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## TOWARD A NEW "NEW ATLANTICISM"

**ABSTRACT:** *In the face of post-Cold War parochialism and the onslaught of Pacific Century rhetoric, the Atlantic Rim Network (ARN) was developed as an independent, nonprofit forum for problem solving, experience sharing, and cooperation among Atlantic-oriented government, academic, nongovernmental organization, and business constituencies. Created in 1992, the ARN represents a type of "bottom-up" sub-national civic diplomacy that complements, enhances, and accelerates traditional practices of international relations. The ARN stands in contrast to traditional views of "Atlanticism," which are almost universally focused on Western Europe and the United States. The ARN philosophy presents a "New Atlanticism" that includes Canada, Eastern Europe, Latin America, the Caribbean, and Africa. True to its sub-national roots, this New Atlanticism views dynamic metropolitan regions, anchored by cities, as the primary building blocks of the new global economy. It stimulates broadened contacts to foster sustainable growth and enhance the efficient use of scarce resources. It complements and adds value to the work of other organizations by promoting their efforts to each other and to the world, under an identifiable Atlantic Rim umbrella. Created as a series of event-based initiatives (e.g., First International Congress on the Atlantic Rim and the First Transatlantic Telemedicine Summit) and projects (in trade, tourism, transportation, education, and health care), the ARN, now called the Atlantic Rim Institute, is being redeveloped as an Internet-based resource ([www.atlanticrim.org](http://www.atlanticrim.org) or [atlanticrim@comcast.net](mailto:atlanticrim@comcast.net)) to facilitate the timely exchange of useful information and foster new partnerships among participating businesses, organizations, and individuals. Its motto: global issues, local solutions, regional connections. "The Atlantic Rim is a body of water surrounded by a state of mind. Our challenge is to cultivate the instinct for transatlantic cooperation and transform an Atlantic Rim vision into a program of practical benefits."*

## INTRODUCTION

Uncertain peace, troubled economies, and tangled alliances are permanent features of life in these early years of the 21st century. Globalization's many discontents combine with growing threats of terrorism to diminish much of the optimism that once marked the end of the Cold War.

We are in a high-stakes transitional moment in global affairs in which few multilateral institutions seem able to handle this new world disorder. Old trading and security blocs are changing, and just about every international entity has had its relevance questioned. Overarching international structures have less credibility in a world where people, capital, goods, information, and corporations flow quite freely across borders. So the question persists—how should we best organize ourselves?

Set against the unsatisfactory searches for effective top-down solutions is a growing complementary interest in the value of bottom-up "civil society" diplomacy. This is joined by an awareness of the positive role that subnational actors, private and public, can play in promoting international connectedness, prosperity, and sustainable solutions.

While "end of the nation state" claims continue to be grossly exaggerated, the proliferation of cross-border contacts has led to the rise of sub- and supranational regional economies. The most celebrated of these various efforts have focused on the role of cities and metropolitan regions in international affairs.<sup>1</sup>

In recent decades, however, the clarion call regarding regionalism was loudest about the Pacific Rim, with many scholars, pundits, and public officials readily jumping on the Pacific bandwagon.<sup>2</sup> They were not the first to do so. As US Secretary of State John Hay said over a century ago: "The Mediterranean is the ocean of the past, the Atlantic, the ocean of the present, and the Pacific, the ocean of the future."<sup>3</sup>

## WHAT IS ATLANTICISM?

The concept of an Atlantic Rim has emerged with much less fanfare than the trumpeted Pacific Rim. The words did not even start with the geological "ring of fire" of Pacific Ocean volcanoes. And no one seemed to know what its parameters might be, what it embraced, or what value it could offer.<sup>4</sup>

While creating an International Boston Initiative in 1990-92, designed to help reposition a decidedly parochial Greater Boston as a more dynamic international player, we determined to explore whether "Atlantic Rim" could

be anything more than an echo of the Pacific Rim media drum roll.<sup>5</sup> Could it be an organizing concept for disparate communities, businesses, and peoples, we wondered at the time?

After all, what is "Atlanticism"? Is there or can there be a meaningful Atlantic identity? Is the Atlantic Rim mere geography? Is there more than proximity to an ocean that can be built upon for the mutual benefit?

Scholars have been treating Atlantic history as a "regional system" from the late fifteenth century.<sup>6</sup> Much has been written about the region's common or shared values, heritage and history, virtues of liberties, democracies, and market economies. Some even see Atlanticism as the essence of Western civilization.<sup>7</sup>

The "New Atlanticism" term originated in a speech by then Secretary of State James Baker in 1989 at the time of the fall of the Berlin Wall. He was emphasizing the "architecture" for a world that stretches from Vancouver to Vladivostok.<sup>8</sup>

These leitmotifs all have an exclusive North Atlantic focus and are largely supranational security and trade arrangements. Indeed, most of the recent debate on "transatlantic rifts" has focused primarily on US-European relations.<sup>9</sup> We prefer to view New Atlanticism more broadly. We saw the Atlantic Rim concept as a response to twin challenges: the end of the Cold War and the rise of the Pacific Rim.

Our first challenge was to overcome the post-Cold War spirit of a new parochialism. Europe was turning inward and looking east. The United States was turning inward and looking west. There was a mutual perception that a new generation was in charge, that the historic "special relationship" between Europe and the United States was less relevant, if not past. There was a concomitant prevailing view, as well, that Atlantic institutions and concerns had declined in importance.<sup>10</sup>

Furthermore, with few exceptions, transatlantic relations were seen primarily as Northern Hemisphere-oriented. Both Europe and the United States continued to underestimate the abundant, long-term opportunities available to them by looking south, toward Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean.

The second challenge was to respond to the growing Pacific Rim mindset and overcome the perception that an Atlantic orientation was a relic of the past. Asian Tigers and other regional economies were celebrated. Asia Pacific forums touted limitless business opportunities. There was no precise definition of what the Pacific Rim actually embraced, but that never diminished its allure as a new paradigm and a powerful metaphor for action.

## BUILDING MOMENTUM

In response, and with the help of many others, we explored the potential for an Atlantic Rim Network (ARN).<sup>12</sup> Ideas were tested in university seminars in Europe, Canada, and the United States, before chambers of commerce and trade associations, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and political leaders from city halls to the US Congress and European Parliament.

Fueled by positive reactions, International Boston hosted the first-ever Atlantic Rim Symposium in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1992. Our intent was to examine whether the Atlantic Rim concept had any merit and viability. Participants concluded that Atlanticism really does have its own inherent brand identity, and it would be useful to assess how an ARN concept could be a fruitful organizing device. This breakthrough came even as the emerging European Union was capturing all the headlines.<sup>13</sup>

We continued to receive encouragement. The European Commission and other private and public entities supported follow-up activities. Subsequent events were held in Boston, Saint Johns (New Brunswick), Rotterdam, Montreal, Brussels, Washington, and Paris. In June 1993, we participated in a symposium convened by representatives of European cities and universities at the French National Assembly to compare Euro-Atlantic experiences and to discuss the development of an emerging ARN.<sup>14</sup>

## ORGANIZING PRINCIPLES

The ARN's organizing principles involve inclusivity, subnationalism, and collaboration. Its trademark tagline is *global issues, local solutions, regional connections*.

1. *Inclusive Orientation*: The ARN called for minimizing rigid geographical and definitional limits, suggesting instead that the Atlantic Rim is really a "body of water surrounded by a state of mind."<sup>15</sup> Atlanticism needs to start, not end, at the water's edge if it is to be relevant and productive in the long term. While the ARN includes the littoral communities around the ocean's circumference, it also extends inland in all directions, in the spirit of open regionalism, to those who share an Atlantic orientation.<sup>16</sup>

True "pan-Atlanticism"<sup>17</sup> is an authentic representation of how our world really works, concerning itself as much with North-South issues as it does with more traditional East-West matters, fostering collaborative undertakings and sharing information between developed and develop-

ing regions. At its core, the vision of a new New Atlanticism presents an educational challenge requiring new approaches to semantics, curricula, scholarship, and cultural exchange that incorporate and integrate all Atlantic communities.

2. *Subnational Leadership*: By its very nature, a New Atlanticism attracts individuals and institutions both at and below the level of the nation-state. The very issues that slow the United Nations to a halt or produce watered-down G8 communiqués are being effectively addressed today by individuals, businesses, NGOs, cities, and regions around the Atlantic. In the new realities of a rapidly changing post-Cold War world, nation-states are no longer the sole actors on the international stage. There is growing, often informally connected leadership at subnational levels from outward-looking businesses, governments, and others. These subnational players tend to be more nimble and more entrepreneurial, enhancing cooperation and technology transfer while accelerating learning curves, achieving economies of scale, and avoiding costly mistakes.
3. *Informal Collaborative Networks*: The New Atlanticism creates longstanding, informal, and highly collaborative networks of individuals and institutions that share some common values and vision.

The vision of a New Atlanticism incorporates all points of the Atlantic compass. Atlantic players have much to learn from each other if we understand that, say, Buenos Aires and London are both engaged in cultural tourism, that New York City and Lagos are both implementing community policing programs, or that Halifax and Rotterdam are both concerned with port-security issues.<sup>18</sup> The New Atlanticism accepts that we share common challenges and that we will all benefit from diverse, highly collaborative, and informal networks of contacts, resources, and "best practices" that deliver approachable and understandable solutions. Sometimes, a Rolodex\* and an Internet bulletin board can deliver a more meaningful solution than an EU directive or UN program.

Atlantic Rim-oriented communities that share a common history and identify similar challenges, but take different political, social, and economic approaches to solutions, are poised to be leading laboratories and test beds.<sup>19</sup> Informal networks today have been enlivened and animated by the power of the Internet to enhance communication, share content, and build communities. More than any other resource, the Internet has empowered individuals and institutions across geographic and cultural divides to coalesce around

issues that matter most to them. This has given enormous clout to individuals and NGOs to generate awareness, engage in advocacy, build capacity, and raise money.

Jody Williams, who won the 1997 Nobel Peace Prize for her work advocating the banning of antipersonnel landmines, built her campaign from humble beginnings, largely using the Internet as an organizing device.<sup>20</sup> Never before have individuals, movements, cities, and regions had such access to information, connectivity, and organizing power. Internet access is by no means limited to the wealthiest nations, either. Only one-third of Google™ searches emanate from within the United States; the rest are in 88 other languages from around the world.<sup>21</sup>

We have long maintained that the world does not need more organizations as much as it needs better networks, complementing the work of current groups and institutions, creating new linkages, and opening up and promoting diplomatic "back doors."

#### FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON THE ATLANTIC RIM

In November 1994, the First International Congress on the Atlantic Rim gathered more than 500 attendees in Boston.<sup>22</sup> Some 200 accredited delegates from communities oriented toward the Atlantic Ocean, representing more than 20 countries, endorsed the creation of an ARN, designed "to promote economic cooperation, create jobs, and enhance the quality of life among the cities and nations of the region."<sup>23</sup> A Declaration on the Atlantic Rim was presented and signed, underscoring in its own words:

That primary building blocks of the new global economy are dynamic metropolitan regions, anchored by cities. That a strong Atlantic community requires international cooperation at all governmental levels. That networks and organizations exist on either side of the Atlantic, which bring together city as well as state and provincial governments and which form the basis for transatlantic cooperation.

The Congress was a dramatic success, meeting its three strategic objectives<sup>24</sup>—agreement on a statement of principles, a commitment to build a framework for collaboration, and approval to establish a secretariat to begin work.<sup>25</sup> Indeed, on the first day of the Congress, the nascent ARN had, according to *The Boston Globe*, "already scored its first concrete result."<sup>26</sup>

Delegates from Lisbon to Moscow, Dublin to Buenos Aires, Toronto to Cape Town, Seattle to Hampton Roads, representing government, business,

and academia, united in their desire to shape what they described as a new Atlantic community. They voted to create a permanent framework through which working groups from cities and nations throughout the Atlantic region could set agendas and define clear and practical collaborative projects. These included trade and investment; transportation; tourism; telecommunications and information technologies; the environment and sustainable development; education and training; and government restructuring. Among the issues debated was how efforts to facilitate immigration and social inclusion must not unwittingly aid international drug trafficking and terrorism.<sup>27</sup>

Informal working groups were started, building on the event's momentum.<sup>28</sup> In a largely pre-Internet era, these networks supported a variety of public policy, educational, and economic objectives, often morphing to meet the needs of the participants. It was clear in these early, kaleidoscopic years that an expansive New Atlanticism provided a powerful forum for informal exchanges and a showcase for best practices. Some of these productive connections continue to this day, underscoring the timeless promise of informal, people-to-people exchanges in developing new markets, technologies, and opportunities.

#### THE HALIFAX MANDATE

ARN participants reconvened in Halifax at the conclusion of the 1995 G-7 meetings.<sup>29</sup> Lacking the resources to play all the roles that were asked of us, we spent much of the sessions ranking priorities, managing expectations, and encouraging decentralized project leadership. We wanted to provide a conceptual umbrella to help unify many disparate activities. We did not want to micromanage the working groups, simply because it would have stunted their enthusiasm and their growth. Success meant creating the right informal structures through which formal progress was attainable.

In Halifax, the ARN voted to limit its direct involvement to select activities, encouraging others to take the lead in developing a larger agenda.<sup>30</sup> We urged that the emerging Internet be the vehicle to help foster and facilitate Atlantic Rim contacts, giving life to the network. ARN supporters were not required to participate or endorse all projects or programs, but instead were encouraged to choose from a "cafeteria" of choices that suited their interests. Jazz improvisation, not rigid orchestration, was the operative metaphor.<sup>31</sup>

The agenda was still ambitious, as the ARN sponsored forums, conferences, and meetings, conducted research, and, as part of our outreach, promoted and participated in the activities of others.<sup>32</sup> We worked with various Atlantic Rim regional economic development authorities in brokering information, helping

them shape alliances and activities to assist regional small and medium-sized enterprises.<sup>33</sup> We contributed to the New Transatlantic Agenda and Transatlantic Business Dialogue. We conducted studies with the US Conference of Mayors, League of Cities, and Eurocities on urban competitiveness and competences in the global marketplace.<sup>34</sup> We produced a strategic marketing plan to evaluate cities on their international visitor preparedness.<sup>35</sup>

The primary direction from Halifax, however, involved planning and executing the first high-level gathering on health care delivery, through telemedicine, to underserved populations on and around the Atlantic.

#### THE FIRST TRANSATLANTIC TELEMEDICINE SUMMIT

In 1997, the ARN convened a Transatlantic Telemedicine Summit at the request of representatives of the American Telemedicine Association, the French Telemedicine Association, the Pan American Health Organization, the European Commission's DG XIII: Health Care Telematics, the Canadian Society for Telehealth, the US Department of Defense, and the US Department of Health and Human Services.<sup>36</sup>

The Summit's objective was to provide a candid forum for policy makers and corporate leaders from all sides of the Atlantic to assess regulatory, economic, technical, and clinical obstacles they confronted in the international development of telehealth products and services.<sup>37</sup> As then Vice President Al Gore wrote: "By participating in your summit, we look forward to learning what is happening worldwide."<sup>38</sup> The Summit convened more than 100 key Atlantic Rim policy makers, health care practitioners, and technology providers capable of leading the development of sustainable, cost-effective global telemedicine.

The most important characteristic of the Transatlantic Telemedicine Summit was summed up in *Telemedicine Journal*. "The ARN provided a neutral forum permitting sometimes competitive players to discuss common problems and goals."<sup>39</sup> The diverse, multidisciplinary nature of the attendees underscored ARN's capacity to convene broad cross-sections of people around particular issues who could set aside their personal agendas. European, North American, African, and Latin American participants stimulated a variety of follow-up activities and helped extend interpersonal networks and information sharing.<sup>40</sup>

#### TOWARD A VIRTUAL ATLANTIC RIM

The ARN initiated its own programs, too. For example, sensing the dangers of increasing parochialism in news coverage, ARN teamed with the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy to host a symposium on international news coverage.<sup>41</sup> We gathered news executives, editors, and journalists from, for example, *The New York Times*, *The Boston Globe*, *USA Today*, CNN, *El Mercurio* (Santiago, Chile), and German Public Radio. Recommendations were made to improve journalism education and open op-ed pages and other news and feature opportunities to journalists throughout the Atlantic Rim. It was at this session in January 1999 that a seasoned CBS News producer pointedly warned that the world was ignoring at its own peril an emerging, nefarious figure named Osama Bin Laden—fully two-and-a-half years before the events of September 11, 2001.<sup>42</sup>

In the wake of 9/11, the ARN, as with many organizations, underwent a period of reflection and reassessment. It began with an internal organizational change to become the Atlantic Rim Institute (ARI). Founded as an independent and flexible nonprofit international organization dedicated to generating transatlantic cooperation through practical programs and projects, complementing and enhancing the work being done by separate groups and individuals, the ARN discovered that many of those it had worked with for 10 years had narrowed their horizons or moved on.

While the Internet had made less critical many of its original information clearinghouse functions, the ARI could still bring together, in multidisciplinary forums, high-level experts and decision makers to address important issues of common concern. It could also serve as an honest broker between competing interests. It had a strong brand name, a successful track record, and was still being called on to make connections and provide information.

In May 2002 some of the founding intellectual architects and builders of the ARN met at Suffolk University in Boston in a "Toward a New Agenda" symposium.<sup>43</sup> Many projects were considered, including the creation of an Atlantic Rim journal. There were formal presentations on urban security and international collaboration, as well as how cultural and creative institutions can drive regional economic development.

Other recommendations involved hosting an annual Atlantic Rim Economic Prospects program, bestowing an annual Atlantic Rim award, organizing a triennial Young Leaders of the Atlantic Rim program, and facilitating short-term

academic exchanges. Most strongly supported were measures to prioritize critical issues of common concern, benchmark best practices, and enhance international networking through creative use of the Internet and related multimedia technologies. Transforming the Atlantic Rim into a virtual community, advancing people-to-people, city-to-city, and region-to-region dialogues, exchanges, and partnerships, could take it to the next level.<sup>46</sup>

### RIGHT IDEA, RIGHT TIME

The successes of the much heralded, much envied Pacific Rim were based almost solely on economics, and the fanfare never authentically included Pacific nations like Mexico, Peru, or Russia. It most definitely did not emphasize bottom-up, subnational activities or shaping a comprehensive identity.<sup>45</sup> Quite the contrary, the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation organization is a formal, hierarchical body that emphasizes East Asia and chooses not to be, or to stimulate, informal, subnational networks.

Furthermore, the cultural, linguistic, political, and other barriers limit the region's ability to share a truly common purpose or common destiny. The obstacles certainly exceed anything that can be found in and around the smaller Atlantic Ocean, where more integrated colonial histories really do provide some common ground. Economies rise and fall over the long term, as do models and methods of organization built predominantly on business relations. The Pacific Rim still represents the future. "Atlanticism is today!"

In that sense, we believe the Atlantic Rim has been playing the "tortoise" to the Pacific Rim's once fast-moving "hare." As an organizing model, Atlantic communities offer greater permanence built around shared—though sometimes painful and bloody—historical, cultural, linguistic, security, educational, social, and economic interests. These represent the cornerstone of what marketers might call "the brand promise" of Atlanticism.

In a world desperately searching for better methods of political, security, and economic collaboration and organization, we believe that a new New Atlanticism is the right idea at the right time. Informal, subnational, people-to-people exchanges can deliver the energy, dexterity, and speed that are required to accomplish great things. It is time to build on the progress made over the past decade and welcome and acknowledge the many new individuals and institutions from Miami to Brussels to Accra who embrace and help shape this New Atlanticism.<sup>47</sup> Our challenge is to cultivate the instinct for pan-Atlantic cooperation and transform an Atlantic Rim vision into a program of practical benefits.

### NOTE

- 1 James H. Barron, speech at Atlantic Rim Congress, *Atlantic Rim Network*, Winter/Spring 1995, p.5.
- 2 Kenichi Ohmae, *The End of the Nation State: The Rise of Regional Economics* (New York: Free Press, 1995); Saskia Sassen (ed.), *Global Networks, Linked Cities* (New York: Routledge, 2002); Neal Peirce, *Citistates: How Urban America Can Prosper in a Competitive World* (Washington, DC: Seven Locks Press, 1993); Earl Fry, Lee H. Radebaugh, and Panayotis Soldatos (eds.), *The New International Cities Era: The Global Activities of North American Municipal Governments* (Provo: Brigham Young University, 1989); Allen J. Scott (ed.), *Global City-Regions: Trends, Theory, and Policy* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001); Panayotis Soldatos, *Les nouvelles villes internationales: profil et planification stratégique* (Aix en provence: Serdec, 1991); Panayotis Soldatos, "Innovative Planning and Deployment of Modern International Cities: Strategic Model-Tables and Figures," *New International Cities Era Project*, (Montreal, 1990); National League of Cities, *Local Officials Guide: Leading Cities in the a Global Economy* (Washington, DC: National League of Cities, 1995); John Brothie, Mike Batty, Ed Blakely, Peter Hall, and Peter Newton (eds.), *Cities in Competition: Productive and Sustainable Cities for the 21st Century* (Melbourne: Longman Australia, 1995); Saskia Sassen, *The Global City, New York, London, Tokyo* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1991); Saskia Sassen, *Cities in a World Economy* (Thousand Oaks, California: Pine Forge/Sage Press, 1992); Jean Gottmann, *Megalopolis: The Urbanized Northeastern Seaboard of the United States* (New York: Twentieth Century Fund, 1961); Hans Michelmann and Panayotis Soldatos (eds.), *Federalism and International Relations: The Role of Subnational Units* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1990); Gerrit Jan Schep, Frank Angenent, Jeroen Wismans, Michiel Hillenius, *Local Challenges to Global Change: A Global Perspective on Municipal International Cooperation* (The Hague: IULA, 1995).
- 3 Simon Winchester, *Pacific Rising: The Emergence of a New World Culture* (New York: Prentice Hall, 1991); Robert Elegant, *Pacific Destiny: Inside Asia Today* (New York: Crown, 1990); Alexander Beshar, *The Pacific Rim Almanac* (New York: Harper, 1991); Brian Kelly and Martin London, *The Four Little Dragons* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1989); Joel Kotkin and Yoriko Kishimoto, *The Third Century: America's Resurgence in the Asian Era* (New York: Crown, 1988).
- 4 This is the most frequent unsourced phrasing of the quotation, sometimes attributed to an 1889 speech. A fuller 1902 Hay quotation, cited in Winchester (fn 3 above, p.26), is: "Western history began with a Mediterranean era, passed through an Atlantic era, and is now moving into a Pacific era."
- 5 "Until the First International Congress of the Atlantic Rim in Boston, in 1994, the Atlantic Rim did not exist as a concept," was Professor Peter Karl Kresl's conclusion in "The Atlantic Rim: A New Conceptualization of Pan-Atlantic Relationships," Bucknell University, 1999, p.6. [http://www.departments.bucknell.edu/economics/ari/The\\_Atlantic\\_Rim\\_text.doc](http://www.departments.bucknell.edu/economics/ari/The_Atlantic_Rim_text.doc)
- 6 James Barron and Jessica McWade, "Shaping Our Future, The International Boston Initiative, Business Plan: Discussion Draft" (November 1992; revised and expanded in April 1993 version); James Barron and Jessica McWade, "International Boston: A Strategic Vision" (1993); James H. Barron, "A World-Class Boston" *The Boston Sunday Globe*, May 14, 1991; James H. Barron (interview), "Building an International Boston Requires Agenda and Marketing," *Banker and Tradesman*, June 3, 1992; Laura Impellizzeri, "Trade groups step up the selling of Boston," *Boston Business Journal*, June 8, 1992; James H. Barron, "A global outlook important for state industry," *The Boston Globe*, January 29, 1991. Robert L. Turner, "Has Boston Lost Its Way?" *The Boston Globe*, June 3, 1993.

- 7 Michael Jimenez and Marcus Rediker, "What is Atlantic History?" CPAS Newsletter, University of Tokyo Center for Pacific and Asian Affairs, October 2001. Historians have been ahead of political leaders in taking the broader view, including political scientists, for example, comparing changes from authoritarian rule in Eastern Europe and Latin America.
- 8 Robert R. Palmer, *The Age of Democratic Revolution* (1964).
- 9 James A. Baker III, "A New Europe, A New Atlanticism: Architecture for a New Era," address to the Berlin Club, December 1, 1989, Vital Speeches of the Day 56, no.7 (January 15, 1990), 195-99. He amplified his remark in an address to the Aspen Institute in Berlin, June 18, 1991 "The Euro-Atlantic Architecture: From West to East", [www.esu.be/DOCS/baker.html](http://www.esu.be/DOCS/baker.html).
- 10 Robert Kagan, *Of Paradise and Power: America and Europe in the New World Order* (New York: Knopf, 2003), p.3 paints the boldest portrait of the rift, indicating: "It's time to stop pretending that Europeans and Americans share a common view of the world, or even that they occupy the same world." Andrew Moravcsik, "Striking a New Transatlantic Bargain," *Foreign Affairs Quarterly*, July/August 2003, Council on Foreign Relations, New York; "The Lost World of Atlanticism," *The National Interest*, cover title, Summer 2003, Shrub Oak, NY.
- 11 Professor William Wallace (now at London School of Economics) documented the challenge well in his special report to the European Commission on transatlantic relations, 1992, quoted in James Barron, "Time to Rediscover the Atlantic Rim," *The European*, March 25-31, 1994.
- 12 There are too many people who contributed to the creation and development of the Atlantic Rim Network to name them all individually. There are some, however, who were indispensable, including Panayotis Soldatos, Wilson Engel, Karen Metivier Carreiro, John Evans, Peter Kresl, Chad Gifford, Pat Moscaritolo, Leo Van den Berg, Arjen van Klink, Alan Henrikson, David Carreiro, Tom Menino, Paul Cronin, John Drew, Micho Fernandez Spring, Frank Davidson, Jack Hilgers, Manuel de Forn, Wayne Bell, James Segel, Doris Kearns Goodwin, George Neavoll, Carol Bolling, Nicholas Nikitas, Ron Poropatich, Jan Saragoni, Joseph Milano, Laurentien Brinkhorst, Ira Jackson, Jean-Pierre Thierry, James Sintros, and chief of staff David Noonan. Especially helpful were MEPs Alan Donnelly and Bryan Cassidy and US Congressmen Joe Moakley and Ed Markey, and their staffs.
- 13 International Boston, "Building Global Cities Symposium Series: Planning for the First International Congress on the Atlantic Rim and Building Atlantic Rim Alliances," Boston, June 21-23, 1992. Sessions included presentations and discussions on political and technical issues in building Atlantic "alliances" and critical assessment of interregional associations, networks or coordinated activities that are relevant to the development of a "transatlantic alliance." "Charting a New Course to Prosperity," editorial, November 22, 1993 *Halifax (NS) Mail Star*.
- 14 A White Paper "Building an Atlantic Rim Network and Planning for the First International Congress on the Atlantic Rim" (Spring 1993 and revised English version October 1993), drafted largely by James Barron (International Boston), Professor Panayotis Soldatos (Center for the Study of International Cities, University of Montreal), and Professor Pierre Dommergues (Institut du développement régional et de l'espace européen, University of Paris) and tested in graduate school seminars, notably those of Professors Alan Henrikson at Tufts University and Leo van den Berg at Erasmus University, emphasized that the forum should complement current organization-organization, nation-nation, and other institutional arrangements with a "bottom-up approach." Nine areas of shared activities were selected: business development information and financial services; employment and training; transportation and communications; environment and health care; education and research; tourism, culture, and international events; interregional cooperation and restructuring government; immigration and cultural diversity; public safety, social problems and human services. The network would begin with the United States, Europe, and Canada and "immediately look to the involvement of Mexico. Consider the inclusion, where relevant and practical, of participants from other parts of Latin America, Africa and Eastern Europe." Creating a European Task Force was the focus of "Mission Rotterdam-Bruxelles" March 16-17, 1993 and "Atlantic Rim Network: The Paris Seminar, 28 June 1993." The Paris seminar and its preparation also highlighted European and American tensions, with a few organizations and individuals preferring to reach across the Atlantic than across their own continents, and others feeling that transatlantic relations were not worth the effort. See Kinkaid, J. "Rain Clouds over Municipal Diplomacy: Dimensions and Possible Sources of Negative Public Opinion," in Fry, Radebaugh, and Soldatos, op. cit. fn2.
- 15 James Barron, "Time for us to rediscover the Atlantic Rim" *The European*, 16-17 March 1994; Neavoll, G. "A New Atlanticism: Atlantic Rim is Talk of the Region," *Portland Press Herald*, August 1, 1993; Tom Regan, Regional Alliance Offers Hope, October 30, 1994, *Maine Sunday Telegram/ Halifax Daily News*; "Atlantic Rim Potential (editorial)," *Evening Times Globe*, Saint John, N.B. August 4, 1993 a 6.
- 16 "It is important to point out that cooperation in the Atlantic Rim Network is not limited to cities, such as mine, located on or near the Atlantic, but is relevant to all American cities." Meyera E. Oberndorf, Mayor of Virginia Beach and Chair, International Affairs Committee, US Conference of Mayors, letter to US mayors, as follow-up to U.S. Conference of Mayors 1994 resolution in of support for the Atlantic Rim Network, March 3, 1995.
- 17 The term was coined by Professor Peter Karl Kresl.
- 18 James Barron, addressing the Sister Cities Association Annual Convention, Boston, July 26, 1996, recommended delegates not be limited by restrictive twinning or sister city rules or idiosyncratic historic connections, but act creatively to form "strategic cities" relationships based on present needs and interests.
- 19 Wilson F. Engel III, PhD, "Towards a Prototype Disease Control Network fore Nations of the Atlantic Rim" *Global Telemedicine Report*, Germantown, MD, March 1995).
- 20 International Campaign to Ban Landmines, <http://www.icbl.org/amb/williams/>; "Global Problems, Local Solutions," *U.S. News Online*, February 27, 1988.
- 21 Thomas L. Friedman, "Is Google God?" *The New York Times*, Op-Ed Page, June 29, 2003.
- 22 Participating organizations included The European Commission and European Parliament, Interamerican Development Bank, International Chamber of Commerce, the America-European Community Association, Federation of Canadian Municipalities, Council of Europe, International Union of Local Authorities, European Association of Metropolitan Cities, European American Chamber of Commerce, L'Arc Atlantique, Eurometropoles, Alliance of Maritime Regional Interests in Europe, Council of European Municipalities and Regions, Council for Local Environmental Initiatives, US Department of Commerce, US Agency for International Development, US Department of State, National League of Cities, Union of Portuguese-Speaking Capital Cities, and the US Conference of Mayors. Ron Brown, US Secretary of Commerce, said in his remarks: "It would be hard to overstate the importance of this event." In addition to host Mayor Tom Menino of Boston, Turin Mayor Valentino Castellani signed the symbolic declaration on behalf of the European Union and Halifax Mayor Walter Fitzgerald on behalf of North America. African participation included Mayor Fernanda Mendonca Azevedo Margato of A'gua Grande, Sao Tome. Latin American and Caribbean participation included Provincial Representative of Buenos Aires and Winston Dookeran, former Acting Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago. Other mayors playing important roles were Lisbon Mayor Jorge Sampaio, a leader of Eurocities and a member of the ARN Advisory Council (and later President of Portugal), Rotterdam Mayor Bram Peper, and Barcelona Mayor Pasqual Maragall.

- 23 Declaration on the Atlantic Rim, presented by Professor Alan K. Henrikson, in "Creating an Atlantic Rim Network: A New Framework for Transatlantic Cooperation, Introductory Remarks and Presentation of the Declaration on the Atlantic Rim for the First International Congress on the Atlantic Rim," Boston, MA 11-13 November, 1994; Henrikson put the Congress in a larger context in "The Role of U.S. Metropolitan Regions in Making a New Atlantic Community" in Eric Philippart and Pascaline Winand (eds.), *Policy-making in U.S.-EU Relations: The New Transatlantic Agenda Revisited* (Manchester, UK: Manchester University Press, 2000). A graphic conceptual framework of the Atlantic Rim was prepared by architect Michael Gallis and the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce, *The Evolving Atlantic Rim*, 1994.
- 24 John Ellement, "Boston Named Trade Center for Atlantic Rim," *The Boston Sunday Globe*, November 13, 1994; Ed Hayward, "Hub Mayor & Reps from 20 Nations Start Work on Atlantic Rim Network," *Boston Herald*, November 13, 1994; George Neavoll, "Atlantic Rim Network is Born," *Maine Sunday Telegram*, November 20, 1994; "Atlantic Rim Shot," editorial, *The Boston Sunday Globe*, September 4, 1994; "A Historic Declaration on the Atlantic Rim," *Portland Press Herald*, November 14, 1994; "Atlantic Rim Moves from Idea to Reality," *Portland Press Herald*, November 11, 1994; "Boston to be Capital of Atlantic Network," *Journal of Commerce*, November 16, 1994; Martello Tower, "Fitz setting his sights on bigger, better things?" November 26, 1994 Halifax (N.S.) *The Daily News*; Associated Press Newswire, "Delegates Form Atlantic Rim Congress," November 12, 1994.
- 25 *Atlantic Rim Network*, Winter/Spring 1995, p.1.
- 26 MEP Alan J. Donnelly, head of the European Parliament Delegation for Relations with the United States and a founder of the Maritime Information Society (MARIS) initiative described in his keynote speech interest in expanding MARIS pilot projects and experience-sharing transatlantically. Paul Cronin, vice chair of Massport, embraced the idea and follow-up activities took place in Boston, London, Norfolk (VA), Brussels, New York, Rotterdam, and Livorno (It.). See also Wilson F. Engel III, PhD, "Creating Centers of Excellence to Test Vessel Tracking Systems and Electronic Chart Display and Information Systems: Opportunities for an Atlantic Rim Test Bed" at Radio Technical Commission for Maritime Services, San Diego, May 1998.
- 27 Some follow-up working group activities included Education Working Group meetings in New Orleans, Boston, Toronto, and London on activities to establish short-term exchange programs for school administrators on school-to-work transition and distance learning issues. Also held were sessions to explore creating an Atlantic Rim Global Skills Assessment, which led to Dr. Michael H. Kean's "Preliminary Report on Adapting International Assessment Methodologies for Use in Atlantic Rim Regional and Local School Districts." The Transportation Working Group, led by Arjen van Klink in Rotterdam and Michael Gallis in Charlotte, developed programs of executive briefings on intermodal transportation issues, trade and tourism, and Jack Hilgers facilitated a series of ARN collaborative programs with the Conference of World Regions, the Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions of Europe and Alliance of Regional Maritime Interests in Europe in Brussels and Norfolk. The Working Group on Environment changed its name to "Sustainable Development, Environmental Resources and Harbor and Coastal Management" to focus, with the support of the World Bank, on management of and coordination between coastal port cities. Other activities included joint presentations with the National Groundwater Association and Democracy in Action concerning water and health issues in Atlantic Rim communities. Not all debates led to positive action. After the Congress, responding to such reports as "Divided Cities in the Global Economy: Human Strategies: The 1992 European-North American State-of-the Cities Report," (The PSARAS Fund, November 1992), the ARN tried to organize a working group on terrorism, immigration, and urban security, but in the 1995-1997 period the topic received virtually no support or sponsorship.
- 28 The initial links to cyberspace, a LISTSERVE and first Web site, were developed by Karen Metivier Carreiro, the Atlantic Rim Congress program organizer and co-chair of the Technology Working Group with Dave Carter (Manchester, UK), head of Telecities.
- 29 Halifax program, June 25-27, 1995.
- 30 The "Halifax Mandate" was to develop "a practical and focused program in support of broader organizational goals," *Atlantic Rim Network* (Spring/ Summer 1995). Participants voted to prioritize activities in telemedicine, transportation, tourism, trade, and education.
- 31 The metaphor is that of Drew Horgan, Director General of the International Union of Local Authorities, The Hague.
- 32 "Atlantic Rim Network" (editorial), *Providence Journal*, January 3, 1996.
- 33 The Trade and Investment Working Group, under Bruce Donnelly, prepared a "Region- to-Region Economic Development, Trade and Investment Initiative," with a "customer-driven approach" that included proposals for research and a trade development services including a directories for referrals and member services. Related ARN regional economic development activities included Alsace, Baden-Württemberg, Belfast, Brest, Bristol, Bordeaux, Dublin, Halifax, Gdansk, Miami, Montreal, Nantes, Northern Development (UK), Southampton Development and Welsh Development Agencies, Port Authorities of New York/New Jersey, Atlanta, Massport, Norfolk, and Rotterdam, Chambers of Commerce in Virginia Lyon, Portland (ME), Harrisburg, and Charlotte.
- 34 US Conference of Mayors/Eurocities/Atlantic Rim Network, "Developing Competitive Cities in the Global Economy" Research Project, February 1995; March 1995; Kay Scrimger, "Mayors Surveyed for Atlantic Rim," *US Mayor*, April 3, 1995, volume 62, issue 6; Jack Hilgers, "Review of 'Building Globally Competitive Cities' Survey" (1996); Thomas M. Menino, "New England's Intercity Connections," (New England Board of Higher Education) *Connections*/Summer 1996.
- 35 Professor Jan vander Borg (Center for the Study of International Tourism, Venice) and Professor Leo van den Berg (European Institute for Comparative Urban Research), "The Visitor Friendly Metropolis: An International Comparative Investigation into the Hospitality Offered Foreign Visitors of Atlantic Rim Cities," February 1996.
- 36 Preparations for the Telemedicine Summit included: "Joint Briefing, NATO Partners for Peace, Atlantic Rim Network, Medical Defense Performance Review," Bedford, MA September 14, 1995; Telemedicine Roundtable at first International Symposium on Ocean Cities, "Ocean Cities: La Santé des Cités Marines: Relever le Défi Grâce à la Télémedicine san frontier," 22 Novembre 1995 *Nice-Matin* (Monaco-Menton). We also coordinated a demonstration project for medical assistance for non-English-speaking runners at the 100th Boston Marathon, April 15, 1996. Atlantic Rim Network News Advisory, "Battlefield Technology at the Boston Marathon: An Historic Military-Civilian Medical Collaboration, April 12, 1996"; Roy Heitman, "Multi-lingual Translator of Service in Peace and War," *Hansonian*, vol 40 no 16, April 19, 1996; Michael Lasalandra and Jason B. Johnson, "Runner dies at finish," *Boston Herald*, April 16, 1996; also, "Global Telemedicine and Federal Technologies Symposium," Williamsburg 8-10 July 1996 and James Barron, Howard Nielsen, and Holly Carter, producers, "The Atlantic Rim Network," (Video Production), 1996.
- 37 "Atlantic Rim Network, Transatlantic Telemedicine Summit, 20-22 May 1997" program booklet.
- 38 Letter from Vice President Al Gore to James Barron, May 14, 1997. Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chrétien participated via video.
- 39 Gary Shannon (ed.), "Proceedings: Atlantic Rim Telemedicine Summit," *Telemedicine Journal*, volume 3, number 4, 1997.



- 40 Similar points were also made in Michèle Biètry's reportage on the summit in *Le Figaro*, ("La télémédecine: des soins très branchés," 26 May 1997 and "Le marché de la santé dans la toile télématique," 27 May 1997) and by Elizabeth McKinnon, "Globale Telemedizin" (English version: "Health Summit") in *Global Teleconferencing, Networking, Communications*, v. 4 issue 1 (1998) (McKinnon: "The greatest strength of the 1997 transatlantic summit was its multidisciplinary, results-oriented approach." p.35. See also "Atlantic Rim leads the way at telemedicine summit," editorial, *Portland Press Herald*, May 22, 1997. *Atlantic Rim Network*, "Transatlantic Telemedicine Summit: Recommendations and Next Steps," August 1997; Wayne Bell and Andre LeCroix, "Interoperability for Telemedicine and Telehealth," Canadian and G7 Health Care Planning Session, Montreal, 28-30 May 1998. Jean-Pierre Thierry, "Telemedicine and Electronic Commerce," Conference of World Regions, Brussels, September 28, 1998; Gary Shannon, "Second Atlantic Rim Telemedicine Summit White Paper, Winter 1998-99." Many summit participants have provided an ongoing informal forum for mutual cooperation, advised policymakers and businesses concerning regulations interoperable standards, and urged that telemedicine be developed within a broader framework of telehealth, thereby facilitating the creative involvement of a wider range of health professionals and end users. Follow-up meetings and programs have taken place in Brussels, Toronto, Washington, DC, Buenos Aires, London, Paris, Strasbourg and Boston.
- 41 Atlantic Rim Network and Edward R. Murrow Center at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, "Bringing Foreign News Home: A Symposium on the Decline of International News Coverage and Strategies to Reverse the Trend," 21-22 January 1999, in cooperation with the International Press Institute, Inter-American Press Association, Freedom Forum and American Society of Newspaper Editors.
- 42 Leslie Cockburn
- 43 Atlantic Rim Institute, "Toward a New Agenda," Executive Committee Planning Session, 10-12 May 2002 included discussions of Leo van den Berg and Willem van Winden, "The Safe City: A discussion paper on safety and urban development," European Institute for Comparative Urban Research (First Draft), January 2002 (and a response from Elaine Sudanowicz from the Mayor's Interagency Liaison-Boston Emergency Management Agency) and "The Creative Economy Initiative: The Role of Arts and Culture in New England's Economic Competitiveness," A New England Council Report, June 2000; "African Perspectives," led by Fulbright Scholar Edward Quashigah, on better ways of engaging African participation in Atlantic Rim projects and programs, and Jessica McWade concerning Web site redesign and enrichment.
- 44 [www.atlanticrim.org](http://www.atlanticrim.org) Web site under construction; contact [atlanticrim@comcast.net](mailto:atlanticrim@comcast.net) for information.
- 45 Consider the double irony of giving a speech in Tokyo to Japanese, Chinese, and other Pacific Rim academics and business people who wanted to learn how subnational actors could create a Pacific Rim Network, based on our experiences, while at the same time in Kyoto nations were debating the Clean Air Protocols. James H. Barron, "Lessons Learned in Building the Atlantic Rim Network," speech to the Renaissance Forum, Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo, November 11, 1997.
- 46 Skeptical assessments include Gerald Segal, *Rethinking the Pacific* (Oxford, 1990), described in Winchester, op.cit., fn 3 and others from Jack O'Connell, "Pacific Rim Trade: Is There a There There?" *Oakland Tribune*, January 22, 1988, to Guy de Jonquieres, "Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation: Talkshop in search of a new direction: the organization is making little progress towards achieving its ambitious objectives," *Financial Times*, October 16, 2001.

- 47 Among new activities, the US Conference of Mayors, which organized its CITIES 2000 with an international agenda, is following up with a 2003 Mayors Mission to Africa, with an AIDS focus. The Transatlantic Information Exchange Service (TIES), launched as part of the US-EU New Transatlantic Agenda, is planning a Miami 2004 conference "Reshaping Transatlantic Relations for the 21st Century-The Citizen's Perspective Reconsidered," which has an explicit North-South Atlantic Rim session.

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