

Jim Feast's argument and rationale for the Unbearables Event in support of the Hundred Thousand Poets for Change

Background to Rollo's 1944 Agronomic & Philosophical MSs:

Economic & Philosophical Manuscripts of 1844 (also referred to as *The Paris Manuscripts*) are a series of notes written between April and August 1844 by [Karl Marx](#). Not published by Marx during his lifetime, they were first released in 1927 by [researchers in the Soviet Union](#).

Because the 1844 manuscripts show Marx's thought at the time of its early genesis, their publication has profoundly affected recent scholarship on Marx and [Marxism](#), particularly regarding the relation of Marxism to earlier work in [German Idealism](#). The [young Marx](#) had been ignored until recently, because his early works were considered more "philosophical" and not enough "scientific", that is, "economic" as in *Das Kapital*. However, [Marxist humanists](#) regard this book as one of the most important books of Marx and crucial for understanding his thought, and [Marxians](#) also refer to it.

Notes on the 1944 Rollo Whitehead and Yoko Snapple manuscript as it pertains to the Sept. 24, 2011, Poets for Change Reading, Unbearables division.

During the frantic and understaffed period of penology that occurred during the latter days of WWII, when coed prisons became the norm, alleged saboteur Yoko Snapple and car thief Rollo Whitehead found themselves detained in the same cell in Mule Creek state prison in California. It was there that they composed the famed and long-lost 1944 *Agronomic & Philosophical Manuscripts*, which along with handy tips on rice cultivation, set out a simple, 878-step plan to achieve world peace and universal sister- and brotherhood.

This MS had been considered destroyed until last year. Quite fortuitously two beatnik academics discovered a copy in deceased poet Allen Ginsberg's archives, tucked away in a battered converse sneaker shoebox. The finding of this extraordinary MS has forced scholars to rethink the whole history of the 20th century, in fact, to question whether there actually ever was a 20th century.