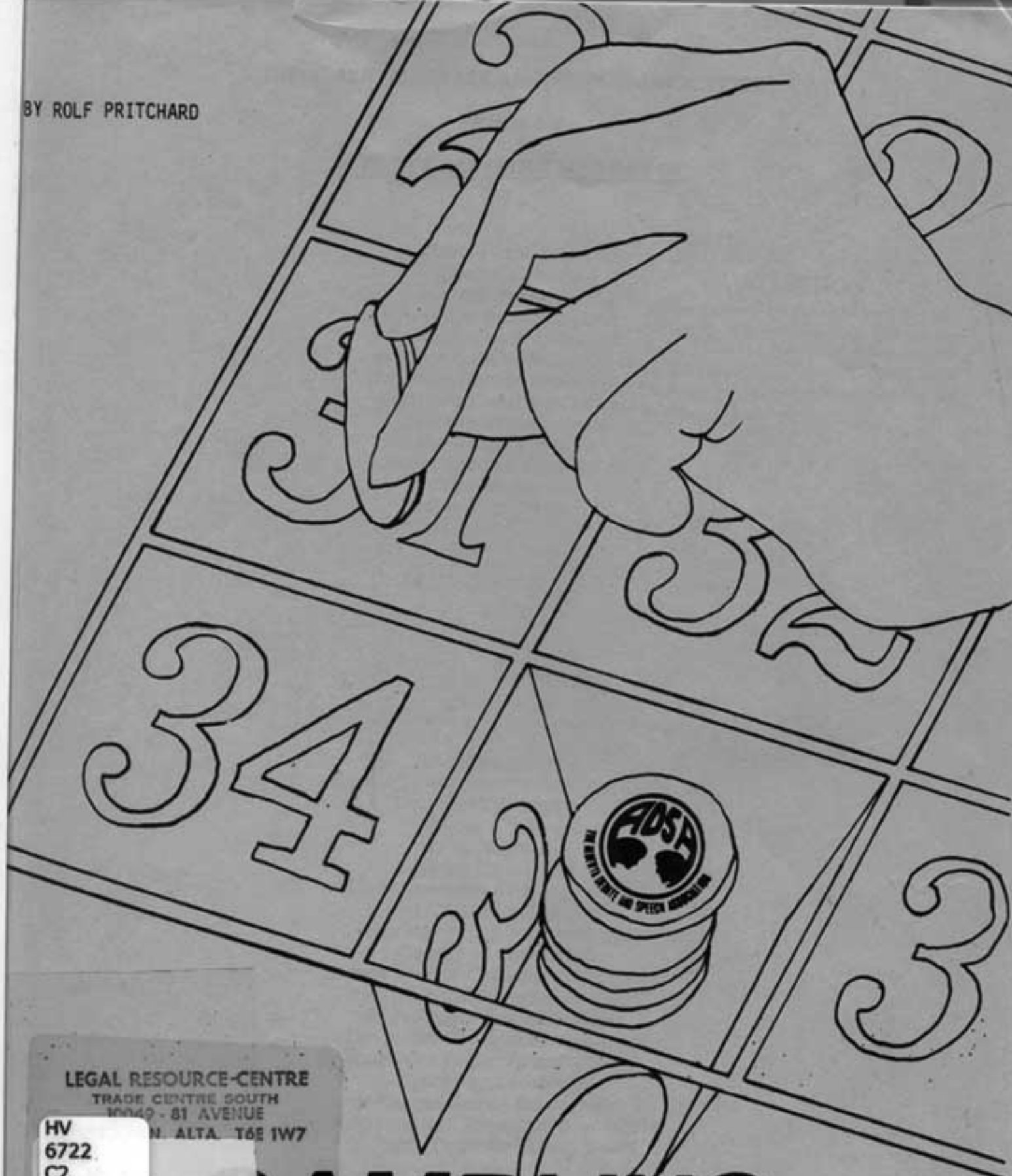


BY ROLF PRITCHARD



LEGAL RESOURCE-CENTRE
TRADE CENTRE SOUTH
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LAW

GAMBLING

B.I.R.T. GAMBLING BE SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCED IN CANADA



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1

THE ALBERTA DEBATE AND SPEECH ASSOCIATION

PROGRAM

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Medicine Hat School District #0076
Calgary Catholic School Board

ATTENTION

Please note that the information contained in this material may not necessarily represent the law in Alberta at the present time. Therefore you may wish to consult a lawyer before deciding on a course of action.

DON'T MISS THE INTRODUCTION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ATTENTION

Please note that the information contained in this material may not necessarily represent the law in Alberta at the present time. Therefore you may wish to consult a lawyer before deciding on a course of action.

- A) Introduction**
- B) On to the Debate**
- C) Affirmative**
- D) Negative**
- E) How to Clash (Organization)**
- F) Discussion and Cross-Examination**

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation

$$f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

It is well known that

$$f(x) = \arctan x$$

and that

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

It is also known that

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \frac{1}{x}$$

for $x > 0$. It follows from this that

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \frac{1}{x}$$

for $x < 0$. It follows from this that

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \frac{1}{x}$$

for $x < 0$. It follows from this that

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \frac{1}{x}$$

A) **INTRODUCTION**

Key Terms / Key Dates / NOTES

KEY TERMS

GAMBLING

The Playing of games of chance for money.

Presently in Canada legal gambling consists of the following 4 activities:

- Casinos
- Bingos
- Lotteries
- Horse Racing

CASINOS

*A public building or room for gambling and other amusements.
(The only games allowed at Alberta Casinos are:*

- Blackjack
- Roulette
- and Wheels of Fortune)

BINGOS

A gambling game played with cards on which numbered squares are covered as the numbers are called at random.

LOTTERIES

A system of raising money by selling numbered tickets and distributing prizes to the holders of numbers drawn at random.

HORSE RACING

Betting on the outcome of horse races.

A number of illegal gambling activities are defined:

Book-Making

The act of taking others bets on the outcome of sporting events for purposes of personal profit.

Running A Common Gaming House

Providing a facility where illegal gambling occurs.

KEY DATES

Between 1892 and 1970 racetrack betting was the only legal form of gambling in Canada, other than minor charitable events.

Certain key dates regarding lotteries, casinos and bingos may be of interest.

Lotteries

1968 Montreal introduces a lottery to pay for Expo 67 - the fair which celebrated Canada's 100th Birthday.

It was declared illegal.

1969 The Federal Government changed the criminal code to make lotteries legal, so that provinces could raise money.

The first Provincial lottery occurred shortly afterward in Quebec - called Loto-Quebec.

In 1973 the first National lottery was started to help pay for the 1976 Olympics in Montreal.

In 1975 Ontario started a lottery called Wintario.

By 1976 the Atlantic and Western Provinces had a lottery also.

In 1978 the Federal Government decided to enter into the lottery business.

In 1979 the Federal Government agreed not to enter the lottery business in return for yearly cash payments from the Provincial organizations.

Presently Provincial lotteries exist while the Inter-provincial Lottery Corp. runs Super Loto and Lotto 6/49.

Casinos

1967 - Edmonton receives permission to operate Blackjack during Klondike Days.

1970 - Amendment to the Criminal Code makes Casinos legal..

Most Provinces, the Yukon, and North West Territories license the occasional special event Casino.

Alberta is the only Province to have year-round Casinos.

Bingos

It is traditionally thought of as a minor charitable event and has, therefore, never been illegal.

Bingos - Contd.

Initially became popular in Canada in the **twenties**.

During the **30s** the Catholic Church adopted bingo as a fund raising activity.

During the **40s** service organizations started holding large "Mass" bingos.

The Catholic Church and Service Organizations have continued, to this day, holding bingos for "good causes".

NOTES

The issue is basically like this

Those opposed to Gambling object on the following grounds:

- Encourages poor people to spend money they need.
- Encourages crime and corruption.
- Encourages a poor sense of values.
- Does not reduce organized crime as supporters claim.
- It is a very inefficient tax because a large sum goes to prizes and administration.
- Exploits the poor/a regressive tax.
- Causes mental health problems.

Those in favour of Gambling support it on the following grounds:

- It is a good tax because it is voluntary.
- Getting rid of gambling would only encourage crime.
- Regulations are such that crime is nearly impossible.
- Provides funds for charities.
- There is a public demand for it.

8 B) ON TO THE DEBATE..

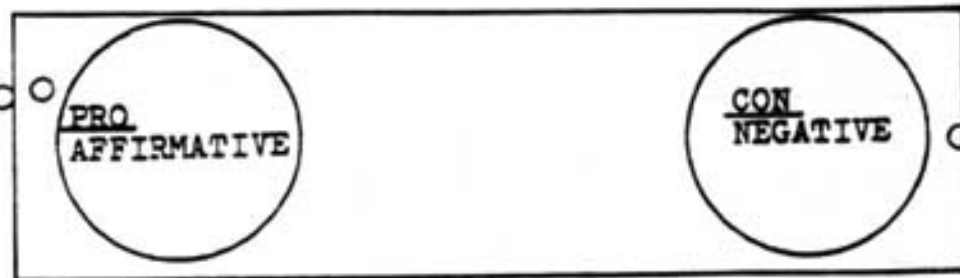
"BE IT RESOLVED THAT GAMBLING BE SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCED IN CANADA"

"It's debatable"

Glad you said that, its almost as easy as it sounds!

The key thing to remember is that:

There are two sides to every coin!



○ The Affirmative supports the resolution.

We the Affirmative believe that gambling should be significantly reduced in Canada.

The Negative does not support the resolution ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

We the Negative believe that gambling should not be significantly reduced in Canada.

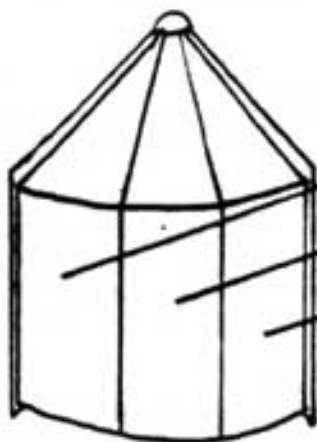
Now we know who thinks what; the next problem is how to go about getting your views across.

coming up..

AFFIRMATIVE & NEGATIVE



getting your views across!



9
THIS RESEARCH PACKAGE IS DIVIDED
INTO THREE SECTIONS:

AFFIRMATIVE

NEGATIVE

AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE

YOU WILL FIND THAT THE CORNERS
OF THE PAGES ARE LABELED WITH
ONE OF THESE TITLES

C) THE AFFIRMATIVE

The Affirmative speaks first in any debate.



Because the Affirmative is suggesting a
change.

Without this change there would be nothing
to talk about.

As the Affirmative you are saying

"Hey everybody, stop what you're doing, I have an idea how
we can change things."

.....well it isn't quite that simple; almost, but not quite.

There are actually a few things you have to do to make people listen
to your change.



AFFIRMATIVE CHECK LIST ✓

1. State Resolution
2. Define Resolution
3. State need for a big change(s)
4. Don't Forget Proof
5. Plan
6. A good "CLASH"



10

THAT CHECKLIST LOOKS LIKE A LOT OF WORK... BUT REMEMBER...
YOU DONT HAVE TO DO IT ALL ALONE, DEPENDING ON WHAT TYPE
 OF DEBATE IT IS YOU WILL HAVE TWO OR THREE PARTNERS.
 LETS LOOK AT THE LIST FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF A TEAM

JUNIOR HIGH JUNIOR STYLE(3 PERSON)

FIRST AFFIRMATIVE

- 1.STATE RESOLUTION
- 2.DEFINE RESOLUTION
- 3.STATE NEED FOR A BIG CHANGE(S)
- 4.DON'T FORGET PROOF

2ND AFFIRMATIVE

- 1.PRESENT PLAN
- 2."CLASH"

3RD AFFIRMATIVE

- 1.SHOW BENEFITS OF PLAN
- 2."CLASH"

JUNIOR HIGH SENIOR AND ALL SENIOR HIGH STYLES(2 PERSON)

FIRST AFFIRMATIVE

- 1.STATE RESOLUTION
- 2.DEFINE RESOLUTION
- 3.STATE NEED FOR A BIG CHANGE(S)
- 4.DON'T FORGET PROOF
- 5.INTRODUCE PLAN

SECOND AFFIRMATIVE

- 1.PRESENT PLAN
- 2.SHOW BENEFITS OF PLAN
- 3."CLASH"

WHATS ALL THIS "CLASH"JAZZ...?

DON'T WORRY WE'LL GET TO THAT LATER.

NOW...BACK TO THE AFFIRMATIVE CHECK LIST.

✓ 1. State the Resolution

This way we all know that we came to the right debate!

"BE IT RESOLVED THAT GAMBLING BE SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCED IN CANADA"

✓ 2. Define the Terms of the Resolution -

Just so that we are all discussing the same thing, lets define the major terms of the resolution:

Gambling - The playing of games of chance for money.

Significantly - To a great or large degree.

Reduced - To make or become less.

AFFIRMATIVE

//

Some points to keep in mind:

- a) you don't have to use these exact definitions
- b) it is wrong to define the terms in a way that gives you an unfair advantage.

IN FACT...

- THE A.D.S.A. CONSTITUTION STATES THAT.... THE AFFIRMATIVE SHALL NOT DEFINE THE TERMS OF THE RESOLUTION IN SUCH A WAY AS TO GIVE THEM AN ADVANTAGE NOT INHERENT IN THE RESOLUTION...
...SO THERE!!!

Hint for the Negative

If the definition is defined in a way which isn't fair you must say this in your first speech.

○ LETS LOOK AT THE A.D.S.A. CONSTITUTION AGAIN

- a) The Affirmative must reasonably define the essential terms of the resolution.
- b) The Negative should take issue with the definitions only if it feels those provided by the Affirmative are patently unreasonable. If this happens, the judge shall accept the definition which is best supported through evidence and argument throughout the debate.
- c) The Negative should not first accept and then later object to the definitions. Failure to challenge a definition is understood to be acceptance of it.

1. State Resolution
2. Define Resolution
3. State need for a big change(s)
4. Don't Forget Proof
5. Plan
6. A good "CLASH"

AFFIRMATIVE

✓ 3. State the Need for A Big Change

BIG - This is very important. As the Affirmative, your mission in life is to change things. If you only make small changes that's like saying "Basically we support the present system."

Good Affirmatives don't do that.

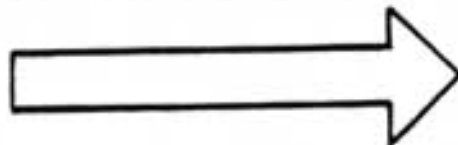
CHANGE - A little earlier we said.....

"Hey everybody, I have an idea how we can really change things!"

Well, everyone that was listening turned around and asked "WHY?"



FOR THE ANSWER TO THIS AND OTHER ISSUES, SUCH AS LIFE THE UNIVERSE AND EVERYTHING, TIME TO CONSULT THE RESEARCH.



THE RIGHT HAND COLUMN REPRESENTS THE ARTICLE,
THE LEFT HAND COLUMN HAS EDITORIAL COMMENTS WHICH
SHOULD NOT BE QUOTED

THE ARTICLES HERE HAVE BEEN EDITED, REPHRASED & ANNOTATED

RESEARCH
RESEARCH
RESEARCH
RESEARCH
RESEARCH

The [illegible] of [illegible]

This article does two jobs:

- A) First it describes some of the problems of lotteries;
- B) Second, it gives some of the history of lotteries in Canada.

Excerpts from:

"Those Crazy Lotteries"

by Robert Miller

MacLean's Magazine - Jan. 23/84

The national dream last week took the shape of a Lotto 6/49 ticket, a flimsy slip of paper with six numbers printed in purple ink. It only cost a dollar, but it was potentially worth more than \$13 million. It promised an escape into a fantasy world of vast wealth and it unleashed an unprecedented epidemic of midwinter lottery fever across Canada. It also rekindled old debates about the morality of official gambling.

Gambling: For some Canadians, including several churchmen, the lottery craze was more worrisome than amusing. Anglican Archbishop Harold Nutter of Fredericton, for one, reiterated a ban on all forms of gambling sponsored by churches in his diocese. "It creates a whole wrong sense of values," he said. And Robert Lindsey, a senior staff officer with the United Church of Canada, concurred, adding that his church has advised its members not to buy lottery tickets and to refuse any grants available through lottery funds. Lindsey is also a member of the Toronto-based Inter-Church ad hoc committee on gambling, which includes Baptists, Anglicans and members of the Salvation Army and the Christian Reform Church. "Lotteries do not appeal to grownup instincts; they appeal to whatever is arrested in our personal development—a Cinderella-Walter Mitty syndrome," he declared.

The Roman Catholic Church continued to hold the view that moderate gambling is not a sin. Catholic charities raise millions of dollars each year through bingo games, raffles and lotteries—including the popular Pot 'o' Gold Lottery (top triweekly prize: \$100,000), which is organized by the diocese of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

There were lay critics as well. Igor Kusysyn, a York University psychologist who has done extensive research on gambling, said that the Lotto 6/49 mania was "almost sick. I've never seen anything like it." Added University of Manitoba philosophy professor Arthur Shafer: "The whole impulse to improve one's life through gambling is dubious. It is a kind of magical thinking."

The Anglican and United Churches object to lotteries on the grounds that it promotes poor personal values.

A Negative point the Catholic Church uses Lottery and Bingo funds for Charity.

Lottery Mania is an illness.

AFFIRMATIVE

10

Some people who buy lottery tickets cannot afford food.

A good emotional points for the Affirmative.

Judith Saunders of Whitehorse sold lottery tickets as a volunteer for several years, but she, too, expressed concern that some players spend more than they can afford. Said Saunders: "I see people [buying tickets] who look as though they do not have very much money and I cannot help but think that maybe they would be better off buying food."

The Canadian lottery bonanza began in 1968, when Montreal Mayor Jean Drapeau introduced his so-called voluntary tax, a draw to help defray the costs of staging Expo '67, held a year earlier. The Quebec Court of Appeals ruled that the Drapeau program was illegal, but in 1969 the federal Liberal government amended the Criminal Code to legalize lotteries. The first major national lottery began in 1973, offering million-dollar prizes at \$10 a ticket, with the bulk of the proceeds intended to help pay for the 1976 Montreal Olympic Games. With the change in the law, Quebec moved quickly to establish its own lottery organization. Loto-Québec, in turn, helped Ontario to establish its system in 1975, which was launched with the popular dollar-a-ticket Wintario game. By 1976 the Atlantic and the western provinces had their own organizations, and the pieces were in place for a national operation.

Then, in 1978 Ottawa reversed its earlier hands-off policy and announced that it would become directly involved in the lottery business. But the provinces complained bitterly and in 1979 they won an agreement from the Conservative government of Joe Clark that Ottawa would leave the lottery business to them—in exchange for an annual transfer payment now worth more than \$30 million to the federal treasury. Now the Interprovincial Lottery Corp. runs Super Loto, the weekly Provincial and Lotto 6/49, while the regional operations manage their own games.

The introduction of lotteries also sparked complaints that governments were ignoring their responsibilities as they scrambled to cash in on a new form of revenue, and last week's surge of ticket buying revived the criticism. Said Nutter: "A government that finds itself having to depend on income from lotteries is in the last stages of decay." Added University of To-

History of lotteries in Canada

A government that depends on lottery funds is in trouble.

AFFIRMATIVE

There is little difference between lotteries and a mafia operation.

Good Affirmative Points.

Winning a lottery can make you a target for criminals.

17
ronto history professor Desmond Morton: "Lotteries are sleazy and immoral—a ripoff of human greed. The government lotteries are a smooth and efficient operation, but then so is the Mafia."

Vulnerable: The lottery stampede caused concern among some Canadian law enforcement officers as well. Police in Vancouver reminded players that jackpot winners and their families were vulnerable. Said Const. Edward Yeoman: "The winner becomes a high target for anyone." In response, lottery officials advised that future big winners should consider hiring a bodyguard and a business manager to protect both their prizes and themselves.

There is no doubt that life will change radically for the winner, or winners, of the biggest lottery pool in Canadian history—unless the victor was already a multimillionaire. In that respect, the lucky Lotto 6/49 player in the current round may be different from most big winners of the past. York University's Kusyszyn reported that a recent survey of Canadian lottery winners revealed that few of them dramatically altered their way of life after suddenly becoming rich. Only seven per cent quit their jobs—something Ontario's Baetz, for one, vowed to do if his ticket won. At the same time, only a scant 20 per cent splurged on a major holiday. The vast majority of winners prudently banked their winnings or paid off their mortgages—two traditional economic objectives of Canadian families. There are exceptions, however, including Gerald Roberts of Springdale, Nfld. Roberts was his province's first instant millionaire, winning Loto Canada's top prize on June 17, 1978. He decided against investing the money and by the following February he had spent half of it after acquiring a yacht, a Cadillac, some construction equipment and shares in his favorite hotel and bar. Within a year of winning big, however, he died of cirrhosis of the liver. He was 32 years old, a winner and perhaps a victim of the lottery game.

A Negative point. The lives of most winners does not change that much.

This article describes some of the problems, both recent and historic with lotteries.

A description of recent "Lottery Fever!"

Lotteries encourage compulsive gambling.

Excerpts from:

"A Week In Lotto Dreamland"
Alberta Report - Jan. 23/84
 A. R. Long

It had just turned noon on Saturday, December 31, and time was running out. Less than an hour remained until the 1 p.m. computer shut-off time for Lotto 6/49 and the \$3 million jackpot beckoned like a light from paradise to the 30 people lined up for tickets at the booth in Calgary's South Centre shopping mall. Then the unthinkable happened. Computer overload! Tickets could no longer be processed. As the faces of those in front of them crinkled into masks of anguish, then anger, lottery clerks Shelly Danchuk, 19, and Dianne Larson, 20, gritted their teeth and prepared for the worst.

The mass lottery fever in Alberta and other parts of the country had been growing steadily since December 10. On that Saturday, nobody's number was picked by Lotto 6/49's Winnipeg-based DEC computer, so none of the 225,000 \$1 tickets sold won the \$500,000 jackpot. Similarly the next week, the 450,000 tickets missed the \$1.5-million prize. Ticket sales increased, as did the jackpot, and last week 15 million tickets were sold, upping the ante to almost \$14 million—the largest tax-free lottery prize ever in the world. The winning number, 2, 12, 29, 31, 44 and 46 was drawn on Saturday in Toronto and by Monday it was known that a single Ontario ticket was eligible to collect \$13,890,583.80.

The chances of winning the jackpot are calculated at 13,983,816 to one, the worst odds of any of the country's 16 lotteries (Super Loto's \$10 ticket holders, for example, stand a one in 500,000 chance of winning \$1 million). A Canadian today has a much greater chance of dying in a plane crash (360,000 to one), or being shot to death (25,000 to one), or of going blind (3,300 to one). And although for most people \$1 is little to pay for a week's worth of sweet pipedreams, there are those who see a darker side to lotomania. Toronto-based member of the Canadian Foundation for Compulsive Gamblers Robert Goldstein, 47, says, "These lotteries are the worst thing I've ever seen. Let's say a guy buys \$5 worth of tickets. Let's say he wins \$500. He says, 'Hey, I'm doing something right.' So right away he goes out and buys more tickets and that's all it takes for gambling to get a hold of him."

AFFIRMATIVE

At different periods in history lotteries have been out of favour.

Despite condemnation and periods of censure throughout history, however, lotteries have remained a favourite form of gambling since Chinese farm labourers drew wooden lots after a long day in the rice paddies. Similarly the ancient Greeks played a game whereby chips would be shaken around in a receptacle, the winning player being the one whose chip fell out first. The Aztec civilization's lottery was less convivial. Lots were drawn to see whose heart would be ripped out and offered as a sacrifice to the sun god each day.

The word "lottery" is derived from the French "lotir," to divide, which later became "lot" in England, where the biblical procedure of drawing lots was an early method of settling disputes. The first recorded public lottery was held in Bruges (in what is now Belgium) in 1466 and was organized by the widow of the Flemish painter Jan van Eyck to raise money for the poor. In 1520, King Francis I of France legalized "loteries blanches" in five cities and, about the same time, the Italian government established La Lotto di Firenze as a revenue generator.

The first English equivalent was authorized by Queen Elizabeth I in 1567. Several south-eastern coastal towns, unhappy with their poorly maintained harbours, were threatening to revolt. The lottery, for which 400,000 tickets were sold and a jackpot equivalent to \$17,500 was awarded, paid for repairs.

As the popularity of this means of raising funds increased, however, so did the corruption. In the 17th century, Louis XIV of France drew the tickets for a lottery. The top prize of 100,000 francs was won by the Sun King himself, while smaller prizes went to the queen and the Dauphin. So outraged was the population that Louis was pressured into returning the money and re-drawing. Not long afterwards, England's William III passed that country's first law prohibiting the game. "Lotteries," it stated, "exist to the utter ruin and impoverishment of many families and to the reproach of the English laws and government."

In the New World, however, this means of raising cash had an auspicious beginning. The Virginia Company helped finance its 1612 expedition to America with lottery money. George Washington financed a road over the Cumberland

A good Negative point. Lotteries have historically been used for public projects.

Lotteries, since early times, have caused social problems.

Mountains in Maryland using the same method and Benjamin Franklin followed suit when he needed money for cannons. Lotteries aided in establishing such universities as Harvard and Dartmouth and were considered, as Thomas Jefferson put it, "a salutary instrument wherein the tax is laid on the willing only."

But again corruption spoiled the fun. By 1831, in eight states alone, there were 420 lotteries being held, generating more than \$66 million in sales annually. "The name of Lott'ry the Nature bewitches," wrote an anonymous poet of the day. "And country and town run mad after riches."

The private Louisiana Lottery company obtained a 25-year charter from the state legislature in 1869, its organizers arguing that the profits would partially replenish money lost during the Civil War (1861-65). The company grossed \$1 million the first year, but soon, as early lotto-mania spread, the figure had risen to \$60 million from various lotteries with prizes of up to \$600,000 and tickets selling for between 25 cents and \$40. Of this revenue, only \$40,000 was actually going to the State of Louisiana. Moreover, the widespread fanaticism was encouraging petty thefts by servants and large embezzlement by businessmen.

Superstitions were honed. Ticket buyers consulted voodoo charts. For some reason the sight of a naked leg (as long as it wasn't that of one's wife or mistress) was a sign to play the number 11. The observance of a grey-haired

female corpse meant play number 49. A stray dog: number six.

The clergy became upset. "Did you ever study the building of the Lottery as it stands on the corner of St. Charles and Union Streets?" asked the Reverend Beverly Carradine of the Anti-Lottery

League of Louisiana in the organization's publication, *The New Delta*. "Look carefully and you will discover that its foundations rest on human misery; its walls, like hands of agony, look up and clutch at the receding sky and its clerks are kept busy writing down, night and day, how many fools there are in the United States." The *Delta* was also fond of depicting the lottery company as a

Corruption often becomes involved with lotteries.

Historically many churches have objected to lotteries.

golden octopus, "its slimy, writhing arms sucking the golden life blood of the country." The legislature finally abolished the lottery in 1890.

The pastime generally remained out of favour in the United States for the first half of the 20th century, not to return until the early 1960s, as was the case in

Canada (where the first recorded lottery was held in 1783 to raise money for a Montreal prison). Indeed the game was banned outright by the Canadian government at the turn of the century and it basically stayed that way until the Criminal Code was amended in 1969.

In the 1950s, though, some organizations devised ways of getting around the law. In 1953, for example, the Calgary Active Club held a "special contest" for a \$20,000 house. Since the Lottery Act made it illegal to simply raffle off a prize, the club chose six finalists and had each submit an essay, of which the best won. In Provost, 170 miles northeast of Red Deer, five men trying to raise money for an arena weren't so lucky. When they distributed 100,000 tickets on five cars, they were charged and convicted for conducting an illegal lottery.

Such government prudery upset activists like Calgary's Mary English. Known as the "Crusading Grandmother," Mrs. English had by 1967 criss-crossed Canada and collected 500,000 signatures calling for legal lotteries to pay for health care. She presented her petition to then

justice minister Pierre Trudeau.

This, along with various legal challenges to the act in the late 1960s, resulted in the 1969 amendments. The liberalization allowed provincial and federal governments to license groups who wished to raise money for charity and the governments themselves to conduct lotteries to raise revenue. The floodgates were open.

A \$2.50-per-ticket sweepstakes in Manitoba garnered \$3.5 million in 1970. Loto Quebec, devised by Montreal mayor Jean Drapeau that same year, grossed \$21,057,800 in its first eight months. In Alberta, the Calgary Stampede Board and Edmonton's Northlands Exhibition Association set up their own sweepstakes. The market seemed unlimited as gambling-starved Canadians flocked to the booths.

In an effort to stabilize competition, the Manitoba government met with the three other western provinces and established the Western Canada Lottery Foundation which, in 1974, started the Western Express Lottery. Profits would be meted out to each of the four partners according to ticket sales in their province.

Canadian lottery history - cont'd.

Nor was the federal government about to miss out. Needing funds for the upcoming 1976 Montreal Olympics, it established the Olympic Lottery three years before, which, for \$10, offered ticket buyers a shot at \$1 million—the highest prize in the country. Each province then established a Provincial lottery

in 1976 whereby a \$1-million prize could be won on a \$5 ticket (albeit with worse odds than the Olympic's). The feds responded with a \$25-million advertising blitz for the Olympic's successor, Loto Canada.

When the Progressive Conservatives were elected in 1979, they agreed to abolish Loto Canada in return for a \$24-million-a-year levy on provincial lotteries. Then the PCs were ousted, and in early 1980 the returned Liberals began looking around for a new federal lottery to set up.

The 6/49 game had become wildly popular in West Germany. Its appeal is that players are able to choose their own number. When he buys a ticket, the customer pencils in six squares on a 49-number section of a computer card. The card is inserted into the Ticket Issuing and Validating Machine, the numbers are transmitted via phone lines to the central computer and, five seconds later (except during rushes), the TIVM spits out a ticket for the customer. On the day of the draw, a lottery machine with two spinning globes containing 49 numbered balls randomly drops the balls in one of 13,983,816 sequences of six.

The provinces decided to get in ahead of Ottawa on Lotto 6/49 and to share the cost of setting it up. One main computer and two backups, costing a total of \$9 million, were set up in the Winnipeg headquarters, with three other computer systems in Toronto, Montreal and Moncton, N.B. Then \$10,000 TIVM terminals were supplied to selected businesses in good locations across the country. Lotto 6/49 held the first of its weekly draws in June 1982. In Alberta for that year, 6/49 sold tickets worth \$9,484,892 (compared with \$23,903,505 accumulated in 12 months by Western Express—the most popular—and \$17,679,460 by the new federal Super Loto). By the fiscal year ending March 31, 1984, Provincial lottery officials expect Lotto 6/49 to have had an annual gross of close to \$30 million, with Western Express at \$22.25 million and Super Loto at about \$17.6 million.

In Alberta, as in other provinces, 5% to 10% of lottery revenues go to the retailer, 45% to prizes, 12% to administrative costs and the rest is given to the provincial government to mete out as it sees fit. The Calgary Stampede and the Edmonton Exhibition, for example, have until now received 30% of the government's take each, with the rest being divided among

A good Negative point, Revolves around the revenues which lotteries generate.

Negative point cont'd.

sports and cultural organizations such as the Alberta Foundation for the Performing Arts and the Alberta Games Council. From the Western Express and the Provincial in the last fiscal year, for example, the Alberta government collected about \$15.8 million.

The Lotto 6/49 proceeds had been held by the provincial government pending last week's announcement by Consumer and Corporate Affairs Minister Connie Osterman, 47, of a revamping of the distribution system. Now the Stampede and Northlands will each get 15% of the proceeds, while sports and culture each get 32%. This doesn't particularly upset the Stampede and Northlands associations, however, because adding to the pot the money from 6/49, as well as that from Super Loto, also hitherto held by the government, will mean the total given the two organizations will change little.

It is doubtful many holders of the 76,321,320 Lotto 6/49 tickets sold since December 3 think much about the charity work done by their donations, but then it is also hard to conceive of winning \$11 million. In Calgary, which has the highest number of lottery ticket buyers in the province with 35.1% of total sales (compared with Edmonton's 34.5%), Maria Ripper, 49, who purchased 24 Lotto 6/49 tickets, admits, "It would be kind of scary to win \$11 million. I'd give most of it to charity—the crippled children and the hospital."

Are these people sick? Dr. Mark Solomon, 38, former provincial suicidologist, now running a private bereavement counselling service in Edmonton, sees nothing wrong with spending a dollar for a crack at \$11 million. It's the compulsive gamblers who sell their houses to buy tickets who concern Dr. Solomon. "Their thinking is: 'If I win, great. If I don't, that just proves life isn't worth living.' That's the suicidal type. If you're constantly setting yourself up for failure, your self-esteem is likely to be low. If people are doing things with such a small chance of success, that can result in mental health problems and depression."

Paul Huycke, 44, lives in Calgary, is unemployed and spends more than \$20 a month on lottery tickets. "I'm buying a dream," he deadpans, while standing in line at the Lotto 6/49 counter. "It's the only way I could see to really change my life; to get the things I want. I'm buying a dream, that's what I'm doing."

*Ric Dolphin with Marilyn McKinley,
Tom Philip, Eric Reguly and
Tom Fennell*

Mental health problems associated with lotteries.

Recently the cities of Edmonton and Calgary attempted to set up permanent casinos to make money for various projects. The Casinos were defeated for a number of reasons.

These reasons are good points for the Affirmative argument.

The Plan

"Fears of Vegas Vultures"

Alberta Report - March 26/84

Two months ago, Calgary Mayor Ralph Klein and his Edmonton counterpart Laurence G. Decore announced that they want to set up first-class, Las Vegas-style gambling casinos to help pay for services and facilities. Since then, non-profit groups have complained that they'll lose their main source of revenue, and clergy have warned about gambling's evil influences. Then two weeks ago, Mayor Klein launched a counter-attack in a speech at the University of Calgary, contending that a world-

class casino would bring enormous financial benefits at minimal social cost. However, the provincial officials who would have to approve the move were unmoved. Decried Ian Taylor, the Alberta Gaming Commission executive director who licenses the casinos: "The cities won't get any special consideration."

Mayor Klein envisions a glittering, city-owned palace in Victoria Park, on the north end of the Stampede Grounds, with the profits used to beautify parks. Recreation department officials are now determining how this might be done. The city could press for changes in the Criminal Code, which prohibits a municipality from running casinos. Alternatively, Calgary might build the casino, then set up a non-profit organization to run the games.

The Gaming Commission's Mr. Taylor says a city foundation would have to line up, like any other group, to be assigned its one two-day casino a year. "There are 190 different organizations now on the waiting list, and this one would not be treated any differently, especially since it would be set up to circumvent the Criminal Code," Mr. Taylor's boss, Attorney-General Neil

Crawford, says he would oppose relaxing regulations. "I hope we don't see too much expansion in the casino area."

In fact, indirectly, the Edmonton administration has already tapped the lucrative casino market, which in 1982 netted Alberta non-profit groups \$10.4 million in revenue. Earlier this month, Creative Casinos Ltd., which runs the games for licensed charities, agreed to rent the city-owned

Edmonton is already making money because groups rent the city's facilities to hold Casinos.

AFFIRMATIVE

Convention Centre for a number of dates in May and June, though details have yet to be worked out. Alderman Julian Kinisky, a member

of the Convention Centre Authority, says the short-term goal is just to find tenants for the complex, which last year posted a \$1.3-million operating deficit. Some day he would like to see a full-time, high-quality casino at the Convention Centre. But that could happen only if the province relaxes its rules.

Calgary critics of Mr. Klein's scheme applaud the provincial stand. United Church minister David Cook, convener of outreach for the Calgary Presbytery, worries that a first-rate casino would draw "undesirables," including pimps, prostitutes and drug dealers, who thrive in the fast lane of big-time gambling. "Where the body lies, there the vultures

gather," Mr. Cook points to Nevada and Atlantic City, where despite strict gambling controls, organized crime runs rampant. He finds it reprehensible that the municipal government would support activities "which adversely affect the spiritual and moral well-being of its citizens," and paints a grim picture of increasing marital break-up, gambling addiction and crimes of violence if the casino is built.

Unlike some churches, which now use the casino as a source of revenue, the United Church, the Baptists and the Salvation Army oppose the practice, and protested the federal and provincial governments' decision to get involved in lotteries. Says Mr. Cook: "We should be promoting the ethic of effort and reward, not funding government by manipulation of lady luck."

Mr. Klein contends that his opponents are exaggerating the dangers. In Europe, he says, strict government control ensures the criminal element is totally excluded. As for the morality, critics should focus their attention on "every religious or charitable organization that has ever taken a dime from the gambling table. We are not introducing a new concept; we are taking an existing one and trying to improve on it."

Shaun McCarthy

Full time casinos draw criminals in.

Nevada and Atlantic City are examples of cities with full time casinos that have attracted criminals.

Gambling promotes poor values.

This article describes the gambling activity known as bookmaking, and why it is illegal.

Description of Bookmaking.

An example of a gambling activity in which organized crime is likely involved.

Two good Affirmative points.

Gambling causes social problems.

Excerpts from:

"The Pro-Sports-Gambling Game"
Alberta Report - Jan. 24/83

Bookmaking, the practice of accepting bets on the outcome of sporting events, elections and the like, is a full time and sometimes lucrative profession in the state of Nevada. It is in Alberta too, with one major difference: Here it is illegal. Nonetheless, since 10% of the millions of dollars bet illegally go to the bookies, the activity flourishes. Police morality squads continuously pester betting outfits by going undercover as gamblers, wiretapping phones and monitoring "drop off" houses. Occasionally there are arrests, such as last week's, when Edmonton police charged four men after a raid. The apprehensions signalled the end of the first phase of a two-month investigation into a gambling operation taking bets on NFL football and, to a lesser extent, NHL hockey games.

The mushrooming network of gambling operations is one of the reasons Edmonton's morality squad is continuing its investigation. Police are reasonably convinced the Mafia is into the Edmonton betting scene. "One of the reasons we keep up the pressure like this is to discourage outside influences from getting involved."

Another reason for breaking up betting operations: the disturbing social effects and family traumas compulsive gambling can cause. Says Sgt. Torgerson: "Time and again we see people convicted of theft or arson trying to raise money to cover gambling debts." A spectacular recent example: Last August, Marvin Porowski, 44, was sentenced to six years in a federal prison for embezzling more than \$1 million over a 10-year period, from his employer, Western GMC Pontiac Buick Ltd. in Edmonton, to cover gambling debts. Charged last week in Edmonton with bookmaking were Murray Arthur Manning, 43, (known in betting circles as "the bus driver," a one-time occupation); Maurice Ralph Ouellet, 45, ("the frog"); and Keith Allen Dyer, 41 ("the gorilla"). Jacques Ivon Douville, 43, is charged with aiding and abetting a bookmaker. *Jennifer Westaway*

This article discusses three major problems with Casinos:

- draws organized crime;
- takes money from those who can least afford it;
- Causes social problems.

These are all good Affirmative points.

Concern that casinos attract organized crime.

Incidents involving corruption have occurred.

People running casinos have no understanding of organized crime and could easily become victims.

Excerpts from:

"The BIG CASINO"

by Suzanne Zwarun

MacLean's Magazine - Oct. 3, 1977

Albertans enjoy their gambling.

Clearly, Albertans are hooked. In Calgary, a city where you'd have trouble getting a majority to agree on anything, a poll found 75% of the city in favour of charity casinos. Government and police are growing uneasy, however. The Attorney General worries at regular intervals that casinos will be taken over by professional criminals. Police Chief Brian Sawyer calls casinos "dangerous moral corrupters....temptations for crime figures."

The Provincial Government took a while to start viewing the trend with alarm. Four years ago, a Calgary charity was ripped off by its rented help but charges didn't stick. Three years ago, a cheating scandal erupted at the Stampede when two dealers were found to be collaborating with four players. Both were treated as isolated incidents until the Attorney General popped up in the legislature to announce he had solid reason to believe out-of-province "underworld interests" were behind the "startling" rush of applications for casino permits. "You'll never know what took you," he thundered at charities but the Attorney General has been vague about what organizations are threatened, what "interests outside Canada" are coming to Alberta looking for a "bonanza" and what kind of "questionable deals" are being promoted by "certain promoters."

Local police are suspicious. "What the heck do the clubs know about running casinos?" asks one inspector. "They're at the mercy of the people they hire." Malcolm Grant, organizer of the Pembroke Meadows, August Casino, admits he's no expert. "I've never even been to Las Vegas. I had no idea what a Casino was and I wouldn't recognize organized crime if I fell over it."

Most people at Casinos are "working class" or older types, yet they spend so much money.

The danger of a person becoming a compulsive gambler always exists.

This article discusses some other concerns raised by lotteries.

These are also good Affirmative issues and questions.

Most of the money doesn't go to charity, but rather to the cost of the lottery. Since only a lesser % goes to projects a tax would actually be cheaper.

Suppliers, volunteers and gaming officials share one wonder. Casino traffic dumbfounds them all. A regular clientele stalks the casinos almost nightly, but where they get their money is anyone's guess. "We don't get the Cadillac trade," says a volunteer. "It's mostly working-class people and old-age pensioners but they're tossing around \$100 bills. "Big winners are rare. Miloslav Nosal, a statistics professor at the University of Calgary who has studied gambling for a decade, has never heard of an Alberta winning more than a couple of thousand dollars. It's more likely, Nosal grumbles, to get "hocked and ruined" gambling. "I've talked to two people recently who were complete ruins. They were spending days and nights trying to develop winning systems. Real mental cases. Gambling is mentally, physically and psychologically dangerous, more dangerous than alcohol by far. The government is raking in money on gambling. It should be investing some of that on studies into the sociological implications on education. But there's nothing being done here."

Excerpts from:

"A NEW NATIONAL SPORT"

by Charles White

Canada and the World - Nov. 1976

SOME QUESTIONS:

Knocking lotteries in Canada may be akin to knocking motherhood. Without presuming to do this, C & W asks a few questions about this popular pastime.

Does the money go where you want it to go? In lotteries such as the Olympic, which was sold nationally, questions have been raised about whether some of the income became windfall profits for a provincial political party.

How efficient is it as a form of taxation? Marshall Pollack, managing director of the Ontario Lottery Corp., which operates Wintario, says that the corporation hopes to sell \$100-million worth of tickets in the next 3 years. Of this only \$40 million will go towards paying for physical fitness programs, recreation and culture. The other \$60 million will be spent on prizes and overhead. Tax revenue, so to speak, will amount to only 40% of total income. (See if you can get figures

Why are some forms of gambling illegal, while others are legal. Is the government legalizing a criminal act because the government profits?

Do governments discriminate by promoting lotteries? Other forms of gambling such as off-track betting are illegal. Are there sound reasons for putting certain games of chance out of bounds while accepting others? Do lotteries pass the test simply because governments benefit?

Should we doubt the honesty of lottery advertising? We question finance company ads which toy with the truth about interest rates, cigarette, beer, and auto ads, which imply that happiness is a smoke, a drink, a shiny car. Is lottery advertising conning us too? There is never a word about the odds against winning which might work out as two or three million to one.

Do lotteries deprive the poor of their much needed income.

Does the prospect of something for nothing draw people into the pool of buyers who really need the money for the grocery or light bill? No statistics relating income groups to ticket buyers are available. However, the question of whether low-income people are more apt to risk money against the odds because of a dream of wealth is worth discussing. Certainly, the policy game in the United States, in which bettors gamble small amounts on numbers of several digits, attracts the "little man". Do lotteries come under the same heading?

What about compulsive gamblers?

What about compulsive gamblers? Probably they would find other ways to satisfy their craving anyway, but does lottery mania make the worst of a bad situation? Other points could be made about lotteries. For example, is the fever for a win just another symptom of a materialistic society (a society in which things rather than values are improvant)? Will the instant million bring instant happiness or merely substitute a different set of problems?

This article describes the view of the Catholic Bishop of Calgary regarding gambling.

Excerpts from:

"CATHOLIC BISHOP WANTS CASINOS CUT OFF"
by Dave Maroshes
Calgary Herald, - Jan. 3, 1978.

Gambling destroys people.

Calling gambling "mentally, physically, and spiritually degrading", the Roman Catholic Bishop of Calgary has called for an end to Alberta's casino craze and a reduction of lotteries.

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Unfortunate that good projects are funded by "human weakness".

In a New Year's interview prompted by a Herald series on gambling, Most Rev. Paul O'Byrne spoke out against "that never-never-land of imaginary wealth", that calls through gambling. Although he stopped short of calling for the end of lotteries — Bishop O'Byrne feels the way they are promoted is more destructive than the lotteries themselves — he said it is a shame that good works like the Olympics are built on a foundation of "human weakness".

STRONGER STATEMENTS

The Catholic Church claims that its sponsorship of Bingo is not inconsistent with its stand on gambling.

He was speaking out now, the Bishop said, because he feels "we could be letting people down by not making stronger statements. Bishop O'Byrne, in defending the Church's long-time association with bingo, drew a sharp distinction between gambling as a relatively harmless diversion and gambling with the specific aim of "making money fast through chance".

The Negative may wish to attack this argument.

The first, which would include bingo, satisfies a social need for brining people together, while the second, especially an organized gambling event such as a casino, "allows the operators to attack the soft belly of our society", the bishop said.

"When we allow it (gambling) to be wide open, people are weaker", he added and "the danger of moral decay" is greater.

Charitable works funded through gambling, are wasted.

O'Byrne took a swing at the "idea of raising money for good works through gambling" — the often voiced argument of charitable groups sponsoring casinos. "If that which is done tends to deny people of money that they need for living, then the gains to charity are more than wiped out by the losses of people who lose and contribute this way," he said.

Casinos, the bishop charged, exist primarily to raise money, and do that "by abusing human weakness."

An excellent Affirmative article. This piece describes reasons why government should not be involved in gambling.

1. Estimates of illegal gambling too high.
2. Legal gambling is an inefficient tax.
3. Doesn't reduce crime.
4. Legal gambling exploits the poor.

Excellent Affirmative point

Estimate of illegal gambling used to justify legal gambling are over-

Lot of money raised by lotteries is wasted.

Excerpts from:

"THE ECONOMIC CASE AGAINST STATE RUN GAMBLING".

Business Week - Aug. 4, 1975

As states and cities find themselves short of cash and unable to raise taxes, they are yielding to legalized gambling to pay their bills. Economists today may not share the view of gambling that their ancestors hold, but they still believe that state-run gambling is a big mistake.

The politicians do not agree. In 1963, New Hampshire introduced the first legal lottery of this century, and other states soon followed. Four states started lotteries in 1974 and the Delaware lottery that began in 1973 brought the total number of state lotteries to 13. Legislation is ready all across the country for more legalized gambling: 12 new state lotteries, casino betting in nine states, off-track betting in five states, and sports betting in three.

Last year, state and city treasuries received an estimated \$400-million from government-run gambling. New York City's Off-Track Betting Corp. contributed \$18-million to the state.

Politicians' estimates of the amount that people are now gambling illegally are grossly over blown perhaps 20 times. Thus, the money to states in tapping the illegal gambling market is only a fraction of what supporters of legal gambling claim.

Legalized gambling is an inefficient and unfair way to raise revenues. Economists regard the money taken by a state from bettors and not return to them in winnings is no more than a tax - and a high tax at that. In lotteries, it ranges from 45% to 50% of each bet.

Legalization has not, and never will, cut down on organized crime as its supporters claim. Economists attack the idea that cutting off profits from illegal gambling will undermine the ability of organized crime to finance other illegal activities such as drugs and loan-sharking.

Two years ago, the Twentieth Century Fund and the Fund for the City of New York set up a task force to study legalized gambling, and its recent report carries a stinging attack on the anti-crime argument.

Legalizing gambling doesn't reduce crime.

"The idea that profits from gambling are used to finance loan-sharking and drugs is ridiculous," says Rowen. "It is based on the faulty idea that these other activities need funding or that they entail large start-up costs and are unable to make profits on their own." Adds Marcum: "Crime has not been hurt by the lottery."

Supporting Evidence. Confirmation of these views comes from the Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling, set up under the 1970 Organized Crime Control Act. This year's first report of the commission concludes: "The Department of Justice statistics, together with other information, suggests that a major share of gambling is controlled by persons only slightly, if at all, connected with organized crime."

State is taking too much money from poor.

Marcum argues that some supporters of legalization bring out the "organized crime" argument to trick the voters. He and Rowen maintain, and the evidence seems to support them, that the argument is a sure loser. And the public has been the big loser when it comes to lotteries, most economists contend. Says Harvard's Rober E. Brinner: "The 45% to 50% state take is much too high. And the poor are paying."

Brinner's analysis of the Massachusetts lottery shows that low-income groups spend a far higher percentage of their income to buy lottery tickets than higher income groups do. And his finding appears to be confirmed by surveys taken in Pennsylvania, New York and New Hampshire. Sam Rosen of the University of New Hampshire, an early critic of his state's lottery, says: "It's a very unfair tax on the poor, and it just doesn't raise much revenue." Rosen notes that operating expenses, including advertising and commissions to agents, are heavy. It costs the state an average 30¢ or so to gain \$1 of tax revenue. Says Rosen: "If the state needs revenue, then let's have a broad-based tax, and not tricks." A poor bet. Because the state's take from each bet is so large, a lottery is clearly a very poor bet.

Lotteries tax poor and just don't return that much money when

No gold mine. The fact remains, however, that money from state lotteries has fallen short of expectation, in some cases by as much as 50%. And as sales have leveled off, lottery commissions are intent on finding new gambling gimmicks.

Is it right that the government should push gambling, aren't they taking advantage of people?

The hard sell by states bothers Daniel Suits of Michigan State University, who is heading a major gambling study at the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center, Michigan, which has the nation's most successful lottery. Supermarket checkout counters are plastered with signs that beg customers to take their change in lottery tickets. And although federal law bans lottery advertising on radio and television, Michigan's lottery bureau buys time on a Canadian TV station that can be picked up by Michigan residents. "The government has become a pusher," say Suits. "And they're not pushing fire or police protection - only dreams."

Lotteries are not the most popular form of gambling. The forms of gambling that provide more action are far more popular: playing the horses, betting on sports events, the numbers game, and casino gambling. Aside from the estimated 2-million compulsive gamblers in the U.S., most people gamble because it is entertaining, says the experts.

Illegal gambling over estimated.

The total amount of money that people bet illegally is in the billions of dollars - how many billions, no one knows precisely. Most estimates, cited by supporters of legalized gambling, range from \$50-billion to \$250-billion a year with operators raking in \$5-billion to \$20-billion in profits. But Marcum and Rowen put the total figure for wages at only about \$23-billion in 1973, with the operators netting around \$1.7-billion. They admit that if all gambling was legalized, many more people would bet. But, says Rowen, "the idea there's \$10-billion to \$20-billion net out there that is going to illegal operators, and could be going into state treasuries is nonsense."

illegal gambling actually gives people a better chance of winning.

Which wheel in town? Most private operators give the bettor far more generous odds than a state-operated game does. In Las Vegas, the casinos retain 5.2¢ of every dollar wagered at a roulette table. On sports betting, the bookie's take is about the same. Slot machines pay back 75¢ to 95¢ for every dollar. Thus, if states should move onto this turf, they could not hope to get anywhere near the 45¢ to 50¢ per dollar that they get from lotteries, where they encounter no private competition.

This article supports the argument that legalized gambling doesn't reduce illegal gambling.

Excerpts from:

"EVEN WITH LEGAL GAMBLING THERE ARE STILL A FEW OUTSIDE THE LAW"
Edmonton Journal - Jan. 28, 1978

Thousands of dollars of illegal gambling such as

With more legal gambling available than anywhere else in the country, Alberta still has its share of the illegal. In Edmonton alone, city police morality squad officers estimate there are about 20 bookmakers, interested mainly in big bets on sports action like hockey and football games. "Big - runs to thousands of dollars - a far cry from the \$25 maximum bet in a legal casino. Bets are made and the money changes hands in bars, pool halls, clubs.

The customers are select - new bettors need a strong introduction to enter the circle.

The bookmaker can set his odds and balance his bets so that, he always wins. But sometimes, the police move in first. According to Insp. Leroy Chahley of the morality squad, bookies in the city are known and under investigation all the time.

.....Bookmaking.....

With enough evidence, usually in the form of seized betting records, or tapped telephone messages, they can be convicted. Insp. Chahley says most have been, at one time or another.

Whether they have been deterred may be another matter. Bookmaking carries a maximum penalty of two years' imprisonment, but most offenders are fined.

Chief Assistant Provincial Judge Carl Rolf says fines depend on previous convictions and the size of the bookmakers' operation. "You try to take the profit out of it," he said.

.....Gaming Houses.....

Common gaming house pretending to be social clubs are another police problem. Insp. Chahley says there are now three of them in the city.

The clubs' version of their activities is that members make voluntary donations from their winnings on card and other games, to help with the running of the club. The police say what actually happens is that the "donations" are obligatory and are a big profit for the person operating the club.

.....Now that we know everything that there is to know about why gambling should be significantly reduced

AFFIRMATIVE

WHERE WERE WE.....?



1. State Resolution
2. Define Resolution
3. State need for a big change(s)
4. Don't Forget Proof
5. Plan
6. A good "CLASH"

NEEDS FOR CHANGE..

Gambling in Canada should be significantly reduced because it



Does not reduce organized crime and, in fact, encourages crime and corruption.

Encourages a poor sense of values.



An inefficient tax for government to use because most of the revenue goes to prizes and administration.

Encourages the poor to spend money required for other needs.



Causes mental health problems.

MOVING RIGHT ALONG ○



1. State Resolution
2. Define Resolution
3. State need for a big change(s)
4. Don't Forget Proof
5. Plan
6. A good "CLASH"

PROOF

Now that you know why you want to change things its important to support what you say with proof.

Which of the following sounds better:

- i) "Seatbelts save lives."
- ii) "According to Dr. Welby of the Alberta accident department, seatbelts save lives."

No. (ii) is better because now we know that someone who has studied the issue, feels that seat belts save lives.

Whenever you make a key point try to support it with evidence! This applies to your plan, as well as your need for change. ○

next

1. State Resolution
2. Define Resolution
3. State need for a big change(s)
4. Don't Forget Proof
5. Plan
6. A good "CLASH"



THE PLAN

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AFFIRMATIVE

The Affirmative plan will consist largely of making gambling illegal as it was prior to the 1969 changes to the Canadian Criminal Code.

Here are a number of points which you should consider:

1. Gambling consists of a variety of activities:

Bingo
Casinos
Horse race betting
lotteries

(remember that Bingos and Horse Race betting have always been legal)

Will you abolish all of these activities or just some?

2. Will your change be significant.....When you decide what activities will be abolished make sure that your package meets the requirement of being significant.
3. It is important that your plan should not create a series of problems which may potentially be more serious:
 - The Negative may claim that abolishing gambling will create illegal gambling. The Affirmative should respond by pointing out that legalized gambling has never effected the degree of illegal gambling.
 - The Negative may ask what will happen to the groups which rely on gambling for funds. You will have to set up a grant system which draws on taxes or an interest bearing government trust fund or

1. State Resolution
2. Define Resolution
3. State need for a big change(s)
4. Don't Forget Proof
5. Plan
6. A good "CLASH"



THE
CLASH
IS COMING
LATER

D) THE NEGATIVE

The job of the Negative is to be disagreeable!

Whatever the Affirmative believes, generally, the negative disagrees.

The more you disagree the better! ○○

Sounds like a lot of "Clash" to me

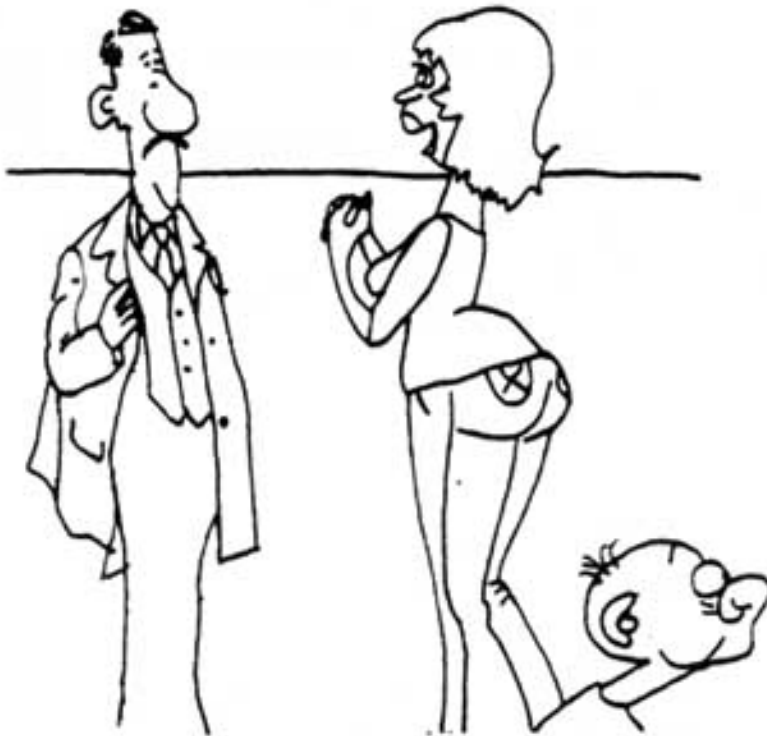
...THEREFORE TRY TO
LOOK AND SMELL DIS-
AGREEABLE AS WELL...

ACTUALLY THE WHOLE TRICK
TO BEING DISAGREEABLE IS
TO BE PREPARED. THIS MEANS
BEING FAMILIAR WITH THE
POSSIBLE AFFIRMATIVE
CASES, AND THEN KNOWING
THE NEGATIVE MATERIAL SO
THAT YOU CAN RESPOND TO THE
AFFIRMATIVE. O

LET US TAKE A QUICK LOOK AT NEGATIVE STRATEGY

AND THEN

.... ON TO THE
RESEARCH....



"Not that I DESERVE better grades. . . It's just that my sense of security is being threatened

AFFIRMATIVE

Junior High - Junior Style (3 person)

First Affirmative

1. State resolution
2. Define resolution
3. State need for change
4. Do not forget proof

Second Affirmative

1. Present plan
2. "Clash"

Third Affirmative

1. Show benefits of plan
2. "Clash"

Junior High - Senior Style & All

Senior High Styles (2 person)

First Affirmative

1. State Resolution
2. Define resolution
3. State need for change
4. Do not forget Proof
5. Introduce Plan

Second Affirmative

1. Present plan
2. Show Benefits of Plan
3. "Clash"

NEGATIVE STRATEGY OVERVIEW

(Excluding counterplan)

First Negative

- Challenge resolution if unfair
- Attack needs for change
- Do not forget proof

Second Negative

- Attack plan
- Defend argument of 1st Negative which were attacked by 2nd Affirm.

Third Negative

- Attack Benefits
- Defend argument of 1st and 2nd Negative.

As a team:

The Negative should stress:

- The advantages of the present system.

and/or

- Minor repairs of present system could solve problems without changing system.

As a team:

The Negative should stress:

- The advantage of the present system.

and/or

- Minor repairs of present system could solve problems without changing system.

First Negative

- Challenge resolution if unfair
- Attack needs for change
- Do not forget proof

Second Negative

- Attack plan and benefits
- Defend arguments of 1st Negative while "Clashing"

.....ON TO THE
RESEARCH.....



NEGATIVE

THE RIGHT HAND COLUMN REPRESENTS THE ARTICLE,
THE LEFT HAND COLUMN HAS EDITORIAL COMMENTS WHICH
SHOULD NOT BE QUOTED

THE ARTICLES HERE HAVE BEEN EDITED, REPHRASED & ANNOTATED

RESEARCH
RESEARCH
RESEARCH
RESEARCH
RESEARCH

This article describes some of the good points concerning lotteries.

These would be good Negative points

It's Fun

Lottery funds go to good causes

Contrary to some claims, a high percentage of ticket purchasers, can afford it.

Excerpts from:

"Those Crazy Lotteries"

by Robert Miller

MacLean's Magazine - Jan. 23/84

The Interprovincial Lottery Corp., the organizer of Lotto 6/49, argues that the game itself is simply entertainment for the masses. Said Christopher French, the secretary-treasurer: "Fun and the chance to dream are the two main reasons people play."

Cultural: But Norman Morris, president of the Ontario Lottery Corp., had a very different opinion. His company returned a net profit of \$163 million to the Ontario treasury in the year ending March 31, 1983, based on total sales of \$494,671,000. (Ontario, unlike most provinces, does not include lottery profits in its consolidated revenue fund, but uses the cash to underwrite community projects and cultural programs. The new Roy Thomson Hall in Toronto, for one, received \$12.5 million in lottery grants—fully one-third of its construction cost.) Said Morris, in defence of the corporation's advertising program: "[Our] philosophy avoids both the encouragement of overspending and the promotion of excessive expectations."

Ontario statistics showed that many lottery players—29.5 per cent of the total—live in households with an annual income of between \$30,000 and \$50,000. The smallest group of players, 7.9 per cent, come from homes with less than \$10,000 in family income.

Excerpts from:

"A Week In Lotto Dreamland"

Alberta Report - Jan. 23/84

For their part, most winners seem to stay level headed. Dr. Harvey Hebb, 73, a retired Edmonton surgeon, won \$1 million on the Super Loto last March 28. He and wife Eirene took a trip to Halifax, another to Toronto, and a couple to Vancouver to visit their children. The bulk of the money merely provides security for their retirement, however, and the Hebb's still live in the same house in Edmonton's smart Glenora area. "If this had happened when I was 20 years old," says Dr. Hebb, "it probably would have changed my life." He still buys lottery

This article shows that many people who win lotteries spend the money sensibly.

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tickets.

Claude Morin, 51, was working as a Calgary crane operator when he won \$464,434 in last March 26's Lotto 6/49 draw. He celebrated with wife Rochelle, 46, at a Keg restaurant, paid off the \$100,000 worth of mortgage left on his southwest Calgary home, bought a Toyota, a Mazda and a Chevy truck for his three children, took a trip with his wife to their native Quebec and quit his job. At first he was bothered by investment counsellors, charities and general crackpots who wanted his money, but that has died down. To keep busy, Mr. Morin has been helping friends with odd jobs, but he is growing bored. He thinks he will soon return to work.

According to a survey conducted by the Western Lottery Foundation last year, most ticket buyers are from Mr. Morin's age group—that is, 56.1% are between 41 and 65. The next largest group is 26- to 40-year-olds (24.9%), followed by the over-65ers (13.5%), and finally the 18- to 25-year-olds (5.5%). Women account for only 33%. The average income of buyers is \$24,320.

Here again, a suggestion that most lottery ticket purchasers can afford it.

This article describes the evolution and function of Bingo in Alberta.

"The Return of Bingo Mania"

The Alberta Report - Feb. 14/83

The game spread among soldiers during the First World War and subsequently among civilians in the '20s, when the hand-cranked bingo-ball mixer was developed (see separate, p. 13). With the Depression, its low cost guaranteed the success of the game and churches, notably Roman Catholic, saw bingo as a method of getting their building funds through the tough times.

In the following two decades, the game spread to Canada, a country with sufficient restrictions that bingo became the only indoor form of gambling permitted under the Criminal Code. In fact, between 1892 and 1970, the code disallowed anything but *pari mutuel* racetrack betting and games of chance whose regularity was to be determined by each province. Some exceptions were made for agricultural fairs.

Consequently, bingo grew out of the void and, since most provinces allowed only non-profit groups to raise money from the game, such organizations became the major bingo-mongers. By 1955, the Lions Club was running bingos for 6,000 to 9,000 people in the Ottawa Coliseum, handing out appliances and cars to

Early History

Bingo legal for fund raising

winners. The Catholics, remembering Canaan, were approving and participatory; the Protestants, recalling Jesus' robe, were outraged.

The United Church's Dr. Hugh M. Rae told the press in 1955 that bingo was "perverting the mind of the whole city [Ottawa]." A colleague, the Reverend T.W. Bird, charged that "service clubs are corrupting the minds of growing children..." The United Church banged off a statement to the parliament of the day, reading: "People have been led to believe you can easily get away with a breach of the Criminal Code. This can only lead to the weakening of the moral principles and standards on which law is based." Nothing much came of it.

Along with Ottawa, the rest of the country was dragged down.

Under Alberta's gambling legislation, bingo in the '50s was allowed "occasionally"—when run by religious or charitable groups. However, "occasionally" wasn't specifically defined and, as the pastime burgeoned in Ottawa, it also hit Edmonton in a big way. Lauritz "Raz" Rasmussen, now 77, the former mayor of Viking, 75 miles southeast of the capital, moved to Edmonton in 1954 and soon became known as "Mr. Bingo" while managing Edmonton Gardens.

Since the '40s, Edmonton has been holding bingos for 1,500 people in the since-demolished Sales Pavilion, which doubled as a cattle barn for exhibitions. Prior to that, only the Catholics had held games in church basements, with the priest (who was generally trusted) pulling tickets out of a hat. Mr. Rasmussen, who had experience raffling off cars for charity in Viking, brought bingo to the Gardens themselves, packing 7,000 players on top of boards on the ice—much to the dismay of the hockey teams that used the facility and demanded a smooth surface. Undaunted, Mr. Bingo would hold the mass games regularly, giving away as many as 10 cars in a night. Eventually, in the early '70s, bingo in the Gardens petered out as pro hockey became more popular.

During the '60s other bingo halls, such as the now-gone Trocadero Ballroom, had also opened up, serving crowds of about 500. Mr. Rasmussen tells the story of one Edmonton husband who was so incensed with his wife's bingo habit that one night, sick of babysitting, he entered the Troc and plunked down his two young children on the counter with the cashier. No one knows if he was seen again.

In Calgary, meanwhile, the running of bingo halls had been commandeered by that city's ever active community associations in the '50s. A few churches, Legions and Knights of Columbuses also ran small venues, but, according to Doreen Green, "research person" for the

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Federation of Calgary Communities and vice-chairman of a 1979-80 citizens' task force on gambling, until now big halls like Edmonton's have never bothered trying to oust those run by the communities.

Seemingly out of the blue, last year Calgary's 105 community associations (half of which run bingos) learned of the bingo palace invasion. Four private groups were applying to the city's Development Appeal Board to open halls like Edmonton's that would be rented out to Gambling Commission-approved non-profit organizations. Two—one in Forest Heights, the other near Macleod Trail and Heritage Drive—were turned down on appeal after community delegations complained about potential traffic in residential areas. The other two appear clear to open.

Both will be run by what are, in effect, landlords. The Bingo Palace, on 29 Street N.E. in the industrial park, a converted warehouse, and the Community Bingo Centre, on Ogden Road S.E., a converted Safeway store, will charge organizations \$1,200 a night to rent their facilities—almost twice the going rate the Edmonton halls charge. Each will be open seven nights and two afternoons a week.

To date, the largest bingo hall in Calgary had been that owned and operated by the Thorncliff-Greenview Community Association at Centre Street and 60 Avenue North. It holds 600, making it much larger than most, which average 130. Such an operation grosses the association as much as \$200,000 a year, which is spent on projects like an arena-recreation centre. Mrs. Green estimates the average nightly bingo-running community association grosses about \$35,000 a year.

Such bingo-supported groups rely on their hitherto-exclusive markets to support mortgages, as well as to build new things. The two bingo palaces will offer larger prizes (\$5,000 jackpots, compared with Thorncliff's \$1,000) by charging more for bingo cards (\$1 each compared with three for \$1). As well, non-profit groups, such as swim clubs or possibly even the Calgary Winter Olympics committee (in Edmonton, the World Student University Games is using bingo to raise funds), will be anxious to use the new non-exclusive halls. Mrs. Green isn't sure that there are enough bingo players in Calgary to meet the needs of both the community associations and the anticipated new groups.

What she hopes is that the temperamental bingo player will reject the new "Edmonton-style" methods being employed by the big new halls. For example, Palace will employ cardboard bingo cards

Bingos are a popular way to raise money for charitable purposes.

The Negative should argue that Bingo is harmless, and like other forms of gambling, the money goes to a good cause.

on which chips are placed. Community intends to use disposable paper sheets on which players ink out their numbers for all games. Traditionally, the community halls have used the bulkier cards with little shutters on each number. "I don't know," says Mrs. Green, "if Calgary players can make the adjustment. I know that when I play in Edmonton with those stupid little cards, I just want to throw them at someone."

In Edmonton, the earning potential of bingo has attracted service clubs to the game like ants to a picnic. "The demand for space to hold bingo is unreal," declares Irene Jones, treasurer of the Parkway Bingo Association, formed last September to organize events for some 27 clubs at the Parkway Village Hall. "There are more than 20 clubs on the waiting list for membership in the association. We were so swamped with requests that we had to take members on a first-come, first-served basis."

Donald Gardner, chairman of the Alberta Gaming Commission, which took over from the police in 1973 to license bingo, raffles, casino nights and pull-tickets (lottery tickets with peel-off numbers), acknowledges the boom. "Bingo in Edmonton," he says, "has grown with the city. The service clubs, after being turned down at the established halls, have increasingly begun forming their own as-

sociations and taking advantage of vacant sites downtown to use as rooms." He says clubs are beginning to rely on bingo as "a steady, dependable source of revenue."

Service clubs have turned to Bingo to raise funds.

The following information details the provincial government's regulations regarding casinos.

LICENCING INFORMATION Casino Games

The Negative should argue that the rules leave little chance that crime can become involved.

Alberta

GAMING COMMISSION

1003 Energy Square, 10109 - 106 Street
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5J 1H3
403.427-9796

February 1984

The Alberta Gaming Commission is the provincial authority for licencing bingo, casinos, raffles and pull-tickets. In accordance with Section 190 of the Criminal Code, only charitable or religious organizations can be licenced, and then only if gaming proceeds are to be used for charitable or religious purposes. Conducting a lottery scheme without a valid licence is an offence under the Criminal Code.

To assist charitable and religious organizations in obtaining licences for gaming events, this attachment outlines

- eligibility and use-of-proceeds guidelines.
- general terms and conditions of casino licence.
- application requirements and licencing procedures.

I. ELIGIBILITY GUIDELINES

In reviewing licence applications, the Commission considers each on its own merit. To assist in the process, the following general guidelines for eligibility have been developed.

First, an organization must exist primarily for public service or community benefit. Organizations and their objectives will be considered each in its particular community setting, to determine whether:

- Activities are of public benefit and available to a significant section of the community. (A user fee may be charged, provided it does not limit participation by a substantial portion of the community.)
- The organization's income and resources support public service or community benefit.

Second, membership in the organization must be voluntary, with activities directed toward broad public service or community benefit rather than limited self-interest of the membership.

Third, members of the organization must carry out its activities without compensation. Specifically:

- The organization should be structured on a non-profit basis with no remuneration for members, directors, or officers except for special limited functions with specific approval of the Commission.
- Activities of the organization do not lead to the development of skills or products which in themselves may be marketable and provide direct and significant benefit to members.

II. USE OF PROCEEDS

Eligible organizations can use proceeds only for charitable or religious purposes, which should be clearly identified in the application. The following list represents types of expenditures considered eligible:

- Purchase or rental of equipment, furnishings and supplies that relate to the charitable or religious objectives of the organization.
- Travel, accommodation and meal costs directly related to the organization's charitable or religious objectives.
- Wages, salaries, and fees for services, only when such expenses are an integral part of providing a public service or community benefit and cannot be reasonably provided by voluntary effort.
- Capital or rental costs of providing a facility for community service or benefit (this includes land, buildings, permanently affixed equipment and associated furnishings, but excludes equipment or furnishings intended for revenue-generating food or beverage operations), and costs necessary for the operation of the facility.

Rules restrict Casinos to
Non-profit groups.

Controls on how the money can
be spent.

Controls on spending - continued

Where an organization operates facilities for the social and recreational activities of its membership yet provides reasonable access to the general community, 50% of gaming proceeds may be used for the above expenses, with the balance applied to other (charitable or religious) purposes. When such a facility is the only one available in the community, the Commission may increase this allowable percentage after considering the extent of community use.

- Costs of providing specific educational programs or support. (Further information on special requirements concerning groups within educational institutions is available on request.)
- Cost of social or recreational activities for senior citizen groups.
- Relief for individuals or families in personal distress, or who are victims of physical disaster.
- Donations to other approved charitable or religious organizations, including those located outside Alberta.

General information regarding Casinos

These limits remove the possibility of criminal investments

III. GENERAL INFORMATION

- The only games licenced for casinos are blackjack, roulette, and wheels of fortune.
- Casinos must be held within the organization's own city, town, or community.
- Only one public casino will be licenced in any city or town at one time, except in Calgary and Edmonton where two organizations will be licenced for Fridays/Saturdays. Public casinos, permitted Mondays to Saturdays inclusive, will be limited to two days (agricultural fairs and exhibition boards not included).
- Eligible organizations in Calgary or Edmonton are assigned casino dates by public draw held every two months in each city.
- Private casinos (limited to members and guests, and normally of one day's duration) may be scheduled as preferred by applicant.
- A charitable or religious organization is eligible for only one public or private casino licence in any year. Where an organization has branches, subsidiaries, auxiliaries, or similar related groups with a specific common objective, only one of either the principal organization or any related group may be eligible in any year for a casino games licence, the proceeds from which support the common objective.
- Depending on hours of operation, between 35 and 50 volunteer members of the licensee organization must be available to staff the casino.
- Licence fees are required.

IV. TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF LICENCE

Below, a brief summary of terms and conditions of licence which govern the conduct and management of casinos:

Cash Bankroll/Chips

- A minimum cash bankroll of \$1250 per game shall be available for each day of casino, but not provided directly or indirectly by casino equipment suppliers.
- A minimum chip inventory of \$5,000 per blackjack and roulette game shall be available for each day of casino.

These controls on who may work at the Casino remove the possibility of criminal involvement.

Staff

- No individual is eligible to work in a casino if convicted, within the last five years, of a criminal offence related to narcotics, or to acts of dishonesty including but not limited to offences involving fraud, currency, or gaming and betting, or those against rights of property (such as theft, robbery, forgery).
- All personnel, volunteer or hired, shall be eighteen (18) years of age or older.
- The following positions must be filled only by volunteers: General Manager and Alternate, Banker, Fill Clerk, Cashier, Chip Runner, Count Room Supervisor, Sorter, Counter, Amalgamator, Verifier.
- Number of hired staff (Games Manager, Pit Supervisors, Pit Bosses, Dealers, and Advisors) will vary according to hours of operation of casino and number of games.
- Hired games staff and Advisors shall be registered with the Alberta Gaming Commission and work, on a hired or voluntary basis, only in positions for which currently registered. They may volunteer their services to an organization of which they are members.
- In metropolitan areas of Calgary and Edmonton, only individuals currently registered shall work as Games Manager, Pit Supervisors, Pit Bosses, and Dealers.
- Volunteers should work only in positions designated on a "Casino Volunteer Worker Approval" form. Back-up staff are assigned by General Manager as the need arises. At discretion of General Manager, volunteers in designated positions may be reassigned, given schedule difficulties, so long as no individual works more than one position during casino.
- All staff shall be scheduled for work prior to casino opening; General Manager shall review schedules to ensure required information is included, and shall record any changes on the appropriate forms/schedules.

Conduct

- Casino personnel, volunteer or hired, are prohibited from playing casino games where employed.
- Consumption of liquor by volunteer or hired personnel while employed at casino is prohibited.

Security, Other

- The licensee shall be responsible for providing adequate security in the casino. Personnel hired for this purpose shall be Peace Officers or persons licenced pursuant to "The Private Investigators and Security Guards Act."
- Casino shall not be held in any room where liquor is being sold or consumed.
- All players at casino games shall be eighteen (18) years of age or older.

Casino Financial Transactions

- Organization shall pay all amounts won by players.
- Cashing cheques or extending credit is prohibited.
- U.S. currency may be exchanged for Canadian only at Cashiers' Cage. Exchange rate shall be established by licensee.
- Chips shall be purchased only at gaming tables.
- Chips are redeemable only at Cashiers' Cage.
- Only chips issued by supplier to the organization are to be accepted.
- Casinos operating simultaneously in Calgary or Edmonton shall each use chips of dissimilar design, marking and color. Such chips shall not be interchangeable between casinos.

Proceeds and Expenses

- Proceeds shall be spent only on charitable or religious objec-

*Further controls on Casino
supplies and funds remove
criminal involvement.*

- expenses required for the conduct and management of the licenced activity may be paid from gaming revenue.
- Rate of rental for equipment or premises, and remuneration of personnel employed to operate games, shall not be calculated as a percentage of revenue derived from games.
- Gross casino proceeds shall be deposited in separate casino account specified in application.
- All payments to suppliers of equipment, services or premises, remuneration to hired personnel, and reimbursement for expenses to volunteers shall be made by cheque, payable directly to the individual or company involved.
- A loan repayment and associated interest for a casino bankroll may be made by way of bank transfer.
- All further disbursements shall be paid from this account by cheque.
- Proceeds shall be left in the account until spent on approved objectives or, if not required immediately, may be placed in a separate interest-bearing account or used to purchase deposit certificates. The financial institution and account or deposit certificate number, and total value of the transfer shall be identified on financial reports. Interest accrued becomes part of gaming revenue. When proceeds (including interest) are required for objectives, they shall be transferred to the casino account and disbursed only by cheque.

Financial Reports and Records

- The submission of regular financial reports is a requirement of licence. (Failure to submit reports or to comply with terms and conditions may affect eligibility for future licences.)
- Casino Financial Report shall be completed and submitted with supporting documents to Gaming Control Branch within forty-five (45) days after casino.
- If all proceeds have not been expended at the time of submission of the Casino Financial Report, Supplementary Financial Reports shall be submitted every six months until all proceeds are expended.
- All records relating to casino shall be retained for two years after final day of casino.

V. LICENCING PROCESS

The Gaming Control Branch of the Attorney General's Department assists the Commission by reviewing each application received, conducting investigations as necessary and making recommendations on the eligibility of the applicant and conditions of licence including the use of gaming proceeds.

If the Commission has any concerns or uncertainties as to whether a licence should be issued, or on the use of proceeds, the applicant is given the opportunity to appear at one of the Commission's regular hearings in Calgary or Edmonton. These hearings are normally open to the public and allow the applicant, who may be represented by counsel, to address the Commission either orally or in writing.

After considering the presentations and all evidence appropriate to the application, the Commission makes its decision. When refusing to issue a licence, the Commission provides the applicant with written reasons for doing so.

Licences issued may be amended with prior approval of the Gaming Commission (this includes changes in approved use of proceeds).

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Excerpts from:

This article covers three areas:

1. Value to charity of Casinos
2. Brief History of Casinos
3. Controls on Casinos to prevent crime.

"THE BIG CASINO"

by Suzanne Zwaren

MacLean's Magazine - Oct. 3, 1977

Contribution to charity.

Las Vegas it's not. But the money is real enough and there's enough going by to launch a mini-bank. It's the biggest thing to happen to charities since the first girl scout cookies lit out of the bakery. In one August week in Calgary, the Pembroke Meadows Community Association netted just over \$25,000 on Monday and Tuesday, the Silver Springs Community Association netted just over \$20,000 on Wednesday and Thursday, the Fraternal Order of Eagles raised \$19,000 on Friday and Saturday. Counting everything from horse racing to bingo, Albertans gambled away \$220 million in 1976. That's \$183 for every adult, \$103 a head more than their American counterparts spent.

History of Casino

The casino craze started quietly. In 1967, the Edmonton Exhibition decided a few black jack tables would add a gold rush touch to the annual Klondike Days celebration. By 1977, the original four tables had exploded into the Golden Garter Casino: jack tables and four roulette wheels humming along 16 hours a day, 10 days in a row. Even so, Edmonton has been outstripped by Calgary. The Stampede, in 1977, ran 120 black jack tables and four roulette wheels, the largest casino the world offers.

Albertans have taken more of a fancy to casinos than other Canadians. Since 1970 amendments to the Criminal Code, any province can license casinos for charitable or religious groups or during agricultural fairs. Most provinces do, sporadically, and every summer the Yukon sets up Diamond Tooth Gerties Gambling Hall for the tourists. But only in Alberta have casinos become a year-round entertainment. Daily gambling is limited to Calgary and Edmonton. Overall spending is up though. In 1974, 209 events grossed \$4.3 million and netted \$824,000. In 1975, there were 354 casinos and the gross had climbed to \$11.3 million, net profits to more than \$2 million. In 1976 the number of casinos rose to 460, the gross hit \$23.7 million, and profits totaled \$4.7 million.

Rules in Alberta are already very strictcrime really isn't possible.

A 17 year veteran of the RCMP's gambling squad, says flatly that Alberta's casino rules are already the tightest in Canada. "The Edmonton Exhibition went through \$3.1 million in 1976 and in the end there was only \$4.50 unaccounted for. Show me a corporation handling that much money that does as well." A 24 hour-a-day hot line, set up by Sheppard to take gambling complaints rarely gets a report on a casino problem. And the controls have won acclaim from Rouge Et Noir, an international casino newsletter. It reports that a meeting of American and Canadian law officials were "impressed" by Alberta techniques. "The procedures are deemed by law enforcement experts to be the best in the world today." It should also be pointed out that charities rent equipment, dealers and advisers but the rented help is forbidden to touch any money, go through a system of checks and counterchecks, counting every dime in triplicate, until there's "15 pounds of paperwork by the end of the night." Every volunteer is cleared by the Attorney General's department. Casino money is guarded by a security force and transported by Brinks, government officials hover to make sure everything is running smoothly.

Further rule tightening or abolition would only invite crime!

A super Negative point.

Further rule tightening would only open the way for organized crime, casino-wide volunteers argue. Clubs now borrow the casino float, usually \$20,000 to \$25,000 from local banks, offering as collateral on a three-day loan either Association property or the personal signatures of three members. A government proposal to increase the bank, perhaps to \$70,000, would be an invitation to loan sharks and underworld money sources, they claim. "A small group is going to have trouble coming up with \$70,000," says Fred Tokarek, a former director of the Federation of Calgary Communities. "Banks think twice about lending that kind of money and no three people are going to want to sign for it. It'll throw the whole business into the hands of criminals offering to put up front money for a percentage of the take."

Casino workers are all respectable.

No one seriously expects the Mafia to start taking out community group memberships to get in on the action. Dealers, most of them trained at annual exhibition-sponsored schools, are respectable housewives, university students, and moonlighters. Don Hardie, who deals a casino one a month as a hobby, says there are no full-time Alberta dealers yet, although one can make \$600 during a 10 day fair. Even though Albertans are paid more than Las Vegas dealers -

54 five dollars an hour - eight-hour shifts cut down the take, tips are few and it's a mentally and physically demanding job too much to handle six days a week."

A good quote!

"I could see organized crime getting involved if we went to Vegas style casinos with private hotels, operating year-round for their own profit," says Wilf Gardner of Imperial Amusements. "But the only thing we could steal now are players' coats. That's the only thing we get near."

This article describes some of the good points concerning lotteries.

Excerpts from:

"A NEW NATIONAL SPORT"
by Charles White
Canada and the World - November 1976

The Negative will find some good material here to rebutt Affirmative arguments.

On the bright side
Lotteries are fun. Few investments of one to ten dollars can pay off so much in hope and anticipation (if not in crisp currency). Our lives are largely built on hope, and while the lottery motive may be materialist it gives one a harmless lift and not too great a letdown.

Fun

It may be an inefficient tax, but it is voluntary.

An inefficient tax it may be, but it has the virtue of being fairly painless. We grump about the sales tax, the National Revenue Department is our enemy, but rarely do we talk about that vile Loto-Canada, that grasping Wintario.

Money goes to good causes.

The lottery money which does get back to the people is spend to good purpose. The Irish set us an example, with their sweepstakes money going to hospitals. Revenue in Canada goes to support fitness programs, health care, cultural activities, the Olympics, or environmental protection. (Can you find out what is happening to lottery funds in your region)?

Loto-Canada and its brothers seem to have a firm hold on the Canadian imagination. Governments are mining this new vein of wealth with every sign of joy. We not only want to live with lotteries, it appears that we can't bear to live without them. If this is the case, our best course is to take a balanced view, to be aware of the traps, and to see that the proceeds are fairly and efficiently distributed.

Although some illegal gambling occurs, this article makes the point that overall, gambling in Alberta is honest

"EVEN WITH LEGAL GAMBLING, THERE ARE STILL A FEW OUTSIDE THE LAW"
Edmonton Journal - January 28, 1978

Though it's around, illegal gambling in Edmonton doesn't seem to be increasing. Last year six charges were laid against bookmakers compared with 15 the year before.

Legal gambling has prevented growth of illegal gambling.

There were three raids on common gaming houses in 1977, compared with six in 1976.

"We have had illegal gambling since day one," said Insp. Chahley.

"In our city it's probably levelling off, partly due to the amount of legal gambling now in Edmonton." And whatever illegal gambling we have, it's all home-grown.

There are no links between Alberta gambling and organized crime.

"We have no evidence that our bookmakers here are connected with any other cities." Because of the strong law, officials are also confident that there's no organized crime link with the city's legalized gambling either.

Licences for bingos, casinos and other games of chance are given only to bona fide charitable or religious organizations. Proceeds must be used for a charitable or religious purpose.

Personnel from casino management companies are carefully screened. Every chip played, every dollar to change hands has to be accounted for - on special numbered documents.

Description of regulations which keep crime out.

Licencees must give the gaming control section of the Attorney-General's department authority to check bank records, so improper use of the proceeds can be spotted.

Volunteer workers must be used for bingo games - a built-in control on the number of times an organization might apply for a bingo licence.

And no group can run a casino --the big money-spinner ---more than two days a year.

"The thrust is to discourage crime and to ensure that money generated through gaming is properly accounted for and does go to some bona fide charitable objective," said Ron Sheppard, chief inspector, gaming control, with the Attorney-General's department.

"Nothing is 100 percent foolproof, but what we are trying to do is shoot for making it as difficult as possible for any crime to take place....

There is not to my knowledge a loophole that would permit organized crime to get a start."

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Little chance of crime involvement

"The major lotteries in this province are run by charitable organizations... How can organized crime take over the casino industry when every two days you have a different group?"

It's groups like the Kinsmen, the Exhibition Association, community leagues, that would have to be infiltrated.

"Is the Mob going to take over these organizations? I don't think so."

Excerpts from:

"WHY GAMBLING IS WORLDS NO. 1 GROWING INDUSTRY"

U.S. News & World Report - Apr. 11, 1977

According to this article gambling is growing world-wide. Two points that the Negative should stress:

- a) There is public demand.
- b) The profits generally go to a good cause.

From Japan to Britain to Singapore, rich and poor, farmer and city dweller are sinking tens of billions of dollars every year into a booming growth industry that shows no signs of leveling off.

The industry is gambling.

People with dreams of a big strike bet on everything imaginable: horse and dog racing, soccer games, state lotteries, bingo, the spin of a wheel, the turn of a card, even the crow of a cock or the trill of a songbird.

Profits used for good cause.

The one certain winner in all these games of chance is the government. In country after country, the government not only licenses the play but also rakes in millions of dollars in taxes, much of which is used to support welfare programs or to finance badly needed public construction.

And in contrast to the U.S., where a criminal element controls much of the nation's gambling, estimated to bring in about 60 billion dollars a year, betting in most other countries is relatively free of underworld influences.

.....People enjoy

What's behind the rise of gambling fever worldwide? Beyond the ageless desire of getting rich quick, sociologists cite a modern-day motivation. In these days of nagging recession, skyrocketing prices and higher unemployment, many people seek to ease their financial plight with one golden smile from Lady Luck.

From the magazine's bureaus, these reports on gambling overseas:

LONDON

The British bet about 5.5 billion dollars a year ...\$125 per adult... on soccer, dog races, the horses, bingo and other games of chance.

Of this, the tax man takes around 450 million dollars.

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In Britain Government profits.

The most popular betting activity is the weekly professional soccer pools that attract about 15 million plunders, a third of the adult population. The average bet is less than 40 cents, yet the total amounts to about 400 million dollars a year. Winnings are tax-free, but the Government collects around 160 million dollars by taking 40 percent of the money wagered. Dog racing is now Britain's No. 2 spectator sport. It draws fewer bets than soccer, but double the money --850 million dollars yearly, two thirds of which is placed in off-track betting ships known to gamblers nation-wide as "turf accountants". Lotteries, a mania in some other nations, have not caught on in Britain. But bingo is popular, with 18,000 clubs.

Gambling considered harmless in Britain.

For the elite, there are privately run casinos. They have a membership of fewer than 300,000, but they sometimes are the scenes of huge wins... and losses. In Britain, as in most countries, the authorities generally consider gambling a harmless social activity, and they admit to few inroads by organized crime.

PARIS

Gambling taxed in France.

French gamblers love the horses best of all. And they need not leave their favorite cafe to place a bet.

In 1975, the latest year reported, the French wagered 2.6 billion dollars on horse races, 2.2 billion of that in cafes licensed to make book.

Tops in French gambling is the Tierce in which the better tries to pick the win, place and show horses in one race only on Saturdays and Sundays. Each week, as many as 7 million persons try their luck at Tierce. Most put down a \$2 bet or less.

Other attractions...supervised and taxed by the Government...include the weekly national lottery; loto, a numbers game, and, for the upper crust, casinos with their smart restaurants, theaters and cabarets. France's 147 casinos did 89 million dollars' worth of business in 1975..this despite an old French blue law which forbids roulette within 100 kilometers of Paris. Winnings are not-taxed.

BRUSSELS

"Gambling" says a Finance Ministry official, "is the only industry in Belgium that functions well." Total turnover in 1976 was well over a half billion dollars as gambling addicts wagered on horse racing both at home and abroad, a national lottery, trap-shooting and archery contests, and at eight casinos.

BRUSSELS - cont'd.

In Belgium Government profits from gambling.

The Government's take came to more than 80 million dollars, most of which went to charity, to aid handicapped children and to assist the economies of underdeveloped countries.

Cock fighting is outlawed in Belgium, but betting on bird calls is popular, particularly in many of the small villages in the Liege region.

Owners put their birds, usually roosters or canaries, in cages covered with black cloth. Bets are made on which bird crows or sings the longest when the cloths are removed. Betting on the birds totals about 2 million dollars each year.

THE HAGUE

In Holland the Government is

The Dutch have just discovered the casino and what it can do for tourism.

The Netherlands opened its first legal gambling house at Zandvoort last October, and officials say that more than 1,000 gamblers, about 12 percent of them tourists, try their luck daily. All net profits go to the Government.

A second casino will open at Valkenburg next month, and three more are planned. The biggest game of chance in the country is a national lottery, followed by lotto, soccer pools and horse racing. Total annual turnover is more than 300 million dollars.

BONN

Gambling is very popular in West Germany, although officials are concerned regarding the social problems.

West German's gambling peaks every Saturday night when winning tickets in the national lottery are drawn on nationwide television.

About 20 million people...a third of the population...play each week. Setting a top prize of \$600,000 brought a 22 percent jump in participation in 1975.

Last year's total turnover for legal gambling of all kinds rose more than 20 percent to 4 billion dollars.

The lottery is king, but the Germans also like slot machines, electronic games, horse racing and casino play at 21 locations throughout the country.

Officials worry that gambling could become a social problem because big winners sometimes blow their money on wild spending sprees. Yet researchers say that most gamblers want only to buy a home, travel or acquire a nest egg.

The Affirmative might consider this example.

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ROME

Italians spent nearly 587 million dollars in 1976 on lotteries, soccer pools, the horses and other wagers.. a 20 percent jump over 1975.

Top attraction is lotto, a weekly lottery similar to bingo. Italians staked 298 million dollars on lotto last year compared with 230 million on soccer. All gaming is Government-run except the Casinos, which are operated by cities. Many cities itch to open these money-makers, but Rome says "No". The last casino was opened in 1951. Why is gaming on the increase? Experts in depression-racked Italy say people wager more during hard times in hopes of hitting a windfall.

In Italy gambling profits go to Government.

TOKYO

Gambling is big business in Japan. The 14 billion or more dollars the Japanese spent last year on wagers of all kinds places them among the world's most active gamblers. By law, 38 percent of lottery proceeds goes to the Government to build such facilities as schools and highways.

Japan, like other western countries, uses the gambling to fund good causes.

MOSCOW

Most gambling for money is illegal in the Soviet Union. So.....

Even though the Government itself sells lottery tickets in banks, and parks, at news-stands and on subways, it's not considered gambling.

Even in the Soviet Union the lotteries exist to provide the government with funds.

Instead, it's the Kremlin's way to fight inflation by soaking up spare cash to finance "good causes".

There are five national lotteries in the U.S.S.R. with tickets selling for 30 kopeks each, about 40 cents. Prizes said to be worth millions of rubles are distributed out of the receipts. The balance is used by the government to build such new public facilities as schools and libraries.

The major national lottery is known as "Money and Goods" with prizes ranging from a Zhiguli automobiles to guitars. The other four center on sports, art, books and the military. Play-offs occasionally provoke sharp arguments. In 1974, when the 7th grade class at Odessa School No.70 won a coveted Zhiguli, their parents haggled fiercely over who would get it. Finally, they settled for \$6,500 in cash that went to the school.

The only other legal form of gambling in Russia is betting on the horses in the six soviet cities where racing is permitted twice weekly through most of the year.

There is plenty of illegal gambling in Russia. At Moscow's Hippodrome track, for instance, a half dozen private bookmakers operate with permission of police. Card sharks also do well, particularly in vacation areas such as Sochi, a

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MOSCOW - cont'd.

According to a Communist newspaper:
"There is little that authorities can do to
thwart experienced operators who are
adept at concealing evidence of
wrongdoing."

NEGATIVE

Now that you've read everything there is to know about why gambling shouldn't be significantly reduced, it's time for a.....

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General Overview

NOW THAT YOU'VE READ EVERYTHING
LET'S CONSIDER NEGATIVE STRATEGY...

STRATEGY

1. Attack the need for change.
2. Attack the plan.
3. Show that there are more benefits by keeping the present system.

The advantage of this strategy is that it stresses 'clash'. Those !!! judges also find this type of case easy to understand.



IT IS UNKIND TO RIDE YOUR PONY TOO FAST -

Your case should have an outline something like this.....

1. ATTACK THE NEED FOR CHANGE - by pointing out that:

- Legalized gambling reduces the demand for illegal gambling.
- Gambling encourages poor values in some people, however, these people would not behave differently in the absence of legal gambling. These people would merely indulge in illegal gambling.
- Gambling may be inefficient but it is voluntary.
- Instances of poor people wasting all their money on gambling are rare.
- Present gambling rules are so strict that we need not worry about crime.

NEGATIVE

2. ATTACK THE PLAN - Significantly reducing Gambling would cause a number of problems.....

- It would be undemocratic and unpopular.
- What about organizations that rely on gambling for funding.
- Since illegal gambling exists to fill a public demand, isn't it foolish not to take advantage of a revenue which would otherwise be wasted.
- Making gambling illegal won't remove it.
- With or without legal gambling some of the problems will still exist.
- How would anti-gambling laws be effectively enforced.

3. BENEFITS - There are clearly benefits to keeping the present system.

1. Allows us to raise voluntary taxes from an activity that would likely continue in some form, even if illegal.
2. Allows us to maintain a system which obviously is supported by the majority.
3. By continuing with the present systems we avoid the problems which will accompany the Affirmative plan.
4. Any negative effect of gambling is surely offset by the benefits from the revenue.



SOME INSTINCT WILL TELL YOU WHETHER YOU ARE GOING TO GET
ON WELL TOGETHER

E) AT LAST

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THE CLASH

OH GOOD ! - A CONCERT

silly! "Clash" is the essence of debate

Except for the Affirmative description of the need for change and the Plan, the rest of the debate is "clash".

The Negative, hearing the need for change and the plan, responds by attacking or clashing.

The Affirmative reacts to the Negative attack by launching a "Clash" in defense of the needs for change, and the plan.

WHAT YOU SAY WHEN CLASHING -- DEPENDS ON WHAT THE OTHER TEAM SAID. SINCE YOU CAN'T POSSIBLY KNOW THIS UNTIL YOU HEAR THEIR SPEECH ----YOU CAN'T WRITE "CLASH" SPEECHES BEFORE THE DEBATE! THE ONLY MATERIAL YOU CAN WRITE BEFORE THE DEBATE IS THE AFFIRMATIVE "NEEDS" AND PLAN.

DON'T PANIC!!

Read on and find out how it's done



AFFIRMATIVE

NEGATIVE

ANSWER: -- OBTAIN A "CLASH" SURVIVAL KIT

Each Kit contains:

1. A Flow Sheet
2. Lots of recipe cards

THE FLOW SHEET

A Flow Sheet is kind of like a cheap video tape recorder.....it allows you to record what the other guy said and to let you think about what you want to say!



HERE'S WHAT YOU DO

- For a flow sheet use a scrap book or 8 1/2 x 14 pcs. of paper.
- When your opponent gets up to give a speech - place your flow sheet on the table where all your team can see it.

It should look something like this:

T H E M	U · S

The member of your team who will be speaking fills in the "US" side and someone else on your team fills in the "THEM" side.

AFFIRMATIVE

NEGATIVE

As the opponent speaks write the key points of his/her speech on the "THEM" side (see the following example)

AFFIRMATIVE

THEM	US
<p><u>Gambling Bad</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -draws Crime -Creates bad values <p><u>Plan</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -abolish gambling 	

As the "THEM" side is being filled in the member of your team who will speak can fill out the points he wishes to make on the "US" side. (See below)

NEGATIVE

THEM	US
<p><u>Gambling Bad</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -draws Crime -Creates bad values <p><u>Plan</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -abolish gambling 	<p>Alberta rules make Crime impossible</p> <p>These values would exist even if gambling was abolished.</p> <p>what about groups which use this funding.</p>

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- A Flow sheet allows you to respond to all the points your opponent makes. This is important because judges also keep Flow sheets. In other words, if you forget something --- you could be in trouble.
- Flow sheets also provide you with a sort of tape recording of the debate.
- You cannot possibly remember everything in the right order and in enough detail without a Flow sheet.
- Wouldn't you rather give a speech from a Flow sheet than off the top of your head?

NOW.....About those recipe cards, let's call them "Evidence Cards"

- You need evidence to debateBUT.... you can't give a speech with a pile of books in your arm.....

Put your evidence on cards like this...

A place for politics

When are the politicians going to realize that the only people who really suffer from the "politicalization" of the Olympic Games are the athletes themselves (The tarnished Olympics, Cover, May 21)? The 1976 boycott did nothing to change the racial stance of South Africa; the 1980 boycott by the United States and friends did not convince the Soviets to pull their troops out of Afghanistan. Leave politics out of the Olympics. Let the athletes discover which of them deserve Olympic medals.

—JOHN SPEAKMAN,
Kingston, Ont.

Politics ruins Olympics for athletes

When are the politicians going to realize that the only people who really suffer from "Politicalization" of the Olympic Games are the athletes...

Macleans July 2/84

As you prepare your Flow sheet for a speech - pull the evidence cards that support the statements you have put on the "US" side of the Flow sheet.

Place your evidence cards in the same order as the related points appear in the Flow sheet.

GIVE YOUR SPEECH BY USING THE FLOW SHEET AS AN OUTLINE,
WHEN YOU NEED TO QUOTE EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT A POINT
REFER TO YOUR EVIDENCE CARDS.

NOW YOU'RE READY TO "CLASH"

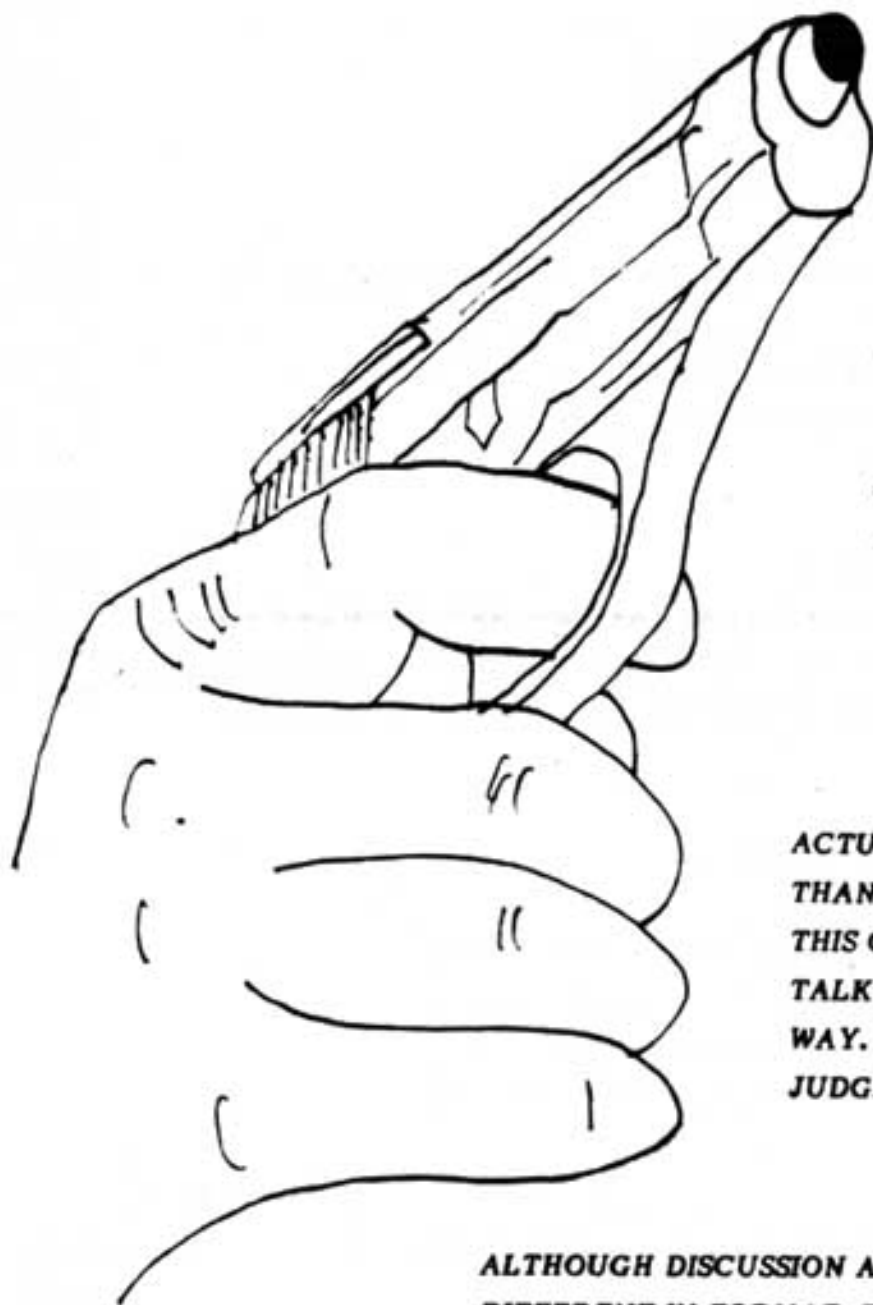
MOTIVATION: JUDGES DEDUCT POINTS FROM DEBATERS WHO DON'T "CLASH"

F)

DISCUSSION AND CROSS-EXAMINATION

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AFFIRMATIVE



THE PURPOSE OF DISCUSSION
AND CROSS-EXAMINATION IS
TO TERRIFY THE OTHER
DEBATERS AND DESTROY ANY
CHANCE THEY HAVE FOR A
NORMAL ADULT LIFE!!!!!!

ACTUALLY THE IDEA IS THAT RATHER
THAN JUST GIVE SPEECH AFTER SPEECH
THIS GIVES THE DEBATERS A CHANCE TO
TALK TO ONE ANOTHER IN A CIVILIZED
WAY. (IF YOU'RE NOT CIVILIZED THE
JUDGES DEDUCT POINTS.)

ALTHOUGH DISCUSSION AND CROSS-EXAMINATION ARE
DIFFERENT IN FORMAT, THE INTENT OF THE TWO FORMATS
IS SIMILAR.

DON'T FORGET THAT QUESTIONS ARE PART OF EVERYDAY LIFE
YOU GET UP SOME MORNING AND

HOW ARE YOU THIS MORNING?
WHAT TIME DID YOU GET IN LAST NIGHT?
WHEN ARE YOU GOING TO CLEAN YOUR ROOM?
WHY DON'T YOU PHONE IF YOU'RE GOING TO
BE LATE?

NEGATIVE

WHAT SORTS OF QUESTIONS SHOULD YOU ASK.

THERE ARE TWO BASIC TYPES OF QUESTIONS:

- 1) QUESTIONS FOR INFORMATION.
- 2) QUESTIONS TO SCORE POINTS

1) - QUESTIONS FOR INFORMATION

QUESTIONS OF THIS TYPE ARE USUALLY TO CLARIFY SOMETHING WHICH YOU HEARD IN THE OTHER DEBATER'S SPEECH.

- WHAT WAS THE SOURCE OF THAT QUOTE OR FACT?
- CAN YOU PLEASE REPEAT A NEED/ ITEM IN PLAN/ OR BENEFIT.

2) - QUESTIONS TO SCORE POINTS

THE OBJECT HERE IS TO TRY TO GET THE OPPONENT TO MAKE AN ADMISSION WHICH IS DAMAGING TO THEIR CASE. THIS IS DIFFICULT BECAUSE YOUR OPPONENT KNOWS THAT YOU ARE TRYING TO DO THIS.

HERE ARE SOME ITEMS TO THINK ABOUT



IS THERE EVIDENCE FOR THIS?
DOES THIS PLAN MAKE SENSE?
ARE THESE REAL BENEFITS?
IS THERE A NEED FOR CHANGE?
IS THIS LOGICAL?
WHAT IS SO GREAT ABOUT THE PRESENT SYSTEM?
HAS ONE PARTNER CONTRADICTED THE OTHER?



HOW DO YOU DO IT

LET US WORK THROUGH AN EXAMPLE:

LET US SUPPOSE WE ARE DEBATING WHETHER OR NOT YOU SHOULD BE GROUNDED. YOUR PARENTS ARE MAD BECAUSE YOU BLEW A MATH TEST.

FIRST YOU MUST DECIDE WHAT FACT YOU WANT YOUR PARENTS TO ADMIT THAT WILL HELP YOUR CASE.

LET US SUPPOSE THAT THE KEY FACT IS THAT YOU ARE BASICALLY A GOOD KID.

HERE ARE SOME QUESTIONS THAT MIGHT GET THE DESIRED ANSWER.

Q - DID I CLEAN MY ROOM THIS WEEK?

A - YES

Q - DO I USUALLY CLEAN MY ROOM?

A - USUALLY

Q - HAVE I USUALLY DONE WELL IN SCHOOL?

A - YES

Q - DO I DO MY JOBS AROUND THE HOUSE?

A - YES

Q - DID I STUDY FOR THIS MATH TEST?

A - YES, QUITE A WHILE.

Q - WELL IF I'M A GOOD KID AND I TRIED ON THE EXAM, DON'T YOU FEEL LIKE A JERK FOR GROUNDING ME?

"Here's one book you can judge by the cover!"



AFFIRMATIVE

NEGATIVE

LET US NOW CONSIDER THE SORT OF ADMISSIONS YOU SHOULD BE LOOKING FOR

As the Affirmative try to work on getting the Negative to admit the following:

- Gambling has a morally destructive effect.
- Gambling is associated with organized crime.
- People (poorer people) often spend money then can ill afford on gambling.
- Charities existed without gambling profits before 1969 - they can do so again.
- Isn't it true that a large portion of gambling profits go to prizes and administration.

As the Negative, try to work on getting the Affirmative to admit the following:

- The profits from gambling support good causes.
- Gambling may be an inefficient tax, but it gives access to funds which otherwise we would have no access to.
- In an age of government in debt, do we really want to remove gambling profits and have non-profit groups rely on government funding.
- Alberta type gambling rules are so tight as to make crime almost impossible.
- Even if gambling is illegal, won't people still gamble?

"The teacher and my mother are in there having
a good cry."



AFFIRMATIVE

NEGATIVE

LETS WORK THROUGH AN EXAMPLE:

Let's suppose that, as the Affirmative, you want the Negative to admit that gambling is a poor way to raise funds.

Affirmative - You Support gambling as a way to fund non-profit groups?

Negative - Yes. These good causes need money just like everyone else.

Affirmative - Of course.... Tell me, when people give money to charity - what do they expect?

Negative - They expect the money to go to Charity.

Affirmative - Do you think they would be upset to know that, when they gamble, only a fraction goes to charity?

Negative - It's hard to say, remember that gamblers don't necessarily go with the intention of giving to charity.

Affirmative - Oh, so you support gambling for the sake of it?

Negative - No, I didn't say that.....

Affirmative - So gambling is for charitable purposes.

Negative - Yes.

Affirmative - Well a lot of it doesn't go to Charity.

Negative - Well that's true, but without gambling none of it would go to charity.

Affirmative - You don't think our society can think of any way to raise money except through gambling?

Negative - Oh!, you A.D.S.A. trained debaters are so smart.

AFFIRMATIVE

NEGATIVE

Cross-Examination

- a) The examiner shall control the cross-examination. The witness, however, shall be permitted reasonable time to answer a question.
- b) The witness has the right to qualify answers.
- c) The witness must answer all relevant questions.
- d) A debater shall not seek assistance from his colleague while asking or answering questions.
- e) The witness shall not ask questions unless to request clarification.
- f) Judges shall penalize speech-making on the part of the examiner, lack of cooperation by the witness, stalling, irrelevance, flippancy, discourtesy, browbeating or any attempt to personally belittle or discredit an opponent.

Discussion Techniques

- a) Debaters may ask and answer questions, refute or provide further evidence supporting contentions made in constructive speeches.
- b) No new constructive arguments or contentions can be introduced.
- c) Each contribution may not exceed one minute.
- d) Questions should alternate from side to side.
- e) An equal contribution, during the discussion period, must be made by all debaters. Judges are instructed to penalize lack of participation by a debater.

THE UNOFFICIAL RULES.....

- 1) UNLESS YOU ARE AFTER SPECIFIC INFORMATION YOU SHOULD HAVE A GOAL IN MIND, A SPECIFIC ADMISSION WHICH YOU ARE AFTER.
- 2) WHEN SETTING UP A LINE OF QUESTIONS, START WITH MORE GENERAL QUESTIONS AND MOVE TOWARD THE QUESTIONS INTENDED TO BRING THE SPECIFIC ADMISSION.
- 3) KEEP QUESTIONS SHORT, DON'T MAKE A SPEECH WHEN ASKING QUESTIONS.
- 4) IF A SET OF QUESTIONS DOESN'T WORK MOVE TO ANOTHER SET DON'T KEEP ASKING THE SAME THING.

ORIGINAL
NEGATIVE

LEGAL RESOURCE CENTRE
TRADE CENTRE SOUTH
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EDMONTON, ALTA. T6E 1W

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