A Formatting Guide for
Successful Completion of the Doctoral Dissertation

by

Jane Doe

A dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree of

Doctor of Philosophy

Department of ----------

New York University

Month, Year

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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.

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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 meaningful issues in clinical psychology. I am also indebted to committee members John Hilaire and Michael Douglas for their continuous encouragement, as well as their frequent feedback (often in the form of exceedingly prompt e-mail responses), at every stage of this project. 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.
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 policy priorities 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.

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 favored growth in the long run.
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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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AL-HAYAT, January 22, 2001

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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.12

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 not under, with instruments taken from the

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12 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.
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.

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Table 1 – Names and Numbers

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<td>Doctoral degree in Psychology; Graduated with honors from Gil University ‘98</td>
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<td>Spring Marks</td>
<td>- Slater Award for Outstanding citizenship among students; - Mentor-Mentee Fellowship</td>
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<td>Renata Martin</td>
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<td>Julie Smith</td>
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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 country 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. 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 carried out the statistical test to see if the formal story in fact applied in general. Hence going back to the question of this study: Do IMF programs promote economic growth? 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
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 futile 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, if one 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). A subsequent study showed 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

WASHINGTON - President George Bush began his first day in office yesterday with a visit to the White House to meet with leading citizens from all backgrounds, in a gesture to heal the wounds of the presidential campaign.

Bush reversed some policies that had been pursued by his predecessor, Bill Clinton, including an order to erase the arrests of 49 Americans, including Clinton's brother, Roger, and his assistant, Susan McDougal, in the Whitewater affair.

The US president arrived yesterday for his first day in office, for the prayer and thanksgiving for the whole country. He has been laying the foundation for his plans to cut taxes and reform education.

Bush promised to bring the United States together, a theme of his inaugural address. It occurred to some that we sharing a continent rather than a country. But the president stood by his promise.

Bush went to the White House for his Sunday church service, after which he met with the new cabinet, including secretary of state, defense, and treasury, who were sworn in immediately after taking the oath. He also named three other ministers.

The president's first proposal to Congress in the coming week will be his plan to reform education, an area where both parties have shown interest and support.

But some other measures may face problems, including tax reductions the president has proposed to jump-start the economy. Bush called on Americans who had supported his campaign to help him bring about a successful presidency.

The president said in his inaugural address that this will not be a test of skills, but a test of whether we can bring about a successful presidency and reunite the country. We must now have the courage to make this happen.
ولم تتجاوز إجراءات بوش، امراً أصدره كلينتون بمحو الملفات القضائية لـ 130 امريكياً، بينهم اخوه غير الشقيق روجر الذي سجن لتعاطيه المخدرات، ورئيس وكالة الاستخبارات السابق، دون دفع العقوبات الصادرة بحقه. كما شمل الأمر صديقة كلينتون سوزان ماكدوغال المتهمة في قضية ووتر عقاريه. وفي الفاتيكان، هنا البابا يوحنا بولس الثاني يهنأ الرئيس الاميركي الجديد ودعاه في برقية بناء مجتمع عادل يحترم الحريات. و جاء في الالقاء: عسي أن يكتشف الشعب الاميركي الغني بتقاليده الدينية والسياسية، من جديد، القيم الروحية التي تشكل أساس مجتمع عادل يحترم الحريات وكرامة كل فرد وحقوقه، ولا سيما الفقراء والذين لا صوت لهم.

BIBLIOGRAPHY


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