Using simultaneous global imaging in the ultraviolet wavelengths by the IMAGE and Polar satellites we will show that the auroral intensities in the two hemispheres can be completely asymmetric. These observations are interpreted as a signature of interhemispheric currents. Earlier studies have demonstrated that the asymmetries of substorm onset locations in the two hemispheres are controlled by the IMF clock angle. Using more than 6600 substorms identified by IMAGE-FUV and Polar UVI we will show how both the IMF clock angle and IMF By can be used to organize the substorm location, and how they give slightly different information. Finally we will show results obtained from following similar features in the two hemispheres during expansion phase of two substorms. We find that the asymmetry induced by the IMF clock angle at substorm onset disappears during the expansion phase implying that magnetic field lines with asymmetric footpoints are rectified during expansion phase. Various mechanism that can re-establish the symmetric aurora are discussed.