

5-1978

## Committee on Requirements

Anwar Shaikh PhD

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Curriculum / Planning

11.04.00  
KH

The Proposal of The Economics Society For The Curriculum of the Academic Year  
1978-79 adopted on Thursday May 19, 1978

Micro	Macro	Politic. Econ.	Hist. of Thought	Trade	Develop.	Economic History	Labour
100 101	103	106 107	120 121		115 190	112 @ 160	
200 201 (20X)* (283)*	202 203 (20Y) 301S	204 205 (213) @ (305S) 308S	220 328S (322S)	250 + 251 353S@ +	290 291 393S 397S 391S	264 267 (36XS) 364S	270 271
(002) 084* 189*	(003) 189*						

PH. D. SUPPORT

Econome- trics	Planning	Public Finance	Money & Banking	Indust. Organiz.	Urban & Regional	Class & Gender *	proposed new Crs.*
180						(174) (172) *	(118) * (175) *
281 282 * (280)	294 @ 295S@	234 235 236 <i>Public Finance</i> 330S	230 * 231 *	240 241 242 243	292 @	(260) * (261) * 377S	(219) *
	189 *						

PH. D. SUPPORT

- ( ) Proposed new and revived courses
- \* Course requires adjunct position *Fall* *Spring*
- @ Recommended for change in content/  
Status of course to be reconsidered DMG 112, 108, 270 (13, 28), 271
- + An adjunct position required for  
either 250 or 353S Ams 2 TV 200, 294, 292

Committee on Requirements.

- Committee on Requirements -

MINUTES OF MEETING OF COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS  
AND REQUIREMENTS

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November 7, 1978 - 2 P.M.  
Room 201

Committee Members Present

Dr. Jeffrey Goldfarb  
Dr. Nathan Kogan  
Professor Shirley Lindenbaum  
Dr. Victor Robinson, ex-officio  
Dr. Marvin Schick  
Mr. William Steerman

Advanced Standing

The Committee reviewed an application for advanced standing submitted by Rajani Kanth and accepted on February 7, 1977, by the Chairman of the Economics Department without consultation with representatives on the Committee on Admissions and Requirements. Although there were a number of irregularities in the award of ten credits advanced standing to Mr. Kanth, the Committee decided not to challenge the action taken.

Mr. Steerman reminded the Committee of the guidelines for granting advanced standing. The course for which advanced standing is to be granted must be comparable to a course offered by the Graduate Faculty. The student must have a letter grade of B or higher in the course.

Mr. Steerman and Dr. Kogan agreed to write a memorandum to Department Chairpersons outlining proper procedures and guidelines for the granting of advanced standing and also to remind departments to follow procedures outlined by the Registration and Admissions Offices pertaining to such matters as grading, petitions and requirements for examinations.

Harold Osuagwu

The Committee members read the written comments submitted by the examiners for the April 12, 1978, Oral Examination of Harold Osuagwu regarding the bases of their failure of the student. The Committee agreed, in order to ensure due process, to hear Mr. Osuagwu, without a lawyer, on November 21, 1978. The Committee also recommended that a representative from the Economics Department, other than Dr. Shaikh or the other examiners, be present for the hearing.

The next meeting of the Committee will be held on Tuesday, November 21, 1978, at 1 P.M., in Room 201. It is important that all Committee members attend.

cc: Dean Joseph Greenbaum  
Dr. Anwar Shaikh  
Dr. Stewart Umphrey

**NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH**

**Inter-office Memorandum**

**To:** Oral Examination Committee for Harold Osuagwu **Date:** October 24, 1978  
**From:** William B. Steerman *WBS* **Re:** Ph. D. Oral Examination  
of April 12, 1978

The Committee on Admissions and Requirements met today to consider charges made by Mr. Osuagwu who was failed for the second time on April 12, 1978. The Committee must have any information you can provide regarding the basis of your decision to fail Mr. Osuagwu on this examination and whether any discussion of his previous academic record at The Graduate Faculty may have influenced your decision. The Committee will meet again on November 7, 1978, so that this information is needed within the next few days.

WBS:rrw  
Encl. (Ph. D. Oral Examination  
Record)

cc: Felicia Deyrup  
Robert Heilbroner  
David Schwartzman  
Anwar Shaikh  
Shirley Weitz

P H. D. O R A L E X A M I N A T I O N

of Harold Osuagwu in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

Day: Wednesday

Date: 12 April 1978

Hour: 10:30 am

Room: 302

Examiners in Attendance

Professor Robert Heilbroner

Professor David Schwartzman

Professor Anwar Shaikh

Professor Felicia Dayrup

Professor Shirley Weitz  
(Dean's Representative)

Harold Osuagwu  
(Student's Name)

Grade Examination  
as Passed  
or Failed

Fail

Fail

Fail

Fail

Fail

Fail

(Passed or Failed)

Please Sign  
FULL  
Signatures

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

Issued by:

[Signature]  
Chairperson (please sign)

Economics  
Department

4/12/78  
Date

Office of the Registrar  
THE GRADUATE FACULTY  
New School For Social Research  
65 Fifth Avenue  
New York, N. Y. 10003

*Card*

4/15/78



Harold G.O Osuagwu,  
9530 Kings Highway,  
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11212  
April 28, 1978.

Dear Prof. Heilbroner,

Denial of Equal Educational Opportunity.

I observe you have taken it upon yourself to deny me equal educational opportunity based on racial discrimination. This was clearly manifested during my recent P.hD Oral Exam. on April 12, 1978. At the end of the examination, you told me that my course average was a "B" and I should have earned an average of "A" or "A-" in order to prove that I can complete my dissertation. Therefore you failed me in the exam. You also made similar statement during my first exam.

May I point out that this is racial discrimination. Why do you have to use double standard in your educational evaluation. A standard of "B" is good enough for your favorite and the same standard is not good enough for a blackman. Why should I not be evaluated on the basis of my performance in the oral exam. Why do you demand an average of "A" or "A-" when the School regulation calls for only a "B" average. My course average is "B+" why do you downgrade it to a "B" before the examiners.

Apart from the oral exam, you have also exhibited consistently a pattern of racial discrimination in giving me grades on the courses I took from you.

i. In the fall of 1977 in the course on seminar on Adam Smith ( Eco. 328S ) you denied me a grade of "A" which I deserved. At the beginning of the course, you promised you will give a grade of "A" to every one after meeting the seminar requirement of assigned readings and delivering a lecture in class on assigned topics. I met the requirements. My lecture on the labor theory of value took three periods because it was interesting and offered sufficient material for class discussion. After my first oral exam. when you found I was making a "B" you told the class to meet you individually to discuss their grades for the course,. When I met you, you promised to give me a grade of "B+" unless I write a paper for you to qualify for an "A". This was after I had met your first condition for an "A". After, I submitted a paper , you gave me a "B" and gave all the others the "A" you promised earlier.

It was only when I protested against such injustice, that you changed the grade to "B+" Is this fair? This is a clear manifestation of racial discrimination and the use of double standard to deny me equal educational opportunity.

ii. In the Spring of 1977 in your course on History of Economic Thought ( Eco. 121 ) You gave me a grade of "A" for the course. Later, you changed it to " B+" for no justifiable reason other than racial discrimination. This was when you discovered that I was also getting a Seminar Credit for the course. This was another evidence of denial of equal educational opportunity.

iii. When I applied for evaluation of my graduate credits from other schools. In spite of the fact that I had over 60 credits for my M.A in economics and M.B.A. in Management, you granted me only 9 credits that are transferable. This was the height of racial discrimination. It was only when I appealed against such injustice, that the committee on advanced standing gave me 21 credits although I deserve 30 credits. Compare that with the original 9 you gave me. This again is denial of equal educational opportunity.

In all these four situations in which I came in touch with you, you clearly exhibited racial discrimination and denied me equal educational opportunity guaranteed under the 14th Amendment of the U.S Constitution and subsequent Federal and State Human Rights Laws.

Your denying me equal educational opportunity on the basis of racial discrimination is an illegal act. You may therefore reconsider your position and allow justice to be done . It is my right to expect equal treatment and fairness from you. Where you deny it , it is also my right to demand it . I am therefore, demanding that you restore my right to equal educational opportunity which you have denied me.

Yours truly,

*Harold G. O. Osuagwa*  
Harold G. O. Osuagwa.

Dr. Joseph J. Greenbaum.  
Dean, The Graduate Faculty,  
The New School of Social Research,  
65 Fifth Avenue.  
New York, N.Y 10003.

Harold G.O .Osugwu, -  
9530 Kings Highway,  
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11212.  
April 28, 1978.

RECEIVED  
OFFICE OF THE DEAN  
GRADUATE FACULTY

Dear Dean Greenbaum,

Ph.D Oral Exam. : An Appeal.

The Ph.D Oral Examination given to me on April 12, 1978 in the department of Economics, violates my fundamental right to Equal Educational Opportunity as guaranteed under the 14th Amendment of the U.S . Constitution and the subsequent Federal and New York State Human Rights laws.

The violation arises from the use of double standard in educational evaluation manifesting racial discrimination. The law requires that education must be made available to all on equal terms. Educational evaluation based on double standard is an unequal education.. Double standard as used in this letter refers to an unequal educational measure used as a discriminating device to favor one group at the expense of the other. For example, requiring a group of students to graduate with a "B" average grade while denying others in the same department the right to graduate unless they have an "A" average grade is double standard.

Double standard was applied in my PhD oral examination in four respects :

- i. In the time given for the exam.
- ii. In the Scope of the exam.
- iii. In the criteria for success in the exam and
- iv. In the requirement for the PhD degree.

1. Double standard in Exam. time.

According to the Dept. Policy, the oral examination lasts two hours. ( See Exhibit 1 ) My examination lasted only fifty minutes. The exam. was scheduled to begin by 10.30 am. It did not start until 10.50 am. and ended by 11.40 am. As a result of the shortness of the time the examiners did not get sufficient information on the depth and range of my knowledge in my major field to enable them make a fair decision.

Why should I be discriminated against? Why deny me the two hours that is made available to others? This is not fair. It is a double standard which denies me an equal educational opportunity.

## 2. Double standard in the Scope of the Exam.

The committee on my first oral exam. on November 30 1977, recommended and approved three specialized areas I should prepare for the next examination. ( See exhibit 2 ). During the April 12 exam. I submitted five copies of the approved areas for the exam. to Prof. Heilbroner, Chairman of the examining committee. He circulated it round to the other members. Here again double standard was applied. Instead of being questioned in areas which was agreed upon, majority of the questions never tested my competence in these areas. For example, no single question was asked on Savings and Investment Functions in developing countries. No question was asked on Inflation and none was asked on the demand aspect of International Trade. These were the area the faculty directed me to concentrate upon. At the exam. a new standard was established. The examiners asked questions on Economic Planning, and the Supply aspect of International trade. ( See exhibit 3 showing questions asked in the exam. ). This double standard was most unfair to me. It denied me equal educational opportunity.

Second, even the questions asked did not comply with the economic dept. policy on the scope of the oral examination. ( See exhibit 1 ) For example, none of the questions tested the depth and clarity of understanding of basic analytic principles and familiarity with the standard literature in my major field. No questions were asked on the prevailing theories of economic development and international trade.

This is again double standard. Why should I be given a different examination from that given to the other students ? . This is an unequal education which denies me equal educational opportunity.

## 3. Double Standard in Criteria for Success in the Exam.

The criteria for success in the oral exam. is usually the students ' performance at the exam. In my case a different standard was used. The chairman , Prof. Heilbroner used my course average which he claimed to be "B" as the criteria for evaluating my performance. According to him, the "B" average is too low for the PhD. I must have at least an average of A or A-. He claimed that with a "B" average I should not be able to compete in economics if I am allowed to graduate as a PhD. He made similar comments during my first oral exam.

Why should my course average which actually is a "B+"



be used in evaluating my performance at the oral examination. This is double standard. Why should some students be judged by their performance at the examination while I should be denied the same treatment. This is racial discrimination and denial of equal educational opportunity.

#### 4. Double Standard in the Requirement for the PhD Degree.

The University requirement for the PhD degree includes among other things a minimum grade of "B" average in all the course work. (See exhibit 4 ) My grade which is "B+" is above the minimum requirement. In order to deny me the opportunity to complete my education, Prof. Heilbroner decided that I should not be allowed to pass the oral examination because he claims that my grade average does not meet his PhD standard of A or A-. This is double standard, racial discrimination and denial of equal educational opportunity .

#### Denial of Equal Educational Opportunity.

As a result of these invidious discriminatory practises, I was failed in the oral examination which was my last chance. Therefore, according to Prof. Heilbroner I would not be allowed to complete my PhD studies in which the remaining requirement is the submission of a dissertation. This is based on his prediction that I cannot compete with others in the field if I am given the opportunity to graduate. How reliable is such a prediction based on the usual racial prejudice. Why should such racial prejudice deny me my right to equal educational opportunity? .There is no legal justification for this violation of fundamental human right.

#### Criteria for determining a denial of Equal Educational Opportunity.

The Federal Supreme Court has set the following guidelines in its decisions, for determining cases on denial of equal educational opportunity.

1. "A School Policy is not sacrosanct. It is valid only in so far as it is operated within the confines established by the Constitution. " ( Taylor vs. Board of Education 1961)
2. " A negro admitted to a white graduate school should be treated like all other students. " ( Mchaurin vs. Oklahoma State Regent Higher Education. 1950 ).
3. " Rationality cannot validate the inequality of educational opportunity which a School perpetuates. ( Reynolds vs. Sims 1964 )
4. In 1950 the Court made it clear that in determining whether equal educational opportunities have been afforded the totality of educational experience must be considered and that this experience encompasses more than the brick and mortar of the educational institution attended and other tangible factors. (Sweatt vs. Painter 1950 )

If you apply these guidelines to my case you will obviously come to the inevitable conclusion that I have been denied equal educational opportunity.

First, I have been treated differently from other students, and as a result of such a discriminatory treatment I am being denied an opportunity to complete my education.

Second, a school policy which is discriminatory and through its application a student is denied the opportunity to complete his education is not valid since it is not operated within the confines established by the Constitution.

Third, the fact that such a policy may be claimed as being rational is not an acceptable reason to permit inequality in educational opportunity.

#### My Performance at the Oral Exam.

Attached as exhibit 3 is my record of the dialogue at the oral examination. I performed very well at the examination and provided reasonable answers to all the questions. I had the necessary confidence in presenting my case before the examiners. Confidence springs from knowledge. I have been a College Instructor with academic rank for over seven years, so I have the required experience in oral presentation of organized knowledge. My answers to the questions were logically presented in the usual economic tradition. I referred to basic economic theories as logical basis for my answers as well as the views of accepted masters of economic thought. My answers to the questions as presented in exhibit 3 speak for themselves.

If performance at the exam. is the criteria for success, then I deserve a pass at the examination. Due to racial prejudice manifested by Prof. Heilbroner I was failed by the examiners. Prof. Heilbroner predicted that if I am allowed to pass and get the PhD I will not be able to compete with the others in the field because of my low course average which he claimed to be a "B". He did not comment on my performance at the examination. I recall he made the same comment in my first oral examination. Hence, I did not want him to be a member of the committee in my second oral exam. ( See my petition for the second oral exam. Since, he is the chairman he imposed himself against my wishes. He never consulted me in reaching that decision as required by the Economic Dept. Policy.

#### Let Justice be Done.

I am entitled to an equal educational opportunity. It is my right to expect equal treatment and a fair examination. My performance at the oral exam. should be the sole criteria for evaluating me.

Academic freedom of the faculty is accompanied by the recognized obligation to preserve scholarly objectivity and to refrain from using the classroom for extraneous purposes such as racial discrimination. Therefore, the faculty owes me an obligation to specify an objective criteria for passing the oral examination. Without such a criteria, racial prejudice and other subjective elements will continue to deny me an equal educational opportunity.

I am , therefore ,demanding that justice should now be done. I have suffered damages due to injustice done to me which denies me equal educational opportunity guaranteed under the 14th amendment of the U.S. Constitution and subsequent Federal and New York State Human Rights Laws based on it. I am therefore, seeking the following remedies for the injustice done to me.

- i. I should be given equal educational opportunity to complete the remaining requirement for the PhD degree that is the submission of a dissertation.
- ii. That the committee for my oral examination should reconsider its decision and grant me a pass in the oral exam. which I deserve based on my performance at the examination. Let them specify an objective criteria for success in the examination, which is an obligation that goes with academic freedom.
- iii. That this matter be treated as a matter of urgency in order to mitigate on the damages I am suffering due to the injustice .

I believe the University in recognition of its educational mission, its social concern, its responsibility for the personal development of individuals, its concern for the rights of the individual as well its legal obligations to its students ,will permit justice to be done in my case. Based on this belief I am addressing this appeal to you. Please, let justice be done.

Yours truly,

*Harold G. O. Osuagwu*  
Harold G. O. Osuagwu.

PhD Candidate.

Copy to :

Dr. John R. Everett,  
President , The New School.

GRADUATE FACULTY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE  
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

The Ph.D. Oral Examination

The Ph.D. oral qualifying examination is the last of the formal examinations. Because its specifications have been vague in the past, it has proved discouraging for many students. This memorandum seeks to clarify the procedures and the intent of the exam.

1. The student may apply for the oral exam when he/she has completed and passed the Ph.D. Written Qualifying Exam and has completed other course and language/math requirements. The Department encourages the student to file for the oral exam as soon after the Written Qualifying Exam as possible.
2. The student applies to take the oral exam by filling out the appropriate form in the Graduate Faculty Registrar's office. The student then files for the exam with the secretary of the Economics Department.
3. The student submits his/her recommendations for the four members for the oral examination committee, one of whom may be from outside the Department. The Chairman, in consultation with the Department Chairman, may alter the list. The fifth member of the committee is chosen from candidates outside the Department by the Dean. The student may designate a limited number of non-participating observers to the oral exam.
4. The examination ordinarily lasts two hours. The committee begins with an examination of the student's record, during which the student is temporarily asked to leave the room. Thereafter, there are usually two hours of dialogue, at the conclusion of which the student is again requested to leave the room while the results of the examination are discussed. The student is then recalled and immediately told how he/she has fared.
5. The student should be prepared for an examination in depth in two fields of his/her choice. (These fields should be made explicit on the application before the oral committee is chosen.) The Department recommends that the student choose those fields in which he/she has taken the Written Qualifying Exam, although this is not a requirement.
6. The questions on the two fields will both focus on the depth and clarity of understanding of basic analytic principles in those fields and explore familiarity with the standard literature of those fields. (That is why the department recommends taking orals soon after writing the exam, so that the standard literature is still fresh in the student's mind.) Questioning begins at the most fundamental and elementary level. It goes as far and as deep as the student is able to go. The student is entitled to list those subjects within each field on which he/she would like to begin the questioning, and the questioning will stick as far as possible to those subjects. (The student may announce these subjects to the examiners prior to the exam or at its beginning.) The student is also entitled to respond to a question by saying that this involves an area in which he/she has no expertise.
7. At the conclusion of the exam, whether the student has done well or not, there is a discussion of the weaknesses and strengths that the examiners perceived. If the student fails, he/she may re-apply at the next exam.



EXHIBIT II.

Harold Osuagwu. Oral Examination For Ph.D in Economics.

Recommended Program of Study By The Oral Exam. Committee.

International Trade.

Topic. Pure Theory of International Trade. -Demand.  
Includes Law of Reciprocal Demand, Offer Curves,  
Terms of Trade, Gains from Trade.

Economic Development.

Topic. Savings and Investment Functions in Developing Countries.

General Topic; Inflation in Developing Countries.

*Harold Osuagwu*  
Harold Osuagwu.  
12/5/77/.

Approved By.

*Felicia J. Deyrup*  
*EJ Mell*

*W. A. ...*  
*Thomas ...*

Harold G.O. Osuagwu's PhD Oral Examination

April 12, 1978.

The Exam. was scheduled to begin at 10.30 am. It actually started at 10.50 am. when Prof. Heilbroner arrived after being reminded by Prof. Deyrup that they were waiting for him to begin the exam. The exam. started with out Prof. Shaikh who arrived at 11.10 am and participated for only 30 minutes.

Examination of students Records.

The examination started with the committee examining my academic records. During this period I was asked to leave the room. This exercise took about 8 minutes. It is during this time that the committee forms an impression of the student's academic ability based solely on his grades in the courses taken .. The examination of the student's records before the examination is an abuse of academic freedom since it has the effect of enabling the committee to form an opinion of the student before the examination. Such an opinion surely influences their final decision. How can you expect a fair decision if they have already formed an opinion that your grade average is too low for a PhD candidate as they did in my case.

Questions at the Exam.

Q.1. Prof. Schwartzman: If you are appointed a planning officer, in a developing country, what criteria will you use in appraising what project to choose? .

A. Mr. Osuagwu: I will apply the economic criteria of profitability. Whatever project that is expected to yield the highest expected rate of return will be chosen.

Q.2 Prof. Schwartzman: How would you determine which project will yield the highest profit ? .

A. Mr. Osuagwu: Through the use of the Marginal Efficiency of Investment theory, I will determine the project that will yield the highest profit. The MEI is the rate of return over cost of an investment computed by finding the rate of discount required to make the present value of the stream of additional profits which the equipment will produce while it lasts, equal to the capital cost of the equipment. The project with the highest MEI will be chosen.

Mr. Osuagwu. cont.

The concept of MEI can be explained by the following equation:

$$C = \frac{R}{(1+r)} + \frac{R_2}{(1+r)^2} + \frac{R_3}{(1+r)^3} \dots \left( \frac{R_n}{(1+r)^n} \right)$$

In the above equation:

C stands for the replacement cost of capital goods.

R stands for the estimated series of proceeds expected from the investment.

r. is the discount rate, which is termed the marginal efficiency of investment.

In order to determine profitability, I will compare "r" with the rate of interest or cost of raising fund. As long as "r" is greater than the rate of interest, then the project is profitable. The relative profitability of several projects can be determined through this process of comparison. Keynes and recently Duesenberry used this method in their investment theory to determine relative profitability of investments.

Q. 3. Prof. Schwartzman: What would be your reaction if the value of "R" is greater than forecasted after about four years of implementing the plan? .

A. Mr. Osuagwu. My reaction will be to review my estimates on the project. The expected rate of return will now be greater than projected. Such a favorable outcome will tend to increase the expectations for greater profits and the demand for investment.

Q. 4. Prof. Schwartzman: No, that is not what I mean. What will be the effect of the increase in big "R" on the small "r" ? .

A. Mr. Osuagwu: As the value of "R" increases, other things being equal, the value of the small "r" will tend to increase.

C. 5. Prof. Deyrup: Is the Marginal Efficiency of Investment the only criteria used in appraising investment projects? .

A. Mr. Osuagwu: No, The MEI is not the only criteria used.

Mr. Osuagwu contd. Apart from relative profitability, the other criteria used in project evaluation include national welfare which determines a desirable rate of growth. Social objectives such as income distribution may also be taken into consideration in evaluating projects. In addition, the administrative capacity of the nation as well as political considerations may also enter into project evaluation. Thus, apart from economic potentialities, administrative capacity, social welfare and political considerations are taken into account in project evaluation.

Q. 6. Prof. Heilbroner : If you are a minister in a developing country with scarce capital resources, and you have a choice as to investing in Municipal buses, agricultural improvement, and an entertainment center, which one would you choose and why ? .

A. Mr. Osuagwu : The criteria I would use in making the choice is one of relative productivity. Any project that would make the highest contribution to national income will be chosen. Therefore, I will be inclined to choose agricultural improvement. This is because agricultural improvement tend to have a direct influence on the productive capacity of the nation. As pointed out in 1962 by the council of Economic Advisers to the President, the basic determinants of a society's productive capacity in any year include the number of people available for work and the number of hours they work, the stock of new and old plant and equipment, the terms on which the economy has access to natural resources, the level of technology and the efficiency with which the resources are used. Agricultural improvement will tend to influence the productivity of the labor since it will provide food for labor. Second, it will also tend to a surplus that may be used for investment in plant and equipment. I therefore, will choose agricultural improvement over the other two choices due to the fact that other things being equal it will tend to make greater contribution to national productivity.

Q. 7. Prof. Heilbroner : Correct me if I am wrong, I think the criterion will not be economic but political. If the minister likes any of the projects, he will choose it without economic considerations.

A. Mr. Osuagwu : I do not rule out the fact that such a decision may be politically determined. But the main issue is that the politician will tend to be guided by reason in making his decision. In order to make a reasonable decision, he may consider the costs and benefits of each project. Such a consideration will call for economic facts which will enable him to determine the relative importance of each project to the national welfare. Failure to consider these factors may lead to an irrational decision. Such irrational decisions tend to meet with opposition from the citizens.

Q.8. Prof. Heilbroner: Do you know of Stolper's book on Planning without Facts.?

A. Mr. Osuagwu: Yes, I have read Stolper's book. He wrote on his economic planning experience in Nigeria. His main thesis is that project planning and evaluation must be based relative profitability of each project. He held the view that development problem in Africa is not one of surplus labor and shortage of demand but one of low productivity and lack of complementary factors. To some extent, I think he is correct.

Q. 9. Prof. Shailk. With regard to your criteria of relative productivity, have you heard of the "Green Revolution" in Latin America and Asia where poor peasants were driven out of the land .Capitalists farmers took over the land and increased the agricultural productivity and reaped all the benefits form the increased productivity. How does this benefit the masses?

A. Mr. Osuagwu: First, I would like to draw a distinction between productivity and income distribution. In the U.S for example, the result of increased national productivity is not equally shared. Political measures are taken to reduce inequality of income through various measures such as the tax system, welfare payments, and equal employment opportunity programs.

Similarly in some developing countries such as Brazil, Chile, and Nigeria, national productivity has been increasing through various development efforts. The distribution of incomes in these countries are unequal but this does not mean that the masses are not getting any share of this increase through increased government social services such as education as well as through increased employment opportunities.

Q.10

Prof. Shailk: The examples you have chosen are the special cases where the military governments in these countries impose themselves on the masses and even create greater inequalities in the welfare system. Are you then saying that Samuelson's Compensatory theory should apply in the welfare system of these countries. According to Samuelson as long as the gains of one group does not hurt or reduce the welfare of the groups, then there is no injustice done.

A:

Mr. Osuagwu. No, I am not saying that. I am only trying to point out that increased productivity is beneficial to a nation and should be advocated as a rational economic goal.

Mr. Osuagwu : contd. Even in cases where inequalities of income exist still the masses benefit from increased productivity. For example, in the developing countries such as Nigeria, the masses benefit through increased educational services. Educational opportunities tend in the long run to reduce inequalities of income through human capital development and employment opportunities arising from it.

Prof. Heilbroner: I think we have heard enough of economic development. Let us now go to International Trade - Prof. Shaikh

Q11. Prof. Shaikh. Show what a country should produce and export in International trade.

A: Mr. Osuagwu: The diagram on the board (See Page 6. ) represents a production possibility curve for a country "A". The Y axis represent the total tons of wheat the country will produce if it uses all its resources in the production of wheat alone. The x axis on the other hand represents the total amount of cloth the country will produce if it uses all its resources in the production of cloth alone. The curve AB represents the various combinations of wheat and cloth the country will produce if it utilizes its resources in the production of the two commodities.

The amount a country will produce in the absence of trade is determined at the point of intersection of the production possibility curve and the indifference curve. See Fig 2 on p.6. In fig 2, point N is the point of intersection. Curves I, II, & III are the indifference curves. The amount of wheat produced and demanded by the domestic market is at point K and the amount of cloth produced and demanded is at point R.

If the country specializes in the production of wheat alone the amount it will export will be the difference between its total production OA and its domestic consumption OK. Thus, OK is the domestic consumption and K.A is the amount available for export.

Prof. Shaikh: I want you to show in the diagram what should be produced and exported.

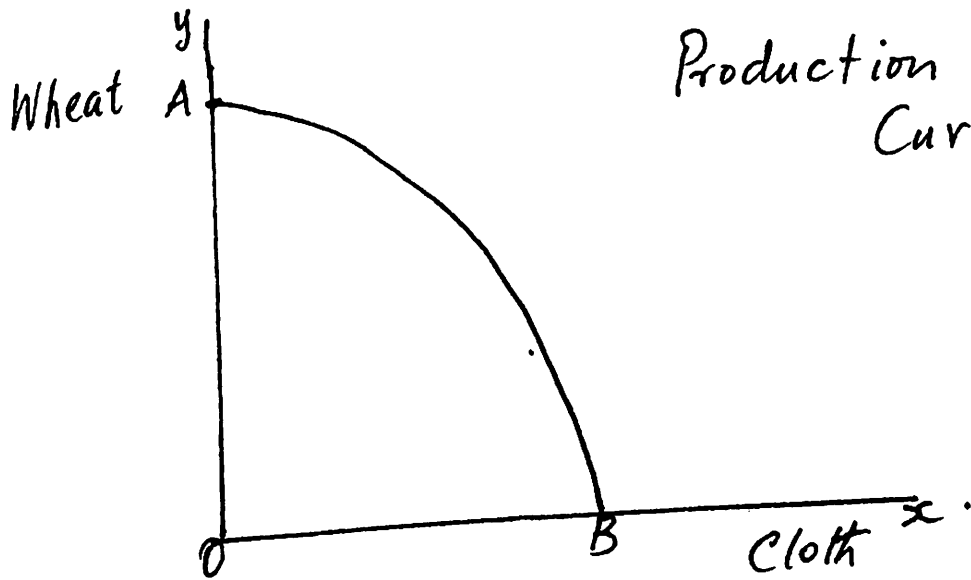
Mr. Osuagwu : That is what I have demonstrated on the board. The answer to the question will vary according to the assumptions you make.

Prof. Shaikh: If as a result of specialization in the production of cloth you move the production point to C what will the country produce and export.?

Mr. Osuagwu:- They will produce OB of cloth consume OR and export RB.

Prof; Heilbroner : Harold you may leave the room.

The End of the Exam.



Production Possibility Curve.

Fig I

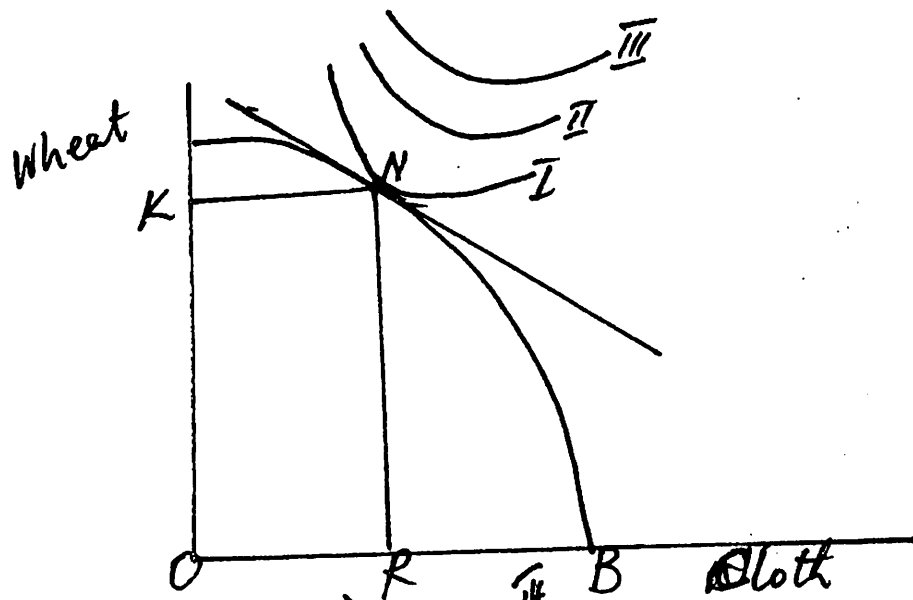


Fig II

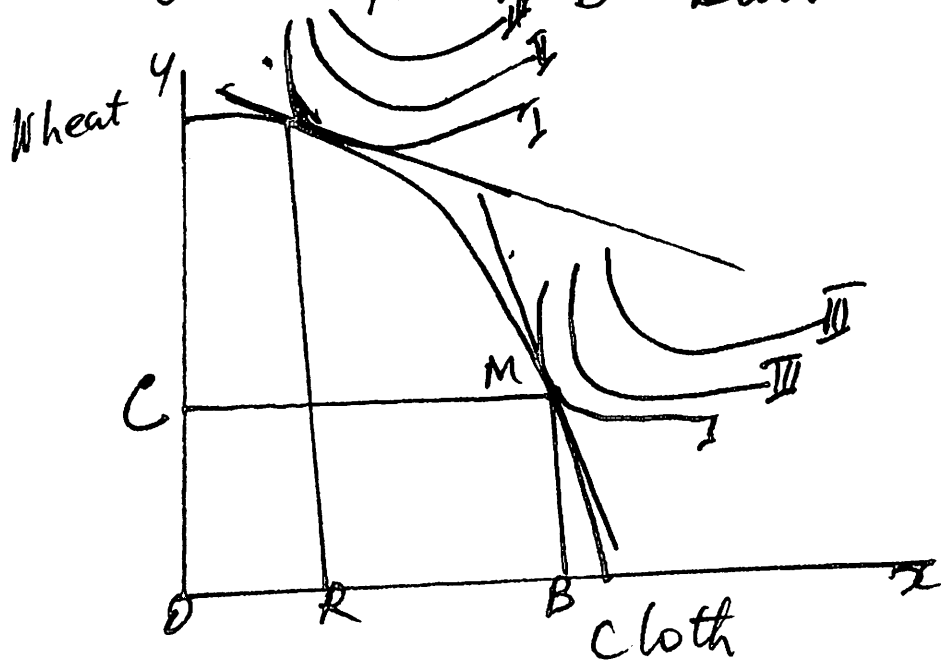


Fig III

## EXHIBIT IV.

### **Doctor of Philosophy**

#### **GENERAL REQUIREMENT:**

All students upon completion of the M.A. degree or *forty credits of graduate work*, whichever is sooner, will be re-evaluated by the Committee on Requirements for continued study with the Graduate Faculty.

Special departmental requirements and regulations governing the awarding of the Ph.D. degree can be obtained upon request from the department involved or the Admissions Office.

#### **DEGREE REQUIREMENTS:**

To earn the Ph.D. degree, the student must (1) be admitted to degree candidacy; (2) fulfill the course requirements of the department in which he is majoring, as well as any course requirements in a minor; (3) demonstrate mastery of the field in which he is specializing and ability to conduct independent research; (4) pass a written qualifying examination; (5) meet the foreign language requirements; (6) pass an oral examination in his major field and, where applicable, any minor; (7) submit an acceptable dissertation; and (8) successfully defend the dissertation.

The course requirements for the degree must be completed within five years after admission as a matriculated student. Unless an extension of time is granted by the Dean, all other requirements for the degree must be fulfilled within five years after the student has qualified for degree candidacy.

#### **COURSE REQUIREMENTS:**

The student must complete sixty points of credit with grades averaging no lower than B. The candidate must fulfill the specific course requirements of the department in which he is pursuing the *doctoral degree*. Information on these can be obtained from each department. For some programs of study, departments may set additional course requirements. The student must earn no fewer than forty points of credit in his major field, of which at least twelve points must be in seminar courses.

#### **MINOR REQUIREMENTS:**

The Graduate Faculty encourages an interdisciplinary approach to graduate work. Statements of the different minor requirements are located under the sections describing the departments of the Graduate Faculty.

#### **TRANSFER OF CREDIT:**

No transfer credit is allowed toward the Master's degree. Transfer credit,



P H. D. • P A L E X A M I N A T I O N

of Harold Osuagwu in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

Day: Wednesday

Date: 30 November 1977

Hour: 2:00 pm

Room: 301

Examiners in Attendance

Professor Robert Heilbroner

Professor Thomas Vietorisz

Professor Edward Nell

Professor Felicia Deyrup

Professor Stewart Umphrey  
(Dean's Representative)

Harold Osuagwu  
(Student's Name)

Grade Examination  
as Passed  
or Failed

Fail

Fail

Fail

Fail

Fail

Fail  
(Passed or Failed)

Please Sign  
FULL  
Signature

[Signature]

Thomas Vietorisz

Edward Nell

Felicia Deyrup

Stewart Umphrey

Issued by:

[Signature]  
Chairperson (please sign)

Economics  
Department

Nov 30, 1977  
Date

Office of the Registrar  
THE GRADUATE FACULTY  
New School For Social Research  
65 Fifth Avenue  
New York, N. Y. 10003

4/15/75

Card ✓  
trans ✓

THE GRADUATE FACULTY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE  
 NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH  
 65 Fifth Avenue New York, N.Y. 10003

WORK COPY

NAME Harold G.O. Osuagwu BASIS OF ADMISSION BS Univ. of Nigeria, MA, Long Island Univ., MBA Baruch  
 ADDRESS 9530 Kings Highway DATE OF ADMISSION 1/26/76  
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11212 STATUS Matric  
 DEGREE PhD  
 MAJOR FIELD Economics  
 MINOR FIELD \_\_\_\_\_

Year	Term	Course Dept. No.	Course Title	Grade	Credit
1976	Spring	Econ 201	Economic Analysis Vietorisz	B	4
		M Econ 243	Social Reg. of Industry Schwartzman	B	3
		M Econ 175	Political Economy of Discrimination Hartmann	A-	3
1976	Summer	Eco 191	Introduction to Economic Planning and Program Evaluation	B+	3
1976	Fall	Eco 200	Economic Analysis I Vietorisz	B+	4
		Eco 290	Economic Development I Sen	C	3
		Eco 250	International Trade I Shaikh	B-	3
		Eco 202	Economic Analysis III Nell	B	4
1977	Spring	Eco 391S	Seminar in Development Deyrup	B+	3
		Eco 327S	Selected Chapters from the History of Economic Thought: Contemporary European Marxists Medio	B+	3
		M Eco 121	Development of Economic Thought Heilbroner	B+	3*
1977	Fall	Eco 328S	Selected Chapters in the History of Economic Thought: The Political Economy of Adam Smith Heilbroner	B+	3
		<i>3 minor credits from Ad</i>			
				<i>5.33 = B</i>	<i>39 cdt + 21 60 cdt</i>

**\*\* Seminar credit granted**  
 DEGREE(S) CONFERRED \_\_\_\_\_ DISSERTATION: \_\_\_\_\_  
 11/2/76 Advanced Standing granted: 21 major credits; 3/30/77 Passed Ph.D. Qualifying Exam  
 11/30/77 Failed Ph.D. Oral Exam *incl Econometrics*

**Courses:** All courses meet at least two hours each week for a semester of fifteen weeks and, with some exceptions, carry three points of credit.  
 S seminar \*not for degree credit  
**Grades:** A - excellent; B - good; C - fair; F - failed; P - passed; S - satisfactory; U - unsatisfactory; Aud. - auditor; Inc. - incomplete; Wd. - withdrawn  
 Nr - not reported as yet

REGISTRAR

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ ISSUED TO \_\_\_\_\_

7, 6

February 16, 1978

Mr. Harold Osuagwu  
9530 Kings Highway  
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11212

Dear Harold:

The Department discussed your petition to retake the orals examination and decided that in view of the fact that your previous examination took place only about two months ago, you should not retake your orals before April. I must remind you that this is the second and final chance to take the examination so that I urge you to apply yourself diligently.

Sincerely yours,

Robert L. Heilbroner  
Chairman  
Department of Economics

RLH:ls

Cc: Registration

P H. D. O R A L E X A M I N A T I O N

of Harold Osuagwu in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

Day: Wednesday

Date: 12 April 1978

Hour: 10:30 am

Room: 302

Examiners in Attendance

Professor Robert Heilbroner

Professor David Schwartzman

Professor Anwar Shaikh

Professor Felicia Deyrup

Professor Shirley Weitz  
(Dean's Representative)

Harold Osuagwu  
(Student's Name)

Grade Examination  
as Passed  
or Failed

Fail

Fail

Fail

Fail

Fail

Fail  
(Passed or Failed)

Please Sign  
FULL  
Signature

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

Issued by:

[Signature]

Chairperson (please sign)

Economics  
Department

Date

4/12/78

Office of the Registrar  
THE GRADUATE FACULTY  
New School For Social Research  
65 Fifth Avenue  
New York, N. Y. 10003

*Card*

4/15/75

April 27, 1978

Mr. Harold Osuagwu  
9530 Kings Highway  
Brooklyn, New York 11212

Dear Harold:

I am writing you a personal note to express my regrets with regard to your failure to pass the orals examination recently. As you know, this requires that you terminate your status as a matriculated student at the Graduate Faculty.

I am sure it comes as a great disappointment to you not to complete your course of studies. On the other hand, it seems clear to me that on the basis of your two orals examinations and your course work that you did not stand a good chance of completing a successful dissertation. Surely it is better to face this decision now than to devote more years of work for an outcome that does not seem very promising.

The other members of the Department join me in wishing you well.

Sincerely yours,

Robert L. Heilbroner  
Chairman

RLH:ls

↓  
Cc: Registration

Card ✓

RECEIVED

MAY 1 1978

GRADUATE FACULTY  
REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

May 3, 1978

Mr. Harold G. O. Osuagwu  
9530 Kings Highway  
Brooklyn, New York 11212

Dear Mr. Osuagwu:

I read with concern your letter of April 28th with its grave charge that you have been the victim of racial discrimination and the violation of civil rights. I find these charges utterly unfounded. I must remind you that there were five members present at your oral examination and the decision to fail you was a unanimous one. Moreover, I must also remind you that this was the second such examination and that a similar unanimous decision was reached in the first orals. Under the rules of the Graduate Faculty, there was no alternative but to ask you to discontinue your studies.

You also raise allegations with regard to unfair treatment in various courses and in the matter of transfer credits. Again I must deny categorically the insinuations and accusations that you make. However, even had you been awarded an A+ in these courses, and had you been given the maximum number of points which you requested in transfer credits, you would still be forced to discontinue your studies in view of your failure to pass the oral examination twice.

As I wrote you in my personal note, I very much regret the outcome, but I would regret still more if it were permitted now to deteriorate into a series of unbiased accusations.

Sincerely yours,

Robert L. Heilbroner  
Chairman

RLH:ls

*File*

June 6, 1978

Mr. Harold Osuagwa  
9520 Kings Highway  
Brooklyn, New York 11212

Dear Mr. Osuagwa:

Your letter to the Dean was referred to me in my capacity as the Coordinator of The Graduate Faculty's Committee on Admissions and Requirements.

I hope you will excuse the delay in responding to your letter but I wanted to review your file carefully and discuss your case with the Chairman of the Economics Department. I understand the Chairman has since written you and I trust by now you have received his letter.

Should you wish to discuss your record, or if I can be of any further assistance with your future, please do not hesitate to call on me.

Sincerely,

William B. Steerman  
Coordinator of the  
Committee on Admissions  
and Requirements

WBS:rrw

Mr. William B. Steerman,  
Coordinator of the Committee  
On Admissions & Requirements,  
The Graduate Faculty,  
New School for Social Research,  
65 Fifth Avenue,  
New York, N.Y. 10003.

Harold G.O. Osuagwu,  
9530 Kings Highway,  
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11212.  
June 19, 1978.

Dear Mr. Steerman,

Ph.D Oral Exam : An Appeal.

Following the receipt of your letter of June 6, 1978, I spoke to you on June 8, 1978 . This letter is a confirmation of the issues raised in our oral discussion.

1. I explained to you that the letter from the chairman of the Economics Department is not an answer to my appeal to the Dean. It is only a reply to a personal letter I sent to Prof. Heilbronner pointing out his role in denying me equal educational opportunity.

2. It is my understanding that you are going to study the case and will be presenting it to the committee on Admissions and Requirements.

3. I also requested an appointment with you or the Committee for a hearing on the case. You promised to get back to me on this, as you were then planning to have a two weeks vacation.

I will appreciate your immediate response to my appeal. It is now over seven weeks since I submitted the appeal to the Dean.

Yours truly,

*Harold G.O. Osuagwu*  
Harold G.O. Osuagwu,

*give spoken to  
the dean & he  
agrees  
Com- 1st order*

JUN 20 1978



THE GRADUATE FACULTY  
NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH  
65 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10003  
MAILING ADDRESS: 66 WEST 12TH STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10011  
OREGON 82700

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

June 27, 1978

Mr. Harold G. O. Osuagwu  
9530 Kings Highway  
Brooklyn, NY 11212

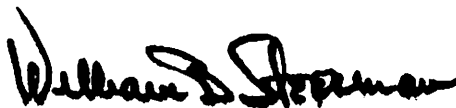
Dear Mr. Osuagwu:

Your letter of June 19 arrived in my office on June 20 while I was on vacation, as you were aware. I returned on Monday, June 26, and I have spoken with the Dean, who agrees with me that your case should be presented to the Committee on Requirements. Therefore, it will be the first item on the agenda for the first meeting.

That committee is not usually convened until early in October. I will notify you of the exact date in early September in order that you will have time to plan.

If you have any questions, feel free to contact me by letter or telephone.

Sincerely,



William B. Steerman  
Director of Admissions

WBS:aml

SEP 25 1978

Mr. William B. Steerman,  
Director of Admissions,  
The Graduate Faculty,  
New School for Social Research,  
65 Fifth Ave.  
New York, N.Y. 10003.

From Harold G.O. Osuagwu,  
9530 Kings Highway,  
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11212.  
September, 22, 1978.

Dear Mr. Steerman,

Ph.D Oral Exam; An Appeal.

With reference to your letter of June 27, 1978, I wish to remind you of your promise that you will notify me of the exact date in October for the hearing on my appeal, early in September. Since, I have not heard from you by now, I hope you have not forgotten about the case. Please, let me know as soon as possible, the exact date the Committee on Requirements will be meeting to hear my case.

For your information, I will be coming to the hearing with my lawyer .

Yours truly,

*Harold G.O. Osuagwu*  
Harold G.O. Osuagwu

OSUAGWU

May 3, 1978

Mr. Harold G. O. Osuagwu  
9530 Kings Highway  
Brooklyn, New York 11212

Dear Mr. Osuagwu:

I read with concern your letter of April 28th with its grave charge that you have been the victim of racial discrimination and the violation of civil rights. I find these charges utterly unfounded. I must remind you that there were five members present at your oral examination and the decision to fail you was a unanimous one. Moreover, I must also remind you that this was the second such examination and that a similar unanimous decision was reached in the first orals. Under the rules of the Graduate Faculty, there was no alternative but to ask you to discontinue your studies.

You also raise allegations with regard to unfair treatment in various courses and in the matter of transfer credits. Again I must deny categorically the insinuations and accusations that you make. However, even had you been awarded an A+ in these courses, and had you been given the maximum number of points which you requested in transfer credits, you would still be forced to discontinue your studies in view of your failure to pass the oral examination twice.

As I wrote you in my personal note, I very much regret the outcome, but I would regret still more if it were permitted now to deteriorate into a series of unbased accusations.

Sincerely yours,

Robert L. Heilbroner  
Chairman

RLH:ls

Harold G.O Osuagwu,  
9530 Kings Highway,  
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11212  
April 28, 1978.

Dear Prof. Heilbroner,

Denial of Equal Educational Opportunity.

I observe you have taken it upon yourself to deny me equal educational opportunity based on racial discrimination. This was clearly manifested during my recent P.hD Oral Exam. on April 12, 1978. At the end of the examination, you told me that my course average was a "B" and I should have earned an average of "A" or "A-" in order to prove that I can complete my dissertation. Therefore you failed me in the exam. You also made similar statement during my first exam.

May I point out that this is racial discrimination. Why do you have to use double standard in your educational evaluation. A standard of "B" is good enough for your favorite and the same standard is not good enough for a blackman. Why should I not be evaluated on the basis of my performance in the oral exam. Why do you demand an average of "A" or "A-" when the School regulation calls for only a "B" average. My course average is "B+" why do you downgrade it to a "B" before the examiners.

Apart from the oral exam, you have also exhibited consistently a pattern of racial discrimination in giving me grades on the courses I took from you.

i. In the fall of 1977 in the course on seminar on Adam Smith ( Eco.328S ) you denied me a grade of "A" which I deserved. At the beginning of the course, you promised you will give a grade of "A" to every one after meeting the seminar requirement of assigned readings and delivering a lecture in class on assigned topics. I met the requirements. My lecture on the labor theory of value took three periods because it was interesting and offered sufficient material for class discussion. After my first oral exam. when you found I was making a "B" you told the class to meet you individually to discuss their grades for the course. When I met you, you promised to give me a grade of "B+" unless I write a paper for you to qualify for an "A". This was after I had met your first condition for an "A". After, I submitted a paper, you gave me a "B" and gave all the others the "A" you promised earlier.

It was only when I protested against such injustice, that you changed the grade to "B+" Is this fair? This is a clear manifestation of racial discrimination and the use of double standard to deny me equal educational opportunity.

ii. In the Spring of 1977 in your course on History of Economic Thought ( Eco. 121 ) You gave me a grade of "A" for the course. Later, you changed it to " B+" for no justifiable reason other than racial discrimination. This was when you discovered that I was also getting a Seminar Credit for the course. This was another evidence of denial of equal educational opportunity.

iii. When I applied for evaluation of my graduate credits from other schools. In spite of the fact that I had over 60 credits for my M.A in economics and M.B.A. in Management, you granted me only 9 credits that are transferable. This was the height of racial discrimination. It was only when I appealed against such injustice, that the committee on advanced standing gave me 21 credits although I deserve 30 credits. Compare that with the original 9 you gave me. This again is denial of equal educational opportunity.

In all these four situations in which I came in touch with you, you clearly exhibited racial discrimination and denied me equal educational opportunity guaranteed under the 14th Amendment of the U.S Constitution and subsequent Federal and State Human Rights Laws.

Your denying me equal educational opportunity on the basis of racial discrimination is an illegal act. You may therefore reconsider your position and allow justice to be done . It is my right to expect equal treatment and fairness from you. Where you deny it , it is also my right to demand it . I am therefore, demanding that you restore my right to equal educational opportunity which you have denied me.

Yours truly,

*Harold G. O. Osuagwu*  
Harold G.O. Osuagwu.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

October 24, 1978 - 2 p.m.  
ROOM 201

---

Committee Members Present

Dr. Jeffrey Goldfarb  
Dr. Nathan Kogan  
Prof. Shirley Lindenbaum  
Dr. Victor Robinson, Ex-officio  
Dr. Anwar Shaikh  
Mr. William B. Steerman  
Dr. Stewart Umphrey

Dr. Kogan was nominated and unanimously elected as Chairman of the Committee.

The Committee began consideration of charges of racial discrimination made by Mr. Harold Osuagwu, a former Ph. D. candidate in the Economics Department. Materials from the student's file relating to the charges were made available to the Committee. The charges related to Mr. Osuagwu's failure of his Ph. D. Oral Examinations and prejudicial comments regarding his academic record allegedly made by the Chairman of the Economics Department. Therefore, the Committee agreed to ask that the examiners for the April 12, 1978 Oral Examination of Mr. Osuagwu submit in writing their recollections of the examination, especially information regarding the basis of his or her decision to fail the student. This information will be considered in the November 7th meeting in which the Committee expects to determine whether or not Mr. Osuagwu will be granted a hearing.

The next meeting of the Committee will be held on Tuesday, November 7, 1978 at 2 p.m. in Room 201.

cc: Dean Joseph Greenbaum  
Dr. Marvin Schick

- M.A. Ph.D. Requirements

NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH  
GRADUATE FACULTY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE  
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

9/75

I. REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PH.D. DEGREE

A. Required course work -- A total of 60 credits is required for the degree. The following courses must be included within these 60 credits:

1. Theory Core

- a) Eco. 100/101, Intermediate Macro and Micro, or the equivalent, with a passing grade of B or better. (Students may substitute advanced courses in Macro or Micro in lieu of this requirement. See Section b) below.) Transfer students may apply for exemption on the basis of similar Macro and Micro level courses taken elsewhere.
- b) Three semesters of Economic Analysis to be chosen from: Eco. 200/201 (Economic Analysis I and II, Production and Resource Allocation), Eco. 202/203 (Economic Analysis III and IV, Employment, Growth and Distribution), and Eco. 204/205 (Advanced Political Economy I and II). At least one entire full-year sequence must be taken.
- c) With written Departmental approval, a student may substitute one semester of Eco. 300S/301S (Special Topics in Economic Theory) for the third required semester, but must take one full-year sequence. (See b) above.)
- d) A student must obtain a grade of B or better (not B-) in each of the three semesters. Should he obtain a grade of less than B, the examination may be retaken once. (For Eco. 202/203, examinations are given several times during the year, and the student should consult the course outline for details.)
- e) Students will not be required to take a Written Qualifying Examination in Economic Analysis.

2. Econometrics Core

- a) Students must take Eco. 281 (Statistical Analysis and Econometrics I) and obtain a grade of B or better (not B-). Should he obtain a grade of less than B, he may repeat the exam twice.
- b) Students will not be required to take a Written Qualifying Examination in Econometrics.

3. Seminar Requirements--12 credits to be taken from:

- a) Currently offered seminars.
- b) Any 300 and 400 level courses, whether or not designated as seminars.
- c) Seminar credit may also be obtained in some regular lecture courses by permission of the instructor. This requires submission of a special paper.

4. Minor Requirements--12 credits to be taken from:

- a) Courses offered in other Departments (Anthropology, Sociology, etc.)
- b) Courses offered in the Department of Economics in the fields of
  - (i) History of Economic Thought
  - (ii) Economic History
  - (iii) Political Economy
  - (iv) Courses in other areas which are specifically designated as minor substitutes



5. Mathematics Requirements -- Although no formal requirements in mathematics exist, as such, students are expected to acquire sufficient competence to enable them to pass all courses using mathematical techniques, such as the Core courses. (See E(2) below).
6. Grade Average -- An overall course average of B or better is required for the Ph.D. degree.
7. Length of Study -- No courses may be counted towards credit if taken more than ten years prior to the written qualifying examination.
8. Upon application to the Department, a student may, in unusual cases, be granted exemptions from certain of the above course requirements .

B. Areas of Concentration

1. Each student will choose two areas of concentration.
2. The Department of Economics regularly offers the following areas of concentration:
  - a. Advanced Economic Theory (comprising orthodox and/or Marxian Theory) and/or Growth Theory
  - b. History of Economic Thought
  - c. Money, Credit and Public Finance
  - d. Industrial Organization
  - e. International Trade
  - f. Economic History
  - g. The Economics of Human Resources
  - h. Quantitative Methods in Economics
  - i. Urban and Regional Economics, Economic Planning and Economic Development
3. If a student does not wish to select both areas of concentration from the above list, he may define one area for himself. Should he so choose, he must submit to the Department a detailed research proposal, together with a bibliography, for approval. Students who decide on this option will be required to submit a research paper in lieu of one Ph.D. Written Qualifying Examination. (See C(2)(b) below) A student may define an interdisciplinary area of concentration should he so desire. Should he so desire, he must in this case have the consent and guidance of a professor from an appropriate discipline.

C. Written Qualifying Examinations

1. A student may request permission from the Department to take his written qualifying examination after:
  - a. having completed 45 credits with an overall average of B, and
  - b. having satisfactorily completed the 3-semester Core requirements in Economic Analysis.

## 2. The Written Qualifying Examination requirements may be fulfilled by:

- a. A three-hour exam in each of the two areas of concentration chosen.
- b. One three-hour exam in one area of concentration and a research paper of high scholarly quality in the second area.
  - (i) Permission to submit such a paper in lieu of examination must be obtained from the student's Supervisor and approved by the Department. The paper will then be read and graded by two faculty members, one of whom will be the student's Supervisor.
  - (ii) Students wishing to take this alternative must submit an outline and/or abstract of their paper, together with their application to take the written examination in their remaining area of concentration.
  - (iii) Students who define their own area of concentration will be required to submit a research paper in that area. (See B(3) above) before the end of the semester in which the written portion of the exam is taken.
- c. One re-examination is permitted for students who do not pass the Ph.D. Written Qualifying. A student who hands in an unsatisfactory research paper may resubmit it once. If it is necessary to retake this examination, it must be within 2 years of the date of the first examination, provided the second date does not exceed the time limits for completing doctoral requirements. They are: 5 years for completion of course work; 5 years from the time of admission to doctoral candidacy for completion of all other requirements. The Department may require the student to sit for the second examination at any time within the allowed limits. Any extensions of over-all time limits must be approved by the Dean's Office. No further re-examinations are permitted.

## 3. Grading:

- a. The two written examinations and/or the research paper will be graded as follows:

9	A+	6	B+	3	C+	
8	A	5	B	2	C	0 F
7	A-	4	B-	1	C-	

- b. In order to fulfill the requirements for the Ph.D. Written Qualifying Examination, a student must receive at least 5 points on each of the two examinations. Decimals may be used.
- c. A student who receives at least 7 points in each of the two examinations and/or research paper qualifies for an Honors pass.

D. Reading Lists--The Department has available reading lists for each area of concentration. These will indicate the competence expected on the Written Qualifying Examination.

E. Language Requirement

- 1. The Department of Economics requires literacy in one foreign language relevant to the student's intended program of future study. Literacy must be shown by translating unseen a substantial section of an article on economics designated by the Chairman.

2. Alternatively, a student may substitute for his language requirement competence in mathematics.
  - a. This is evidenced by satisfactory performance (a grade of B or better) in Differential and Integral Calculus, Matrix Algebra and Linear Programming.
  - b. Students who have taken the equivalent courses elsewhere may petition the Department to have these requirements waived.
  - c. In case of doubt, students may be asked to demonstrate competence by taking the exams in Economics 084 and 189.

#### F. Oral Examination

1. The Oral Examination can only be taken after a student passes his Ph.D. Written Qualifying Examination requirement. It is usually taken only after a student has fulfilled all course requirements, or during the semester in which he only has to complete the last 6 points of course credit (as long as these are not Core credits). Should you have less than 60 credits completed, written permission must be secured from the Chairman to take the exam. This permission should be attached to the petition to take the Orals.
2. Oral examinations are intended to demonstrate the general capability of the student. As such, they may be expected to range widely across the field of economics, as well as exploring in depth the subject matter within the student's two areas of concentration. (See Memoranda on the Oral Exam and Dissertation Procedure).
3. The Departmental examining board will be determined by the Chairman, but a student who objects to the choice of examiners may petition for a different set of faculty examiners. An outside faculty examiner, representing the Graduate Faculty at large, is appointed by the Dean.
4. An Oral Examination that has been failed may be repeated only once, subject to the time limits outlined above in 2.c. The examination must be retaken in full.
5. A student may have the right to petition for Orals three weeks following the Written Qualifying Examination, but in any case must take the Orals before six months have elapsed after completion of the Written Qualifying Examination, if he is otherwise fully qualified.

#### G. Dissertation

1. Upon successful completion of the Written Qualifying Examination, a student is expected to write a dissertation. Students, however, should wait to submit a proposal for such a dissertation until successful completion of the Oral examination. They will then be assigned to a committee of dissertation supervisors, ordinarily three. (See Memorandum on Dissertation Procedures.)
2. A dissertation will be considered completed after it has received the approval of the supervisors. Thereafter the student must submit the dissertation to the Graduate Faculty at large and must sit for a final defense of the dissertation before receipt of the Ph.D. degree.

H. A student must complete all requirements for the Ph.D. degree within five years, with the exception of the dissertation. Upon successful completion of the Oral Examination, a student has five years to complete his dissertation. If deemed necessary, extensions of time may be granted by the Dean of the Graduate Faculty.

I. Stages of Evaluation -- Summary

1. A student's record will undergo periodic evaluation at specific stages:

a. On completion of the M.A. degree

(i) The student's record will be evaluated to determine if he will be allowed to continue towards the Ph.D. degree.

(ii) If a student is allowed to continue into the Ph.D. program his record will be evaluated after completion of the Theory Core or upon completion of 45 credits (assuming he has already passed his Theory Core courses).

b. On applying for the Ph.D. Written Qualifying Examination (See II(C) for the requirements that must be fulfilled by this stage).

c. On applying for the Oral examination (See II(f) for the requirements that must be fulfilled by this stage.)

2. The purpose of these frequent evaluations is to achieve a smooth and balanced progress towards the degree, and to avoid dragging on unfinished requirements for very long. At any stage, the Department may request a student to complete all requirements before proceeding to a more advanced stage.

II. REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE PH.D. PROGRAM

In order to be considered for admission to the Ph.D. program, a student must have an M.A. Degree in Economics, or its equivalent, from the Graduate Faculty or any other recognized institution. Admission to the Ph.D. program will depend on the student's overall record and his performance in the Ph.D. Core courses.

A. Students with an M.A. (or equivalent) from another institution

1. Students who are transferring from another institution must have obtained an overall average of B or better in their graduate work.

2. Transfer students will be admitted to the Ph.D. Program only after completing a minimum of 12 credits at the Graduate Faculty, which must include the 1 semester of a Core course in Economic Analysis.

3. Students who have obtained their M.A. degree at institutions grading on a Pass-Fail basis, after completion of the 3-semester theory-core, will be interviewed by members of the Department at the time of their records being reviewed, before approval is granted for study towards the Ph.D.

B. Transfer of Credits

1. After admission to Ph.D. study, a student may petition the Department to evaluate the graduate credits the student has taken elsewhere.
2. No transfer credit will be granted for any course not relevant to the Ph.D. degree in Economics or for any course with less than a B (Credit not granted for B-).
3. Credit will not be granted for courses taken prior to ten years before application for credit is made.
4. No more than 30 points of transfer credit may be granted in all.
5. Transfer credits may be given for minor requirements, as well as for the fulfillment of major requirements and seminar requirements.

C. Supervision

After a student has been admitted to the Ph.D. program, he will be assigned a faculty supervisor who will be responsible for advising the student in his choice of courses, his fields of concentration, etc.

I talked to Vic

NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

Inter-office Memorandum

To: Awar Sheikh

Date: 10/24/78

From: Vic Robinson

Re: Ph.D. Requirements

Attached are the Ph.D. Requirements revised on 9/78 sent down to us by the Economics Department. Item Number 6 (Page 2) appear to contradict the A- grade average requirement discussed in today's meeting of the Committee on Admissions and Requirements. Shouldn't this be revised?

NSR and it is OK - John

d) A student must obtain a grade of B or better (not B-) in each of the three semesters. Should he obtain a grade of less than B, the examination may be retaken once. (For Eco. 202/203, examinations are given several times during the year, and the student should consult the course outline for details).

e) Students will not be required to take a Written Qualifying Examination in Economic Analysis.

2. Econometrics Core

a) Students must take Eco. 281 (Statistical Analysis and Econometrics I) and obtain a grade of B or better (not B-). Should he obtain a grade of less than B, he may repeat the examination twice.

b) Students will not be required to take a Written Qualifying Examination in Econometrics.

3. Seminar Requirements -- 12 credits to be taken from:

a) Currently offered seminars in the Economics Department.

b) Any 300 or 400 level courses offered within the Economics Department, whether or not designated as seminars.

c) Seminar credit may also be obtained in some regular lecture courses in the Department of Economics, by permission of the instructor. This requires submission of a special paper.

4. Minor Requirements -- 12 credits to be taken from:

a) Courses offered in other departments (Anthropology, Sociology, etc.).