

Writing a Dissertation according to the USC Dissertation Guidelines in L^AT_EX

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1 The USC Dissertation Guidelines

This primer should introduce graduate students of how to effectively write a dissertation in \LaTeX while still adhering to the USC Dissertation Guidelines. I assume since you are planning to write your dissertation in \LaTeX that you are familiar with basic \LaTeX . Section 2 of this primer will mainly comment on the commands found in the file `template-dissertation.tex`. Section 3 gives you some tips of how to organize your dissertation files, use shortcut commands and create a bibliography.

Before actually tackling the task of writing a dissertation, I strongly recommend that you read through the USC Dissertation Guidelines. This detailed and extensive document can be found online by using the search bar and entering “USC Dissertation Guidelines” or at <http://www.stat.sc.edu/curricula/grad/>. The guidelines not only specify the format of your dissertation but also the process of submitting your dissertation.

2 How To Setup Your Dissertation In \LaTeX

2.1 Useful \LaTeX Packages For Your Dissertation

Before actually typing the actual document, it is common for every \LaTeX -document to specify the class of the document and also to load some packages in the preamble of the file. These declarations are as follows in the template:

```
\documentclass[12pt]{report}
\usepackage[papersize={8.5in,11in},hdivide={1.5in,*,1in},
  vdivide={1in,*,1in},dvips,pdftex]{geometry}
\usepackage{graphicx}
\usepackage[bf]{caption}
\usepackage{amsmath}
\usepackage{amssymb}
\usepackage[notref]{showkeys}
\usepackage{natbib}
\usepackage{float}
\usepackage{algorithm}
\usepackage{uscthesis}
```

The first command in every document specifies the type of document. In order to being able to use the stylefile `uscthesis.sty`, it is important that the type of the document is set to `report`. Also, the general font size should be set to `12pt`. When writing a larger document, the option `draft` in this declaration may be useful (`\documentclass[12pt,draft]{report}`). This way, a draft is created that marks bad alignment (text leaning into the margins) with a bold bar. Also, all figures are not displayed which saves time in the compilation process.

The next commands all load packages. Loading the `geometry` package and setting

the paper size and margins is not really necessary since it is also done by the package `uscthesis`. But I think it is useful to add it as a reference. In the options for `geometry` you can specify the size of the paper you want your document to be printed on, as well as horizontal and vertical margins.

The package `graphicx` supports the inclusion of figures and the package `caption` enables proper captioning of tables and figures. The option `bf` will display the table or figure label in bold. The packages `amsmath` and `amsmath` are needed for full capability of the mathematics mode. Without those packages, the math-mode would only be limited to some basic formulas. A very useful package while writing your dissertation may be the package `showkeys`. When this package is loaded, all labels of equations, tables, figures etc. are displayed in your output file (i. e. the DVI, PS or PDF file) and are also displayed at the place where they are cited. Of course, for your final version, this line should be commented out. In order to have more control over references, the package `natbib` should be loaded. Finally, you also need to load the packages `float`, `algorithm` and `uscthesis` in order to be able to easily adapt your dissertation to the USC guidelines. More on the package `uscthesis` in the following chapter. You may add additional packages to the preamble. However, it is important to note that the package `uscthesis` should be loaded last in the preamble of your file.

2.2 Working With The `uscthesis` Package

The package `uscthesis` was written by José M. Vidal from the USC Department of Computer Science & Engineering and its original version can be downloaded at <http://jmvidal.cse.sc.edu/uscthesis/>. My mildly modified version for the Statistics Department can be found at <http://www.stat.sc.edu/help.html>. Download the file `uscthesis.sty` to the same directory, where you store the files for your dissertation.

After downloading the files you should have a quick look at the comments in the file `uscthesis.sty`, since some important issues and possible problems are addressed there. However, in order to use this style file, it is NOT important to understand all commands.

Now, after loading all necessary packages, we need to add some additional information to the preamble, so that `uscthesis` will properly create your titlepage and your abstract. The first three commands are common to any \LaTeX -document. With the command `\title{title}` you specify the title of your dissertation, with `\author{author name}` you add yourself as the author of your dissertation and with `\abstract{content of abstract}` you add an abstract for your dissertation which should not consist of more than 350 words. The next five commands are specific to `uscthesis`:

- `\degree{degree}` specifies the degree you are applying for (Doctor of Philosophy)
- `\authordegree{previous degree}` is used to specify your previous degrees. After each degree, you should add the school where and the year when that

degree was awarded to you in a separate line using the double backslash (see example below).

- `\college{college name}` specifies the college of your department (Arts & Sciences).
- `\dept{dept. name}` specifies your department (Statistics).
- `\copyrightyear{year}` is used to specify the year of submission.

To illustrate these commands, here is how I added them into my main dissertation file:

```
\title{Benchmark Analysis for Two Predictor Variables}
\author{Roland Christian Deutsch}
\abstract{After all those years I decided to write a dissertation. :) }
\degree{Doctor of Philosophy}
%Your Previous Degree \\ University, year
\authordegree{Mag. rer. soc. oec. \\ Joh. Kepler University Linz, 2002}
%Students' college
\college{Arts & Sciences}
%Year thesis is submitted
\copyrightyear{2007}
```

Basically, this concludes the necessary statements for the preamble. So, let's see how all the information from the preamble can be used in the actual document. After `\begin{document}` you can easily create the full dissertation titlepage with the command `\makedissertationtitle`.

If you elect to copyright your dissertation, use `\makecopyrightpage` to create the copyright page. If you choose to have acknowledgements in your dissertation use the command `\prefacesection{Acknowledgments}` and add the acknowledgements afterwards.

As a next step, you should add your abstract following the UMI guidelines. First, add your advisor with the command `\director{advisor name}` and then simply call `\makeumiabstract`. A preface (optional) is created similarly to the acknowledgements.

Next, you need to add the table of contents, a list of tables (if you have at least 4 tables) and a list of figures (if you have at least 4 figures). This is done with the commands `\tableofcontents`, `\makelistoftables` and `\makelistoffigures` respectively. A (optional) list of abbreviations is added in similar fashion as the acknowledgements. These statements conclude the front matter of your dissertation. To start the core of your dissertation, call `\pagenumbering{arabic}` to start arabic numbering and start the first chapter of your dissertation with `\chapter{Chapter header}`.

At the end of your dissertation you need to first add your references and then (optional) an appendix. For the references, I will quickly comment on how to include

references that have been written into a BIB-file. For more detail on how to create a BIB-file or on how to enter the references directly refer to section 3.3. First, you should add the command `\newpage` in order to have your bibliography start on a new page. If your references are saved in the file `ref.bib` then you add this file with the command `\bibliography{ref}`. In order to specify the style in which your references should be displayed you use the command `\bibliographystyle{style name}`. For the Statistics Department it is required that the references are listed in alphabetical order without numbering. A style that achieves this is `authordate1`. However, you should check with your advisor on how your references should look like. You can download bibliography styles from <http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/biblio/bibtex/contrib/>. Finally, if you decided to add one or more appendix chapters you need the command `\appendix`. After that you add chapters as in your main dissertation document.

Here is, how all these commands would appear in your file (optional arguments are displayed in smaller font):

```

\documentclass[12pt]{report}
\usepackage[papersize={8.5in,11in},hdivide={1.5in,*,1in},
  vdivide={1in,*,1in},dvips,pdftex]{geometry}
\usepackage{graphicx}
\usepackage[bf]{caption}
\usepackage{amsmath}
\usepackage{amssymb}
\usepackage[notref]{showkeys}
\usepackage{natbib}
\usepackage{float}
\usepackage{algorithm}
\usepackage{uscthesis}

\title{Benchmark Analysis for Two Predictor Variables}
\author{Roland Christian Deutsch}
\abstract{After all those years I decided to write a dissertation.  }
\degree{Doctor of Philosophy}
%Your Previous Degree \ University, year
\authordegree{Mag. rer. soc. oec. \ \ Joh. Kepler University Linz, 2002}
%Students' college
\college{Arts \& Sciences}
%Year thesis is submitted
\copyrightyear{2007}

\begin{document}
\makedissertationtitle

%Optional:
\makecopyrightpage

%Optional:
\prefacesection{Acknowledgments}

```

```

I would like to thank my advisor for allowing me to graduate.
\director{Dr. Jack Johnson}
\makeumiabstract

%Optional
\prefacesection{Preface}
\tableofcontents

%If you have 4 or more tables
\makelistoftables

%If you have 4 or more figures
\makelistoffigures

%Optional:
\prefacesection{List of Abbreviations}
\pagenumbering{arabic}
your dissertation...
\newpage
\bibliography{ref}
\bibliographystyle{authordate1}

%Start your appendices, optional.
\appendix
your appendices...
\end{document}

```

3 Useful Tips For Your Dissertation

3.1 Organizing Your Dissertation

Now, generally a dissertation is quite a big document and having all the \LaTeX -commands in addition, this usually results in a huge bulky and unwieldy document. Fortunately, \LaTeX allows you to split your huge file into one main file and several subfiles which are included into the main file with the command `\include{filename}`.

In order to do this, you need to separate your dissertation into one main file, let's say `main.tex` and in any number of subfiles, say `sub1.tex`, `sub2.tex`, `sub3.tex`, etc. Now, your main file has to include the document preamble and the commands `\begin{document}` and `\end{document}`. Everything else can already be included in your subfiles. The subfiles do NOT have a preamble, unlike standard \LaTeX -files, and therefore only consist of in-document commands. Having this file structure, you include any subfile, say `sub1.tex` with calling `\include{sub1}` in your main file `main.tex`. This tells the \LaTeX -compiler that at this point it should jump to the file `sub1.tex` and evaluate the commands there, before continuing with evaluating `main.tex`.

In order to see this better, consider the following example where one file will be split into three files: `main.tex`, `sub1.tex` and `sub2.tex`. This is how a very simple

original file looks like:

```
\documentclass[12pt]{report}
\usepackage{uscthesis}
\title{My Dissertation}
\author{Roland C. Deutsch}
\abstract{After all those years I decided to write a dissertation.}
\degree{Doctor of Philosophy}
\college{Arts \& Sciences}
\copyrightyear{2007}
\begin{document}
\makedissertationtitle
\director{Dr. John Jackson}
\makeumiabstract
\tableofcontents
\pagenumbering{arabic}
\chapter{Introduction}
In this chapter, I will introduce ...
\chapter{The Theory Behind It All}
Before delving deeper into my actual dissertation ...
\newpage
\bibliography{ref}
\bibliographystyle{authordate1}
\end{document}
```

This file contains two chapters which could be put in the two subfiles (one file for each chapter). So, we create two subfiles and copy the chapters into these two files. The two subfiles would look like this:

sub1.tex

```
\chapter{Introduction}
In this chapter, I will introduce ...
```

sub2.tex

```
\chapter{The Theory Behind It All}
Before delving deeper into my actual dissertation ...
```

In the main file, `main.tex`, we replace each chapter with the `\include` statement that refers to the subfile where the chapter has been saved:

```

main.tex
\documentclass[12pt]{report}
\usepackage{usctthesis}
\title{My Dissertation}
\author{Roland C. Deutsch}
\abstract{After all those years I decided to write a dissertation.}
\degree{Doctor of Philosophy}
\college{Arts \& Sciences}
\copyrightyear{2007}
\begin{document}
\makedissertationtitle
\director{Dr. John Jackson}
\makeumiabstract
\tableofcontents
\pagenumbering{arabic}
\include{sub1}
\include{sub2}
\newpage
\bibliography{ref}
\bibliographystyle{authordate1}
\end{document}

```

Now, in order to create the output file (DVI, PS or PDF), you only need to compile `main.tex`. \LaTeX will automatically find the other files, as long as they are in the same directory as `main.tex`. Do not forget to save your subfiles before compiling!

The big advantage of this approach is that one big file was split into smaller, more manageable files. However, it may at first be a bit harder to find errors. This could be alleviated by frequent compilation (do not forget to save any changed subfile), since this reduces the scope of search for errors to the portion that was added last. My recommendation would be to have one file for each chapter in your dissertation and to even split big chapters into two or more files.

Another important issue for organizing your dissertation is proper labeling. A big advantage of \LaTeX is the fact that chapters, sections, tables, figures, equations, etc. can be easily labeled with `\label{key}` and referenced in the text with `\ref{key}`. However, one can easily lose orientation in a jungle of labels. Therefore, I recommend to choose names for labels systematically. I usually construct labels in such a fashion that the first three letters tell me what I am labeling (and later referring to), followed by a colon and then with a short descriptive name. Here are some examples:

- Chapter label: `cha:intro`,
- Section label: `sec:risk`,
- Subsection label: `sub:definitions`,
- Table label: `tab:simulation1`,
- Figure label: `fig:coverages`,

- Equation label: `equ:def`.

I think you get the idea. Another big help in finding the correct labels is the package `showkeys` which displays all labels throughout the document. This enables the author to easily keep track of all labels.

3.2 Using Shortcut Commands

Maybe the one big drawback of \LaTeX in comparison with WYSIWYG software like MS Word or Word Perfect is the fact that your dissertation needs to be “programmed”. Very often, this means that you have to type long command sequences over and over again to achieve the desired output. This can be very annoying very quickly. I. e., if you wanted to add “ β ” to your document, you would have to type `$ \boldsymbol{\beta} $` every single time! Or would you? Luckily, a great feature of \LaTeX is that it allows you to define your own commands in the preamble of your document (add them just before `\begin{document}`). This is done with the command `\newcommand{name}{commands}`. Thus, if you are tired of typing the same sequence over and over again, you may just define a brief command that achieves exactly the same. For our example you would put `\newcommand{\bbe}{\boldsymbol{\beta}}` into the preamble of your document and every time you need to add “ β ” to your document, simply type `$ \bbe $`. Of course, you could have added the `$`-signs into the definition of `\bbe`. However, defined in the way presented enables you to use `\bbe` also in the math-mode, where you will need this command maybe more often.

But it does not end here. Say, you wanted to bold any greek letter in math-mode. You could solve this dilemma in two ways: Either you define a command for any greek letter you may need, or you create shortcut for the `\boldsymbol` command by redefining it with input variables. To do this, you need to specify the number of variables in the definition in brackets and refer to the first input variable as “`#1`”, the second as “`#2`”, etc. Here is, how you would define the shortcut for `\boldsymbol`:

```
\newcommand[1]{\bs}{\boldsymbol{#1}}
```

Now, for “ γ ” you would type `\bs{\gamma}`, for “ π ” you would type `\bs{\pi}` in math-mode. In similar fashion, I also define a shortcut for `\mathbf` called `\mb`. I use those commands for bolding letters and symbols in math-mode so often, that I included them in `template-dissertation.tex` among other useful shortcuts. Check them out and use or delete them.

I want to end this section with another very useful shortcut involving 4 input parameters. As you may have already experienced, inserting figures into your document involves a lengthy sequence of commands. Especially, if you have multiple figures in your dissertation, these commands seem to be destined to be packed into a shortcut. I created the shortcut `\fig` which allows the author to add a figure with a caption using the following 4 input parameters:

1. the caption,
2. the label for the figure,
3. the filename of the figure,

4. the width of the figure in inches.

Here is, how the definition looks like:

```
\newcommand{\fig}[4]{
  \begin{figure}[t]
  \begin{center}
  \begin{minipage}{#4 in}
  \includegraphics[width = #4 in,clip]{#3}
  \caption{#1 \label{#2}}
  \end{minipage}
  \end{center}
  \end{figure}
}
```

Now, in order to add the figure saved in the file `cover.pdf` using a caption, the label `fig:coverages` and a width of 4.5 inches, one would use this command:

```
\fig{The simulated coverages}{fig:coverages}{cover.pdf}{4.5}.
```

3.3 Creating A Bibliography

Every dissertation needs a bibliography and in \LaTeX it is relatively easy to create one. Further, \LaTeX also allows labeling of your references, so that you do not need to retype them in your document. So let's see how to effectively create a bibliography and use it in your document.

There are basically two ways to create a bibliography. The first one is to create a \BibTeX -file and incorporate it into your document. The second one is to create the bibliography directly in your main file, `main.tex`. Usually, it is easier to use a \BibTeX -file for a big list of references, however in some rare cases it can be difficult to achieve a certain format of your reference or how it is used in the text. More on that in a bit. First, let's see how a \BibTeX -file is created:

Create a blank text-file and save it as a \BIB -file, i.e. `ref.bib`. Then you add your references in the following fashion:

```
@type{label,
  AUTHOR = ‘‘authorname’’,
  TITLE = ‘‘doctitle’’,
  other options,
}
```

In Table 1 you can see all document types available with their options. Before giving you some examples, some notes:

- Author names are added in the format *lastname*, *firstname*. Multiple authors are connected with `and`, i.e. *lastname1*, *firstname1* and *lastname2*, *firstname2* and `....`
- While entering author names, article titles, etc., you can use simple \TeX -commands (like “\ ” for a space or `\&` for an ampersand). More “complicated” commands are not supported.

Table 1: Document types and their options in a Bib_TE_X-file.

| type | required | Options |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | optional |
| ARTICLE | AUTHOR, TITLE, JOURNAL, YEAR | volume, number, pages, month, note, abstract, keywords, source |
| BOOK | AUTHOR, TITLE, PUBLISHER, YEAR | editor, volume, number, series, address, edition, month, note, abstract, isbn, price, keywords, source |
| INBOOK | AUTHOR, TITLE, CHAPTER, PUBLISHER | editor, pages, volume, number, series, type, address, edition, month, note, abstract, keywords |
| PROCEEDINGS | TITLE, YEAR | editor, publisher, volume, number, series, organization, address, month, note, abstract, isbn, price, keywords, source |
| INPROCEEDINGS | AUTHOR, TITLE, BOOKTITLE, YEAR | editor, volume, number, series, pages, address, month, organization, publisher, note, abstract, keywords |
| INCOLLECTION 1 | CROSSREF | author, title, chapter, pages, note, abstract, keywords, source |
| INCOLLECTION 2 | AUTHOR, TITLE, BOOKTITLE, PUBLISHER, YEAR | editor, volume, number, series, type, chapter, pages, address, edition, month, note, abstract, keywords |
| BOOKLET | TITLE | author, howpublished, address, month, year, note, abstract, keywords, source |
| MANUAL | TITLE | author, organization, address, edition, month, year, note, abstract, keywords, source |
| TECHREPORT | AUTHOR, TITLE, INSTITUTION, YEAR | type, number, address, month, note, abstract, keywords, source |
| CONFERENCE | | author, title, booktitle, year, editor, volume, series, pages, address, month, organization, publisher, note, key, crossref, annote |
| PHDTHESIS | AUTHOR, TITLE, SCHOOL, YEAR | type, address, month, note, abstract, keywords, source |
| MASTERSTHESIS | AUTHOR, TITLE, SCHOOL, YEAR | type, address, month, note, abstract, keywords, source |
| MISC | | author, title, howpublished, year, month, note, abstract, keywords, source |
| UNPUBLISHED | AUTHOR, TITLE, NOTE | year, month, abstract, keywords, source |

- Every option is added in the form *name* = ‘‘*value*’’.
- Your entries do not have to be in alphabetical order.

Now, here are three examples: The first one would be the commands to enter Scheffé’s 1953 *Biometrika* paper on simultaneous confidence bands:

```
@ARTICLE{sche1953,
AUTHOR = "Scheffé, H.",
TITLE = "A method for judging all contrasts in the analysis
of variance",
JOURNAL = "Biometrika",
YEAR = "1953",
volume = "40",
pages = "87-104",
}
```

Piegorsch and Bailer’s book on “Analyzing Environmental Data” would be entered like this:

```
@BOOK{pieg2005,
```

```

AUTHOR = "Piegorsch, W. W. and Bailer, A. J.",
TITLE = "Analyzing Environmental Data",
PUBLISHER = "John Wiley & Sons, Ltd., New York",
YEAR = "2005",
isbn = "0-470-84836-7",
}

```

Finally, in case you needed to enter a website to your references, like the SAS Online Doc., you would use the type MISC and enter it like this:

```

@MISC{sas2005,
author = "The SAS, Institute Inc.",
title = "SAS Online Doc 9.1.3",
howpublished = "Internet address:
  http://support.sas.com/onlinedoc/913/docmainpage.jsp",
year = "2005",
}

```

With those examples it should be clear of how you enter references to your BIB-file. Now, how can we incorporate this file into your dissertation? Well, I already gave you the commands of how to incorporate a bibliography based on a BIB-file in Section 2.2. Here they are again (assuming your BIB-files has the name `ref.bib`):

```

\newpage
\bibliography{ref}
\bibliographystyle{authordate1}

```

The command `\bibliography{ref}` tells the \LaTeX -compiler, that it has to use `ref.bib` to get the references. However, this is not enough, since \LaTeX cannot compile BIB-files. In order to get the references, you have to regularly compile your main file, `main.tex`, with \LaTeX or $\text{PDF}\LaTeX$, then compile the BIB-file with $\text{Bib}\TeX$ twice. Doing so, the $\text{Bib}\TeX$ -compiler translates `ref.bib` into statements, that can be read by the \LaTeX -compiler and saves them in a new file. In our case this file would have the name `main.bbl`. This BBL-file not only contains commands that can be read by the \LaTeX -compiler, it also presents your references in alphabetical order. If you now compile `main.tex` twice, your bibliography will be displayed in the `authordate1` style. Of course you can change the style, but always refer to the USC Dissertation Guidelines and your advisor.

Now that we have created the bibliography, how can we cite the references in our document? This is achieved by the following three commands: `\cite{label}`, `\citep{label}` and `\citet{label}`. The most common of these is `\cite`. For the `authordate1` style, the command `\cite{pieg05}` will produce the citation of Piegorsch & Bailer's book in the following form:

Piegorsch & Bailer (2005).

Multiple sources are separated with a comma. Sometimes, it is desired to cite a document in parentheses. This can be done like this: `\citep{sche53}`, which will result in

(Scheffé, 1953).

When using `\citep`, you do not need to type the parentheses. They are automatically added. Now, the advantage of using `\citep` or `\citet` (for references in the text similar to `\cite`) is that those commands allow you to easily add additional text to your citation without changing the entry in the BIB- or the BBL-file. For instance `\citep[i.e.][Section A.5.4]{pieg05}` will result in:

(i.e. Piegorsch & Bailer, 2005, Section A.5.4).

In similar fashion, `\citet[i.e.][Section A.5.4]{pieg05}` will result in:

i.e. Piegorsch & Bailer (2005, Section A.5.4).

Further, if you had three or more authors of a document, all three commands will only use the last name of the first author and replace the others with *et al.* However, if you need to cite the full author list you can do this using `\citep*` or `\citet*`. These commands cover almost all situations for citing references, but sometimes you may have difficulties to display the citation in the desired fashion. Although this is very rare, there is a “brute force” solution to this problem - you can edit the BBL-file. If you open the BBL-file you will see the \TeX -commands necessary to create your bibliography. To change the way a document is cited, you will need to scroll to the desired entry (they are in alphabetical order) and modify the `\citenamename{name}` statement as desired. However, there is one catch! Everytime you compile your BIB-file with Bib \TeX it will create a new BBL-file and thus erase your change. Thus, in case you need to change the way a source is cited, you should do this AFTER you added all your references (after finishing your dissertation)!

In case you only have a short list of references or you cannot or do not want to work with Bib \TeX , you can always add the bibliography directly with a `bibliography` environment (see example further down). Within this environment, you add a new reference with the command `\bibitem[citenamename]{label}`. Afterwards, you add all the information (author, title, year, etc.) as you want it to appear in your bibliography. Each new category should be preceded with the command `\newblock`. In case you want a category to appear in italics, use the command `\em`; for bolding letters use `\bf`. To best see, how adding a bibliography directly, I think it is best to show you how it would be done for the three references from above on the next page.

```

\begin{thebibliography}{}
\bibitem[\protect\citename{Scheff}'{e}, ]1953]{sche53}
Scheff' {e}, H. 1953.
\newblock A method for judging all contrasts in the analysis of variance.
\newblock {\em Biometrika}, {\bf 40}, \ 87--104.

\bibitem[\protect\citename{Piegorisch \& Bailer, }2005]{pieg05}
Piegorisch, W.~W., \& Bailer, A.~J. 2005.
\newblock {\em Analyzing Environmental Data}.
\newblock John Wiley \& Sons, Ltd.

\bibitem[\protect\citename{The SAS Institute Inc.}2005]{sas05}
The SAS, Institute Inc. 2005.
\newblock {\em SAS Online Doc 9.1.3}.
\newblock Internet address:
    http://support.sas.com/onlinedoc/913/docmainpage.jsp.
\end{thebibliography}

```

Other references are added in similar fashion. It is also important to note that if you add the references directly, they will appear in the order you entered them. Since it is required that the references are in alphabetical order, you need to sort them all by hand. Not only for this fact, I would strongly recommend using a Bib_TE_X.