Where appropriate, other funds may also be established for this purpose, including those cases where the State of which the victim is a national is not in a position to compensate the victim for the harm.

Assistance

14. Victims should receive the necessary material, medical, psychological and social assistance through governmental, voluntary, community based and indigenous means.

15. Victims should be informed of the availability of health and social services and other relevant assistance and be readily afforded access to them.

16. Police, justice, health, social service and other personnel concerned should receive training to sensitize them to the needs of victims, and guidelines to ensure proper and prompt aid.

17. In providing services and assistance to victims, attention should be given to those who have special needs because of the nature of the harm inflicted or because of factors such as those mentioned in paragraph 3 above.

B. Victims of abuse of power

18. "Victims" means persons who, individually or collectively, have suffered harm, including physical or mental injury, emotional suffering, economic loss or substantial impairment of their fundamental rights, through acts or omissions that do not yet constitute violations of national criminal laws but of internationally recognized norms relating to human rights.

19. States should consider incorporating into the national law norms proscribing abuses of power and providing remedies to victims of such abuses. In particular, such remedies should include restitution and/or compensation, and social assistance and support.

20. States should consider negotiating multilateral international treaties relating to victims, as defined in paragraph 18.

21. States should periodically review existing legislation and practices to ensure their responsiveness to changing circumstance, should enact and enforce, if necessary, legislation proscribing acts that constitute serious abuses of political or economic power, as well as promoting policies and mechanisms for the prevention of such acts, and should develop and make readily available appropriate rights and remedies for victims of such acts.



ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

Appendix 2

Crime Victims Benefit Payment Law
(Law No.36 May 1, 1980)

Provisional Translation
National Police Agency
Japan

(Purport)

Article 1

This law is provided that the State pay crime victims benefit to the bereaved family of a person unexpectedly killed by a criminal act of damaging human life or body, or to a person unexpectedly incurred serious incapacity thereby.

(Definitions)

Article 2

1. The term "criminal damage" as used in this law means death or serious incapacity caused by an act of damaging human life or body committed within Japan or on board a Japanese vessel or aircraft outside Japan (including an act not punishable pursuant to the first sentence of Paragraph 1 of Article 37, Paragraph 1 of Article 39, Article 40, or Article 41 of the Penal Code (Law No. 45 of 1907), and excluding an act not punishable pursuant to Article 35 or Paragraph 1 of Article 36 of the Code and an act through negligence; hereinafter referred to as "criminal act").

2. The term "serious incapacity" as used in this law means physical incapacity which remains at the time of cure of injury or disease (including the time of fixation of the condition of such injury or disease) and is of such a degree as prescribed by cabinet order.

3. The term "crime victims benefit" as used in this law means bereaved family benefit or incapacity benefit prescribed in Article 4.

(Payment of Crime Victims Benefit)

Article 3

Where there is a person who has incurred criminal damage hereinafter referred to as "victim", the State shall pay, pursuant to this law, crime victims benefit to the victim or bereaved family (excluding those who neither had Japanese nationality nor resided in Japan, at the time of the criminal act which caused the criminal damage).

(Types of Crime Victims Benefit, etc.)

Article 4

1. Crime victims benefits shall be paid in a lump sum, and shall be of the following descriptions :

(1) Bereaved family benefit

(2) Incapacity benefit

2. Bereaved family benefit shall, in the event the criminal damage is death, be paid to the person in the first order of priority of the bereaved family (this means a person in the first order of priority of the bereaved family pursuant to Paragraph 3 and 4 of the next Article.).

3. Incapacity benefit shall, in the event the criminal damage is serious incapacity, be paid to the victim.

(The Scope and Order of Priority of Those Eligible to Receive Bereaved Family Benefit)

Article 5

1. A person who falls under any of the following Items at the time of death of the victim shall be eligible to receive bereaved family benefit :

(1) Victim's spouse (including a person who has been in substantially the same relationship as marital relationship, though not officially registered)

(2) Victim's child, parent, grandchild, grandparent, or sibling who has been dependent upon and supported by the income of the victim

(3) Victim's child, parent, grandchild, grandparent, or sibling who does not fall under the preceding Item

2. When a child is born who was a fetus at the time of death of the victim, the child shall, for the purpose of the application of the preceding Paragraph, be regarded as a child provided in term (2) of the same Paragraph in the case the mother has been dependent upon and supported by income of the victim at the time of his death, and be regarded as a child provided in Item (3) of the same Paragraph in other cases.

3. The order of priority among the bereaved family for eligibility to receive bereaved family benefit shall be that indicated in Paragraph 1, with the persons listed in Items (2) and (3) having priority in the order that they are listed, and as for parent the adoptive parent having priority over the parent of the blood.

4. A person who willfully caused the death of the victim. or a person who, prior to the death of the victim, willfully caused the death of any person who was to be in a higher or the same order of priority for eligibility to receive bereaved family benefit by the death of the victim, shall be deemed ineligible to receive the bereaved family benefit.

The same shall apply to the case of a person who willfully causes the death of anyone who is in a higher or same order of priority for eligibility to receive the bereaved family benefit.

(The Cases in Which Crime Victims Benefit may not Be Paid)

Article 6

Crime victims benefit may not be paid, or may be paid partially, as provided by the Rule of the National Public Safety Commission in the following cases :

(1) Where the relationship by blood and marriage (including substantially the same relationship as marital relationship) exists between the victim and the offender ;

(2) Where the victim provoked the offender's criminal act, or otherwise did any contributing act to incurring the criminal damage;

(3) In other cases than those listed in the preceding two Items, where it is deemed inappropriate in the light of the generally accepted idea to pay crime victims benefit or to pay the amount as provided in Article 9, Judging from the relationship of the victim or the bereaved family with the offender and any other circumstances.

(Relationship with Benefits under Other Laws and Orders)

Article 7

Where benefits under the Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance Law (Law No.50 of 1947) and other laws and orders prescribed by cabinet order are to be paid to the victim or bereaved family as a result of criminal damage, crime victims benefit shall not be paid to the extent of an amount computed as equivalent to the amount of such benefits pursuant to the provisions of cabinet order.

(Relationship with Indemnity)

Article 8

1. Where the victim or the bereaved family has received indemnity as a result of the criminal damage, crime victims benefit shall not be paid to the extent of the amount or value of the indemnity received.

2. The State shall, upon payment of crime victims benefit, be subrogated, to the extent of the amount paid, to the right of claim for indemnity of the person who has received the crime victims benefit.

(Amount of Crime Victims Benefit)

Article 9

The Amount of the crime victims benefit shall be equal to an amount obtained by multiplying the basic amount of payment computed pursuant to the provisions of cabinet order by a multiple prescribed by cabinet order with the circumstances on the livelihood of the bereaved family taken into consideration in the case of bereaved family benefit and the degree of the incapacity taken as a criterion in the case of incapacity benefit : Provided, That where two or more persons are eligible to receive bereaved family benefit, the amount thereof to each person shall be equal to an amount obtained by dividing the amount by the number of such persons.

(Application for Judgement)

Article 10

1. A person wishing to receive payment of crime victims benefit shall, as provided by the Rule of the National Public Safety Commission, make an application for judgement to the Prefectural Public Safety Commission (hereinafter referred to as "Public Safety Commission") which has jurisdiction over his residence.

2. No application under the preceding Paragraph can be made after two years have passed since the date on which the person knew that the criminal damage concerned had happened, or in any cases after seven years have passed since the date on which the criminal damage concerned had happened.

(Judgement, etc.)

Article 11

1. The Public Safety Commission shall, upon receipt of the application under Paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, speedily render the judgement that crime victims benefit shall, or shall not, be paid (including the determination of the amount to be paid in the case of the judgement for payment thereof).

2. Upon entry of the judgement that crime victims benefit shall be paid, a person who has made the application concerned acquires the right to receive payment of the amount thereof.

(Payment of Provisional Benefit, etc.)

Article 12

1. Where, in the case of the application under Paragraph 1 of Article 10 having been made, there exist circumstances that the Public Safety Commission cannot speedily render the judgement under Paragraph 1 of the preceding Article with respect to the facts pertaining to the criminal damage including, but not limited to, such facts that the offender has been unknown or the degree of the incapacity is not clear, the Public Safety Commission may make a decision that provisional benefit shall be paid to the person who has made the application concerned (in Paragraphs 1 and 3 of the next Article, referred to as "applicant") within the limits of the amount specified by cabinet order.

2. The State shall, upon entry of the decision under the preceding Paragraph, pay provisional benefit.

3. When the justice is rendered that crime victims benefit shall be paid to the person who has received payment of provisional benefit, the State shall be exempted from its obligation for payment of crime victims benefit to the extent of the amount of provisional benefit paid. In this case, if the amount determined in the judgement concerned is less than that of provisional benefit paid, the person must repay the difference.

4. When the judgement is rendered that crime victims benefit shall not be paid to the person who has received payment of provisional benefit, the person must repay an amount equal to that of provisional benefit received.

(Investigation for the Purpose of Judgement, etc.)

Article 13

1. The Public Safety Commission may, when it deems it necessary for rendering judgement, require an applicant and other parties concerned to make reports, to produce documents or other items, to appear in person, or to undergo medical examinations.

2. The Public Safety Commission may, when it deems its necessary, ask the agencies having the authority of criminal investigation and other public

offices, or organizations, whether they be public or private, for reports on necessary matters.

3. When an applicant has failed, without good cause shown, to make reports, to produce documents or other items, to appear in person, or has refused to undergo medical examinations as required under Paragraph 1, the Public Safety Commission may dismiss his application.

(Delegation to the Rule of the National Public Safety Commission)

Article 14

Procedures for and necessary matters concerning judgement other than those provided in Article 10 through the preceding Article inclusive shall be provided by the Rule of the National Public Safety Commission.

(Collection of Unjust Gains)

Article 15

1. If a person has received payment of the crime victims benefit (including provisional benefit; the same applying in this Paragraph and Articles 19 and 20) through fraud or by other unjust means, the National Public Safety Commission may, in the same fashion as collection of national taxes, collect from him all or a part of an amount equal to the amount of the crime victims benefit received.

2. The collection referred to in the preceding Paragraph shall have priority only behind national taxes and local taxes.

(Prescription)

Article 16

The right to receive payment of crime victims benefit shall terminate by prescription unless exercised within the period of two years.

(Protection of the Right to Receive Payment of Crime Victims Benefit)

Article 17

The right to receive payment of crime victims benefit cannot be transferred, put up as security, or distrained.

(Prohibition of Public Levies)

Article 18

No taxes or other public levies can be imposed on the basis of money received pursuant to this law.

(Free Certification of Items on Family Register)

Article 19

The heads of cities, town or villages (including the heads of special wards ; in the case of the cities designated in Paragraph 1 of Article 252-19 of the Local Autonomy Law (Law No. 67 of 1947) , the heads of wards) can, pursuant to the provisions of ordinances thereof, furnish, free of charge, a certification of

items on family register of the victim or his bereaved family, to the Public Safety Commission or a person wishing to receive payment of crime victims benefit.

(Control and Supervision by the National Public Safety Commission)

Article 20

The National Public Safety Commission shall control and supervise the Public Safety Commission as regards affairs pertaining to crime victims benefit.

(Time Relationship Between Filing of Complaint and Filing of Suit in Court)

Article 21

A lawsuit to nullify the judgement under Paragraph 1 of Article 11 cannot be instituted until the National Public Safety Commission renders a ruling on a request for review of the judgement concerned.

(Transitional Measures)

Article 22

When enacting, amending, or rescinding cabinet order pursuant to the provisions of this law, necessary transitional measures can be provided thereby within such limits as considered reasonably necessary.

(Delegation to Cabinet Order)

Article 23

Procedures for the implementation of and necessary matters for the administration of this law other than those specifically provided thereby shall be provided by cabinet order.

Supplementary Provisions

(Effective Date)

1. This law shall take effect on January 1, 1981, and shall apply to death or serious incapacity as a result of a criminal act committed on or after the effective date of this law.

(Partial Amendments to the Police Law)

2. Part of the Police Law (Law No. 162 of 1954) shall be amended as follows :

Add the following Article subsequent to Article 12.

(Expert Members)

Article 12-2

1. The National Public Safety Commission shall have a few expert members so as to have them investigate and deliberate on expert matters with respect to a request for review of the judgement rendered pursuant to the provisions of the Crime Victims Benefit Payment Law (Law No. 36 of 1980)

2. The appointment and term of office of and other necessary matters concerning expert members shall be prescribed by cabinet order.

Note: As for the Supplementary Provisions to this Law, only the important provisions thereof are given in the foregoing in this English version.

(Cabinet Order for Crime Victims Benefit Payment Law)
(Cabinet Order No. 287, November 4, 1980)

The Cabinet herein issues this cabinet order in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 2, Article 7, Article 9, Paragraph 1 of Article 12, and Article 23 of the Crime Victims Benefit Payment Law (Law No. 36 of 1980).

(Degree of Physical Incapacity)

Article 1

The degree of physical incapacity to be prescribed by cabinet order as referred to in Paragraph 2 of Article 2 of the Crime Victims Benefit Payment Law (hereinafter referred to as "the Law") shall be that specified in the Schedule 1 hereto attached.

(Benefits to Be Prescribed by Cabinet Order as Referred to in Article 7 of the Law)

Article 2

Benefits to be prescribed by cabinet order as referred to in Article 7 of the Law shall be insurance benefit provided in Item 3, 4 or 6 of Paragraph 1 of Article 12-8 of the Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance Law (Law No. 50 of 1974) (including, in the case of insurance benefit provided in Item 4 of the same Paragraph, that which shall be regarded as survivor-compensation annuity pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Article 42 of Supplementary Provisions to the Law on Partial Amendments to the Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance Law (Law No. 130 of 1965)), insurance benefit provided in Item 3, 4 or 6 of Article 21 of Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance Law (including, in the case of insurance benefit provided in Item 4 of the same Article, that which shall be regarded as survivor annuity pursuant to Paragraph 2 of Article 4 of Supplementary Provisions to the Law on Partial Amendments to the Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance Law (Law No. 85 of 1973)), compensation provided in Article 36-3 of the Fire Services Law (Law No. 186 of 1948 and the similar benefits, which are to be paid in the case of unexpected death or serious incapacity under laws and order specified in the Rule of the National Public Safety Commission.

(Computation of Amount as Equivalent to That of Benefits as Referred to in Article 7 of the Law)

Article 3

The amount to be computed pursuant to cabinet order as referred to in Article 7 of the Law shall be an amount provided in the following Items according to the cases listed therein:

- (1) In the case benefits provided in the preceding Article are to be paid only in a lump sum: the amount computed in such a manner as prescribed by the Rule

of the National Public Safety Commission on the basis of the amount of such lump-sum payment.

- (2) In other cases than that listed in the preceding Item: the amount computed in such a manner as prescribed by the Rule of the National Public Safety Commission on the basis of the amount value of the benefits, period and time of payment thereof, and the legal interest rate.

(Basic Amount of Payment)

Article 4

The basic amount of payment to be computed pursuant to cabinet order as referred to in Article 9 of the Law shall be equal to an amount obtained by multiplying a per diem amount of income which the victims has been normally earning (in the case of workers as provided in Article 9 of the Labor Standard Law (Law No. 49 of 1974), the amount computed by the Prefactual Public Safety Commission in the same fashion as computation of the everage wage prescribed in Article 12 of the same Law with the date of the criminal act taken as a basic date ; in the case of other persons, the per diem amount computed in such a manner as prescribed by the Rule of the National Public Safety Commission on the basis of the sum of earned income during the one-year period prior to the date of criminal act) by 70/100 with respect to bereaved family benefit, or by 80/100 with respect to incapacity benefit: Provided, That if the amount is more than maximum amount specified in the schedule 2 hereto attached according to the age of the victim at the time of the criminal act, or is less than the minimum amount therein so specified, that maximum or minimum amount shall be taken as the basic of payment.

(Multiple)

Article 5

1. The multiple with respect to bereaved family benefit to be prescribed by cabinet order as referred to in Article 9 of the law shall be that specified in the following Items according to the cases listed therein:

- (1) In the case, at or about the time of the criminal act, a person of the bereaved family who is eligible to recieve payment of bereaved family benefit has been dependent upon and supported by the income of the victim and has been among the followings: 1,300.
- a. Wife (including a person who has been in substantially the same relationship as marital relationship , though not officially registered)
 - b. Husband of sixty or more years of age (including a person who has been in substantially the same relationship as marital relationship, though not officially registered; the same applying in this Item), parent, or grandparent
 - c. Child or grandchild, of less than eighteen years of age
 - d. Sibling of less than eighteen years of age, or sixty or more years of age
 - e. Husband, child, parent, grandchild, grandparent, or sibling other than those listed in b. through d. inclusive in such a condition of disability as prescribed by the Rule of the National Public Safety Commission.
- (2) In other cases than that listed in the preceding Item: 1,000.

2. The multiple with respect to incapacity benefit to be prescribed by cabinet order as referred to in Article 9 of the Law shall be specified in the Schedule 1 according to the grade corresponding to the physical incapacity concerned.

(Amount of Provisional Benefit)

Article 6

The amount to be specified by cabinet order as referred to in Paragraph 1 of Article 12 of the Law shall equal to one third of the amount computed pursuant to the provisions of Article 9 of the Law and Article 4 and Paragraph 1 of the preceding Article in the case of the application for judgement pertaining to bereaved family benefit having been made, and shall equal to one third of the amount computed pursuant to the provisions of the Law and Article 4 with the use of the multiple corresponding to the grade 3 in the schedule 1 in the case of the application for judgement pertaining to incapacity benefit having been made.

(Delegation to the Rule of the National Public Safety Commission)

Article 7

Procedures for and other necessary matters concerning payment of crime victims benefit and prvisional benefit shall be proscribed by the Rule of the National Public Safety Commission.

Supplementary Provisions

(Effective Date)

1. This Cabinet Order shall take effect on the effective date of the Law (January 1, 1981).

(Partial Amendments to the Cabinet Order for the Police Law)

3. Part of the Cabinet Order for the Police Law (Cabinet Order No. 151 of 1954) shall be amended as follows:

Replace "the Police Law (hereinafter referred to as "the Law")" in Article 1 with "the Law", and change the same Article to Article 1-2, and add the following Article before it:

(Expert Members)

Article 1

1. The members as referred to in Paragraph 1 of Article 12-2 of the Police Law (hereinafter referred to as "the Law") shall be appointed by the National Public Safety Commission from among persons with high knowledge and experience.

2. The term of office of each expert member shall be two years.

3. An expert member can be reappointed.

4. All expert members shall serve on a part-time basis.

5. Necessary matters concerning expert members other than those provided in this cabinet order shall be stipulated by the National Public Safety Commission.

Note: As for the Supplementary Provisions to this Cabinet Order, only the important provisions thereof are given in the foregoing in this English version.

Schedule 1 (relevant in Articles 1, 5, and 6)

Grade	Physical Incapacity	Multiple
Grade 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Total blindness of both eyes (2) Total loss of the power of mastication and complete aphasia (3) Serious neuro-functional or mental disorders necessitating constant attendance (4) Serious functional disorders in the thoracic and intestinal organs necessitating constant attendance (5) Loss of both arms above the elbow joint (6) Permanent total loss of the use of both arms (7) Loss of both legs above the knee (8) Permanent total loss of the use of both legs (9) Incapacity other than those listed in the preceding Items in the degree of which is considered equal to or higher than that of incapacity listed therein (10) Complex incapacity (this means the aggregate condition where there exist two or more forms of incapacity; hereinafter the same) the degree of which is considered equal to or higher than that of incapacity listed in the preceding Items 	1,340
Grade 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Total blindness of one eye, with diminution of the sight of the other to 0.02 or below (2) Diminution of the sight of both eyes to 0.02 or below (3) Loss of both arms above the wrist (4) Loss of both legs above the ankle (5) Incapacity other than those listed in the preceding Items the degree of which is considered equal to or higher than that of incapacity listed therein (6) Complex incapacity the degree of which is considered equal to or higher than that of incapacity listed in the preceding Items 	1,190

Grade 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Total blindness of one eye, with diminution of the sight of the other to 0.06 or below (2) Total loss of the power of mastication or complete aphasia (3) Serious neuro-functional or mental disorders involving permanent inability to engage in work (4) Serious functional disorder in the thoracic and intestinal organs involving permanent inability to engage in work (5) Loss of all ten fingers (6) Incapacity other than those listed in the preceding Items the degree of which is considered equal to or higher than that of incapacity listed therein (7) Complex incapacity the degree of which is considered equal to or higher than that of incapacity listed in the preceding Items 	1,050
---------	--	-------

Remarks :

- (1) Eyesight must be measured in accordance with the International Table for the Examination of the power of Vision. In the case of any defect of refraction, eyesight must be measured with respect to the corrected vision.
- (2) The loss of finger means the loss of the knuckle in the case of the thumb, and the loss of the upper part as far as the first knuckle in the case of other fingers.
- (3) Certification of the grade with respect to complex incapacity shall be done as provided by the Rule of the National Public Safety Commission in the same fashion as provided in Paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 7 of the Cabinet Order for the Law on Payment of Accident benefit Benefit for Persons Who Assisted in the Performance of Policeman's Duty (Cabinet Order No. 429 of 1952).

ศูนย์วิทยุตำรวจ
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

Schedule 2. (relevant in Article 4)

1. Bereaved family benefit

Age of victim at the time of criminal act.	Maximum amount	Minimum amount
Under 20	3,000 yen	2,200 yen
20 or more and under 25	3,700	2,500
25 or more and under 30	5,000	3,100
30 or more and under 35	6,200	3,700
35 or more and under 40	6,900	3,700
40 or more and under 45	7,200	3,300
45 or more and under 50	7,000	3,000
50 or more and under 55	7,000	2,900
55 or more and under 60	5,900	2,500
60 or more	4,700	2,300

2. Incapacity benefit

Age of victim at the time of criminal act	Maximum amount	Minimum amount
Under 20	3,500 yen	2,500 yen
20 or more and under 25	4,200	2,900
25 or more and under 30	5,600	3,600
30 or more and under 35	7,000	4,200
35 or more and under 40	7,800	4,300
40 or more and under 45	8,300	3,700
45 or more and under 50	8,100	3,400
50 or more and under 55	7,900	3,400
55 or more and under 60	6,800	2,900
60 or more	5,400	2,700

Appendix 3

Act No. 266
Public Acts of 1974
Approved by Governor
August 12, 1974

STATE OF MICHIGAN
77TH LEGISLATURE
REGULAR SESSION OF 1974

Introduced by Senators Byker, Faust, Zaagman, Hart, Lodge, Bowman, Toepp, Novak, Pursell, Plawecki, Mack, McCauley, Zollar, O'Brien, Cartwright, Rozycki, Davis, Bouwsma, Brown, DeGrow, Rockwell, Richardson, Ballenger, Faxon, Cooper, McCollough, DeMaso, Pittenger, Bishop and Fleming

ENROLLED SENATE BILL No. 1207

AN ACT to amend Act No. 328 of the Public Acts of 1931, entitled "An act to revise, consolidate, codify and add to the statutes relating to crimes; to define crimes and prescribe the penalties therefor; to provide for the competency of evidence at the trial of persons accused of crime; to provide immunity from prosecution for certain witnesses appearing at such trials; and to repeal certain acts and parts of acts inconsistent with or contravening any of the provisions of this act," as amended, being section 750.1 to 750.568 of the Compiled Laws of 1970, by adding sections 520a, 520b, 520c, 520d, 520e, 520f, 520g, 520h, 520i, 520j, 520k and 520l; and to repeal certain acts and parts of acts.

The people of the State of Michigan enact:

Section 1. Act No. 328 of the Public Acts of 1931, as amended, being section 750.1 to 750.568 of the Compiled Laws of 1970, is amended by adding sections 520a, 520b, 520c, 520d, 520e, 520f, 520g, 520h, 520i, 520j, 520k and 520l to read as follows:

Sec. 520a. As used in sections 520a to 520l:

- (a) "Actor" means a person accused of criminal sexual conduct.
- (b) "Intimate parts" includes the primary genital area, groin, innerthigh, buttock, or breast of a human being.
- (c) "Mentally defective" means that a person suffers from a mental disease or defect which renders that person temporarily or permanently incapable of appraising the nature of his or her conduct.
- (d) "Mentally incapacitated" means that a person is rendered temporarily incapable of appraising controlling his or her conduct due to the influence of a narcotic, anesthetic, or other substance administered to that person without his or her consent, or due to any other act committed upon that person without his or her consent.

(e) "Physically helpless" means that a person is unconscious, asleep, or for any other reason is physically unable to communicate unwillingness to an act.

(f) "Personal injury" means bodily injury, disfigurement, mental anguish, chronic pain, pregnancy, disease, or loss or impairment of a sexual or reproductive organ.

(g) "Sexual contact" includes the intentional touching of the victim's or actor's intimate parts or the intentional touching of the clothing covering the immediate area of the victim's or actor's intimate parts, if that intentional touching can reasonably be construed as being for the purpose of sexual arousal or gratification.

(h) "Sexual penetration" means sexual intercourse, cunnilingus, fellatio, anal intercourse, or any other intrusion, however slight, of any part of person's body or of any object into the genital or anal openings of another person's body, but emission of semen is not required.

(i) "Victim" means the person alleging to have been subjected to criminal sexual conduct.

Sec. 520b. (1) A person is guilty of criminal sexual conduct in the first degree if he or she engages in sexual penetration with another person and if any of the following circumstances exists:

(a) That other person is under 13 years of age.

(b) The other person is at least 13 but less than 16 years of age and the actor is a member of the same household as the victim. the actor is related to the victim by blood or affinity to the fourth degree to the victim, or the actor is in a position of authority over the victim and used this authority to coerce the victim to submit.

(c) Sexual penetration occurs under circumstances involving the commission of any other felony.

(d) The actor is aided or abetted by 1 or more other persons and either of the following circumstances exists:

(i) The actor knows or has reason to know that the victim is mentally defective, mentally incapacitated or physically helpless.

(ii) The actor uses force or coercion to accomplish the sexual penetration. Force or coercion includes but is not limited to any of the circumstances listed in subdivision (f) (i) to (v).

(e) The actor is armed with a weapon or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead the victim to reasonably believe it to be a weapon.

(f) The actor causes personal injury to the victim and force or coercion is used to accomplish sexual penetration. Force or coercion includes but is not limited to any of the following circumstances:

(i) When the actor overcomes the victim through the actual application of physical force or physical violence.

(ii) When the actor coerces the victim to submit by threatening to use force or violence on the victim, and the victim believes that the actor has present ability to execute these threats.

(iii) When the actor coerces the victim to submit by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim, or any other person, and the victim believes that

the actor has the ability to execute this threat. As used in this subdivision, "to retaliate" includes threats of physical punishment, kidnapping, or extortion.

(iv) When the actor engages in the medical treatment or examination of the victim in a manner or for purposes which are medically recognized as unethical or unacceptable.

(v) When the actor, through concealment or by the element of surprise, is able to overcome the victim.

(g) The actor causes personal injury to the victim, and the actor knows or has reason to know that the victim is mentally defective, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless.

(2) Criminal sexual conduct in the first degree is a felony punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for life or for any term of years.

Sec. 520c. (1) A person is guilty of criminal sexual conduct in the second degree if the person engages in sexual contact with another person and if any of the following circumstances exists:

(a) That other person is under 13 years of age.

(b) That other person is at least 13 but less than 16 years of age and the actor is a member of the same household as the victim, or is related by blood or affinity to the fourth degree to the victim, or is in a position of authority over the victim and the actor used his authority to coerce the victim to submit.

(c) Sexual contact occurs under circumstances involving the commission of any other felony.

(d) The actor is aided or abetted by 1 or more other persons and either of the following circumstances exists:

(i) The actor knows or has reason to know that the victim is mentally defective, mentally incapacitated or physically helpless.

(ii) The actor uses force or coercion to accomplish the sexual contact. Force or coercion includes but is not limited to any of the circumstances listed in sections 520b (1) (f) (i) to (v).

(e) The actor is armed with a weapon, or any article used or fashioned in a manner to lead a person to reasonably believe it to be a weapon.

(f) The actor causes personal injury to the victim and force or coercion is used to accomplish the sexual contact. Force or coercion includes but is not limited to any of circumstances listed in section 520b (1) (f) (i) to (v).

(g) The actor causes personal injury to the victim and the actor knows or has reason to know that the victim is mentally defective, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless.

(2) Criminal sexual conduct in the second degree is a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 15 years.

Sec. 520d. (1) A person is guilty of criminal sexual conduct in the third degree if the person engages in sexual penetration with another person and if any of the following circumstances exists:

(a) That other person is at least 13 years of age and under 16 years of age.

(b) Force or coercion is used to accomplish the sexual penetration. Force or coercion includes but is not limited to any of the circumstances listed in section 520b (1) (f) (i) to (v).

(c) The actor knows or has reason to know that the victim is mentally defective, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless.

(2) Criminal sexual conduct in the third degree is a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 15 years.

Sec. 520e. (1) A person is guilty of criminal sexual conduct in the fourth degree if he or she engages in sexual contact with another person and if either of the following circumstances exists:

(a) Force or coercion is used to accomplish the sexual contact. Force or coercion includes but is not limited to any of the circumstances listed in section 520b (1) (f) (i) to (iv).

(b) The actor knows or has reason to know that the victim is mentally defective, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless.

(2) Criminal sexual conduct in the fourth degree is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or by a fine of not more than \$500.00, or both.

Sec. 520f. (1) If a person is convicted of a second or subsequent offense under section 520b, 520c, or 520d, the sentence imposed under those sections for the second or subsequent offense shall provide for a mandatory minimum sentence of at least 5 years.

(2) For purposes of this section, an offense is considered a second or subsequent offense if, prior to conviction of the second or subsequent offense, the actor has at any time been convicted under section 520b, 520c, or 520d or under any similar statute of the United States or any state for a criminal sexual offense including rape, carnal knowledge, indecent liberties, gross indecency, or an attempt to commit such an offense.

Sec. 520g. (1) Assault with intent to commit criminal sexual conduct involving sexual penetration shall be a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 10 years.

(2) Assault with intent to commit criminal sexual conduct in the second degree is a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 5 years.

Sec. 520h. The testimony of a victim need not be corroborated in prosecutions under sections 520b to 520g.

Sec. 520i. A victim need not resist the actor in prosecution under sections 520b to 520g.

Sec. 520j. (1) Evidence of specific instances of the victim's sexual conduct, opinion evidence of the victim's sexual conduct, and reputation evidence of the victim's sexual conduct shall not be admitted under sections 520b to 520g unless

and only to the extent that the judge finds that the following proposed evidence is material to a fact at issue in the case and that its inflammatory or prejudicial nature does not outweigh its probative value:

(a) Evidence of the victim's past sexual conduct with the actor.

(b) Evidence of specific instances of sexual activity showing the source or origin of semen, pregnancy, or disease.

(2) If the defendant proposes to offer evidence described in subsection (1) (a) or (b), the defendant within 10 days after the arraignment on the information shall file a written motion and offer of proof. The court may order an *in-camera* hearing to determine whether the proposed evidence is admissible under subsection (1). If new information is discovered during the course of the trial that may make the evidence described in subsection (1) (a) or (b) admissible, the judge may order an *in-camera* hearing to determine whether the proposed evidence is admissible under subsection (1).

Sec. 520k. Upon the request of the counsel or the victim or actor in a prosecution under section 520b to 520g the magistrate before whom any person is brought on a charge of having committed an offense under sections 520b to 520g shall order that names of the victim and actor and details of the alleged offense be suppressed until such time as the actor is arraigned on the information, the charge is dismissed, or the case is otherwise concluded, whichever occurs first.

Sec. 520l. A person does not commit sexual assault under this act if the victim is his or her legal spouse, unless the couple are living apart and of them has filed for separate maintenance or divorce.

Section 2. All proceedings pending and all rights and liabilities existing, acquired, or incurred at the time this amendatory act takes effect are saved and may be consummated according to the law in force when they are commenced. This amendatory act shall not be construed to affect any prosecution pending or begun before the effective date of this amendatory act.

Section 3. Sections 85, 333, 336, 339, 340, 341, 342 and 520 of Act No. 328 of The Public Acts of 1931, being sections 750.85, 750.333, 750.336, 750.339, 750.340, 750.341, 750.342 and 750.520 of the Compiled Laws of 1970, and section 82 of chapter 7 of Act No. 175 of the Public Acts of 1927, being section 767.82 of the Compiled Laws of 1970, are repealed.

Section 4. This amendatory act shall take effect November 1, 1974.

.....
Secretary of the Senate.

.....
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Approved.....

.....
Governor.



ประวัติผู้เขียน

ชื่อ ว่าที่ ร.ต. คงสิทธิ์ ศรีทอง
เกิดวันที่ 5 มิถุนายน 2492 ณ บ้านแจนแลน อำเภอกุฉินารายณ์ จังหวัดกาฬสินธุ์

การศึกษา

- สำเร็จการศึกษาระดับประถมศึกษาจากโรงเรียนแจนแลนราษฎร์บำรุง
- สำเร็จการศึกษาระดับมัธยมศึกษาจากโรงเรียนบัวขาว อำเภอกุฉินารายณ์ จังหวัดกาฬสินธุ์ พ.ศ. 2509
- สำเร็จการศึกษาปริญญาการศึกษบัณฑิต (กศ.บ) จากวิทยาลัยการศึกษามหาสารคาม พ.ศ. 2514
- สำเร็จการศึกษาปริญญานิติศาสตรบัณฑิต (น.บ. เกียรตินิยมอันดับ 2) จากมหาวิทยาลัยสุโขทัยธรรมาธิราช พ.ศ. 2528

อาชีพ

- 2515 - 2535 ข้าราชการครู กรมสามัญศึกษา กระทรวงศึกษาธิการ
- 2536 - นิติกร กรมสามัญศึกษา กระทรวงศึกษาธิการ

จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย