

#### A WORLD OF CHANCE

Although financial markets often try to distance themselves from gambling, the two have far more in common than is usually thought. When there were no financial institutions such as banks, people disposed of expensive items and governments raised money quickly through lotteries. Gambling tables fulfilled the roles that venture capital and banking do today. Gamblers created clearinghouses and sustained liquidity. When gamblers created prices in futures markets, they were redefined as speculators. Today they are hedge fund managers or bankers. Although the names have changed, the actions undertaken by these parties have essentially stayed the same. This book discusses chance, risk, gambling, insurance, and speculation to illuminate where societies stood, where society is today, and where we may be heading.

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# A World of Chance

Betting on Religion, Games, Wall Street

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Dedicated to John Dobson

Passionate about freedom, about the country,

philanthropic,

a friend



## Contents

Preface		page xiii
Acknowledgments		xvii
1	From Religion to Risk Management: What to Do When Facing Uncertainty?  Reuven Brenner and Gabrielle A. Brenner	1
	Which shows how societies dealt with uncertainty and risk when their population was small and immobile, and when it grew; why traditions and customs can be wisdom, but often become wrong when circumstances change.	!
	Origins of Lasting Prejudice	3
	Volatile Beliefs	5
	From Religion to Risk, from Lots to Betting	6
	Chance and Providence: Upstairs, Downstairs	13
	Conclusion	15
2	Anything Wrong with Gambling as a Pastime? Reuven Brenner and Gabrielle A. Brenner	17
	Which shows how false ideas about risk, gambling, and pastimes gain currency.	;
	What Did Gambling Have to Do with Military Readiness?	18
	Prohibitions on New Ways of Having Fun	20
	English Prohibitions on Poor People's Pastimes	21
	If Not Cockfights, How About a Drink?	24
	Secular Theories Condemning Gambling	26

vii



viii	Contents	
	If There Are No Circuses for the Masses, How to Calm Them Down?	28
	How Did the United States Come to Prohibit Drinking?	29
	The 1906 Act and Since: Familiar Patterns	31
	The Change in English Attitudes and Laws	32
	Law and Gambling in the New World	33
	Conclusion	35
3	Are You Rich? Risk-Taking and Gambling, or the Leapfrogging Instinct	38
	Reuven Brenner and Gabrielle A. Brenner	
	Which shows that some forms of gambling are entertainment and other forms offer the only chance for a good life for those who fall on hard times or reach the age of fifty and have not "made it."	
	If You Are Not Rich, What Do You Do?	40
	Facts	44
	The Attraction of Big Prizes	44
	The Poor and Those Falling Behind	45
	Reversal of Fortune	49
	Statistical Analysis: Correcting Its Pitfalls	52
	Are Gamblers Reckless or Criminals?	54
	What Do Winners Do with the Money?	59
	Compulsive Gamblers: An Aside	62
	Conclusion	66
4	Betting on Futures and Creating Prices Reuven Brenner	67
	Which shows how conventional wisdom about futures markets	
	was often wrong, and the relationship between these markets and gambling and insurance.	
	False Ideas: Bad Laws, Bad Policies	68
	Back to Basics	70
	The Tulipmania That Never Was: Part 1	74
	More on Insurance and Gambling	76
	Legal Confusions and Political Debates: Property Rights and Prices	77
	Stabilizing and Destabilizing Speculations	81
	Telecommunications and Speculation; or, How to Outlaw the	
	Competition	84
	Gamblers and Speculators: More Confusions	86



	Contents	ix
5	Gambling as Banking: Poker, Junk Bonds, and Central Banks Reuven Brenner and Aaron Brown	90
	Which shows how gambling was banking, and how it is linked to the development of clearinghouses, central banking, and creating wealth in a country.	
	Gambling Is Not a Zero-Sum game Preventing Financial Intermediation by Law: Protecting	91
	Noblemen	98
	The Volatile Road to Democratized Capital	100
	Volatile Ranks and Taking Chances When the Rich and Poor Intermingle, Lessons for the John	101
	Laws	102
	The Tulipmania That Never Was: Part 2	105
	Gambling in Venice	108
	Banking on Gamblers	111
	From Poker Banks to Clearinghouses	116
	Poker Banks and Junk Bonds	118
	From Banking on Gambling to Gambling on Central	
	Banking	121
6	Lottery Is a Taxation, and Heav'n Be Prais'd, It Is Easily Rais'd Reuven Brenner and Gabrielle A. Brenner	124
	Which shows how gambling has been part of public finance, how lottery finance led to investment banks, how lottery bonds have been a major savings vehicle for the past few decades, and how lotteries financed major western museums, universities, monuments, and wars.	
	Lotteries and Public Finance	131
	Lottery Finance by English Governments	133
	Lottery Finance in the New World: Origins of Investment	
	Banking	138
	From Lotteries to Banking	140
	Toward Prohibition	141
	Lotteries as Public Finance in Canada	142
	The Rebirth of Lotteries	143
	If Not Lotteries, Then Sweepstakes	145
	Gambling Today in America	147



x Contents

7	Politics and Prohibitions; or, What's a Good Tax Anyway?  Reuven Brenner	150
	Which shows why prohibitions on gambling have been wrongheaded, often serving narrow political interests, their effect at all times in all countries having been the creation of extensive black markets rather than withdrawal from betting.	
	Lotteries as a Regressive Tax: An Irrelevant Argument	151
	Theories of Taxation without Foundations	153
	How Do Governments Spend the Money?	155
	Gamblers at Opera's Gates	157
	Legalizing Gambling to Bring Prosperity	161
	What Is a Good Tax; or, Who Guards the Guardians?	166
	Impacts of Prohibition	168
	Prohibitions in the United States and Elsewhere	169
	Other Impacts of Prohibition in the United States	172
	Taxing Foreigners	173
	Prohibitions in the United Kingdom and the United States	175
	Why Do American Sports Leagues Oppose Sports Betting and	
	Online Gambling?	179
	Sports Betting Update: The Donaghy File (by Aaron Brown)	182
	Online Gambling	186
	Problems and Solutions	189
8	How Gamblers and Risk-Takers Correct the Future Reuven Brenner and Gabrielle A. Brenner	194
	Which shows that the story in this book is a history of humankind, told from the perspective of gamblers, risk-takers, and those who finance them; it tells the story of people who leap into the unknown, hoping to leapfrog their fellows.	
	Betting on Ideas, and Matters of Trial and Error	198
	How Did Some Societies Come to Tolerate Risk-Takers and	
	Gamblers?	200
	Capital Markets and Models of Society	204
	Natural Resources Are No Mothers of Invention	206
	Creating Wealth and the Movement of the Vital Few	208
	Happiness and Luck	210



Contents	xi
Appendix 1: Gambling and Risk-Taking: The Leapfrogging Instinct Reuven Brenner	
Which shows how to translate the view about human nature underlying this book, the words "taking risks" and "leaping into uncertainty" into mathematics, and how this view differs from conventional ones; it also shows why the other views do not hold up to close scrutiny.	
Introduction	213
Gambling and the Leapfrogging Instinct	214
Why Do Lotteries Have Multiple Prizes?	218
Insurance: Preventing the Falling Behind	220
Stopping Rules: How Much to Gamble? How Much to Insure?	222
Risk-Taking and Uncertainty: Leaping into the Unknown	223
Doing Their Best: What "Maximization" Means	231 232
Risk, Uncertainty, and Information Wealth, Risk, and Uncertainty	232
Stability, Redistribution, and Progressive Taxation of Wealth	235
Comparisons with Other Approaches	239
Conclusion	249
Appendix 2: Human Nature and the Civilizing Process Reuven Brenner	251
Which briefly compares various views of human nature.	
Bets on Ideas	251
Creativity, Uncertainty, and Risk-Taking	253
Appendix 3: A Statistical Profile of Gamblers Reuven Brenner, Gabrielle A. Brenner, and Claude Montmarquette	257
Which shows statistical ways to test some of the views in the book, in attempts to falsify them.	
Quebec Data	257
Canadian Data	260
How to Correct for Undeclared Lottery Expenditures	266
Results	268
Conclusion	271
Notes	
Bibliography	
Name Index	
Subject Index	



### Preface

Which explains the unusual origins and approach of this book.

The next best thing to a guaranteed good future – if such a guarantee exists – is a chance to it.

How some societies created far more chances for their members than did others is the story that we tell in this book from an unusual, though to us logical, angle. That angle involves looking at the question through the prism of games of chance, of futures and of financial markets, and of the ways people have acted when facing a variety of risks and then deciding to leap into the unknown. It turns out that gamblers and risk-takers brought to life businesses and institutions that allowed the rest of society to have more options. It also turns out that though financial markets often tried to distance themselves from gambling, the two have far more in common than is usually thought. And there is nothing wrong with that.

When there were no financial institutions – as we view them today – such as banks, lotteries were the ways in which both relatively expensive items were disposed of and governments raised money quickly. Gambling tables often fulfilled roles similar to venture capital and banking today. Gamblers created the clearinghouses and also sustained liquidity. When they bet on price distributions, however, they were suddenly redefined as speculators. Today they are called hedge fund managers or bankers. Closer inspection reveals that though the words changed, the actions these parties undertook stayed the same.

At all times people have taken into account risk and uncertainty. Observers often have stated that people overestimate their chances of winning when gambling, that randomness fools them, that they are inconsistent in the ways they make their decisions when facing risks. We do not find that to be the case. Yes, people make mistakes, and, at times, many commit the same mistake,



xiv Preface

following conventional wisdom. We find that it is such conventional wisdom that fools them, leading them to believe that there is far less randomness than there actually is.

The vast majority of people have been betting with their heads and not over them. Neither randomness nor uncertainty have really fooled them. Rather, societies created institutions that stood for the belief that there is no randomness or mistakes to start with. Everything had to have a cause. At the dawn of history, when tribes were small and isolated, this even made sense. When people live in isolated, small communities, there can be no markets, no specialization, no pricing, and no formal insurance. There is no such thing as the law of large numbers in such societies. But people must decide. Beliefs and institutions bestow legitimacy on decisions, suggesting that things are "under control."

When populations grow and people move, they leap into the unknown and take chances by noticing emerging patterns – or what they think are patterns. This is when conflicts with those blinded by the past start and when debates about risk, chance, and gambling become more illuminating. Milan Kundera once observed that stupidity was not ignorance, but the nonthought of received ideas. This observation applies all too well to discussion surrounding gambling, speculation, and financial markets from antiquity to the present day.

Some societies end up sticking longer with the old beliefs and institutions, and others allow people to challenge their luck. Some societies stick with the principle of "everything is prohibited unless explicitly allowed," which fits an immobile world, whereas others move to the principle of "everything is allowed unless explicitly prohibited."

Unsurprisingly, it is the latter society that creates more options, more ways for its people to take chances. True, allowing such experimentation creates not only more trials but also more errors. But in order to move into the future, especially as each society adjusts to its increasing numbers and greater mobility, there is no other way. To do so, it must give scope to gambling and to speculation. Gamblers' and speculators' bets allow the pricing of what people want. It also turns out that there is a form of governance that draws on similar principles of trial and error (i.e., referenda and initiatives) wherein people can vote on what they want. In 75 percent of the cases in the United States, voters decided on the legalization of gambling through this process.

By examining what gamblers, risk-takers, and people financing them actually achieved, we get a better understanding not only of how to deal with risks, uncertainty, and ways to either price or otherwise deal with rare events



Preface xv

but also of how societies leapfrogged one over the other. At the same time, we can also see how competitors spread false accusations against gambling and risk-taking—and why religious institutions and governments were often among these competitors. False languages covered these accusations, which shaped laws and regulations affecting a variety of companies associated with the risk business for decades and centuries, at times in unpredictable ways. The act passed on October 13, 2006, in Washington (the UIGEA, or Unlawful Internet Gambling Enforcement Act), prohibiting financial institutions from transfering payments to online gambling companies, is just the latest example.

John Gay's epitaph on his monument in Westminster Abbey is "Life is a jest, and all things show it; I thought so once, and now I know it." A mocking phrase? Perhaps. But we find that in societies that turned out to be successful, people acted as if life was a game, where they both played the game and, occasionally, changed the rules of the game by designing new institutions. We also find that a good way to understand why some societies thrived and others fell behind is by examining a variety of facts and sequences of events from this gambling angle. We find too that successful societies are those that became more tolerant toward risk-taking and betting, and that brought to life businesses and institutions allowing for "possibilities and probabilities to become the very guides to life" (to quote Bishop Butler).

As this observation is one of the conclusions of this book, it turns out that Gay's witticism is far more than that. Life *is* a jest. But to win this leapfrogging game among both people and societies, one should better learn how and when to take risks and how and when to leap into the unknown.

Our initial interest when writing a first book on this topic, twenty years ago (and parts of it even earlier), was neither gamblers, casinos, lotteries, and future markets nor philosophizing about chance and religion, and laws and regulation surrounding the gambling and futures business. We were just interested in solving a mathematical puzzle linked to gambling and insurance that economists and mathematicians have been struggling with for decades. It is the way that we refuted conventional approaches that led us both to articulate a unique view of human nature (summarized in the appendixes in this book) wherein one cannot distinguish between chance and necessity, and to examine in greater depth topics covered in this book and elsewhere.



# Acknowledgments

Many people now take a partisan rather than an impartial view of issues covered in this book. We are in the fortunate position that the first book we wrote about them was set in the early 1980s (*Gambling and Speculation: A Theory, a History, and a Future of Some Human Decisions, Cambridge University Press, 1990*), before politics distorted the discussion.

In 1990 both Cambridge University Press and Princeton University Press wanted to publish the book. Some of the reviewers at the time renounced their customary anonymity and signed their reviews – among them was William McNeill, the great historian, to whom we are grateful for many insights. At the time we also received feedback from people in many fields and occupations. Among the many who commented, occasionally at great length on either the manuscript or, later, the 1990 book, were Milton Friedman; Gary Becker; Alan Blinder, the previous vice chairman of the Federal Reserve; Anna Schwartz; T. W. Schultz; Anatol Rapoport; William Eadington; Eugene Martin Christiansen; John Hey; David Hochfelder; Mark Perlman; and Jonathan Hughes. Irving Ebert and Stephen Shipman were among those who commented on this book. I expressed my gratitude to them all then, and I express my gratitude again here, to the anonymous reviewers too.

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xvii



xviii

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