**Deductive Prosecution and Natural Philosophy**

Lawyers and Physicists must be capable of crafting sequiturs and seeking a critical path solution.

Those capable of doing so are presented facts and can deduce information from those facts/measurements.

The more capable of them deduce the same information, while positing that, by answering more questions, they could deduce more information.

The most capable of them posit that, based on the given information, they need to ask a series of questions to deduce the most information.

The lawyer who crafts a strong prosecution and asks critical path questions is likely to win the case, as those questions are intended to reveal critical information. Of course, the answers to the line of questioning are important, though more important are the questions.

“Judge a man by his questions rather than his answers.” – Voltaire

How does one craft such a question? Experience  
How does one gain experience? Effort  
How does one start to apply effort? Ask questions

This may seem like a repeating loop, and it is, though the compounding of information should lead to a stronger concentration of knowledge that can be leveraged to ask better and better questions.

One cannot simply read a book or take a class to learn (understand) this process, although these are great places to start. Practice and effort are necessary to acquire experience and become proficient (comprehension). “An ounce of action is worth a ton of theory.” – Ralph. W. Emerson

Start by asking questions. And there are no dumb questions. Only better questions.

“Will this hurt?” is not a dumb question. To some, it may seem dumb or silly because they’ve experienced the answer. However, the answer still serves to inform some.

Better questions are those which provoke rare results that change the status quo.

As children, we ask thousands of questions. So many questions that we drive our parents crazy. This is how children learn though, by asking questions!

As we grow older, we stop asking “dumb” questions, and start asking “less dumb” questions. Our information set has grown, and more deductive potential exists to ask better questions.

As adults, however, it’s “I gotta do this, do that, do this, do that.”, “What recipe do I use?”, “What formula do I plug it in to?” We’re so busy and focused on simply doing, that we only have time to ask simple questions to accomplish simple tasks, and we stop asking critical questions.

Because the simple is more comfortable, we stop seeking, and even stop admiring the beauty in, the complexity of the world, and instead prefer easy-to-digest factoids to add to our collection.

Instead, we must ask critical questions, as it is the *prosecutorial deductive critical path* of reasoning and questioning that leads to the most informative and interesting discoveries.