

Original Research

Advocacy for Smoke-Free Areas by the Indonesia Tobacco Control Research Network (ITCRN) in Situbondo Regency: Challenges and Commitments of Stakeholders

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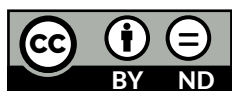
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ABSTRACT

Background: Smoking is a major risk factor for non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in Indonesia, with a high prevalence of smoking, including in Situbondo Regency. The increase in cases of pneumonia due to exposure to cigarette smoke exacerbates health problems in this area. The Smoke-Free Area (*Kawasan Tanpa Rokok* or KTR) policy aims to create a smoke-free environment to protect the community, especially children and vulnerable groups. This study aims to analyse the advocacy process in the ratification of the KTR Regional Regulation (*Perda*) in Situbondo Regency, as well as the challenges and commitments faced by stakeholders. **Methods:** A qualitative approach with a case study design was used. Data collection was conducted through unstructured interviews, participatory observation, and analysis of documents related to KTR policy. Participants consisted of stakeholders such as government officials, members of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD), and civil society organisations. **Results:** This study found that despite strong commitment from local government and the community, the main challenges were public misunderstanding of the scope of the KTR policy and its economic impact on tobacco farmers. In addition, active community participation, particularly by the Children's Forum, played an important role in supporting advocacy for this policy. **Conclusions:** The successful enactment and implementation of the KTR Regional Regulation in Situbondo Regency requires strong cross-sectoral collaboration and effective education strategies to increase public understanding and support for more inclusive tobacco control policies.

Keywords: No smoking areas; tobacco control; local regulation; public health protection; policy advocacy

1. INTRODUCTION

Smoking is one of the main risk factors for various non-communicable diseases (NCDs), such as heart disease, stroke, cancer, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). In Indonesia, the high prevalence of smoking is a serious public health issue.⁽¹⁾ Based on the results of the 2023 Indonesian SKI survey data from the World Health

Organisation (WHO), Indonesia is recorded as a country with a very high smoking rate, with around 70 million active smokers in 2023, 7.4% of whom are aged 10-18 years.^(2,3) The impact of smoking is not only on individual health but also on the country's economy, as seen in the increasing costs of healthcare and loss of productivity due to tobacco-related diseases.^(4,5)

At the regional level, Situbondo Regency in East Java faces similar challenges. There has been an increase in cases of pneumonia or lung inflammation due to exposure to cigarette smoke, prompting the Situbondo Regency Government to propose a draft regional regulation on No Smoking Areas.⁽⁶⁾ This makes tobacco consumption control through Smoke-Free Zone (SFZ) policies a very important step to protect the community, especially children and vulnerable groups, from the dangers of cigarette smoke.

The KTR policy aims to create an environment free from exposure to cigarette smoke, which is expected to reduce health risks for the community. However, despite its significant potential positive impact, the implementation of this policy is often hampered by various challenges, both political, social and economic.⁽³⁾ One of the main challenges is the involvement of various stakeholders in supporting this policy, especially in terms of the ratification of the KTR Regional Regulation (*Perda*) in Situbondo Regency.

The process of drafting and ratifying the KTR *Perda* in Situbondo Regency has entered a very important stage, with support from the Indonesia Tobacco Control Research Network (ITCRN) and the local KTR Task Force. Collaboration between local governments, civil society organisations, and academics is key to accelerating the process of enacting this policy. However, despite strong commitment from various parties, the challenge of explaining this policy to the public and balancing its impact on the local economy, especially for tobacco farmers, remains an obstacle that must be overcome. On the other hand, the KTR policy is also an integral part of efforts to achieve Child Friendly District (KLA) status, where one of the important indicators is the availability of an environment free from addictive substances, including cigarettes, for children. Therefore, the ratification of the KTR Regional Regulation is not only viewed from a health perspective, but also from the perspective of protecting children's rights to grow and develop in a healthy and safe environment.

One of the main challenges faced in the process of advocating and implementing the KTR Regional

Regulation is the public's misunderstanding of the scope of this policy, which is often perceived as a total ban on smoking. To overcome this challenge, Policy Advocacy Theory explains that the success of this policy is highly dependent on collaboration between stakeholders, including local governments, regional representative councils, and civil society organisations such as the Children's Forum, in conveying a clear message to the public. The Advocacy Coalition Framework (ACF) in Policy Advocacy Theory according to Sabatier (2007) explains how advocacy groups with common interests collaborate to promote public policy change, which is in line with the active role of the government and civil society organisations in supporting public policy.⁽⁷⁾

According to Public Policy Theory, policies such as KTR not only depend on legislative support from local governments, but also require effective policy communication to ensure that the public understands the objectives of the policy. Without adequate understanding, this policy could fail in its implementation. In addition, the economic challenges faced by tobacco farmers, who are the group directly affected by this policy, need to be considered in order to create policies that not only protect public health but also support the economic sustainability of local communities. Dunn (2017) public policy theory helps explain how KTR policies should be designed by taking into account factors such as policy communication, economic impact, and community participation, all of which are key issues in this study.⁽⁸⁾

This study aims to explore the advocacy process in the ratification of the KTR Regional Regulation in Situbondo Regency, as well as the challenges and commitments faced by stakeholders in supporting this policy. This study is expected to make an important contribution to formulating more effective advocacy strategies for tobacco control policies at the regional level, as well as assisting other regions in implementing similar policies.

2. METHODS

This study employs a qualitative approach with a case study design to examine the advocacy process in the ratification of the Regional Regulation (*Perda*) on Smoke-Free Areas (KTR) in Situbondo Regency.⁽¹¹⁾ This approach allows researchers to explore the dynamics and challenges faced by stakeholders in supporting this policy (Figure 1).

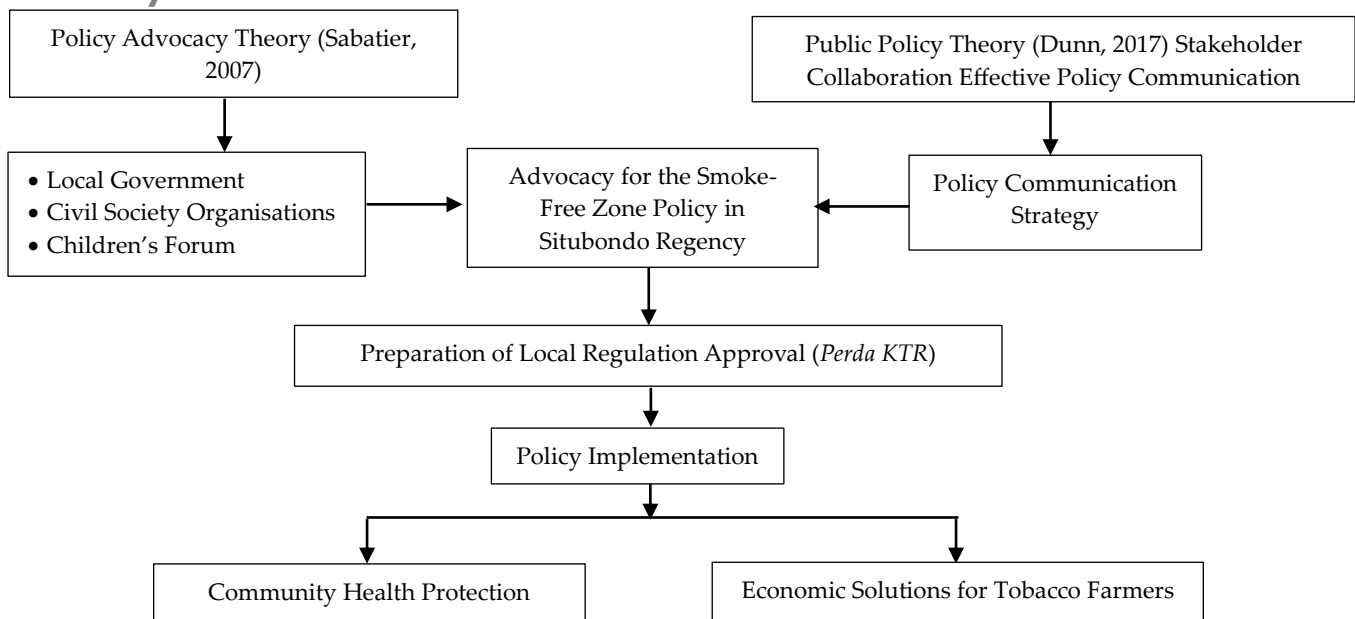


Figure 1. Conceptual framework

2.1 Data Collection

Data was collected through:

1) Unstructured Interviews: Interviews with key stakeholders to explore their perspectives and challenges related to advocacy for the KTR Regional Regulation.

2) Participatory Observation: Researchers observed advocacy activities, including coordination meetings and KTR sympathy actions, to understand interactions between stakeholders.

3) Document Analysis: Analysis of relevant documents such as academic papers, coordination meetings, and media reports to understand the context of the policies and procedures implemented

2.2 Data Analysis

Data were analyzed using thematic analysis to identify key themes such as implementation challenges, stakeholder commitment, and the policy's impact on public health. The analysis process involved coding and narrative interpretation to illustrate the dynamics of advocacy and the barriers encountered. Field data were analyzed using elements of Sabatier's Advocacy Theory and William Dunn's Public Policy Theory.^(7,8)

2.3 Data Validity

Data triangulation will be used to ensure the validity of findings, by combining interviews, observations, and document analysis. In addition, member checking will be conducted to ensure the accuracy of data interpretation.⁽⁹⁾

2.4 Research Ethics

This research complies with ethical guidelines by ensuring participant confidentiality and obtaining written consent prior to interviews or observations. Data will be kept confidential and no personally identifiable information will be included in the research report.

3. RESULTS

Research informants consisted of key stakeholders in the drafting of the KTR Regional Regulation, including local government officials (Health Office, Regional People's Representative Council, Education Office), members of the ITCRN Team, the Situbondo Regency Children's Forum, and members of the community involved in advocacy activities (Table 1).

This study reveals several important findings regarding the advocacy process and the enactment of the Regional Regulation (*Perda*) on Smoke-Free Areas (KTR) in Situbondo Regency. Based on unstructured interviews, field observations, and analysis of relevant documents, the following are the main results obtained:

Policy Advocacy Theory (Advocacy Coalition Framework - ACF) by Sabatier and Weible:

1. Stakeholder commitment

The advocacy process for the ratification of the KTR Regional Regulation in Situbondo Regency demonstrates the strong commitment of various stakeholders. The local government, particularly the Health Office, has played an active role in leading the

Table 1. Characteristics of research informants

| No. | Initials of informant's name | Position/Title | Institution/Agency |
|-----|------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. | SH | Head of the Health Department | Situbondo Regency Health Office |
| 2. | UL | Vice-regent | Situbondo Regency Government |
| 3. | AZ | ITCRN Team Leader | ITCRN Situbondo Regency |
| 4. | FA | Children's Forum Representative | Situbondo Regency Children's Forum |
| 5. | SP | Member of DPRD Commission IV | Situbondo Regency DPRD |
| 6. | YM | Head of the Women's Empowerment Service | Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning Service of Situbondo Regency |
| 7. | LP | Member of the Civil Service Police Unit | Civil Service Police Unit of Situbondo Regency |
| 8. | AS | Member of the Department of Education and Culture | Member of the Department of Education and Culture |
| 9. | MSA | Head of the Environmental Service | Environmental Service of Situbondo Regency |
| 10. | MBP | Chairman of the Community Forum | Situbondo Regency Community Forum |

* Source: Field data

drafting and monitoring of this Regional Regulation. During a coordination meeting held on 26 June 2025, SH (Head of the Health Office) stated:

"We are strongly committed to ensuring that this KTR Regional Regulation is not only a formal regulation, but can also be effectively implemented in the field. Collaboration between OPDs is very important to achieve this goal." (SH).

AZ (Head of the ITCRN Team) added in an interview on 7 July 2025:

"The ITCRN team will continue to assist local governments in the process of drafting and enacting KTR regional regulations. We ensure that these policies are based on scientific evidence and supported by strong advocacy to achieve them." (AZ).

At a hearing with UL (Deputy Regent) on 7 July 2025, he expressed his support for the implementation of the KTR Regional Regulation and suggested that public education on this policy be intensified, including through social media and literacy activities:

"We fully support this policy and will ensure that the public understands that KTR is not a total ban on smoking, but protects them from the dangers of cigarette smoke in public spaces." (UL).

2. Challenges in the ratification of the KTR regional regulation: "Public Misunderstanding"

Despite strong support, several challenges remain in the process of advocating for and ratifying the KTR Regional Regulation. One of the main challenges identified is public misunderstanding regarding the scope of the KTR policy. Some parties assume that KTR is a total ban on smoking, when in fact this policy only covers certain areas, such as public spaces and child-

friendly public facilities. MSA (Head of the Environment Agency) stated in an interview:

"One of the biggest challenges is raising awareness among the public so that they understand that KTR does not mean a total ban on smoking, but rather the creation of public spaces that are free from exposure to cigarette smoke." (MSA).

In addition, economic challenges have also arisen, particularly in relation to the impact of this policy on tobacco farmers and cigarette retailers. Most of the people in Situbondo, especially in rural areas, still depend on tobacco as their main source of livelihood. SP (Member of the Regional Parliament) emphasised in an interview:

"The implementation of the KTR Regional Regulation must indeed take into account the economic impact on the community, especially for tobacco farmers who are highly dependent on this commodity. We hope there will be a solution that benefits all parties without neglecting the health interests of the community." (SP).

3. The role of the children's forum and community participation

The Situbondo community showed high participation in SFW advocacy activities, particularly through events such as the SFW Sympathy Action held on 27 July 2025. This event involved the Children's Forum (FAK) and the general public, educating them about the dangers of smoking and the importance of creating a smoke-free environment. The Children's Forum stated in an interview:

"We feel it is very important to participate in this action. We want our friends and the community to be more aware of the dangers of smoking and the importance of protecting our health, especially children."(FA).

This activity received support from various parties, including YM (Head of the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning), who participated in health checks and supported the campaign as a form of commitment to creating a healthy environment for children. YM added:

"We will continue to support every step to ensure that our children grow up in a healthy environment, free from cigarette smoke. This is part of our efforts to realise a Child-Friendly District." (YM).

4. Support from the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD)

Legislative support is also very important in the ratification of the KTR Regional Regulation. In the Situbondo Regency Regional People's Representative Council plenary session on 22 August 2025, factions in the Regional People's Representative Council, such as PKB, PPP, and Golkar Party, expressed their support for the KTR Draft Regional Regulation. However, SP (DPRD Member) from the PDI Perjuangan Faction provided several critical notes regarding the government's strategy in implementing this policy, the readiness of the smoking cessation education programme, and its impact on the local economy. SP stated:

"There needs to be a more detailed explanation regarding the implementation of the KTR Regional Regulation, especially related to the smoking cessation education programme and its potential impact on the local economy. We want to ensure that this policy provides long-term benefits for all parties." (SP).

UL (Deputy Regent) emphasised the importance of disseminating information about KTR through social media and public literacy activities to ensure proper understanding among the community:

"Proper dissemination is crucial for the community to understand the actual objectives of this policy. Social media can be an effective tool to reach a wider audience." (UL).

Public Policy Theory by William N. Dunn:

5. Process of drafting and preparing for the ratification of the KTR regional regulation.

The drafting and formulation of the KTR Regional Regulation was carried out by the relevant regional government agency, namely the Situbondo Health Office, in consultation with and with assistance from relevant parties such as the East Java Provincial Health Office and the Tobacco Control Research Group, Faculty of Public Health, Airlangga University.

The KTR draft regulation has been approved by the legal body and is ready to enter the discussion process in

the Regional People's Representative Council. This discussion will involve a socio-economic impact assessment and an evaluation of previous policies related to tobacco control. After ratification, the implementation of the KTR policy is expected to proceed in stages, involving various sectors to ensure that this policy is accepted and implemented properly by the community.

6. Policy communication and public understanding

This study shows that despite strong commitment from various stakeholders, one of the main challenges in implementing the KTR Regulation is public misunderstanding of the scope of this policy. The public often assumes that the KTR policy means a total ban on smoking, when in fact this policy only applies to certain public spaces, such as public facilities and child-friendly spaces.

As explained by MSA (Head of the Environment Agency) in his interview:

"One of the biggest challenges is to raise awareness among the public so that they understand that KTR does not mean a total ban on smoking, but rather to create public spaces that are free from exposure to cigarette smoke." (MSA).

Support for socialisation from the legislative branch is also important in this process. For example, SP (Member of the Regional Representative Council) emphasised the need for more detailed explanations regarding the smoking cessation education programme and its potential impact on the local economy, especially for tobacco farmers. SP argued:

"There needs to be a more detailed explanation regarding the implementation of the KTR Regional Regulation, especially in relation to the smoking cessation education programme and its potential impact on the local economy." (SP).

7. Economic impact on tobacco farmers.

This study found that the economic impact of the KTR policy on tobacco farmers in Situbondo is one of the significant challenges that must be addressed in the ratification and implementation of the policy. Tobacco farmers in Situbondo Regency, as stated by SP (Member of Commission IV of the Regional Representative Council) in an interview, are highly dependent on tobacco as their main source of livelihood. In his interview, SP emphasised that:

"The implementation of the KTR Regional Regulation must take into account the economic impact on the community, especially for tobacco farmers who are highly dependent on this commodity. We hope that there will be a solution that benefits all parties without neglecting the health interests of the community." (SP).

UL (Deputy Regent) also emphasised the importance of balancing health policies with the economic impact on the community, especially those who depend on the tobacco sector. He stated that public outreach and education are very important to increase understanding of the real objectives of the KTR policy, which not only protects public health but also considers the socio-economic impact on those directly affected.

"Public awareness campaigns and education are crucial to enhancing understanding of the true purpose of the KTR policy, which not only protects public health but also considers the socio-economic impacts on those directly affected." (UL).

This shows that although the objective of the KTR Regional Regulation is to protect public health, this policy needs to be balanced with economic solutions that help tobacco farmers switch to other, more sustainable livelihoods.

Overall, this study highlights the need for more inclusive economic solutions for sectors affected by the Smoke-Free Zone policy in Situbondo, to ensure that this policy is accepted and implemented fairly, without harming tobacco farmers whose main livelihood depends on it.

The results of this study show that despite strong support from the government and the community, major challenges remain in the ratification of the KTR Regional Regulation in Situbondo Regency, particularly in terms of public communication and the economic impact on tobacco farmers. The drafting and ratification of the KTR Regional Regulation requires strong cross-sectoral collaboration and appropriate educational strategies to increase public understanding of this policy.

4. DISCUSSION

This study shows that despite strong legislative support and commitment from various stakeholders, significant challenges remain in the implementation of the No Smoking Area (KTR) policy in Situbondo Regency, particularly in relation to policy communication and the economic impact on tobacco farmers. This discussion will link the research results with Policy Advocacy Theory and Public Policy Theory to provide a deeper perspective on how advocacy and public policy processes can be carried out more effectively.

Policy Communication and Public Understanding

One of the main challenges found in this study was the public's misunderstanding of the scope of the KTR policy. Many people assumed that this policy completely

banned smoking, when in fact it only prohibited smoking in certain public spaces, such as public facilities and child-friendly areas. This is in line with Dunn (2017), Public Policy Theory, which emphasises that clear and effective policy communication is crucial in improving public understanding. Without in-depth understanding, policies can encounter resistance or even fail in their implementation.⁽⁸⁾

As stated by MSA (Head of the Environment Agency), the biggest challenge in implementing this policy is socialising it to the public so that they understand its objectives. The socialisation efforts carried out by the local government, such as through the Children's Forum and social media campaigns, are relevant to Policy Advocacy Theory, which requires collaboration between stakeholders in conveying the right message.⁽⁷⁾

To address this issue, Sabatier's Policy Advocacy Theory (2007) suggests that advocacy strategies should involve actors who share common interests, and they must communicate in a manner that is acceptable to the public.⁽⁸⁾ Thus, the advocacy coalition between the local government, community organisations, and the Children's Forum group in Situbondo played an important role in accelerating the acceptance of this policy at the community level.⁽⁷⁾

This study shows that despite strong commitment from various stakeholders in the advocacy process for the enactment of the KTR Regional Regulation in Situbondo District, there are still significant challenges in terms of public communication and the economic impact on tobacco farmers. This is in line with the findings in a study by Rusyanti et al. (2025), which states that tobacco control policies in Indonesia are often hampered by public misunderstanding of the objectives of these policies.⁽¹⁰⁾ In the context of Situbondo, public misunderstanding about the scope of the KTR policy is one of the main obstacles, indicating the need for increased socialisation to clarify that this policy does not prohibit smoking entirely, but only in certain public spaces.

Community Participation in Policy Advocacy

One very important aspect of this study is the active participation of the community, especially the Children's Forum, in supporting KTR policy advocacy. This study shows that community participation, through activities such as the KTR Sympathy Action, can accelerate the acceptance of policies by the community.

Policy Advocacy Theory explains that community involvement in policy campaigns is very important in influencing social change, especially when it involves young people who are more easily influenced by the information and education provided.

The involvement of the Children's Forum also shows that the KTR policy in Situbondo not only has an impact on adults, but also on the younger generation who have a major role in social change. Thus, the successful implementation of the KTR Regional Regulation does not only depend on legislative commitment, but also on the active participation of the community that supports this policy.

In terms of community participation, this study found that the Situbondo community, especially the Children's Forum, showed active participation in KTR advocacy activities. This high level of participation is similar to the findings in studies by Fitriyani et al. (2024), Rochma Isnaini (2024) and Suryani et al. (2021), which identified that community involvement in public health campaigns can accelerate policy acceptance, especially when young people are involved. In the context of Situbondo, the KTR Sympathy Action activities involving the community and the Children's Forum demonstrate the importance of community participation in accelerating the advocacy and socialisation of policies.⁽¹¹⁻¹³⁾

However, despite legislative support from the Situbondo Regional People's Representative Council, this study shows that there is still a need for further clarification regarding the implementation of the KTR Regional Regulation. This reflects the findings in studies by Akbar Satrio (2020), Judijanto et al. (2024) and Moses (2025), which reveal that legislative support is often insufficient if it is not followed by appropriate educational strategies and a deep understanding of the benefits of the policy among the community.⁽¹⁴⁻¹⁶⁾ Therefore, in addition to political support, the success of the implementation of the KTR Regional Regulation in Situbondo also depends on how effectively public education is carried out, including the use of social media as mentioned by UL (Deputy Regent).

Research conducted by Ariana (2019) di Bali, which also examined the advocacy of smoke-free area policies, showed that the main challenge in advocating similar smoke-free area policies is resistance from groups directly affected by these policies, such as tobacco farmers and cigarette sellers.⁽²⁾ Balane et al. emphasise the need for a more inclusive approach in formulating policies,

involving groups that are directly affected so that the policies are more accepted and can be implemented effectively. These findings are in line with the research in Situbondo, which also shows the need for solutions that accommodate local economic interests without sacrificing public health.⁽¹⁷⁾

Economic Impact on Tobacco Farmers

One aspect that is often overlooked in the formulation of tobacco control policies is their impact on the local economy, particularly tobacco farmers. Most tobacco farmers in Situbondo Regency depend on this commodity for their livelihood, so policies that regulate tobacco consumption could jeopardise their economic survival. SP (Member of the Regional Representative Council) emphasised that the economic impact on tobacco farmers needs to be considered more carefully in policy formulation. Dunn's Public Policy Theory underlines the importance of considering the economic consequences of such policies.⁽⁸⁾

The economic challenges faced by tobacco farmers in Situbondo also reflect similar issues found in research by Fitriyani et al. (2024) in Temanggung Regency.⁽¹¹⁾ Adekola et al. show that although the No Smoking Area policy has a positive impact on public health, the economic sustainability of tobacco farmers, which is their main source of livelihood, is often overlooked in policy formulation.⁽¹⁸⁾ This is also reflected in the statement by SP (Member of Commission IV of the Regional People's Representative Council), who emphasised the need for solutions that benefit all parties, including tobacco farmers. Therefore, the KTR policy needs to be balanced with supporting policies that provide alternative income for tobacco farmers, such as skills training or agricultural diversification.

Overall, the economic impact on tobacco farmers is one of the main challenges in the ratification and implementation of the KTR Regional Regulation. Therefore, this policy needs to be accompanied by complementary solutions that can help tobacco farmers transition to more sustainable economic sectors, while still protecting public health.

5. CONCLUSION

Overall, this study identifies that despite strong support from various stakeholders in the advocacy process for the KTR Regional Regulation, challenges in policy communication and the economic impact on

tobacco farmers remain major obstacles to policy implementation. Therefore, effective communication, an inclusive economic approach, and community participation are key elements that must be considered in the advocacy and implementation of the KTR policy. Local governments and community organisations need to work together to ensure that this policy not only protects public health but also considers the socio-economic impact on those directly affected.

Research Limitations

This study has several limitations that need to be considered in interpreting the results and developing further research. First, the research approach used is a qualitative approach with a case study design, focusing on Situbondo Regency. Therefore, the findings cannot be generalised to other regions without further research. Each region has a different social, political, and economic context that can influence the process of advocacy and ratification of the KTR policy.

Second, although data was collected through interviews, observations, and document analysis, there is still the possibility of bias in data collection. This may occur because the selection of informants was limited to key stakeholders in the KTR Perda advocacy process, so that the perspectives of the wider community or less involved groups may not be fully represented. Therefore, more diverse participation from the community could provide a more comprehensive picture.

Third, although data triangulation was carried out to ensure the validity of the findings, limitations in time and resources meant that this study could only examine the dynamics of advocacy at a certain stage of the KTR Regional Regulation enactment process. This study did not include a post-enactment analysis, which might have included an evaluation of policy implementation and its impact on the community and the local economy.

Recommendations for Further Research

Further research could explore how the Situbondo TCR policy was implemented after the enactment of the TCR Regional Regulation. The focus of the research could be directed at evaluating the effectiveness of the policy in reducing exposure to cigarette smoke in public spaces and its impact on public health, especially vulnerable groups such as children and women. This research could involve quantitative methods to measure changes in smoking prevalence among various age groups before and after policy implementation.

In addition, further research could examine the economic impact of the KTR policy on tobacco farmers and cigarette sellers. This research could analyse how the policy affects the livelihoods of people who depend on the tobacco industry, as well as identify supporting policies that could help their economic transition. A mixed-methods approach combining quantitative and qualitative data could provide a more comprehensive understanding.

Research can also be conducted in other regions of Indonesia to compare the challenges and successes of implementing tobacco control policies in various social, political, and economic contexts. Thus, the results of this study can provide broader recommendations on advocacy strategies and tobacco control policy implementation throughout Indonesia. Cross-regional research will also enrich the literature on tobacco control policies and serve as a basis for developing more effective policies in the future.

In addition, research on the use of social media and digital technology in increasing public understanding of tobacco control policies is also an interesting topic to explore. Given the increasing use of technology, this research could focus on how social media can be used as an effective tool to educate the public about the benefits of tobacco control policies and address existing misperceptions

Ethical Approval

The ethics for this research were obtained from the Research Ethics Committee of the Universitas Bina Sehat PPNI Mojokerto with ethical clearance number: No. 45/KEP/UBS-PPNI/II/2026.

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Competing Interests

All the authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest.

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Underlying Data

Derived data supporting the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author on request.

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