

THE DETERMINISTIC RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CAUSE AND EFFECT

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There is a long tradition of dualism between causality and statistics. For reasons not relevant here, statistics seemed to exclude causality and vice versa. Meanwhile, there are statistical methods to extract cause and effect relationship out of (non-) experimental data as already presented by me at the IBS conference in Montreal 2006.

The relationship between cause and effect is a deterministic one but this does not mean that nothing happens by chance, since the chance as such has its cause too. The quantum mechanical no-go-theorems which excluded causality within biomedical sciences are already refuted (1, 2).

The aim of this contribution is to discuss some elementary, fundamental, exceptional properties of causation valid for philosophy, physics and biomedical sciences too.

Literature:

- (1) Ilija Barukčić, "Anti Heisenberg - Refutation Of Heisenberg's Uncertainty Relation," *AIP Conference Proceedings*, Volume 1327 (2011), pp. 322-325.
(See: http://proceedings.aip.org/resource/2/apcpcs/1327/1/322_1?isAuthorized=no)
- (2) Ilija Barukčić, "The Equivalence of Time and Gravitational Field," *Physics Procedia*, Volume 22 (2011), pp. 56-62.
(See: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1875389211006626>)