



Internship Program

Faculty of Arts



McGill

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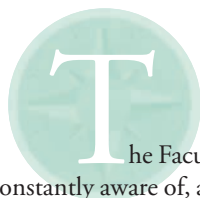


John Galaty



Anne Turner

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The Faculty of Arts is continually looking forward, constantly aware of, actively involved in, and immediately responsive to developments that are taking place in our rapidly changing world. It is also committed to ensuring that our students are provided with every possible opportunity to make the most of their undergraduate years, and to providing them with the necessary tools so that when they graduate, they will be sought after both by the best graduate schools and by the most discriminating employers.

Just over two years old, but now firmly established and burgeoning beyond all expectations, the Faculty of Arts Internship Program was established in response to the need for students to obtain some practical experience in their field prior to graduation. A quintessential interdisciplinary endeavour, the Arts Internship Program attracts students from the myriad and disparate departments that make up the Faculty of Arts. Last summer, over 50 students from 10 fields were able to secure internships in over 50 organizations in 16 countries. This past summer, over 100 students from 14 departments and programs interned in 92 organizations in 33 countries on four continents.

The vast majority of internships are unpaid and the vast majority of our students are self-funded. A small percentage, however, are fortunate to receive awards from Faculty of Arts alumni to defer a portion of their travel and cost of living expenses – which can amount to over \$5000 for an eight-week summer internship. Although this is not a large sum of money, it is out of the reach of most undergraduates and therefore unfortunately limits the number of students who are able to avail themselves of the opportunity to intern. It is for this reason that the Faculty of Arts has established a fund dedicated to the Internship Program. Any size gift can be designated to the Internship Program and will be used to help subsidize the cost of travel and/or living expenses for students who would otherwise not be able to afford an internship.

It is only when you hear the stories of students who have had the opportunity to intern that you can fully appreciate the tremendous importance of this program. I therefore invite you to meet nine students who interned in the summer of 2004 and learn about their experiences in their own words.



John Galaty
Dean, Faculty of Arts




In December 2002, the Faculty of Arts Internship Program was established with a mandate to develop connections and to forge contacts with potential host organizations, to provide both undergraduate and graduate students in Arts with the tools necessary to identify what internships are available to them and to determine which of those are best suited to their particular educational needs and career objectives. In collaboration with departments and programs in the Faculty, the Internship Office strives to ensure that every undergraduate and graduate student who wishes to will be able to profit from the internship experience. The Office is also committed to providing students with a support network so that their time as an intern will be as positive and rewarding as possible.

The vast majority of departments in the Faculty also offer an upper-level undergraduate course that allows a student to receive up to 3 academic credits for their internship. To be eligible, a student must be in his or her second or third year, have completed at least 30 credits of a 90-credit program or 45 credits of a 120-credit program, have a minimum CGPA of at least 2.7 and have received permission from the department Internship Advisor. The internship must also involve a minimum of 150 hours of work with an approved host institution or organization. At the completion of the internship, the student submits a major topical paper that discusses an aspect of the internship from an academic perspective.

The Internship Program also requires that students “give back” to the University upon their return. They may be asked to share their experiences with their classmates in small seminars; they may be asked to participate in an information session offered by the Internship Office; or they may be asked to speak at functions organized for alumni. In addition, if a student has received funding from an alumnus or alumna, he or she will meet with their benefactor in an informal setting to talk about their experience.

With costs continuing to rise, the availability of funds to assist students who wish to pursue an internship is becoming increasingly important. Each and every student who has received funding has been “overwhelmed and grateful”, and many have explicitly said, “If I had not received this financial help, I could not have done this internship”.



Anne Turner
Faculty of Arts Internship Officer



Naureen Karachiwalla
at Oxford University

Naureen Karachiwalla (*Department of Economics*) spent her summer in Kenya interning with K-Rep, a development institution that deals in micro-financing. She investigated the relationship between specific microfinance projects and other development projects in the region, concentrating on the connection between global development projects and those initiatives that exist at a grassroots level.

Microfinancing, she believes, plays an important role in the development of small communities in the developing world in its struggle to achieve economic progress. Naureen returned to McGill in September to continue to pursue her honours program in Economics with minors in International Development and Political Science. She is now pursuing a M.Phil at Oxford.

In Her Own Words:

SHOWING THE WAY TO SELF-RELIANCE IN KENYA

I am particularly interested in economic development, especially the sub-field of microfinance. During my internship my aim was to gain field experience, to look into the challenges of implementing development projects and to study the different types of solutions organizations are implementing to overcome them. I also hoped to gain insight into the ways in which these different projects impact upon one another and the extent to which they benefit countries.

This past summer I travelled to Kenya and interned with a consortium of three organizations: K-Rep (Kenya Rural Enterprise Program), the largest and oldest microfinancing organization in Kenya; Honey Care Africa (HCA), a private company; and Africa Now (AN), a British NGO. I worked with the K-Rep Development Agency on Honey Care, their beehive micro-leasing project in Kisumu, and with K-Rep Bank at their field offices in the slum areas of Kangemi and Buru Buru. Honey Care manufactures and promotes the Langstroth beehive, which differs from traditional beehives because it separates the queen from the brood so that only pure honey (i.e., without pollen or eggs) is harvested. The hive is also placed closer to the ground, which allows women to become apiarists as well. In addition, HCA processes and sells the honey in such a way that farmers benefit from a fixed price and a guaranteed market. Africa Now provides training and administration at local agricultural colleges and farmer training centres. K-Rep, whose mission is to provide access to credit and other financial services to the poor of Kenya, handles the actual micro-leasing of the hives through their bank. Seventy-five percent of the economically active adult population of Kenya (over ten million people) are in need of micro-financing. K-Rep thus runs multiple projects offering many products to different segments of the population. For example, it lends to adolescent girls and to those with HIV/AIDS, and provides loans for renewable energy projects. The Bank itself engages in Grameen Bank style lending to groups of individuals (called Watanos) for micro-enterprise development. K-Rep

“Seventy-five percent of the economically active, adult population of Kenya (over 10 million people) are in need of microfinancing.”

also runs several Financial Services Associations (FSAs) mini-banks in rural areas where there are no commercial banks.

In Kisumu, I joined the K-Rep and Africa Now team to visit farmers, pick up and deliver hives, and meet with the different self-help groups and community-based organizations (CBOs) through which the hives are leased. With K-Rep Bank, I accompanied field officers to attend group meetings to supervise savings deposits and loan repayments, to discuss the general progress of the group and to provide advice, and to do business appraisals, all followed by a lot of paperwork in the afternoon! I was also able to visit some FSAs and learned more about the services they offer.

I learned some very important lessons through this internship. For instance, although ideally, microfinance is directed towards the poorest of the poor, it rarely reaches them due to the nature of the loan: the sustainability of an MFI is dependent upon at least partial loan repayment. It was also extremely interesting to see the relationship between a private company, a bank and an NGO and, in particular, the way in which the varying natures of the three partners affected the organization of the project. I was very lucky to be able to participate in and provide input at the planning sessions for the restructuring of the program. I learned a lot about both microfinance and Kenyan culture. Despite the horrific living conditions of the vast majority of the population, most people are especially polite and welcoming, treating visitors like family. The atmosphere, even at work, is easygoing, so that a busy day goes by much more easily.

One of the unexpected challenges I faced was that, at times, Kenya can be a bit too relaxing. Everything tends to happen at a much slower pace, especially since the communications and other infrastructure systems do not function very well. Power outages and poor phone lines make organizing things much more difficult, but you learn to get used to it and to plan far in advance in order to make things run more smoothly.

One of the most memorable experiences of my internship was a meeting I attended with the Vice President of Kenya, Mr. Moody Awori. The CEO of a local cell phone company, Safaricom, donated hives to a self-help group in Mr. Awori's hometown. He accepted them personally on the group's behalf, and wished the group well in their endeavours.

Without the financial assistance of this award, I would not have been able to undertake this internship. My firsthand experience of microfinancing will be invaluable in putting what I learn in the classroom into perspective. This is the field I want to study and work in, and I was lucky to get a placement so closely matched to my interests. I have wanted to pursue graduate studies in the field of economic development for quite a while, and this experience has confirmed my conviction that microfinance can have far-reaching effects in all spheres of development. Through this internship I have also been able to spearhead a program that would send more students to K-Rep next summer. I would very much like to thank both Ms. Zouikin and Anne Turner for their support and encouragement, without which none of this would have been possible.

**Naureen Karachiwalla
(front row, third from right)
with K-Rep Field Officers
outside the K-Rep Field
Marketing Office in Nairobi**



Shiri Noy (*McGill School of Environment and the International Development Studies Program*) interned with *Minga Perú* in the Peruvian Amazon, a non-profit NGO whose mission is to promote sustainable development and women's empowerment. She studied the links between the natural environment and human, social and cultural development and their effects on indigenous peoples and communities who are caught between their particular cultural identity and their increasing integration into a market economy. Shiri's aim was to determine what factors are most effective in ensuring successful and effective development programs. She returned to McGill in September to complete her BA in Environment and Development.



Shiri Noy with Minga Perú staff members Rosario Avellaneda and Lusvinda Tirado on an overnight boat (lancha) from Iquitos to Nauta in Loreto, Peru.

In Her Own Words:

SCHOOL OF ENVIRONMENT SUCCESS STORY

This summer I had the privilege of interning for a small non-profit NGO that works toward women's empowerment and environmental sustainability in the Peruvian Amazon. As a student in the Environment and Development domain of the McGill School of Environment I have spent the last two years examining the theory and studying the links between the natural environment and human, social and cultural development. This internship gave me a chance to see how these concepts and theories are applied in a setting as renowned for its biological diversity as for its cultural variety.

This internship gave me the chance to view the forces of both environment and development at

work and allowed me to gain a greater understanding of the relationship between them. I was also able to see first-hand their effect on indigenous peoples and communities who find themselves caught between their very particular cultural identity and their increased integration into a market economy.

Issues pertaining to sustainable development have become an international concern and women have been found to be particularly important players in this development paradigm. In developing countries, it is often the women who play the largest role in the running of the household and in the lives of their children. In addition to the quest for equity and equality, the question of women's empowerment in developing countries is central, for it has been shown that "investing" in women has many positive repercussions, including improved child health and education, fertility and sustainable resource use.

Founded in 1998, Minga Perú is a non-profit NGO whose mission is to promote sustainable development and women's empowerment in the Peruvian Amazon through culturally appropriate education initiatives. Its goal is to generate income and improve the standard of living of rural communities along the Marañón and Tigre rivers. It educates Amazonian women in the areas of reproductive health and agricultural development from a human-rights-based approach. Working with community leaders, health workers and traditional healers, it produces biweekly radio programs and conducts community workshops that address human rights issues, income generation methods, sustainable agricultural techniques, reproductive and preventative health care and traditional medicine practices. Since its inception, Minga Perú has initiated sustainable development projects and leadership initiatives in 35 communities in the Tigre and Marañón river basins. Five hundred women form a network of *Promotoras*, community leaders who spearhead the sustainable development programs in their communities while their radio program, *Bienvenida Salud* has over 40,000 listeners per episode.

When I began my internship, I hoped I would not encounter a paternalistic NGO, that tragic manifestation of a well-meant intention to address the problems faced by the poor in developing countries by superimposing developed-



“This internship gave me the opportunity to view the forces of both environment and development at work.”

At left: Shiri Noy with Minga Perú staff and community members

ther as I try to assess and order my experience. I have yet to work through all the information I accumulated during my month and a half at Minga Perú. I see it as an ongoing introspective process that will likely (and hopefully) never be simply completed and tucked away. I am grateful to Tania Zouikin, for without her generosity it would not have been possible for me to profit from what I consider to be the experience of a lifetime.

country solutions. I was fortunate to find an NGO that is dedicated to addressing the problems faced by the people of the Peruvian Amazon and is committed to doing so without compromising the cultural integrity of their communities. Minga addresses problems on a local level and provides apposite solutions that are elegant in their simplicity and efficiency. It provides education on human rights that has led to a marked increase in the quality of life of these women and stronger family and community unity. It develops income-generating projects which are able to pull these families a little farther out of poverty while sustaining and preserving the integrity of the environment. One of the most successful is the creation of fish farms, which provide families with a source of protein, income from sale of surplus, and conserve the species by preventing rampant over-fishing and provide ideal breeding grounds.

During my internship I interviewed both Minga Perú staff and community members and gathered both quantitative and qualitative data on the effects Minga’s projects had on the communities. I was responsible for compiling and analyzing my findings, and at the end of my internship, I briefed the Iquitos-based Minga staff about those factors which were most important in ensuring the success of their programs.

This experience has manifested itself in the form of bits of multi-dimensional information floating in my head, slowly being coherently pieced toge-

Ina Sortirova (*Department of Political Science*) interned this summer in Sofia, Bulgaria, with the International Center for Minority Studies and Intercultural Relations (IMIR), a Bulgarian non-governmental organization that concentrates on the region of Southeastern Europe. During her internship, Ina investigated the ethnic and religious divisions that are prevalent along subnational lines, with particular attention to the situation of the Balkan Roma. She also interned with the European Institute, another local NGO, where she dealt with issues surrounding European integration and assisted in the process of preparing Bulgaria for its upcoming integration into the European Union. Ina returned to McGill to complete her BA with honours in Political Science and a minor in Economics.

In Her Own Words:

PEACE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN THE EU

My interests lie in the areas of international relations and human and minority rights issues, and their relationship to ethnic tensions and domestic and international peace and security. I am fascinated by the dynamics of interactions among states and by the interests and logic that shape international



policies. As a native Bulgarian, I have a genuine interest in the European Union (EU), its development, its treaties and policies, as well as its structure and political apparatus. My interest in the EU is further heightened by its inherent function as a pillar of peace on a continent historically ridden by war and conflict. Finally, with its upcoming entry into the EU and the transition from communism to Europeanization, Bulgaria faces many challenges, from the political and economic to meeting the EU criteria of ensuring respect for human rights and the equal integration of minorities, most notably the marginalized Roma communities. I wanted to do an internship that would increase my understanding of these challenges and opportunities, and I wanted to be involved in the politics that are shaping Bulgaria's future.

I interned this summer at the cabinet of the Minister for European Affairs of the Republic of Bulgaria and, as a result of my interest in human rights and the Roma minority, I spent some time at the International Center for Minority Studies and Intercultural Relations, a local NGO. Created in 2002, the Office of the Minister for European Affairs operates on both the international and domestic level. Internationally, the Minister and her four advisors are responsible for all Bulgaria-EU relations and communications and for the progress

of accession negotiations. Domestically, the Office is responsible for the supervision and coordination of state institutions in the process of accession, including coordinating their negotiating positions and ensuring the implementation of their commitments. The Office is also responsible for promoting the European idea among the Bulgarian public.

My objective was to experience the real world of day-to-day international relations in an institution at the forefront of foreign policy-making. Furthermore, as I have been considering a post-university career in European law and politics, I also wanted to gain experience and a deeper understanding of the issues in this field. During my internship, I was involved in all aspects of the cabinet's work: I edited and proofread official documents, provided summaries and briefings to the Minister's advisors, drafted correspondence, attended seminars and assisted with the organization and management of press conferences and meetings. I also had the opportunity to attend seminars and participate in public discussions on various accession and other EU-related issues, including cultural policy, the European Constitution, the case of Turkey and the Lisbon strategy. These sessions expanded my knowledge base and, in some cases, challenged the views I had held prior to attending them. By having the opportunity to attend, observe and participate in discussions led by local experts in the fields of law and politics, I also learned how to better express my arguments in a debate.

This experience provided me with invaluable insight into the dynamics of accession negotiations and the asymmetric relations between Bulgaria as an eager candidate for membership and the EU as an exclusive club with clearly defined, sometimes stringent, rules for entry. I was able to witness bureaucratic politics at work and to appreciate the difficulty of coordinating the diverse interests of different ministries and other institutions into a unified position. I also had the chance to experience the dynamics of state bureaucracy at the institutional level and in terms of the hierarchical relations it creates among its employees.

Bulgaria closed the final two chapters of the Union *acquis* on June 15, 2004, concluding accession negotiations with the EU, marking the successful completion of another stage of Bulgaria's integration into the European Union and bringing Bulgaria one step closer to EU membership. To celebrate this accomplishment, a formal banquet was held at the Ministry at which I met various Bulgarian politicians and civil servants and Bulgarian and foreign diplomats, with whom I had the chance to discuss Bulgaria's progress towards Europeanization and the challenges it faces along the way. I also had the opportunity to attend the tenth meeting of the EU/Bulgaria Association Committee, which took place at the Boyana Residence, the former residence of Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian socialist dictator. While the proceedings of the meeting were interesting in and of themselves, given that the residence is mainly used for official meetings, international summits and specialized conferences, I had the rare chance of seeing the architecture, decor, art and wine collections of this socialist monument.

As I have lived abroad for the last six years, I had to catch up on past and current events in Bulgarian public life and acquaint myself with the dynamics of Bulgarian politics. And although I am fluent in Bulgarian, my technical and theoretical knowledge of political science and its terminology is in English. I therefore had to learn the equivalent Bulgarian terms quickly so I could translate documents effectively.

The theoretical knowledge of the EU I brought with me provided me with the necessary knowledge base. I had studied and researched the particular challenges faced by EU candidates in terms of

the conditions for entry into the Union and, specifically, the problems and dilemmas associated with the implementation of the convergence criteria and the multitude of EU directives collectively known as the *acquis communautaire*. With this internship, I was able to see the challenges and dilemmas of EU accession in reality.

While I am still considering pursuing graduate studies in European integration, administration, politics and/or law, I am having growing doubts as to whether I want to work in highly bureaucratized structures such as state or international institutions. My experience this summer has helped me to redirect my ambitions and career goals from EU Politics to the study and practice of Peace and Conflict Resolution. I would like to thank the Arsenault Family Foundation for providing me with the invaluable opportunity to experience the real world of European politics and to witness Bulgarian and European history in the making. I would also like to thank Anne Turner of the Arts Internship Office for her help and support throughout my entire experience.

Romano Prodi (President of the European Commission),
Günter Verheugen (Commissioner for Enlargement) and
Meglena Kuneva (Bulgarian Minister for European Affairs) at the European Commission in Brussels



“My interest in the EU is heightened by its inherent function as a pillar of peace on a continent historically ridden by war and conflict.”

Rachel Sandwell (*Department of Anthropology*) returned to Thailand this summer to intern with the Rejoice Urban Development Project, a Thai non-governmental organization that works primarily with AIDS victims in Chiang Mai, one of the epicentres for Thailand's AIDS epidemic. In addition to assisting the sick and fundraising for the organization, she participated in their education programs on prevention and wrote for and translated their newsletter. This internship allowed her to experience the delivery of grassroots health care first-hand and to examine the relationship between foreign health care providers and the Thai people, to learn how both parties comprehend and explain the experience of living and dying with AIDS in Thailand and how these understandings influence the quality and reception of the care offered. Rachel returned to McGill to complete her honours degree in Anthropology with a minor in International Development Studies.

In Her Own Words:

GIVING THAI ORPHANS REASON TO REJOICE

In the summer between my first and second year at McGill, I travelled in Thailand, and since then I knew I wanted to return there, intern with an organization concerned with development in Thailand and preferably one with a focus on health. I began my search for an internship in November of last year, and had been corresponding with the Rejoice Urban Development Project. It was everything I was looking for so, needless to say, I was ecstatic when I received the call from Anne Turner to tell me I had been awarded an Arsenault Family Foundation Scholarship. I would be able to go to Thailand and work with Rejoice.

Rejoice is a small-scale, grassroots NGO that operates without political or religious bias. Founded in 1998 by two British nurses, Gareth and Steve, who at that time had been living in Thailand for eight years, it works with AIDS-infected and -affected patients in the Chiang Mai province. Prior to founding Rejoice, they had helped set up Thailand's first AIDS hospice in a slum near Bangkok. After training local staff there, they handed over management of the hospice to Thai workers and went north to Chiang Mai, one of the early epicentres of the AIDS

epidemic. Of a population of 3 million in Chiang Mai province, approximately 100,000 people are infected. An estimated 400,000 more infected people live in the surrounding provinces. The area's close proximity to Burma means there are many migrant workers in Chiang Mai, none of whom can receive any medical treatment in Thai hospitals. Rejoice therefore makes it a priority to treat anyone without a Thai ID card to ensure they receive medical treatment.

Rejoice maintains several programs. The main service they offer is the Home Medical Care Unit. This is made up of five Thai social workers and nurse Steve Hallam. Every day, the team travels around Chiang Mai and beyond, offering support, medicines and donated items to their 150 patients. Previously, Rejoice was able to offer care to 600 people, but due to recent funding cutbacks, they have had to drastically reduce their services.

The decision to set up a home medical team rather than a hospice as in Bangkok is the result of Rejoice's commitment to empowerment. Rather than taking people from their homes and caring for them, Rejoice aims to give agency to those infected. The ill stay in their home environment, and their families are taught to care for them. They know the Rejoice team will arrive every week, so they don't feel abandoned. More importantly, they no longer feel powerless in the face of the disease.



Rachel Sandwell (second from right) with Gareth and Steve and a member of the Rejoice team

Rejoice's approach also helps to reduce the stigma attached to the disease by educating patients' families and other members of the community. In addition, because the Rejoice team is so obviously comfortable and friendly with the patients, others realise there is no need to be afraid of AIDS-infected people. This is a huge step for Thailand. Until recently, HIV-positive children weren't allowed to go to school and anyone infected with AIDS was barred from entering local markets. These changes mean people with AIDS can lead more fulfilling lives, and those who are not infected can talk openly about the disease and learn about prevention.

Rejoice also helps to increase personal agency by providing micro-credit loans to enable HIV-positive people and their families to start small businesses such as frog farming, paper making and fruit selling. Rejoice also runs baby formula distribution and orphan sponsorship programs, both of which play a critical role in the welfare of the people. The baby formula is given to AIDS-infected mothers with young babies. Although the risk of HIV transmission through childbirth is not high, when mothers breast-feed their babies, the risk of infection is significantly increased. Using a formula alternative thus reduces the risk of infection. Rejoice has had 100 percent success in preventing new infections with its formula program.

The orphan sponsorship program targets children, HIV positive or not, who have lost one or both parents to AIDS. These children usually live with their grandparents, who often live on a very small income. Although school is nominally free in Thailand, other costs, such as those for uniforms, school supplies, food and transport, can add up to more than these low-income families can afford. Rejoice sponsors these children, enabling them to go to school, giving them the chance to break the cycle of poverty. There are currently 750 children in Rejoice's files.

I arrived in Chiang Mai at the beginning of June and spent the first few weeks at Rejoice going out with the medical team. This gave me a sense of what Rejoice was doing and who its patients were. The majority of patients are women and children, and while it was especially hard to see the children with their grandparents, it was clear that the majority of patients were not depressed, or just



waiting to die. When patients gathered to meet the Rejoice van there was a sense of community – the patients talked and laughed with each other and with the medical team.

I also did quite a bit of work in the office doing whatever was necessary: I packed pills for the medical team to take out, I worked on the Rejoice newsletter, I reorganized and computerized the Orphan Children's Database. Because Rejoice operates on such a small scale, I had the chance to explore all facets of the organization, which was a fantastic opportunity for me.

I learned a tremendous amount through my internship. I learned about the realities of the Thai AIDS epidemic and the ways in which it affects families and daily life. I also learned, more generally, about the ways in which an NGO functions. I was given a sense of the variety of operational constraints an NGO encounters when working in a developing country. This experience provided me with insights I could not have gained in a classroom. Without the funding I received, I would not have been able to have this amazing experience. I would like to thank the Arsenault Family Foundation for making this possible and Anne Turner for all her help.

Rejoice volunteers and patients pack pills and supplies for the home medical team.

“The orphan sponsorship program targets children, HIV positive or not, who have lost one or both parents to AIDS.”

Andrew Bauer-Gador (*International Development Studies*) worked as an intern with Transparency International-Kenya (TI/K) in Nairobi, Kenya, a non-governmental organization dedicated to increasing government accountability and curbing both international and national corruption. His research focused on institutional corruption and its effect on economic development in Kenya. Andrew also wrote a number of articles that were published in ADILI the TI Newsletter which can be found on their website (<http://www.tikenya.org/documents/Adili56.pdf>). Andrew returned to McGill to complete his BA with honours in International Development Studies and a major in Economics.



Andrew Bauer-Gador with Richard Shalinge, a Maasi elder from the northern Kajiado district.

In His Own Words:

PROTECTING PASTORALIST RIGHTS IN THE KENYAN CONSTITUTION

Kenya is in the process of going through a magnificent and historic transition from nearly 40 years of KANU rule under Presidents Kenyatta and Moi to a full democracy which, though significant and potentially beneficial to the Kenyan population in the long-run, has paralyzed the political life of the country. Infighting has been rampant in parliament with various political parties jockeying for influence and improved position going into the 2007 election. This represents a substantial change from the past when dictatorial rule and opaque decision making were the norm.

It has also produced a mass sense of optimism that East Africa's regional power can better the lives of its 32 million inhabitants – 50% of whom live below the poverty line – and solve its most serious institutional and economic problems, most notably corruption and financial mismanagement.

I had already studied in Kenya for two and a half months with McGill's Canadian Field Studies in Africa (CFSIA) program and had interned for one month with a pastoralist human rights group (MPIDO), when I joined Transparency International-Kenya (TI/K). I was therefore already somewhat familiar with the political and social landscape of the country. This time had provided me with invaluable experience for my work with the distinguished NGO, TI/K.

TI/K is "a non-governmental organization dedicated to increasing government accountability and curbing both international and national corruption." Since 2000, it has been working with TI's other 84 national chapters by bringing together the state, civil society and the private sector through various mechanisms in order to implement systematic reforms and create a framework where "good governance" can thrive. Through research – in particular the annual Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI), public awareness campaigns and public sector lobbying, TI aims to pressure governments to clean up their acts and implement policies that serve the best interest of their populations. Given that Kenya ranked 122 out of 133 in the 2003 CPI, TI/K has its work cut out for it.

In addition to representing the organization on several occasions, such as a meeting with other members of Kenyan civil society to plan the realization of new Freedom of Information legislation, I had three very different assignments with TI/K. The first was a research project on the implementation of the Draft Constitution of Kenya further to an election promise by the Kibaki government that has since fallen apart. My research centered on corruption within the drafting committee which altered sections of the

“The simple exchange of ideas, the transfer of knowledge in both directions and the inherent optimism of the young can often expand the limits of the mind.”

draft constitution in favour of large landowners and banks and the implications of such changes. This work stemmed from previous lobbying efforts with MPIDO.

Secondly, I worked with TI/K’s publicity department writing numerous articles for the organization’s newsletter, *Adili*. I was also fortunate enough to have two of my articles printed in the Kenyan national daily, the *East African Standard*.

Finally, as part of a study on good governance conditions in donor aid that I am currently completing, I met with officials at major donor nations’ diplomatic missions in Nairobi and questioned them about foreign aid policy and international relations between donor countries and their African counterparts.

University education, although it provides useful skills and knowledge, can often lead to disengagement with reality and in-the-box thinking. It also often does not present the student with an accurate portrait of how things actually get done. As it turns out, lobbying can be anything from mobilizing members of parliament to push for the passing of a piece of legislation, to pressuring government through the media, to accidentally meeting a minister in an elevator and making a 30 second pitch. This I could not have learned, nor with as much lasting effect, had I remained fastened to my seat in a classroom.

I would also have not understood how clearly national policy in developing world countries is determined by international events and by the whims of donor countries, nor how much more weight a vote in Canada or the United States carries than a vote in Kenya or Tanzania.



**Andrew Bauer-Gador
with children near Eldoret
in Western Kenya.**

Of course, just living in one of the developing world’s most dynamic and fascinating cities was an experience in itself, one that should be shared by any student of social or economic policy. A week living in Nairobi teaches you more about the dynamics of a developing country’s urban setting than a semester of Economic Development.

But what surprised and pleased me more than anything I witnessed was the passion with which the various East African peoples have faced problems of striking income inequalities, extensive poverty and political uncertainty when they are given the opportunity to provoke real change and when they are given real choice. There is a core of capable and enthusiastic young people throughout East Africa prepared to move beyond the ethnic and political cleavages of the past and towards a more sustainably prosperous life for their countries, who are bound only by the deep cynicism ingrained in them from their upbringing. These young people have the solutions to their problems in their hands, but often lack the capacity or the belief in themselves and their country to implement them. The simple exchange of ideas, the transfer of knowledge in both directions and the inherent optimism of the young can often expand the limits of the mind. Working in another country can be a means to such an end.

United Nations
Headquarters pass for
Claudia Martinez.



Claudia Martinez-Ochoa (*Department of Political Science*) spent her summer as an intern at the Mission of Colombia at the United Nations. In addition to learning how the United Nations works on a daily basis, she was able to explore the relationship between the United Nations and Colombia, with a particular focus on the programs and projects in which Colombia is involved. She was also able to assess the strengths and weaknesses of that relationship and the resultant impact the UN has, and might have, on the problems of human rights abuses, violence, poverty and gender inequality in Colombia today. Claudia returned to McGill and to complete her BA with honours in Political Science and a minor in Economics.

In Her Own Words:

REPRESENTING MY COUNTRY AT THE UNITED NATIONS

I wanted to do an internship because I knew how important it was to complement my academic education with professional experience, to have the opportunity to put the knowledge I had acquired in the classroom into practice, and in doing so to clarify my future academic and professional goals. My principal area of interest is the role economic development can play in the struggle to achieve peace and end violence, particularly in my own country, Colombia.

Within that, I am interested in human rights, political economy, sustainable development, and of course peace studies. This summer I had the incredible opportunity to work in all these areas, as an intern at the Colombian Mission to the United Nations in New York City.

The Mission of Colombia is made up of twelve diplomats who represent Colombia and its interests to the United Nations. My title was “adviser”, and I was first assigned to Mr. Jorge Betancur, the 1st Secretary in the 2nd Commission, where I worked on issues relating to the environment and sustainable development. The majority of my internship, however, was spent working for the Minister Plenipotentiary, Ms. Beatriz Londoño, in the 3rd Commission on humanitarian and social affairs. The small size of the Mission meant that I was given many additional responsibilities: I represented Colombia at several meetings where resolutions were drafted on sustainable development, and special briefing sessions, one of which dealt with the issue of Children in Armed Conflict after which I had to write reports that were ultimately submitted to the Colombian Minister of Foreign Affairs. I was also called upon to conduct extensive research on a variety of issues, such as the positions of international NGOs on Colombia and the Colombian conflict in the last 2 years and was asked to do a comparative study of the humanitarian situation in Sudan and that in

Colombia for the incoming Ambassador. I also regularly translated documents and speeches and was in repeated contact with other Missions.

Perhaps the central highlight of my internship was to be able to represent my country at the UN. And not only represent my country as a person, but as a woman. Until the 1970s, women were not allowed in universities in Colombia, and my mother's generation was the first to receive a higher-level education. What has been achieved since then has been astonishing, and educated women like me are the result of this long and difficult battle. Unlike other Latin American countries, education has always been a priority for the government, and in recent years, education for women. As a result, Colombia can boast a 95% literacy rate and, today, the posts of Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador to the UN and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Colombian Mission, are all occupied by women. Without a doubt, my most memorable experience was to be sitting every day in meetings where there were on average, 4 women for every 20 men, and to be one of those women. I was incredibly fortunate to have the opportunity to occupy my country's seat, and as I wrote reports, to be allowed to include my own ideas and opinions.

Two of the challenges I encountered were, having to learn diplomatic protocol and how to write a diplomatic report. As my early schooling was in German and I am now studying in English, in the first couple of days I had certain difficulties writing in diplomatic Spanish. I quickly discovered this was simply a matter of practice and quickly met this challenge. It was also a challenge, and required substantial effort to be prepared fully for every meeting I was to attend, particularly when I had no previous knowledge of the issue that was to be discussed.

My academic background stood me in good stead throughout my internship. My knowledge of human rights, the human rights system, international relations and economics, and other related areas, helped me conduct research and analyze topics in a more complete and thorough

“My learning objectives when I began my internship were to become acquainted with the day-to-day workings of the UN, to learn about the different initiatives and positions taken by the Colombian government, other states, and the Secretariat, but most importantly, to see diplomatic relations in action.”

manner and gave additional credence to my opinions. I also realized that during my years at McGill I have developed a systematic way of conducting research and analyzing and summarizing large amounts of information. I have also developed the ability to write coherently on different topics. Finally, speaking four languages was a great asset in all aspects of my work.

My experience at the UN, without a doubt, has influenced my decision about my future academic and professional goals. I learned that I enjoy the international environment. My internship also reinforced my belief that economic development is the most appropriate way to achieve long-term peace and to prevent the resurgence of violence. This has led me to consider pursuing my Master's degree in International Business with an emphasis on Economic Development and Emerging Markets.

My learning objectives when I began my internship were to become acquainted with the day-to-day workings of the UN, to learn about the different initiatives and positions taken by the Colombian government, other states, and the Secretariat, but most importantly, to see diplomatic relations in action. My experience provided me with more than I could ever have anticipated. It was only because of the financial support I received that I was able to pursue this internship as the cost of living in New York City would have been, for me, prohibitive. I would therefore like to express my deepest thanks to the Arsenault Family Foundation and the Faculty of Arts for allowing my internship proposal become a reality.

Maya Ollek (*Department of Political Science and International Development Studies*) worked as an intern in the regional office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Caracas, Venezuela.

As a member of the Public Information Unit, she interacted with the Protection and the Policy Units, and facilitated the distribution of information regarding refugees in Latin America. She was able to gain first-hand field experience and further her knowledge of the sources of forced migration and the efforts underway to provide international protection for refugees and internally displaced persons. Maya returned to McGill to continue her studies towards a joint honours BA in Political Science and International Development.



Maya Ollek at Churún Merú (Angel Falls) in Canaima National Park, Venezuela.

In Her Own Words:

REACHING OUT TO REFUGEES IN VENEZUELA

As I entered my second year working towards a Joint Honours in Political Science and International Development Studies, I began to realize the importance of gaining first hand practical experience in my fields of interest: forced displacement and human rights.

My search for an internship began in the Fall of 2003. After numerous emails to different organizations, several visits to the Internship Office, pestering professors, and hounding previous teaching assistants, I was fortunate enough to be offered a position as a Public Information Intern at the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' (UNHCR) Regional Office in Venezuela.

When the UNHCR was created in 1951, its dual mandates were to provide international protection for refugees and to find a permanent solution to the refugee problem. Over the past five decades, however, the operational activities of the UNHCR have grown greatly. Yet, due to funding constraints and the proliferation of conflicts-based phenomena such as religion, nationality, ethnicity and language, from its creation there have been severe limitations on the functional scope and authority of the UNHCR. Despite these constraints, today the UNHCR is one of the world's largest humanitarian agencies, providing protection and assistance to approximately 22 million refugees and "persons of concern" in over 120 countries, including asylum seekers, returnees, and internally displaced persons.

As a Public Information (PI) Intern, my role was to increase awareness amongst the target populations and other Venezuelans of the mandate and the work of the UNHCR. This is accomplished by: reporting on the activities of the Protection and Programs units; disseminating information at events; creating informational material about the rights and responsibilities of refugees and asylum seekers; providing updates on the status of refugee protection throughout northern South America; and meeting with target populations to explain

the role of the UNHCR. In addition to other activities, this is what I did during my internship.

Through my work as a PI Intern, I was also able to learn a great deal about the political and economic situation in Latin America, the situations of refugees world wide, and the protection challenges particular to Latin American countries. Given that forced migration and human rights are my primary areas of interest, this information was fascinating and will be extremely helpful to me throughout the coming academic year.

While the internship was not without its challenges, it was an incredible experience. The experience of working in a large bureaucracy taught me the challenges of getting things done in the most effective way possible. The work itself was also difficult on an emotional level as I was presented with some incredible and horrific real life stories. This was particularly true of a piece I wrote on an indigenous Wayuu community forcibly displaced from their traditional lands in Colombia. Thankfully, the process of adaptation to the Venezuelan culture and language proved to be less difficult than I had anticipated.

My internship with the UNHCR has been a formative experience in my university career. It granted me the opportunity to work first hand on those issues which interest me most, and affirmed and strengthened my interest and commitment to the issue of forced displacement. It has inspired me to strive that much harder in the academic sphere so I may eventually be able to contribute to international efforts to protect some of the world's most vulnerable people.

It is thanks to the Arsenault Family Foundation Internship Scholarship, and the support of the McGill Internship Office and Political Science Department and its faculty, that I was able to pursue my internship this summer.

“... the UNHCR is one of the world's largest humanitarian agencies, providing protection and assistance to approximately 22 million refugees and “persons of concern” in over 120 countries...”



Nathan Naidoo
outside the
Arts Building
at McGill.

Nathan Naidoo (*Department of Political Science*). As an undergraduate student Nathan worked as an intern with the Foreign Policy Research Institute in Philadelphia. His research focused on American foreign policy; American defence and national security issues; Western Europe; East Asia, particularly the role of the People's Republic of China in the region; the Arab-Israeli peace process; and terrorism and political violence. While completing his Master's Program Nathan interned with Rights and Democracy in Montreal and with Doctors Without Borders at their headquarters in Paris. Nathan completed his Masters Degree in June 2004.

In His Own Words:

LEARNING BY DOING: WHAT PLATO CAN'T TEACH YOU

We live in a time when opening the door to success depends more and more on what you can do and less and less on who you have read. I realized this in my third year of university when I set out to acquire professional experience with good grades but little else. It was further reinforced by my experience as an intern while I was a Master's student. I learned, first-hand, that we can spend years excelling in the classroom and still manage to arrive on the doorstep of the 'real world' feeling and looking like we were born yesterday. Fortunately, McGill's approach to an Arts education has undergone a similar evolution over the course of the past few years and has helped facilitate my journey from theory to practice.



Today in the Faculty of Arts, the Arts Internship Program provides a mechanism through which students are assisted in their search for an internship and, through the generosity of alumni and the support of the Dean, some funding is available to assist students in covering their expenses. Furthermore, if they choose to submit a major topical paper that discusses an aspect of their internship from an academic perspective, students are able to receive up to three credits for their internship. All these elements increase the incentive to engage in internship work and send a strong message that practical experience is an integral part of a complete Arts education. I took advantage of this program during my first internship at the Foreign Policy Research Institute (FPRI) in Philadelphia. When I returned to McGill, I submitted an academic paper that built on the research paper I had done during my internship and was able to receive credit for my experience. As a result, I came away from the FPRI with key contacts, great work experience, and an upper-level course in Political Science.

“My experiences have convinced me that we must take an integrated approach to an Arts education, and that this requires the active pursuit of extracurricular opportunities to connect the theoretical to the practical.”

During my Master's degree, a faculty member in my department played a critical role in helping me to secure an internship by putting me in touch with a fellow student who had previous experience at the Paris headquarters of Doctors Without Borders (DWB). When I contacted DWB, the memory of this student was enough for the person with whom I spoke to give me a chance, to allow me to see first-hand how advocacy work differs from the world of academia. The Faculty of Arts has helped me to supplement the theoretical knowledge I gained in the classroom, thereby ensuring that I feel more at ease outside the Ivory Tower.

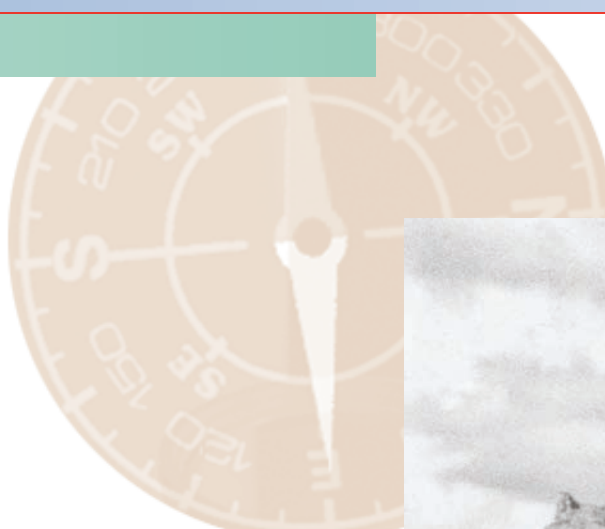
My experiences have convinced me that we must take an integrated approach to an Arts education, and that this requires the active pursuit of extracurricular opportunities to connect the theoretical to the practical. This is particularly

important in our Faculty where this, what I believe to be essential, link is often difficult to discern – or easy to ignore – from the safety of the classroom.

As I tried to forge this link in my own education, I encountered two major barriers, both of which are now being addressed by the Faculty. The first was that I found internships are often granted through personal connections, which makes it exceedingly difficult for some students to get a foot in the door. This is simply the way of the world and unlikely to change. Today, however, the Arts Internship Office, in conjunction with departments, is working to develop long-term relationships with potential employers and acts as a liaison between these organizations, successful McGill alumni and those students who are seeking internships but might otherwise left out of the loop. This will help enormously in providing students with access to a variety of professional experiences.

Second, I have found that even those students who are fortunate enough to find internships are often unable to take advantage of them because the majority of openings in the social sciences and humanities are unpaid. Consequently, providing internship opportunities without funding often does little to bring those opportunities to students. Supplementary funding from the Dean and the creation of Internship Awards by Arts alumni are helping to provide the much-needed support that did not exist several years ago when I began my journey. In addition, the Internship Office fosters inter-student dialogue through departmental and faculty-wide internship panels. I have participated in several of these and found them to be an effective venue in which students can share their experiences and provide valuable insight to their peers.

In these ways, the Faculty of Arts is responding to our changing world and developing a more integrated approach to contemporary training in the Humanities and Social Sciences and is demonstrating its commitment to the practical application of knowledge gained in the classroom, while maintaining the academic rigour that has brought our institution international recognition. My experience has left me convinced that every step we take toward this ideal will help to ensure our graduates arrive at reality's doorstep with the social conscience and practical know-how they require to make a positive contribution to the world around them.



Blanka Fuleki
travelling in
Bratislava.

Blanka Fuleki, U2, McGill School of Environment and International Development Studies (Arts) spent three months this summer in Bratislava, Slovakia with the ENVSEC (Environment and Security) Initiative, a project that identifies, reports on and incorporates environmental risks that have the greatest relevance to security into democratic decision making on the national level and across borders in South-Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia. The mission of ENVSEC is to promote peace in these regions through environmental investment. Blanka participated in the investigation of the relationship between environmental problems and the acceleration of conflict in terms of long-term democratic development in the region. She returned to McGill in September to complete her B.A.

In Her Own Words:

**PROMOTING PEACE AND STABILITY
IN SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE**

This summer I was an intern for the Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC) at the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Center for Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) in Bratislava, Slovakia. I have long had an interest in the environment, and as someone who grew up in Hungary, I have been particularly interested in how environmental issues

were dealt with under communist regimes and how those countries that have made the transition to democracy now address the same and other environmental questions and problems.

Since I started my program at the School of Environment my interest in environmental issues in ex-communist countries has grown. I therefore wanted to do an internship in South-Eastern Europe in order to become familiar with the environmental legacy of the communist era, with environmental problems that have surfaced or have been created after many of these countries regained their independence, and to learn about actions that have been taken to deal with them. I contacted ENVSEC and received a great opportunity to take part in their work for the summer.

The ENVSEC Initiative is a joint effort of three organizations: the UNDP, the UN Environmental Programme and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. The mission of the Initiative is to provide a framework for cooperation on environmental issues across borders and to promote peace and stability through environmental cooperation and sustainable development in South Eastern Europe and the CIS.

During my internship, I concentrated principally on the Environment and Security Initiative for Central Asia, Caucasus and South Eastern Europe and worked on desk research for a number of

“My work offered me a glimpse into the complexity of international cooperation and decision-making at various levels of government.”

project modules. More specifically, I assisted in the preparation of the background documentation on various project modules for Central Asia. I also provided support in the preparation of project proposals on Natural Disaster Management at the Community Level in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, and for Support to Regional Environmental Journalism Festivals in Central Asia.

In addition to desk research, I participated in the working meetings in the Environment and Security programme. For the Management Board meeting, I helped prepare the minutes and assisted with all the logistical arrangements. I was also involved in the organization of the UNDP workshop on knowledge management on energy and environment that was organized for UNDP Country Offices in the CIS.

The UNDP Regional Center for Europe and the CIS deals with issues that affect areas in South-Eastern Europe and the CIS. During the three months I spent at the Centre, I worked independently with little supervision, and was required to provide accurate and in-depth analyses of a wide range of issues across many countries. Initially and very quickly, therefore, I had to gain a firm grasp of regional politics and existing environmental problems, as well as the economic, social and environmental issues particular to each country. I also had to familiarize myself with strategic documents developed by both countries and regions such as Regional and National Environmental Action Plans, and Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers. I was fortunate, however, that the “Environmental Governance Team” provided me with an introduction and roadmap for all the issues they asked me to investigate and they never failed to provide me with the necessary materials and other sources that would help guide my research. At the same time, though, I was given a great deal of freedom to develop my own research agenda and to express my opinions on the issues at hand.

I learned an immense amount during this internship. I became familiar with a number of environmental issues to which I had not been exposed previously and I became familiar with the ENVSEC Initiative itself. This internship was a tremendous opportunity for learning more about the social and environmental issues and problems of the regions covered by UNDP Bratislava, something that would not have been possible in the classroom. And, despite the heavy workload of my colleagues, we would find the time to discuss some of the issues and questions that arose during the research. I very much appreciated this. I was also invited to various board meetings and workshops, all of which I found very informative.

The highlight of my internship was a three-day workshop attended by staff members from the UNDP country offices of the CIS. During those three days, we discussed regional environmental issues and possible responses to them. This was an excellent learning opportunity and gave me a chance to meet like-minded people working on environmental governance issues from throughout the region.

The various tasks I was assigned during my internship exposed me to a variety of regional environmental issues as well as to a number of different sustainable development methodologies and programmes. My work offered me a glimpse into the complexity of international cooperation and decision-making at various levels of government. If anything, this experience increased my interest in environment and development issues in the region I come from.

As a result of my experience, my plans for graduate study have become more focussed. In addition, I found a few of the projects particularly interesting and I will continue to do further research on them in collaboration with the UNDP team. The experience was invaluable to me. I would like to thank the Arsenault Family Foundation for their support as without it I would not have been able to take advantage of this opportunity. I would also like to thank Anne Turner for her support throughout.

Making it Possible

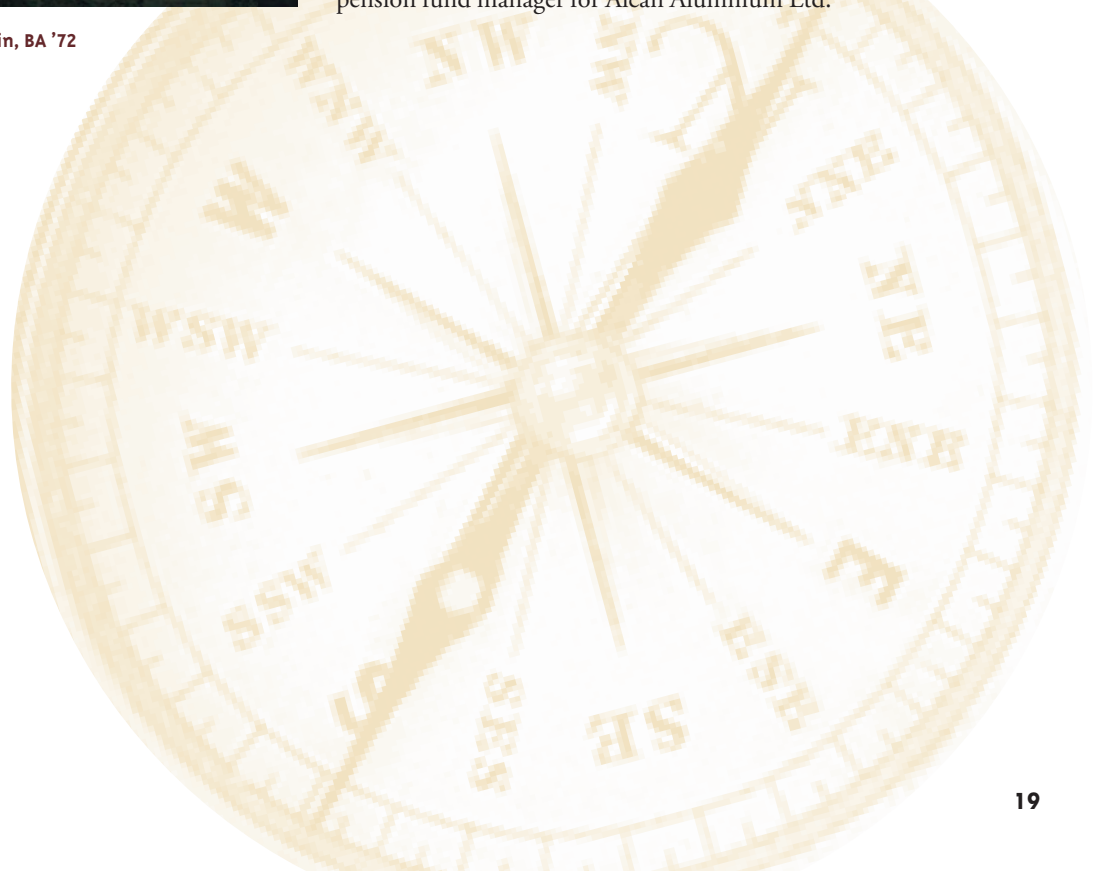
TANIA ZOUIKIN



Tania Zouikin, BA '72

In 2004, Tania Zouikin established the Tania Zouikin Arts Internship Awards in International Development. These awards are designed to provide financial support to students who wish to gain first hand experience in the field of international development, and to come away from their internship with an increased understanding of the global community. Students are required to show a sustained interest in the area of international development and propose an internship with a host organization actively engaged in this field. Focusing on issues affecting women in the developing world, relevant fields include, but are not limited to education, environmental sustainability, medical services, community development, and legal aid.

Tania Zouikin, BA'72, also holds a MSc from the MIT Sloan School of Management. She is presently Chairman of Batterymarch Financial Management Inc. in Boston. Associated with Batterymarch since 1981, she founded Batterymarch: Canada in 1985 and was named Chief Executive Officer of Batterymarch Financial when the company merged with Batterymarch: Canada in 1991. Prior to joining Batterymarch, Tania was a global pension fund manager for Alcan Aluminium Ltd.



2005 Internship

<i>Host Country</i>	<i>Host Organization</i>
Bangladesh	Salvation Army
Bangladesh and Brussels	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee and Amnesty International
Bangladesh and Pakistan	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
Bolivia	Coronilla
Botswana	Coady (sponsored by Canadian International Development Agency)
Brazil	Developpement et Paix, Quebec Sans Frontieres
Brussels	Center for Economic and Social Studies on the Environment
Brussels	Daziboa Gallery
Brussels	Turtle and Hare (PR firm)
Canada	Le Musée des maîtres et artisans du Québec
Canada	CKUT (McGill Radio Station)
Canada	Liane and Danny Taran Gallery
Canada	North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation
Canada	TakingITGlobal
Canada	Canadian Council for the Arts
Canada	Research Canada Youth
Canada	Sherbourne Health Center
Canada	Zeke's Gallery
Canada	Rights and Democracy
Canada	Care Canada
Canada	Handicap International
Canada	Marianopolis College Environmental Program
Canada	Gallery 303
Canada	CUSO Quebec
Canada	Canadian Human Rights Foundation
Canada	World Federation of Hemophilia
Canada	Maison de l'amitie/House of Friendship
Canada	Eye
Canada	South Asian Women's Community Centre
Canada	US Consulate
Canada	Montreal Holocaust Memorial Center
Canada	International Human Rights Training Program (CHRF)
Canada	Equiterre
Canada	Journalists for Human Rights
Canada	TVA
Canada	Bamfield Marine Sciences Center
Canada	University of Western Ontario's McIntosh Gallery
Chile	Fundacion Aprender
China	That's Beijing
Costa Rica	Global Crossroads
Cuba	Instituto Cubano de Amistad con los Pueblos
France	Plaza Athenée
France	Mairie de Saint Germain en Laye
France	George Pompidou Museum
France	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
France	Veolia Water
Ghana	Unite For Sight

Program

Host Country

Host Organization

Hungary	Regional Environemtnal Center in Hungary
India	Foundation for Sustainable Development
India	Alcant India
India	UNICEF India
Ireland	The Abbey Theatre
Israel	University of Jerusalem
Israel	Absorption Center in Jerusalem
Italy	Food and Agriculture Organization Rome
Japan	United Nations University
Kenya	Elangata Wuas Ecosystem Management Program
Kenya	Africa Now
Kenya	Faida Biashara
Kenya	Indigenous Information Network
Kenya	Nyumbani (orphanage for children with HIV/AIDS)
Kenya	Liverpool VCT
Kenya	Mathare Youth Sports Association
Kenya	Kenya Human Rights Commission
Kenya	Schools without Borders
Madagascar	Wildlife Conservation Society
Malawi	United Nations Development Program Malawi
Mexico	Canadian Consulate/Canadian Chamber of Commerce
Pakistan	Pakistan Human Rights Commission
Panama	Smithsonian Tropical Research Center
Romania	Canadian Embassy Romania
Singapore	East Asian Institute
South Africa	CADRE
South Korea and Cambodia	Transparency International
Switzerland	International Center for Migration and Health
Thailand	Women's League of Burma
USA	Feminist Majority Foundation
USA	Turkish Embassy
USA	Legal Aid Society of New York
USA	CBS News Washington
USA	Shelbourne Museum
USA	The Carter Center
USA	Iranian Human Rights Documentation Center
USA	Marc Jacobs New York
USA	Amnesty International
USA	Elliot Spitzer's Campaign/Jewish National Fund
USA	CBS News
USA	Deutsche Advertising
USA	Boston Area Rape Crisis Center
USA	Power Camp National



InternshipProgram

Faculty of Arts



McGill

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