

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
922	50:716.	May 5, 1950, ch. 169, §1 (Art. 122), 64 Stat. 140.

AMENDMENTS

2016—Pub. L. 114-328 amended section generally. Prior to amendment, text read as follows: “Any person subject to this chapter who with intent to steal takes anything of value from the person or in the presence of another, against his will, by means of force or violence or fear of immediate or future injury to his person or property or to the person or property of a relative or member of his family or of anyone in his company at the time of the robbery, is guilty of robbery and shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.”

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2016 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 114-328 effective on the date designated by the President, not later than the first day of the first calendar month beginning two years after Dec. 23, 2016, with implementing regulations prescribed by the President not later than one year after Dec. 23, 2016, and with provisions relating to applicability to various situations, see section 5542 of Pub. L. 114-328, set out as a note under section 801 of this title.

[§ 922a. Art. 122a]

CODIFICATION

For text of new section 922a as enacted by Pub. L. 114-328, see Amendment of Analysis and Subchapter note set out preceding section 877 of this title.

§ 923. Art. 123. Forgery

Any person subject to this chapter who, with intent to defraud—

- (1) falsely makes or alters any signature to, or any part of, any writing which would, if genuine, apparently impose a legal liability on another or change his legal right or liability to his prejudice; or
- (2) utters, offers, issues, or transfers such a writing, known by him to be so made or altered;

is guilty of forgery and shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

(Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 74.)

TRANSFER AND ENACTMENT OF SECTION

Pub. L. 114-328, div. E, title LX, § 5401(12), 5436, title LXIII, § 5542, Dec. 23, 2016, 130 Stat. 2939, 2952, 2967, provided that, effective on the date designated by the President, not later than the first day of the first calendar month beginning two years after Dec. 23, 2016, with implementing regulations prescribed by the President not later than one year after Dec. 23, 2016, and with provisions relating to applicability to various situations, this section is redesignated and transferred to become section 905 of this title (article 105), and a new section 923 (article 123) is enacted. For text of new section 923 after the effective date, see Amendment of Analysis and Subchapter note preceding section 877 of this title.

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
923	50:717.	May 5, 1950, ch. 169, §1 (Art. 123), 64 Stat. 141.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2016 AMENDMENT

Transfer of current section and enactment of new section 923 by Pub. L. 114-328 effective on the date designated by the President, not later than the first day of the first calendar month beginning two years after Dec. 23, 2016, with implementing regulations prescribed by the President not later than one year after Dec. 23, 2016, and with provisions relating to applicability to various situations, see section 5542 of Pub. L. 114-328, set out as a note under section 801 of this title.

§ 923a. Art. 123a. Making, drawing, or uttering check, draft, or order without sufficient funds

Any person subject to this chapter who—
 (1) for the procurement of any article or thing of value, with intent to defraud; or

(2) for the payment of any past due obligation, or for any other purpose, with intent to deceive;

makes, draws, utters, or delivers any check, draft, or order for the payment of money upon any bank or other depository, knowing at the time that the maker or drawer has not or will not have sufficient funds in, or credit with, the bank or other depository for the payment of that check, draft, or order in full upon its presentment, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct. The making, drawing, uttering, or delivering by a maker or drawer of a check, draft, or order, payment of which is refused by the drawee because of insufficient funds of the maker or drawer in the drawee’s possession or control, is prima facie evidence of his intent to defraud or deceive and of his knowledge of insufficient funds in, or credit with, that bank or other depository, unless the maker or drawer pays the holder the amount due within five days after receiving notice, orally or in writing, that the check, draft, or order was not paid on presentment. In this section, the word “credit” means an arrangement or understanding, express or implied, with the bank or other depository for the payment of that check, draft, or order.

(Added Pub. L. 87-385, §1(1), Oct. 4, 1961, 75 Stat. 814.)

EFFECTIVE DATE

Pub. L. 87-385, §2, Oct. 4, 1961, 75 Stat. 814, provided that: “This Act [enacting this section] becomes effective on the first day of the fifth month following the month in which it is enacted [October 1961].”

§ 924. Art. 124. Maiming

Any person subject to this chapter who, with intent to injure, disfigure, or disable, inflicts upon the person of another an injury which—

- (1) seriously disfigures his person by any mutilation thereof;
- (2) destroys or disables any member or organ of his body; or
- (3) seriously diminishes his physical vigor by the injury of any member or organ;

is guilty of maiming and shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.

(Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 74.)

TRANSFER OF SECTION

Pub. L. 114-328, div. E, title LX, § 5401(13)(A), (14), title LXIII, § 5542, Dec. 23, 2016, 130 Stat.