

Voting Aliens, Donald Trump and Me

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I WAS SURPRISED TO LEARN that a very old study of mine had been cited by President Trump. He used it to support his belief that he had received more votes than Hillary Clinton, and that her seeming majority of the vote count was due to the millions of illegal aliens who voted.



My study, published only in abstract form, was a retrospective examination of alien abductions in southern California as a distinguishing history between people who voted for George HW Bush and Bill Clinton in 1992 (*J Irreproduc Res.* 1993; 13:354-8). In the parlance of medicine we would say that being abducted by aliens was a “risk factor” for voting for Bush. That study was based on a chance observation. I had learned from patients in my clinic, then located in Los Angeles, that many more who told me that they had voted for George HW Bush than for Bill Clinton, also told me that they had suffered extra-terrestrial abductions. I thought it was worth a quick study to see if this really was true.

The intake questionnaires for neurology departments in California had already taken a very serious approach to identifying risk factors for the major neurological disorders, particularly Alzheimer’s and Parkinson’s diseases. Aside from asking about exposures to cigarettes, caffeine and pesticides, there

were questions about travel abroad, to parts of the United States, where particular infectious organisms are found, and to other planets and galaxies. Alien abductions to other planets are a not uncommon problem in southern California.

When that study was presented and then published,

as an abstract, it was clear that the term “alien abduction” referred to extra-terrestrial abductions, not people from Mexico and other south-of-the-border alien countries. It was also clear that this applied only to people with Parkinson’s disease and not to the general population. I had no information on the wider population, and, to the best of my knowledge, none was ever published.

It was initially not clear in President Trump’s statement how he was really using the term, “alien.” In his speech on March 15, he discussed the “well known and stupidly suppressed, big-time alien landing strip near Hanger 54.” He even tweeted, “Hanger 54! All those alien landings! They’re here! They’ve been here for 30 years! Voting for bum dems. Look it up. Interspellar stupid.” [Sic. Interstellar] His next tweet, “Check out Dr. Friedman’s spectacular study on aliens. A super scientist studied the aliens! Ignored! Wear aluminum hats.”

Why wear aluminum hats? It is known that certain alien groups use

irradium rays to control thought processes, to make people not see aliens and to make those who do see them, forget what they saw. Aluminum foil hats are extremely effective in stopping the rays from entering the brain.

Trump has seen the aliens himself. “I wear very thin, see-through aluminum foil brain protectors and I’ve seen them. They usually appear, I mean, haven’t you all seen, well maybe if they don’t look different, they’re always on voting lines. Especially in New Mexico, Arizona, and those terrible combat zones in African-American communities. They’re full of them. They’re all over the place. They’re a big problem. The biggest and everyone’s making believe they’re not there. It’s time for a change.”

The president reported that the real problem with extra-terrestrial aliens voting is that it is not illegal for them to vote. The legal bans on aliens all refer to human aliens. Extra-terrestrial aliens take over the brains of real humans and thus control their voting. Thus, by focusing on human aliens, no state agency has found evidence of vote tampering or illegals voting. The real issue, he notes, is the question of legality.

Nowhere in the Constitution, states former Deputy Attorney John Oo, does the word “human” appear, or “DNA.” The idea of aliens from another planet never crossed the minds of the framers of the Constitution. They were concerned with people born in a different country. Now we know better and know



trends in an election in a very narrow subset of the general population, we now have a leap of intellectual boundaries. This is an excellent example of misused statistics, generalizing from a very narrow population. Clearly, there are a number of studies that need to be performed, including the very obvious one of taking a sample of people who voted against the president and doing the extremely extreme vetting, to see how many were truly extra-terrestrials. It is also possible that these voters were largely alien abductees whose brains were modified in ways that do not show up on routine MRI or CT imaging and were not actually aliens, and may be difficult to identify.

Unfortunately, you can't tell if this is an April Fool's satire, or real life. ❖

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Disclosures on website

THE MOST IMPORTANT THING IN THE UNIVERSE. The Martians—Yag be thanked, it's all over! We can get a little sleep now that we know how the New York election came out.

that many, at least three million voters for Hillary Clinton, according to Trump, were not "illegal aliens," but "not-illegal-or-legal aliens" from another planet. "BIG Constitutional problem. The BIGGEST! Close loophole now or we all get kidnapped to GLX37B. Worst galaxy in the universe! Bad place! Wear your aluminum hats." (Fashionable aluminum brain protectors available from Trump Hatters,

Inc; www.Trump@MadHatters.com)

"The only way to prevent aliens from taking over regular people's brains and making them vote against me is extremely extreme vetting, and believe me, that's what we're going to have from now on."

It is an unusual situation for a clinical researcher to be in. Having discovered that an increased incidence of alien abductions was associated with voting

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Medical Bureau: Mid-Century Switchboard Connected Patients and Physicians

HERBERT RAKATANSKY, MD

A PROVIDENCE RESIDENT with an urgent medical problem in the mid 1940s had limited choices. You could call your doctor, but even if your doctor had an answering service the operator might not be able to find him (no cell phones or beepers). There were no urgent care centers and emergency rooms generally were not used, as they are today, for non-emergency care.

At a three-hour Providence Medical Association (PMA) executive committee meeting in 1945, there was discussion of establishing a medical telephone answering service but no action was taken. In 1946, the PMA formed an “exchange” to answer urgent calls directly from patients. The exchange would contact a willing PMA member to respond. The doctor then phoned the patient and determined if care, possibly a house call, was needed and, if so, how urgently.

In 1949, the PMA spent \$1,400 to establish the Medical Bureau (MB), a telephone answering service exclusively for PMA members, and the tale of its unhappy demise 34 years later sheds light on a little known saga in PMA history. In addition to being an answering service, the MB continued the work of the exchange, accepting requests for urgent medical care directly from patients and became an effective stimulus for PMA membership.



In the early 1950s, there were about 3,000 “emergency” calls annually (more than 8/day). A “sizeable majority” occurred during the night. A report in 1954 indicates that every call received a physician response. About 50% of the calls were for non-urgent issues and it was noted that 1/3 of the

patients who were actually seen never paid the doctor. More than a few new doctors in Providence jump-started their practices this way. In my first year in practice (1967) I made a few such visits and several of those patients stayed in my practice till I retired 41 years later!

The “exchange” service was dropped, probably in the 1970s, and the MB became a pure answering service.

The MB was located in the basement of the old RI Medical Society (RIMS) building on Francis Street. Initially there were 3 operators but the number increased to 9 in 1950 as volume increased to 400 calls per day. There was also a supervisor, Heather Kraft (not her real name). The operators worked on a beautiful wooden switchboard, like the ones you see in the old movies. The MB functioned well for over 30 years and seemed to need and actually received little oversight from the PMA.

The trouble started in 1980 and 1981. The PMA needed to loan the MB over \$10,000. It was quickly discovered that

Wherever you go,
forget your telephone
calls. We'll take them
for you, day or night.

MEDICAL BUREAU
of the
Providence Medical Association

This advertisement for the Medical Bureau ran in the 1977 edition of the *Rhode Island Medical Journal*.

Heather had no written records of the workings at the MB. The salaries, schedules, vacations, etc., were in Heather's head. At that time there were 27 operators, the old switchboard was failing and replacement parts were no longer available.

An audit revealed cash assets of \$1,054, expenses of \$294,217, and unpaid bills of \$18,019. With unjustified optimism, the PMA decided to buy a new computerized switchboard and incorporate the MB as a separate business entity with the stock wholly owned by PMA. As PMA president in 1982-'83, I was also chair of the MB. Major building renovations for safety and efficiency were required as well.

To facilitate the resurrection of the MB, a bank loan was necessary. The then current bank servicing PMA refused the loan as the PMA had no assets. In March of 1982, Old Stone Bank agreed to finance the new switchboard and the renovations to the building. The loan made to the newly incorporated MB (not to PMA) required 84 monthly payments of \$2,873.81.

Additionally, the MB operators were unhappy that the new system generated data, such as how long it took to answer calls, how long the conversations lasted, how many calls they made, etc. This kind of productivity feedback was a new concept and they were wary of it. One of

the operators was married to a member of the laborer's union and the 27 operators voted quickly and unanimously to join this union.

In the next few months the PMA realized that telephone answering services (at that time) were mostly "mom and pop," low-overhead operations with little rent and family members often acting as operators, accountants, etc. The MB's business model was not financially sustainable.

In November 1982 Heather was replaced. The union sent a negotiator, a burly, somewhat intimidating gentleman, obviously more accustomed to negotiating for similarly burly laborers than middle-aged telephone operators. The MB then hired a labor lawyer who, to our immense relief, informed us that he would be our only avenue of communication with the union rep. Negotiations, however, were non-productive.

By April 1983 the situation was desperate. The MB was put up for sale but there were no buyers. Customers started to abandon ship. We even offered to sell the MB to the union for \$1. They declined our offer. We could not even give away the MB!

So that no doctor would be at risk of losing their 24/7 answering services, \$5700 was expended to install lines to divert the calls to the A-1 answering service in Pawtucket.

Life support was withdrawn on November 14, 1983 and the MB passed away peacefully.

The autopsy revealed equipment with virtually no resale value and the large outstanding loan from Old Stone Bank. The money invested in restoration of the building was not recoverable. Because the MB was a separate corporate entity there was no liability of the PMA. The PMA, however, felt a moral obligation to try to repay Old Stone Bank and requested a \$200 voluntary donation from its members. More than 170 members responded. \$34,250 was received and used to pay debts, mostly to Old Stone Bank.

Having lost its only essential function, PMA survives now in name only, and patients' communications needs currently are better served by sophisticated answering services plus technology mostly inconceivable at that not-so-distant time.

(The current Medical Bureau is related to the deceased MB in name only and has no connection to PMA or RIMS.) ♦

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