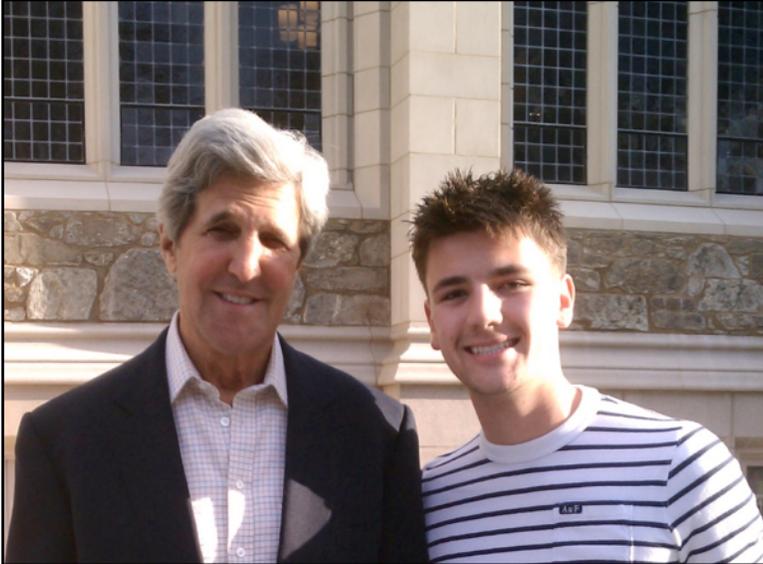


THE FULTONIAN

The 122nd Prize Debate:

Resolved: Should college football teams form unions?



Fulton Medal winner Alexander Tingle '14 with 2014 Commencement speaker and Secretary of State John Kerry

Alexander Tingle '14, a Carroll School of Management honors major from Ontario, Canada, won the Fulton Medal at the 122nd annual Fulton Prize Debate held on April 29th in Gasson 305.

The topic for the debate was, "Resolved: The National Labor Relations Board should uphold the right of collegiate football teams to unionize." The debate was judged by Joseph Bowden '05, Dr. Ashley Duggan (Communication Department) and Rev. Mario Powell, S.J. (2000 Fulton Prize winner).

Debating on the affirmative side was Amanda Sie '17, an undeclared major from Washington state, and Ryan Carelli '17, a physics major from Shrewsbury, Massachusetts. They were opposed by Alexander Tingle and Sean MacDonald '17, an economics major from Scituate, Massachusetts.

The affirmative argued unionization was necessary to force the NCAA and colleges to provide football players with guaranteed

Greetings from the Heights

This issue of *The Fultonian* reports on some of the activities of the Society during the 2013-2014 academic year. Highlights include the 122nd Annual Fulton Prize Debate, continued tournament success, a vibrant public debate series, and tributes to alumni Ron Jerutis and John Douglass.

We also have a big announcement: sometime in early January 2015, Fulton Debate will be relocating to new offices in St. Mary's Hall.

We hope you enjoy reading *The Fultonian* and, as always, we welcome your suggestions and feedback.

*John Katsulas
Christy Webster Dunn*

scholarships, stipends, long-term health insurance, and other benefits. The negative claimed the NCAA would adopt reforms to redress some of these grievances and that unionization would impose new costs on athletic programs that would force colleges to cut non-revenue sports teams.

In a unanimous decision, the judges voted for the negative side and named Alexander Tingle as the top speaker and the recipient of the Fulton medal. Sean MacDonald won second speaker honors and received the Gargan medal.

After the debate, Dr. William Stanwood was honored as the 2014 Fultonian of the Year. A longstanding friend of the Society, Stanwood was lauded for his outstanding teaching and expertise in television production. He also produced the 2012 alumni reunion video for the Society. Stanwood is retiring after teaching for 38 years in the Communication Department.

2013-2014 DEBATE TOPIC:
PRESIDENTIAL WAR
POWERS

The intercollegiate debate topic for 2013-2014 was “Resolved: The United States Federal Government should substantially increase statutory and/or judicial restrictions on the war powers authority of the President of the United States in one or more of the following areas: targeted killing; indefinite detention; offensive cyber operations; or introducing United States Armed Forces into hostilities.”

Affirmative cases advocated under this topic included ending indefinite detention and requiring federal trials for all detainees, prohibiting the first use of offensive cyber operations, requiring Congressional authorization prior to the initiation of military force, placing the use of remotely deployed weapons under the War Powers Resolution, overruling *Korematsu v. United States* (1944 Supreme Court case upholding the internment of the Japanese), enhancing the *habeas corpus* rights of detainees to challenge the legality of their detention, and prohibiting the first use of nuclear weapons.

But, hands down, affirmative cases restricting the use of drones were the most popular. The reason is that these affirmatives could claim the biggest impacts. The premise of these cases was twofold. First, that the United States was irresponsibly using drones in a manner that was mistakenly killing civilians (instead of terrorists) and in states such as Yemen that were outside the zone of armed conflict. Post 9-11, the

Authorization to Use Military Force (AUMF) was limited to Afghanistan & the border region of Pakistan.

Second, drone cases argued that indiscriminate drone use by the United States would be emulated by other countries. For instance, China or Japan might deploy drones to patrol the Senkaku islands which are disputed territory. They speculated that if Japan or China shot down a drone, that could escalate to a full blown war. The United States would be obligated to intervene because the islands are covered by the U.S.-Japan defense treaty. Hence, a Senkaku conflict risks nuclear escalation between China and the United States.

Affirmative teams advocated a variety of plans to restrict the use of drones. These plans included establishing a drone court whereby judges would be required to authorize drone strikes, shifting the authority for conducting drone strikes from the Central Intelligence Agency to the Department of Defense (who supposedly would be more transparent and judicious), banning the use of signature strikes (targeted killing on people whose identities are unknown based on evidence of suspicious behavior), restricting targeted killing to zones of active hostilities, and creating a cause of action for families to collect damages for persons unlawfully killed in targeted killing operations.

The Fultonians were mavericks and advocated a clever plan to restrict indefinite detention. Instead of banning

indefinite detention, the Fultonians devised a plan to allow for the indefinite detention of only dangerous terrorists while requiring federal trials for everyone else. The plan prohibited the indefinite detention of U.S. citizens and resident aliens; required federal trials for all the Guantanamo detainees, except for the 48 who were not suitable for prosecution; and narrowed the circumstances when someone could be detained for providing substantial support for terrorism.

The case claimed two advantages. First, it claimed to enhance cooperation to apprehend terrorists. The fear of indefinite detention chilled cooperation from U.S. citizens and foreign governments. Second, it argued indefinite detention violated international law and eroded the soft-power influence of the U.S.



Novices Amanda Sie, Myles Casey, Sean MacDonald & Fisher Pressman visit the Jerry Falwell Museum during the ADA National Tournament at Liberty University.

MACDONALD WINS THE DUFFY AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE IN DEBATE



Sean MacDonald '17

The Kevin P. Duffy Award for Excellence in Debate honors the long and distinguished service of Dr. Kevin P. Duffy, Vice President of Student Affairs from 1976 to 2000.

Sean MacDonald '17 is the 2014 recipient of the Duffy Award. Sean enjoyed tremendous success debating this year as a novice. He won four individual speaker awards, including the top speaker award at Clarion University. Sean reached the elimination rounds at five tournaments, including reaching the final rounds at the Novice-JV National Championship and at the University of Georgia tournament.

CARELLI & SIE SHARE QUINN AWARD

The Joseph F. Quinn Award for Outstanding First Year Debater was created in 2007 to celebrate the service of Dr. Joseph F. Quinn, who currently is Professor and James P. McIntyre Chair in Economics. From 1999 to 2007, Dr. Quinn was the much beloved Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences and a strong supporter of both the liberal arts and the Fulton Debating Society.

Ryan Carelli '17 and Amanda Sie '17 are the 2014 recipients of the Quinn Award. Ryan competed this year in both junior varsity and varsity, even though he had no prior policy debate experience. In junior varsity, he reached the elimination rounds at West Point and Clarion. The second semester, he debated in varsity and went 4-4 in his first varsity tournament at Navy. If Fulton had awards for the most improved and hardest working debater, it would go to Ryan.

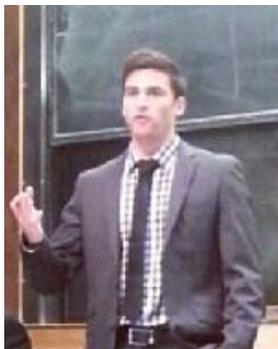
Amanda achieved tremendous success debating this year in novice. She received 4 speaker awards, including top speaker honors at the United States Naval Academy. Amanda reached the elimination rounds at 6 tournaments, including reaching the final rounds at the CEDA Northeast Championship and at Monmouth.



Amanda Sie '17

MAEROWITZ & TINGLE SHARE MCLAUGHLIN AWARD FOR PUBLIC DEBATING

The Joseph T. McLaughlin Award for Outstanding Public Debater was created in 2010 to celebrate the legendary career of Joseph T. McLaughlin who reached the final round of the National Debate Tournament in 1964, along with winning numerous national tournaments and speaker awards.



Michael Maerowitz '14

Michael Maerowitz '14, a philosophy major from Phoenix, AR and Alexander Tingle '14 are this year's recipients of the McLaughlin Award. Michael and Alex were accomplished tournament debaters. Michael won the varsity division of the West Point Tournament in 2011 and qualified for the 66th National Debate Tournament. Alex won the novice division of the University of Massachusetts tournament in 2011 and won the junior varsity division of the Cornell tournament in 2012.

Michael and Alex are also outstanding public debaters, with each winning the Fulton Prize Debate—Michael in 2011 & Alex in 2014. This year, Michael participated in the Marijuana and NFL playoff expansion debates and Alex participated in the Marijuana, Fossil Fuel divestment, and Fulton Prize Debate.

Next year, Michael Maerowitz will be attending law school at Arizona State and Alexander Tingle will be working at UBS in New York City.

FULTONIANS WIN EPA DEBATE OVER SAFETY OF NATURAL GAS FRACKING



EPA scientist Ibrahim Goodwin with Michael Allen '15, John Katsulas & Stephen Ferguson '15

Boston College defeated Mary Washington University in a public debate held on July 31, 2013 at the 2013 Community Involvement Training Conference for environmental scientists sponsored by the United States Environmental Protection Agency in Boston, Massachusetts.

The topic for the debate was, “Resolved: Hydraulic fracking of natural gas is harmful to the environment.” Debating on the affirmative side was Michael Allen '15 & Stephen Ferguson '15 of Boston College and debating on the negative side was Thomas Pacheco & Colin McElhinny, two seniors from Mary Washington University. The audience of EPA scientists were designated as the judges for the debate.

On the affirmative side, Boston College argued that hydraulic fracking harmed the environment in three ways. First, it argued that the fluids injected to fracture shale rocks contain toxic chemicals which eventually leak into groundwater supplies. Second, it claimed that the fracking fluids injected into the ground flow back to the surface as contaminated waste water. Safely disposing of this waste water has proven to be problematic. Underground injection into old oil wells causes earthquakes. Even waste water that has been treated in industrial facilities and returned to rivers contains high levels of saline and radiation. Finally, BC contended that the drilling, venting/flaring, and the accompanying vehicular traffic necessary for shale gas operations releases

toxic hydrocarbons, benzene, and methylene chloride.

Mary Washington replied by arguing that implementing stricter environmental regulations could prevent most of the environmental harms due to fracking. On a macro-level, Mary Washington argued that fracking was a net positive for the environment because it increased the supply of natural gas, which allowed for the closure of coal power plants. Since natural gas has lower carbon dioxide emissions than coal, Mary Washington claimed the transition from coal to natural gas power plants was vital to preventing global warming.

At the conclusion of the debate, the EPA scientists, by a show of hands, declared Boston College as the winner of the debate. In post round commentary, the general sentiment of the scientists was that the immediate and real world harms to contaminating water supplies was a more pressing concern than global warming.

Public Debate Series
for 2013-2014

July 31, 2013

“Resolved: Hydraulic fracking of natural gas is harmful to the environment.”

March 19, 2014

“Resolved: The United States should promote the legalization of marijuana.”

March 26, 2013
(co-sponsored with the Undergraduate Government of Boston College)

“Resolved: Boston College should divest its endowment of investments in fossil fuels.”

April 15, 2014

“Resolved: The National Football League should expand its playoffs by adding two teams.”

122nd Fulton Prize Debate
April 29 2014

“Resolved: The National Labor Relations Board should uphold the right of collegiate football teams to unionize.”

ALUMNI FEATURE:
CONGRESSMAN
JOHN J. DOUGLASS

While there are many prominent winners of the Fulton Prize debate, the Society recently discovered that the 1893 winner, John J. Douglass, was a five-term member of the U.S. House of Representatives. Curiously, the revelation came by accident. The carpenter who delivered the ladder so that the painter could add Sullivan McCormick’s name to the wall in Gasson 305 revealed that his great uncle was both a Fulton Medal winner and a Congressman! As far as we know, Douglass is the only Fulton medalist elected to Congress.

John Douglass was born in East Boston in 1873. He enrolled at Boston College in the Fall of 1889 and was very active in the Fulton. In the Spring of 1893, he served as the President of the Fulton. In the *Boston Globe* of September 14, 1924, written after Douglass won the Democratic primary, Douglass fondly remembered his years as a Fultonian. He recalled that his first public debate was on the topic, “The Right of the Southern Confederacy to secede.” Debating on the negative, he claimed to have won that debate.

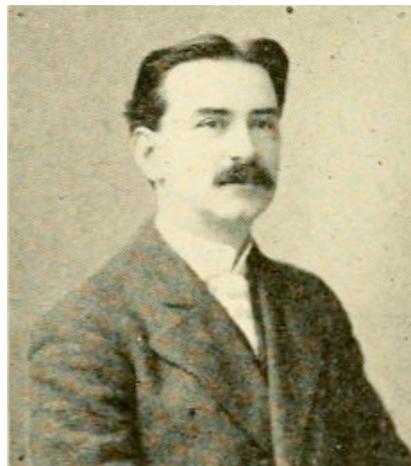
Winning the Fulton Medal in 1893, Douglass said, was “the greatest honor that can come to a BC boy.” Douglass couldn’t remember the topic for the debate but he did remember two of the judges: Cardinal William H. O’Connell and Judge John W. Corcoran. (The topic for the debate was, “Resolved: That the annexation of any foreign territory

is incompatible with the best interests of the United States.”)

After graduation, Douglass earned his law degree from Georgetown in 1896 and he opened a practice in Boston. He served for four terms in the Massachusetts House of Representatives from 1899 to 1913. Douglass served for four terms as the U.S. Congressman from the 10th district (1924 to 1933) and he won another term from 1933 to 1935 after his district was re-drawn.

While in Congress, Douglass fought for the repeal of the National Origins Act of 1924, a law that restricted the immigration of Southern and Eastern Europeans and practically excluded Asians and other nonwhites from entry into the United States. He also fought to legalize light wine and beer sales which were prohibited by the Volstead Act.

In 1935, Douglass was defeated in the Democratic primary by John P. Higgins. He returned to practicing law and served as the Director of Penal Institutions of Boston from 1935 until his death in 1939 from pneumonia.



John J. Douglass

The
Fulton Debate Society
of 2013-2014

- Michael Allen '15
- Brysen Boyd '17
- Ryan Carelli '17
- Myles Casey '17
- Sijin Choi '17
- Stephen Ferguson '15
- Alex Kontopoulos '17
- Ted Kontopoulos '15
- Sean MacDonald '17
- Michael Maerowitz '14
- Fisher Pressman '17
- Nathan Shnipes '14
- Amanda Sie '17
- Raven Tillman '14
- Alexander Tingle '14
- Jonathan Wong '17

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www.bc.edu/fultondebate

Final
NDT Rankings
for 2013-2014

1. George Mason University
2. Liberty University
3. Oklahoma University
4. University of Kansas
5. Harvard University
6. Kansas City Community College
7. Wake Forest University
8. Cornell University
9. James Madison University
10. Georgetown University
11. Northwestern University
12. Binghamton University
13. University of Michigan
14. Rutgers University, New Brunswick
15. University of Texas, Austin
16. United States Military Academy
17. Towson University
18. Fresno State University
19. Vanderbilt University
20. University of Miami
21. Michigan State University
22. University of Central Oklahoma
23. New York University
- 24. BOSTON COLLEGE**
25. Baylor University
26. Emory University
27. University of California, Berkeley
28. University of Texas, San Antonio
29. Wayne State University
30. Johnson County Community College



Fultonian of the Year Bill Stanwood and his wife, Jan



Alex Tringle poking holes in the arguments of Erin Sutton and Tj Buckley of Boston College Fossil Free



Jack McNealy (1960 Fulton Prize medalist) with son



Novices in front of Maban Hall at Navy with speaker awards: Casey (7th speaker), MacDonald (6th speaker), Sie (1st speaker) & Pressman (5th speaker)



Squad photo from West Point. Front row: Ryan Carelli & Amanda Sie; Back row: Stephen Ferguson, Sean MacDonald, Myles Casey, Sijin Choi, Fisber Pressman, Brysen Boyd



Senior dinner at Grill 23: From left: Alex Tingle, Nate Shnipes, Raven Tillman, and Michael Maerowitz

Final CEDA Rankings for 2013-2014

1. Liberty University
2. George Mason University
3. Oklahoma University
4. Kansas City Community College
5. Cornell University
6. University of Kansas
7. Wake Forest University
8. Harvard University
9. Binghamton University
10. James Madison University
11. Northwestern University
12. Georgetown University
13. United States Military Academy
14. University of Michigan
15. Vanderbilt University
16. Rutgers University, New Brunswick
17. Fresno State University
18. Towson University
19. University of Miami
20. University of Texas, Austin
21. Michigan State University
22. Emory University
23. **BOSTON COLLEGE**
24. University of Houston
25. University of Central Oklahoma
26. University of Texas, San Antonio
27. California State University, Fullerton
28. Johnson County Community College
29. Weber State University
30. University of California, Berkeley

IN MEMORIUM: RONALD K. JERUTIS '67

Fulton Debate is sad to report that Ronald K. Jerutis '67 passed away from a rare blood disorder on August 18, 2013. Ron was a devoted Fultonian who attended the 2007 Fulton Debate reunion and shared debate "war stories" with the other alumni in attendance.

Ron earned considerable success as a Fultonian. His more notable achievements included a first place at Temple (debating with John Businger) in 1963, a second place at Bellarmine College (debating with John Businger) in 1964, fourth place at Amherst College (debating with Harry Attridge) in 1964, and a second place at Boston University (debating with Harry Attridge) in 1965 where he was also the top speaker.

The topic for the 1966 Fulton Prize Debate was "Resolved: That law enforcement agencies in the U.S. should be given greater freedom in the investigation and prosecution of crime." When the judges announced their decision, Ron won the Fulton Medal and his name was added to the long and distinguished list of winners on the great wall in Gasson Hall 305.

Harry Attridge, who debated with Ron at numerous tournaments and is presently the Sterling Professor of Divinity at Yale University, remembered him "fondly as a lively, witty, and engaged debate partner. There was something about his Chicagoan style that meshed well with this kid from Boston." Harry said that he has especially fond memories of debating with Ron at the Amherst tournament, where they met a delightful young woman. Although Ron had the first date, Harry went on to marry the woman who has been his wife for the past 46 years.

Fulton debate extends its condolences to his wife, Susan, his two daughters Jennifer and Sarah and to his son, Jason.



Senior photo of Ron Jerutis from the 1967 *Sub Turri* (the Boston College yearbook)

WELCOME TO CHRISTY WEBSTER DUNN: OUR NEW DEBATE COACH

To replace Patrick Waldinger (who is now coaching at the University of Miami, Florida), Fulton Debate hired Christy Webster Dunn as its new debate coach. Christy has extensive policy debate experience.

From 1999 to 2003, she debated at the University of Rochester. Christy began as a novice and achieved success at every level of debate. In 2002, she won the Junior Varsity National Championship and she qualified for the National Debate Tournament in 2002 and 2003.

Prior to joining Boston College, Christy coached debate at West Point (2006 to 2012), Columbia (2004 to 2006), and Rochester (2003 to 2004). She is the recipient of numerous awards, including receiving the coach of the year award from the Society for More and Better Argumentation (2009), the critic of the year from the Cross-Examination East region (2008), the Michael K. Davis Award for East Region Debater of the Year (2003) and the Outstanding Civilian Service Award from West Point (2010).



Christy Webster Dunn, the new Debate Coach (replacing Patrick Waldinger)