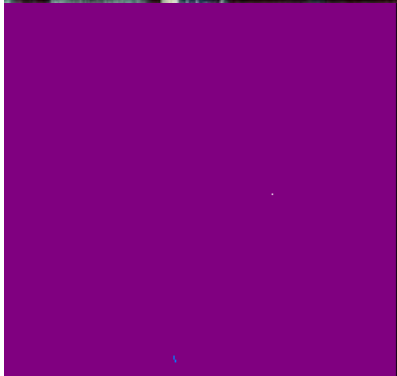
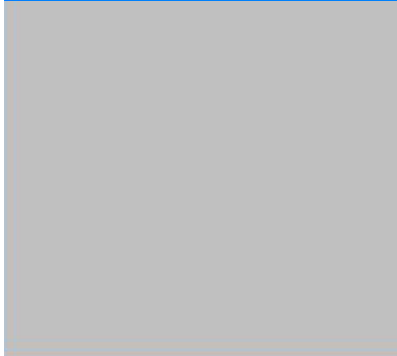




"Dag Hammarskjölds idéer i vår tid"

INVITASJON TIL

DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD
SEMINAR PÅ VOKSENÅSEN

18. - 19. NOVEMBER 2005

PROGRAM

Seminaret er et samarbeid mellom
Sveriges Ambassad, Norsk Utenrikspolitisk Institutt,
Svenska institutet, Stiftelsen Fritt Ord, og
Voksenåsen

Peace in mind

Commemorating Dag Hammarskjöld Secretary-General of the United Nations 1953-1961 The Pioneer

"Welcome to the most impossible job in the world, Mr Hammarskjöld."

When Dag Hammarskjöld took office as UN Secretary-General in 1953, he inherited an organisation in crisis, at a time when the struggle between the

Big Powers had made an imprint on the climate of world politics, people were asking, "What's the point of the United Nations?"

But Dag Hammarskjöld saw the UN's potential. He made the Secretariat independent of the Member States, realizing that the strength of the UN lay in its neutrality and could not be measured in money or arms. This made him one of the most respected and admired international leaders of the twentieth century. He took great risks in his work. For him nothing was impossible.

"It has been said that I'm interested in mountaineering. This is true. The qualities it demands are precisely the qualities I feel we all need today. Perseverance and courage. A firm grip on reality. Careful planning. A clear awareness of the dangers. The safest mountaineer is the one who never doubts his ability to overcome each and every difficulty."

Dag Hammarskjöld's inventive attitude towards the UN Charter enabled him to create peace-keeping operations, which were a completely new means of helping countries solve their differences. These days such missions are one of the UN's most important tools for conflict management.

The mediator

"Translating, transposing, expressing things in different languages. This is what we do all the time."

"To succeed means to realize the possible," Dag Hammarskjöld declared before embarking on his journey to Beijing in December 1954. Fifteen US airmen serving under the UN flag had been shot down and imprisoned in China. The situation was seen as impossible. The US had renounced its responsibility and the People's Republic of China was not represented in the UN. However, Hammarskjöld was not daunted. A few months later, all the prisoners were released. Hammarskjöld – and the UN – had achieved their major breakthrough. Chinese leader Chou En-lai stated that the release was a way of maintaining a personal friendship with Hammarskjöld. The news reached Hammarskjöld on his fiftieth birthday and Chou En-lai took the opportunity to convey birthday greetings.

"In modern international politics we have to approach our task in the spirit that animates the modern artist."

Dag Hammarskjöld felt as strongly about art and literature as he did about politics. He believed that these areas required the same kind of understanding. During his time at the UN, he was constantly at work on different literary and art projects.

He was a high achiever who also devoted his time away from political work to things that were as challenging, though in other areas.

Dag Hammarskjöld often used artistic creativity as a metaphor for the task of diplomacy. This is how he puts it in his famous speech on United Nations Day in 1960:

The explorer

It was Dag Hammarskjöld who coined the term "preventive diplomacy". Much of this diplomacy is a matter of being able to foresee where the risk for political conflict exists and then mediate in these areas discretely yet adequately. In order to acquaint himself with the situation in conflict-prone places, Dag Hammarskjöld took fact-finding trips on his own initiative, small voyages of discovery during which he could form an impression of the circumstances, free from external political and media pressure, so as to enable the UN to act on time.

"Old men ought to be explorers. Some have to be – because the frontiers of the familiar are closed to them. But few succeed in opening up new lands"

The friend

Loyalty and friendship.

In response to a request from the Congo, the Security Council authorised Dag Hammarskjöld to provide military and technical assistance to the country.

As many as 20,000 men were sent to the Congo in the space of just one week in a peace-keeping force intended to restore calm after the declaration of independence in 1960. But Dag Hammarskjöld's independent action was criticised by the Big Powers. The criticism went so far that Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev demanded his resignation. Dag Hammarskjöld responded to the criticism in his most famous speech:

"It is not the Soviet Union or indeed any other Big Power who needs the United Nations for their protection: it is all the others. In this sense, the Organization is first of all their Organization, and I deeply believe in the wisdom with which they will be able to use it and guide it. I shall remain in my post during the term of my office as a servant of the Organization in the interest of all those other nations, as long as they wish me to do so. In this context the representative of the Soviet Union spoke of courage. It is very easy to resign. It is not so easy to stay on. It is very easy to bow to the wishes of a Big Power. It is another matter to resist. As is well known to all members of this Assembly, I have done so before on many occasions and in many directions. If it is the wish of those nations who see in the Organization their best protection in the present world, I shall now do so again."

And he stayed on. To great applause, he rejected the threat. Dag Hammarskjöld felt that solidarity and support for the small states against the Big Powers was one of the most important tasks of the United Nations. This still remains true today.

Dear Bo,

As usual, I'm behind with my correspondence. Thank you for your long, stimulating letter. Strange how a little corner of Österlen feels more and more like home, with Greta and you, its Good Watchmen and Life-givers. The world is so big and I am so little.

Dag Hammarskjöld died in an air crash in Ndola on the 18th of September 1961.

"The greatest prayer of a man is not for victory but for peace"



FREDAG 18. NOVEMBER

- 1330 Registrering
- 1400 Velkommen ved Mats Ringborg, Sveriges ambassadør
- 1415 Introduksjon til Dag Hammarskjöld – Mannen og hans visjoner
Ordstyrer: *Torunn L. Tryggestad, Forsker, Norsk utenrikspolitisk Institutt (NUPI)*
- Arven etter Hammarskjöld:
Hvorfor Hammarskjöld blir ansett som en av FNs mest fremtredende Generalsekretærer
Sture Linnér, Professor, tidligere ansatt i FN og Røde Kors
 - Personlige anekdoter
Bjørn Egge, Generalmajor og FN veteran
- Spørsmål og kommentarer fra salen
- 1515 Kaffe / te
- 1530 Utfordringer for dagens FN og behovet for reform
- Sett fra svensk side
Laila Freivalds, Sveriges utenriksminister
 - Sett fra norsk side
Jonas Gahr Støre, Norges utenriksminister
- Spørsmål og kommentarer fra salen
- 1630 Kaffe / te
- 1645 Paneldebatt: Endrede internasjonale rammevilkår etter Hammarskjölds tid
Ordstyrer: *Sverre Lodgaard, Direktør, NUPI*
- Endrede stormaktsforhold etter slutten på den kalde krigen
Thorvald Stoltenberg, President, Norges Røde Kors og tidligere norsk utenriksminister
 - Det utvidede sikkerhetsbegrepet – Utfordringer for FN
Elisabeth Rehn, tidligere finsk forsvarsminister og FNs spesialutsending til Bosnia- Herzegovina
 - FN sin sentrale rolle i forhold til andre internasjonale organisasjoner
Johan Ludvik Løvald, Norges FN ambassadør
- Spørsmål og kommentarer fra salen*
- 1805 Åpning av Dag Hammarskjöld-utstillingen ved Sveriges utenriksminister Laila Freivalds
- 1830 Middag

LØRDAG 19. NOVEMBER

- 0930 Paneldebatt: Gyldigheten av Hammarskjölds ideer for dagens FN
Ordstyrer: *Bernt Hagtvet, Professor, UiO*
- FN reform – Legitimitet og integritet
Espen Barth Eide, Statssekretær, Det norske Forsvarsdepartementet
 - Menneskerettigheter og etikk i FNs arbeide i dag
Kari Solholm, Generalsekretær, Det norske FN-sambandet
 - Hammarskjölds idèer sett i lys av dagens ikke-statlige aktører og trusler.
Hva har hendt med hans idèer om "International Civil Service"?
Torsten Örn, tidligere svensk ambassadør
- Spørsmål og kommentarer fra salen
- 1200 Lunsj





DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD 100 ÅR

Dag Hammarskjöld er en av de mest beundrede og respekterte svensker i moderne tid.

En internasjonal vandreutstilling om generalsekretær Dag Hammarskjöld åpner 19. november kl. 1200

Utstillingens ide er å vise hvordan en person med mot, engasjement og visjoner kan påvirke verden og stimulere til økt engasjement i FN-spørsmål. Innholdet bygger for en stor del på det unike filmmaterialet fra FN's arkiv og på foto som Dag Hammarskjöld selv har tatt. Utstillingen er laget av Dag Hammarskjöld Minnefondi Uppsala i samarbeid med Svenska institutet og Hammarskjöldsekretariatet i svenske UD.



Norwegian Institute
of International
Affairs



Norsk
Utenrikspolitisk
Institutt

INSTITUSJONEN
FRITT ORD

Si.
Svenska institutet

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mail: program@voksenaasen.no

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