

**THE PHILOSOPHICAL GOURMET REPORT, JUNE EDITION, 1995-1996**

A Ranking of U.S. Graduate Programs in **Analytic** Philosophy

by Brian Leiter

1. Princeton University
2. Rutgers University, New Brunswick
2. University of California, Berkeley
2. University of California, Los Angeles
2. University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
2. University of Pittsburgh
7. Cornell University
7. Harvard University
7. University of Arizona
10. Indiana University, Bloomington\* (Logic/Kant/Science)
10. Massachusetts Institute of Technology
10. Stanford University
10. University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
14. City University of New York\* (Core)
14. New York University (M.A. only)<sup>1</sup>
14. University of California, San Diego
14. University of Chicago\* (Science/History/Continental)
18. Brown University
18. Columbia University
18. Johns Hopkins University
18. Northwestern University
18. Ohio State University
18. Syracuse University
18. University of California, Irvine
18. University of Massachusetts, Amherst
18. University of Minnesota, Minneapolis-St. Paul\* (Science)
18. University of Pennsylvania\* (Kant/Modern Phil)
18. University of Texas, Austin\* (Ancient/Logic/Continental)
18. University of Wisconsin, Madison
18. Yale University
31. Duke University
31. Rice University
31. Tufts University (M.A. only)
31. University of California, Santa Barbara
31. University of Illinois, Chicago
31. University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign
31. University of Maryland, College Park
31. University of Notre Dame
31. University of Virginia

---

1. NYU is planning on reviving its Ph.D. program shortly.

40. Carnegie-Mellon University\* (Logic/Science/Decision Theory)  
 40. University of California, Davis  
 40. University of Colorado, Boulder  
 40. University of Rochester\* (Epistemology)  
 40. University of Washington, Seattle\* (Epistemology/Ancient)  
 40. Washington University, St. Louis\* (Mind/Cognitive Science)

Also Notable (not rank ordered)

Arizona State University (M.A. only)	Epistemology, Phil of Law
Boston University	Core, Continental
Bowling Green State University	Applied Ethics, Decision Theory, Political Phil
Georgetown University	History, Continental
Tulane University	Core, Ethics/Polit, Continental
University of California, Riverside	Action, Religion, Modern Phil, Continental
University of Connecticut, Storrs	Core, Social Science
University of Hawaii, Manoa	Science, Chinese Phil
University of Miami	Epistemology, Logic
University of Southern California	Legal, Physics, Modern Phil
University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee (M.A. only)	Core, Hist. Analytic

Foreign Programs

<u>Foreign Programs</u>	<u>Where They Would Rank on U.S. Scale</u>
Oxford University	# 2
Cambridge University	#14* (Science/Physics, Ancient)
University of London	#10
University of St. Andrew's	#31
Australian National Univ.	# 7
University of Toronto	#14
McGill University	#31

Note: "Core"=Metaphysics, Epistemology, Philosophy of Language & Mind

What the Rankings Mean

- 1-7: Excellent faculties, typically programs with broad strength. Students should choose among them based on particular interests and preferences (intellectual, geographic, etc.).
- 10-14: Excellent faculties, though perhaps not always as strong, and sometimes more narrow in areas of excellence, than the top 7 programs. Students should choose among them based on particular interests and preferences (intellectual, geographic, etc.). Some of these programs will prove preferable than the top 7 programs for students with the right interests or needs.

18: Strong-to-excellent faculties, generally broad strengths; good choices for those not admitted to programs in the top 14. Some programs have particular areas of excellence and thus may prove to be better choices than programs in the top 14. Students should choose among the programs ranked 18 based on particular interests and preferences (intellectual, geographic, etc.).

31-40: Strong faculties, but either very narrow, or not as strong as the top 18 programs. Good choices either for those not admitted to one of the top 18 programs or those with very definite and particular interests who are admitted to programs ranked 14-18 which do not meet their specialized needs.

Notable: Good faculties; generally slightly weaker versions of the programs ranked 31-40. Good choices for those not admitted to programs in the top 40.

The following programs have been aggressively making new appointments, and appear to be on a generally "upward" trajectory:

Rutgers University, New Brunswick  
 New York University  
 Indiana University, Bloomington  
 University of California, San Diego  
 The Ohio State University

The following programs have been hard hit in recent years by resignations and retirements; students should investigate the current situation carefully before enrolling:

Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
 Columbia University  
 Yale University  
 University of Illinois, Chicago  
 University of Southern California

### Description of the Report

This report ranks graduate programs primarily on the basis of the quality of the tenured faculty in analytic philosophy, though some weight is given to the following factors as well: (i) age of faculty (since very good but very old faculty do not make for an attractive program from the standpoint of prospective students); (ii) breadth of faculty; and (iii) quality of junior faculty. I no longer assign very much weight to prior reputation of the program, although this can still affect job prospects somewhat. I have generally tried to evaluate "excellence" of the faculty without regard to areas of specialty (e.g. ethics versus philosophy of mind). However, in cases where faculties are narrow in their specialties, higher rankings are given to those programs strong in the "core" areas of analytic philosophy (philosophy of language and mind, metaphysics, epistemology).

In response to numerous suggestions, I have reduced the number of distinctions drawn between "peer" groups of programs. Students should consult the guide to how to interpret the rankings (above). I have also, for the first time, included M.A. programs in the ranking.

Assessment of quality of the faculty reflects the current professional reputation enjoyed by the faculty members, as this is reflected in professional journals, books, professional honors and conversation. This report is current for 1995-1996 (as of June 1995), reflecting recent changes in faculties for this academic year (see below for listing).<sup>2</sup>

I have continued to make minor revisions in the rankings in response to the extensive feedback I have received from many philosophers and graduate students, as well as to take into account faculty moves, retirements, and the reception of recent philosophical work done by faculty members at the various schools. Note that some programs, while not very strong overall, have particular areas of strength (programs of which this is true are marked with an \*, with area of specialty in parentheses).

Note that the following factors are generally not taken into account in this Report: (a) quality of graduate education actually provided (this does not, needless to say, always track quality of philosophical faculty); (b) atmosphere in graduate program; (c) fame of the faculty independent of quality of their current philosophical work. As to (a) and (b), prospective students are strongly urged to contact graduate students at programs they are considering to get first-hand reports.

This Report has taken on a life of its own since I first started preparing it several years ago for the benefit of Michigan undergraduates applying to graduate schools. People began circulating it to friends, students and colleagues elsewhere, indicating to me that there was a need for and interest in some attempt to give an up-to-date assessment of the quality of various graduate programs. The Report has been in use at dozens of schools in the United States, as well as at universities in Australia, England and Scotland. Although hardly systematic in its method of preparation, this Report has been favorably received in many quarters, with the general consensus being that it was generally accurate, and certainly more accurate than anything else available.

It is my hope that the Report will be most useful to prospective graduate students in analytic philosophy, though I have also tried to provide some information regarding the study of Continental philosophy later on in the Report. There are many fine philosophy programs and many fine philosophers at work in the United States today; the attempt to rank programs should not

---

2. While I have tried to make the Report as accurate as possible, errors invariably occur; notification of errors would be appreciated.

obscure that fact, but rather should be seen as a way of giving a realistic assessment of how the profession views different programs. Similarly, there are many philosophical developments going on outside the Anglo-American analytic mainstream. While analytic philosophy is still the dominant style of philosophy in the United States, students with other interests may find this type of Report less useful.

I welcome comments, as well as notification of errors, faculty moves, and recent job placements.

--Brian Leiter  
 Till August 15: leiter@teetot.acusd.edu  
 After August 15:  
 University of Texas School of Law  
 727 East 26th Street  
 Austin, TX 78705  
 (512) 471-5151  
 E-mail: bleiter@mail.law.utexas.edu

### Applying to Graduate Schools

Students considering graduate work in philosophy confront a different situation than their predecessors a generation ago. There are more good programs, producing more successful Ph.D.'s, than twenty years ago; and few (if any) programs now enjoy the across-the-board strength that Harvard, Princeton, Michigan and Pittsburgh enjoyed from the mid-1960's through the late-1970's. In recent years, however, even the traditional hierarchy of the last two decades--Princeton, Harvard, Pittsburgh, Michigan, UCLA, Berkeley, and Cornell--has started to break down. Almost none of these programs is now as strong or broad as they were fifteen years ago. Thus, students considering graduate work are well-advised to consider programs that suit their special interests, since programs tend to be narrower in their strengths than a generation ago. It is now common for a program weak in some areas to have particular areas of extraordinary excellence: e.g., Michigan in ethics; UCLA in philosophy of language; Rutgers in philosophy of mind; Arizona in epistemology; Indiana in philosophical logic; Penn in modern philosophy; Texas in ancient philosophy; Ohio State in ancient and medieval philosophy. The breakdown by areas of strength (below) should help students identify programs of special interest. It is, of course, common wisdom that students, on average, are better off at a program that is reputable overall than at one with only one or two particularly prominent philosophers. Students should solicit opinions from their faculty advisors on these matters.

Note, in particular, that modest differences in rank should not be taken as a basis for preferring one program over another; students should consider the particular strengths of the programs at issue. Thus, for example, a student with a primary interest in philosophy of science admitted to UCLA, Stanford, and UC San Diego should clearly choose San Diego; so, too, a student primarily interested in ancient philosophy should choose Ohio State or Texas

over, for example, UCLA; a student wanting to specialize in philosophical logic should go to Indiana over Michigan; a student primarily interested in philosophy of mind and cognitive science ought to go to Rutgers over Princeton; a student wanting to specialize in ethics should go to Michigan over Princeton. Of course, many students will enter graduate school with very broad or ill-defined interests; under these circumstances it is wise to choose the best program with the broadest range of strengths possible.

Applications to graduate programs in philosophy have increased significantly in recent years. Michigan, for example, had a 50% increase in applications between 1989 and 1990 alone; applications for admission for the fall of 1991 at Michigan were roughly double what they were five years earlier. The large volume of applications has held steady in subsequent years: most of the top 11 programs receive between 150 and 250 applications each year, and admit only from 5% to 15% of that total.<sup>3</sup> It has been suggested by some that there will be significantly more academic job opportunities in the near future than there have been for some thirty years. Many of the faculty hired during the job boom of the 1960's will be retiring over the next fifteen years; and there will be an increase in college enrollments beginning in the mid-1990's. Despite an upswing in the academic job market in the late 1980's, however, the job market in the 1990's has been uniformly grim so far.<sup>4</sup> Students considering graduate school must think about their

---

3. Students should consult Peterson's Guide to Graduate Schools for up-to-date information on application volume and acceptance rates.

4. Several factors may retard junior job growth, including: (i) repeal of the mandatory retirement age for professors (effective 1993); (ii) increasing reliance by universities on adjunct and part-time faculty; (iii) influx of foreign Ph.D.'s. The financing of higher education is currently undergoing a major restructuring: while top research universities offer huge salaries and light teaching loads to the leading "stars," other universities are cutting back on teaching staffs and relying more and more upon graduate students and adjunct faculty. These trends do not bode well for employment prospects, though they may be offset by an upswing in enrollment in the coming years.

Efforts by universities to increase the representation of women on their faculties have also meant somewhat better job prospects (on average) for female candidates and somewhat reduced prospects (on average) for male candidates, though most can still expect to find employment. Job placement from Michigan between 1987-1993 is illustrative: while almost 90% of women got tenure-track jobs their first time on the job market, less than 25% of men got them; most men got tenure-track jobs in subsequent years, though the handful of chronically unemployed candidates (i.e. unable to get a tenure-track position) were all men. All female candidates got some job--tenure-track or temporary--their first year on the market; roughly 33% of male candidates got no job at all their first time out. 80% of highly ranked women candidates received more than one tenure-track job offer; only 25% of highly ranked men enjoyed the same good fortune. Finally, the ratio of total number of tenure-track job offers to candidates was 2 to 1 for women, but was only

willingness to move to new, and perhaps unattractive places, in order to secure a position in academia at the conclusion of their studies. Students should also keep in mind that many, perhaps most, of the academic positions in philosophy in the United States are at institutions of higher learning that have as their primary function general education, rather than intensive training in philosophy. There is, moreover, a growing culture gap between what is taught at the leading graduate programs (moral realism, naturalistic theories of mental content, theories of truth) and what sorts of jobs are available (openings for specialists in African-American philosophy, environmental ethics, history of modern philosophy with an emphasis on race and gender issues). While it is probably still true that the better the graduate program (as ranked above), the better the job prospects of the doctoral student, job placement success at different institutions pays careful investigation.

In evaluating applicants, programs generally consider five factors: GRE's, academic record, undergraduate institution, letters of recommendation, and sample of written work. With the dramatic increase in applicants, there is every reason to suspect that programs will rely more and more upon GRE scores and grades to reduce the size of the applicant pool to a more manageable size for careful scrutiny. It would behoove students whose GRE's or grades are not indicative of their philosophical potential to flag this in their application, and perhaps to have faculty recommenders do the same.

Programs consider an applicant's undergraduate institution to the extent that there may be concern about the adequacy of the student's preparation for graduate work, especially in contemporary analytic philosophy. Applicants from very small liberal arts colleges (by which I do not mean places like Swarthmore, Smith, Kenyon or Reed) and universities with philosophy faculties outside the analytic mainstream should make special efforts to convey that they have had suitable preparation and exposure to various areas of philosophy (e.g. ethics, philosophy of language, history of philosophy, etc.). (See also the discussion of M.A. programs, below.)

At the later stages of the admissions process, a student's sample of written work can really make a difference. Students are well-advised to work hard in preparing a strong writing sample.

When it comes time to choose a school, students should ask to be put in touch with graduate students currently at the program, as they will likely be able to provide the frankest assessment of life--intellectual and otherwise--at the school. Students should also be aware that Departments misrepresent their current faculties with some frequency: essentially retired faculty are often listed as though they were regular members of the teaching staff; faculty

---

1 to 1 for men (some men received multiple offers, while some others received none).

that just departed often continue to appear in brochures. Students should query faculty and students about particular faculty members of interest to insure that they will be there upon the student's arrival.

Students should also take with a grain of salt the self-assessments of program quality offered by faculty trying to recruit students: it is fair to say that "puffery" is the norm, and misrepresentation of fraudulent proportions not uncommon. Students are better off relying on the opinions of: (a) faculty at their undergraduate institution; (b) faculty at other institutions to which the student is applying; and (c) this Report. Students might also look for tangible indications to verify representations of program excellence: e.g., (a) quality of the other schools from which members of the faculty have had job offers; (b) professional honors and awards received by faculty; (c) job placement record of the institution.

It is also worth considering more general institutional factors in choosing a graduate school. For example, a number of universities are currently in severe financial trouble, which affects not only graduate-student support, but the quality of support services and research facilities. Other programs, by contrast, have sizable private endowments that permit them to recruit faculty, bring in visitors and speakers, and support a wide array of philosophical activities. Finally, students may want to investigate the faculties in areas related to philosophy: e.g., political science, economics, law, comparative literature. Some schools have much to offer beyond their philosophy departments; while others are notable mainly for the quality of their philosophy faculty.

Finally, students should consider "general reputation" and "geographical" factors. Graduate students sometimes benefit from earning their Ph.D. at a school with a good overall reputation, even though the philosophy program may not be especially strong: Columbia, Penn, and Yale, for example, have had placement records that are, in some respects, as good as programs generally thought to be stronger. Similarly, the less prestigious the graduate program the more likely it is that its Ph.D.'s will get jobs in the region of the country in which the program is located. Students who do not get into their top choices for graduate schools should weigh these factors particularly seriously.

Let me emphasize again that there are many fine philosophy programs and many fine philosophers at work in the United States today. Almost all the programs evaluated here have produced graduates that have enjoyed productive and successful philosophical careers. Ultimately, the quality of an individual student's work will matter the most: there are Princeton Ph.D.'s who do not get very appealing jobs; while there are junior faculty who are currently teaching at the top 18 departments who did their graduate work at Yale, Penn, Illinois/Chicago, UC San Diego, Columbia, Texas, and Wisconsin, among other places.



### M.A. Programs in Philosophy

Who should consider an M.A. program in philosophy? Three categories of students who ultimately want to get a Ph.D. and pursue an academic career might benefit from such programs: (i) students whose undergraduate major was not philosophy; (ii) students who majored in philosophy at universities with philosophy departments outside the analytic mainstream; and (iii) students who majored in philosophy, have a solid grounding in the various areas of philosophy, but who studied philosophy at smaller colleges and universities, or at institutions with weak academic reputations (students should consult their departments to find out whether graduates of their schools have been able to gain admittance to Ph.D. programs of their choice). Students in each category may be both qualified and able to get into the Ph.D. programs of their choice; but students who fit into one of these categories may be more likely to have trouble getting into Ph.D. programs and may be good candidates to benefit from M.A. programs.

A good M.A. program will provide many benefits: it will allow a student to get a basic grounding in philosophy or expand the breadth of their existing knowledge; to develop increased familiarity with current debates in philosophy; to prepare and polish written work in philosophy that will be useful in the applications process for Ph.D. programs; and to get to know some established philosophers who can then provide meaningful letters of recommendation for Ph.D. programs.

Two M.A. programs--NYU and Tufts--have faculties that compare favorably with the leading Ph.D. programs.<sup>5</sup> Several other M.A. programs also have strong faculties; these include:

Arizona State University  
 Colgate University  
 Northern Illinois University  
 University of Houston  
 University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee<sup>6</sup>

Note that some of these programs are divided between analytic and non-analytic philosophers. Note too that not all programs offer financial support to M.A. students. In all cases, students considering M.A. programs should also be sure to ask for detailed information about the success of the program in placing its graduates in Ph.D. programs.

Many Ph.D. programs also admit M.A. students. Students should be more wary of these M.A. programs: often M.A. students take a

---

5. NYU is contemplating reviving its Ph.D. program; students should check with the Department for the latest developments.

6. The University of South Carolina and the University of Memphis both recently started Ph.D. programs; but they might still be good schools to consider for an M.A. as well.

back seat to the Ph.D. students (in terms of faculty attention), and students with weak philosophy backgrounds may find the pace and level of seminars geared to Ph.D. students daunting. Students considering M.A. programs in Ph.D.-granting institutions should investigate the situation of M.A. students at the school carefully before enrolling.

### The Study of Philosophy in Law Schools

A number of past readers of this Report--notably students waivering between graduate and professional school--have expressed interest in having information about opportunities for philosophical study in law schools. There are, of course, a number of similarities between the study of law and philosophy: lawyers and philosophers both hone their argumentative and dialectical skills (indeed, law is one of the few professions other than philosophy in which the analysis, construction and refutation of arguments is a central part of professional life); both are concerned with clarity and logical rigor; and many issues in law--affirmative action, abortion, privacy rights, punishment, contractual promises--have important philosophical dimensions. Legal philosophy has been a thriving area of debate in law schools ever since H.L.A. Hart's The Concept of Law (1961); and issues of moral and political philosophy have been discussed both in connection with legal philosophy, as well as constitutional law, torts, and contracts. There is a large legal literature on the philosophical foundations of criminal law (addressing, for example, issues about free will and moral responsibility, and the justification of punishment); and more recently, there has been a growing interest in law schools in philosophy of language, metaethics and Continental philosophy.

Unfortunately, a great deal of what passes for "philosophy" in law schools--even at some excellent law schools--is sophomoric. Students thinking of getting a legal education, but who want to keep their philosophical interests alive (or perhaps even pursue a career in legal academia), must pick their schools carefully.

The top 11 law schools are (in alphabetical order): Berkeley, Chicago, Columbia, Harvard, Michigan, NYU, Penn, Stanford, Texas, Virginia and Yale. Filling out the top 15 are Cornell, Duke, Georgetown and Northwestern.<sup>7</sup> These schools are the recognized "national" law schools of (generally) long standing, whose graduates (particularly from the top 11) dominate academic positions in law. (Graduates of Yale and Harvard, in particular, are disproportionately well-represented in legal academia.)

---

7. Students should beware of the large number of publications purporting to rank law schools; most such rankings are breathtakingly unreliable, typically because they take into account factors that are irrelevant to a school's scholarly reputation--which is all that matters for purposes of securing a position in legal academia (or, for that matter, in law practice). The ranking of the top 15 law schools here is hardly controversial.

Of these law schools, the strongest for interdisciplinary work in law and philosophy are:

University of California, Berkeley<sup>8</sup>  
 University of Chicago  
 Columbia University  
 University of Michigan, Ann Arbor  
 New York University  
 University of Pennsylvania  
 University of Texas, Austin  
 University of Virginia  
 Yale University

NYU, with Ronald Dworkin and Thomas Nagel (among others) on the law faculty, is clearly the strongest school for the study of law and philosophy in the country. Other law schools certainly offer opportunities for philosophical work, but students with strong credentials should be able to get into one of the very best law schools in philosophy. At most law schools, there are also usually opportunities to take cognate courses in other university departments; students should consult the rest of this Report to see what opportunities there might be in that regard.

Outside the top 15, but still in the top 20-25, are many excellent law schools with strong or growing national reputations, including George Washington, Iowa, Minnesota, Southern California, UCLA, Vanderbilt, and Wisconsin. Ranked just below these schools is another strong group, which includes Arizona, Boston Univ., Colorado, Emory, Illinois/Urbana, North Carolina, UC Hastings, and Washington/Seattle. Of these law schools, the strongest for interdisciplinary work in law and philosophy are:

Boston University  
 University of California, Los Angeles  
 University of Iowa

Outside of the top 30 schools--but still in roughly the top third of accredited American law schools<sup>9</sup>--are many good schools with strong regional reputations, whose graduates usually practice regionally (e.g. the West Coast; the Southwest; the Northeast etc.). Of these law schools, the strongest in philosophy are:

Arizona State University  
 Fordham University  
 Illinois Institute of Technology/Chicago-Kent College of Law  
 Rutgers University/Camden  
 Rutgers University/Newark

---

8. Students should check on the status of Jeremy Waldron, the senior law & philosophy person at Berkeley. (See "Major Faculty Moves To Watch For," below.)

9. Of which there are about 175 (as compared to about 110 U.S. schools awarding Ph.D.'s in philosophy).

University of Connecticut  
 University of San Diego<sup>10</sup>  
 Washington University, St. Louis

Within the top 11 law schools, certain schools are exceptionally strong in particular areas, as follows:

Analytic Jurisprudence:	
Legal Positivism	Yale, Columbia
Natural Law Theory	NYU, Penn
Legal Realism	Texas
Philosophy & Tort Law	Yale
Philosophy & Criminal Law	Penn
Social & Political Phil.	NYU, Berkeley
Continental Phil.	Yale, Texas

Note that schools not listed may (and typically do) offer instruction in these various areas.

Students with strong philosophy interests considering law school are obviously well-advised to weigh many other factors besides the opportunities for continued philosophical study and reflection. Since the program at most law schools, however, does include considerable opportunity for elective courses, philosophically-minded students may want to consider their philosophical opportunities.

Many universities now advertise joint J.D./Ph.D. programs.<sup>11</sup> Students are well-advised to investigate how such "joint" programs work in reality, and whether there is any real coordination of faculty and interests between the Law School and Philosophy Department.<sup>12</sup> Such courses of study are most valuable for those thinking about a career in legal academia, where it is now very common for law professors to have graduate training in another discipline. Most important for a career in legal academia, though, are qualifications like: an excellent law-school record; service on the law review; and prestigious judicial clerkships. Students with academic ambitions and philosophical interests that lend themselves to legal study may want to consider legal academia:

10. Note that USD is a private school (there is no law school at the University of California campus in San Diego).

11. The following schools have both a top 18 Ph.D. program and a top 11 law school with substantial strength in philosophy: Yale, Chicago, Columbia, Michigan, Texas, Penn, and Berkeley.

12. The author of this Report did his graduate study at Michigan. Though Michigan boasts both an excellent philosophy program and law school, he can not report that there was any real coordination of faculty and interests between the units. Moreover, the Michigan Law School is not very helpful in placing students who do not pursue conventional paths towards legal academia. (Although the author of this Report is one of only two Michigan J.D.'s currently in a tenure-track position at one of the top law schools, he received almost no help from Michigan Law School in securing this position.)

compared to philosophy academia, salaries are better (roughly double), tenure-tracks shorter and less daunting, research support better, and teaching loads more reasonable (two courses per term is the norm; three courses per year is also not too uncommon).

John Durney	Stanford	John Durney	Stanford
Jan Slater	Chicago	Jan Slater	Chicago
Nancy Fraser	Northwestern	Nancy Fraser	Northwestern
Lydia Poole	Wesleyan	Lydia Poole	Wesleyan
Bob Hale	St. Andrews	Bob Hale	St. Andrews
Michael Hardimon	MIT	Michael Hardimon	MIT
Christopher Hookway	Bristol	Christopher Hookway	Bristol
Jon Juretz	Cornell	Jon Juretz	Cornell
Shelly Kagan	Harvard	Shelly Kagan	Harvard
Richard Kraut	Harvard	Richard Kraut	Harvard
Sharon Levine	Columbia	Sharon Levine	Columbia
David Lyons	Cornell	David Lyons	Cornell
Scott MacDonald	Iowa	Scott MacDonald	Iowa
Gregory McCulloch	Northwestern	Gregory McCulloch	Northwestern
Richard Moran	Princeton	Richard Moran	Princeton
Barbara Neuhaus	Brown	Barbara Neuhaus	Brown
Joseph Raz	Oxford	Joseph Raz	Oxford
Alexander Rosenberg	US Riverside	Alexander Rosenberg	US Riverside
David Schmid	Bowling Green	David Schmid	Bowling Green
Michael Smith	Harvard	Michael Smith	Harvard
Ken Taylor	Yale	Ken Taylor	Yale
Tim Williamson	Oxford	Tim Williamson	Oxford

13. Primary appointment is in the Political Science Department.  
 14. Dept remains affiliated with Wesleyan as well.  
 15. Raz will be at Columbia Law School roughly one semester every two years; the rest of the time he will be at Oxford.

## MAJOR FACULTY MOVES FOR 1995-1996

<u>Philosopher</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Area</u>
Ned Block	MIT	NYU	Mind
John Dupre	Stanford	Essex	Science
Jon Elster	Chicago	Columbia	Political <sup>13</sup>
Nancy Fraser	Northwestern	New School	Continental <sup>14</sup>
Lydia Goehr	Wesleyan	Columbia	Aesthetics <sup>14</sup>
Bob Hale	St. Andrew's	Glasgow	Core
Michael Hardimon	MIT	UC San Diego	German Phil/ Ethics/Polit
Christopher Hookway	Birmingham	Sheffield	Core
Jon Jarrett	Cornell	Illinois/Chicago	Physics
Shelly Kagan	Illinois/Chicago	Yale	Ethics
Richard Kraut	Illinois/Chicago	Northwestern	Ancient/Ethics
Shaughan Lavine	Columbia	Arizona	Logic
David Lyons	Cornell	Boston Univ. Law	Ethics/Legal
Scott MacDonald	Iowa	Cornell	Medieval
Gregory McCulloch	Nottingham	Birmingham	Core
Richard Moran	Princeton	Harvard	Mind/Aesthetics
Martha Nussbaum	Brown	U. Chicago Law Sch.	Ancient/Ethics
Joseph Raz	Oxford	Columbia Law Sch.	Legal/Polit <sup>15</sup>
Alexander Rosenberg	UC Riverside	[unknown]	Social Science
David Schmidtz	Bowling Green	Arizona	Political
Michael Smith	Monash	Australian Nat'l U	Ethics/Core
Ken Taylor	Rutgers	Stanford	Core
Tim Williamson	Oxford	Edinburgh	Core

13. Primary appointment is in the Political Science Department.

14. Goehr remains affiliated with Wesleyan as well.

15. Raz will be at Columbia Law School roughly one semester every two years; the rest of the time he will be at Oxford

### MAJOR FACULTY MOVES TO WATCH FOR

The following faculty moves may occur during the coming year; with the exception of Albert (who will almost certainly leave Columbia), they have not been taken into account in this edition of the Report:

<u>Philosopher</u>	<u>Currently</u>	<u>Offers from</u>	<u>Area(s)</u>
David Albert	Columbia	CUNY	Physics
George Boolos	MIT	none yet; will have many	Logic
Hartry Field	CUNY	NYU	Core
Frances Kamm	NYU	UCLA, Stanford	Ethics
Hans Kamp	Stuttgart	UCLA	Logic/Language
Frederick Neuhouser	Harvard	UC San Diego	German Phil/ Polit Phil <sup>16</sup>
Calvin Normore	Toronto	UCLA	Medieval <sup>17</sup>
Stephen Schiffer	CUNY	NYU	Core
Nancy Sherman	Georgetown	North Carolina	Ancient/Ethics
Jeremy Waldron	Berkeley	Columbia Law Sch.	Political
Allen Wood	Cornell	likely from Yale	Kant/German Phil

### MAJOR FACULTY MOVES IN RECENT YEARS

<u>Philosopher</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Area(s)</u>
Marilyn Adams	UCLA	Yale	Mediev/Relig <sup>18</sup>
Robert Adams	UCLA	Yale	Core/Ethics/ Mod Phil/Relig
Anthony Anderson	Minnesota	UC-Santa Barbara	Core
Julia Annas	Columbia	Arizona	Ancient, Ethics
Louise Antony	North Carolina St.	North Carolina	Core
Lynne Rudder Baker	Middlebury	Massachussetts	Core <sup>19</sup>
Jonathan Barnes	Oxford	Geneva	Ancient
Jon Barwise	Stanford	Indiana	Logic
George Bealer	Reed	Colorado	Core
William Bechtel	Georgia State	Washington Univ.	Mind
Rudiger Bittner	Yale	Bielefield (Germ.)	Continental
Simon Blackburn	Oxford	North Carolina	Core
Paul Boghossian	Michigan	NYU	Core
David Braybrooke	Dalhousie	Texas	Ethics/Polit
David Brink	MIT	UC San Diego	Ethics
Sarah Broadie	Rutgers	Princeton	Ancient
Allen Buchanan	Arizona	Wisconsin	Ethics/Polit <sup>20</sup>
John Carriero	Harvard	UCLA	Modern Phil
Noel Carroll	Wesleyan	Wisconsin	Aesthetics
Nancy Cartwright	Stanford	London Sch. Econ.	Science

16. Neuhouser has been recommended for tenure by the Harvard Department--which does not, at Harvard, mean he will get tenure. He also has a tenured offer from UCSD.

17. Normore has the option of remaining half-time at Toronto (he is currently half-time at Ohio State).

18. Primary appointment is in Divinity School.

19. Baker remains affiliated with Middlebury as well.

20. Primary affiliation is with the Business School.

<u>Philosopher</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Area(s)</u>
Andy Clark	Sussex	Washington Univ.	Mind
Alan Code	Berkeley/Michigan	Ohio State	Ancient
David Copp	Illinois/Chicago	UC-Davis	Ethics
Donald Crawford	Wisconsin	UC-Santa Barbara	Aesthetics
Mark Crimmins	Cornell	Michigan	Core
Robert Cummins	Colorado	Arizona	Core
Edwin Curley	Illinois/Chicago	Michigan	Modern Phil
Graciella De Pierris	Illinois/Chicago	Indiana	Kant/Epistemolog
Fred Dretske	Wisconsin	Stanford	Core
Hartry Field	Southern California	CUNY Grad Center	Core
John Martin Fischer	Yale	UC-Riverside	Action/Religion
Owen Flanagan	Wellesley	Duke	Mind, Ethics
Jerry Fodor	CUNY	Rutgers	Core
Richard Foley	Notre Dame	Rutgers	Epistemology
Harry Frankfurt	Yale	Princeton	Ethics, Action
Michael Frede	Princeton	Oxford	Ancient
Michael Friedman	Illinois/Chicago	Indiana	Science/Kant/ Hist. Analytic
Haim Gaifman	(Israel)	Columbia	Logic
Peter Galison	Stanford	Harvard	Science <sup>21</sup>
Jorge Garcia	Georgetown	Rutgers	Ethics
Raymond Geuss	Columbia	Cambridge	Continental
Anil Gupta	Illinois/Chicago	Indiana	Logic
Susan Haack	Warwick	Miami	Logic/Epistem
Jean Hampton	UC-Davis	Arizona	Ethics/Political
W.D. Hart	London/New Mexico	Illinois/Chicago	Hist. Analytic
Sally Haslanger	Penn	Michigan	Core
Richard Healey	UC-Davis	Arizona	Science
Geoffrey Hellmann	Indiana	Minnesota	Science
Barbara Herman	So. California	UCLA	Ethics/Kant
James Higginbotham	MIT	Oxford	Language
Jaakko Hintikka	Florida State	Boston Univ.	Core
Paul Hoffman	MIT	UC-Riverside	Modern Phil
Paul Horwich	MIT	London	Science/Core
Susan Hurley	Oxford	Warwick	Ethics/Legal
Peter Hylton	UC-Santa Barbara	Illinois/Chicago	Hist. Analytic
Hide Ishiguro	Columbia	(Japan)	Modern Phil.
Christine Korsgaard	Chicago	Harvard	Ethics, Kant
Brian Loar	So. California	Rutgers	Core
Loren Lomasky	Minnesota/Duluth	Bowling Green	Ethics/Political
Helen Longino	Mills	Rice	Science
Alasdair MacIntyre	Notre Dame	Duke	Ethics
Edward McClennen	Washington Univ.	Bowling Green	Decision Theory
Vann McGee	Arizona	Rutgers	Logic

21. Primary affiliation is with the History of Science program.



<u>Philosopher</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Area(s)</u>
Colin McGinn	Oxford	Rutgers	Core
Susan Sauve Meyer	Harvard	Penn	Ancient
Ruth Millikan	Connecticut	Michigan	Core <sup>22</sup>
Alexander Nehamas	Penn	Princeton	Nietz./Ancient
Graham Oddie	(Australia)	Colorado	Core
Charles Parsons	Columbia	Harvard	Math, Kant
Robert Pippin	UC-San Diego	Chicago	Continental <sup>23</sup>
Gideon Rosen	Michigan	Princeton	Core
Stephen Schiffer	Arizona	CUNY Grad Center	Core
George Sher	Vermont	Rice	Ethics/Political
Roger Scruton	London	Boston Univ.	Political, Core
Stephen Stich	UC-San Diego	Rutgers	Core
Gisela Striker	Columbia	Harvard	Ancient
Eleonore Stump	Notre Dame	Saint Louis	Medieval
Paul Teller	Illinois/Chicago	UC-Davis	Science
Neil Tennant	Austr. Nat. U.	Ohio State	Core
Michael Tooley	(Australia)	Colorado	Science, Core
Johan van Bentham	Amsterdam	Stanford	Logic <sup>24</sup>
Kenneth Waters	Rice	Minnesota	Science
Nicholas White	Michigan	Utah	Ancient
David Wiggins	London	Oxford	Core/Ethics
Bernard Williams	Berkeley	Oxford	Ethics <sup>25</sup>
Mark Wilson	Illinois/Chicago	Ohio State	Science, Core
Crispin Wright	Michigan	St. Andrew's	Core

22. Spends half the year at Michigan, the other half at Connecticut.

23. Primary affiliation is with the Committee on Social Thought.

24. Spends half the year at Stanford, the other half at Amsterdam.

25. Williams remains affiliated with Berkeley, where he spends several weeks each year; his primary appointment, however, is as the White's Professor of Moral Philosophy at Oxford. Presumably when he is forced to retire from Oxford circa 1996-1997, he will return to Berkeley on a full time basis.

PROMINENT FACULTY (APPROXIMATELY) AGE 70 OR OLDER OR RETIRED<sup>26</sup>

<u>Philosopher</u>	<u>School</u>
Richard Jeffrey	Princeton University
Kurt Baier	University of Pittsburgh
Adolf Grunbaum	University of Pittsburgh
Wesley Salmon	University of Pittsburgh
Hilary Putnam	Harvard University
John Rawls	Harvard University
Rogers Albritton	University of California, Los Angeles
Philippa Foot	University of California, Los Angeles
Herbert Morris	University of California, Los Angeles
Donald Davidson	University of California, Berkeley
Hubert Dreyfus	University of California, Berkeley
Richard Wollheim	University of California, Berkeley & Davis
George Mavrodes	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Donald Munro	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Carl Ginet	Cornell University <sup>27</sup>
Norman Kretzmann	Cornell University
John Yolton	Rutgers University, New Brunswick
Joel Feinberg	University of Arizona
Sylvain Bromberger	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Richard Cartwright	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Thomas Kuhn	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
David Nivison	Stanford University
Patrick Suppes	Stanford University
Henry Allison	University of California, San Diego
Frederick Olafson	University of California, San Diego
Roderick Chisholm	Brown University
Leonard Linsky	University of Chicago
George Dickie	University of Illinois, Chicago
Arthur Danto	Columbia University
Sidney Morgenbesser	Columbia University
Ernan McMullin	University of Notre Dame
Karel Lambert	University of California, Irvine
William Alston	Syracuse University
Ruth Barcan Marcus	Yale University
Abner Shimony	Boston University

26. These faculty may or may not have stopped teaching depending on the policies of individual schools. Approximate age is assessed for fall 1996.

27. On phased retirement.

**RECENT TENURE-GRANTINGS AT TOP 10 PROGRAMS**

<u>Philosopher</u>	<u>Ph.D. from</u>	<u>Tenured at</u>	<u>Areas of Philosophy</u>
Mary Louise Gill	Cambridge	Pittsburgh	Ancient
Kenneth Manders	Berkeley	Pittsburgh	Math, Science
Jennifer Whiting	Cornell	Pittsburgh	Ancient
Joseph Almog	Oxford	UCLA	Core
Gavin Lawrence	Oxford	UCLA	Ancient, Ethics
Elizabeth Anderson	Harvard	Michigan	Ethics, Phil of Social Sci
J. David Velleman	Princeton	Michigan	Ethics, Action, Core
Stephen Yablo	Berkeley	Michigan	Core
Hannah Ginsborg	Harvard	Berkeley	Kant, Aesthetics
Elisabeth Lloyd	Princeton	Berkeley	Science, Biology
Stephen Neale	Stanford	Berkeley	Language
Kwong-Loi Shun	Stanford	Berkeley	Ethics, Action, Chinese
Brian McLaughlin	N. Carolina	Rutgers	Core
Tim Maudlin	Pittsburgh	Rutgers	Physics, Core
Eckart Forster	Oxford	Stanford	Kant, German Idealism
Philip Ivanhoe	Stanford	Stanford	Chinese Phil
Frederick Beiser	Oxford	Indiana	German Phil, Modern Phil
Dorit Bar-On	UCLA	North Carolina	Ethics, Core
G. Sayre-McCord	Pittsburgh	North Carolina	Ethics
Keith Simmons	UCLA	North Carolina	Logic, Core

## BREAKDOWN OF TOP 40 PROGRAMS BY AREAS OF STRENGTH

Strength is assessed in terms of quality of (generally tenured) faculty currently teaching in that area. Departments are broken down as follows: Excellent (E); Good (G). Programs are only listed as "Excellent" if they are at the very top of the field nationwide. Other programs with strength in that area are listed as "Good." (Particularly notable programs among these are marked with an \*.) Not all programs that offer instruction in an area are listed as "good," but only those with a particularly notable national reputation in that field. In exceptional cases, a program not in the top 40 is also listed.

### Philosophy of Language

E: Princeton, UCLA

G: \*Pittsburgh, Michigan, Harvard, Berkeley, MIT, Rutgers, Stanford, Indiana, \*CUNY, North Carolina, Penn, UC-Santa Barbara

### Philosophy of Mind<sup>28</sup>

E: Rutgers

G: Princeton, Pittsburgh, Michigan, Cornell, Berkeley, \*UCLA, MIT, Arizona, Stanford, NYU, \*Brown, \*CUNY, North Carolina, UC-San Diego, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Tufts, Maryland, Washington Univ.

### Normative Ethics

E: Michigan, Harvard

G: Pittsburgh, UCLA, Berkeley, MIT, Arizona, North Carolina, UC-San Diego, NYU, Tufts, Illinois/Chicago, Columbia, Yale, Duke, Northwestern, Johns Hopkins, Syracuse, Illinois/Urbana

### Metaethics

E: Michigan

G: Princeton, Pittsburgh, \*Cornell, MIT, UC-San Diego, North Carolina, UC-Davis

### Political Philosophy

E: Harvard

G: Pittsburgh, Michigan, Berkeley, \*MIT, \*Arizona, UC-San Diego, North Carolina, NYU, Illinois/Chicago, Massachusetts, Columbia, Penn, Virginia, Bowling Green

---

28. "Cognitive science"--which studies issues at the intersection of philosophy of mind/epistemology and the various brain sciences (ranging from psychology to neurophysiology)--has emerged as a leading field of study. Three particularly notable programs in philosophy and cognitive science are: Rutgers, Arizona, and UC San Diego.

Legal Philosophy<sup>29</sup>

E: North Carolina

G: Michigan, Rutgers, Arizona, UC San Diego, Columbia, Illinois/Chicago

Philosophy of Science<sup>30</sup>

E: Pittsburgh

G: \*Princeton, \*Michigan, Cornell, Rutgers, \*Chicago, Indiana,  
UC-San Diego, Wisconsin, Northwestern, Minnesota, Carnegie-MellonPhilosophy of Physics

E: Pittsburgh, Chicago

G: Princeton, Michigan, Rutgers, Arizona, CUNY, Indiana, Illinois/Chicago,  
Columbia, Northwestern, Minnesota, UC-Davis, Maryland,  
Carnegie-Mellon, South CarolinaPhilosophy of Biology

E: UC-San Diego

G: Berkeley, Chicago, \*Wisconsin, Northwestern, Duke

Logic

E: Princeton, UCLA, Indiana

G: Pittsburgh, Harvard, MIT, Rutgers, Arizona, \*Stanford, CUNY, Columbia,  
Texas, Notre Dame, Carnegie-MellonMetaphysics

E: Princeton

G: Pittsburgh, Michigan, Cornell, MIT, Rutgers, Arizona, UCLA, Stanford,  
\*Brown, CUNY, North Carolina, Massachusetts, Notre Dame, Yale,  
NYU, Syracuse, UC-Santa Barbara, UC-DavisEpistemology

E: Arizona

G: Princeton, Pittsburgh, Berkeley, \*Rutgers, Stanford, Brown, North  
Carolina, Indiana, Ohio State, UC-San Diego, Massachusetts, NYU,  
Columbia, UC-Irvine, Notre Dame, Northwestern, Rochester,  
Washington/Seattle

---

29. Several of these schools have prominent legal philosophers on the law faculty (e.g. Jules Coleman at Yale Law School); here I list only schools with legal philosophers on the philosophy faculty. "Legal philosophy" here includes analytic jurisprudence (i.e. theories about the nature of law and the relation between law and morality) as well as "normative" jurisprudence (i.e. theories about the philosophical foundations of torts, criminal law, etc.).

30. Including issues about: realism & anti-realism, the nature of theories, explanation, confirmation, etc..

Modern Philosophy: Rationalists and/or Empiricists

E: Princeton  
 G: \*Pittsburgh, UCLA, \*Michigan, \*Berkeley, Rutgers, Arizona, \*Chicago, Columbia, UC-San Diego, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, \*Penn, Syracuse, Yale

Kant

E: Harvard, Indiana, Penn  
 G: Pittsburgh, Cornell, Berkeley, Stanford, Brown, North Carolina, UC San Diego, Massachusetts, Illinois/Urbana, Notre Dame, Rochester

Ancient Philosophy

E: Princeton  
 G: \*Pittsburgh, Harvard, \*Cornell, Stanford, \*Arizona, Chicago, \*Ohio State, Wisconsin, Northwestern, \*Texas, Washington/Seattle

Medieval Philosophy

E: ---  
 G: Cornell, Indiana, \*Ohio State, Notre Dame, Yale<sup>31</sup>

Chinese Philosophy

E: Stanford  
 G: Berkeley

Philosophy of Art

E: Michigan  
 G: Rutgers, Harvard, Chicago, Columbia, Wisconsin, Yale<sup>32</sup>

Philosophy of Action

E: Princeton, Stanford  
 G: \*Michigan, \*Cornell, Berkeley, \*Arizona, UC-Irvine, \*Johns Hopkins, UC Riverside

Philosophy of Math

E: Princeton, Harvard  
 G: Pittsburgh, Berkeley, MIT, Stanford, CUNY, Chicago, North Carolina, Ohio State, UC-Irvine, UC-San Diego, Columbia, Minnesota

Philosophy of Religion

E: Notre Dame  
 G: Syracuse, \*Yale, UC Riverside

Decision Theory

E: Columbia  
 G: Princeton, Michigan, Rutgers, Arizona, UC-Irvine, Wisconsin, Bowling Green, Carnegie-Mellon

History of Analytic Philosophy

E: ---  
 G: Berkeley, Harvard, Chicago, Indiana, Illinois/Chicago, Penn

---

31. Marilyn Adams is in Divinity School.

32. Nicholas Wolterstorff is in Divinity School.

## CONTINENTAL PHILOSOPHY AT RANKED ANALYTIC PROGRAMS

The following is a rating only of ranked analytic programs that offer instruction in various areas of Continental Philosophy. Within the "Continental underground" in the U.S.--i.e. those American philosophers who shun analytic philosophy and work mainly in Continental traditions (e.g. phenomenology, critical theory, postmodernism)--the three leading programs are widely thought to be SUNY-Stony Brook, Northwestern, and Penn State. Also influential in these circles are Boston Univ., Tulane, New School for Social Research, Boston College, Georgetown, Colorado, Emory, Fordham, Vanderbilt and Duquesne (several of these schools also boast several analytic philosophers as well). As it turns out, the best scholarly work on Continental philosophy is generally done at the predominantly analytic departments.

For each area, I have simply listed a handful of strong programs (based on tenured faculty) in each area. I have occasionally marked with an \* a program that is clearly preeminent in the area.

Overall, the best bets for analytically-minded students who want to work on Continental philosophy are: Pittsburgh, Cornell, Indiana, UC San Diego, Chicago, Northwestern, Texas, Wisconsin, Notre Dame, and Illinois/Urbana; Chicago is strongest overall in Continental philosophy.

### Hegel & German Idealism

\*University of Chicago  
Cornell University  
Georgetown University  
Indiana University/Bloomington  
Stanford University  
University of California/San Diego  
University of Notre Dame

### 20th Century Continental Phil

Georgetown University  
Northwestern University  
University of Chicago  
Univ. of Illinois/Urbana-Champaign  
University of Notre Dame  
University of Pittsburgh  
University of Texas/Austin

### Marx

\*Cornell University  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
University of Chicago  
University of Wisconsin/Madison

### Nietzsche

\*Colgate University (M.A. only)  
New York University (M.A. only)  
Princeton University  
University of Chicago  
University of Illinois/Urbana-Champaign  
University of Michigan/Ann Arbor  
University of Texas/Austin  
University of Wisconsin/Madison

**MAJOR STRENGTHS OF DEPARTMENTS NOT IN THE TOP 10**

Northwestern	Science, Biology, Ancient, Ethics, Core, Continental
Brown	Core, Bioethics
CUNY	Core, Logic
NYU	Core, Mind, Ethics, Political, Continental
UC San Diego	Science, Biology, Mind, Core, Kant, Modern Phil, Ethics, Political Phil, German Phil
Chicago	Modern Phil, Physics, Science, Continental, Ancient
Columbia	Decision Theory, Epistemology, Ethics, Political
Ohio State	Ancient, Medieval, Epistemology, Core
U.Mass.	Modern Phil, Kant, Core
Notre Dame	Core, Logic, Religion, Medieval, Continental
Wisconsin	Core, Science, Biology, Ancient, Modern Phil, Continental, Aesthetics
Johns Hopkins	Core, Action, Ethics
Syracuse	Core, Religion, Ethics, Modern Phil
UC-Irvine	Science, Epistemology, Decision Theory, Math, Core, Action
Minnesota	Science, Physics, Math, Core
Penn	Kant, Modern Phil, Hist Analytic, Core
Texas	Ancient, Logic, Science, Continental, Political
Yale	Modern Phil, Ethics, Metaphysics, Religion
Duke	Ethics, Core
UC-Santa Barb	Core
Ill-Chicago	Hist Analytic, Physics, Ethics, Political, Legal
Ill-Urbana	Ethics, Kant, Continental, Epistemology
Tufts	Core, Mind, Ethics, Bioethics
Maryland	Science, Physics, Core, Ethics
Rice	Core, Medical Ethics, Ethics, Political
UC-Davis	Ethics, Metaphysics, Science, Physics
Colorado	Core, Science, Continental
Rochester	Decision Theory, Epistemology, Kant
Virginia	Political, Science, Core
Washington	Epistemology, Ancient
Wash. Univ.	Mind, Modern Phil, Legal, Continental



### RECENT JOB PLACEMENT

What follows is a selective list of the "best" jobs<sup>33</sup> offered to graduate students at the top 10 programs who first went on the job market since roughly 1990-91 (note that Rutgers, Indiana and North Carolina only entered the top 11 quite recently, and so have not established a complete placement record yet). Note that various programs have produced Ph.D.'s at differing rates, and thus placement in leading graduate programs should also be considered relative to total number of degrees awarded. Based on published information in the Review of Metaphysics--information which is far from complete, but is at least indicative--the ten programs produced the following numbers of Ph.D.'s between 1990 and 1994:

Princeton	24	UCLA	9
Pittsburgh	19	MIT	20
Harvard	11	Stanford	25
Michigan	19	Arizona	21
Cornell	9	Berkeley	11

Applicants should consult particular schools for detailed information. Note, too, that a Department's success at placing candidates in major graduate programs is only a small part of the placement story: perhaps more important is whether a Department typically finds tenure-track jobs for all of its Ph.D.'s; students are again strongly urged to consult with particular schools for detailed information. (Note, too, that the recent severe down-turn in the job market since 91-92 will be reflected in recent placement success.)

<u>Princeton University</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Best Job Offered</u>	Total: 24
Alex Byrne	Core	MIT	
Ned Hall	Science	MIT	
Pauline O'Connor	Political	Toronto	
Lisa Downing	Berkeley	Penn	
Heda Segvic	Ancient/Ethics	UC-Santa Barbara	
Claudia Mills	Ethics	Colorado	
Harold Langsam	Core	Virginia	

33. I list only job offers at the leading departments. I do not include, for example, jobs at other research universities (in the United States or Canada) or leading liberal arts colleges, jobs which may be highly appealing. Since 1990, for example, Michigan Ph.D.'s have also taken jobs at Wesleyan and Kenyon; Princeton Ph.D.'s at Dartmouth and the California Institute of Technology; and MIT Ph.D.'s at McGill (two). Once again, students should consult departments for detailed information.

<u>University of Pittsburgh</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Best Job Offered</u>	<u>Total:</u>	
David Finkelstein	Core	Indiana	19	
Candace Vogler	Ethics	Chicago		
Irada Kimhi	Mind	Yale		
Cory Juhl	Science/Core	Texas		
Rob Pennock	Science	Texas		
Mitchell Green	Core	Virginia		
Christopher Hitchcock	Science	Rice		
<u>University of California, Berkeley</u>				Total: 11
Gopal Sreenivasan	Ethics/Polit	Princeton		9
Wayne Martin	German Phil	UC-San Diego		
Chris Bobonich	Ancient	Stanford		
Michael Della Rocca	Spinoza	Yale		
<u>University of California, Los Angeles</u>			Total: 9	
Michael Thompson	Ethics	Pittsburgh	19	
Keith DeRose	Core	NYU (went to Rice)		
Matthew Hanser	Ethics	UC-Santa Barbara		
Philip Clark	Ethics	UC-Davis		
<u>University of Michigan, Ann Arbor</u>				Total: 19
Justin D'Arms	Ethics	Rutgers (went to Ohio State)	11	
James Joyce	Decision Theory	Michigan		
Brian Leiter	Nietzsche/Phil of Law	Arizona (went to Texas Law)		
Sigrun Svavarsdottir	Ethics	MIT (went to NYU)	9	
Donald Loeb	Ethics	Brown (went to Vermont)		
<u>Harvard University</u>			Total: 11	
Elijah Millgram	Ethics/Action	Princeton	N.A.	
Daniel Warren	Science/Kant	UCLA (went to Berkeley)		
Paul Franks	Continental	Indiana		
Harvey Cormier	Core/Ancient	Texas		
Erin Kelly	Ethics/Polit	Tufts		
<u>Rutgers University, New Brunswick</u>				Total: 9
Gary Gates	Mind	Brown	21	
Ted Warfield	Mind	Notre Dame		
Eric Margolis	Mind	Rice		
<u>Cornell University</u>			Total: 9	
Karen Jones	Ethics	Cornell	21	
Ralph Wedgewood	Core	MIT		
Roderick Long	Ancient	North Carolina		
Timothy O'Connor	Mind	Indiana		
<u>University of Arizona</u>			Total: 21	
David Gill	Ancient/Ethics	Berkeley	20	
Scott Sturgeon	Epistemology	London		
Marian David	Core	Notre Dame		
Leopold Stubenberg	Core	Notre Dame		
<u>Massachusetts Institute of Technology</u>			Total: 20	
Eric Lormand	Mind	Michigan	20	
Zoltan Szabo	Core	Cornell		
Jason Stanley	Core	Cornell		
Richard Heck	Core	Harvard		
Marga Reimer	Language	Arizona		
Marcia Lind	Ethics	Duke		

<u>Stanford University</u>		Total: 25
Martin Jones	Physics	Princeton (went to Berkeley)
Paolo Mancosu	Math/Logic	Yale (has offer from Berkeley)
Patricia Blanchette	Math	Yale (went to Notre Dame)
John Kennedy	Science	Notre Dame
Sun-Joo Shin	Logic/Language	Notre Dame
Corey Washington	Language	Washington
Carl Hoefler	Science	UC-Riverside
Genoveva Marti	Language	UC-Riverside
<u>Indiana University, Bloomington</u>		N.A.
David Chalmers	Mind	Johns Hopkins (went to UCSC)
<u>University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill</u>		N.A.
Sarah Holtman	Ethics	Arizona (went to Minnesota)

Graduates of schools not in the top 10 have also been placed in major departments and research universities during the same time period:

<u>School</u>	<u>Ph.D. graduate</u>	<u>Job</u>	<u>Area(s)</u>
UC-San Diego	Peter Godfrey-Smith	Stanford	Core/Science
UC-San Diego	Michael Dietrich	UC-Davis	Science
Chicago	Jacqueline Taylor	Tufts	Ethics/Hume
Chicago	Charles Speight	Boston Univ.	Ethics
Brown	John Gibbons	NYU	Core
Brown	Dean Zimmerman	Notre Dame	Core
Columbia	Yair Guttman	Stanford	Physics
Columbia	Steven Yalowitz	UC San Diego	Language
Columbia	Jeffrey Barrett	UC Irvine	Science
Columbia	Samuel Friedman	Maryland	Kant/Ethics
Ohio State	Dirk Baltzly	Monash	Ancient
U.Mass-Amherst	Theodore Sider	Rochester	Core
Notre Dame	Tad Schmaltz	Duke	Med/Mod Phil
Wisconsin	Keith Butler	Washington Univ.	Mind
Penn	Alison Simmons	Harvard	Modern Phil
Penn	Bernard Reginster	Brown	Continental
Penn	Laurence Shapiro	Wisconsin	Mind
Texas	Victor Caston	Brown	Ancient
So. California	Harry Brighthouse	Wisconsin	Political
Yale	Sonja Sullivan	Rice	Core
Yale	Mark Ravizza	UC-Riverside	Ethics/Action
Ill-Urbana	Kevin Hill	Northwestern	Continental
Minnesota	LaVerne Shelton	Wisconsin	Logic, Math
Minnesota	Kevin Falvey	UC-Santa Barbara	Core
Minnesota	Luc Bovens	Colorado	Science
Minnesota	Gregory Cooper	Duke	Science
Rochester	Hud Hudson	Washington Univ.	Kant <sup>34</sup>

#### About the Author

**Brian Leiter** will join the faculty at the University of Texas at Austin as Assistant Professor of Law and Philosophy in fall 1995. Among his recent publications are "Mind Doesn't Matter Yet," Australasian Journal of Philosophy 72 (1994): 220-228 (with A. Miller); "Morality in the Pejorative Sense: On the Logic of Nietzsche's Critique of Morality," British Journal for the History of Philosophy 3 (1995): 113-145; "Legal Realism" in D. Patterson (ed.), A Companion to the Philosophy of Law and Legal Theory (Blackwell, forthcoming 1996); and "The Paradox of Fatalism and Self-Creation in Nietzsche," in C. Janaway (ed.), Willing and Nothingness: Essays on Nietzsche and Schopenhauer (Oxford, forthcoming). He is currently preparing (with M. Clark) a new critical edition of Nietzsche's Daybreak and editing the book Objectivity in Law and Morals, both forthcoming from Cambridge University Press.

"The Philosophical Gourmet Report," Copyright 1995 by Brian Leiter. The Report may be copied and distributed without written permission only if distribution is free of charge and the content of this Report, including its name and authorship, is in no way altered, omitted, or deleted.

34. Left Washington University for Western Washington University.