Anticommunism and White Supremacy

I. Tribal Recognition to Termination
II. Fighting Communism and “Gooks” in Korea
III. Cultures of Resistance
IV. Anticolonial Visions for Racial Justice
V. Repressing Criticisms of America
Dillon S. Myer
Director, War Relocation Authority (1942-46)
Commissioner, Bureau of Indian Affairs (1950-53)
Indian Citizenship Act (1924)

Unilaterally granted U.S. citizenship to all American Indians.
Indian Reorganization Act (1934)

• Stop land allotments.

• Allow Indigenous nations to organize own tribal governments.
Dillon S. Myer, BIA Commissioner
“Termination” of federal relations and treaty obligations with Indigenous communities.
Division and U.S. Occupation of Korea (1945)
Americans needed to “rescue” and adopt Korean “orphans”
Billie Holiday
Mass Entertainment Industry, 1930s

Movies
Music Recordings
Radio
Radicalization of Popular Culture

Communist Party
Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO)
A. Philip Randolph
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
Pittsburgh Courier
“Double V” Campaign

Victory against fascism abroad; victory against racism at home.
Paul Robeson
Council on African Affairs
INDIA VITAL TO VICTORY OVER FASCISM!

A Free India will be a powerful Ally of the United Nations.

A Free India will strengthen democracy everywhere and speed the liberation of all colonial peoples.

Hear

★ PAUL ROBESON ★ MAX YERGAN
★ MICHAEL QUILL ★ C. H. TOBIAS
★ KUMAR GOSHAL
AND OTHERS

MASS MEETING
MANHATTAN CENTER
34th Street, West of Eighth Avenue

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1942 8:30 P.M. SHARP

On sale at:

COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS, 1123 Broadway, Room 602; AMSTERDAM STAR NEWS.
248 Eight Avenue; PEOPLES VOICE, 218 West 155th Street; NEW YORK AGE, 238 West 138th Street; 135th Street YMCA; WORKERS' BOOKSHOP, 58 East 13th Street; INTER.
NATIONAL WORKERS ORDER, 80 Fifth Avenue; BOOKFAIR, 133 West 64th Street; ADS.
LAND PLACE Y.W.C.A., 221 Ashland Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Tickets: 20c, 55c and 83c (Tax Inc.)
Truman Doctrine (1947)
The United State would fight communism anywhere in the world to protect freedom.

Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Forces (1948)
First step toward the desegregation of the armed forces.
Walter White, NAACP
Black Freedom Movement

Before the Truman Doctrine: Fight racism and colonialism together.

After the Truman Doctrine: Some argued that ending racism at home would help fight communism abroad (good foreign policy).

Support U.S. foreign policy (anticommunism, imperialism) to demand civil rights at home.
Paul Robeson and W. E. B. Du Bois
McCarran Internal Security Act (1950)

Required communist organizations to register with the U.S. government.
Black Freedom Movement

• Originated in the 1930s and 1940s, critical of U.S. policies at home and abroad.

• U.S. government used anticommunism to discredit Council on African Affairs and other radical organizations and leaders.

• Civil rights became domesticated, cut off from wider criticisms of the United States and imperialism.