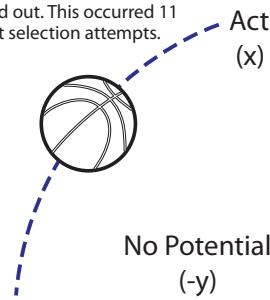


# Figure: Mechanics Of The Two Acts Of Selection

## DICHOTOMY of SELECTION

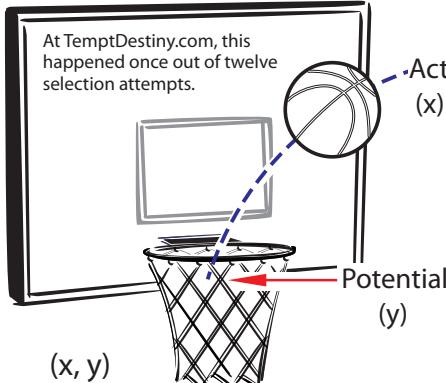
### Non-selection - Act/No Potential

If the team with the most votes (act) did not reach the SB (potential, e.g., hoop), the act is cancelled out. This occurred 11 out of 12 TD direct selection attempts.



## CAUSE

### Direct Selection - Single Potential



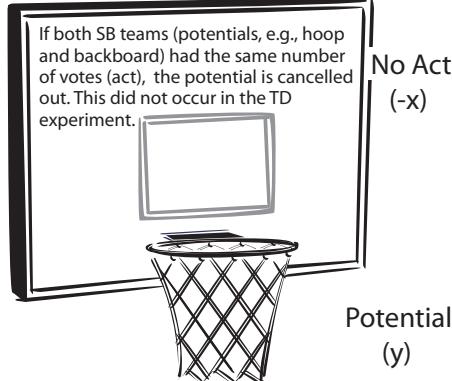
## EFFECT

### Single Potential - Certain Effect

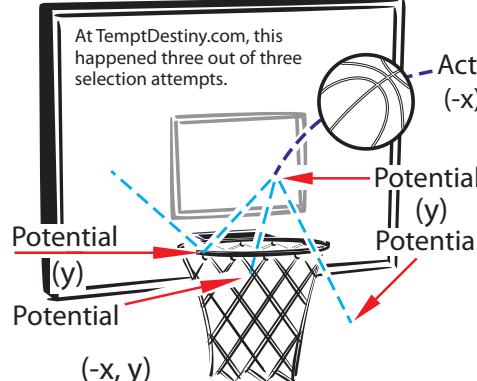


### Non-selection - Potentials/No Act

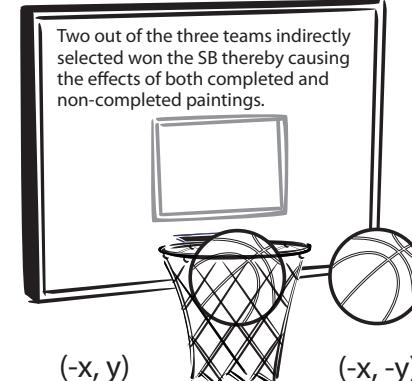
If both SB teams (potentials, e.g., hoop and backboard) had the same number of votes (act), the potential is cancelled out. This did not occur in the TD experiment.



### Indirect Selection - Multiple Potentials



### Multiple Potentials - Uncertain Effects

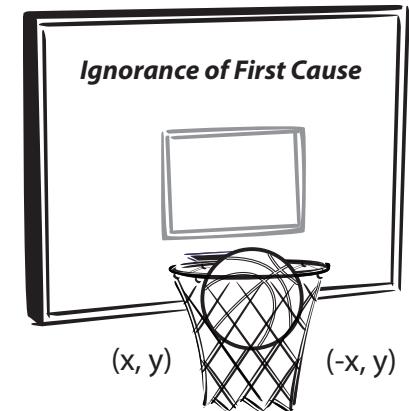


Albert Einstein held the belief that quantum mechanics was an incomplete theory and that there were local hidden variables that would give us a complete sense of reality. As the findings show, he was correct about there being hidden variables. However, he was incorrect as to where to find them. The above basketball examples serve to illustrate the findings of the Tempt Destiny (TD) experiment and the mechanics involved.

1. The first top and bottom images show that a selection is a dichotomy consisting of two mutually exclusive parts that need to simultaneously exist as a pair in order for a selection to come to exist. As football fans found out in 11 out of 12 attempts, a selection does not preexist. It can *only* come to exist. This is what makes the acts of selection nonlocal and thus hidden.
2. The next top and bottom images (CAUSE) show that there are only two mutually exclusive and jointly exhaustive causal variables in Nature.
3. The next top and bottom images (EFFECT) show their corresponding effects

## A Flawed Scientific Method

Without taking into account *both* origin variables that caused the effects observed in experiments, the results are based on omitted-variable bias which can only lead to obtaining false-positive data as exhibited below:



So which of the two mutually exclusive selection variables  $(x, y)$  or  $(-x, y)$  caused the effect of the ball to go into the hoop and if you guessed correctly how would you know?

Imagine watching a basketball game and only seeing when the ball came out of the hoop. That's what the scientific method is missing, knowledge of which variables caused the effects observed in its experiments. In essence, the discovery of Einstein's nonlocal hidden variables has revealed how the scientific method is fundamentally flawed but also how to fix it by including the omitted variables that first caused the effects that follow.