

Sean Wilson, J.D., Ph.D.

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I. EDUCATION & EMPLOYMENT

- Education: Ph.D., Political Science, West Virginia University, December 2004.
M.A., Political Science, West Virginia University, September, 2001.
J.D., West Virginia University, 1993.
B.A., Political Science, West Virginia University, 1990.
- Fields of Expertise: Law & Courts (all subfields) American Politics (institutions & development)
Legal Theory/Philosophy Ludwig Wittgenstein
- Universities Employed:
- Wright State University (WSU) (September 1, 2008 – current)
Full Professor with tenure (August 1, 2019 – current)
Associate Professor with tenure (August 1, 2013 – July 31, 2019)
Assistant Professor (tenure track) (September 1, 2008 – July 31, 2013)
 - The Pennsylvania State University (PSU) (July 2005-July 2008)
3-year teaching appointment
 - The University of Alabama at Birmingham (UAB) (August 2004-May 2005)
1-year teaching appointment
 - Frostburg State University (FSU) (August 2003 – May 2004)
Adjunct while in graduate school
 - West Virginia University (WVU) (August 2001 – May 2004)
Graduate teaching
- Legal Employment:
- Sole Practitioner (October 1994 - June 30, 2004): Operated a legal practice primarily concentrated in the areas of criminal defense and domestic relations. Also handled personal injury cases, medical malpractice, employment discrimination, miscellaneous civil cases and transactions in real estate and social security disability. Practice was limited exclusively to criminal defense from July 2000 - July 2004.
- Teaching Awards:
- Nominated, COLA Outstanding Teacher Award (2018)
 - Outstanding Teacher Award (2017), National Society of Leadership and Success (NSLS).
- Significant Service
- Faculty Senate (2012-2013 & 2017-2018);
 - AAUP-WSU Executive Committee (2016-2018);
 - Faculty Senate Budget Priorities Committee (2018-2019);
 - COLA Curriculum Committee Chair (2018);
 - Pre-law Advisor (Fall, 2017-present);
 - SPIA Undergraduate Committee Chair (2017-present);
 - Chair, American Politics Search Committee (2015, hiring Lee Hannah)

II. TEACHING

- Prepared to Teach:
- | | <i>Law & Courts/Legal Studies</i> | <i>American Politics & Philosophy</i> |
|--|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Constitutional Law/Development▪ American Civil Liberties/Development▪ Judicial Process/Legal System▪ Supreme Court Decision Making▪ Jurisprudence & Legal Theory | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ American Government▪ American Politics▪ The Presidency▪ Struggle for Civil Rights in America▪ Wittgenstein & Post Analytic Thought |

- 1. American Constitutional Law/Development I (powers of government).**
Course focuses on the theory, history and, design of government power. Has a developmental concern: begins with the English revolution, moves toward framing period, and then examines the ascendancy of the federal organ and the evolution of the governing institutions.
- 2. Modern Developments in Legal Theory**
Course explores trends in legal philosophy. Specific emphasis upon originalism (all variants), Wittgenstein and Law, Dworkinian thought and critical legal studies.
- 3. American Civil Liberties (rights of individuals).**
Course focuses on “fundamental liberty” as manifested in the American Constitution. Course is developmental at first: the construction of “fundamental liberty” from the American founding through FDR and beyond. After this, it becomes categorical: examines discreet areas -- speech, religion, equal protection, etc.
- 4. The American Judicial Process/Law and the Legal System.**
Very unique course. Students are taught about trial judging, procedure and basic legal transactions from a participatory perspective. Using hypotheticals, simulations and rules, students learn about evidence, procedure, common legal issues, how trial judging occurs, and the basic rules of torts, contracts, family law and criminal law/procedure.
- 5. Crime, Prosecution and The System.**
Course focuses exclusively on criminal law and procedure from a participatory perspective. Subjects include: the definition of crime and defense, how lawyers defend the accused, discovery and procedure, trial judging, famous criminal trials, public defenders, prosecutors and sentencing systems.
- 6. The American Presidency.**
Course is broken into three parts: (1) historical development (creation of the modern presidency through FDR); (2) institutional framework (resources, capacity, selection, decision making.); and (3) legal (the constitutional power of the presidency).
- 7. The Struggle for Civil Rights in America.**
An examination of the struggle of various groups to attain the promise of the American experiment. Covers race, gender, sexual orientation, native North Americans, religious non-conformists, immigrants, illegal aliens, labor and even the fetus. As these stories are told, students consider the following questions: (1) what causes political movements; (2) what causes success or failure; (3) what role do courts play in the struggle; and (4) what relation does law have to society?
- 8. American Government**
Focuses is upon the institutions of American government and their development. Care is taken to explore the colonial period and framing. The institutions are then developed through modernity, with particular emphasis upon how they work and how their functioning has changed over time. By the end of the course, students consider whether different institutions or processes (including election systems) would work better. Has America outgrown its plan of government?
- 9. Parties, Elections and Campaigns**
Analysis of the forces that aggregate American politics -- parties, elections, voting, campaigns and ideology. The benefits and shortcomings of democratic theory are explored in detail. Has a strong developmental emphasis, showing students how and why American democracy was created and evolved. By the end of the term, students look at current events and ask what kind of reforms, if any, are needed in the political process.
- 10. Issues/Development in American Politics**
This course develops American politics from the founding through to modernity. Special attention is paid to philosophy and development of economic issues (taxes, spending, budgets, banking, and approaches to capitalism). After developmental sequence ends, course looks at specific issues: race, gender, Trump & information bubbles. The course can be viewed online here: seanwilson.org/pls2000.online/.
- 11. Ludwig Wittgenstein and Post-Analytic Thought**
This course takes a biographical approach to Ludwig Wittgenstein, understanding his life, psychology and ideas. It also teaches “skills” to help people think like a Wittgensteinian. The skills are then put to use in selected topics in the area of philosophy, science and social science. Students also learn to see the relationship that Wittgenstein has to both analytic and post-analytic thinking, and his influence upon contemporary intellectual culture.
- 12. Supreme Court Decision Making/Philosophy & Development of Legal Judging.**
Course focuses on two subjects: how justices should decide (jurisprudence) and how they do decide (behaviorism). The first half of the course is the history of legal justification as told by legal culture and philosophers. The second half is an examination of the empirical evidence about judicial decision making, which culminates in a theoretical model that tries to harmonize philosophy with empiricism. Course has a multidisciplinary focus.

III. RESEARCH AGENDA

Research Agenda: Since 2008, rigorous work in legal and political theory. Before that, a quantitative agenda that consisted of statistically modeling the "Dworkin effect" upon Supreme Court decision making.

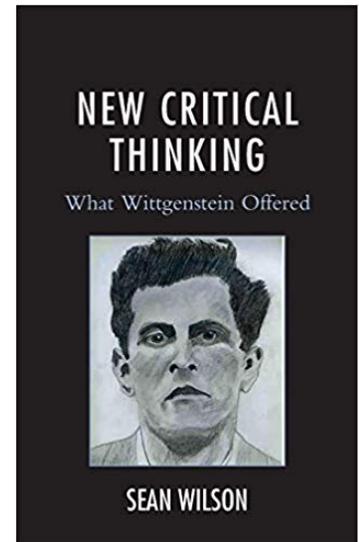
New Critical Thinking: What Wittgenstein Offered

Abstract:

Ludwig Wittgenstein changed everything. To understand how, we need to understand what he did to the subject of critical reasoning. Wittgenstein didn't leave us "philosophy"; he left a pathway for a more perspicuous intellect. This was caused by a psychological condition that made him meticulous and hypersensitive. He could abnormally perceive three natural phenomena: (a) the social traits implicated in word use; (b) the task-functions signified in communication; and (c) the pictures that flash before the mind's eye. With this unique acuity, he showed us how post-analytic thinking was to occur.

Published by,
Lexington Books, a
division of Rowman
and Littlefield (2018).

And this discovery changes everything. It revolutionizes how we must argue with one another and what we believe is "true." Instead of focusing primarily upon premises or facts, we must point people to how their intellect behaves during a speech act—something called "therapy." And this has radical implications for analysis, conceptual investigation, value judgments, political ideology, ethics and even religion. Written for a lay and special audience, and for all fields of study, this book is both an explanation of, and a blueprint for, the new critical thinking.



- For years Wittgensteinian philosophers have wanted to see a movement away from exegesis toward the application of Wittgenstein's way of dealing with problems to new areas. Wilson's book promises to make a contribution to this effort. The book is blazing a trail of its own, which is its great strength. To the extent that Wilson has not only been a pioneer but also got Wittgenstein right, this is an excellent achievement. (Duncan Richter, Virginia Military Institute).
- Sean Wilson's new book offers some of the clearest insights into Wittgenstein's later thoughts that I have come across. By clearly explaining three facets of Wittgenstein's problem-solving "therapy," Wilson is able to neatly put important—but often confusing—ideas into a coherent and helpful form. I highly recommend this book to any reader, not just the career philosopher. It may just change the way you view the world. (Ian Bartrum, William S. Boyd School of Law, UNLV).
- In his book Sean Wilson has devoted himself to an important task rarely undertaken by Wittgenstein scholars: rather than limiting himself to interpreting Wittgenstein's thought or bringing it to bear on philosophical problems, he has explored ways in which Wittgenstein's insights can be employed in the clarification of many kinds of intellectual entanglements, within various academic disciplines, in legal argument, political and cultural debate and everyday interchange. (Lars Hertzberg, Åbo Akademi University).

Introducing Pastology in Philosophy of Law

Abstract:

SSRN Working Paper:
August 2018

- To be re-worked into my law and ideology book project

Scholars of legal theory must stop using the phrase "original meaning" when suggesting how we should read undefined legal text. Instead, the term "pastology" or "pastological exegesis" should be used. We have an obligation not to mislead our audience. Whenever legal text is undefined and an advocate puts forth a candidate for more specific meaning based upon a marshaling of the past (floor speeches, letters, old dictionaries, etc.), this is an exegetical behavior known in philosophy of law as pastology.

The Flexible Constitution

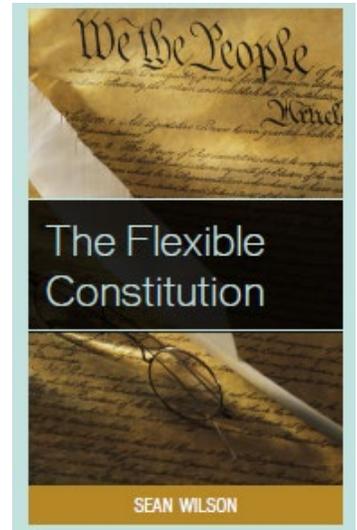
Abstract:

This is an ambitious work on constitutional theory. Influenced by the views of Ludwig Wittgenstein, it shows how a judge can obey a document written in ordinary, flexible language. Whether something is “constitutional” is not an historical fact, but is an artisan judgment. Criteria are set forth showing why some judgments represent superior connoisseurship while others do not.

Published by
Lexington Books, a
division of Rowman
and Littlefield (2013).

Paperback (2014)

Along the way, the book offers a potent critique of originalism. It not only coherently explains this belief system, but shows why it is inherently incompatible with the American legal system. Originalism can only be understood as a legal ideology, not an actual philosophy of law. The book overthrows the scholarship of many law professors and even reconstitutes Ronald Dworkin. And the findings also challenge the way that professors of politics often think about whether a judge has “followed law.”



- [This is] an excellent book which advances a new Wittgensteinian theory of constitutional interpretation. (*George Martinez, Southern Methodist University*)
 - From Wittgenstein to connoisseur judgment, this book reimagines basic issues in constitutional interpretation. It suggests new forms for understanding ongoing debates and provides new maps for negotiating them. (*John Brigham, University of Massachusetts, Amherst*)
 - In *The Flexible Constitution*, Sean Wilson provides a welcome rebuttal to the modern originalist movement in constitutional theory. In straightforward and elegant prose, Wilson reminds us that ordinary language—which the Constitution certainly purports to employ—cannot provide the kind of determinate meanings that make a strong form of originalism possible. All in all, the book is a philosophically rigorous counterpoint to the often oversimplified national debate about constitutional interpretation. (*Ian Bartrum, William S. Boyd School of Law, UNLV*)
 - Wilson places himself among relatively few, including Brigham, who seem to not simply comprehend Wittgenstein but can explain it masterfully. (*Aaron R.S. Lorenz, Ramapo College*)
 - *The Flexible Constitution* brings Wittgenstein's analysis of language-meaning to constitutional theory, showing how many common criticisms of originalism can find their home in that analysis. Its conclusions that constitutional law is best seen through an esthetic lens and that connoisseur judgments are central to determining the constitution's meaning opens a provocative line of inquiry that I hope other scholars will follow. (*Mark Tushnet, William Nelson Cromwell Professor of Law, Harvard Law School*)
 - Sean Wilson's clearly-written and lucidly organized book demonstrates the failings of originalist theory. His major contribution is in his use of the concept of "connoisseur judgment," which he draws from Wittgenstein's aesthetics to show how the ordinary language of the Constitution can and should be interpreted. I find his conclusion compelling: originalism is a distraction from the proper goal of cultivating connoisseur judgment. (*Francis J. Mootz III, University of the Pacific*)
- Law and Politics Book Review: <http://www.lpbr.net/2013/12/the-flexible-constitution.html>
Author response: <http://www.lpbr.net/2013/12/authors-response-flexible-constitution.html>
 - More reviews: <http://drwilson.squarespace.com/reviews/>

On the Problems of Political Science and the Nonsense of Quantitative Ideology Models

Abstract:

SSRN Working Paper:
March 2008

- Presented at MPSA in 2008
- To be re-worked into my law and ideology book project

Quantitative scholars of the Court say that they are engaged in empirical science. Yet, the great majority of works regarded as elite within the political science network are deficient in one fundamentally critical way: they do not generate scientific vocabulary. The key feature of science is that it creates a reductionist vocabulary that rigidly designates some phenomenon in the external world (e.g., water is H₂O). Words like "politics" and "ideology" are not scientific terms. And this causes serious disciplinary problems. If scholars want to scientize their field, they have to begin jargonizing their phenomena of interest in the external world.

Of particular concern are the works that purport to study how ideology influences judicial decision making. These works do not talk honestly about what phenomenon in the external world they are actually observing. They even purport to study something where no counterfactual can exist. Quantitative methods cannot be used to demonstrate that a judge's legal ruling is caused by "ideology" because this is a normative criticism. Science can no more directly observe ideology than it can "integrity" or "virtue."

Law as a Cognitive Language Construct; How Constitutional Words Structure Judicial Choices

Abstract:

Conference Paper:
2007, MPSA, Chicago.

- This is a summary of a set of chapters in my dissertation
- To be reworked into my law and ideology book project

This paper offers a new theory of meaning in language philosophy and applies the theory to Supreme Court decision making in the area of selected civil liberties cases. Unlike prior works, this paper theorizes “law” to be something broader than “framer intent” or stare decisis. Law is the effect that language has on the brain (“cognitive linguistics”). Language is theorized to have fluctuating clarity – i.e., to be relatively clear in some instances and unclear in others (depending upon nomenclature). This is called “rigidity.” Building upon the work of Steven Pinker, Ludwig Wittgenstein and Saul Kripke, this paper provides criteria for placing legal-rights claims in an ordinal level of rank, based upon how clearly the Constitution can be said to designate the claims. Using a series of logistic regressions, the paper finds that measures of political ideology are a relatively poor predictor of justices’ votes when law is most rigid, but is a robust predictor of votes when law is most vague or indeterminate. Additionally, the paper finds that only moderate and conservative justices are influenced by language rigidity. This suggests that the decision to use a language construct as a constituency is a choice influenced by political values, but that, paradoxically, the use of this constituency renders the expression of values sub-optimal. That is, values may decide the orthodoxy, but the orthodoxy then makes the outcome less optimal than otherwise. This view is consistent with how proponents of institutionalism view the Court; it is not consistent with either attitudinalism or rational-choice theory, where the latter means only pursuing self-interest in the long run.

The Attitudinal Model, Political Science; Ecological Fallacy and Exaggeration

Abstract:

SSRN Working Paper:
August 2006

- Rework of a 2005 conference paper.
- To be reworked into my law and ideology book project

Attitudinal scholars of the Court have long contended that decisions are based primarily upon the ideological beliefs of the justices, and that ideology alone accounts for the bulk of choices made in civil liberties cases. However, this conclusion appears to rest upon the misinterpretation of an ecological regression model. Ecological models do not analyze the votes of justices; they only analyze an index of grouped aggregates. When interpreting model results, however, scholars appear to have equated variation in a voting index with the frequency distribution of binary observations that comprised it. As a result, conclusions about the effect of ideology were exaggerated. This work exposes and corrects this problem by re-estimating the relationship using a multilevel approach with a logistic regression that directly examines the dependent variable prior to its manipulation into grouped data. The findings demonstrate that ideology models lose about two-thirds of the level of explanation researchers previously proclaimed. This new understanding supports a more limited critique of the role that ideology plays on the Court – one that has a long history in political science that predates the more value-dominant “attitudinal” framework.

Political Ideology as a Fluctuating Rather Than Defining Force Upon the Court: An Analysis of Discreet Areas of Civil Liberties Voting

Abstract:

Conference Paper:
2006, MPSA & SPSA

- To be reworked into my law and ideology book project

Recent scholarship demonstrates that measures of ideology play a more limited role in Court decisions than previously thought. This paper adds an important contribution to this finding: measures of ideology are not stable. Rather, they fluctuate significantly across distinct issues of law. This suggests that measures of political values only dominate Court behavior in *some* areas of decision making. Scholars should therefore conceive of political ideology as a *fluctuating* rather than defining force upon the Court – it is sometimes high, sometimes low. Future works should identify other areas of significant fluctuation and should attempt to explain what causes this phenomenon.

The Failure of Instrumentalism: An Analysis of Votes by Conservative Justices in the Area of Core Political Speech.

Abstract:

Conference Paper:
2005, SWPSA, New Orleans.

- To be reworked into my law and ideology book project

This paper examines the voting behavior of justices in the area of “core political speech.” It demonstrates that political attitudes as they are measured by empirical researchers do not dominate judicial voting. The paper argues that the reason is because the a priori foundation of the attitudinal model is suspect. That is, there are occasions when justices regard legal text as sufficiently clear and when “principle” is more important than policy preference. When this happens, justices shun strictly ideological voting. Future works should identify other meaningful areas of law that are poorly explained by ideology models.

Dissertation.

The Influence of Legal Language Upon Supreme Court Voting in Civil Liberties Cases

[Reprod. in fac-sim.] / Ann Arbor (Mich.): UMI, cop. 2004.

IV. LEGAL EXPERIENCE AND HONORS

- Honors:
- Graduated, Ph.D., (GPA 3.87) (December, 2004)
 - Graduated, B.A., Summa Cum Laude (GPA 3.8) (1990).
 - Member, Golden Key National Honor Society (1990).
 - Awarded a summer fellowship with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in 1992. (Worked on discrimination litigation under the supervision of Franklin D. Cleckley, a nationally-recognized professor of law at West Virginia University, author of several legal treatises and former member of the West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals).
- Adjudication: Victorious in several multi-count felony jury trials involving unanimous twelve-person juries in both the state and federal courts. Also won cases at the West Virginia State Supreme Court of Appeals.
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IV. REFERENCES

For Research:

Dr. Duncan J. Richter
Professor
Virginia Military Institute
225 Scott Shipp Hall
Lexington, Virginia 24450
Office phone: 540-464-7735
E-mail: richterdj@vmi.edu

Lars Hertzberg
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Åbo Akademi University
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For Collegiality:

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SERVICE

University

2017-present: Pre-law Advisor;

2018: Member, Faculty Budget Priorities Committee

2017-2018: Member of the Faculty Senate—elected replacement (college-wide ballot).

2016-2018: Member of the AAUP Executive Committee—elected member (university-wide ballot)

2015: Attended the AAUP summer conference and took training in academic freedom & employment handbooks

2012-2013: Member of the Faculty Senate—elected replacement (college-wide ballot).

College

2018-2019: Chair of the COLA curriculum committee.

2017-2019: Member of COLA curriculum committee—elected (college-constituency ballot).

2018: Director of Crime and Justice Studies Program (CJS)—position eliminated.

2008-present: Member of the Criminal Justice Program Committee—Dean appointment.

2012: Member of the COLA Faculty Senate.

Department

(Chairperson):

2017-2019, Chair, SPIA Undergraduate Committee

2016: Chair, Organization Committee that drafted a portion of the SPIA bylaws (while on sabbatical).

2014-2015: Chair of department search committee that hired Lee Hannah.

2015: Chair of the reform committee for PLS 2000.

2013: Chair of a committee that hired Paul Leonard for something.

Specific Accomplishments

2017-2018: Created the Legal Studies Certificate.

2017-2018: Substantially reformed the Legal Studies Minor

2017-2018: Created the Law & Government concentration inside the PLS major

2016: Peer teaching evaluation of Carlos Costa. Attended class and wrote letter.

2015 Peer teaching evaluation of Lee Hannah. Attended class and wrote letter.

Coordinating a substantial event:

- 2017: Negotiated several Memoranda of Understanding with area law schools for 3+ accelerated law degree program (a process that is still ongoing).
- 2017: Substantial re-draft of a WSU bullying policy on behalf of AAUP.
- 2016: several meetings with Jim Vance to revised the SPIA bylaws for approval by the FGC. I created an itemization of changes for Bill Rickard. I also helped create voting documents and ballots for the SPIA bylaws election.
- 2016: I obtained approval for GE of PLS 2120, American Government. I created the template syllabus and also helped draft the multi-cultural form. And I submitted it through workflow.
- 2016: Covered an informal disciplinary hearing involving a nursing NTE faculty for the AAUP. Prepared her case and attended the hearing with Steve Berberich and other administrators. I was the only AAUP member there. I prepared a case report and memo for the contract officer.
- 2012: Active member of the department hiring committee that resulted in the hire of Kristen Coopie Allen;

Honors or Awards

2017: Teaching Excellence Award by the National Society for Leadership & Success (NSLS).
2017: Nominated by SPIA for COLA Outstanding Teacher Award
2014: Awarded a semester release and \$5,000 to produce an innovative PLS 2000 online course

Invited Lectures or Talks

2017: Invited speaker at COLA research conference CORE Scholar.

- Wilson, Sean, "The Problem of Alternate Reality in Politics and How Wittgenstein Got There First" (2017). *CoLA Research Conference*. 3.
https://corescholar.libraries.wright.edu/cola_res_conf/spring_2017/february13/3

2016: While on sabbatical, prepared and presented a guest lecture in Kelli Zaytoun's honors course, *Approaches to Women, Gender & Sexuality Studies*. This was a re-invitation.
2013: invited speaker for Constitution Day at WSU
2013: Invited participant to COLA Authors Celebration for my book, *The Flexible Constitution*.

Advising

Prelaw advisor for the University (Fall 2017-present). I have regular meetings with students who are interested in law school, the Legal Studies Minor and Certificate.

Advisor for CJS and sometimes PLS:

- 2017: 60 advisees in criminal justice and miscellaneous number in political science
- 2016: 47 advisees in criminal justice and miscellaneous number in political science.
- 2015: 47 advisees in criminal justice and miscellaneous number in political science.
- 2014: 47 advisees in criminal justice and miscellaneous number in political science.
- 2013: 93 advisees for criminal justice, because one member was on sabbatical.

Thesis/Dissertation Supervised

2015: Served on the committee for Dominic Patrick's Master's thesis in Humanities. I did several 45-minute classroom sessions with her on her thesis writing in the Spring of 2015. This ended when my sabbatical began

MISCELLANEOUS FACTORS IN 2012 BYLAWS

Extensive responsibility for significant part of curriculum:

I am a central participant in the department for two subfields: American politics and law & courts. Along with the major, my courses support the legal studies minor and certificate; and the crime and justice program. My courses cover general education (PLS 2000); intro courses (PLS 2120); and upper division American and legal classes. I have twelve preps and extend my reach into Humanities and Honors when I teach Wittgenstein.

In Charge of Academic Programs:

I am in charge of the legal studies minor and certificate. And I was appointed to be the director of the Crime and Justice Program for 2018, a position which was eliminated.

General Expertise in Teaching Field:

I am known as “one of the experts in my teaching field at Wright State University.” I am regarded as an expert in lawyering and the criminal justice system; in Supreme Court politics, Ludwig Wittgenstein, legal and constitutional theory; and in American political institutions, American political development, American political culture.

Participation at academic conferences:

2015: Attended the AAUP summer conference and took training in academic freedom & employment handbooks;

2013: Presented, “Law as a Connoisseur Judgment,” Law and Society conference in Boston in May.

Citation of Works

- Robert G. McCloskey and Sanford Levinson, *The American Supreme Court*, Sixth Edition, University of Chicago Press (2016), 368 (“Sean Wilson provides a distinctive Wittgensteinian take on constitutional interpretation in *The Flexible Constitution*”);
- Duncan Richter, *Historical Dictionary of Wittgenstein’s Philosophy*, Rowman & Littlefield (2104), 279 (citing to *The Flexible Constitution*);
- Dennis Coyle, book review, *Law & Politics Book Review*, Vol. 23 No. 12 (2013) 628-32.
- Drew Lanier, “Books to Watch For,” *Law & Courts Newsletter*, Vol 22 (Fall 2012), 50 (referencing *The Flexible Constitution*);
- Ian Bartrum, “Wittgenstein's Poker: Contested Constitutionalism and the Limits of Public Meaning Originalism” *Washington University Jurisprudence Review*, Vol 10, Issue 1 (2017), 40, n48 (citing to one my working papers) & 43 n59 (citing to *The Flexible Constitution*);
- Ian Bartrum, “James Wilson and the Moral Foundations of Popular Sovereignty,” *Buffalo Law Review*, Vol 64 (2016), 2, n6 (“Sean Wilson has likened these to ‘connoisseur judgments’ of the kind Ludwig Wittgenstein discussed in the context of aesthetics,” citing to *The Flexible Constitution*);
- Ian Bartrum, “Two Dogmas of Originalism,” *Washington University Jurisprudence Review* Vol 7, Issue 2 (2015), 187, n115 (“Sean Wilson has very insightfully analogized this expertise to the kind of ‘connoisseur judgment[s]’ Wittgenstein described in his later work on aesthetics,” citing to *The Flexible Constitution*.)
- Ian Bartrum, “Originalist Ideology and the Rule of Law,” *University of Pennsylvania Journal of Constitutional Law*, Vol 15 (2012), 3, n14 & 15 (multiple references and citations to *The Flexible Constitution*);
- Ian Bartrum, “Constitutional Value Judgments and Interpretive Theory Choice,” *Florida State University Law Review*, Vol 40 (2013), 260, n8. (citing to *The Flexible Constitution*).

Featured in Media

- 2016: Quoted in the *Wall Street Journal* on Oct. 27, 2016 by Jacob Gershman in the Journal’s *Law Blog*.
- 2017: mentioned in *COLA Weekly* at WSU for receiving a teaching award, Dec. 15th 2017;
- 2013: Featured in *The Junto, A Group Blog on Early American History*, by Tom Cutterham, “Constitutional Interpretation and Historians,” April 4, 2013:
— <https://earlyamericanists.com/2013/04/04/constitutional-interpretation-and-historians/>
- 2013: Featured in *Constitutional Law Prof Blog; A member of the Law professor Blogs Network*, by Ruthann Robson, “Daily Read: Sean Wilson’s Flexible Constitution,” on February 15, 2013
— <http://lawprofessors.typepad.com/conlaw/2013/02/daily-read-sean-wilsons-the-flexible-constitution.html>
- 2012: Featured in *The Partially Examined Life, a Philosophy Podcast and Philosophy Blog*, by Mark Linsenmayer, May 24 2012.
— <https://partiallyexaminedlife.com/2012/05/24/sean-wilsons-wittgenstein-forum/>

Community-Focused Engagement.

I have productively engaged academic communities in important scholarly and public policy issues for which I have expertise. This includes the contributions that I regularly author to constitutional law professors (conlawprof listserv); law and courts scholars (l-courts listserv); faculty at WSU (fac-l listserv); and in several academic blogs that involve my areas of expertise. I have also created, hosted and edited Wittgenstein discussion boards and groups online.