

Politics of Autobiography in Williams S Burroughs's *Junky*

Abstract

The paper depicts William Burroughs' politics to get a factual account of his own experience of heroin addiction, criminality and homosexuality based on his junky autobiographical novel. The researcher not only focuses on his addiction and sexuality, but also tries to reveal Burroughs' politics about youth mentality and their desire, and how youth adopt the subculture. Burroughs tires to recover from consumption of drugs addiction but he never manage to his recovery because of lack of either moral or spiritual direction. He tries to show these addicts are as marginal group and take departure from main stream of American history. He politicizes autobiography to give awareness about addiction and challenge the American mainstream history. The primary aim of this study is to fine the conflict between state power and marginal group like drugs addict, sex abuser. To this end, the paper answers the questions regarding he politics behind Burroughs addiction to provide awareness in the society. It can be prevent an addiction and crime. The researcher's main concerns with Linda Anderson's Autobiography and with the support of Julie Armstrong's "Experimental Fiction an Introduction for readers and writers" the paper comes to a finding that Burroughs' writing raises the issues of marginal group as homeless, drugs addiction in the beats generation. The paper comes to a finding that he searches the solution of addiction and sexual abuse through his writing in counterculture movement. Through this text he tries to show an addicts want to stay far from drugs abuse but lack of family and social support addict cannot be eradicate. He wants to reduce crime related to sexuality and drugs abuse through his Junky.

Key words: Drugs Addiction, Homosexuality, undergrounding, politics and Cultural Diversification.

The paper on William S Burroughs's autobiographical fiction *Junky* which analyses politics behinds Burroughs's addiction and sexual abuse without regretting his experience of being male sex worker, narcotic and heroin. He tries to challenge American mainstream history by confessing his experience of being junk. This novel also demonstrates the pain of Burroughs due to restrictive American cultural society and he attacks American traditional culture by using orthodox of drug culture and sexuality. *Junky* motivates to researcher to see how something makes one junkies. The researcher tries to analyze the necessity of junkies and they are really either perpetrator or victim in their life. Drugs abuse and sex abuse is neither the inborn quality nor a way of life. Nobody recognizes with junk in his/her early life. By using real characters, he wants to reveal the real history of America and it deals with world of suffering and devastation of the World War II and sexual perception of youth. He fictionalizes the character in his autobiographical writing and slightly shows the ambivalent position of the protagonist.

The term 'abuse' means something that has been use in a wrong way and this use is known as, drugs abuse. Drugs are that kind of chemical that change the way of creature's body movement and behavior. Finally, use of drugs in extreme manner is more than needed which leads to sex abuse. Rape, oral copulation and penetration of genital or anal opening with foreign body are called sexual abuse. Compulsive, excessive, and self-damaging use of habit formation on drugs and sex is called addiction or abuse.

The novel excavates Burroughs life, which self-reflects the experience with junk. Burroughs was born in St. Louis, Missouri, United States on February 5, 1914. Also known as one of the most popular primarily beats generation writer and a major postmodernist author. *Junky* incorporates realistic features of contemporary society in

which he raises the orthodoxies of drugs culture and issue of sexual abuse. Through this autobiographical novel, he explores his relation with society and he collects his childhood and youth experiences in the United States of American. He is an aristocratic member from wealthy family. At the age of eighteen, he left home and later on he became drugs and sex addict.

Burroughs tries to show his ambivalent position in his *Junky*. Ambivalence is known as having attitude towards someone or something that contains both positively and negatively balanced component. He represents his attitude where on the one hand he reveals his criminal act in this fiction and on the other hand he cannot accept his crime. In this sense he claims "My criminal acts were gestures, unprofitable and for the most part most past unpunished" (x). Throughout the text we find him accepting his crime on the one hand on the other hand he states "I have never regret my experience with drugs" (Xi). He does not realize hazards of his criminal act.

Burroughs presents as the protagonist of the novel, but in reality he is the perpetrator of the society. He seems as a detractor of the western civilization. He wants to persuade the society that drugs and sexuality is not a crime but it is the consequence of social and parental negligence. He represents drugs abuse is a way of life. He argues, "Junk is not kick. It is a way of life" (xii). He shows himself as victim of drugs abuse not a perpetrator. He mentions' junk as "Junk is biological necessity when you have a habit, an invisible mouth. When you take a shot of junk you are satisfied, just like you ate big meal. . . . One shot creates an urgent desire for another shot to maintain the high" (124). He shows his hunger towards junk being an addict.

This project also deals with connection between drugs addiction and sexuality. Burroughs claims, "Junk short-circuits sex. The drive to non-sexual sociability comes from the same place sex comes from, so when I have and H or M shooting habit I am

non-sociable When I come off the junk, I often run through a period of uncontrolled sociability" (124). Junk makes humans are non-social. He confesses that he is a non-conformist.

After completing the studies, Burroughs moves Europe from Harvard and he exposes his homosexuality with Hungarian and Austrian. After contacting with them, he is being alcoholic. Doctor has diagnosed Burroughs suffers from a liver cirrhosis and refereed to transplant liver. After liver transplant operation, he gives continuity to his addiction. Due to lack of family support and caring he becomes an addict.

Slightly, he becomes an addict. He feels junk sickness. He has got a marijuana habits. Burroughs claims, "My first experience with junk was during the war about 1944 or 1945" (1). He writes in the first line of the novel about his initial phase of drugs addict. He states "it is nearly as effective as codeine in relieving junk sickness" (114). Medication helps to control his junk sickness. He is lying in hospital bed where he feels need to have a junk. He claims, "Junk sickness is reverse side of junk. The kick of junk is that you have to have it. Junkies run on junk time and junk metabolism" (115). Junk sicknesses have not got a pure cure it need for junkies when it is the time of junk metabolism.

Counseling and treatment can recover addiction. Through this novel Burroughs tries to focus on the basic issues related to drugs addiction and how drugs addicts have struggled to survive within the so-called ideals in society. The protagonist presents his own life's history on behalf of other real people who are addicts. He states he "was a long way from being clean in the event of an unforeseen shake. There was always some weed around, and people were using my place as a shooting gallery" (71). People being a recovery later on if he reaches in the place where, they use to take a drug in their past area, they are remaining of their past

activity. If they find other people there, they feel jealous of others. Therefore, they can be relapsed on addiction. If they do not have a support from their family and society, they have lost their track that is another cause of relapses. They can have frustration without support and they become victim of addiction. He claims, "When you give up junk, you give up a way of life" (172). He thinks that drugs are a way of life. Without drugs, addicts lose their way of life. He has not taken support from his family and him relapse.

Burroughs' suggests that drugs abuse and sex abuse are not good habit. Due to abuse in drugs and sex, different kind of physical as well as mental disease appear and the person will die. These are a kind of communicable disease that can be prevented by family and social care. Burroughs tries his best to show counter challenge the mainstream American history through confession of using narcotic or many kind of drugs or medicine in wrong way. Due to illegal use of drugs, he faces many troubles in his life punished by state, mental defense and other physical diseases. He cannot get junk easily when, he feels drugs sickness. He writes, "The last of the codeine was running out my house and eyes began to run sweet snaked through my clothes. . . . The sickness is the depression that goes with it"(139). He has become mentally discomfort because of shortage of drugs.

Jack, Herman, Gray, Ray and other many characters are known as drugs abusers are including in his autobiographical text. They counter the western civilization. After the Second World War, they revolt for youth interest and sexual liberation. In spite of this, Burroughs tries to give awareness to reduce addiction. after being friend of these characters; Burroughs slowly becomes a drug abuser and sex abuser. He includes some beat generations' authors and critics as characters of this fiction. These characters play an important role to challenge American mainstream

cultural history through their writing.

This project analyzes how Burroughs problematizes the western civilizational culture. Through his memoir Burroughs departs from socially constructed cultural phenomena and he disposes the relationship between sexual abuse and drugs abuse through his experience of being junkies and prostitute. Why does he show his experience of the drug abuse and sexual abuse? How does he try to reveal the parents' and social responsibility to prevent addiction and to recover the addicted? How does he politicize the history in his novel on autobiographical way? Why does he counter challenge the American mainstream history? Why does he use so many real characters like, Herman, Jack Allen Greensburg, as well as himself?

In order to politics his drug and sexual abuse tendency, he wants to expose parent and social care play important role to prevent the drugs abuse and sex abuse without punishment. He does not fictionalize the history during the war movement as some critics challenge the mainstream of American history. They are undergrounding Burroughs as well. He changes the name of real character such as William Burroughs as Bill Lee or William Lee and Morelli as a Norton. He politicizes his experience in his autobiographical text *Junky* to give awareness in society. He uses real character to reveal world devastation in nineteenth century and their writing has been challenge as the old language technique.

Some critics have analyzed William Burroughs *Junky* from various perspectives. Alex Wermer-Colan Implicating on "The Confessor: the Autobiographical Ploy in William S. Burroughs's early Work" depicts "Burroughs reluctantly acknowledges has allegory to allegory, his skepticism of dualities, and, most pertinently, his intention to counter academic cultural of author" (494). He takes references of Wermer-Colan arguing on other critics' views on junky as self-reflective

text of Burroughs. Likewise, Geoff Ward claims that "these writers were peripheral, the beats have now been largely absorbed by main stream that include them in the 50s" (340). This is the self-reflective text; some critics argue that it is neither novel nor autobiography this is semi-autobiographical fiction. Erica L. Johnson declares in his journal of normative theory, as he argues "Burroughs as a writer of "postcolonial" . . . revise a modern, cultural Europeans the breakdown of culturally politically and even geographical defriended space" (213). Johnson includes point of departure from traditional norms and values through the reference of postcolonial. In beat movement Beat writers like Jack Kerouac, Allen Ginsburg, Burroughs, also takes point of departure from old civilized norms and values. Beat writers are following on the beatniks and hippies in beats generation in their writing.

Adam Meyer talks about Burroughs's writing technique. Meyers puts forward "we do learn something about Burroughs influences. As I shall note later, an understanding of several Eliot's innovations does help to explain what Burroughs is doing in his work" (215). This regard can analyze that world devastation has encouraged to write fictions or autobiographical work in order to search solution of world devastation by restoring or reconstructing the history. Robin Ladenburg writes about writing technique on his Journal. "Notes from the Orifice: Language and the Body in William Burroughs", he claims' "Behind flourish lies Burroughs implicit he claims by the random violence of metonymy and Later of cut-up technique, he will liberate the reader from the mechanical fixity and state and stasis of conventional language" (58). Burroughs challenges the conventional writing technique through his writing. Another researcher Kul Prasad Chapai raises the issue of sex abuse in titled "Trauma of Sexual abuse in Anderson's speak and Mc Cormik *Sold*". He analyses the violence, compulsion and rape. Similarly, Lakh Bahdur Sherpunja tries to do his best

in his thesis to show how a girl has been victim of sex abuse "Sexual Abuse, Betrayal and Trauma Liosa's the Feast of the Goat"; in his thesis he talks about violence, rape, compulsion are sexual abuse etc.

Stephen Prothero talks about beat movement as spiritual protest in his journal, Prothero argues, "historians of American religion who have tended to focus almost exclusively on the beats' engagement with Zen and then to dismiss that engagement as haphazard" (207). Beats writers are influenced by eastern philosophy.

Similarly, Peter Tamony argues that "It is this juxtaposition of the feet on the beat generation ground aspect of beat generation and the spirituality said to . . . that's till provokes controversy as to the allusion in the phrase and the pejorative derived from it" (274). Beat writers challenge the mainstream history through their writing. Paul Wild declares about culture in his article. He notes, "Maya Persist as gods of death in the text from *Junky* to the job. . . . Burroughs had valid reason to cost Maya priests as embellish outran and death even though he contradicted the mid century archeological of the Maya as a benevolent theocracy" (45). He talks about perception of Burroughs Maya motif and Burroughs perspective of god. Critics argue on different issue of beat generation writers but do not pay attention towards Burroughs recover the abusing drugs.

P.J. Johnston raised the issue of drugs and criminality by taking references of naked lunch. Also he talks about beat's counterculture as a cause of political instability in his article "Dharma Bums: The Beat Generation and Making of Countercultural Pilgrimage", he argues "this Naked, mystical consciousness was to be induced through whatever means possible-madness criminality, sexual indulgence, drugs exhaustion, nervous collapse, directionless travel free from musical improvising or the beats own spontaneous Prosody" (166). Johnston reveals beat writers enjoy

with music, use drugs and get pleasure. It helps to create literary writing. Johnston explores how drugs collapse nervous system and enforce to involve in criminal activities. He quotes from *Necked Lunch*,

rose reincarnate in the ghostly clothes of jazz in the gold Hoorn shadow of the band and bellow the suffering of the band and bellow the suffering of America's naked mind for love into an eloi lama sabchathani [sic] saxophone cry that shivered the cities down to the last radio with the absolute heart of the poem of life butchered out of their own bodies good to eat thousand years.

(qtd. in Johnston 166)

Johnston shows such issue on Burroughs's literary work that drugs can reduce immunity power. Critics argue on different issue of beats generation writers but do not pay much attention towards Burroughs's idea of recovery from the drugs.

These critics raise the issue of crime, drugs abuse, and traumatic situation of a girl being victim of sex abuse, political instability in Burroughs literary works. There are some events of drugs abuse, homosexuality, criminality which attack on civilization that is confessed by Burroughs through his *Junky*. This research analyzes drugs abuse and sexual abuse which attack world civilization. This research gives way to treat the western civilization through the beats writing.

To conduct the research, the researcher adopts the Burroughs politics of writing technique in autobiographical way. It also deals with drug culture studies. Analyzing his autobiographical novel, Burroughs tries to show cut-up technique in his writing. A cut-up technique is a kind of writing technique that text is cut up and rearranged the text. This text also follows the technique of beat writers. It also deals with confession, and beat generation and tries to challenge the American mainstream culture. By taking insight from perspective from Jean Caen Beatnik, Linda Andersons

Autobiography, as well Freudian notion of dreams and philosophy, Sadie Plant writing on drug, Julie Armstrong experimental fiction. Researcher's theoretical insights come from on Linda Anderson's *Autobiography*.

The researcher shows how Burroughs takes his position in beat movement as he seems protagonist for youth generation. The researcher also shows how the beat writers challenge the mainstream American history and how they go for alternative history of American society. In the text, Burroughs wants to share the impact of American culture in this contemporary society after cold war and civil war.

Autobiography is a literary genre in eighteenth century which is known as biography narrated by author him or herself. Linda Anderson claims, "Autobiography has also been recognized since the late eighteenth century as a distinct literary genre and, as such, an important testing ground for critical controversies" (1). Autobiography reflects the real life but it may fictionalize some characters by changing their name and includes the history that is different from real. *Junky* is the novel that not only fictionalizes character William Burroughs as Bill Lee, Norton as Morelli but also such real characters like Herman, Kerouac Marry and Vollmer. It reveals the history, truth and fact about what Burroughs does not include his underground phase in this novel. A group that secretly work against state power is called underground. Somehow he analyses himself far from reality. In spite of this he tries to shows youth mentality in beat movement.

According to Linda Anderson autobiography reveals the authors' reality. "a range of ideas including authorship, selfhood, representation and diversion between fact and fiction" (2). In her perspectives, autobiography has created a need to contain it within disciplinary boundaries. It focuses on author's factuality. Similarly, Burroughs reflects his real life, his 'criminal acts' but he says he is not lamenting on

being a drugs addict in the text. He claims, "When you stop growing you start dying. An addict never stops growing. An addict never stops growing." (xv). He has reminded his experience with drugs but he feels proud to have experience with drugs. Addicts enjoy with drugs. They feel difficult to live without drugs. Andersons declares Freudian idea about autobiography, she claims, " two conflicting notion times and narratives orders . . . the human psyche which relied on concept of both origins and goals as a student of the unconscious he was aware a highly complex connection between desires and memories which . . . careful following of the individuals subject's own 'unconscious' associative links" (62). Anderson explains Freudian thinking within relation between time, narrative and subject. Burroughs tries to show his inner psyche and such activities that lie in beat movements. Freudian psychoanalysis a person's self-reflecting writing is known as autobiography that s/he unconsciously confesses his/her real life. He shows his healthy life or improved health by using drugs. He states "I think I am in better health now as a result of using junk at intervals than I would be if I had never been an addict" (xv). He does not accept his fault but he unconsciously express his mistake which can success to make him as addict. He explains if he does not become an addict he feels better and healthy by using junk. He says, "I cannot understand why the people who claim weed causes crimes do not follow through and demand the outlawing of alcohol. Every day, crimes are committed by drunks who would not have committed the crime sober" (18). He cannot agree with his criminal act he accuses that drinking is the reason that he has committed the crime.

In this text, Burroughs' main subject is drug addiction and sexuality. In the narrative technique, which he does not accept his mental trauma and his crime. Linda Anderson argues, "Freud's thinking on the relation between narrative and the subject

has important consequences for the understanding of autobiography and how remembers our lives" (61). By analyzing the autobiography, she poses the Freudian idea about memory and narrative way, which reflects real life of the person. Similarly, in introductory part of *Junky*, Allen Ginsburg shows the relation between times and subject, which helps to write about past. Ginsberg mentions "Bill Burroughs and I had known each other since Xmas 1944, and at the beginning of the '50s were in deep correspondence. I had always respected him as elder . . . this took place over quarter century ago, and I don't structure of our correspondence-which continued for years" (v) (*Junky*). Ginsburg's remains his past and introduces the Burroughs *Junky*. The time, place and subject matters are revealing autobiographer inner psyche. Anderson says "Critics like Philip Leugene and Gusdorf believed that the form of most provide both condition and limits if it is to be containable and identifiable as an authoritative form of 'truth telling' which is clearly distinguishable from fiction" (qtd. in Anderson 4). These lines clarifies the Autobiography is far from fiction. It is more real rather than fiction. Similarly, Burroughs reveals truth about addiction by challenging the American notion.

According to Anderson, autobiography evokes factuality. Anderson states "The past in this sense can enter the present only as reputation or intrusive memory, disrupting linearity and giving rise to a more complex temporality" (61). Past memory helps to remind a person through autobiography. Burroughs writes the novel to intrusive himself. In his prologue, he reflects his childhood nightmares. He puts " I was afraid to be alone, and afraid of the dark, and afraid to go to sleep because of dreams where a supernatural horror. . . I recall hearing a maid talk about opium brings sweet dreams, and I said: "I will smoke opium when I grow up" (xi). His earliest memories are collared by a fear of nightmares. He has seen super natural

horror dreams always on the point of taking of shape and does not want to go to sleep. His subconscious thinking and sense of alliance has clearly shown through these regards. Ladenburg noted in his journal. He argues:

In short, Burroughs's text is not addicted to its own image. In his encounter with Burroughs writing, therefore, a reader is offered a cure for all forms of addiction. He experiences a systematic programme of immunization by exposure to repression of all binary opposition (especially that of body, mind), to the restriction, coercion and violence all world and image. (71)

Burrough's writing not only talks about drugs addiction. It also gives awareness about systematic drugs use programme which enforced to cure from addiction. He wants to change social concept about addiction and wants to reduce harmful drugs addiction.

He is a beat generation writer or writer of counter cultures. He is known as counterculture critic after writes two novels related to experimental fictions. He is not only novelist; he is a member of beat generation but also a critic of the counter culture also. Burroughs's *Junky* deals with and deconstructs the history with drugs culture or subculture as an alternative history. Wild H. Paul points "Beat literature inspired a younger generation to engage in their own countercultural travel" (117). Paul declares youth are counter challenge the main stream history. Burroughs shows youth notion toward the countercultural. Burroughs does not only concern about his life but also his literary work reveal the bourgeois anarchy in America. Beat writers are rebelling against the cold war. Armstrong noted "with people considered to be margins of society, the beats were rebelling against Cold War politics and the conservative values of the time" (61). Burroughs includes real characters in his autobiographical text such as Herman, Jack, Roy Marry, MC Crathy. They are against the Vietnam War and cold war and reject the mainstream history. Anderson notion "At the same time, however,

autobiography, understood in terms of similarly transcendent of romantic view of art, is turned to in the first place because it offers an unmediated and yet stabilizing wholeness for the self" (5). Anderson reveals autobiography can be escape in to the romantic view of arts that emerge wholeness of self. Beats writers are well educated. Julie Armstrong mentions:

Even though they were well educated and generally from middle class backgrounds, the beats renounced capitalism, seeing it as being destructive to the human spirit and antithetical to social equality. In Addition, they were rebelling against the strong sexual taboos of mass culture and set out to push back boundaries and indulge in experimentation with sexual practices, drug taking and spiritual transcendence. (61)

This extract deals with revolution against mass culture of sexuality and destructive nature of human being. Burroughs himself from middle class background and other character Jack, Roy, Ginsberg, and Herman too. They all are educated. Burroughs includes another character Bill Gains who comes from a 'good family'. Burroughs writes:

Bill Gain came from a "good family"- as I recall, his father had been bank president . . . Gains' routine was stealing overcoats out of restaurants, and he was perfectly adapted to this work. The American upper middle-class citizen is a composite of negatives. . . . he was positively invisible; a vague respectable presence. There is a certain kind of ghost that can only materialize . . . He materialized in someone else's (41)

Bill comes from American upper-class but he seems helpful and honest for all. Human attitude depends upon their family environment. This abstract clearly shows Bill is not merely negative about drugs culture. He materializes some else over cast. It

does not restore the history. It only recall the past through his/her memory.

Burroughs' writing challenges the American mainstream history. After getting Allen Ginsburg, Kerouac and Herman he starts his literary work as a counter culture in introductory part of *Junky*. Allen Ginsburg claims, "Burroughs has destroyed much of his personal epistles of the mid'- 50s" (vi). By writing novel and being sex and drug abuser, he tries to distribute awareness of drug culture. According to drugs culture, no one knows what a drug is and no one is interested to abuse people unknowingly to victimize by drugs abuse. According to Tom Widdicombe "I want to be happy without the use of chemical etc. -I conveniently didn't that alcohol was a drugs' as indeed must people still do not today one blues might evening I was sitting in the derby Arms, with friends. We were pretty drunk someone posed me joined" (49). People do not introduce with substances and nobody thinks to abuse drugs. Similarly, Burroughs claims, "if you have never been addicted you can have no clear idea what it means to need junk what with addict specially need" (xv). Burroughs has experienced with junk and he tries to persuade addiction is a way of life.

Burroughs is also reminded of his past in his autobiographical writing *Junky*. He notes, "I did not have to have money . . . It was this time and under this circumstances that I came in contact with junk, became an addict, and thereby gained the motivation, the real need for money I had never had before" (11). He reveals that he realize of actual need for money by being addict. Somehow, he raises the different kinds of questions and replies then himself. He asks question "why does a man become a drugs addict" (xv). He has asked the self-question about the reason behind involved in addiction and gives the answer that he says, "You don't wake up and decide to be a drug addict. It takes at least three months' shooting twice a day to get any habit at all and you don't really know what junk sickness is until you have had

several habit" (xv). Burroughs also explains that no one is thinking to take junk in the morning. People unconsciously used drugs. Illegal use of drugs is dangerous. It is a source of diseases that, prevented by treatment and counseled. He writes, nobody decide to be one morning an addict. One morning addicts woke up with sick and they are being an addict. He says, "it took me almost six months to get my first habits, and then the withdrawal symptoms were mild. I think it know exaggeration to say it takes about a year and several hundred injections to make an addict" (11). It is a beatnik movement Burroughs connected with Herman, Joy and other victims and becomes drugs addict he slowly diggings with junk. Burroughs writes "A few night after meeting Roy and Herman, I used one of the syrettes, which was my first experience of junk" (7). That is the time of his first experimentation with junk. Before that, he did not know the nature of drugs. He has slowly got introduced with the junk, as he claims "a syrette is like a toothpaste tube with a needle; on the end. You push a pin down through the needle; the pin punctures the seal; and the Syrette are ready to shoot" (7). He has got idea to inject drugs. Without practice anything is unknown. Before the contact with junk, he does not know the idea to open the vial and load it for shoot. He sells junk and earns pocket money.

A boy comes in the morning and asks to buy a syrette then he gives it with 20 dollars he states, "I opened the box. He took out a syrette and injected it into his leg. He pulled up his paint briskly and took out twenty dollars . . . next days he was back. He shot another syrette and kept two. "These are for me" I said . . . We all think we can control it at first. Sometimes we don't want to control" (8). While using drugs, men want to control it but they unconsciously increase its dose. This is his beginning time he just learns to use junk. He writes:

During the next month I used up eight syrettes I had not sold. The fear I had

experienced after using the first syrette was not noticeable after the third; . . .
 If air bubbles could kill you, there wouldn't a junky alive . . . Later that day
 Roy pointed out to me a drugstore where they sold needles without a
 prescription. He showed me how to make a collar out of paper to fit the
 needle to an ear dropper. (9)

It is the period when Burroughs has started to use drugs. He shows that how the drugs
 addict are buying syringe without drugs store not only Roy and Burroughs. If addict
 need a junk they fulfill their dose and solve their problem. He is new user Roy help to
 show the drugstore and teach how to load syrette. He notes, "Several days later Roy
 sent me to see a doctor with story about kidney stones, to hit him for a morphine
 prescription" (9). Illegal use of drugs is harmful and dangerous in society. Roy and
 Burroughs follow the wrong prescription by giving wrong history with doctor.

They pertain to have a kidney stone to get morphine by with doctor. Addict
 cannot recognize himself or herself while they look on mirror. Burroughs noted that
 "All of sudden the addict looks in the mirror and does not recognize himself. The
 actual changes are difficult to specify and they do not show up in the mirror. That is,
 the addict himself has a special blind spot as far as the progress of his habit is
 concerned. He does not realize that he is getting a habit at all" (22). For this sense,
 addicts do not realize their crime. Also they do not recognize themselves. He declares
 all of the addicts have same habit he again claims he has "talked many addicts and
 they all say they were surprised when they discovered they actually had the first
 habit" (22). They do not know their starting point. They begin Junk unplanned. They
 have same interest and have same symptoms. Burroughs says "The addict himself
 often feels that he is leading a normal life and that junk is incidental. He does not
 realize that he is just going through the motion in his non-junk activities" (23). Addict

feels they spent normal life using junk. Without, junk they feel uneasy to live. He argues, "Junky doesn't as a rule die from the withdrawal of junk. But in a very literal sense, kicking a habit involves the death of junk-dependent cells and their replacement with cells that do not need junk" (23). Junk is a source of formation of new cell which have already damaged by overdose of drugs. It is a way of relaxing the mussel and pain.

Without motivation a person might be addict. Failure in life is a cause of being addict. Burroughs writes:

After rejected on physical grounds from five officer training programmes, I was drafted into the army and certified fit for unlimited service. I decided I was not going to like the Army and copped out . . . they put me down for schizophrenia, . . . I knew where I was and who was the president of the U.S. when the Army saw that diagnosis they me with the notion. (xiv)

Doctor has diagnosed schizophrenia in him while he was being rejected on five officer-training programs. He has frustrated because he lose his parents in his early age. No one motivates him to follow other way of life. Burroughs writes in his autobiographical text *Junky*, Junkies are mostly in violent. He states, "When you are in the junk, the pusher is like the loved one to the lover. You wait for his special step in the hall, his special knock; you scan the approaching faces on a city street. You can hallucinate every detail of his appearance as though he were standing there in the door way" (139). This regard reflects Burroughs perceptions some people point as far as he can see; but he can't be sure of until he is close enough to touch them. Anderson poses "To remember is not restore something previously lost, to find a link in a chain which was previously lost, to find a link in a chain which was previously missing. Rather the past can only be known belatedly, reconstructing in the present What had

previously been thought of as past" (61). It does not restore their history. Burroughs writes the autobiographical text to intrusive himself. Burroughs works of arts have represented self-reflection of hallucination. His hallucination is that when he wakes-up in the early morning light and he has seen little men in a block house he has made. In his writing *Junky's* prologue he writes: "I felt no fear, only a feeling of the stillness and wonder. Another recurrent hallucination or nightmare concerned "animals in the wall," and started with the deliriums of a strange, undiagnosed fever that I had at the delirium of a strange, undiagnosed fever that I had at the age of four or five" (xii). In the sense, these regards Burroughs expresses supernatural horror by recalling past. He has suffered from nightmare in his childhood. In beats movement maximum writers have used drugs.

Addiction is a counterculture of hippie's movement. As he declares that drugs is an important in hippie counterculture, Jefferson Airplane poses "drugs were a big part of the hippy culture in the beginning it was mainly hallucinogenic drugs like dope and acid the effects of which tied in with philosophy of freedom and higher consciousness" (49). After use of drug people feels hallucination in the beginning. It change human perception, emotion thought and consciousness but latter on by using drugs in extreme manner it makes whole culture. It also changes the philosophical perception. Hallucinogenic drugs create hallucination. Member of beat generation rejected traditional norms and values. Burroughs tries to ploy beats demands for illegal drugs use and sexual revolution. After reading *Junky*, addicts might change their habit. And society also convinces to help to recover addiction, diverse the drugs culture and sub culture. Anderson argues:

by focusing on a particular historical canon of texts which celebrated the extraordinary lives of 'great men', an important group of modern critics

writing in the 1960s and 1970s deduced abstract critical principles for autobiography based on the ideals of autonomy, self-realization, authenticity and transcendence which reflected their own cultural values. (4)

This regard escapes that autobiographer reveals their self-realization towards their cultural values. Similarly, Burroughs reflects about drugs culture sexual culture and main stream American culture. They want to take departure from their traditional culture. In the beat movements some critics are undergrounding writers likewise Burroughs, Herman and Kerouac but they cannot stop their literary work. They reject the mainstream culture and follow the drugs culture and subculture.

William Lawyer in his article analyses Burroughs underground stage and Burroughs way of life. Lawyer mentions:

Burroughs writing and his life is not as explicit association to be found in the cases of Kerouac and Ginsburg, the legend that surrounds Burroughs and his inclusion as a character in many. Beats writing make study of his life important . . . Having the fact behind a writer who supposedly is connected to the Great wealth created by Burroughs Business Machines, who shot and killed his wife during an enactment of a William-Tell routine, and who spent many years underworld up pity crime and drug abuse is sure to interest any reader of Burroughs writing. (241)

At the beat movement some critiques have been undergrounding and Burroughs killed his wife accidentally. This text reveals the fact like their crime and uncontrolled activities. They are present against state power.

Burroughs confesses his homosexuality and experience of being male prostitute. He includes the character Marry as a queer and other lesbian Marian and her friend to declare youth mentality in beat movement. Marry confesses with

Burroughs she is queer for the Jack He writes, "She turned me her blank, cold smile. She began talking about Jack. "I'm queer for Jack," . . . throwing her leg, adjusting her slip . . . Marry selected some gone numbers and beat on the table with the expression of a masturbating Idiot . . . I began talking very fast. My mouth was dry and spit came out and round white balls" (15). He exposes Mary's and his sexual desire. He escapes the fact about youth sexual concept. He identifies himself by implementing different culture. By analyzing autobiography, Anderson argues,"in 1960 and 1970, however, it is reinscribed by literary critics as itself offering a solution to the same threat it had posed by being restricted to literary values of the 'few' and made to take on a unifying and conservative function"(5). Unifying the conservative culture, there are some critique challenges and they are restricted to the literary values.

Some works help to change the socio-cultural phenomena are unifying by taking point of departure from old cultural value. Burroughs Ginsburg and Jack are famous critics in beat movement who follow the beatnik and hippies. In this time Burroughs, including change old constructed cultural value of the society. Analyzing beats life style Julie Armstrong argues:

Ones of social rebellion, influenced by drug and sexual experimentation, in terms of both heterosexual and homosexual practices; this sexual experimentation inspired the use of graphic sexual language and hugely affected the content of their work which pushed back the boundaries of acceptability and ultimately censorship. And so along with their rebellious nomadic lifestyle and their controversial writing practice beats were deemed as outcast. (63)

Writing an autobiography, Burroughs reveals his homosexuality and his

experience of junky. Analyzing the autobiography Anderson argues, "Autobiography, as we shall see has sometimes been viewed as adding the diversification of culture and subjects through its appeal to different communities, its formal multiplicity and excessive productivity" (5). In this sense in autobiography autobiographer has added diversification of culture. Diversification of culture is known as someone having different culture that they each other's cultural differences. This cultural diversity based on social status, marginal group, gender and sexual orientations so on.

Anderson in her *Autobiography* reveals autobiographer is telling the truth that she takes the reference of Jean Jacques Rousseau's *confessions* Anderson argues "His Autobiography was less an attempt to remember the past, to memorialize the life he led, . . . inner truths about himself that he already knows through the unique access he has to his own feeling" (45). She tries to convince us autobiographers try to convince with their argument that is real. Autobiographers confess their inner truth from their memory. She notes, "Throughout the course of my life, as has been seen, my heart has been as transparent as crystal, and incapable of concealing for so much as a moment the list lively feeling which has taken refuge in it" (qtd. in Anderson 45). This regards reflect what the writing through the unstated claims proof to the reader and make him clear.

In the novel, he does not claim his reality in a direct manner. Burroughs remembers his inner truth he reveals his father shot his mother. Burroughs has suffered from mental trauma Armstrong explore in her text about maximum critique of beat movements have suffered mental trauma. Beats were drive forward on their spiritual journeys by their own suffering. Armstrong notes, "When he was four years old, Kerouac lost his brother, Gerald, as a result of a heart condition. He also lost his father when still young. William Burroughs's father shot his mother when he was a

child; his father later died as a result of his alcoholism and drugs addiction. Ginsburg too . . . spent some time in mental hospital" (73). These writers have mental trauma and they spent their traumatic life in mental hospital. Beats are known as the marginalize group who are coming from marginalize society likewise drugs addicts, prostitute and homeless. Burroughs shows his pain that enforce to write autobiography with showing empathy and compassion, honestly and freely. He mentions, "You become Narcotic addict because you do not have strong motivation" (xv). He loses his mother at the age of four and father died of consequences of drugs addiction and heavily drinking. He has not got motivation not to do use drugs and he became drugs addict. Similarly Anderson poses "his task as autobiographer was tell or 'confess' all and make himself as transparent to his readers he was to himself 'I most leave nothing unsaid' he remind himself in Book Twelve" (qtd. in Anderson 63). Anderson tries to declare writers empathy. Similarly, Burroughs creates his readers empathy towards him by confessing truth.

He wants to be recovering from his addiction. So many times he tries to recover himself from the drugs addictions. He mentions, "Junks takes anything and give nothing but insurance against junk" (125). These lines have clarified his intention to get rid from addiction. He also reveals junk's harm full that take the anything of human life without benefit. He says, "I would have to stop drinking for a month" (138). But he cannot give up alcoholism. His notes, "I have stayed of junk . . . metabolic setup of alcoholism had ceased operating. When I started drinking again, I drank normally and never before the late afternoon" (137). He started drink but he is far away from junk. Sometime he is being clean .He stay away from junk. As he says, "I had been off junk two months. When you quite junk, everything seems flat but you remember shot schedule, the static horror of junk, your life draining into your arm

three times a day" (139). Burroughs feels horror. He remains his drugs inject schedule. He knows that he does not want to go on taking junk. In some cases, men become drugs addicts due to lack of parental care. He says, "If I could have made a single decision; I would have decided no more junk ever. However, when it came to the process of quoting, I did not have the drive. It gave me a terrible feeling of helplessness to watch myself break every schedule . . . I did not have control over my (125). Without parents, child becomes alone and s/he does not share his repress desire with others. Addicts do not know what to do and what not to do. They do not find the right direction of life.

Burroughs writing is self-reflective writing. He reveals the autobiographical truth Ted Margon quoted from Burroughs work "when some ask to me to what extent my work is autobiographical and every word is fiction" (. . .) it declares Burroughs writing not fictionalize the history but it is in self-reflective narrative. Every words of autobiography are known as fiction. Through text Burroughs escaped the real history of 1960s.

Drugs addicts have faced the challenges in their life. They face different kinds of physical, mental diseases, shortage of the drugs and charge of state. He writes "We were now underground now and on the elevated. I was nauseated with fear, every musical rigid with the effort of control" (37). Burroughs reveals the truth, due to his criminal act that he is being murder, drugs addict and homosexual. He has undergrounded in this period. They have in police encounter. Also stay on jail. He states, "Jack had taken a fail on a safe job and was in the Bronx county jail" (19). Jack has restricted from job and is in the jail, similarly Herman also arrested he mentions "Herman had been arrested I figured I would be next, but I was already sick and did not have the energy to leave town" (26). This abstract declares Burroughs has

encounter after Herman Burroughs hide from police encounter. He feels junk sickness. Addicts have faced many challenges to get junk and feel sick. He notes:

[T]he last of the codeine was running out. My nose and eyes began to run sweet soaked through my clothes. Hot and cold flashes hit me as though a furnace door was swinging open a shot. My legged act and twitched so that any position was intolerable, and moved from one side to the other sloshing about in my sweaty clothes. (27)

Burroughs tries to show uncontrolled body activities while they have addiction sickness are feeling uneasy on their daily life.

Addicts face different kind of mental and physical diseases take a reference of Marry and he notes, "She went on to tell me how her days were numbered of disease. There are only twenty-six cases on record. In a few years, I will not be able to get around at all. You see my system cannot deserve the calcium and the bones are slowly resolving. My leg will have to be imputed eventually, then the arm" (13). Marry seems thin, weak and drugs impact is going on body function disturbed human growth and development. He again notes, "There was something boneless about her, like deep sea creature. Her eyes were cold fish eyes . . . I could see those eyes in shapeless, protoplasmic mass undulating over the dark sea floor" (14). She seems non-human creature even her eye. In addition, other anatomical part seems structure less.

Burroughs, Herman, Jack all characters faces different kinds of physical and mental disease.

Addicts realize their fault and they want to recover Mexican addict says that shares with Burroughs that he wants to recover. Burroughs notes, "I was on the junk in Mexico, I started the cure five times. I tried reducing the shot. I tried the chines cure, but nothing worked" (125). Through this we convey that addicts are being

victim and they want to spent normal life without addiction. Burroughs is also wants to recover that's why, he goes to counsel. Burroughs hospitalized in mental hospital. Doctor diagnoses Burroughs is in trauma. Burroughs has used drugs that are habitual for him. In hospital, head psychiatrics, Dr. Frederick asks the question "why do you feel that you need narcotic Mr. Lee?" (98). Psychiatrics wants to know the reason a person use of junk. Burroughs thinks without use of junk nobody knows about need of junk he has replied he needs it to get out of bed in the morning, to have and eat breakfast. He states, "Junk is not a "good kick." The point of junk user is that it forms the habit. No one knows until he is junk sick" (98-99). Junk is not fruitful for him. Burroughs reveals his addiction with doctor. And stage of junk sickness. Another beat were lying on the bed he seems a thin and pale little man Burroughs writes "with bloodless, almost transparent, . . . did not have concentration of energy to hold himself together and his organism was always on the point of disintegrating . . . One young schizophrenic had both hands fastened in front with a bandage so he could not bother the other patients. A depressing place and depressing people" (100). The above lines are the description about addict, which he exposes through his autobiographical work. Almost two weeks he has hospitalized later on, he has discharged. He notes, "Dr. Fredricks had to sign his discharge from the hospital . . . he wrote "against medical advice" on the discharge" (100-101). He has discharged against medical advice.

After Second World War, all people hoped for great change finding their right in the notion. There are some changes shown like economic, political, social and cultural. Burroughs reflects the notion self-verses history. Anderson notions " writing and rewriting of self over a period of time, through constant revision or serial modes, which was common across a range of autobiographical forms and writers before the

nineteenth century, confounds the notion that there is one definitive or fixed version" (9). Middle class people face struggle in this consumer culture. This semi autobiography is about political evolution and aesthetic development that attacks world civilization and create new rule. This kind of economic growth affects the middle class people; they cannot afford this large scale of expansion. It breaks an Americans dream. 1950 is known, as conformity whenever this change was conceders be socially conservative and highly materialistic in nature. She argues"Consumerism became a key component of society with buying trends being influenced by many American cultural and economic aspects such as advertising and the widespread availability of bank loans" (58). Consumer culture has developed in that period that helps to change the social norms and value.

That is the period of world changes and changing period of American society. Burroughs says "If you were only discussing a change in the law. It was just about illegal to talk about dope. A decade later you still couldn't get away with national public TV discussion of the laws without the Narcotics Bureau and FCC introducing with canned film clip weeks later denouncing the debate" (vii). Due to fear and terror they publisher internalize their reality in the schlupp publishing industry. This kind of literary work and film is serious issue in this time. It is debatable. "It was a time of taboos, and attitudes to sex and censorship were prudish" (89). Gender role and sexuality and constructive normativity have been changed. The beats reject the mainstream value of America and drawn to its underside, where there were drug addicts, prostitute and swindler. Using drug and create arts is practiced by beatniks similarly, Burroughs also uses drugs and writes a novel. Anderson poses "the way a developmental version self, which is also socially and historically specific, has come to provide a way of interpreting the history of the genre: all autobiography, according

to this universalizing and prescriptive view, is tending towards a goal, the fulfillment of this one achieved version of itself" (9). She has charged by government but he does not break his way of creating arts. In the sense of youth mentality Peter Tammany argues, "The use of beat began to appear in musical circles of the poet's follies of 1957. Circular of the poet's follies of 1958 featured "Beat music" As Modern rock was not to trip over the next decade, what was heard was music" (276). Beatniks are following jazz music and spent their time in the bar.

Similarly, Burroughs politicizes beat culture that goes to bar and follows the Jazz music he writes, "I was seating in a boot with three Mexican drinking tequila. . . . I was seating in another bar with the Mexican who spoke English. The singer and other two Mexican were gone" (128). Using drugs and enjoying with music are their main concern. He writes "they used Marijuana, Benzedrine, Morphine LSD and heroin and were drawn to drugs as they were drawn to Jazz" (82). Take a drug and spent their much time in jazz is another modifying method of old conservative culture.

Drugs addict and sexuality is beatnik's main concern which helps to break the traditional concept. A review on the Burroughs *Junky's* cover page declares this text about youth mentality hippie culture as Neil Stuart argues "In this complete and unexpurgated edition of the most powerful books about drug addiction, William S. Burroughs depicts Addicts life: his hallucination his ghostly nocturnal wandering his strange sexuality, and his hunger for the needle"(cover page, junky). Burroughs raises issues of youth towards sexual right movement and addiction. After using drugs, they create their literary works. "Drug taking was another method of experimented with to achieve altered state of consciousness. They believe that drug taking enhance creativity, insight and productivity and were a source of inspiration for the content of

their writing" (82). They trust that using drugs is a source of production to create literary work.

He wants to pose his autobiographical figure with his recovery condition of drugs abuse. He claims, "I had been off the junk, three month at this time. It took me just three days to get back on" (116). He has recovered since three month but it seems only three days. He continuously says, "An addict may be ten years off the junks but he can get a new habit in less than a week; whereas someone who has never been addicted would have to take two shots a day for two month any habit at all" (116). He tries to persuade that junk has needed us once a month. Addiction can be recovering as he states he does not experience this junk sick feeling until his second habit. He states "why does an addict get a new habit so much quicker than a junk virgin, even after the addict has been clean for a year" that time- the spine is where it supposedly holes up- and I disagree with all psychological answers. . . . Once a junky, always a junky. You can stop using junk, but you are never off after the first habit"(117). Nowadays he is going to relapse, as Burroughs argues, he does not accept the theory of junk is hiding and moving in the body. He rejects the theory of psychologist. After discharging from hospital he has felt sick. He thinks the use of junk causes permanent cellular alteration.

He feels junks repair his dead cell he notes, "It was five afternoons when we left the hospital and took a cab to Canal Street. I went into a bar and drank four whisky sodas and got a good los kick I was cured" (101). He drinks again, when he has discharged from mental hospital. He feels better after drink alcohol. After a junk cure is complete, addicts feel fine a few days. He notes, "You can drink you feel real hunger and pleasure in food and your sex desire comes back to you. . . .You don't want to do anything and go anywhere you don't even want junk . . . you have sit this

period out. But work it out. Frame work is the best cure." (101) he wants to engage in another work but he has not have energy to wok anything and go anywhere he start drinking after junk cure. Here he politicizes his ideology by using "I" as "you" he express whole addicts experience through himself. It was a time when he again shot the junk. He when his wife sees he is getting the habit again, she feel negative. And she does something that she has never done before. she has grabbed the spoon and threw the junk on the floor. He puts forward: "I slapped her twice across the face and she threw herself on the bed, sobbing then turned around and said to me: "don't you want to do anything at all? You know how bored you get when you have a habit. It is like all the light went out . . . you have some stashed" (117). He reveals negative reaction of his wife after relapse with junky. She accused him he has stashing some dose. Nevertheless, by reveling truth Burroughs wants to show good counseling is need for staying recovery.

A person who is being recovered from addict h/she needs good family and social environment. In addition, they want good behavior from society and family member to adjust and spent recover life as normal people. Morgan note, Burroughs "was portion sent of Beats . . . literary world with its graphic description of drugs abuse and illicit sex-and resulted landmark Supreme Court ruling on obscenity. Burroughs . . . revolutionizes literature with novel . . . sake with the events in his life, such as the accidental shooting of his wife which hunted him until his death" (768). This work of arts escaped the destructive nature of revolution for the illicit sexuality and illegal drugs use. Literary outlaw exist whole biography of an extra ordinary figure. Burroughs known as anarchist, heroin addict; alcoholic and brilliant writer, Drugs abuse and having sex are the main concerns He notes:

From time to time we would make coffee and sallow more Benezdrine. Marry

was describing the technique she used to get money from the "Jhon" who from her principle of source of revenue . . . A john is different from a sucker. When you are with a sucker, when you're with the sucker you're on the alert all time. You give nothing. . . . But a jhon is different you give him him what he pays for when you're with him you enjoy yourself you want him to enjoy himself, too. (15-16)

This regard declares income source of middleclass people with example of paying girl. Jennie skirl argues, "what gives unity to experiences and individual works is the single mind that produced them" (126). Analyzing Burroughs's, writings his productivity gives meaning of unity or group of the beat movement.

The Micelle Martin talks about Beats movement from the perspective of aesthetic development and political evolution. Martin argues "the letter of Kerouac and Ginsburg provide history of the writer's aesthetic development and political evolution, but also give the reader a behind-the-scenes glimpse of the movement" (165). Beat critique talks about political evolution and aesthetic development that attacks world civilization and create new rule. Burroughs use real and historical characters to records the history of the America. Martin again notes:

Beat writer always sensitive to America's position as a military power, joined the Anti-war movement back home, often position and Anglo side such hippie Ed sanders. . . . For the Beat writers who visited Cuba at the time, tietchen contends, the early flowing of the Cuba revolution provided a striking contrast to the restrictive cold war. Thinking contrast dominated the US. (171)

This abstract shows beats writer's enemy towards American culture. State notion does not concern about youth conception towards sexuality. This is the gay lesbian movement when beats pay attention towards sexuality.

To sum up, through the politicization of autobiography, Burroughs tries to persuade us that addiction is helpful, and supportive that helps to eradicate such social evils. It will minimize social crimes. Drugs addiction and Homosexuality are main crucial issues and marginalized under the other dominant cultural activities. The Beat writers' supported the legalization of drugs, sexual liberation, and anti-industrialization likewise, Burroughs literary works *Junky* escaped truth on beat generation cultural norms and decision to grasp controversial things, similarly, illegal drugs, homosexuality, eastern religion, Jazz music are practice that guide for counter culture. Burroughs tries to ploy, this transformation of beat movement into counter culture movement: the hippies. Burroughs depicts anti-establishment, rebellious nature of beatnik and middle class values in hippies' movement. This period is against Vietnam War Burroughs tries to make aware about drugs culture and sexuality. Critics reject the traditional norms and values that they believe love, peace, and freedom and understanding periphery of beat movement. Through his autobiographical work, Burroughs tries to create awareness about drugs abuse and seeks the solution for third national pollution.

Politicizing the autobiography Burroughs wants to shows how beats critique counter challenge the mainstream American history, traditional religion as will traditional writing technique. Bill lee as a protagonist faces many problems related to physical and mental diseases. He reflects the real critical challenging lives of drugs addict through his writing. Most of the time he has to punish from unjust law of government with arm forced. Burroughs has focused on youth mentality about sexuality or alters states of consciousness and a way of living life. By using real character, he escaped the historical figure of sexual right movement and a gay youth culture that enforced towards the downfall of western society.

Finally, Burroughs's writing focuses on consciousness regarding social evils. This kind of mischievous attitudes has been controlled by family and social support. The beat generation has challenged conventional notion of western society based on Christianity. Beat generation has counter challenged the main stream of American history because they have tried to show youth sexuality and drug addiction. Burroughs raises the marginal voice of American society. Addict and homosexual are known as marginal group. This novel is about Burroughs experience with junk. He is junk addict. His writing is self-reflective, which focuses to modify old conservative culture in an America. He creates his new identity in this society. These crucial issues are focusing positive attitudes such as family and social supported proper guidance which could solve the problem related to drugs addiction and evil nature of modern culture that suggests how to prevent social prejudice. He acknowledges towards unfriendly drugs abuse attitude and sex abuse.

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