# maine-thesis — A LaTeX class file for the typesetting of a Masters or Doctorate Thesis at the University of Maine.\*

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#### Released?

#### Abstract

This class provides assistance for implementing the thesis formatting requirement of the Graduate School at the University of Maine. Upon the recommendation of their committee, students may follow the style manual of a leading journal or of a professional association for the use of field-specific terminology, formulas, signs, and other features of the text, as well as formats for documenting sources. The format requirements of the graduate school must be satisfied first, even if they depart from the style manual that has been adopted. Papers that have been published in a journal or other publication and are included in the thesis must be re-formatted to adhere to these guidelines.

# Contents

1	Intr	roduction	6
	1.1	Installation	6
	1.2	Organizing your Thesis	6
	1.3	Organization of this document	7
	1.4	Reporting a Bug or Formatting Problem	7
2	Mai	in.tex	8
	2.1	Class and Package Loading	8
	2.2	Variable Declarations	10
		2.2.1 Describe Yourself	10
		2.2.2 Describe Your Committee	11
		2.2.3 Number of Appendices	12
		2.2.4 Document Type	12
	2.3	Title page	12
	2.4	File Coordination	13
	2.5	Bibliography	13
		2.5.1 BibT <sub>F</sub> X	13
		2.5.2 Bibliographies by hand	14

<sup>\*</sup>This file describes version?, last revised?.

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	2.6	More File Coordination	14
	2.7	Biography	15
	2.8	Using the File Coordination	16
3	From	nt.tex	16
	3.1	Copyright	17
	3.2	University of Maine Graduate School Land Acknowledgment	17
	3.3	Abstract(s)	17
	3.4	Dedication	18
	3.5	Preface	18
	3.6	Acknowledgements	19
	3.7	Table of Contents	19
	3.8	File Close	19
4	Cha	pters and Appendices	20
	4.1	Chapters	20
	4.2	Appendices	20
	4.3	Headings	20
			20
5		er Stuff	<b>22</b>
	5.1	\ignore	22
	5.2	\comment	22
	5.3	\highlight	22
	5.4	\pocket	22
	5.5	\toclabel	22
	5.6	\compresstitlepage	22
	5.7	verbatim and \verb	23
	5.8	Widows and Clubs	23
	5.9	Thesis in a Foreign Language	23
	5.10	Hyphenation & Justification	24
	5.11	5-dot Leader Minimum in TOC	24
6	Oth	er Packages	24
	6.1	Working Packages	24
	6.2	caption	25
	6.3	color	25
	6.4	footmisc	25
	6.5	hyperref	25
	6.6	hyperref and ifthen	26
	6.7	soul	26
	6.8	tocvsec2	26
	6.9	hyphenat	26
		geometry	27
		iftex	27
7	Uni	versity of Maine Thesis Typestting Requirements	27

8	Class Usage	27
	8.1 Commands	27
	8.2 Environments	28
	8.3 Options	28
	8.3.1 Document Mode	28
	8.4 Heading Styles	29
	8.5 Caption and Spacing	29
	8.6 Page Numbering Style	29
	8.7 Other Options	29
	C. Concreptions	20
9	Using the Thesis Template	<b>29</b>
	9.1 File Structure	30
	9.2 Getting Started	30
	9.3 Other Useful Commands	31
10	Common Francisco Francisco	กก
10	Common Formatting Errors  10.1 Abstract Formatting Errors	<b>32</b> 32
	10.2 Pagination Errors	$\frac{32}{32}$
	10.3 Figure and Table Errors	$\frac{32}{32}$
		$\frac{32}{32}$
	10.4 Window and Orphan Errors	32 33
	10.5 Horizontal Figures & Tables Errors	
	10.6 Supplemental Figures & Tables Errors	33
	10.7 Appendices Errors	33
	10.8 Biography Errors	33
	10.9 Post PDF Conversion Formatting Errors	33
	10.10Leader Dots Errors	33
11	Example	34
<b>12</b>	Change Log	35
	12.1 v2.0	35
	12.1.1 File Structure and Maintenance	35
	12.1.2 Package and Dependency Updates	36
	12.1.3 Formatting and User Interface	36
	12.1.4 Code and Variable Changes	36
	12.2 Changes in v1.16	37
	12.3 Changes in v1.15	37
	12.4 Changes in v1.14	37
	12.5 Changes in v1.13	38
	12.6 Changes in v1.12	39
	12.7 Changes in v1.11	39
	12.8 Changes in v1.10	39
	12.9 Changes in v1.9	39
	12.10Changes in v1.8	39
	12.11Changes in v1.7	40
	12.12Changes in v1.6	40
	12.13Changes in v1.5	40
	12.14Changes prior to v1.5	41

4 Declare Options 14.1 Draft Mode 14.2 Page Layout 14.3 Multiple Appendices 14.4 Pass options to appendix package 14.5 Captions	
14.1 Draft Mode 14.2 Page Layout 14.3 Multiple Appendices 14.4 Pass options to appendix package 14.5 Captions	
14.2 Page Layout14.3 Multiple Appendices14.4 Pass options to appendix package14.5 Captions	
14.3 Multiple Appendices	
14.4 Pass options to appendix package	
14.5 Captions	
14.6 Description	
14.6 Pagination	
14.7 Spacing Modifiers	
14.8 Options to pass to xcolor package	
14.9 Citation style	
14.10Execution of Options	
14.11Changes Package	
5 Import Required Packages	
15.1 Report Class	
15.2 Fonts	
15.3 Table of Contents, List of Tables and List of Figures	
15.4 Formatting	
15.5 Numbers, Special Characters, and Chemical Formulas	
15.6 References and Citations	
15.7 Appendices	
15.7.1 Landscape Figures and Tables	
15.7.2 Caption	
15.8 Document Markup	
15.9 Table of Contents, Titles and Headings	
15.10Other Packages	
15.11Endnotes & Footnotes	
6 Additional Variables	
16.1 Title	
16.2 Author Name	
16.3 Author's Pronouns	
16.4 Author's Previous Degrees	
16.5 Author's Current Degree	
16.6 Author's Current Program	
16.7 Author's Submission Date	
16.8 Advisors	
16.9 Committee Members	
16.10 Dissertation Tag	
16.11Initialize Conditionals	
16.12Initialize Counts	
16.13Define Section Names	
7 Internal Mapping and Logic	
i internat mapping and bogic	

<b>19</b>	Style and Format	<b>54</b>
	19.1 Recommended Fonts & Point Size	54
	19.2 Geometry	55
	19.3 Additional Page Format	55
	19.4 Font Parameter	55
	19.5 Spacing for Title Page and Headings	55
<b>2</b> 0	Caption Format	<b>55</b>
<b>21</b>	Heading Format Definitions	<b>56</b>
	21.1 Implement Heading from Options Flag	60
<b>22</b>	Page Style	60
	22.1 Bottom of Page	60
	22.2 Empty Page	60
	22.3 Top of Page	60
	22.4 Plain Page	61
<b>23</b>	Title Page Format	61
	23.1 Parameters for Make Title	61
	23.1.1 Post Title Formatting	62
	23.1.2 Pre Author Formatting	62
	23.1.3 Post Author Formatting	62
	23.1.4 Title Page Hook Formatting	62
24	Table of Contents Formatting	63
	24.1 Unlisted Sections	63
	24.2 Chapter Divisions and Subsections	63
	24.3 Table of Contents Font Specs	64
	24.4 Define Enviornment for Custom Thesis List	64
	24.5 Leader Dots in the Table of Cotents	64
	24.5.1 Ensuring that Leaders Dots meet 5-dot-rule	64
25	Abstract Environment	64
	25.1 Lay Abstract Environment	65
<b>26</b>	Acknowledgements Environment	66
<b>27</b>	Land Acknowledgements Environment	66
	27.1 Custom Land Acknowledgements	67
	27.2 Graduate School Land Acknowledgement	67
<b>28</b>	Pagination	67
<b>2</b> 9	Biography Environment	68
<b>30</b>	Copyright Page	69
<b>31</b>	Dedication Environment	69
39	Proface Environment	70

33 Custom Formatting for References	
34 Leagacy Document Markup	70
35 Future Work: Class Development Needs	71
35.1 Local Names and Functions	. 71
35.2 Exposing Options	. 71
35.3 Documentation	. 71
35.4 Output Format Approval & Continual Review	. 71
35.5 CTAN Availability	. 71
35.6 GitLab automated Builds	. 71
35.7 Overleaf Availability	. 71
36 Index	71

#### 1 Introduction

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:2004, Mittelbach: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 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The final path should not have .../texmf/texmf/... in it, just .../texmf/...

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 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.

#### 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 (camden.bock@maine.edu) 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 camden.bock@maine.edu 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 camden.bock@maine.edu 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.

For those with GitHub accounts (they are free), you can also submit formatting problems and bug reports via the GitHub repository: https://gitlab.com/camden-bock/maine-thesis. Please open a separate issue for each problem so that they can be tracked independently and make sure to upload a minimal working example. If you have some experience with programming, you may also submit Pull Requests with suggested changes.

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.

# 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}

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.
- **unbound** This option sets the margins to equal width. 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.
- **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.
- headings This option changes the headings to follow the example given in the Guidelines for unnumbered headings. As they are unnumbered, cross references using \ref will point to just the chapter.
- **idecimal** This option changes the headings to follow the indented decimal example given in the Guidelines.
- **jdecimal** This option is the default headings system (so you don't need to give it explicitly) and matches the left-justified decimal example given in the Guidelines.
- **pagenumberbottom** This is the default option for the position of the page numbers. It places them in the middle of the bottom of the page.
- **pagenumbertop** This option puts the page numbers in the upper right-hand corner of the page for body pages.

All of the above options are permitted in the official copy of your these. There are also several options which are intended to help you create copies of your thesis which are intended for some other purpose. They may not be used in the official copy of your thesis. These options are as follows:

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. oneside This option sets the margins to allow for binding. This means the left-hand margin is enlarged to 1.5in. No other changes are made, but the larger margin leads to a reduced line length and thus different line breaking, page breaking, etc. When using this option you should review all manual page breaking decisions.

Since the Graduate School no longer requires a printed copy of the thesis, this option is mostly intended for when you department requires a bound copy for themselves using the old one-sided printing rules. You might want to consult with them about the possibility of using the twoside option below in order to save paper.

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. Finally, when page numbers are at the top (pagenumbertop option), they are shifted to always be on the outside edge of the page. As with the oneside option, the change in margins will affect line breaking and therefore page breaking as compared to the official copy of the thesis. Double check any manual page breaks to make sure they are still where you want them.

This option is useful for producing extra copies of your thesis that you want bound for your advisor, your committee members, yourself, or other people. When combined with the 10pt option, it will result in the most economical printing (fewest number of pages).

loftspacing This option introduces extra spacing between the chapters in your list of figures, and list of tables. This makes it easier to see the change between chapters at a glance in those lists, but breaks the Graduate Schools strict double-spacing requirements.

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.

If you issue the unbound option explicitly, it will overrule both the oneside and twoside option as far as margins are concerned. Page number positions are still affected by twoside if page numbers at the top are being used.

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 6.

#### 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 with no additional text.

#### 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.

In a couple of locations, the thesis requires the "short" name for your advisor. 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"). This short name can be defined in two ways. If you have just one advisor, then you can make use of the

first (optional) argument of \prinicpaladvisor (the one appearing between the square brackets):

\principaladvisor[Dr.~John Smith]{John Smith, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Interesting Stuff}

If you have two advisors, then you should leave out the first argument for \prinicpaladvisor and use the command \prinicpalshort instead. For this command both names should appear as the argument to the command with their short titles separate:

\principaladvisor{John Smith, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Interesting Stuff} \secondadvisor{Jane Doe, Ph.D., Professor of More Interesting Stuff} \principalshort{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
\maketitle

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 subsection. As a result, this class file contains no formatting specifications for the subsection beyond the margins and line spacing.

By default the name of this subsection is "REFERENCES" but you can change it to "WORKS CITED," "BIBLIOGRAPHY," or whatever is customary for your discipline. To do so you'll need to redefine the command \bibname. For example \renewcommand{\bibname}{Works Cited} will change the name to "WORKS CITED" (capitalization is enforced by the class file, so you don't need to worry about it when redefining \bibname). This is a change from how the class file used to work. This change serves to bring the class file more in line with usual LATEX expectations so that packages like babel will work more smoothly with the class file.

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

#### 2.5.1 BibT<sub>F</sub>X

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).

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 subsectioning 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 subsection 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 IATEX manuals (e.g. subsection 11.3.1 in [Kopka: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). 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 graduation, 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."

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.

By default, the class file will use your full name (as defined by the \author command in the last sentence. This is allowed by the graduate school, but if you prefer to use a pronoun (as is suggested in the above requirements) then you should make use of the \authorpronoun command to indicate what your preferred pronoun is. It is recommended that you place this command in the preamble of the document along side the \author command, but technically it can appear anywhere before the biography environment.

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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>If your document has only one appendix, then the letter is left off completely and it is simply designated "Appendix".

Thesis Element	Required or Optional
Copyright Page	Optional
Abstract	Required
Lay Abstract	Special <sup>a</sup>
Preface	Optional
Dedication	Optional
Acknowledgements	Optional
Table of Contents	Required

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>See subsection 3.3

Table 1: The elements of the front matter for your thesis.

#### 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 subsection in a chapter). As with spaces and carriage returns, IATEX 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{...}.

# 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 1 provides a summary of these elements.

#### 3.1 Copyright

\copyrightpage[copyright holder]{year}

This 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.

**Note:** In 2016 (v1.12 of this class file) the Graduate School switched to an electronic thesis submission process and eliminated the Dissertation Acceptance and Library Rights Statement pages which had previously surrounded the Copyright page. If you are recompiling an older thesis which contains these pages, then you will need to use earlier version of the class file.

# 3.2 University of Maine Graduate School Land Acknowledgment

\glsa{}

This command creates the University of Maine Graduate School Land Acknowledgment. This page is optional and takes no parameters. The land acknowledgment should be after the copyright page, as shown by the thesis template made by the Graduate School.

#### 3.3 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.

#### 3.4 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}
```

#### 3.5 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).

#### 3.6 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}
```

#### 3.7 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, subsections, subsubsections, 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 autopopulate 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}
```

#### 3.8 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.

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!

# 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 \endingut. 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 \endingut.

#### 4.3 Headings

There are 5 levels of headings within a chapter or appendix: subsection, subsubsection, subsubsection, paragraph, and subparagraph. To create a heading (and start a new element at the appropriate level) simply issue the appropriate command (\subsection, \subsubsection, etc.). By default headings are numbered down to the subsubsubsection level using a decimal system (<Chapter #>.<subsection #>.<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 subsection 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:

\subsubsectionstyle \subsubsectionstyle \subsubsubsectionstyle \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 subsection headings be underlined and boldfaced, you would need to issue the following command in your preamble:

\renewcommand\*{\subsectionstyle}{\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:

\subsectionpost \subsubsectionpost \subsubsubsectionpost \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 \subsectionpost and \subsubsectionpost, but negative (and fixed) for the other three. This places subsection and subsubsection headers on their own line, but subsubsubsection, 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 \subsectionpost, \subsubsectionpost, and \subsubsubsectionpost, 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.

# 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.

[1] There is a comment here.

# 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.

# $5.4 \setminus pocket$

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 subsection 2.5 for more details.

Table of contents entries created by this command have the status of chapters (or appendicies, 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. Due to a bug in the LATEX kernel that effects this command you may need to put the command inside a chapter file rather than in Main.tex. Otherwise the label may not end up in the correct place in the TOC.

#### 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

[2] There is another comment here.

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 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, subsections, and subsubsections that you might have. If the graduate school is bugging you about this, then place addtocontents{toc}{protectpagebreak} just before a chapter, subsection, or subsubsection 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 subsection 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 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 documents is planned for a future version, but probably won't come until 2019

at the earliest. Contributions designed to make the class file work with foreign language theses are appreciated: R.Springuel@umit.maine.edu.

# 5.10 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.

#### 5.11 5-dot Leader Minimum in TOC

As of v1.10 the this requirement should be obeyed automatically. If you run into problems here please report it to me (camden.bock@maine.edu). As a work around, you can fix this manually by either changing the appropriate title/caption, or by making use of the optional short title/caption built into the appropriate command.

# 6 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.

# 6.1 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)
- $\bullet\,$  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)
- float (v1.3d, last revised 2001/11/08)

• subfig.sty  $(1.3, last revised 2005/06/28)^3$ 

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 (camden.bock@maine.edu) the package name and version so that I can add it to the above list.

#### 6.2 caption

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.

#### 6.3 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.

#### 6.4 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 footmisc, make sure you have this version or a more recent one before submitting a bug report.

#### 6.5 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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> 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 wont.

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.

#### 6.6 hyperref and ifthen

If a user defined command that calls the commands from the ifthen package (like \equal) is placed inside a subsectioning 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 TFX 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.

#### 6.7 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.

#### 6.8 tocvsec2

The class file uses this package to control the table of contents depth. In particular, it is used to prevent preface subsections from being numbered and appearing in the table of contents and to prevent appendix subsections 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.

#### 6.9 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.

#### 6.10 geometry

The class file uses this package to set the margins and paper size. As a result, any attempt to load this package with options by using \usepackage will result in an option clash error. Since the graduate school has very specific requirements for the margins and paper size, both of which are set by the class file, you shouldn't need to load this package anyway.

The class file was tested with v5.6, last revised 2010/09/12. If you're having problems with geometry, make sure you have this version or a more recent one before submitting a bug report.

#### 6.11 iftex

The class file uses this package to test for the use of the PDFT<sub>E</sub>Xengine. This engine adds some spurious tags to the pdf, but also provides a command, \pdfsuppresstexinfo to get rid of them. If we see this engine, we use the command to remove those tags. If you need this package, then simply make use of it. There is no need to load it (especially as it has no options).

The class file was tested with v0.2, last revised 2013/04/04. If you're having problems with iftex, make sure you have this version or a more recent one before submitting a bug report.

# 7 University of Maine Thesis Typestting Requirements

These requirements for typesetting were retrieved from The Graduate School at The University of Maine. The requirements are listed throughout the implementation section to, generally, clearly identify the intended function of sections of the class, for easy future modification.

# 8 Class Usage

# 8.1 Commands

The following is a guide to the key commands and environments used in the thesis template, listed in the order you would likely use them while writing your thesis. Each entry includes a macro block and instructions for its use.

- \title{...} The title of your dissertation in inverted pyramid format. Use line breaks to ensure that your title is shaped as an inverted pyrmid if multiple lines.
- \author{...} Your name
- \degreesheld{...} Degrees that you currently hold, with institutions listed. Use line breaks as needed
  - \degree{...} The name of your degree (e.g., Masters of Science)
  - $\program{...}$  The name of your degree program
- \submitdate{...} The date of submission (May, Dec or Aug) and the Year

- \principaladvisor[...]{...} The name of your principal advisor. Short title in square brackets, full title in braces
  - \firstreader{...} The name of your first committee member, who is not an advisor.
    - \preliminary This command in main.tex prepares the document for the preliminary pages, such as the abstract and table of contents, which are typically numbered with Roman numerals.
    - \mainmatter This command is used in main.tex to signal the start of the main content of your thesis. It resets page numbering and changes the numbering style from Roman to Arabic.
    - \references This command automatically generates and formats your bibliography section using the entries in references.bib that have been cited in the document.

#### 8.2 Environments

- appendices The appendicies command should wrap all of the chapters included in the appendix.
- \abstract{...} This environment defines the abstract section. The \input command is used to pull the content of your abstract from the front/abstract.tex file.
- \layabstract{\ldots}. This environment is used for a non-technical abstract. The \ldots should be replaced with keywords, and the content is pulled from front/layabstract.tex.
- \dedication{...} This optional environment is for your thesis dedication. The dedication text is written in front/dedication.tex.
- \acknowledgements{\ldots}.\ldots\ This optional environment is for your acknowledgements. The acknowledgements text is written in front/acknowledgements.tex.
  - \biography This environment is for the author's biography. The content for this section is located in front/biography.tex.

#### 8.3 Options

This document outlines the various options available when using the mainethesis.cls document class. These options are grouped by function to help you easily configure your thesis or dissertation.

12pt Sets the base font size to 12 points. Replace with 10pt or 11pt as needed.

#### 8.3.1 Document Mode

These options define the general style and layout of the document.

- draft Enables draft annotations and sets the font size to 10 points for faster compilation. It also adds a "DRAFT" watermark to the pages.
- oneside Configures the document for one-sided printing. This is the default setting.
- twosided Configures the document for two-sided printing, which affects page margins and headers.
- unbound Adjusts the left margin to 1 inch for digital submission. This is the default setting.

# 8.4 Heading Styles

These options control the formatting and numbering of section headings.

apa Applies APA7 (American Psychological Association) heading styles.

chicago Applies Chicago heading styles.

headings Applies a specific set of University of Maine thesis heading styles from an earlier version of the DOCX thesis guide.

idecimal Applies a decimal heading style for numbering.

jdecimal Applies a justified decimal heading style for numbering. This is the default setting.

#### 8.5 Caption and Spacing

These options modify the appearance of captions and line spacing.

legacycaptions Uses the previous version of caption formatting.<sup>4</sup>

loftspacing Adjusts spacing in the List of Figures and List of Tables.

# 8.6 Page Numbering Style

These options dictate where the page numbers appear on the page.

pagenumberbottom Places the page number at the bottom center of the page. This is the default setting.

pagenumbertop Places the page number at the top of the page.

#### 8.7 Other Options

citestyle=style Sets the citation style to the specified style. The default is authoryear, but you can pass any option to biblatex or biber. See biblatex and biber documentaiton for more information about citation style.

table Provides additional options for styling tables.

xcdraw Used for chemical drawing with the xcolor package.

# 9 Using the Thesis Template

This section provides an overview of the file structure and instructions for getting started with the provided LaTeX thesis template. Download the contents of this repository, and copy the contents of 'template' to any directory you would like to use to work on your thesis.<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>This may be depricated in the future.

 $<sup>^5\</sup>mathrm{We}$  hope to publish on overleaf soon to make this easier

#### 9.1 File Structure

The template is organized into a modular file structure to make editing and content management more straightforward. The primary file is main.tex, which compiles all other sections. The main directories and key files are laid out as follows:

```
.latexmkrc
appendix/
   AppA.tex
   AppB.tex
front/
  abstract.tex
  acknowledgements.tex
  biography.tex
   customlist.tex
   dedication.tex
   landacknowledgement.tex
   layabstract.tex
skeleton/
   appendicies.tex
   chapters.tex
   front.tex
  metadata.tex
thesis/
   Ch1 tex
   Ch2.tex
   Ch3.tex
   figures/
      fig1.tex
   tables/
       table1.tex
       table2.tex
main.tex
references.bib
```

#### 9.2 Getting Started

Follow these steps to customize the template for your thesis:

#### 1. Update Your Information:

• Edit the skeleton/metadata.tex file to input your thesis title, author name, previously earned degrees, the degree being granted, your program, and the graduation date. You also need to list your principal advisor and committee readers.

#### 2. Add Front Matter:

• The skeleton/front.tex file includes the abstract, dedication, and acknowledgements sections. You can add your content by editing the files in the front/ directory, such as front/abstract.tex, front/dedication.tex, and front/acknowledgements.tex.

#### 3. Write Your Chapters:

- The main body of your thesis is managed in the thesis/ directory. The skeleton/chapters.tex file includes the sample chapters Ch1.tex, Ch2.tex, and Ch3.tex. You can add new chapters by creating a new .tex file in this directory and including it in skeleton/chapters.tex with the \input{} command.
- You can add figures and tables by creating new files in the thesis/figures/ and thesis/tables/ directories respectively, and then including them in your chapters.

#### 4. Manage Appendices:

• If you have appendices, you can add them to the appendix/ directory and include them in skeleton/appendicies.tex.

#### 5. Add References:

 Your bibliography is handled by the references.bib file. Add your citations to this file, and the template will automatically format them in the bibliography.

#### 6. Compile Your Document:

The template uses lualatex for compilation. For a full compilation, including the bibliography, you should use a build tool like latexmk.
 You can compile the document by running the command latexmk - pdf main.tex in your terminal.

#### 9.3 Other Useful Commands

If you are new to LATEXthis will help you get started with the fundamentals.

\input This is a fundamental command used throughout the template to import the content of another .tex file into the current document.

blindtext Commands from the blindtext package are used for generating placeholder text, lists, and mathematical formulas. They are a helpful way to visualize the final layout of the document before adding your own content.

changes These commands from the changes package are very helpful for communicating and reviewing changes between versions in draft mode. See the changes package documentation for more information.

- comment
- highlight
- added
- deleted
- replaced

\caption[...]{...} This command adds a caption to a figure or table. The optional argument in square brackets provides a short title for the List of Figures/Tables, and the mandatory ... provides the full caption text.

\parencite This command from biblatex is used for in-text citations. The argument is the citation key from your references.bib file. See biblatex and biber for more information about citation styles. Biblatex generally intergrates well with reference managers for consistent citations. Other commands are available for providing author or year seperately in text, or for numeric and other citation styles.

# 10 Common Formatting Errors

This section is continued from the formatting requirements page at the University of Maine's Graduate School Thesis Guide.

#### 10.1 Abstract Formatting Errors

All abstracts must have the below information on the same page as the abstract. This information must match the title page. The only difference between the title page and the abstract is the spacing: the abstract should have single spacing for the degree information.

# 10.2 Pagination Errors

The Title Page through Chapter 1 should be numbered using Roman numerals (iii, iv, v, ). The title page should be counted but not numbered. The Abstract will not have page numbers nor be counted. The body of the dissertation should be numbered using Arabic numbers (1, 2, 3, ). The first page of the body of the text should begin with page 1. All page numbers should be either top right or bottom center.

# 10.3 Figure and Table Errors

Figures and tables must be placed within the text, as close to their first mention as possible.<sup>6</sup> Figures and tables that span more than one page must be labeled on each page. Any second and subsequent page of the figure/table must include the (Continued) notation.<sup>7</sup> This applies to figure captions as well as images. Each page of a figure/table must be accounted for and appropriately labeled.<sup>8</sup> All figures/tables must have a unique number. They may not repeat within the dissertation.

#### 10.4 Window and Orphan Errors

A single line cannot appear alone at the top or bottom of a page. Widow/orphan Control is an option in Word to prevent this. W/O also applies in the reference section. While a lone heading or subheading at the bottom of the page is not

 $<sup>^6 {\</sup>rm figure~placement}$  is handled automatically by IATeX

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>this currently requires manually creating two figures to add continued to the short title

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup>please use the 'ref' and 'label' system in latex

technically a widow/orphan, this must be moved to the next page to accompany its text.

# 10.5 Horizontal Figures & Tables Errors

Any figures/tables placed in a horizontal orientation must be rotated for readability. Insert a section break to rotate the page.<sup>9</sup>

Page numbers must be placed in the same location on all pages of the dissertation, centered, at the bottom or top of the page. <sup>10</sup> Page numbers may not appear under the table/figure.

#### 10.6 Supplemental Figures & Tables Errors

Supplemental figures and tables must be placed in an appendix at the back of the dissertation.<sup>11</sup> They should not be placed at the back of the chapter.

# 10.7 Appendices Errors

Appendices should be able to stand alone. Formatting applies to figures, tables, etc. There should be no Appendix A if there is no Appendix B. It can be labeled Appendix in this case. <sup>12</sup>

# 10.8 Biography Errors

The biography is required and will be on the last page of the document. This must be listed in the Table of Contents. The last OR only sentence must read S/He/They is/are a candidate for the <degree type> degree in from the University of Maine in <month> 13

#### 10.9 Post PDF Conversion Formatting Errors

The entire document should be checked after all revisions, and before submitting to the Graduate School, to spot any inconsistencies or PDF conversion glitches.

#### 10.10 Leader Dots Errors

Leader dots must be present in the Table of Contents, List of Figures, and List of Tables. The 5 Dot leader rule is the most common mistake. There can be no text within 5 dots of the listed page number.  $^{14}$  For example, if a title is longer than one line, it must be broken into two lines. The top and bottom lines cannot extend any closer than the 5 spaces.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>in LATEXwe do not use section breaks for this, but we have landscape package to support <sup>10</sup>This needs clarification from the graduate school, whether the bottom is in print or digital form.

form  $$^{11}$$  this requires clarification, can one appendix contain multiple figures and tables without additional prose?

 $<sup>^{12}</sup>$ Appendix labeling is handled by the maine-thesis class.

 $<sup>^{13}</sup>$ This is automatically inserted by the maine-thesis class.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup>While this is not handled precisely by the maine-thesis class, we have attempted to set the parameters for this to automatically occur whenever possible. Please review manually. Insert a line break when needed to correct. In a future version, the parameters for tuning for different fonts will be exposed

# 11 Example

Here is a straightforward example to illustrate how these macros, if you are building the document from scratch. We recomend that you use the provided template from GitLab or  $Overleaf^{15}$ .

```
1 (*example)
2 \documentclass[jdecimal, citestyle=apa, 11pt]{maine-thesis}
```

Default options 12pt and final copy Add draft for a faster compiling option with watermarks.

Include necessary packages here

- 3 \usepackage{mwe}
- 4 \usepackage{blindtext}

Replace contents of ... with your own information.

 $5 \neq \{An essay upon the vasomotor changes in tabes dorsalis\}$ 

Title of thesis

6 \author{Mary Morstan}

Author's name: First Middle Last

- 7 \degreesheld{Bachelor of Medicine, University of Edinburg \\
- 8 Master of Surgery, University of Edinburg}

Previously earned degree(s), institution(s) and year(s).

9 \degree{Doctor of Medicine}

Degree to be granted

10 \program{School of Medicine}

Degree granting department or program

11 \submitdate{May 1885}

Month and year of graduation (do not separate with a comma)

Advisor's [short title and name]name, long title

- 12 \principaladvisor[Dr. Seuss] {Dr. Seuss, Professor of Literature}
- 13 % %\principalshort{...}

Shortened advisor name for abstract. See guidelines for example. Should include Dr. as title.

If you have more than one advisor then you'll should delete the first argument ("[...]") above and uncomment the following commands

14 % %\secondadvisor{...}

Include all committee members names and titles

- 15 \firstreader{Dr. Dolittle, Vetinary School}
- 16 \secondreader{Dr Watson, Medical School}

If necessary (i.e. for a doctorate), include extra committee members. Else, comment out or delete any that are unnecessary

- 17 \thirdreader{Dr. Digory Kirke, Professor of Geography of Magical Lands} Begin the document.

 $<sup>^{15} {</sup>m coming \ soon}$ 

```
Tag prelimianry material and produce front matter
19 \preliminary
20 \maketitle
21 \begin{abstract}
22 \Blindtext
23 \end{abstract}
24 \% Replace the ... with the list of keywords
25 \begin{layabstract}{...}
   blindtext is used to generate random text for the example.
26 \blindtext
27 \end{layabstract}
   Commands for the required lists
28 \tableofcontents
   Sets the document spacing and pagestyle.
29 \mainmatter
   Main text of the thesis. Use of the 'input' command will make later editing
much easier.
30 \chapter{Observations of Medicine}
31 \blindtext
33 \chapter{Deducatinos about Disease}
34 \blindtext
   Include this before any appendices.
35 \begin{appendices}
36 \chapter{Some extras}
37 \blindtext
38 \end{appendices}
   end the document
39 \end{document}
40 (/example)
```

# 12 Change Log

# 12.1 v2.0

# 12.1.1 File Structure and Maintenance

- The v1 class was a single, manually maintained .cls file.
- In v2, maine-thesis.dtx, is a single source file that generates both the class file (maine-thesis.cls) and its documentation. This allows for a more streamlined and automated maintenance process.
- The dtx file format is part of a larger build system that uses 13build for unpacking and generating a CTAN-ready package.

#### 12.1.2 Package and Dependency Updates

- The v1 class file used older packages for a variety of tasks.
- The v2 class has been refactored to use modern packages. For example, it now uses biblatex with the biber backend for citation management[cite: 1, 3, 5]. The previous version did not specify the use of these packages and appears to have a simpler citation approach.
- New dependencies were added, including fontspec, microtype, hyperref, csquotes, titlesec, and etoolbox, which provide more robust font, typography, hyperlinking, and title formatting capabilities.

#### 12.1.3 Formatting and User Interface

- The v1 class managed heading styles using a numerical counter (\setcounter{head}) with \ifcase logic.
- The v2 maine-thesis.cls uses named macros like \apaheadings, \chicagoheadings, and \idecimalheadings for a clearer and more direct way to set heading formats
- The v2 provides a unified command for caption formatting with \DeclareCaptionFormat{thesis}. The original class handled captions through a redefinition of \ makecaption and other low-level commands.
- The title page and abstract environments were completely redesigned with the \maketitlehooka and \maketitlehookd commands, allowing for more precise control over the layout.

# 12.1.4 Code and Variable Changes

- The v1 class contained deprecated commands like \libraryrights and \dissacceptance.
- The v2 class removes these deprecated commands and replaces them with a \ClassError message, informing the user that the Graduate School no longer requires them.
- The \preliminary command in the v2 version now sets the tocdepth and secnumdepth to 1, while the v1 version used a different command for this purpose (\settocdepth{chapter}).
- The \appendix command in the v2 class now uses \gdef to globally change \chaptername to "Appendix" and the chapter counter to use alphabetical characters (\thechapter{\QAlph\c@chapter}).

\comment The comment command is now pulled from the 'changes' packages with more extensive functionality. In v1.14 this command uses the todonotes package to create margin notes but also checks a conditional (ifdraft) to ensure the notes only appear in draft mode.

\highlight The highlight command is now pulled from the 'changes' packages with more extensive functionality. In v1.14 this command uses the soul package to create margin notes but also checks a conditional (ifdraft) to ensure the notes only appear in draft mode.

\appendix The appendix command should no longer be used to define appendicies; however it is still supported in the appendix pacakge. (replacing custom appendix and heading table of contents functionality.

\multipleappendicestrue This command, located in main.tex, is a conditional that tells the template to use multiple appendices. If you only have one appendix, you should comment this line out. This has been replaced with the multiappendices option for the class.

#### 12.2 Changes in v1.16

 Added University of Maine Graduate School Land Acknowledgment

#### 12.3 Changes in v1.15

 Add APPENDICES to title of first Appendix and TOC when multiple appendices are present.

#### 12.4 Changes in v1.14

- Ensured double spacing in chapter titles.
- Removed extra space above chapter titles.
- · Removed extra space between chapters in list of figures and list of tables. This is implemented as an option, you can add the space back (for unofficial copies) with the loftspacing option.
- Changed "The University of Maine" to "the University of Maine" in the auto-sentence of the author biography.
- Reduce space between title and author name on abstract pages.
- Remove Chapter heading from TOC.
- Fixed problem with link target (when using hyperref) and page number in TOC for reference section.
- changed "The University of Maine" to "the University of Maine" in the auto-sentence of the author biography.
- Improved capitalization enforcement for chapter headings and TOC entries. This should make redefining section names (as when using babel) much easier.
- Dropped 2-volume support. (Graduate School no longer needs a printed copy of the thesis.)
- Page number placement now controlled by a class option. It's also more consistent in its application as a result.

- Extra space before "Chapter" label in TOC has been removed.
- "Chapter" and "Appendix" in chapter headings is now printed in all uppercase.
- Tweaks to make 5-dot minimum in TOC leaders better respected. Thanks to pmbean6 for this fix.
- Use a pronoun instead of author name for the last sentence of author biography. Users now need to define their preferred pronoun with the \authorpronoun command. Do not forget to capitalize the first letter of the pronoun. If no pronoun is provided, then the full author name will appear in the last sentence of the biography.
- When figure/table captions are too long to go into the table of contents, the graduate school wants the entry in the table of contents to match the first sentence of caption exactly. To facilitate this the \caption command has been redefined so that the optional argument, if given, is automatically prepended to the caption text. Older theses, for which this new behavior would be undesirable, can turn it off with the legacycaptions option.
- On title page, when the name and title of an advisor or committee member is long enough to wrap to a second line, that second line will be indented 1.5em (the same as the indentation of a paragraph in the body of the thesis).

### 12.5 Changes in v1.13

- Short form of advisor's name can now be entered as an optional argument of \principaladvisor.
- Bugfix: idecimal and jdecimal heading styles were suppressing the section numbers. Thanks to pmbean6 for this fix.
- Margin widths have been tweaked a little so that they more closely conform to the guidelines. Thanks to pmbean6 for this fix.
- If you edited the class file to get justified text back, then subsection headings were being indented in jdecimal style. This has been fixed in preparation for later changes. Thanks to pmbean6 for this fix.
- Package conflict with float package has been resolved. Thanks to pmbean6 for this fix. Those updating thesis should change listof environments to thesislist.
- Bugfix: The default setting of \parindent was being forced to 0, which was not as intended.
- Indentation for the headings has been decoupled from \parindent and is now tied to \headindent.
- Added some basic metadata (title and author) handling when hyperref is loaded. Thanks to pmbean6 for this enhancement

 Adjusted page numbering to account for removal of Dissertation Acceptance page.

### 12.6 Changes in v1.12

• Eliminated Dissertation Acceptance and Library Rights Statement pages.

## 12.7 Changes in v1.11

- Replaced "thesis" with \@type on Library Rights page.
- Labels for signature lines now use the same size font as the rest of the thesis (they were formerly reduced).
- Gap between the title and the text on Dissertation Acceptance and Library Rights page has been reduced.
- Mandatory sentence at the end of the Author Biography (and which the class file produces automatically) is no longer its own paragraph.
- The default headings system has been modified to make it match more closely with the justified decimal example in the Guidelines.
- Two additional headings systems (headings and idecimal) have been added.
   These are based on the headings and indented decimal examples in the Guidelines.
- Improved Widow/Orphan protection in the TOC.
- Improved Widow/Orphan protection in bibliography.

### 12.8 Changes in v1.10

- Alignment of multi-line table of contents entries for Appendices altered
- 5-dot leader minimum code reworked to be more robust

## 12.9 Changes in v1.9

- Acceptance Page title consolidated to a single line.
- Removed "Submitted for graduation..." from Acceptance Page.

### 12.10 Changes in v1.8

- Hyphenation disabled.
- Full justification disabled.

# 12.11 Changes in v1.7

- 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.

## 12.12 Changes in v1.6

- 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.

### 12.13 Changes in v1.5

- 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 list of 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.

### 12.14 Changes prior to v1.5

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

# 13 Implementation of Class. Package Definition

```
41 \langle *package \rangle
42 \langle @=maine-thesis \rangle
43 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
44 \ProvidesClass{maine-thesis}[2025/09/01 v2.0 University of Maine Thesis]
```

### 13.1 Initial Variables

```
45 \newif\ifdraft\draftfalse
```

- $46 \neq 46$
- 47 \newif\ifmt@official\mt@officialtrue
- 48 \newif\ifunbound\unboundfalse
- 49 \newif\ifmt@legacycaptions\mt@legacycaptionsfalse
- 50 \newif\ifmt@loftspace\mt@loftspacefalse
- 51 \newcommand\docsize{}
- 52 \newcommand\side{oneside}
- 53 \newcounter{secnumdefault}
- 54 \setcounter{secnumdefault}{3}
- 55 \newcounter{head}
- 56 \setcounter{head}{1000}
- 57 \def\@margg{1.5in}
- 58 \def\mt@pagestyle{bottom}

# 14 Declare Options

```
10pt
```

 $59 \label{lem:command_docsize} \label{lem:command_docsize} \label{lem:command_docsize} \label{lem:command_docsize} PassOptionsToClass\{10pt\}\{report\}\} \label{lem:command_docsize} \label{lem:command_$ 

11pt

12pt

 $61 \label{lem:command_docsize_12pt} PassOptionsToClass\{12pt\}\{report\}\} \\$ 

## 14.1 Draft Mode

The 'draft' option enables a "draft mode" for the document. It sets the 'ifdraft' conditional to true, which can be used by other parts of the class to show or hide draft-specific content.

draft

62 \DeclareOption{draft}{\drafttrue

When in draft mode, it defaults to a 10pt font size for faster compilation.

63 \ExecuteOptions{10pt}

The 'draft' option is passed to the underlying 'report' class to show draft annotations (like black squares for overfull hboxes).

- 64 \PassOptionsToClass{draft}{report}
- 65 \PassOptionsToPackage{draft}{changes}

Defines a command to display a "DRAFT" watermark or text.

66 \newcommand{\drafttext}{\sffamily\small{DRAFT}}

Sets a conditional to false, which might hide official marks.

67 \mt@officialfalse

68 }

## 14.2 Page Layout

These options control the page layout, specifically whether the document is for a one-sided or two-sided print. These options are standard and should be passed to the report class.

#### twoside

#### oneside

 $70 \label{thm:conside} $$ \end{conside} {\bf 0neside} {\bf 0neside} \end{conside} $$ \end{conside} $$$ \end{conside} $$$ \end{conside} $$ \end{c$ 

69 \DeclareOption{twoside}{\mt@officialfalse\unboundfalse\twosidetrue\renewcommand\side{twoside}

The 'unbound' option sets the class for single-sided printing with a smaller left margin, which is suitable for documents that will not be bound.

#### unbound

71 \DeclareOption{unbound}{\mt@officialtrue\unboundtrue\def\@margg{1in}}

## 14.3 Multiple Appendices

# 14.4 Pass options to appendix package

This replaces the multipleappendicestrue commands

\setcounter{secnumdefault}{3}

\def\HeadingStyle{chicago}}

\setcounter{head}{1}

87

88

#### multiappendices

```
\label{lem:condition} \end{area} To Package \{toc, title toc, title\} \{appendix\} \}
         73 % \end{macrocode}
         74 % \end{macro}
         75 % \subsection{Heading Style Options}
         76 % The following options allow the user to choose from different heading styles.
         77 %
         78 % \begin{macro}{\HeadingStyle}
         79 %
                \begin{macrocode}
         80 \def\HeadingStyle{}
        Define an empty macro as a placeholder
    apa
         81 \DeclareOption{apa}{
         82
               \setcounter{secnumdefault}{3}
         83
               \setcounter{head}{0}
         84
               \def\HeadingStyle{apa}}
chicago
         85 \DeclareOption{chicago}{
```

```
headings
          89 \DeclareOption{headings}{
                 \setcounter{secnumdefault}{3}
          90
          91
                 \setcounter{head}{2}
                 \def\HeadingStyle{mainethesis}}
idecimal
          93 \DeclareOption{idecimal}{
                \setcounter{secnumdefault}{3}
                 \setcounter{head}{3}
          95
                \def\HeadingStyle{idecimal}}
          96
jdecimal
          97 \DeclareOption{jdecimal}{
                 \setcounter{secnumdefault}{3}
          98
                 \setcounter{head}{1000}
          99
                \def\HeadingStyle{jdecimal}}
         100
```

## 14.5 Captions

The 'legacycaptions' option changes the caption formatting.

101 \DeclareOption{legacycaptions}{\mt@legacycaptionstrue}

# 14.6 Pagination

These options control the placement of page numbers.

```
\label{local-page-number-bottom} $$102 \end{page-style-bottom} $$103 \end{page-number-top}_{\end{page-style-top}} $$
```

/subsectionPass options to report class This passes any unknown option directly to the underlying 'report' class. This is a catch-all to make the class compatible with standard report options.

104 \DeclareOption\*{\PassOptionsToClass{\CurrentOption}{report}}

# 14.7 Spacing Modifiers

The 'loftspacing' option enables a specific spacing setting.

105 \DeclareOption{loftspacing}{\mt@loftspacetrue\mt@officialfalse}

# 14.8 Options to pass to xcolor package

These options are specifically for the 'xcolor' package. They intercept the options from 'documentclass' and pass them to 'xcolor' before it's loaded, preventing an option clash.

```
106 \DeclareOption{table}{\PassOptionsToPackage{table}{xcolor}}
107 \DeclareOption{xcdraw}{\PassOptionsToPackage{xcdraw}{xcolor}}
```

# 14.9 Citation style

This defines a macro to store the citation style provided by the user.

108 \newcommand\*{\@citestyle}{authoryear}

This option takes the value passed to 'citestyle' (e.g., 'apa') and redefines the '@citestyle' macro with that value.

```
109 \DeclareOption{citestyle}{%
110 \renewcommand*{\@citestyle}{#1}%
111 }
```

This command sets the default citation style if none is specified.

112 \ExecuteOptions{citestyle=authoryear}

# 14.10 Execution of Options

This is the final execution block. It's crucial for processing all the options that have been declared and passed.

sets the default font

- 113 \ExecuteOptions{12pt,unbound}
- 114 \ProcessOptions

### 14.11 Changes Package

Pass final to changes if draft is not provided as an option. This will disable related document markup.

115 \ifdraft{}\else{\PassOptionsToPackage{final}{changes}}\fi

# 15 Import Required Packages

Depending on your system, there are diffent methods for installing pacakges, but generally they are sourced from CTAN. If you are using Overleaf, all of these pacakges are installed for you by default. On fedora, they are all included within texlive-scheme-full, which can be installed with dnf.

## report 15.1 Report Class

116 \LoadClass[\docsize,\side]{report}[2022/07/02 v1.4n Standard LaTeX document
class]

### 15.2 Fonts

fontenc

117 \RequirePackage[T1]{fontenc}[2024/06/01 v2.0h Standard LaTeX package]
Provides the T1 font encoding, which allows for correct hyphenation of accented characters and improves overall text rendering.

#### fontspec

118 \RequirePackage{fontspec}[2022/01/15 v2.8a Font selection for XeLaTeX and LuaLaTeX]

Provides advanced font selection with LuaLaTeX and XeLaTeX, allowing for the use of system fonts and OpenType/TrueType font features.

#### microtype

119 \RequirePackage{microtype}[2023/03/13 v3.1a Micro-typographical refinements (RS)]

Enhances the appearance of justified text through micro-typographical adjustments like character protrusion and font expansion.

# 15.3 Table of Contents, List of Tables and List of Figures

The List of Tables and the List of Figures (if any) appear as individual pages.

A List of Tables/Figures is necessary even if there is only one table or figure. If the text of the manuscript contains a consistent set of theorems, symbols, abbreviations, or definitions, those should be listed in a List of Theorems, Symbols, Abbreviations, or Definitions respectively. These lists are included in the Table of Contents.

- Tables/figures must be numbered and titled. Further explanatory information provided in a caption that is not part of the title should not appear on the List of Tables/Figures.
- The tables/figures are numbered separately from each other. Each group is numbered consecutively throughout the entire manuscript or by chapter using a decimal numbering system (e.g., the third table in chapter two will be Table 2.3., and the third figure in chapter two will be Figure 2.3.). The same system should be used for numbering figures AND tables.
- All tables/figures must fit into the required page margins.
- The title and caption of the table/figure are part of the text and must be the same font size and style of the body of the manuscript. It is acceptable for the font within the table/figure to be as small as 9-point font.
- Tables/figures must be placed in the text as they are mentioned. If the Table/Figure is larger than one-half of the page it must be placed on a page of its own.
- Tables/figures that extend onto a second page must be labeled Table/Figure # Continued
- Appendix tables/figures must be numbered separately (e.g., the third table in Appendix A would be numbered Table A.3.) and must be included in the List of Tables.
- Photographs must be originals or high-quality reproductions. All photographs must have captions.

#### tocloft

120 \RequirePackage[titles] {tocloft} [2017/08/31 v2.3i parameterised ToC, etc., typesetting]

Offers extensive customization of the table of contents, list of figures, and list of tables.

### 15.4 Formatting

#### newunicodechar

121 \RequirePackage{newunicodechar}[2018/04/08 v1.2 Defining Unicode characters] Provides a command to define new Unicode characters, which is essential for modern typesetting.

#### textcomp

122 \RequirePackage{textcomp}[2020/02/02 v2.0n Standard LaTeX package]

Provides a wide range of symbols and characters not available in default LaTeX fonts, such as the trademark symbol.

textcomp

nth

123 \RequirePackage[super] {nth} [2002/02/27]

Adds commands for typesetting ordinal numbers (e.g., 1st, 2nd, 3rd) with correct superscripting.

nth

## 15.5 Numbers, Special Characters, and Chemical Formulas

#### mhchem

124  $\RequirePackage[version=4]{mhchem}[2021/12/31 v4.09 for typesetting chemical formulae]$ 

Provides an easy way to write chemical formulas and equations.

#### textgreek

125 \RequirePackage{textgreek}[2011/10/09 v0.7 Greek symbols in text] Provides commands for typesetting Greek letters in text mode.

#### siunitx

126 \RequirePackage{siunitx}[2023-03-14 v3.2.3 A comprehensive (SI) units package] Provides a powerful command for typesetting SI units and numbers with proper spacing and formatting.

#### geometry

127 \RequirePackage{geometry}[2020/01/02 v5.9 Page Geometry]

This package provides a flexible interface to control the document's page layout. Within this class, it's used to set the document margins, including the left margin based on the 'unbound' option.

### 15.6 References and Citations

#### biblatex

128 \RequirePackage[backend=biber, style=\@citestyle, doi = true, autopunct = true, date=year]{biblatex}[2024/03/05 v3.19]

A powerful package for managing bibliographies and citations.

### 15.7 Appendices

Each Appendix must be listed by its title and page number. If there is only one Appendix, it is listed by the name Appendix and its title. Therefore, an Appendix A should not be listed unless there is an Appendix B.

appendix The appendix package provides the 'appendix' command for legacy support as well as the 'appendicies' environment.

```
129 \RequirePackage[titletoc, title]{appendix}
```

- 130 % \end{macrocode}
- 131 % \end{macro}
- 132 %
- 133 % \subsection{Figures and Tables}
- 134 % Figures: A FIGURE is a graphic illustration (chart, graph, diagram, photo, map, or plate).
- $135\ \%$  Figures may be professionally prepared or drawn by the author.
- 136 % In either case, they must be of letter-quality print.
- 137 %
- 138 % Figures \& Tables must be placed as close as possible to their first mention in the text.\footnote{\LaTeX handles this with the figure environment}
- 139 % If a table or figure with the caption is larger than 2/3 of a page, it must be moved to a separate page.
- $140\,\%$  Tables and figures referred to in the text may not be placed at the end of the chapter or the end of the dissertation.
- 141 %
- 142 % \begin{macro}{tabularx}
- 143 % \begin{macrocode}
- 144 \RequirePackage{tabularx}[2023/12/11 v2.12a]

This package provides the 'tabularx' environment, which is an extension of the standard 'tabular' environment. It includes a new column type, 'X', that automatically adjusts its width to fill the specified table width. This is essential for creating tables that span the full text width of your document.

### hyperref

145 \RequirePackage{hyperref}[2023-02-07 v7.00v Hypertext links for LaTeX] Creates hyperlinks within the document, making the table of contents, citations, and external links clickable.

### csquots

146 \RequirePackage{csquotes}[2022-09-14 v5.2n context-sensitive quotations (JAW)] Provides context-sensitive quotation facilities, automatically handling nesting and language-specific rules.

#### graphicx

147 \RequirePackage{graphicx}[2021/09/16 v1.2d Enhanced LaTeX Graphics (DPC,SPQR)] A fundamental package for including graphics files in a document.

### 15.7.1 Landscape Figures and Tables

Landscape orientation figures and tables must be oriented as such by inserting a section break and rotating the page. This makes the figure/table readable in digital format.

#### rotating

148 \RequirePackage{rotating}[2016/08/11 v2.16d rotated objects in LaTeX] Provides environments for rotating objects such as figures and tables.

#### lscape

149 \RequirePackage{lscape}[2020/05/28 v3.02]

Provides a landscape environment to rotate pages. For PDF output, the 'pdflscape' package is required to correctly set the page orientation.

#### pdflscape

150 \RequirePackage{pdflscape}[2022-10-27 v0.13 Display of landscape pages in PDF]

Adds PDF support to the 'lscape' environment, ensuring landscape pages are displayed correctly in PDF viewers.

### 15.7.2 Caption

Captions must be on the same page as the figure on the table. <sup>16</sup> If the table exceeds one page, the caption should go on the first page and the second page will be labeled as table/figure continued. <sup>17</sup>

#### caption

151 \RequirePackage[margin=10pt,font=small,labelfont=bf,labelsep=none]{caption}[2023/03/12 v3.6j Customizing captions (AR)]

Provides an interface to customize the captions of figures and tables.

#### float

152 \RequirePackage{float}[2001/11/08 v1.3d Float enhancements (AL)] Provides the H placement specifier for floats, giving more precise control.

#### booktabs

153 \RequirePackage{booktabs}[2020/01/12 v1.61803398 Publication quality tables] Provides commands for drawing professional-looking horizontal rules in tables.

#### xcolor

 $154\ensuremath{\mbox{NequirePackage}\{xcolor\}[2022/06/12\ v2.14\ LaTeX\ color\ extensions\ (UK)]}$  An extended version of the 'color' package, providing more color models and table coloring features.

#### multirow

 $\label{localization} $$155 \RequirePackage{multirow}[2021/03/15 v2.8 Span multiple rows of a table]$$ Provides a command to create cells that span multiple rows in a table.$ 

#### longtable

156 \RequirePackage{longtable}[2021-09-01 v4.17 Multi-page Table package (DPC)] Provides an environment for creating tables that can span multiple pages.

 $<sup>^{16} \</sup>mbox{currenlty,we}$  use a short title and a caption description

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup>currenlty, this must be handled manually, where the description is null for the second page.

### 15.8 Document Markup

#### todonotes

157 \RequirePackage[colorinlistoftodos] {todonotes} [2023/01/31]

Provides commands for adding margin notes and todo lists during drafting.

soul

158 \RequirePackage{soul}[2003/11/17 v2.4]

Provides commands for letter-spacing, underlining, and highlighting text.

lineno

159 \RequirePackage{lineno}[2023/01/19 line numbers on paragraphs v5.1]

'lineno' is enabled when in draft mode for easier review Adds line numbers to a document, useful during the drafting process.

#### changes

160 \RequirePackage[]{changes}

The main advantage of the changes package is its flexibility. You can define different authors with their own colors, which is great for showing who made which edits in a collaborative document. When you're ready to submit the final version of your manuscript, you don't need to manually remove all the change markup. You can simply add the final option to the package in your preamble.

The changes package provides commands to mark up text as additions, deletions, or replacements.

## 15.9 Table of Contents, Titles and Headings

#### tocbibind

161 \RequirePackage{tocbibind}[2010/10/13 v1.5k extra ToC listings]

Adds the bibliography, index, and lists of figures/tables to the table of contents.

titlesec

162 \RequirePackage{titlesec}[2021/07/05 v2.14 Sectioning titles]

Offers a powerful interface to sectioning commands, allowing for custom headings.

textcase

163 \RequirePackage{textcase}[2022/07/10 v1.03 Text only upper/lower case changing
 (DPC)]

Provides robust commands for changing the case of text.

titling

164 \RequirePackage{titling}[2004/08/17 v2.1d]

Provides greater control over the typesetting of the title page.

setspace

165 \RequirePackage{setspace}[2022/12/04 v6.7b set line spacing]

Provides support for setting line spacing, such as single, one-and-a-half, and double spacing.

### 15.10 Other Packages

#### hypenat

166 \RequirePackage[none] {hyphenat} [2009/09/02 v2.3c]

Provides fine control over hyphenation.

#### iftex

167 \RequirePackage{iftex}[2022/02/03 v1.0f TeX engine tests]

Provides a conditional command to check which TeX engine is being used.

#### etoolbox

168 \RequirePackage{etoolbox}[2020/10/05 v2.5k e-TeX tools for LaTeX (JAW)] A set of tools for programming in LaTeX, providing macros for conditionals.

#### xstring

169 \RequirePackage{xstring}[2013/10/13 v1.7c]

Provides commands for advanced string manipulation.

#### afterpackage

170 \RequirePackage{afterpackage}[2006/01/17 v1.1]

Provides a command to execute code after a specific package has been loaded.

#### 15.11 Endnotes & Footnotes

Footnotes appear at the bottom of the page or at the end of a chapter; endnotes appear on a separate page at the end of the text before the Bibliography. The notes are numbered consecutively throughout the text by a raised Arabic numeral (e.g. 12) which corresponds to the number of the note at the bottom of the page or at the end of the text.

This is handled by the LATEX base report class, and no additional packages are needed Do not use the 'footnote' package, as it breaks compatibility with other packages. Consider 'footnotehyper' if more advanced controls are needed.

### 16 Additional Variables

### 16.1 Title

This should be defined in an inverted pyramid format, but must be manually constructed by the user.

171 \def\@title{}

# 16.2 Author Name

172 \def\@author{}

## 16.3 Author's Pronouns

173 \def\@authorpronoun{}

## 16.4 Author's Previous Degrees

174 \def\@degreesheld{}

# 16.5 Author's Current Degree

For example, Doctor of Philosphy, Master of Science 175 \def\@degree{}

# 16.6 Author's Current Program

176 \def\@program{}

### 16.7 Author's Submission Date

May, December or August and Year 177 \def\@submitdate{}

### 16.8 Advisors

- 178 \def\@principaladvisor{}
- 179 \def\@secondadvisor{}
- 180 \def\@principalshort{}

# 16.9 Committee Members

- 181 \def\@firstreader{}
- 182 \def\@secondreader{}
- 183 \def\@thirdreader{}
- 184 \def\@fourthreader{}
- 185 \def\@fifthreader{}

# 16.10 Dissertation Tag

- 186 \def\@type{Dissertation}
- 187 \def\@LastLevel{0}

# 16.11 Initialize Conditionals

- 188 \newif\ifcopyrightpage\copyrightpagefalse
- 189 \newif\ifbigtitlepage\bigtitlepagefalse
- 190 \newif\ifverybigtitlepage\verybigtitlepagefalse
- 191 \newif\ifapp\appfalse

## 16.12 Initialize Counts

- 192 \newcount\numcomm \numcomm=4
- 193 \newcount\numadv \numadv=1

#### 16.13 Define Section Names

- 194 \renewcommand\*\contentsname{Table of Contents}
- 195 \renewcommand\*\bibname{References}
- 197 \renewcommand\*\chaptername{Chapter}
- 198 \newcommand\*\listname{List of}
- 199 \newcommand\*\chapternamep{\chaptername s}
- 200 \newcommand\*\prefacename{Preface}
- 201 \newcommand\*\acknowledgename{Acknowledgments}
- 202 \newcommand\*\landacknowledgename{Land Acknowledgments}

```
203 \newcommand*\dedicationname{Dedication}
204 \newcommand*\bioname{Biography of the Author}
```

# 17 Internal Mapping and Logic

```
205 \renewcommand{\author}[1]{%
       \ifx\empty#1\empty\else\gdef\@author{#1}\fi}
207 \newcommand{\authorpronoun}[1]{%
208
       \ifx\empty#1\empty\else\gdef\@authorpronoun{#1}\fi}
209 \renewcommand{\title}[1]{\%
       210
211 \newcommand{\degreesheld}[1]{%
       \ifx\empty#1\empty\else\gdef\@degreesheld{#1}\fi}
212
213 \newcommand{\degree}[1]{%
       \ifx\empty#1\empty\else\gdef\@degree{#1}\fi}
214
215 \newcommand{\program}[1]{%
       \ifx\empty#1\empty\else\gdef\@program{#1}\fi}
217 \newcommand{\submitdate}[1]{%
       \ifx\empty#1\empty\else\gdef\@submitdate{#1}\fi}
218
219 \newcommand{\principaladvisor}[2][\empty]{%
       \ifx\empty#1\empty\else\gdef\@principalshort{\sloppy#1}\fi%
220
       221
222
223 \newcommand{\secondadvisor}[1]{%
224
       \ifx\empty#1\empty\else\gdef\@secondadvisor{\sloppy#1}\fi
225
       \twoadvisors}
226 \newcommand{\principalshort}[1]{%
       \ifx\empty#1\empty\else\gdef\@principalshort{#1}\fi}
228 \newcommand{\firstreader}[1]{%
229
       \ifx\empty#1\empty\else\gdef\@firstreader{\sloppy#1}\fi
230
       \members{1}}
231 \newcommand{\secondreader}[1]{%
       \ifx\empty#1\empty\else\gdef\@secondreader{\sloppy#1}\fi
232
       \members{2}}
233
234 \newcommand{\thirdreader}[1]{%
       \ifx\empty#1\empty\else\gdef\@thirdreader{\sloppy#1}\fi
235
       \members{3}}
237 \newcommand{\fourthreader}[1]{%
       \ifx\empty#1\empty\else\gdef\@fourthreader{\sloppy#1}\fi
239
       \members{4}}
240 \newcommand{\fifthreader}[1]{%
241
       \ifx\empty#1\empty\else\gdef\@fifthreader{\sloppy#1}\fi
242
       \members{5}}
243 \newcommand{\bibfiles}[1]{%
       \ifx\empty#1\empty\else\gdef\@bibfiles{#1}\fi}
245 \newcommand{\members}[1]{\numcomm=#1}
246 \newcommand{\twoadvisors}{\numadv=2}
247 \newcommand{\oneadvisor}{\numadv=1}
248 \newcommand{\thesis}{
       \gdef\@type{Thesis}}
250 \newcommand{\project}{
       \gdef\@type{Project}}
251
252 \newcommand{\compresstitlepage}[1][1]{
253
       \ifcase#1
```

```
\relax
254
255
        \or
            \bigtitlepagetrue
256
257
        \or
            \bigtitlepagetrue
258
259
            \verybigtitlepagetrue
260
261 }
```

262 \renewcommand{\bibname}{References}

#### General Formatting 18

#### 18.1 Line Numbering on Draft Mode

263  $\left(\frac{1}{\pi}\right)$ 

#### 19 Style and Format

#### 19.1 Recommended Fonts & Point Size

The texts body font must also be used in headers, page numbers, and footnotes. 18. Exceptions are made only for tables and figures created with different software and inserted into the document.

- Arial 10 pt
- Century 11 pt
- Courier New 10 pt
- Garamond 12 pt<sup>19</sup>
- Georgia 11 pt
- Lucida Bright 10 pt
- Microsoft Sans Serif 10 pt
- Tahoma 10 pt
- Times New Roman 12 pt
- Trebuchet MS 10 pt
- Verdana 10 pt

#### \setmainfont{EB Garamond}

 $<sup>^{18}\</sup>mathrm{we}$  use font spec to load system fonts with XeLaTeX or LuaLaTeX

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup>In the maine-thesis class, we set EBGaramond as default since it is widely available.

# 19.2 Geometry

- Page Size: Standard Letter 8.5 by 11 inches
- Margins: 1 inch for all margins
- Spacing: Double spacing except for degree information on the Abstract & Block quotations, footnotes, and bibliographies: single spacing within each entry but double-spacing between each entry

```
265 \geometry{
266
       letterpaper,
       margin=1in,
267
       left=\@margg,
268
269
       headsep=0.4in
270
       headheight=14pt,
       footskip=30pt,
271
       marginparwidth=40pt,
272
       marginparsep=10pt}
273
```

# 19.3 Additional Page Format

```
274 \setlength{\droptitle}{-60pt} %% adjust headspace of title page and chapter
headings as needed.
275 \setcounter{secnumdepth}{\value{secnumdefault}}
276 \setcounter{tocdepth}{\value{secnumdefault}}
277 \raggedbottom
278 \raggedright
279 \parindent=1.5em\relax
280 \markboth{}{}
281 % \subsection{Prepvent Widows and Orphans}
282 \clubpenalty=10000
283 \widowpenalty=10000
```

### 19.4 Font Parameter

284 \def\verbatim@font{\rmfamily}

### 19.5 Spacing for Title Page and Headings

\loftspacing

285 \newcommand\*\loftspacing{10}

# 20 Caption Format

This customized the output from the captions package

- Tables/figures must be numbered and titled. Further explanatory information provided in a caption that is not part of the title should not appear on the List of Tables/Figures.
- The tables/figures are numbered separately from each other. Each group is numbered consecutively throughout the entire manuscript or by chapter using a decimal numbering system (e.g., the third table in chapter two will be Table 2.3., and the third figure in chapter two will be Figure 2.3.). The same system should be used for numbering figures AND tables.

- All tables/figures must fit into the required page margins.
- The title and caption of the table/figure are part of the text and must be the same font size and style of the body of the manuscript. It is acceptable for the font within the table/figure to be as small as 9-point font.
- Tables/figures must be placed in the text as they are mentioned. If the Table/Figure is larger than one-half of the page it must be placed on a page of its own.
- Tables/figures that extend onto a second page must be labeled Table/Figure # Continued
- Appendix tables/figures must be numbered separately (e.g., the third table in Appendix A would be numbered Table A.3.) and must be included in the List of Tables.
- Photographs must be originals or high-quality reproductions. All photographs must have captions.

```
286 \DeclareCaptionFormat{thesis}
287 {
288    \textbf{#1#2}\textit{\small #3}
289 }
290 \captionsetup{format=thesis}
```

# 21 Heading Format Definitions

```
addot
```

```
291 \def\addot#1{#1.\thinspace}
292 % \end{macro}
293 % \begin{macro}{addul}
294 \def\addul#1{\underline{#1}}
295 % \end{macro}
296 % \begin{macro}{adddotul}
297 \def\addotul#1{\underline{#1}.\thinspace}
```

\apaheadings The APA 7 format uses a five-level heading system. The critical features are:

- Level 1 (Chapter): Centered and bold, with uppercase text.
- Levels 2 & 3 (Section & Subsection): Flush left, with level 2 bold and level 3 bold and italic.
- Levels 4 & 5 (Subsubsection & Paragraph): Run-in headings, meaning the text follows on the same line. Level 4 is bold, and level 5 is bold and italic. Both are followed by a period.

298 \newcommand{\apaheadings}{%

```
Chapter Titles
```

```
First Level Headings
                                               \titleformat{\section}{\normalfont\bfseries}{\thesection}{0em}{}
                                               \titlespacing{\section}{Opt}{3.5ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}{2.3ex plus .2ex}
                                 302
                                 Second Level Headings
                                               \titleformat{\subsection}{\normalfont\bfseries\itshape}{\thesubsection}{0em}{}
                                 303
                                               \titlespacing{\subsection}{Opt}{3.25ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}{1.5ex plus
                                 304
                                        .1ex}
                                 Third Level Headings
                                               \titleformat{\subsubsection}[runin]{\normalfont\bfseries}{\thesubsubsection}{1em}{\adddot
                                 305
                                               \titlespacing{\subsubsection}{\parindent}{3.25ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}{0pt}[1em]
                                 306
                                 Fourth Level Headings
                                 307
                                               \titleformat{\paragraph}[runin]{\normalfont\bfseries\itshape}{\theparagraph}{1em}{\adddot
                                 308
                                               \titlespacing{\paragraph}{\parindent}{3.25ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}{0pt}[1em]
                                 309 }
\chicagoheadings The Chicago format, as defined here, has a clear hierarchy with varying alignment
                                 and capitalization. Its critical features are:
                                       • Levels 1 & 2 (Chapter & Section): Centered. Level 1 is bold and uppercase,
                                           while level 2 is regular and uppercase.
                                       • Level 3 (Subsection): Flush left, bold, and italic. The text is also in upper-
                                           case.
                                       • Level 4 (Subsubsection): Flush left with normal roman font. The text is in
                                           sentence case.
                                       • Level 5 (Paragraph): A run-in heading that is bold and italic, followed by a
                                 310 \newcommand{\chicagoheadings}{%
                                 Level 1: Centered, Boldface, Headline-style
                                               \verb|\titleformat{\chapter}[display]{\normalfont\centering\bfseries}{\clapses{chapapp\thinspace}}|
                                       \thechapter}{-3pt}{\MakeTextUppercase}
                                 312
                                               \titlespacing{\chapter}{0pt}{50pt}{15pt}
                                 Level 2: Centered, Regular, Headline-style
                                               \titleformat{\section}{\normalfont\centering\normalsize}{\thesection}{1.5ex}{\MakeTextUpp
                                               \titlespacing{\section}{Opt}{3.5ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}{2.3ex plus .2ex}
                                 314
                                 Level 3: Flush Left, Bold Italic, Headline-style
                                               \titleformat{\subsection}{\normalfont\bfseries\itshape\normalsize}{\thesubsection}{0em}{\}
                                 316
                                               \titlespacing{\subsection}{0pt}{3.25ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}{1.5ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5ex}{1.5
                                       .1ex}
                                 Level 4: Flush left, Roman type, Sentence-style
                                 317
                                               \titleformat{\subsubsection}{\normalfont\normalsize}{\thesubsubsection}{0em}{}
                                               \titlespacing{\subsubsection}{Opt}{3.25ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}{Opt plus
                                 318
                                 Level 5: Run in, Bold Italic, Sentence-style, with period
                                               \titleformat{\paragraph}[runin]{\normalfont\bfseries\itshape}{\theparagraph}{1em}{\adddot
                                 319
```

\titlespacing{\paragraph}{\parindent}{3.25ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}{0pt}[1em]

320

321 }

\mainethesisheadings The format that was provided in the old DOCX template from the Graduate School

- Underlining: It uses underlining for several heading levels.
- Levels 1-3: Level 1 (Chapter) is centered and bold. Level 2 and 3 (Section and Subsection) are flush left and bold. Level 2 is followed by an underline, and level 3 is a run-in heading that is bold, followed by a period and underline.
- Levels 4-5: The fourth- and fifth-level headings are also run-in, with the fourth being bold and underlined, and the fifth (paragraph) being regular text with a period and underline.

322 \newcommand{\mainethesisheadings}{%

```
Chapter Titles
```

324 \titlespacing{\chapter}{0pt}{50pt}{15pt}

#### First Level Headings

```
325 \titleformat{\section}{\normalfont\bfseries}{}{0pt}{\addul}
```

326 \titlespacing{\section}{0pt}{3.5ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}{2.3ex plus .2ex}

#### Second Level Headings

```
327 \titleformat{\subsection}{\normalfont\bfseries}{}{0pt}{}
```

 $\label{lem:condition} $$ \text{titlespacing{\subsection}_{0pt}_{3.25ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}_{1.5ex plus .1ex} $$$ 

#### Third Level Headings

330 \titlespacing{\subsubsection}{Opt}{3.25ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}{Opt}

#### Fourth Level Headings

332 \titlespacing{\paragraph}{0pt}{3.25ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}{0pt}

333 }

\idecimalheadings The iDecimal format emphasizes a clear decimal numbering system. Its critical features are:

- Numbering: All heading levels are numbered, which is more explicit than some other styles.
- Consistency: The style maintains a consistent use of bold for all heading levels.
- Alignment: Headings are flush left, except for the chapter title, which is centered.
- Run-in Headings: The last two levels are run-in, with a period at the end.

```
334 \newcommand{\idecimalheadings}{%
```

335 \setcounter{tocdepth}{4}

```
\verb|\titleformat{\chapter}[display]{\normalfont\centering\bfseries}{\clapses{continuous}} \label{titleformat} $$ \clapses{continuous} $$ \clapses{cont
                                          \thechapter}{1em}{}
                                                  \titlespacing{\chapter}{0pt}{50pt}{15pt}
                                    337
                                    Level 1 Headings: Bold, followed by a line break
                                                  \titleformat{\section}{\normalfont\bfseries}{\thesection}{1em}{}
                                                  \titlespacing{\section}{Opt}{3.5ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}{2.3ex plus .2ex}
                                    339
                                    Level 2 Headings: Bold, followed by a line break
                                                  \titleformat{\subsection}{\normalfont\bfseries}{\thesubsection}{1em}{}
                                                  \titlespacing{\subsection}{Opt}{3.25ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}{1.5ex plus
                                    341
                                           .1ex}
                                    Level 3 Headings: Bold, run-in with a period, with 1em spacing between number
                                    and title
                                                  \titleformat{\subsubsection}[runin]{\normalfont\bfseries}{\thesubsubsection}{1em}{\adddot
                                    342
                                                  \titlespacing{\subsubsection}{\parindent}{3.25ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}{0pt}[1em]
                                    Level 4 Headings: Bold, run-in with a period, with 1em spacing
                                    344
                                                  \titleformat{\paragraph}[runin]{\normalfont\bfseries}{\theparagraph}{1em}{\adddot}
                                    345
                                                  \titlespacing{\paragraph}{\parindent}{3.25ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}{0pt}[1em]
                                    346 }
\jdecimalheadings The jDecimal format, or Justified Decimal System, is characterized by its use of
                                    indentation in a justified, decimal format.
                                          • Indentation: It uses increasing indentation for lower-level headings. For
                                              example, subsection has 1.5em indentation, and subsubsection has 3.8em.
                                          • Uppercase: It uses uppercase for both chapters and sections.
                                          • Consistency: Like the iDecimal format, it uses bolding for most levels to
                                              provide emphasis.
                                    347 \mbox{ }\mbox{newcommand{\jdecimalheadings}{\label{command}}
                                                    \begin{macrocode}
                                    348 %
                                    349
                                              % Chapter Titles
                                                  \titleformat{\chapter}[display]{\normalfont\centering\bfseries\normalsize}{\@chapapp
                                    350
                                          \thinspace \thechapter}{-3pt}{\MakeUppercase}
                                                  \titlespacing{\chapter}{0pt}{0pt}{15pt}
                                    351
                                    First Level Headings
                                                  \titleformat{\section}{\normalfont\bfseries}{\thesection}{1.5ex}{\MakeTextUppercase}
                                                  \titlespacing{\section}{Opt}{1.5ex plus .2ex minus Opt}{.3ex plus .2ex}
                                    353
                                    Second Level Headings
                                                  \titleformat{\subsection}{\normalfont\bfseries}{\thesubsection}{1.5ex}{}
                                                  \titlespacing{\subsection}{1.5em}{0.3ex plus .2ex minus Opt}{.2ex plus
                                           .1ex}
                                   Third Level Headings
```

Chapter Titles: Centered and bold

plus .1ex}

\titleformat{\subsubsection}{\normalfont\bfseries}{\thesubsubsection}{1.5ex}{}

\titlespacing{\subsubsection}{3.8em}{0.2ex plus .1ex minus Opt}{0.2ex

```
Fourth Level Headings

358 \titleformat{\paragraph}{\normalfont\bfseries}{\theparagraph}{1.5ex}{\}

359 \titlespacing{\paragraph}{7.0em}{3.25ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}{3.25ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}

Fifth Level Headings

360 \titleformat{\subparagraph}{\normalfont\hspace{1.5em}}{\thesubparagraph}{1.5ex}{\addul}}

361 \titlespacing{\subparagraph}{7.0em}{3.25ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}{3.25ex plus 1ex minus .2ex}}

362 }
```

# 21.1 Implement Heading from Options Flag

Use Justified Decimal System style as default

```
363 \ifdefined\HeadingStyle
364 \csname\HeadingStyle headings\endcsname
365 \else
366 \jdecimalheadings
367 \fi
```

# 22 Page Style

# 22.1 Bottom of Page

```
368 \newcommand{\ps@bottom}{%
       \renewcommand{\@oddhead}{%
369
           \ifdraft\drafttext\hfil\today\hfil\drafttext\else\fi}%
370
       \renewcommand{\@evenhead}{\@oddhead}
371
       \renewcommand{\@oddfoot}{%
372
           \ifdraft\drafttext\hfil\thepage
373
374
           \hfil\drafttext\else\hfil\thepage\hfil\fi}
375
       \renewcommand{\@evenfoot}{\@oddfoot}
376 }
```

## 22.2 Empty Page

```
377 \renewcommand{\ps@empty}{%
378 \renewcommand{\@oddhead}{%
379 \ifdraft\drafttext\hfil\today\hfil\drafttext\else\fi}%
380 \renewcommand{\@ovenhead}{\@oddhead}
381 \renewcommand{\@oddfoot}{%
382 \ifdraft\drafttext\hfil\drafttext\else\fi}
383 \renewcommand{\@evenfoot}{\@oddfoot}
384 }
```

## 22.3 Top of Page

```
385 \newcommand{\ps@top}{%
386 \renewcommand{\@oddhead}{%
387 \ifdraft\drafttext\hfil\today\hfil\drafttext\else\thepage\fi}%
388 \renewcommand{\@evenhead}{%
389 \ifdraft\drafttext\hfil\today\hfil\drafttext\else\thepage\fi}%
390 \renewcommand{\@oddfoot}{%
391 \ifdraft\drafttext\hfil\thepage\hfil\drafttext\else\fi}%
```

```
392 \renewcommand{\@evenfoot}{\@oddfoot}% 393 }
```

## 22.4 Plain Page

```
394 \pagestyle{\mt@pagestyle}
395 \renewcommand{\ps@plain}{\csname ps@\mt@pagestyle\endcsname}
```

# 23 Title Page Format

The Title Page is the first page of the manuscript. It is considered page i, but the number does not appear on the page. The following should be CENTERED included on the title page:

- Title of thesis in ALL CAPS, bold, and inverted pyramid format
- The students full name as it appears in University records
- Previous degree(s) earned
- A statement of fulfilling requirements for the degree sought
- Institution name The Graduate School
- Institution name The University of Maine
- The month and year of the students graduation date
- The advisory committee members (single space & left justify if necessary to keep on one page)

Note: The first name(s) listed is the Advisors (or Co-Advisors) and their title(s) followed by the names and titles of the remaining committee members. Do not include degrees such as Dr. on the title page.  $^{20}$  This page is to acknowledge committee members exclusively, Readers are recognized in the Acknowledgements.

#### 23.1 Parameters for Make Title

The maine-thesis class now uses maketitle instead of titlepage.

```
396 \date{}
397 % \end{macrocode}
398 %% an empty date prevents the date from displaying on the title page
399
400 % \subsubsection{Pre Title Formatting}
401 % \begin{macrocode}
402 \pretitle{
403 \begin{center}
404
405 \bfseries\MakeTextUppercase
406 }
```

 $<sup>^{20}</sup>$ this requires review of the package specifications, and additional documentation for its use

### 23.1.1 Post Title Formatting

```
407 \neq 407
408
       \end{center}
409 }
23.1.2 Pre Author Formatting
410 \preauthor{
411
       \begin{center}
412
       By \\
413 }
23.1.3 Post Author Formatting
414 \postauthor{
415
       \@degreesheld
416
       \end{center}
417
418 }
23.1.4 Title Page Hook Formatting
419 \mbox{ } \mbox{maketitlehooka}{
420
       \thispagestyle{empty}
421
       \ifverybigtitlepage
422
            \onehalfspacing
423
       \else
424
            \doublespacing
425
       \fi
426 }
427 \mbox{ } \mbox{maketitlehookd}{
       \begin{center}
428
           A \MakeTextUppercase{\@type}\\[4pt]
429
           Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the \\
430
            Requirements for the Degree of \\
431
            \verb|\expandafter{\eqdegree}| \\
432
            (in \expandafter{\@program})\\
433
            \vskip 0.5in
434
435
            The Graduate School\\
436
            The University of Maine\\
437
            \expandafter{\@submitdate}
438
            \vfill
       \end{center}
439
440
       \ifbigtitlepage
441
            \singlespacing
       \fi
442
       \begin{flushleft}
443
       Advisory Committee:
444
       \begin{list}{}{} \\
445
            \setlength{\itemsep}{Opt}%
446
447
            \setlength{\topsep}{0in}%
448
            \setlength{\partopsep}{0pt}%
            \verb|\colored]{-\parindent}{-\parindent}|
449
450
            \setlength{\leftmargin}{1cm}%
```

Check if the principal advisor is defined before printing

}

451

```
\ifx\@principaladvisor\empty\else
452
                \item{\@principaladvisor, %
453
                    \ifnum\numadv=2%
454
                         Co-%
455
456
                    Advisor}
457
            \fi
Check for second advisor before printing
459
            \ifx\@secondadvisor\empty\else
460
                \item{\@secondadvisor, Co-Advisor}
Check for each reader before printing
            \ifx\@firstreader\empty\else
462
                \item{\@firstreader}
463
464
465
            \ifx\@secondreader\empty\else
466
                \item{\@secondreader}
467
            \fi
            \ifx\@thirdreader\empty\else
468
                \item{\@thirdreader}
469
            \fi
470
            \ifx\@fourthreader\empty\else
471
                \item{\@fourthreader}
472
473
474
            \ifx\@fifthreader\empty\else
475
                \item{\@fifthreader}
476
            \fi
       \end{list}
477
       \end{flushleft}
478
       \clearpage
479
480 }
```

# 24 Table of Contents Formatting

All chapter divisions and subsections must be included in the Table of Contents and labeled exactly as they appear in the text.

# 24.1 Unlisted Sections

The Copyright page, Abstract, and Table of Contents are NOT listed in the Table of Contents.  $^{21}$ 

## 24.2 Chapter Divisions and Subsections

All chapter divisions and subsections must be listed in the Table of Contents. Regardless of the system of headings being used for organizing the text of the manuscript (headings system or decimal system), all sub-divisions should be indented appropriately in the Table of Contents. One system should be used consistently throughout the entire manuscript to define the chapter divisions and subsections.<sup>22</sup>

 $<sup>^{21}{</sup>m this}$  is handled within each of the enviornment definitions

 $<sup>^{22}</sup>$  five styles are provided here

### 24.3 Table of Contents Font Specs

```
481 \renewcommand{\cftchapfont}{\normalfont\bfseries}
482 \renewcommand{\cftchappagefont}{\normalfont}
483 \renewcommand{\cftloftitlefont}{\normalfont\bfseries}
```

### 24.4 Define Enviornment for Custom Thesis List

```
484 \newenvironment{thesislist}[1]{%
485 \chapter*{\listname\ #1}
486 \addcontentsline{toc}{chapter}{{\texorpdfstring{\MakeTextUppercase{\listname\ #1}}{\listname\ #1}}}
487 \begingroup
488 \parindent=0pt
489 \leftskip=0pt
490 }{\par\endgroup}
```

Define Leader Dots

#### 24.5 Leader Dots in the Table of Cotents

Leader dots must be used to connect the chapter divisions/subsection headings to their respective page numbers. A minimum of 5 leader dots between the chapter divisions/subsections and the page numbers is required (i.e. the text of the headings should not extend into the area where the page numbers are placed).

```
491 \renewcommand{\cftchapleader}{\cftdotfill{\cftdotsep}}
492 \renewcommand{\cftsecleader}{\cftdotfill{\cftdotsep}}
493 \renewcommand{\cftsubsecleader}{\cftdotfill{\cftdotsep}}
494 \renewcommand{\cftfigleader}{\cftdotfill{\cftdotsep}}
495 \renewcommand{\cfttableader}{\cftdotfill{\cftdotsep}}
496 \renewcommand{\contentsname}{Table of Contents}
```

### 24.5.1 Ensuring that Leaders Dots meet 5-dot-rule

These should eventually be exposed as options with default values. cftsecindent and cftsecnumwidth define where the title starts.

```
497 \setlength{\cftsecindent}{1.5em} 498 \setlength{\cftsecnumwidth}{2em}
```

cftsetrmarg and cftsetpnumwidth define where the dotted leader ends and where the page number starts.

```
499 \cftsetrmarg{3cm}
Sets the right margin for the TOC entry
500 \cftsetpnumwidth{2cm}
Sets the width for the page number box
```

## 25 Abstract Environment

An abstract (not paginated), which is a clearly written, concise summary of the thesis, must be included in the manuscript. It describes the problem, the procedures or methods used, and the results and conclusions of the research. Since doctoral abstracts are included in Dissertation Abstracts International, it is extremely important to write accurately. Formulas, diagrams, or other illustrations are not included in the abstract.

The heading of the abstract should be centered and include:

- Title of the thesis in ALL CAPS, bold, and inverted pyramid format
- The authors full name
- The name of the thesis advisor (including degree Dr.)
- A statement that the thesis is fulfilling requirements for a degree sought in a particular department
- The month and year of the students graduation date

```
501 \newcounter{mt@page}
```

```
abstract
```

```
502 \renewenvironment{abstract}{%
       \doublespacing
503
        \begin{center}
504
505
            {\bfseries\MakeTextUppercase{\@title}}\\
            By\space\@author\\[4pt]
506
507
            \@type\ %
            \ifnum\numadv=2%
508
                Co-Advisors: \@principalshort and \@secondadvisor
509
510
            \else
511
                Advisor: \@principalshort
512
            \fi
            \vskip 0.33in
513
            \singlespacing
514
            An Abstract of the \@type\ Presented\\
515
            in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the
516
            Degree of \@degree\\
517
518
            (in \@program)\\
519
            \@submitdate
520
            \vskip 36pt plus 2pt minus 12pt
521
        \end{center}
        \doublespacing
522
       \begingroup\par
523
        \pagestyle{empty}
524
525 }
526 {\cleardoublepage
527
        \par\endgroup
528 }
```

## 25.1 Lay Abstract Environment

layabstract This parallels the lay abstract, as an abreviated version with slight changes to the title text.

```
529 \newenvironment{layabstract}[1]{%
530 \doublespacing
531 \begin{center}
532 {\bfseries\MakeTextUppercase{\Ctitle}}\\
533 By\space\Cauthor\\[4pt]
534 \Ctype\%
535 \infom\numadv=2%
```

```
Co-%
536
            \fi%
537
            Advisor%
538
            \ifnum\numadv=2%
539
                s%
540
            \fi%
541
            : \@principalshort
542
            \vskip 0.33in
543
544
            \singlespacing
            A Lay Abstract of the \@type\ Presented\\
545
            in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the \\
546
            Degree of \@degree\\
547
            (in \@program)\\
548
            \@submitdate
549
            \vskip 26pt plus 2pt minus 12pt
550
        \end{center}
551
       Keywords: \MakeLowercase{#1}
552
        \vskip 26pt plus 2pt minus 12pt
553
554
        \doublespacing
555
        \begingroup\par
556
        \pagestyle{empty}
557 }
558 {\cleardoublepage
559
        \par\endgroup
560 }
```

# 26 Acknowledgements Environment

#### acknowledgements

# 27 Land Acknowledgements Environment

University of Maine graduate students are expected to include a statement in their final thesis or dissertation that acknowledges that their graduate study has taken place on the ancestral lands of the Wabanaki Tribal Nations. The Graduate School acting through the Graduate Board recommends two nonexclusive options for a tribal land acknowledgement. The first option is to include the statement that was developed by the Presidents Council on Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion and adopted by the University of Maine in the acknowledgments section of the thesis/dissertation. <sup>23</sup> The second option, which may be especially relevant to graduate students undertaking qualitative research studies is to include a researcher positionality statement in the thesis/dissertation. <sup>24</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup>The 'glsa' command supports this default option.

 $<sup>^{24}{\</sup>rm The\ LandAcknowledgements\ Enviornment\ supports\ this\ option.}$ 

Graduate programs supporting option two should provide resources to graduate students electing this option. The development of a researcher positionality statement that acknowledges the land may be used to complement the formal University land acknowledgment statement or may be used as an alternative to this statement.

### 27.1 Custom Land Acknowledgements

#### landacknowledgements

```
567 \newenvironment{landacknowledgements}{%
568 \chapter*{\landacknowledgename}
569 \addcontentsline{toc}{chapter}{\texorpdfstring{\MakeTextUppercase{\landacknowledgename}}}
570 \doublespacing
571 \begingroup
572 }{
573 \cleardoublepage
574 \par\endgroup
575 }
```

# 27.2 Graduate School Land Acknowledgement

Default GLSA Land Acknowledgement. Please check to see if this has been updated and file an issue as necessary to patch.

```
glsa
```

```
576 \newcommand{\glsa}{%

577 \chapter*{UNIVERSITY OF MAINE GRADUATE SCHOOL LAND ACKNOWLEDGMENT}

578 The University of Maine recognizes that it is located on Marsh Island in the homeland of Penobscot people, where issues of water and territorial rights, and encroachment upon sacred sites, are ongoing. Penobscot homeland is connected to the other Wabanaki Tribal Nations the Passamaquoddy, Maliseet, and Micmacthrough kinship, alliances, and diplomacy. The University also recognizes that the Penobscot Nation and the other Wabanaki Tribal Nations are distinct, sovereign, legal and political entities with their own powers of self-governance and self-determination.

579 \vfill

580 \clearpage
```

# 28 Pagination

581 }

- Pagination: Check pagination carefully. Account for all pages.
- The Title Page is counted as page i but the number does not appear on the page.
- Excluding the Abstract, all other pages of the thesis are numbered including display (optional) pages.
- The preliminary pages, starting with the Copyright Notice (if included), are marked by lowercase Roman numerals (ii, iii, iv, v, vi, etc.).

- Beginning with the first page of the text, all pages including the appendices, are numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3, 4, etc.). The following table displays the proper pagination of all parts of the thesis and which pages should be listed on the Table of Contents.
- Page numbers appear either on the top right or bottom center of the page. Page numbers need not fall within the required margins of the text, yet they must not appear closer than half an inch from the top, one inch from the right, or half an inch from the bottom edge of the page. The page numbers location and font style must be consistent throughout the manuscript.

\preliminary Contents following this tag are front matter with roman numeral page numbering

```
582 \newcommand{\preliminary}{%
583 \pagenumbering{roman}
584 \setcounter{tocdepth}{1}

Sets the ToC depth to chapters and above
585 \setcounter{secnumdepth}{1}
586 }

Sets the section numbering depth to chapters and above
```

\mainmatter Contents following this tag are considered chapters

# 29 Biography Environment

The Biography of the Author page is the LAST page of the thesis. A biography of the candidate must be included in the thesis.

For privacy reasons, students may exclude personal information. In such a case, the only line on the biography will read: 'Name/Pronoun' is/are a candidate for the 'DEGREE TYPE' degree in 'FIELD OF STUDY' from The University of Maine in 'Month' 'Year'. If a student chooses to include a biography, it must be written in the third person. The absolute last line MUST read: 'Name/Pronoun' is/are a candidate for the 'DEGREE TYPE' degree in 'FIELD OF STUDY' from The University of Maine in 'Month' 'Year'.

#### biography

This section adds the required text as the last sentance of the biography.

```
602 \par
603 \ifx\Qauthorpronoun\empty
604 \Qauthor
605 \else
606 \Qauthorpronoun
607 \fi%
608 \ is a candidate for the \Qdegree\ degree in \Qprogram\ from The University
of Maine in \Qsubmitdate.\par\endgroup
609 }
```

# 30 Copyright Page

Unless the manuscript has been formally registered (copyrighted), this page is optional. If the student chooses to acknowledge his or her rights as an author, a copyright notice should be placed as the sole text on a page immediately following the title page. The page is numbered but a listing does not appear on the Table of Contents. The copyright notice is centered vertically and horizontally within the margins. Unless there are special terms under which the work has been copyrighted the text of the notice may take either of the two forms below. Consider Creative Commons as an option for obtaining copyright.

Use of Third-Party Content: For additional information regarding the use of copyrighted materials, please visit the U.S. Copyright Office website at http://www.copyright.gov

#### \copyrightpage

```
610 \newcommand{\copyrightpage}{%
611
       \setcounter{page}{3}
we must manually set the copyright page because of the runtime call of preliminary.
        \copyrightpagetrue
612
613
        \onehalfspacing
        \thispagestyle{plain}
614
       \hbox{ }
615
       \vfill
616
       \begin{center}
617
       \copyright \the\year{} \space \@author\\
618
       All Rights Reserved
619
       \end{center}
620
621
        \vfill
622
        \clearpage
623 }
```

# 31 Dedication Environment

This page is for the author to express professional and/or personal indebtedness. Permission(s) to use previously copyrighted materials, receipt of grant funds, recognition of readers, etc. are acknowledged on this page. Students must be consistent with the use of the third (the author) or first person throughout. This page is optional, but if included, it is paginated (lowercase Roman numerals) and listed in the Table of Contents.

The use of copyrighted materials can be mentioned on the Acknowledgments page. Any copyright permission letters related to the manuscript should be included in an appendix.

#### dedication

```
624 \newenvironment{dedication}{%
625 \chapter*{\dedicationname}
626 \addcontentsline{toc}{chapter}{\texorpdfstring{\MakeTextUppercase{\dedicationname}}{\dedicationname}}{\dedicationname}}{\dedicationname}}{\dedicationname}}{\dedicationname}}{\dedicationname}}{\dedicationname}}{\dedicationname}}{\dedicationname}}{\dedicationname}}{\dedicationname}}{\dedicationname}}{\dedicationname}}{\dedicationname}}{\dedicationname}}{\dedicationname}}{\dedicationname}}{\dedicationname}}{\dedicationname}}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}}{\dedicationname}}{\dedicationname}}{\dedicationname}}{\dedicationname}}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}}{\dedicationname}}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationname}{\dedicationna
```

### 32 Preface Environment

This is an optional section in the front matter.

#### preface

```
632 \newenvironment{preface}{%
633 \chapter*{\prefacename}
634 \addcontentsline{toc}{chapter}{\texorpdfstring{\MakeTextUppercase{\prefacename}}{\preface
635 \doublespacing
636 \begingroup\setcounter{secnumdepth}{0}
637 }{\setcounter{secnumdepth}{\value{secnumdefault}}\par\endgroup}
```

# 33 Custom Formatting for References

The graduate school allows for field-specific citation styles, but requires. Note that the citation style is specified in the class options above and implemented with Biblatex and Biber.

The references command will render the references on a new page.

```
638 \newcommand{\references}{%
639 \cleardoublepage
640 \singlespacing

The references are added to the table of contents as a chapter.
641 \phantomsection
642 \addcontentsline{toc}{chapter}{\texorpdfstring{\MakeTextUppercase{\bibname}}{\text{bibname}}}}

The bibliography is printed from Biblatex and Biber.
643 \printbibliography
644 }
```

# 34 Leagacy Document Markup

This command is a custom macro that discards its argument, effectively making the text disappear. It doesn't rely on any external package for this functionality.

```
ignore 645 \newcommand{\ignore} [1]{} \\ 646 \ensuremath{\langle /package \rangle}
```

# 35 Future Work: Class Development Needs

### 35.1 Local Names and Functions

This package has a number of local functions and names that should not be called outside of the class. These should be refactored appropriately.

# 35.2 Exposing Options

There are a few parameters that would be useful to expose to the user to help them fine tune their document if there are small differences in font, spacing, etc.

#### 35.3 Documentation

The documentation needs further review for completeness and clarity. It may be helpful to add a guide for transitioning through breaking changes to v1.

# 35.4 Output Format Approval & Continual Review

We are currently working to ensure that the defaults within this package provide the correct formatting for the graduate school, and that as many of their requirements are

# 35.5 CTAN Availability

We are currently working to make this available on CTAN for easy access, and availability of updates when format requirements are changed or bugs can be patched.

#### 35.6 GitLab automated Builds

We are currently working to ensure that GitLab is able to automatically release builds, and ideally upload them to CTAN when patches are made.

### 35.7 Overleaf Availability

We are working to provide a template on Overleaf. Ideally, it would either fetch the class from GitLab or from CTAN.

# 36 Index

Numbers written in italic refer to the page where the corresponding entry is described; numbers underlined refer to the code line of the definition; numbers in roman refer to the code lines where the entry is used.

```
Symbols
                                 . 173, 208, 603, 606
                                                            432, 517, 547, 608
                                                     \@degreesheld ....
\& . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 138
                          \@bibfiles ..... 244
\@LastLevel ..... 187
                          \@chapapp .... 299,
                                                            . . . . 174, 212, 416
                                 311, 323, 336, 350
\@author . . 172, 206,
                                                     \@evenfoot 375, 383, 392
      506, 533, 604, 618
                          \@citestyle 108, 110, 128
                                                     \@evenhead 371, 380, 388
\@authorpronoun ...
                          \@degree .. 175, 214,
                                                     \@fifthreader ....
```

. 185, 241, 474, 475	\addot $291, 305,$	\cftchapfont 481
\@firstreader	307, 319, 342, 344	\cftchapleader 491
. 181, 229, 462, 463	\adddotul . 297, 329, 331	\cftchappagefont 482
\@fourthreader	\addot <u>291</u>	\cftdotfill 491,
. 184, 238, 471, 472	\addtocontents $\overline{596}$	492, 493, 494, 495
\@margg 57, 69, 70, 71, 268	\addul 294, 325, 360	\cftdotsep 491,
\@oddfoot . 372, 375,	\afterpackage <u>170</u>	492, 493, 494, 495
	\apa <u>1</u> , <u>81</u>	\cftfigleader 494
381, 383, 390, 392	\apaheadings 298	\cftloftitlefont 483
\@oddhead 369,		\cftsecindent 497
371, 378, 380, 386	\appendices $\underline{1}$	
\@principaladvisor .	\appendix <u>41</u> , <u>129</u>	\cftsecleader 492
. 178, 221, 452, 453	\appfalse 191	\cftsecnumwidth 498
\@principalshort	\author 6, 205	\cftsetpnumwidth 500
180, 220,	\author\{\} <u>1</u>	\cftsetrmarg 499
227, 509, 511, 542	\authorpronoun 207	\cftsubsecleader 493
\@program . 176, 216,		\cfttableader 495
433, 518, 548, 608	В	\changes $\underline{1}$ , $\underline{160}$
\@secondadvisor 179,	\begin $18, 21, 25, 35,$	\chapter
224, 459, 460, 509	78, 79, 142, 143,	30, 33, 36, 299,
\@secondreader	293, 296, 348,	300, 311, 312,
. 182, 232, 465, 466	401, 403, 411,	323, 324, 336,
	428,  443,  445,	337, 350, 351,
\@submitdate 177, 218,	504, 531, 617, 630	485, 562, 568,
437, 519, 549, 608	\begingroup 487,	577, 595, 625, 633
\@thirdreader	523, 555, 565,	\chaptername 197, 199
. 183, 235, 468, 469	571, 598, 629, 636	\chapternamep 199
\@title $171, 210, 505, 532$	\bfseries . 299, 301,	\chicago
\@type $\dots 186$ ,	303, 305, 307,	\chicagoheadings $\frac{1}{310}$
249, 251, 429,	311, 315, 319,	\cleardoublepage 526,
507, 515, 534, 545	323, 325, 327,	558, 573, 588, 639
\\ 7, 412, 415, 429,		
430, 431, 432,	329, 336, 338,	\clearpage 479, 580, 622
430, 431, 432, 433, 435, 436,	340, 342, 344,	\clubpenalty 282
	340, 342, 344, 350, 352, 354,	\clubpenalty 282 \comment 41
433, 435, 436, 505, 506, 515,	340, 342, 344, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 405,	$\begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$
433, 435, 436, 505, 506, 515, 516, 517, 518,	340, 342, 344, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 405, 481, 483, 505, 532	$\begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$
433, 435, 436, 505, 506, 515, 516, 517, 518, 532, 533, 545,	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$
433, 435, 436, 505, 506, 515, 516, 517, 518, 532, 533, 545, 546, 547, 548, 618	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$
$\begin{array}{c} 433,\ 435,\ 436,\\ 505,\ 506,\ 515,\\ 516,\ 517,\ 518,\\ 532,\ 533,\ 545,\\ 546,\ 547,\ 548,\ 618\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ $	340, 342, 344, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 405, 481, 483, 505, 532 \bibfiles	$\begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$
433, 435, 436, 505, 506, 515, 516, 517, 518, 532, 533, 545, 546, 547, 548, 618 \□ 485, 486, 507, 515, 534, 545, 608 \10pt <u>59</u>	340, 342, 344, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 405, 481, 483, 505, 532   \bibfiles	$\begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	340, 342, 344, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 405, 481, 483, 505, 532 \bibfiles	$\begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$
433, 435, 436, 505, 506, 515, 516, 517, 518, 532, 533, 545, 546, 547, 548, 618 \□ 485, 486, 507, 515, 534, 545, 608 \10pt <u>59</u>	340, 342, 344, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 405, 481, 483, 505, 532   \bibfiles	$\begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$
$\begin{array}{c} 433,\ 435,\ 436,\\ 505,\ 506,\ 515,\\ 516,\ 517,\ 518,\\ 532,\ 533,\ 545,\\ 546,\ 547,\ 548,\ 618\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ $	340, 342, 344, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 405, 481, 483, 505, 532   \bibfiles	$\begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	340, 342, 344, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 405, 481, 483, 505, 532   \bibfiles	$\begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$
433, 435, 436, 505, 506, 515, 516, 517, 518, 532, 533, 545, 546, 547, 548, 618  \( \cdot \text{ 485, 486, 507, 515, 534, 545, 608} \)  \( \text{10pt} \cdot	340, 342, 344, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 405, 481, 483, 505, 532   \bibfiles	\clubpenalty       282         \comment       41         \compresstitlepage       252         \contentsname       194, 496         \copyright       618         \copyrightpage       610         \copyrightpagefalse       188         \copyrightpagetrue       612         \csname       364, 395         \csquots       146         \CurrentOption       104
433, 435, 436, 505, 506, 515, 516, 517, 518, 532, 533, 545, 546, 547, 548, 618 \□ 485, 486, 507, 515, 534, 545, 608 \10pt	340, 342, 344, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 405, 481, 483, 505, 532     bibfiles	\clubpenalty 282 \comment 41 \compresstitlepage 252 \contentsname 194, 496 \copyright 618 \copyrightpage 610 \copyrightpagefalse 188 \copyrightpagetrue 612 \csname 364, 395 \csquots 146 \CurrentOption 104  D \date 396
433, 435, 436, 505, 506, 515, 516, 517, 518, 532, 533, 545, 546, 547, 548, 618  \( \cdot \text{ 485, 486, 507, 515, 534, 545, 608} \)  \( \text{10pt} \cdot	340, 342, 344, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 405, 481, 483, 505, 532     bibfiles	\clubpenalty 282 \comment 41 \compresstitlepage .252 \contentsname . 194, 496 \copyright 618 \copyrightpage 610 \copyrightpagefalse 188 \copyrightpagetrue 612 \csname 364, 395 \csquots 146 \CurrentOption 104
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	340, 342, 344, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 405, 481, 483, 505, 532     bibfiles	\clubpenalty 282 \comment 41 \compresstitlepage 252 \contentsname 194, 496 \copyright 618 \copyrightpage 610 \copyrightpagefalse 188 \copyrightpagefalse 612 \csname 364, 395 \csquots 146 \CurrentOption 104  D \date 396 \DeclareCaptionFormat 286
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	340, 342, 344, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 405, 481, 483, 505, 532     bibfiles	\clubpenalty 282 \comment 41 \compresstitlepage 252 \contentsname 194, 496 \copyright 618 \copyrightpage 610 \copyrightpagefalse 188 \copyrightpagetrue 612 \csname 364, 395 \csquots 146 \CurrentOption 104  D \date 396 \DeclareCaptionFormat 286 \DeclareOption 59, 60,
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	340, 342, 344, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 405, 481, 483, 505, 532     bibfiles	\clubpenalty 282 \comment 41 \compresstitlepage 252 \contentsname 194, 496 \copyright 618 \copyrightpage 610 \copyrightpagefalse 188 \copyrightpagetrue 612 \csname 364, 395 \csquots 146 \CurrentOption 104  D \date 396 \DeclareCaptionFormat 286 \DeclareOption 59, 60, 61, 62, 69, 70,
433, 435, 436, 505, 506, 515, 516, 517, 518, 532, 533, 545, 546, 547, 548, 618  \( \cdot \text{485, 486, 507, 515, 534, 545, 608} \)  \( \text{10pt} \cdot \cdot \frac{59}{11pt} \cdot \cdot \frac{1}{2} \)  \( A \) \( \text{abstract} \cdot \cdot \frac{502}{12} \) \( \text{abstract} \cdot \cdot \cdot \frac{1}{2} \) \( \text{acknowledgements} \cdot \frac{561}{12} \) \( \text{acknowledgename} \cdot	340, 342, 344, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 405, 481, 483, 505, 532     bibfiles	\clubpenalty 282 \comment 41 \compresstitlepage 252 \contentsname 194, 496 \copyright 618 \copyrightpage 610 \copyrightpagefalse 188 \copyrightpagetrue 612 \csname 364, 395 \csquots 146 \CurrentOption 104  D \date 396 \DeclareCaptionFormat 286 \DeclareOption 59, 60, 61, 62, 69, 70, 71, 72, 81, 85,
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	340, 342, 344, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 405, 481, 483, 505, 532     bibfiles	\clubpenalty 282 \comment 41 \compresstitlepage 252 \contentsname 194, 496 \copyright 618 \copyrightpage 610 \copyrightpagefalse 188 \copyrightpagefalse 188 \copyrightpagetrue 612 \csname 364, 395 \csquots 146 \CurrentOption 104  D \date 396 \DeclareCaptionFormat 286 \DeclareOption 59, 60, 61, 62, 69, 70, 71, 72, 81, 85, 89, 93, 97, 101,
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	340, 342, 344, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 405, 481, 483, 505, 532     bibfiles	\clubpenalty 282 \comment 41 \compresstitlepage 252 \contentsname 194, 496 \copyright 618 \copyrightpage 610 \copyrightpagefalse 188 \copyrightpagefalse 188 \copyrightpagetrue 612 \csname 364, 395 \csquots 146 \CurrentOption 104  D \date 396 \DeclareCaptionFormat 286 \DeclareOption 59, 60, 61, 62, 69, 70, 71, 72, 81, 85, 89, 93, 97, 101, 102, 103, 104,
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	340, 342, 344, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 405, 481, 483, 505, 532     bibfiles	\clubpenalty 282 \comment 41 \compresstitlepage 252 \contentsname 194, 496 \copyright 618 \copyrightpage 610 \copyrightpagefalse 188 \copyrightpagefalse 188 \copyrightpagetrue 612 \csname 364, 395 \csquots 146 \CurrentOption 104  D \date 396 \DeclareCaptionFormat 286 \DeclareOption 59, 60, 61, 62, 69, 70, 71, 72, 81, 85, 89, 93, 97, 101,

	00.07.00	\r a
\dedication\{\} <u>1</u>		\HeadingStyle
\dedicationname	39, 73, 74, 130,	. 78, 80, 84, 88,
$\dots 203, 625, 626$	131, 292, 295,	92, 96, 100, 363, 364
\def $57, 58, 69, 70,$	397, 408, 417,	\hfil 370,
71, 80, 84, 88,	439, 477, 478,	373, 374, 379,
92, 96, 100, 102,	521, 551, 620, 631	382, 387, 389, 391
103, 171, 172,	\endcsname $364$ , $395$	\highlight <u>41</u>
173, 174, 175,	\endgroup 490,	\hspace 360
176, 177, 178,	527, 559, 566,	\hypenat <u>166</u>
179, 180, 181,	574, 608, 631, 637	\hyperref <u>145</u>
182, 183, 184,	\etoolbox <u>168</u>	
185, 186, 187,	\ExecuteOptions	I
284, 291, 294, 297	$\dots 63, 112, 113$	\idecimal $\dots \underline{1}, \underline{93}$
\degree 9, 213	\expandafter	\idecimalheadings . 334
$\displaystyle \frac{1}{2}$	$\dots$ 432, 433, 437	\ifapp 191
\degreesheld $7, 211$		\ifbigtitlepage 189, 440
$\displaystyle \frac{1}{2}$	${f F}$	\ifcase 253
\docsize	\fi 115, 206,	\ifcopyrightpage 188
51, 59, 60, 61, 116	208, 210, 212,	
\documentclass 2	214, 216, 218,	\ifdefined 363
\doublespacing 424,	220, 221, 224,	\ifdraft 45, 115, 263,
503, 522, 530,	227, 229, 232,	370, 373, 379,
554, 564, 570,	235, 238, 241,	382, 387, 389, 391
589, 599, 628, 635	244, 260, 263,	\ifmt@legacycaptions $49$
\draft	367, 370, 374,	\ifmt@loftspace $50$
\draftfalse 45	379, 382, 387,	\ifmt@official 47
	389, 391, 425,	\ifnum 454, 508, 535, 539
\drafttext . 66, 370,	442, 456, 458,	\iftex <u>167</u>
373, 374, 379,	461, 464, 467,	\iftwoside 46
382, 387, 389, 391	470, 473, 476,	\ifunbound 48
\drafttrue 62	512, 537, 541, 607	\ifverybigtitlepage
\droptitle $\dots 274$	\fifthreader 240	190, 421
_	\firstreader 15, 228	\ifx 206, 208, 210,
${f E}$		212, 214, 216,
\else $115, 206,$	\firstreader\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	218, 220, 221,
208, 210, 212,	\float <u>152</u>	224, 227, 229,
214, 216, 218,	\fontenc <u>117</u>	232, 235, 238,
220, 221, 224,	\fontspec <u>118</u>	241, 244, 452,
227, 229, 232,	\footnote 138	459, 462, 465,
235, 238, 241,	\fourthreader 237	468, 471, 474, 603
244, 365, 370,	-	
374, 379, 382,	$\mathbf{G}$	\ignore <u>645</u> , 645
387, 389, 391,	\gdef . 206, 208, 210,	\indexname 196
423, 452, 459,	212, 214, 216,	\input <u>1</u>
462, 465, 468,	218, 220, 221,	\item . 453, 460, 463,
471, 474, 510, 605	224, 227, 229,	466, 469, 472, 475
\empty 206,	232, 235, 238,	\itemindent 449
208, 210, 212,	241, 244, 249, 251	\itemsep 446
214, 216, 218,	\geometry $\underline{127}$ , $\underline{265}$	\itshape
219, 220, 221,	\glsa <u>576,</u> 576	. 303, 307, 315, 319
224, 227, 229,	\graphicx <u>147</u>	
232, 235, 238,		J
241, 244, 452,	н	\jdecimal $\underline{1}, \underline{97}$
459,  462,  465,	\hbox 615	\jdecimalheadings .
468, 471, 474, 603	\headings $\dots $ $\underline{1}, \underline{89}$	

L	\mul+iror 155	\pagenumbering 583, 590
	\multirow <u>155</u>	
\landacknowledgements	N	\pagenumbertop $\dots$ $\underline{1}$
\landacknowledgeness	\NeedsTeXFormat 43	\pagestyle 394, 524, 556
\landacknowledgename 202, 568, 569	\newcommand \ldots \frac{51}{1},	\par 490, 523, 527, 555,
\LaTeX 138		559, 566, 574,
	52, 66, 108, 198, 199, 200, 201,	602, 608, 631, 637
\layabstract 529		\paragraph
$\label{layabstract} $$ \lambda = \frac{1}{2} $	$202,  203,  204, \\ 207,  211,  213,$	. 307, 308, 319,
\leftmargin 450	215, 217, 219,	320, 331, 332,
\leftskip 489	223, 226, 228,	344, 345, 358, 359
\legacycaptions $\dots$ $\frac{1}{59}$	231, 234, 237,	\parencite <u>1</u>
\linenumbers 263	240, 243, 245,	\parindent 279,
·	246, 247, 248,	306, 308, 320,
\listname . 198, 485, 486 \LoadClass 116	250, 252, 285,	343, 345, 449, 488
	298, 310, 322,	\partopsep 448
\loftspacing $\underline{1}$ , $\underline{285}$	334, 347, 368,	\PassOptionsToClass
\langtable <u>156</u>	385, 576, 582,	59, 60,
\lscape <u>149</u>	587, 610, 638, 645	61, 64, 69, 70, 104
M	\newcount 192, 193	\PassOptionsToPackage
\mainethesisheadings	\newcounter . 53, 55, 501	
	\newenvironment	72, 106, 107, 115
\mainmatter 1, 29, 587	. 484, 529, 561,	\pdf1scape <u>150</u>
\MakeLowercase 552	567, 594, 624, 632	\phantomsection 641
\MakeTextUppercase .	\newif $45, 46,$	\postauthor 414
299	47, 48, 49, 50,	\posttitle 407
311, 313, 315,	188, 189, 190, 191	\preauthor 410
323, 352, 405,	\newunicodechar <u>121</u>	\preface <u>632</u>
429, 486, 505,	\nopagebreak 596	\prefacename
532, 563, 569,	\normalfont 299,	200, 633, 634
597, 626, 634, 642	301, 303, 305,	\preliminary . $\underline{1}$ , $\underline{19}$ , $\underline{582}$
\maketitle 20	307, 311, 313,	\pretitle 402
\maketitlehooka 419	315, 317, 319,	\principaladvisor .
\maketitlehookd 427	323, 325, 327,	
\MakeUppercase 350	329, 331, 336,	\principaladvisor[]\{\}
\markboth 280	338, 340, 342,	<u>1</u>
\members 230, 233,	344, 350, 352,	\principalshort 13, 226
236, 239, 242, 245	354, 356, 358,	\printbibliography . $643$
\mhchem 124	360, 481, 482, 483	\ProcessOptions 114
\microtype $\dots $ $\overline{119}$	\normalsize	\program 10, 215
\mt@legacycaptionsfalse	. 313, 315, 317, 350	\program\{\} <u>1</u>
	\nth 123	\project 250
\mt@legacycaptionstrue	\numadv 193, 246, 247,	\protect 596
	454, 508, 535, 539	\ProvidesClass 44
$\mbox{\tt mt@loftspacefalse}$ . $50$	\numcomm 192, 245	\ps@bottom 368
\mt@loftspacetrue . $105$	,	\ps@empty 377
\mt@officialfalse .	O	\ps@plain $395$
$\dots$ 67, 69, 70, 105	\oneadvisor 247	\ps@top 385
\mt@officialtrue 47,71	\onehalfspacing 422, 613	
\mt@pagestyle 58,	\oneside $\dots $ $\underline{1}, \underline{70}$	R
102, 103, 394, 395	\or 255, 257	\raggedbottom 277
\multiappendices $72$		\raggedright 278
$\mbox{\colored}$	P	\references $\underline{1}$ , 638
	\pagenumberbottom $\underline{1}$	\relax 254, 279

\renewcommand	\siunitx 126	\titleformat 299,
$\dots  59, 60, 61,$	\sloppy 220,	301, 303, 305,
69, 70, 110, 194,	221, 224, 229,	307, 311, 313,
195, 196, 197,	232, 235, 238, 241	315, 317, 319,
205, 209, 262,	\small 66, 288	323, 325, 327,
369, 371, 372,	\soul 158	329, 331, 336,
375, 377, 378,	\space 506, 533, 618	338, 340, 342,
380, 381, 383,	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	344, 350, 352,
386, 388, 390,	\submitdate 11, 217 \submitdate\{\} 1	354, 356, 358, 360
392, 395, 419,	<del>-</del>	\titlesec 162
427, 481, 482,	\subparagraph . 360, 361	\titlesec
483, 491, 492,	\subsection	302, 304, 306,
493, 494, 495, 496	75, 133, 281,	308, 312, 314,
	303, 304, 315,	
\renewenvironment . 502	316, 327, 328,	316, 318, 320,
\report <u>116</u>	340, 341, 354, 355	324, 326, 328,
\RequirePackage	\subsubsection 305,	330, 332, 337,
. 117, 118, 119,	306, 317, 318,	339, 341, 343,
120, 121, 122,	329, 330, 342,	345, 351, 353,
123, 124, 125,	343, 356, 357, 400	355, 357, 359, 361
126, 127, 128,	_	\titling <u>164</u>
129, 144, 145,	${f T}$	\tocbibind <u>161</u>
146, 147, 148,	\table <u>1</u>	\tocloft <u>120</u>
149, 150, 151,	\tableofcontents 28	\today 370, 379, 387, 389
152, 153, 154,	\texorpdfstring	\todonotes <u>157</u>
155, 156, 157,	. 486, 563, 569,	\topsep 447
158, 159, 160,	597, 626, 634, 642	\twoadvisors 225, 246
161, 162, 163,	\textbf 288	\twoside <u>69</u>
164, 165, 166,	\textcase <u>163</u>	\twosided 1
167, 168, 169, 170	\textcomp <u>122</u>	\twosidefalse 46
\rmfamily 284	\textgreek <u>125</u>	\twosidetrue 69
\rotating <u>148</u>	\textit 288	***
	\the 618	U
$\mathbf{S}$	\thechapter $299$ ,	\unbound
\secondadvisor . $14, 223$	311, 323, 336, 350	\unboundfalse 48, 69, 70
\secondreader $16, 231$	\thepage $\dots$ $373$ ,	\unboundtrue 71
\section $301, 302, 313,$	374, 387, 389, 391	\underline 294, 297
314, 325, 326,	\theparagraph	\usepackage $3, 4$
338, 339, 352, 353	. 307, 319, 344, 358	${f v}$
\setcounter	\thesection	·
. 54, 56, 82, 83,	. 301, 313, 338, 352	
86, 87, 90, 91,	\thesis 248	276, 591, 592, 637
94, 95, 98, 99,	\thesubparagraph 360	\verbatim@font 284
275, 276, 335,	\thesubsection	\verybigtitlepagefalse
584, 585, 591,	303, 315, 340, 354	
592, 611, 636, 637	\thesubsubsection .	\verybigtitlepagetrue
\setlength 274,	305, 317, 342, 356	
446, 447, 448,	\thinspace	\vfill 438, 579, 616, 621
449, 450, 497, 498	. 291, 297, 299,	\vskip 434, 513, 520,
\setmainfont 264	311, 323, 336, 350	543, 550, 553, 627
\setspace <u>165</u>	\thirdreader 17, 234	$\mathbf{W}$
\sffamily <u>66</u>	\thispagestyle	\widowpenalty 283
\side 52, 69, 70, 116	420, 600, 614	(withoutenains) 200
\singlespacing	\title 5, 209	$\mathbf{X}$
. 441, 514, 544, 640	\title\{\} <u>1</u>	\xcdraw <u>1</u>
, = , = , = =	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· =