Refutation of the software license schema GNU

We assume the method and apparatus of Meth8/VŁ4 with Tautology as the designated proof value, **F** as contradiction, N as truthity (non-contingency), and C as falsity (contingency). The 16-valued truth table is row-major and horizontal, or repeating fragments of 128-tables, sometimes with table counts, for more variables. (See ersatz-systems.com.)

```
LET \sim Not, \neg; + Or, \lor, \cup, \cup, \mid; - Not Or; & And, \land, \cap, \neg, \cdot, \circ, \otimes; \setminus Not And, \uparrow; > Imply, greater than, \rightarrow, \Rightarrow, \mapsto, \succ, \supset, *; < Not Imply, less than, \in, \prec, \subset, \nvdash, \not\vdash, \leftarrow, \lesssim; = Equivalent, \equiv, :=, \Leftrightarrow, \leftrightarrow, \triangleq, \approx, \approx; @ Not Equivalent, \neq, \oplus; % possibility, for one or some, \exists, \exists!, \Diamond, M; # necessity, for every or all, \forall, \Box, L; (z=z) T as tautology, \top, ordinal 3; (z@z) F as contradiction, \varnothing, Null, \bot, zero; (%z>#z) \underline{N} as non-contingency, \Delta, ordinal 1; (%z<#z) \underline{C} as contingency, \nabla, ordinal 2; \sim(y < x) (x \leq y), (x \subseteq y), (x \subseteq y); \sim(x < y) (x \geq y); (A=B) (A\simB). Notes: for clarity, we usually distribute quantifiers onto each designated variable; and for ordinal arithmetic, the result is implied.
```

From: gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html#license-text



Preamble

The GNU General Public License is a free, copyleft license for software and other kinds of works.

The licenses for most software and other practical works are designed to take away your freedom to share and change the works. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change all versions of a program--to make sure it remains free software for all its users. We, the Free Software Foundation, use the GNU General Public License for most of our software; it applies also to any other work released this way by its authors. You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for them if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs, and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to prevent others from denying you these rights or asking you to surrender the rights. Therefore, you have certain responsibilities if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it: responsibilities to respect the freedom of others.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must pass on to the recipients the same freedoms that you received. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

Developers that use the GNU GPL protect your rights with two steps: (1) assert copyright on the software, and (2) offer you this License giving you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify it.

For the developers' and authors' protection, the GPL clearly explains that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users' and authors' sake, the GPL requires that modified versions be marked as changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

Some devices are designed to deny users access to install or run modified versions of the software inside them, although the manufacturer can do so. This is fundamentally incompatible with the aim of protecting users' freedom to change the software. The systematic pattern of such abuse occurs in the area of products for individuals to use, which is precisely where it is most unacceptable. Therefore, we have designed this version of the GPL to prohibit the practice for those products. If such problems arise substantially in other domains, we stand ready to extend this provision to those domains in future versions of the GPL, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

Finally, every program is threatened constantly by software patents. States should not allow patents to restrict development and use of software on general-purpose computers, but in those that do, we wish to avoid the special danger that patents applied to a free program could make it effectively proprietary. To prevent this, the GPL assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

(1.1.0)

The basis of GNU licensing is abhorrence of software patents which is saved to the last of the license. The notion of software source code being effectively free to view and hence public means that its protection by copyright notice is insufficient to protect trade secrets disclosed in the software. However patents do protect the trade secrets in software with the purpose through disclosure ultimately to improve the commercial value of its embodiments in subsequent patents. Hence we write the arch-GNU assertion as follows.

Copyrighted software as good implying patented software as bad implies that GNU software is source code which is both copyrighted and not patented.

LET p, q, r, s: patentability, GNU software, copyright, source code.
$$(r>(s=s))>(p>(s@s))>(q>(s>(r&\sim p)));$$
 TTTT TTTT TFTT TTTT (1.1.2)

Remark 1.1.2: Eq. 1.1.2 is *not* tautologous, but only barely so with one **F** value, to refute the conjecture, denying the veracity of the GNU licensing scheme.

The German organization http://gpl-violations.org/contact/, operated by Harald 'LaForge' Welte but not maintained since 2021, is a useless prophylactic for alleged violations of the GNU license with no legal precedence in USA.

We note the picture above as promoted by Richard Stallman for the Free Software Foundation (FSF) is a stylized symbolic depiction of Ba'al which is the horned, horse-faced and pighoved manly rendition of Satan, and clearly not an African gnu. This means Stallman condones Satanism, despite specious denials at the propaganda machine iask.AI, because the picture is published *in perpetuity*. "Get thee hence Satan, in Jesus Christ's Name, Amen."