MAINE-THESIS: A CLASS FILE FOR TYPESETTING THESIS DOCUMENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

VOLUME I (Chapters 1 and 2)

By

<Your Name appears here, see Section 2.2.1 for details>

<Degrees you already have,

see Section 2.2.1 for details>

A DISSERTATION

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the

Requirements for the Degree of

<The degree you want>

(in <Specialty of your degree>)

The Graduate School

The University of Maine

<Month & Year of Graduation>

Advisory Committee:

<Name and Title of your advisor will appear here, see Section 2.2.2 for details>, Advisor

<Name and Title of a committee member appears here>

<Name and Title of a committee member appears here>

<Name and Title of a committee member appears here>

<Name and Title of a committee member appears here>

<Name and Title of a committee member appears here>

DISSERTATION

ACCEPTANCE STATEMENT

On behalf of the Graduate Committee for <Your Name appears here, see Section 2.2.1 for details>, I affirm that this manuscript is the final and accepted dissertation. Signatures of all committee members are on file with the Graduate School at the University of Maine, 42 Stodder Hall, Orono, Maine.
Submitted for graduation in <Month & Year of Graduation>

<Name and Title of your advisor will appear here, see Section 2.2.2 for details> (Date)

LIBRARY RIGHTS STATEMENT

In presenting this dissertation in partial fulfillment of the requirements for an advanced degree at The University of Maine, I agree that the Library shall make it freely available for inspection. I further agree that permission for "fair use" copying of this thesis for scholarly purposes may be granted by the Librarian. It is understood that any copying or publication of this dissertation for financial gain shall not be allowed without my written permission.

<Your Name appears here, see Section 2.2.1 for details> (Date)

MAINE-THESIS: A CLASS FILE FOR TYPESETTING THESIS DOCUMENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

By <Your Name appears here, see Section 2.2.1 for details>

Dissertation Advisor: <The short name of your advisor will appear here, see Section 2.2.2 for details>

An Abstract of the Dissertation Presented
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the
Degree of <The degree you want>
(in <Specialty of your degree>)
<Month & Year of Graduation>

The abstract for you thesis will appear on this page. It should be limited to 350 words for a Ph.D thesis or 500 words for a Master's thesis.

MAINE-THESIS: A CLASS FILE FOR TYPESETTING THESIS DOCUMENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

By <Your Name appears here, see Section 2.2.1 for details>

Dissertation Advisor: <The short name of your advisor will appear here, see Section 2.2.2 for details>

A Lay Abstract of the Dissertation Presented
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the
Degree of <The degree you want>
(in <Specialty of your degree>)
<Month & Year of Graduation>

Keywords: lay abstract keywords appear here

The Grad School now requires a lay abstract of up to 350 words for all theses, but also requires that the lay abstract be submitted electronically to Cyrstal Burgess (email: crystal.burgess@maine.edu). Whether you include it in the bound version of your thesis is your choice.

If you do want to include the lay abstract in the bound version of your thesis then it will appear here.

PREFACE

Preface from the 2003 version

This class file is written for use with the LaTeX 2_ε document preparation system for theses conforming to the guidelines of the Graduate School at the University of Maine. Ideas for this class were found in the class files gt-thesis.cls[1] and rpithesis.cls.[2] This class file is relatively compact, without too many options for the user. A majority of the credit for this class should go to the original writers of those two classes.

What This Class File Can Do— maine-thesis.cls can format a masters or doctoral thesis according to the guidelines set forth by the Graduate School of the University of Maine. It produces a double spaced, one sided document with the correct margins for final publication. It will properly format a titlepage, optional copyright page, abstract, optional dedication, acknowledgements and preface sections, a table of contents, lists of tables and figures, main matter, and end matter. The Graduate School is relatively lenient in some formatting issues and strict in others. Where there is leniency, decisions were made that I thought looked best. Changes can be made to the class file to make it look more to your liking, but in its current version, this class file will produce a thesis that is acceptable to the Graduate School.

A Final Note— A word of warning: **THE GUIDELINES OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL CAN AND DO CHANGE.** This class was written using the most recent set of guidelines dated July, 2000. They do change every so

[1] available at http://www.ctan.org
[2] can be currently found at http://www.rpi.edu/computing/software/latex/thesis-info.html

often so be sure that you have a copy of the most recent set of guidelines. Most changes that are made will probably be small and cosmetic but there is no guarantee that something major will not arise.

Jim Kenneally

Preface to version 1.5

As Jim predicted, the guidelines of the graduate school have changed a bit over the years since he originally designed this class file, even though they haven't updated the guidelines posted on their website due to budget and time constraints. Over those intervening years every successive person who has used the class file has been required by the Graduate School to make some changes: some in response to things which Jim didn't get quite right, most to things which they had changed or become stricter on. In most cases those changes accumulated in various versions of the file and were handed on to the next person interested in using the class file. In some cases, however, a student would leave before they handed the class file on to anyone and as a result any changes they made would be lost and have to be reproduced.

I've made the effort to acquire all versions of the class file that I can and to consolidate the changes they contain into a single project. I've also requested feedback from the Graduate School to make sure that this package conforms to their current standards. This is the result. I hope you find it useful and easy to use.

If the Graduate School requires you to change some aspect of your thesis formatting which you believe should be taken care of by this class file, please email me (rpspringuel@gmail.com) with a detailed description of the problem and a simple sample document that reproduces it (I don't want your whole thesis, just

the part that's not right). While I cannot guarantee that I will get to it right away, I will look at the problem just as soon as I have time and will endeavor to fix it. If you can't afford to wait for me to fix the problem and find a fix that works, please email me that fix as well, as it's much easier for me to incorporate a fix than it is to diagnose and fix a problem.

R. Padraic Springuel

Documentation last edited on December 29, 2013

DEDICATION

Dedications are optional, but if you have one it will appear here.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

While acknowledgements are technically optional, they are also the perfect place to make note of funding sources, collaborators, and other people whose work made your thesis possible. This is also the place to mention an External Reader (i.e. some one from outside the University who read and commented on your thesis) if you have one. Acknowledgements appear here.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF WHATEVER

If you have some an consistent set of theorems, symbols, abbreviations, or definitions, then you must include a page which lists them just as you list the tables and figures in your thesis.

Chapter 1
INTRODUCTION

This file serves both as documentation for the maine-thesis.cls and as an example of its use. Indeed, you probably noticed this as you started paging through the first few pages in order to get to the actual documentation. For that, I apologize, but the dual nature of this document made it necessary for all those pages to come first, seeing as that's where the Graduate School requires them to be.

This document is not intended to be an introduction on how to use LaTeX. In fact, I will assume that you are familiar with basic LaTeX commands and have typeset documents in LaTeX before throughout this document. If you haven't, then I highly suggest finding a reference book or tutorial that will teach you the basics of LaTeX and read through that first. There are several options available both in print and online (e.g. Kopka and Daly (2004); Mittelbach and Goossens (2004); Flynn (2005)). Which one you use is largely a matter of preference.

1.1 Installation

To install this class file you need to place it in ~/texmf/tex/latex/ where the "~" represents the location of your local texmf directory.[1] Since this changes from system to system, I can't be more specific than that, so check the documentation for your system.

1.2 Organizing your Thesis

While not required by the class file, I have some specific recommendations as to how you should organize the tex files that make up your thesis. These

[1] The final path should not have .../texmf/texmf/... in it, just .../texmf/...

recommendations are designed to make editing and distribution of drafts easier and were followed in assembling this document. While I will go into more detail about this structure as I go over the various elements of the maine-thesis.cls file and how to use them, the basic message is to break the thesis up into multiple files. In particular, the break down that I use is:

Main.tex This file has the responsibility for coordinating all the other files, but contains very little of the actual body of the thesis.

Front.tex This file contains all the material which appears up to and including the Table of Contents.

Ch#.tex The individual chapters of your thesis. By splitting out each thesis chapter into its own file, it will be easier to find where you want to work in any particular session as well as make generating draft copies of just part of the thesis easier.

App#.tex Like the chapter files, each appendix gets its own file.

Biography.tex The last element of the thesis, the biography of the author also gets its own file to avoid adding clutter to Main.tex.

Figures Since most of the figures you use in your thesis are likely to be separate image files which LaTeX will need access to when it typesets your thesis, I advise making a subfolder for your project where you can place these images. It'll make them easier to find later when you need to change them and keep the project root folder from getting too cluttered.

All of these files should be located in a single folder specifically created for this purpose. Since LaTeX creates several files when typesetting documents, this will

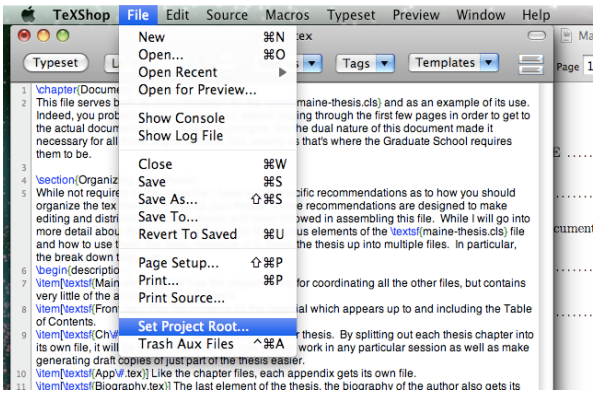

Figure 1.1. "Set Project Root..." option in the File menu for TeXShop. This option is no longer a menu item in the most recent version of TeXShop but this figure is retained here as an example of figure usage.

keep all those files in one place and keep them from crowding up your usual documents folders.

In this documentation, I will be assuming that the above organization structure is in use. If you're using something else, you'll have to modify the instructions provided here accordingly.

If you are using these guidelines, however, it is highly useful if you set Main.tex as the root project file for all other files in your LaTeX editor. You'll get fewer errors this way as you'll be able to order your editor to typeset the project without switching to Main.tex first, regardless of which file you're currently working on. While I can't provide you with exact instructions for this process for every possible editor, in TeXShop or TeXWorks, simply add the line "% !TEX root = Main.tex" to top of each chapter file.

If you're not using TeXShop or TeXWorks, then I suggest consulting the user manual or help files for your particular editor to figure out how to set the project root for a file.

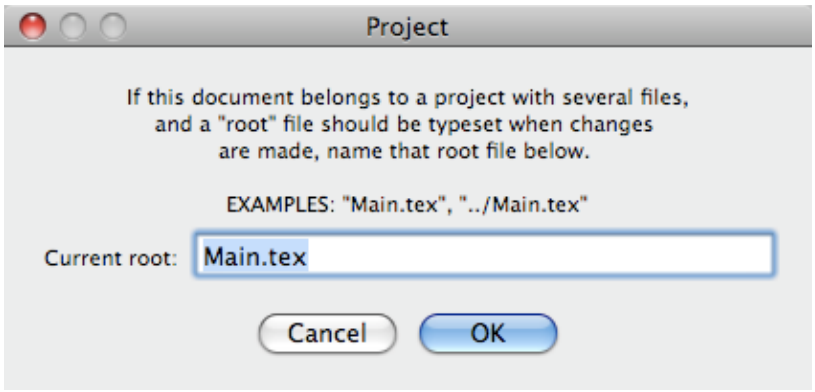

Figure 1.2. "Set Project Root..." dialog for TeXShop. This option is no longer a menu item in the most recent version of TeXShop but this figure is retained here as an example of figure usage.

1.3 Organization of this document

If you've read the Table of Contents, you've no doubt noticed that each of the chapters in this document deals with one of the files listed above. In that chapter you'll find instructions for what has to be in that file. For the most part these are requirements of either the Graduate School or the maine-thesis.cls itself. Deviation from them may result in your document not typesetting correctly or in it not conforming to the Graduate School guidelines. If you follow all these instructions perfectly and the Graduate School still rejects your thesis on the basis of some formatting error, please contact me (rpspringuel@gmail.com) with a full description of the problem that the Graduate School had with your thesis and I will make every effort to update the class file as quickly as possible.

1.4 Reporting a Bug or Formatting Problem

If you find a bug with this class file, please create a minimal working example which reproduces the bug and email it to rpspringuel@gmail.com along with a description of the bug and any possible fixes you have tried (and whether they

worked or not). For those not familiar with it, there are a couple of good descriptions on the web:

- `http://www.tex.ac.uk/cgi-bin/texfaq2html?label=minxampl`
- `http://www.minimalbeispiel.de/mini-en.html`

If you find a formatting problem with this class file, please create a minimal working example which reproduces the problem and email it to rpspringuel@gmail.com along with a description of the formatting problem. If the problem was pointed out to you by the Graduate School, please indicate who in the Graduate School pointed the problem so that I can consult with them directly if needed. If available, a document which demonstrates what the desired formatting looks like should also be included.
I cannot guarantee any timeline on how quickly bugs or formatting problems will be dealt with, but I will make every effort to correct them as quickly as possible.

Chapter 2
MAIN.TEX

Main.tex is responsible for 5 things:

1. the loading of the class file and any packages you need to properly typeset your thesis,
2. the declaration of the principal variables in the thesis (author, title, advisor, etc.),
3. coordinating which files should be typeset at this particular time,
4. typesetting the title page of the thesis, and
5. placing and typesetting the references according to the style file you select.

We shall deal with each of these, though not necessarily in the order listed above.

2.1 Class and Package Loading

Like any other LaTeX project, a thesis set using maine-thesis.cls must start with a declaration of the document class:

\documentclass[options]{maine-thesis}

It should be noted that while the class file does have several options, the official copy that you produce to submit to the graduate school should be typeset without any. The options are simply to help you create copies of your thesis which are intended for some other purpose. Unless the option specifically states that it is allowed on an official copy, then using the option will suppress the Dissertation Acceptance and Library Rights pages. This serves to distinguish these unofficial copies from the official one and saves you a couple of pages when printing them.

The options are as follows:

10pt This option sets the font size to 10pt. This option is allowed by the graduate school for an official copy, but is not recommended (the smaller font size doesn't convert to microfilm as well as the default).

11pt This option sets the font size to 11pt. This option is allowed by the graduate school for an official copy, but is not recommended (the smaller font size doesn't convert to microfilm as well as the default).

12pt This option sets the font size to 12pt. This is the default option, and doesn't normally need to be issued.

apa This option changes the headings to follow the American Psychology Association style with one exception: italics are replaced by underlines (since italics in the headings is prohibited by the Graduate School). These heading styles are unnumbered and thus cross references using \ref will point to just the chapter. This option is allowed for an official copy of your thesis.

chicago This option changes the headings to follow the Chicago style guidelines. These heading styles are unnumbered and thus cross references using \ref will point to just the chapter. This option is allowed for an official copy of your thesis.

draft This option does a few things:

- it marks the copy of the file as a draft by placing DRAFT in all four corners of each page (moving the page number to the bottom center if the top page style was selected),
- it marks any over full line with a black rectangle at the end,

- it allows \comment{...} commands to show in the outside margin (right-hand normally, but if twoside is also given, then it's the left-hand margin on even pages),
- it places the current date in the top center of each page, and
- it sets the font size to 10pt to reduce the document page count and save paper.

Taken together, these changes make this option useful when you want to distribute copies of your thesis (or parts thereof) to someone for feedback prior to completing it.

twoside This option sets the margins to allow for binding of a two sided printing. Thus odd number pages have a larger left-hand margin while even number pages have a larger right-hand margin. Chapters (or chapter equivalent elements) will always begin on an odd page. It also moves the page number for even pages to the upper left-hand corner for the top page style so that page numbers are always on the outer edge of the bound copy. Taken together, these changes make this option useful for producing extra copies of your thesis that you want bound for your advisor, your committee members, yourself, or other people. It will reduce your paper usage nearly in half (more than that if you also use a smaller font).

unbound This option sets the margins to equal width, widening the text area in the process. It is thus suitable for creating copies which will not be bound and thus don't need the extra wide margin to one side. If issued with the twoside option, the margins and text width specified here will override those for two-sided printing, but the other aspects of two-sided printing remain in effect.

If you issue more than one of the font size options, only the largest one will take effect. However, the draft option will always change the font size to 10pt, regardless of any other options issued. If you have the tex files for this documentation, you can see the effects of each of these options by editing the document class declaration in Main.tex and re-typsetting the document.
Once you have declared the document class, it's time to load packages. There are far too many of these for me to possibly cover them all, but ones which have known issues are listed in Appendix A.

2.2 Variable Declarations

Once you've initialized all the stuff you need to typeset your document, it's time to start adding content. Since many elements of this content get used over and over again, the class file allows for you to declare them once and then places them in all the appropriate places.

2.2.1 Describe Yourself

The first batch of these variables that you'll declare are the title of your thesis, your name, the degrees you already hold, the degree you're going for, the specialty in which this degree is, and when you are graduating. These are declared with some fairly self explanatory commands:

\title{...}
\author{...}
\degreesheld{...}
\degree{...}
\program{...}
\submitdate{...}

Note that you should use \\ to separate multiple degrees if you have more than one. This will place them on separate lines (a Graduate School requirement). Also, your submit date should be "May," "August," or "December" and the appropriate year.

2.2.2 Describe Your Committee

Next, you'll want to tell the class file about your committee. To do this, you'll need each committee member's full name and title (i.e. Ph.D., faculty position, etc., as in "John Smith, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Interesting Stuff"). Each member is declared with a separate command (use only the ones you need):

```
\principaladvisor{...}
\secondadvisor{...}

\firstreader{...}
\secondreader{...}
\thirdreader{...}
\fourthreader{...}
\fifthreader{...}
```

Note that these commands are order sensitive as the class file uses the last one called to determine the number of committee members. I.e. if you call \thirdreader{...} after \fifthreader{...} then the class file will think that you have 3 committee members beyond your advisor(s) rather than 5.
If this automatic numbering of your committee isn't working for some reason, then there are two commands which you can issue after the members list to override the behavior: \twoadvisors, \oneadvisor and \members{#}. The first is used to change the number of advisors to two, the second sets it to one (one advisor is the

default for the class file). The last tells the class file how many members your committee has (not including your advisor(s)). If you find that you have to issue these commands, please send me a minimal working example that duplicates the problem you experienced so that I can fix it.

The last part of describing your committee is to declare the short version of your advisor's name with \principalshort{...}. In this case, the advisor's title should simply be "Dr." (or whatever is appropriate) and should precede their name (as in "Dr. John Smith"). If you have two advisors, then both should appear as the argument to this command with their short titles separate (as in "Dr. John Smith and Dr. Jane Doe").

2.2.3 Number of Appendices

If you have more than one appendix, then you have to tell the class file this with the command \multipleappendicestrue. This is because the Graduate School requires different formatting for a document with a single appendix as opposed to one with multiple appendices (in particular as relating to lettering them and how they appear in the table of contents). By default, the class file assumes one appendix and will format it accordingly. If you have more than one, then this command will tell the class file to change to the multiple appendices format. If you don't have any appendices, then it shouldn't matter if you issue this command or not.

2.2.4 Document Type

By default, the class file will refer to your document as a dissertation. If your degree program refers to it as a thesis or project, then you'll want to tell the class file that. The command \thesis will change all occurrences of "dissertation" to "thesis" and \project will change them to "project."

2.3 Title page

Now that all the variables are declared, it's time to start the document itself. This consists of three commands:

```
\begin{document}
\preliminary
\titlepage
```

The first is the usual command that tells LaTeX where the document starts. The second tells the class file that what comes next is the front matter of the thesis. This means that pages should be numbered with lowercase roman numerals. The last command creates the title page. Putting it here ensures that every copy of your thesis that you create will include a copy of the title page, making it easier to identify the document (especially important when you're handing out bits and pieces).

After the title page, it's time to include the rest of the preliminary material, but I don't suggest putting all of that in Main.tex. Instead, all of that should be put in Front.tex, a process which gets us to our next job for Main.tex: coordinating which files are to be processed at this time.

2.4 File Coordination

Chances are pretty good that your final thesis will be close to, if not well over, 100 pages. If all of that material were in a single file, finding where it is you want to edit something can be difficult. To make this easier, LaTeX allows you to split the document up into multiple files and then use the \include{...} statement to tell the main file to add the contents of another file at this point. We're going to make use of that here. First off, we'll place all the front matter (copyright page, dissertation

acceptance statement, library rights statement, abstract(s), preface, dedication, acknowledgements, and table of contents):

\include{Front}

Next comes the main body of the thesis, which is just a bunch of \include{...} statements: one for each chapter:

\include{Ch1}
\include{Ch2}
\include{Ch3}
...
...
...

2.5 Bibliography

After the main body of the thesis, it's time to set the bibliography. It should be noted that the Graduate School requires a single, all inclusive bibliography for your thesis, even if each chapter has its own bibliography.

Since citation styles and the required contents of the bibliography can vary dramatically from discipline to discipline, the Graduate School has no specific requirements for the this section. As a result, this class file contains no formatting specifications for the section beyond the margins and line spacing.

Bt default the name of this section is "REFERENCES" but you can change it to "WORKS CITED," "BIBLIOGRAPHY," or whatever is customary for your discipline. To do so you'll need the command \bibtitle{...}. Whatever you call the section, however, the title should be in all caps to maintain consistency with the rest of the thesis.

There are two ways of handling your bibliography: with BibTeX and by hand.

2.5.1 BibTeX

If you're using BibTeX then you'll need to set several external parameters which tell the class file how to find and format the references. Do do this use the following series of commands:

\bibfiles{...}
\bibliographystyle{...}
\references

The first command tells the class file where the bibliography entries are located. This should be a BibTeX file (i.e. one with a ".bib" extension). If you're unfamiliar with BibTeX then you'll need to familiarize your self with it (Feder), or one of the various programs designed to help you manage a BibTeX file (e.g. Bibdesk (Bib) for Mac OS X, Referencer (Spray) for Linux, and BibDB (Doron) for Windows). The second command indicates the style the list should follow. There are a few styles built into BibTeX by default (plain, unsrt, alpha, abbrv) but there are also countless bibliography style files (".bst") out there that can achieve alternate formats. Consult with your advisor and committee about which bibliography style you should be using.

The last command simply tells the class file its time to typeset the reference list. Since this command manually adds an entry to the table of contents you will sometimes run into a peculiar bug within the LaTeX kernel when using it. This bug causes the processing of manually added table of contents entries to be delayed until after the processing of a subsequent included file. The result is that if said file adds entries to the table of contents (by containing sectioning commands, for instance) the manually added table of contents entry will be out of place. This can be fixed in one of two ways:

1. Use the \input command instead of \include. This command allows the placement of other files in the document just like \inlcude but doesn't have the same file coordination capabilities described in Section 2.8.

2. Place the command which manually adds to the table of contents inside an included file. If all table of contents entries are added from within an included file, then the bug about order won't manifest itself.

Since the bug is in the LaTeX kernel, I cannot change the class file to fix it. As a result, if it effects you, try one of the two above fixes.
Don't forget that if you're using BibTeX you'll need to process your document at least 4 times for it to come out right: once with LaTeX, once with BibTeX, and twice more with LaTeX.

2.5.2 Bibliographies by hand

If you've elected to create your bibliography by hand then you simply need to use:

\begin{thebibliography}{...}

...

...

...

\end{thebibliography}

Since the contents and format of this environment is covered in most LaTeX manuals (e.g. section 11.3.1 in Kopka and Daly (2004)), I'm not going to go over it here. Note that the same issue that effects \references applies to this environment.

2.6 More File Coordination

Having taken care of the bibliography, it's time to work on the appendices:

\appendix

\include{AppA}

\include{AppB}

...

...

...

The first command resets the chapter counter and changes it from numbers to letters. This means that from now on the \chapter{...} command will create "Appendix *" (where "*" is A, B, C, etc.) rather than "Chapter #" (where "#" is 1, 2, 3, etc.). It is necessary even if you have only one appendix (and thus don't want it lettered).[1] The subsequent commands point to and allow the inclusion of the various appendix files.

2.7 Biography

After the list of appendix inclusions you'll need to write your biography. According to the graduate school the requirements for the biography are as follows:

> A biography of the candidate must be included in the thesis. It must be written in the third person and include the following information: place of birth, place of high school gradua- tion, place and date of college graduation with degree(s) and major(s), professional or employment experience, scholarly publications, and memberships in professional or honorary societies. The last sentence must state, "S/He is a candidate for the———degree in ——- from The University of Maine in Month, Year."

[1] If your document has only one appendix, then the letter is left off completely and it is simply designated "Appendix".

Obviously these are some very stringent requirements, but even so there is still a substantial amount of variation that might be introduced into any given biography so it's left up to you to write all but the last sentence of the biography (which has such specific required wording that the class file can do it for you). To format your biography correctly, it should be placed between \begin{biography} and \end{biography}. You might also consider placing it in a separate file which you then include (as I've done in this document) so that you can exclude it from draft copies of the thesis.

Since the biography is required to be the last page of your thesis, the only command that should appear after it in your document is \end{document}, which will tell LaTeX that the document is finished.

2.8 Using the File Coordination

In addition to breaking your thesis up into multiple smaller files, the \include{...} statements enable another feature of LaTeX that should make your life much easier. Let's say during the editing process your committee requires you to make changes to chapter 3 but not any of the rest of the document. Once you've made those changes, do you have to retypeset the whole document and give it all to your committee just so they can approve those changes? Thanks to the \include{...} statements, the answer is no. Simply introduce the command \includeonly{Ch3} into the preamble of your document (somewhere before \begin{document}, I suggest just after the packages are loaded) and LaTeX will only process chapter 3, but will look at the aux files for the other chapters so that any reference commands point to the right place. This will create a document which consists of the title page, chapter 3, and the reference list: a much smaller and easier file to be handing out to your committee. By changing the argument of this command

you can control which chapter (or appendix) is typeset and can even typeset more than one (simply separate each file name by a comma as in "Ch2,Ch3,AppA" which will typeset chapters 2 and 3 and appendix A). Once you're ready to typeset the whole document again, simply delete the \includeonly{...} command.
It should be noted that \include{...} not only adds the contents of the specified file to this one, it also starts a new page both before and after the file is read in (the equivalent of issuing \clearpage). As a result, you should only use it on files that should start and end on their own pages (like chapters) and not with those that can share their page space with something else (like a section in a chapter). As with spaces and carriage returns, LaTeX always ignores multiple commands to start a new page in a row so two \include{...} statements in a row won't create a blank page in between. If you have to place in a separate file some material which shouldn't automatically start and end its own page, you'll need to use \input{...} instead and there is no equivalent to \includeonly{...} for \input{...}.

MAINE-THESIS: A CLASS FILE FOR TYPESETTING THESIS DOCUMENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

VOLUME II (Chapters 3, 4, and 5)

By

<Your Name appears here, see Section 2.2.1 for details>

<Degrees you already have,

see Section 2.2.1 for details>

A DISSERTATION

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the

Requirements for the Degree of

<The degree you want>

(in <Specialty of your degree>)

The Graduate School

The University of Maine

<Month & Year of Graduation>

Advisory Committee:

<Name and Title of your advisor will appear here, see Section 2.2.2 for details>, Advisor

<Name and Title of a committee member appears here>

<Name and Title of a committee member appears here>

<Name and Title of a committee member appears here>

<Name and Title of a committee member appears here>

<Name and Title of a committee member appears here>

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

Chapter 3
FRONT.TEX

The front matter of your thesis is primarily made up of special things that are required by the Graduate School, but also contains some optional elements. Table 3.1 provides a summary of these elements.

3.1 Special Pages

The first three pages of the front matter in your thesis are special pages which are generated automatically just by issuing a single command. Those commands are:

\dissacceptance

\copyrightpage[copyright holder]{year}

\libraryrights

The first command creates the dissertation acceptance page. This page is required by the graduate school and is signed by your advisor to certify that this copy of the thesis is the final version. This page must be the second page of the

Thesis Element	Required or Optional
Dissertation Acceptance	Required
Copyright Page	Optional
Library Rights Statement	Required
Abstract	Required
Lay Abstract	Special[a]
Preface	Optional
Dedication	Optional
Acknowledgements	Optional
Table of Contents	Required

[a]See section 3.2

Table 3.1. The elements of the front matter for your thesis.

manuscript (only the title page precedes it), and thus this command must be the first in Front.tex

The second command creates a copyright page. This page is optional (unless you've taken the time to register the copyright, in which case it's required by law, not the Graduate School), so you can neglect this page if you want to. If you do issue it, there are a pair of arguments that it takes. The first (between "[" and "]") specifies the copyright holder. This argument can be left off completely (in which case the "[" and "]" are also not necessary) and will default to you, the author. The second argument is required and declares the year of the copyright. If parts of your thesis were supported by grants or were previously published, you should consult with your advisor and the prior publishers to make sure that you specify these arguments correctly before including this page.

The third command creates the Library Rights page. This page lets the Library share your thesis with other scholars who request a copy and is required by the Graduate School. You will need to sign and date it before turning your manuscript over to the graduate school. You cannot use a digital signature on this page.

3.2 Abstract(s)

The graduate requires two abstracts, but only one has to appear in the bound dissertation.

This first abstract is the usual abstract you would write for a scholarly journal in your field. This is the abstract that must be in the bound thesis. It should be limited to 500 words for a Master's Thesis and 350 words for a Doctoral Thesis. It cannot contain formulas, tables, diagrams, or other illustrations. Typesetting your abstract is accomplished with the "abstract" environment:

```
\begin{abstract}
```

...

...

...

\end{abstract}

The second abstract is one suitable for a lay audience. This abstract is limited to 350 words regardless of the kind of degree you're getting and should not contain highly technical language. It should be written with the expectation that the reader will have only minimal knowledge of your field as it may be "submitted [...] for publication in newspapers, magazines, and other media of interest to the general public, and it may be used in selecting nominees for regional and national competitions." It must be accompanied by at least 5 keywords (for search engines to pick up on, presumably) and it may contain 1 (and only 1) image. If you didn't create said image, then you need permission of the copyright holder to use it. This abstract doesn't have to be bound with your thesis, but must be submitted electronically to crystal.burgess@maine.edu. When submitting this abstract, a Word document that is formated correctly is preferred due to some copy/paste peculiarities between Adobe Reader and the form the grad school uses to upload the file to the web. If you don't have access to Word, however, you can get away with a pdf version. This pdf version can be generated by this class file with the "layabstract" environment; the same environment you'd use to generate the lay abstract for inclusion in the bound copy:

\begin{layabstract}{...}

...

...

...

\end{layabstract}

In this case, the environment argument is the list of keywords, while the body of the abstract should be within between the environment commands. If you do include an image, do not enclose it within a figure environment as it should not appear in the List of Figures.

3.3 Dedication

If there is some person (or group of persons) to whom you want to dedicate your thesis, then you'll need to use the dedication environment. This should be short, and is optional:

```
\begin{dedication}
...
\end{dedication}
```

3.4 Preface

If you want to include a preface to your thesis then you typeset it with the preface environment. This can be long or short and is optional.

```
\begin{preface}
...
...
...
\end{preface}
```

Note: The document structure within the Preface is unnumbered (a Graduate School requirement).

3.5 Acknowledgements

While considered optional by the Graduate School, the acknowledgments are the appropriate place to mention funding sources, collaborators, and anyone who helped with the writing or revision of your thesis. They are typeset with the acknowledgements environment:

```
\begin{acknowledgements}
...
...
...
\end{acknowledgements}
```

3.6 Table of Contents

The last element of the front matter is the table of contents. This actually consists of several lists, the first of which is actually called "Table of Contents" and contains the name and page numbers of chapters, sections, subsections, and chapter-like elements. The other lists are all pseudo-optional. If they would be populated (i.e. if you have tables or figures), then they need to be there. If they are empty, then you can leave the empty list off. Typesetting these lists is handled with a series of commands:

```
\tableofcontents
\listoftables
\listoffigures
```

In addition, the Graduate School requires you to have other lists for "a consistent set of theorems, symbols, abbreviations or definitions" should such a set appear in your thesis. Some packages add \listof* commands to create and auto-populate

the list for the element that they are support just like \listoftables and \listoffigures do for tables and figures. If so, you should probably use said command as it will make your life much easier (though pay attention to the formatting that the command creates, you may need to modify it manually). However, for those instances where the package doesn't do so, there is a "listof" environment which you can use to manually create such a page:

\begin{listof}{...}

...

...

...

\end{listof}

3.7 File Close

The second to last line that should be in your Front file signals the start of the main body of the thesis with the command \mainmatter{...}. This resets the page numbering, changes it to arabic numerals, switches to double spacing, and adds the word "Chapter" to your table of contents before your first chapter. This command also takes an argument that tells LaTeX what the contents of the headers and footers should be. Since the page number appears in the header or footer of each page, the value of this argument is of some interest to us. If you make that argument "bottom" then page numbers will always appear by itself in the bottom center of the footer and the headers will be blank (as they do in this document). If you make the argument "top" then page numbers will appear by themselves on the right-hand side of the header and the footer will be blank.[1] There are other values which the argument can take on based on the underlying LaTeX command

[1]Except on the first page of a chapter, where they will appear just like for "bottom".

(\pagestyle{...}), but they won't fit the Graduate School guidelines so I'm not going to talk about them here.

Since this isn't strictly creating a piece of the front matter of your thesis it might seem more logical to put this command in Main.tex after \include{Front}, however, this command suffers from the same bug that effects \references. However, since this command comes first in the document, it appears to be subject to it more reliably. Putting the command at the end of Front.tex dodges that bug (as would placing it at the beginning of Ch1.tex). It's not elegant, but it works.

The last line of Front.tex is \endinput. This command isn't technically necessary (i.e. your document will typeset just fine without it), but it is good programming practice to include it. If it is used, then anything that appears after it will be ignored by LaTeX, making it a great way to create a scratch space at the end of each file where you can write notes to yourself. You don't even have to comment them out!

Chapter 4
CHAPTERS AND APPENDICES

4.1 Chapters

While the chapters are probably the hardest part of the thesis for you to actually write, the class file requires very little in each chapter. Each chapter file should open with \chapter{...} and close with \endinput. In between is largely up to you, but there are a few things to keep in mind.

You cannot use \include{...} inside chapters because they are already included files. If you want to breakup a long chapter into multiple files, use \input{...} instead. Note that there is no \input{...} equivalent to \includeonly{...}. Every file inside an \input{...} command will be processed every time.

Figures and tables should be inside the figure and table environments, respectively, so that they are automatically inserted into the list of figures or tables. If the caption for a figure or table is particularly long, I also recommend using the optional argument in the \caption[...]{...} command to create a short version of the caption that will appear in the table of contents.

Footnotes inside figures or tables will be captured by the figure or table environment and thus won't appear anywhere in the document. There are several possible solutions for this problem, none of which are implemented by this class file, so if you want to put footnotes in your table, look into it.

4.2 Appendices

The file that contains an appendix looks just like a file that contains a chapter. It starts with \chapter{...} and ends with \endinput.

4.3 Headings

There are 5 levels of headings within a chapter or appendix: section, subsection, subsubsection, paragraph, and subparagraph. To create a heading (and start a new element at the appropriate level) simply issue the appropriate command (\section, \subsection, etc.). By default headings are numbered down to the subsubsection level using a decimal system (<Chapter #>.<Section #>.<Subsection #>.<Subsubsection #>). You can change the depth to which headings are numbered with the command \setcounter{secnumdepth}{#}. The argument should be a number between 0 (no headings are numbered) and 5 (all headings down to the subparagraph level are numbered). This command can be issued at anytime in your document and will affect the numbering from that point forward. In addition to the options described in Section 2.1 which automatically change the format of the headings to match a specific style, it is possible to manually change the formats by redefining the following commands:

\sectionstyle
\subsectionstyle
\subsubsectionstyle
\paragraphstyle
\subparagraphstyle

These commands should take no arguments and consist purely of formating commands (it is up to you to provide any punctuation a style might demand in the heading name itself). As an example, if you wanted to make section headings be underlined and boldfaced, you would need to issue the following command in your preamble:

\renewcommand*{\sectionstyle}{\bfseries\underline}

If manually redefining the heading styles, remember that the Graduate School prohibits italics in headings.

Similarly there exist the following lengths which can be used to redefine where the text starts after a heading:

\sectionpost

\subsectionpost

\subsubsectionpost

\paragraphpost

\subparagraphpost

These lengths should be altered in the preamble with a \setlength command. If the value the lengths are set to is positive, then they represent the vertical distance between the header and the first paragraph which follows (and should probably be a rubber length to give LaTeX some wiggle room in making things fit on a page). If they are negative then the absolute value represents the horizontal distance between the header and the first word of the paragraph which follows (and should probably be a fixed length). For example, the lengths for APA style headings are positive (and rubber) for \sectionpost and \subsectionpost, but negative (and fixed) for the other three. This places section and subsection headers on their own line, but subsubsection, paragraph, and subparagraph headers are on the same line as the text which follows them. On the other hand, the default style uses positive (and rubber) lengths for \sectionpost, \subsectionpost, and \subsubsectionpost, but negative (and fixed) lengths for \paragraphpost and \subparagraphpost.

For more on the difference between rubber and fixed lengths, consult your LaTeX reference book of choice.

Chapter 5
OTHER STUFF

5.1 \ignore

The class file defines the command \ignore{...} which is very useful for removing large blocks of text from the thesis without deleting them. Anything within the argument is treated as if it was commented out and will not appear in the typeset document.

5.2 \comment

There is also a \comment{...} command. If the draft option was issued to the class file, the argument of this command will appear in the right hand margin in red with "NOTE:" preceding it in a smaller font (as can be seen in this file if you typeset it in draft mode). This makes it useful for adding reminders to yourself about things you still need to do, or questions for your advisor when you're asking him to review a draft version of something. Without the draft option this command functions identically to \ignore.

5.3 \highlight

The \highlight command is a useful companion to \comment. In draft mode it will highlight its argument (i.e., give it a yellow background). In final mode, the text appears normally.

5.4 \pocket

If you have supplementary materials such as a DVD or CD which will be stored in a pocket inside the cover of your thesis the Graduate school requires you to list these in the table of contents. This can be done with the \pocket{...} command. However, like the \references command, the entry in the table of the contents that this produces may be out of place if it is put in Main.tex. See Section 2.5 for more details.

Table of contents entries created by this command have the status of chapters (or appendcies, if you've already issued the \appendix command) and will increment the appropriate counter.

5.5 \toclabel

If you need to add a label into your table of contents then you can use the command \toclabel{...} to do so. This is the same command that is used to add the word "Chapter" (by \mainmatter) when it is required and so what you add will look exactly like it does. The same bug in the LaTeX kernel that effects those commands could thus effect this one.

5.6 \compresstitlepage

In rare cases your title page may spill over onto a second page when typeset with double line spacing (generally due to a long title, many previous degrees, or committee members with long/multiple titles). When this happens, issue the command \compresstitlepage in your preamble. This will change the line spacing for the committee members to single line spacing. If that isn't enough to get your title page onto one page, add the optional argument ("[2]") to change the spacing for the rest of the title page to one-and-a-half spacing.

5.7 verbatim and \verb

Since the Graduate School doesn't want the font to change during the course of the document, the verbatim environment and the \verb command have had their font changed from the standard typewriter font of LaTeX to the normal roman font. This required a change to the font encoding to get what you type in the verbatim environment to be the same characters that appear on the page. As a result, the mapping of quotation marks, ", to close double quotes, ", doesn't work. To get " you will need to type two close quotation marks, '', just like you have to type two two open quotation marks, ``, to get the double open quotes, ".

5.8 Widows and Clubs

The graduate school requires that page breaks occur so that at least 3 lines of any paragraph are on a page. Thus, if a paragraph starts on a certain page at least the first three lines of that paragraph should be on that page. Likewise, if a paragraph ends on a page at least the last three lines of that paragraph should be on that page. This is an unusually stringent requirement for clubs (paragraph starts at the end of a page) and widows (paragraph ends at the beginning of a page) and one which is impossible to force LaTeX to respect. The club penalty and widow penalty have been set high to large values so that at least two lines of each paragraph should appear on each page, but if the graduate school starts bugging you about this, you are going to have to play with this manually using \pagebreak and \nopagebreak. Do this only when preparing the *absolutely final copy* of the thesis as said manual breaks will stick around despite any subsequent edits to the document.

Likewise, the Graduate School has similar standards for the table of contents: at least 3 entries from any given chapter must be on the page (unless the chapter has

fewer than 3 entries, in which case all entries should appear on the same page). I've done my best to make sure this happens, but I can't possibly test every possible pattern of chapters, sections, and subsections that you might have. If the graduate school is bugging you about this, then place \addtocontents{toc}{\protect\pagebreak} just before a chapter, section, or subsection to manually insert a page break into that position in your table of contents. This command can likewise be used to manually insert page breaks into the list of figures (lof) or the list of tables (lot) by changing the first argument. It also will run into the same bug that effects \references. See Section 2.5 for more details. If you do have to do this, I'd also appreciate a minimal working example so that I can try to further fine tune the class file's ability to do this automatically.

5.9 Two Volume Thesis

From the Graduate School's Thesis Guidelines:

> If a thesis is 500 or more pages long or over 2 1/2" thick, inclusive of all material, it must be bound in two volumes. The break between the two volumes must be at the end of a chapter. The volumes should be approximately equal in size. EACH VOLUME CONTAINS A TITLE PAGE AND A TABLE OF CONTENTS.
>
> The title page for each volume specifies the volume and chapters included in that volume. The Table of Contents for Volume I lists the material contained in the entire thesis (both volumes). The pagination is continuous from Volume I to Volume II. The Title Page and Table of Contents pages in Volume II are assigned Arabic numerals.

If your thesis is long enough to warrant two volumes then you'll need to issue the command \part{2}.[1] This produces the second title page and adds "VOLUME II" to the main table of contents. To create the table of contents for the second volume, simply issue the \tableofcontents command again. Likewise, if the second volume contains tables or figures issue \listoftables or \listoffigures again. The listof environment can also be used again here, though you will have to manually populate it again.

If you're using a package that creates \listof* commands for some new element, then you're probably not going to be able to simply reissue the command to get the appropriate list to appear a second time. Most likely what you'll end up with is a blank page with just the list title. This is because most packages don't recognize the possibility of a document having more than one copy of the table of contents (or part thereof) and thus don't create or populate a second list file. As a result, a two volume thesis that makes use of such commands will probably require you to either duplicate the list manually (using the listof environment) or modify the package you're using so that it will automatically create and populate the second copy of the list.

At the moment the class file only supports the creation of a two-volume thesis. Issuing the \part command more than once (in the attempt to create 3 or more volumes) will result in an error. Later versions may support more than 2 volumes if there turns out to be a demand for that feature.

5.10 Thesis in a Foreign Language

The class file has not been tested on a thesis written in a foreign language and thus its behavior on such documents is not guaranteed. Support for these kinds of

[1] Technically the argument can be whatever you want, not just "2." The argument is required, but its value isn't used by the class file anywhere.

documents is planned for a future version, but probably won't come until 2015 at the earliest. Contributions designed to make the class file work with foreign language theses are appreciated: R.Springuel@umit.maine.edu.

5.11 Hyphenation & Justification

At the graduate school request, automatic hyphenation is turned off and the document should be set left justified (\raggedright in LaTeX parlance). If this creates strange behavior for you, please let me know so that any possible bugs can be resolved.

5.12 5-dot Leader Minimum in TOC

While I've attempted to chose settings that will allow the class file to fulfill this graduate school requirement automatically, this is not something that LaTeX can be explicitly instructed to do. If you run into a problem with one of your TOC entries you will have to fix it manually by either changing the appropriate title/caption, or by making use of the optional short title/caption built into the appropriate command.

REFERENCES

H. Kopka and P. W. Daly, *Guide to LaTeX* (Addison-Wesley, 2004), 4th ed.

F. Mittelbach and M. Goossens (Braams, Johannes and Carlisle, David and Rowley, Chris), *The LaTeX Companion* (Addison-Wesley, 2004), 2nd ed.

P. Flynn, *Formatting Information: A beginner's guide to typesetting with LaTeX* (2005), URL `http://www.sciweavers.org/books/beginners-introduction-typesetting-latex`.

A. Feder, BibTeX, URL `http://www.bibtex.org`.

BibDesk, URL `http://bibdesk.sourceforge.net/`.

J. Spray, *Referencer*, URL `http://icculus.org/referencer/`.

E. Doron, *BibDB*, URL `http://www.mackichan.com/index.html?bibdb/default.htm`.

Appendix A
OTHER PACKAGES

This appendix lists the packages which have interesting behavior when used along side maine-thesis.cls. If you find a package that creates difficulties which isn't listed here, please email me the name of the package, the version you have, and the particular difficulty that you encountered.

A.1 Working Packages

While not thoroughly tested, the following packages have been used with this class file without incident:

- acronym (v1.35, last revised 2009/10/20)
- epic (v1.2, last revised 1986/06/01)
- epstopdf (v2.5, last revised 2010/02/09)
- excludeonly (v1.0, last revised 2003/03/14)
- graphics (v1.0o, last revised 2009/02/05)
- graphicx (v1.0f, last revised 1999/02/16)
- hhline (v2.03, last revised 1994/05/23)
- natbib (v8.31a, last revised 2009/11/07)
- pdfpages (v0.4j, last revised 2010/01/12)
- tabularx (v2.07, last revised 1999/01/07)
- tabulary (v0.9, last revised 2008/12/01)

If you experience a problem with any of these packages please make sure you have the version listed above or a more recent one before submitting a bug report.
If you use a package other than one of the ones listed above without incident, please email me (rpspringuel@gmail.com) the package name and version so that I can add it to the above list.

A.2 caption and subfig

This class file already formats captions for figures and tables according the requirements of the Graduate School. As a result, the caption package, which allows you to manipulate how these elements appear, should not be used.
The one exception to this is if you use the caption or subfig package (which depends on the caption package) to create multi-page floats.[1] If you do, you'll find that the caption formats and the List of Figures/Tables do not typeset the way the Graduate School wants them to be typeset. In particular, the separator between "Figure #.#" and the caption will be ": " instead of ". " and the word "Figure" or "Table" will not accompany the number in the respective list. To avoid this you need to add the following code to your preamble:

```
\captionsetup{labelsep=period,listofformat=simple}
\makeatletter
\renewcommand\p@figure{Figure\space}
\renewcommand\p@table{Table\space}
\makeatother
```

If you have defined additional floats, you will need more lines like those for figures and tables.

[1] If you need to create subfigures but don't need a figure to span multiple pages, use the subfigure package, as it won't conflict with this class file.

Note: If you use the subfig package, the following warning will be raised: "Package caption Warning: Unsupported document class (or package) detected, usage of the caption package is not recommended." It should be safe to ignore this warning, if you don't use any other packages which manipulate the caption command. For anything beyond that, I can't make any guarantees on what will work and what won't.

This class file was tested with subfig v1.3, last revised 2005/06/28 and caption v3.1h, last revised 2008/04/01. If you're having problems with either package, make sure you have these versions or more recent ones before submitting a bug report. The behavior of these packages in a two-volume thesis has not been tested.

A.3 color

The class file uses this package to color the \comment command in draft mode. As a result, any attempt to load this package with options by using \usepackage will result in an option clash error. Instead, pass whatever options for color you want to the class file and they will automatically be passed along to color when it is loaded. The class file was tested with v1.0j, last revised 2005/11/14. If you're having problems with color, make sure you have this version or a more recent one before submitting a bug report.

A.4 footmisc

The class file uses this package to eliminate the usual rule that occurs between the body of the text and the footnotes at the bottom of the page. As a result, any attempt to load this package with options by using \usepackage will result in an option clash error. Instead, pass whatever options for footmisc you want to the class file and they will automatically be passed along to footmisc when it is loaded.

The class file was tested with v5.5a, last revised 2009/09/15. If you're having problems with hyperref, make sure you have this version or a more recent one before submitting a bug report.

A.5 hyperref

The hyperref package can be used to create many links within your document, making the digital copy easier to navigate. When links are created in the document, they can be highlighted in a variety of ways: colored boxes around the text, colored text, and small capitals. While these are necessary indicators of the presence of the link in an electronic document, they should not appear in the printed copy. As a result, you are advised to turn hyperref (comment out the load command) when typesetting the file for printing purposes. When you go back to typesetting with hyperlinks, you are likely going to need to trash the auxilarly (aux, toc, lof, lot, etc.) files to get the document to typeset correctly.
The class file was tested with v6.80n, last revised 2010/03/11. If you're having problems with hyperref, make sure you have this version or a more recent one before submitting a bug report.

A.6 hyperref and ifthen

If a user defined command that calls the commands from the ifthen package (like \equal) is placed inside a sectioning command, this is likely to raise a problem if hyperref is also being used, even if the user defined command is robust or protected. I have been unable to identify exactly what causes this error and can provide no fix. My only suggestion is to redefine your command so that it uses the TEX primitive if statements instead of the ifthen package.

This bug was observed with v6.80n, last revised 2010/03/11, of hyperref and v1.1c, last revised 2001/05/26, of ifthen.

A.7 soul

The class file uses this package for the \highlight command. As a result, any attempt to load this package with options by using \usepackage will result in an option clash error. Instead, pass whatever options for soul you want to the class file and they will automatically be passed along to soul when it is loaded.
The class file was tested with v2.4, last revised 2003/11/17. If you're having problems with soul, make sure you have this version or a more recent one before submitting a bug report.

A.8 tocvsec2

The class file uses this package to control the table of contents depth. In particular, it is used to prevent preface sections from being numbered and appearing in the table of contents and to prevent appendix sections from appearing in the table of contents while still being numbered. If you need to use this package for some other purpose, you don't need to reload it.
The class file was tested with v1.2b, last revised 2010/02/27. If you're having problems with tocvsec2, make sure you have this version or a more recent one before submitting a bug report.

A.9 hyphenat

The class file uses this package to turn off hyphenation for the entire document. As a result, any attempt to load this package with options by using \usepackage will result in an option clash error. Since the only options for this package either

disable all hyphenation (the option being used by the class file) or enable it for monospaced (typewriter-style) fonts which aren't allowed in a thesis (the graduate school wants a single font used throughout the document), you shouldn't have to load this package anyway.

The class file was tested with 2009/09/02 v2.3c. If you're having problems with hyphenat, make sure you have this version or a more recent one before submitting a bug report.

Appendix B
CHANGE LOG

Changes in Bold were required by the Graduate School

B.1 Changes since v1.7

- **Hyphenation disabled.**
- **Full justification disabled.**

B.2 Changes since v1.6

- Added \highlight command.
- Modifications to \pocket to make its ToC entries match other chapter-level entries.
- Added two-volume support.
- Made some modifications to help with widow/orphan control in the ToC.

B.3 Changes since v1.5

- **Changed line length for multiple line entires in the ToC.**
- **Removed the multiple appendices "Appendices" header from the ToC.**
- Added twoside option.
- Added unbound option.
- Added hooks to alter heading styles.

- Added chicago and apa option to switch headings automatically to the appropriate style.

B.4 Changes since v1.1

- License Changed to LPPL v1.3c.
- Generalized Dissertation Acceptance Page.
- Changed to signature line on Library Rights Page.
- Fixed delimiter in figure and table captions.
- Unified \copyrightyear{...} and \copyrightpage into single command.
- Refined support for two advisors and number of committee members.
- Removed support for External Reader on title page.
- Created patch code to fix list of tables and list of figures when hyperref is used.
- Added layabstract environment.
- Added listof environment.
- Changed font for verbatim environment and \verb command.
- Fixed typesetting of dedication.
- General file maintenance.
- Added insertion of "Appendices" to ToC when there are multiple appendices.
- Modified biography environment to auto-generate the last sentence.

- Made identification of number of advisors and committee members automatic.
- Removed \appsection{...} as it is redundant with \section*{...}.
- Changed way "Chapters" and "Appendices" are added to the TOC.
- Added tocvsec2 dependance to make the change in TOC depth for the front matter and appendices automatic.
- Modified preface environment to make the non-numbering of its sections, subsections, etc automatic.
- Reserved \part for multiple volume support.
- Added \pocket.
- Defined a pseudo \texorpdfstring command for use in chapter titles. When hyperref is loaded (and defines the command properly) this has the effect of hiding \MakeUppercase commands from hyperref.
- Made Preface, Dedication, and Acknowledgements double spaced.
- Created type variables and commands that allows switching to "thesis" or "project" instead of "dissertation."
- Removed footnote rule.
- Renamed \labelchaptersintoc to \toclabel, generalized its function, and made it compatible with hyperref.
- Added commands to compress title page when needed.

B.5 Changes between v1 and v1.1

This list is not entirely complete but is a best reconstruction as I can manage. Changes were not logged prior to v1.5.

- Added Dissertation Acceptance Page
- Added support for 6 member committees
- Removed Boldface from TOC entries
- Reduced size of chapter and section headers to match text font, both in place and TOC entries
- Added support for two advisors

BIOGRAPHY OF THE AUTHOR

<Your biography appears here. See Section 2.7 for details>

<Your Name appears here, see Section 2.2.1 for details> is a candidate for the <The degree you want> degree in <Specialty of your degree> from The University of Maine in <Month & Year of Graduation>.