

mind, it would make it easier to accurately distinguish who the intended audience is in other writings.

Malcolm X's essay, "Message to the Grassroots" could almost have been written with Quarles' black revolutionary nationalists in mind. Malcolm X's message, like that of the black revolutionary nationalists, focuses on "exploiters and oppressors". Malcolm X tells states that the people that identified themselves with the master were called "house niggers" and he goes on to say that house niggers still exist today (67). Malcolm X goes on to explain what the modern "house nigger" is by saying "This modern day negro loves his master. He wants to live near him. He'll pay three times as much the house is worth just to live near his master, and then brag about being the only negro out there. You're nothing but a house negro." (67). This quote explicitly illustrates Quarles' description of the exploitive black revolutionary nationalists because Malcolm X clearly believes that some of the black people today are conditioned to follow the white man's rules and in Quarles's essay he states that this group has traces of paranoid thinking, one which holds that the forces of evil are banded in an eternal conspiracy to maintain their oppressive sway.

The tone of Malcolm X's essay could also be comparable to that of the black revolutionary nationalist group because they both come off as angry, judgmental, and bitter. The tone of Malcolm X's essay is expressed clearly when he says "imagine a negro: "our government!" I even heard one say "our astronauts." They won't even let them near the plant--and "our astronauts!" "our navy!"--That's a negro that's out of his mind, a negro that's out of his mind" (68). With this quote in mind it is clear that the tone in Malcolm X's essay could be used for the black revolutionary nationalist group