

Dissertation title

A Formatting Guide for  
Successful Completion of the Doctoral Dissertation

Author's name

by

Jane Doe

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A dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment  
of the requirements for the degree of  
Doctor of Philosophy  
Department of -----  
New York University

Indicate your month and year of graduation. Your month of graduation must be September, January, or May.

Month, Year

The advisor's signature line must be a solid, black line, not -----. The advisor's name should be typed beneath the line. The Final Copy must have an *original* signature.

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## DEDICATION

For my mother and father, who have always taught me to never give up with my research, even during the most difficult times. Also to my mentor, Philip Stark, without his help and continuous guidance, this would have never been possible.

Finally to my fiancée, Joan Lunden, whose love and support helped me make it through the sleepless evenings.

The Dedication page, if included, will be the first numbered page. The Dedication page and all other *front* material following will be numbered with a lower case Roman numeral. For example, this page represents the fifth page in sequence beginning with the title page, therefore it bears the number v.

Because it is the first numbered page, it will be indicated as such in the Table of Contents.

Note: The page number is considered part of the text. Therefore, the bottom margin must be *at least* 1 inch from the page number to the edge of the page.

v



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank my advisor, David Ledesma, for his role in inspiring this project, as well as his commitment to introspection, and to reflecting upon and exploring meaning of this project in clinical psychology. I am also indebted to committee members, Douglas for their ongoing guidance and support, as often in the form of exceedingly prompt e-mail responses to my questions. This dissertation could not have come to fruition without the help of Del Aware and Barney Rubble, who offered balanced yet insightful, thought-provoking input.

I am also everlastingly grateful to Jill Pullman, for always being available to listen and empathize, as well as to my husband John Doe, for his endless tolerance and his helping me maintain hope that I would indeed finish this project! I would also like to thank my parents, Paul and Mary Williamson, who inspired and nurtured my interest in observation and clinical judgement from a very young age. Finally, many thanks to all of the undergraduates who so patiently offered their time and clinical judgements.

**Sample Acknowledgements page.**

**If included, it must be listed in the Table of Contents.**

## PREFACE

Originally intended to provide exchange rate stability, the IMF has  
gradual economic policies of most countries in the world.  
Its appearance in the programs to sovereign nations has never before  
been greater. A crisis began in July 1997, and particularly  
over the past year, the IMF has come under close scrutiny. For the first time, calls  
for its reform and even its dissolution come from across the political spectrum.

Since its inception after World War II, the Fund has faced what Pastor  
(1987a,b) called the growth critique. In the 1950's many opposed the IMF's tight  
monetary controls which were designed to stabilize exchange rates and limit  
inflation. Opponents argued these policies stifled economic growth while Fund  
officials claimed stability would promote long-term growth.

In the 1960's, and particularly after 1973, when the United States went off  
the gold standard and the fixed exchange system collapsed, the IMF changed its  
major focus from regulating currency to managing balance of payments crises and  
launching countries on market-oriented growth strategies. These programs involved  
stabilization packages which were designed to address balance of payments  
disequilibria. The IMF was to lower demand by cutting government budget deficits  
and reduce inflation. Many charged that these programs were contractionary  
but that in the long run its policies favored growth in the long run.

**Sample Preface page.**

**If included, it must be listed in the Table of Contents.**

**Note: There must be at least 2 spaces between the text and the page number throughout the dissertation.**

At least  
1" Top Margin

**ABSTRACT**

In the 1960's, and particularly after 1973, when the United States went off the gold standard and the fixed exchange system collapsed, the IMF changed its major focus from regulating currency to managing balance of payments crises and

**Margins must be a minimum of 1.5" on the LEFT, and a minimum of 1" each on the TOP, RIGHT, and BOTTOM.**

**NOTE: To prevent not meeting the minimum margin requirements when printing or photocopying the dissertation, it is strongly suggested that you overcompensate on all margins. For example, all pages can have 1.6" or 1.7" left margins, and 1.1" or 1.2" top, right, and bottom margins.**

Originally intended to provide exchange rate stability, the IMF has gradually become involved in the economic policies of most countries in the world.

Its apparent power to dictate broad programs to sovereign nations has never before been greater. Yet, since the East Asian crisis began in July 1997, and particularly over the past year, the IMF has come under close scrutiny. For the first time, calls for its reform and even its dissolution come from across the political spectrum.

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Note: For students including Appendices – In addition to including your “List of Appendices” above, you must indicate where the appendices begin in your dissertation.

The Bibliography (or References, Works Cited, Sources) is the final section in your dissertation. [Note: IFA and Music students may create a catalog or place plates in a separate, second volume following the Bibliography. If a second volume is used, pages do not need to be numbered. However, plates and/or catalogued items themselves must be numbered sequentially.]

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## INTRODUCTION

Since its inception after World War II, the Fund has faced what Pastor (1987a,b) called the growth critique. In the 1950's many opposed the IMF's tight monetary controls which were designed to stabilize exchange rates and limit inflation. Opponents argued these policies stifled economic growth while Fund officials claimed stability would promote long-term growth.

In the 1960's, and particularly after 1973, when the United States went off the gold standard and the fixed exchange system collapsed, the IMF changed its major focus from regulating currency to managing balance of payments crises and launching countries on market-oriented growth strategies. These programs involved stabilization packages which were designed to address balance of payments disequilibria. The IMF was to lower demand by cutting government budget deficits and raising interest rates. Many charged that these programs were contractionary but the IMF contended that its policies fostered growth in the long run.

Originally intended to stabilize the world economy, the IMF has gradually become involved in a wide range of activities in the world. Its apparent power to influence economic policy has never before been greater. Yet, since the late 1970s, the Fund has particularly over the past year, the Fund has been particularly active in time, calls for its reform and even its dissolution come from across the political spectrum.

### Sample Introduction Page.

The body, or text, of your dissertation begins with the Introduction or Chapter 1 (if there is no Introduction). The first page of this body/text is numbered with Arabic number 1. Beginning with this page 1, all subsequent pages are numbered consecutively.

## CHAPTER 1

### 1.1 Previous methods

Controversy surrounds the economic programs sponsored by the International Monetary Fund. The IMF claims that ultimately its policies achieve sustained economic growth. Governments claim that economic crises leave them no choice but to swallow the IMF's medicine. The pain, they assert, will be worse later if the country does not submit to the IMF now. Yet often violent protest confronts the austerity measures of the IMF. General strikes, riots, and ransacking of supermarkets manifest that IMF programs mobilize popular resistance. Scholarly opinion is also divided. Statistical findings have ranged over the spectrum of possible conclusions.

Hence the central question of this study: Do IMF programs promote economic growth? To the extent that participation in IMF programs increases individual incomes in the long run, people have greater choices and can presumably lead better lives. However, if IMF programs hurt economic growth even in the long run, at least some groups end up worse off because their governments followed policies advocated by the IMF. In the 1960's the IMF changed its major focus from regulating currency to managing balance of payments crises and launching countries on market-oriented growth strategies.

## 1.2 Overview: Participation and Performance

For either unobserved nor observed variables, the effects cancel each other.

However, by controlling only for observable variables one increases the unobserved “political will” bias (Przeworski and Limongi 1996; Achen 1986). The estimates would be more accurate if one controlled for nothing:

So far, it is clear that, controlling for nothing, IMF programs appear to reduce growth. Research shows that when one controls only for observed variables, the difference disappears. Programs seem to have no effect on growth. If one accounts for unobserved variables, programs may prove to actually improve growth, hurt growth, or indeed have no effect at all. Until the effects of selection have been tested, however, one should not assume other estimates are valid.<sup>12</sup>

The work done for this study to analyze the effect of IMF programs on growth follows Heckman (1976, 1978, 1979, 1988, 1990). The general procedure is explicitly counterfactual:

A growth model is estimated separately for countries observed under agreements and for those observed

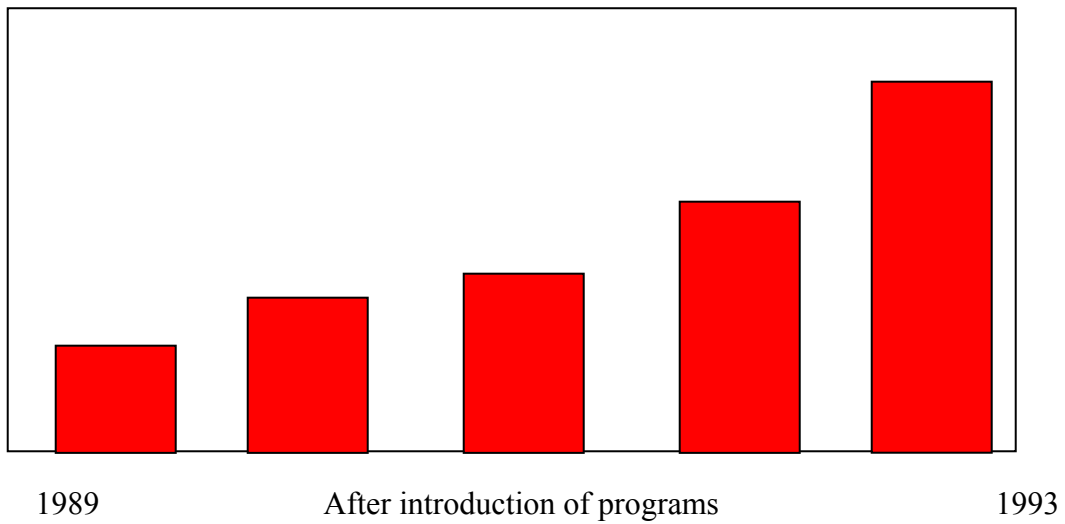
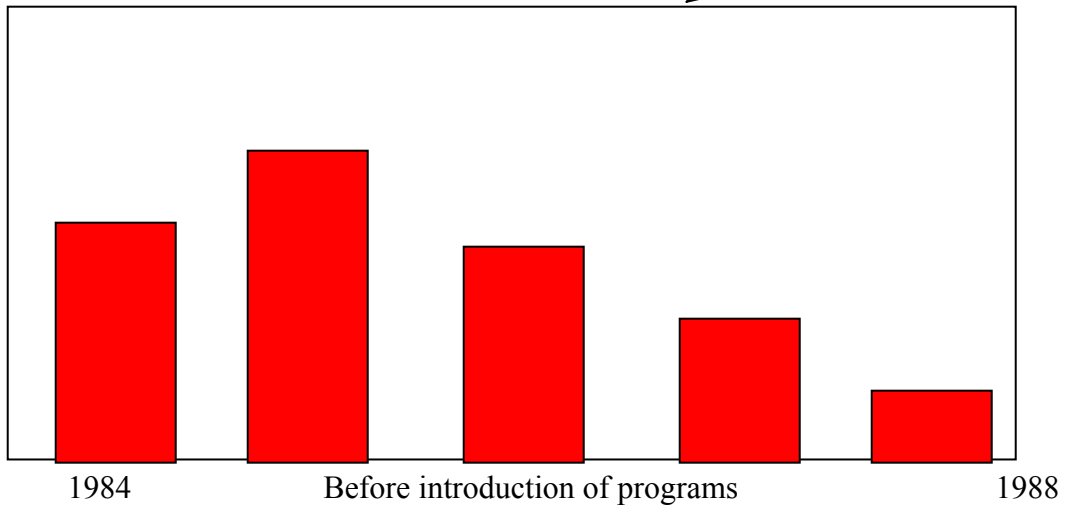
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Bird contends that “results that are robust to different methodologies may be stronger than those that are methodology-specific” (1996a, 497). It is fortunate when all methodologies point to the same finding for the result is less controversial. However, if none of the methodologies employed account for the possible effects of unobserved variables, then the robustness may simply inform that controlling for observed variables consistently produces biased results. Moreover, the assertion that IMF programs are benign toward growth may not even hold across the methods so far employed.

**Note: Blocked citations within the text as well as footnotes may be single-spaced. This applies to endnotes as well.**

Sample Figure page.

As with the entire dissertation,  
figures must meet margin and  
font requirements.



**Fig. 1 – Economic Growth before and after programs**



**Fig. 2 – Picasso’s *Guernica*, 1937.**



**Please note that color and shaded images might not microfilm clearly. i.e., Image quality may vary from your original**

**Fig. 3 – Rembrandt’s *El Abanderado*, 1636.**

Portrait Table

<u>NAMES</u>	<u>NUMBERS</u>	<u>CONCLUSIONS</u>
Danny Lu	1310	Strong in latest Education standards
Adam Byrne	1370	Public officials view as contender
Christine Alberts	1440	Does not accept competition
Alex Torres	1110	Did not accept variables as valid

**Table 1 – Names and Numbers**

As with the entire dissertation, tables must meet all margin requirements.

This is an example of a landscaped page.  
 Note: Location of page numbers stays consistent throughout the entire dissertation.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>Awards</u>	<u>Presentation</u>
Summer Sanchez	Doctoral degree in Psychology; Graduated with honors from Gil University '98	“Children and the Media”
Spring Marks	-Slater Award for Outstanding citizenship among students; - Mentor-Mentee Fellowship	“Citizen Marks: The Academic Life of a University Student”
Renata Martin	- Hilaire Award for Outstanding Lecture Skills; - Doctoral Degree in World Economics	“The World is Not Enough: The United States’ Vision of Conquest”
Julie Smith	- Ledesma Award for Linear Algebra; - Master’s Degree in Perfect Geometry	“Math: Linear Algebra as an Abstract Ideal”

**Table 2 – Awards and Presentations**

## CONCLUSION

The methodological tools available to answer this question have progressed significantly since the first moratorium on the growth critique. This study advances the treatment of the issue by providing a rigorous statistical approach that has not been applied in previous research. The work first addresses the question of participation: under what conditions do countries participate in IMF-sponsored economic programs? Addressing this allows one to distinguish between what part of economic growth is due to differences in conditions and what part to the inherent effects of IMF programs. The ultimate goal of the project is to answer the question: What is the effect of IMF programs on economic growth?

Chapter 1 provided an introduction to the questions, the methodology that the project employs, and the data used in the study. First, in Chapter 2, I considered narrative accounts of participation, I used this historical detail in Chapter 3 to develop a generic, formal story of participation which had testable implications. In chapter 4, I tested out the statistical evidence of the formal story in fact applied in general. Hence going back to the question of this study: Do IMF programs promote economic growth? IMF programs have economic growth even in the long run, at least some groups end up worse off because their governments followed policies advocated by the IMF.

## APPENDIX A

### IMF AND THE THIRD WORLD

With the onset of the Latin American debt crisis in 1982, the IMF faced new criticism. Fixing the economic problems of the Third World was no longer viewed as merely a question of stabilization. The fundamental structure and management of the economy was now soon to be at fault. Stabilization was a task as long as the underlying problems in the economy remained. Hence, the IMF began to require that countries in need of foreign exchange assistance implement structural adjustment:

Opponents continued to believe that the policies of the IMF hurt growth, while the Fund argued the opposite. The evidence seemed to be slightly in favor of the Fund. In study after study, none controlled for the fact that countries following IMF policies had problems of their own to begin with, the introduction of IMF policies was shown to have no negative consequences for economic growth. The growth critique of the IMF was pronounced dead (Pastor 1987a,b). And a subsequent study stated that while the immediate impact of IMF programs may be negative, accelerated growth resulted within three years (Conway 1994). Over the past two years, the contagion of the West Asian financial crisis has spread from Thailand to Indonesia and Korea, to Japan and Russia. Thus it is clear that the IMF has failed in its mission to promote international economic stability.

## APPENDIX B

(العنوان: كلينتون امر قبل تحييه بتنظيف سجل شقيقه وصديقه ماك دوغال . بوش يستقبل في يومه الاول مواطنين من كل

(الانتماءات)

(الكاتب:)

(ت.م: 2001-01-22)

(ت.ه: 1421-10-27)

(جهة المصدر:)

(العدد: 13827)

(الصفحة: 7)

استهل الرئيس جورج بوش يومه الاول في البيت الابيض باستقبال مواطنين من كل الاعراق والانتماءات، في محاولة لتضميد  
جروح بعد حركة الرئاسة. ووقف اجراءات اتخذها سلفه بيل كلينتون، لكنه لم يمس امراً اصدره الاخير بمحو ملفات قضائية  
لاميركيين بينهم بين الاخير روجر وصديقه سوزان ماك دوغال المتورطة في فضيحة وايت ووتر .

واشنطن - ريم بترز، أف ب - استهل الرئيس جورج بوش يومه الاول في منصبه امس، للصلاة والشكر علي صعيد  
البلاد كلها بعد وضع حد للانتخابات الناجمة عن معركة الانتخابات الرئاسية. ووعده بوش في كلمة ألقاها في حفل  
كذلك، يأتي بوش في كلمة التي استغرق القاؤها دقيقة واحدة كخطاباً يبدو اننا نشهد في قارة وليس في دولة، فيما كان متظاهرون علي  
الطريق الذي سلكه الموكب الرئاسي من البيت الابيض الي الكونغرس من لافتات كتب عليها: اهلاً باللص و أعيديوا انتخاب  
غور رئيساً .

ولوحظ ان المشاركين في الاحتفالات الشبه كانوا الاكثر عدداً في حملة سبب رئاسية من ثلاثة عقود، فيما اظهر استطلاع للرأي  
لمحطة سي بي اس التلفزيونية ان كل من المئتين الديمقراطيين يعتقدون ان بوش جال رئاسة فوزاً شرعياً، في مقابل 89 في  
المئة من الجمهوريون يعتقدون العكس.

وعبر بوش الذي لم تزعه تلك الشكوك، عن الثقة بوزارة ادارة بوش من تعيين وزير مشيخيها مع انقسام الكونغرس بالتساوي بين الحزبين،  
وخصوصاً في مجلس الشيوخ المنقسم بنسبة متساوية تماماً في الكفة في صوت واحد للجمهوريين في صوت نائب الرئيس ديك  
كاسي الذي يرأس المجلس ايضاً .

واستهل الرئيس الجديد يوم امس، بحضور قداس في الكاتدرائية القبطية، قبل ان يعقد لقاء منتهياً في البيت الابيض. وصادق مجلس  
الشيوخ علي تعيين وزراء الفتنة الاولى في الادارة الجديدة من وزراء الخارجية والعدل والداخلية وذلك مباشرة بعد اداء الرئيس  
اليمين الدستورية في البيت الابيض.

واول اقتراح بنوي ارساله الي الكونغرس الاسبوع المقبل، سبباً في اطلاق سراح المعتقلين في العراق، وهو مجال يمكن ان يكون له  
والجمهوريين ان يعملا فيه معاً. غير ان مشاريع أخرى قد تواجه بوش، حتي كخزانة بيل اونيل التي هي في حيز التنفيذ  
الموافقة عليه في مجلس الشيوخ في ان الخفوصات الضرائبية التي طرحها بوش مطلوبة لتحريك عجلة اقتصاد.

ودعا بوش 24 امريكياً ممن قابلهم اثناء حملته الانتخابية الي البيت الابيض امس، للمساعدة في تركيز الضوء علي برنامج  
الرئاسي. وقال اري فليشر الناطق باسم الرئيس ان هؤلاء الاشخاص الاربعة والعشرين من بين الذين سيقابلون بوش في البيت  
مختلفة. وتساعد دعوة مجموعة متنوعة علي ابراز جانب اشار اليه بوش في كلمته في البيت الابيض وكان الرئيس  
قال في كلمته: ليس التحضر تكتيكاً ولا شعوراً، انه اختيار نهائي للثقة في مقابل التشاؤم المجتمعي، في مقابل مرضي. وهذا الالتزام  
اذا حافظ عليه هو طريقنا لأن نتشارك في الانجاز .

اجراءات كلينتون

من جهة اخري، بدأ بوش التحرك لوقف اجراءات اتخذها سلفه بيل كلينتون اخيراً. ومن تجميد التعيينات الموقته في الادارة  
الفيديرالية التي قام بها كلينتون ليتمكن المسؤولون في الادارة الجديدة من اختيار من يشاؤون.

وأمر الامين العام الجديد للبيت الابيض اندرو كارد بتعليق تطبيق كل الاجراءات التي اتخذتها الادارة الديموقراطية السابقة والتي لم  
تنشر بعد في الجريدة الرسمية او التي لم تدخل حيز التنفيذ.

وبين الاجراءات التي يمكن ان تتوقف ايضاً، المرسوم الرئاسي الاخير الذي وقعه كلينتون صباح السبت الماضي بجعل غوفر نرز  
ايلاند معلماً تاريخياً وتنمية هذه الجزيرة الواقعة في خليج نيويورك والتي تستخدم قاعدة لخفر السواحل. وكانت هذه القضية موضع  
نقاش حاد منذ سنوات.

ولم تطاول اجراءات بوش، امراً اصدره كلينتون بمحو الملفات القضائية لـ 130 اميركياً، بينهم اخوه غير الشقيق روجر الذي سجن لتعاطيه المخدرات، ورئيس وكالة الاستخبارات السابق جون دوتش المتهم بسوء التصرف بمعلومات سرية، كما شمل الامر صديقة كلينتون سوزان ماك دوغال المتهمه في فضيحة وايت ووتر العقارية.  
البابا

وفي الفاتيكان، هنا البابا يوحنا بولس الثاني في برقية، الرئيس الاميركي الجديد ودعا الي بناء مجتمع عادل يحترم الحريات . وجاء في البرقية: عسى ان يكتشف الشعب الاميركي الغني بتقاليد الدينية والسياسية، من جديد، القيم الروحية التي تشكل اساس مجتمع عادل يحترم الحريات وكرامة كل فرد وحقوقه لا سيما الفقراء والذين لا صوت لهم .

AL-HAYAT, January 22, 2001.

**APPENDIX C**

**Doctoral Survey  
Graduate School of Arts and Science  
New York University  
2001**

Congratulations on earning the Ph.D. from GSAS! Besides the intellectual achievement the degree represents, it also means you have learned a great deal about the Graduate School. Your answers on this questionnaire will help improve the quality of graduate education at NYU. Your responses shall remain confidential. Thank you for taking the time to share your experiences and ideas with us.

**Personal Information**

1. Name \_\_\_\_\_  
2. SS# \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Sex: M / F  
4. Dept/Grad Program \_\_\_\_\_  
5. What is your present citizenship status?  
a. \_\_\_\_\_ U.S. citizen (go to question 7)  
b. \_\_\_\_\_ Permanent resident of U.S. (go to question 7)  
c. \_\_\_\_\_ Citizen of \_\_\_\_\_

If you answered c., do you intend to return to your country for employment within the next two years? YES / NO

6. Ethnic self-identification (optional): \_\_\_\_\_

**Your experience in your Department/Program**

**Curriculum**

7. How satisfied were you with each of the following?  
VERY SATISFIED SATISFIED DISSATISFIED
- |                                |       |       |       |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| a. Dept/Faculty advising       | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| b. Faculty mentoring           | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| c. Overall quality of teaching | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| d. Relations with advisor(s)   | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| e. Help with employment        | _____ | _____ | _____ |

- |                                                   | YES   | NO    | SOMETIMES |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-----------|
| 8. Did your instructors perform as your expected? | _____ | _____ | _____     |
| 9. Were grades submitted on time?                 | _____ | _____ | _____     |
| 10. Were papers returned with adequate feedback?  | _____ | _____ | _____     |

Please Comment \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Were you appointed as a teaching assistant or receptor? \_\_\_\_\_

If so, how satisfied were you with:

- |                                                                  | VERY SATISFIED | SATISFIED | DISSATISFIED |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|--------------|
| a. The support and feedback of your faculty member               | _____          | _____     | _____        |
| b. Departmental or program training programs                     | _____          | _____     | _____        |
| c. Incorporation of teaching into larger educational experiences | _____          | _____     | _____        |

11. Were your qualifying comprehensive exams appropriate to your degreed field and to the curricular goals of the department/program? YES / NO

If No, please comment \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

12. Using the following scale, please indicate how satisfied you are with the help you received from your main advisor(s)/dissertation supervisor(s)?

1 = very satisfied      2 = satisfied      3 = dissatisfied

- \_\_\_\_\_ Knowledge about degree requirements
- \_\_\_\_\_ Help with strategies of survival in the graduate school
- \_\_\_\_\_ Willingness to spend time to advise on academic matters
- \_\_\_\_\_ Help in securing financial aid

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Double-space between citations.

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Sample Bibliography page.

The bibliography must be the final section in your dissertation. [Note: Exception for IFA and Music students - see sample Table of Contents page.]

Note: Follow the Bibliographic style required by your discipline.