Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes. I think no law should be adopted which would prevent a situation such as you have described—a man wanting to loan money to his friend, a man who is not licensed in the lending business. But I think 45 percent interest is sufficient for anybody, including a friend. And I think that the statutes——

The CHAIRMAN. If he is a good friend, it certainly ought not to be that.

Mr. SIRAGUSA. I would agree with you on that.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. What are the other recommendations?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. We attempted to amend our present law. This one amendment which I though was significant—we said not only loans should come within the definition of criminal usury, but also these transfers of indebtedness, where a compulsive gambler finds himself now responsible to a juice man. This is not within the definition of a loan. I think that should be included in the law.

I think there should be something in this model uniform criminal usury law which now exists, I believe, only in New York City—not in Illinois—making the possession of juice records a crime per se.

The CHAIRMAN. How about this Federal law? What do you think we should do about that?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. I think there are several ways of approaching this. I think there might be a Federal law which would say that anyone who is guilty of accepting more than 20 percent a year—if he is convicted of a Federal or State law—can be subjected to damages, treble damages, much as we used to have in the days of the OPA, where there was black marketeering. I think this might have a good——

The CHAIRMAN. You would not make that criminal. In other words, you would make it treble damages—and not any penalty beyond that or no incarceration?

Mr. SIRAGUSA. I am recommending that in addition to criminal sanctions, that there also be economic sanctions—because a combination of both becomes very effective.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. SIRAGUSA. I would like to recommend possibly the passage of a Federal law which would provide financial assistance to State authorities—after an application has been approved and certified by the U.S. attorney for the appropriate Federal district—moneys which can be given to the State prosecutors handling criminal usury prosecutions. I am speaking specifically of an area of financial assistance institution which has been totally ignored in law enforcement today. Assistance to victims, assistance to persons courageous enough to testify. Their own financial support, the support of their wives and children, education of their children. If, after a man has testified for the Government and has been responsible for a prosecution of a big gangster, this fellow, if he wishes, deserves to have himself, his family, and his household effects transported to another State, because living in the same State is just a delayed death warrant. And I do not know of any law today, State or Federal, which will meet this realistic problem head on, and supply financial assistance.

Today it is a case of improvisation, borrow, beg, and steal from other agencies to try to put witnesses in military installations—and it is a very difficult problem.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us refer specifically to numbers eight, nine, and 10, which have to do with Small Business recommendations.

Mr. SIRAGUSA. Yes. I think maybe the Small Business Act can be amended to provide that recipients of Small Business Administration