

### 3 Apply the Skill

**DIRECTIONS:** Read the passage, read each question, and choose the **best** answer.

In 1946, J. A. Krug, Secretary of the Interior, wrote a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives asking him to support legislation that would make it easier for Japanese Americans to receive payment for losses they suffered as a result of movement, or "evacuation," to camps during World War II. Part of this letter is paraphrased below.

#### COMPENSATING JAPANESE AMERICAN EVACUEES

- 1 In 1942, the War Department ordered that all Japanese Americans be removed from the Pacific Coast of the United States. For approximately two and a half years, more than 100,000 of these American citizens and their alien parents could not return to their homes. In January of 1945, they were allowed to return to their homes to try to resume their lives. It is too early to establish the total financial and property losses the Japanese Americans experienced, but the losses are undoubtedly heavy. Some lost everything they had. Many lost most of what they had.
- 2 None of these Japanese American evacuees was charged with any crime. Experience has shown that most of them were and are good Americans. The 23,000 Japanese Americans who served in the armed forces in both Europe and the Pacific have an outstanding record. The intelligence agencies have uncovered no instances of sabotage or espionage by Americans of Japanese ancestry during the war.
- 3 The evacuation orders left people with very little time to get their affairs in order. Merchants had to sell their stocks and businesses at sacrifice prices. Many evacuees sold personal possessions for a fraction of their value. A large number of people had to accept inadequate arrangements for the protection of their property. Some property was abandoned.
- 4 These losses are the direct result of the evacuation. Now, for the first time in the history of our nation, Japanese Americans are asking for public assistance in substantial numbers. The least that this country can do, in simple justice, is offer some degree of compensation for the incredible losses the evacuees have suffered.

2. Which fact supports the author's claim that Japanese Americans were evacuated without cause?
  - A. More than 100,000 Japanese Americans were not allowed to return to their homes.
  - B. The intelligence agencies uncovered no espionage by Japanese Americans.
  - C. Merchants had to sell their stocks and businesses at sacrifice prices.
  - D. Japanese Americans are asking for public assistance in substantial numbers.
3. In paragraph 2, why does the author discuss the service record of Japanese Americans during the war?
  - A. to suggest that evacuees made greater sacrifices than other Americans
  - B. to express appreciation for what members of the Armed Forces had done
  - C. to explain why so few men were among the evacuees
  - D. to show that Japanese Americans were patriotic and brave
4. Which statement **best** summarizes the evidence presented in paragraph 3?
  - A. The haste of the evacuation resulted in financial losses for Japanese Americans.
  - B. More planning could have helped the evacuation run more smoothly.
  - C. Japanese Americans had to leave their property with people they did not trust.
  - D. Japanese Americans had trouble determining the value of their possessions.
5. Which statement **best** explains the way in which the author uses evidence in this passage?
  - A. He relies on his position as Secretary of the Interior to persuade readers.
  - B. He states a claim and uses statistics and personal stories to show that it is valid.
  - C. He builds to a claim by presenting facts as logical evidence.
  - D. He uses emotional language to make readers feel sympathy for Japanese Americans.