

Transcript of Dave Does History on Bill Mick Live

03.26.2024 Hour 3

Bill Mick

The McPherson Financial Group bringing you this hour of Bill. Mick Live on 92.7 FM, WMB. Nice to have you along for the conversation on the Tuesday and if it's. Tuesday, 8:00. Hour. It's time for Dave Bowman, who's been with us through the whole show, but now it's going to be his platform, as Dave does. History, by the way, at billmick.com headline there today. Space soccer and signatures. We've been through all of those now. We're gonna do a little bit of history. There are links to Dave Bowman that Dave bowmanshow.com and Dave does history. His bibliography there. Dave, what are we diving into on a Tuesday morning here?

Dave Bowman

You know, they say Mark Twain once said history doesn't repeat itself, but it does rhyme.

Bill Mick

OK, I like.

Dave Bowman

That what if dot dot dot what? If we had. A President of the United States who disagreed with Congress. On everything. And when I say everything I mean. Everything. What if the Congress then passed a law? That was so important to the national Development Art Society that it was deemed by many people in many place as a quote, new birth of freedom, UN quote. And the president then. Vetoed. The law.

Bill Mick

Sounds like fighting words to me.

Dave Bowman

What would the reaction be? And if that were to happen, how would it change the course of the nation? What would be the result of a direct conflict between the power and authority? Of the executive. And the power and the authority of Congress to make law. And if this were to ever happen. What could Congress do to make sure that no president could ever even try to? Do this again.

Bill Mick

Because that thing because the the power is allegedly in the people, right?

Speaker

That's.

Bill Mick

And that's what Congress is there to be the representatives of the people and like, not like the President, is it but.

Dave Bowman

Like I said, we can move in touch, right? History often rhymes and what we pull from the headlines today as the as the as the Bible says, there's nothing new under the sun.

Bill Mick

We'll figure it all out when we continue in 60 seconds. Dave Bowman bringing us, Dave does history on Bill Mick Live so a presidential congressional loggerheads, Dave and the president says I'm vetoing your stuff. You're not representing the people I have. Now where did I have?

Dave Bowman

Well, let's step back for.

Bill Mick

You turned up here. You all.

Dave Bowman

A minute. This time it was. Me so.

Bill Mick

OK, good enough. We have too many buttons in front of us, Dave. That's what it is.

Dave Bowman

On April 15, 1865. 5. Andrew Johnson, or as he would have preferred it, Andy Johnson became president of the United States upon the death of his predecessor, Abraham Lincoln. Mm-hmm. Now what I need you to understand is that Andy Johnson. Was not a Republican. He did not belong to the president's party. He was not part of the Republican movement. In fact, Andy Johnson was a Southerner and he was a Democrat. Or, as he would have preferred the term, he was part of the democracy because that's what they called themselves back then.

Speaker 3

Mm-hmm.

Dave Bowman

He was a southern.

Speaker 3

Here.

Dave Bowman

And you need to keep that in mind above all else. He was Sadat. He's from Tennessee.

Speaker 3

Where?

Bill Mick

OK.

Dave Bowman

In fact, he'd been the military governor of Tennessee. He was a Unionist Democrat, he was a Democrat who favored the Union, did not, did not support the Confederacy. And then ultimately, Lincoln named him as the vice presidential nominee because they felt like he needed. The border states to support him in the 1864 election. As it turns out, he didn't, but nobody knew that at the time.

Bill Mick

A reasonable political move you would.

Dave Bowman

Think you would think Andy Johnson had a reputation for being a very hard drinker? In fact, in his inauguration as Vice President, there was much discussion about his condition at that. The event and how embarrassing it was. After he was inaugurated as president on April 15th, 1865, most of the contemporary reports, in fact all of the contemporary reports of that day, indicate that he was, like most of the nation in shock. It's only later, much later, about two or three years later, when rumors began to percolate. That Andy Johnson was hungover and in fact probably still drunk. But those rumors don't start until later on, and that's important to keep in mind. In 1866 or by 1866. The United States is in an issue of profound transformation. We're navigating this whole idea of reconstruction following the end of the Civil War. It is a nation grappling with the integration of millions of free slaves into the social, economic and political fabric of the country. OK, there the war is over the slaves. Are free the. 13th Amendment has been passed. Now what? The 13th amendment doesn't say anything about citizens.

Bill Mick

Yeah, I want. Chip.

Dave Bowman

So the Dred Scott ruling is technically still. The law of the land. African Americans cannot be citizens. So what do we do at this point in all of this? This idea? In 1866, Congress comes up with what is known as the Civil Rights Act of 1866. This is going to try to address a lot of these things, and I wish we had the time to go into the person who's most behind all this. A guy by the name of Henry Wilson, who was a senator from Massachusetts. He is a fascinating character in history and maybe someday in the future. To get to him. But he's really the driving force behind all this. And this law, this 1866 Civil Rights Act, does essentially 7 things. It provides equal rights regardless of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. So that sounds familiar. They're now citizens. This is a law, though. Not an amendment. It provides legal protection to those people, for anybody that violates those equal rights, it gives civil remedies. In other words, you can now file lawsuits against people who are violating your civil rights. It gives the government, the federal government, the power to act in these cases. It provides for penalties and prosecutions and judicial proceedings. It's particularly important in the South because local courts down there didn't like to prosecute people who violated Freed man's rights. And by implication, there's nothing in the law that actually says this. But by implication, it contains provisions that affect former Confederates. It limits their ability to participate in punishing or holding back the newly freed African American population. It doesn't say Confederates, but it's one of those things that everybody kind of reads into it and says, oh, hey, it must be there, right, because those are the people who would do this anyway. Now the problem with this law bill is that it gives Congress the power to enact all of this stuff.

Speaker 3

Now you might.

Dave Bowman

Hear all these verbiage that I just read.

Speaker 4

To you.

Dave Bowman

And say to yourself, but but Dave, that sounds so familiar. Yes, it does. Much like the Emancipation Proclamation is an executive order. Executive orders can be overturned, revoked, undone. We've seen that time and time again. So Lincoln signs an executive order saying if slaves are henceforth and forever more free. Andy Johnson steps into office and says maybe he says no, they're not. Which is why Lincoln pushes so hard for the 13th amendment. And in fact, Congress will make the 13th amendments ratification a requirement for readmission into the United States government. In other words, if you're the state of pick, a state confederacy, Mississippi, you have to ratify the 13th Amendment. Before they will let you back into Congress, your senators and new representatives, actually, Mississippi is a bad one to choose because Mississippi doesn't actually ratify the the 13th Amendment until the 1990s. So let's

go with Georgia. Georgia ratifies it. They expect they they have elections in the fall of 1864. Sorry. They send people to Congress.

Bill Mick

Wow, OK.

Dave Bowman

They expect to be seated and Congress said. No, we've changed our mind, which is. A story for another day. But because they're not seated, Andy Johnson looks at this law and says, how can you pass a law like this? When you're not allowing these Confederate states to be back in the government in. The United States. You're you're violating the Constitution because you're denying them their suffrage. You told them that if they passed the 13th amendment, you'd let them back in, and now you're.

Bill Mick

Not.

Dave Bowman

Andy Johnson, who is a Southerner. Objects to this strenuously. He thinks that this violates. Here's a phrase for you, states rats. He does not. He's not in favor of this bill because. Even if it does, a transformational element, it denies the involvement of the Southern states. We're not seated in Congress yet. He has a completely different philosophy about what reconstruction will look like. How do you reconstruct these southern states that have been in a state of rebellion and are now slowly coming back? He's he's seeing things differently than the Republican Congress does. The Republican Congress, particularly radical Republicans or as they will be known as the Black Republicans, see this as a military occupation. We have defeated the military opponent and we are going to punish them. Much as you would, you know, Imperial Germany after World War One. They see this as conquest and control. Whereas Lincoln may not have seen it that way, and Andy Johnson certainly doesn't see it that way. But the biggest problem with Andy Johnson as far as the Civil Rights Act goes, is that he is a Southerner. Of the 19th century. She is. I guess the best way to say it is to just say it. He does not believe that African Americans are equal to the white man. He does not believe that African Americans. Should be citizens. He is a southern racist of that era. Because that's what most. Of them were at that point. And so he opposes any federal legislation. That will, in his mind. Brings yes.

Bill Mick

We gotta wrap it. Let's go to the veto when we come back with Dave Bowman. The McPherson Financial Group is our sponsor. The program Dave Bowman with Dave does history. As we look at a president who can't get along with Congress. Veto and a law that they deemed important. And then the battle is on. Dave, that's where we are when we pick it.

Dave Bowman

Back up here. A law so important, bill, that as I read you, some of the language in. That bill. You're gonna be familiar with that language because this law is so important that it essentially forms the foundational. Under the 14th amendment. Because of what's going to happen downstream. Picking up where I left off. What you need to know about Andy Johnson is that he was a southern white racist typical of the 1860s. OK, he's nothing. He's not unusual. There's nothing bizarre about that in the 1860s, but he was pretty intense about that. And so his opposition to the Civil Rights Act of 1866 is. This is basically racism, his different philosophy about reconstruction, and his belief that states rights are being violated. What's surprising about this bill, though, is that there is some Republican opposition to it as well. There's concern about the political and economic interests. If you start upsetting the established social and economic order in the South, particularly, how does this work? I mean we we have the same argument today. If you bring in a bunch of illegal immigrants, how does that? Affect the economy well. Now you have a bunch of freed slaves. How does that affect the economy? There's deep concerns about racial attitudes, of course. It would be a myth to say that all Republican Congress people of the 1860s were believers and equal rights. They weren't. But the biggest concern, bill, is that. Can Congress actually do this constitutionally? Can Congress actually? Enforce this law. Constitutionally, and if the Supreme Court overturns this law after a challenge and we lose. Then what? You know, how do we protect? The rights of of the freed men. In that in in that situation, if we do this, this federal overreach, and the Court overturns it. We're going to be set back and something that people don't really think about with regards to the American Civil War is that post war. The South actually has more representation now in Congress than it did before the Civil War, because now the slaves, the former slaves, are now counted as full people instead of 3/5 of a person. So all of a sudden they have more political power than they had before. Now this is going. To lead to a huge. Situation that we don't have time to get into with the 14th amendment and and how that gets ratified and passed and everything downstream but. For the moment, this law. Is, is in the is in. The focal point. The law passes Congress and. It's well generally received in some places, not so much in other. But Andy? Benson vetoes the bill on March 26th, 1866. Today, he vetoes the bill. Nope, this this is not constitutional. I don't support it and. He vetoes it. Congress is going to do something that would never happen today, which is that they're going to override the veto. And so the Civil Rights Act of 1866. Which again, there's a lot of southern approval of the veto. There's a lot of.

Speaker

Of.

Dave Bowman

Racial components to this there are a lot. Of people, even. In the north, who oppose the law because they? Don't agree with that. And there's a lot of outrage, but generally speaking. The African American community, its allies, the anti slavery movement. They are generally supportive. Of the of. Of the bill being overridden, the veto being override. The press reaction is fascinating. If you if you have time to go read the newspapers, they're pretty. The language the newspapers used in those days is so much better. I mean, just better than the writing today. And the way that they describe all this. Is pretty entertaining in the sense of whether you're pro or against it, and that depends on, of course, which newspaper.

Speaker 3

You work for.

Bill Mick

That's true. The McPherson Financial Group bringing you this hour, bill Mick Live long term sponsor here on the program and the idea preparing for your retirement and making sure you've got that retirement life and lifestyle that you're looking for. How do you do it? The number ones with the great advisor and art and the staff at the Big Fisher McPherson Financial Group are that do they? Consider ways to abate the taxes you'll be paying in that retirement life. Do they consider your long term plans and what smart investment wise for you? Yes, they do. They make money when you make money. It's how. Turns out, give them McPherson Financial Group a call at 321-253-2016. Set up a complementary there would be no charge review of your current plan and then start working with the McPherson Financial Group toward that retirement you're looking for. You can also see them online@mcphersonfinancialgroup.com McPherson Financial Group LLC is a financial services. They offer a broad array of products and services, and that includes insurance and annuities. They're licensed in Florida. They compensate me for the endorsement. And yes, they handle my financial planning because far better them do it than me. You'll probably be in the same boat. Thanks, Don McPherson. Group bringing you this hour. Dave. Does history. So they worked to override this veto and do it like you said, not something we would see in today's Congress, I don't think. At all.

Dave Bowman

Yeah, I can't imagine today's Congress overriding a veto. Which speaks to part of. The problem I guess with. The whole thing when this thing is overridden. It results in a massive political mobilization on the part of the radical Republicans. They believe that their their actions in overriding this veto, which by the way, still has not gone to the the. Law still hasn't. Gone in the Supreme Court yet nobody's challenged it. But they believe that the fact that they had to override the president's veto. Underscores the need to reduce the president's power. And to ensure civil rights protections through constitutional amendments and further legislation. And so this is what begins what was already started. But it really. Begins to coalesce now into what will be known as the 14th Amendment. His veto and his reasons of doing so lead to so much argument about and anger. That they're really. There's concern, again, that the law would not withstand judicial scrutiny, keeping in mind because again, you still have a. Southern Democrat dominated Supreme Court at that point in court system. And so realistically speaking, the only way to address this is by amending the Constitution. Which hopefully everyone is familiar with the 14th amendment. The 14th amendment is really six or seven proposed amendments kind of stitched together. But it addresses almost everything that was in the original bill. Citizens who's a citizen, any person born or naturalized, not subject to their previous condition of servitude, privileges and immunities, deprivation of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, which we could spend years talking about. Due process. This law equal protection representation, who can be representative validity of debt and of course them from a Section 5 Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article, but keep in mind that one of the things Congress

wanted to do was clip the wings of the Presidency. And so we get that Section 3. Which we're told today is about the Confederates. Aren't we told that house is right? It's just about Confederate.

Speaker 3

Yeah.

Dave Bowman

But the word Confederates never appears there, does it? And I have a theory as to why. That's the case. This is also going to lead partially. To the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. You become the 1st President impeached. And the impeachment will fail by one vote. And the reason that it fails by one vote is because, well, political shenanigans. We have a different system today about who becomes President. If the President is impeached and keep in mind under Andy Johnson there was no Vice President. So who becomes the president if he? Gets impeached. And a lot of the moderate Republicans. We're not comfortable with that person and so may have been voted. They may have voted for acquittal just because they didn't want the next guy in line to be. President. Which isn't a very good reason. To do it but.

Bill Mick

Like always, it's more politics than it is concern over rights or anything.

Dave Bowman

Else exactly. But it does lead us to question some things. That we need answers to. Why doesn't it say Confederates? Well, I submit to you that it wasn't written about Confederates. I submit to you was written. About Andrew Johnson.

Bill Mick

And we'll figure it out when we continue in moments, stay with US, song WMB. The McPherson Financial Group this hour sponsored the program. You missed anything we've done all day can always catch up with it in the podcast section of Bill mick.com and the Bill Mick Live, iHeartRadio Channel putting a lid on Dave's history for this week. And Dave, we've gotten to the presidential impeachment of Andy Johnson in the congressional. Veto override. Leaning now to the 14th Amendment where you're taking this. Next so so the.

Dave Bowman

What did the man that essentially codifies as constitutional? The Civil Rights Act of 1866. So now no one can take it to the court and say this is unconstitutional because now it's in the Constitution. The Congress 39th Congress. Tells the states that in order to be readmitted, now they have to they not. Not only did they have to. Approve the 13th amendment. Now they have to approve the 14th amendment or they don't. Get to come back yet? Well, of course, pretty much all of them except Mississippi do, and Mississippi gets back in anyway and we move on in history. Andy Johnson's impeachment is a. It's a last

ditch effort to get him out. Andy Johnson. We don't comprehend this today. He's a very powerful politician. And within the Democrat Party and in the South he's he's. Very popular. It's very possible that he could have been reelected. As the present. But then we read these words in Article 14 or Amendment 14, Section 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in Congress or an elector or President, vice president, or hold any office, civil and military. Or under any state. Having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, officer of the United States Member of state legislature, or executive Judicial officer of any state to support defend, so have engaged in interaction or rebellion, we're all. Familiar with that? Right. Yeah. But then it says, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof.

Bill Mick

Now.

Dave Bowman

Who's the only person in history that meets all of those criteria? There's only one. Guess who it is? Andy Johnson Andy Johnson is the only one that meets all of those conditions. And if you happen to believe that his veto of the Civil Rights Act of 1866 gave aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, the United States. Can you kind of stitch that in? There a little bit.

Bill Mick

A difference of political opinion the president exercising authority giving given him in the Constitution.

Speaker

You.

Dave Bowman

But he's helping the enemies thereof. He's helping the Confederates legislation.

Bill Mick

Are we going imposing?

Dave Bowman

What is helping? And well, maybe there's another. Maybe there's another piece of evidence that we. Can talk about. Here OK. On April 15th, 1865 there was a note found at the hotel where Andy Johnson stayed. It was written by one of the conspirators. In the Lincoln assassination. And it appears to. Have been written to Andrew Johnson saying quote. I need to talk to you. It's urgent. And there are many within the Republican Party, particularly the radical side. Who believe to their dying day that I would never say this in public. But they will whisper about it in private conversations. Who believed fervently that Andrew Johnson was a was a conspirator, a Co conspirator in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln for the same reasons that John Wilkes Booth gave, which is that he wanted the South to win. And by vetoing this act, he essentially hands the Confederates everything that they said that they were fighting

for more political power. They maintained the black Codes and the black laws. The only thing that's actually changed is that they don't own slaves anymore, but with the black codes, they might as well be. Slaves. And there are many in Congress who see that as giving aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States. What if and? It's just a theory. What if section three of the 14th amendment wasn't written for Confederates specifically? What if it was written to keep Andrew Johnson? Out of power. If he had been elected, they could have said Nope, you're not being seated For these reasons right here. Ultimately.

Bill Mick

I've got a question.

Speaker

Go ahead.

Bill Mick

Was Nancy Pelosi the speaker of the house?

Speaker 3

6.

Bill Mick

When?

Dave Bowman

This happened. No, she was not.

Bill Mick

She may not have been. Old enough yet but.

Dave Bowman

She closed. Andrew Johnson. Never, never holds office again. So we don't know because it was never used.

Speaker 3

Probably not.

Speaker

Yeah.

Dave Bowman

But what if the reason it was written was less about Donald Trump and more about Andrew Jackson, who Andrew Johnson? Sorry not Jackson. Andy Johnson. Who on this day? In 1866 vetoed the Civil Rights Act of 1866.

Bill Mick

And we continue in a moment with your calls at 321-768-1240, Auto buy one of our sponsors here on Bill Mccline. It is the fastest, easiest, maybe smartest way to sell your quality pre owned vehicle. You'll find auto buy, we pay the max.com because they do pay you the Max for that quality vehicle whether it's car. Truck, SUV, motorcycle, RV, boat. Name it. If it moves, they're willing to buy it. If it is the quality vehicle, all you have to do is drop by. In Melbourne, you're located at 192 at the entrance to downtown Melbourne and online again we pay the max.com. They're experienced. Appraisers have appraised over \$5 billion in inventory, creating over 450,000 happy customers at auto. That's why they've got that five star Google rating in 20 minutes or less. You get that offer to buy your vehicle from Auto Buy. See them now at we pay the max.com get the phone calls on this interesting impeachment and 14th Amendment story. We start with Brody in West Melbourne. Hey, Brody. Good morning.

Speaker 3

Morning, Dave. Two quick comments, the 14th amendment. I believe with a just amendment, but it really hindered state rights, what they constitute ratified in the 9th amendment. So on that on that. Fact I think it hinders state rights to be, you know, free from the federal government to do what they like. But it's also, you know. In the slavery, but on the other thing, just a quick comment, you need to you need to come to the get out of Washington state come down of southern, make this line if you're gonna talk like a Southerner.

Bill Mick

You thanks, Brody. Good to have you along.

Dave Bowman

Good. Dave, you do know that I am a Southerner, right?

Bill Mick

How do you define that, Dave? Because you've lived and.

Dave Bowman

My family, my family, is from Arkansas, Alabama, Texas, Oklahoma. I was raised down there, spent many years in Georgia, where my father, of blessed memory, constantly refers to me as well, did before he passed, I referred to me as quote his Yankee son.

Speaker 3

Gone up there, everywhere.

Dave Bowman

UN quote, the 14th Amendment did not free the slaves. The 13th Amendment did. But yes, you're absolutely correct and this is something people don't want to talk about. There is no 9th or 10th amendment anymore, the 14th amendment. Of this serrated, those. But because they're post. 9th and 10th it's a change. It's a valid part of the. Constitution, if you. This is one of the objections to the 14th amendment that many states have, and many of the states at the time saw that as violating their their 9th and 10th amendments rights and in fact California would not ratify the 14th amendment until 1950 for the same reason. So yeah, but. Why are we? This is what Professor Omar refers to as a new constitution, the 14th amendment. Essentially establishes a new constitution, and it's less about States and more about federal, which of course Hamilton and Madison would have loved. And frank?

Bill Mick

One, you're up next on, Bill. Mick live with Dave Bowman. Go ahead.

Speaker 3

There's the dawn Yankee, huh? OK, just keep come back. Umm, Dave, just a quick question. I noticed that after you know, he was Vice president of Abraham Lincoln. And after he was assassinated. Is there a requirement or anything to pick a vice president within a certain amount of time, or did that change up there? I mean, if if the President got killed the very day of the inauguration after he got inaugurated. And the vice president, the president and not. Get a vice president. The whole term whole four year.

Bill Mick

Interesting question, Keith. What do?

Dave Bowman

You think, again? The Constitution has changed. Today we have the 25th amendment. We also have the 22nd amendment. These are things which are the change that at the time in 1865, the tradition was that the Vice president became President. That was established by John Tyler. And at the time there was no clear cut. In other words, there were a lot of people who did not think that the Vice President should become the President and John. Tyler. Basically just stood up and said I'm mad. I'm taking the oath. If you don't like it, tough. And he did. And so that sort of set the the, the tradition, the at the time, the presidential succession went from president to the vice president to the senator Pro Tem, who happened to be a guy by the. Name of Benjamin. Wade of Ohio, who was hated by. Middle of the road Republicans and again, many of them voted to acquit Andrew Johnson. Not because. They didn't like. Well, not because they liked Andrew Johnson, but because they hated Ben Wade and they didn't want him to be president. And no, at the time, there was no requirement to choose a vice president, and in fact, many people didn't.

Bill Mick

Interesting. Line three. You're up on Bill. Mike live. Good morning.

Speaker 3

Good morning. Garcia said Canaveral. Hey, I love this program. I love everything you do there. I do have a question.

Speaker

But. Is.

Speaker 4

The 10th Amendment, now to be considered.

Dave Bowman

Null and void. It is not null and void, but it's going to be subservient or subsumed under the 14th amendment. Can you bring if you are a state? Can you bring a suit under the 10th Amendment? You can, but unless that lawsuit. Clearly shows that the 14th Amendment doesn't apply, and in most civil rights legislation, in fact, in in virtually every case, that's a civil rights case. You will see if you read. The case under. The 14th amendment and 1st Amendment, Second Amendment, 4th amendment, whatever will be the way it's worded and the reason it's worded that way is because the 14th amendment. Takes precedence over those things. That's is it there? Yes. Does it override the 14th amendment? Not really, no.

Bill Mick

Dave, we've talked in the past about even during revolutionary times how quickly. The word would pass about what was going on politically in Philadelphia or Washington, or where in New York or wherever may. Have. Been how quickly was this news going around about this? Particular law and then the impeachment of Andy Johnson.

Dave Bowman

The impeachment of Andrew Johnson was followed much like the Lincoln Douglas debates. There were reporters in the in the gallery and they were typing up their typing up. They were writing up the reports, which were then being telegraphed around the. Country. It wasn't followed quite as closely as you might think, as it would be today. I mean today we'd have C-SPAN and we're all stuck to it going ohh. Gotcha. Gotcha. Gotcha. It. It really wasn't necessarily that way. It was more a lot of political backroom maneuvering. And again, it all came down to if Benjamin Wade becomes president of the United States in 1868. What's different, and remember those election in 1868, US Grant was running against whoever the Democrat nominee was going to be, and Johnson wanted to be that nominee. Nobody was going to beat Grant anyway.

Bill Mick

That's a good point. Line, one last call of the day. Good morning. Line 2 you're up on Bill make. Live. Good morning.

Speaker 4

Hey, good morning. It's Randy from indialantic.

Bill Mick

Yeah, Randy, go.

Speaker 4

They've got me thinking, which which amendments were listing rights given by God and can you write a N + 1 and then amendment that says that the 1st Amendment is invalid, which we believe is given to us by God.

Bill Mick

Oh, interesting question, Dave. I'll let you handle it.

Dave Bowman

I'm not clear I follow because the 1st amendment does. It doesn't give you a right, it prevents the government from impinging on that right.

Speaker 3

Bye.

Dave Bowman

So I'm not. I'm not clear on. What he's asking there, sorry.

Bill Mick

I think he's talking about the 14th, basically absorbing and reframing the 10th. So if these rights are given by God, which ones are man allowed to override?

Dave Bowman

Right. But but it doesn't.

Speaker 3

It.

Dave Bowman

It's not giving rights. It's saying the government can't interfere with those rights. So I'm not. I'm not sure where the question is going.

Speaker 4

MHM.

Bill Mick

Sorry.

Dave Bowman

You wanna send me an e-mail, Dave, with the Dave Bowman Show? Yeah. Send me an e-mail.

Bill Mick

I want you with it.

Dave Bowman

And.

Bill Mick

Bowmanshow.com. McPherson Financial Group made this hour possible. David got 10 seconds and he hit highlights for.

Dave Bowman

Next week. Oh, not yet. Sorry.

Bill Mick

OK, we'll get to it wide open Wednesday, tomorrow. It's up to you while we talk on that day right here. We'll see you then.