A Formatting Guide for
Successful Completion of the MA Thesis

by

Jane Doe

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree of
Master of Arts
Program in International Relations
New York University

Month, Year

A title page is required and must follow this model. The title page is not numbered, but is counted as the first page in your dissertation.

The advisor’s signature line must be a solid, black line flushed-right. The advisor’s name must be typed beneath the line. The Final Copy must have an original signature.

Advisor’s Name
The copyright symbol can be found under the Insert tab on most word processing programs in the “symbol” option. Make sure that it is at least 12 pt.

Your copyright page should read as follows. [Note: The copyright year must be the same as the year on your title page.]

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A blank page is optional. If included, it immediately follows the copyright page or the title page (if not copyrighting). The blank page is counted as a page, but it is *not* numbered. In this case, it is the third page.
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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.

Margins must be 1” on the LEFT, and 1” on the TOP, RIGHT, and BOTTOM.

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.
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 enduring faith in me, 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 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.

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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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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AL-HAYAT, January 22, 2001

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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 favored growth in the long run.

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.

Sample Introduction Page.

The body, or text, of your thesis begins with the Introduction or Chapter 1 (if there is no Introduction). The first page of this body/text is numbered with Arabic numeral 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.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 take from the

12 Bird contends that “results that are robust across 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.
Fig. 1 – Economic Growth before and after programs
Fig. 2 – Picasso’s Guernica, 1937.

Fig. 3 – Rembrandt’s El Abanderado, 1636.
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Table 1 – Names and Numbers

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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.
كلينتون استقبله بتنظيف سجل شقيقه وصديقته ماك دوغال. بوش يستقبل في يومه الأول مواطنين من كل الانتماءات، في محاولة لتضميد الجروح بعد المعركة استهل الرئيس جورج بوش يومه الأول في الرئاسة. واوقف اجراءات اتخذها سلفه بيل كلينتون، لكنه لم يمس امراً اصدره الاخير بمحو ملفات قضائية لاميركيين بينهم شقيق الاخير في فضيحة وايت ووتر .وصديقته سوزان ماك دوغال المتورطة.

واشنطن - رویترز، أ ف ب - اختصاص الرئيس الاميركي جورج بوش يومه الأول في منصبه امس، للصلاة والشكر علي صعيد البلاد كلها، وذلك بعد وضعه اللمسات الاخيرة علي خطته لخفض الضرائب واصلاح التعليم.

يمة عن معركة الانتخابات الرئاسية. ووعيد بوش في كلمة ألقاها في حفل تنصيبه اول من امس، كذلك، يأتي في اولويات بوش، وضع حد للانقسامات الناجة عن معركة الانتخابات الرئاسية. ووعيد بوش في كلمة التي استغرق القاؤها 96 دقيقة اننا احياناً نشترك في قارة وليس في دولة ، فيما كان متظاهرون علي الطريق الذي سلك الموكب الرئاسي من البيت الابيض الي الكونغرس يحملون لافتات كتب عليها: اهلاً باللص و أعيدوا انتخاب غور رئيساً .

البيت الابيض باستقبال مواطنين من كل الاعراق والانتماءات، في محاولة لتضميد الجروح بعد المعركة استهل الرئيس جورج بوش يومه الأول في الرئاسة. واوقف اجراءات اتخذها سلفه بيل كلينتون، لكنه لم يمس امراً اصدره الاخير بمحو ملفات قضائية لاميركيين بينهم شقيق الاخير في فضيحة وايت ووتر .وصديقته سوزان ماك دوغال المتورطة.

WASHINGTON - AP - President George W. Bush address his first day in office, praying and thanking the country for the prayers and support.

The first test of the new president's resolve comes on Tuesday when he will meet with members of Congress and announce his proposed tax cuts.

Bush promised a new day of unity and reconciliation in his first speech in office, saying that "we are one country, not one person." The rally was attended by a crowd of supporters waving flags and signs saying: "Welcome back, Mr. President!"

The rally was organized by the Campaign for America, a group that supports President Bush's re-election. The group has been criticized for its close ties to the Bush family.

Bush's first day in office was marked by a series of events, including a prayer service at the National Cathedral, a press conference at the White House, and a speech to Congress.

Bush praised the work of his predecessor, Bill Clinton, and said he would pursue a similar agenda of economic growth and job creation. He also promised to work with Congress to pass his proposals for tax cuts and education reform.

"We will work together to create a country that is once again a place of opportunity and hope," Bush said.

Bush's speech was met with mixed reactions from both sides of the aisle. Democrats praised his emphasis on unity, while Republicans criticized his proposals as too timid.

The speech was also notable for its strong support for Israel, with Bush calling for a "single state of Israel" and denouncing attacks on Jewish settlements.

"We are committed to a two-state solution, but that solution cannot be achieved without an end to the settlement growth," Bush said.

The speech was broadcast on national television, and was watched by millions of viewers. It was Bush's first major address as president, and was widely seen as a signal of his intention to take a more assertive approach to international affairs.

The rally was attended by thousands of supporters, who listened to Bush speak and sang along as he sang "America the Beautiful." The rally was organized by the Campaign for America, a group that supports President Bush's re-election. The group has been criticized for its close ties to the Bush family.
ولم تتجاوز أجراءات بوش، امرأً أصدره كلينتون بموجب أمر قضائي لـ 130 امركياً، بينهم اخوه غير الشقيق روجر الذي سجن بسبب التهرب من القضابة، ورئيس وكالة الاستخبارات السابق جون دوتش المتهم بتهمة التخريب بمستندات سرية، كما شمل الأمر صديقة كلينتون مارك دوغال المتهم في قضية ووتر العقارية.

وفي الفاتيكان، هذا البابا يوحنا بولس الثاني، في برقية، الرئيس الاميركي الجديد ودعاه إلى بناء مجتمع عادل يحترم الحرية. جاء في البرقية: عسي أن يكتشف الشعب الاميركي الغني بتقاليده الدينية والسياسية، من جديد، القيم الروحية التي تشكل أساس مجتمع عادل يحترم الحرية وكرامة كل فرد وحقوقه لا سيما الفقراء والذين لا صوت لهم.


**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.]