

## NATIONAL ARCHIVES

### IRELAND



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**GENERAL ARMY ORDERS**  
(as amended by the Army Council)

October 1973

1. GENERAL ORDERS NO. 1. (Deals with the attitude of Volunteers towards Courts, Parliaments and Institutions of Government in occupied Ireland and in the 26 county State. These were established by the British Imperial Government to maintain control in Ireland. In effect, they are still imposed on the Irish people by the British Imperial Government).

**(1) A VOLUNTEER SHALL NOT: -**

- (a) Swear or pledge allegiance or recognition to the Partition Institutions of Government of the Six or Twenty-six County States.
- (b) Swear or pledge recognition of their legitimacy as sovereign governing bodies for the Irish people.
- (c) Swear or pledge himself in any way to refrain from using arms or other methods of struggle to overthrow British rule in Ireland.

Minimum penalty for breaches: **DISMISSAL**

**2. A VOLUNTEER SHALL:**

- (a) Refuse to obey any order issued by the authorities of these States requiring him to leave Ireland or reside inside or outside a specified area in Ireland.
- (b) Refuse to give any undertakings as to his future behaviour.

Volunteers released from prison on ticket-of-leave are bound by this.

Minimum penalty for breaches: **Dismissal.**

**3. VOLUNTEER CHARGED WITH ACTS DULY AUTHORISED BY THE COMPETENT OFFICERS OF OG-LAIGH NA hEIREANN SHALL: -**

- (a) When initially charged use the following formula:  
"I wish to say nothing at this stage."
- (b) At all subsequent court hearings "refuse to plead".
- (c) Reserve the right to cross-examine witnesses and make an unsworn statement.

Maximum penalty for breaches which are not also a breach of orders in Par. 1 **Dismissal with ignominy.**

4. Subject to compliance with the orders in Part 3, a Volunteer may employ legal authority and produce witnesses to defend himself in Court when permitted to do so by General Headquarters or the delegated Authority.

**5. Interrogation: If arrested or interrogated a Volunteer shall:**

- (a) Refuse to give any account of his movements, activities or associates, when any of these have any relation to the organisation or personnel of Oglagh na hEireann.
- (b) Refuse to make or sign any statements.
- (c) Any Volunteer committed to prison forfeits all rank.

Minimum penalty for a breach of any of these orders: **Dismissal with ignominy.**

(SPECIAL NOTE) This general order does not cover a charge of treachery which might arise following interrogation as noted in Par. 5 above.

**GENERAL ORDER No. 2. (Deals with membership of Political Parties.)**

- (a) No member of Oglagh na hEireann may be a member of Political Party which recognises the partition institutions of Government as sovereign authorities for the Irish people.
- (b) This order does not forbid Volunteers from being members of Industrial Trade Unions as distinct from political labour parties; co-operative organisations for economic development or of Sinn Fein.
- (c) Membership of any communist or capitalist party is forbidden. Any Volunteer found promoting communist or capitalist literature is automatically dismissed.

**GENERAL ORDER No. 3.**

- (a) No member of Oglagh na hEireann shall make any statement either verbally or in writing to the Press or Mass Media without General Headquarters permission.
- (b) Volunteers are forbidden to advocate anything inconsistent with Army policy.

Minimum penalty for breaches: **Dismissal with ignominy.**

GENERAL ORDER No. 4. Deals with Hunger-Strikes.

- (a) Volunteers are forbidden to undertake hunger strikes without the express sanction of General Headquarters.

Maximum penalty for breach Dismissal.

GENERAL ORDER No. 5 (Deals with firing parties and unofficial action).

- (a) Firing parties at funerals are only allowed in the case of Volunteers, who die on active service or as a direct result of enemy action. General Headquarters permission must be obtained.

(In view of the provisions of General Order No. 8, this tribute may have to be waived in the 26 Counties area since any such action at this time could be construed as aggressive and as such in conflict with General Order No. 8).

GENERAL ORDER No. 6. (Deals with Committees under Army Control)

- (a) Committees under Army Control will have their terms of references clearly laid out for them. They will adhere strictly to these terms of reference. In case of departure from these the individuals or individual responsible will be removed from the Committee. The Army Authority has the right to remove any member of such Committee from the Committee at any time.

GENERAL ORDER No. 7.

- (a) Volunteers when making the Army Declaration promise "... to obey all orders and regulations issued by the Army Authority and any superior officers."

The Declaration must be adhered to in the letter and the spirit.

- (b) Where an order issued by a duly accredited officer has been disobeyed, the Volunteer in question must be suspended immediately pending investigation of the case.

- (c) Any Volunteer carrying out an unofficial operation is automatically dismissed from the Army and is liable to immediate repudiation.

Minimum penalty for breach of this order: Dismissal.

GENERAL ORDER No. 8 (Deals with what may be construed as aggressive action within the 26 Counties).

- (a) Volunteers are strictly forbidden to take any military action against 26 County forces under any circumstances whatsoever. The importance of this order in present circumstances especially in the Border areas cannot be over-emphasised.

- (b) Minimum arms shall be used in training in the 26 Co. area. In the event of a raid, every effort shall be made to get the arms away safely. If this fails, the arms shall be rendered useless and abandoned.

- (c) Maximum security precautions must be taken when training. Scouts must always be posted to warn of emergency. Volunteers arrested during training or in possession of arms will point out that the arms were for use against the British Forces of Occupation only. This statement should be repeated at all subsequent Court proceedings.

- (d) At all times Volunteers must make it clear that the policy of the Army is to drive the British Forces of Occupation out of Ireland.

GENERAL ORDER No. 9.

- (a) All applications for re-admission by those who were dismissed or who resigned from the army, must be submitted to the Army Council or delegated authority, who alone have the power to sanction re-instatement.

- (b) Where a Volunteer is summarily dismissed from the Army he may apply to his unit O/C to have his case tried by Court Martial. Such application must be made within seven days from the date of receipt of notification of dismissal.

- (c) Once a courtmartial has confirmed such a dismissal, then as in all other cases, any further appeal or application for reinstatement must be forwarded to the Army Council through the Unit Commander.

GENERAL ORDER No. 10. (Deals with membership of the Army)

- (a) Membership of the army is only possible through being an active member of any Army Unit or directly attached to General Headquarters. Any man who ceases to be an active member of a Unit or working directly with General Headquarters, automatically ceases to be a member of the Army. There is no reserve in the Army. All Volunteers must be active.
- (b) The duties of a Volunteer shall be at the discretion of the Unit Commander. If, for good and genuine reasons a Volunteer is unable to carry out the normal duties and routine which obtains in the unit, the O. C may allot him some special duties, e.g. intelligence work, care and cleaning of weapons, procuring of training and parade grounds etc. So long as he performs these duties satisfactorily and makes regular reports he shall be considered as an active Volunteer.
- (c) Leave of absence may be granted to a Volunteer in the case of illness or for other valid reasons.
- (d) A Volunteer who, for any reason, ceases to maintain contact with his unit or with General Headquarters for a period of three months shall automatically cease to be a member of the Army.  
The onus of maintaining contact is on the Volunteer himself.
- (e) The provision of this General Order does not apply to Volunteers in prison.

GENERAL ORDER No. 11 (Deals with the seizure of arms and dumps which are under Army Control)

- (a) Any Volunteer who seizes or is party to the seizure of arms, ammunition or explosives which are being held under Army Control, shall be deemed guilty of treachery. A duly-constituted courtmartial shall try all cases.

Penalty for breach of this order: Death.

Note: As in all other cases of the death penalty, sentence must be ratified by the Army Council.

GENERAL ORDER No. 12 (Deals with any property outside Army Control)

- (a) A Volunteer with knowledge of the whereabouts of Army property which is not under Army Control shall report such information immediately to his O/C.

Minimum penalty for failure to do this: Dismissal.

GENERAL ORDER No. 13 (Deals with attempts to lower morale or to lead to undermine the confidence in Army Leadership and with slanderous attacks on Volunteers)

- (a) Any Volunteer who attempts to lower the morale or undermine the confidence of other volunteers in Army leadership or in any individual in the Army control shall be deemed guilty of treachery.
- (b) Any Volunteer taking part in a campaign of slander and denigration against another volunteer, thereby weakening authority and discipline and bringing the Army into disrepute, shall likewise be deemed guilty of treachery.

Minimum penalty: Dismissal with ignominy.

## CONSTITUTION OF OGLAIGH NA hEIREANN

### 1. Title:

The Army shall be known as Oglagh na hEireann.

### 2. Membership:-

- (a) Enlistment in Oglagh na hEireann shall be open to all Irishmen of good character who have attained the age of sixteen years, and who accept the objects of Oglagh na hEireann as stated in the Constitution.
- (b) Membership of Oglagh na hEireann is open to women on a basis of full equality.
- (c) Participation in Leinster House, Stormont or Westminster is strictly forbidden and in any other subservient Parliament, if any.
- (d) Any Volunteer who, by a resolution, proposes entry into Leinster House, Stormont or Westminster automatically dismisses himself from membership of Oglagh na hEireann.

### 3. Objects:

1. To guard the honour and uphold the sovereignty and unity of the Republic of Ireland.
2. To establish an Irish Socialist Republic, based on the Proclamation of 1916.
3. To establish and uphold a lawful Government in sole and absolute control of the Republic.
4. To secure and defend civil and religious liberty and equal rights and equal opportunities for all citizens.
5. To promote the revival of the Irish language as the everyday language of the people and to promote the development of the best mental and physical characteristics of our race.

### 4. Means:

The means by which Oglagh na hEireann shall endeavour to achieve its objects are: -

- (a) Force of arms.
- (b) Organising, training and equipping the manhood of Ireland as an efficient military force.
- (c) Assisting as directed by the Army Authority, all organisations working for the same objects.

### 5. Army Control

- (a) The General Army Convention shall be the Supreme Army Authority.
- (b) The Army Council shall be the Supreme Authority when a General Convention is not in session.
- (c) The Army Council shall have power to delegate its powers to a Government which is actively endeavouring to function as the de facto Government of the Republic.
- (d) When a Government is functioning as the de facto Government of the Republic a General Army Convention shall be convened to give the Allegiance of Oglagh na hEireann to such a Government.
- (e) All personnel and all armament, equipment and other resources of Oglagh na hEireann shall be at the disposal of and subject to the Army Authority, to be employed and utilised as the Army Authority shall direct.

### 6. General Army Convention

- (a) A General Army Convention of Delegates (selected as set out hereinafter) shall meet every two years unless the majority of these delegates notify the Army Council that they deem it better for military purposes to postpone it. When a General Army Convention is postponed, it shall be summoned to meet as soon as the majority of the delegates shall notify the Army Council that they deem it advisable.
- (b) An Extraordinary General Army Convention shall be called when a majority of the Executive so decide.
- (c) That should it be necessary to summon an Extraordinary General Convention and that the urgency of the issue for the Convention does not permit of the selection of delegates, as prescribed that the delegates to the previous General Convention constitute the Extraordinary General Convention. When for any reason a Delegate to the previous General Convention has become ineligible, or is not available, the Battalion Council shall elect a Delegate in his stead, every active Volunteer in the Battalion being eligible.

- (d) When the Army is engaged on active service, no Unit or General Convention shall be held until a reasonable time after hostilities have terminated, unless the Army Authority decides otherwise.
- (e) (i) An Executive of twelve (12) members shall be elected by ballot at the General Army Convention: at least eight (8) of these members shall be delegates to the Convention: four (4) members may be elected from active Volunteers who are not delegates.
- (ii) No member of the Executive may also be a member of the Army Council and members of the Executive subsequently elected to the Army Council will resign from the Executive. Substitutes to fill the vacancies by order of election. Number of subs. to be increased to twelve (12). Chairman of the Executive excluded if elected to Army Council. And the Chairman of the Army Council and the Chief of Staff attend all meetings of the Executive with the right to speak but without voting rights.
- (f) The following shall be entitled to attend and vote at the General Army Convention: -
  - (i) Delegates selected by Battalion Convention.
  - (ii) Delegates selected by General Headquarters Staff and Staffs of Brigades, Divisions and Commands.
  - (iii) Two (2) members of the Executive.
  - (iv) All members of the Army Council.
  - (v) The Chief of Staff, the Adjutant General and the Quartermaster General.
- (g) Only Volunteers on the Active List shall be eligible as Delegates to the General Army Convention.
- (h) A majority of the General Army Convention may invite anyone whom they wish to attend to speak.
- (i) The Chairman of the General Army Convention shall be chosen by the General Convention.

## DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE EXECUTIVE

- (1) The Chairman of the General Army Convention or his representative shall, within forty-eight (48) hours of the termination of the Convention, summon a meeting of the Army Executive over which he shall preside during the election of a Chairman and Secretary. The Army Executive shall then proceed with the election of an Army Council of seven (7) members.
- (2) The Army Executive shall meet at least once every six months. The Secretary of the Executive shall be responsible for the summoning of the members.
- (3) It shall be the duty of the Executive to advise the Army Council on all matters concerning the Army.
- (4) The Executive shall have power, by a majority vote, to summon an Extraordinary General Army Convention.
- (5) A member of the Executive who, for any reason, ceases to be an active member of Orlaigh na hÉireann shall cease to be a member of the Executive.
- (6) Casual vacancies on the Executive shall be filled by co-option after any substitutes that may be elected by the General Army Convention have been exhausted. Vacancies to be filled within a period of one month.
- (7) The Executive shall hold office until the following General Army Convention shall elect a new Executive.
- (8) An extraordinary meeting of the Executive shall be summoned by the Secretary of the Executive when a majority of the Army Council or a majority of the Executive so decide.
- (9) Two-thirds of the available members shall constitute a quorum of the Executive, for co-option purposes only. Full Executive powers shall not be vested in less than five (5) members.

## DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE ARMY COUNCIL

- (1) The Chairman of the Army Executive or his representative shall, as soon as possible after the election of the Army Council, summon a meeting of the Army Council, over which he shall preside, until a Chairman and Secretary have been elected.
- (2) The Army Council shall meet at least once a month.
- (3) Vacancies occurring in the Army Council shall be filled from substitutes elected by the Executive or co-opted by the Army Council in advance. Co-options by the Army Council must be ratified by the Executive at its next meeting.
- (4) Any Active Volunteer shall be eligible for membership of the Army Council.
- (5) The Army Council shall have power to:
  - (i) Conclude peace or declare war when a majority of the Council so decide.
  - (ii) Appoint a Chief of Staff and ratify all appointments to the Commissioned ranks.
  - (iii) Make regulations regarding organisation, training, discipline, equipment and operations, such as will ensure that the Army will be as efficient as possible.
  - (iii) Take all necessary steps to secure co-ordination with other Republican organisations.
  - (iv) Keep in touch with all foreign organisations and countries which may help the Army in any way.
  - (v) Arrange for the care of wounded Volunteers and their dependents and the dependents of Volunteers killed, imprisoned or on active service.
- (6) The Chief of Staff, Adjutant General and Quartermaster General shall be entitled to attend and speak at all meetings of the Army Council, but shall not be entitled to vote unless they are members of the Army Council.
- (7) Four (4) members shall constitute a quorum of the Army Council.
- (8) A member of the Army Council who, for any reason ceases to be an active Volunteer, shall cease to be a member of the Army Council.

## SELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE COMMAND AND GENERAL ARMY CONVENTIONS

### Command Conventions

- (1) Delegates to the Command Conventions shall be elected by ballot as follows:
  - (a) At each parade called for the purpose, each unit in Command Area shall elect a delegate to attend the Command Convention.
  - (b) One member of the Command Staff, elected by the Staff at a special meeting called for the purpose.
  - (c) The Command O/C shall be entitled to attend and vote at the Command Convention.
  - (d) Each Command Convention shall meet when instructed by the Army Authority and elect one delegate when the total number of Volunteers who parade for Unit Conventions do not exceed twenty (20) and two (2) delegates when the number of Volunteers do not exceed fifty (50) and one (1) delegate for each twenty (20) additional Volunteers on parade at Unit Conventions.

### Brigade Conventions

Where the Independent Unit is a Brigade, a Brigade Convention may be held consisting of the delegates elected by the Units, Battalion Staffs and the Brigade Staff, with power to pass or reject any resolution brought forward by these delegates. The delegates from each Battalion shall each select their own delegates to the Army Convention.

## ELECTION OF BRIGADE, DIVISIONAL AND COMMAND STAFF DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL ARMY CONVENTION

Two delegates shall be elected at a meeting of General Headquarters Staff Officers, with the exception of Chief of Staff, Adjutant General & Q. M. General.

RESOLUTIONS TO GENERAL ARMY CONVENTION  
Command Conventions and the meetings of G.H.Q. Staff for the election of delegates to General Army Convention shall have power to discuss any matter relating to the Army or to the Nation and to pass resolutions regarding such matters. These resolutions shall be forwarded to G.H.Q. within the time specified by the Army Authority

and shall appear on the agenda for the General Army Convention.

### EVERY VOLUNTEER SHALL MAKE THE FOLLOWING DECLARATION:

"I (name) . . . . . promise that I will promote the objects of Oglagh na hEireann to the best of my knowledge and ability and that I will obey all orders and regulations issued to me by the Army Authority and by my superiors officers".

### CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION

It shall require a two-thirds majority of a General Army Convention to change articles in this Constitution.

### COURTS OF ENQUIRY

1. A Court of Inquiry may be set up to investigate allegations against any member of the Army, any alleged irregularity or any other matter affecting the Army.
2. The Court may be convened by the O.C. of any Unit or by the C/S. The Convening Authority should supply the Court with specific terms of reference in writing, setting out the precise nature of the matters to be investigated.
3. The Court shall consist of three members, one of whom will be appointed President by the Convening officer or his representative. Any active Volunteer may be appointed to sit on a Court of Inquiry.
4. The powers and duties of a Court of Inquiry are: to examine all witnesses who appear before it and, having considered all the evidence, to make specific recommendations to the Convening Authority. It has no power to bring in any verdict or to pass any sentence. It may recommend Courtmartial proceedings, but decision on this point rests with the Convening Authority.

NOTE: The powers and duties of the Court of Inquiry should be made clear to the members of the Court and to all witnesses appearing before it, by the Convening Authority or his representative.

5. The members of the Court should be supplied with copies of all General Army Orders, as they may require those when drawing up recommendations.
  6. Witnesses summoned to appear before the Court should be accommodated in a separate room to that in which the Court is held. They should be cautioned beforehand that they are not to discuss the matters being investigated among themselves. An officer should be detailed to remain in the room with the witnesses. The witnesses will be called singly before the Court to testify.
  7. Evidence should be taken on oath which will be administered to each witness by the President. Should a witness object to testifying on oath, he must state his objections, to the Court. Unsworn testimony may be taken, but will not carry the same weight as sworn testimony. Once a witness has been examined, he may be recalled as often as the Court requires, to answer any further questions the Court wishes to put. For this reason, witnesses will not be allowed to leave the precincts of the Court except with the express permission of the Court.
  8. If the Court so decides, it may call for additional witnesses to those summoned by the Convening Authority.
  9. The recommendations of the Court shall be made in writing and signed by the three members of the Court. These recommendations together with a record of the proceedings and all documents connected with the inquiry, shall be forwarded to the Competent Authority by the President.
- NOTE: The President appoints one member of the Court to record the proceedings unless a notetaker or other means of recording is specially provided by the Competent Authority.

OATHS FOR COURTS OF INQUIRY  
TO BE TAKEN BY EACH MEMBER OF THE COURT

I . . . . . swear by the Almighty God that I will conduct this Inquiry without fear, favour or affection.

And I swear that I will not disclose the vote or opinion of any member of the Court unless required to do so by the Competent Authority. And I swear not to disclose the recommendations of the Court until they have been disclosed by the Competent Authority.

TO BE TAKEN BY EACH WITNESS

I . . . . . swear by Almighty God that my evidence to the Court shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

TO BE TAKEN BY THE OFFICIAL NOTE-TAKER

I . . . . . swear by Almighty God that I will maintain inviolate the proceedings of this Court, and that I will not disclose its proceedings unless required to do so by the Competent Authority.

Court-Martial

1. A Court-martial is set up by the O.C. of any Unit or by the C/S. to try any Volunteer on a specific charge or charges.
2. The Court shall consist of three members of equal rank or higher than the accused.
3. The Convening Officer will appoint one member of the Court as President.
4. When a Court-martial is set up by a Unit O.C., the Adjutant of the Unit, or some member of the Unit delegated by the Adjutant to do so, will act as Prosecuting Counsel. When the Convening Authority is the C/S, he may appoint any officer other than the Adjutant-General to act as Prosecuting Counsel.
5. The accused may call on any volunteer to act as his Defence Counsel, or, if he so desires, may defend the case himself.
6. A copy of the charges shall be supplied to the accused in reasonable time before the case is heard to enable him to prepare his defence. The Convening Authority may either supply the accused with a summary of the evidence it is proposed to place before the Court, or arrange for a preliminary hearing at which witnesses for the prosecution will give on oath, a summary of their testimony. At such preliminary hearing, neither defence nor prosecution counsel will be present, but the accused may cross-examine the witnesses. The evidence shall be taken down in writing from each witness, shall be read over to him and shall be signed by him. If the accused wishes to make a statement or give evidence on oath he must be cautioned that anything he says may be taken down and used in evidence at any subsequent hearing of the case.
7. If the accused objects to any of the three officers comprising the Court, his objection will be examined by the remaining two members and, if upheld, the member objected to will be replaced.
8. The Convening Authority will ensure that the Prosecuting Counsel is in possession of all the facts relevant to the case and that all prosecution witnesses are present at the Court.

9. The Convening Authority will supply the Court, with a copy of the charges and with copies of General Army Orders.
10. During the hearing of the case, all witnesses will be kept in a separate room as in the case of a Court of Inquiry. The only person present in the Court shall be the members of the Court, the accused, the defence Counsel (if any), Prosecuting Counsel and note-taker (if any) and the witness under examination.
11. The oath will be administered as in the case of a Court of Inquiry.
12. At the start of the case, the President will read each case to the accused and ask him if he pleads guilty to the charge.  
Witnesses when called to testify will be cross-examined first by the Prosecuting Counsel and then by the Defence Counsel, or by the accused if conducting his own defence. Witnesses may be questioned by any member of the Court. Should either Counsel wish to recall a witness who has already testified, permission of the Court must first be obtained. The Court may recall any witness. Witnesses may not leave the precincts of the Court without permission from the Court.
14. At any time it so desires, the Court may go into private session to decide on points which may arise, such as the admissibility of evidence.
15. When all witnesses have testified, Defence Counsel will sum up and make closing address to the Court. This will be followed by summing up and closing address of the Prosecuting Counsel. The Court then goes into private session to consider its verdict and sentence.
16. For a breach of any General Army Order, the Court shall not have power to impose a lesser penalty than that laid down in such order.
17. The verdict and sentence of the Court shall be set down in writing and signed by the three members. This, together with a summary of the evidence must be forwarded by the President to the Convening Authority. Sentence is subject to the ratification of the Convening Authority.

NOTE: In the case of the death penalty sentence must be ratified by the A.C.

18. The accused may forward an appeal against the verdict or sentence or both to the Adjutant-General who will place it before the Competent Authority. The appeal should be forwarded by accused through his O.C. who in turn will forward it to the Adjutant-General with a signed copy of verdict and sentence and a summary of the evidence. The Competent Authority may order a new trial or reduce the penalty but may not increase the penalty imposed by the Court.

NOTE: The President appoints one member of the Court to act as recorder, unless a note-taker or other means of recording the proceedings is specially provided by the Convening Authority.

#### OATHS FOR COURT-MARTIAL TO BE TAKEN BY EACH MEMBER OF THE COURT

I . . . . . swear by Almighty God that I will try the accused on the issues presented to the Court without fear, favour or affection.

And I swear that I will not disclose the vote or opinion of any member of the Court or any proceedings of the Court unless required to do so by the Competent Authority.

And I swear not to disclose the verdict or sentence of the Court until they have been disclosed by the Competent Authority.

#### TO BE TAKEN BY EACH WITNESS

I . . . . . swear by Almighty God that my evidence to the Court shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

#### TO BE TAKEN BY THE OFFICIAL NOTE-TAKER

I . . . . . swear by Almighty God that I will maintain inviolate the proceedings of this Court and that I will not disclose its proceedings unless required to do so by the Competent Authority.

### NOTES FOR COURT MARTIAL

1. On the Court assembling, the Convening Authority or his representative reads the order convening the Court.
2. The President asks the accused if he has any objection to any member of the Court.  
Members of the Court retire and consider any objection, and decide whether objection is to be upheld or rejected.
3. If any objection is upheld, the Convening Authority or his representative nominates another member.
4. The President appoints one member of the Court to record the proceedings, unless a note taker is specially appointed by the Convening Authority.
5. The President then reads the charge or charges to the accused and asks him to plead to each separate charge.
6. The Prosecutor presents his authority to the Court and makes the opening statement for the prosecution, outlining the charges.
7. The Prosecutor then calls witnesses to substantiate case for the prosecution.
8. Accused or his Counsel cross-examine witness for the prosecution.
9. When evidence for the prosecution is closed, the accused or his Counsel makes opening statement for the defence.
10. Witnesses for the defence are then called.
11. Accused or his Counsel makes closing statement for the Defence.
12. Prosecutor makes closing statement for the prosecution.
13. Court may ask for records as to the character and record of the accused.
14. The Court then retires to consider the findings on each charge and to award the sentence.  
The Court may award a separate sentence or punishment on each charge on which the accused is found guilty of, or one sentence or punishment to cover more than one charge.
15. Where different sentences are proposed, the Court shall vote first on the lesser sentence proposed.
16. Members of the Court shall vote on sentence according to their seniority, the junior members voting first.

17. The President of the Court shall be responsible for forwarding to the Competent Authority: -
  - (a) The written records or other records of the proceedings of the Court and all documents connected with the trial;
  - (b) The findings and sentence of the Court.
18. The oath to witnesses shall be administered by the President of the Court.

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### EVERY VOLUNTEER SHALL MAKE THE FOLLOWING DECLARATION:

"I (name) . . . . . promise that I will promote the objects of Oglagh na hEireann to the best of my knowledge and ability and that I will obey all orders and regulations issued to me by the Army Authority and by my superior officers".

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### ORAL TEST ON ALL ASPECTS