Economics of a Hypothetical Globe Deception

A global deception claim is not just a science claim. It is also an economics, logistics, and incentives claim. If millions of independent people and institutions would need to coordinate, the theory has to explain why the system does not leak, fracture, compete, or become more profitable by exposing itself.

The Burden of the Claim

It is not enough to say “NASA lies.” A serious globe-deception hypothesis must explain independent agreement across astronomy, surveying, aviation, shipping, telecommunications, geophysics, meteorology, education, private aerospace, amateur observation, and international rivals.

Who Would Have to Be Managed?

Private satellite customers

Universities, companies, and governments buy launches and operate payloads. These customers pay for working data. Fake orbital claims would create contract, insurance, and performance failures.

Aviation and shipping

Routes, fuel planning, navigation, and timing depend on Earth-scale geometry. Bad models waste money immediately, and competitors would exploit any cheaper true model.

Surveying and infrastructure

Large bridges, tunnels, pipelines, and mapping systems use geodesy. Construction errors become expensive, visible, and legally actionable.

Telecommunications

Satellite TV, GNSS timing, weather data, and remote links serve paying users. Service reliability is measured by customers who do not care about ideology.

Academia and amateurs

Students, hobby astronomers, ham radio operators, photographers, and educators repeat observations. Independent replication creates too many uncontrolled witnesses.

Rival nations

Competing governments track launches, satellites, missiles, and signals. Geopolitical rivals have incentives to expose strategic deception.

The Incentive Problem

A conspiracy gets harder to maintain when many participants can gain status, money, or power by revealing it. A true flat Earth would be the biggest discovery in history. The first credible whistleblower, company, university, or country to prove it would gain enormous attention and leverage.

The Customer Problem

Modern space and geospatial industries are not funded only by one agency. They include private launch customers, satellite manufacturers, insurers, universities, weather services, telecom providers, navigation companies, agriculture platforms, and defense contractors. These groups buy outcomes: data, timing, imagery, communication, positioning, and launch delivery. If those outcomes were fake, the failures would appear in invoices, lawsuits, missed service levels, and broken products.

The Coordination Problem

A deception this broad would require incompatible groups to coordinate perfectly: rival militaries, competing corporations, independent researchers, hobbyists, educators, and open-source communities. They would need to fake not only images but also measurements, predictions, instruments, standards, software, maps, radio signals, and the ordinary observations people can repeat.

A Better Test

When a claim requires a conspiracy, ask three questions:

1. **Who specifically benefits?** Not vaguely — who gets paid, protected, or empowered?
2. **Who specifically could profit by exposing it?** Rivals, journalists, companies, governments, scientists, insiders?
3. **What independent systems would fail if the false model were used?** Navigation, timing, engineering, weather, communications?

If the explanation requires every failure to be hidden and every independent success to be fake, it has stopped explaining reality and started protecting itself from reality.

Interactive Conspiracy Scale Estimator

The exact numbers are debatable. The useful move is to make the hidden assumption visible: how many sectors, rivals, years, customers, and independent observers would have to be managed?

https://wiki.flatearthabsurdity.com/tools/conspiracy-scale-estimator/

Revision #3
Created 2026-04-27 04:39:16 UTC by Daniel
Updated 2026-04-27 16:21:02 UTC by Daniel