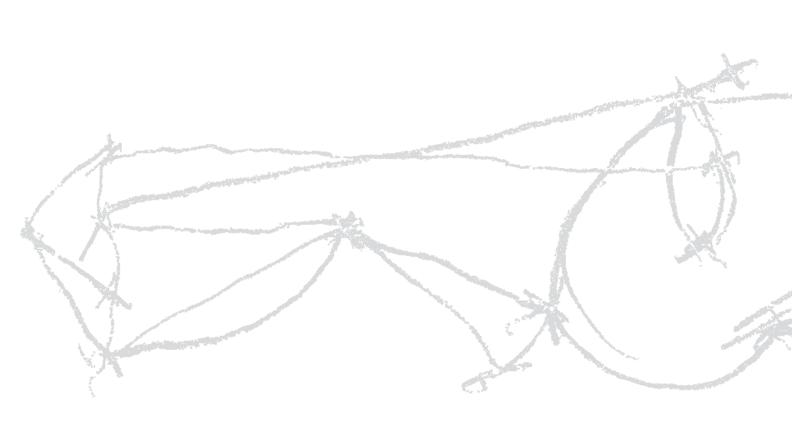
everything lost



everything Post

THE LATIN AMERICAN NOTEBOOK OF WILLIAM S. BURROUGHS

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VOLUME EDITOR

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contents

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	vii
INTRODUCTION BY OLIVER HARRIS	ix
COMMENTS ON THE TEXT BY GEOFFREY D. SMITH	xxvii
NOTEBOOK FACSIMILE	1
TRANSCRIPT AND FAIR COPY (with notes and variant readings)	105
ABOUT THE EDITORS	217

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BY OLIVER HARRIS

The publication of a notebook written by William Burroughs in Latin America during July and August 1953 might seem a matter of some marginal interest, but appearances are deceptive and this is a rare object of four-fold significance.

Firstly, its content must make us revise and rethink Burroughs' biography at a key point early in his literary career. Biographers have been able to narrate his South American quest for yagé by drawing on his letters from this period—both those in The Letters of William S. Burroughs, 1945–1959, and the dozen attributed to his persona, William Lee, that appeared as "In Search of Yage" within The Yage Letters. But the focus of this notebook lies elsewhere and tells a very different story of Burroughs' life as it stood in late summer 1953. Secondly, there is the specific importance of the notebook form in Burroughs' development as a writer. This, the only surviving example, allows us to recognise for the first time the notebook's role in Burroughs' creative practice, as we see him working autobiographical fragments into the fabric of his fictional universe. We can now therefore also measure the notebook's genetic and formal relation to the creative use Burroughs was starting to make of his letters, a decisive factor in the evolution of Naked Lunch. Thirdly, the notebook provides striking, detailed revelations about the fluid state of Burroughs' manuscripts and the ways in which he reworked them. In particular, it offers primary evidence for a far more complex picture of how he wrote major parts of what became Queer and The Yage Letters. Finally, this notebook is a unique physical remnant, and it is its singularity as a material

object that makes it so fitting to be the subject of this, the first facsimile edition of a text by William Burroughs.

To begin by expanding on this final point, The Latin American Notebook of William S. Burroughs marks an important advance in Burroughs textual scholarship and editing. It does so by building on two decades' of publications that have enlarged incrementally our knowledge of Burroughs' writing during the 1950s-starting with the release of Queer in 1985, followed by the Interzone collection (1989), The Letters, 1945–1959 (1993), and three major new editions: Naked Lunch: the restored text (2003), edited by James Grauerholz and Barry Miles, and my own Junky: the definitive text of "Junk" (2003) and The Yage Letters Redux (2006). Shedding further light on Burroughs' foundational decade as a writer, the *Notebook* takes its place in this expansion of the scholarly field. But as an object it is entirely singular, which is why it is so appropriate that Geoffrey D. Smith and John M. Bennett should have assembled with such care this facsimile reproduction and transcription for The Ohio State University Press. For none of Burroughs' other manuscripts from this era have survived in complete form but exist only as pieces scattered across various archives—a state of disarray that reflects his lack of care as an archivist of his own material and the chaotic circumstances in which he wrote on his travels. In contrast, this notebook, the sole survivor from that past, retains a distinct physical existence whose appearance and particular feel is conveyed so well in facsimile. And so, from the opening page we immediately get an extraordinarily vivid picture of Burroughs himself, sitting alone in some dingy bar in the Peruvian coastal town of Talara, pencil in hand—his "5 P.M. rum" in the other—pressing his thoughts and observations onto the paper in his own, instantly recognisable style ("Got to watch drinking," he adds in parentheses, noting dryly, "I can black out on 4 drinks now").

The entries run from mid-July to early August 1953, and they fill out numerous minor gaps in the record of Burroughs' travels: as well as learning more about his stays in Panama and Mexico City, we now know of his stopovers in Talara, Guatemala City, and Tapachulla, and about his short trips to Vera Cruz, on the Gulf of Mexico, and to Mérida, on the Yucatan Peninsula. But the initial impression of a standard travel diary is misleading, and it soon becomes clear that Burroughs is using the notebook to sketch scenes that dramatize a critical

moment in his life. A year that had begun with the inauguration of Eisenhower in Washington and the opening of *The Crucible* on Broadway, saw Burroughs depart Mexico City—since late 1949 his haven from Cold War America, but also the site of his blackest hour: the shooting of his wife, Joan—and start out, via a stopover in Miami, on his seven-month journey through the jungles of Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. Burroughs would remain in exile for a quarter-of-a-century, dividing his time between Tangier, Paris, and London, but this was his one true expedition, and only in 1953 did he live and write constantly on the move. The *Notebook* begins on the last leg of the travels made familiar through *The Yage Letters*, and ends with Burroughs about to leave for New York and a long-awaited rendezvous with Allen Ginsberg. And yet, although his debut novel, *Junkie*, had just been published and although he had completed an adventure that would generate "an awful lot of copy" for future work, the *Notebook* reveals a man contemplating dead-end despair and disaster, rather than anticipating any kind of success.

Some of the early sketches recall the vignettes of "In Search of Yage," and are written similarly in "a style which has the bitter irony of Daumier, the briefness of a Webern song." But a more anguished and literally *ominous* element comes increasingly to the fore. Take his recollections of Lima, which run like a refrain through the *Notebook*. On the second page, Burroughs glumly notes, "Last few days in Lima. Cold and damp." Six pages later, after describing his arrival in Panama, he returns to "Last days in Lima," now reporting the "feeling of urgency" that makes him want to leave "at once." Thirty pages further on, these "last days" turn first into "a nightmare" and then an apocalyptic vision in the shape of a dream in which an "atomic cloud" spreads over the city. Drawn back to his memories, rewriting them as ever more sinister omens, Burroughs gives his last days in Lima an eschatological twist, literalising them as millennial end times.

Burroughs' vision of doom is developed further through a small range of specific cultural references. His allusions to country music ballads, which are predictably contemptuous of their sentimentality—"How could anyone be stupid enough to enjoy that bleating, whining crap," he snarls of songs that include

^{1.} Burroughs interviewed by Conrad Knickerbocker (1965), *The Paris Review Interviews*, edited by George Plimpton (New York: Viking, 1967), 77.

^{2.} Donatella Manganotti, "The Final Fix," Kulchur 4, no.15 (Autumn 1964): 78.

Hank Williams' posthumous hit, "Your Cheatin' Heart" (8)—also feed the sense of his isolation from contemporary America, and the blighted blandness of what he calls in a later entry "one of the most gruesome cultural straight jackets in history" (37). More significant (and surprising) is his quotation from Gustav Mahler's Das Lied von der Erde (45). Burroughs invokes the famous lyric, "Dark is life, dark is death," in the context of his preoccupation throughout the Notebook with individual and cultural processes of decay, aging, unfulfilled desire and death—and his despair at the poor compensations of art: "As though it made things any better to write about them." And finally, his theme is developed through four literary references that are easily missed—because such references aren't prominent in Burroughs' writing—but that are particularly resonant.

The first is to Kafka, by way of an allusion to his story "In the Penal Colony" (25), which would also figure in other contemporaneous writing.³ Here, Burroughs identifies himself as an emotionally brutalized "Displaced Person," echoing his sense of isolated suffering, trapped in the straitjacket of American cultural values. The second, through references to Captain Ahab and the white whale (41, 45), is to Melville's *Moby Dick*, suggesting Burroughs had revised his verdict to Ginsberg back in April that his expedition had not been "Ahabesque" (*Letters* 157). Ginsberg's own understanding of why Burroughs invoked Melville is clear enough from the account he would give of his "Yage" manuscript in a letter to Malcolm Cowley that September, shortly after Burroughs had arrived in New York: "kind of an Ahab-quest; however survived." Taking up the trajectory of a fateful imperial mission, the third significant literary allusion is to Joseph Conrad, invoked elliptically in one of the *Notebook*'s final entries as a devastating summation of Burroughs' own journey into a heart of darkness (53):

Miami-

Panama-

Colombia-

The horror

^{3.} See *The Letters of William S. Burroughs, 1945–1959* (New York: Viking, 1993), 140, and "Dream of the Penal Colony," in *Interzone* (New York: Viking, 1989), 43–46.

^{4.} Ginsberg to Cowley, September 2, 1953 (Ginsberg Collection, Columbia University).

Again, Ginsberg fully understood, and in his letter to Cowley described Burroughs' "travels in Jungles and end-of-road-Conradian despair." The final literary reference in the *Notebook* is the most revelatory, and calls for more detailed attention.

Preceding one of his references to Captain Ahab, but without any evident context, Burroughs notes: "St. Perse. This is Yage poetry" (41). This is Burroughs' first recorded reference to St.-John Perse, pseudonym of the former high-ranking French diplomat Alexis Léger, recipient of the Nobel Prize in 1960. In the early 1960s Burroughs would refer to St.-Perse, together with Rimbaud, to identify the poetics of his cut-up experiments. This much earlier allusion in the Notebook is particularly relevant, for two related reasons. Firstly, there is Burroughs' identification of a yagé poetics, which affirms creative correspondence across decades between the visionary drug and cut-up methods, linked by reference to St.-Perse. Secondly, this identification draws attention to the specific stylistic parallels between St.-Perse's densely repetitive, image-rich, Whitmanesque catalogues, and Burroughs' yagé-inspired vision of the "Composite City," written earlier that July, which would conclude "In Search of Yage." In fact, there is a precise irony to the parallel Burroughs implies, since eight years earlier St.-Perse had actually made his own reference to the drug-remarkable, given how little it was known outside Amazonia—in his epic poem Vents. From one of Ginsberg's photographs taken in his Lower East Side apartment, we know that Burroughs read this just weeks later.⁵ In which case, he would have come across the allusion to "Yaghé, liane du pauvre, qui fait surgir l'envers des choses" ("Yaghe, liana of the poor, that evokes the reverse of things"), and no doubt have been disappointed that St.-Perse was actually rejecting rather than embracing the visions fuelled by hallucinogenic drugs.6

St.-Perse's other relevance here is thematic, and concerns the grand vision of human voyages and historical upheavals that informs the vatic style of his epic

^{5.} See Ginsberg, *Photographs* (Altadena: Twelvetrees Press, 1990). The caption reads: "William Burroughs amusing himself with 1953's recent translation of St.-Jean Perse's *Vents*, living room floor 206 East 7th Street New York City, Fall '53" (n.pag.).

^{6.} St.-John Perse, *Winds*, bilingual edition, translated by Hugh Chisholm (New York: Pantheon, 1953; 2nd edition, 1961), 128, 129. I am grateful to Professor Roger Little, the recognised authority on St.-Perse, for confirming this understanding: "his poetics is diametrically opposed to that induced by drug taking" (personal email, January 2006).

poems, *Anabase*—which Burroughs knew in T. S. Eliot's translation—and *Vents*, based on the poet's vision of America, where he had been living in exile since the war. There is a distinctly Spenglerian dimension to St.-Perse's sweeping reflections on the cyclical crises and regenerations of human destiny, on the relations between West and East, and on "the failure of past culture and the possibility of human annihilation." Ginsberg's description that September of Burroughs' "Yage" manuscript—specifically, the "Composite City" vision—likewise recognised its affinity with "the anthropological-eastern deep psychic intensity of St. J-Perse's poetry." In the context of Burroughs' *Notebook*, swept by its own apocalyptic "winds of change and death" (21), the invocation of St.-Perse is emotionally darker, implicitly drawing together as it does his ill-fated individual voyage through the Americas and a larger vision of human history, one in which "The New World is a great lack, a yearning ache of despair" (43).

Burroughs' identifications with Kafka, Melville, Conrad, and St.-Perse add up to a more potent frame of reference than the trio of literary allusions in "In Search of Yage"—Truman Capote, Evelyn Waugh, and H. G. Wells, where only the latter's "The Country of the Blind" hits the theme of tragic Western destiny. The *Notebook*, however, makes clear that Burroughs' sense of looming cultural catastrophe is grounded in his own *private* crisis, culminating in a dramatic conclusion not about the future but about what has been and gone—and this judgement radically rewrites his journey through the Americas. Far from being about his desire to write or his quest to discover *yagé*, he sees the past seven months as a series of grievous personal losses that now haunt him like dreadful revenants: "I see the S.A. trip as a disaster that lost me everything I had of value. Bits of it keep floating back to me like memories of a day time nightmare" (42).

Informing his Latin American snapshots of disease and decay, and suggesting their projection of inner fears, this urgent experience of loss reaches its conclusion in the phrase Burroughs uses in one of the last entries to sum up his whole trip: "Everything lost" (52). These words precisely echo a moving report that Jack Kerouac had made in December 1952, when describing Burroughs' state as he

^{7.} Paul J. Archambault, "Westward the Human Spirit: Saint-John Perse's Vision of America," *Papers on Language and Literature* 23, no. 3 (Summer 1987): 379.

departed Mexico City: "Burroughs is gone at last—3 years in Mexico—lost everything, his children, his patrimony [...]—all lost, dust, & thin tragic Bill hurries off into the night solitaire." As the *Notebook* reveals, eight months later, back once again in Mexico City for a truly final departure, this bleak portrait was how Burroughs now saw himself.

"M"

Kerouac identified Burroughs' major personal losses, but their effect had been compounded over the following months by another absence and cause of solitude that appears in the *Notebook* as the elusive object of Burroughs' quest on his arrival in Mexico City: "I was looking only for one person. M" (9).

"M" was Lewis Marker, the reluctant lover Burroughs had taken with him on his first search for *yagé* in summer 1951, and who he fictionalised in 1952 as Allerton, William Lee's impossible object of desire in *Queer*. One of the major values of the *Notebook* is the support it gives to reassessing the importance of this relationship for his autobiographical fiction. Because it did not simply end in disaster in 1951, as *Queer* implies and as biographers and critics have assumed. To Burroughs, the relationship continued even in Marker's absence, with the paradoxical result—as the final section of this introduction will show—that it continued to have material consequences for his writing throughout 1952 and, as the *Notebook* reveals, 1953 as well.

Within the *Notebook* itself, Marker's phantom presence is absolutely central to the blurring of fact with fiction and to the slippages in space and time that characterise the Burroughsian world. Thus, immediately after describing his arrival in Mexico City to look for "M"—last seen there some ten months ago—Burroughs' compulsive quest segues into memories of another reality: "Like in a dream I had several times . . ." (9). This shift to noting his recurrent dream-searches happens so rapidly that the "real" accounts of looking for Marker that follow take on themselves the quality of a repetitious dream. This impression is supported by the way in which Burroughs not only mixes his references to "M" or "Marker" with others

^{8.} Jack Kerouac, Selected Letters, 1940-1956, edited by Ann Charters (New York: Viking, 1995), 389.

to the fictional "Allerton," but seems to forget which is which, as when describing his experience of Mexico City as coloured by "an ache of memories of *Allerton*" (44; my italics). Open to the juxtaposition of travel notes, private reflections, fictional sketches, and dream reports, the hybrid and heterogeneous form of Burroughs' *Notebook* readily assimilates different kinds of materials and encourages their merger. For many writers, this confusion of fragments might have limited its usefulness; for Burroughs, this was precisely where he was going.

Under such conditions of ontological uncertainty, every detail comes to assume a "special significance" (15), an effect also of Burroughs' increasingly fragmentary, elliptical notations, which are all the more enigmatic for being often barely legible. Details acquire, in his definitive phrasing, the "cryptic significance of a dream" (18). This effect is surcharged by the disturbances in chronology produced by the form of the Notebook entries and the immediacy of the present tense in which they are written. As if acting out his recurrent dreams, events appear to be repeating themselves—compare pages 12 and 18, for example—and it takes a while to realise that Burroughs is in fact returning to a single event and redrafting his description. Likewise, by narrating in detail his journey to Mexico City (16–17) after he has already described arriving there (9), a curiously dreamlike temporality emerges, with flashes of déjà-vu and an uncanny sense of fateful circularity. The reading experience generated by this process of writing, by the form of the notebook itself, therefore seems to reproduce Burroughs' own experience of internal and external realities: "My mind goes round and round repeating" (42); "Nothing is happening completely by chance. There is the special significance to every meeting" (15); "Bits of it keep floating back to me like memories of a day time nightmare."

Burroughs' struggle to escape the traps of memory and desire may even account for the extraordinary sequence towards the end of the *Notebook* where the very words on the page give up their representational function and turn irreducibly cryptic. Here, the writing turns into a series of swirls and glyphs that might be mathematical symbols, characters from Hebrew or Greek or a version of Pitman shorthand (echoes of "In Search of Yage," perhaps, and his *yagé*-fuelled vision of "Hebephrenic shorthand"), before eventually forming itself into what looks like the drawing of a rose (46–50). Unique in Burroughs, the graphic, visceral aspect

of these remarkable pages, and the accelerated and animate quality of his pencil strokes, does recall the products of other hallucinogen-driven artwork, especially that of Henri Michaux. His experiments with mescaline—first taken in 1954, and described in *Miserable Miracle*—resulted, as Michaux put it, in an "original text, more tangible than legible, drawn rather than written," where "letters ended in smoke or disappeared in zigzags." It is possible that Burroughs had been taking *yagé*, since we know he had packed a quantity of the vine. Then again, it is also plausible to see these strange transformations of signs into symbols and symbols into drawings as a response to the knowledge, impelled by the narcotic ache of a compulsive desire, that it did not make things any better to write about them.

Although the Notebook has its own literary and aesthetic interest, and features some typically provocative ethnographic observations, it also offers a unique key to understanding the fluid state and surprising transformations of Burroughs' contemporaneous manuscripts. From the point of view of Burroughs scholarship, therefore, his relationship with Marker that haunts the Notebook is important because the writing here bridges in unexpected ways his manuscripts of "Queer" and "Yage." Paradoxically, to grasp this point we need to bear in mind the absence of Marker from Burroughs' writing since stopping work on "Queer" a year earlier. There are simply no references to him at all in any of Burroughs' surviving correspondence between January and July 1953, and of course he does not appear in "In Search of Yage," whose letters cover the same period. To look at this another way, the return of Marker/Allerton in the Notebook—or rather, Burroughs' return to memories and fantasies of him-would appear to link this material back to the unfinished "Queer" manuscript, and so separate it completely from "Yage." Appearances, however, prove highly deceptive, and at this point we need to explore in detail the Notebook's richly complex and curious textual history in relation to Burroughs' other manuscripts.

Mexico City Return

The discontinuity signalled by Marker/Allerton's presence in the *Notebook* is all

^{9.} Henri Michaux, Miserable Miracle, translated by Louise Varès (San Francisco: City Lights, 1963), 5.

the more striking because it so flatly contradicts the expectations of any reader familiar with *The Yage Letters* who then opens the *Notebook*. For it begins chronologically and geographically (July 16, Talara, Peru) almost exactly where "In Search of Yage" left off (July 10, Lima, Peru). On closer inspection, what we find is not just continuity, however, but something much more paradoxical: verbatim overlap. For scattered among the first nine pages of the *Notebook* there is almost all the material that appears in "In Search of Yage" as the last page of the letter dated July 8 (which originally concluded the whole section, until the addition of the July 10 letter for the second edition of *The Yage Letters* in 1975). Comparing the two versions of this material, we recognise passages that in the *Notebook* describe Burroughs' journey *from* Lima (up to Talara) now used for the description of his earlier journey to Lima (from Pucallpa). But more is at stake here than the cannibalization of three hundred words, for the transposition of material from Burroughs' notebook into the form of a letter is in fact primary evidence of how he fabricated almost *all* the "letters" of "In Search of Yage."

In order to uncover the important part played by Burroughs' notebooks in the complex genesis of "In Search of Yage," we need to start from the fact that his "Yage" manuscript was effectively composed in three stages. Firstly, he completed a 9,500 word typescript in early June 1953, which was epistolary in neither form nor origin, that became the first three-quarters of "In Search of Yage." He then produced additional material during June and July, about half of which was used to make the last quarter of "In Search of Yage." Finally, all this material was reworked in Ginsberg's New York apartment between September and early December, by which time it had acquired the formal appearance of letters. While it's not clear how much, if any, of the June manuscript originated in Burroughs' notes, it does possess a significant formal relation to the *Notebook;* Ginsberg's account to Malcolm Cowley accurately describes it as a "kind of self-invented journal form." In other words, before Burroughs created its epistolary appearance, the original manuscript of "Yage" was as close in form to the notebook as to the letter.

^{10.} For a detailed account, see my Introduction to *The Yage Letters Redux* (San Francisco: City Lights, 2006), especially xxix–xxxv.

In the second stage of its manuscript history, the last quarter of what became "In Search of Yage," some 3,500 words, was assembled from Burroughs' notebook material and real letters (in a ratio of about two to one). It is likely that he kept just one notebook during this period, which has not survived. When he wrote Ginsberg in early July a letter that included "notes as they are in note-book, which is such a terrible mess I want to type the notes up and throw away the note-book" (*Letters* 173), it seems that this is exactly what he did. But because Burroughs retyped his notes into his letters to Ginsberg as new material to be added onto his "Yage" manuscript, much of the material from this lost notebook has been preserved. Three letters he wrote during early July together feature over three thousand words copied from that notebook (see *Letters* 169, 173–76, 178–80, 184–86), making it possible to compare his practice across notebooks. Equally, we can now see that Burroughs' real letter of July 8 was almost entirely made up of notes retyped from that notebook, and recognise there is no overlap at all with the letter of the same date that appears in "In Search of Yage."

In the third stage, Burroughs and Ginsberg—with the help of Alene Lee, who did the typing—reframed the materials by putting them into epistolary form. This created a loose overall unity by using the activity of letter writing to motivate an otherwise awkwardly discontinuous narrative made up of disparate fragments. Significantly, Burroughs would come up with a similar formal solution to similar structural problems exactly two years later in Tangier when working on what became *Naked Lunch*. Having used his regular letters to Ginsberg as a medium to record "miscellaneous ideas, a sort of running diary," in October 1955 he hit upon the idea "to alternate chapters of Letter and Journal Selections, with straight narrative chapters" (*Letters* 216, 288). After composing one "Letter and Journal" chapter of some forty pages, this arrangement was later abandoned, but traces of it remain in the published text in the form of sections entitled "*Disintoxication Notes*," "*Habit Notes*," and "*Notes from* yagé *state*," while Burroughs' Introduction would speak of the whole text as "notes which have now been published under the title *Naked Lunch*." The formal presentation of all these "notes" clearly im-

^{11.} *Naked Lunch: the restored text*, edited by James Grauerholz and Barry Miles (New York: Grove, 2003), 47, 55, 91, 199.

plies their origins in *notebooks*, although this is doubly misleading. Firstly, because it conceals the crucial genetic significance of letter-writing, the direct source for many of the novel's routines, and secondly because, while Burroughs probably did keep some notebooks during the writing of *Naked Lunch*, none appear to have survived. Whereas his closest friends, Ginsberg and Kerouac, always maintained notebooks, diaries, and journals—and have left behind dozens of examples for scholars to examine—throughout his first decade as a writer Burroughs did not.¹²

Finally, before moving on to explore the most extensive and significant relation between the *Notebook* and Burroughs' other manuscripts, there is one more, equally surprising, overlap with *The Yage Letters*. It is easily overlooked because it doesn't occur in "In Search of Yage," but in "I Am Dying, Meester?" the cut-up text from 1962 that completed the book. This text is clearly made by the recycling of fragments taken from "In Search of Yage"—nearly a quarter of its words come from the letters—mixed in with other materials composed much later. But almost a tenth derives from Burroughs' *Notebook*, including details such as his "rum coke" and the honky-tonk country song titles—"Your Cheating Heart" and "Driving Nails In My Coffin"—he hated so much.¹³

By far the most important—and indeed paradoxical—part in the textual history of the *Notebook* is its relation to *Queer*, more specifically its "Epilogue," "Mexico City Return." Comparing texts, the reader can recognise a third of "Mexico City Return"—some 850 out of 2,500 words—appears verbatim in the *Notebook*, scattered across its first twenty-four pages. In fact, the overlap seems much greater, since many parts, such as the account of Burroughs returning to Mexico City and looking for Allerton, have been simply expanded and lightly reworked. This material seems to continue where the main narrative of *Queer* leaves off: having departed Mexico City to travel through the jungles of Central America with Allerton, we now find Lee returning to Mexico City, apparently a week or two later. The upshot in terms of the chronology of Burroughs' biography, however, is the paradox of having to read "Mexico City Return"—based on material taken from the *Notebook* describing events in late summer 1953—as a seamless continuation

^{12.} From the early 1960s, Burroughs did start to keep extensive scrapbooks that combined notes, images, and collages of material.

^{13.} The Yage Letters Redux, 77.

of events that took place in late summer 1951, a full *two years* earlier.¹⁴ Clearly, another understanding is necessary.

The immediate solution is to know that the "Epilogue" to *Queer* never belonged to Burroughs' "Queer" manuscript; it was added only during the process of editing in 1985, prompted by the publisher's request for more material to fill out the short and visibly incomplete original manuscript. Instead, "Mexico City Return" belonged to Burroughs' "Yage" manuscript. Instead, this was one of the major unused parts composed in the second stage of the manuscript's history, during July and August 1953. This knowledge clears up the puzzle of chronology, however, only to produce other, even more puzzling consequences. For if the material taken from the first two dozen pages of Burroughs' *Notebook* and later published as "Mexico City Return" was once a part of "In Search of Yage," then Allerton must have been a part of it too—which he was. Equally, if this material appeared in the manuscript of "In Search of Yage," then it must have been recast in epistolary form—which it was. In the published it was.

In short, the *Notebook* makes apparent the remarkable fluidity of Burroughs' manuscripts, both in content and form, complicating our assumptions about the identities of the texts both as written and as published. What's striking is the sheer contingency of the three manuscripts that Burroughs wrote during his Mexican years—"Junk," "Queer," and "Yage"—whose now-familiar forms were actually shaped by a chain of circumstance and necessity tied to the economic logic of publication: because his editors at Ace wanted to expand the brief Mexican ending of "Junk," in 1952 Burroughs cannibalized the opening chapters of "Queer,"

^{14.} This chronological slippage is evident in Lee's anxiety on arriving at Mexico City airport; nothing in *Queer* explains his sudden fear of the police, because its basis—Burroughs' legal status in Mexico after shooting his wife—relates to events after its narrative ends.

^{15.} The provenance of the material explains the otherwise unaccountable shift in narrative point of view in *Queer*, as the third person gives way in the "Epilogue" to the first.

^{16.} Most of this material probably featured in a fabricated letter, "July 20, Mexico City," while the accounts of first-hand witnesses such as Robert Creeley and Alan Ansen confirm that it was part of the "Yage" manuscript in 1955; see Ansen's essay, "Anyone Who Can Pick Up a Frying Pan Owns Death," first published in *Big Table* no. 2 (1959), reprinted in *The Burroughs File* (San Francisco: City Lights, 1984). Stanford holds a copy of the last six pages of the August typescript, repaginated 39–44, indicating their location within a version of the "Yage" manuscript (Ginsberg Papers, Correspondence Series 1, Box 2, Folder 42, Stanford University).

and because what was left of that manuscript was so short as well as incomplete, when Viking came to publish it thirty years later *Queer* gained a convenient "Epilogue"—which would have already been included in *The Yage Letters* in 1963, had that volume not collected together only those sections of "Yage" already printed in magazines. It's possible to imagine completely different combinations of this early material, and in Mexico City during late summer 1953—a time curiously forgotten in all the standard biographies—Burroughs sat down with his notebook and did precisely that.

"No Word from Allerton"

The potential for alternative versions of what became "In Search of Yage" and *Queer* is contemplated in one of Burroughs' final entries in the *Notebook*. Here, in a series of seemingly cryptic notes, he plots out an entirely different future for his material (52):

When Lee quit junk—unexpurgated version—First trip to S.A. with Allerton. Return to Mexico. Left out—Allerton goes and returns—Back to S.A. No word from Allerton, S.A. trip and back to Mexico. Everything lost—

Decoding these notations, Burroughs here envisages creating a single text out of six elements. First is the "unexpurgated version" of when Lee quit junk, by which he actually means the original beginning of "Queer." For in August 1952 Burroughs had stripped the first two chapters of his "Queer" manuscript to form a 5,500-word insert for the last, Mexican-set, quarter of "Junk" (105–19 in *Junky*)—and he now envisages restoring all the material he had edited out, which included Lee's first encounter with Allerton.¹⁷ The second element— "First trip to S.A. with Allerton"—would correspond to the last chapters of "Queer" (79–121 in *Queer*). The third part—"Return to Mexico"—can only refer to Burroughs' return journey, alone, from Ecuador in September 1951. This might then explain the phrase, "Left out"—which itself leaves out its apparently unspeakable referent; namely Bur-

^{17.} See my Introduction and the endnotes in *Junky: the definitive text of "Junk"* (New York: Penguin, 2003), xxvi–xxvii and 163–64.

roughs' shooting, that September, of Joan. No manuscript exists for this episode, nor for the next—"Allerton goes and returns"—although Burroughs' biography determines that it covers the period from January to September 1952. The fifth section—"Back to S.A."—refers to the travels Burroughs began in January 1953, followed by "S.A. trip and back to Mexico," which would cover the sixth months to July as described in "In Search of Yage" plus the *Notebook* entries that became "Mexico City Return." The final phrase—"Everything Lost"—therefore glosses a narrative that combines both Burroughs' 1951 and 1953 *yagé* trips, that is framed by two sets of departures from and to Mexico City, and that is centred around the search for, and loss of, Allerton. Had events worked out differently, this composite manuscript would have been Burroughs' sequel to *Junkie*.

Allerton's paradoxically negative presence supplies still further links between Burroughs' manuscripts that point towards not only alternative possibilities, but new understandings of the texts as published. First, however, we need to take one stage further the already long and complex textual history of "Mexico City Return." The material that had started out as entries in Burroughs' Notebook, that later featured in the epistolary "Yage" manuscript, and that was eventually published as an epilogue to the narrative of Queeralso existed in another form. For the "Mexico City Return" section was not based directly on the Notebook fragments, but upon a ten-page typescript that Burroughs composed at the very beginning of August (and mailed on the 3rd to Ginsberg as an addition to "Yage"). 19 This August manuscript was mainly an expansion of the Notebook material (only two out of its ten pages have no direct relation) and, at 3,800 words long, was fifty percent longer than "Mexico City Return." About a third of the August manuscript, therefore, was not used in the Epilogue to Queer. There was also more material originally from the Notebook in the manuscript, so that, altogether, a full quarter of the Notebook was used to make it. Having already culled several thousand words from his first notebook during early July, Burroughs clearly started his second with a definite idea of its potential literary use.

^{18.} In 1955 Burroughs wrote a "new introduction" to his "Yage" manuscript set in Mexico that seems to have projected a very similar circularity for his 1953 trip by creating the "continuity of journey from Mexico to S.A. and back to Mexico" (*Letters* 251, 253).

^{19.} Ten-page untitled typed manuscript (Ginsberg Collection, Columbia University).

Among the material present in the August manuscript that was not used for "Mexico City Return" is a doubly significant opening frame: "Back in Lima. No letter from Allerton. I felt sick and discouraged and sat down for several minutes in the embassy. Why doesn't he write?" This emphatic new beginning takes up epistolary references scattered throughout the Notebook: the repeated line, "So he got all my letters. Why didn't he answer. Why?" (12, 21)—which was present in the August manuscript, but again edited out of "Mexico City Return" for Queer; and the phrase "No Word from Allerton" in Burroughs' alternative plan for his manuscripts. Here, "No Word" means "no letters," as is clear from the covering note he sent Ginsberg with his August manuscript: "I didn't mention it before because I did not feel like talking about it, that I never heard from Marker after I left Mexico, though I wrote ten letters to his home address in Florida to be forwarded" (Letters 187). These references to the broken epistolary relation between Burroughs and Marker are highly significant because his letter writing had covertly structured the writing of his "Queer" manuscript during 1952. When he stopped work on it that October, Burroughs would tell Ginsberg that he "wrote Queer for Marker" (Letters 138), but he had also generated key parts of it—at least some of Lee's routines—by writing to him.²⁰

What the *Notebook* and the August manuscript derived from it establish is that Burroughs planned to incorporate this epistolary structure, with its creative as well as emotional economy, into his writing. And what's more, this plan predated the decision to recast his "Yage" manuscript into epistolary form. This final point makes visible a particular irony in the most compelling piece of evidence for the intended continuity of Burroughs' material. For, immediately after the opening frame, with its despair at failing to receive letters, the August manuscript continues with all the material taken from his *Notebook* that, just a few weeks later, would become the last page of the July 8 letter in "In Search of Yage."

The second significance of the August manuscript's opening frame is its unexpected and striking echo of another passage: "I stopped off at the U.S. Embassy

See my William Burroughs and the Secret of Fascination (Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press, 2003), 133–57.

[...] No letters." Here, the embassy in question is not Lima in July 1953 but Panama in January, and these phrases occur in the very first letter of "In Search of Yage" (4).²¹ Although he goes unnamed, and the reference is easily missed, a ghostly trace of Allerton does therefore appear in *The Yage Letters* after all, and takes the most appropriate possible form: a cryptic allusion to his epistolary absence.²²

Finally, the Notebook and the August manuscript shed new light on the writing and significance of one of Burroughs' most potent and enigmatic routines, which at one stage might have completed his "Yage" manuscript and would later form the ending to Queer—the sinister story of Friendly Finance. First drafts of this material appear early on in the *Notebook* (5–6), without any apparent context. In the August manuscript, Burroughs now introduced it with the line, "Thought up gag for if I find Allerton"-at a later point, he amended the word "gag" to "routine"23—and by the time it was edited for Queer thirty years later it had changed again, to, "That night I dreamed I finally found Allerton" (132). In the Notebook, neither the situation nor the identities of the routine's speaker and audience are clear, since it is initially addressed, most curiously, to "Bill," and then to "Louie" (5)—a sign, perhaps, that the more developed narrative context would actually dramatize a disguised truth. This possibility is hinted at in an entry made two weeks later (August 1–3), when Burroughs develops the routine in order to reflect on the "degree of reciprocity" in his "contract" with Marker. His conclusion—that real contact with another is impossible, that what "you want to contact" is "in fact part of yourself" (34)—lays bare the intra-psychic dimension to what had seemed an interpersonal relationship. In other words, Burroughs was addressing himself, playing both roles in the routine, both the one who will never let go and the one desperate to escape.

What the *Notebook* and the August manuscript also reveal is that Burroughs wrote the material in two stages, since there is a gap between the appearance

^{21.} This passage did not appear in Burroughs' original June "Yage" manuscript, but was added during Fall 1953, very probably after he had decided on an epistolary structure.

^{22.} At one point in the manuscript history, "In Search of Yage" actually included a letter from Lee to Allerton; see *The Yage Letters Redux*, xxxvii and 86–87.

^{23.} Ginsberg Papers, Correspondence Series 1, Box 2, Folder 42, Stanford University.

of the representative of Friendly Finance and—"three days later," according to an aside on the manuscript—his metamorphosis into the Skip Tracer. There is a portent of this creepy, fantomatic figure, clearly a creature from the dream dimension, in the first sketch—"It hurts our feelings when a client skips out on us" (5)—but the *Notebook* does not contain a draft of this second half. Instead, following on from a broken line at the foot of the page—"But Friendly Finance never" (29)—and preceding the discussion of the "contract," there appears a tantalising blank space marked by the stubs of four sheets torn from the book. Did Burroughs first sketch the Skip Tracer on those pages, and possibly reveal more about his nightmarish self-portrait as a psychic repo man? Perhaps the absence of these four pages, this hole at the heart of Burroughs' *Notebook*, can be taken to materialise his desolate sense of all that is lost, irredeemably lost, in life and therefore in our own quest to repossess the secrets of the past.

comments on the text

BY GEOFFREY D. SMITH

It is an unassuming school notebook in plain, black paper wrappers, somewhat square in shape, eight by six inches, with cheap lined paper, forty-eight leaves in all, with the stubs of four missing leaves following leaf twenty-nine. And it traveled through much of Latin America, from Peru to Mexico, in the hands of William S. Burroughs who, with a number two lead pencil, crafted events, emotions, inchoate plots and themes in addition to doodling and scribbling. This unique literary document is part of the larger William S. Burroughs Collection in the Rare Books and Manuscripts Library at The Ohio State University Libraries. That *The Latin American Notebook of William S. Burroughs* survived the years (see Oliver Harris' "Introduction" to this volume regarding the textual history) and arrived at Ohio State can only be attributed to good fortune.

The *Notebook* went to auction as lot 22 of the *Allen Ginsberg and Friends* sale held at Sotheby's New York on October 7, 1999. The Rare Books and Manuscripts Library of The Ohio State University Libraries was bidding by telephone. In the fury of the bidding, Ohio State had already exceeded its allocated funds and made one final bid that held. Had the competitors but made the minimal raise, the *Notebook* would have been destined elsewhere. As it turned out, the *Notebook* was united with other significant Burroughs materials at Ohio State including about a third of the original *Naked Lunch* typescript, other various early manuscripts and correspondence, and virtually the entire literary archive of the Burroughs' corpus from

1972 until his death in 1997. Among significant, discrete manuscript archives, for instance, are the multiple drafts of his trilogy *Cities of the Red Night* (1981), *The Place of Dead Roads* (1983), and *The Western Lands* (1987).

As a nascent document in the Burroughs' corpus, it seemed critical for Burroughs research that this text become accessible to the international scholarly community. The general editors of the project, Geoffrey D. Smith and John M. Bennett, approached The Ohio State University Press with regard to publishing the *Notebook*. Not only did the press see the value of such a publication but expressed a desire to publish a series of Burroughs works. With the cooperation of James Grauerholz, literary executor of the Burroughs estate, and the outstanding contributions of Oliver Harris, Burroughs scholar and volume editor, this book is the first volume of a Burroughs edition that will include newly edited versions of *The Revised Boy Scout Manual, Cities of the Red Night* and *The Collected Letters of William S. Burroughs and Brion Gysin*.

Titled Everything Lost: The Latin American Notebook of William S. Burroughs, the volume in hand includes: a digital facsimile reproduction of the Notebook; a documentary transcription of all the text of the Notebook, including excisions; and an edited fair text version. Each of these textual versions serves a specific purpose. The facsimile, from a high-resolution digital scan, does, of course, afford the audience a highly accurate view of the text as artifact. The facsimile provides a feel, a flavor, for the writer at work where one can observe Burroughs' hand as it alters according to mood or moment. The deletions (casual at some points and vigorous at others), the erasures, the re-workings, the inserts—all attest to Burroughs' crafting of the text. And, finally, the reader can witness, and, perhaps sympathize with, the editorial task of deciphering Burroughs' challenging penmanship. As noted in editorial notes, in some cases the editors openly admit that a chosen word or phrase is, quite simply, a best guess. With the facsimile available to all, the reader can judge personally as to the quality of editorial choice, and, of course, proffer alternative readings. The editorial goal has always been to identify each exact word of the *Notebook* in order to render, as nearly as possible, an unmediated text. That a wholly unmediated text cannot be provided will be evident when the facsimile *Notebook* is read: some words, to the current editors, at least, are simply indecipherable from internal examination. The few indecipherable portions are indicated by †, a symbol that Burroughs does not use elsewhere in the *Notebook*. Some editorial judgments are augmented by context or external evidence, such as other works by Burroughs, and are documented in the notes to the text.

The importance of the complete transcription, then, is to capture the mind at work and observe subtexts to what is finally presented as the fair copy. The question of authorial intention is not at play in this documentary edition of the Notebook, because there is only one state of the text. Therefore, whatever Burroughs crossed out still appears in the complete transcription, but is deleted from the fair copy. With both versions at hand, however, in addition to the digital facsimile, readers can draw their own conclusions regarding editorial decisions. For instance, as Oliver Harris notes in the "Introduction," Burroughs guotes from Mahler's Das Lied von der Erde. The Mahler citation is crossed out in the Notebook, albeit less rigorously than other excisions, but still clearly deleted. The editorial decision, then, was to exclude this substantive passage from the fair copy, as tempting as it was for the editors to include it. Still, its inclusion in the transcription admits it to α text, if not the text that the editors designate as the fair copy. That is to say, there are no editorial claims to the fair copy being a definitive edition, but rather, the three textual presentations—facsimile, transcription and fair copy-provide the framework for a scholarly edition. The facsimile provides the original document in Burroughs' hand; the transcription presents a literal rendition of the facsimile, with no word or punctuation being unaccounted for (though others may read any word differently); and, the fair copy presents a text selected from the non-excised portions of the Notebook, presumably a text crafted by the author.

Burroughs typically wrote on only one side, the recto, of a notebook leaf. Still, there are ample instances of writing on the verso. In almost all cases, these verso recordings appear to have been added separately from the recto writings. Also, it appears that the verso writings most generally have a narrative, imaginative or logical relation to text on the facing page (i.e., the recto of the following leaf), rather than the reverse of the current leaf. Hence, in layout, when there is text on the verso, it is displayed with text from the facing page as related, creative units. The sole exception is the verso of leaf twenty-nine, which would have faced the

recto of the first of four leaves cut from the *Notebook*. It cannot be determined if that section, the verso of leaf twenty-nine, referred to an earlier, discarded text, or the resumed text, which continues the "Friendly Finance" routine from the recto of leaf twenty-nine. Also, more typical than not, when Burroughs was recording on the recto he would add inserts on those very leaves, lending further credence to the belief that the recordings on the verso leaves were added later.

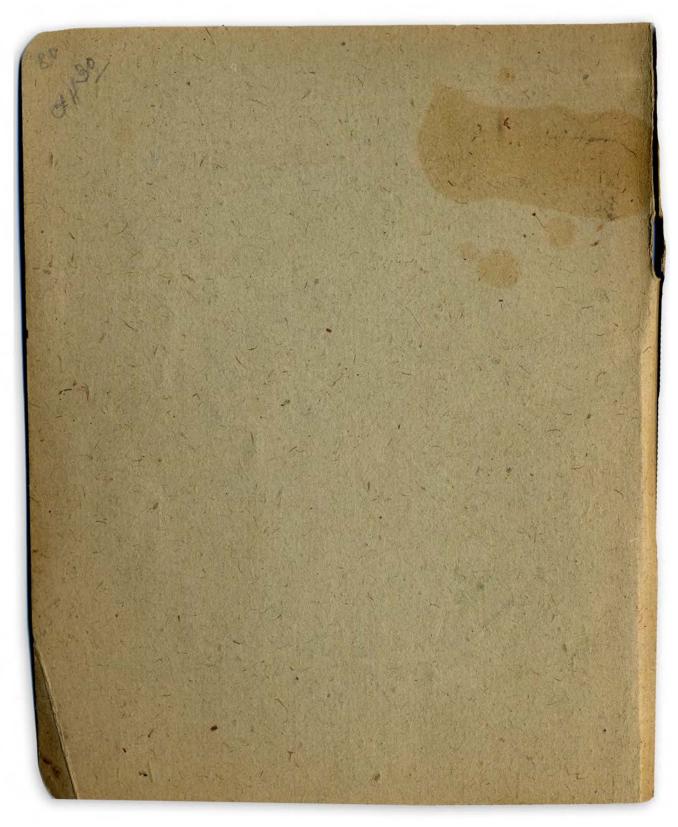
Textual notes are incorporated in the transcription text. Though reluctant to be gratuitous in most cases of identification of people, settings or events, the editors did not want to err with too little elucidation. For instance, the reference to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg (p. 172 [spread 34]) will be obvious to any scholar of mid-twentieth century American cultural history, but it seemed appropriate to emphasize that their execution occurred but a month before the inception of the Notebook. In the cases of grammar and idiosyncratic spellings, the editors chose to record text as Burroughs wrote it. For instance, on page 154 [spread 25], line 13, the editors retained Burroughs' spelling of *inocence*, which is repeated elsewhere in the Notebook. In some cases, Burroughs spells the same word differently, even on the same page: thus, on page 184 [spread 40], line 2, he writes gentleness, but on line 19 he writes gentelness; on page 178 [spread 37], line 5 he writes immigrant, but on line 7 he writes imigrants. The editors also retained Burroughs' individual use of contractions and accents, thus, Dont for Don't on page 148, [spread 22], line 7, and, vamonos for vámonos on page 138 [spread 17], line 19. In instances where Burroughs was being consciously playful with language, e.g., dialogue or the "riff" of the complete page 206 [spread 51], there are no notes. **Bolded** terms and phrases in the notes indicate that they appear as recorded from the text. The decision to attach all notes to the transcription text was, precisely, to leave the fair text free of overt editorial intervention and commentary.

A separate list of variant readings is also appended to the transcription. These are cases where there was no editorial consensus regarding specific words with decisions being determined by context, grammar, spelling idiosyncracies of Burroughs, cursive style, etc.

Since this is the first publication of *Everything Lost*, derived from a holograph manuscript, there is no additional authorial intervention. Certainly, as amply

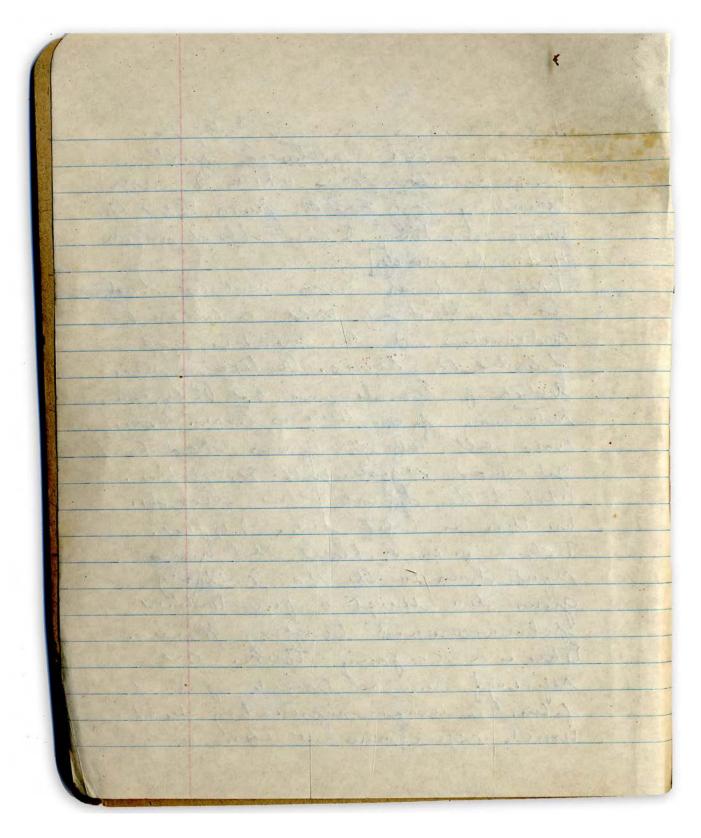
demonstrated in the "Introduction," specific language and themes recur through Burroughs' later works (whole sections in some cases), and those works have been useful in determining difficult passages. But, this volume remains essentially a documentary text. The facsimile is a digital reproduction of the actual notebook; the transcription is, as nearly as possible, an exact recording of this unique text; and, the fair copy is Burroughs' edited version of the transcription.

notebook



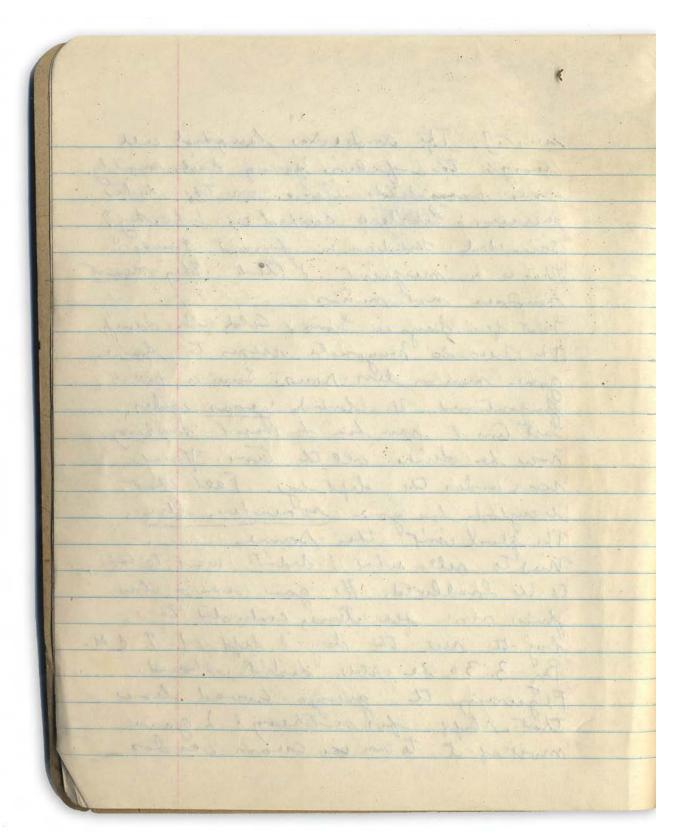
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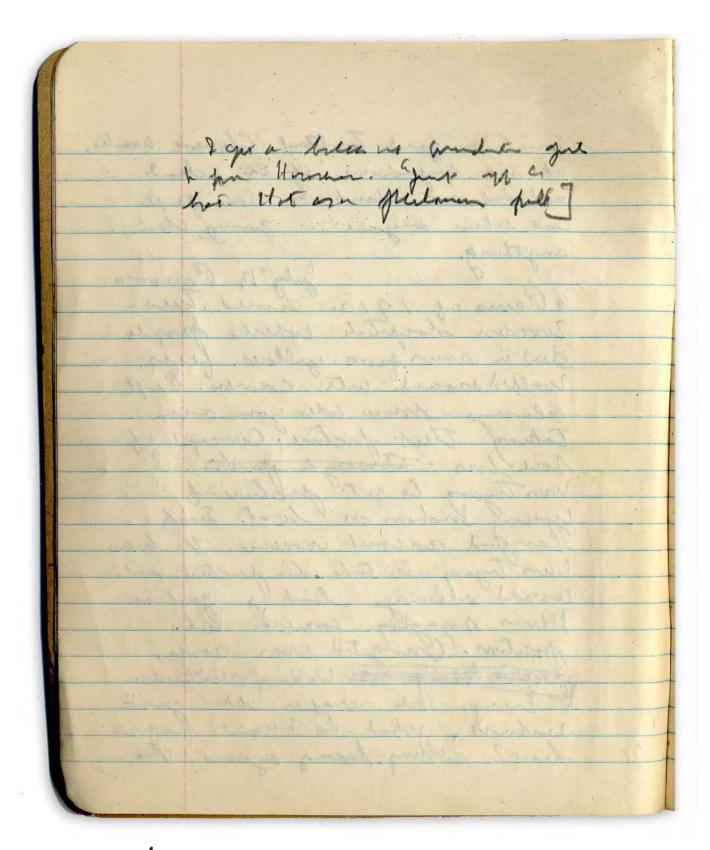
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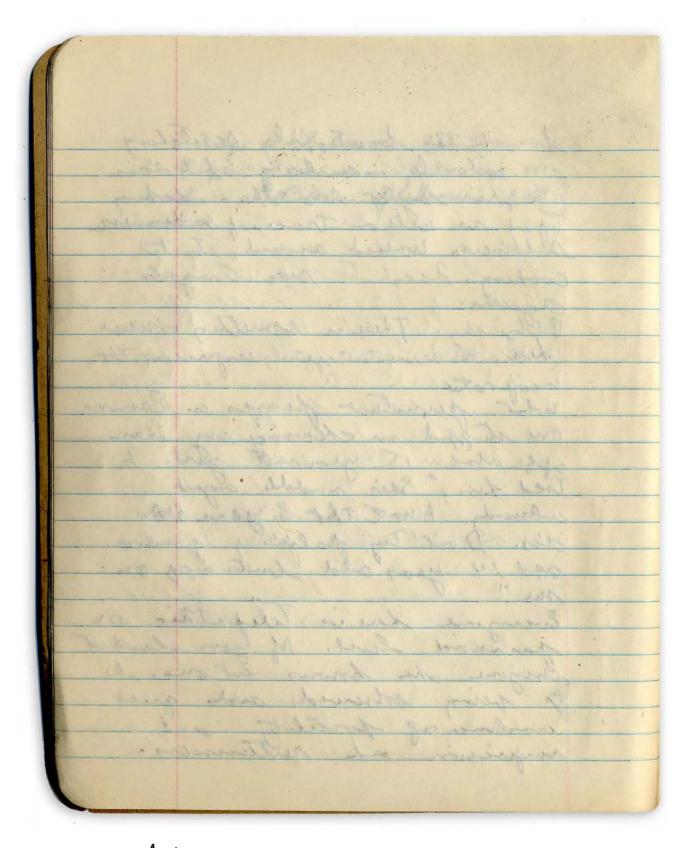


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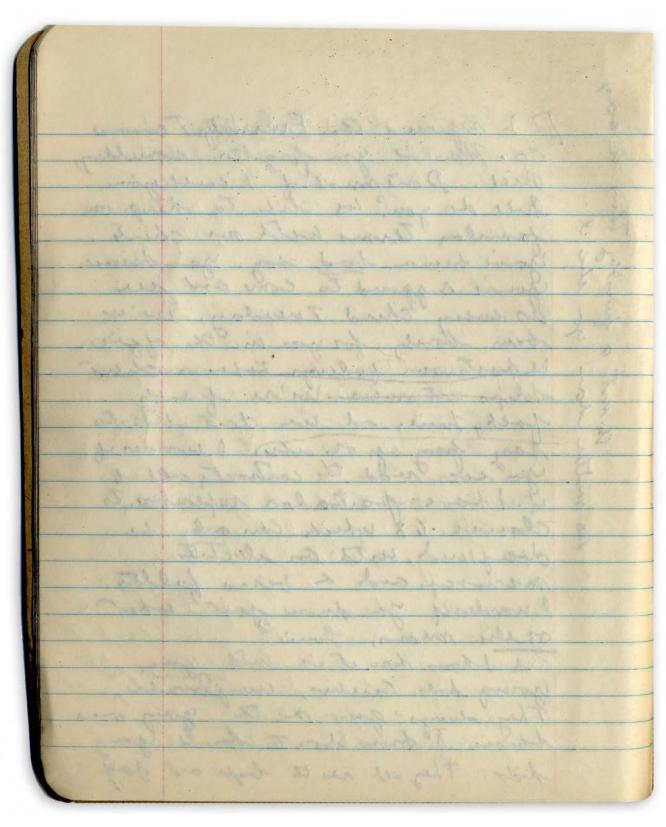


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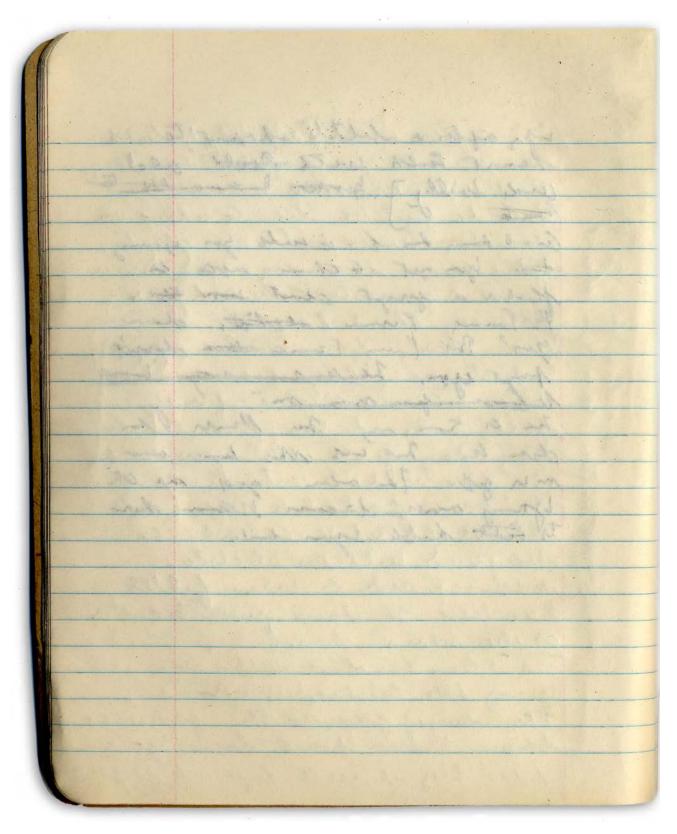


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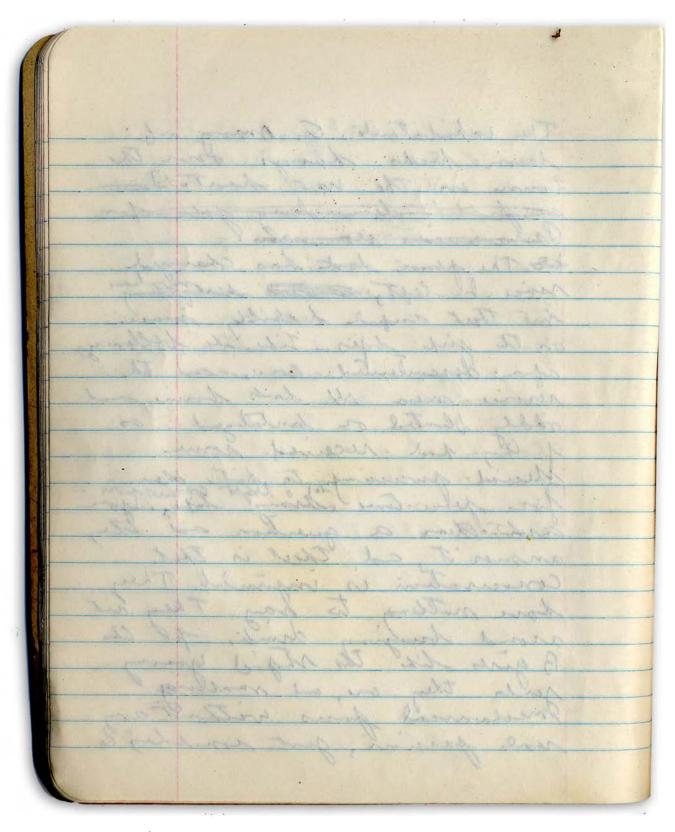


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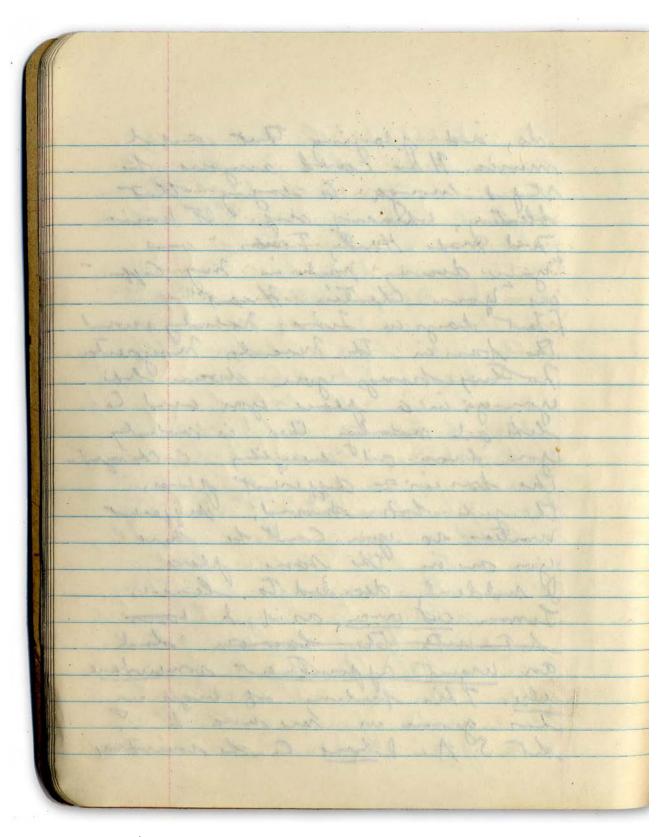
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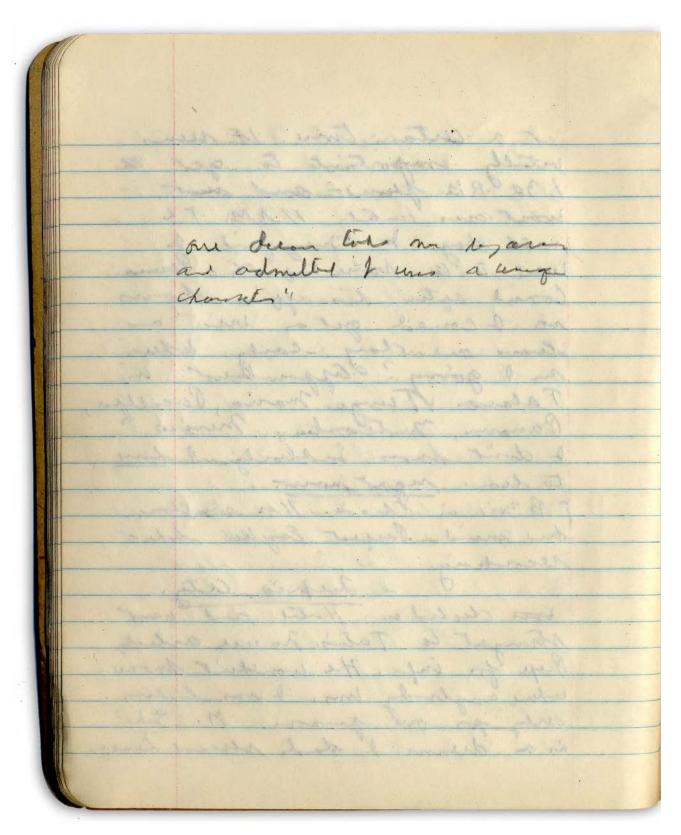
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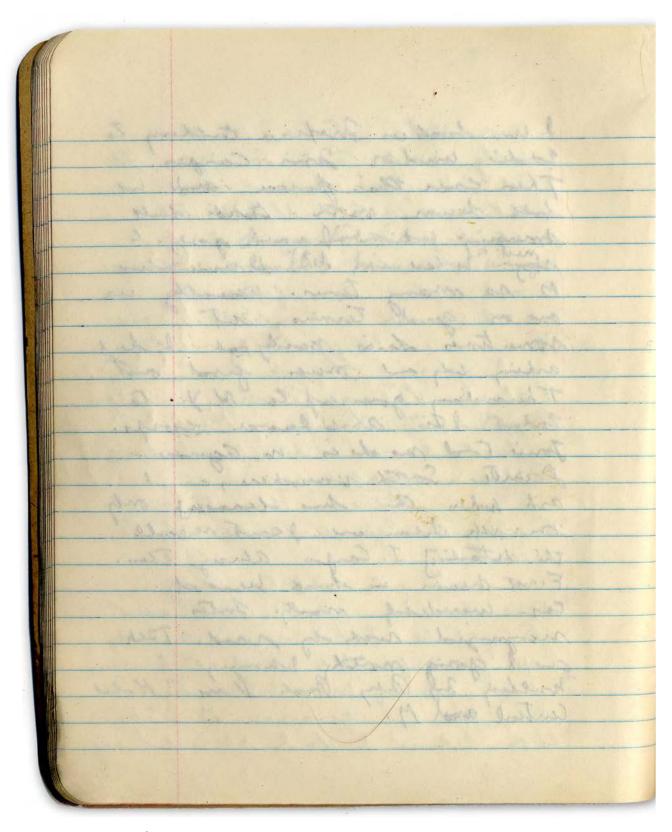
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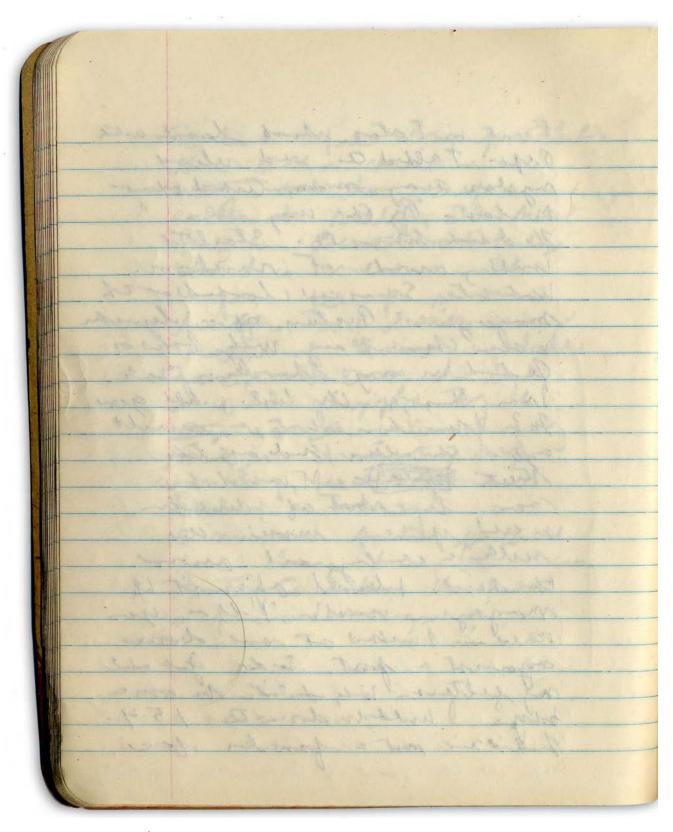


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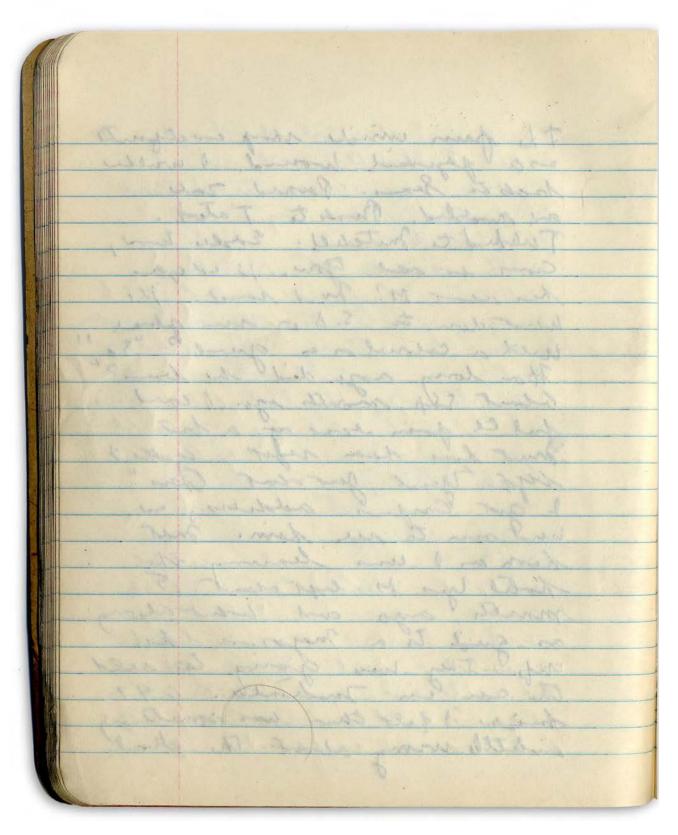
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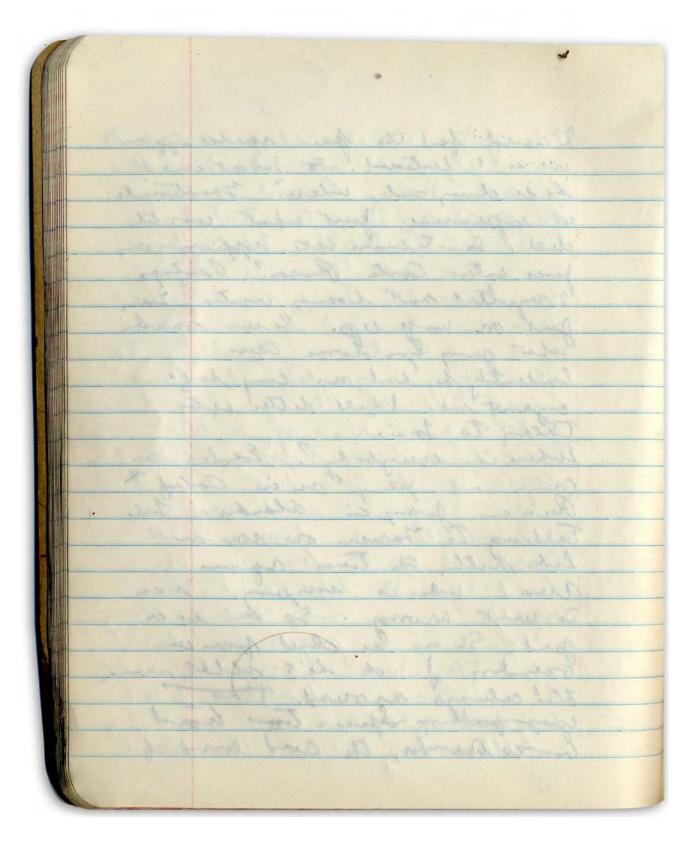
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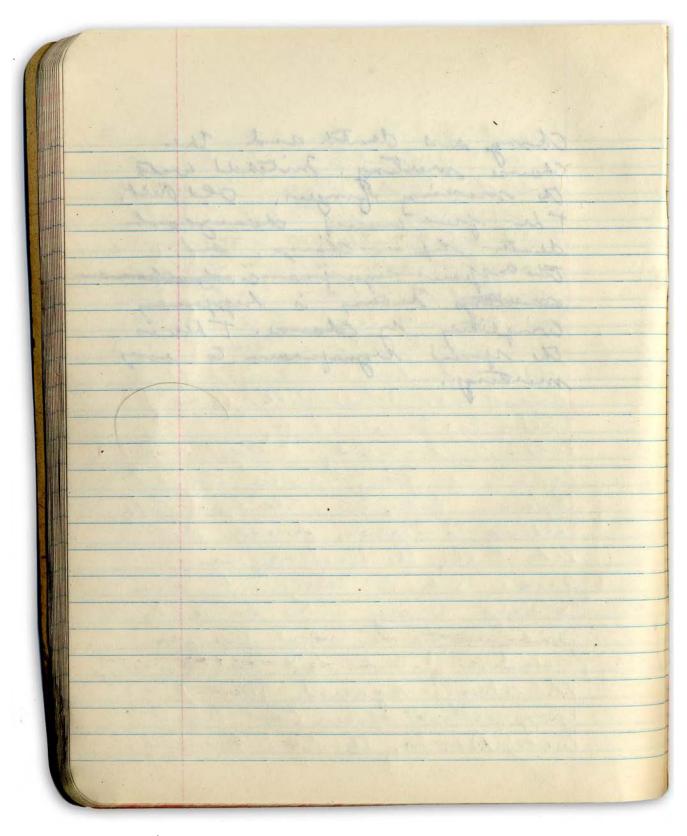


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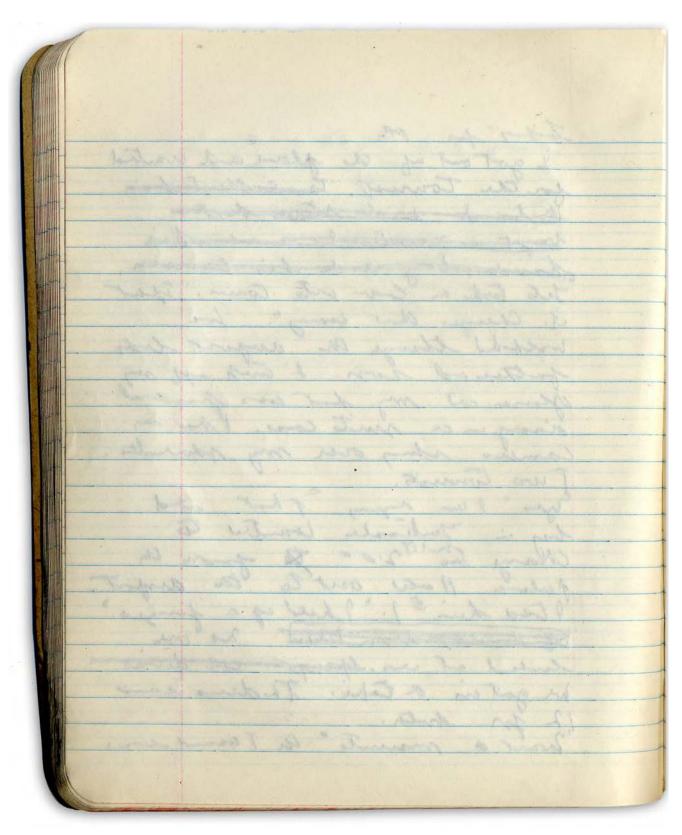


30 · notebook faisimile



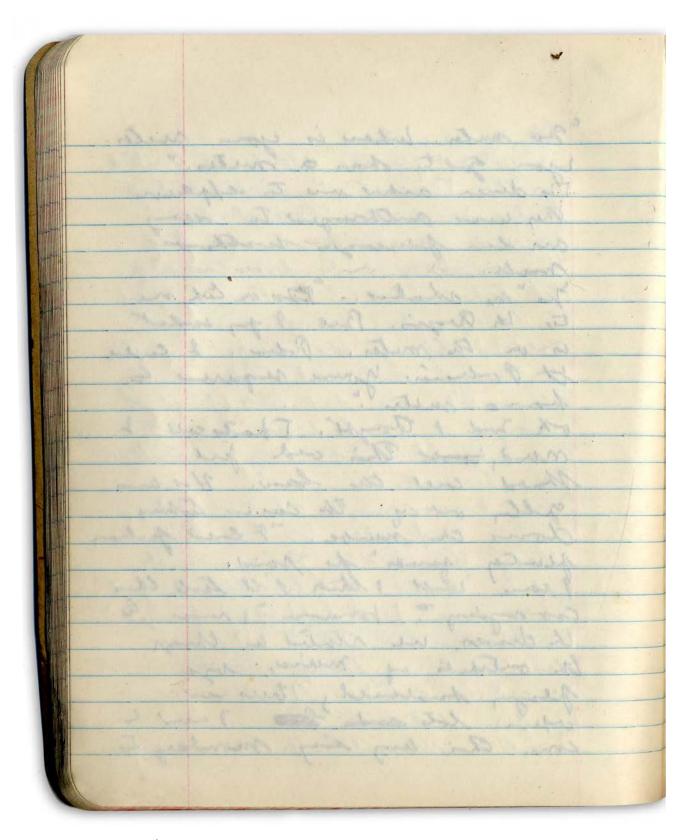
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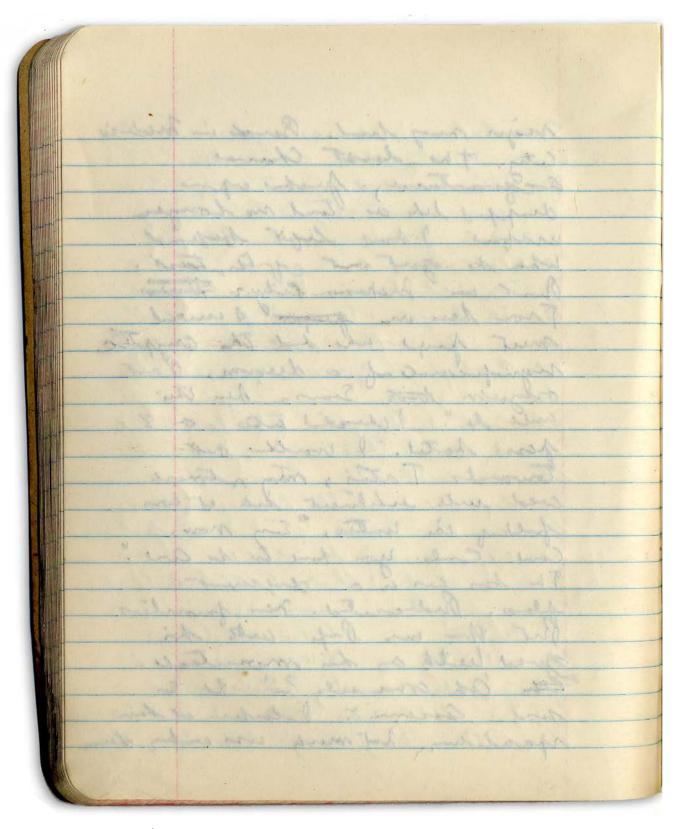
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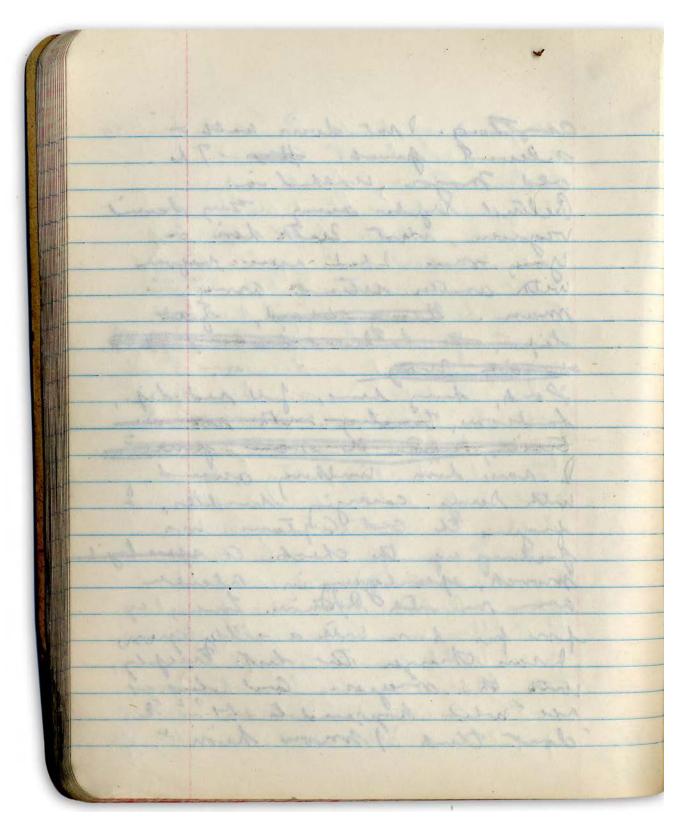
36 · notebook faisimile

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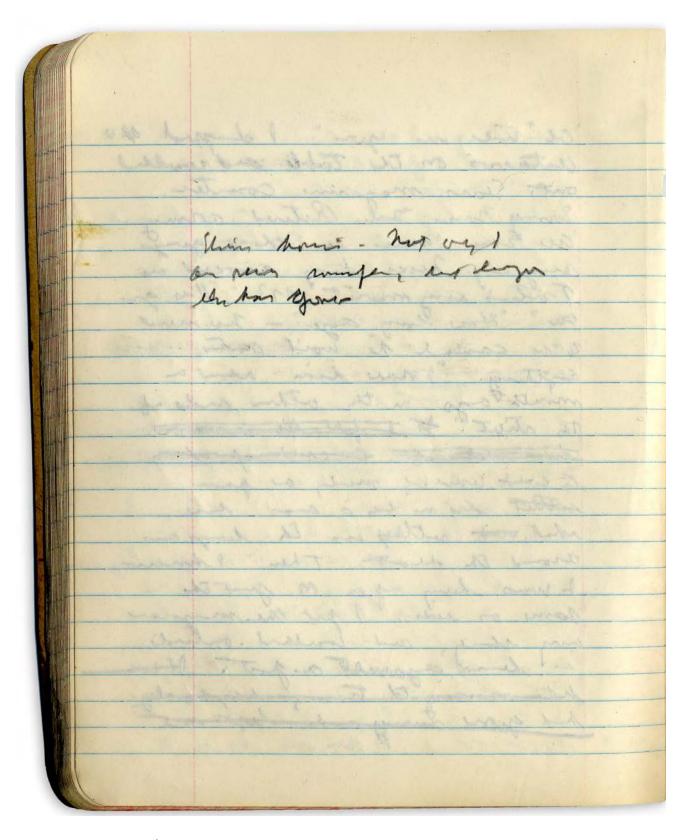
38 · notebook faisimile

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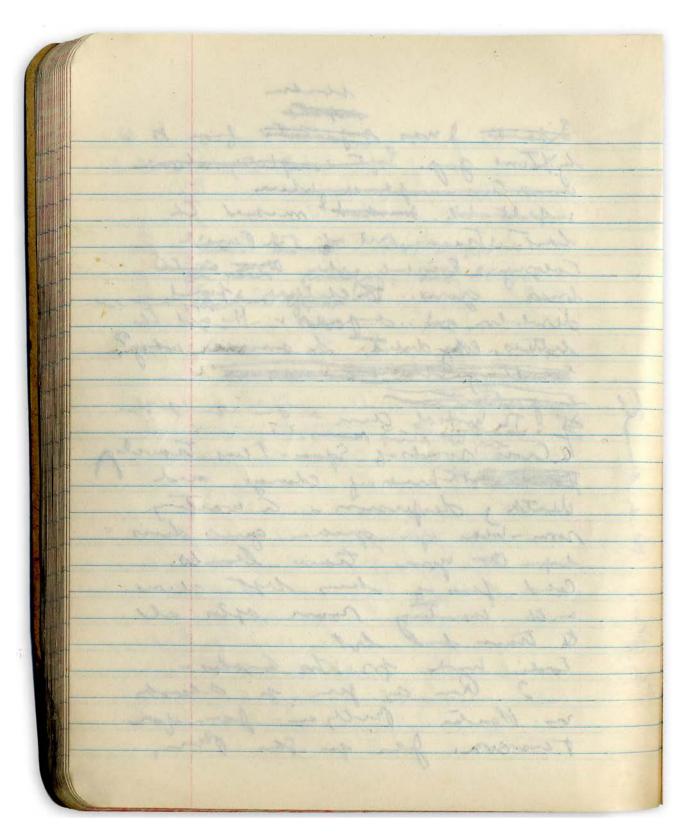
40 · notebook faisimile

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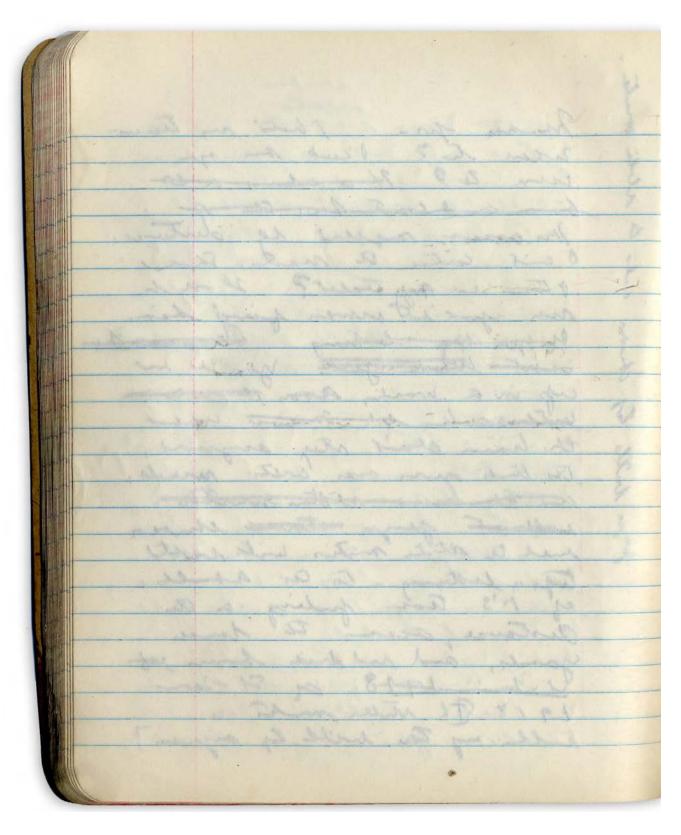
42 · notebook faisimile

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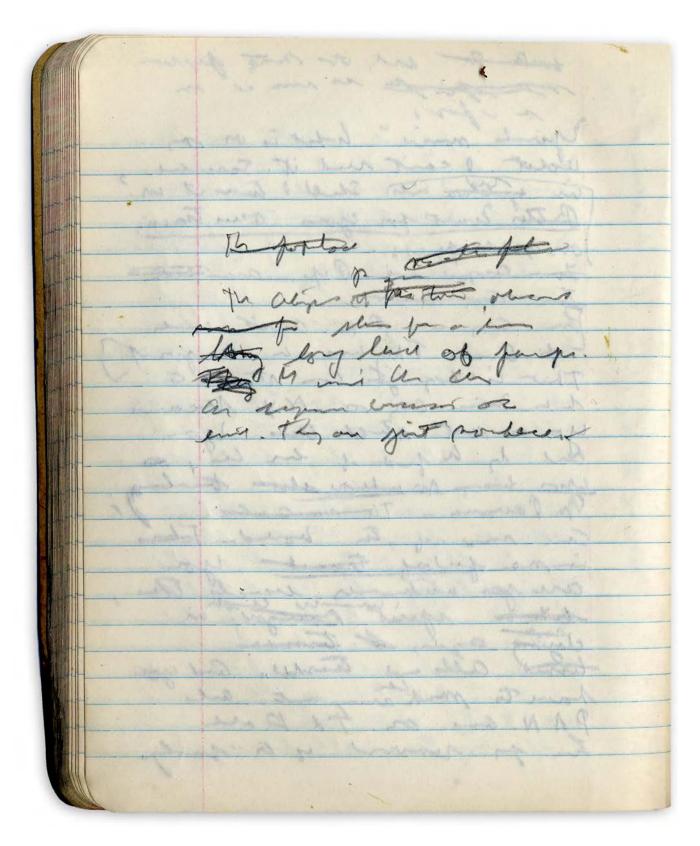
44 · notebook faisimile

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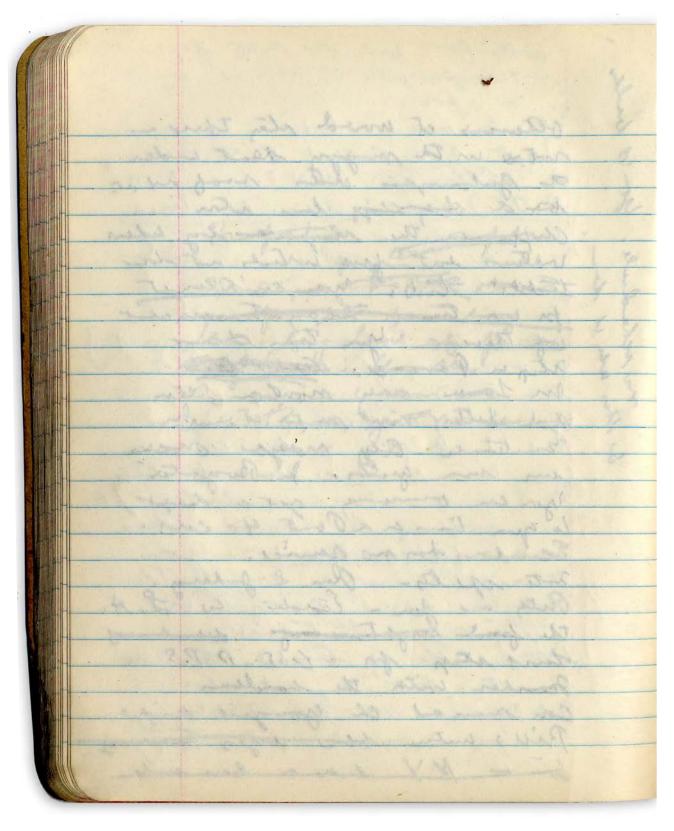
46 · notebook faisimile

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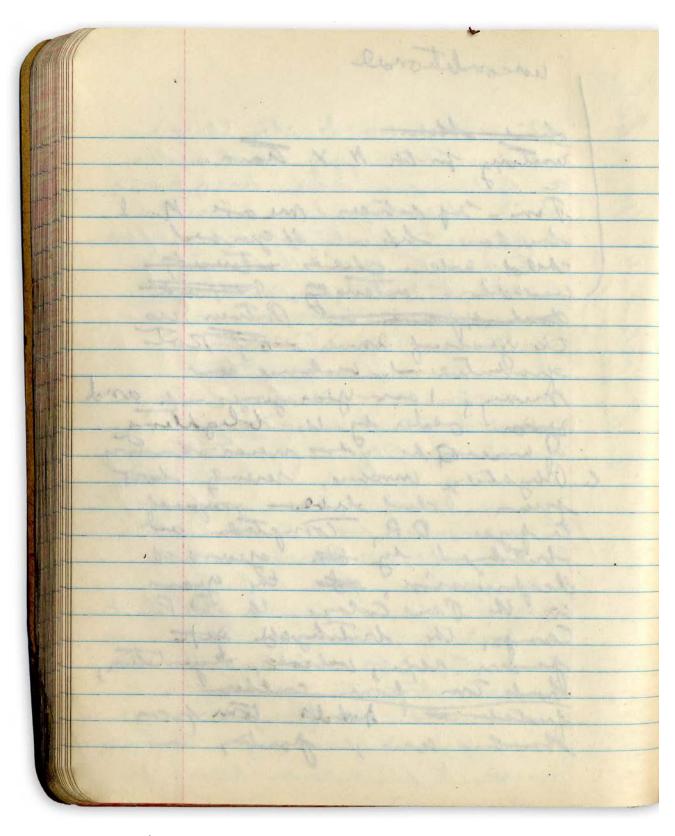
48 · notebook faisimile

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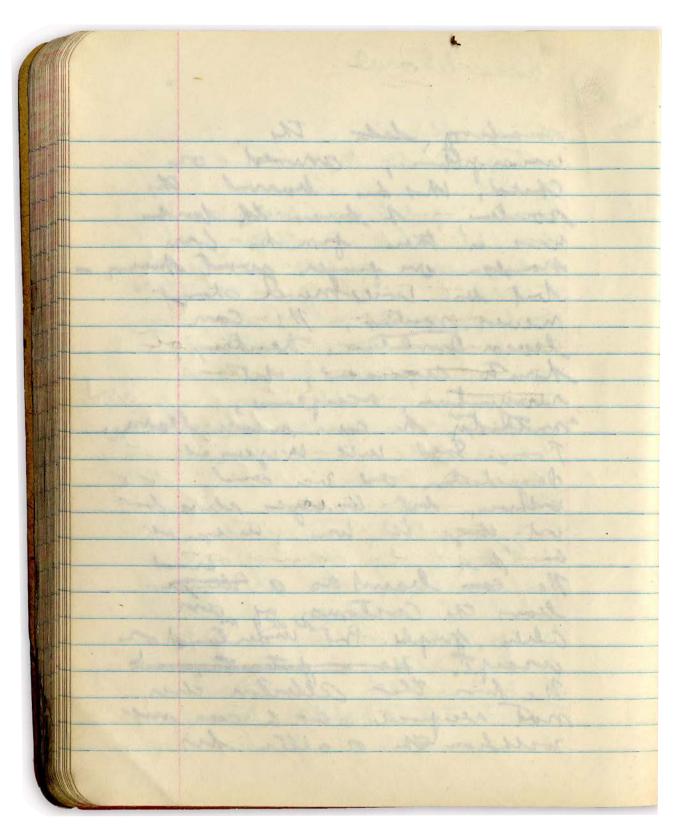
50 · notebook faisimile

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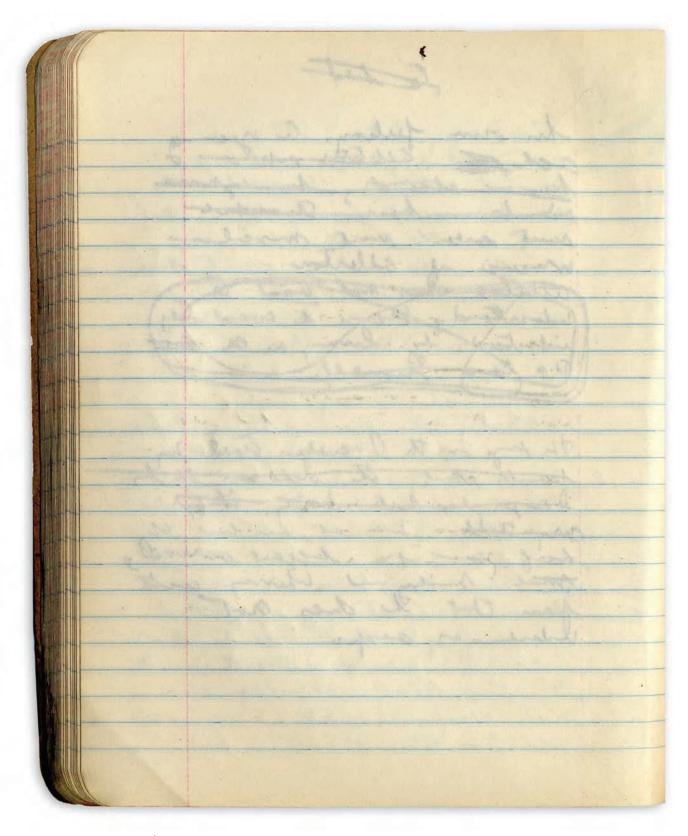


52 · notebook faisimile

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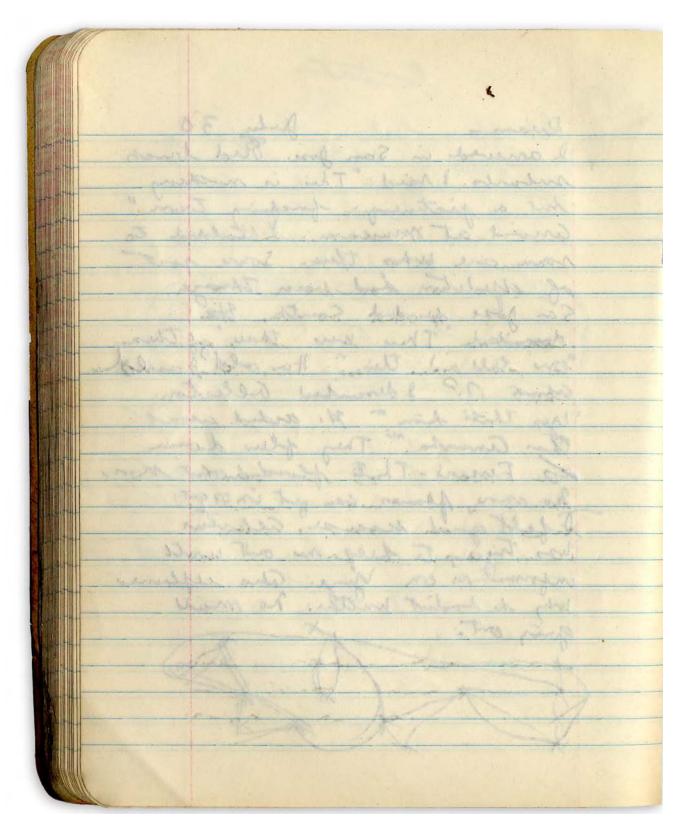


54 · notebook faisimile



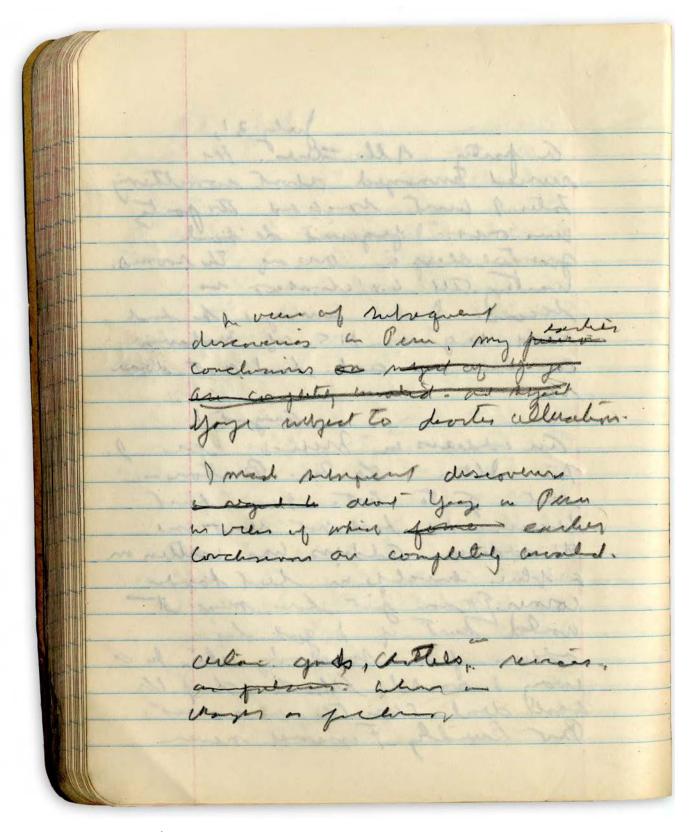
56 · notebook faisimile

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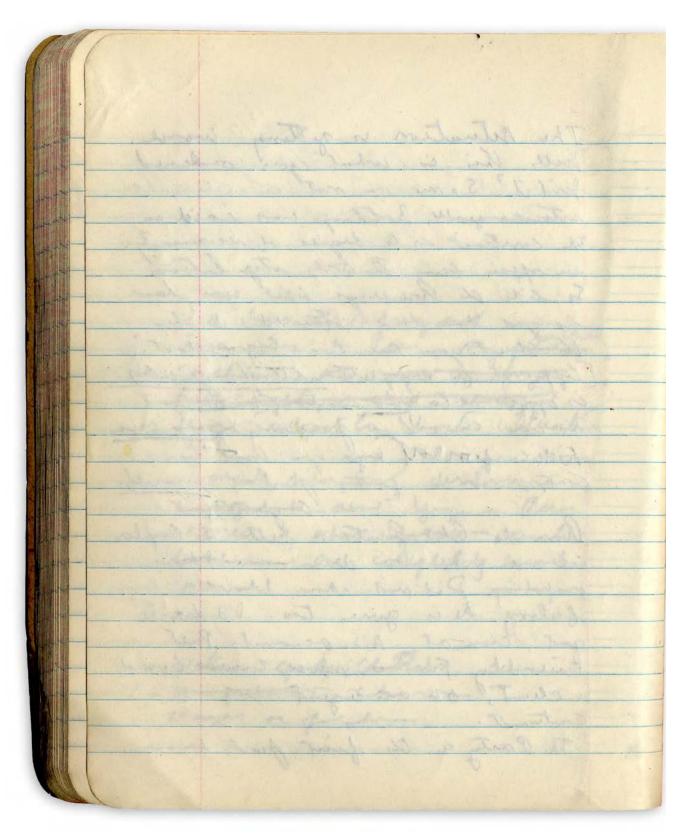
58 · notebook faisimile

a party. All there! He runed annoyed about comettery un our. I figured de too gine to near in became I was arranged be tool David August M.S. of Mala to som one and had not an orderes in mexico for A - Ithe - To my - Proton sent. To to let. I was soul corner: It no gir for much st way I would like to dup the bull down the acco But Rundly I mave ne



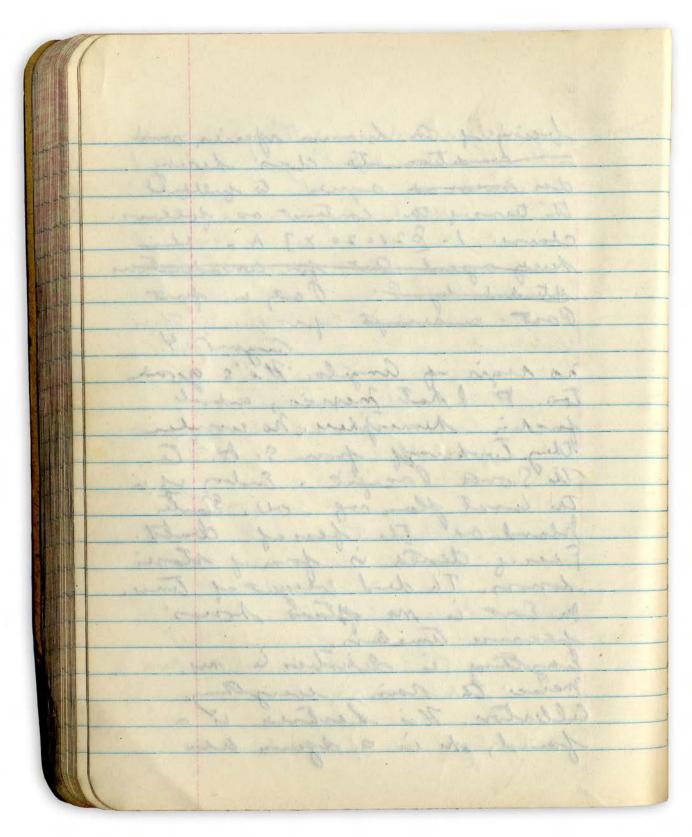
60 · notebook faisimile

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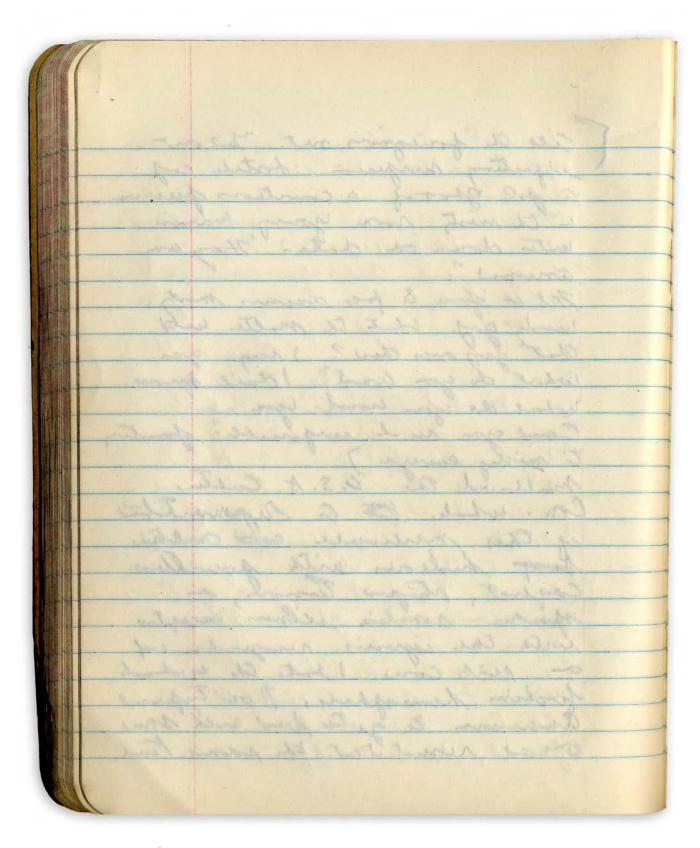
62 · notebook faisimile

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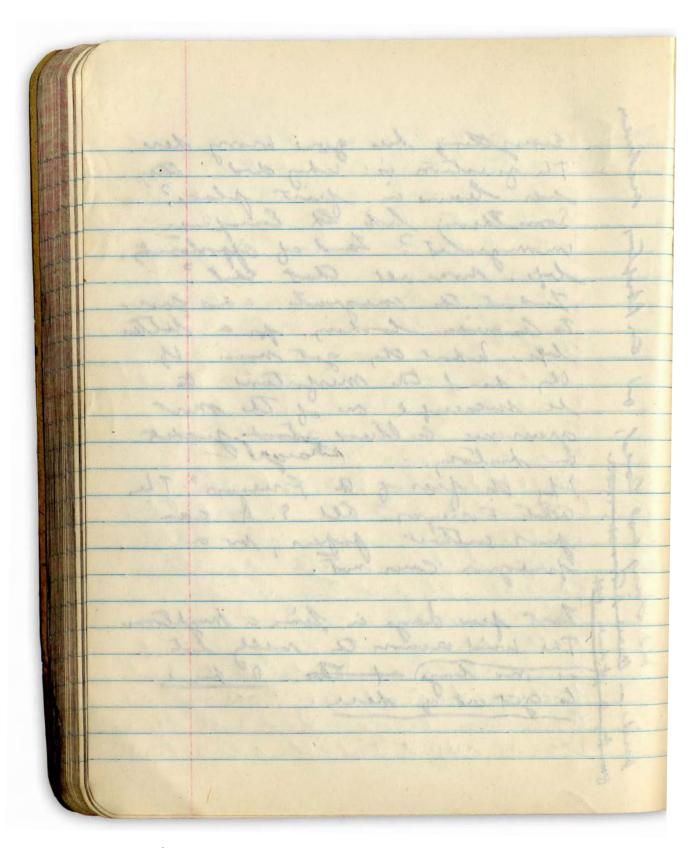
64 · notebook faisimile

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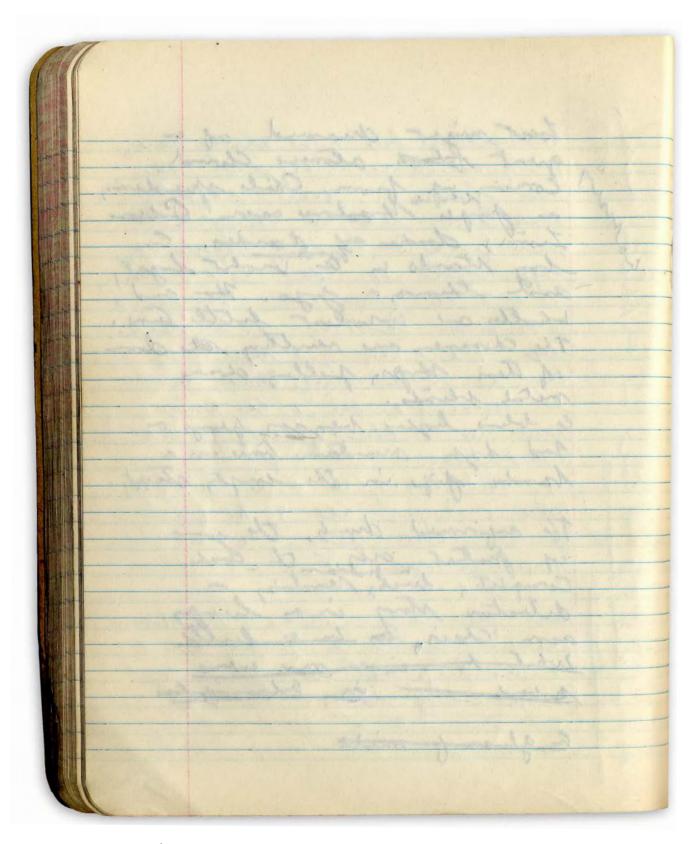
66 · notebook faisimile

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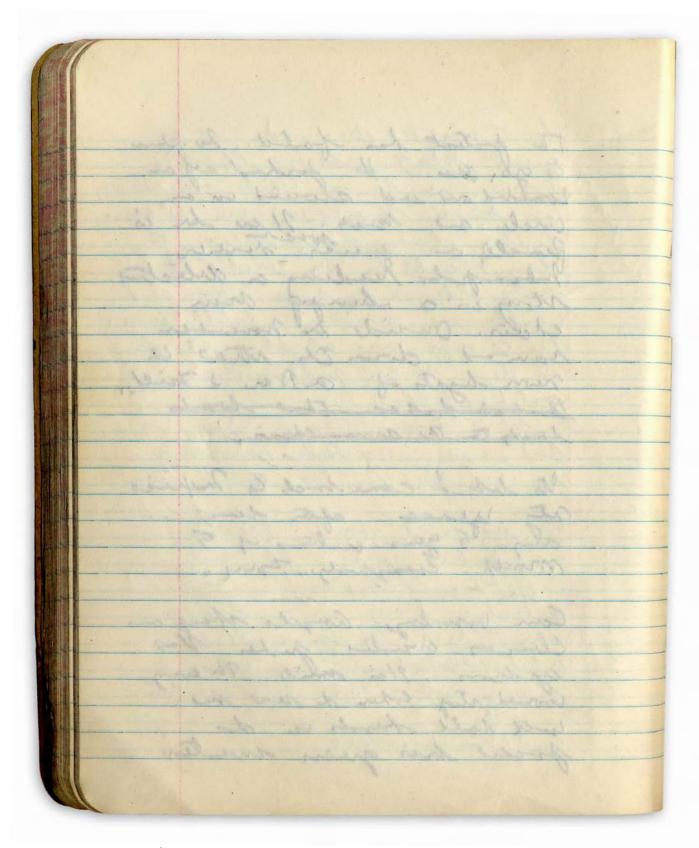
68 · notebook faisimile

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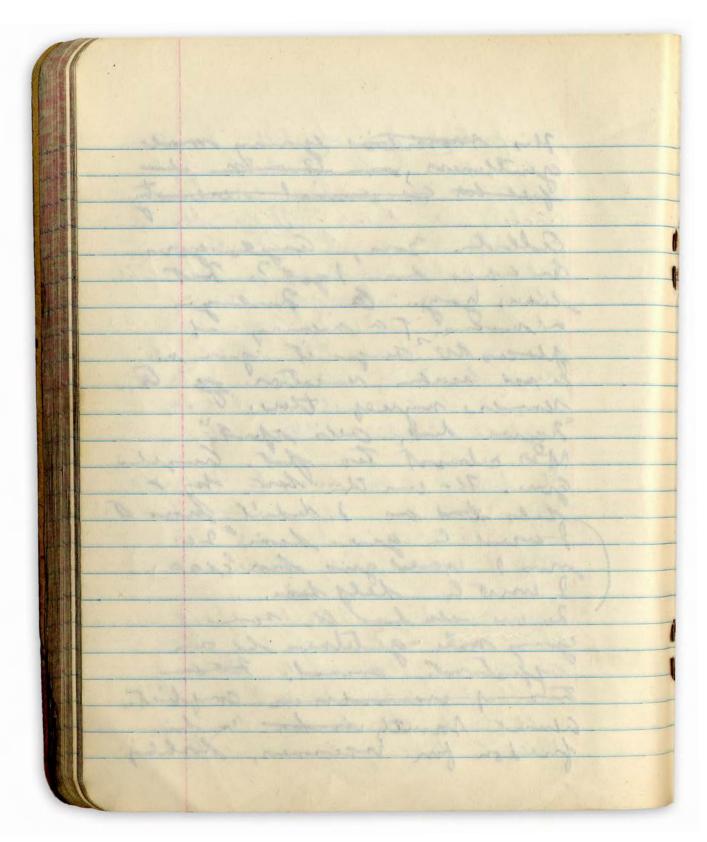
70 · notebook faisimile

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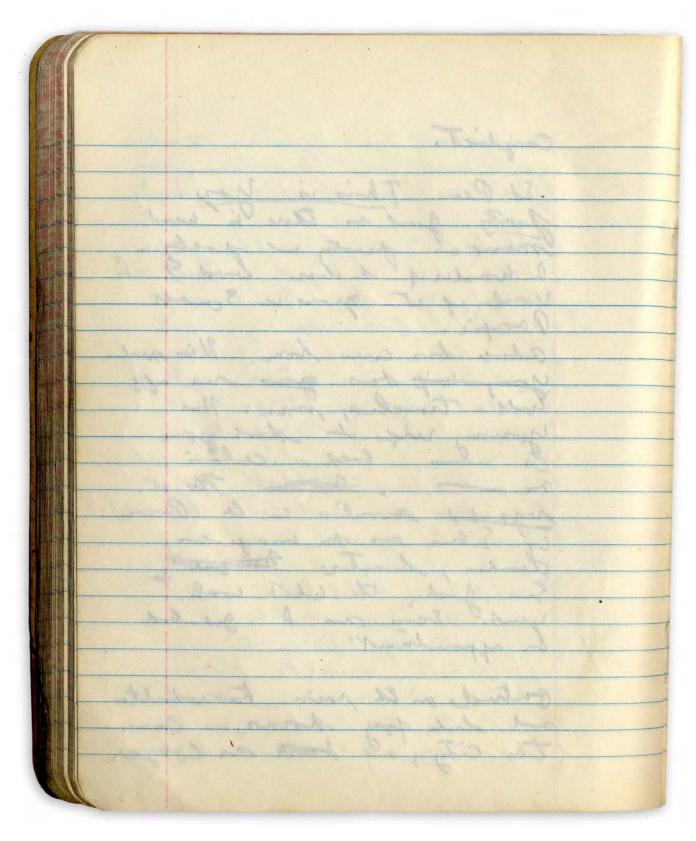
72 · notebook faisimile

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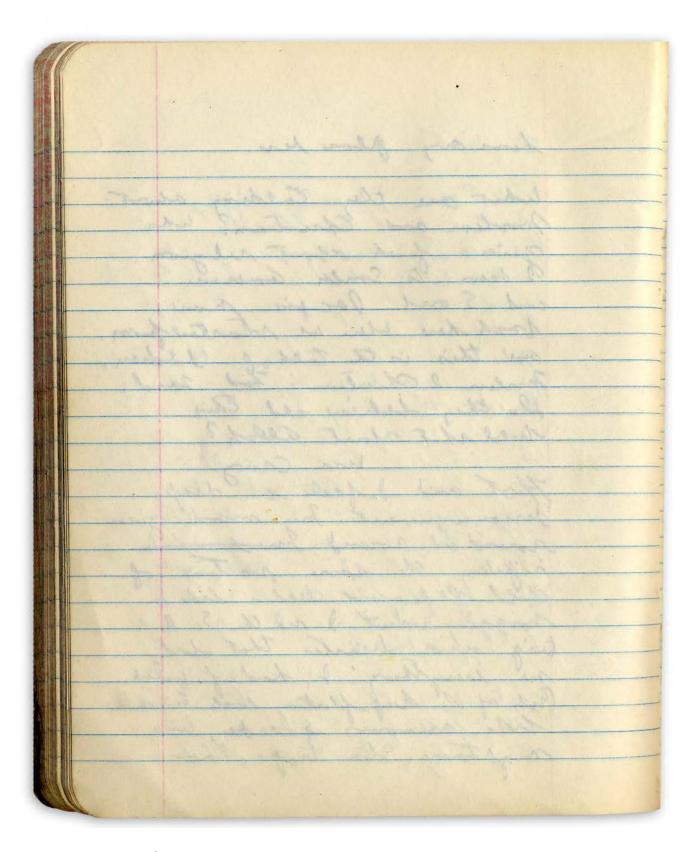
74 · notebook faisimile

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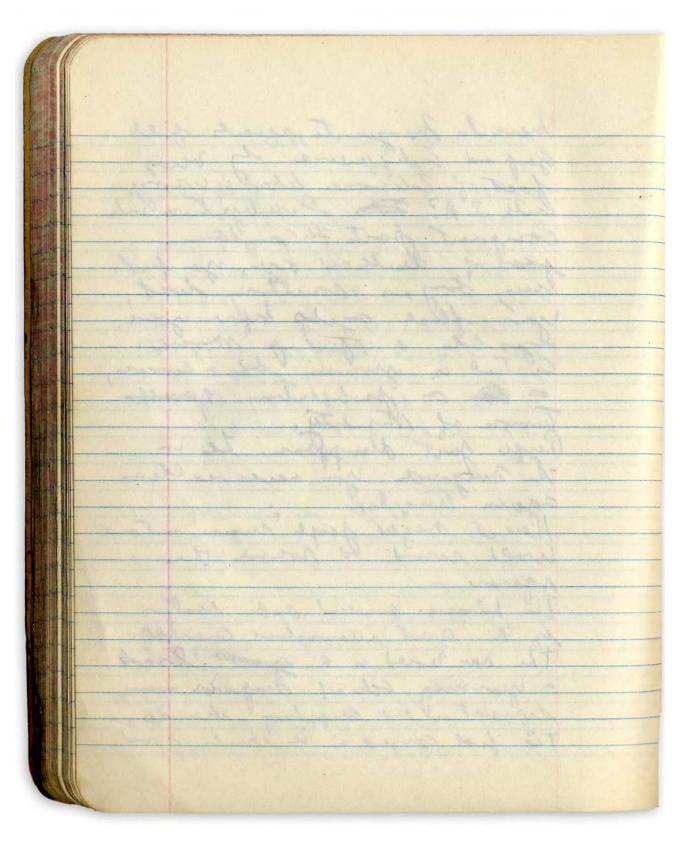
76 · notebook faisimile

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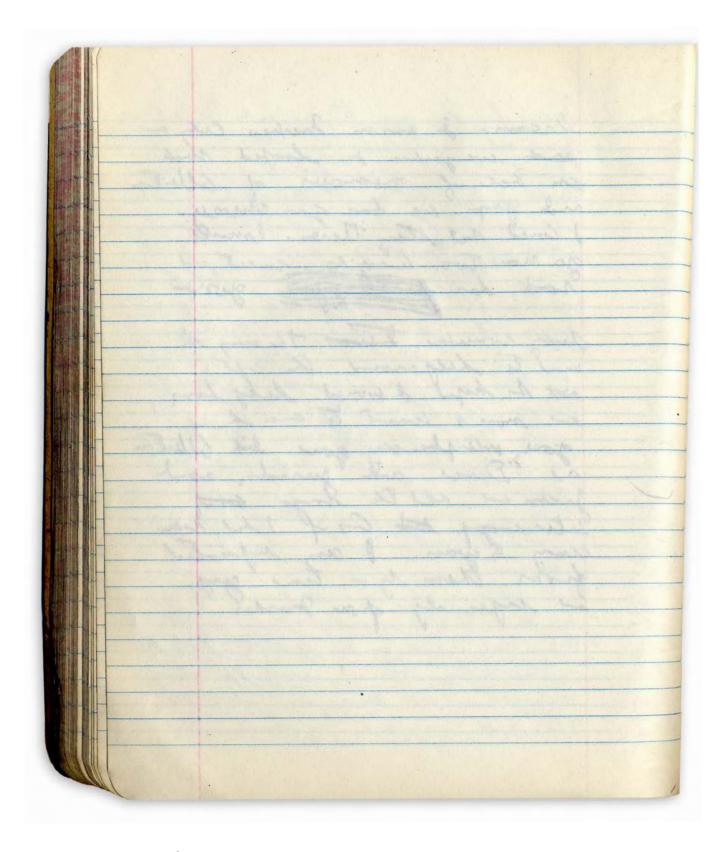
78 · notebook faisimile

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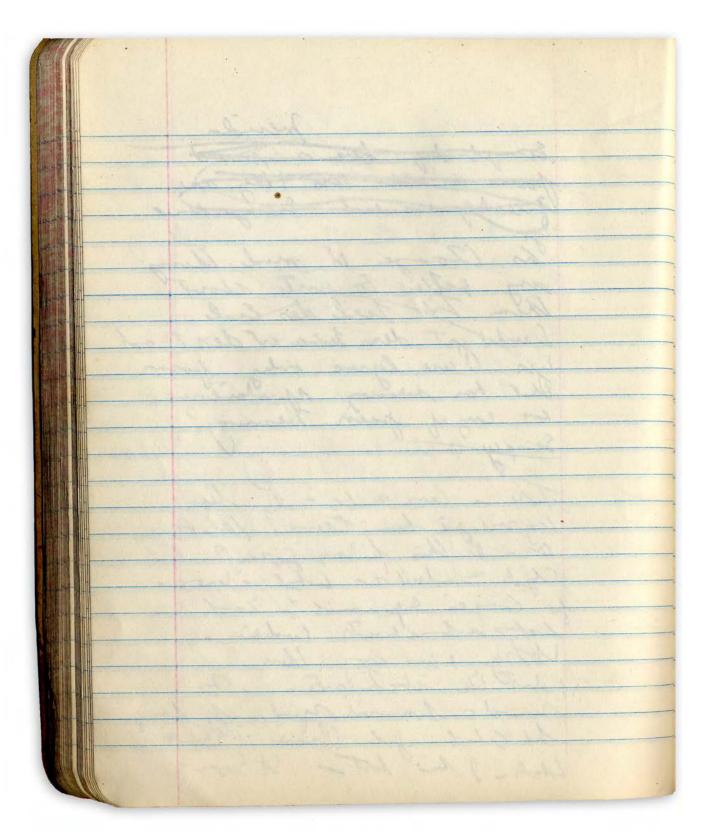


80 · notebook faisimile

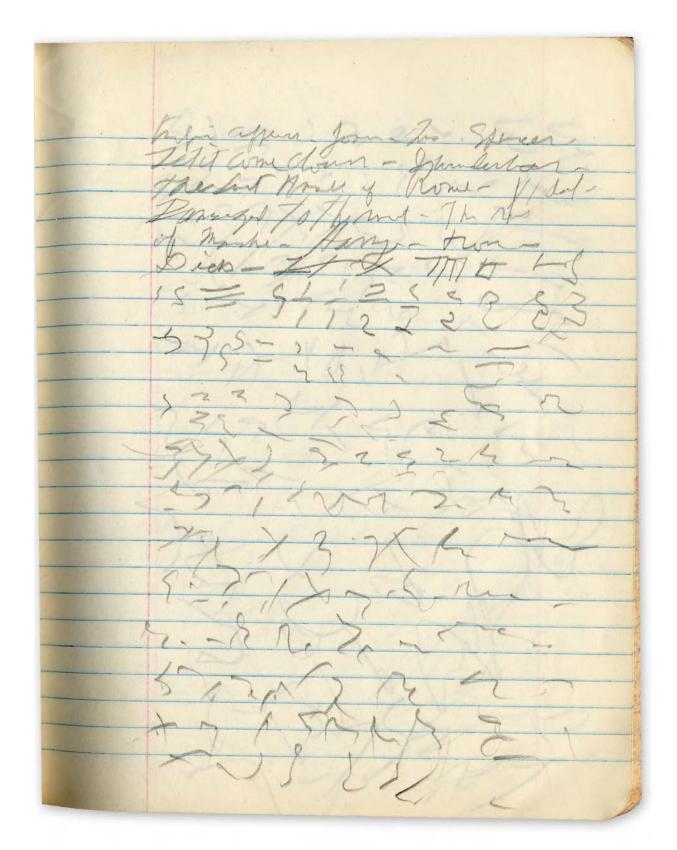
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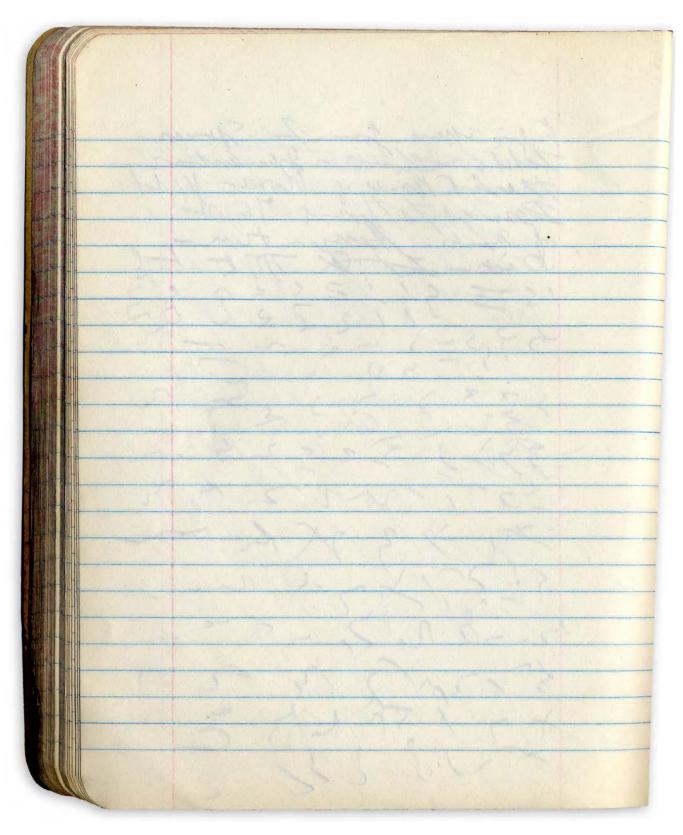


82 · notebook faisimile

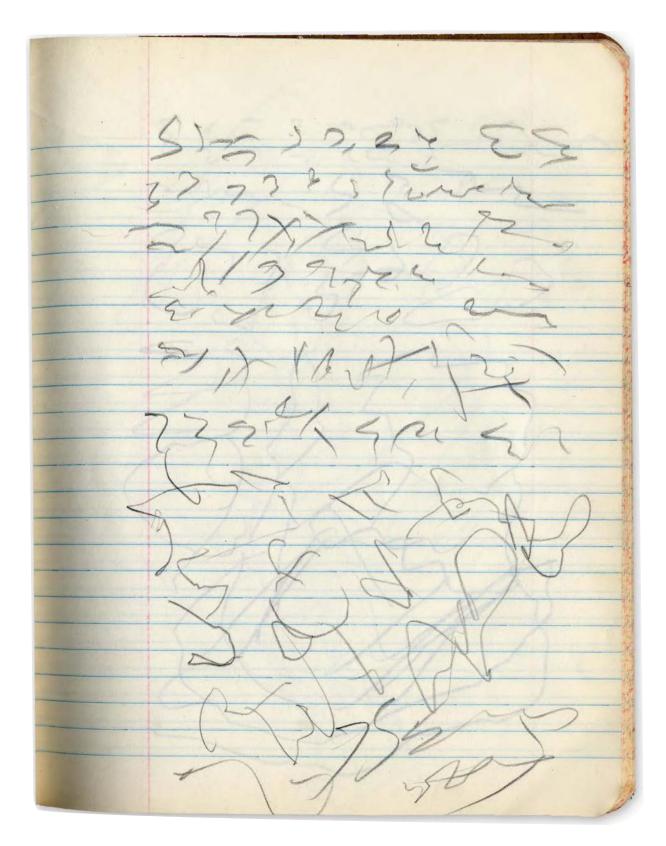


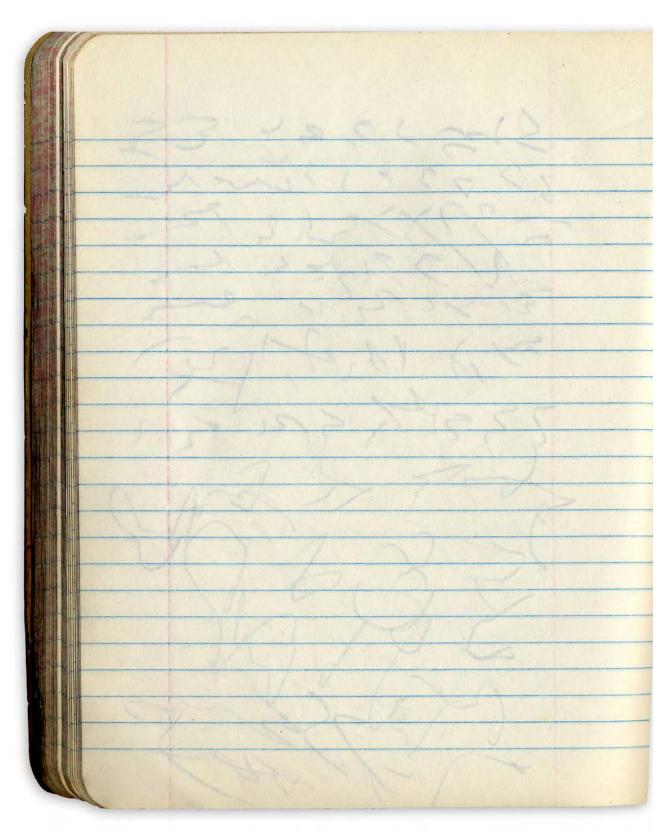
84 · notebook faisimile



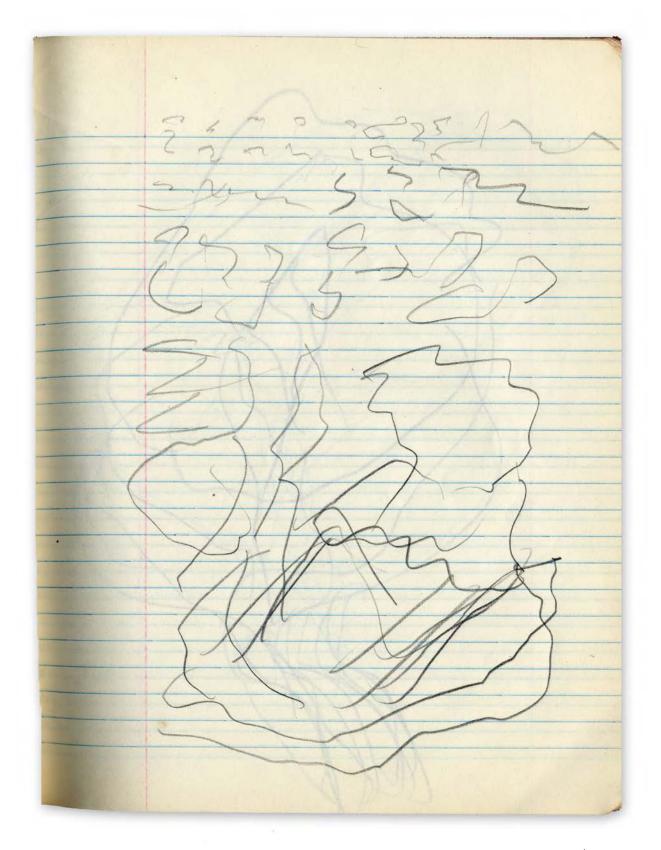


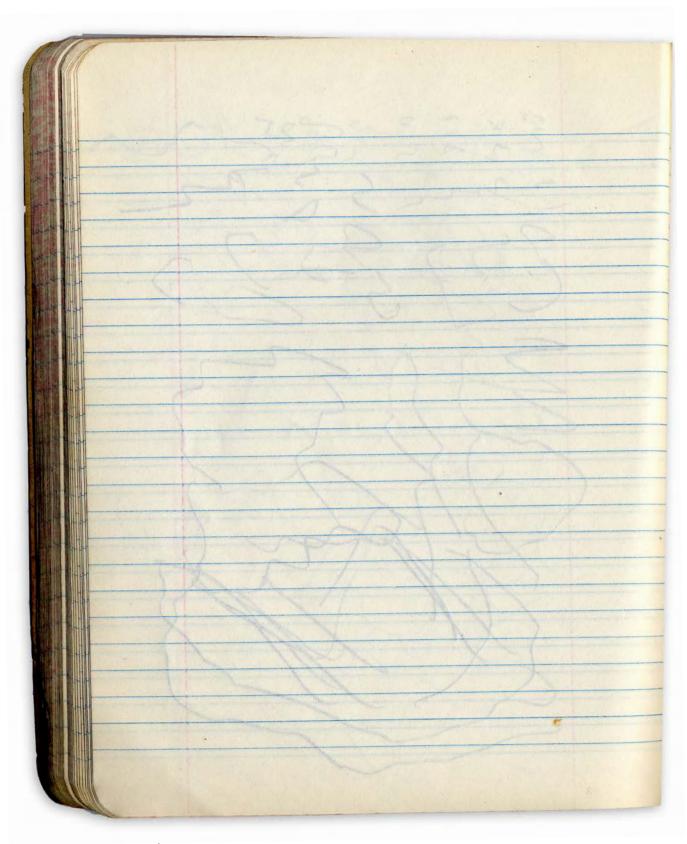
86 · notebook faisimile



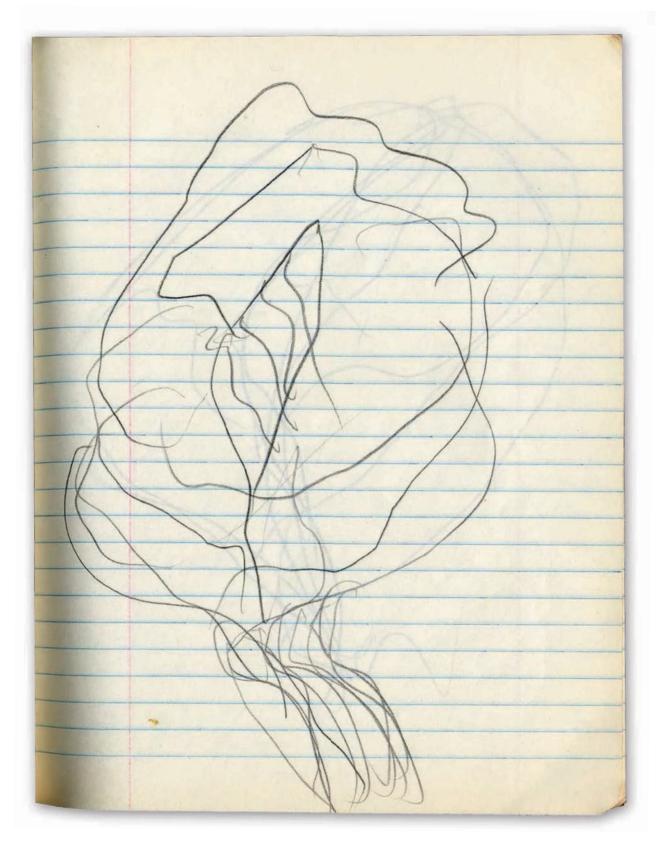


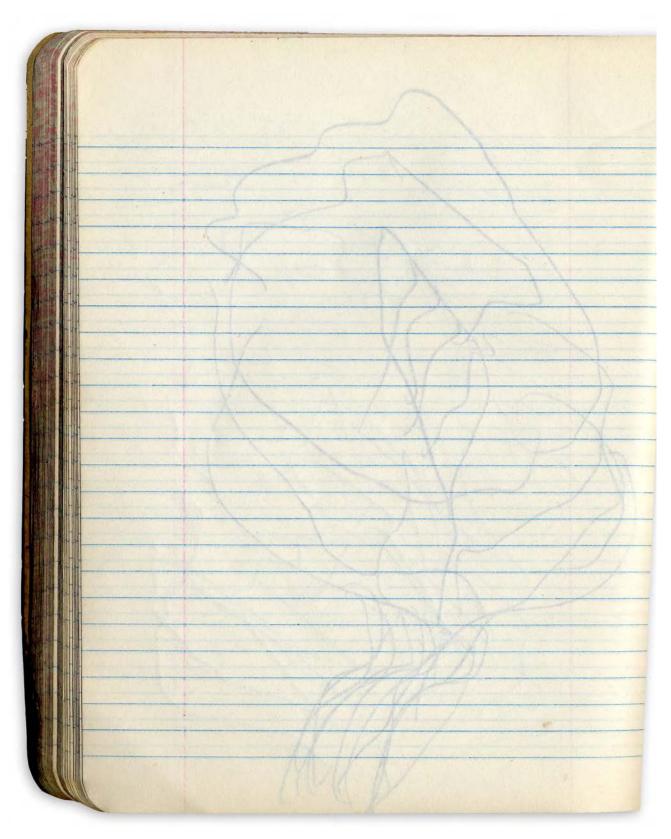
88 · notebook faisimile



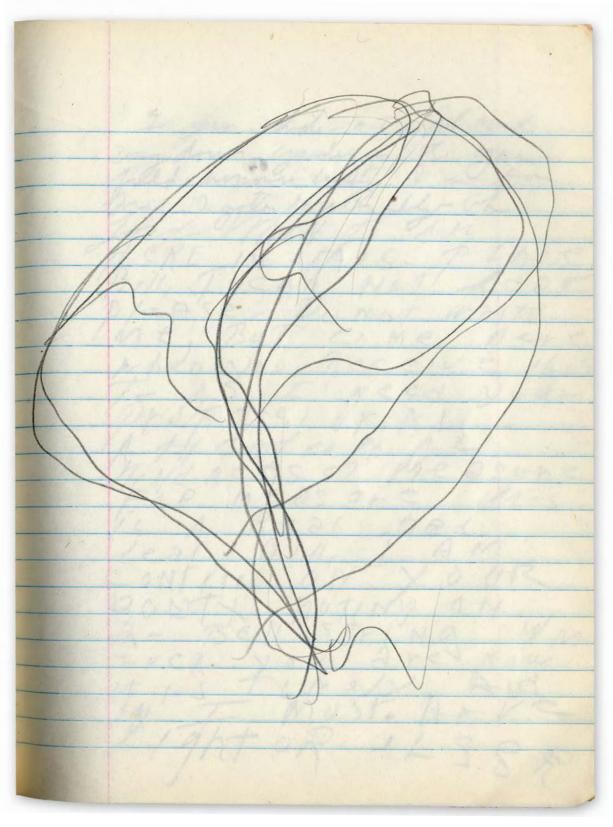


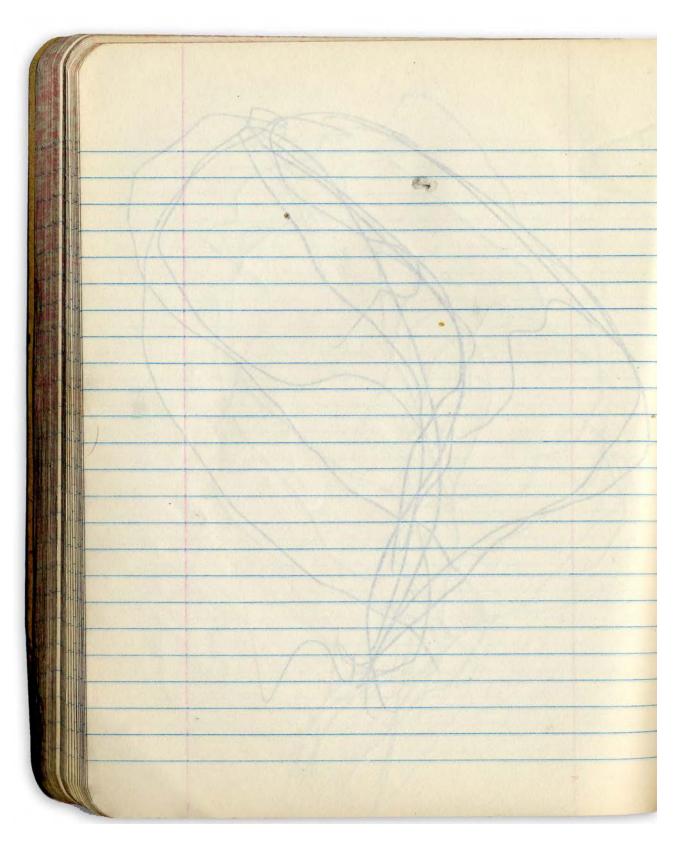
90 · notebook faisimile



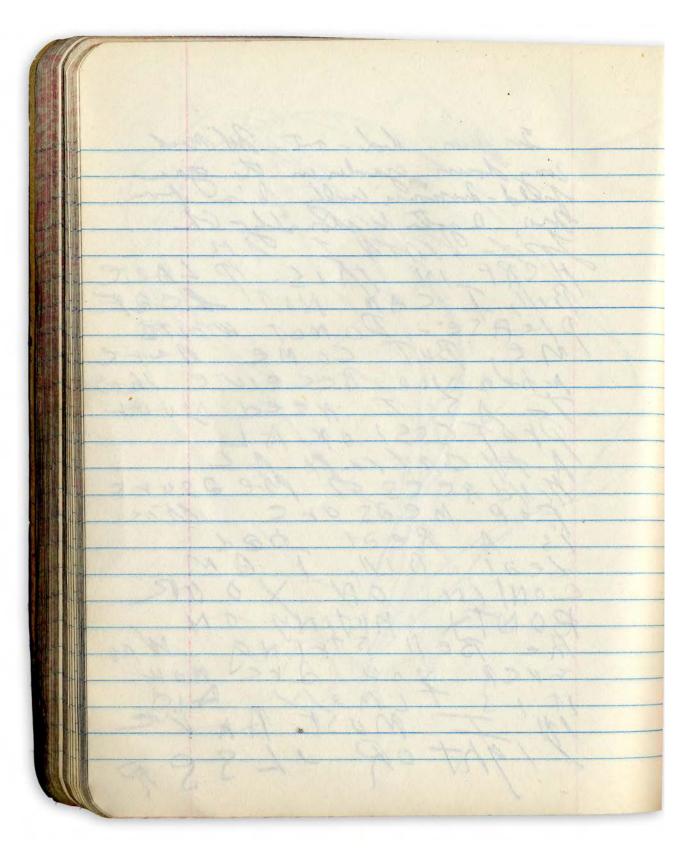


92 · notebook faisimile

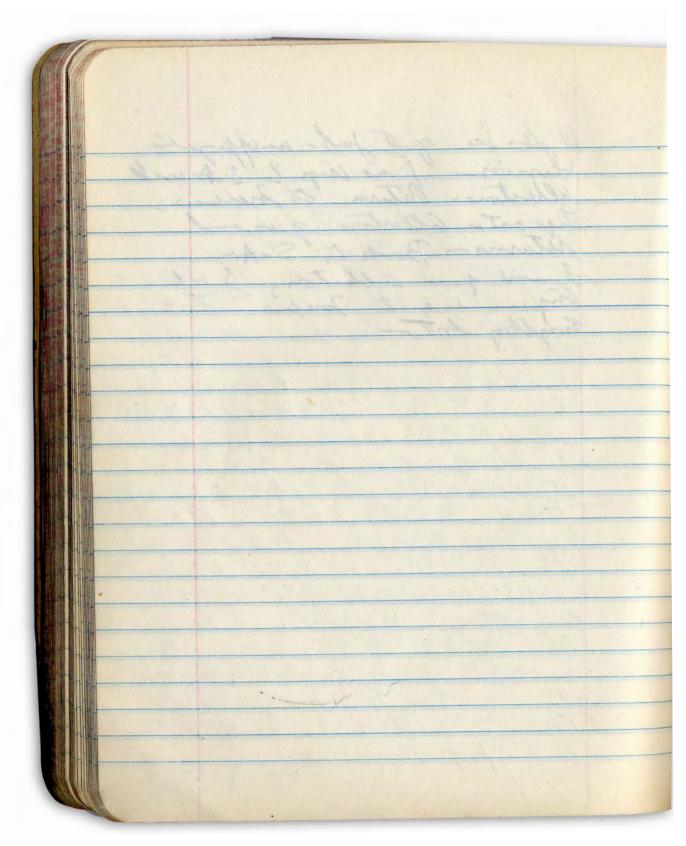




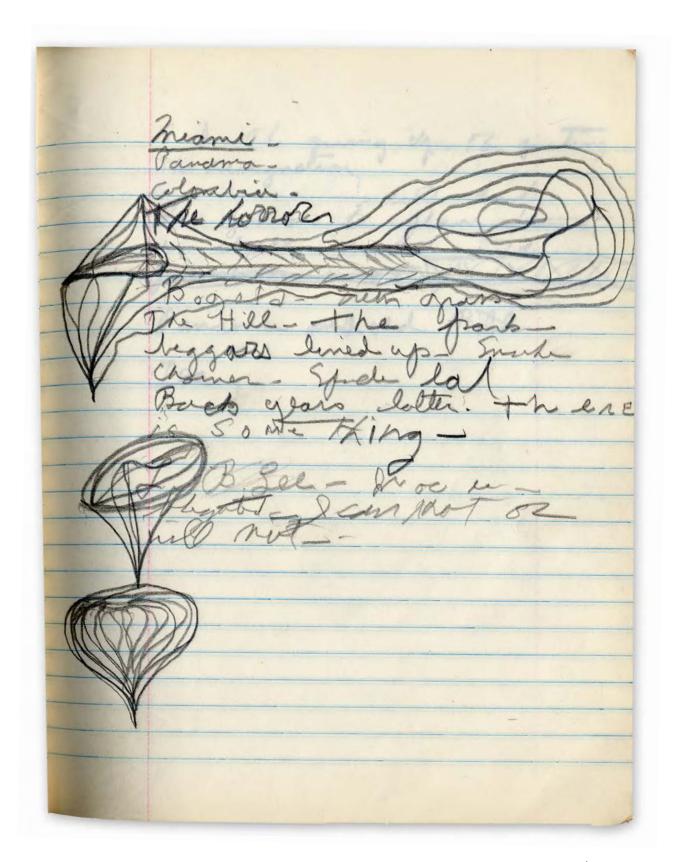
94 · notebook faisimile

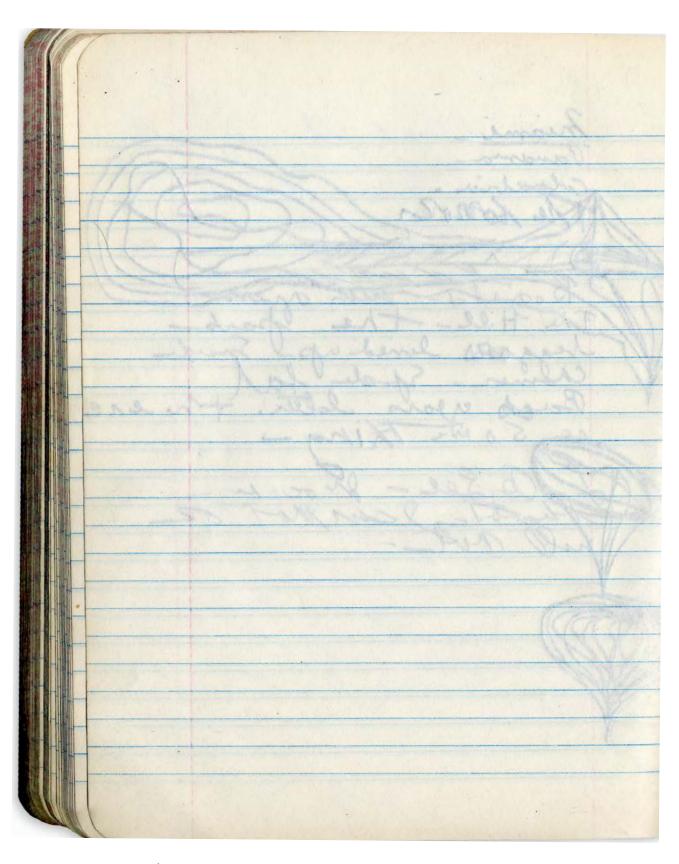


96 · notebook faisimile

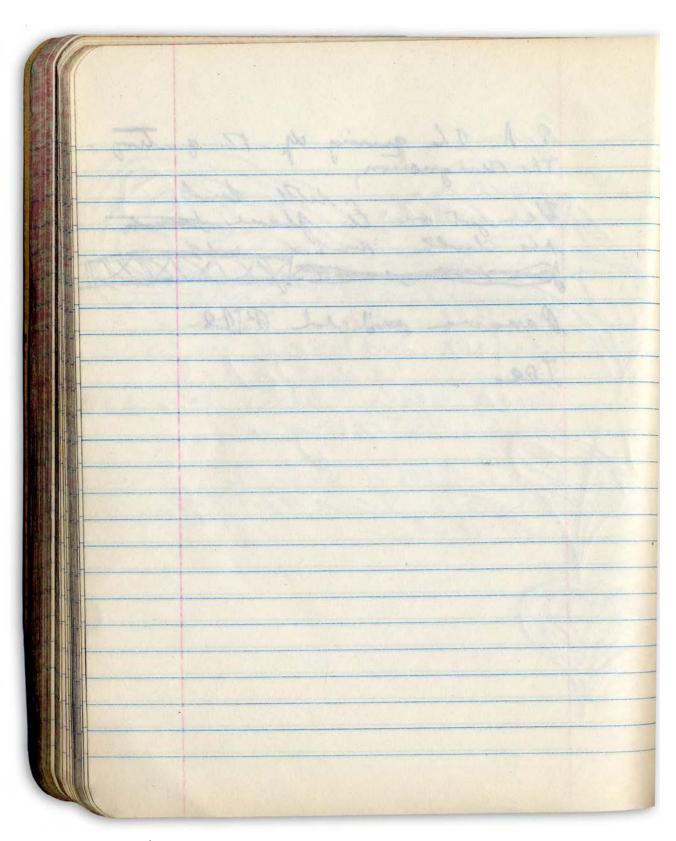


98 · notebook faisimile





100 · notebook faisimile



102 · notebook faisimile

transcript and fair copy

(with notes and variant readings)

Talara July 16. A bus called Proletario just passed the bar where I am drinking my 5. P.M. rum. [Got to watch drinking I can black out on 4 drinks now.] Trip up from Lima not too bad, as I shoved off with a tube of codeinetas and two nembies, and floated 12 hours. Rather a nice batch of Ecuadorians and Bolivians returning from Buenos Aires. Three times "all the foriegners" had to get out and register with the police. What do they do with these records. Use them as toilet paper I expect. Talara is in a desert that runs right down to the sea. Nothing grows here except a few watered palms around Company Houses. [This is a company town. Oil refinery.] Saw a terrible Spanish film. A woman representing death would appear now and then in a

variant readings

line 13: foriegners [sic], i.e., foreigners

line 21, 22: Oil / refining

notes

line 9: "codeinetas" appears as "codeineetas" in *Yage Letters Redux*, edited by Oliver Harris (San Francisco: City Lights, 2006, p. 59); Naked Lunch: The Restored Text, edited by James Grauerholz and Barry Miles (New York: Grove, 2003, p. 41).

FAIR COPY

Talara July 16. A bus called **Proletario** just passed the bar where I am drinking my 5. P.M. rum. [Got to watch drinking I can black out on 4 drinks now.] Trip up from Lima not too bad, as I shoved off with a tube of codeinetas and two nembies, and floated 12 hours. Rather a nice batch of Ecuadorians and Bolivians returning from Buenos Aires. Three times "all the foriegners" had to get out and register with the police. What do they do with these records. Use them as toilet paper I expect. Talara is in a desert that runs right down to the sea. Nothing grows here except a few watered palms around Company Houses. [This is a company town. Oil refinery.] Saw a terrible Spanish film. A woman representing death

would appear now and then in a

TRANSCRIPTION

mist]. The audience laughed all through the film. Young kids mostly. Some incredible items on the hotel menu. "Lobsters cooked in whisky." "Scrambled children in piquant sauce." This is a misprint. I think they meant reñones not neños. Last few days in Lima: Cold and damp. The Mercado Mayorista seems to have gone more or less sour. Saw a kid I propositioned. He looked years older. Last time I saw him he wasn't drinking. Now he drinks all the time. Knife scar under the left eye. Feel that everybody has gone somewhere else. The place isn't the same. Tried to sell what I didn't want to take to the landlord. He gave me a low price on a few items, contracted to buy the rest the day I left at 9. A. M. By 3:30 he still hadn't showed. Figuring the gringo would leave that stuff for nothing. I gave most of it to an ice cream vendor.

notes

line 7: reñones [sic], i.e., riñones; neños [sic], i.e., niños. Riñones and niños mean kidneys and children, respectively.

spread 2

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Some to a gold toothed Chinese waiter, who was suspicious of the deal and did not thank me. Some people can't believe anyone is giving them anything.

July 17, Panama.

+ Ruins of 1910. Limed Trees -Wooden hospitals where people died in rows from yellow fever. Walked around with camera. People always know when you are taking their picture. Concept of soul loss. Through pict. I was trying to get picture of young Indian on boat. Such languid animal inocence. He knew I was trying to take his picture and would always look up just as I was swinging camera into position. [Corrugated iron roofs, people living in . Wheeling albatrosses. Every cell vexes like junk sickness, what do I want from him? sitting leaning against the

variant readings

line 22: Every one vexes

notes

line 9: Yellow fever had effectively been controlled in Panama by 1910.

line16: inocence [sic], i.e., innocence.

FAIR COPY Spread 3

Some to a gold toothed Chinese waiter, who was suspicious of the deal and did not thank me. Some people can't believe anyone is giving them anything.

July 17, Panama.

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I was trying to take his picture and
would always look up just as
I was swinging camera into
position. [Corrugated iron roofs,
Wheeling albatrosses.

Every cell vexes like junk sickness, what do I want from him? sitting leaning against the

fair copy. 111

TRANSCRIPTION

I got a batch of irradiation girls in from Hiroshima. "Just off the boat. Hot as a plutonium pile"] bow of the boat, idly scratching one shoulder — a long white scar on his right shoulder — looking up at me with a trace of sulleness sulkiness. Walked around, started cooking. Need to see Angelo again.

Photography. There is something obscene here, a desire to capture, imprison the incorporate.

What persistent pimps in Panama
One stopped me chewing my ear
off about a 15 year old girl. I
told him. "She's middle aged
already. I want that 6 year old
ass. Don't try palming your
old 14 year old bats off on
me."

Everyone here is telepathic on paranoid level. If you look at anyone he knows at once he is being observed and gives evidence of hostility and suspicion and restlessness.

variant readings

line 2 (left): off a / boat

notes

line 11: Panama [sic], i.e., Panama.: see fair copy, line 11.

FAIR COPY

spread 4

I got a batch of irradiation girls in from Hiroshima. "Just off the boat. Hot as a plutonium pile"] bow of the boat, idly scratching one shoulder — a long white scar on his right shoulder — looking up at me with a trace of sulkiness. Walked around, started cooking. Need to see Angelo again.

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Everyone here is telepathic on paranoid level. If you look at anyone he knows at once he is being observed and gives evidence of hostility and suspicion and restlessness. $oldsymbol{\lambda}$ Its not a friendly thing to say no matter how you slice it.

[I represent the Friendly Finance Co. Haven't you forgotten something, Bill. Don't mind if I call you Bill do you? We like to keep on familiar terms with our clients. You've been a bad boy. You know you're supposed to come and see us every third Tuesday. We've been lonely for you in the office. It hurts our feelings when a client skips out on us. We're friendly folk, Louie, and we don't like to say pay up or else. \(\) I wonder if you ever read the contract, all of it. I have particular reference to clause 6 X which can only be deciphered with an electric microscope and a virus filter. I wonder if you know just what or else means, Louie? Ach I know how it is with you women, eh kid? young kids. Careless, irresponsible, They always give me the young ones because I know how to handle young kids: They all see the light and pay

notes

lines 10–11: **It hurts . . . out on us.** Editors cannot determine if this passage is underlined or excised. from margin: **Its** [sic], i.e., It's.

[I represent the Friendly Finance Co. Haven't you forgotten something, Bill. Don't mind if I call you Bill do you? We like to keep on familiar terms with our clients. You've been a bad boy. You know you're supposed to come and see us every third Tuesday. We've been lonely for you in the office. It hurts our feelings when a client skips out on us. We're friendly folk, Louie, and we don't like to say pay up or else. Its not a friendly thing to say no matter how you slice it. I wonder if you ever read the contract, all of it. I have particular reference to clause 6 X which can only be deciphered with an electric microscope and a virus filter. I wonder if you know just what or else means, Louie? Ach I know how it is with you young kids. Careless, irresponsible, women, eh kid? They always give me the young ones because I know how to handle young

kids: They all see the light and pay

fair copy. 115

up, after a little heart to heart talk with Bill old Uncle Willy.] Yes sir I never had to have to Aw I know how it is with you young. kids You get to chase after the floozies a forget about us the F. Friendly Finance ch kid, don't you? But Friendly Finance doesn't forget you. Like the song say "Learning to love from now on" Like the song say No Hiding Place Down here. Not with skip tracer being on the job. They always give me the young ones, because I know how to talk handle young kids.

variant readings

line 5: **Ah** l know . . .

notes

line 6: kids is an erasure.

line 7: a [sic], i.e., and: see fair copy, line 6.

FAIR COPY Spread 6

up, after a little heart to heart talk with old Uncle Willy.]
Aw I know how it is with you young. You get to chase after the floozies and forget about F. Friendly Finance don't you? But Friendly Finance doesn't forget you.
Like the song say No Hiding Place Down here. Not with skip tracer being on the job. They always give me the young ones, because I know how to handle young kids.

bum kicks hangs over the town in the wet heat. Saw a picket demanding jobs for Panamanian sea men. In The place had has changed since I left, a time everything but that awful hillbilly music on the juke boxes — Like the bellowings of a discontented cow, and th service men all look bovine and oddly blunted or brutalized as if they had received some special processing to fit them by a light concussion. for peace time army life You ask them a question and they answer it, and that is that.

The inhabitants. A smog of

Conversation is impossible. They have nothing to say. They sit around buying drinks for the B girls like the stupid young jerks they are, and making mechanical passes without any

real passion, just something to

variant readings

line 15: life **in** a light

notes

line 10: th [sic], i.e., the: see fair copy, line 8.

FAIR COPY Spread 7

The inhabitants. A smog of bum kicks hangs over the town in the wet heat. The place has changed since I left, nothing but that awful hillbilly music on the juke boxes — Like the bellowings of a discontented cow, and the service men all look bovine and oddly blunted or brutalized as if they had received some special processing to fit them for peace time army life by a light concussion. You ask them a question and they answer it, and that is that. Conversation is impossible. They have nothing to say. They sit around buying drinks for the B girls like the stupid young jerks they are, and making mechanical passes without any real passion, just something to

do, and playing that awful music. How could anyone be stupid enough to enjoy that bleating, whining crap. "It wasn't God made Honky Tonks," and "Youre driving Nails in My Coffin" and "Your Cheatin Heart." [Last days in Lima. Nobody around the bars in the Mercado Mayorista. Nothing brings you down like you go in a place you used to like and nobody there is nobody you know and everything is changed. The bar in a different place, the juke box moved, different waiters so you can't be sure you are in the same place. I suddenly decided to leave Lima at once, as if I was hot with the law or had an <u>urgent appointment somewhere</u> else. This feeling of urgency has grown on me since I hit S. A. I have to be somewhere

variant readings

line 14: bar is a different

notes

line 6: **"Youre** [sic] . . . **"**, i.e., "You're . . . "

FAIR COPY

Spread 8

do, and playing that awful music. How could anyone be stupid enough to enjoy that bleating, whining crap. "It wasn't God made Honky Tonks," and "Youre driving Nails in My Coffin" and "Your Cheatin Heart." [Last days in Lima. Nobody around the bars in the Mercado Mayorista. Nothing brings you down like you go in a place you used to like and there is nobody you know and everything is changed. The bar in a different place, the juke box moved, different waiters so you can't be sure you are in the same place. I suddenly decided to leave Lima at once, as if I had an urgent appointment somewhere else. This feeling of urgency has grown on me since I hit S. A. I have to be somewhere

at a certain time. It seems vitally important to get the 1:30 P M plane and not wait over until 11 A M. The next day. In Guayquil I went to the house of the Peruvian Consul after his office hours so I could get a visa and leave one day early. Where am I going? Appointment in Talara, Tingo Maria, Pucallpa, Panama, Guatemala, Mexico? I don't know. Suddenly I have to leave right now. [B girl in Chico's. Her shallow bird mind. Perfect English like a recording.

Mexico City.

Wen Checked in Hotel and went straight to Tato's. No use asking Pepe for info. He wouldn't know where anybody was. I was looking only for one person. M. Like in a dream I had several times.

notes

line 4: The [sic], i.e. the: see fair copy, line 4. line 5: **Guayquil** [sic], i.e. Guayaquil.

FAIR COPY

spread 9

at a certain time. It seems vitally important to get the 1:30 P M plane and not wait over until 11 A M. The next day. In Guayquil I went to the house of the Peruvian Consul after his office hours so I could get a visa and leave one day early. Where am I going? Appointment in Talara, Tingo Maria, Pucallpa, Panama, Guatemala, Mexico? I don't know. Suddenly I have to leave right now. [B girl in Chico's. Her shallow bird mind. Perfect English like a recording.

Mexico City.

Checked in Hotel and went straight to Tato's. No use asking Pepe for info. He wouldn't know where anybody was. I was looking only for one person. M. Like in a dream I had several times.

fair copy. 123

one dream takes me by arm and admitted I was a unique character"

I was back in Mexico talking to Eddie Wood or Louis Carpio. Then came the pause and we both drum on the table both knowing what I am going to next. say "Where is M?" Dream about M so many times. Usually we are on good terms but some times he is nasty and I keep asking why and never find out. Thursday going up to N. Y. to Enlist I in ambulance corps. Louie told me he is in Agua -Diente. South somewhere, and I ask when the bus leaves.] only one sex dream and I can't recall the details.] L. Carpio always there. First dream in back seat of car. Incredibly nasty. Later recognized rocks by road. Talk and I going north, I singing "Walking My Baby Back Home." Hotel Central and M.

notes

line 1 from facing page: **one** [sic], i.e. **One**: see fair copy line 8.

line 1 from facing page: Editorial decision to insert One dream . . . character" from facing page into main text. The passage is judged

integral to the narrative: see fair copy, l. 8-10.

line 3 from facing page: **character**" [sic], i.e., **character.":** see fair copy, line 10.

I was back in Mexico talking to Eddie Wood or Louis Carpio. Then came the pause and we both drum on the table both knowing what I am going to say next. "Where is M?" One dream takes me by arm and admitted I was a unique character." Dream about M so many times. Usually we are on good terms but some times he is nasty and I keep asking why and never find out. Thursday going up to N. Y. to Enlist I in ambulance corps. Louie told me he is in Agua -Diente. South somewhere, and I ask when the bus leaves.] only one sex dream and I can't recall the details.] L. Carpio always there. First dream in back seat of car. Incredibly nasty. Later recognized rocks by road. Talk and I going north, I singing "Walking My Baby Back Home." Hotel Central and M.

Mitchell

was in Peru? Question of going back for more yage. Roads impassible. In restaurant. Beggar with withered hand — Tapachula.] Young U. S. offered him 10 c and would not take it. Another beggar selling Colombian lottery tickets. . Young man with odd shirt — [Beads spangles] U.S. St. Louis back yard. Saw him there in a bar. Reference to M. [He was in gangster hideout and I went to find him.] Beggar info on M. Mitchell — Bone cancer. The H. Chase character. A woman. Going back to Tapachula. –Pucallpa.

Restaurant overun with beggars and lots of forigners back there now.

When it u some one said these are

Colombian lottery tickets. No good here. He looked a hurt and puzzled. He never thought of that.

Like M looks sometimes when I run on the point of American friendship.

notes

line 18: **overun** [sic], i.e., overrun. line 19: **forignors** [sic], i.e., foreigners.

line 25: American friendship is a best guess by Editors.

FAIR COPY

spread 11

was in Peru? Question of going back for more yage. Roads impassible. In restaurant. Beggar with withered hand — Mitchell Tapachula.] Young U. S. offered him 10 c and would not take it. Another beggar selling Colombian lottery tickets. . Young man with odd shirt — [Beads spangles] U.S. St. Louis back yard. Saw him there in a bar. Reference to M. [He was in gangster hideout and I went to find him.] Beggar info on M. Mitchell — Bone cancer. The H. Chase character. A woman. Going back to Tapachula. Pucallpa. Restaurant overun with beggars and lots of foreigners back there now. When some one said these are Colombian lottery tickets. No good here. He looked hurt and puzzled. He never thought of that. Like M looks sometimes when I run on the point of American friendship.

Sometimes I feel sorry for Allerton He is such a child in a way, and he selfish, and callow ad sulky, and sweet. But he doesn't want realize what he is involved in. Like the pity I felt for my severed finger, as if it was inocent victim of violent, unpredictable forces. Sometimes he looks hurt and puzzled, by the inten warped intensity of my emotions. He wants my fucking, not a relationship bordering on insanity. A no more suited for this the part I anger him than I am suited to endure the fear or pain and misery.

First in Tato's shook hands with Pepe- Talked the old retired regular army man. Asked about M last. "By the way He didn't know M. Started walking around at random. Went into Sears and looked at the magazines. Pictures of a lynching I see them Hang with bodies on A hand on my shoulder. Gale. I ran through the list. All gone. M? I saw him about a month ago on the other side of the street. I felt a It was like a main line shot of desolation, a cold spreading misery that settles in the lungs and around the heart. I leaned against the magazine rack. "I'll see you Gale." I walked out and leane against a post. So he got all my letters. Why didn't he answer Why? I walked down to 154. Looked in not a familiar face.

variant readings

line 17 (left): I imagine him line 18 (left): sentenced to endure

notes

line 1 (left): Allerton [sic], i.e., Allerton.: see fair copy, line1.

line 8 (left): **inocent** [sic], i.e., innocent. line 16 (left): **A** [sic], i.e. Allerton.

line 20: (right) leane [sic], i.e., leaned: see fair copy, line 20.

FAIR COPY

spread 12

Sometimes I feel sorry for Allerton. He is such a child in a selfish, and callow sulky, and sweet. But he doesn't realize what he is involved in. Like the pity I felt for my severed finger, as if it was inocent victim of violent, unpredictable forces. Sometimes he looks hurt and puzzled, by the warped intensity of my emotions. He wants my fucking, not a relationship bordering on insanity. A no more suited for this the part I anger him than I am suited to endure the fear or pain and misery.

First in Tato's shook hands with Pepe- Talked the old retired regular army man. Asked about M last. "By the way " He didn't know M. Started walking around at random. Went into Sears and looked at the magazines. Pictures of a lynching I see them Hang with bodies on A hand on my shoulder. Gale. I ran through the list. All gone. M? I saw him about a month ago on the other side of the street. It was like a main line shot of desolation, a cold spreading misery that settles in the lungs and around the heart. I leaned against the magazine rack. "I'll see you Gale." I walked out and leaned against a post. So he got all my letters. Why didn't he answer Why? I walked down to 154. Looked in not a familiar face.

The pain inside sharp and definite as a physical wound. I walked back to Sears. Passed Gale and nodded. Back to Tato's. Talked to Mitchell. Eddie Wood, Crowley is all gone. Did you hear about M? No I said. He went down to S.A or some place with a colonel as a guide? "So" How long ago did he leave?" About six months ago. I could feel the pain ease up a bit. "Must have been right after I left. "Yeah just about then." I got Carpio's address, and went over to see him. Met him as I was leaving the hotel. Yes M. left about 5 months ago and went along as guide to a Major and his wife. They were going to sell the car in Guatemala. A 47 buick. "I felt there was something a little wrong about the deal.

The pain inside sharp and definite as a physical wound. I walked back to Sears. Passed Gale and nodded. Back to Tato's. Talked to Mitchell. Eddie Wood, Crowley is all gone. Did you hear about M? No I said. He went down to S.A or some place with a colonel as a guide? "So" How long ago did he leave?" About six months ago. I could feel the pain ease a bit. "Must have been right after I left. "Yeah just about then." I got Carpio's address, and went over to see him. Met him as I was leaving the hotel. Yes M. left about 5 months ago and went along as guide to a Major and his wife. They were going to sell the car in Guatemala. A 47 buick. "I felt there was something a little wrong about the deal.

I could feel the pain switch off and on as I listened. to What could he be doing and where? Guatemala is expensive. Just what was the deal. San Salvador etc expensive and jerk water. Costa Rica? Perhaps. I regretted not having visited San Jose on way up. "He said something about joining you down there." Evidently he had no comp beef against me. I felt better after talking to Louie. Where is everybody? Eddie and Crowley and Johnny are in Calif.? Russ and Johnny in Alaska. Like talking to Garver or some one like hitting the Times Square area. Where is everybody. So and So went wrong. So and so in iail. So and so dead from an overdose. J. oh he's still around. He's always around. The yage feel of Space - time travel across sands, the cold wind of

variant readings

line 24: across winds, the cold

notes

line 8: Jose [sic], i.e., José.

I could feel the pain switch off and on as I listened. What could he be doing and where? Guatemala is expensive. Just what was the deal. San Salvador etc expensive and jerk water. Costa Rica? Perhaps. I regretted not having visited San Jose on way up. "He said something about joining you down there." Evidently he had no beef against me. I felt better after talking to Louie. Where is everybody? Eddie and Crowley and Johnny are in Calif. Russ and Johnny in Alaska. Like talking to Garver or some one like hitting the Times Square area. Where is everybody. So and So went wrong. So and so in iail. So and so dead from an overdose. J. oh he's still around. He's always around. Space - time travel across sands, the cold wind of

change and death and the chance meeting. Mitchell with the missing fingers, Old Bill, the fresh winds of damage and death life and change, and the a special significance. of chance meetings. Nothing is happening completely by chance. There is the special significance to every meeting.

change and death and the chance meeting. Mitchell with the missing fingers, Old Bill, the fresh winds of life and change, and a special significance.

Nothing is happening completely by chance. There is the special significance to every meeting.

Looking for M.
I got out of the plane and waited for the tourist. to collect his hat and wide straw hat — bought in Guatemala — and his hand bag and his camera, "Lets take a cab into town. Split it. Cheaper that way". We walked through the airport like father and son. I took off my glasses and my hat was packed away in a suit case. I had my camera slung over my shoulder. Two tourists.

"Yes" I was saying "that old boy in Guatemala wanted to me charge us \$2.00 to from the Palace Hotel out to the airport. I told him \$1. "I held up a finger." But he say no. This No one looked at us. except cab drivers We got in a taxi. The driver said 12 for both.

"Wait a minute" the tourist said.

notes

line 7: "Lets [sic], i.e., "Let's.

spread 16

FAIR COPY

Looking for M. I got out of the plane and waited for the tourist. "Lets take a cab into town. Split it. Cheaper that way". We walked through the airport like father and son. I took off my glasses and my hat was packed away in a suit case. I had my camera slung over my shoulder. Two tourists. "Yes" I was saying "that old boy in Guatemala wanted to charge me \$2.00 from the Palace Hotel out to the airport. I told him \$1. "I held up a finger." No one looked at us.

We got in a taxi. The driver said

"Wait a minute" the tourist said.

12 for both.

fair copy. 137

You got to have a meter." The driver asked me to explain they were authorized to carry air line passengers without meter. "No" he shouted. "Go on take me to the Regis. But I pay what is on the meter. Police. I call the Policía. Youre required to have a meter." Oh God I thought. Thats all I need, is the this old Jerk should call the law. He was getting out of the car and taking down the number. "I call policia plenty quick" he said. I said "Well I think I'll take this cab anyway, "vamonos" I said to the driver. We started on through the outskirts of Mexico, boys

playing handball, trees and open lots and Mo I used to come this way every Monday to

"No meter. Where is your meter.

variant readings

line 22: playing baseball, trees

notes

line 10: Youre [sic], i.e., You're. line 12: Thats [sic], i.e., That's. line 16: policia [sic], i.e., policía. line 19: vamonos [sic], i.e., vámonos. FAIR COPY Spread 17

"No meter. Where is your meter. You got to have a meter."
The driver asked me to explain they were authorized to carry air line passengers without meter.

"No" he shouted. "Go on take me to the Regis. But I pay what is on the meter. Police. I call the Policía. Youre required to have a meter." Oh God I thought. Thats all I need, this old Jerk should call the law. He was getting out of the car and taking down the number. "I call policia plenty quick" he said. I said "Well I think I'll take this cab anyway, "vamonos" I said to the driver. We started on through the outskirts of Mexico, boys playing handball, trees and open lots I used to come this way every Monday to

fair copy. 139

sign my bond. Back in Mexico City. The last chance acquaintance, picked up and dropped like a tool no longer useful I had left behind when he got out of the taxi. Back in Mexico City. Here From here on people I would meet people who had the cryptic significance of a dream. Past orizaba back Sears, "Here this will do". I checked into a 8 peso hotel. I walked out towards Tato's, my stomach cold with excitement like it was full of ice water. "Easy now. Cool. Cool. You have to be cool." The bar was in a different place. Redecorated. New furniture. But there was Pepe with his gold teeth and his moustache. Oh 'Ah como esta?" h? he said. American". I looked at him speculating. Not much use asking him

variant readings

line 1: bond. Bonds in Mexico

line 5: I have left

lines 23, 24: him / speaking. Not

notes

line 11: **orizaba** [sic], i.e., Orizaba. Burroughs had lived in Apartment 5 at 210 Orizaba, in the Colonia Roma, from June 1951 until he left Mexico City in December 1952.

lines 22: "Ah como esta?" [sic], i.e., "Ah cómo está?".

sign my bond. Back in Mexico City. The last chance acquaintance, picked up and dropped like a tool no longer useful I had left behind when he got out of the taxi. Back in Mexico City. From here on I would meet people who had the cryptic significance of a dream. Past orizaba Sears, "Here this will do". I checked into a 8 peso hotel. I walked out towards Tato's, my stomach cold with excitement like it was full of ice water. "Easy now. Cool. Cool. You have to be cool." The bar was in a different place. Redecorated. New furniture. But there was Pepe with his gold teeth and his moustache. 'Ah como esta?" he said. American". I looked at him speculating. Not much use asking him

anything. I sat down with a delaware punch. He's The old Major walked in. Retired regular army. Grey haired vigorous, short. With him a young man I had seen before with another retired army man. Heavy beard, full lips, and handsome in a 1920, lowlife way. Dark, heavy beard, full red lips, handsome, traveling with some one trailing after the man's pension. I saw him walking around with Sarge carrying bundles. I figure the old Captain was picking up the check. A specialized mooch, specializing in alcoholic army men with Pensions. Looking up from his beer with a silly grin, I ran through the list crisply with the Major. And last of all "What happened to M?" "I "don't think I know him."

notes

line 2: **delaware punch** [sic], i.e., Delaware Punch, a fruit flavored soft drink from the early twentieth century and still sold in Texas. line 10: **lowlife way** is a best guess by Editors.

anything. I sat down with a delaware punch. The old Major walked in. Retired regular army. Grey haired vigorous, short. With him a young man I had seen before with another retired army man. Dark, heavy beard, full red lips, handsome, I saw him walking around with Sarge carrying bundles. I figure the old Captain was picking up the check. A mooch, specializing in alcoholic army men with Pensions. Looking up from his beer with a silly grin, I ran through the list crisply with the Major. And last of all "What happened to M?" "I "don't think I know him."

Ah "well see you". I dropped 40 centavos on the table and walked out. Sears magazine counter. Sonny Goons — Gale. Retired army. All Gone. I never see those guys anyway. Never hang around in Tato's any more **M? "Hes gone too?" "How long ago? - No need to be casual he won't notice anything. "I saw him about a month ago on the other side of the street." It I felt like a main line shot of a cold spreading A cold wave of misery and pain settled hit me like a main line shot, and settling in the lungs and around the heart. Then I knew I was hung up on M. just the same as ever. I put the magazine away slowly, and walked outside and leaned against a post. It was like missing the train, everybody had gone away and left me

notes

line 7: Hes [sic], i.e., He's.

Ah "well see you". I dropped 40 centavos on the table and walked out. Sears magazine counter. Sonny Goons — Gale. Retired army. All Gone. I never see those guys anyway. Never hang around in Tato's any more M? "Hes gone too" "How long ago? - No need to be casual he won't notice anything. "I saw him about a month ago on the other side of the street." A wave of misery and pain hit me like a main line shot, settling in the lungs and around the heart. Then I knew I was hung up on M. just the same as ever. I put the magazine

away slowly, and walked outside

and leaned against a post.

Stasis horrors. Not only I am never simple, but everyone else has gone

blocked separate
Like I I was separated from M
by a time gap. Left completely alone
in a time and place where
I felt like I had I missed the
last train out of the Penal
Colony, Everybody else was on the
train gone. A Chill of final must have all
desolation and despair: He got the
letters Why didn't he answer why?
Something else was more
important

the glory +++ +++++

Y The winds of change and death dispersion and the seeing s++++,
A Cross roads of Space —Time travel ,
the him th winds of change and death, dispersion. A waiting room — where you grab a quick drink — before the your train leaves.
Cold fear of being left alone in the waiting room after all the trains had left.
Eddie Wood for Los Angeles —
? Russ and Johnny for Alaska

via Houston. Betty and Jane for

Tuscon. John for San Juan,

variant readings

line 17: quick dinner

line 23: Ron and Jim for Alaska

notes

line 2 (left): simple is a best guess by the Editors.

line 8: Transcription must have all got emended to must have got all in fair copy, line 7.

line 9: letters [sic], i.e. letters.: see fair copy, l. 8.

line 25: Tuscon [sic], i.e., Tucson.

FAIR COPY

spread 21

Stasis horrors. Not only I am never simple, but everyone else has gone

I was blocked from M by time gap. I missed the last train out of the Penal Colony, Everybody else gone. Chill of final desolation and despair: He must have got all the letters. Why didn't he answer why? The winds of change and death dispersion and the seeing s++++, A Cross roads of Space — Time travel winds of change and death, dispersion. A waiting room — where you grab a quick drink before your train leaves. Cold fear of being left alone in the waiting room after all the trains had left. Eddie Wood for Los Angeles -? Russ and Johnny for Alaska via Houston. Betty and Jane for Tuscon. John for San Juan,

fair copy. 147

 $oldsymbol{\lambda}$ playing bottle top checkers with the station master

Marker for -That's my train where to? I can't hear you where to? He is always on the train and I cant hear the r His answer muffled by distance. I can't catch the name. Should I turn in my ticket? Dont be sure you'll never find him. If you keep looking Because he isn't where you You'll end up in a waiting room somewhere with no tr like Mexico where the train don't stop anymore, the tracks grown over with weeds, and the insane station master calls out playing eternal checkers with the station masters with bottle tops , listening to the whistle of M's train fading in the distance, across the back yards, and red brick houses_of St. Louis 1918. of St. Louis 1918. [The station master is setting up the bottle top again].

variant readings

line 8: silly you'll never

notes

line 7: Dont [sic], i.e. Don't.

line 24: top [sic], i.e., tops: see fair copy, line 21.

spread 22

Marker for - That's my train where to? I can't hear you where to? His answer muffled by distance. I can't catch the name. Should I turn in my ticket? Dont be sure you'll never find him. You'll end up in a waiting room where the train don't stop anymore, the tracks grown over with weeds, playing checkers with the station masters with bottle tops playing bottle top checkers with the station master listening to the whistle of M's train fading in the distance, across the back yards, and red brick houses of St. Louis 1918. [The station master is setting up the bottle tops again].

with the all the same populace ++++ for the in room and in a for. "You're move." What is on my ticket I can't read it. Scrawled in yellow ink Shall I turn it in? Better wait for your own train. on yellow paper. Lou Carpio and Pepe, are-still-Lou Carpio bought-[Lou Carpio and Pepe aren't waiting for him. They are in a joint] That is why you can stand to be in Mexico City or N.Y. because you are not stuck there. You are by the fact of being there, you being somewhere-else traveling. In Panama — The so called cross road of the world - There is no feel of travelare jus withering exactly there, innocence caught like a spirit caught, in dying aging ++ tissue tissue cells and tissue.. And you have to make arrangements with PAN Am or the Dutch Line for removal of the body.

variant readings

line 21: are unknown exactly

line 21: withering back there; withering wreck there

notes

line 8: on yellow paper inserted into I. 3 of fair copy: see facsimile.

top margin: all the same populace . . .for inserted into fair copy, lines 7-9: see facsimile.

spread 23

"You're move." What is on my ticket I can't read it. Scrawled in red ink on yellow paper. Shall I turn it in? wait for your own train. [Lou Carpio and Pepe aren't waiting for him. They are in a joint] all the same populace in room and in a for That is why you can stand to be in Mexico City or N.Y. because you are not stuck there. You are by the fact of being there, traveling. In Panama cross road of the world you are withering exactly there, spirit innocence caught in aging cells and tissue.. And you have to make the arrangements with P A N Am or the Dutch Line for removal of the body.

the populace

p +++++

The citizens of this town/ obviously eome from stem from a line long long line of pimps.

They M isn't the one
Or ++++ conscious or evil. They are just nowhere.

Otherwise it would stay there and rot-s in the muggy heat under a galvanized iron roof and on on a dry, cliff lime stone cliff over the stagnant bay where vultures eat fish entrails at low tides. tide. You can't wait for your train. Get any train out of there. Your train doesn't stop in Panama. Any ++ In Lima only now and then and better not miss it. , In Guatemala City maybe once in seven years. In Bogotá you can occasionally get a lift to your train in a Point 4 car. Ecuador has no service. Note splits. Russ & Johnny. Betty and Jane. [Eddie to L.A.. the final nightmare of +++++ of last stop for U.S.D.P.S. Marker with the handsome con man and the youngish wife.

Bill's watery blue eyes turning towards N. Y. like a sea side

variant readings

line 15: can usually get

notes

line 12 (right): no schedule . . . leaves: inserted from margin into fair copy, lines 12–13.

line 16: **Point 4**, i.e., Point Four Program of Technical Assistance to Developing Nations, was a United States governmental program proposed by President Truman in his 1949 Inaugural Address and later enacted by Congress.

line 21: **U.S.D.P.S.** is an apparent acronym for a displaced persons program, but an exact program matching the acronym has not been identified.

no schedule. You'd better be there when it leaves

FAIR COPY Spread 24

The citizens obviously stem from a line long line of pimps.

M isn't the one
Or ++++ conscious or evil. They are just nowhere.

rot in the muggy heat under a galvanized iron roof and on a lime stone cliff over the stagnant bay where vultures eat fish entrails at low tide. Your train doesn't stop in Panama. In Lima only now and then and better not miss it. no schedule. You'd better be there when it leaves. In Guatemala City maybe once in seven years. In Bogotá you can occasionally get a lift to your train in a Point 4 car. Ecuador has no service. Note splits. Russ & Johnny. Betty and Jane. [Eddie to L..A.. the last stop for U.S.D.P.S. Marker with the handsome con man and the youngish wife. Bill's

Otherwise it would stay there and

unconditional bird blown waiting for the N. Y. train.

Time—Gap between me and M. I love him like a 4 year old child, with a childs intensity , uncondition intensity. Only like death experience is Between us the years of inner rot, rot frustration and violence and misery, I am year younger and and year older by the blighting of horrors he has never known. A Blighted, inocense, serenity lost forever. I don't believe myself a psychic D. P., corrupted and brutilized by the years of dispossession, and the years in the Penal Colony, the D.P. Camp, the brutilized sex prison sex, vileness, degradation, hands torn from countless futile hands torn from barbed wire, panting and

variant readings

line 15: don't liken myself

notes

line 6: childs [sic], i.e. child's.

line 7: unconditional from the top of the page replaced uncondition in fair text, line 5: see facsimile.

line 14: A, from margin, seemingly added later.

line 14: **inocense** [sic], i.e. innocence. lines 17, 20: **brutilized** [sic], i.e., brutalized.

154 · transcription

FAIR COPY

spread 25

waiting for the N. Y. train.

Time-Gap between me and M. I love him like a 4 year old child, with a childs unconditional intensity. Between us the years of inner rot frustration and violence and misery, I am year younger and older by the blighting of horrors he has never known. A Blighted inocense, serenity lost forever. I don't believe myself a psychic D. P., corrupted and brutilized by years of dispossession, the years in the Penal Colony, the D.P. Camp, the brutilized prison sex, vileness, degradation, hands torn from barbed wire, panting and

snarling, like the uncomprehending animal or child, that has learned the routine, he knows the barb wire is there from his torn hands - one finger joint missing but he will never change never, mature. He can learn sometimes, thinking, how to circumvent, but resignation, acceptance, "maturity" he can never learn . Face is old with the years of degradation and vice and vileness, but the eyes slits look out through the wire; the eyes of tourist He ean learned as a stranger learns the customs of an alien people. But he did not understand or accept. He is patient, and He knows that Allerton does not reciprocate, but he can not withdraw the or alter his

variant readings

line 11: resignation, accepting

line 18: had learned

notes

line 24, and spread 27, line 2: Apparent repetition of his; second his deleted from fair copy, spread 27, line 1.

156 · transcription

snarling, the uncomprehending animal or child, that has learned the routine, he knows the barb wire is there from his torn hands - one finger joint missing but he will never change never, mature. He can learn sometimes, thinking, how to circumvent, but resignation, acceptance, "maturity" he can never learn . Face is old with the years of degradation and vice and vileness, but the eyes slits look out through the wire; the eyes of He has learned as a tourist learns the customs of an alien people. But he did not understand or accept. He knows that Allerton does not reciprocate, but he can not

withdraw or alter his

to bed

his own feeling. A yearning ache †††† Allerton's ribs and hands and stomach, his eyebrows and brown hair, the whole sweet sullen – sweet muscular inocence of Allerton.

Allerton does not want to understand, because he could only understand by living in the camp D.P. camp himself.

The lungs on the Pucallpa trail. My breath short, the ache in the lungs I caught my hands shaking though my tulla. Look at him with the half snarl of a baffled animal, snarl snarling and whining with pain that he does not understand or accept.

notes

line 7: inocence [sic], i.e. innocence.

line 15: tulla: Volume editor Oliver Harris notes that the word tulla is defined in "In Search of Yage," as a "rubber bag."

own feeling. A yearning ache sullen - sweet muscular inocence of Allerton.

The lungs on the Pucallpa trail.
Look at him with the
half snarl of a baffled animal,
snarling and whining with
pain that he does not
understand or accept.

Dream -July 30 I arrived in San Jose. Red brick suburbs. I said, "This is nothing but a picturesque fucking town". Arrived at museum. I talked to some one who there. Some sort of expedition had been through San Jose headed South. He described "There were three" of them. "One tall and thin." How old? I asked about 17? I described Allerton. "Yes that's him " He asked about this Auaska. "They flew down to Ferrari — That's flooded out now. No more planes can get in or out. I felt good because Allerton was trying to help me out with information on Yage. Also explained why he hadn't written. No mail going out.

[DRAWING]

notes

lines 2, 8: Jose [sic], i.e., José.

line 13: Auaska [sic], i.e., Ayahuasca, the Quechua name for yagé for which Burroughs was searching.

160 · transcription

July 30

Dream —

I arrived in San Jose. Red brick suburbs. I said, "This is nothing but a picturesque fucking town". Arrived at museum. I talked to some one there. Some sort of expedition had been through San Jose headed South. "There were three" of them. "One tall and thin." How old? I asked about 17? I described Allerton. "Yes that's him He asked about this Auaska. They flew down to Ferrari — That's flooded out now. No more planes can get in or out. I felt good because Allerton was trying to help me out with information on Yage. Also explained why he hadn't written. No mail going out.

[DRAWING]

fair copy. 161

July 31,

A party. All. there. He seemed annoyed about something. Later I went back and the party was over. I figured he had gone to sleep in one of the rooms. Waiting. till 6 o'clock or so because I was annoyed he had said he gave M.S. of malaria to some one and had not done so.

August 1

An address in Mexico for J.

A.— Ihta— c/o Mr. Beaton —
sent. Fr to Art. I was hurt
because he had not sent me
the address. Address was written on
a blue envelope in left hand
corner. [know just how much it
would hurt if I got his
address from somebody else. In a
way I would like to drop the
whole deal. Close the account.
But Friendly Finance never

notes

line 2 All. is almost certainly an abbreviation for Allerton.

162 · transcription

FAIR COPY

July 31,

A party. All. there. He seemed annoyed about something. Later I went back and the party was over. I figured he had gone to sleep in one of the rooms. Waiting. till 6 o'clock or so because I was annoyed he had said he gave M.S. of malaria to some one and had not done so.

August 1

An address in Mexico for J.

A.— Ihta — c/o Mr. Beaton — sent. to Art. I was hurt because he had not sent me the address. Address was written on a blue envelope in left hand corner. [know just how much it would hurt if I got his address from somebody else. In a way I would like to drop the whole deal. Close the account.

But Friendly Finance never

In view of subsequent
earlier
discoveries in Peru, my previous
conclusions on subject of Yage.
are completely invalid and subject
Yage subject to drastic alteration.

I made subsequent discoveries in regard to about Yage in Peru in view of which forme earlier conclusions are completely invalid.

certain goods, chattels and services, and packing. including the charges and packing.

[4 LEAVES EXCISED, including facing page to this page]

notes

spread 30: Four leaves were excised from the notebook at spread 30 (see Facsimile, spread 30–34). For purposes of textual accuracy, the remaining noteook leaves are numbered as if the missing leaves were there. Thus, in the transcribed and fair copies, numeration goes from spread 30 to spread 34. Also, it is impossible to determine if the facing pages at the point of excision (again, see Facsimile, spread 30–34) were written as a textual unit, though the editors suspect not.

FAIR COPY Spread 30

[EXCISED PAGE]

In view of subsequent discoveries in Peru, my earlier conclusions Yage subject to drastic alteration.

I made subsequent discoveries about Yage in Peru in view of which earlier conclusions are completely invalid.

certain goods, chattels and services, including the charges and packing.

[4 LEAVES EXCISED, including facing page to this page]

spread 31

FAIR COPY

[EXCISED PAGE]

fair copy · 167

fair ropy. 169

FAIR COPY Spread 33

[EXCISED PAGE]

fair copy · 171

The situation is getting worse. Well this is what you ordered. Isn't it? Some one not as replaceable interchangeable. Nothing was said on the contract as to degree of reciprocity: an affair being the only stipulation. So like the Rosenbergs'. "What you have sought have have obtained." Is this the closest you can come to contact? [Approach to complete interchangeability is approach to no contact]. if I can't. No one can. It is precisely your own hyster confusion hys you want to contact. Is in fact part of yourself. August 3, Ran into Phil Benton. Letter to Angelo All over S. A. the dream _____ . Have

feeling he is gone too. I'd like to quit, close out A's account. But Friendly Finance never turns loose of a client, or an agent.

a feeling Did not show. I have a

Contract.

The Party in the first part _____

variant readings

line 11: contact.] Al can't

notes

lines 3-4: Editorial restoration of erasure: Some one not as replaceable / interchangeable.

line 7: An apparent reference to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg who were executed for treason, June 19, 1953, about a month before Burroughs began his journey.

line 8: have have [sic], i.e., has been: see fair copy, line 8.

line 13: hyster [sic], i.e., hysteric: see fair copy, line 13.

line 16: **Benton**, q.v. **Beaton**, spread 29, line14: each name appears clear in *The Notebook*, but Burroughs may have intended to use the same name in both instances, especially in light of their proximity and context, i.e., Benton's/Beaton's relation to Friendly Finance.

spread 34

The situation is getting worse.
Well this is what you ordered.
Isn't it? Some one not
interchangeable. Nothing was said on
the contract as to degree of reciprocity:
an affair being the only stipulation.
So like the Rosenbergs'. "What you have
sought has been obtained." Is this
the closest you can come to contact?
[Approach to complete interchangeability
is approach to <u>no</u> contact]. if I can't.
No one can. It is precisely your own
hysteric confusion you want to
contact. Is in fact part of yourself.
August 3,
Ran into Phil Benton. Letter to Angelo
All over S. A. the dream
Did not show. I have a
feeling he is gone too. I'd like to
quit, close out A's account. But
Friendly Finance never turns loose of
a client, or an agent.
Contract.

The Party in the first part _____

fair copy · 173

being of the human species, and in condition to does hereby does swear and agree to fulfill the terms of the contract as follows.

Clause. 1 — [0 2 1 0 2 0 X] A. It is hereby agreed that for considerations extended by P. Party in first

Part — on receipt for [agree, before]

August 4.

No sign of Angelo. He's gone too. It. I hate Mexico, whole fuckin hemisphere. No wonder they took off from S. A. to the South Pacific. Ending up in the worst place of all. Easter Island and the fear of death. Fear of death is form of stasis horrors. The dead weight of time. In East is no stasis horrors because timeless. Everything is detestable to me. Mexico the rain, everything. Allerton. His sweetness is a fraud, he is a square who

notes

line 8: Editorial restoration of erasure: Part: on receipt for agree, before / August 4. line 12: fuckin [sic], i.e., fucking.

being of the human species,
does hereby
does agree to fulfill
the terms of the contract as follows.
Clause. 1 — [0 2 1 0 2 0 X] A.
Party in first
Part — for

August 4.

No sign of Angelo. He's gone too. I hate Mexico, whole fuckin hemisphere. No wonder they took off from S. A. to the South Pacific . Ending up in the worst place of all. Easter Island and the fear of death. Fear of death is form of stasis horrors. The dead weight of time. In East is no stasis horrors because timeless. Everything is detestable to me. Mexico the rain, everything. Allerton. His sweetness is a fraud, he is a square who

expecting suspicious, hostile cop. A pale ghost of a courteous presence in the misty room young Indian writes down the data. "Hay un animal." H & H face to face across misty, windy gap. Whats the matter with that guy over there? I say you what do you want? I don't know. What do you want. You and Cant you see its impossible? pointing to misty canyon.] Swallowed the U.S.A. culture con. whole. The A representative of this miserable eu culture sorry hideous with pointless conflict, stupid terrors, a spacho-somatic illness accepted with the cynical resignation of

a sick cow. I hate the whole fuckin hemisphere. How typical American to go to bed with some one and resent it at the same time.

All the foriegnors out. Get out

variant readings

line 5: data. "Hoy un

notes

line 1: foriegnors [sic], i.e. foreigners. line 8: Whats [sic], i.e., What's. line 12: Cant [sic], i.e., Can't. line 12: its [sic], i.e., it's.

line 14: **Swallowed the U. S. A. culture con** is the apparent continuation of the narrative sequence from the end of spread 35, **he is a square who**. Bracketed section, lines -13 at top of spread 36 appears unrelated to narrative sequence.

line 19: spacho-somatic [sic], i.e., psycho somatic.

line 22: fuckin [sic], i.e., fucking.

[All the foriegnors out. Get out expecting suspicious, hostile cop. A pale ghost of a courteous presence in the misty room young Indian writes down the data. "Hay un animal." H & H face to face across misty, windy gap. Whats the matter with that guy over there? I say you what do you want? I don't know. What do you want. You and Cant you see its impossible? pointing to misty canyon.] Swallowed the U. S. A. culture con. whole. A representative of this miserable culture hideous with pointless conflict, stupid terrors, a spacho-somatic illness accepted with the cynical resignation of a sick cow. I hate the whole fuckin hemisphere. How typical American to go to bed with some one and resent it at the same time.

and damp and cold, and an shifting sickness

inside — now stomach, now
one day a stomach ach

Everything has gone wrong here. The question is why did they ever leave in first place?

Something like the European immigrant? Land of opportunity, life — room all that shit?

Look at the imigrants who come to America looking for a better life. What they got now. If they had the misfortune to be successful one of the most gruesome cultural strait jackets straight in history.

Why the fear of the Foriegnor? The white Foriegnor. All S. A. can pass without papers, but a foriegnor can not.

Last few days in Lima a nightmare The wind across the rubbly lots, and no boys and the. I have to get out of here.

variant readings

(margin): boys pride; boys outside

notes

line 7: imigrants [sic], i.e., immigrants.

lines 14, 15, 17: Foriegnor, foriegnor [sic], i.e., Foreigner, foreigner.

line 19: **rubbly lots** chosen as preferred phrase over muddy lots. Volume editor Oliver Harris notes that "the appearance of the phrase 'rubbly lot' in Burroughs' letter of June 6, 1953, clearly describing the same scene in Lima (and the phrase 'rubble strewn lots' in another version of it), confirms likelihood of" chosen reading.

line 20 (from margin): and an [sic] shifting; appears as and a shifting in fair copy, lines 20–21.

FAIR COPY Spread 37

Everything has gone wrong here. The question is why did they ever leave in first place? Something like the European immigrant? Land of opportunity, life — room all that shit? Look at the imigrants who come to America looking for a better life. What they got now. If they had the misfortune to be successful one of the most gruesome cultural straight jackets in history. Why the fear of the Foriegnor? The white Foriegnor. All S. A. can pass without papers, but a foriegnor can not.

Last few days in Lima a nightmare
The wind across the rubbly lots,
and no boys inside — and damp and cold, and a
shifting sickness. <u>I have</u>
to get out of here.

fair copy. 179

on a rising

Last night dreamed of a great black atomic cloud coming up from Chile spreading black a purple shadow over Peru
Lima, darker and darker. A from boy stands in the violet light, and throwing a jujo. He and, whistles an insolent little tune.
The Chinamen are shutting the doors of their shops, pulling down metal blinds.
A blind legless beggar plays a sad high mountain tune on a bamboo pipe in the empty street.

The reformed drunk, the years of protest over, the circle in Indiana complete, back reading a detective story in a lumpy arm chair. an in a little white house in a mid west suburb in Indianapolis a glass of milk

notes

line 7: A **jujo** may be a misspelling of juju, a West Africa term meaning amulet or fetish. *The Oxford English Dictionary* says juju derives from the French word joujou, a toy or plaything.

Last night dreamed of a great atomic cloud coming up from Chile spreading a purple black shadow over Lima, darker and darker. A boy stands in the violet light, on a rising and throwing a jujo. and, whistles an insolent little tune. The Chinamen are shutting the doors of their shops, pulling down metal blinds.

A blind legless beggar plays a sad high mountain tune on a bamboo pipe in the empty street.

The reformed drunk, the years of protest over, the circle complete, back in Indiana reading a detective story in a lumpy arm chair.

The protest has failed. No place to go, the . He packed up and walked out and around in a circle and back. Here he is soever finally and forever here in Indianapolis reading a detective story in a lumpy arm chair. Ouside a November rain and down the street the neon lights of a Bar & Grill.., the cul de sac that leads back to the arm chair.

It's like I came back to Mexico
City years after being
away 5 years instead of 5
month. Everybody. Gone.

Can visualize Angelo sharp and clear as overdue pusher. His eye brows. His smile. The way would stop when he saw me with both hands in his pocket his green sweater.

notes

line 5: soever [sic], i.e., so ever.

line 8: **Ouside** [sic], i.e., **Outside**, see fair copy, line 8. line 16: **month** [sic], i.e. **months**, see fair copy, line 14.

The protest has failed. No place to go, . He packed up and walked out and around in a circle and back. Here he is finally and forever soever here in Indianapolis reading a detective story in a lumpy arm chair. Outside a November rain and down the street the neon lights of a Bar & Grill..,

It's like I came back to Mexico City after being away 5 years instead of 5 months. Everybody. Gone.

Can visualize Angelo sharp and clear as overdue pusher. His eye brows. His smile. The way would stop when he saw me with both hands in his pocket his green sweater.

His masculine young male gentleness, in that +++ In I-felt both an animal serenity.

Allerton Gone, Angelo gone. And what have I got? Not even yage.. A visualize a sickness. The memory of places so awful it gives me a sick sinking sensation y to remember myself there. "Naughts had, all's spent." M is almost too pat. Angelo gone. He was the best boy I ever had, and I didn't know it. I used to give him \$20. Now I would give him \$100. I want to help him. No one else had the same young male gentelness like an affectionate animal. Not a trace of viciousness or conflict. Almost saintly in his freedom from viciousness, hostility,

variant readings

line 6: like yage

notes

line 6: visualize is a best guess by the Editors.

line11: **Naughts** [sic], i.e., Nought's. "Nought's had, all's spent," spoken by Lady Macbeth, Act III, Scene II. Ted Morgan notes in his biography of Burroughs, *Literary Outlaw*, that Burroughs could recall hundreds of quotations of Shakespeare that he was required to memorize in George Lyman Kittredge's Shakespeare course at Harvard.

line 19: gentelness [sic], i.e., gentleness.

184 · transcription

His young male gentleness,

Allerton Gone, Angelo gone. And what have I got? Not even yage.. visualize a sickness. The memory of places so awful it gives me a sinking sensation to remember myself there. "Naughts had, all's spent." M is almost too pat. Angelo gone. He was the best boy I ever had, and I didn't know it. I used to give him \$20. Now I would give him \$100. I want to help him. No one else had the same young male gentelness like an affectionate animal. Almost saintly in his freedom from viciousness, hostility,

conflict.

St-Perse. This is Yage. poetry. Just as there is weed music and painting and poetry. I wonder if he ever used it. I wonder if it grows in South Pacific. Ahab has come home. His mistress young wife has gone run off with a traveling man. His young wife b has gone to with a certain Mr. ____. No one He is regarded avoided on the Bounty by Sailors as an incompetent drunken, lunatic. No one Sure, Jack., the white wale .. ** yeah .. Scuse me I got like an appointment"

Outside in the rain. Trainwhistle, and like fog horns, and cars, The City, and I am no longer

variant readings

line 3: there is word line 5: if he has used it line 13: man _____. He is

notes

line 2: **St-Perse**, i.e., Saint-John Perse (1887-1975), French poet and winner of the 1960 Nobel Prize for literature. For further commentary, see "Introduction," pp. xiii–xiv.

line 17: wale [sic], i.e., whale.

line 20: Trainwhistle [sic], i.e., Train whistle.

186 · transcription

FAIR COPY

spread 41

conflict.

St-Perse. This is Yage. poetry. Just as there is weed music and painting and poetry. I wonder if he ever used it. I wonder if it grows in South Pacific. Ahab has come home. His mistress has run off with a traveling man. His young wife has gone to ____ with a certain Mr. ____. He is avoided on the Bounty by Sailors as an incompetent drunken, lunatic. Sure, Jack., the white wale .. yeah .. Scuse me I got like an appointment"

Outside in the rain. Trainwhistle, and like fog horns, and cars, The City, and no longer

fair copy. 187

have any place here.

What are they talking about
Moslem and Christian? Who
gives a fuck about religion.
I been to South America.
and South Pacific now
back here where we started from.
all this is the talk of children.
Moslem & Christian! God said.
Do they believe all this
bull shit about Allah?

Vera Cruz.

Hot and I feel a deep discouragement. My mind goes round and round mechanical repeting the same routine of dull defensive cliches like a nagging idiot. I see the S. A. trip as a disaster that lost me everything I had of value. Bits of it keep floating back to me like memories of a day time nightmare. Slow traps. The

notes

line 16: repeting [sic]; i.e., repeating.

188 · transcription

FAIR COPY

have any place here.

What are they talking about
Moslem and Christian? Who
gives a fuck about religion.
I been to South America.
and South Pacific now
back here where we started from.
all this is the talk of children.
Moslem & Christian! God said.
Do they believe all this
bull shit about Allah?

Vera Cruz.

Hot and I feel a deep discouragement. My mind goes round and round repeting the same routine of dull defensive cliches like a nagging idiot. I see the S. A. trip as a disaster that lost me everything I had of value. Bits of it keep floating back to me like memories of a day time nightmare. Slow traps. The

Mercado Mayorista reveals full gap and indifference by very fact of tolerance. What is wrong with S.A? The Disintegration into component parts. The nightmare fear of death and age, you feel every day as something lost, your flesh ages before your eyes like a speed up movie, Control is growing like a cancer, a like a proliferating growth Tumor of stupidity. People just disappear. Like in the Mayorista. You never see them again. Angelo. Here at night people swarm out and walk round and round the square. The Indians are sad and beaten by the great meaningless country. The New World is a great lack a yearning ache of despair. in deprivation and erippling shrinkage. The fish caught in the shrinking pond

notes

line 5: **nightmare** chosen as preferred term over nighttime. Volume editor Oliver Harris "cannot ever recall Burroughs using the word 'nighttime' whereas the phrase 'nightmare fear' is recurrent (he used it in his 'Yage' letter of June 4, 1953, for example)."

line 8: ages written over aging.

190 · transcription

Mercado Mayorista reveals full gap and indifference by very fact of tolerance. What is wrong with S.A? Disintegration into component parts. The nightmare fear of death and age, you feel every day as something lost, your flesh ages before your eyes like a speed up movie, Control is growing like a cancer, a proliferating Tumor of stupidity. People just disappear. Like in the Mayorista. You never see them again. Angelo. Here at night people swarm out and walk round and round the square. The Indians are sad and beaten by the great meaningless country. The New World is a lack a yearning ache of despair.

deprivation and shrinkage.

The fish caught in the shrinking pond

Dream. I was in Mexico City and each everywhere I looked such an ache of memories of Allerton and people who have gone away. I could not stay there. I must go now too. Angelo sweet and sad, has packed up a gone

away somewhere. I wan The way he used to help around the apt. and he hoped I would help him, and now I want to and he is gone, inexplicably gone like Allerton, and Dave and Jurado, and Juan and all the boys . as if a time gap. had As if I had been away 5 years. I am separated from them by a time gap. and especially from Marker.

Dream. I was in Mexico City and everywhere I looked such an ache of memories of Allerton and people who have gone away. I could not stay there. I must go now too. Angelo sweet and sad, has gone

away somewhere. The way he used to help around the apt. and he hoped I would help him, and now I want to and he is gone, inexplicably gone like Allerton, and Dave and Jurado, and Juan and all the boys.

As if I had been away 5 years. I am separated from them by a time gap. and especially from Marker.

Merida.

Everybody here a mild
pain in the ass. They are
friendly and sad. Everywhere
you
As though it made thing
any better to write about
them. Like Liede der Erde
Dunkel ist den Leben ist der Tod.
Yes. Pure lyric only form
that has meaning spontaneous
as cry of pain. Meaning?
Simply

The — lam as he — R. Stern.

Why not just hang them? Like in

Oran — Is this for my sake?

Clyde Gardinier — What is word

for Con in Spanish? Gale

likes aspirin with codiene.

Why. I was sorry then.

I don't like abstraction. The

reward — homicide squad, by hemp.

like Ahab. John Brown. The white

whale — I have lost ___. St. Louis

variant readings

line 14: The - lam and - R. Stern; The - law and - R. Stern; The - law as he - R. Stern

line 16: for my sore line 24: I had lost

notes

line 1: **Merida** [sic], i.e., Mérida. line 19: **codiene** [sic], i.e., codeine.

Merida.

The — lam as he — R. Stern.

Why not just hang them? Like in

Oran — Is this for my sake?

Clyde Gardinier — What is word

for Con in Spanish? Gale

likes aspirin with codiene.

Why. I was sorry then.

I don't like abstraction. The

reward — homicide squad, by hemp.

like Ahab. John Brown. The white

whale — I have lost ___. St. Louis

tragic affairs. Joan. Mrs. Spencer
Let it come down — I wunderbar
The Last Annals of Rome — Vidal —
Damaged to the soul — the news
of Marker — Harry — Tom —
Dick —

[Remainder of page is asemic writing]

notes

line 2: Let it come down: The phrase, which derives from Macbeth, was also the title of Paul Bowles' 1952 novel.

line 3: Vidal: Gore Vidal's 1948 novel *The City and the Pillar* created a sensation due to its main character being homosexual.

lines 2–3: Oliver Harris notes that Burroughs had recently been reading new works by these authors and would meet them both within a matter of weeks, in the case of Vidal, in New York, and in a few months, in the case of Bowles, in Tangier.

FAIR COPY Spread 46

tragic affairs. Joan. Mrs. Spencer
Let it come down — I wunderbar
The Last Annals of Rome — Vidal —
Damaged to the soul — the news
of Marker — Harry — Tom —
Dick —

[Remainder of page is asemic writing]

fair copy. 197

[PAGE OF ASEMIC WRITING]

[PAGE OF ASEMIC WRITING]

fair copy. 199

[ASEMIC WRITING AND DRAWINGS]

FAIR COPY

spread 48

[ASEMIC WRITING AND DRAWINGS]

fair copy · 201

[DRAWING]

spread 49

FAIR COPY

[DRAWING]

fair copy · 203

[DRAWING]

[DRAWING]

fair copy · 205

G's gun hide-out — Not much way down yonder in the green field - Missouri cruelty - I'm from Mo, — I gotta be showdby Oh Lord. When I AM HeRE IN this . PLACe Bill, I CAN NOT LeaF PleASe — Do not write Me, BUT COMe Here when yoo Receive this T – AS I Need your professionalAL AttentionAL Kindees of Measure FOR Measure this is A Real bad deal, Bill, I AM CONTIN ON YOUR **BONTY MUTINY ON** The Bell string Who ever you are now it is timely Aid IN I MUSt HAVe light oR eLSe ?

variant readings

line 2: the grave / field; the grain / field

notes

line 1: [gun] was erased following G's and preceding hide-out.

206 · transcription

FAIR COPY Spread S1

G's hide-out — Not much way down yonder in the green field - Missouri cruelty - I'm from Mo, - I gotta be showdby Oh Lord. When I AM HeRE IN this . PLACe Bill, I CAN NOT LeaF PleASe — Do not write Me, BUT COMe Here when yoo Receive this T – AS I Need your professionalAL AttentionAL Kindees of Measure FOR Measure this is A Real bad deal, Bill, I AM CONTIN ON YOUR **BONTY MUTINY ON** The Bell string Who ever you are now it is timely Aid IN I MUSt HAVe light oR eLSe ?

fair copy. 207

When Lee quit junk — unexpurgated version — First trip to S. A with Allerton. Return to Mexico, Left out — Allerton goes and returns — Back to S. A.

No word from Allerton, S. A trip and back to Mexico.

Everything lost —

spread SZ

When Lee quit junk — unexpurgated version — First trip to S. A with Allerton. Return to Mexico, Left out — Allerton goes and returns — Back to S. A.

No word from Allerton, S. A trip and back to Mexico.

Everything lost —

<u>Miami</u> –

Panama —

Colombia -

The horror

[DRAWING]

Bogota — Green grass
The Hill — the park —
beggars lined up — Snake
Charmer. Spider lal
Back <u>years</u> latter. There
is some thing —

L. B. Lee – In or †† –blighted – I can not orwill not ––

[TWO DRAWINGS]

notes

line 5: Bogota [sic], i.e., Bogotá line 5.

line 9: latter [sic], i.e., later.

210 · transcription

FAIR COPY Spread S3

<u>Miami</u>— Panama —

Colombia -

The horror

[DRAWING]

Bogota — Green grass
The Hill — the park —
beggars lined up — Snake
Charmer. Spider lal
Back <u>years</u> latter. There
is some thing —

L. B. Lee – In or †† –blighted – I can not orwill not ––

[TWO DRAWINGS]

fair copy. 211

S. A. The giving up. The quiting. The resignation,

a little drunk
He got on the plane drunk,
his clothes soaked with
junk sick sweat [DRAWING]

Panama and old Bill —

Lee

notes

line 1: quiting [sic], i.e., quitting.

212 · transcription

FAIR COPY Spread 54

S. A. The giving up. The quiting. The resignation,

He got on the plane a little drunk his clothes soaked with [DRAWING]

Panama and old Bill -

Lee

fair copy. 213

Mexico, D. F.

Everybody gone. Old Ike disappeared, Allerton gone, Angelo gone, my lawyer still on the lam. as if I had been away 5 years.

spread SS

Mexico, D. F.

Everybody gone. Old Ike disappeared, Allerton gone, Angelo gone, my lawyer still on the lam. as if I had been away 5 years.

about the editors

GEOFFREY D. SMITH is professor and head of the Rare Books and Manuscripts Library of The Ohio State University Libraries and adjunct professor in the department of English. He received his doctorate from Indiana University where he first became interested in textual editing through a Textual Studies concentration and work with the *Selected Edition of William Dean Howells*.

JOHN M. BENNETT was born in Chicago. He received his doctorate in Latin American literature from UCLA. A life-long poet, his work started to become well-known in the 1970s. He has worked in a wide variety of genres, including text, visual poetry, graphics, sound and performance poetry, mail art, film and media, and has collaborated with other writers and artists from around the globe. He was also editor of the international literary journal *Lost and Found Times* from 1975 to 2005. He is the curator of the Avant Writing Collection at The Ohio State University Libraries.

Specializing in Burroughs scholarship since the 1980s, **OLIVER HARRIS** has edited *The Letters of William S. Burroughs, 1945–1959* (1993), *Junky: the definitive text of "Junk"* (2003), and *The Yage Letters Redux* (2006). The author of *William Burroughs and the Secret of Fascination* (2003) and numerous critical essays, he is professor of American literature at Keele University, England.