ICP Institute of Contemporary Psychoanalysis

Guidelines and Policies for the Ph.D. Doctoral Dissertation
I. INTRODUCTION

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I. INTRODUCTION

February 2012
To complete the requirements for the Ph.D., the candidate must write a doctoral dissertation. The dissertation demonstrates the candidate's ability to conduct independent, scholarly and original research and to communicate the results of this research in a form that contributes to psychoanalytic knowledge. The process of completing a dissertation at ICP requires the candidate to follow a set of procedures described below. The guidelines and policies for the dissertation serve to assist the candidate in the process of conducting research that satisfies the criteria for the completion of the Ph.D.

Psychoanalysis occupies a distinct and unique place among the humanities and the social/behavioural sciences. Beginning with Freud's study of individual cases, psychoanalytic inquiry has been characterized by an attempt to investigate in a systematic and rigorous manner elusive, but central, aspects of psychological life, such as dreams, unconscious processes, fantasies, transference, etc. How best to conduct this inquiry is by no means a settled issue. There does not exist a set of agreed upon rules and procedures that define proper psychoanalytic methodology. Instead, the question of psychoanalytic methodology continues to evoke impassioned debate. Fundamental questions continue to be asked; for example, what constitutes psychoanalytic data? Should psychoanalysis model itself after the natural sciences or is it best understood as a hermeneutic discipline? Is it possible to quantify meaningfully the essential components of what is curative in psychoanalytic treatment? This continued debate about methodology in psychoanalysis should not be lamented as a manifestation of the "immaturity" of the discipline, but is better seen as an integral feature of the uniqueness of psychoanalytic inquiry.

Contemporary psychoanalysis has increasingly come to be characterized by theoretical pluralism, that is, the existence of multiple perspectives or frames of reference none of which is considered foundational or privileged. This pluralism at the level of theory extends naturally into the realm of methodology. Positing a hegemonic methodological approach assumes the existence of one privileged way of asking and answering questions, and this assumption is fundamentally at variance with the thrust of contemporary psychoanalytic thinking. From this standpoint, the choice of methodology should be determined by the nature of the subject matter that is investigated. Different methodologies raise different questions and provide different answers.

II. TYPES OF RESEARCH

A brief overview of various types of research in psychoanalysis is offered below. It is not meant to be exhaustive and there is no intent to suggest that one approach is implicitly better than another. What qualifies as a doctoral level research project is not the chosen methodology but the depth and rigor with which it is applied. The choice of a particular method does not, in itself, legitimize a research project as "scientific." By choosing a particular method of inquiry, the investigator makes certain choices about the kinds of questions that can be asked and the kinds of answers that can be provided. Choosing a methodology involves knowing its strengths and weaknesses and the kinds of questions which may be meaningfully asked when using that method.

A. Clinical Case Study
The clinical case study has been the methodology par excellence in the development of psychoanalytic theory and practice. For most psychoanalysts, it remains the most important method of obtaining knowledge about clinical process, developing theory and evaluating clinical interventions. Its usefulness for these purposes has been vigorously debated during recent years, and this debate has heightened our awareness of the unique opportunities and problems associated with this methodology.

A clinical case study format generally involves the use of the clinical process to provide the data needed to generate and evaluate psychoanalytic hypotheses and inferences. Often, it involves the study of a single case, but may also include clinical material from more than one patient. Use of the clinical case study format at the doctoral level also requires the articulation of specific hypotheses and statements of a theoretical nature that are then elucidated and evaluated through use of clinical data. These hypotheses and statements may address a wide range of psychoanalytically relevant issues, ranging from specific concerns about clinical outcome to issues of a predominantly theoretical nature. At the core of a doctoral level, clinical case study is the use of data obtained within a treatment setting to advance psychoanalytic knowledge.

Doctoral level research aims at contributing something new and original to psychoanalytic knowledge, not just demonstrating the ability to make use of existing theory. Keep in mind, however, that certain projects and treatment approaches are by definition original. When you describe a particular case, for example, no one else has treated that patient in the particular way you have treated the patient. What needs to be considered are those aspects of presenting problems, treatment approach and the theoretical formulations about the case which are original and which, in turn, will be useful to others. When you achieve this in written form, you join a community of scholars who carefully read works already written on their subject and then add to that subject-or raise questions about it-or both.

B. Quantitative Research

This form of research generally involves operationalization of variables, the construction of hypotheses about relationships between the observed phenomena, and investigation of these hypotheses through the use of quantitative/statistical procedures to evaluate the probability that the hypothesized relationships do not reflect random chance occurrences. The goal is to make statements that can be generalized beyond the research population. For example, a therapist might observe that adolescents with eating disorders also have a history of disturbed attachment. These observations lead to the formulation of the research problem: Is there a relationship between eating disorders and disturbed attachment patterns? A hypothesis is developed which posits relationships between these phenomena. A research project is designed to investigate these relationships using quantitative methodology. The research design may show a causal (direct relationship) or a correlational (indirect relationship) between variables. Research designs in general may be experimental (for example, research subjects are assigned to different experimental treatment conditions to show the superiority of one type of treatment over another) or quasi-experimental (for example, the efficacy of a given treatment is tested in different diagnostic groups).

C. Theoretical research
This form of research attempts to use the existing literature to develop new theory or a new corollary of an existing theory. A research problem or question is posed based on a review of psychoanalytic theories pertaining to a particular subject. The existing literature is extensively and critically reviewed. A new understanding is formulated by linking concepts that have not previously been connected. For example, chronic pain has generally been explained by reference to sensory perception and cognitive appraisal. A novel understanding of chronic pain and its treatment is presented using self-psychology, object relations theory and neurobiology. To accomplish this, the existing literature pertaining to these theoretical orientations is reviewed and summarized as it applies to the understanding and treatment of chronic pain. Previously published research findings are integrated into the model. The end result is a conceptual advance. Theoretical research of this type may lead to empirical/quantitative study of the implications of the new understanding that has been developed.

D. Applied psychoanalysis research

This form of research involves the use of insights and concepts gained from clinical psychoanalysis to explore and understand various non-clinical phenomena. Historically, applied psychoanalysis has contributed to the study of art, biography, history, cultural developments, literature, politics, religion, anthropology, etc.

III. The Dissertation Process

There are five major steps in the completion of the dissertation:

A. Formation of the Dissertation Committee
B. Development of the Dissertation Proposal
C. Preliminary Oral: The proposal is presented to the Dissertation Committee
D. Development of a Rough Draft of the Dissertation
E. Final Oral: The dissertation is presented to the Dissertation Committee for final discussion and approval

These steps are described in the following.

A. The Formation of the Dissertation Committee

The Dissertation Committee has a total of four members, three of which are chosen by the candidate and one liaison member assigned by the Ph.D. Committee. All of the Dissertation Committee members must have doctorates. At least two of the candidate chosen members must have earned the Ph.D. doctorate or an equivalent research degree. It includes the following members:

1) An individual selected by the candidate as his/her Dissertation Mentor who serves as the Chair of the Dissertation Committee;
2) Two individuals selected by the candidate to serve as Dissertation Readers; and
3) An individual selected by the Ph.D. Committee to serve as a liaison.
candidate. He/she must be a member of the faculty of ICP, must have an earned doctorate from an accredited institution, and must be knowledgeable about the general area of the dissertation topic with, ideally, expertise and interests that fit with the proposal to be developed. It is the Mentor's responsibility to oversee preparation of the dissertation from beginning to end. The degree to which the Mentor is involved is of course variable, but at the least, meetings with the candidate on a monthly basis would seem appropriate until the proposal has been approved. In this way, the Mentor's availability on a timely basis will be ensured. The Mentor is concerned with the content of the dissertation and its form and organization. He/she must ensure that the guidelines for dissertation preparation are adhered to, and that all of the required elements are included. The Mentor also ensures that the dissertation adheres to standards of good scholarship, and that it is written in clear, logically consistent, and coherent prose.

In his/her role as Chair of the Dissertation Committee, he/she is also responsible for both setting up and leading dissertation committee meetings. Meetings will be held as often as necessary to oversee the process of the dissertation. At the least, there should be an initial meeting of the committee once membership is established so that all participants have a general and shared awareness of the dissertation topic, the choice of content and the general organization of material. At either this meeting or a subsequent meeting, the dissertation proposal must be approved. There must also be a meeting of the committee once a rough draft has been created by the candidate and all members of the committee have had time to review it for revision and suggestions. A third meeting, which is mandatory for the committee, is one in which the rough draft has been revised by the candidate, and all of the committee members have had the opportunity to review it, either for further revision, or for approval. It is the Chair's responsibility to establish that a final dissertation has been prepared which has the approval of all the committee members. As a last responsibility, the Chair establishes with the Ph.D. Committee a time when the committee as a whole meets for the Final Oral. At the Final Oral, the dissertation is questioned and discussed, toward the end of final approval of the dissertation.

2) Two Candidate-Selected Readers. They must be members of the faculty of an academic institution, must have an earned doctorate from an accredited institution, and must be knowledgeable about the general area of the dissertation topic, with, ideally, expertise and interests that fit with the proposal to be developed. The Readers must attend all meetings of the dissertation committee.

3) The Ph.D. Committee-Selected Liaison Member. Upon the assembly of all three members of the dissertation committee, the candidate submits their names to the Ph.D. Committee chairperson, who then assigns a Liaison to the candidate's dissertation committee. The Liaison must have a doctorate from an accredited institution; and should be knowledgeable about the general area of the Dissertation topic and/or have some expertise or interests that fit with the proposal to be developed. Most importantly, the Ph.D. Committee-Selected Liaison Member should be cognizant of the expectations of the
Ph.D. Committee requirements for the dissertation, serving as a liaison to the Ph.D. Committee in its ongoing assessment and evaluation of the dissertation. The liaison must attend all meetings of the Dissertation Committee. Hence, while this member participates in the dissertation process, his/her primary role is to make sure that the Ph.D. program guidelines are followed.

*NOTE: Under all circumstances the Dissertation Committee must meet state standards (section X of this manual). Please note the requirement that 50% of the faculty on the committee shall have degrees conferred by an accredited institution, and that ICP is an "approved" institution.

4) It should be noted that the candidate has the option of changing all committee members except the assigned member from the Ph.D. Committee.

Should a candidate experience difficulties that can not be resolved within the dissertation committee a request may be made to an advisor to mediate the dispute. Should this not resolve the dispute an ad hoc subcommittee from the Ph.D. Committee will be set up to address the issue. If unresolved at this level, the matter will be referred to the Board for a final and binding decision.

At any point in this process, the candidate can act independent of his/her advisor and have documents attached to the Progression file.

B. Development of the Dissertation Proposal

The dissertation proposal is a central part of the completion of the dissertation. It provides a detailed outline of the research and functions as a blueprint for the research process. It describes the content of the project, including the rationale and a plan for its execution. The proposal gives the committee an opportunity to evaluate the planned research and the candidate's ability to carry it out. It also provides the candidate with an opportunity to receive the members' suggestions for changes and revisions. The proposal should be developed in close collaboration with the dissertation Mentor.

When developing the dissertation proposal, try to think through what is reasonable to expect of the project. When first contemplating the idea of adding to a body of knowledge begun by Freud and continued by the leading scholars and thinkers within the field, it can seem so presumptuous and so far beyond our abilities that we are inclined to give up before thinking through what this means. You are not required to demolish all previous thought nor replace it; rather you are being asked first to be scholarly (which means to read thoroughly all that you find already published on your topic and include it in your review or your argument); and then to add something, like a piece in a very large puzzle, to that which has gone before. Think of this process as joining with a group of people interested in advancing the work in the same field.

The proposal must include the following sections:
1) Statement of the problem. This section provides an introduction to your subject and formulates the question(s) that you will address. It should include the location of your project within the general field of psychoanalysis and a statement about the need for this particular project.

2) Statement of your thesis. This is where you state the conceptual framework for your contribution to psychoanalytic thinking.

3) Review of literature. This section includes a review and discussion of the literature that is relevant to your subject and to the development of the thesis.

4) Methods. Review and discussion of the methods you will use to conduct your research.

5) Ethics assurances. The Ph.D. candidate must comply with the ethical standards set by their appropriate licensing agency. Documentation on these standards and steps to ensure compliance must be included in the dissertation proposal.

6) Timeline for the completion of the research process.

C. Preliminary Oral

The dissertation proposal is presented to the Dissertation Committee so that the Committee may aid the candidate in the development process and solidify an approach with which both candidate and Committee agree. The Preliminary Oral gives the Committee the opportunity to assess whether your research project will satisfy the requirements for a Ph.D. level dissertation. The members of the Committee will respond to your proposal and may suggest revisions and changes.

All members of the Dissertation Committee must be present. Copies of your proposal must be distributed to the members of the Dissertation Committee well in advance of the scheduled date for the Preliminary Oral. You should be prepared to provide a presentation of your research project and answer questions regarding thesis, methods, literature review, etc.

If the Dissertation Committee requests changes and revisions in your proposal, you must submit a revised proposal to the Dissertation Mentor who will review it with you and determine if it addresses the suggestions made by the members of the Committee. A revised proposal is then submitted to the Dissertation Committee members for final approval. If there is disagreement between the Dissertation Mentor and the other members of the committee about the revised proposal, the revised proposal is then submitted to the Ph.D. Committee which will make the final decision.

D. Development of a Rough Draft of the Dissertation
In this phase, you conduct your research in accordance with the Dissertation Proposal. You prepare a draft of the dissertation as it will be presented to the Committee at the Final Presentation. You should have ongoing contact with the Dissertation Mentor who will read and comment on the chapters of the draft as you write them.

E. Final Oral

In preparation for the Final Oral, you must distribute a copy of the completed rough draft to the members of the Dissertation Committee. After all members have had an opportunity to review the completed draft, a candidate can choose to meet with each individual member of the committee to work out questions and problems. Then a meeting is called by the Dissertation Mentor for a discussion of the draft. At this meeting, the Committee either approves the draft or suggests further revisions. It is the responsibility of the Mentor to determine that a draft has been completed that has the approval of all Committee members. The Mentor then schedules the Final Oral.

The Final Oral is the final evaluation of the completed dissertation. All members of the Dissertation Committee must be present. In addition, members of the Ph.D. Committee will be present. The candidate may, at his or her discretion, invite others to attend the Final Oral. You will make a comprehensive presentation, describing the rationale for the project, the thesis, the methods used and the results of your research. You should be prepared for a scholarly response to comments and questions regarding the dissertation. Upon the successful completion of the Final Oral and all other requirements, you will formally receive the Ph.D.

IV. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PSY.D. PROJECT AND THE PH.D. DISSERTATION

There are important differences between a Psy.D. graduation project and a Ph.D. dissertation. The latter must be a scholarly, original and independent contribution to the psychoanalytic literature and is based on research that far exceeds the criteria for a Psy.D. graduation project both qualitatively and quantitatively. In some instances, however, a particularly promising and scholarly Psy.D. graduation project can be submitted as a dissertation proposal. Generally, this will require revisions of the Psy.D. project to make it compatible with the guidelines for the dissertation proposal described above. The candidate must follow the steps required to complete the Ph.D. dissertation, including the formation of a dissertation committee. The candidate must complete all coursework required to prepare for the writing of the dissertation. After the approval of the dissertation proposal, the candidate will proceed to conduct his or her research, in accordance with the dissertation proposal.

Similarly, a candidate can complete the requirements for graduation with a Psy.D. by submitting a dissertation proposal as a Psy.D. graduation project. If the candidate graduates with a Psy.D. by using a dissertation proposal as a Psy.D. graduation project, he or she then has the option of later completing the dissertation process and obtaining a Ph.D. Here, the dissertation proposal should be modified to meet the necessary standards of the Psy.D. graduation project. The candidate must complete all coursework required as preparation for writing the dissertation.

V. Coursework Requirements
A Candidate for either the Psy.D. or the Ph.D. degree must complete 32 units of coursework including first and second year core courses. For the Ph.D. degree, there are three additional required courses: Philosophy of Science (1 unit), Psychoanalytic Scholarship Research Methods (2 units), and a Dissertation Writing Seminar (2 units). These classes are not offered each year.

If you choose to pursue both Psy.D. and Ph.D. degrees, you must do an additional one year (8 units) of coursework for a total of 40 units. You may choose one of the two options: Complete the Psy.D. degree first with a graduation paper/project, do the additional year of coursework, and write the Ph.D. dissertation. The second option is to write a dissertation proposal that also meets the requirements of the Psy.D. graduation paper/project, do the additional year of coursework and then complete the Ph.D. dissertation based on the proposal.

The Psy.D. and Ph.D. degrees may be granted in the same year if the candidate has completed 40 units of coursework (including all required Ph.D. courses) and has completed both the Psy.D. graduation paper/project and the Ph.D. dissertation according to the timeline requirements for both programs.

For those candidates who have completed two years (16 units) of coursework by September 1, 1998 in the completion of the Dissertation Writing Seminar is not required. However, these candidates are required to present their Ph.D. project in the Dissertation Writing Seminar in consultation with the Dissertation Mentor. The Dissertation Mentor can recommend that a candidate complete the Dissertation Writing Seminar.

**VI. Graduation Requirements and Graduation Ceremony**

Upon the successful completion of the Final Oral, the Liaison member of the Dissertation Committee is responsible for notifying this result to the candidate’s advisor. The completed and approved dissertation fulfills only partial requirement towards the graduation with Ph.D. degree. The candidate’s advisor must determine that the candidate has fulfilled all the Ph.D. coursework requirements as well as other graduation requirements (i.e., case reports, personal analysis, etc) and submits the candidate’s name to the Candidate Progression Committee (CPC) for approval for graduation. The CPC forwards the candidate’s name to the Board of ICP for final vote of approval of the CPC’s recommendation for graduation. The candidate graduates at the time of the Board’s approval.

There is no fixed deadline set for when the candidate should complete his/her Final Oral.

The candidate should complete his/her Final Oral no later than January to participate in the June ceremony. This is to give sufficient time to the Ph.D. Program Committee, the CPC, the Board, and the Social Committee to go through the necessary steps of approval and preparation.

Approved by the ICP Board of Directors 11/8/98
Revised 12/02.

**VII. Frequently Asked Questions**
1. Where do I find the information on getting the Ph.D. degree? The Guidelines and Policies for the Doctoral Dissertation (namely, this manual) is your bible. Use that with the broader document Procedures Manual for Candidates. In addition, sample dissertation materials are available at ICP, through the administrative staff. If you have any individual questions about the Ph.D. degree that are not answered through the written materials, please contact the Ph.D. Committee chairperson.

2. What are the course requirements for the Ph.D.? There are 32 units required for the Psy.D. degree. The same is true for the Ph.D. degree. But you must include in your coursework three specific classes: Philosophy of Science (1 unit), Psychoanalytic Scholarship: Research Methods (2 units), and the Dissertation Writing Seminar (2 units). If you choose to pursue both Psy.D. and Ph.D. degrees, you must do an additional one year (8 units) of coursework for a total of 40 hours. You may choose one of the two options: Complete the Psy.D. degree first with a graduation paper, do the additional year of coursework, and write your dissertation. In this case, the dissertation could be an expansion of your graduation paper. The second option is to write a dissertation proposal that also meets the requirements of the Psy.D. graduation paper, do the additional year of coursework, and then complete the dissertation based on the proposal.

3. When should I start thinking about a dissertation? This is entirely discretionary and should be at the point in a time that is most internally comfortable. But, the earlier you have a project in mind the easier it is to move through the ICP curriculum and think about contemporary literature to support your thesis perspective. This saves you the arduous task of going back and rereading class materials for this purpose.

4. Is there a preferred time sequence for taking Ph.D. classes? Like everything else at ICP, this is pretty flexible. All three classes will be helpful to the construction of your dissertation proposal, so the coursework should be considered an early step in the process. In addition, the earlier you get the required courses finished, the easier it will be to avoid conflicting with other required classes. Keep in mind that the Psychoanalytic Scholarship: Research Methods course is offered every other year (year ending in odd number) when planning your courses.

5. How do I pick a committee? Pay attention to people who you respect, particularly if they have expressed an interest in those areas you're interested in. There is no deadline when to pick a committee; your primary concern is being able to meet graduation requirements. Make sure that given the constraints of people's availability and scheduling, you give yourself ample time. Select people who could give you subject expertise and design of study. Do not expect your committee to comment on your writing. If you feel you need help with your writing, get outside editorial help. Pick your committee to avoid unnecessary conflicts. The most important person is your mentor/chair. The process will be smoother if other committee members are people your mentor can work with.

6. What are the financial obligations of doing the Ph.D.? With any degree program at ICP, you pay tuition while you are completing your coursework. Once you complete all coursework, you pay one half of the tuition until your Ph.D. process is complete.
VIII. Format Instructions for the Dissertation

This manual is to serve as a guide in the preparation of the final version of the dissertation. A particular format for the formal version of the manuscript is required in order for the dissertation to be accepted by the Institute Library and for copyright registration with the Library of Congress. The candidate is advised to consult style manual, for example, A Manual for Writers, by Kate L. Turabian, as an additional resource in the preparation of the manuscript.

The manuscript is to be free of grammatical and spelling errors. It is recommended that the candidate make use of an outside editor or proofreader if necessary.

Dissertation Format Checking and Filing Procedures

The candidate is to submit the original copy of the final manuscript, including the signature page, to the Institute office. Laser, letter quality and impact printing are acceptable type; dot matrix is not. After the manuscript is found to conform to the format requirements, the final approved copy will be placed permanently in the Institute Library.

Library Copies and Binding

The candidate is to submit to the Institute Library the original copy on at least 20-pound bond, water-marked paper, with at least 25% rag (or cotton) content. The candidate will be responsible for binding the copy for the Institute Library, and any other copies desired. The binding should be black leather with gold lettering. It is customary for the candidate to give each member of the Dissertation Committee a copy of the dissertation.

Margins

Top Margin 1 inch

Right Margin 1 inch

Left Margin 1 1/12 inches

Bottom Margin 1 1/14 inches

Page Numbers 5/8 inch from bottom of page

Spacing

The manuscript is to be double-spaced throughout, except where appropriate, such as signature page, vita, table of contents, figures and tables, footnotes, etc.

Organization of the Manuscript
The title page of the manuscript is not numbered, with the signature page as the first numbered page, with the lower case Roman numeral two (ii). The rest of the preliminary pages, including everything through the abstract page, are numbered sequentially with lower case Roman numerals. The first page of the text is numbered with Arabic numeral one (1). All of the remaining pages are numbered sequentially with Arabic numbers.

Order of Pages

1. Title Page
2. Copyright Page (optional; call Library of Congress for information and forms for registration. Tel. # (202) 707-6787 or (202) 707-3000.
3. Signature page
4. Dedication page (optional)
5. Table of contents
6. Lists of tables, graphs and figures (if applicable)
7. List of appendices (optional)
8. Acknowledgments (optional)
9. Vita
10. Abstract (The abstract should have the candidate's full legal name.)

The Text
The text begins after the abstract page and is divided into chapters

References & Appendices

List of references and samples of consent form, questionnaires, or written instructions for testing materials when applicable should be given.

Exceptions

If there are compelling reasons that make this format not feasible, the candidate has the option of petitioning the Ph.D. Committee for permission to use a different format.
The Development and Change in Relational Patterns: A Critical Appraisal of Attachment Theory and Its Clinical Use

A dissertation submitted in partial satisfaction of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Psychoanalysis

by

Jane Z. Doe

1999

Sample Copyright Page
Institute of Contemporary Psychoanalysis  
12121 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 505  
Los Angeles, California 90025-1164

The dissertation of Jane Doe, submitted to and approved by the candidate’s Committee, has been accepted by the Faculty of the Institute of Contemporary Psychoanalysis in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Degree of:

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Approved:

__________________________________________  ______________________________________
Chairperson, Dissertation Committee              Date

__________________________________________  ______________________________________
Member, Dissertation Committee                   Date

__________________________________________  ______________________________________
Member, Dissertation Committee                   Date

__________________________________________  ______________________________________
Member, Dissertation Committee                   Date

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Sample Vita
VITA

July 12, 1956  Born, Seattle, Washington

1978  B.A., University of Great Visions

1982  M.A., Counseling, Psychology, Pepper Tree University

1982-1984  MFCC Intern, Los Angeles County Community Mental Health, Los Angeles

1985-1987  MFCC Intern, Westside Mental Health Center

1987  Licensed Marriage, Family, Child Counselor, MFC 33001

1987-1989  Staff Therapist, Optimum Mental Health Center, Los Angeles

1989-Present  Private Practice, Culver City, California

PUBLICATIONS AND/OR PRESENTATIONS


Sample Abstract
ABSTRACT

A Psychoanalytic Inquiry into the Development of Self and Other Boundaries in the Female Borderline personality

by

Jane Doe

Doctor of Philosophy in Psychoanalysis

Institute of Contemporary Psychoanalysis

1999

The Body of the abstract – limit to 350 words
SUBJECT CONSENT FORM

I hereby agree to participate in a research project directed by Jane Doe, M.A., as a part of the requirements for a doctorate of philosophy in psychoanalysis.

This project is designed to study the relationship between patterns of acculturation and variety of attitudes, feelings and behaviors, some of which relate to food and eating. I understand that my participation in this study involves completing three questionnaires which should take about 10 minutes of my time. While there are no immediate benefits to me as a result of my participation, I understand that the results of this research will help broaden our understanding of how different cultural life styles are related to attitudes and behaviors concerning body image and food.

I understand that my participation is not expected to result in any risk to me beyond possible momentary and mild discomfort while answering the questionnaires. However, if I experience too much discomfort, I understand that I may contact the researcher of this study (phone and address listed below) to arrange for free consultation and/or professional referral. I also understand that I may withdraw from the project at any time by simply refusing to continue to answer questionnaires and returning the study materials to the researcher without any negative consequences.

Additionally, I understand that the information obtained from my participation will be kept totally confidential. My name will not be applied to any questionnaires I answer, and code numbers will be used to ensure anonymity. Finally, if I have any questions, I may address them to the researcher of this study or the dissertation supervisor, Dr. John Doe, at (xxx) xxx-xxxx.

Subject's Signature ______________________ Date _______________

Jane Doe, M.A.
Researcher
xxxx America Street
Any town, CA xxxxxx
( xxx) xxx-xxxx

IX. DISSERTATION COPYRIGHT AND BINDING
Binding:
Kater Craft’s Bookbinders Inc. (562) 692-0665
4860 Gregg Road
Pico Rivera, CA 90660-2199
http://www.katercrafts.com/

Get S-7 Cover – faux leather in black; gold letter stamping on spine.
Takes 6-8 weeks
For 3+ copies $22.25 each; includes stamp of spine

Copyright: Register for Literary Works (TX application)
Library of Congress (202) 707-6787 or (202) 707-3000
http://www.copyright.gov/forms/

Primary Registration Method - Registration with Electronic Copyright Office (eCO)

To file a claim to copyright in your work, we recommend you use the Copyright Office online system.

The advantages include a lower filing fee of $35 for a basic claim (for online filings only); fast processing time; online status tracking; secure payment by credit or debit card, electronic check, or Copyright Office deposit account; and the ability to upload certain categories of deposits directly into eCO as electronic files.

Before filing online, please see eCO Tips, eCO FAQs, or eCO Tutorial.

For alternate registration methods, visit http://www.copyright.gov/forms/.

X. REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE APPROVAL OF DEGREE-GRAZTING SCHOOLS
Article 16. Graduate Degrees

71880. Doctorate Degrees

(a) (1) The Doctor of Philosophy degree ("Ph.D.") is a research-oriented degree requiring a minimum of three years of full-time graduate education or the equivalent in part-time study.

(2) The Doctor of Philosophy may be awarded only to students who have completed a program of study that includes research methodology and who have demonstrated learning achievement through original research directly attributable to the student.

(3) Program leading to the Doctor of Philosophy degree shall include substantial instruction in both theory and research at advanced levels in a designated field and specialty. Each educational program leading to a Doctor of Philosophy degree shall involve preparation for scholarship and systematic inquiry.


71885. Doctoral Committees

(a) (1) Each Doctor of Philosophy program shall include a minimum of two formal evaluations of the student by a doctoral committee.

(2) The first evaluation shall consider the student's qualifications, including the student's knowledge, skills, and conceptual framework, for undertaking rigorous inquiry into the student's designated field.

(3) The second evaluation shall consider the design procedures and products of a formal original inquiry proposed and completed by the student.

(b) (1) The doctoral committee shall be composed of at least three members of the institution's own faculty.

(c) All of the faculty who serve on each student's doctoral examining committee shall have all of the following qualifications:

(1) All of the faculty shall have doctoral degrees.

(2) The chair and the majority of the committee shall have degrees related to the student's field of investigation.

(3) A minimum of 50 percent of the faculty on the committee shall have degrees conferred by an institution accredited by an accrediting association recognized by the United States Department of Education or the American Bar Association, unless the accreditation does not exist.

(4) All of the faculty shall have three or more years of field or research experience related to their degrees obtained after they obtained their degrees.
(5) All of the faculty shall have been active in their field of scholarship or profession within the five-year period preceding their participation on the committee.

(d) (1) The formal evaluation procedures shall provide the committee as a whole with the opportunity to jointly examine the candidate.

(e) If the candidate is not physically present and the evaluation must take place by telephone or other means of electronic communication, one of the following shall apply:

(1) One faculty member on the student’s doctoral committee from the main location (i.e., the state in which the program is licensed or otherwise officially approved) must be present at the location where the doctoral student is examined.

(2) A proctor, selected and approved by the doctoral committee; shall sit as an observer with the student at the distant location and verify, under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California, the identity of the student and the fact that the student received no prompting by anyone and did not have access to unallowed materials during the evaluation process.

(f) (1) If a project includes more than one student, the individual student’s role and contributions shall be clearly identified and documented.

(g) (1) The institution shall maintain a written record of the evaluations. This record shall include the names and signatures of all committee members who participated in the evaluations.