

Eric Dubay's 200 Proofs: The Repeated Claim Patterns

Eric Dubay's "200 proofs" style is influential because it overwhelms the reader with quantity. The best response is not to answer 200 items as if each were independent. Many are variations of the same few mistakes.

The Main Pattern

The list repeatedly turns local intuition into global conclusion: the horizon looks flat, water looks level, motion is not felt, photos can be distrusted, and institutions can be dismissed. These are not 200 independent proofs; they are clusters of repeated claims.

Cluster 1: Horizon and Curvature

Claim family: the horizon looks flat, rises to eye level, and distant objects are visible beyond expected curvature.

Problem: curvature at human height is subtle, horizon behavior depends on observer height, and long-distance visibility requires target height, distance, refraction, and whether the bottom is hidden.

Direct test: make a measured observation with known observer height, target height, distance, and atmospheric conditions; predict hidden amount before looking.

Cluster 2: Water and Level

Claim family: water cannot curve because water finds its level.

Problem: “level” means perpendicular to local gravity, not parallel to one universal plane. The ocean can be locally level everywhere and globally curved.

Cluster 3: Motion and Feeling

Claim family: if Earth spins and orbits, we should feel the motion.

Problem: humans feel acceleration, not constant velocity. Earth’s rotational effects are small but measurable, and orbital motion is close to free fall around the Sun.

Cluster 4: Space Agency Distrust

Claim family: if NASA images are composited or distrusted, the globe collapses.

Problem: Earth’s shape does not depend on NASA. Shadows, eclipses, navigation, geodesy, star fields, time zones, and circumnavigation all predate or operate independently of NASA.

Cluster 5: No Coherent Replacement

The most important issue is not whether a single globe explanation can be questioned. It is whether the proposed replacement predicts all observations together. A long list of objections is not a model.

How to Read a “Proof”

1. Turn the proof into one sentence.
2. Ask what the flat model predicts numerically.
3. Ask what the globe model predicts numerically.
4. Check which prediction survives repeatable observation.

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