COLONIAL FLEET ARTICLES OF WAR

General Provisions:

Article 1:
Deals with the terms Judge Advocate General [pertains to Colonial forces, Planetary Militia forces, and General Counsel of the Defense Ministry.] Also defines Officer in Charge, Superior Commissioned Officer, Cadet [a person in the military academies], Midshipman [a student at the Picon Military Academy or serving in the Fleet during training], Accuser, Military Judge, etc.

Article 2:
Articles of War pertains to Regular and Reserve components of the Colonial Fleet and Marine Corps, including persons being inducted, being discharged [but not completed], retirees entitled to pay or part of a Reserve force, prisoners in military custody due to court-martial, prisoners of war, persons training with military units or volunteers in military service.

Article 3:
More of jurisdiction, who has it where...

Article 4:
Commissioned officers wrongfully dismissed by civilian authorities have the right to trial by court-martial. If no court is convened within 6 months, it becomes dismissal by administrative action. If discharge is dismissed, the officer may be reappointed to service.

Article 5:
Judge Advocates assignments are given by Judge Advocate for the Colonial Fleet, Colonial Marine Corps, or Planetary militia unit. Convening officers must liaise with their local JA or legal officer for investigations of crimes, counsel, defense counsel, etc.

Apprehension and Arrest:

Article 6:
Commissioned officers, petty officers, and non-commissioned officers have authority to quell quarrels, frays, and disorders among persons subject to the Articles of War.

Article 7:
Apprehension of Deserters. Must go through local authorities on the 12 Colonies, but can be present to make arrests; in space, full arrest authority.

Article 8:
Defines restraint: Arrest is not imposed as punishment, but directs person to remain within certain specified limits. Confinement is physical restraint of person. Enlisted may be ordered into arrest or confinement by any commissioned officer by oral or written order. May authorize NCO/PO to the same. Commissioned officers may only be rendered arrested or confined by the commander officer to whom he is subject [is he/she in your chain of command?] This may not be delegated.

Article 9:
Probable cause to believe a crime has been committed necessary for arrest/confinement.

Article 10:
Requires servicemen under arrest be informed of their crime prior to trial. Speedy trial or dismissal of charges.
**Article 11:**
No provost marshal, commander of guard or guard, or master at arms may refuse to receive a prisoner committed to his charge by a commissioned officer provided said officer provides a signed statement of the offenses charged.

**Article 12:**
Prohibits confinement with Enemy prisoners or dangerous prisoners.

**Article 13:**
Punishment before trial is prohibited.

**Article 14:**
Covers delivery of offenders to Civilian authorities. Civil trials take precedence over military court-martial.

**Non-Judicial Punishment**

**Article 15:**
Reprimand or following punishments may be meted out without trial unless a court-martial is specifically asked for. If asked for, punishment is suspended until trial.

Upon commissioned officers under command: restriction of activity or movement, on or off duty, for no more than 60 days. If imposed by a flag rank officer: arrest in quarters of no more than 30 days, forfeiture of no more than half pay for no more than two months, restriction as above.

Other personnel under command: imposition of bread/water rations for no more than 3 days, correctional custody up to 7 days, forfeiture of pay up to 7 days, reduction in rank one step, restriction on or off duty of movement and activity of up to 14 days.

If imposed by field grade officer (Major or higher): custody up to 60 days, rank reduction to any grade, unless above PO3, then up to two grades only. Extra duty up to 45 days.

**Court-Martial Jurisdiction:**

**Article 16, 17, 18:**
Three types of court-martial: General, consisting of no less than 5 members, special court-martial of no less than three members, summary court-martial consists of one commissioned officer.

**Article 18:**
General courts-martial have jurisdiction to try persons subject to the laws regarding war or capital offenses.

**Article 19:**
Special courts-martial have jurisdiction to try persons subject to non-capital offenses. May issue bad conduct discharges, confinement for up to six months with hard labor, etc.

**Article 20:**
Summary courts-martial have authority to try persons save officers, cadets, midshipmen for noncapital offenses.

**Article 21:**
Jurisdictions not exclusive.
Composition of Courts-Martial:

Article 22:
General courts-martial can be convened by the President of the Colonies, the Secretary of Defense, commander of a specified combat unit [such as a battle group commander], commanding officer of a Territorial Army, etc. [Planetary guard], commanding officer designated by the above.

Article 23:
Special courts-martial can be convened by any one who can convene a general courts-martial; or a commanding officer of a district, garrison, fort, camp, base, auxiliary field, military unit on detached duty, commander of an air wing, group, or squadron, commander of a vessel.

Article 24:
A summary courts-martial can be convened by any with Article 22 or 23 authority, as well as the commanding officer of a command or detachment, and subject to review or dismissal by Article 22 or 23 authorities. [The “old man” can intervene...]

Article 25:
Any commissioned officer on active duty or civilian captain/master impressed for service may serve on a courts-martial. Enlisted personnel not in the same unit as the accused may serve on general and special courts-martial if there are no other eligible officers to serve.

When possible, no one below the rank of the accused will serve on a court-martial.

Article 26:
Military judges for general courts-martial are appointed by the Judge Advocate General’s office or appropriate civilian office (President, SecDef, etc.) Judge must be bar-certified, unless no bar-certified officer can be found. (This means a junior officer could be the judge, with the rest of the court being superior to him.) Special and summary courts-martial judges can be served on by any serving officer, but only if a bar-certified officer cannot be found.

The judge cannot be accuser, defense counsel, prosecution, or an investigator in the case.

Article 27:
Trial defense counsel cannot be judge or investigating officer. Must be a graduate of an accredited law school or bar member for a general courts-martial. Not required for special or summary, but all are subject to military exigencies.

Article 28:
Deals with reporters; you have to have one.

Article 29:
Absent members of the court: General must have at least five member or is suspended, special three or suspended.

Pre-trial Procedure

Article 30:
Charges and specifications of the same.

Article 31:
No person may be compelled to incriminate themselves. They have the right to know the charges against them, that they may have legal counsel.
Article 32:
Investigators may be cross-examined and may not serve as prosecution.

Article 33:
You must be charged and a courts-martial convened within 8 days.

Article 34:
Covers advice and legal references from JAG.

Article 35:
Service of Charges – except during war, a person must have at least 5 days to prepare for a general court-martial, 3 for a specific.

Trial Procedure:

Article 36-54:
The important ones – 43: statute of limitations; 46: opportunity to obtain witnesses and evidence.

Sentences:

Article 55:
Prohibits cruel and unusual punishments.

Article 56:
Maximum limits for offenses.

Article 57, 58:
Effective date and execution of sentence requirements.

Post-trial and Review:

Article 59-76
62 – Appeal to civilian courts; 66 – Court of Military Review; 67 – Court of Military Appeals; 68 – Supreme Court review.

Punitive Articles [The fun ones...]
Article 77 – Defines the principal in a crime.
Article 78 – Accessory after the fact. You knew and hinders investigation/prosecution.
Article 79 – Conviction of lesser offense
Article 80 – Criminal attempts
Article 81 – Conspiracy
Article 82 – Solicitation [of a crime]
Article 83 – Fraudulent enlistment, appointment or separation.
Article 84 – Unlawful enlistment, appointment, or separation.
Article 85 – Desertion. Death penalty offense in time of war.
Article 86 – Absence without leave [includes failure to repair for duty and leaving post.]
Article 87 – Missing movement.
Article 88 – Contempt toward official
Article 89 – Disrespect of superior officer
Article 90 – Assault or willfully disobeying superior officer
Article 91 – Insubordination toward noncommissioned/petty officer
Article 92 – Failure to obey order or regulation
Article 93 – Cruelty or mistreatment
Article 94 – Mutiny or sedition. Capital offense in time of war
Article 95 – Resistance, breach of arrest, or escape
Article 96 – Releasing prisoner without proper authority
Article 97 – Unlawful detention
Article 98 – Noncompliance with procedural rules
Article 99 – Misbehavior before the enemy. [Usually involves cowardice.]
Article 100 – Subordinate compelling surrender.
Article 101 – Improper use of a countersign
Article 102 – Forcing a safeguard
Article 103 – Capture or abandoned property. [Turn it over to superiors/authorities]
Article 104 – Aiding the enemy. Death penalty in time of war.
Article 105 – Misconduct as prisoner. [Aiding enemy for favored treatment or maltreating other prisoners.]
Article 107 – False Official statements
Article 108 – Damage, loss, destruction, or wrongful disposition of military property.
Article 109 – As 108, but for civilian property.
Article 110 – Improper handling of a vessel
Article 111 – Drunken driving or operation of a vehicle.
Article 112 – Drunk/intoxicated on duty
Article 113 – Misbehavior of sentinel.
Article 114 – Dueling.
Article 115 – Malingering.
Article 116 – Riot or breach of peace
Article 117 – Provoking speech or gestures
Article 118 – Murder. Capital offense.
Article 119 – Manslaughter. Capital offense.
Article 120 – Rape. Capital offense.
Article 120a – Sexual Assault
Article 120b – Stalking
Article 121 – Larceny/wrongful appropriation.
Article 122 – Robbery
Article 123 – Forgery
Article 123a – Of orders
Article 124 – Maiming.
Article 125 – Decriminalized. [Sodomy]
Article 126 – Arson
Article 127 – Extortion
Article 128 – Assault
Article 129 – Burglary
Article 130 – Housebreaking
Article 131 – Perjury
Article 132 – Fraud against the Colonies
Article 133 – Conduct unbecoming an officer. [Includes cheating on tests, failure to pay a debt, drunk and disorderly, failure to support family...]
Article 134 – Minor crimes of good order, or “we don’t have a specific code for that, you disgusting bastard...”
  134-1 Abusing a public animal. [If you have to ask...]
  134-2 Adultery
  134-3 Assault, indecent
  134-4 Assault with intent to commit injury, rape, robbery, etc.
  134-5 Bigamy
  134-6 Bribery
  134-8 Wrongful cohabitation [if detrimental to good military order.]
  134-12 Disloyal statements
  134-13 Disorderly conduct
  134-16 Drunkenness
  134-20 Discharge of firearm, negligent
  134-21 Discharge of firearm, intentional
  134-23 Fraternization. [Officers and enlisted cannot have relations that give the impression of partiality, undermine chain of command, or equality between different ratings.]
134-31 Kidnapping
134-37 Prostitution
134-38 Violation of parole
134-41 Breaking medical quarantine
134-42 Reckless endangerment
134-44 Breaking restriction
134-56 Wearing unauthorized insignia, decoration, etc.