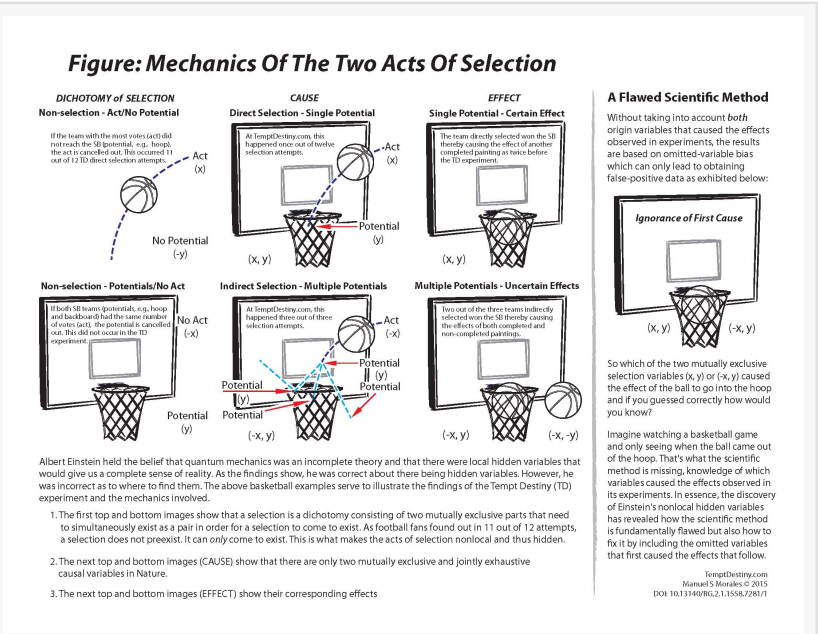
Art Experiment Reveals Science As A Pseudoscience

Peer-reviewed article confirms the methods used to conduct science are fundamentally flawed but also suggest how to fix it.



Blind Science - See For Yourself

MOUNT LAUREL, NJ, UNITED STATES, May 9, 2016 /EINPresswire.com/ -- The News Of Biomedical Sciences has recently published a peer-reviewed article titled "Who Is Telling The Truth, Nature Or Man?" by artist and experimenter, Manuel Morales. The formal recognition of a fundamental omission error of how science is currently being conducted published by a national academy of science with an international editorial board and council of scientists marks a significant development towards the advancement of science. In a twelve year art experiment conducted at TemptDestiny.com, unambiguous empirical evidence confirmed that deductive methods used in scientific experiments and observational studies are incomplete. The omission error is so blatantly transparent that anyone with internet access can confirm for themselves what the art of science has overlooked without needing to read a single scientific document or book. As revealed by the discovery (see website), current effectual methods used to collect data in order to confirm scientific theories are based on omitted-variable bias which inherently leads to obtaining false-positive results, i.e., pseudoscience.

In the article, empirical evidence has confirmed without ambiguity that Nature prohibits any and all experiments to be conducted without a direct or indirect selection first being made (see Figure). Therefore, by not factoring both mutually exclusive and jointly exhaustive selection variables, which each and everyone of us (including scientists) must use each and every day of our lives as the cause of the effects observed in experiments and observational studies, you technically have a blind study of the natural world.

As mentioned in the article, in order to get an idea of the magnitude of the omission error go to any scientific directory or journal online and search for both keyword phrases together and with parentheses, “direct selection” and “indirect selection”. Then search for, “direct selection experiment” and “indirect selection experiment”, or “direct selection method” and “indirect selection method”, in order to further distinguish if both causal variables were accounted for in research investigations. Of the tens of millions of online research documents (in English), one may find a relative handful (less than 1% of 1%) that mention these two variables in the same document. If so, then further review will be needed to determined how the keywords found were applied as either causal mechanisms of the effects observed or as effects directly or indirectly observed.

This discovery provides an opportunity to advance science from the current incomplete paradigm based on knowledge of effects (effectual science), to a complete paradigm based on knowledge of both cause and its effects (causal science). Fortunately, this paradigm shift can be easily implemented by simply distinguishing which of the two selection variables caused which effects observed in scientific experiments and observational studies in order to address omitted-variable bias. For the public, causal science will be more accurate and cost efficient by being aligned with how Nature works and thus advance the art for the betterment and well being of us all.

Manuel S Morales
Morales Studio LLC
(856) 209-5661
email us here
