

HEYDAR
ALIYEV

LIFE AND TIMES
1923-2003



HEYDAR
ALIYEV

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Çingiz
Mustafayev

adına Fond



HEYDAR ALIYEV

LIFE AND TIMES

THROUGH AN OBJECTIVE LENS

ANS-Press Publishing House
ANS Group of Companies



Dedication

During my foreign trips I have seen many fundamental books on great politicians playing an exceptional role in the formation of those states. I've become acquainted with many collections giving detailed information in a simple manner about such great politicians as George Washington, Ataturk, Mahatma Gandhi, Charles de Gaulle, Sheikh Zayed etc. My eyes have always looked for such a collection about Heydar Aliyev. So, we decided to compile a book like this. Let the world get acquainted with the greatest son of Azerbaijan from an objective point of view and know him.

Vahid Mustafayev

President of the ANS Group of Companies

HEYDAR ALIYEV. LIFE AND TIMES

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Foreword

We dedicate this book to the memory of a great and real man.

On December 12, 2003, the Azerbaijani nation lost its devoted son Heydar Aliyev, a great politician and statesman, the pride of the Turkic nations, builder of modern Azerbaijan, who devoted his life to the future of his native land that he loved more than his life.

The loss was grievous and the grief immeasurable. Assessing the personality of Heydar Aliyev (if it is possible to do so...) one should not approach any part of his activity as a separate entity. Fragmentary evaluation of separate parts of his activity would not totally cover the character of this extraordinary man and historic personality.

Azerbaijan experienced a period of revival, a renaissance in the 1970s due to Heydar Aliyev. It is difficult to enumerate all the achievements of those years since they are

too many. It is not a secret that had not Azerbaijan generated such a big industrial potential, the country would have encountered incredible problems after the collapse of the Soviet Union. Due to his titanic efforts, Heydar Aliyev prevented a possible civil war in Azerbaijan which was surrounded by multiple enemies and limited the Armenian occupation of a larger part of its territory.

He governed Azerbaijan for more than 30 years. This period may not seem to be long in history, but Heydar Aliyev did create things that are impossible to forget. One can see traces of the creative policies of Heydar Aliyev in every region of Azerbaijan, even in isolated villages. He was not only the leader during those years, but the Father of the Nation.

This book is dedicated to Heydar Aliyev's memory on his birthday from the ANS staff.

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With great feelings of attitude toward Arif Mustafayev, who served as an aide to Heydar Aliyev and was his close associate for 14 years, who worked at ANS during the last 7 years of his life.

Introduction

One of the main goals of the Chingiz Mustafayev Foundation is to publicize the personalities which contributed to the statehood of Azerbaijan. From this point of view, there is no alternative to Heydar Aliyev. Much was done in the direction of the establishment of an independent state in the last 30 years of the last century. The majority of these works were carried out by the initiative or under the direct control of Heydar Aliyev in 1970s-80s. We better realize the essence of these works as time passes. Thus, one of the greatest achievements of Heydar Aliyev in the history of Azerbaijan is the nationalization of the state. The Soviets created all the attributes and governance systems of an independent state in Azerbaijan formally. However, non-Azerbaijanis were the representatives who held high positions within the state structure till the Aliyev epoch. Since 1969 Heydar Aliyev mainly focused on the recruitment of Azerbaijanis in state bodies. During these years the number of Azerbaijanis significantly increased in Baku city. The human flow from the villages to the city concerned certain people and there were men who related the flow to contrasts between village and city. Such a thought could be usual for those times, though it is queer nowadays to meet people with such nostalgic thoughts. We should not forget history but learn from it. If, as a man of broad outlook I can guess that had not Heydar Aliyev pursue the policies he did, Azerbaijanis would have fled Baku during the events January 19-20 in 1990. My parents lived through such a destiny as well. In 1918, my father sent his family and relatives to the south to escape Armenian barbarity. It was Armenian investigators, the

majority of whom were in the low-enforcement bodies of Azerbaijan that declared my 19 year old brother Chingiz "public enemy" during the repression of the 1930s-40s.

The deeds of a good politician yield results while he is in power. While the activity of a great politician contributes to the state and the nation long after his times. It is up to the younger generation to study thoroughly the Heydar Aliyev legacy and role in the history of Azerbaijan since works generated by him are still in progress. The responsibility laid on us is to publicize the main stages of Heydar Aliyev's activity within the country and abroad. As these stages are inseparable and honored parts of our statehood history.

Fuad Mustafayev,
President of Chingiz Mustafayev Foundation

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Chapter 1

The early years



Heydar Aliyev became the first Azerbaijani chairman of the Republic State Security Committee.

WHEN LEADERSHIP OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan was renewed very few could guess that Azerbaijan would turn from a small Soviet province and store house into a country with a developed economy especially with well developed oil and gas sectors. Such a considerable change may be related to the name of one person - Heydar Aliyev, who governed the country for total 34 years. It is necessary to know some details about moments of his life and the period of his childhood in order to realize the huge authority of Heydar Aliyev in the former Soviet Union as well as in the region and the fantastic changes he made in Azerbaijan during the 34 years of his rule. Heydar Aliyev was born on May 10, 1923 to an ordinary Azerbaijani family. Those years were a period of complex processes as the formation of the Soviet Union fell in that period. It was three years since the Soviet Government had come to power in Azerbaijan. The new government often turned to wide scale political-military measures accompanied by barbarity and inhuman actions in the direction of formation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Not reconciling with the situation and tyranny of the new government, certain forces either secretly struggled, or conducted an unequal armed struggle against the Soviet Government. Consequently, Bolshevik forces won the struggle and Azerbaijan became one of the countries

included in the Soviet Union. There couldn't be a word about any development that was peculiar to Azerbaijan. All the natural resources of oil and gas rich Azerbaijan were absorbed by Moscow, the capital of the Soviet Union. Azerbaijan was only given a tiny sum in return. The childhood of Heydar Aliyev fell in the period of collectivism, the struggle against the kulak and the repression of 1930-40s. It seems these realities, the desire to study the developments and to understand these happenings took Heydar Aliyev to the history faculty of Baku State University. Heydar Aliyev was an Azerbaijani with a nationalist ideology contradictory to the current Soviet rules though he was very young when appointed deputy head of State Security Committee. He was concerned by the fact of the absence of Azerbaijanis in the State Security Committee. The position of Heydar Aliyev in the Committee, set up to repress the intellectual potential of the nation from the date of its establishment, especially from 1937 did not enable him to make any reforms or to change anything. Though Heydar Aliyev wanted to transform the Committee to a national structure, initiated to hire Azerbaijanis in his field at least. Heydar Aliyev did not refrain from being against Soviet dogma publicly. He was also not afraid of joining himself with Zarifa Aliyeva, a representative of a

family repressed by the government. Heydar Aliyev was appointed head of the State Security Committee in 1967. He was the first Azerbaijani among the Committee heads. He had to cope with the difficult task of changing the image of the Committee serving as a mechanism and playing a great role in the destruction of thinking and the national consciousness of people. H. Aliyev managed it though it seemed impossible within the internal part of the unique State Security Committee of the Soviet Union. He continued the nationalization course he took while serving as deputy head of the Committee. He paid special attention to the improvement of the professional abilities of Azerbaijanis in the state security system. Heydar Aliyev was in the post only two years.



ABOVE: Baku remained behind European cities in the area of clean air, though it gave half of the world's oil output at the end of 19th century.

RIGHT: Baku millionaires spent some part of their capital from the oil sector on the construction of Western style buildings. Charles de Gaulle once stayed in this building, built by Isabay Hajinsky in the centre of Baku, in 1903-1906.



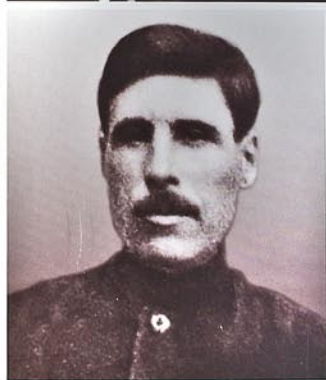
Baku Boulevard at the beginning of the 20th century.



ABOVE: The young Heydar Aliyev started his career in the state security organs.

RIGHT: Heydar Aliyev's father Alirza Aliyev.

OPPOSITE PAGE: Heydar Aliyev, with his mother Izzat Khanym.





LEFT: Heydar Aliyev as a lieutenant.

Though he was relatively young he was in a high position

BELOW: The main feature of Heydar Aliyev (top row first from left), distinguishing him from counterparts in the State Security organs was that he was Azerbaijani.





Heydar Aliyev was appointed first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP CC in 1969.

Chapter 2

Beginning



ABOVE: Heydar Aliyev will go down in the history of Azerbaijan as a creative statesman.

NEXT SPREAD: During his office he personally visited regions and was interested in the problems of peasants.

H.ALIYEV WAS APPOINTED FIRST SECRETARY of the Central Committee of ACP in 1969.

Azerbaijan took steps in the direction of turning from a small remote agrarian area into a prospective industrial republic.

The condition of the area was developing speedily. The sorrowful situation in the oil-processing industry of Azerbaijan began improving only during H.Aliyev's leadership. Institutes and enterprises, which were directly connected with oil-processing industry, were restored. The most prominent members of Azerbaijani culture and art wrote and completed their works under the patronage of H.Aliyev they were considered as dissident works in foreign countries.

Thanks to his personal relationship with State officials, H.Aliyev persuaded the Soviet Government to allocate more resources from the budget for Azerbaijan and base strategically significant projects in Azerbaijan. H.Aliyev could get more changes by the accommodation of modern conditions. For instance, during his leadership Azerbaijan gained red, challenge banners because of distinction in labour among the allied republics and this served to raise the image and rating of Azerbaijan, forming new initiatives which would advance in development, allocating large sum from the Union budget in its turn.

During his leadership Azerbaijan turned into one

of the most developing republics among the Soviet Union republics.

H.Aliyev was invited to Moscow by the Soviet Government to work as vice-chairman of Council of Ministers because of the results he achieved during his leadership of Azerbaijan. Beginning his activity in this post in 1982 H.Aliyev had differing opinions about the future of the Soviet Union unlike the Kremlin government. Therefore he resigned in 1989. But H.Aliyev did not put an end to his political activity, he returned to Azerbaijan and was elected chairman of the Supreme Assembly of the Autonomous Republic in Nakhchivan where he was born.

H.Aliyev vividly declared the impossibility of defending the SU and his opinion that there was a fair chance that Azerbaijan could proclaim its independence. This pithy declaration resulted in dissatisfaction of even the Azerbaijani local government. Nakhchivan AR was absolutely isolated from Baku's support, though H.Aliyev's prediction came true - and the SU collapsed at the end of 1991.

Independent Azerbaijan faced serious problems. Armenian territorial ambitions against Azerbaijan which began in 1988 and became acute, they were already accompanied by intensive military aggression. Azerbaijani settlements

were exposed to attacks by Armenian troops, peaceful people were killed. The Nakhchivan AR which was located on the border with Armenia was also a target for Armenian troops. H.Aliyev could independently organize a defense of blockaded Nakhchivan.

The Azerbaijan government crisis in June 1993 forced the country to cruch the danger. The political leadership of the republic invited H.Aliyev to the post of chairman of the Supreme Soviet taking into consideration his ascendancy in order to find a way out of the difficult situation. H.Aliyev averted the danger of civil war as a result of his activity a short time after his appointment as the chairman of the Supreme Soviet on June 15, 1993.





ABOVE: Since the first days of his political career he showed himself as a farsighted and wise person.

OPPOSITE PAGE TOP: Heydar Aliyev's friendship with Leonid Brezhnev, the secretary general of the Soviet Union CPCC, was of great importance to the development of Azerbaijan and his increasing authority in the Union.

OPPOSITE PAGE BOTTOM: Time demanded non-typical and innovative approaches to processes in order to bring Azerbaijan out of crisis.





ABOVE: His working schedule was very hectic. He worked 16-18 hours a day. Not many could keep pace with him.

OPPOSITE PAGE: He was a positive influence not only in Azerbaijan but also in the whole Union. Heydar Aliyev was twice rewarded with the highest USSR award of Socialist Labor Hero due to his creative activity.

Heydar Aliyev, at the construction of Sarsang HES in Mirbashir (present Tartar), in 1975. The water problems of a great area was solved with the construction of this HES.

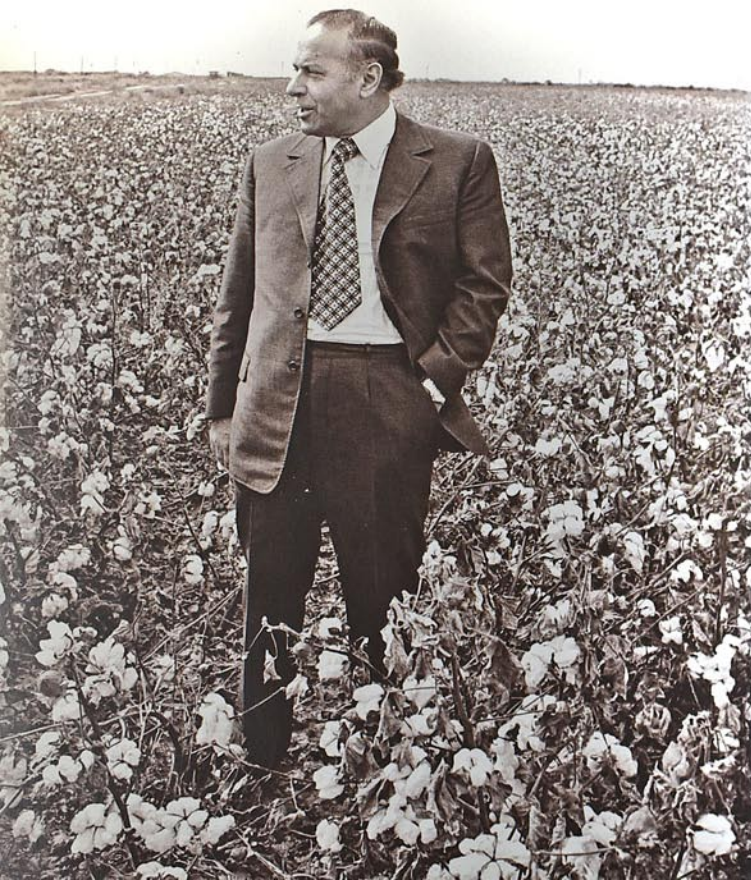


BELOW: Heydar Aliyev would turn Azerbaijan into the second cotton producer in the USSR after Central Asia.

OPPOSITE AND NEXT SPREAD PAGES: Azerbaijan didn't only produce raw cotton during Heydar Aliyev's tenure of office, but also this "white gold" was becoming seedless raw cotton. Heydar Aliyev always praised toilers. He met them at work.







ABOVE: Heydar Aliyev could turn regular meetings with labourers with his leadership style.

OPPOSITE PAGE: And... He managed to raise the production of cotton to 1 million tons.



ABOVE: Heydar Aliyev made Azerbaijan one of the two main vine-growing republics of the USSR.

OPPOSITE PAGE TOP: Heydar Aliyev managed to dedicate several regions to grain-growing, considering their strategic importance.

OPPOSITE PAGE BOTTOM: Heydar Aliyev ruled the country not only from his study, but also directly from the fields during the farming season. Azerbaijani workers didn't expect such a development.



ABOVE: The prominent statesman was always the focus of attention. He appreciated their hard work. Mais Mammedov (on the right), special correspondent of Central Television together with Heydar Aliyev in the vineyards.

BELOW AND OPPOSITE PAGE: The First Secretary paid great attention to applying scientific methods to agriculture and creating new sort of plants and fruits.





ABOVE: Heydar Aliyev turned Azerbaijan from a crude oil exporter to an oil producing country.



LEFT: Heydar Aliyev's architectural education that he got a long time ago helped to develop the town-building art in Azerbaijan.

OPPOSITE PAGE: He always examined tasks on site.

NEXT SPREAD: The stations of the Baku Metro differ from others with their inimitable style and faithfulness to national architecture.







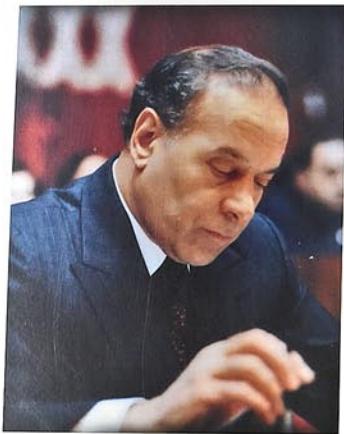
ABOVE: Representatives of various professions accepted him as a colleague having contact with them.

OPPOSITE PAGE: Education and the younger generation were a base for his policy. During his presidency thousands of young Azerbaijanis undertook studies in different prestigious universities.



Chapter 3

State building



Heydar Aliyev ruled Azerbaijan for more than thirty years.

EXPRESSING THEIR DISSATISFACTION WITH THE former president, Azerbaijan elected H.Aliyev to the post of President of the Azerbaijan Republic on 3 October 1993. After the presidential elections H.Aliyev began to work mainly in direction of solving the Karabakh conflict. As the result of intensive negotiations a cease-fire agreement between Azerbaijan and Armenia was achieved on 12 May 1994. The achievement of the cease-fire agreement was the first of all H.Aliyev's service. Because there were a number of peaceful proposals for this agreement from bothsides. But these efforts resulted in failure. The achieved agreement in 12 May 1994 was long-term and reliable. This agreement allowed Azerbaijan to join serious strategic projects of international importance. The capital of Azerbaijan turned into a centre of all authoritative oil companies on 20 September 1994. There were signed contracts which would be named as "Contract of the Century" afterwards. By signing these contracts H.Aliyev turned Azerbaijan's direction to the West. After signing the contracts there were efforts to overturn of the government in October 1994 and March 1995. A plot was discovered against H.Aliyev. But the project had been developed irrespective of subsequent events. So the Baku-Ceyhan Pipeline or "Contract of the Century" was the largest project in the region. The hydrocarbon production of the Azerbaijan sector of the Caspian Sea are exported to the world market by

the main exporting pipeline. So without the Baku-Ceyhan Pipeline Azerbaijan cannot export 50 million ton oil to the world market. From the other side according to BP's information 1/5 of the allocation of \$600 million that would be used for the realization of the project, was expended for construction of the 443 km long pipeline on Azerbaijan territory. So besides the main equipment, pipeline expenses and income of CCIC company 1/3 of \$600 mln belongs to Azerbaijan.

Taking into consideration that there will be 50 mln ton oil transferred by pipeline, its income is more that \$75 mln. Moreover the fact of exporting part of Kazakhstan oil by the Baku-Ceyhan, allows us to forecast that our income would increase. The Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan Pipeline Project named now after H.Aliyev has 11 stockholders and represents 12 states of the world. As a result of H.Aliyev's efforts the foundation of the Pipeline was laid down not far from Sangachal Terminal on September 18, 2002. After the negotiations held with the participation of America State Department in London in December 2002 Kazakhstan promised 10 mln ton of oil exports per year. A new difficulty appeared in the process of confirming documents relating to the impact of the pipeline on the environment and social areas in Georgia. Some officials objected to the project because of the damage the pipeline would do to the mineral

water Borjomi. Making use of his special relations with the US, H.Aliyev negotiated with Georgia and the document was approved on condition that additional environmental and safety measures there would be taken. H.Aliyev generally paid much attention to the national interests of Azerbaijan and especially this project, he even made concessions from the Azerbaijan tariff share to Tbilisi. At last the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan Pipeline Project was realized on May 25, 2005. The Primary oil was split by the pipeline in a ceremony in which the presidents of four states - Azerbaijan, Georgia, Turkey and Kazakhstan participated. H.Aliyev laid down the foundation of the Baku-Tbilisi-Arzurum Gas Pipeline.

In September 1998 H.Aliyev approved the other huge project - Silk Way (Traseca). This project turned all countries passing through this way into allies of Azerbaijan. H.Aliyev approached each issue in the framework of Azerbaijanis national interests. At the Silk Way Conference that was held in 1998 in Azerbaijan he provided to participate even Armenian members. H.Aliyev clearly declared at the ceremony which everybody awaited: "Armenia will not participate in this project till our occupied territories get free of Armenian troops and independence of Karabakh". It was vivid warning to Armenia and all States. H.Aliyev completed his speech with activity.



In November 1998 H.Aliyev was again elected president of Azerbaijan Republic. He continued the oil strategy that he found purposefully. But meanwhile he paid great attention to the development of other sectors (fields) of economy. In order to provide attraction interests of Western investors He organized business forums in each visit to foreign states and carried out propaganda work in order to attract authoritative and rich investors to Azerbaijan. Businessmen that suffered from functionary capitalism considered H.Aliyev as a great and reliable protector. The highest level of investors in Azerbaijan appeared during his leadership.

H.Aliyev paid great attention to the development of Military supply of our Army. He considered this fact as a main strategy for Azerbaijan Army which is in a war condition with Armenia. His visit to front-line, meetings directly in trench with soldiers, inspired servicemen, have a good influence on soldiers as a care to Army. Issues carried out in the framework of NATO partnership for peace was a vivid evidence of transition of Azerbaijan Army to the new stage. Avoiding the Soviet system Azerbaijan Army got Western modern experience. Now at present Azerbaijan Military Forces having ascendancy in the international community demonstrate its power by joining International Peaceful Missions in the seething points as Afghanistan, Iraq, Kosovo.



ABOVE: Turning of Azerbaijan to a developed industrial country was the touchstone of Heydar Aliyev's economic policy.

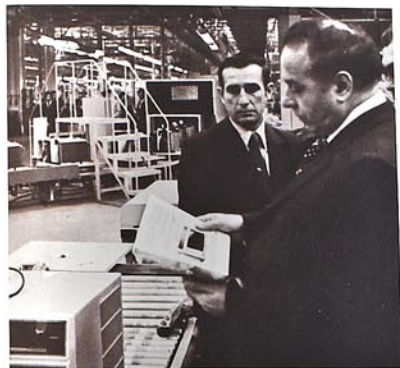
LEFT: Most of the vast industrial enterprises were constructed during H.Aliyev's period.



ABOVE: Heydar Aliyev is at a crash site. He viewed the train crashed minutes ago.

RIGHT: Heydar Aliyev together with the collective of an industrial enterprise. Everything is normal. Now it's permissible to smile heartily.

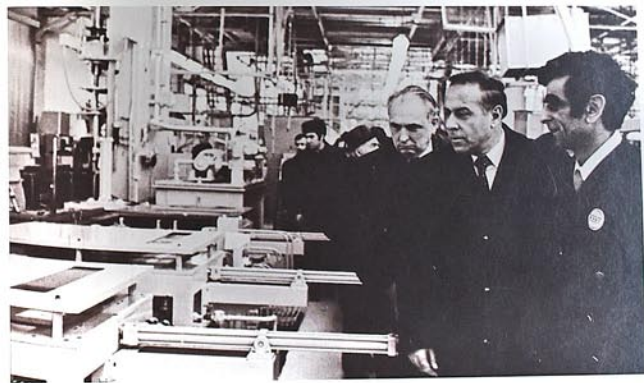




LEFT: At last Heydar Aliyev got acquainted with the first products of the Baku Plant of Consumer Air Conditioners that he had constructed at great expense and huge trouble.

BELOW: Heydar Aliyev sometimes took months or even years to convince Moscow to agree to building a big industrial enterprises in Baku.

OPPOSITE PAGE: Heydar Aliyev cuts the ribbon of another newly built enterprise.

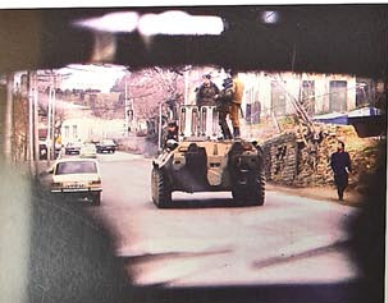




ABOVE: Heydar Aliyev became a bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Vice-Prime Minister of the USSR in 1982. He was the first Azerbaijani appointed to this high position. He became the third man of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

OPPOSITE PAGE: He supervised Seventeen Ministries.





LEFT AND RIGHT: He condemned the actions of the Soviet Union which brought troops into Baku killing hundreds of civilians on January 20, 1990 and left the ranks of the Communist Party and returned to his motherland of Nakhchivan.

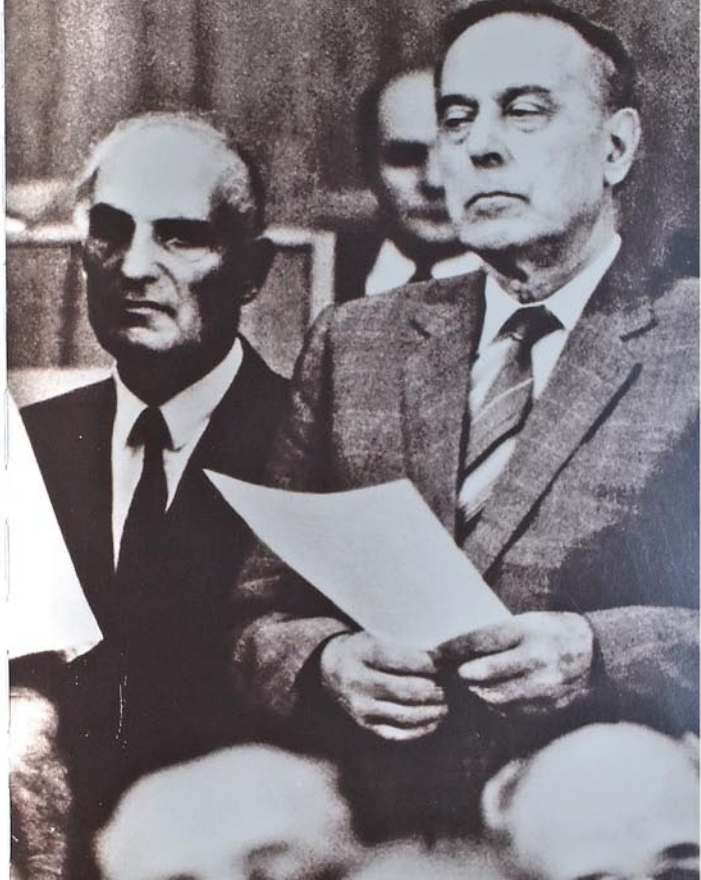
OPPOSITE PAGE: Here he launched the second stage of his political career. Living in blockade conditions residents of Nakhchivan selected him as leader of the Autonomous Republic. They believed that Heydar Aliyev would bring a better life.

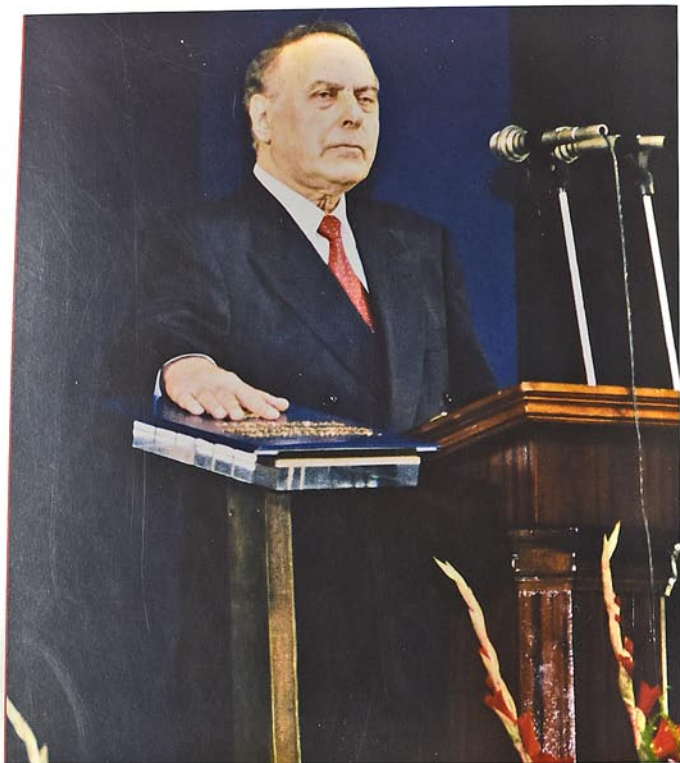




ABOVE: Heydar Aliyev stabilized the situation in Nakhchivan in a very short period of time. The whole population of Azerbaijan expressed the need for his experience, knowledge and skills and invited him to Baku and to power in June of 1993.

OPPOSITE PAGE: Heydar Aliyev at the Milli Majlis, 1992.





ABOVE AND OPPOSITE PAGES: Thus, Heydar Aliyev was elected President of Azerbaijan in 1993. An intense and a difficult period of time in reviving the Republic's economy, army and other spheres began.



On September 20th, 1994 after three and a half years of arduous negotiations, Azerbaijan and a Consortium of foreign oil companies signed a production sharing contract in Baku's Gulistan Palace to develop Azerbaijan's Caspian oil reserves. Construction of the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan main export pipeline that is named after him now was launched. Through this agreement Azerbaijan joined the World economy.



The world discovered that independent Azerbaijan and its leader Heydar Aliyev were faithful partners and allies.

Chapter 4

The international stage



Protection of the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan, fair settlement of Nagorno Karabakh question with the support of other nation states and for Azerbaijan's integration into the European values system were important tasks that stood before Heydar Aliyev.

In order to provide the integration of Azerbaijan into the world community, especially into the life of the leading countries of Europe, Heydar Aliyev first normalized relations between Azerbaijan and countries it had more contradictions with. Playing a vital role in the formation of the Azerbaijan-Georgia-Turkey security system, Heydar Aliyev showed his determination to part from the Security System existing in the former Soviet Union. Despite regular pressure and agitation by Russia and its allies, Azerbaijan did not join the Collective Security Treaty of the Commonwealth of Independence States. Putting Azerbaijan in an autonomous security strip, Heydar Aliyev transferred the auspices of the West into a purposeful policy. He gave the necessary assistance to Azerbaijan in the purchase of modern devices and the material-technical base providing for the security of the country. Signing agreements of friendship and cooperation between Azerbaijan and the Islamic Republic of Iran, Heydar Aliyev set up reliable relations with this country. Heydar Aliyev also achieved the regulation of an important question impeding normal cooperation with Russia, super-state of the region by signing agreements between Azerbaijan, Russia and Kazakhstan on the division of the bottom of the Caspian Sea.

Specifying the status of the Radio Location Station in the Qabala region of Azerbaijan built on the Soviet era, Heydar Aliyev brought Azerbaijan material benefit and moral support and also softened cool relations between the two countries. Heydar Aliyev well realized that the

Russian Federation was a co-chairman of the OSCE Minsk group working on the regulation of the Daqliq Karabakh conflict alongside the United States, France and that much depended on the approach of official Moscow to the conflict. Heydar Aliyev made Azerbaijan a member state of the Council of Europe. Azerbaijan gradually gained high authority in the leading international organizations of the world. Azerbaijan became a member state of the anti-terror coalition formed on the initiative of the US thanks to the political will and determination of Heydar Aliyev. Azerbaijan established relations with Turkey, the United States of America, Great Britain, France, the Russian Federation, China and Japan. Azerbaijan determined its main strategic allies. Now Azerbaijan has not only become a member of already existing organizations: using its authority, Azerbaijan strives for or initiates the formation of such organizations. The GUAM - coalition of Georgia, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Moldova mostly sticks to the existing policies of Azerbaijan for its agenda. Balanced policy suggested by Heydar Aliyev made Azerbaijan the leader of the South Caucasus region.

When Heydar Aliyev came to the leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic in 1969 there were very few who could guess Azerbaijan would turn from a poorly-developed nook and storehouse

of the Soviet Union into a country with a well developed oil and gas economy. Such a considerable change may be related to only one person - Heydar Aliyev, who governed Azerbaijan for a total of 34 years. It is important to become familiar with the details of the back ground life and peculiarities of the period when Heydar Aliyev was born and grew up to realize the huge changes he made in Azerbaijan during the 34 years and his great authority in the region and through the Soviet Union as well.



ABOVE: "My dear friend and brother", Heydar Aliyev always addressed Suleyman Damiralso.

OPPOSITE PAGE TOP LEFT: Heydar Aliyev and Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ejevit. Heydar Aliyev and Bulent Ejevit took offices at the same period of time in history when they were in power in the USSR and Turkey.

OPPOSITE PAGE TOP RIGHT: Many looked enviously on the friendship of Heydar Aliyev and Ihsan Dogramaji, rector of the Bilkant University.

OPPOSITE PAGE BOTTOM: Heydar Aliyev with Ahmed Nejdet Sezer, president of Turkey.





ABOVE: Relations with the Russian Federation normalized under the presidency of Heydar Aliyev. Vladimir Putin praised Heydar Aliyev as an incomparable person in Azerbaijan.

OPPOSITE PAGE: The political and human nature of Heydar Aliyev made him a close friend of George Bush, president of the United States of America.



RIGHT: Heydar Aliyev with Mohammad Khatami, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran. With the help the two presidents relations between two states changed positively.

BELOW: The leaders of Azerbaijan and Germany were not only interested with politics and economy. Sometimes they also spoke about football.



ABOVE: Heydar Aliyev and French president Jacques Chirac. Normalization of relations between Azerbaijan and France was in Azerbaijan's interests because of France's membership of the UN Security Council and the OSCE Minsk group. The close relationship was realized thanks to Heydar Aliyev's diplomatic talent



LEFT: Heydar Aliyev with Tony Blair, British Prime Minister, partners in exploration for carbon-hydrogen resources and its transportation. Only under Heydar Aliyev's leadership did big oil projects work.



ABOVE: Pope John's II program didn't include only meeting with small number of catholics living here but also meet with Heydar Aliyev again.

BELOW: Russian Patriarch Alexiy II decorates Heydar Aliyev with "Danil Moskovski" award. Only the Presidents of Russia and Azerbaijan have received this award.

OPPOSITE PAGE TOP: The strong base of US-Azerbaijan relations resulted in the first meeting Heydar Aliyev and Bill Clinton.

OPPOSITE PAGE BOTTOM: Heydar Aliyev established relations not only with the European and American nations but also with leading states of the East. Rafiq Hariri, Prime Minister of Lebanon, was one of them.



ABOVE: Heydar Aliyev with Leonid Kuchma, president of the Ukraine, strategic partner within GUUAM



MIDDLE: When the people of Azerbaijan sent their national leader to his final journey Nursultan Nazarbayev, president of Kazakhstan attending his funeral said: "None of us have yet perceived who we have lost".

BELOW: Heydar Aliyev with Edward Shewardnadze, president of Georgia who followed a similar destiny both in the Soviet period and during the years of independence. But there's a serious difference between their careers: Shewardnadze left power defeated but Heydar Aliyev as a Winner.



OPPOSITE PAGE TOP: Having delivered a speech from the highest tribunal of the United Nations chaired by Butros Gali, Heydar Aliyev said: "Let nobody have doubt that Azerbaijan will allow no violation of its territorial integrity". He called on the World Community to condemn the aggressor and curb Armenia.

OPPOSITE PAGE BOTTOM: Heydar Aliyev and NATO secretary general Javier Solana. Official relations between NATO and Azerbaijan were established during Heydar Aliyev's tenure and Azerbaijan joined in the partnership for peace program.



NEXT SPREAD: The close relationship with Turkish Prime Minister Rejeb Tayyib Erdogan was a graphic example of Heydar Aliyev's dictum "One nation-two states".





Chapter 5

Man of traditional values



"I've always been and I'm proud of being an Azerbaijani"
Heydar Aliyev always said.

HEYDAR ALIYEV RAISED THE RESPECT OF Azerbaijan's traditions to the level of the state. He started to appreciate religion during the period he worked as a secretary general of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. Though the SU dogmas were obeyed formally, the building of mosques and the celebration of religious ceremonies were free enough. Even the Caucasian Muslim Religious Office is situated in Azerbaijan. The republic became the center for all Muslims of the area, during H.Aliyev's rule. H.Aliyev invited all Caucasus Sheikh, Haji Allahshukur Pashazadeh to Moscow to arrange his wife, Zarifa Aliyeva's mourning ceremony. It represented his attitude to religion. H.Aliyev proved that he had the greatest respect for the motherland when he brought Zarifa Aliyeva's corpse to Azerbaijan. H.Aliyev was the first Azerbaijani leader, who visited Makka, Allah's place - Kaaba. This action of H.Aliyev changed Azerbaijan society's attitude to religion. One of the statesmen told Heydar Aliyev at the conference connected with Novruz Holiday; "We'll celebrate Novruz Holiday at the highest level, as you want!" And he answered quietly: "Let everybody celebrate this holiday as they wish!" Heydar Aliyev organized public walking and participated in

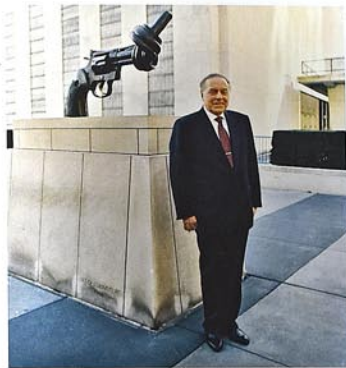
holiday processions for celebrating this national holiday at the highest level. Heydar Aliyev let the festivities be celebrated in the streets and squares not inside, because the celebration of this holiday was banned during Soviet period.

H.Aliyev preferred the creation of state ideological foundations to be on the basis of moral values. He could change every folklore or national jubilee to a great event for Azerbaijan's image. The decree, signed by the President in 1997, coincided with the 1300th anniversary of "Kitabi-Dede-Qorqud" epoch, didn't only represent respect to this great monument, but also a great opportunity to invite all the Turkish state leaders to Azerbaijan. H.Aliyev was the first to initiate relations for the Turkic states. Heydar Aliyev was a reliable interpreter of Azerbaijan's written literature. He had a great role in the formation of the country's literary heritage. He gave honorary titles to many writers and poets, as well as signed several decrees for arranging their jubilees. The result of his activity had a great influence on the cinema and theater environment. Aliyev's private pensions and humanist care saved actors and actresses from moral and pecuniary loss. The restoration of literacy and artistic journals'

publication was also Aliyev's initiative. H.Aliyev's attitude to the democracy and freedom of speech led to the dynamic development of the Azerbaijani press. The development of the National Mass Media is also connected with Aliyev's period. He protected freedom of press, representing his affection to it.



The people of Azerbaijan should have happy days after living through a hard period.



ABOVE: Heydar Aliyev was very fond of this monument erected before the office of the UN. It was pleasant. Though Heydar Aliyev was a peace lover, he didn't exclude other possibilities for liberation of Armenia occupied 20% territories of Azerbaijan.

BELOW: As if they cut my arm when they cut a tree, the President used this expression often.

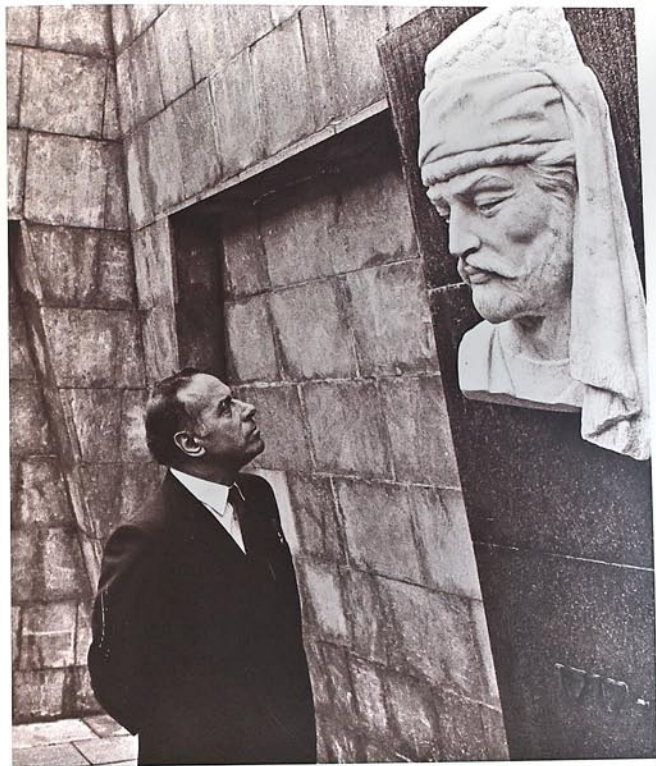
OPPOSITE PAGE TOP: Every Muslim must visit Holy Kaaba in his life.

OPPOSITE PAGE BOTTOM: Political and religious relations in Azerbaijan always depended on mutual esteem and respect. Heydar Aliyev with Caucasus Sheikh Allahshukur Pashazadeh.



Heydar Aliyev grew-up in an ordinary Azerbaijani family. He was well-informed about national traditions and respected them till the end of his life. The foundations of this culture have rested on respect for elders and care for children.

OPPOSITE PAGE: Heydar Aliyev on Vagif Poetry Holiday, held in Shusha, August 2, 1982.





ABOVE: Heydar Aliyev and Mrs. Zarifa with composer Fikrat Amirov, 1979. As if it was yesterday.

OPPOSITE PAGE TOP: Two maestros. Niyazi - Composer and conductor of Azerbaijan and Aliyev - founder of modern Azerbaijan.

OPPOSITE PAGE BOTTOM: Popular composer of those years Rauf Hajiyev was also under the patronage of Heydar Aliyev.



Heydar Aliyev was one of those who protested against the tragedy committed by the Soviet Army on January 20, 1990.



Heydar Aliyev together with People's Poet Khalil Rza Uluturk, one of the leaders of the national liberation movement.

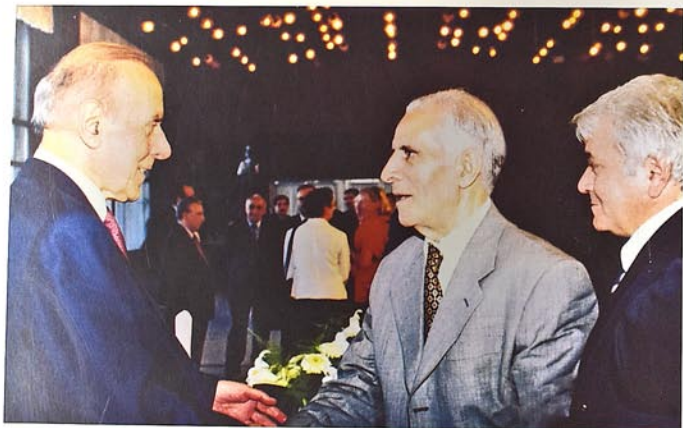


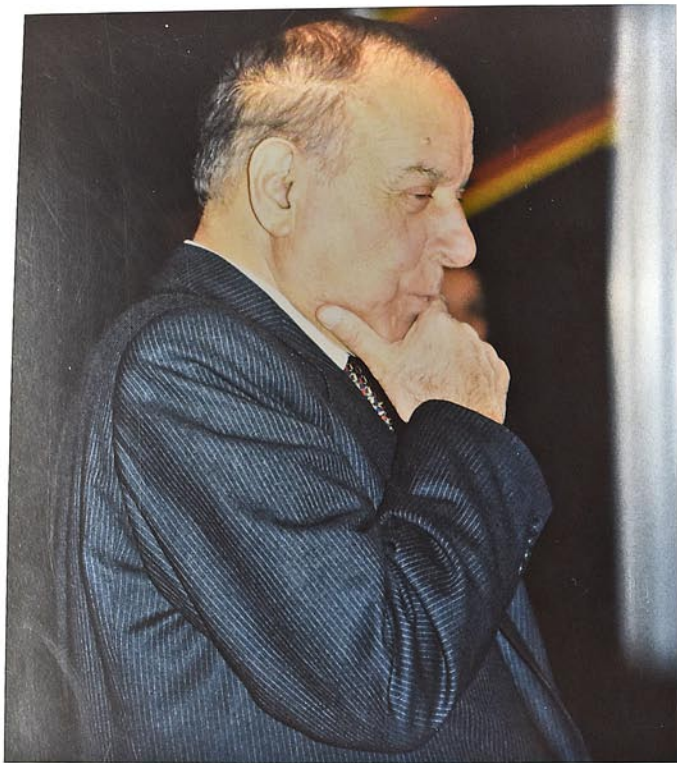
RIGHT: Heydar Aliyev together with celebrated violinist, conductor Mstislav Rostropovich. The musician always called Heydar Aliyev "My great friend".

BELOW: Heydar Aliyev together with People's poet Mammad Araz. Author of hemistiches like "World's mine, World's yours, World's nobody's".

OPPOSITE PAGE TOP: Heydar Aliyev always respected Suleyman Rustam, author of "Southern Poems".

OPPOSITE PAGE BOTTOM: Heydar Aliyev together with artist Tahir Salahov, full member of the Russian and French Art Academies. He was very fond of his creativity.





ABOVE: Vahid Mustafayev, president of the ANS Company, the first Independent Media and Broadcasting Company in the former Soviet Union's territory presents "The Man of the Year of 2002" award to Heydar Aliyev personally. He was awarded this for his patriotism and great contribution to the solution of the grave political problems of Azerbaijan.

The ANS Media and Broadcasting Company awarded Heydar Aliyev with "The Man of the Year" in 2003 posthumously for the establishment of an excellent state structure that would continue after his death, for achieving national consolidation and for his selflessness to the state.

OPPOSITE PAGE: "Usually, I present awards to everybody, this time the ANS awards me. Our ANS TV has always been objective and this time they proved the truth of that..."

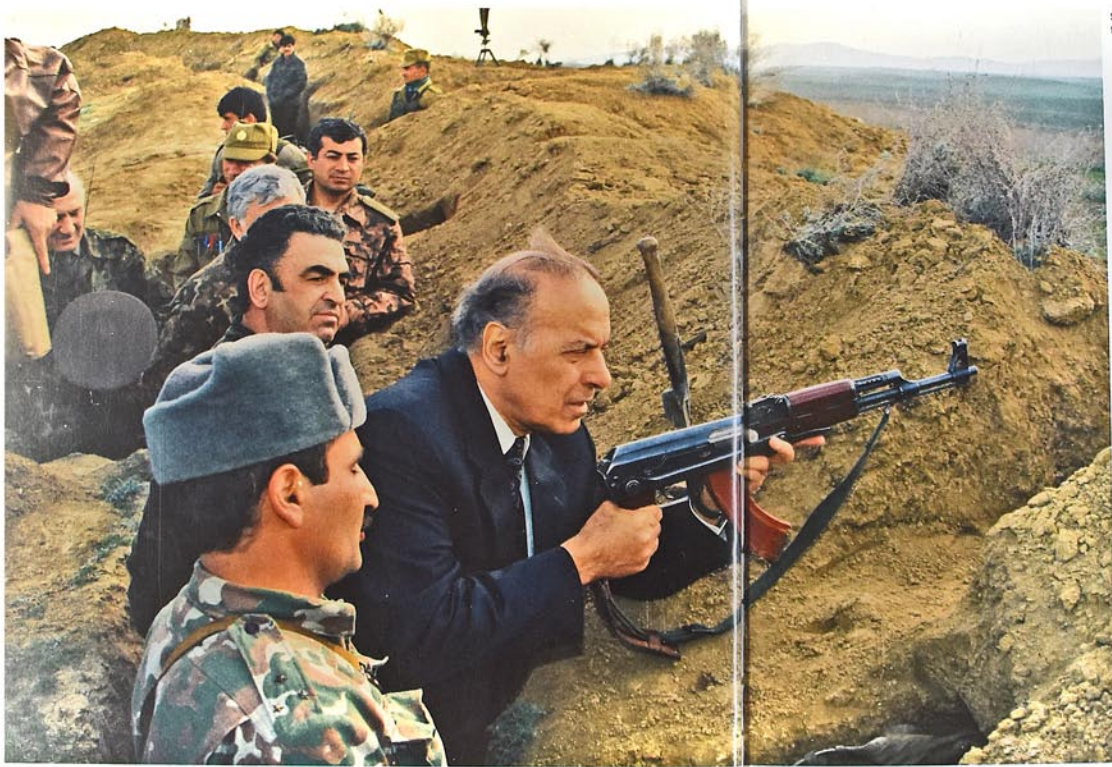


ABOVE: Heydar Aliyev while negotiating on the withdrawal of the Soviet Army from Nakhchivan AR.

BOTTOM: Veterans of war and labour surround Heydar Aliyev.



Heydar Aliyev achieved the withdrawal of the Soviet Army from Nakhchivan AR.



Supreme Commander-in-Chief Heydar Aliyev is in the trenches, September, 1994.

Head of the family



"I dedicate the rest of my life to my nation".

HEYDAR ALIYEV IS CALLED "THE FATHER OF THE nation". His life and period still inspire the citizens of Azerbaijan and the people who are friends of our country. This book is a monument about his life-story.

And just for this aim we dedicate this book to all Azerbaijanis. There are few countries in the world like Azerbaijan, where development and prosperity are connected with just one person's name and heritage. In fact, the phenomenal development, started in 1969 and renewed in 1993, is visual evidence of H.Aliyev's governing ability, political will and his qualities as a statesman.

The development of our country embraces the use of the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan main export pipeline, rapidly lowering the level of poverty, allowing building of industrial complexes which refine the country's natural sources, a highly developed communication and infrastructure system, as well as protection of the environment and nature. Because of Aliyev's perspicacity Azerbaijan could attract a great attention. There was a time when only children called him Grandfather. Now, everyone irrespective of age uses this world.

Heydar Aliyev has become the author of profound projects planned for ten-fifteen years in 1969 then later yet heading the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party. Among these projects there were extremely important ones such as the opening of High Military Institutions calculated for

future independence as well as taking Azerbaijan to the first ranks in the Soviet Union at that time. Heydar Aliyev revealed the reason for his laying the foundations of a military education system in the republic several years before: "It was a decision made for Azerbaijan's independence!" Today almost all of the high officer elite of the army of Azerbaijan are graduates of the educational institutions of Azerbaijan. He personally controlled the process of sending Azerbaijani young people to study at the influential military schools abroad. Heydar Aliyev would say later: "Now Azerbaijan's Diaspora is comprised of the high-level people that I once sent to study abroad". Construction and operation of the biggest and huge industrial centers of the region in Baku and other cities of Azerbaijan has moved the Republic away from an agrarian assignment. This has led to an intensive city planning process changing Azerbaijan's image from a republic with limited production - which cultivates agricultural products to an industrial country. According to the Union's activity mechanism each republic participated in preparing only a part of a thing or process. Thus each republic turned out to be dependent on the others. From this point Heydar Aliyev managed to build a distinctive economic model in Azerbaijan. The President started carrying on

that line of activity after returning to power in 1993. In fact the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan main export oil pipeline was Heydar Aliyev's most far-sighted project. Like the Baku-Tbilisi-Erzurum gas pipeline, "Silk Road" and others. The views of Heydar Aliyev on the ideal state were directly related to views on the ideal family. Therefore his approach to the state was first of all the approach of a family head. His ability to combine family customs with state ones stood as the basis of all the achievements of Heydar Aliyev.



Those years brought beginning of a hard but honest and happy life. Heydar and Zarifa.

LEFT: A life with full love.

OPPOSITE PAGE TOP AND BOTTOM: The young Aliyev's - daughter Sevil and son İlham.





ABOVE: The Aliyevs totally obeyed the law and fulfilled their duties before this state.

OPPOSITE PAGE: The Aliyevs are in the polling station, 1980.

NEXT SPREAD: Children called the prominent leader "Heydar Baba" (grandfather).







The family loved the Head but didn't see him much. There was a lot to do.



Zarifa Aliyeva was a famous ophthalmologist in Azerbaijan, a Doctor of Medical Sciences. The first children of the family wanted to become doctors as well.



Last child of the family Ilham was mostly interested in the work of his father and received experience.
Future President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev had a perfect master.





A new generation of Aliyevs growing up without Zarifa Aliyeva. This big loss put family cares on to Heydar Aliyev's shoulders. Though he was mostly at his office he could find time to meet grandchildren and share love with them.





ABOVE: (from left to right) Ilham Aliyev, Heydar Aliyev, Heydar Aliyev (son of Ilham Aliyev) and Mehriban Aliyeva (Wife of Ilham Aliyev).

OPPOSITE PAGE: Heydar Aliyev and his grandchild.



Chapter 7

The end of an era



HEYDAR ALIYEV PASSED AWAY AT Cleveland clinic in Ohio, United States of America on December 12, 2003 of a long lasting condition. Millions of people attended his funeral. Heads of state and their representatives, well-known figures, ordinary people, elders, woman and children were in the crowd. A great mass of people gathered in front of the building of the President's Office where Heydar Aliyev worked for a long period of time. The people were coming with fresh flowers and candles in their hands. Heydar Aliyev was buried at the Honorary Alley. Heydar Aliyev left perfect state mechanism able to operate after him and left the nation he formed and the state he built. Heydar Aliyev was always before the nation in any awkward situation for them and for him. Heydar Aliyev's strength and will to complete his speech despite of fainting and collapsing several times at the Republican Palace before millions and future officers has formed his image of being the unconquerable man. Now the people participating there with respect and esteem to Heydar Aliyev's life legacy started after his death achieved National Unity.



ABOVE: His corpse still far from Baku, thousands of Azerbaijanis gathered to put flowers and light candles in front of the Presidential Office.



ABOVE: His family - the people of Azerbaijan received his corpse at Baku airport.

OPPOSITE PAGE: Locals and foreigners saw him off at the main mosque of Baku.



ABOVE: Ilham Aliyev, all Caucasus Sheikh, Haji Allahshukur Pashazadeh and other guests prepare for religious rites in the Taza Pir Mosque for Aliyev's final journey.

OPPOSITE PAGE: Soldiers of the National Guard took his coffin to the Republic Palace for a farewell ceremony.





Continuous lines of people formed before the Palace. Leaders of various states and ordinary people were among them.



Thousands of thankful citizens and guests paid their last respects accompanying the funeral procession.



Crowds continued to visit Heydar Aliyev's grave during several days.



Heydar Aliyev's grave is near his wife Zarifa. Eternity has joined these two people again.



**His excellency
Heydar Alirza Aliyev
1923-2003**



**Heydar Aliyev, president of the Republic Azerbaijan
Winner of the prestigious "The Man of the Year" award
Azerbaijan, 2002**

This award instituted by foundation of National Hero of Azerbaijan - Chingiz Mustafayev and ANS Group of Companies. This award is presented to those having fundamental achievements in their activity fields and demonstrating position of citizenship. The head of state is chosen the person of the year for five directions of his activity during 2002. This activity is defined according to the following aspects: determining of the status of Gabala RLS, launching of construction of the "Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan" main export pipeline, the division of the Caspian seabed, signing of important agreement for Azerbaijan on 10 year friendship and cooperation with Iran, bilateral agreement with Russia and Kazakhstan, the agreement of Security with Turkey and Georgia.

**Heydar Aliyev, Winner of the "The Man of the Year" award
Posthumously
Azerbaijan, 2003**

ANS Group of Companies and National Hero Chingiz Mustafayev Foundation named Heydar Aliyev "The Man of 2003 Year" posthumously. He deserved the award for his key role in socio-political life of Azerbaijan and his ability to predict the developments. Chingiz Mustafayev Foundation distinguished him for four qualities: for his endurance and iron will; for determining the successor of the rule; for building the state mechanism able to work without him; for uniting the nation with his death. Heydar Aliyev's award was presented to his son Ilham Aliyev, president of the Republic of Azerbaijan.