The Wonderful Wizard of Oz - The Wizard

MIT
license
No-GOV

NR.Q.E.PAFGVSNC.04.12.2023

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Data: **04.12.2023**

PDF Application
not for Government
3 Virtual Street
21-369 A non-existent city
Poland

If you want, you can use commercially.

Here is my official, non-existent email address:

sorcerer@sorcerousdomain.pl

Refers To: Free commercial use for everyone, except officials and governments.:

You are permitted to utilize this scripted content for commercial purposes under the condition that you are not employed by government institutions, you are not an independent official, a politician, a prosecutor, a judge, or a policeman. Additionally, you must not be involved in any capacity with government institutions, and you should refrain from acting in a manner inconsistent with the spirit of these restrictions. If you fall under any of the aforementioned categories, you are strictly prohibited from using this code under any circumstances.

This script was developed to address the need for justice and combat the falsification of official documents and letters sent to government agencies by Polish justice institutions. Its purpose is to raise awareness and sensitize citizens worldwide to the fact that not everything presented by governments may be accurate or truthful.

To minimize the possibility of counterfeit documents:

- Always number the pages,
- Always sign each page by hand,
- Always submit documents in the application journal,
- Avoid registered mail as it is impossible to prove that what you sent is inside. You also won't prove that the clerk threw your letter into the trash and he can say that there was nothing inside.
- Do not send correspondence from an email address that you have not officially paid for. A Polish court may tell you that it is not your email.
- Never sign with just an initial.
- Always use watermarks.

Example license:

Title: Open-Source Code Usage Restriction for Government Entities: License Terms

Introduction: In the realm of open-source development, concerns have arisen regarding the responsible and equitable use of code shared by independent developers. This discussion centers on the need for ethical considerations and the establishment of license terms that reflect the values of individual developers, especially when it comes to government entities and officials.

License Terms: The license governing the use of open-source code plays a pivotal role in defining how the code can be utilized. In the spirit of transparency and fairness, developers are increasingly adopting the MIT License with an additional clause, hereinafter referred to as "NOGOV License." The NOGOV License expressly restricts the usage of the code by government officials and institutions, reserving the rights exclusively for non-governmental entities and individuals.

NOGOV License Clause: The NOGOV License is an extension of the MIT License that explicitly prohibits the use of the code by any government official, agency, or institution. It serves as a protective measure for developers who wish to ensure that their contributions are not leveraged by government entities without their explicit consent.

Rationale Behind NOGOV License: The inclusion of the NOGOV License clause stems from the desire of developers to maintain control over the distribution and application of their work. It is driven by a belief in individual autonomy and the right to dictate how one's creations are utilized, particularly in contexts where government involvement may raise ethical concerns or violate the developer's principles.

Ethical Considerations: The NOGOV License reflects ethical considerations related to the responsible use of open-source code. Developers assert their right to define the boundaries of permissible usage, emphasizing a commitment to ethical practices and ensuring that their work aligns with their values.

Community Awareness and Support: The adoption of the NOGOV License extends beyond an individual choice; it is a call for community awareness and support. By collectively recognizing and respecting these license terms, developers aim to foster an environment where the principles of ethical software usage are upheld, and the rights of individual creators are safeguarded.

Conclusion: The NOGOV License represents a proactive response to ethical concerns surrounding the use of open-source code by government entities. It provides developers with a mechanism to express their values and expectations regarding the application of their work, promoting a community-driven commitment to responsible and equitable software usage.

License By ChatGPT

Note by ChatGPT:

The content is crafted based on the understanding of the situation provided. Adjustments can be made based on specific details or desired tone.

Tools used to implement the script were:
Operating system Linux Debian 10,
PHP Development Tools - Eclipse PDT,
General-purpose scripting language - PHP,
PHP packade manager - Composer,
PHP template engine - Smarty,
PHP library which generates PDF files from UTF-8 encoded HTML - mPDF,
barcode.php - Kreative Software,
Open TTF Fonts - Andada
Online HTML editor
Online Strip HTML
Online graphic design platform - Canva
Ai icon generator - Perchance.org Lorem Ipsum Generator - WebFX
Free Encyclopedia Wikipedia
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The Wonderful Wizard of Oz is a 1900 children's novel written by author L. Frank Baum and illustrated by W. W. Denslow.[1] It is the first novel in the Oz series of books. A Kansas farm girl named Dorothy ends up in the magical Land of Oz after she and her pet dog Toto are swept away from their home by a cyclone.[2] Upon her arrival in the magical world of Oz, she learns she cannot return home until she has destroyed the Wicked Witch of the West.[3]

The book was first published in the United States in May 1900 by the George M. Hill Company.[4] In January 1901, the publishing company completed printing the first edition, a total of 10,000 copies, which quickly sold out.[4] It had sold three million copies by the time it entered the public domain in 1956. It was often reprinted under the title **The Wizard of Oz**, which is the title of the successful 1902 Broadway musical adaptation as well as the classic 1939 live-action film.[5][6]

The ground-breaking success of both the original 1900 novel and the 1902 musical prompted Baum to write thirteen additional Oz books which serve as official sequels to the first story. Over a century later, the book is one of the best-known stories in American literature, and the Library of Congress has declared the work to be "America's greatest and best-loved homegrown fairytale."[7]

L. Frank Baum's story was published by George M. Hill Company.[4] The first edition had a printing of 10,000 copies and was sold in advance of the publication date of September 1, 1900.[4] On May 17, 1900, the first copy came off the press; Baum assembled it by hand and presented it to his sister, Mary Louise Baum Brewster. The public saw it for the first time at a book fair at the Palmer House in Chicago, July 5–20. Its copyright was registered on August 1; full distribution followed in September.[8] By October 1900, it had already sold out and the second edition of 15,000 copies was nearly depleted.[4]

In a letter to his brother, Baum wrote that the book's publisher, George M. Hill, predicted a sale of about 250,000 copies. In spite of this favorable conjecture, Hill did not initially predict that the book

would be phenomenally successful. He agreed to publish the book only when the manager of the Chicago Grand Opera House, Fred R. Hamlin, committed to making it into a musical stage play to publicize the novel.

The play *The Wizard of Oz* debuted on June 16, 1902. It was revised to suit adult preferences and was crafted as a "musical extravaganza," with the costumes modeled after Denslow's drawings. When Hill's publishing company became bankrupt in 1901,[9] the Indianapolis-based Bobbs-Merrill Company resumed publishing the novel.[10][9] By 1938, more than one million copies of the book had been printed.[11] By 1956, sales had grown to three million copies.

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