



UNITE !

**FREEDOM
COMES FIRST ~
PEACE
FOLLOWS**

Association to Unite the Democracies ~ Quarterly Newsletter~ Fall 2003

We the people of the world do herewith declare our INTERDEPENDENCE



Declaration of Interdependence September 12th, 2003

Sitting in the Benjamin Franklin Hall auditorium of the American Philosophical Society on September 12th, 2003, I faced the portrait of Thomas Jefferson and reflected on our American history and the freedoms we as Americans have enjoyed until 9/11—freedoms that were initiated by the Declaration of Independence. Over 200 years later, I have the opportunity to listen to a long list of prominent speakers, led by host Benjamin Barber, declaring this day as the "Day of Interdependence"—a declaration being launched collaboratively around the world.

Have we finally reached the maturity in our global world where we are making that "one small step" from independence to "one large leap for humankind" for interdependence? So proclaimed a host of speakers on this potential historic day, including John Brademas, Gary Hart, Harry Belafonte, to name a few, as well as messages read from Kofi Annan and Vaclav Havel.

The concept of sovereignty came up several times in the discussion panels with the idea that some sovereignty must be relinquished in a new interdependent world in order to close cultural and economic divisions. Gary Hart used the phrase "collaborative sovereignty". Prominent educators in the discussions stressed that the 1/3 of the world is benefiting from digital globalization while 2/3's are stagnating or digressing. It was stressed that global education is the means to reverse this trend.

Global education is exactly what AUD does along with its partner Global Education Motivators of Philadelphia. Together we will be continuing to produce exciting distant learning programs, which will include global exchanges between students, teachers and political leaders. AUD has the technical tools to help close the cultural divide and help move us rapidly into the world of interdependence!

We wonder what Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin would think if they were with us today.

Robert L. Frantz, President

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Mayme and Herb Frank Education Fund: FIVE REWARDS FOR FALL 2003

This past June, AUD's Frank Educational Fund Committee met to review scholarship applications for the Fall Semester of 2003. Once again, competition was fierce and proposals most relevant to AUD's mission were outstanding in their quality and academic level. Twelve out of more than 40 applications received closer examination from the jury, and five young graduate students were awarded a scholarship for this fall:

- **Mr. Uri Fisher**, an American graduate at the University of Colorado, was awarded a scholarship in the amount of \$1,500 for a project on *Collective Defense or a New Democratic Union: The Case of NATO*.
- **Mr. Adam Wand**, an Australian national pursuing his Masters Degree at the London School of Economics received \$1,000 for his *comparative analysis of East Asian/Pacific integration through the prism of the history and development of the European Union*.
- **Ms. Christy Fisher**, and American studying at the Georgetown Law School received a \$750 grant for studying the *possibilities of instituting new groupings to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights*.
- **Mr. Joshua Dorner**, an American student at Grinnell College received \$750 for submitting a project analyzing *the role of the EU expansion into Central, Eastern, and Southeastern Europe in shaping the EU's common foreign policy*.
- **Mr. Omolade A. Dada**, a Nigerian national pursuing his

Masters at Thunderbird, the American School of International Management, was awarded \$750 for his study of *Federalism in Europe: the development of federal foreign and security policies for Europe both under the Maastricht Treaty and through complementary measures*.

Congratulations to our new Frank Fund Fellows.

The study of international integration and federalism is gaining attention throughout the world due to the proliferation of international organizations and the development of the European Union. As an advocate of a democratic international federation, AUD strongly believes in the importance of supporting these studies and contributing to the evolution of this new international order. Created in 1991 to provide direct support to students involved with graduate study in the field of international integration and federalism, the Frank Educational Fund has since then awarded more than a hundred scholarships to graduate students from the United States and abroad. Today, many of our former Frank Fund scholars have achieved high academic recognition and continue promoting international integration while working for their governments or international institutions.

The need for education and study in the field of international integration and federalism is vitally important. By supporting the leaders of the future and providing them a link to the grassroots movement for federal union, we create a nexus merging the academic environment with the activist environment. ■

To request an application to the Frank Education Fund scholarship program, call 202-220-1388, send an email to scholarships@unionnow.org, or write to The Frank Education Fund, Association to Unite the Democracies, P.O. Box 77164, Washington, D.C. 20013-7164.

READER'S COLUMN

In this issue of UNITE! we are introducing a new column. If you are a member or a friend of the Association to Unite the Democracies, or simply feel concerned with international relations issues, this column is yours.

You are invited to voice your opinion on current world affairs, react to our articles and projects, or share your ideas on how to better spread the ideals of freedom, democracy and peace.

Your contribution and ideas are important to us and essential to help us fulfill our mission in the most efficient way possible.

Please send your letters by email (as an attachment in Word format or Rich Text Format, or in the body of the email text rather than as an attachment) to AtUnite@unionnow.org or by regular mail:

The Association to Unite the Democracies
UNITE!
P.O. Box 77164
Washington, D.C. 20013-7164



HEALING WOUNDS

The Future of Transatlantic Relations

By Marielle Reiss

“Our generation has no greater task than to see that the center DOES hold. We must defend passionately our conviction that America and Europe must remain linked in the tasks of security, the means of prosperity, and the arts of democratic life.”

Former U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright

Historically, enmity between the United States and European powers is nothing new, and arguments have become a recurring factor in transatlantic relations. The crisis over Iraq is unlikely to be the last, but its depth has gone beyond usual disagreements and created a sense of alarm about the relationship.

The first diplomatic clashes about Iraq reflected different geo-strategic visions of the world. According to Dr. Simon Serfaty, Director of the Center for Political and Strategic Studies, while the European side of the Atlantic still celebrates the close of a century of total wars, which was welcomed on November 11, 1989, Americans prepare for a new century of global conflicts, which opened on September 11, 2001.

From political, the rift widened to become ideological. Resurgence of cultural bias and stereotypes on both sides of the Atlantic –largely echoed by the media– proved that, despite years of friendship, Americans and Europeans still failed to understand each other. If the French and the Germans were the most virulent opponents to American foreign policy, most of the European public opinion disagreed, even in countries in which governments openly supported the U.S initiative.

The biggest casualties of the dispute however seem to be international institutions. The U.S. decision to build an ad hoc coalition undermined the authority of the United Nations and raised questions about its efficiency in resolving international crisis and bringing about peace. NATO became irrelevant when some European heads of states joined the coalition of the willing, organized by President George Bush, while others joined the coalition of the unwilling, led by President Jacques Chirac. On the eve of an unprecedented enlargement, the European Union was divided from within when different visions of the role of Europe and its relation to the United States in matters of foreign policy and peace building came to light.

Today, international experts need to reflect on ways to overcome differences. The future of transatlantic relations seems uncertain, but it is unlikely to result in a divorce: what unites Europe and the United States is still more important than what divides them.

Economically, never before have the European Union and the United States had such an important degree of economic integration. For example, a recent study by Joseph Quinlan from the Center for Transatlantic Relations shows that, over the past eight years, American investment in the Netherlands alone was twice what it was in Mexico and 10 times what it was in China; and in Texas, there is more European investments than all the American investment in Japan.

The past decade has also seen increased political coop-

eration between the U.S. and the E.U., especially in matters of security and peace building. In an article from July 2003, the EU Representative for Common Foreign and Security Policy Javier Solana looked back at the Balkans as diplomatic success; before the war in the Balkans, Europe and the United Nations were divided, NATO was inactive, and transatlantic relations in a terrible shape. Now, a solid transatlantic consensus exists, there is daily cooperation between the EU and NATO, and the U.N. plays a useful role backing up major powers.

From a geo-strategic point of view, Europe and the United States share two vital interests: first, cleaning up the remains of the Soviet Union and helping nations of that region make a transition to free-market economy and democracy; second, democratizing the Middle East. Most of Europe has behaved as a status quo power toward that region, but now that the U.S. has led the way, many Europeans are beginning to see that they are immediate destination for refugees, criminal networks and terrorism, and that they represent the most convenient target of weapons of mass destruction. Furthermore, despite the crisis, it appears that a great majority of the European public still wishes to be both pro-European and pro-Atlantic. This is the case in Britain and in Germany. New entrants to the E.U., which support the United States, are likely to reinforce the pro-Atlantic tendency.

Finally, in the words of Javier Solana, with the disappearance of the Soviet Union, “Americans and Europeans today work together through conviction more than necessity; **their partnership is one of democracies, for democracy**, with the common mission to defend and expand the boundaries of stable, durable and peaceful democracy to share with others the rights and opportunities that we can enjoy.”

The crisis over Iraq led Americans and Europeans to look into what the world would be if there was a real divorce. Prospects looked grim, and now they need to heal the wounds. French Foreign Minister Dominique de Villepin recently stated that **strengthening our community of democracies should be our priority**. We have started witnessing a change in attitudes both in the U.S. and in Europe, and recent negotiations on how to best cooperate in Iraq prove that detractors are finally ready to set aside differences for the common good. The United States and Europe remain vital reference points for each other. Experts often compare relations between the United States and Europe to those of large families: they often fight, but they have spent long enough time together to develop similar attitudes and share similar values and beliefs. It is now essential to complete the process of integration that was inspired by a visionary U.S. leadership more than 50 years ago and has been pursued by persistent European leaders ever since. Clarence Streit and his contemporaries paved the way in the 20th century, it is now our duty to work towards turning the 21st century into the century of democratic integration. ■

US-Ukraine Relations: WHAT WENT WRONG?

By Kseniya Khovanova

U.S.-Ukraine relations are probably going through their most difficult and complex period since Ukraine regained independence in 1991. The challenge today for those who are interested in their improvement is to move forward to solve the problems and begin to restore some of the momentum that the relationship has had five to six years ago.

Looking at the history of U.S.-Ukraine relations we may identify four stages^[1]. During the **first** stage (1991 - beginning of 1994), the U.S. approach was based on the question of nuclear weapons.

Ambassador Pifer, Deputy Assistant Secretary for European and Eurasian Affairs and former U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine, considered it as a wrong approach because it overlooked the fact that the United States had other important interests in Ukraine

in terms of the role of the country in the new Europe and in terms of building an economic relationship and cooperation on non-proliferation issues. The overwhelming focus on the nuclear weapons issues failed to create the necessary confidence in Kiev that, once the nuclear weapons issue would be resolved, a robust, broad relationship with the United States could begin.

A period of broad engagement, identified as the **second stage**, ran from 1994 to 1997. When President Kuchma was elected in 1994, he took some initial steps in economic reform that finally gave substance for a U.S.-Ukraine dialogue on economic change. The U.S. assistance budget to Ukraine was fairly significant both in terms of the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program which provided assistance for political and democratic change and the Freedom Support Act which supported economic change within Ukraine. It was a period of active relations at diplomatic level which led to the launch of the Gore-Kuchma Commission, the 1996 declaration of a bilateral strategic partnership, and the U.S. efforts within NATO that finally led in 1997 to an agreement to a distinctive partnership between NATO and Ukraine.

Difficulties first began to accumulate at the beginning of 1998 (**third stage**) when economic reform in Ukraine slowed down. In 1998-1999 Ukraine failed to comply with the recommendations of the IMF and the World Bank, which cooled down relationships on both sides. Frustration was generated sometimes by the fact that Kiev would occasionally say "yes" to issues and solutions without, perhaps, fully thinking through what follow-up was necessary to implement the agreement, and

then later on would fail to redeem a promise.

Over the last two years (**fourth stage**) problems have grown and deepened the crisis in the US – Ukraine relationship. Looking at Ukraine's interaction with the West today international analysts^[2] believe that, at least until the next presidential election scheduled for late 2004, the country's hopes for greater integration into Western security and economic bodies are likely to remain unfulfilled (with the possible exception of WTO). In March 2003, the U.S. welcomed Ukraine's offer to send a special unit to Iraq to help clear-up operations if Saddam

Hussein was to use nuclear or chemical weapons during the war. The offer may have played a role in partly making up for long-standing U.S. accusations that Leonid Kuchma had

authorized the sale of radar equipment to Iraq. However, the Ukrainian president's transgressions have not been forgotten.

The crisis in U.S. – Ukraine relations runs deeper than this. In addition to ongoing U.S. suspicions over the Kuchma administration's dealings with the former Iraqi regime, concerns persist over the faltering of democratization in the country, high level of cronyism and corruption, and allegations that Kuchma was complicit in the murder of journalist Heorgiy Gongadze in 2000. The situation was aggravated in May this year when the Trade Representatives' Office identified Ukraine as being the worst protector of intellectual property rights in the world, and said that the US \$75 million in sanctions imposed last year over the country's rampant CD and DVD piracy would remain in place.

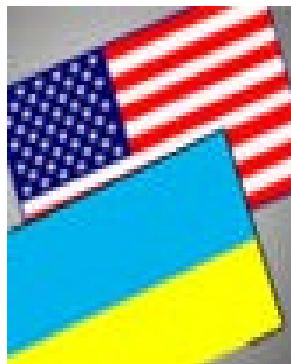
This combination of issues is escalating tensions in transatlantic relations. At the same time, Americans recognize that the future of Ukraine as an independent and democratic state is important to the U.S. policy in Europe.

Ukraine's geopolitical situation is key to Eastern Europe and thus of great interest to the U.S.-Russian empire-builders in the military and national security community, who openly state the necessity to establish hegemony in Ukraine in the context of the zero-sum nature of Russian-American confrontation^[3]. Ukraine prevents Russia from direct access to the borders of East-Central Europe, including NATO members Hungary and Poland, South Eastern Europe, and the Balkans. Ukraine today also controls the strategic northern coast of the Black Sea, which is adjacent to NATO ally Turkey.

An independent and democratic Ukraine is also crucial to Russia's future. Reintegrating Ukraine, with its 50 million citizens, into a union would contribute to the U.S. and Western



Ukraine President Leonid Kuchma



The Ukrainian and American flags



The Ukrainian Parliament in Kiev

US-Ukraine Relations: WHAT WENT WRONG? (cont.)

Europe political influence suppression in the former Soviet Union. The Gongadze scandal resulted in the weakening of the Ukrainian political body by generating a political vacuum and increased Russia's influence in Kiev. Throughout the year 2000, President Kuchma realigned his policies and got closer to Moscow. He fired Foreign Minister Boris Tarasiuk, who had a reputation for being a NATO and EU integration supporter; and attempted to undermine reformist Prime Minister Viktor Yushchenko, the respected former Chairman of the Ukrainian Central Bank. Kuchma also reversed the progress on the freedom of press, as the Gongadze affair demonstrated, and achieved little in the implementation of legal reforms and the rule of law [4].

Looking at other aspects of Ukraine's foreign policy we may say that while at least the Ukrainian accession to the WTO looks like a realistic prospect over the next few years, the country's political ambitions towards joining the EU and NATO are far away goals. In late 2002, European Commission President Romano Prodi invited Ukraine and Russia to become only a "ring of friends" around an enlarged EU.

Other EU officials have made clear that the country will have to radically improve democratic norms to stand a chance to join the Union. As it prepares for a historic enlargement next year, to take in 10 mainly East European countries

and expand the Union right up to Ukraine's border, the official EU policy appears to only offer Ukraine and Russia a heightened economic and political cooperation and to encourage them to undertake reforms. This position is an attempt to prevent the newly enlarged bloc from being surrounded by a zone of poverty and instability and avoids the question of a possible future membership.

It is in the interests of the U.S. to support Ukraine's independence, territorial integrity, democracy, economic reforms based on the rule of law, and sustainable pro-Western orientation. To achieve this the U.S. should emphasize Ukraine's strategic importance in Europe and review its foreign policy tactics by focusing on the crucial issues of the U.S.–Ukraine dialogue and reallocate its aid in the light of the current crisis of the relations between the two countries.

Expanding NATO's cooperation with the Ukrainian military, including Partnership for Peace programs which can help to encourage reformist and pro-independence elements in the Ukrainian armed forces, and **broadening** industrial cooperation with Ukraine including in the aerospace sector, will also contribute to the improvement of the relations between Ukraine and the West.

For its part, Ukraine should develop and implement a further set of reforms to achieve a growing and efficient economy that will reduce its dependence

on Russia. It should develop business models, legislation, and regulations to stamp out high-level government corruption and allow U.S. and other Western companies to compete fairly and invest in energy and other industrial sectors of the Ukrainian economy. Working through impartial privatization managers such as leading accounting firms and major Western management consulting firms, Ukraine should conduct open, transparent, and impartial privatization of its large enterprises. ■



Ukraine's central geographic location is key to Eastern Europe and thus of great interest to the U.S. and Russia.

- [1] The US-Ukraine Relationship: Looking to Move Forward, *Policy Leaders Forum*, 02/13/2003.
- [2] Business Monitor International (BMI), London, *Emerging Europe Monitor*, August 2003.
- [3] Viktor Timoshenko, "Moskva I Vashington Boryutsia za Ukrainu", *Nezavisimaya Gazeta*, No. 243 (3205), December 23, 2000.
- [4] Dr. Ariel Cohen, *Crisis in Ukraine: U.S. interests under Threat*. Testimony. May 2, 2001.



Kseniya Khovanova is a second year Muskie Fellow from Ukraine. After working all summer for the Heritage Foundation, Kseniya is pursuing an internship at AUD while completing an independent study project for the California State Polytechnic University in Pomona.

Her many qualifications in the field of international relations and economics as well as her extended knowledge of US-Ukraine relations are undeniable assets for AUD's developing relationship with friends from Ukraine and other Eastern European states.

In our last newsletter, we were looking forward to developing programs similar to the US/Ukraine student videoconference held last May to discuss the issue of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction with Democratic Congressman Robert Andrews. Today, Kseniya has taken the

lead in building stronger ties with Ukraine and organizing more events aimed at fostering dialogue and understanding between both countries. On September 16th, she will be attending a videoconference at the George Washington University joining Americans on one side, and Ukrainians on the other. In October, she will travel to the Ukraine to participate in a workshop on US/Ukraine relationships in Odessa.

US-Ukraine relations are currently going through their most difficult and complex period since Ukraine regained independence in 1991. Building strong ties between the future leaders of both countries is a basic and fundamental step towards rebuilding the alliance of the past. Young people like Kseniya really make a difference and set the example for our leaders to follow!

REDEFINING EUROPE

Prague Conferences: Shaping Up

Next Spring, Prague, the “window showing the light of freedom between east and west”, will once again become the center of our focus as we launch our new series of global conferences on Redefining Europe.

The theme of the series –Redefining Europe- reflects a very unique approach to European Union enlargement issues from a Euro-Atlantic perspective. What makes this series even more attractive is that we will bring the United States specifically into the mix of Western and Eastern Europe in an attempt to understand the tectonic forces currently causing a geopolitical drift.

The inaugural conference on Federalism and the Union of European Democracies will be held March 26, 2003 through March 30, 2003. Timing for this first conference – simultaneously to Europe-wide campaigns for the ratification of the new EU Constitution- seems perfect to be focusing on the new European Union Constitution, which should reflect the basic federalist principles that have proven to be the pillars of well-established democracies. These principles should be common values shared by the United States, the European Union, and future European Union nations.

One of the primary goals of the conference will be to consider the inclusion of the United States of America in these debates and to address a roadmap for a stronger Euro-Atlantic partnership in which accession and future accession states would find themselves playing a key role.

After several months of brainstorming, planning, and organizing, we are finalizing our concept of a conference organized at different levels, in which young people will have the opportunity to interact with key deciders and academics from the European Union, EU accession states, and the United States through the technology of video conferencing.

The main conference level will be academic. A Call for Papers has recently been posted and sent to major institutions. Academics are invited to submit papers, reports, presentations and workshops on themes such as the new European Union Constitution and its implications; the role of federalism and federalist principles; the place and role of the United States of America; equal representation of nation states; issues of sovereignty; issues of fair representation; implications for education, justice, social welfare, religion, politics; global regional stability; or future accession to the European Union. Projects will be peer reviewed. Our sub-themes for the conference will derive from the analysis of the papers received. Selected academics will be invited to Prague to present their paper to the conference and attend the different workshops. After the conference, selected papers will be developed and published in a themed hard copy book.

The second level will involve university students in the debate. We have already stirred interest among students at several major American universities and are working to increase our network to major universities in the United States, Western Europe, and Eastern Europe. Following the concept of the

model United Nations, students will do a simulation assuming the roles of the different regions at stake and viewing themes from the perspective of EU and future EU ministers to prepare for the conference. Thanks to the unique technology of video conferencing, they will be able to interact with all academics gathered in Prague to discuss issues arising from their simulation and propose their solutions.

A third level to the conference would involve middle and high school level. Following the path of university students, middle and high school students would prepare for the video conference in their classroom, with their teacher, studying EU enlargement issues with a real-world interactive approach. A special conference will be organized for students to present their work to the academics gathered in Prague.

Interaction between all three levels is unique and essential to bridge generation gaps and educate leaders and academics of the future.

We are currently building a web page for the Prague conference. More details on the schedule of events and on the call for papers will be available soon at www.iaud.org

AUD'S YOUTH MOVEMENT REVIVED

Over the past few months, we have been fortunate to witness a growing interest from students in our activities and projects. The relevance of our mission in today's world combined with a focus on cross-cultural debate and the use of modern communication technology appeals particularly to the younger generations.

Former interns and Frank Fund scholars have returned to their schools and are spreading our message enthusiastically. We are building relationships with students at American University, George Washington University, and Oklahoma State University.

Today, we are proud to announce the creation of AUD University Chapters. Born under AUD's umbrella, they will become autonomous entities in which students will gather to discuss issues pertaining to AUD's of creating a community where people would consider themselves “part of the world and not a world apart”.

We have entered an era of uncertainty, in which mutual understanding has become vital for world leaders as for future leaders. Timing is right, and we have the technology. Never since the spawning days of the Atlantic Union has there been such potential for making a difference. Let us revive AUD's youth movement.

UNDERSTANDING GLOBALIZATION TO SUSTAIN DEMOCRACY

On July 31st, 2003 a significant event for AUD's educational program development occurred at the Hall of States. That day Global Education Motivators (GEM), the National Learning Foundation and AUD hosted a conference to disseminate distance learning opportunities to a worldwide network of schools and other educational organizations. Discussions focused on how to talk about world issues to young people across the miles. By using distance learning, we bring the world into the classroom in real time, with real people, about real issues. The representatives of the different organizations in attendance each presented their real-world projects.

Two projects, both initiated by GEM, were particularly relevant to AUD's mission and will be implemented this upcoming school year.

First, AUD will have the opportunity to

become a site for the United Nations Day, which is to be held in December, 2003. Many of the organizations in attendance at the Hall of States had already participated in the event in the past. This year, the theme will be Education for All and Literacy for All Children. UNESCO will be involved and Kofi Annan will be invited to the New York City conference. Students from all over the world will be able to participate from the different sites through video conferencing.

The second project is a series of vide-conferences on globalization and democracy, in which students will be able to participate via video-conferencing from different sites all over the world including the United States, Canada, Mexico, the Czech Republic, Ukraine, and Russia. Understanding the concept of globalization

and the importance of sustaining democratic systems is a vital experience for young people today. Each program will provide pre program material for the student and teachers to help prepare them for each session. The suggested themes for this series starting in February 2004 include Realities of Globalization (Presenter site: United Nations, NY); Euro-Atlantic Union (Presenter site: AUD, Washington D. C.); The Dominican Republic: a Test Case for Democracy (Presenter site: FUNGLODE, Dominican Republic); Globalization -A US Perspective (Presenter site: AUD, Washington D. C. including presenters from Capitol Hill); Civil Society and Globalization (Presenter site: United Nations, NY).

We look forward to the opportunity of sharing our vision of reaching out to the world's children.



EAST MEETS WEST

The unprecedented solidarity of NATO countries demonstrated after the attacks of September 11 created a unique mood of solidarity in the greater Euro-Atlantic area; the attacks have confirmed the need to protect and promote democratic values, freedom and civil society throughout the world. Unfortunately, the disagreements and tensions over Iraq drew a line over the Atlantic and challenged the role and importance of the transatlantic community. Today, there is no consensus about the ways of protecting democracy and about the role and structure of future security. Nevertheless, analysts still admit that America could not defend its security and values without its European allies, nor would European integration be possible without American support and protection. Therefore, Euro-Atlantic cooperation needs to be protected from various political challenges both in the United States and in Europe. It should also be developed into a more open, modernized concept, which would aim to spread democracy beyond the Cold War borders. This cannot be achieved by the will of governments

alone; civil society and non-governmental actors should take the lead in this process.

For these reasons, AUD has been working on the creation of a Euro-Atlantic Freedom Network (EAFN) aimed at promoting democratization through integration in the Euro-Atlantic community. This network links together organizations, foundations, academic circles, and individuals in NATO countries, Eastern Europe, and the former Soviet Union. It more specifically seeks to build strong relationships between individuals within NATO countries, Eastern Europe, and the former Soviet Union. EAFN addresses four major areas and issues: [1] promoting freedom, democracy and the rule of law as the fundamental foundations of the Euro-Atlantic system; [2] the response of the Euro-Atlantic community to the new security and political challenges; [3] the trans-Atlantic community vis-à-vis Europe (NATO-EU relations; Atlanticism and European integration not as antagonists but as complementary parts of a broader concept of community of democracies); [4] Democratization

through integration in the Euro-Atlantic community; NATO enlargement and reforms in post-communist countries.

The Network is based on an open database of non-profits, academic communities and activists working on Euro-Atlantic issues, NATO and trans-Atlantic security and integrating new countries in the Atlantic community.

Our initial step in the creation of the network is to appeal to all like-minded groups and individuals to join the network and cooperate.

Our second step will be to promote the network through the Internet: an electronic newsletter will monitor all initiatives of the Network members as well as major events in transatlantic relations, and members of the network will be able to share their views through an e-mail discussion group.

Increasing dialogue, understanding and cooperation is the first step towards reuniting East and West.

TO JOIN THE NETWORK, PLEASE
CONTACT AUD!

Declaration of Interdependence

September 12th, 2003

We the people of the world do herewith declare our interdependence as individuals and members of distinct communities and nations. We do pledge ourselves citizens of one CivWorld, civic, civil and civilized. Without prejudice to the goods and interests of our national and regional identities, we recognize our responsibilities to the common goods and liberties of humankind as a whole.

We do therefore pledge to work both directly and through the nations and communities of which we are also citizens:

To guarantee justice and equality for all by establishing on a firm basis the human rights of every person on the planet, ensuring that the least among us may enjoy the same liberties as the prominent and the powerful;

To forge a safe and sustainable global environment for all - which is the condition of human survival - at a cost to peoples based on their current share in the world's wealth;

To offer children, our common human future, special attention and protection in distributing our common goods, above all those upon which health and education depend;

To establish democratic forms of global civil and legal governance through which our common rights can be secured and our common ends realized;

and

To foster democratic policies and institutions expressing and protecting our human commonality;

and at the same time,

To nurture free spaces in which our distinctive religious, ethnic and cultural identities may flourish and our equally worthy lives may be lived in dignity, protected from political, economic and cultural hegemony of every kind.

GET INVOLVED!

BECOME A MEMBER

Share your ideas, join the list serve, and receive our quarterly newsletter by becoming an AUD member for only \$25/year .

MAKE A DONATION

We need your support: help us bring together the people of the world, foster intercultural exchange, and promote dialogue and mutual understanding.

INTERNSHIP/VOLUNTEER OPPORTUNITIES

Become part of AUD's team! We need your skills and enthusiasm to continue supporting AUD's mission and programs.

For more information, log on to our **new website** <http://www.iaud.org>, write to atunite@unionnow.org, or call 202-220-1388.



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