Taking a comparative perspective, this paper considers the role of US diasporic communities in twentieth-century movements for Korean and Indian independence. The colonial status of their homelands left a lasting imprint on migrant communities in America, and Asian colonial groups were no exception. Even as members of both communities built new lives in the United States, Koreans and Indians remained active in anti-colonial movements for their homelands' liberation. Focusing on their work in the 1940s, this paper examines how their advocacy for diasporic causes became entwined with their domestic struggles for legal and political rights in the United States. It also tracks how the paths of the two groups diverged as Korea and India, too, took different routes to independence after 1945.