

# Military discipline

Government, Army



In the military, discipline is harsh. Military discipline is the body of laws and procedures governing members of the armed forces. Soldiers can be disciplined for perjury of oath, abuse of authority, bribery, intimidation, misuse of assets, failure to supervise, dereliction of duty, conduct unbecoming, and refusal to obey a lawful order. They can also be punished for regular crimes but may be punished greater due to their being expected to follow rules. A picture showing military discipline.

The Constitution allows the U. S. congress to “ make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces. ” In 1806, Congress created these rules as the Articles of War. These rules were used when the continental army was in effect. But were stopped in 1951 by the Uniform Code of Military Justice. The Lieber Code was used during the Civil War. It described how soldiers should conduct themselves during the war. It said that there would be no killing of prisoners of war, except if the survival of the unit that held them were threatened. However, some generals did not even bother consulting the code.

Now, the UCMJ is the main military discipline code. This tells the court-martial, the personal jurisdiction, non-judicial punishment, and complaints of wrongs and loss of property. There are many illegal offenses listed in the UCMJ. People convicted are able to appeal to higher courts like in regular civilian cases. Below is an example of military court. When someone joins the military his drill sergeants immediately assume he has no discipline and that they must install it themselves. Military people mature faster than others due to the fact that it is a demanding profession.

His county depends on his survival and he is asked to risk his life for his fellow soldiers and his country. Therefore, he must grow up fast and be ready to do things others would not. Military discipline is ground into a soldier until it is his life. He has to work to gain strength, endurance, knowledge, and spirit quickly. Everyday, he is pushed to go above and beyond his normal abilities. He has to stand tall, look at the readu, run everywhere, and never give excuses. He is watched, yelled at, and punished as he does these things. Soon though, he starts to learn the military code.

He is proud to stand tall for his country and ready for the hard life ahead of him. After his military years, he still has the same self-discipline he has acquired as a soldier. He is confident, ready to tackle any problem, organized, can put things in perspective. He also has the ability to become a leader with his self discipline. He knows that he follow through on what he does and lead by example. He can praise or punish. Near the end of his military years, he sees the spirit of comradeship and pride beginning to grow the same way as when he was taught self discipline.

Some quotes that are used to describe the discipline of military soldiers are: “ Effective leadership is putting first things first. Effective management is discipline, carrying it out. ” “ Without discipline the Army would just be a bunch of guys wearing the same color clothing. ” “ Discipline is the soul of an army. It makes small numbers formidable; procures success to the weak, and esteem to all. ” – George Washington “ Lead me, follow me, or get out of my way. ” The Spartan military was one of the most disciplined in the entire world. Under the leadership of the lawgiver Lycurgus, Sparta became a military state.

They emphasized strength, discipline, and sacrifice. In Sparta, when a child was first born, it was examined by triers who decided if it was fit enough. If it was deemed satisfactory it was given a share of land. If it wasn't then it was brought to the Apothetae, a chasm under a mountain, and raised there away from the public. When a child was seven years old, he was enrolled in companies and classes to enforce order and discipline. The tutors jobs were to make them good subjects and to endure pain and conquer in battle. The boys were force to live and endure hardship in army barracks.

They practiced skills essential becoming good soldiers. One story speaks of a boy who allowed a fox to tear out his stomach and kill him rather than admit theft. Toughness was admired by the Spartans. When they turned twelve they were given one coat for a year. They were made to sleep on bes made of rushes. They were also divided into bands each with a single captain. The captain would be older and would be the captain when they fought and their master at home. The kids were encouraged to steal food so long as they weren't caught. If they were caught then they were whipped without mercy.