

year will not have some form of gambling game to raise money.

We suggest to you only that at this time that it is not the purpose nor the wisdom of this Convention to forestall forever the opportunity of the legislature of the State of Maryland, the political subdivisions and the people of the State of Maryland to use some form of gambling device which may be used to raise money, and I say to you it is quite clear from the presentation of the majority that the word "lottery" remains whatever the Court of Appeals says it means, now and in the future.

Finally, we submit simply that it is not a constitutional matter.

In the minority report we say that the arguments set forth by the majority that the matter of lotteries in general is a proper subject for constitutional import is simply untrue and has no basis in fact. The fact is that prohibitions against lotteries exist in many constitutions. State constitutions having long been a subject of critical analysis for their wordiness, archaicism and general clumsiness is no argument to justify its inclusion in a proposed model constitution.

The arguments that organized gamblers will rush in if a state lottery is created or that such interests will invade our land if scattered churches are granted a private lottery is nonsense. State lotteries exist in our nation today and there is probably not a state, county, municipality or hamlet that has not had a private lottery every month.

The question is not whether we will have lotteries in the State of Maryland, but whether they will be castigated in the supreme pronouncement of the constitution and overlooked in everyday life, as they are now; or whether the matter will be left open for the legislature to deal with in a constructive and organized manner.

You have heard about Rhode Island. I hope in the discussion Judge Sherbow will read you the rest of the editorial of which he read a part. I believe the first word when he began to read was, "Also the State did" so and so. I would be very interested in what else the State did which caused them to withdraw the Constitution. I am sure that the restriction or the removal of a lottery ban was not the only reason that they saw fit to withdraw the Constitution of the State of Rhode Island.

I am also interested because in the most recent Saturday Evening Post, I believe

it is the last one out, there is a four or five page article on the Mafia, and in New England the place they concentrate on is Rhode Island and Providence. And that Mafia has been in existence all this time when they had the ban. I suggest to you it is not going to change whether they do have them or do not have them, whether they ignore it or they do not. Gamblers are going to be where the gamblers can make money, and the gamblers are not going to come running down to Maryland if we put in a lottery.

You have heard about England, and I suggest to you England just does not make any money. England had gamblers before, and they will have gamblers until the year 2000. They are not going to appear or disappear because of a lottery.

In Rhode Island we talked about the Mafia which has been there for some time. I suggest to you that in the State of Ohio there have been court decisions finding that the gasoline games that we have been talking about are lotteries, and are therefore illegal.

Very recently I saw a full page ad in a newspaper by the Sinclair Motor Company. I do not have to tell you what the gasoline companies are doing in the State of Maryland. They are all over the State of Maryland, American, Sunoco, Sinclair, every major gas company has something in the form of a lottery.

I would like to read to you what they said in the paper about the Israel lottery. The gentleman said: "The solution to the sluggish state lotteries in the United States is simple, according to Dr. Michael Landau: give the people more action. Landau runs the Israeli lottery, one of the most successful in the world. During the last fiscal year it produced more than \$13 million in earnings for schools and hospitals." He goes on to say why he thinks it ought to be run. He says, "One cannot argue with the success of the operation he runs. Since the nonprofit corporation, controlled by the government, began in 1951, it has raised more than \$149 million. Out of profits, ten hospitals, 207 dispensaries and more than 9,000 class rooms have been erected in Israel. The schools and hospitals receive about 31 percent of the income."

Then it goes on to say what happens to the rest.

I want it understood that I am not advocating a lottery either for myself or on behalf of the minority. I think I said at