

John J. Reilly Center

Program in History and Philosophy of Science

Graduate Student Handbook

To the New and Continuing Graduate Student

The following guide is to assist you in orientation to the Notre Dame HPS Program. It should be consulted when preparing for registration and in planning your graduate studies. The Notre Dame program is a unique program among the national programs devoted to the study of science. It is constituted as a “committee-style” program, drawing upon the resources of at least seven departments of the University (History, Philosophy, Program of Liberal Studies, Physics, Theology, Economics, and English). The Notre Dame program is dedicated to maintaining a fruitful dialogue among those pursuing historical, philosophical, and social studies of science and technology. The opportunity to pursue different emphases within the program through separate history and philosophy “tracks” enables the student to design a unique program of studies.

Brief History of the Notre Dame Program

The University of Notre Dame was one of the first universities in the United States to offer a graduate degree in the joint field of history and philosophy of science. In 1970, an M.A. program was established, and over the years attracted students from a variety of backgrounds. Many took the M.A. in history and philosophy of science concurrently with doctoral degrees in philosophy, history or theology at Notre Dame.

In 1989, it was decided to establish a new doctoral degree program in history and philosophy of science. By then, the HPS faculty had grown to sixteen, making it one of the largest in the nation. And the field itself had expanded enormously in the twenty years since the first HPS M.A. students enrolled at Notre Dame. One of the reasons why a doctoral program in HPS was not established earlier at Notre Dame was the conviction that graduates in HPS ought to have a “regular” Ph.D. in philosophy or history in order to compete effectively for positions in the corresponding academic departments. The new program, however, was designed to address this concern. The degree granted is in history and philosophy of science, but students are expected to follow one of two “tracks” for their doctoral work, specializing either in the history or the philosophy of science. In turn, each track requires a student to incorporate into his or her program of studies a number of the requirements for the doctoral degree as awarded by either the department of history or of philosophy.

The establishment of graduate programs and journals in the joint field of history and philosophy of science reflects a growing realization that history of science and philosophy of science are interdependent, and that they have together achieved critical mass as a doctoral field of study. Thirty years ago, philosophy of science was a specialty taught in some (by no means all) philosophy departments. Its main affinity was with logic. There were a few graduate programs in history of science, but history of science rarely made an appearance in undergraduate course offerings from departments of history.

In the course of the 1960s, philosophy of science was transformed, as logical positivism lost its hold and a new, more naturalistic, approach took its place. The relevance to the philosopher of science of case-studies drawn from the history of science was strongly urged, and a profusion of such studies began to appear in print. These were seen by many not just as illustrations of philosophical theses about science but as, in some sense, furnishing grounds for the theses themselves. Those of us at Notre Dame are proud of the fact that the philosophy of science as cultivated here has long had a pronouncedly historical character, this thanks primarily to the example set by Ernan McMullin. In the 1970s, matters became even more complicated, as the social dimensions of science came to be discussed in ever-finer detail. When science was viewed as the characteristic activity of a highly specific historical community, many diverse challenges to the traditional philosophical understanding of science were quick to appear.

Something similar has happened to the historiography of science in recent decades. Traditionally, historians of science have emphasized the interplay of theory and evidence; they have set out to construct lineages for the sciences of today in terms that are largely cognitive. In the last few decades, however, the focus of historical inquiry has significantly broadened as science itself has come to be viewed as the complex product of a community that bears the marks of its own place and time. There is, in consequence, a far greater diversity of approaches to the writing of history of science, a much keener debate about what exactly the historian of science ought to be looking out for, and a sharper awareness of the difficulties involved in “explaining” a social activity as causally complex as the construction of scientific knowledge. In short, the philosophy of science (certain aspects of it, at least) has become as relevant to the writing of informed history of science as history of science has to the writing of philosophy of science.

This is the premise upon which joint graduate programs in the history and philosophy of science are based. As the influence of the sciences and the technologies built on them continues to increase in our society, historians have given more and more weight to studies of the phenomena of science generally. History of science, from being a fairly abstruse specialty, has become an important component in the historical literacy expected of the educated person.

The agenda of the philosopher has been dominated by the challenge of the “new science” for a much longer time, since the time of Galileo and Descartes, in fact. But there can be no doubt that issues raised by the theories and methods of the natural and social sciences continue to be fertile topics for philosophical reflection and inquiry.

A joint competence in the history of science and the philosophy of science is likely, therefore, to be more and more sought after in the years ahead. It is an exciting time in an exciting field. No doubt, HPS will look as different in thirty years as the field of today looks to that of 1970. Preparing the student for the unpredictable is to some extent the challenge of graduate education generally, but it is more obviously and immediately the challenge of a graduate program in history and philosophy of science.

The Notre Dame program is intended to be flexible enough to meet this challenge. The twenty faculty now affiliated with the Program in History and Philosophy of Science constitute one of the largest working groups in this joint field. Each year approximately eight graduate courses or seminars are offered within the program. Areas of current strength include contemporary philosophy of science; philosophy of physics; medieval science; Renaissance science and the scientific revolution; physics, biology and medicine, 1600-1990; history of the philosophy of science; and history and philosophy of economics. In addition, students have available a broad range of graduate offerings in the departments of philosophy or history depending on their areas of specialization.

An important feature of the program is its attention to the broader relationships between science and culture, and especially to the interrelationships of science and religion. Several of the program faculty have published in this latter area. The interactions between science and religion are, in the first instance, historical and philosophical, so a Program in History and Philosophy of Science located in a university with a strong theology department is clearly a good place to start for anyone with research interests in this increasingly active field. Few programs can match Notre Dame's in its interdisciplinary range and openness to issues that bridge academic specializations.

There are usually between fifteen and twenty active, full-time students in the HPS Graduate Program. Advanced students have pursued, or are currently undertaking, doctoral research on a wide range of topics, including: "green" chemistry; Weyl's unified field theory program, philosophical implications of modern relativistic cosmology; Aristotle on the unity of living substance; Hermann von Helmholtz's epistemology of experiment; philosophical perspectives on quantum chaos; the epistemic significance of the institutional context of science; varieties of epistemic attitudes in science; genetic enhancement; risks of low-dose chemical exposure; medieval Islamic science, philosophy, and religion; spiritualism and the mental sciences in 19th century France and Britain; politics and science in the early American republic; the origins of meteorology in 18th century Britain; the teaching of astronomy at Oxford in the 13th century; astrology in early 16th century Vienna; the American reception of Darwinism; August Comte's philosophy of science; German engineering culture in the 19th century and its influence on Wittgenstein's early work; religious and philosophical issues in the Darwin debates of the late 19th century; the methodology of Georges Cuvier; French psychical research, 1850-1940; John Herschel's "Cape" voyage and the publication of its results, and the philosophy of science of the astronomer John Herschel.

Orientation to the Program

The opportunity to pursue multiple “tracks” within the program requires a special design of the individual course curriculum. Students are admitted on either the philosophy or the history track. Some students have pursued the Ph.D in other fields by designing a combined program jointly with other departments (e.g., Theology, Physics, Sociology). Since individuals typically enter the study of the history and philosophy of science from a variety of preparatory fields, one of the goals of orientation will be to develop some common points of reference. This is accomplished by certain required courses, such as the history and philosophy department proseminars, the HPS reading group and lecture series, and by more informal gatherings, such as brown-bag lunches and social events.

The first year in the program will be an orientation year in which you will learn the skills of graduate study and gain familiarity with the various components of the program. It is particularly important in this first year that you take advantage of the many opportunities to develop your awareness and professional competence in the complex field of science studies.

A regular meeting-place for the graduate students and faculty is the weekly HPS colloquium or reading group, which normally meets each Tuesday afternoon. In some semesters we work our way through an entire book. In other semesters we focus on a set of shorter papers or perhaps presentations by Notre Dame HPS faculty and graduate students. In our choice of topics and readings we strive to cover the entire range of issues of important to both history and philosophy of science, but we occasionally choose a topic or reading from the broader area of science studies, including the sociology of scientific knowledge, science and values, the history and philosophy of technology, or science and religion. New graduate students will register for this colloquium in each of their first four semesters in the program, and they are expected to participate regularly in the readings and discussions. More advanced graduate students will often be asked to lead one of the sessions. Recent works have included: Mary Poovey, *A History of the Modern Fact*; Bas C. van Fraassen, *The Empirical Stance*; Robert J. Richards, *The Romantic Conception of Life: Science and Philosophy in the Age of Goethe*; Helen Longino, *The Fate of Knowledge*; Philip Kitcher, *Science, Truth, and Democracy*; W. Clark, J. Golinski, and S. Schaffer, eds., *The Sciences in Enlightened Europe*; Thomas S. Kuhn, *The Road Since Structure: Philosophical Essays, 1970-1993*; Lily E. Kay, *Who Wrote the Book of Life: A History of the Genetic Code*; John Brooke and Geoffrey Cantor, *Reconstructing Nature: The Engagement of Science and Religion*; Mara Beller, *Quantum Dialogue: The Making of a Revolution*; Noretta Koertge, ed., *A House Built on Sand: Exposing Postmodernist Myths about Science*; Edward J. Larson, *Summer for the Gods: The Scopes Trial and America's Continuing Debate over Science and Religion*; Abner Shimony, *Search for a Naturalistic World View. Vol 1, Scientific Method and Epistemology*; N. Jardine, J.A. Secord, and E.C. Spary, eds., *Cultures of Natural History*; and Evelyn Fox Keller and Helen Longino, eds., *Feminism and Science*.

To further assist you in your orientation to the program, during the first year of study you will be assigned to the advising of the HPS Program Director. During this year, we will also be working to determine your specific interests to enable you to be assigned a program faculty “mentor” in the second year, chosen on the basis of a probable fit of interests. This individual will assist you in

designing your curriculum and introduce you to areas of research and disciplinary specialization. This might also include assistance in preparing for examinations. It is important that you consult with the HPS Program Director regularly as well as with the Graduate Advisor of your “track” department in planning your course of studies.

First-year and Continuing Evaluation

Entering HPS students are evaluated by the HPS faculty at a meeting after the end of the first year of studies. At this time the suitability of the student for further work toward the Ph.D. is determined, based in large measure on the performance in course work. Typically a performance level of 3.3 is considered necessary. Students not invited to continue toward the Ph.D. at this time might still be granted a second year of support to complete a terminal MA degree.

The progress of all continuing students is reviewed annually, at the end of the spring semester. If it is determined that there are deficiencies serious enough to warrant possible termination or the withdrawal of funding, the student will be so notified in writing by the HPS Director.

The Departmental Tracks

Students are admitted into the program in one of two departmental tracks, History or Philosophy, depending on interest and background preparation.

Philosophy Track

Those who elect the philosophy track toward the Ph.D. in history and philosophy of science must satisfy the following course distribution requirements, including the completion of 72 hours of course credit. In HPS, they will take a minimum of three courses in the general area of philosophy of science and four courses in history of science, including the history of science survey courses, HPS 83601 and HPS 83602. The student will work with the program director in selecting the courses best suited to his or her interests and strengths. In addition, students will be required to satisfy a slightly modified form of the philosophy graduate program’s requirements, namely, a minimum of one course in each of the following areas: logic, history of ancient philosophy, history of medieval philosophy or science, and history of modern philosophy (may be satisfied by HPS 93812, History of Philosophy of Science, 1750-1900), and in two of the following three areas: ethics, metaphysics and epistemology. Only certain courses within philosophy satisfy these requirements, and students on this track should be certain that the courses for which they enroll count toward these requirements. Students might also be advised to take some extra work in one of the sciences, if this seems necessary for the specialized research they are planning. The language requirement for Ph.D. candidates in the philosophy track is a reading knowledge of two foreign languages.

In the summer after the second year of course work the HPS student will take a written comprehensive examination in the history of philosophy, administered by the Department of Philosophy.

A requirement of the philosophy department is the submission of a major paper in philosophy, typically developed from a paper done for a course, that will be due in the late summer after the third year of work for HPS students. The Philosophy Department Graduate Guide should be consulted for details.

Typically in the fall of year four, the student will take the Ph.D. oral qualifying examination in the philosophy of science, with a special focus on the problem area in which he or she intends to write a dissertation. The five members of the examination committee will be appointed jointly by the HPS program director and the DGS in philosophy.

After passing the Ph.D. oral, the student will begin preparation of a dissertation proposal under the guidance of a research director. The proposal evaluation committee, consisting of five faculty chosen jointly by the HPS program director, the student's research director, and the DGS in Philosophy, will approve, reject, or request modifications in the candidate's proposal. The Graduate School requires that dissertation proposals be approved by the end of the eighth semester in order for one to be eligible for continued funding.

Once the proposal is approved, the student will prepare a dissertation that must be approved by the director and three readers, normally drawn from the committee that approved the original proposal. If the dissertation is acceptable, a defense is arranged. The defense committee is comprised of at least the dissertation director, the three dissertation readers and an outside chairperson appointed by the Graduate School. After the defense and ensuing discussion, the committee decides by majority vote whether the defense of the dissertation project has been satisfactory, and determines whether any revisions of the dissertation are required as a result of weaknesses revealed in the oral defense. A typical Philosophy Track program will be found on the next page.

Track Requirements: (72 total hours required)

HPS Colloquium: 4 semesters
Philosophy of Science: 3 courses
History of Science: 4 courses
Specialty Electives: 3 courses
Philosophy Proseminar

Philosophy Area Requirements: 3 courses (incl. Logic)
History of Philosophy: 3 courses
History of Philosophy Comprehensive Examination
"Major" Philosophy Paper
Philosophy Oral Candidacy Examination
Languages: two languages

Specimen Philosophy-Track Curriculum

First Year: On Fellowship, no teaching duties

Fall		Spring	
HPS Colloquium (HPS 83100)	1	HPS Colloquium (HPS 83100)	1
Philosophy Proseminar (PHIL 83101)	1	History of Science	3
History of Science	3	Philosophy Requirement (e.g., Metaphysics)	3
Philosophy of Science	3	History of Philosophy	3
Philosophy Elective	3		

Second Year: Teaching Assistantship

Fall		Spring	
HPS Colloquium (HPS 83100)	1	HPS Colloquium (HPS 83100)	1
History of Philosophy	3	Philosophy of Science	3
Philosophy Requirement (e.g., Logic)	3	History of Science	3
Specialty Elective (e.g., Physics)	3	Philosophy Requirement (e.g., Epistemology)	3
Teaching Assignment		Teaching Assignment	

Following Summer: History of Philosophy Qualifying Examination

Third Year: Teaching Assistantship

Fall		Spring	
History of Science	3	Philosophy of Science	3
Philosophy of Science	3	History of Philosophy	3
Specialty Elective (e.g., Physics)	3	Specialty Elective (e.g., Physics)	3
Teaching Assignment		Teaching Assignment	

Following Summer: “Major” Philosophy Paper

Fourth Year: Teaching Assistantship

Fall		Spring	
Research	6	Research	6
Teaching Assignment		Teaching Assignment	

Fall: Philosophy of Science Oral Examinations; Spring: Dissertation Proposal

Fifth Year: Dissertation Fellowship

Fall		Spring	
Research	2	Research	1

Spring: Dissertation Defense

Ethics of Science and Technology Concentration

Students on the philosophy track who elect the ethics of science and technology concentration will satisfy the philosophy-track course requirements, but with the following exceptions:

- (1) The student will take at least four courses in ethics or science and ethics.
- (2) PHI 83601 (20th Century Ethics), will be taken as one of the three required philosophy core courses.
- (3) One of the four required history of science courses will be selected from the following list of courses in the area of science, technology, and values:

HPS 93741 (Nature, Economy, and Society)

HPS 93751 (Science, Medicine, and Social Reform, 1750-1950)

HPS 93761 (History of Technology)

HPS 93771 (Social Uses of Science, 1800 to the Present)

- (4) An additional course in ethics will be chosen from the following list of philosophy courses:

PHIL 93604 (Locke's Moral Philosophy)

PHIL 567 (Political Philosophy)

PHIL 575 (Kant's Ethics)

PHIL 576 (Ethics of Virtue)

PHIL 93611 (Political Liberalism and Religion)

PHIL 578 (Global Justice)

PHIL 579 (Environmental Risk Assessment)

PHIL 665 (Utilitarianism and Supererogation)

PHIL 676 (Liberalism and Its Critics)

**Specimen Philosophy-Track Curriculum
(Ethics of Science and Technology Concentration)**

First Year: On Fellowship, no teaching duties

Fall		Spring	
HPS Colloquium (HPS 83100)	1	HPS Colloquium (HPS 83100)	1
Philosophy Proseminar (PHIL 83101)	1	History of Science	3
History of Science	3	History of Philosophy	3
Philosophy of Science	3	Ethics	3
Philosophy Elective	3		

Second Year: Teaching Assistantship

Fall		Spring	
HPS Colloquium (HPS 83100)	1	HPS Colloquium (HPS 83100)	1
History of Philosophy	3	History of Philosophy	3
Philosophy Requirement (e.g., Logic.)	3	Philosophy of Science	3
Ethics	3	Philosophy Requirement (e.g., Epistemology)	3
Teaching Assignment		Teaching Assignment	

Following Summer: History of Philosophy Qualifying Examination

Third Year: Teaching Assistantship

Fall		Spring	
Specialty Elective (e.g., Biology)	3	Philosophy of Science	3
History of Science	3	Specialty Elective (e.g., Biology)	3
Ethics	3	History of Science	3
Teaching Assignment		Teaching Assignment	

Following Summer: "Major" Philosophy Paper

Fourth Year: Teaching Assistantship

Fall		Spring	
Research	6	Research	6
Teaching Assignment		Teaching Assignment	

Fall: Philosophy of Science Oral Examinations; Spring: Dissertation Proposal

Fifth Year: Dissertation Fellowship

Fall		Spring	
Research	2	Research	1

Spring: Dissertation Defense

History Track

Those who elect the History track toward the Ph.D. in History and Philosophy of Science must fulfill a series of requirements set both by the HPS program and the Department of History. This will require from the HPS side a minimum of four courses in history of science, including the history of science survey courses, HPS 83601 and HPS 83602, and three courses in the general area of philosophy of science. In addition, a student will take at least eight more graduate courses (three of which must be research seminars) in either American, Modern European, or Medieval History, some of which can include the history of science or technology. (Seminars are understood to be courses that require substantial research in primary historical sources, leading to a major research paper.) A total of 72 hours of course credit will be required. (See History Department Guide for Graduate Students for further information about requirements specific to the history department).

The basic language requirement for Ph.D. candidates on the history track is a reading knowledge of one modern foreign language. In addition, competence has to be shown either in a second language or in a technical discipline bearing on the student's research work, such as one of the natural sciences. Those pursuing work in the area of Medieval History of Science will normally be expected to satisfy the Medieval Institute Latin Examination.

In the spring year three, the student will begin preparation for the Ph.D. candidacy examination in five fields. The examination will consist of two parts, written and oral, set by an examination board composed of five faculty appointed jointly by the HPS program director and the DGS of History. Each examiner will set a two-hour written examination in one of five fields, two of which will be in specialized areas in the history of science and technology, two in other history fields, and one in the philosophy of science. The oral examination will be given shortly after the written and will involve the same five examiners. This examination is intended as a follow-up on the written examination and must be considered satisfactory by a majority of the voting committee.

Once these Ph.D. candidacy requirements have been completed, the student will begin preparation of a dissertation proposal under the guidance of a research director of his or her choice. This is presented to a proposal evaluation committee, consisting of five faculty chosen jointly by the HPS program director, the student's research director, and the DGS of History. The committee can approve, reject, or request modifications in the candidate's proposal. The Graduate School requires that dissertation proposals be approved by the end of the eighth semester in order for one to be eligible for continued funding.

Once the proposal is approved, the student will prepare a dissertation that must be approved by the director and three readers, normally drawn from the committee that approved the original proposal. If the dissertation is acceptable, a defense is arranged. The defense committee is comprised of at least the dissertation director, the three dissertation readers and an outside chairperson appointed by the Graduate School. After the defense and ensuing discussion, the committee decides by majority vote whether the defense of the dissertation project has been satisfactory, and determines whether any

revisions of the dissertation are required as a result of weaknesses revealed in the oral defense. A typical History Track program will be found on the next page.

Track Requirements: (72 Hours Total Credits)

The Historian's Craft (History Proseminar)

HPS Colloquium: 4 semesters

History of Science: 4 courses

Philosophy of Science: 3 courses

History Bibliography Workshop

Area History: 8 courses (incl. history of science)

HPS Written and Oral Candidacy Examinations

Languages: one modern language and a second language or technical discipline

Specimen History-Track Curriculum

First Year: On Fellowship, no teaching duties

Fall		Spring	
HPS Colloquium (HPS 83100)	1	HPS Colloquium (HPS 83100)	1
The Historian’s Craft (HIST 83000)	3	History of Science	3
History of Science	3	History Elective	3
Philosophy of Science	3	Philosophy of Science	3
Reference Bibliography Workshop	0		

Second Year: Teaching Assistantship

Fall		Spring	
HPS Colloquium (HPS 83100)	1	HPS Colloquium (HPS 83100)	1
History of Science	3	History of Science	3
Area History I	3	Area History II	3
Philosophy of Science	3	Specialty Elective	3
Teaching Assignment		Teaching Assignment	

Third Year: Teaching Assistantship

Fall		Spring	
Area History III	3	Directed Readings	3
Specialty Elective	3	History of Science	3
Teaching Assignment		Teaching Assignment	

Spring: HPS Qualifying Examination—Five Fields (Spring)

Fourth Year: Teaching Assistantship

Fall		Spring	
Research	6	Research	6
Teaching Assignment		Teaching Assignment	

Fall: Dissertation Proposal

Fifth Year: Dissertation Fellowship

Fall		Spring	
Research	6	Research	6

Spring: Dissertation Defense

Fellowship Opportunities, Financial Aid, Travel Assistance

The HPS Program provides tuition and financial assistance to all admitted graduate students. Beginning students are given a “no-duties” fellowship for the first year of study, presuming satisfactory progress in course work. Second, third, and fourth year students will assume duties as teaching assistants in History, Philosophy, the Program of Liberal Studies, or the Science, Technology, and Values Program. They might also be asked to fulfill these duties by administrative work in the Science, Technology, and Values Program. Assuming satisfactory progress to the degree, students will be awarded a dissertation year fellowship without teaching duties in the fifth year. When and as possible, support is provided beyond the fifth year, but only if the student is continuing to make satisfactory academic progress. In no case will support be provided beyond the eighth year. A limited number of summer stipends are also available.

Tuition support will be given for the academic year, and there is also funding available for summer courses, which may be used for satisfying language requirements in the summers.

When it is deemed appropriate, the HPS Program will nominate applicants for special Notre Dame fellowships, including the Lilly Fellowship, several of which have been awarded in recent years to HPS graduate students, and which currently include a 12-month stipend of \$22,000.

Graduate students will also typically be interested in opportunities for prestigious fellowships and opportunities for research in other locations at the advanced dissertation writing stages. The Graduate Studies office maintains an up-to-date listing of competitive fellowships for graduate students. New students in the area of HPS should be particularly interested in applying to the National Science Foundation Graduate Fellowship Program. Although typically applied for in the senior year of College, these are open to new HPS students during their first three semesters of graduate study at time of application. Typical awards are \$30,000 per year, plus an institutional allowance for educational, research, and travel purposes. Deadlines are typically in early November.

The Jacob K. Javits Fellowship Program Awards provide up to \$18,000 for up to four years of graduate study to graduate students pursuing doctoral degrees in the arts, humanities, social sciences or a multidisciplinary program with a focus on one of these fields. The program is open to college seniors and graduate students in eligible fields at any stage of graduate work. The Andrew W. Mellon Fellowships in Humanistic Studies provides a first year of funding, including a stipend of \$17,500.

For students in the dissertation stage (upon completion of qualifying examinations and Advancement to Candidacy), there are NSF programs for improvement of doctoral research, applicable in the history and philosophy of science. Other opportunities are provided by the Social Science Research Council Fellowships and the Fulbright Fellowship Program. The Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine in London makes awards for study in the United Kingdom. Many other such opportunities exist. A regular listing of current fellowship opportunities is maintained in the HPS office for your review.

Students wishing to deliver papers at professional meetings, including graduate student meetings, will be supported, at least in part, by the HPS Program. One can also apply for support from the Graduate Student Union. With such support, HPS students in recent years have participated in meetings of the History of Science Society; the Philosophy of Science Association; the International Association for the History of Philosophy of Science; the annual Mephistos graduate student meetings in the history and philosophy of science; the Mid-Atlantic Seminars in the History of Biology and the History of the Physical Science; and the meetings of the Society for the History, Philosophy and Social Studies of Biology. Further information on assistance to participate in such conferences can be obtained from the HPS Director.

Other Questions (Honesty Code, Sexual Harassment, etc.)

The HPS Program is governed by all University policies concerning Honesty Code and Sexual Harassment policies. Students are urged to acquaint themselves with these as set forth in the Graduate School Guide to Graduate Studies.