

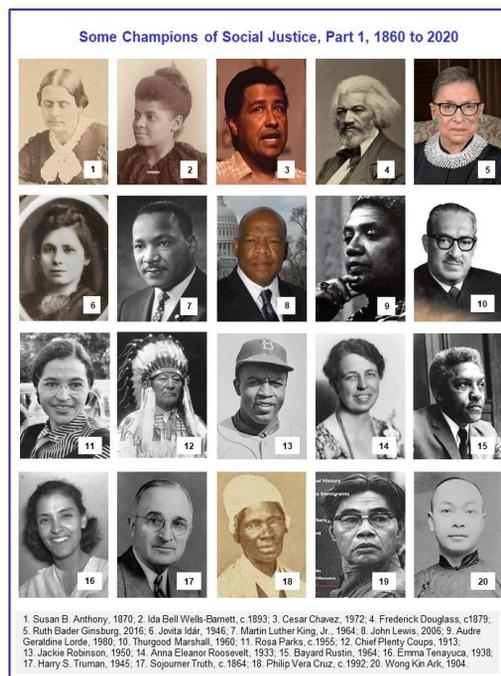
Some Champions of Social Justice, Part 1, 1860 to 2020, Continued

Philip Vera Cruz (December 25, 1904–June 12, 1994)

A Filipino American labor leader, [19] farmworker, and leader in the Asian American movement, he embodied the experiences of the [manong](#) generation, an enormous wave of Filipino immigrants who came to the United States between 1910 and 1930. Instead of better opportunities, they found [racial discrimination](#), deplorable living conditions, and [oppressive labor practices](#). In 1965, he led the [strike](#) against grape growers that brought about a dramatic turn in the long history of farm labor struggles in California. The strike captured the spirit and imagination of people everywhere He was a co-founder of the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee, which later merged with the [National Farm Workers Association](#) to become the [United Farm Workers](#). ([Videos](#)) [Source](#)

Wong Kim Ark (1873– ?) In this Chinese name--黃金德--the family name is *Wong*.

Born in San Francisco, he [20] grew up in an environment hostile to Chinese Americans. The [Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882](#) was one of the landmarks of his childhood, a piece of legislation that would be renewed for decades through to the mid-twentieth century. After a visit to China in 1894, he and his family were detained upon re-entry on the grounds that they were Chinese persons; thus, subjects of the Emperor of China. In 1898, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in [U.S. v. Wong Kim Ark](#) (169 U.S. 649) that the [14th Amendment](#) granted birthright citizenship to all persons born in the United States regardless of race or nationality. This case was central in defending [Nisei](#) against efforts to take away their citizenship during World War II. ([Video](#)) [Source](#)



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