

WOMEN'S AND GENDER STUDIES SPECIAL HONORS PROGRAM

The Honors Program in Women's and Gender Studies gives women's and gender studies majors an opportunity to undertake an advanced research and writing project under the supervision of a WGS faculty member. The notation "Special Honors in Women's and Gender Studies" appears on the transcript of each graduate who completes all of the requirements of this program.

Admissions to the Program

The honors program is available to qualified WGS majors pursuing the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Women's and Gender Studies at the University of Texas. In the second semester of the student's junior year, during registration for the first semester of the student's senior year, an interested WGS major should apply to the honors adviser for admission to the program. The criteria for admission are:

1. Completion in residence at the University of Texas of at least sixty semester hours of coursework counted toward the degree.
2. A University grade point average of at least 3.00.
3. A grade point average of at least 3.50 in the coursework required for the major.
4. Selection and consent of a thesis adviser. No second reader is required.
5. Completion of the approval form for the WGS 679H Honors Tutorial Course (Thesis), which includes a brief, 1-2 paragraph description of the thesis project and signed approval by the thesis and WGS Honors advisor.

Graduation with Special Honors in Women's and Gender Studies

1. Graduation as a women's and gender studies major.
2. A University grade point average of at least 3.00.
3. A grade point average of at least 3.50 in the coursework required for the major.
4. Selection and consent of a thesis adviser who is a WGS faculty member.
5. Approval of the WGS honors adviser and completion of the approval form for the WGS 679H Honors Tutorial Course (Thesis).
6. Completion of WGS 679HA and 679HB, the two-part, year-long Honors Tutorial Course, with a grade of A in both semesters. This conference course, in which the student researches and writes a thesis in two semesters, may not be counted toward the minimum number of hours of WGS courses required for the degree.
To enroll in WGS 679HA, the student must have the consent of the honors adviser and the thesis adviser. Written consent of the thesis adviser and a brief description of the thesis project must be submitted to the honors adviser during registration for the semester in which the student plans to take WGS 679HA.
6. Satisfactory performance on a comprehensive oral examination given by the student's thesis adviser and centered on the thesis completed in WGS

- 679HB. This examination should occur before the student submits the final version of the thesis to the WGS office.
7. Participation in annual WGS Spring Honors colloquium. The student is expected to describe how and why they became interested in their topic, summarize their thesis, and list the primary literature or archives they consulted. This presentation should be approximately ten minutes in length. The student's advisor should provide a brief, five-minute response.
 8. Submission of a departmental honors degree audit application to the Office of the Dean of the College of Liberal Arts. This degree audit application may be submitted when the student is admitted to the honors program, and it must be on file when the student applies for graduation. Failure to meet this requirement will preclude graduation with special honors in Women's and Gender Studies.
 9. Submission of one paperbound copy of the final thesis to the WGS office.

Suggested Timeline for Women's and Gender Studies Honors

WGS 679HA (first semester)

Fourth class day: Meet with thesis adviser to develop a research and reading plan for the semester.

Twelfth class day: Submit a draft bibliography to your thesis adviser for discussion.

Eighth week of class: Complete the necessary initial research and reading. Produce an annotated bibliography. Discuss findings with your thesis adviser.

Twelfth week of class: Submit a polished thesis prospectus and annotated bibliography to your thesis adviser for final revisions and suggestions.

WGS 679HB (second semester)

Twelfth class day: Submit a detailed outline of the thesis to your thesis adviser for discussion.

Fourth week of class: Submit a first draft of your introduction to your thesis adviser for discussion.

Eight week of class: Submit a first draft of the thesis to your thesis adviser for discussion.

Twelfth week of class: Submit a revised draft of the thesis to your thesis adviser for discussion and schedule a date for the oral examination.

Thirteenth week of class: Participation in Honors Colloquium.

Last class day: Submit bound, signed copy of final thesis to WGS office.

Created by Dr. Ann Reynolds (2015)

Suggested Thesis Deadlines

FOR A TWO-SEMESTER THESIS:

NOTE: Work out a calendar based on this one, with careful reference to the important deadlines on the fourth class day, mid-semester, and last class day.

Fourth Class Day: Submit to your departmental honors adviser a thesis proposal with the names and signatures of your first and second readers.

Twelfth Class Day: Submit to your first reader a *research prospectus and draft bibliography*.

Mid-semester deadline: Complete the initial research and reading phase. Discuss findings with your supervisor.

Last Class Day: Submit a detailed outline and either a draft of introduction or the first chapter.

Second semester twelfth class day: Complete first draft of first section or chapter.

First half of the second semester: For a 60-page thesis, aim to produce 8-10 pages a week. Leave time to incorporate changes suggested by your readers.

Mid-semester deadline: Submit a **COMPLETED FIRST DRAFT** by this date, the end of the ninth week of the second semester. This will leave three weeks for comments and revisions before submitting a revised draft.

Twelfth week of class: Submit a final draft to both readers. This will leave two weeks for final corrections, revisions, binding, and collecting signatures.

Last Class Day: Submit **bound**, signed copies of your thesis in regulation format as required by your department.

FOR A ONE SEMESTER THESIS: FALL or SPRING

Fourth Class Day: Submit to your departmental honors adviser a thesis proposal with the name and signature of your thesis supervisor.

Twelfth Class Day: Submit to your thesis supervisor a *research prospectus and draft bibliography*.

Fourth week of class: Completion of the bulk of initial research and reading phase. Discuss findings with your supervisor.

Sixth week of class: Submit a detailed outline and draft of introduction.

Eighth week of class: **COMPLETE FIRST DRAFT.** This will leave three weeks for preparing a revised draft.

Twelfth week of class: Submit a revised draft to your thesis supervisor. This will leave two weeks for final corrections, revisions, binding, and collecting signatures.

Last Class Day: Submit **bound**, signed copies of your thesis in regulation format as required by your department.

Liberal Arts Honors Programs

Departmental Honors Senior Thesis Manual

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Acknowledgments

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The manual was revised in Summer 2017 by Linda Mayhew.

Thesis Preparation

Junior Year

- Check with your departmental advisors about application deadlines, required courses and thesis or research related workshops.
- Brainstorm thesis ideas with favorite professors.
- Intensify the search for courses, faculty mentors, and topics of special interest.
- Discuss your developing research ideas with professors who can advise you.
- Select a topic, develop a thesis question, and write a proposal or abstract (see page 6).
- Discuss your proposal with professors, one of whom who may become your thesis supervisor (see page 7).
- Line up your supervisor by the early registration period for the semester you will begin thesis writing.

Note: If you study abroad during your spring semester, try to make thesis arrangements with faculty advisers before you go abroad. Make sure to keep in touch with your advisor while you are away.

Senior Year

- Make an appointment with your supervisor/first reader in the first week of The schedule as described below in the section called “The Research and Writing Process: A Checklist.”
- Check with your department’s honors advisor, and follow their directions closely.
- Consider where you might present or publish your research, discussing your ideas with your thesis supervisor. Some good suggestions are on the College of Liberal Arts website: <http://liberalarts.utexas.edu/student-affairs/student-programs/undergrad/presenting-and-publishing.php>
- Follow your checklist closely, leaving ample time to finish without last minute agonies.
- Submit your thesis on the last class day. Check with your department to see if they require a digital copy of your thesis or a hard copy, which should be bound and signed by your supervisor and second reader.

Selecting a Topic and Writing a Proposal

Step One: Reflection

A senior thesis should be based on something that has interested you during your pursuit of an undergraduate degree. Often, a thesis topic grows from a persistent question you have studied or even written about in a course you valued. How does this question connect with other things that interest you? Begin the process by bouncing ideas around with friends, professors, and the academic advisors in your department. You must get used to talking about your ideas as soon as possible.

Step Two: Focus

After you have traced several branches of your main idea, choose one of these and pare away all excess material. This aspect may be your thesis topic. The best test to see if this idea can be made into a thesis is to prepare an abstract.

Step Three: Writing a Proposal

A proposal is a refined synopsis of your proposed thesis topic. A well-composed proposal guides your research and writing. It also helps you engage a faculty supervisor, and it is required for research funding. The proposal is broken down into the following questions/topics.

Thesis statement- This is one sentence, 25 words or less, that makes the main idea of your argument clear to any intelligent reader.

Method- Is there a theoretical model you will follow? What is your evidence? Are you doing field research?

Goals- What do you hope to accomplish by writing this? Are you hoping to fill a particular gap in the research of this topic, or to bring a special perspective?

Audience- In general, the audience for a research thesis will be professionals in your discipline.

Implications- So what? What do you hope to show that is different from what has been said before in the conversation on your topic? How do you see your project fitting into the big picture of studies in your chosen discipline? If you are writing a creative thesis, what is creative about it?

A good proposal usually goes through several drafts, and it will go on changing even while you write the thesis itself. It is essential that you get feedback from readers you respect at every stage of proposal development.

Sample Abstract

Title of Thesis: double-spaced, and centered

Imogen Sealy, BA in Humanities
The University of Texas at Austin, 2016
Supervisor: Lesley Dean-Jones

Women in antiquity were able to find freedom and power through the supernatural: the Bacchantes and the Delphic oracle are just two of examples of this. For my thesis I propose to research the evolution of witchcraft, specifically as practiced by women though it might be worth researching if attitudes and practices were significantly different between genders, in antiquity and, within this, the emergence of the witch goddesses Hekate and her cult as a figure who bridges the gap between religion and magic. My goal for this research will be to understand the development of magic, practitioners and prominent figures of magic, and its place within Greek society in antiquity. But I think it is necessary to place particular emphasis on Hekate because she is a figurehead for the craft in ancient Greece and seen as the source of magical power for others.

Magic interests me as it is both a religious practice and one often considered forbidden, otherly, and dangerous. I will start by researching the progression of the role of witches in Greek society and religion. I will use material evidence and historical documents and accounts to look for information on the place of magic in society and how it was practiced at the time. But I think another valuable resource will be plays, mythology, and other forms of literature that involve witch figures. These texts will reflect opinions of the time towards those individuals. For example, the figure of Medea is often used as an example to the Athenian audience of the danger of both foreigners and of magic. However scholars note that magic was quite widely practiced, for example Christopher Faraone states¹ that binding magic was common and accepted both in public rituals and privately. So, was magic and its practitioners good or bad in the eyes of the Greeks? Or did perceptions change over time and were they perhaps connected to the emergence of the goddess Hekate.

I also propose to do a close study of the representation of, and qualities associated with Hekate to see how they changed over time and what may have caused those changes. One example is the presentation of Hekate as the triple goddess. This was perhaps a result of confusion on the part of the Romans, who saw Greek statues of Hekate placed at crossroads that featured three figures of the goddess facing different directions. But more importantly, for the purposes of my thesis, is that while Hekate appears to have always been a Chthonic goddess, she was not always associated with witchcraft. Myths, plays, hymns, artwork, and other media in which she was represented in various societies will be important primary sources for researching where and why new ideas concerning the goddess came about. Representations of other witch figures associated with magic, both positively and negatively such as Medea, Circe, and Isis may also be considered in this research. I plan to try to create a timeline for the figure of Hekate as it may help in understanding whether or not there is any correlation between her development and attitudes towards / practicing of witchcraft in the societies of ancient Greece.

¹ Binding and Burying the Forces of Evil: The Defensive Use of "Voodoo Dolls" in Ancient Greece

The Senior Honors Thesis: FAQs

What is a Senior Thesis?

A senior thesis is an indepth examination of a central idea or question, developed under the guidance of a faculty supervisor and a second reader. A senior thesis is also a potential source of great satisfaction, tempered by periods of frustration, revelation, and discovery. No two theses are alike. Each is an individual reflection of an emerging scholar, researcher, critic, artist, or thinker. A thesis should provide a culminating experience for your work in one or more disciplines at the University. The thesis is not the place to explore a discipline for the first time. You and your advisers may develop methods of inquiry that bridge disciplines you have already studied.

Should I write a Senior Thesis?

The main prerequisite for a thesis is that you want to write one. A thesis can provide a rigorous focus for your intellectual curiosity and academic acumen. You should certainly take into account your own record of achievement and your personal history with research and writing. The thesis is typically part of the requirements for departmental honors, and so presupposes that you have done excellent work in one academic department. If you are unsure, talk with the Honors Advisor in your major department.

Payoff: What benefit is there in writing an honors thesis?

Successful completion of a senior thesis is not only a satisfaction in itself. It may be a part of the requirements for departmental honors. More important, completion of a thesis is an important credential for graduate school and employment. Admissions boards, employers, and colleagues regard a thesis with respect due to the motivation and discipline required.

Originality: What if I don't have an *original* idea?

The question of originality plagues scholars of all levels. Anyone in the world of academics would be disingenuous to say that an academic work is ever entirely original. We all build upon libraries of information and resources that have come before us. An important part of academic work is acknowledging our debt to other scholars fully and clearly. Rather than asking if a thesis is completely original, ask if you can deal with a subject in such a way as to add to the conversation already begun on this topic. You will draw upon the research and ideas of many other scholars, creators, and thinkers, citing their work as you go. Your contribution may come out as a re-evaluation of the material, or as fresh perspective. You may not have that insight as you begin the project, but as a critical and creative student, you can find that element during your research. Remember, no two theses are alike, even if they deal with the same information and topic.

The faculty supervisors: How do I choose them and what are their roles?

In general it is best to work with a professor who is familiar with your work and ability, but successful theses have been written under the direction of a supervisor who has never taught the student. You will meet regularly with the supervisor, perhaps every other week, producing drafts and revisions under her or his guidance. In addition to the primary supervisor (who must be a member of the UT faculty), you will need to secure a second reader, typically also a member of the UT faculty. You can read more on how to find a supervisor and what is expected from each of you in the third section of this manual.

Length: How long should a thesis be?

Each discipline will make different guidelines for the length of its honors theses. One-semester theses are often thirty to fifty pages in length, and two-semester theses are usually fifty to eighty.

Can my research include human subjects, interviews?

Any student using research with human subjects must receive the approval of the Office of Research Support and Compliance. See <http://www.utexas.edu/research/rsc/humanresearch/undergraduate.php> for more information.

Funding: Can I get funding for thesis research?

There are various research fellowships and scholarships to help with undergraduate theses. The Liberal Arts Honors Program sponsors the Rapoport-King scholarship which awards both the student and supervising professor, as well as some funding for research needs and conference attendance: <http://liberalarts.utexas.edu/lahonors/scholarships/lah/information.php> The Office of Undergraduate Research sponsors Undergraduate Research Fellowships, or URF's, which award only the student. More details can be found online here: <https://ugs.utexas.edu/our> In addition, other entities such as the University Co-op have various scholarship opportunities. You may need to do some footwork to find out more. Usually, a proposal and letter of recommendation from your supervisor are required.

Completion: What happens when I finish my thesis?

You will file an official copy of your thesis, signed by your faculty readers, with the sponsoring department. Your department may require that you defend your thesis orally to qualify for departmental honors. The title of your thesis will appear on your curriculum vitae, perhaps as the first of a growing list of your scholarly writings, or to show your analytical and writing skills to future employers.

Faculty Thesis Supervisors: Your First and Second Readers

For the Student

Who can supervise a thesis?

The student is responsible for securing two readers. Your thesis supervisor (first reader) must be a member of the UT Austin faculty. Usually, your supervisor should be a professor with whom you have previously worked. The second reader is usually a faculty member, but may in some cases be an expert in your field outside of the university. Approval for non-faculty readers should always be obtained from your specific department before making any firm commitments. A successful student-supervisor match is one of the most important elements for a successful thesis.

How does a student get a thesis supervisor?

You should approach prospective supervising professors during your junior year. Provide an abstract of your project, as this will greatly increase your chances of getting a positive answer from the professor in question. Check with your department's honors advisor about deadlines for designating your thesis supervisor.

What are the first steps to take with a thesis supervisor?

Come to a clear, explicit agreement about the following things:

- the topic and the limits of your research, as worked out in your abstract
- a schedule for regular meetings or communications with your supervisor
- a timeline for completing outlines, bibliographies, drafts, revisions

You should raise these points in your first meeting and confirm them in writing or email. Get momentum going quickly on the project, for two reasons: to develop the thesis project itself, and to develop the working relationship with your supervisor.

What about the Second Reader?

Consult your first reader about possible second readers, and then work out a feedback schedule with the second reader. Although you may only meet a couple of times with your second reader, it is nonetheless important that you arrive at an explicit agreement of mutual expectations. Leave plenty of time to follow your second reader's suggestions on your final draft. **The second reader is not obligated to approve your thesis just because your first reader has approved it.**

How often should I meet with my supervisors?

Some supervisors will want to have weekly, bi-weekly, or monthly conferences. It is to your benefit to start with a regular schedule of appointments, and to keep them.

What if problems develop between student and supervisor?

If you suspect you may be mismatched with your supervisor, act sooner rather than later. Go to the honors advisor in your department for advice on how to proceed.

For the Thesis Supervisor (First Reader)

The thesis supervisor (first reader) is the student's primary source of feedback for the honors thesis project. The most common complaint from thesis students is that they don't get enough feedback and are not sure where they stand in the project. The Liberal Arts Honors office has recommended that the thesis student enter into an explicit agreement with you on the following points:

- the topic and the limits of the research, as worked out in an abstract
- the times for regular meetings or communications
- a timeline for completing outlines, bibliographies, drafts, revisions
- advice on choosing a second reader for the thesis

Beyond these guidelines, your thesis student should obtain and follow any guidelines published by your departmental honors program.

For the Second Reader

Second readers often offer general advice on content rather than detailed editorial comments on style. Consequently, you may want to see an early draft rather than waiting to judge the final draft. **The second reader should not feel obligated to approve a thesis that clearly seems inadequate, even in the eleventh hour.** Last minute dilemmas can be avoided only by early intervention.

You may want to meet with the student and thesis supervisor to discuss your role as soon as you agree to be the second reader. Students are encouraged to meet regularly with their primary adviser, but at less frequent intervals with their second readers. Make a schedule with the student to help facilitate the feedback process. If you have any questions, you should contact the department for which the student is writing the senior thesis.

Note: Once the thesis is completed, the student should provide a copy to each reader.

Guidelines for Supervisors of Honors Theses

What does it mean to give a passing grade to an Honors thesis?

1. The student met with me regularly, as agreed between the student and me, to discuss research and drafts.
2. I received a full draft of the thesis in early April (early November for fall theses).
3. The student made a reasonable attempt to revise as I suggested.
4. In the process the student faced, identified, and surmounted a problem in research or creative process.
5. The thesis is worth a passing grade (D or better), agreed upon by supervisor and second reader. Only those that meet the highest standards for honors work should receive an A.

If a thesis does not meet all the requirements, you may assign it an incomplete and allow the student to finish by a date convenient to you and the second reader. You should also feel free to assign a grade of F; we will back you up on this. Students are entitled to an opportunity to fail.

Final Grade: All students are required to present their research at the thesis conference (usually on the dead days just before final exams). The final grade for each thesis will therefore be composed as follows: 85% thesis grade agreed upon by first and second reader; 15% symposium grade. The program director reserves the right to alter a thesis grade on the basis of the student's performance at the thesis symposium.

Final Date for Submission: Each student should submit either a digital copy or a bound hard copy of the thesis on or before the last class day of the semester. A student who submits the final copy after the last class day assumes the risk that the grade may not be posted in time for final grades or graduation.

Health and Happiness for Thesis Writers: Resources and Practical Advice

Form a small group with other thesis writers

Writing for other student readers can help keep your style clean and fresh, and they can help you spot problems before you submit drafts to your supervisor.

Join seminars and workshops on thesis writing

These meetings will provide you with valuable information from either faculty who are experienced with proposal writing and the research process, or grad students, who have also gone through the process of writing an undergraduate, Master's, or doctoral thesis.

Read successful theses kept by your department

Your department's honors office should have a collection of recent theses. These can offer models, inspiration, and reassurance.

Don't let stress build up

A thesis is a high-stress endeavor. Don't become a victim of it. If you need to talk with someone, make an appointment with an adviser, or if necessary, visit the Health Center for help. Your physical and mental health comes first.

Exercise, eat right, and rest

Sounds simple enough, but it is very common for students to forget to do these things while in the throes of a thesis. Plan to include some sort of physical activity in your day. Many of the greatest thinkers were also avid walkers. A walk is sometime the best way to break writer's block or to stave off a bout of anxiety.

Share your work

Scholarship is meant for publication. Make multiple copies for friends and family. Attend a thesis symposium if your department offers one. Or, look for campus-wide symposia. Better yet, submit a proposal for a conference. You can't get accepted if you don't apply.

Appendix One: Style and Research References

General Resources

Barzun, Jacques *The Modern Researcher*

Booth, Wayne *The Craft of Research*

MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers

The Essentials of MLA Style (amended format)

Turabian, Kate *A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses, and Dissertations*

Zerubavel, Eviator *The Clockwork Muse*

Style Guidelines from Your Department and the College of Liberal Arts

Consult your department for their specific style requirements. Some departments may not have special requirements, but you should always check first.

Below are some general guidelines for printed theses:

1. The copy must be bound in a simple tape flat binding (no spiral bound). A black vinyl report cover is preferred. You can get your thesis bound at any printing or copy and binding store. It is recommended you provide them your thesis in hard copy or, if digitally, in pdf format, so changes to your text or formatting are not inadvertently made.
2. The copy needs to be on 100 % cotton acid-free paper.
3. Margins need to be at least 1.25", especially on the left.
4. The departmental honors program often requires a bound, signed original. Check with your honors adviser. The student may submit a copy to be placed in the main library. It is a courtesy to present a copy to each reader.
5. The Title Page should be based on the template for the masters thesis or dissertation, with title, author, "special honors in [department name]," and month and year of degree.

Appendix Two: Formatting Templates

Sample Title Page

Sample Proposal Page (optional)

Sample Table of Contents

Sample First Page of Text

sample title page

Women of Empire: Gender and Politics in Colonial Brazil

Mary Margaret Portman

HIS 679HB
Special Honors in the Department of History
The University of Texas at Austin

May 2006

_____[first reader's signature]_____

Peter St.Giles Frothingale
Department of History
Supervising Professor

_____[second reader's signature]_____

Elisabet Kubitszek
Department of Spanish and Portuguese
Second Reader

sample abstract

Abstract

**Title of Thesis: double-spaced,
and centered**

Student's Name(as registered with the University), degree sought (abbreviated)

The University of Texas at Austin, (year)

Supervisor: (Professor's name without titles or degrees)

Your Proposal goes here. It should not exceed two pages and should address the questions that are discussed in Part Two of this manual. A proposal can give "teasers" about your big findings, but keep your best work for the introduction and body of the text.

sample Table of Contents

Table of Contents

Table of Contents.....	#
List of Tables [if any].....	#
List of Figures [if any].....	#
Chapter 1: Title of Chapter.....	#
Chapter 2: Title of Chapter.....	#
Appendix A: Name of Appendix [if any].....	#
Glossary [if any].....	#
Bibliography.....	#
Vita [optional, required by some departments].....	#

CHAPTER ONE

Title of Chapter (optional)

Sometimes people will put a quotation here to begin a chapter. This is optional, but can often set the tone for your chapter.

Author's name, *Source*

Sectional Heading (optional)

You should indent the first line of your paragraphs one-half inch. Then, the paragraph should be double-spaced and justified on both sides. If you have quotes that run longer than three lines, then you would do a block quote format which looks something like this:

Here is your block quote. You will use this format for longer quotes. If you don't use a block quote format, then your reader may not realize that it is not you writing. This can take away from the power of the quote, or just be misleading for your audience.[□]

Here you return to your normal format. Don't get fancy when you don't need to. Style should only enhance your thesis, not mask any lack of content or distract. Let your words do the magic, not your word processor.

□ Author's Name, *Source* (Publisher's location: Publisher, date), p. xxx. Footnotes are also where you can insert your own thoughts. If you have something to say that may not work in the main body of the text, but you feel that it is important, try a footnote. Work out in advance with your supervisor if you are going to use footnotes or endnotes. The only true advice about footnote and endnote formatting is simply to be consistent. Once you decide on a format, stay with it

The Research and Writing Process: A Checklist

_____ Discuss your proposal with the faculty member who will be your supervisor / first reader. Make necessary revisions to the scope and focus.

_____ Work out a written schedule with your supervisor for each of the following checkpoints. **For each step you should determine two dates: a date by which you will turn in your work, and a date by which your supervisor will return your work with feedback.**

- submission of revised proposal to your departmental honors adviser
(Suggested deadline: first week of class. You must consult your departmental honors adviser for department deadlines.)
- date for submission of research prospectus and bibliography
(Suggested deadline: twelfth class day.)
- date for completion of the bulk of the research and reading phase
(Suggested deadline: for a two-semester thesis, midpoint of first semester: you will of course revisit research after this date.)
- date for submission of detailed outline and draft of introduction
(Suggested deadline: for a two-semester thesis, last class day of first semester, to allow feedback and revision by end of semester.)
- dates for submission of each chapter or section draft
(Suggested deadlines: first draft of first section (8-10 pages) by second week of second semester. For a 60-page thesis, aim to produce 8-10 pages a week.)
- date for submission of first completed draft
(Suggested deadline: mid-point of second semester.)
- date for submission of final draft for last reading and faculty signatures
(Suggested deadline: twelfth week of the second semester. You must consult with your department's honors adviser for department deadlines.)

_____ Follow the schedule as closely as possible, and make explicit, mutually agreeable revisions to deadlines only as needed. Avoid drift.

_____ Submit final, signed copies of your thesis in regulation format as required by your department. See Appendices for LAH Council formats.

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