

# Citizen's Courier

## OHIO SENATE BILL 193



### SB 193 By Don Shrader

*Part Two of Three*

*Otherwise known as either: "The Ohio Voter Suppression Act of 2013" Or "The Assured Reelection of John Kasich for Governor Act"*

Secretary of State Husted had originally stated that IF the bill did not go into effect before November, it would be too late for the 2014 elections. If the bill can't affect the 2014 elections then it fails to achieve its primary objective because the courts will most likely declare it unconstitutional by 2016 – but by then Kasich will be re-elected. When Seitz proposed the bill in September, because he (and other Republicans) wanted this bill in place to negate all third parties for the 2014 gubernatorial race, he invoked what is termed the Emergency Clause deeming that this was emergency legislation, thereby circumventing any waiting periods required of normal legislation. Without the emergency clause being part of the bill, the normal waiting periods for

legislation from the time of passage until the time such legislation would take effect would be too long in this case to become law before the filing deadlines for the 2014 primaries, thus negating this being in play for the 2014 elections – its primary objective.

As best as one can determine, the status of SB 193 at the time of this writing was up in the air. Wednesday, October 30, it unexpectedly was passed out of the House Legislative and Oversight Committee as a Halloween eve surprise and later that same evening the House surprisingly passed the Committee version of the Bill, which was somewhat different than the Senate Bill. The Senate Republicans subsequently unanimously rejected the House version. Not expecting it to be passed by the House until the following week, the Senators had plans to go home for the weekend so there was no one in the Senate to serve on a joint Committee in an attempt to resolve the differences between the two versions. This will take time, which without the

emergency clause invoked in the Senate version but rejected by the House, will probably cause the legislation to be too late for the 2014 elections.



From: Legiscan.com  
Bill Particulars

<http://legiscan.com/OH/bill/SB193/2013>

Bill Text

<http://legiscan.com/OH/text/SB193/2013>

**"The only thing  
necessary for  
the triumph of  
evil is for good  
men to do  
nothing."**

**Edmund Burke**

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## How Inflation Helps Keep the Rich Up and the Poor Down

By Jörg Guido Hülsmann

The production of money in a free society is a matter of free association. Everybody from the miners to the owners of the mines, to the minters, and up to the customers who buy the minted coins — all benefit from the production of money. None of them violates the property rights of anybody else, because everybody is free to enter the mining and minting business, and nobody is obliged to buy the product.

Things are completely different once we turn to money production in interventionist regimes, which have prevailed in the West for the better part of the past 150 years. Here we need to mention in particular two institutional forms of monetary interventionism: (fraudulent) fractional reserve banking and fiat money. The common characteristic of both these institutions is that they violate the principle of free association. They enable the producers of paper money and of

money titles to expand their production through the violation of other people's property rights.



Banking is fraudulent whenever bankers sell uncovered or only partially covered money substitutes that they present as fully covered titles for money. These bankers sell more money substitutes than they could have sold if they had taken care to keep a 100-percent reserve for each substitute they issued.

The producer of fiat money (in our days, typically, paper money) sells a product that cannot withstand the competition of free-market moneys such as gold and silver coins, and which the market participants only use because the use of all other moneys is severely restricted or even outlawed. The most eloquent illustration of this fact is that paper money in all countries has been protected through legal-tender laws. Paper money is inherently fiat

money; it cannot thrive but when it is imposed by the state.

In both cases, the production of money is *excessive* because it is no longer constrained by the informed and voluntary association of the buying public. In a free market, paper money could not sustain the competition of the far superior metal moneys. The production of any quantity of paper money is therefore excessive by the standards of a free society. Similarly, fractional reserve banking produces excessive quantities of money substitutes, at any rate in those cases in which the customers are not informed that they are offered fractional-reserve bank deposits, rather than genuine money titles. *more at source...*

<http://mises.org/daily/6767/How-Inflation-Helps-Keep-the-Rich-Up-and-the-Poor-Down>



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