**ANALYSIS: WAS ESSAD BEY TOO PROLIFIC?**

Did he really write all those books published under his name?

**Books published under the name of Essad Bey**

1. Blood and Oil in the Orient
2. Secrets of the Caucasus
3. Russia at the Crossroads
4. White Russia
5. Manuela: Girl from the Golden Horn
6. The End of Bolshevism
7. Enver Pasha, Martyr of the Eastern Question
8. Jihad, Sacred War
9. Crossroads
10. White Russia
11. Love and Oil
12. History of the Caucasus
13. Lenin
14. Kaloglan: From Samargand to Tangiers
15. REZA SHAH
16. For Whom the Bell Tolls
17. A Dangerous Book
18. A Second Chance
19. Secrecy
20. Russia
21. Love and Oil

**At Least 16 Books in 8 years—Not Counting the Books of Kurban Said!**

**Books under the penname of Kurban Said that Essad Bey claimed he had written:**

- Other biographies that Essad Bey claimed to have been involved with writing or planning to write:
  - German Emperor Wilhelm II
  - Mussolini
  - Zdenko Krbavec
  - Peter I
  - Muhammad Ali of Egypt
  - History of the Caucasus
  - Jhadi, Sacred War
  - Kaloglan: From Samargand to Tangiers
    —See footnotes next page

**Personal Life**

- From 1926 to 1933, Essad Bey was employed at the German literary magazine Die Literarische Welt as their Orientalist specialist. More than 120 articles were published under the name of Essad Bey, but Azerbaijan is mentioned briefly in only three of them and often erroneously.

- Scandal surrounds publication of Blood and Oil in the Orient. Heavily criticized by both the German military and the Caucasian emigrants led by Azerbaijani Hilal Munshi because of the lies and gross exaggerations in the book.

- Scandalous, nasty divorce written up in tabloids on both sides of the Atlantic.

- May 30, 1934: Lev's agent Werner Schendell warns him to take a break between books because it is impossible to write more than one book a year. Lev doesn't seem to listen.

- Between 1932-1936, he published 12 books including four biographies: Mohammed, Nicholas II, Lenin and Reza Shah.

- On April 6, 1935, Essad Bey was stripped of his membership in the German Writers' Association, which deprived him of the right to publish in German. He continued to use his name “Essad Bey” in Austria, Italy and Switzerland.

- Germany annexes Austria in March 1938. Essad Bey flee's Vienna for Italy.

**Residence**

- Berlin, Germany: 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932
- Vienna, Austria: 1933, 1934, 1935
- Positano, Italy: 1938, 1939

**No more new books were published under Essad Bey’s name after 1936. He died six years later at age 36, on August 27, 1942, in Positano.**

**Analysis**

- *Lack of clarity and consistency.* The author contradicts himself. Riza Shah described better—See footnotes next page.
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Endnotes

Was Essad Bey too prolific?

References from chart prior to previous page


10. Essad Bey, Oil and Oil (Love and Oil)(Lodz, Poland: Respublika, 1934). From the Russian translation by Charkaz Gurbanli. Dr. Zaza Aleksidze, Georgian Historian, Email to author, March 5, 2008.


13. Allah is Great: Niedergang und Ausstieg der islamischen Welt (Allah is Great: The Decline and Exit of the Islamic World) (Berlin: Deutsch-Schweizerische, 1934).


19. Love and Oil (Polish)

20. Lenin (Italian)

21. Nicholas II


23.質疑犯 (Mr. Five Percent) but that he was turned down “on grounds that ‘G’ is one of the dangerous ones.” See Glyn Roberts, The Most Powerful Man in the World: The Life of Sir Henri Dethorne (New York: Covici Friede Publishers, 1938), p. 418.

24. Essad Bey wrote more than 140 articles for Die Literarische Welt (The Literary World), a prestigious literary journal in Berlin, between 1926 and 1933 before moving to Vienna. Several other articles were also published under Essad Bey’s name in other German and English journals.

25. FAQ, Note 86.