

(h) in the event of acquittal on all charges, the discharge of the accused;

* A^w (i) in the event of conviction, hearing of statements and evidence for the prosecution and the defence, including evidence of prior conviction, bearing upon the sentence to be imposed;

(j) consideration of sentence, and its announcement in open court.

(2) After the close of the case for the prosecution, the court may acquit the accused on any charge if it decides there is not sufficient evidence to support the charge and that the accused should not be required to answer it, and any such acquittal shall be entered in the record of the case. The court may on application of the prosecution also direct that any further charge or charges be preferred against the accused and may grant any necessary adjournment for that purpose.

(3) The court may at any stage of the examination question any witness and may call or re-call any witness at any time before finding if it considers it necessary in the interests of justice.

(4) Each witness called shall take an oath or make affirmation in the form contained in Legal Forms for Military Government Courts, before giving evidence, except that a child under fourteen years of age who in the judgment of the court does not understand the nature of an oath but nevertheless understands the duty of speaking the truth may give evidence without being sworn or making affirmation. The oath or affirmation may be administered either in English or in any other language.[^]

(5) The court may interrogate the accused at the time of pleading or at the trial, but shall not apply any compulsion to require him to answer. Any statements then made may be received as evidence. If the accused chooses to testify at a later stage of the trial, he may do so, but he may not be required to do so and shall not be sworn.¹

¹ (6) The court shall have power to order trial in camera if it is necessary to prevent any prejudice to the security of the Allied Forces or for some other exceptional reason.