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THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF GAMBLING

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OBSERVATIONS OF BETTING OFFICES AND GAMBLING BARS WITHIN CARDIFF, SOUTH WALES

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The present paper discusses aspects of an ongoing research project that is based at The Polytechnic of Wales. It has as its primary focus of interest the off-course betting office customers who gamble on horse and dog racing. After a brief period of observation in such locations it quickly became apparent that certain factors were of particular importance, particularly those divisions that exist between betting office employees, their customers, and those activities that often accompany gambling *outside* the betting office. Special attention was paid to the groups of customers who are characterised by friendship, familiarity, or even rivalry, but for whom gambling constitutes only a part of their weekly and daily repertoires. A common or shared activity for those people is betting on horse or dog racing, but once these bets have been placed there may be an adjournment to another social location that offers alternative forms of entertainment. The most popular venue is usually the social, public house, or club. Until very recently, these settings also offered exclusive televised coverage of selected racing.

This research project recognises the importance of 'gambling bars' as areas for betting and for the establishment of gambling roles, reputations and identities within peer group contexts. It is somewhat disappointing that so little literature addresses issues of everyday gambling within real-life situations. Notable exceptions include the work of Newman (1972) and Oldman (1874) who have offered sociological interpretations of two different kinds of location. Betting office and casino were respectively observed in England (London) and Scotland (Aberdeen), and examined such issues as class, and occasionally gender. These studies, however, offer little up-to-date information about how people actually behave in and around the betting office, or how bettors perceive their own worlds and more generally the world of gambling. Other studies, which are more usually associated with the discipline of psychology, have attempted such analysis, but only with reference to either the so-called compulsive, pathological or addicted individuals (Freud 1928; Moran 1970; Kuszyzn 1972) or to such selected aspects of gambling routines as late betting (Dickerson 1974, 1983; Saunders 1981) or the chasing of losses (Lesieur 1977).

While such studies have value and relevance to a number of interests in gambling worlds and problematic individuals, the present authors are critical of their professional or disciplinary constraints -sociology, psychiatry and psychology. It might even be argued that such literature is characterised by an overwhelming sense of adulation of working class communities and traditions, or a professional condescension towards a minority of compulsive individuals, or a pre-occupation with trivial response patterns that are best analysed within laboratory contexts.

Accordingly, three major questions were asked at the outset of the research enquiry, based on previous discussions of gambling and the authors' suspicions about undiscussed issues that are central to off-track betting:

- 1 Is betting an activity engaged in by isolates?
- 2 Is betting an isolated activity?
- 3 Is the real problem 'alcohol and gambling' as regards uncontrolled betting?

The first two queries address assumptions about gambling individuals rather than gambling groups, and about gambling as a lonely activity that is set apart from other work or leisure pursuits. The third area is specifically linked with observations of customers within gambling bars, and of those customers located within both the betting offices and the adjacent public houses or social clubs.

BETTING IN SOUTH WALES

As with many heavy industrial areas, South Wales has a well established gambling tradition dating back to the old illegal runner system that preceded the 1960 Betting and Gaming Act. Betting on races has long been the most popular activity, although it should be noted that as well as horses, dog and pigeon racing have established a

following. Table 1 notes the general decrease in betting office licenses within Great Britain between the years 1971-1985. whilst Table 2 provides more detailed statistics for England, Wales and Scotland.

Financial Year	Number of Betting Offices	Amount Staked Million £ <i>tote</i> ¹	Amount Staked Million £ <i>off-course</i>	Amount Staked Million £ <i>on-course</i>
1971	14462	84	1161	122
1976	13865	105	1859	190
1977	13254	104	2165	221
1978	12812	95	2266	239
1979	12475	105	2820	321
1980	12248	107	3094	350
1981	11993	96	3045	329
1982	11774	87	3185	362
1983	11237	85	3184	343
1984	10856	87	3432	375
1985	10633	94	3706	405

TABLE 1: GROSS ANNUAL TURNOVER FOR ON, OFF AND TOTE BETTING CONTEXTS

Note: 1 After 1982, all TOTE turnover recorded at on-course contexts only.

Sources: Gambling Statistics of Great Britain 1968-78; 1979 Report of the Gaming Board for Great Britain; 1986 Customs and Excise Report; Betting Licenses Statistics: Great Britain.

Year	England	Wales	Scotland	GB
1975	11835	1129	1407	14371
1977	10943	1024	1287	13254
1979	10392	896	1187	12475
1981	9976	874	1143	11993
1983	9383	783	1071	11237
1985	8868	729	1036	10633

TABLE 2: BETTING OFFICE LICENSES: GREAT BRITAIN 1975-1985

It is clear that whilst the number of betting offices has significantly decreased the amount of money staked has increased over the same time period. Admittedly some of this increase in money gambled can be accounted for by inflation, but even so the demise of certain sectors of the betting office industry is offset by efficiency and success in other sectors. At a more detailed level, this decrease is most evident amongst the small-time, single-office backstreet 'bookies' who simply cannot compete with the more wealthy and glamorous chain organisations. In the United Kingdom the Big Four are usually mentioned when large gambling organisations are discussed: Ladbrokes, Coral, Mecca and William Hills. At a more local level large betting office chains can also be identified - in South Glamorgan in Wales these are Brown's, Lovell's and Charles (amongst others). Indeed in the South Wales area it is the strength of these smaller local organisations that have (so far) prevented the wide scale take-over by the Big Four associated with many other regions. Such larger scale yet local organisations differ from the nationals in terms of facilities and possibly geographical location. When it comes to the main high street and city centre offices the Big Four predominate- perhaps because they are more prepared to pay the high rates and lease/purchase prices, and to offer improved facilities when it comes in catering and communications technology. This will become even more obvious with the expected arrival of satellite racing in the next year or so.

Despite the disappearance of certain betting offices over the past two decades, South Wales still dominates the league charts when it comes to the average number of betting office licenses per 10,000 population. Reference to Table 3 suggests that as a nation Wales outranks both Scotland and England, and four of its

counties (Mid, South and West Glamorgan, and Gwent) are placed within the top betting regions for Great Britain in 1985.

<i>Region</i>	<i>Number of Betting Offices</i>	<i>Number of Offices per 10,000 pop.</i>
Mid Glamorgan	190	3.56
Merseyside	483	3.24
Greater London	2128	3.15
South Glamorgan	123	3.12
Cleveland	174	3.09
Durham	186	3.08
Tyne and Wear	334	2.92
West Glamorgan	103	2.83
Gwent	120	2.73
Lothian	185	2.48
<i>Country</i>		
Wales	729	2.60
Scotland	1036	2.01
England	8868	1.89

TABLE 3: REGIONAL BETTING OFFICE LICENSES PER 10,000 POPULATION: THE TEN TOP REGIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN AS OF 1985.

Source: Betting Licensing Statistics: Great Britain 1984-85

Located within Mid-Glamorgan, the Polytechnic of Wales is clearly a useful base for a research project that observes people who frequent betting offices. Although Mid-Glamorgan is top of the league with 3.56 offices per 10,000 population the present authors focus on a more condensed and urban environment within South Glamorgan: the city of Cardiff and its surrounding district. This was chiefly because of access afforded by one betting office chain, but also because of the ease of identifying various gambling groups within a more densely populated geographical region. Since 1960 there has been a significant 50 per cent decrease in the number of Cardiff-based betting office firms (excluding the Big Four - especially Corals and William Hills). Most of the casualties have been one or two office operations, although it should be noted that one large chain in the 1960s has now disappeared.

According to the 1981 census the population of Cardiff was 266,267; 20.6% were categorised within classes I and II of the Registrar General scale, whilst 16.3% of economically active men and 7.7% of economically active women were unemployed. There has been a long standing north-south division within the actual city - between those working class areas that are closely linked with the old heavy industries of steel, coal and the docklands, and the more middle class residential suburbs. The implications are profound when it comes to gambling, with the majority of original offices at the time of legalised betting being associated with the highstreets and backstreets of the southern areas of Cardiff that fed into the East Moors steel works and the train or dockyards. These areas - such as Splott and Grangetown - were also traditionally linked with heavier drinking in public places, and so it was perhaps inevitable that bars and betting offices have been so closely linked in physical terms. Ironically, many of the old style bookmakers runners would have collected bets; from the same bars, but also from places of work and residence.

Cardiff is now rapidly changing, with both a growth in unemployment within the old heavy industrial sectors and the growth of estate housing on the outskirts of the city. An increase in white collar employment, in manufacturing and trade activity, and in catering and tourism have implications for the old backstreet terraced communities that may in the future be associated with more affluent and less indigenous populations. These demographic factors and speculations may well have obvious effects on certain bookmakers' businesses, but it should be noted that just as some backstreet offices closed others opened on or near the new housing estates. Here we may well see the importance of satellite and cable transmissions as a method of catching the new employment sectors by the new upmarket betting office.

The greatest density of betting offices is therefore not surprisingly associated with the present and former industrial heartland of Cardiff, which includes residential areas that are adjacent to the major factories, steelworks, docks and trading markets. Such betting offices are conveniently positioned within easy walking distances of pubs, clubs and bars. Indeed there are some examples where the public house and betting office have been included within the same building, but with separate exits and entrances.

Three offices have been observed in detail, and further observations have been completed within two bars that are adjacent to (either next door or directly opposite) betting offices. Consequently at the time of writing we are discussing five gambling environments involving a total of ten groups or teams (totalling 39 individuals) who regularly bet within the offices. Seven of these groups would also meet in the nearby bars. Additionally, many more transient visitors have been peripherally involved with off-track betting although they would not appear on a regular basis.

In addition to interviewing and observing customers within a variety of contexts, both inside and outside the office, some betting office staff have also been active in much discussion. Further invaluable information has been obtained from the management of EXTEL (Exchange Telegraph Company, who relay information from racetracks to off-track offices) and from two Gamblers Anonymous Groups (involving in-depth interviews with eight members) located within South Wales.

A TYPOLOGY FOR BETTING OFFICE POPULATIONS

Whenever observers sub-divide populations into categories there is the danger of providing too rigid a conceptual framework that does not allow for movement within, and transition between, the various 'pigeon holes' that have been devised by the authors. The classificatory outline that is summarised in Figure 1 is therefore tentative, and it is emphasised that individuals often move between one labelled stage and another.

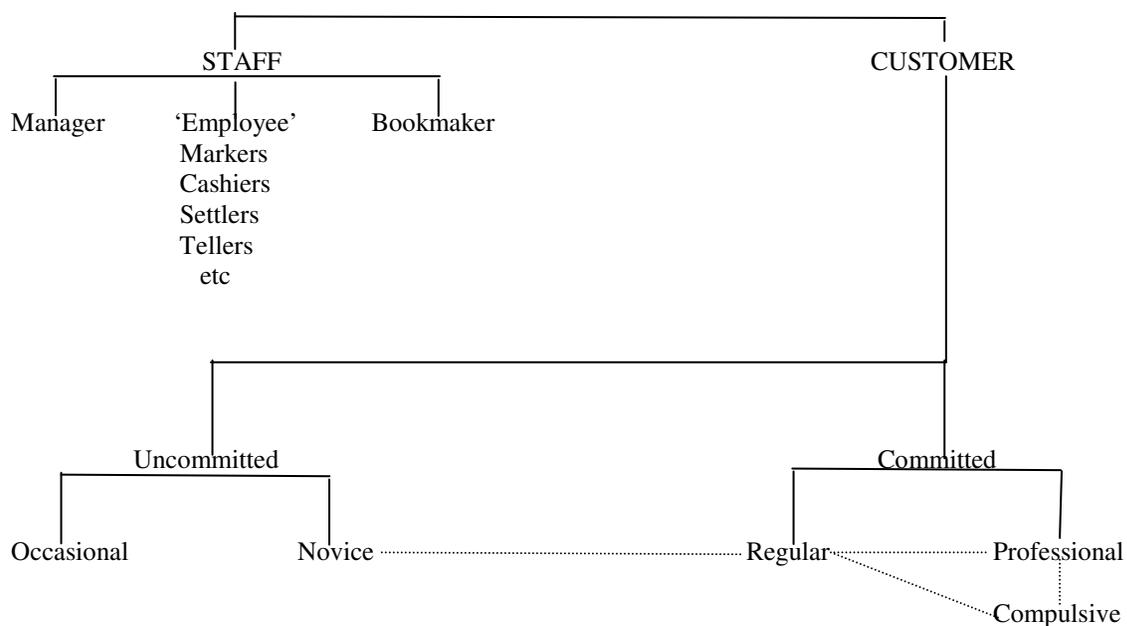


FIGURE 1 A TYPOLOGY FOR BETTING OFFICE POPULATIONS

This possibility of progression, and even regression in some cases, is essential to any interest in career paths for gambling. Goffman's (1959) distinction between lived role categories (LRC) and analytical role categories (ARC) also proves to be an invaluable reminder for research that involves participant observation. With LRC there is a phenomenological interest in how people who are genuinely part of an observed group perceive other groups that are associated with that lived reality. However, ARC refers more to an imposed structure

that is placed over a given population in order to subdivide it on the basis of outsider perspectives and criteria. The academic observer has often been criticised for concentrating on ARC interests whilst ignoring LRC perceptions.

Figure 1 includes both LRC and ARC distinctions, but draws a major dividing line between staff and customers who are located within betting office environments. A virtual 'them-and-us' division appears, and this is reinforced by the simple architecture and working conditions associated with the betting office-for example, a glass screen and counter that separate staff from customers, and the dubious position of the employee who himself or herself places a private bet.

Staff divisions

The major divide exists between the roles of bookmaker and manager. Associated with the bookmaker's role is the possession of a certain knowledge and skill that is associated with the making of a book and the offering of odds that then lead to the acceptance (or rejection) of bets and the payment of winnings. In many cases this type of calculation has to be done quickly, and in the past often relied on verbal agreement rather than written confirmation. It is a difficult procedure that demands a fair degree of ability when it comes to mental arithmetic - as when calculating such odds 12-5 or 10-11, to take but two examples. The bookmakers are also associated with family tradition and therefore with a history of bookmaking that spans generations. There may be distant memories of the old runner days, and of the old characters or even legends associated with gambling. Consequently, this category of staff might properly be called bookmakers, and will train or teach their apprentices the tricks of the trade.

By contrast the manager is more closely associated with the efficient organisation and administration of a business, and may be a part of a larger corporate concern that is not so easily visible to customers. Whilst such an individual may be highly skilled when it comes to dealing with people and reaching adequate profit margins, he may not necessarily have the knowledge of bookmaking. This is certainly the case with the advent of computerised odds and the centralisation of decision making by the larger corporations. Furthermore, these organisations may have interests outside of racing - in other aspects of the leisure industry, for example, and hotel management. It may therefore be the case that the betting office employee envisages a career that does not just include the betting office, but that may have more flexibility and variety.

Of course there are overlaps between the bookmaker and the manager, and again we emphasise that a distinction must not be taken me literally. One of the greatest bookmakers of all time, William Hill, founded the Hill chain of offices that now employs thousands of managers. Similarly, many betting office managers may then acquire the skills of bookmaking, although they would not be called upon to actually offer and adjust odds without the consent of central office. It is however worth noting the general resentment that has been expressed by the bookmakers towards what some might call this 'new breed' of manager. There are feelings of frustration and bitterness associated with the demise of the old-time and single office bookies, and the jealous observations of success achieved by the modern betting shops run by employees of the larger chains. At a more subtle level, there may be a lack of appreciation of the style and art of horse racing, and a love of the racing game. The bookmaker, for example, might also have much experience of on-course racing, although not necessarily in the professional capacity of 'being on the rails'. The latter position is highly respected within bookmaking circles, and may even be associated with an elite amongst the bookmaking fraternity.

It could even be the case that managers are not only associated with the modern administration of a business, but also with a detachment, alienation, and possibly even ignorance of the activity that so involves their customers. There may even be a scapegoating process in operation, where bookmakers and customers somehow link the management structures of larger chains with more general aspects of a society that is growing in technological sophistication, but that is also more impersonal and cold-blooded when it comes to aspects of unemployment, bankruptcy and redundancy.

The other staff members within betting offices and bookmaker's are classified as cashiers, settlers, tellers, and makers. Much depends on their ability, aspirations, and even family ties as regards whether they progress into the more advanced positions of manager or bookmaker. Of interest is the demise of the board-marker in more recent times, because of the increasing amount of communication technology acquired within the betting office. A bank of television screens, that might be more accurately described as visual display units,

can now automatically display the results and changing odds for past, present and future races. It will be more likely that the larger chains can offer such a facility, because of the cost of such automation and centralisation of information.

Customer divisions

A major division drawn by some staff within the Cardiff area refers to customers who are either 'wet' or 'dry'. This usually generalises to entire betting offices that are either close to a bar or club (and therefore 'wet') or are more distant (and therefore 'dry'). It is further emphasised by the present authors that wet offices are more frequently associated with group activity rather than isolated gambling, and that such groups meet and interact in other settings.

Another major distinction exists between those customers who are committed to racing, and those who are relatively uncommitted - this is in agreement with the previous publications of Goffman (1967), Scott (1968) and Dickerson (1974, 1983), all of whom distinguish between those people who simply dabble with bets and those who take gambling more seriously. Such seriousness might be characterised by betting with money that the individual cannot afford to lose, and by frequent devotion of *time* to the studying of form and the placing of bets, so that it becomes a major life activity.

With uncommitted customers, two sub-groups appear. The occasional is described as the customer who bets small amounts of money relative to their income at irregular intervals - usually once a week or less. The novice is described as the newcomer to the office, and somebody who knows little or nothing about racing. The novice is however prepared to learn - either because of a fascination with racing and with gambling, or because of support and morale afforded by significant others (friends, family, or colleagues) who are also involved with betting. The novice may thus be viewed as somebody who has the potential to become an apprentice, although this development is by no means certain. It may depend on early successes or failures, and more importantly the stability of relationships that are established inside and outside the betting location.

The sub-category of novice allows for the progression of an individual from the uncommitted to the committed group to customers. With the committed group there are a further three sub-populations. First the regular who retains control of betting but spends considerable time in the choice stages and then gambles with relatively larger amounts of money. Second the professional, who actually makes a living out of gambling. Thirdly there is the compulsive, who is characterised by loss of control and an eventual referral to helping or even prosecuting agencies. It is worth emphasising that the latter two categories are rare, and whilst compulsive individuals have been interviewed through Gamblers Anonymous no field observations have yet been completed of either the professionals or so called compulsive. Despite this lack of first-hand information, there are recurring stories about individuals who occasionally appear and bet large sums of money that generally pay off. The compulsive is viewed as a loser by all customers and staff, and rapidly loses respect and status within gambling circles. By contrast the professional becomes a virtual legend or star within gambling folklore (see, for example, Bird and Manners 1984) and is a focus of story-telling and even mythology.

There is the possibility of career progression from novice through to regular through to professional, although it must be stated that the full journey is rarely travelled. Instead our obvious conclusions are that the vast majority of customers are either uncommitted occasionals, or committed regulars. The latter group meets and socialises in venues outside of the betting office. The major focus is the bar of the social club or public house, that is associated with the consumption of alcohol within predominantly stale groups. In these contexts gambling constitutes part of the group activity and routine, but it would typically be interspersed with other conversations and interests. Teamwork and group decision making are apparent, as are discussions of runners for a particular race. In some cases one member of the group would take money from others and carry the bets to the betting office in order to place them for the entire group. It would seem that gambling regulates social interaction in that conversations and activities are virtually organised around the racing that is usually being broadcast on television. It is too early to ascertain the impact of televised coverage of racing in betting offices, although preliminary observations suggest that the comfort of the bar still retains its appeal, despite the new facilities within the office.

Gambling bars

When observing and participating within such groups of regulars - in both the bar and the betting office - the writings of Goffman (1959, 1967, 1974) have proved particularly important in guiding our analysis of gambling routines and relationships. Admittedly, Goffman can be criticised for providing a descriptive and rather empty dramaturgical account of actors who are performing on a stage of life, and as such he overlooks a more phenomenological understanding of identity. There is, instead, a concentration on the roles that people play. Yet such a descriptive approach, that likens everyday life to theatre, has been an important starting point for our research project - after all, description allows for later explanation and dreary.

In gambling groups there are definite performances that surround betting, and these performances span not one but two stages; the bar and the betting office. Aspects of impression management, and the importance of maintaining self-control during crucial moments are well discussed by Goffman - and of obvious relevance to social interaction within gambling groups. Such moments include the public announcement of the bet choice and the stake size (especially if the choice is unusual and the stake is large), the actual determination of the race, and the subsequent euphoric and dysphoric experiences associated with winning and losing.

Alcoholic intoxication seems to affect aspects of impression management more significantly than control over actual betting. That is, with increased consumption the behaviour associated with the determination of a gamble and with disclosure of results is characterised by more variable but extreme reactions - yet the actual amount of money staked appears to be more strictly controlled and limited in most cases. Having said this, betting office and bar *staff* have commented on the occasional problems of the drunken gambler who becomes abusive or even violent, and who may be gambling with money that they cannot afford to lose through the chasing of losses. In the 12 month period of our observations in gambling bars, only three instances of this type have been recorded, and with reference to two individuals. It might even be the case that there is a significant overlap between alcoholism and compulsive gambling for such a small minority of individuals.

Instead - and somewhat surprisingly given initial suspicions - the vast majority of drinking and gambling groups are characterised by moderation in both activities. The prevalent attitude is that a certain amount of cash is designated for betting, a further amount for alcohol, and these monies are there to be spent. If winning is achieved then there will typically be an increase in subsequent stake sizes for that individual and in drinking by his group - in this way some of the reward is distributed amongst others, but not as cash gifts. If a losing pattern emerges then the individual stops betting once the money that has been set aside for gambling has gone. Indeed it would seem that alcohol takes priority over gambling in these situations. What thus far remains unexplored in non-laboratory contexts are the effects of alcoholic intoxication on cognition - for example, with reference to the selection of bets and estimates about probabilities of winning for various runners. Preliminary observations suggest that with increased alcohol intake there is a tendency towards the selection of outsiders, irrespective of previous wins or losses during the afternoon.

Impression management and the ability to retain composure during and after a crucial race being shown on television within the bar, or broadcast by EXTEL in the betting office, characterises the 'good' and successful performance. It is also remarkably difficult to retain the poker-faced cool look, as emphasised by Goffman (1967) when he discusses roulette and card players. Indeed the gambling groups within bars will often become highly vocal during televised coverage of the race - but as a group, rather than as individuals. This is because they will often choose the same runners, again as a result of a group decision.

If that runner stands a good chance of winning within the determination phase of the race then such agitation obviously increases.

Discussion and deliberation will characterise certain phases of the lunchtime meeting which then results in the placing of bets. The slips may be completed within the bar, or within the office. As stated previously, one member of the group occasionally rakes a number of members' bets over to the office. This is especially likely when all of the bets are the same as regards bet type and selection of matters. Sometimes such discussion about bet selections takes place in the betting office, but more frequently it is situated within the bar.

Specific leadership roles emerge during this negotiation phase and the status of such individuals is typically earned through a demonstration of their erudite studying and understanding of form. They have gained respect through previous wins (although their selections of outsiders that came close to winning will also be well

remembered) and through their ability to summarise the state of play or to argue and defend their selections. Others will also gain status through *style* of self-presentation rather than intellectual ability. Such style might include humorous and insightful comment during crucial race commentaries or modesty after losing, or generosity after a win, and the constructive support of others who may have lost or nearly won. They may also narrate stories about gambling and gamblers' reputations to other group members - especially novices - although conversation would again include other aspect of everyday life apart from betting.

The above reflections suggest that such groups are organised (into virtual teams that have their stars, to use Goffman's terminology), and that gambling is not always an isolated activity engaged in by isolates. Some qualitative observations have therefore proved valuable in answering the first two queries outlined in the introductory section of this paper; but only for the so-called wet groups of committed regulars.

An unexpected, important and frequent series of observations have yet to be mentioned when asking whether gambling is an isolated activity. The original suspicion was that betting on horse and dog racing is interspersed with other non-gambling activities. However, it now appears that other gambling activities may accompany an interest in racing. This goes beyond such bets as the fixed odds offered on football that will be available within the betting office - although such bets are a favourite amongst customers who like to round off a Saturday afternoon's gambling. The playing of the fruit machine, cards and dominoes, pool, and more informal wagers are also associated with certain members of the committed groups of regulars within gambling bars. Interestingly, the fruit machine seems to attract the low status and younger player, especially because of its obvious associations with modern technology and with a small payout (with the exception of licensed clubs). It would seem that amongst the committed regulars involved with betting, there are a small number of people who constitute a core of hardened *polygamblers* within the bar groups. Once again, however, preliminary observations suggest that such betting is controlled although obviously a larger amount of money is set aside for gambling.

With informal wagering there is the suspicion that some customers, rather than staff, possess the knowledge of bookmaking. Indeed, this might be expected given the number of small-time bookmakers who have retired or been bankrupted over the last two decades. Could it not therefore be the case that such individuals have crossed the counter and become highly skilled customers with the potential to attain professional status? Even more intriguing is the possibility that such individuals set up rival books within the bar, and because they are avoiding tax, offer more favourable odds than the betting office next door. With one exception, our own observations refer only to very crude casual wagers between group members, and wagers that do not include detailed odds. In the single case of a book operating within the bar, odds were offered - although bar staff were ignorant of such dealings, and the operator had no formal background in bookmaking. With the majority of casual bets the gambling event is characterised by binary outcomes that secure a pot of money for the winner and with no commission being taken by an intermediary who organises and administers the bet. Nonetheless, the possibility of illegal bookmaking proving feasible in certain situations should be remembered - although it would clearly be difficult to observe this wagering, let alone publish detailed observations because such activity is illegal.

Finally, there is the question of drunken gambling. We advise caution about the extent and frequency of this problem, but would emphasise that it clearly exists and appears to be especially associated with the city centre bars and betting offices rather than the currently discussed and more local gambling contexts. The city centre affords a certain amount of anonymity for deviant behaviour - an obvious but relevant reminder - and it may well be the case that some people gravitate towards known bars that are associated with excessive rather than heavy drinkers. The nearby betting office may thus have to deal with a different level of gambling and one involving the betting of money that individuals might later need for the purchase of drink. Our speculative arguments suggest that the problem of drunken gambling lies with the drug alcohol rather than with the thrill of betting, and obviously demand more rigorous and empirical research.

We conclude by stating that our project is still continuing, and we would hope to support many of the above qualitatively based statements and arguments with more quantifiable data. An obvious concern is whether Cardiff is comparable with other cities in Britain as regards characteristics of gambling populations -

especially when South Wales figures so highly in the league tables for the number of betting offices per 10,000 population. Another very recent query concerns the introduction of televised racing and catering facilities in betting offices. There is the possibility of decreasing numbers of 'wet' customers in the future, although this rather naive argument suggests that people are lured into a bar by a television rather than by anything else - such as alcohol and a group of friends.

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BRAG-ING IN BOGNOR: AN INTER-AGENCY GAMBLE WITH YOUNG PEOPLE IN AMUSEMENT ARCADES

John Platten, 6 Kilwich Close, Middleton-on-Sea, Bognor Regis, P022 6RW

In November 1985, the West Sussex Tracking Scheme, the local alternative to Custody I.T. project, co-ordinated a half day inter-agency seminar to consider the problems presented by young people's use of amusement arcades, resulting gambling problems and approaches to working with those young people involved.

The Tracking Scheme was working with two people who were compulsive gamblers addicted to amusement arcade gambling machines. Their liaison with other agencies indicated that a number of people were concerned about the young people involved and that other attendant problems were surfacing. There seemed a need for both consultation and co-ordination, hence the seminar.

Alan Baldwin, detached Youth Worker from the Soho Project, acted as catalyst for the session, focussing on the Bognor area whilst using his experience of both gambling and the West End to offer an overview of the issue. The seminar was attended by staff from the probation and Social Services, Youth Service, Education Welfare, police, local churches, the local Institute of Higher Education, the Tracking Scheme, voluntary organisations and groups such as Soroptimists, local solicitors, etc.

The result of the seminar was the formation of BRAG (The Bognor Regis Action Group) an inter-agency voluntary organisation initiated to look at gambling in particular, as well as amusement arcades and attendant problems in general.

Within four weeks approximately £1,500 had been put together to:

- 1 commission a piece of research into the use of amusement arcades by young people;
- 2 employ two part-time detached workers;
- 3 to publish the results of the research together with the recordings of the part-time youth workers.

THE RESEARCH

The research was undertaken by an experienced, independent research worker, Miranda Connell, with the co-operation of the four local Comprehensive Schools servicing the town. The following information is taken from the research based on a 10% sample of secondary school aged children.

Method

The sample of young people was drawn from school lists using random numbers, stratifying by sex and school year. The sample consisted of 363 young people, of whom 329 (91%) responded: 166 girls and 163 boys. The survey was undertaken during the week 24th - 28th February, 1986. Each young person completed the questionnaires which were confidential and were then returned for analysis.

How many?

The young people were asked if they had visited an amusement arcade in the previous 8 weeks (since 1st January, 1986). About half (169 or 51%) answered in the affirmative, significantly more boys than girls had done so, i.e. 95 boys and 74 girls; the geographical location of the young people was not significant.

The information that follows is based on the 169 young people who had used arcades since January, 1986.

<i>How often?</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Once a month	53	54	107
Once a week	30	11	41
Twice a week	7	4	11
3 times a week	2	3	5
4 or more times a week	3	2	5
Total	95	74	169

Boys are more frequent visitors and analysis by year group indicates 4th and 5th year pupils are the most frequent attenders. There was agreement amongst the young people that during school holidays and in the summer, visits were more frequent.

How much?

Amounts being spent varied from the occasional few pence once a month to a handful of young people spending between £6 - £8 per week. One child stated he spent £20 every week.

The results show that the 10 people visiting an arcade 3 or more times per week between them spent £67. This then could represent £670 in one week from 100 children. Similarly, over a month, the young people in the survey were spending £758 according to self reported amounts, which could represent a massive £7,580 per month being spent by secondary school pupils alone.

What about the children under 11 and the school leavers? - as these were not included in the survey.

Borrowing, stealing and truancy

10 children admitted stealing in order to play (potentially 100 in total);

54 admitted to borrowing, the majority being once or twice a week attendees and the middle range £2 - £3 of spenders (potentially 540 in total);

3 admitted to playing truant to play (potentially 30).

Social attachment and membership of youth organisation, club, etc.

The survey included a question seeking to discover whether young people who spent a lot of time and money in arcades did so on their own or as a social activity with friends. A question about attachment to youth organisations was also included, the implications being that any potential work in the future could be based on this kind of data.

Ninety-one percent visited the arcades as a social activity - this was confirmed by the detached youth workers. 107 (63%) belonged in some kind of youth organisation, leaving what the detached youth workers identified as a 'core group' who were not attached to any youth organisation in the town.

Conclusions

The survey doesn't conclude that there is a massive addictive gambling problem among the secondary school pupils in the town and surrounding areas. It did not indicate the potential for such a problem to exist. Gamblers Anonymous would say that if there was one gambler then there would be a problem! The widespread prevalence of amusement arcade use, the sums of money involved and the tendency for young people coming up to school leaving age being amongst the most frequent visitors and biggest spenders does indicate a disturbing trend.

What the survey couldn't estimate was the pattern of use amongst school leavers. The detached youth workers took this on by meeting the young people in the arcades.

THE BOGNOR SEAFRONT PROJECT

Bob Barham, Lecturer in Social Work, West Sussex Institute of Higher Education and John Platten, Project Leader of the Tracking Scheme are both members of the Western Area (of West Sussex) Youth Committee. They were able to persuade their colleagues on that committee to invest some of their 'Development Fund' in two part-time detached youth workers to work in the Seafront Arcades on a limited contract. The Committee agreed that the workers be managed by BRAG.

The workers were given a brief to make contact with young people in amusement arcades, developing contacts with Proprietors and Managers. These workers provided an important subjective view of the issue and were able to get involved in caring and supportive work with young people offering counselling, information and advice to the young people they met. Both the researcher and detached youth workers operated independently of each other. This was to ensure that a fresh open approach was employed and that judgments were not made prior to engagement with their work.

To develop this approach, the Researcher- Miranda Cornell - worked to John Platten and the Detached Youth Workers - Pete Gilbert and Murray Jacobs - worked under the direction of Bob Barbara. Pete and Murray began work in February reporting at the end of that month that: "We have identified a clear core of young people who are regular users of the arcades and have established a growing relationship with them... We have started to make contact with the arcade managers and have been well received by them. Some of the young people admitted they are 'losing' money by frequenting the arcades but-'It's where I meet my mates!!' :'

The work was coming together, the bridges built. Pew's next report stated: "Many of the groups visit the arcades socially; where you go depends on three things: (1) who you want to mix with; (2) degree of friendliness of the management which may mean: (a) being left alone;, and/or (b) staff giving input or being caring; and (c) which machines are available."

The detached work indicated that the major age group were in the 16 - 21 year old range. Some were unemployed spending their spare money . "No one was a gambler!!" and according to them most had little or no money.

The youth workers confirmed some of the suspicions of the members of BRAG - that other activities were going on in the arcades, unknown to the managers, and despite their vigilance. This included selling and receiving stolen goods, drugs being pushed and instances of prostitution, both male and female. Some of the youngsters indicated the need of a 'no strings' drop-in centre and clearly there is a necessity for longer term detached Youth Work to continue. This and the drop-in centre are now projects being tackled by BRAG. The two pieces of work had, almost inevitably, produced results that confirmed the need for action.

The BRAG group of inter-agency professionals are preparing to take this on. The creation of an independent voluntary organisation, a detached work project linked to a drop-in centre with a counselling service are at present being developed.

An interesting twist was just around the corner, but first a final comment from the detached workers: "There is a teenage gambling problem - it is not enormous and it is easy to make arcades a target when many of the problems come from machines sited elsewhere". The issue of siting of machines and the area of legislation regarding planning permission for arcades provided a national springboard for BRAG.

The Association of Metropolitan Authorities and the National Housing and Town Planning Council held a one day Conference at the Great Smith Street H.Q. of the A.M.A. A select group of important and influential people concerned with Gambling were present. The outcome was to use the Bognor model to survey 20,000 school children nationwide to get the hard data together, then to approach the Home Office and the Government to make them look at the issues of planning permission for arcades and the licensing of machines with prizes. The Government had earlier refused to take seriously a private members Bill instigated by Lord Campbell of Alloway in the House of Lords on the grounds that there was no hard data - was there even a problem? This rhetoric ensured that Lord Campbell's Bill made no progress. Hence the chance to influence national policy by a local group not yet 6 months old - no mean feat! The full Report of both the Research and detached youth work will be available during the Autumn.

In Bognor ambitious plans are being instigated to ensure the full time detached youth work project linked to a drop-in

and counselling centre. Machine Gambling is just one of the problems facing some of the young people of this small south coast town, BRAG is equal to the challenge!

Copies of the full report are available by writing to: Bob Barham, at W.S.I.H.E. Bognor College, Upper Bognor Road, Bognor Regis, West Sussex, or John Flatten, West Sussex Tracking Scheme, 30, Sudley Road, Bognor Regis, P0211ER.

At present there are moves afoot to attempt to co-ordinate what is going on nationally with regard to initiatives concerning machine gambling by young people. Alan Baldwin of the Soho Project has been discussing the idea with Gordon Moody, Founder of Gamblers Anonymous and John Flatten of the West Sussex Tracking Scheme and BRAG. Anyone interested in either machine gambling by young people or the formation of a national co-ordinating group is invited to contact either Bob or John above.

Editor's note

Since this article was written, the Tracking Scheme has closed down.

THE DE-REGULATION OF LICENSED BINGO

John Beard,
Bingo Association of Great Britain, 66 London Road, St Albans, Herts.

I must congratulate you on your bravery in sending the invitation. Only twice before have I been asked to speak because if Bingo was, or should ever be, de-regulated, it is pretty certain that I would be out of a job!

I have divided my address into 3 component parts: background (and if some of you are familiar with the background of the Gaming Act as affecting Bingo I apologise), the industry and its benefits, and de-regulation.

BACKGROUND

Betting and Gaming Act 1960 and Betting, Gaming and Lotteries Act 1963

This legislation applied to gaming generally, i.e., hard gaming and Bingo. The rates were identical. It forbade gaming in any public place other than Dominoes and Cribbage in pubs for small stakes. The main requirements were:

- 1 no levy on stakes;
 - 2 equal chances to all the players and therefore no advantage to one individual - in other words the Banker could not be a member of the organisation running the game;
 - 3 all stake money must be returned to the players;
 - 4 no charge could be made to take part in the gaming.
- The last prohibition was removed provided the gaming took place as an activity of a club which had to be of a permanent nature in which event:
- 1 a fixed charge could be made for taking part in the gaming but the charge would have to be fixed before gaming began;
 - 2 a 24 hour rule was imposed before a person could become a member and participate in the gaming;
 - 3 bonafide guests of members were allowed to participate in the gaming;
 - 4 two gaming machines were a 'winnings or otherwise used for club purposes but not for private gain.
- The 1963 Act also allowed for amusement with prize machines, permits may be granted by the Local Authority.

The Finance Act 1963 introduced Bingo Duty which was a tax on total stakes and, therefore, an amendment had to be made to the earlier law permitting this, despite the law that all stake money had to be returned to players.

The Emergence of Bingo

Prior to the 1960 and 1963 Acts, Housey Housey or Tombola had been forbidden unless it was carried on in private. There was one exception to this in that it was the only gambling game allowed in the armed forces. Normal practice was that cards were sold for each game at a time, thus you could either play one game, two games or however many games were eventually played, paying in advance before each separate game. It was the practice to keep back some of the stake money for 'expenses' and/or for mess funds. In fact, this was generally how the game had been played for many years, probably starting in Italy under the name Tombola. The 1960 Act changed all that in that all stake money had to be returned to the players but a charge could be made, provided it was fixed before the gaming began. The legislation did not mention bingo or Housey Housey as such but applied to *all* forms of gaming and this has been the thorn in the bingo operators' flesh with the later Gaming Act of 1968, because they consider bingo to be a very soft form of Gaming. There had been some illegal attempts at a form of Bingo a year or two prior to the 1960 Act with the accompanying cries of house-wives gambling away the housekeeping money. This was probably why the gaming legislation was tagged on to the betting shop legislation in the 1960 Act.

During the passage of the 1960 Act through Parliament, it was realized commercially that this new activity could be cashed in on and in the first few days of 1961, when the Act became law, one company started to play Bingo in its dance halls on afternoons and poorly attended mid-week evening sessions. They were followed by a number of cinema proprietors who found a better use for their very poorly attended cinemas and, to this day, many Bingo proprietors are former cinema operators.

One problem encountered right at the outset was the need for a system whereby the stake money could be divided unequally between a number of games. As a result of which, the book of tickets for say, 12 games, was invented spanning the interval, with a greater amount being paid out on the last game before the interval and an even greater amount being paid out on the last game of the session. The game was initially played on the old Housey Housey tickets which consisted of 15 numbers on each ticket, the total numbers being called randomly from 1-90. Bingo itself had been run in America for some years, almost entirely by the Catholic Church to raise funds for the Church.

Gaming Act 1968

Despite the restrictions of the 1960 Act, it was rapidly seen by some individuals that non-Banker hard gaming games could be operated under the 1960 Act and a number of gaming clubs were set up at which Chemin de Fer could be played legally, a table charge being made by the proprietor for each shoe which consisted of four packs of cards and lasted for about 20 minutes. This was challenged in the Courts and held to be a charge fixed before the gaming began. Various other attempts were made to keep within the 1960 Act. Roulette became popular and all sorts of tricks were entered into such as offering the bank to the players and if nobody wanted to take the bank, then the house took it.

By this time something like 1,500 hard gaming clubs had been set up, most of which were not conforming to the 1960 Act resulting in prosecutions all over the country. This caused such an outcry that the Gaming Act 1968 was enacted which set up the Gaming Board, charged with overseeing gaming, and also a Licensing System. The Act also stipulated the areas where hard gaming could take place. The effect of all these restrictions was to bring down the number of hard gaming clubs from 1,500 to just over 120 which is roughly I believe, the position today.

The legislation applied equally to all forms of gaming and, therefore, included Bingo. It was whilst the Bill was being discussed in Parliament in 1967 that the then Home Secretary, Mr. James Callaghan, realised, almost at the last moment, that this restrictive legislation would also affect Bingo, and late one night he telephoned the then Permanent Secretary of the Home Office, Sir Philip, now Lord Allen (and since a past Chairman of the Gaming Board) to have drafted some additional clauses in the Bill to make the provisions for Bingo clubs less restrictive, and these are set out in Section 20 of the Act. The main relaxations were as follows:

- 1 Link games were allowed provided the game was played simultaneously and the communication was such that a player in any of the link clubs could stop the game by calling 'house'. (This was necessary because it is a condition of the general Gaming Law that all persons must be personally present at the premises.) There was a limit imposed on prize money on links in any one week which was then fixed at £1,000 per week. At that time this was not capable of alteration by statutory instrument. This was amended by the Gaming (Amendment) Act 1980, allowing the Home Office, on the advice of the Gaming Board, to vary the limit and it is now £3,000 per week.
- 2 The 1968 Act had increased the 24 hour rule for membership to 48 hours but for Bingo Clubs this was reinstated at 24 hours.
- 3 The rule that in gaming clubs a person, having become a member, had to give notice of intention to game on the club premises, was lifted.
- 4 The rule that persons under 18 could not be present whilst the gaming was taking place was lifted provided they did not take part in the gaming.
- 5 The requirement that all persons employed on the premises should obtain a Certificate of Approval from the Gaming Board before being so employed was lifted. But bingo operators had to obtain, by application, a Certificate of Approval for their Managers. A requirement for Bingo Hall Managers to be interviewed by a local senior inspector and an inspector and Certificated under Section 19 of the Gaming Act was introduced in 1986.
- 6 The proprietors were enabled to add to the stakes, the amount being limited by regulations, the present limit being £1250 per week, the original limit £250 per week.

Apart from the relaxations mentioned, the normal rules relating to hard gaming applied, in particular the rule prohibiting any form of advertising (Section 42). There were also detailed requirements with regard to machines.

As a result of representations made by the two Bingo Trade associations, a number of recommendations were made to the Royal Commission on Gambling, published in 1978 and possible future legislation. The major points of these recommendations (and their outcomes) were:

1 Advertising

The prohibition on advertising should be relaxed but limited to publicising individual clubs and not to be used as general publicity for the organisation to which they belonged, and there should be a weekly limit on the amount allowed to be spent. Also, there should be a code of practice approved by the Home Office in consultation with the Gaming Board.

2 Link Games

The then fixed limit of £1,000 per week should be capable of amendment by regulations only to take account of future inflation. This was arranged in the Gaming (Amendment) Act 1980.

3 Week day hours of gaming should be amended to allow a 20 am start at holiday resorts. This is something which, apart from Sundays, can be changed by regulations. It was found impossible to define holiday resorts. Therefore, a compromise was agreed that Bingo hours should start at 12 noon. This eventually became effective in May 1985. The hours on Sundays are laid down in the Act and cannot be altered by regulations. Thus the starting time in England and Wales remain at 2 pm. and in Scotland, 7.30 pm. The quid pro quo with the compromise with the Gaming Board was that the 2 hour charging periods have to be co-terminus with the extended gaming hours, i.e. 11pm. on weekdays and 12 pm. on Saturdays and New Years Eve, when not on a Sunday. The problem of gaming on Sundays in Scotland has proved insuperable, thus they are allowed one 2 hour charging period and one one-and-a-half hour charging period with a consequential reduction in the amount allowed in the one-and-a-half hour charging period being three quarters of the normal amount allowed.

4 The added prize money limit should be frozen so that it is always a quarter of the link limit.

5 There should be a maximum of £1,000 for a single game of cash bingo.

6 Liquor Licence Justices should be prohibited from expanding the 24 hours membership to 48 hours because a liquor licence is in force. In practice, this has largely happened.

7 Gaming Machines

The maximum of two machines per club to be limited to four machines per club with an additional one machine to be allowed per 250 capacity in excess of 1,000 capacity, thus a large club with 2,000 capacity would have been allowed eight machines. A lot of discussion took place with various sub-committees of the Royal Commission but the request has not been acceded to. The Commission came out with a recommendation of six AWP machines instead of two jackpot machines, as of right, and that the Excise Licence should be lower for AWP machines. To some extent the latter point was accepted by the Treasury and, quite voluntarily, the industry has for the past few years, been turning over to AWP machines as long as they can be allowed viable numbers. Experience around the country has been very mixed; some areas in Scotland, Glasgow for instance, refusing any application and some in England and Wales reducing the number asked for so as to make it uneconomical. The industry, generally, would still like to see a large number of jackpot machines on the lines of our recommendation to the Royal Commission in which event they would probably cease to take advantage of the switching to AWP machines.

THE INDUSTRY AND ITS BENEFITS

In its heyday, in the swinging 60s - almost before my time - Bingo was incredibly popular with over 24% of the adult population participating. There has been a decline to almost 12%. And, interestingly enough, in a recent professional survey, carried out on behalf of the National Bingo Game Company, only about 17% of the population will ever be bingo players. Over 70% stated that they had no intention of ever going to a bingo club.

The reasons, briefly, for the game's decline are: a very much wider source of leisure time activities, financial constraints mean people playing less often, unemployment - when unemployment hits a family it is the wife's or woman's personal money which is first affected; increased home ownership since 1979: over 800,000 people have bought their council house - when they become home owners people think more of their homes: transport restrictions and the fear of violence and going out after dark.

Bingo offers unique attractions for its participants who see the game as an unremarkable fact in their lifestyle. They like it for social reasons: a woman can go safely on her own or with friends. It is an escape from the home and family and to the elderly is a source of companionship. The 1978 Final Report, of the Royal Commission on Gambling recognised licensed bingo clubs as 'popular and useful institutions'. They 'catered for a genuine social need by providing places where people, mostly women, Often lonely or elderly, could nice, in a neighbourly way and enjoy an agreeable flutter'.

I am sure that you are aware of the research, sponsored by the National Association of Licensed Bingo and Social Clubs, conducted by Rachel Dixey with Margaret Talbot entitled, *Women, Leisure and Bingo*. That report underlined the social benefits provided by bingo clubs mentioned in the Royal Commission. From the main findings of the National Survey, 44% of players gave winning as the reason for playing, the remaining 56% gave other reasons related to companionship, relaxation and being out of the house. Eighty-five percent of the players surveyed were women. The survey however, identified that bingo is not played as a positive choice but due to lack of alternatives - eating out and dancing came before Bingo - but it appeared that we menfolk are not too keen on dining out and certainly not keen on dancing. It also came out that there are two places where a husband will let his wife go unaccompanied - the Bingo hall and Church! The average age of the women playing was 52 years of age. Ninety-five percent of the players played once a week or more often and bingo is a regular and frequent aspect of leisure. The average amount spent per capita was £3.88p.

I believe it true to say that prior to 1970 there existed a set of evils in both hard and soft gaming and nobody in licensed Bingo today would dispute the need for the 1968 Gaming Act and although I am not qualified to substantiate the statement I have heard it said on many occasions that our Gaming Laws are probably some of the best in the world. Since 1968, then, there has been a secure, legal framework within which the Bingo industry could work. Every aspect of Bingo became subject to strict regulations but, as I mentioned earlier, it became part of the legal framework set up to control hard gaming, with a few, last-minute relaxations or clauses drafted into the Bill. Parliament had taken a benevolent, albeit hasty and late, view of Bingo, provided it remained a neighbourly form of gaming played for modest stakes. Some parts of the industry feel that the system protects inefficient clubs as it restricts competition. The Act ensured that clubs invested heavily to provide good facilities. Today the industry has modern management and is forward looking. It accepts the responsibility that society places upon it. It is socially aware and is very conscious of its status and role in the community.

However, the number of licensed bingo clubs in operation has declined from a peak of 1,820 in 1974 to 1,270 at the end of 1985 (Gaming Board Report). The contraction continues. Admissions to clubs fell throughout the 1970's and this trend also continues today, with approximately 350,000 people playing daily. In 1974, for instance, it was 468,000. The market is shared between independent operators with between one and 10 licenses, who operate 41% of the total number of clubs, small organisations with between 11-35 clubs operating 21.4% of the clubs and the larger, national companies, operating 37.5%. These figures are taken from the membership of the B.A.G.B.

The amount staked in bingo in 1984-85 was £496 million. The government reaped nearly £50 million in bingo tax. 90% of the money staked on bingo cards is returned to the members, 10% goes to the government. Profits are made on entrance charges, sales of drinks, snacks, fruit machines and interval games such as mechanised cash bingo.

Bingo is unlike any other form of gambling, apart from football pools, in that you cannot chase your losses. Once you have made your book and ticket purchase you have committed yourself for a number of games, win or lose. But I have no doubt that members of the Bingo Association of Great Britain would acknowledge that bingo is gaming, albeit, soft gaming.

Therefore, I am of the opinion, and I do stress that point, it is my opinion, that because Bingo is gaming it does need controls and just as importantly does need to be seen to be controlled. Furthermore, and I mentioned earlier that the 1968 Act was considered by some to be protective, if Bingo was de-regulated I personally believe that it would hasten the closure of more halls and this would be detrimental because it would be a further contraction of the leisure and social amenities that the industry provides.

However, I do believe that licensed bingo is too constrained by the current laws.

DE-REGULATION

The 1968 Act was intended, amongst other things, to effect a physical separation of bingo playing from hard gaming activities. The Gaming Board has made the separation of these two types of activity its major objective. It has pursued a policy not only of affecting physical separation but also of fostering a separate and distinctive social identity for bingo, disassociating it with hard gaming. The first objective has been achieved. Bingo is no longer played alongside forms of hard gaming. But the second objective, the development of a distinctive identity for bingo, has not been achieved. And the basic reason for this is the similarity in the provisions of the Act itself for regulating both hard gaming and bingo; in particular, the regulations restricting advertising.

Since 1970 the bingo industry has proved itself to be of great social benefit and yet we are still unable to promote ourselves. There is, as I've mentioned, increasing competition for the leisure pound, but we still have to compete with our hands tied behind our backs through our inability to promote our own product through anyone other than our members. We have seen the newspapers come along and offer millions of pounds in prizes under the guise of Bingo. Video companies have Bingo promotions. A local radio station played bingo. British Telecom played 'Ringo' Bingo. Premium Bonds offer millions of pounds in prize money. Marketing journals use Bingo to sell cans of soup. And yet the real Bingo, licensed bingo, is unable to promote itself.

We believe that the controls in the prohibition of advertising of gaming under Section 42 of the Act are designed to limit the growth of gaming in Casinos and should have no application to licensed bingo, which, as a leisure activity, should be free to promote its business in the same way as other leisure undertakings compete for the public's leisure pound. We believe that this would remove the dependence of the industry on the traditional woman player, and balance membership by attracting men players and young players - this last point is particularly important if the industry is to replace its existing ageing patronage. The ability to promote itself would increase the Bingo Halls ability to provide a social amenity, inform the public of the new facilities which it provides and to encourage the general public to fill the new capacity thus created.

The 24 hour rule whereby people have to wait 24 hours before being allowed to play bingo should be relaxed to permit new members to play straight away - although we believe that we should retain the concept of membership and it would become membership by acceptance. The 24 hour rule is another overflow from Casino gaming with the underlying principle to stop spur of the moment participation. If the argument is that Bingo should not be played on impulse, where is the logicity when one member of a family can walk into a betting shop and place a bet and another member of the same family has to wait 24 hours before being allowed to play Bingo? There seems to be no public mischief in either activity, particularly in the case of bingo, where modest stakes are involved. If licensed Bingo club premises became licensed Bingo premises, open to the public by acceptance, we see no reason why the right to take part in the gaming and the right to play the machines should not be restricted to patrons only and they could be defined as a person who had paid an admission charge of not less than a prescribed sum.

The present restrictions as to the time during which premises are open should be reviewed. The noon opening, together with co-terminous hours, started last year. We believe there is a case to permit the playing of Bingo during the morning, if the demand was there: licensing to allow a 20 am. opening where, in their view, a demand existed.

In summary, whilst opposed to the de-regulation of Bingo, I would propose the following:

- 1 The existing controls by way of licence and certificates of consent by the Gaming Board should be retained for licensed bingo premises.
- 2 Licensed Bingo premises should not be required to operate as premises to which the public are not admitted.
- 3 The controls on advertising of Bingo premises should be abolished.
- 4 Existing restrictions as to hours during which bingo may be played should be retained, the local licensing authority should, additionally, have discretion to permit morning bingo.
- 5 The prohibition against the playing of bingo on licensed premises in Scotland on Sunday afternoons should be repealed.
- 6 Licenses should be renewed on a 3 or possibly 5 year basis unless there are amendments required which could still be heard at the quarterly meetings of the Licensing Justices.
- 7 In the case of an existing proprietor who wishes to open either a new club or transfer to another already licensed operator, the certificate of consent should be issued in application.
- 8 Alterations to gaming areas be dealt with by the Licensing Justices by amending the existing licence.

THE DE-REGULATION OF BINGO

J V Dance,

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Mr Beard has spoken for the Bingo Association of Great Britain which represents the commercial promoters of bingo. I speak as secretary to the Gaming Board for Great Britain whose functions include the regulation of bingo. (Incidentally, I speak personally on the basis of my views, not those of the Board.) Mr Beard's viewpoint and mine are different but that does not necessarily mean that we are at loggerheads. The two organisations exchange views and this is helpful in coming to sensible conclusions as issues arise.

You would not expect a regulatory body to have de-regulation as its prime objective but the Board must be ready, in pursuance of its statutory duties, to be in a position to advise the Home Secretary, through the Home Office, of adjustments to the existing controls which might become necessary or desirable.

A great deal of bingo is played in working men's clubs, miners' welfare institutes, etc. The Gaming Board's inspectors have no right of entry into these clubs and the Board's knowledge of bingo as played there is fragmentary. My remarks today are confined to commercial bingo as played in clubs belonging to members of Mr Beard's Association.

What are the existing controls which affect commercial bingo?

- 1 People who want to operate bingo clubs must be vetted by the Gaming Board through the *consent procedure* to ensure that they are suitable and can be relied on to run their clubs properly; and *their managers* must be examined and accepted by the Board as suitable.
- 2 The operators must obtain and renew annually a *licence from the local licensing justices*, who satisfy themselves that the premises and the internal layout and facilities are adequate.
- 3 People who wish to play must become *members* by applying 24 hours in advance of playing.
- 4 The *hours of play* are prescribed by law, although the restrictions on hours are, I think, not such as to constitute an obstacle to a club member who may be tempted to devote more time and money to the playing of bingo than is good for him or her.
- 5 A ceiling is set out the *charges which may be made* in each 2-hour charging period. £4 plus VAT - but anything spent on gaming machines is extra and the stake money for cash bingo is outside the control on charges.
- 6 Save where a licence is first granted to a bingo club, *advertising of clubs* is virtually prohibited save to the extent that the name of the club outside the premises indicates to passers-by what goes on inside.
- 7 The number of gaming machines is controlled.

What is the case for de-regulation and what direction might it take?

I am told that before the 1968 Act some bingo clubs resembled mini-casinos where in addition to games of bingo there were varieties of roulette and other forms of gaming. The Act was meant to end that sort of thing but to allow well-run clubs where people, including unaccompanied ladies, could spend a few hours a week if they wished in comfortable surroundings playing this neighbourly game of bingo for modest stakes. I think most people would say that the Act largely succeeded in its aim. I am sure there are some here who will say that the existence of bingo clubs has had less than benign results for some people who have been unable to resist the temptation to use them to gamble to excess. I think those in a position to judge would also say that the particular controls to which I have referred, enforced by the Board's inspectors, have been important in bringing about the position where most users regard their bingo clubs as genuine assets in their lives.

Why change any of the controls?

Numbers of clubs and membership are in decline. In the year to December 1985 the number of clubs operating went down from 1,232 to 1,178.

The National Bingo Game has been introduced in the hope that prizes of £50,000, much larger than anything previously available, will be so attractive as to halt or even reverse the decline. The National Game has been running for only 6 months and it is too early to say what its long term effect may be.

- 1 Unless there is a thought that the entire licensing procedure should be scrapped it is difficult to see how one might dilute the consent or licensing procedure.
- 2 To scrap the membership requirement or the 24 hour rule would be to replace the present regime of bingo clubs with public gaming. A significant step which, as far as I know, no one is currently proposing.
- 3 Remove the restrictions on hours? Possibly, but the present restrictions on hours are not a major constraint.
- 4 Remove the ceiling on charges? The charge has been adjusted in the past to take account of inflation. It seems sensible to have some restriction.
- 5 Gaming machines. There is some flexibility in the arrangement whereby the licensing justices may be asked to authorise a number of amusement with prizes machines instead of the two jackpot machines allowed by the Act. There seems no overwhelming case for further relaxation.

Advertising is about all that is left.

Newspaper bingo is widely advertised - but this is hardly an incitement to people to spend more than they can afford. Football pools are a different matter. The public are encouraged by the publicising of mammoth prizes to gamble on the pools. Would it be more harmful to have press advertisements and advertisements elsewhere urging people to join their local bingo club? Would it make much difference if such advertisements were to appear? I find it difficult to come to a conclusion on these matters and shall be most interested to hear what others have to say. I would only say that some limitation on the advertising of bingo seems necessary. The difficulty is to know where to draw the line between the present blanket prohibition and a complete free-for-all where competitive pressures could get out of hand and where the smaller bingo clubs, which may have special value in local communities, might be forced out of business by the greater resources of their competitors.

UPDATE

Brown, R.I.F. (1986)

'Arousal and sensation-seeking components in the general explanation of gambling and gambling addictions', *The International Journal for the Addictions*, **21**,1001-16

Following upon the first experimental evidence that states of high arousal accompany gambling in real-life situations, an attempt is made to clarify the implications of this new finding for the development of two possible forms of a neo-Pavlovian or classical conditioning addition to the traditional emphasis on operant conditioning in behavioral explanations of gambling. The explanatory scope and power of one (biological hedonist) version of the model is then demonstrated as applied to both normal regular and pathological gambling. The role of arousal and sensation-seeking factors is considered alongside the roles of other likely components in any possible general explanation of both regular and pathological gambling.

For prevention the main implication of the recognition of an arousal component in gambling is that it might be possible to identify a population, perhaps of regular gamblers who are high sensation seekers, and warn them as being specifically at risk for pathological gambling.

For treatment the main implications are (1) that it may be possible to treat some extreme gambling problems by the use of beta-blocking drugs and (2) that more effective substitutes for the loss of gambling activity may be found in more sensation-seeking pursuits.

Gilovich, T. and Douglas, C. (1986)

'Biased evaluations of randomly determined gambling outcomes', *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, **22**, 228-241

We investigated whether people are biased in their evaluations of gambling outcomes even when the outcomes are chance determined. In Experiment 1, subjects exhibited a bias in their evaluations of the outcomes of a computerized bingo game. Manipulating whether the outcome of the first round was determined by a series of anomalous or 'fluke' events had a greater impact on the subsequent bets of those who had lost their bets than on those who had won. Losers appeared to use these fluke events to explain away the outcome, whereas winners discounted their significance. Experiment 2 tested the limiting conditions of these findings by manipulating whether or not subjects were induced to perceive an 'illusion of control' over the outcomes by allowing some of them to make a series of incidental choices during the contest. Only those subjects in the illusion of control conditions exhibited a bias in their evaluations of the outcome of the that round. The connection between this research and earlier behavioral theories of the psychology of gambling is discussed.

SEVENTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GAMBLING AND RISK TAKING

For further details about this, call Judy Cornelius, the Assistant Conference Coordinator, on **702-784-6877**, or write to her at: Department of Economics, College of Business Administration, University of Nevada-Reno, Reno, Nevada 89557-0016, USA. Details of the programme are given below.

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BALLY'S HOTEL AND CASINO

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THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR GAMBLING STUDIES (SYDNEY)
GAMING AND WAGERING BUSINESS MAGAZINE (NEW YORK)

TENTATIVE PROGRAM LISTING

PAPERS AND SYMPOSIUM SESSIONS AS OF MAY 7, 1987

NUMBER OF PAPER SESSIONS: 32

NUMBER OF SYMPOSIUM SESSIONS: 19

Note: Additional papers and sessions will be added between now and June 15 as the program is finalized.

I. PUBLIC POLICY AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

1. Illegal Gambling Market

David Dixon. Department of Law, University of Hull, England.

RESPONSES TO ILLEGAL BETTING IN BRITAIN AND AUSTRALIA

Jonn Dombrink and Jim Meeker, Program in Social Ecology,
University of California Irvine. BOOKIES AND BUSSES: ILLEGAL
GAMBLING AND LEGALIZATION EFFORTS

Bernard Polders. Secretary, The Netherlands Gaming Board. The
Hague. LEGALIZING GAMBLING AS A WEAPON TO COMBAT ILLEGAL GAMBLING

2. Indian Gambling and Rural Gambling Markets n America

Walter Funkenbusch, Professor Emeritus of Mathematics Michigan
Technological Institute. GAMBLING ON THE RESERVATION: INDIAN
CASINOS, PINE I AND PINE II

Larry Strate University of Nevada Las Vegas, THE CABAZON INDIAN
TRIBE - BINGO AND REGULATION

Ronald Holt, Weber State College, Ogden, Utah, WENDOVER AND THE WASATCH FRONT: RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN A BORDER GAMBLING TOWN AND ITS TARGET MARKET

3. Gambling and the law

Durand Jacobs, Veterans' Hospital, Loma Linda, California, ASSESSMENT OF PROBLEM GAMBLERS AS HIGH RISKS FOR WHITE COLLAR CRIMES

I. Nelson Rose Whittier College School of Law, A NEW DEAL FOR THE COMPULSIVE GAMBLERS: COMPULSIVE GAMBLING AND THE LAW

Donald Hill, Attorney at Law, Reno, PROSECUTING SLOT CHEATING CASES AND OTHER CREATING SCAMS AGAINST CASINOS

Valerie Lorenz National Center for Pathological Gambling, Inc., Baltimore, COMPULSIVE GAMBLING AND THE COURTS: FORENSIC ISSUES

4. Issues in the Regulation of Gambling

Jan McMillen, Lecturer, Griffith University, Brisbane, Australia, A RISKY BUSINESS: A POLITICAL ECONOMY OF AUSTRALIAN CASINOS

Ernest A. Mitler, Gambling Scholar New York, LAWMAKERS, UNIVERSITIES, GANGSTERS AND CASINOS: THE FORMULATION OF GAMING REGULATIONS

Arthur Neilson Federal Pacific Hotels and Casinos Melbourne, GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF CASINOS IN AUSTRALIA: OVERALL OBJECTIVES AND BUREAUCRATIC TENDENCIES

James Frey Department Of Sociology, University of Nevada Las Vegas, TRENDS IN PUBLIC OPINION TOWARD GAMBLING

5. Legal Re Regulatory Issues Concerning Slot Machines

Robert J. Snyder, Gaming Consultant Los Angeles. HOW FORERUNNER MECHANICAL DEVICES HAVE INFLUENCED TODAY'S GAMBLING REGULATIONS

Martin J. Vernooij, Head of the Gaming Department, Netherlands Metrological Institute, A NEW LEGAL SYSTEM FOR GAMING MACHINES IN THE NETHERLANDS

Robert Farinella, U.S. Army Recreation Machine Program, Frankfurt, West Germany, RE-INTRODUCING SLOT MACHINES ON U.S. OVERSEAS ARMY BASES: OBJECTIVES, RESTRICTIONS, AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

William L. Holmes, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C., EFFECTS OF GAMBLING DEVICE LAWS: THE UNITED STATES V. EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE

6. Conceptual and Empirical Analysis of Lotteries I.

Zvi Adar, Tel-Aviv University, Israel, EFFICIENCY AND EQUITY OF STATE LOTTERIES

Tom Cargill, Professor of Economics University of Nevada Reno, THE IMPACT OF THE CALIFORNIA LOTTERY ON NEVADA: A TIME SERIES APPROACH

John Malloy, California State Lottery, FORECASTING LOTTERY SALES: THE CALIFORNIA EXPERIENCE

7. Conceptual and Empirical Analysis Of Lotteries II.

Zvi Adar, Tel-Aviv University, Israel, GAMBLING BEHAVIOR AND LOTTERY PRIZE STRUCTURE

Gabrielle A. Brenner and Andre Tremblay, Department of Economics, Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales de Montreal, Quebec, LOTTERIES: PARTICIPATION AND BUSINESS CYCLES

Albert C. Ovedovitz College of Business Administration, St.. John's University FACTORS INFLUENCING PUBLIC LOTTERY REVENUES

8. Studies in the History of Gambling

Russell T. Barnhart Historian, New York, THE INVENTION OF ROULETTE

Jane Moran, Department of Social Science, The Middlesex Polytechnic (UK), GAMBLING IN EUROPE AND THE USA: AN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

John O'Hara, Senior Lecturer in History Tasmanian Institute of Technology, Launceston Australia CLASS AND ATTITUDES TO GAMBLING IN AUSTRALIA: AN HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

9. Professional and Regular Gamblers: Observations

Basil R. Browne., Department of Sociology. University of California Berkeley, GOING ON TILT: FREQUENT POKER PLAYERS AND CONTROL.

John Mort Green, Professional Gambler Brisbane, Australia, THE PROFESSIONAL GAMBLER DOWN UNDER

Linda Reiffer Research Psychologist. Calgary General Hospital, Calgary, Alberta. THE GAMBLERS' CODE OF ETHICS AND VALUES - ANTITHETICAL TO HIGH MORAL DEVELOPMENT?

John Rosecrance University Of Nevada Ran,, PROFESSIONAL HORSE RACE GAMBLING: WORKING WITHOUT A SAFETY NET

10. Studies in the Psychology of Gambling

William J. Corney and William T. Cummings Department of Management, University of Nevada Las Vegas, LEFT-RIGHT BRAIN SPECIALIZATION AND GAMBLING BEHAVIOR

Roy Kaplan, Florida Institute of Technology. Boca Baton, GAMBLING AMONG LOTTERY WINNERS: BEFORE AND AFTER THE BIG SCORE

Mayer W. Starr, Professor of Psychology, and Stephen N. Kleiman, University of Windsor, Windsor, Canada, WHAT FACTORS AFFECT PROBABILITY JUDGMENTS: WHY GAMBLERS MISINTERPRET THE ODDS

11. Economic and Geographic Analysis Of Gambling

Robert P. Culleton Department of Urban Planning and Policy Development, Rutgers University, THE IMPACTS OF THE LEGALIZATION OF CASINO GAMBLING ON THE U.S. MULTI-REGIONAL ECONOMY, USING INPUT-OUTPUT ANALYSIS

Carry J. Smith, Professor Bob Pitter and Bernie Williams, Graduate Students, Department of Physical Education and Sports Studies, University of Alberta, Edmonton, THE IMPACT OF LEGALIZED GAMBLING ON AMATEUR SPORTS GROUPS IN ALBERTA

Jeffrey M. Wachtel, Department of Managerial Sciences, University of Nevada Reno, THE IMPORTANCE OF CASINO GAMING TO A COMMUNITY AND THE RELATIONSHIP OF ITS ASSESSED IMPORTANCE TO COMMUNITY PRIDE: THE CASE OF RENO, NEVADA

James F. Smith, Pennsylvania State University, ATLANTIC CITY UPDATE: CURRENT TRENDS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

12. Gambling in the Arts and as Religion

Felicia Campbell, Department of English, University Of Nevada Las Vegas, THE GOD GAMBLER FROM FACT TO FICTION
James F. Smith, Pennsylvania State University, IMAGES OF THE AMERICAN GAMBLER IN AMERICAN FILM

Arnold Snyder, RGE Publishing, Oakland, THE FIRST CHURCH OF BLACKJACK REVIVAL MEETING

II. ANALYSIS OF GAMBLING GAMES AND OPPORTUNITIES

1. Analysis of New Gambling Games

Carlson R. Chambliss Department Of Physical Sciences, Kutztown University, Kutztown, Pennsylvania. THREE-DICE CRAPS, A POSSIBLE NEW CASINO GAME

William R. Eadington, Professor of Economics, and Richard Steuart, Graduate Student. University of Nevada Reno, PAI GOW POKER - A STRATEGIC ANALYSIS

2. Theoretical Analysis of Gambling Opportunities

S.N. Ethier, Professor of Mathematics, University of Utah. THE PROPORTIONAL BETTOR'S FORTUNE

Michael J. Pascual, Mathematician, Reno Nevada, MAXIMIZING EXPECTED PERCENT RATHER THAN EXPECTED NET INCREASE IN INVESTMENT CAPITAL

Mason Malmuth, Downey, California, NON-SELF WEIGHTING STRATEGIES AND BANKROLL REQUIREMENTS

3. Studies in Blackjack

Peter Griffin. Professor of Mathematics, California State University Sacramento, MATHEMATICAL EXPECTATION FOR THE GENERAL PUBLIC'S PLAY IN CASINO BLACKJACK

John M. Gwynn, Professor of Computer Science, California State University Sacramento, and Arnold Snyder, Blackjack author, DOES CASINO BLACKJACK DIFFER FROM COMPUTER-SIMULATED BLACKJACK?

James Phillips and Paul Amrhein, Motor Behavior Laboratory, University of Wisconsin, Madison, FACTORS INFLUENCING WAGERS IN SIMULATED BLACKJACK

4. Poker Studies

William M. Howard, Professor Emeritus Of Finance, University of Florida, Gainesville, RUNS OF BAD LUCK

Steven Stamler, Department of Physical Science, Southern Utah State College, Cedar City, Utah, A BAYESIAN APPROACH TO CALCULATIONS OF PROBABILITIES WITH CARDS STILL TO COME IN TEXAS HOLD 'EM

5. Spots Betting opportunities: Analysis and Policy

W.S. Mallios, Professor of Information Systems and Decision Sciences, California State University Fresno, MODELING OUTCOMES OF NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE GAMES

Peter Tannenbaum, Professor of Mathematics, California State University Fresno, MATHEMATICAL ASPECTS OF HANDICAPPING A CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES

David A. Jackson, Department of Statistic, Dublin University, Ireland, SPORTS BETTING IN EUROPE

Arne K. Lang, Radio Sports Talk Host, Las Vegas, LEGAL SPORTS WAGERING OUTSIDE NEVADA: PROSPECTS AND PROBLEMS

111. BUSINESS AND GAMING INDUSTRY ANALYSIS

1. Casino Marketing in the U.S. and Abroad

John Beagle, Writer and Consultant, Sydney, Australia, THE DIFFERENCES IN MARKETING STRATEGIES IN THE UNITED STATES AND AUSTRALIA

Lawrence Dandurand, Professor of Marketing, University of Nevada Las Vegas, and Rossi Ralenkotter Director of Research and Tourism, Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority, MARKET SEGMENTATION AND NICHE ANALYSIS IN THE CASINO GAMING PRODUCT MARKET

James Kilbey, College of Hotel Administration, University of Nevada Las Vegas, CASINOS AND GOOD PLAYERS: THE IDEAL RATING SYSTEM

Jeffrey Lowenhar, Temple University, Philadelphia, ATLANTIC CITY CASINO GAMING: HOW PRODUCT CONSTRAINTS AFFECT DEMAND POTENTIAL

2. Information Systems for Casinos and for Slot Systems

Paul Brugger, Theodore R. Sarbin, and Michael Dahl, Bally Systems, Inc., Reno, THE SLOT MACHINE DATA SYSTEM: AN ACCOUNTING METHOD, A SECURITY TECHNIQUE, AND A MARKETING TOOL

William A. Newman, Department of Accounting and Information Systems, University of Nevada Reno, and William Dougherty, Manager Information Systems, Harrah's Reno, INFORMATION SYSTEM DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT AT HARRAH'S HOTEL AND CASINO/RENO

Mickey Roemer, Electronic Display Technology, Las Vegas SECURITY AND MARKETING ASPECTS OF THE EDT ON-LINE SLOT MACHINE PLAYER TRACKING SYSTEM

3. Conceptual and Empirical Analysis of Pari-mutuel Wagering Markets

Will Cummings and Patricia McQueen, Killingsworth Associates, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts, DECLINING PER CAPITA WAGERING AT PARI-MUTUEL SPORTS

Christopher Hill, Department of Policies, University of York, England, BETTING SHOPS AND TELEVISION IN BRITAIN

David Miers, Department of Law, University College, Cardiff (U.K.), THE GREYHOUND RACING SETTING MARKET IN GREAT BRITAIN

John Quiggin, University of Sydney, Australia, GAMBLING AS RATIONAL ECONOMIC BEHAVIOR: THE CASE OF RACETRACK BETTING

4. Analysis of Gaming Industries in Foreign Jurisdictions

Dan Mossenson Solicitor Perth, Western Australia, THE EVOLUTION OF LEGAL CASINOS IN AUSTRALIA

Leonard Steinberg, Stanley Casinos Limited, Liverpool, England, BRINGING A GAMBLING COMPANY TO THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

William Thompson, University of Nevada Las Vegas, THE DUTCH GAMBLE

5. The Statue of Gambling In Third World Countries

Nigel Kent-Lemon, NKL Services Ltd., London, England. NEW GAMBLING MARKETS IN TURKEY

R.S. Nigam, School of Economics, University of Dehli, India, GAMBLING AND RISK MANAGEMENT IN DEVELOPING SOCIETIES

Phillip Varricchio, Attorney, Las Vegas, CASINO OPERATIONS IN LIBERIA AND SRI LANKA: LEGAL, REGULATORY AND ECONOMIC DIMENSIONS

V. ANALYSIS AND TREATMENT OF PATHOLOGICAL AND PROBLEM GAMBLING

1. Personality Studies Of Problem Gamblers

Bonnie J. Adkins and Norman Kruedelbach, Cleveland Veterans Administration Medical Unit, Brecksville, Ohio, THE RELATIONSHIP OF GAMING PREFERENCES TO MMPI PERSONALITY VARIABLES

Howard Berger, Counselor, Family Service, Council Bluffs, Iowa, COMPULSIVE GAMBLERS: RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THEIR GAMES OF CHOICE AND THEIR PERSONALITIES

Joseph Ciarrocchi and Richard Richardson, Taylor Manor Hospital, Ellicott City, Maryland, PROFILE OF COMPULSIVE GAMBLERS IN TREATMENT: UPDATE AND COMPARISONS

Julian Taber, Chief, Addictive Disorders, Veterans' Administration Medical Center, Reno, THYROID DISEASE, DYSPHORIA AND PERSONAL VULNERABILITY

2. Gambling Problems and Other Addictions

Michael D. Boston, Julian Taber, and Gerald M. Wittman Veterans' Administration Medical Center, Reno, TREATMENT ALCHEMY: TURNING ALCOHOLICS INTO GAMBLERS

Joseph W. Ciarrocchi, Taylor Manor Hospital, Ellicott City, Maryland, THE FAMILY ENVIRONMENTS OF COMPULSIVE GAMBLERS, SUBSTANCE ABUSERS AND DUALY ADDICTED COMPULSIVE GAMBLERS

A. McCormick and R.I.F. Brown, Department of Psychology, University of Glasgow, Scotland, A Q-SORT INVESTIGATING PARALLELS IN THE PROCESSES OF BEHAVIOUR CHANGE IN CHRISTIAN CONVERSION EXPERIENCES AND IN EXPERIENCES OF RECOVERY WITH GAMBLERS ANONYMOUS

Norma P. Fuller, Julian Taber, and Gerald Wittman, Veterans' Administration Medical Center, Reno, ON THE IRRELEVANCE OF SUBSTANCES IN DEFINING ADDICTIVE DISORDERS: PATHOLOGICAL GAMBLING

3. Developing Theories on the Analysis and Treatment of Pathological Gamblers

R.I.F. Brown, University of Glasgow, Scotland, AROUSAL, REVERSAL THEORY, AND SUBJECTIVE EXPERIENCE IN THE EXPLANATION OF NORMAL AND ADDICTIVE GAMBLING

Julian Taber and Michael D. Boston, Veterans' Administration Medical Center, Reno, DEVELOPMENTAL VULNERABILITY IN THE ETIOLOGY OF PROBLEM GAMBLING AND OTHER ADDICTIONS

Z. Wiazlo, Iver Hand, and R. Klepsch, Universitat Hamburg, THE HAMBURG PROJECT ON SHORT-TERM OUTPATIENT BEHAVIOR THERAPY FOR PATHOLOGICAL GAMBLING: II

4. Compulsive gambling in Other Jurisdictions

Fred Burns, Australian National Council on Compulsive Gambling, Melbourne, THE COMPULSIVE GAMBLING DEBATE IN AUSTRALIA: MYTH OR FACT

R. Klepsch, I. Hand and Z. Wiazlo, Universitat Hamburg, THE HAMBURG PROJECT ON SHORT-TERM OUTPATIENT BEHAVIOR THERAPY FOR PATHOLOGICAL GAMBLING: III

Gerhard Meyer, University of Bremen, West Germany, THE PROBLEM OF GAMBLING IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

E. Moran, Consultant Psychiatrist, and Chairman, The National Council on Gambling (UK), SLOT MACHINE GAMBLING AMONG CHILDREN IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

5. Gambling Patterns in Different Parts of the Country

John Collachi and Julian Taber, Veterans' Administration Medical Center, Reno, and Vicki S. and Pamela G., GAMBLING HABITS AND ATTITUDES AMONG CASINO WORKERS

Robert P. Culleton, Department of Urban Planning and Policy Development, Rutgers University, THE DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PATHOLOGICAL GAMBLERS IN THE DELAWARE VALLEY AND THE STATE OF OHIO

Robert E. Hunter and Howard O. Cornbleth, Charter Hospital of Las Vegas, A DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW OF THE INITIAL 15 COMPULSIVE GAMBLING INPATIENTS AT CHARTER HOSPITAL OF LAS VEGAS

Marvin A. Steinberg, President, Connecticut Council on Compulsive Gambling, CRITIQUE OF A STATE SPONSORED SURVEY INVESTIGATING COMPULSIVE GAMBLING

6. What's New in Pathological Gambling A Multi-Disciplinary Perspective I.

Chairman: George Mascia, Veterans' Administration Medical Centre, Brooklyn
Robert M. Custer, Director of Compulsive Gambling Program, Taylor Manor Hospital, Ellicott City, Maryland, PATHOLOGICAL GAMBLING CRITERIA AS PROPOSED IN THE APA DSM-III-REVISED

Henry Lesieur, St. John's University, New York, THE SOUTH OAKS GAMBLING SCREEN

What's New In Pathological Gambling: A Multi-Disciplinary Perspective I. (continued)

Alec Roy, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism,

Bethesda, Maryland, A SEARCH FOR BIOLOGICAL SUBSTRATES TO PATHOLOGICAL GAMBLING

7. What's New In pathological Gambling: A Multi-Disciplinary Perspective II.

Chairman: George Mascia, Veterans' Administration Medical Center, Brooklyn

John E. Davis, Jr., Consultant, Potomac, Maryland, THE TREATMENT OF PATHOLOGICAL GAMBLING: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

Alida Glen, Veterans' Administration Medical Center, Bay Pines, Florida, THE NARCISSISTIC PERSONALITY AS IT RELATES TO PATHOLOGICAL GAMBLERS

Abe S. Kramer, Veterans' Administration Medical Center, Brooklyn, THE RELAPSE PHENOMENON AMONG RECOVERING PATHOLOGICAL GAMBLERS

8. The Effectiveness of Treatment for Problem Gamblers

Joanna Franklin And Dick Richardson, Taylor Manor Hospital, Ellicott City, Maryland, A TREATMENT OUTCOME STUDY WITH PATHOLOGICAL GAMBLERS: PRELIMINARY FINDINGS AND STRATEGIES

Iver Hand, R. Klepsch and Z. Wlazlo, Universitat Hamburg, THE HAMBURG PROJECT ON SHORT-TERM OUTPATIENT BEHAVIOR THERAPY FOR PATHOLOGICAL GAMBLING: I

Nancy Maness, Cortez, Colorado, UNDERSTANDING THE PATHOLOGICAL GAMBLER

L. McAughtrie and R.I.F. Brown, Department of Psychology, University of Glasgow Scotland, ADDICTION RECOVERY IN GAMBLERS ANONYMOUS AS A LOSS-RECOVERY PROCESS: AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION

9. Compulsive Gambling and the Family I.

Chairman Durand Jacobs, Jerry Pettis Memorial Veterans' Hospital, Loma Linda, California

Michael Frank and Crystal Smith, Stockton State College, CHANCE, CHILDREN AND CONTROL: EARLY EVIDENCE OF ILLUSION

Macy Heinemann, Compulsive Gambling Counsellor, Amityville, New York, PARENTS OF COMPULSIVE GAMBLERS: CLINICAL ISSUES AND TREATMENT APPROACHES

Robert Lacoureur and Chantal Mireault, Universite Leval, Quebec, GAMBLING BEHAVIORS AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN THE QUEBEC AREA

Henry Lesieur, St. John's University, New York, THE FEMALE PATHOLOGICAL GAMBLER

10. Compulsive Gambling and the Family II.

Durand Jacobs, Loma Linda Hospital, Redlands, California, INTERGENERATIONAL EFFECTS ON THE CHILDREN OF PARENTS WHO GAMBLE EXCESSIVELY

Henry Lesieur, St. John's University, and Mary Heineman, South Oaks Hospital, PATHOLOGICAL GAMBLING AMONG YOUTHFUL MULTIPLE SUBSTANCE ABUSERS IN A THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY

Valerie Lorenz and Robert Yaffee, National Center for Pathological Gambling, Inc., Baltimore, CONFLICTS, RESOLUTIONS, AND NEEDS OF THE COMPULSIVE GAMBLER AND SPOUSE

Gerald W. Wittman, Norma P. Fuller, and Julian Taber, Veterans' Administration Medical Center, Reno, PATTERNS IN POLYADDICTION IN ACOHOLISM PATIENTS AND HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

SYMPOSIUM SESSIONS:

Note: The participants who are listed are those who have already Confirmed. Additional panelists will be added prior to the finalization of the program.

I. SESSIONS DEALING WITH THE MEANING AND IMPLICATIONS OF GAMBLING

1. S.A. Anwar, Economic Editor, Saudi Gazette, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL FOUNDATIONS OF GAMBLING

2. Vicki Abt, Pennsylvania State University Ogontz, NEW DIRECTIONS IN GAMBLING RESEARCH
Panellists: James Smith, Pennsylvania State University, Ogontz; Mike Lodise, Pennsylvania Council on Compulsive Gambling; Marty McGurrian, Philadelphia Department of Mental Health

11. SESSIONS DEALING WITH THE PRACTICE OF GAMBLING

1. Lem Banker, Professional Gambler, Las Vegas, SPORTS BETTING IN AMERICA IN THEORY AND PRACTICE
Panelists: Michael Roxborough, Las Vegas Sports Consultants, Inc.

2. Tom Cover, Department of Electrical Engineering, Stanford University, OPTIMAL INVESTMENT AND GAMBLING

3. George Ignatin, Department of Economics, University of Alabama Birmingham, SPORTS HANDICAPPING AND COMPUTER MODELING: THE STATE OF THE ART

4. Bill Ziemba, Department of Management Science, University of British Columbia, RACETRACK EFFICIENCY STUDIES

III. SESSIONS DEALING WITH THE BUSINESS OF GAMBLING

1. David Britton, College of Hotel Administration, University of Nevada Las Vegas, SECURITY ISSUES AND CASINO GAMES

2. Phil Bryan, The Peppermill Hotel and Casino, Reno, USING EVENTS AS MARKETING TOOLS IN DESTINATION RESORTS: THE EXPERIENCE OF "FESTIVAL RENO"

3. Shannon Bybee, The Golden Nugget Hotel and Casino, Atlantic City, THE GAMING INDUSTRY: LEGALIZED BUT NOT YET LEGITIMATE

4. Gene Christiansen, Special Assistant, New York Off Track Betting, New York, THE FUTURE OF CASINO GAMBLING THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

5. Ed Kieth, Management Consultant, Trammel Crow Inc., Dallas CASINO RESORT DEVELOPMENT IN THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES: A CASE STUDY IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC

6. John Schreiber, President, Nevada Resort Association, EMPLOYEE TESTING IN THE GAMING INDUSTRY; Panelists: Thomas Peacock, Personnel Director Sahara Hotel, Las Vegas Norman Kirshman Attorney at Law, Los Angeles; Thomas Coffman, Vice President, Reid Psychological Services, Chicago

7. William Thompson Department of Management, University of Nevada Las Vegas, THE CASINO GAMING INDUSTRY IN EUROPE: COMPARISONS AND CONTRASTS: Participants: Erwin Haitzmann, Vice President, Casinos Austria

8. Carl Ribardo, Marketing Director, South Lake Tahoe Visitors Authority, THE ROLE OF A VISITOR AND CONVENTION AUTHORITY: SELLING A DESTINATION RESORT AREA

IV. SESSIONS DEALING WITH THE UNDERSTANDING OF PROBLEM GAMBLING

1. Durand Jacobs, Loma Linda Hospital, Redlands, California, INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ROUND TABLE ON UNIFORM PLANNING FOR COMPARATIVE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEYS OF PROBLEM GAMBLERS ON FOUR CONTINENTS
Participants: Iain Brown, Professor of Psychology, University of Glasgow, Scotland; Mark Dickerson, Australian National University, Canberra; James Orford, University of Exeter, England; Gordon Moody, Salcomb, England; Iver Hand, Universitat Hamburg, West Germany; Robert Ladouceur, University of Montreal, Canada; Henry Lesieur, St John's University, New York; Robert Cutter, Taylor Manner Hospital, Ellicott, Maryland; Robert Cullerton, USA

2. Durand Jacobs, Loma Linda Hospital, Redlands, California, EVIDENCE FROM INDEPENDENT RESEARCHERS SUPPORTING A GENERAL THEORY OF THE ADDICTIONS
Participants Iain Brown, Scotland; Mark Dickerson, Australia; James Orford, England; Iver Hand, West Germany; Michael Walker, Australia; Henry Lesieur, USA; Alex Blazczynski, Australia

3. Arnie Wexler, New Jersey Council for Compulsive Gambling, and Dick Richardson, Maryland Council for Compulsive Gambling, THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TREATING COMPULSIVE GAMBLERS WITH ALTERNATIVES TO PROFESSIONAL HELP

V. SESSIONS DEALING WITH DETERMINING PUBLIC POLICIES TOWARD
GAMBLING

1. Roy Kaplan, Department of Management, Florida
Institute of Technology.
PROSPECTS FOR A NATIONAL LOTTERY IN THE U.S.

2. Bernard Polders, Secretary, The Netherlands Gaming Board,
The Hague,
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR REGULATORY BODIES AND THE GAMING
INDUSTRY
Participants: Ervin Haitzmann, Vice President, Casinos Austria

3. Rachel Volberg, New York State Mental Health Department,
COMMERCIAL GAMING AND PROBLEM GAMBLING: OPENING THE DIALOGUE
Panelists: John Rosecrance, University of Nevada Reno; I. Nelson
Rose. Whittler College School of Law; Marvin A. Steinberg,
Connecticut Council on Compulsive Gambling