

Transcript – Hour 3 03/19/2024

Bill Mick

The McPherson Financial Group bringing you our three of this Tuesday morning, which means it's time for Dave does history. You can catch up with what we're doing at billmick.com where the headline today is the First Amendment does what? That was our 7:00 hour. If you missed any of that, the podcast section of Bill mick.com and the Bill Mick Live, iHeartRadio Channel. As we jump into history this morning with Dave, we're going to look at something we went through what two weekends ago now switching to daylight saving time and twice a year, it's aggravating. It's an hour. It aggravates your pets because you're trying to adjust your sleep and they're waiting for their bowl of food to be laid out for them and they're not patient about. That generally and. Whatever other aggravations come with it. Dave, what got you looking at? This this week.

Dave Bowman

I love the film National Treasure with Nicolas Cage. Yes, it's one of my favorite films. In fact, I watched it yesterday. Kind of trying to get ready.

Bill Mick

Uh-huh.

Dave Bowman

For this like going to. I love that film because it is so bad at history. That it's enjoyable. I don't. Know if you're familiar with. Philomena Cunk CNK, who does a BBC documentaries called Conk on. Everything. It's so bad at history that you feel like you're in on the joke. I feel that way when I watch national treasure, it's it's one of those movies that I watch because it's funny to me that. People actually believe this. On the morning after the time change, the Monday morning after the time change. A family member who shall remain nameless but was my daughter tweeted, posted on social media that she, quote, hates Benjamin Franklin, UN quote. And of course, I had to know why. Why does she hate Benjamin Franklin? And as it turns out, Bill. Did you know that Benjamin Franklin invented daylight savings time?

Bill Mick

So I've been told.

Dave Bowman

Do you believe it?

Bill Mick

I have no idea whether. To believe it or not.

Dave Bowman

I mean, it was in. The film it was in the film National Treasure, so I guess it.

Bill Mick

Creed of God, right?

Dave Bowman

Must be true.

Bill Mick

And we're back to kick it around in 60 seconds on Bill. Mick live. Dave does history on Bill Mick Live? Dave Bowman taking a look at the assumption of daylight saving time. Look here in the Free State of Florida today, we like the idea of more daylight at the end of the day, gives us more time at home after work to enjoy whatever we like to enjoy outside or. Just a little more daylight for whatever purpose, so we've got us.

Dave Bowman

Ohh, I like it too, I like it too. I mean I I. For me, I don't like the heat of the summer per say, but I love the fact that up here the sun doesn't go down completely. Until after almost 10:00 we we regularly can't do our fireworks on 4th of July until almost 10:00 at night because because of the daylight. But that said, daylight savings Times is one of those.

Bill Mick

Wow.

Dave Bowman

Ideas that have been around for a long time you. Know how the. Ancient Romans did their clock have no clue. So in the ancient Roman times. The daylight was divided into 12 hours. So no matter how long the day actually was in June or in December. It was still 12 hours long. You just adjusted the hour so that it was 12 equal parts to the day and 12 equal. Parts to the.

Speaker

Night.

Dave Bowman

Makes sense?

Bill Mick

No.

Dave Bowman

Well, it did to them because they didn't have trains and airplanes and radio show schedules to to imagine, imagine a radio show under those conditions in December, your three hour radio show would be about an hour and 40 minutes and.

Bill Mick

Right, yeah.

Dave Bowman

In. June it would be almost five hours. So depending on the time of day. Yeah, it it would work out that way. That's not really workable in the modern era, and it really wasn't workable by the 1700s, when Benjamin Franklin was in Paris and was bemused by the way that Parisians behaved. And so in 1784, he penned A satirical essay. Which he put under the guise of an economical project for dimming the cost of lighting in homes. In other words, they could save money on candles. He humorously suggested that they could economize on candle usage by rising earlier in the morning to use the morning sunlight. So in other words, what he was saying was Parisians. Are lazy, but he also said early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise, right? He didn't invent daylight savings time, it was a joke. And he, of course, he he lived his own life in accordance with the natural daylight hours. But but there you go. Before 1918, however, there were multiple attempts, particularly here in the United States, to adopt this idea of daylight savings time. Now, these early efforts met. With some success and some interest because people looked at, it, went well maybe. It makes sense. But then again, we're Americans, and we do things our own way. OK. So we don't really care by the early 20th century, there was a notable advocate, a guy by the name of William Willett who was an Englishman, because of course they would come up with this, who consistently persuade, campaigned for daylight savings time, and this influenced an American by the name of Robert. Garland, who lived in. Berg's. Probably a Steelers fan. And he would become the father of daylight savings time in the United States. He would spearhead the establishment of the Pittsburgh based quote. Follow me here. Daylight Savings association, UN quote. So he formed his own little group. To advocate for daylight savings time now. I guess that's the way. We should do things right. And they began to advocate for politicians that would support the the the establishment of daylight savings time and. Well, there you go. They advocated for the shift to extend daylight hours to benefit health, productivity and conservation of resources. Because there is this belief that by extending this out we will save energy and that's nothing new. That same belief was held in the first years of the 20th century. But it isn't until World War One when. The government had a has this for a for a phrase, the government had a compelling interest in serving energy resources.

No.

Dave Bowman

And so the government began to seriously look. At this now. By that point, they had also noted that. Germany Imperial Germany had also adopted daylight savings time. For pretty much the same reasons to conserve energy now in the case of Imperial Germany. They had a huge problem, which was that they were being blockaded. They weren't having the importing of materials that they needed, and so they needed to make themselves more efficient and more effective. And they did that with two ways. They would tell you that daylight savings time helped a bigger assistance to them was what's known as the Haber Bosch process. This, which is how they created nitrogen out of thin air and that actually we don't have time to go into. That whole thing. But in essence, it was the creation of fertilizer from thin air and the idea that Haber came up with was we need nitrogen fertilizer to. Grow more food. What he somehow or another, either intentionally missed or. Unintentionally wink, wink, nudge, nudge, he said, knowing we missed was that it was also the key ingredient in munitions. And so Germany was actually able to make munitions for another two years that they shouldn't have been able to because of the scientific breakthrough that we still use today. You buy it to put on your lawn, ammonia based fertilizer, nitrogen based fertilizer.

Speaker

MHM.

Dave Bowman

So. The general idea was, well, the Germans are doing this and look how well they're doing from a. Efficiency standpoint. Maybe we should look at this as well. And so it was that in March of 1918, March 19th, as a matter of fact of 1918, as you mentioned in today in history. That the Congress of the United States enacted the Standard Time Act. Which not only put the nation on what was then known as war time, not daylight savings time, but war time bumped all the clocks forward an hour, but it also actually established the time zones that we know and love today, because everybody loves them, right? We're talking.

Bill Mick

Unless you're traveling West to east.

Dave Bowman

Or east to West. I mean, when I moved to the West Coast from the East Coast, after almost 20 years on the. East Coast man, it was hard. Man, at 1:00 in the afternoon, I'm like, I'm ready to go home. But it you know it, it has that play on you. It it does. Change how things work, but of course this. Was done not just for productivity. Purposes, Bill, this was done because. Trains they needed to keep the trains on time and it was virtually impossible to create schedules that would work without it. They they couldn't get. Seems to run the way that they were supposed to run. With all these different, as they had at the time, different times and different places could set their own times, and there was no standardized time zones. So in 1918, the United States Congress sat down and said, what can we do to fix this? And they

would pass and adopt. The US Standard Time act and we'll talk in the next segment a little bit more about some of the details of that, but. What you need to understand? Is that, like many things, the government had a compelling interest in. They, they said this would increase productivity. I think we'd argue that today. Seconded.

Bill Mick

I think the argument here in Florida is, is it?

Speaker

Yes.

Bill Mick

Increases leisure time.

Dave Bowman

Well, that's a form of productivity, right?

Bill Mick

Well, for you and me, maybe.

Dave Bowman

Certainly would be for me. I like baseball in a nice warm evening with the sun not shining directly in my eyes like. You would get in Bakersfield.

Bill Mick

Well, yeah, that's true. That's true. Although man, did we have some nights? Yes, we did various locations. Allentown, PA burning up high, 7:30 on August 9th. It was day out. It was. Back to daylight saving time with Dave. Does history. When we continue, stay with us. The McPherson Financial Group bringing you this hour, 3217681240. We'll let you get in in our next segment. We're going to continue taking a look at daylight saving time and when and how it was implemented and what the reaction was. Real quickly. It is primary Election Day across the state of Florida, some jurisdictions having municipal or. Other elections we do not, we have just the presidential primary, which means here in Brevard County, only Republicans can go to the polls. Well, the rest of you can go. You just don't have anything to vote for because we're a closed primary state. We've had 12109 voters at last tabulation so far this. Warning A 13.63% turnout, we'll catch up with Kendall Bannick and the results and the ongoing after the election on Thursday show. Right now. Let's get back to Dave Bowman with Dave. Dose history in this daylight saving time. So in 1918 we put this thing in play, Dave. And the reason was we're in war. We want to be more productive. We want to save resources. And having we think.

Dave Bowman

Specifically, we wanted to save fuel. Now here's where I kind of fall off the wagon with. The establishment of daylight savings time in 1918. The inclusion of daylight savings time in the legislation. Was aimed to conserve fuel by reducing the need for artificial lighting in the evening hours, thereby optimizing the use of daylight. Energy was being used primarily for the war effort. Navy ships in those days used a lot of coal. That's one of the more fascinating subjects. We don't have time to get into about coal and Navy. Ships. We had giant ships that just carried coal for other ships. It was. Pretty amazing. The idea here was that you would use natural light. This would have contributed national efficiency and resource conservation. But the question is how much of the country was actually using electrical light in 1918. Now I don't know the answer to that, but that's a question I'm going to be looking at. Because you can't be that high. And. So I don't know. Did the government really have a compelling interest? Or not. Did we believe them? Because we knew that they were lying, so those. Are questions, yeah. The reaction to it was about what you would expect if you had to guess. How do. You think people reacted?

Bill Mick

They didn't like changing the clock, they many of them operated their lives by the daylight anyway, because we were more agricultural than we are today.

Dave Bowman

Some people appreciated the extra hour of daylight in the evenings. They found it beneficial for after work activities and leisure. I'm assuming they were in Florida.

Bill Mick

Yeah, we'll we'll take them.

Dave Bowman

Here. Yeah, this ostensibly, by the way, contributed to health and fitness. Making people happier. And it was particularly true in urban areas where the change was seen as a modernizing influence. That would enhance commercial and social life. However, the change was not universally welcomed. Most farmers, which are the second most blamed group for daylight savings time, if it isn't Benjamin Franklin, it's because of those farmers. That's the other one you'll hear. That's completely not true. Much like much like Benjamin Franklin.

Speaker 4

MHM. Mm-hmm.

Dave Bowman

Most farmers strongly opposed it. Because it disrupted their schedules in the natural rhythms of their livestock, which, by the way, don't adjust to the arbitrary change in time.

Bill Mick

Yeah.

Dave Bowman

Since.

Bill Mick

Well, we need to teach him to ring clocks, Dave.

Speaker 5

Right.

Dave Bowman

Come on. Since agricultural work was less dependent on artificial lighting, farmers didn't see much benefit in the shift, emphasizing that there were teens were dictated by the sun rather than the clock, much like the Romans, that's what was going on with that. Lastly, there was a lot of confusion and a lot of inconvenience. We were talking on the air, about or off the air about how Bill missed a Flight 1. Time because of. Not reading the clock right there was a lack of uniformity and observing daylight savings time because some places just said. We're not doing that and didn't. Well, how do you know? And as we've talked about, I go to Arizona State University Online, which is in a different time.

Bill Mick

Zone.

Dave Bowman

Sometimes and then sometimes it's in the same time zone and then sometimes it's not. And so when is something due, or if you have an appointment with somebody, what time is that actual appointment because. Is it their time, my time or our time? It was confusing to people and it was so. Irritating that people were like, Nah, we we don't like.

Speaker 5

This.

Dave Bowman

And of course. That would lead to further problems and. It would lead to.

Speaker

Let me ask.

Bill Mick

Was that a permanent change when it was announced at that time or were we going to flip back to standard as?

Dave Bowman

We do these days. Well, they were going to flip back and forth depending on the time of year.

Speaker

OK.

Bill Mick

OK.

Dave Bowman

But even that wasn't politically acceptable, which would become an issue very shortly.

Bill Mick

So Dave, we're talking about. Repealing this thing.

Dave Bowman

Well, here's the problem, bill. The reason this plane was passed in the 1st place was because we needed to have wartime efficiency, right? So we passed it on.

Speaker 5

March 19th, 1918.

Dave Bowman

Does anybody see a problem here? Or anybody see a potential? When did the war end? Anybody remember Mueller November 11th, 1918?

Oh my gosh.

Dave Bowman

That's when the Armistice is signed. Now, of course, the peace treaty isn't signed for another year or two, but the bottom line is that for all functional purposes.

Bill Mick

Hello.

Dave Bowman

It was over November 18th or November 11th of 1918. So what, eight months later the war ends. So now you start getting a whole lot of blowback about, well, why do we have to keep doing this stupid thing? If the war is over and the reasons for conserving energy are no longer.

Speaker

I'll.

Dave Bowman

Thinkable the farmers were still really mad. The farmers were still resistive because not only did it disrupt, disrupt their schedules and their natural cycles of crops and livestock, which, by the way, still are not affected by the time even crops don't. Crops don't read clocks either. So. But. The bigger problem they had was trying to coordinate with markets and other services that were still operating on standard.

Speaker

Right.

Dave Bowman

So you got to get your crops to market. How do you do that? Well, if you say to. Somebody be. Here, at a certain time, and they don't show up because they're on a different time thing, it's going to, it's going to cause some some confusion, which is what was happening. There was a lack of uniform implementation across the country anyway. It affected trains, it affected shipping. It would have affected your airplane flight if they'd have been around then. But even local businesses were finding it difficult to operate efficiently under the patchwork of different times. And given these challenges, there was diminished justification for it. And so in 1920, Congress said. OK. You don't. You got to keep the time zones. But you don't have to keep shifting. And so they repealed that portion kind. Of of the act. Said no, alright, you don't got to. Do that. No. More you still? Have to keep you know, Eastern standard, Eastern Central, Mountain West, but. But otherwise. Have at it and so.

Bill Mick

The time zones do make sense, right?

Dave Bowman

In in the broadest, yes, they do, because you know, obviously obviously if you're in New York and you're calling somebody on business in Los Angeles at 3:00 in the morning, they're not. Going to be happy about it, but. And likewise, they've gone home at 3:00 in the afternoon when everybody in LA is finally up. So yeah, they. Repealed it. But of course. A bad idea rarely dies that easily.

Bill Mick

Wonder if we can get to that permanent status one or the other. I'm ready to say either pick one. Let's go prefer daylight saving time, but really. Let's just get it behind this and we'll find out when we continue. The McPherson Financial Group bringing you the hour, Dave Bowman with us with Dave. Does history. Taking a look at the implementation of daylight saving time and. It was done for a couple of years and then it was to be repealed in part anyway. So we still have our time zones day. So where's that leave us sitting as? We look to.

Dave Bowman

Pull this together. Well, of course, that was in. 1920 when we repealed it. But most people were just sort of. Almost said a bad word. We're we're just sort of halfway following it there. They weren't completely, almost used a Navy term. Sorry, but but. And of course, in 1942 we go back to war, and at this point the government once again has a compelling interest to save energy. And now the country is far more electrically.

Speaker 6

Yeah, that's nice.

Dave Bowman

Powered in and oil is an issue, oil and coal are an issue, so they want to save energy again. So we go back on wartime for the duration of World War 2 and then at the end of World War Two we go off of it. So forth and so on. In 1966, Congress passed the Daylight Savings Time law, known as the Uniform Time Act, as opposed to the Standard Time Act. And in essence, what this did was. It made it. Uniform. In other words, you're you're going. To do this. And but they gave the states an option in 1966. If you don't want to participate, your state legislature has to have a vote. And if you vote not to, you don't have to participate. Some states did that.

Bill Mick

Epecially end up with Arizona and Hawaii being where they. Are.

Dave Bowman

Bingo. So this is kind of where that came back. And then they also established it as the last Sunday in April and the last Sunday of October when the shifts are made now you'll notice that that's. No longer the case so. Of course, changes continue to happen. In 1974 and Bill and I were talking about this couple of breaks ago. We both remember this very well, Richard Nixon, President United States energy crisis. Well, what do we do when we gotta conserve energy? Bill we. Go to daylight savings. Time. Because people will use less energy. Except that I don't know about where you live, but where I live, which was. Denver at the time. We still had to get up in the morning. To go to. School. Yeah, which meant that. We had to turn the.

Bill Mick

Lights on earlier.

Dave Bowman

And I remember very distinctly. There's a photograph on the front page of the Denver Post. Of children walking to school carrying flashlights because it was still dark out. When we went to school. The idea was to make better use of the daylight savings hours. Of course it didn't work as I recall, and maybe you recall better. As I recall, there was a lot of resistance to this. There was a lot of anger about it.

Bill Mick

Not in the circles where we.

Dave Bowman

Didn't mind. Well, there was a bigger issue about the 55 mile an hour speed limit that I remember. My dad being very angry about that with all this stuff kind of went in there. And then of course, when the oil embargo ended, everybody went back to normal. In 2007, Congress had to change the Act again because they'd made some mistakes in 1966 when they drew the lines for the time zones.

Bill Mick

So they redrew, redrew them in 60.

Speaker

And the.

Dave Bowman

Seconds they redrew them in 66 and they had to redraw again in 2007 because they screwed up of all places, Idaho.

Speaker

Which is.

Dave Bowman

Hard to imagine. It's hard to imagine anybody even cared but but they had to do that. They also extended it as we know, and then again they would change it later to the daylight Savings Time Act of 2000 and whatever to extend it back into March and now into November. Now the question becomes. We've seen numerous states, your state Florida has done it. My state has done it Washington passing laws saying this is stupid. We want to stop doing that. You see all kind number one of the things that it was said to have done in 1918. Was improve health and happiness.

Speaker 4

Well.

Dave Bowman

Is it doing that? And if it's not doing that, why are we? How many times we see the story about how many heart attacks increase and stress levels increase and?

Bill Mick

Is there an economic reason that longer daylight in the evening is more beneficial? People go out to eat more, they they they spend more money on their recreational activities. When that's the case, is it economic as opposed to health related?

Dave Bowman

I would think so, but you know, again big time may be controlling this. Who knows? The bottom line is.

Bill Mick

Who's in charge of that Timex?

Dave Bowman

Well, thanks Congress.

Bill Mick

You said big time. I'm.

Dave Bowman

Big time is behind the scenes influencing Congress because your Congress person down there is one of the people that. Pushed for this law, right, Rubio. I guess he's a senator, but.

Bill Mick

He, he, he. Filed in the Senate after the state of. Florida voted to. And and he filed a building here. They did it, which, to his credit, great. And he's just recently reintroduced. Interested. And we're not seeing any action on the House side on if the Senate voted on it yet either. But I would like to see this get through. Let's get it done. Forget change in time. Just leave it one way or the other. And I'm the point. I don't care which it is.

Dave Bowman

Which would sort of imply that somebody is lobbying against this.

Little time.

Dave Bowman

I don't know cause I know that there are at least five states that have passed this law plus. You've got a lot.

Bill Mick

I mean for the power and light.

Dave Bowman

Well, and see, that's what I wonder if the purpose of daylight savings time is to conserve energy. It certainly doesn't seem like most of the energy companies really want you. To do that.

Bill Mick

PSE need to do that for the electric cars, Dave. Come on.

Dave Bowman

They just jacked up our electricity rates up here and of course. You know, maybe California, where they're always begging you to stop using electricity. Anyway, the point is that many states have tried to do this and it for some reason. It's not working. Some reason it's not passing. Then the question then becomes. Why? And can we change?

Bill Mick

And we continue your calls coming up, 321-768-1240. We're a minute away on WMB. Well, the states already voted to make daylight saving time permanent. How you feel about the idea? And I'd like to see it get implemented and what would be your arguments if you want. Otherwise we get your calls momentarily. Dave, let's start with this talk back call. It comes from Darrell.

Hi, Bill, this is Darrell from Melbourne. I have a comment on daylight savings time. Why don't we split the difference and go shift it 1/2 an hour and call day? Really enjoyed the show, really enjoyed Dave's history. It's it's excellent. Thank you. Bye.

Bill Mick

Darrell, thank you appreciate those kind words. I know Dave does as well. Half hour would really screwed up with the. Dave it it.

Dave Bowman

Would and for the record, there have been. Countries and states that did that. So it it just creates more confusion and more to more difficulty in coordinating schedules.

Bill Mick

Definitely, yeah.

Dave Bowman

Keep in mind that. A time zone. Is roughly and I'm doing this off the top of my head roughly 15° of longitude. Roughly now, that's not. Exact. But even within that 15° of longitude, the Sun is going to be in different positions across those areas. So 4:00 to me the sun is in a different position than it is for someone 15° W of.

Speaker 5

Sure. OK.

Bill Mick

Right.

Dave Bowman

So there were people who who did diddle with it, with the, with the half hour and stuff like that. It didn't work out very well, but we gotta get.

Bill Mick

Work for planes and trains and and scheduled meetings and the.

Dave Bowman

Like right now the question is. If we could change it, which would you go to? Standard Time or daylight savings time?

Bill Mick

For me personally it be it would be Daylight Time and especially here in Florida where you have all the recreation, you have the extra time in the afternoon you get off work, you have a couple of hours to play, some more golf or to go out on the boat or whatever.

Dave Bowman

I tend to agree. But I also live much farther N where it's a little bit different. If we went to full time daylight savings time. On December 21st, my sunrise would be at 8:57 AM. Yeah, it is. Now, do I care? Personally, if it's on the back end, I don't. But how does that save energy? And when PSE is screaming for people to save energy for people that have to be in the office at 8:00 AM, they're still going. To have to burn lights.

Bill Mick

And the argument you hear is about kids at bus stops waiting to go to school in the dark, and that would extend that farther than it needs to line one, you're up on Bill McGuire. What do you think about all?

Speaker 5

I think it's an extremely interesting conversation. Wow, I've I've learned so many things. Thanks. Safe. The Mario Garcia. Nathan Avril. Hey, I lived in Pennsylvania for a while. Couple of years, and I noticed that the Amish keep that. They, they, they, they continue to keep in mind. That the government controlled society that they have to do business. I keep a different kind, so they keep that in mind, but they themselves do not practice this this daylight savings thing. And I kind of liked that idea when I when I when I heard about it and I talked to some of those people about it. And it's it's. They have a tremendous independence from the government and and and but in any event. I really loved this conversation day. You did. You did your homework. And I am so impressed.

Bill Mick

Mario, thank you. We appreciate it. Line two, you're up on Bill McCloud. Good morning.

Speaker 6

Good morning, Bill and Dave. It's Scott in Melbourne.

Bill Mick

Yes, Scott, far away, but.

Speaker 6

Hey, Dave, I wondered if you ever considered that either failure or refusal of the federal government to act on the will of the people because there's a lot of states that don't like this daylight savings time change and there's I think 66% of the people don't like it and they want it to go one way or the other. You ever considered that just as? This is just another sign or symptom of the size of the federal government and its ill ability to act on a simple solution to a simple problem that they created.

Bill Mick

Great question, Scott, Dave.

Dave Bowman

Well, yes and no. I mean, yeah, it's it's an example of this, but. Yeah. I I think if we were to dig deeper that there's got to be some reason why they're not doing it. And that's the question nobody's asking. Nobody's cornering these. Congress. People and. Saying why aren't you doing this? Why? Why has Senator Rubio's bill not been taken to the floor? Why has it not been taken the? Floor. In house and of course, it comes back to I I know we don't like to hear this. And who's in charge of the house right now? Our side. So why haven't they done? It, yeah. And nobody's asking that question.

Speaker

Would be.

Bill Mick

Yeah, I know we've asked that question on many issues through the years. Line 3, good morning. Tell me what you're thinking here.

Speaker 4

Hi, village go. I think I I think Congress is doing us Mary guys a favor you're single. So when you go home at night.

Bill Mick

Yeah, Joel, go ahead.

Speaker 4

You still have time to do things all daylight savings time does is extend the time I can have to do my honey do list when I get home from work. So personally I like the normal time because I get home, I eat dinner. Ohh honey. It's too. It's too dark to have to work outside now. Ohh darn. With that extra. Hour. Now you're extending my honeydew list time.

Bill Mick

Well, it's for your health, Joel. So you're out. Actually being active in doing things my.

Speaker 4

Ohh that's it then. So they're doing it. For my health.

Bill Mick

It's for your own benefits. It is government acting for your bit, maybe. Who knows? That's funny. Joel. Dave, we're about a minute here. Far away. Sir.

Dave Bowman

My wife works nights, so for me it's great because I can take her to work. The sun is. Still up and. I can go do whatever I want to. Do still with the sunlight. See so.

Bill Mick

Or the bookstore.

Dave Bowman

Yeah, the bookstore, which is where I'm headed today to rescue books so. That's I don't know what do. What do you guys think? Let me you can send me an e-mail. Dave at the David bowmanshow.com. I personally favor going to permanent daylight savings time even though it means my sunrise would be at 8:00. In the morning because. It doesn't affect me, but for you it would affect other people and get.

Bill Mick

Up as early as I do. And having to be here at 6:00 AM. I kind of like it daylight earlier. Of course. For radio, there's other reasons for that. That's transmission of the signal. But.

Dave Bowman

And that's something we got to keep.

Bill Mick

On the other.

Dave Bowman

In mind, and so I don't know. I I think there is as many different opinions and different many there's there's no perfect solution.

Speaker 4

But.

Bill Mick

Well, that's true.

Dave Bowman

We got to try.

Bill Mick

Something perfect time to talk about it. That's when Dave's with us here. Dave. Thank you. Appreciate it. McPherson Financial Group made the hour possible. Well, wide open. Wednesday, tomorrow. Election Day continues. Turn out to growing a little bit. Not quite 14% yet. Dave Bowman. We'll see you next Tuesday.

Dave Bowman

Good. My friend, see you then.

