

Legal Review Of Defamation Through Social Media Related To Freedom Of Expression

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Abstract. The Globalization has fueled the growth of technology itself. Globalization is a catalyst for the birth of the modern information technology era. Currently, its spread has been throughout the world and has also changed all aspects of human life, especially in developing countries, including Indonesia. In recent years, criminal motives have also developed in various forms, one of which is defamation and slander through social media, which in Indonesia is known as cybercrime. In Indonesia, this is known as one of the cybercrimes and is mandated by law, as stated in Article 3 of Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions, while freedom of opinion, which is regulated by Press Law No. 40 of 1999, is the right of every public relations person, must bear all responsibilities as stated in Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article 29 of the United Nations (UN).

Keywords: Defamation, Social Media, Freedom of Speech

1 Introduction

The globalization that we are experiencing today shows the development of technology itself. Globalization is a force as a driving force that gives birth to an era of information technology development.[1] Globalization that is currently sweeping the world is causing changes in all aspects of human life, especially in developing countries, including Indonesia. Along with changes in community needs both quantitatively and qualitatively, these changes automatically also have an impact on changes in laws and regulations. The development of information and communication technology continues to grow over time. With the advent of the internet in modern human life, there are also various new crimes that were unknown to the general public before the advent of computers, especially before the internet finally allowed communication between computer users.

These crimes, also known as cybercrimes, where cybercrime is a criminal offense in which a computer or computer network becomes a tool, target or location of crime. The law provides for the criminalization of defamation through social media, which was not previously a criminal offence, through several breakthrough expansions in terms of its principles and criminal sanctions.

In addition to substantive criminal rules, the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions

(Law No. 27/2008) also regulates the criminalization of defamation through social media, which was not previously a criminal offense. Furthermore, if a person is reported to have violated the provisions contained in Article 27 paragraph (3). And it must also be disclosed that such illegality has an exception value if it is linked to Article 310 paragraph (3), which states that an act is clearly in the public interest or, if forced to defend, does not constitute defamation through documents.[2]

Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions allows it to become a legal umbrella for the community. Related to the implementation of this article certification, it is necessary to be vigilant so as not to become a loophole for arrogant parties to make this article a rubber article. Article 27 paragraph (3) of Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions should not be viewed in black and white only from the side of the ITE Law and the Criminal Code, but more broadly and comprehensively, not in pieces. In accordance with the background explanation above, the author is interested in writing and conducting research which the author then draws the title "Legal Review of Defamation Through Social Media Related to Freedom of Opinion".

1.1 Question Formulation

1. How is the mode of perpetrators of criminal defamation through social media according to Article 27 paragraph (3) of Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions associated with freedom of expression?
2. What are the restrictions on criminal defamation through social media based on Article 27 paragraph (3) of Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions related to freedom of expression?

1.2 Research Objectives

1. To find out the mode of action on defamation through social media based on Article 27 paragraph (3) of Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions in relation to freedom of expression.
2. To find out the limits of criminal defamation through social media based on Article 27 paragraph (3) of Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions in relation to freedom of expression.

1.3 Research Usefulness.

This research is expected to provide knowledge in the field of jurisprudence, especially in terms of how the legal regulation of criminal defamation through social media regulated in Article 27 paragraph (3) of Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions, is associated with freedom of expression to express opinions.

1.4 Theoretical Framework

a. Theory of Crime

According to Simons' formulation, a criminal act (staafbaar feit) is a wrongful act, committed intentionally or unintentionally, for which the perpetrator can be held accountable and threatened with crime by law. According to Pompe, staafbaar feit is, in theory, a normative offense committed intentionally or unintentionally by the offender, to which the law is generally applied to the offender.[3]

Departing from the definition of crime in general, one type of crime in cyberspace is generally referred to as cybercrime. The definition of cybercrime according to Andy Hamza in general is a crime in the computer field and can be interpreted as an illegal user of a computer. Forrester and Morrison define computer crime as criminal activity in which computers are used as the primary weapon.

There are several theories that explain the relationship between technology and law, including Cockfield and in this article, we will briefly describe some theories with approaches that underlie thinking about understanding technology and law that can be applied in the formation of regulations in the field of technology, especially in the field of cybercrime.

b. Theory of evidence or substantiation

The Great Dictionary Indonesian defines the word 'evidence', translated from Dutch *Bewijs*, as a statement about the truth of an event. In the Legal Dictionary, *bewijs* is defined as anything that is shown by a party to be true or untrue of a particular fact or untrue of another fact to provide material for the judge to make a decision in a trial.[4]

Proof, on the other hand, is defined as showing evidence, while *proof* is defined as a process, deed or way of prove.[5] In a general sense, proof is to show people the circumstances that correspond to the subject matter, in other words, to find compatibility between the main event and its roots.[6]

The enactment of Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning the existence of electronic evidence and electronic information and transactions as legal evidence in the Indonesian criminal justice system. In general, the difference between electronic information/documents and traditional letters/documents lies in their form and nature. Electronic evidence is as defined in Article 44 of Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions. The evidence of investigation, prosecution and examination in court hearings under this law is as follows

- 1) evidence as referred to in the provisions of the law
- 2) other evidence in the form of electronic information and/or electronic documents, as stipulated in Article 1 paragraph (1) and paragraph (4) as well as Article 5 paragraph (1), paragraph (2), and paragraph (3).

1.5 Conceptual Framework

- a. In a general sense, proof means to show people the conditions that correspond to the subject matter, in other words to find a correspondence between the main event and its roots.[6]
- b. A criminal offence is an act prohibited by the rules of criminal law and is punishable by a crime, whoever violates the prohibition
- c. Cybercrime is a criminal act that makes a computer or computer network a tool, target or place of criminal acts, or also called cybercrime.[7]
- d. Legal review is a review according to or under law
- e. Defamation is any person who intentionally and without rights distributes and/or transmits and/or makes accessible electronic information and/or electronic documents that have the content of insult and/or defamation and/or defamation.[8]

2 Research Method

1. Types of Research

The type of research used in this study is normative legal research or also called doctrinal

legal research. In this normative research, law is conceptualized as what is written in laws and regulations (written law), and law is conceptualized as rules or norms that are standards that are considered appropriate for human behavior. In this normative legal research, the author conducts research on legal principles by first identifying the legal rules contained in laws and regulations.

2. Data Source

a. Primary Legal Sources Primary legal sources (primary sources or sources of authority), namely research materials derived from laws and regulations and relevant to this research, are as follows:

- 1) The Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945.
- 2) Criminal Code (KUHP).
- 3) Code of Criminal Procedure (KUHAP)
- 4) Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Electronic Transactions

b. Secondary legal sources Secondary or southern sources that provide an explanation of primary legal sources, namely literature studies obtained from textbooks, articles, journals, scientific journals in the field of law, research results, papers submitted in various scientific conferences and other scientific works relevant to this research problem.

c. Tertiary sources of law. Tertiary sources of law are legal sources such as encyclopedias, dictionaries of legal terms, etc., which provide commentary on primary and secondary law.

3. Data Collection Methodology

The data collection procedure in this study was carried out through a literature study. In this case, the author will conduct a survey of the sources of primary and secondary methods. The benefits that can be obtained from this literature review are in the form of finding general concepts and theories that are relevant to the research question.

4. Data Analysis

Normative research data and data management are activities that are basically systematizing written materials.[9] The analysis carried out is qualitative data analysis, which aims to understand, interpret and describe reality.[9] The author draws conclusions deductively. That is, conclusions are drawn from things of a special nature, where two facts are bridged by a theory.[10]

5. Literature Review

a. Overview of Criminal

Acts The definition of a criminal act is an act prohibited by a rule of law, which prohibition is accompanied by threats (sanctions) in the form of certain crimes, for

anyone who violates the prohibition.[11]

It can also be said that criminal acts are prohibited and threatened with crime by a rule of law. In criminal acts, as long as it is remembered that the prohibition is indicated in the act (i.e. the circumstances or events caused by the actions of a person). Another term used in criminal law is 'offence'. The term offense refers to the actions or physical movements of a person. These are also things that a person should not do, but by not doing so, they have committed a criminal offence. Criminal acts have the following elements:

- A) The element of intentionality. Elements that exist outside the perpetrator. Elements related to circumstances, that is, the circumstances in which the offender's actions must be carried out. It consists of the following:
 - 1) The nature of the violation.
 - 2) Quality of the offender
 - 3) Causative factors
- B) Subjective elements Elements contained in or inherent in the perpetrator, or elements related to the person of the perpetrator, including everything contained in the mind of the perpetrator. This element consists of:
 - 1) Intentional or accidental (dolus or culpa);
 - 2) the intent to conduct an experiment as defined in Article 23 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code; and
 - 3) various types of intentionality found in crimes such as theft, fraud and extortion; and
 - 4) premeditated, i.e. premeditated murder, as stipulated in Article 340 of the Criminal Code; and
 - 5) feelings of fear as stipulated in article 380 of the Criminal Code.[11]

According to Muradi, computer crimes in the field of computers and cyberspace are not carried out solely to earn money, but there is an element of 'challenge', not to get profit, but how to outsmart computer systems and how to enjoy them. [12] In addition, this computer crime is a sophisticated form of crime and is very difficult to understand by ordinary people who do not master computer technology, because it is carried out with sophisticated technical and intellectual methods.

According to Simons, a crime is an act that is threatened with crime and committed intentionally by someone who is contrary to the law and can be accounted for.[13] On the other hand, according to Moeljantono, crime is an act that is prohibited and threatened with crime for whoever violates it. The act must also be recognized by the community as an obstacle to the social order desired by the community.[14] Thus, according to the elements of a criminal act can

be known as follows

1. That the act is unlawful;
2. that the act is prohibited by law and punishable by crime; and
3. the act is contrary to the law; and
4. the act is committed by an accountable person;
5. the act can be accounted for to the perpetrator;

On the other hand, E.Y. Kanter and S.R. Cianturi state that the elements of delict include[15]:

1. objects;
 2. errors; and
 3. unlawfulness (and deeds); and
 4. acts prohibited or required by law/regulations that are punishable;
 5. Time, place and circumstances (and other objective factors).
- b. Overview of Evidence

Evidence in criminal justice Indonesia adheres to the system of evidence according to the law negatively (negatief wettelijk stelsel), as stipulated in article 183 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which means that the guilt of a defendant must be proven based on evidence and methods of proof stipulated in the law; and the judge's conviction based on the evidence and the manner of evidence; The two elements above are an inseparable whole. A person is not punished based on conviction alone. Conviction requires sources, namely legal facts (legal events that occur in connection with or relating to criminal acts and criminal offenders) contained in or provided by evidence that has been determined by law.[7]

What is meant by 'evidence' is to convince the judge of the correctness of an argument or claim raised in a dispute. The Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP) regulates limited evidence, including witness statements, expert statements, letters, instructions and statements of defendants. All evidence is considered valid if it meets formal requirements and material requirements. The evidentiary value of all evidence is free (volledig bewijskracht). The evidentiary value of all evidence is based on the judge's judgment. Valid evidence is defined in article 184 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. This means witness statements, expert statements, letters, instructions, and statements of the accused.

c. Overview of Cybercrime

In this era of globalization, a new field of law has emerged known as cyber law or telematics law. Cybercrime is a term used to describe criminal activities in which a computer or computer network becomes a tool, means or place where a criminal act

occurs.

The definition of cybercrime is generally defined as illegal use of computers as a criminal offense in the computer field. Computer crime is a criminal offense that uses computers as the main weapon. Cyber law is a legal term used internationally for the use of information and communication technology. Similarly, the laws of telematics are manifestations of convergence.

Telecommunications Law, Media Law and Information Law. As a result of these developments, information technology has gradually changed the social behavior and human civilization around the world. The development of information technology has also caused the world to become borderless and major changes in society occur rapidly. In other words, information technology is now a double edged sword, as it contributes to human welfare, progress and civilization, but it is also an effective means of carrying out illegal activities.[16]

The development of information technology, including the internet, is also a challenge for the development of law in Indonesia. According to some literature and practices, cybercrime has the following characteristics[17] :

1. Illegal, unlawful and unethical acts occur in cyberspace and it is not clear which national jurisdiction applies
2. carried out using any device connected to the internet; and
3. The act causes material and immaterial losses (time, value, services, money, goods, price, self, dignity, confidentiality of information), which tend to be greater than traditional crimes
4. The perpetrators are those who control the use of the internet and its applications
5. these crimes are often committed across countries.

3 Results and Discussion

3.1 Modus Operandi of Defamation Through Social Media in Article 27 paragraph (3) of Law No. 11 of 2008

Along with the times, new types of criminal acts have emerged. The means and media used to commit these crimes are becoming increasingly widespread and diverse. One of them is internet social media: in Article 27(3) of Law No. 11 of 2008, the prohibition of defamatory or defamatory content actually aims to protect the rights of a person or several people, and all use of information through media involving a person's personal data must be based on that person's consent. must be done with the consent of the person. The Criminal Code and the Electronic Information and Transaction Law regulate defamation. Articles 310 and 311 of the Criminal

Code are one of the articles that regulate insults and defamation.

A. Cybercrime Modus Operandi

The Latin term *modus operandi* means a mode of behavior or procedure. In other words, the *modus operandi* is the way of execution, the way of acting. Therefore, it can be concluded that the *modus operandi* of defamation through social media is the way or procedure carried out to commit defamation through social media.

B. Defamatory Categories

The category referred to as 'insult' in Chapter XVI regarding insults contained in Articles 310 to Article 321 of the Criminal Code is regulated in the Criminal Code, while the category referred to as defamation is regulated in the Criminal Code. In the content of the insult in question, the identity of the insulted person must be clear. The identity must be the person concerned and must be a photo, username, CV, or other information relevant to the person concerned.

- a) If the identity in question is not a real identity, then it must be ensured that the identity refers to the victim and not someone else.
- b) Although the identity in question is not a real identity, it must be known to the public that the identity refers to the person concerned (victim) and not someone else.

This principle is important given that the essence of this offense is to openly attack the honor of others. If someone feels that the text is intended for them, then it takes great effort to connect the victim to the content or purpose of the text, unless the perpetrator acknowledges it. More objective criteria for assessing the relationship between the content of information or electronic documents deemed insulting or defamatory to a person and a victim can be established based on the content and context of each case. The content in question can be assessed in terms of language. Context, on the other hand, can be judged from social and psychological aspects.[7]

C. Potentially defamatory text

In the Criminal Code and Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions, it is never explained in detail whether certain words or sentences can be said to defame a person or legal entity. This is because the meaning of defamation has a relative meaning. To prove more precisely that a particular word or writing can be said to be defamatory to a person or legal entity, law enforcement officials usually use linguistic and other social science experts relevant to the content of the word or writing.

D. Factors that cause cybercrime

The era of information technology advancement is marked by the increasing use of the internet in all aspects of human life. The increasing use of the internet provides many conveniences for human activities on the one hand, and on the other hand makes it easier for certain parties to commit crimes. Regulation of defamation through electronic media and social media as well as the concept of legal protection of the public from potential defamation. Defamation through social media and electronic media is an act of defamation as stipulated in Article 310 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code, but the two provisions cannot be separated because they are carried out using electronic media as stipulated in Article 27 paragraph (3) of Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions. The delict elements of the two articles are then used as a basis for calculating whether the defamation event that occurred was ordinary defamation or defamation committed through social media or electronic media. Factors affecting cybercrime include:

1. **Political factors** The spread of computer viruses can damage computer networks used by governments, banks, businesses and individuals and can have an impact on disrupting network systems. If the bank's computer network system stops functioning in just one day, it is certain that there will be disruptions to banking transactions. This condition requires the Indonesian Government's political policy to tackle cyber crime, but the lack of legal instruments that specifically regulate cyber crime makes law enforcement not run optimally as expected by the public.
2. **Economic factors** The economic progress of a country depends on the promotion of production goods. Computer networks and the internet are very cheap media for promotion. Many people around the world use this medium to search for goods for the benefit of individuals as well as companies.
3. **Socio-cultural factors** Socio-cultural factors can be viewed from several aspects:
 - a. **Advances in information technology** Information technology has allowed humans to have accurate access to environmental developments.
 - b. **Human resources** Human resources in information technology play an important role as tool controllers. Technology can be harnessed for prosperity, but it can also be used for disastrous actions through deviance and abuse.
 - c. **New community** Technology as a means to achieve goals and internet media as a means of communication create a new cyber community sociologically. This community is a new-style collective that is quite calculated and able to gain knowledge quickly.

3.2 Limitation Of Criminal Defamation Through Social Media Based On Article 27(3) Of The Law On Information And Electronic Transactions Concerning Freedom Of Expression (Law No. 11 Of 2008)

A. Human Right to Freedom of Expression

Freedom of expression is a right of every individual from birth guaranteed by the Constitution and the State, and therefore the Republic of Indonesia, as a legal and democratic state, has the authority to regulate and protect its implementation. Freedom of expression and freedom of thought, free from pressure from any party, are rights guaranteed in Article 4E (3) of the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945: "Everyone has the right to freedom of association, assembly, and expression. Indonesia, of course, is a country governed by law and has provisions that protect human rights, but the existence of human rights is not actually granted by the state; according to John Locke's hypothesis, human rights are individual rights, which are natural rights possessed by all human beings from birth.[18]

This rapidly developing era covers all aspects of human life, including the internet and social media. Freedom of expression is not only expressed orally and in writing, but also expressed and communicated through social media that exists today. These technological developments have created a space of creation and innovation for humans, as if modern society has found a place for other, more practical forms. The use of information technology, media and communication has indirectly changed communal behavior and human life in conjunction with other societies. This makes the world borderless and allows humans to interact with others without knowing the boundaries of territory, time, and place.

B. Constitutional Court Decision

In response to Article 27 paragraph (3) of the ITE Law, the Constitutional Court has declared that the content of the article is constitutional, as clearly seen in Constitutional Court Decisions No. 50/PUU-VI/2008 and No. 2/PUU-VII/2009. Based on Decision No. 14/PUU-IV/2008, the Constitutional Court stated that a person's reputation, dignity, and honor are one of the legal interests protected by the Criminal Code, because they are part of everyone's constitutional rights guaranteed by the 1945 Constitution and international law. Therefore, it does not contradict the Constitution if the Criminal Code provides for certain criminal threats for acts that attack the honor, dignity and reputation of a person.

C. Restrictions on Freedom of Expression

In philosophical exegesis, the concept of freedom has its origin in the ideas of Thomas Hobbes and Joan Locke.[19] We have the freedom to express our thoughts and opinions, but this freedom is not absolute freedom without limits. The freedom we live in is responsible freedom. [20]

Our freedom is limited by the freedom of others, by the values and norms prevailing in society, state and nation. This is because our rights cannot be separated from the obligations we have and must fulfill. Restrictions on the right and freedom of expression, especially on internet-based social media, must remain in the right corridor, where the purpose of delivering information is actually for the common good. So far, freedom of expression has only been regulated in the Press Law No. 40 of 1999, which in practice focuses more on print media. This law does not address broadcast media or other mass media. See more universal rules In general, the world recognizes the freedom to seek, collect and disseminate information, as stated in Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.[21]

This right includes the freedom to hold and express opinions without interference and the freedom to seek, receive, and impart information and information, regardless of boundaries, through all kinds of media. Freedom of expression as stated in the UN Charter means that everyone can express his views and expression in any form and through any medium. As a limitation to this freedom not to be exceeded, the UN Charter further expresses it in Article 29 as follows:

- (1) Everyone has an obligation to society that enables the free and complete development of his personality.
- (2) In exercising his or her rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject to restrictions established by law for the sole purpose of ensuring recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting just demands in accordance with the demands of morals, public order, and welfare in a democratic society.

Therefore, the following are restrictions on freedom of expression

- (1) Local laws
- (2) Morals
- (3) Society
- (4) Public order in a democratic society;

The 'legal, social and political order' described in the UN Charter is indeed a restriction on the control of freedom of speech. However, this does not make the law, which is the basis of state law, binding; The law has only become a restrictive corridor to ensure that the freedom of speech that is fought for is not exaggerated.[21]The Indonesian state has chosen to use the law to restrict freedom of expression that occurs in cyberspace. The Electronic Information and Transactions Law (ITE Law) is one of the restrictions in cybercrime.

4 Conclusion

The mode of defamation perpetrators through social media is a reflection of the lack of understanding of the Indonesian people about how to use social media properly and correctly and responsibly, using social media properly and responsibly not only has rights but they must also know what obligations they must fulfil before getting these rights. Using social media is a right for all people today, but as users we must also know our obligation to respect others. Because cybercriminals have various methods, we must be careful in using social media so as not to become perpetrators who harm many people. Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions does not clearly define the limits of freedom of opinion. Seeing its ostensibly regulated implementation, it is clear that new rules on criminal defamation penalties under the Electronic Information and Transactions Law are urgently needed.

People must better understand the meaning of freedom of expression granted by the state and use that freedom responsibly. Instead of restricting freedom, people should be given warnings and precautions to be more careful in using social media in communication, and repressive measures should be given to perpetrators who commit criminal defamation through social media.

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