

EXTRA

THE NEWELL STAR

EXTRA

NEWELL, CALIFORNIA

SEPTEMBER 5, 1945

EXCLUDEE AND SEGREGEE ORDERS ARE RESCINDED EFFECTIVE TODAY

The War Department in Washington and Major General H. C. Pratt, Commanding General of the Western Defense Command, at San Francisco, have announced that, effective today, all restrictions heretofore placed by the Western Defense Command on the movements of persons of Japanese ancestry have been removed.

Under a proclamation issued by General Pratt which went into effect last midnight all individuals who heretofore have been barred from entering the West Coast areas, or who have been detained in the center under orders of the Western Defense Command, may resettle anywhere in the United States they please, provided they are not under detention orders of the Department of Justice.

Persons under Army exclusion orders which barred them from the West Coast areas and who have relocated elsewhere in the country also may return to the Pacific Coast now if they choose.

JUSTICE DEPT. DETENTION LIST STILL EFFECTIVE

Statements of the War Department, the Western Defense Command and the War Relocation Authority stressed today that persons under Department of Justice detention orders are not freed to leave the center by the lifting of the Army restrictions.

The Department of Justice stop list includes all individuals who have renounced their American citizenship or who are in process of renouncing it.

"Whatever the future holds for these will be the determination of the Department of Justice," said a WRA statement issued simultaneously with the lifting of the Army's restrictions. "The Department of Justice has not stated its future policy with regard to them.

"Meantime the WRA will assist in finding homes and employment for approximately 45,000, many of whom are relatives of the 20,000 Japanese American soldiers in the United States Army."

Problems which arise with regard to the status of detained persons no longer are any concern of the Western Defense Command, and no further communications regarding them should be sent there.

Detention orders of the Department of Justice were not affected by the Army's lifting of its restrictive orders, and at Tule Lake Center the Army now becomes the agent of the Department of Justice in detention of individuals ordered held in the center by the Justice Department.

"The Army's rescission of its restrictive orders also does not affect the status of persons now in internment camps under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice.

"As the result of the surrender of Japan," General Pratt said in announcing the lifting of the Army restrictions, "the military situation is such that restrictions heretofore imposed as a matter of military necessity can no longer be justified."

A spokesman for the Western Defense Command explained further that this action will not terminate detention of all persons of Japanese ancestry.

"Several thousand who were excluded from the West Coast by military orders are still interned by the Department of Justice as aliens," the spokesman said. "This internment will continue under the responsibility of the Department of Justice. Thus, even after the termination of all exclusion orders, there will be nearly 6000 males of Japanese descent and several thousand females who will continue to be interned. Of this group, more than five thousand are former American citizens who have renounced their American citizenship."

"All persons permitted to return to the West Coast areas by reason of rescission of individual exclusion orders should be accorded the same treatment and allowed to enjoy the same privileges accorded law-abiding American citizens or residents," said General Pratt in his official proclamation announcing rescission of the Army restrictions.

At the same time the War Relocation Authority issued a public statement explaining that whereas in the past the Army and the Department of Justice had shared the responsibility of determining who could and who could not leave the centers, the responsibility now rests solely with the Department of Justice.

"Those not detained by the Department of Justice are free to relocate in any part of the United States," the statement said, "and it is the duty of the WRA to assist those people in re-establishing themselves."

鶴嶺湖新報號外

軍部制限令五日零時撤廃

司法省の禁足令存続 当軍部司法省の代理機關

軍部の陸軍省及び西部防衛司令部が、少将は日米人の移動に、同司令部の西部防衛司令部に依り、四日迄施行され、居る全制限令は、本日解除され、日米人の移動は、五日午前零時迄、の制限に依るは、西部防衛司令部の命令を遵守せよと居る者、西部防衛司令部の命令に依り、收留所に押留され、居る者は、司法省の制限令を遵守せよと居る者、

軍部の撤廃令の適用を受け、西部防衛司令部に依り、各地方に駐在する者、各自の希望に依り、太平洋沿岸に帰還する事が出来る。司法省の制限令は、軍部の制限令の解除に向い、依然として存続するもの、鶴嶺湖セントポールに於ては、軍部は司法省の代理機關となり、司法省の制限令に依り、收留所に押留された元米国民は、司法省の制限令を遵守する事、

下にあるインデペンデントキャンプに現在押留されて居る者に適用され、プラット少将は制限令の撤廃を声明する際、今の制限令の解除は、日米人の降服の結果、軍事上、其の必要と認めざるものと、理由に基き、日米人の降服を聲明する。プラット少将は、今日の制限令の解除は、抑留日米市民の解放を意味するものではないと、言及し、次

軍部に依り、西部防衛司令部に依り、日米市民は、現在、司法省に依り、外人として押留されて居る。向後、司法省に依り、制限令の解除後、約四千の女子は押留される。此の団体の中約五千名以上は、米国民権を擁護した元米国民である。

高プラット少将は、制限令の解除に依り、西部防衛司令部に帰還を許可された者は、法律を遵守する米国民及び居住者と同様、同様の特典の享受を許可した。同時に、駐在局は、声明書と、司法省の押留者の決定権を保有して居るが、向後、司法省のみ、責任に依るものであると、説明し、故に、司法省に依り、軍部は、日米人の移住の如何なる地域への駐在も自由である、軍部の再建を援助するは、軍部の責任である、と、発表した。

被抑留者の 資格問題 關係機關に

軍部、西部防衛司令部及び駐在局は、声明書に依り、司法省の命令に依り、押留される者は、軍部の制限令の解除に依る、日米人の移動を許し、発表された。司法省の禁足令等は、市民権を為脱せる者及び為脱せざる者を含む。駐在局は、軍部の制限令の撤廃と同時、市民権の制限を解除し、所定人達の、在留決定されるもので、在留決定は、何等と、在留決定する政策を發表し、在留決定は、日米人の移住を、二万人、日米兵士の親戚や其の家族を、在留決定する、約四万五千名、家庭を、就職の輪流に、在留決定する。司法省の制限令を、在留決定する。司法省の制限令を、在留決定する。

部の関係する点に非ずして、斯く問題の交渉は、其性質上、檢察總長又は移民局に提出せねばならぬと説明した。

軍部の撤廃令の適用を受け、西部防衛司令部に依り、各地方に駐在する者、各自の希望に依り、太平洋沿岸に帰還する事が出来る。司法省の制限令は、軍部の制限令の解除に向い、依然として存続するもの、鶴嶺湖セントポールに於ては、軍部は司法省の代理機關となり、司法省の制限令に依り、收留所に押留された元米国民は、司法省の制限令を遵守する事、