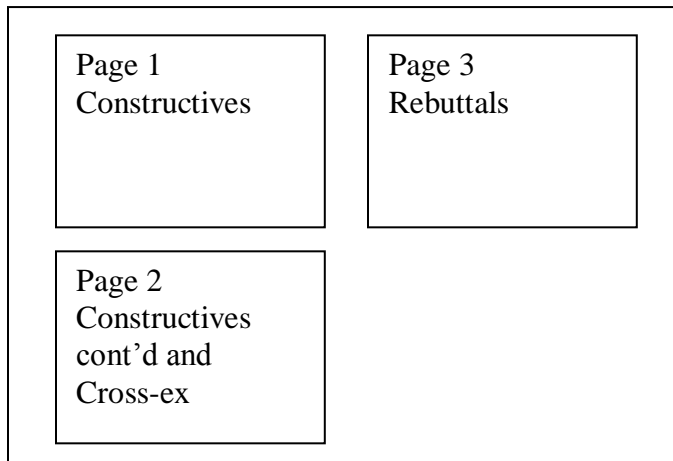# Flow Chart[1] of the Final Round: Connecticut Debate Association, Glastonbury High School, March 8, 2008

Resolved: In the US, state-sponsored gambling lotteries should be abolished.

The final round at Glastonbury was between Hamden (Hannah Grigg and Nicolas Gauthier) on the Affirmative and Glastonbury (Ian Hosking and Alex Cole) on the Negative. The debate was won by the Negative team from Glastonbury.

Format Key

It's hard to reproduce notes taken on an 11" by 14" artist pad on printed paper. The three pages below are an attempt to do so. The first page covers the constructive speeches, the second page covers the cross-ex, and the third page covers the rebuttal. The pages are intended to be arranged as follows, which is how my actual flow chart is arranged:

Page 1 Constructives	Page 3 Rebuttals
Page 2 Constructives cont'd and Cross-ex	

Note that the first page containing the constructive speeches always has arguments related to the Affirmative contentions at the top, and those relating to the Negative contentions at the bottom. This is not how the speeches may have been presented, in that often a speaker will deal with Negative arguments prior to the Affirmative. The "transcript" version of this chart presents the arguments in each speech as presented.

The chart uses "A1," "N2," etc. to refer to the Affirmative first contention, the Negative second contention and so forth.

First Affirmative Constructive	First Negative Constructive	Second Affirmative Constructive	Second Negative Constructive

1) Introduction
2) Statement of the Resolution
3) Definitions
  a) "Lottery" is a game of chance in which a small sum is wagered for a large payoff
  b) "State-sponsored" means authorized and operated by the government
  c) "abolished" means eliminated and prohibited, in this case by an act of the Federal government
4) The Affirmative wishes to make clear that we are not rejecting gambling, but only gambling as a state-sponsored activity
5) A1[2]: A lottery is an unreliable and unnecessary source of revenue
  a) Lottery revenues start high and grow due to novelty, then level off and decline
    i) This results in under-funded programs
    ii) It forces additional spending to innovate and develop new lottery games
  b) Taxes are more efficient, providing the same funding year after year
6) A2: State-sponsored lotteries are an anti-capitalistic monopoly
  a) States outlaw any other form of lottery
  b) It's better to encourage competition
7) A3: Lotteries take advantage of certain classes of citizens
  a) The undereducated and underpaid are more likely to buy lottery tickets
    i) Better off don't need "dream" of big score
    ii) Educated understand the odds are poor
  b) "benefits" of lotteries are paid for by those who can least afford it
  c) taxes take money from those who can afford it
	1) Intro
	2) Definitions: we agree, and want to emphasize the resolution requires Federal action to be implemented, as stated by the Affirmative.
	3) A1: This Affirmative contention can be contrasted with N1.
	  a) Over 15 years lottery revenue grew by 950%
	  b) Developing new games is a natural process
	    i) There is a "boredom factor" that needs to be overcome
	    ii) The system remains the same.
	4) A2: The government should have a monopoly on revenue generation
	  a) It doesn't make sense to have private firms compete with it
	  b) Revenue generation is not a business intended to be run for profit
		1) Intro
		2) A1: Consider the statistic that 12 years ago lottery revenue had grown by 950% over the previous 15 years
		  a) That's a pretty old statistic, and the latest 12 years might not be the same.
		  b) The growth is largely due to new states adding lotteries.
		    i) The growth is over the entire US, not a single state
		    ii) Individual states see initial growth, then a decline after people lose interest
		    iii) This requires spending on more advertising and new games
		  c) You don't have to advertise taxes
		  d) For example, Georgia funds certain programs only from the lottery
		    i) These programs would suffer if funding decreased.
		    ii) Lottery revenue is not dependable like a tax.
		3) A2: People started by voting on simple lotteries.
		  a) Now they've grown into sports betting, which no one initially considered for a lottery
		4) A3: The packed says the poor bet the same dollar amount as the rich
		  a) But this represents a higher proportion of their income, which they are less able to afford
		  b) And there are more people who have lower incomes than higher incomes.
			1) Intro
			2) A1: Aff. agreed revenue pattern is predictable
			  a) It grows, levels off, requires new games, and no evidence this has changed since 1996
			  b) (Clearly the packet is a tad outdated.)
			  c) We have a serious deficit, and most people are against new taxes, so lottery revenue is necessary.
			3) A2: The revenue source is not anti-capitalist
			  a) Competition would lower the amount of revenue
			  b) Gov't runs other monopolies, such as the post office
			4) A3: The Aff. presented no statistics to support this contention
			  a) The packet says lottery tickets are purchased across social classes
			  b) If the poor choose to play voluntarily, it's not our responsibility to tell them they can't.

	1) N1: The lottery is a much needed source of revenue
	  a) In 1996 they provided $49 billion to the states
	  b) The revenue funds education, environmental programs, even hospitals, and all would be unfunded without lotteries.
	2) N2: Lotteries are a voluntary method of revenue generation, and therefore preferable.
	  a) Individuals choose to buy lottery tickets.
		1) N3: While the Federal gov't is not permitted to regulate a state lottery, it can abolish them if that is for the good of the nation
		2) N1: Because payment is voluntary, lottery revenue is going to be unreliable
		  a) Gov'ts have taxing power so they can raise funds with certainty.
			1) N1: In 1996 lotteries produced $49 billion in revenue
			  a) That's a lot of money if there is a deficit, and it funds critical programs
			2) N2: Lottery tickets are voluntary purchases. It's the easiest and nicest way to get revenue.
			3) N3: The Tenth Amendment makes this resolution unconstitutional. It can't be done.

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There is no compulsion, but there is an incentive in the payoff
    b) It is preferable to give people a choice, by definition

3) N3: The resolution is unconstitutional
    a) The Tenth Amendment reserves to the states any powers not explicitly granted to the Federal government
    b) There is nothing explicit in the constitution about lotteries
    c) The Federal government has no right to decide the fate of lotteries for the states
    d) It's important that we preserve the constitution.

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Cross-ex of First Affirmative	Cross-ex of First Negative	Cross-ex of Second Affirmative	Cross-ex of Second Negative
1) Are you aware lotteries grew by 950% from 1982 to 1996? I'm aware, but…(cut off) 2) Doesn't this contradict your first contention? No, and I can explain if you'd like. 3) How is 950% growth "unreliable"? It only occurred because more states implemented lotteries. 4) Is the IRS a monopoly? It's not comparable. Most gambling is run by private companies 5) Is the IRS a revenue generator? Yes. 6) Is the lottery a revenue generator? Yes 7) How could the IRS be private? How could the government not have a monopoly on revenue generation? There are difference between the IRS and lotteries. 8) Shouldn't the government be the only one providing revenue? Taxes are different from running a business 9) Doesn't the packet say that on average different individuals wager the same amount? For the lower wage earners, it's a greater proportion of their income.	1) Is the state government monopoly on lotteries justified? I wouldn't have it any other way. 2) Why couldn't other firms run it effectively? It's not gambling, it's revenue generation. 3) Why couldn't a state make anything a monopoly for purposes of revenue generation? We are talking about lotteries. 4) Could states sell alcohol or something else? I don't see how that relates to lotteries. 5) How would monopolizing anything else be any different? It would have to be decided case by case. 6) Why are lotteries different? By their nature, they are revenue generation, with a jackpot as an incentive. There is no "product". 7) Do you agree gambling could be a monopoly if the result were private? Revenue gathering would compete with the IRS 8) Does lottery revenue depend on the amount of competition? It's a dependable source of revenue.	1) Do you know the government is running a huge deficit? Yes 2) Isn't it naïve to assume lottery revenue is unnecessary? Not if it isn't there. 3) What evidence do you have that it isn't needed? It follows from the fact your partner was reluctant to permit competition to the lottery. 4) Isn't a monopoly more reliable as a revenue source? First, a monopoly isn't right, second, it's a legislated monopoly. 5) What's wrong with new lottery games? The fact that they are needed is a weakness. 6) Don't we build new roads, new buildings, etc? But lottery revenues are dependent on new spending. 7) Don't all systems need annual upkeep? It's not a reliable source of income. 8) But aren't revenues as a whole predictable? They are not static, for example the rapid growth. 9) What evidence do you have that lottery buyers are underpaid? There is data by income in the packet.	1) How much of the $49 billion goes to the gov't as opposed to supporting the lottery? Don't know. 2) You agree that not all of the money is gov't revenue? There is always something lost to running the program. 3) Spent on advertising? Inventing new games? Yes 4) So not all goes to gov't programs? We never said it did. 5) Buying a lottery ticket is a conscious decision to give money to the gov't? Perhaps not to the gov't, but certainly players know the odds. 6) Would they buy for lesser odds? They go for the better odds, better payout. 7) Is a monopoly healthy? As a revenue source. 8) Does everyone pay the same taxes? Not through income tax. 9) So some taxes are proportional? Yes 10) So isn't it unfair if people spend the same on the lottery? I don't see that.

First Affirmative Rebuttal	First Negative Rebuttal	Second Negative Rebuttal	Second Affirmative Rebuttal

1) Intro
2) All we need to show is that there is nothing inherently better about the lottery for raising revenue
3) N1: there is no reason the funds needed for these programs can't be raised by taxes
  a) Contrast with A1, and it's clear from the evidence in the packet
  b) In a recession people with gamble less
  c) If we rely on taxes, we get a steady yearly income
4) N2: We should value the freedom to buy from whom we choose, such as private firms running a lottery
  a) The Neg. admitted in cross-ex that people don't play to support the gov't. The state monopoly makes this the only way to play.
  b) When the state monopolizes a business it hurts the economy
  c) Aff. believes you shouldn't monopolize a true revenue source like the IRS
	1) A1: Aff argument is based on speculation, ifs and whens
	  a) Neg. has given evidence of steady revenue growth for 15 years
	  b) Recessions occurred during that time but revenue still grew
	  c) The existing deficit makes this revenue necessary to fund education, the environment and other programs.
	2) A2: The Neg. isn't arguing against capitalism
	  a) Other gov't monopolies exist, such as the Post Office and the IRS
	  b) It doesn't make sense to have competition providing gov't funding
	    i) Imagine ACE Hardware or McDonald's running lotteries.
	3) A3: Poor pay the same dollar amount, obviously a regressive tax
	  a) But they have the same chance to win, and get the same prize
		1) A1: Income tax revenue is also "unreliable" in that it varies with the economy, income and employment
		  a) Programs funded by the lottery are necessary, so cutting off revenue would be harmful
		2) N1: Aff said lottery revenue is unreliable, but haven't shown any other source is better
		  a) Data shows an increase over time, in a reliable pattern
		3) N2: Voluntary nature makes lottery preferable
		  a) People make a conscious decision to play
		  b) Aff. says privatizing lottery would make it even better, but this contradicts their own argument and would compete with gov't revenue
		4) N3: The Tenth Amendment clearly makes this unconstitutional
		  a) Aff. says that because the lottery is against the public good the Federal Gov't can act.
		  b) The Constitution doesn't work that way; there is no legal grounds to permit the Federal Gov't to act.
			1) Intro.
			2) A1: More revenue is not necessarily better
			  a) It may encourage spending that, with unreliable revenue, eventually leads to deficits
			3) A2 still holds.
			4) A3 is the most important argument.
			5) N2: Negative hasn't shown voluntary taxes are better
			  a) They haven't advocated replacing taxes with more lotteries
			  b) Many more pay taxes than buy lottery tickets, showing mandatory programs are better
			  c) There are good reasons not to give money to the government
			  d) Negative says using private companies will reduce revenues
			  e) Negative has failed to show lottery is better than other revenue sources
			6) N3: Tenth Amendment is not related to the monopoly argument
			  a) Under Article VI of the constitution the gov't has a right to raise money