Standard Letter Document Class for LaTeX version 2e

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Contents

1 Initial Code

In this part we define a few commands that are used later on.

`\@ptsize` This control sequence is used to store the second digit of the pointsize we are typesetting in. So, normally, it's value is one of 0, 1 or 2.

```
1 ⟨*letter⟩
2 \newcommand\@ptsize{}
```

1.1 Setting Paper Sizes

The variables `\paperwidth` and `\paperheight` should reflect the physical paper size after trimming. For desk printer output this is usually the real paper size since there is no post-processing.

```
 3 \DeclareOption{a4paper}
 4    {\setlength\paperheight {297mm}%
 5     \setlength\paperwidth  {210mm}}
 6 \DeclareOption{a5paper}
 7    {\setlength\paperheight {210mm}%
 8     \setlength\paperwidth  {148mm}}
 9 \DeclareOption{b5paper}
10    {\setlength\paperheight {250mm}%
11     \setlength\paperwidth  {176mm}}
12 \DeclareOption{letterpaper}
13    {\setlength\paperheight {11in}%
14     \setlength\paperwidth  {8.5in}}
15 \DeclareOption{legalpaper}
16    {\setlength\paperheight {14in}%
17     \setlength\paperwidth  {8.5in}}
18 \DeclareOption{executivepaper}
19    {\setlength\paperheight {10.5in}%
20     \setlength\paperwidth  {7.25in}}
```

The option landscape switches the values of `\paperheight` and `\paperwidth`, assuming the dimensions were given for portrait paper.

```
21 \DeclareOption{landscape}
22    {\setlength\@tempdima    {\paperheight}%
23     \setlength\paperheight {\paperwidth}%
24     \setlength\paperwidth  {\@tempdima}}
```

1.2 Choosing the type size

The type size options are handled by defining `\@ptsize` to contain the last digit of the size in question and branching on `\ifcase` statements. This is done for historical reasons to stay compatible with other packages that use the `\@ptsize` variable to select special actions. It makes the declarations of size options less than 10pt difficult, although one can probably use 9 and 8 assuming that a class wont define both 8pt and 18pt options.

```
25 \DeclareOption{10pt}{\renewcommand\@ptsize{0}}
```

2

```
26 \DeclareOption{11pt}{\renewcommand\@ptsize{1}}
27 \DeclareOption{12pt}{\renewcommand\@ptsize{2}}
```

1.3   Two-side or one-side printing

Two-sided printing was not supported in the LATEX 2.09 version of this document class.

```
28 \if@compatibility
29   \DeclareOption{twoside}{\@latexerr{No `twoside' layout for letters}%
30                                     \@eha}
31 \else
32   \DeclareOption{twoside}{\@twosidetrue  \@mparswitchtrue}
33 \fi
34 \DeclareOption{oneside}{\@twosidefalse \@mparswitchfalse}
```

1.4   Draft option

If the user requests draft we show any overfull boxes. We could probably add some more interesting stuff to this option.

```
35 \DeclareOption{draft}{\setlength\overfullrule{5pt}}
36 \DeclareOption{final}{\setlength\overfullrule{0pt}}
```

1.5   Equation numbering on the left

The option leqno can be used to get the equation numbers on the left side of the equation.

```
37 \DeclareOption{leqno}{\input{leqno.clo}}
```

1.6   Flush left displays

The option fleqn redefines the displayed math environments in such a way that they come out flush left, with an indentation of \mathindent from the prevailing left margin.

```
38 \DeclareOption{fleqn}{\input{fleqn.clo}}
```

2   Executing Options

Here we execute the default options to initialize certain variables.

```
39 \ExecuteOptions{letterpaper,10pt,oneside,onecolumn,final}
```

The \ProcessOptions command causes the execution of the code for every option foo which is declared and for which the user typed the foo option in his \documentclass command. For every option bar he typed, which is not declared, the option is assumed to be a global option. All options will be passed as document options to any \usepackage command in the document preamble.

```
40 \ProcessOptions
```

Now that all the options have been executed we can load the chosen class option file that contains all size dependent code.

```
41 \input{size1\@ptsize.clo}
```

3   Loading Packages

The standard class files do not load additional packages.

4   Document Layout

In this section we are finally dealing with the nasty typographical details.

4.1 Paragraphing

\lineskip
\normallineskip

These parameters control TeX's behavior when two lines tend to come too close together.

```
42 \setlength\lineskip{1\p@}
43 \setlength\normallineskip{1\p@}
```

\baselinestretch

This is used as a multiplier for `\baselineskip`. The default is to *not* stretch the baselines.

```
44 \renewcommand\baselinestretch{}
```

\parskip
\parindent

`\parskip` gives extra vertical space between paragraphs and `\parindent` is the width of the paragraph indentation. Letters are typeset without paragraph indentation.

```
45 \setlength\parskip{0.7em}
46 \setlength\parindent{0\p@}
```

\@lowpenalty
\@medpenalty
\@highpenalty

The commands `\nopagebreak` and `\nolinebreak` put in penalties to discourage these breaks at the point they are put in. They use `\@lowpenalty`, `\@medpenalty` or `\@highpenalty`, dependent on their argument.

```
47 \@lowpenalty   51
48 \@medpenalty  151
49 \@highpenalty 301
```

\clubpenalty
\widowpenalty

These penalties are used to discourage club and widow lines. Because we use their default values we only show them here, commented out.

```
50 % \clubpenalty  150
51 % \widowpenalty 150
```

\displaywidowpenalty
\predisplaypenalty
\postdisplaypenalty

Discourage (but not so much) widows in front of a math display and forbid breaking directly in front of a display. Allow break after a display without a penalty. Again the default values are used, therefore we only show them here.

```
52 % \displaywidowpenalty 50
53 % \predisplaypenalty   10000
54 % \postdisplaypenalty  0
```

\interlinepenalty

Allow the breaking of a page in the middle of a paragraph.

```
55 % \interlinepenalty 0
```

\brokenpenalty

We allow the breaking of a page after a hyphenated line.

```
56 % \brokenpenalty 0
```

4.2 Page Layout

All margin dimensions are measured from a point one inch from the top and lefthand side of the page.

4.2.1 Vertical spacing

\headheight
\headsep

The `\headheight` is the height of the box that will contain the running head. The `\headsep` is the distance between the bottom of the running head and the top of the text. `\topskip` is the `\baselineskip` for the first line on a page, its value depends on the size option that was specified. Therefore it is initialized in one of the `size1x.clo` files.

```
57 \setlength\headheight{12\p@}
58 \setlength\headsep   {45\p@}
```

\footskip

The distance from the baseline of the box which contains the running footer to the baseline of last line of text is controlled by the `\footskip`. Bottom of page:

```
59 \setlength\footskip{25\p@}
```

4.2.2 The dimension of text

\textwidth   When we are in compatibility mode we have to make sure that the dimensions of the printed area are not different from what the user was used to see.

```
60 \if@compatibility
61   \setlength\textwidth{365\p@}
```

\textheight   Now that we have computed the width of the text, we have to take care of the height. The \textheight is the height of text (including footnotes and figures, excluding running head and foot).

```
62   \setlength\textheight{505\p@}
63 \fi
```

In native mode we use the dimensions as they were computed by one of the xxpt options, together with one of the ..paper options.

4.2.3 Margins

\oddsidemargin   The values of \oddsidemargin and \evensidemargin are computed from those
\evensidemargin   of \paperwidth and \textwidth.
\marginparwidth

```
64 \if@compatibility
65   \setlength\oddsidemargin{53pt}
66   \setlength\evensidemargin{53pt}
67   \setlength\marginparwidth{90pt}
68 \else
69   \setlength\@tempdima{\paperwidth}
70   \addtolength\@tempdima{-2in}
71   \addtolength\@tempdima{-\textwidth}
72   \setlength\oddsidemargin   {.5\@tempdima}
73   \setlength\evensidemargin  {\oddsidemargin}
74   \setlength\marginparwidth  {90\p@}
75 \fi
```

\marginparsep   The horizontal space between the main text and marginal notes is determined by
\marginparpush   \marginparsep, the minimum vertical separation between two marginal notes is controlled by \marginparpush.

```
76 \setlength\marginparsep {11\p@}
77 \setlength\marginparpush{5\p@}
```

\topmargin   The \topmargin is the distance between the top of 'the printable area' –which is 1 inch below the top of the paper– and the top of the box which contains the running head.

    It can now be computed from the values set above.

```
78 \setlength\topmargin{27pt}
```

4.2.4 Footnotes

\footnotesep   \footnotesep is the height of the strut placed at the beginning of every footnote. It equals the height of a normal \footnotesize strut in this class, thus no extra space occurs between footnotes.

```
79 \setlength\footnotesep{12\p@}
```

\footins   \skip\footins is the space between the last line of the main text and the top of the first footnote.

```
80 \setlength{\skip\footins}{10\p@ \@plus 2\p@ \@minus 4\p@}
```

4.3 Page Styles

The page style *foo* is defined by defining the command `\ps@foo`. This command should make only local definitions. There should be no stray spaces in the definition, since they could lead to mysterious extra spaces in the output (well, that's something that should be always avoided).

`\@evenhead`
`\@oddhead`
`\@evenfoot`
`\@oddfoot`

The `\ps@...` command defines the macros `\@oddhead`, `\@oddfoot`, `\@evenhead`, and `\@evenfoot` to define the running heads and feet—e.g., `\@oddhead` is the macro to produce the contents of the heading box for odd-numbered pages. It is called inside an `\hbox` of width `\textwidth`.

4.3.1 Marking conventions

To make headings determined by the sectioning commands, the page style defines the commands `\chaptermark`, `\sectionmark`, ..., where `\chaptermark{⟨text⟩}` is called by `\chapter` to set a mark, and so on.

The `\...mark` commands and the `\...head` macros are defined with the help of the following macros. (All the `\...mark` commands should be initialized to no-ops.)

LaTeX extends TeX's `\mark` facility by producing two kinds of marks, a 'left' and a 'right' mark, using the following commands:

`\markboth{⟨left⟩}{⟨right⟩}`: Adds both marks.
`\markright{⟨right⟩}`: Adds a 'right' mark.
`\leftmark`: Used in the `\@oddhead`, `\@oddfoot`, `\@evenhead` or `\@evenfoot` macros, it gets the current 'left' mark. `\leftmark` works like TeX's `\botmark` command.
`\rightmark`: Used in the `\@oddhead`, `\@oddfoot`, `\@evenhead` or `\@evenfoot` macros, it gets the current 'right' mark. `\rightmark` works like TeX's `\firstmark` command.

The marking commands work reasonably well for right marks 'numbered within' left marks–e.g., the left mark is changed by a `\chapter` command and the right mark is changed by a `\section` command. However, it does produce somewhat anomalous results if two `\markboth`'s occur on the same page.

Commands like `\tableofcontents` that should set the marks in some page styles use a `\@mkboth` command, which is `\let` by the pagestyle command (`\ps@...`) to `\markboth` for setting the heading or to `\@gobbletwo` to do nothing.

4.3.2 Defining the page styles

The pagestyles *empty* and *plain* are defined in the LaTeX kernel (`ltpage.dtx`), but these definitions are changed to a simpler version for this document class.

`\ps@headings`

The definition of the page style *headings* has to be different for two sided printing than it is for one sided printing.

```
81 \if@twoside
82   \def\ps@headings{%
```

The running feet are empty in this page style.

```
83        \let\@oddfoot\@empty\let\@evenfoot\@empty
```

The running head contains some information about this letter. The head is the same for even and odd pages.

```
84        \def\@oddhead{\slshape\headtoname{} \ignorespaces\toname
85                     \hfil \@date
86                     \hfil \pagename{} \thepage}%
87        \let\@evenhead\@oddhead}
```

For one sided printing we don't need to define `\@evenhead` so the definition is somewhat simpler.

```
88 \else
89   \def\ps@headings{%
90       \let\@oddfoot\@empty
91       \def\@oddhead{\slshape\headtoname{} \ignorespaces\toname
92                     \hfil \@date
93                     \hfil \pagename{} \thepage}}
94 \fi
```

\ps@empty   The definition of the page style *empty* is simple: No running head or foot at all.

```
95 \def\ps@empty{%
96       \let\@oddfoot\@empty\let\@oddhead\@empty
97       \let\@evenfoot\@empty\let\@evenhead\@empty}
```

\ps@firstpage   The page style *firstpage* puts the telephone number in the proper place for the letterhead. It should be adapted to site conventions. The size of the number is determined depending on the main size.

```
98 \def\ps@firstpage{%
99       \let\@oddhead\@empty
100      \def\@oddfoot{\raisebox{-45\p@}[\z@]{%
101         \hb@xt@\textwidth{\hspace*{100\p@}%
102           \ifcase \@ptsize\relax
103               \normalsize
104           \or
105               \small
106           \or
107               \footnotesize
108           \fi
109           \fromlocation \hfill \telephonenum}}\hss}}
```

\ps@plain   The definition of the page style *plain* is again simple.

```
110 \def\ps@plain{%
111      \let\@oddhead\@empty
112      \def\@oddfoot{\normalfont\hfil\thepage\hfil}%
113      \def\@evenfoot{\normalfont\hfil\thepage\hfil}}
```

5   Document Markup

5.1   Global Declarations

\name
\signature
\address
\location
\telephone

The following declarations, shown with examples, give information about the sender:

- \name{Dr. L. User} : to be used for the return address on the envelope.

```
114      \newcommand*{\name}[1]{\def\fromname{#1}}
```

- \signature{Larry User} : goes after the closing.

```
115      \newcommand*{\signature}[1]{\def\fromsig{#1}}
```

- \address{3245 Foo St.\\Gnu York} : used as the return address in the letter and on the envelope. If not declared, then an institutional standard address is used.

```
116      \newcommand*{\address}[1]{\def\fromaddress{#1}}
```

- \location{Room 374} : Acts as modifier to the standard institutional address.

```
117      \newcommand*{\location}[1]{\def\fromlocation{#1}}
```

- \telephone{(415)123-4567} : Just in case some style puts it on the letter.

```
118    \newcommand*{\telephone}[1]{\def\telephonenum{#1}}
```

\fromname
\fromsig
\fromaddress
\fromlocation
\telephonenum

We make sure that the internal control sequences that are used to store the information exist and are empty.

```
119 \name{}
120 \signature{}
121 \address{}
122 \location{}
123 \telephone{}
```

\makelabels

The \makelabels declaration causes mailing labels to be made.

```
124 \newcommand*{\makelabels}{%
```

At the beginning of the document, we need to activate the \@mlabel and \@startlabels commands, as well as write \@startlabels to the .aux file.

```
125    \AtBeginDocument{%
126      \let\@startlabels\startlabels
127      \let\@mlabel\mlabel
128      \if@filesw
129        \immediate\write\@mainaux{\string\@startlabels}\fi}%
```

At the end of the document we need to write \clearpage to the .aux file.

```
130    \AtEndDocument{%
131      \if@filesw\immediate\write\@mainaux{\string\clearpage}\fi}}
```

\makelabels is allowed only before the \begin{document} command.

```
132 \@onlypreamble\makelabels
```

5.2 The generic letter commands

letter

The letter environment creates a new letter, starting from page 1, with footnotes starting from 1 as well. (The first page is unnumbered.) It has a single argument, which is the addressee and his address, as in

```
\begin{letter}{Sam Jones \\
              Institute for Retarded Study\\
              Princeton, N.J.}
```

Local declarations, such as \address, can follow the \begin{letter}.

```
133 \newenvironment{letter}[1]
134   {\newpage
135    \if@twoside \ifodd\c@page
136                \else\thispagestyle{empty}\null\newpage\fi
137    \fi
138    \c@page \@ne
139    \c@footnote \z@
140    \interlinepenalty=200 % smaller than the TeXbook value
```

The \leavevmode and \ignorespaces commands are there for protecting against an empty argument.

```
141    \@processto{\leavevmode\ignorespaces #1}}
```

The end of the environment possibly writes the address information on the .aux file.

```
142   {\stopletter\@@par\pagebreak\@@par
143    \if@filesw
144      \begingroup
145        \let\\=\relax
146        \let\protect\@unexpandable@protect
147        \immediate\write\@auxout{%
148          \string\@mlabel{\returnaddress}{\toname\\\toaddress}}%
149      \endgroup
150    \fi}
```

\@processto
\@xproc
\@yproc

\@processto gets the \toname and \toaddress from the letter environment's macro argument. \@xproc and \@yproc are auxiliary macros.

```
151 \long\def\@processto#1{%
152   \@xproc #1\\@@@%
153   \ifx\toaddress\@empty
154   \else
155     \@yproc #1@@@%
156   \fi}
```

```
157 \long\def\@xproc #1\\#2@@@{\def\toname{#1}\def\toaddress{#2}}
```

```
158 \long\def\@yproc #1\\#2@@@{\def\toaddress{#2}}
```

5.2.1   Page breaking control

\stopbreaks

When the command \stopbreaks is issued no page breaks should occur until \startbreaks is called.

```
159 \newcommand*{\stopbreaks}{%
160   \interlinepenalty\@M
161   \def\par{\@@par\nobreak}%
162   \let\\\@nobreakcr
163   \let\vspace\@nobreakvspace}
```

\nobreakvspace
\@nobreakvspacex
\@nobreakcr

These are needed by \stopbreaks

```
164 \DeclareRobustCommand\@nobreakvspace
165   {\@ifstar\@nobreakvspacex\@nobreakvspacex}
```

```
166 \def\@nobreakvspacex#1{%
167   \ifvmode
168     \nobreak\vskip #1\relax
169   \else
170     \@bsphack\vadjust{\nobreak\vskip #1}\@esphack
171   \fi}
```

```
172 \def\@nobreakcr{\@ifstar{\@normalcr*}{\@normalcr*}}
```

\startbreaks

This cancels the effect of \stopbreaks.

```
173 \newcommand*{\startbreaks}{%
174   \let\\\@normalcr
175   \interlinepenalty 200%
176   \def\par{\@@par\penalty 200\relax}}
```

\longindentation

The size of the indent to use before the closing of the letter.

```
177 \newdimen\longindentation
178 \longindentation=.5\textwidth
```

\indentedwidth

The width of the closing of the letter.

```
179 \newdimen\indentedwidth
180 \indentedwidth=\textwidth
181 \advance\indentedwidth -\longindentation
```

\opening

Text is begun with the \opening command, whose argument generates the salutation, as in

> \opening{Dear Henry,}

This should produce everything up to and including the 'Dear Henry,' and a \par command that follows. Since there's a \vfil at the bottom of every page, it can add vertical fill to position a short letter. It should use the following commands:

- \toname : name part of 'to' address. Will be one line long.

- \toaddress : address part of 'to' address. The lines separated by \\.

- `\fromname` : name of sender.

- `\fromaddress` : argument of current `\address` declaration– null if none. Should use standard institutional address if null.

- `\fromlocation` : argument of current `\location` declaration–null if none.

- `\telephonenum` : argument of current `\telephone` declaration–null if none.

```
182 \newcommand*{\opening}[1]{\ifx\@empty\fromaddress
183   \thispagestyle{firstpage}%
184     {\raggedleft\@date\par}%
185   \else  % home address
186     \thispagestyle{empty}%

187     {\raggedleft\begin{tabular}{l@{}}\ignorespaces
188       \fromaddress \\*[2\parskip]%
189       \@date \end{tabular}\par}%
190   \fi
191   \vspace{2\parskip}%
192   {\raggedright \toname \\ \toaddress \par}%
193   \vspace{2\parskip}%
194   #1\par\nobreak}
```

`\closing`   The body of the letter follows, ended by a `\closing` command, as in

         `\closing{Yours truly,}`

This command generates the closing matter, and the signature. An obvious thing to do is to use a `\parbox` for the closing and the signature. Should use the following:

- `\fromsig` : argument of current `\signature` declaration or, if null, the `\fromname`.

- `\stopbreaks` : a macro that inhibits page breaking.

```
195 \newcommand{\closing}[1]{\par\nobreak\vspace{\parskip}%
196   \stopbreaks
197   \noindent
198   \ifx\@empty\fromaddress\else
199   \hspace*{\longindentation}\fi
200   \parbox{\indentedwidth}{\raggedright
201       \ignorespaces #1\\[6\medskipamount]%
202       \ifx\@empty\fromsig
203           \fromname
204       \else \fromsig \fi\strut}%
205   \par}
```

`\smallskipamount`
`\medskipamount`
`\bigskipamount`
   Of these three, only `\medskipmount` is actually used above.

```
206 %\smallskipamount=.5\parskip
207 \medskipamount=\parskip
208 %\bigskipamount=2\parskip
```

`\cc`
`\encl`
`\ps`
   After the `\closing` you can put arbitrary stuff, which is typeset with zero `\parindent` and no page breaking. Commands designed for use after the closing are:

     `\cc{Tinker\\Evers\\Chance}`

which produces:
   cc: Tinker
           Evers
           Chance
Note the obvious use of `\parbox`.

```
209 \newcommand*{\cc}[1]{%
210   \par\noindent
211   \parbox[t]{\textwidth}{%
212     \@hangfrom{\normalfont\ccname: }%
213     \ignorespaces #1\strut}\par}
```

```
\encl{Foo(2)\\Bar}
```

which produces:

encl: Foo(2)
        Bar

```
214 \newcommand*{\encl}[1]{%
215   \par\noindent
216   \parbox[t]{\textwidth}{%
217     \@hangfrom{\normalfont\enclname: }%
218     \ignorespaces #1\strut}\par}
```

The only thing `\ps` needs to do is call `\startbreaks`, which allows page breaking again.

```
219 \newcommand*{\ps}{\par\startbreaks}
```

`\stopletter` The `\stopletter` command is called by `\endletter` to do the following:

- Add any desired fill or other material at the end of the letter.

- Define `\returnaddress` to be the return address for the mailing label. More precisely, it is the first argument of the `\mlabel` command described below. It should be defined to null if the return address doesn't appear on the labels. Any command, other than `\\`, that should not be expanded until the `\mlabel` command is actually executed must be preceded by `\protect`. Whenever possible, `\protect` commands in the definition of `\returnaddress`—it's much more efficient that way. In particular, when the standard return address is used, you should define `\returnaddress` to something like `\protect\standardreturnaddress`.

```
220 \newcommand*{\stopletter}{}
```

5.3   Customizing the labels

Commands for generating the labels are put on the `.aux` file, which is read in and processed by the `\end{document}` command. You have to define the following two commands:

- `\startlabels` : Should reset the page layout parameters if necessary.

- `\mlabel{`⟨*return address*⟩`}{`⟨*to address*⟩`}` : Command to generate a single label.

`\returnaddress` The return address for the mailing labels can be stored in this macro.

```
221 \newcommand*{\returnaddress}{}
```

`\labelcount` A register to count the labels

```
222 \newcount\labelcount
```

`\startlabels` The following `\startlabels` command sets things up for producing labels in two columns of five 2" × 4-1/4" labels each, suitable for reproducing onto Avery brand number 5352 address labels.

```
223 \newcommand*{\startlabels}{\labelcount\z@
224   \pagestyle{empty}%
225   \let\@texttop\relax
226   \topmargin -50\p@
227   \headsep \z@
```

11

```
228  \oddsidemargin -35\p@
229  \evensidemargin -35\p@
230  \textheight 10in
231  \@colht\textheight  \@colroom\textheight \vsize\textheight
232  \textwidth 550\p@
233  \columnsep 26\p@
234  \ifcase \@ptsize\relax
235    \normalsize
236  \or
237    \small
238  \or
239    \footnotesize
240  \fi
241  \baselineskip \z@
242  \lineskip \z@
243  \boxmaxdepth \z@
244  \parindent \z@
245  \twocolumn\relax}
```

\@startlabels \@startlabels is the command name that is written to the .aux file. It is a no-op at first, and defined to be the same as \startlabels in the \begin{document} hook.

```
246 \let\@startlabels=\relax
```

\mlabel This command prints an address label; it is used when the user specified \makelabels in the preamble of his document. The command \mlabel takes two arguments; the second argument is supposed to be the address; the first argument can be used to print a return address. In this document class we ignore the first argument. Also the labels are supposed to be 2 inch high and 3.6 inch wide. When your address labels have a different you will have to define your own \mlabel command.

```
247 \newcommand*{\mlabel}[2]{%
248   \parbox[b][2in][c]{262\p@}{\strut\ignorespaces #2}%
249   }
```

\@mlabel The macro \@mlabel is written to the .aux file instead of \mlabel. This allows us to make it a no-op by default, and then activate it in the \begin{document} hook.

```
250 \let\@mlabel=\@gobbletwo
```

5.4 Lists

5.4.1 General List Parameters

The following commands are used to set the default values for the list environment's parameters. See the LaTeX manual for an explanation of the meanings of the parameters. Defaults for the list environment are set as follows. First, \rightmargin, \listparindent and \itemindent are set to 0pt. Then, for a Kth level list, the command \@listK is called, where 'K' denotes 'i', 'ii', ... , 'vi'. (I.e., \@listiii is called for a third-level list.) By convention, \@listK should set \leftmargin to \leftmarginK.

\leftmargin For efficiency, level-one list's values are defined at top level, and \@listi is defined
\leftmargini to set only \leftmargin.
\leftmarginii
\leftmarginiii
```
251 \setlength\leftmargini  {2.5em}
```
\leftmarginiv The following three are calculated so that they are larger than the sum of
\leftmarginv \labelsep and the width of the default labels (which are '(m)', 'vii.' and 'M.').
\leftmarginvi
```
252 \setlength\leftmarginii  {2.2em}
253 \setlength\leftmarginiii {1.87em}
254 \setlength\leftmarginiv  {1.7em}
```

```
255 \setlength\leftmarginv  {1em}
256 \setlength\leftmarginvi {1em}
```

Here we set the top level leftmargin.

```
257 \setlength\leftmargin    {\leftmargini}
```

\labelsep \labelsep is the distance between the label and the text of an item; \labelwidth
\labelwidth is the width of the label.

```
258 \setlength  \labelsep  {5\p@}
259 \setlength  \labelwidth{\leftmargini}
260 \addtolength\labelwidth{-\labelsep}
```

\partopsep When the user leaves a blank line before the environment an extra vertical space
of \partopsep is inserted, in addition to \parskip and \topsep.

```
261 \setlength\partopsep{0\p@}
```

\@beginparpenalty These penalties are inserted before and after a list or paragraph environment.
\@endparpenalty They are set to a bonus value to encourage page breaking at these points.

\@itempenalty This penalty is inserted between list items.

```
262 \@beginparpenalty -\@lowpenalty
263 \@endparpenalty   -\@lowpenalty
264 \@itempenalty     -\@lowpenalty
```

\@listI \@listI defines top level and \@listi values of \leftmargin, \parsep, \topsep,
\@listi and \itemsep

```
265 \def\@listI{\setlength\leftmargin{\leftmargini}%
266             \setlength\parsep {0\p@}%
267             \setlength\topsep {.4em}%
268             \setlength\itemsep{.4em}}
269 \let\@listi\@listI
```

We have to initialize these parameters.

```
270 \@listi
```

\@listii Here are the same macros for the higher level lists.
\@listiii
\@listiv
```
271 \def\@listii {\setlength  \leftmargin{\leftmarginii}%
```
\@listv
```
272              \setlength  \labelwidth{\leftmarginii}%
```
\@listvi
```
273              \addtolength\labelwidth{-\labelsep}}
274 \def\@listiii{\setlength  \leftmargin{\leftmarginiii}%
275              \setlength  \labelwidth{\leftmarginiii}%
276              \addtolength\labelwidth{-\labelsep}%
277              \setlength  \topsep     {.2em}%
278              \setlength  \itemsep   {\topsep}}
279 \def\@listiv {\setlength  \leftmargin{\leftmarginiv}%
280              \setlength  \labelwidth{\leftmarginiv}%
281              \addtolength\labelwidth{-\labelsep}}
282 \def\@listv  {\setlength  \leftmargin{\leftmarginv}%
283              \setlength  \labelwidth{\leftmarginv}%
284              \addtolength\labelwidth{-\labelsep}}
285 \def\@listvi {\setlength  \leftmargin{\leftmarginvi}%
286              \setlength  \labelwidth{\leftmarginvi}%
287              \addtolength\labelwidth{-\labelsep}}
```

5.4.2 Enumerate

The enumerate environment uses four counters: *enumi*, *enumii*, *enumiii* and *enumiv*,
where *enumN* controls the numbering of the Nth level enumeration.

\theenumi The counters are already defined in the LaTeX kernel (`ltlists.dtx`), but their
\theenumii representation is changed here.
\theenumiii
\theenumiv
```
288 \renewcommand\theenumi{\@arabic\c@enumi}
```

```
289 \renewcommand\theenumii{\@alph\c@enumii}
290 \renewcommand\theenumiii{\@roman\c@enumiii}
291 \renewcommand\theenumiv{\@Alph\c@enumiv}
```

\labelenumi
\labelenumii
\labelenumiii
\labelenumiv

The commands \labelenumi ... \labelenumiv generate the label for each item.

```
292 \newcommand\labelenumi{\theenumi.}
293 \newcommand\labelenumii{(\theenumii)}
294 \newcommand\labelenumiii{\theenumiii.}
295 \newcommand\labelenumiv{\theenumiv.}
```

\p@enumii
\p@enumiii
\p@enumiv

The expansion of \p@enumN\theenumN defines the output of a \ref command when referencing an item of the Nth level of an enumerated list.

```
296 \renewcommand\p@enumii{\theenumi}
297 \renewcommand\p@enumiii{\theenumi(\theenumii)}
298 \renewcommand\p@enumiv{\p@enumiii\theenumiii}
```

5.4.3 Itemize

\labelitemi
\labelitemii
\labelitemiii
\labelitemiv

Itemization is controlled by \labelitemi, \labelitemii, \labelitemiii, and \labelitemiv, which define the labels of the various itemization levels: the symbols used are bullet, bold en-dash, asterisk and centered dot.

```
299 \newcommand\labelitemi{\textbullet}
300 \newcommand\labelitemii{\normalfont\bfseries \textendash}
301 \newcommand\labelitemiii{\textasteriskcentered}
302 \newcommand\labelitemiv{\textperiodcentered}
```

5.4.4 Description

description

The description environment is defined here – while the itemize and enumerate environments are defined in the LaTeX kernel (ltlists.dtx).

```
303 \newenvironment{description}
304                {\list{}{\labelwidth\z@ \itemindent-\leftmargin
305                        \let\makelabel\descriptionlabel}}
306                {\endlist}
```

\descriptionlabel

To change the formatting of the label, you must redefine \descriptionlabel.

```
307 \newcommand*{\descriptionlabel}[1]{\hspace\labelsep
308                                    \normalfont\bfseries #1}
```

5.5 Defining new environments

5.5.1 Verse

verse

The verse environment is defined by making clever use of the list environment's parameters. The user types \\ to end a line. This is implemented by \let'ing \\ equal \@centercr.

```
309 \newenvironment{verse}
310                {\let\\=\@centercr
311                 \list{}{\setlength\itemsep{\z@}%
312                        \setlength\itemindent{-15\p@}%
313                        \setlength\listparindent{\itemindent}%
314                        \setlength\rightmargin{\leftmargin}%
315                        \addtolength\leftmargin{15\p@}}%
316                 \item[]}
317                {\endlist}
```

5.5.2 Quotation

quotation The quotation environment is also defined by making clever use of the list environment's parameters. The lines in the environment are set smaller than `\textwidth`. The first line of a paragraph inside this environment is indented.

```
318 \newenvironment{quotation}
319          {\list{}{\setlength\listparindent{1.5em}%
320                  \setlength\itemindent{\listparindent}%
321                  \setlength\rightmargin{\leftmargin}}%
322           \item[]}
323          {\endlist}
```

5.5.3 Quote

quote The quote environment is like the quotation environment except that paragraphs are not indented.

```
324 \newenvironment{quote}
325          {\list{}{\setlength\rightmargin{\leftmargin}}%
326           \item[]}
327          {\endlist}
```

5.5.4 Theorem

This document class does not define it's own theorem environments, the defaults, supplied by the LaTeX kernel (`ltthm.dtx`) are available.

5.6 Setting parameters for existing environments

5.6.1 Array and tabular

\arraycolsep The columns in an array environment are separated by 2\arraycolsep.

```
328 \setlength\arraycolsep{5\p@}
```

\tabcolsep The columns in an tabular environment are separated by 2\tabcolsep.

```
329 \setlength\tabcolsep{6\p@}
```

\arrayrulewidth The width of vertical rules in the array and tabular environments is given by `\arrayrulewidth`.

```
330 \setlength\arrayrulewidth{.4\p@}
```

\doublerulesep The space between adjacent rules in the array and tabular environments is given by `\doublerulesep`.

```
331 \setlength\doublerulesep{2\p@}
```

5.6.2 Tabbing

\tabbingsep This controls the space that the `\'` command puts in. (See LaTeX manual for an explanation.)

```
332 \setlength\tabbingsep{\labelsep}
```

5.6.3 Minipage

\@minipagerestore The macro `\@minipagerestore` is called upon entry to a minipage environment to set up things that are to be handled differently inside a minipage environment. In the current styles, it does nothing.

\@mpfootins Minipages have their own footnotes; `\skip\@mpfootins` plays same rôle for footnotes in a minipage as `\skip\footins` does for ordinary footnotes.

```
333 \skip\@mpfootins = \skip\footins
```

5.6.4 Framed boxes

\fboxsep The space left by **\fbox** and **\framebox** between the box and the text in it.

\fboxrule The width of the rules in the box made by **\fbox** and **\framebox**.

```
334 \setlength\fboxsep{3\p@}
335 \setlength\fboxrule{.4\p@}
```

5.6.5 Equation and eqnarray

\theequation The equation counter will be typeset using arabic numbers.

```
336 \renewcommand\theequation{\@arabic\c@equation}
```

\jot **\jot** is the extra space added between lines of an eqnarray environment. The default value is used.

```
337 % \setlength\jot{3pt}
```

\@eqnnum The macro **\@eqnnum** defines how equation numbers are to appear in equations. Again the default is used.

```
338 % \def\@eqnnum{(\theequation)}
```

5.7 Font changing

Here we supply the declarative font changing commands that were common in LaTeX version 2.09 and earlier. These commands work in text mode *and* in math mode. They are provided for compatibility, but one should start using the **\text...** and **\math...** commands instead. These commands are redefined using **\@renewfontswitch**, a command with three arguments: the user command to be defined; LaTeX commands to execute in text mode and LaTeX commands to execute in math mode.

\rm The commands to change the family.
\tt
\sf
```
339 \DeclareOldFontCommand{\rm}{\normalfont\rmfamily}{\mathrm}
340 \DeclareOldFontCommand{\sf}{\normalfont\sffamily}{\mathsf}
341 \DeclareOldFontCommand{\tt}{\normalfont\ttfamily}{\mathtt}
```

\bf The command to change to the bold series. One should use **\mdseries** to explicitly switch back to medium series.

```
342 \DeclareOldFontCommand{\bf}{\normalfont\bfseries}{\mathbf}
```

\sl And the commands to change the shape of the font. The slanted and small caps
\it shapes are not available by default as math alphabets, so those changes do nothing
\sc in math mode. One should use **\upshape** to explicitly change back to the upright shape.

```
343 \DeclareOldFontCommand{\it}{\normalfont\itshape}{\mathit}
344 \DeclareOldFontCommand{\sl}{\normalfont\slshape}{\relax}
345 \DeclareOldFontCommand{\sc}{\normalfont\scshape}{\relax}
```

\cal The commands **\cal** and **\mit** should only be used in math mode, outside math
\mit mode they have no effect. Currently the New Font Selection Scheme defines these commands to generate warning messages. Therefore we have to define them 'by hand'.

```
346 \DeclareRobustCommand*{\cal}{\@fontswitch{\relax}{\mathcal}}
347 \DeclareRobustCommand*{\mit}{\@fontswitch{\relax}{\mathnormal}}
```

5.8 Footnotes

\footnoterule   Usually, footnotes are separated from the main body of the text by a small rule. This rule is drawn by the macro `\footnoterule`. We have to make sure that the rule takes no vertical space (see `plain.tex`) so we compensate for the natural height of the rule of 0.4pt by adding the right amount of vertical skip.

To prevent the rule from colliding with the footnote we first add a little negative vertical skip, then we put the rule and make sure we end up at the same point where we begun this operation.

```
348 \renewcommand\footnoterule{%
349   \kern-\p@
350   \hrule \@width .4\columnwidth
351   \kern .6\p@}
```

\c@footnote   A counter for footnotes.

```
352 % \newcounter{footnote}
```

\@makefntext   The footnote mechanism of LaTeX calls the macro `\@makefntext` to produce the actual footnote. The macro gets the text of the footnote as its argument and should use `\@makefnmark` to produce the mark of the footnote. The macro `\@makefntext` is called when effectively inside a `\parbox` of width `\columnwidth` (i.e., with `\hsize = \columnwidth`).

An example of what can be achieved is given by the following piece of TeX code.

```
\long\def\@makefntext#1{%
    \@setpar{\@@par
            \@tempdima = \hsize
            \advance\@tempdima-10pt
            \parshape \@ne 10pt \@tempdima}%
    \par
    \parindent 1em\noindent
    \hb@xt@\z@{\hss\@makefnmark}#1}
```

The effect of this definition is that all lines of the footnote are indented by 10pt, while the first line of a new paragraph is indented by 1em. To change these dimensions, just substitute the desired value for '10pt' (in both places) or '1em'. The mark is flush right against the footnote.

In this document class we use a simpler macro, in which the footnote text is set like an ordinary text paragraph, with no indentation except on the first line of a paragraph, and the first line of the footnote. Thus, all the macro must do is set `\parindent` to the appropriate value for succeeding paragraphs and put the proper indentation before the mark.

```
353 \long\def\@makefntext#1{%
354     \noindent
355     \hangindent 5\p@
356     \hb@xt@5\p@{\hss\@makefnmark}#1}
```

\@makefnmark   The footnote markers that are printed in the text to point to the footnotes should be produced by the macro `\@makefnmark`. We use the default definition for it.

```
357 %\def\@makefnmark{\hbox{$^{\@thefnmark}\m@th$}}
```

5.9 Words

\ccname
\enclname
\pagename
\headtoname   This document class is for documents prepared in the English language. To prepare a version for another language, various English words must be replaced. All the English words that require replacement are defined below in command names.

```
358 \newcommand*{\ccname}{cc}
359 \newcommand*{\enclname}{encl}
360 \newcommand*{\pagename}{Page}
361 \newcommand*{\headtoname}{To}
```

5.10 Date

\today This macro uses the TEX primitives `\month`, `\day` and `\year` to provide the date of the LATEX-run.

```
362 \newcommand*{\today}{\ifcase\month\or
363   January\or February\or March\or April\or May\or June\or
364   July\or August\or September\or October\or November\or December\fi
365   \space\number\day, \number\year}
```

5.11 Two column mode

\columnsep This gives the distance between two columns in two column mode.

```
366 \setlength\columnsep{10\p@}
```

\columnseprule This gives the width of the rule between two columns in two column mode. We have no visible rule.

```
367 \setlength\columnseprule{0\p@}
```

5.12 The page style

We have *plain* pages in this document class by default. We use arabic page numbers.

```
368 \pagestyle{plain}
369 \pagenumbering{arabic}
```

5.13 Single or double sided printing

We don't try to make each page as long as all the others.

```
370 \raggedbottom
```

\@texttop The document class letter sets `\@texttop` to `\vskip 0pt` `plus` `.00006fil` on the first page of a letter, which centers a short letter on the page. This fil value may have to be changed for other letterheads. This setting has to be done after `\raggedbottom` is executed, since the latter sets `\@texttop` to `\relax`.

```
371 \def\@texttop{\ifnum\c@page=1\vskip \z@ plus.00006fil\relax\fi}
```

We always start in one column mode.

```
372 \onecolumn
373 ⟨/letter⟩
```

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.

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