

Publishing Fake News and Internet Crime - A Case Study in Some Vietnam Newspapers and Educational Lessons for Students

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Abstract: *In recent years, many newspapers, magazines, and journals take advantage of their scope of publishing to publish many fake news or untruth online information/news,, which caused many troubles and misleading for public/community/society.*

This paper objective is to express this issue (untruth online information/news publishing) via a sampling case in Vietnam (for example, Thanh Nien newspaper, thanhnien.vn and tuoitre.vn during 2015-2022 or later on, vietnamnet.vn and giaoduc.edu.vn in 2022) and to give out recommendations for standards of editors and newspapers writers. Besides, it will compare some previous studies on the same topic. For instance, Harvard Law school or Yale Law school also did some analysis on such topics. Also, we will present views of President Ho Chi Minh and his ideologies in publication. The study finds out that there are some assumptions on their misleading behaviors of publishing fake news: First assumption: is that they can be affected by the 3rd parties; Second assumption: is money corruption (money under tables); Third assumption: there is mixed reasons of political reason and economic reason; Four assumptions: is influential model, Influential models of social information processing suggest there are different routes to persuasion.

Also, we give suggestions for educating students in journalism. The reason is that publishing fake news may lead to wrong concepts and wrong thinking for readers and violate national publishing laws. Finally, we also discuss several ways of fine or handling these kinds of internet crime.

Key words: *case study, fake news, internet crime, newspapers, magazines,*
JEL: *K10, K14, K15*

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INTRODUCTION

It is vital for editors, writers (those working at newspapers/journals/magazines) to keep publishing standards. In Vietnam, from 2020 up to now, the Ministry of Information and Communications has determined the task of strengthening inspection and handling of errors in press activities to improve effectiveness and efficiency of state management performance and ensure that press agencies comply with the provisions of law.

In the world, many big corporations in social media field have considered ways to deal with fake news for ex, Facebook, Google consider quality standards of advertising online. Or a case (legal0 taking place in Bahrain in which a lawyer arrested due to fake news publishing that harm to public order. In case of US (voting Republican) can disseminate right-wing messaging [1].

Or a case (legal) in Bangladesh in which behavior of spreading false news (against government) of a photographer, then arrested for 7 years in prison [2].

In January, Rabbi [3] reported in Dhakka Tribune that 22 people arrested on cybercrime charges in the past two months. Of those, several were imprisoned for allegedly spreading on social media anti-state rumors and doctored photos of government leaders.

In Belarus, On June 14, 2018, those who spread fake news online will be prosecuted (as controversial amendments passed by lawmakers).

One lawmaker said the legislation, which also allows for social media and other websites to be blocked if found in violation of the law, is aimed at bolstering citizens' rights while also strengthening state information security [4].

In Vietnam (2015-2022), many local newspapers published fake news and have been fined hundreds m VND, but still not afraid of these punishments (for example, the online case study we present at Thanh Nien newspaper at thanhnien.vn).

Zimmer [5] said users may read false news, contact with information leading to a confirmation bias, then comment or reply.

Journalist Ho Chi Minh criticizes and always encourages journalists who are not enthusiastic about their profession, or even want to quit: "After studying the Central Government's directive on journalism, even though they are progressive, there are also some people who are pessimistic because of their poor cultural and political level and want to change to another profession. They don't know that every job is difficult, no job is easy... No job is difficult, if you have a will, you can do it. That statement is very true." And he concluded: "In short, in labor there is no cowardice, only laziness is cowardly; If you fulfill your duties, every job will be glorious". Journalists must be close to the masses, learn

from the people to progress, must honestly reflect social reality, and need to be close to reality.

Uncle Ho reminded: "If you want to write a newspaper, you need to: Being close to the masses, just sitting in the paper room and writing will not be able to write practically. Must know at least one foreign language to read foreign newspapers and learn from other people's experiences. When you finish writing an article, you must review it three or four times by yourself, carefully correcting it. It is better to ask a few people with little culture to see and ask questions and words they do not understand, then correct them for easy understanding. Always try to learn, always seek progress" [6].

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

This study aims to seek to answer the following: What happen to cases studies of publishing fake news in Vietnam? And What recommendations and lessons for educating students in journalism?

LITERATURE REVIEW

First, Ho Chi Minh's ideology and journalistic style is that: Thanks to timely and prompt press information with carefully surveyed and investigated data, convincing and relevant arguments, and sincere and passionate feelings that go into people's hearts, the revolutionary press has contributed expose the crimes of the aggressor, call for the support and solidarity of the oppressed peoples and the peace-loving people around the world with the "anti-war" movements formed and developed. strongly developed in the hearts of colonial and imperial countries.

Domestically, based on the correct political line, the revolutionary press pioneered the struggle on the ideological and cultural front, clarifying the revolutionary goals, guidelines, and policies of the Party. policies and laws of the State, fight against wrong views and counteractivities of hostile forces, thereby awakening and summoning the whole nation to stand up for revolution and liberate the people. nation and unify the country. In particular, the combativeness, orientation and massify of Ho Chi Minh's journalistic style with clear, simple but concise expressions, tight and neat article structure, current news, and information. authentic... for the masses to immediately understand and do it, grasp the spirit of things, go right to the core of the problem, has been successfully learned and applied by journalists during the two wars of resistance. national liberation period.

Entering the current period of peace, construction and defense of the country, the revolutionary press continues to be a sharp weapon on the cultural - ideological front, helping people at home and abroad to clearly understand

their views, the Party's line, the State's policies and laws; achievements of Vietnam's doi moi and international integration; fight against one-way, distorted and hostile information; strengthen the great national unity bloc, attract the support and sympathy of friends around the world, and create a peaceful and stable environment for development [7].

South Korea they handle fake news in election May 2017. they said no exception for fake news. [8].

The Washington Post's Sullivan [9] said that some cases in which truth information suppressed fake news ("deliberately constructed lies" designed to "mislead the public") is protected.

Huy, [10] also present governance standards including standards for management, directors, and risk management activities; if corporations ignore these standards, it will cause troubles for their firms, employee as well as community. Huy, et al., [11] also mentioned some standards in China corporate governance code for corporations, this also confirmed by Ha et al., [12].

The summarize previous studies are seen in table1.

Authors	Content, results
Aseegaf [13]	Newspaper/press need to announce name, address, person in charge (Article 2 of Law Number 40 Year 1999) and editor team responsible.
Vese [14]	Strict regulation by Governments globally, for fake /misleading news. As risk: the adverse effects of the COVID-19 health emergency
Osho [15]	Mentioned that news cannot based on falsehood or fake things, not hoax and fallacy.
Steven & Anton [16]	Newspapers need respect norms (religious) and decency sense and then, treated by criminal act or penalties given to criminals spreading false information to the public
Pennycook & Rand [17]	Big difference between thing people believes and thing they share on media. Then they need to Effective interventions.

Table 1 - Related previous studies to the other side, becoming the object of being exploited by hostile forces. Finally, it will analyze that criminal behavior in publishing fake news happening in many journals or newspapers that in their group and not only one newspaper/magazines but many of them will do publishing fake news online. For ex.,

many newspapers in Vietnam have been fined for that in past years.

The persuasive value and attractiveness of speeches and articles are firstly expressed in writing and speaking, reflecting the true nature of things, positions and views of Marxism-Leninism, and Ho Chi Minh's thought; do not colorize, blacken, do not "fabricated, fabricated" absurd, illusory, unrealistic things. Regarding this, journalists need to deeply reflect on the teachings of our ancestors: "speech wrapped in gold", "speech in blood". Facts show that false statements, articles, news reports, once published in the newspaper, will not be recovered and it will cause great harm to society, even killing people. death of a person, disintegration of a collective, disorder of family or clan; social conflicts and possible conflicts, wars, etc. And so, accidentally, the journalist slipped

Enhancing and sharpening the pen to write concisely, clearly, practically, and effectively fight against wrong views is an objective requirement, as well as a criterion for assessing the quality, capacity, talent, and virtue of the students. journalist. We all know that, speaking and writing concisely does not mean curt, terse, crude but the meaning must be clear, coherent, succinct, not overwhelming; must have a head and a tail; true and sufficient content, sure, many profound implications, not redundant, not lacking words, suitable for the recipients and beneficiaries, that is, every problem presented must have a thesis, thesis, argument. and clear arguments. Therefore, before speaking or writing about a certain issue, especially fighting against false and hostile views, a journalist must thoroughly understand the content and master the issue to be presented; carefully arrange arguments, facts, and numbers so that they are reasonable, logical, unified, and convincing. To do so, a journalist, in addition to deeply understanding the content of the issue to be written and spoken, must have a clear outline, the meaning must be coherent, the document must be complete, the attitude must be clear and steady. That's the best way to prevent "sickness" of writing long, showing off words, blabbering, and clichés; content "bland", avoid the risk of deviation, lost the way.

Speaking and writing in a clear, simple, concise, easy-to-understand manner is one of the outstanding features of the revolutionary journalistic style that every journalist needs to practice and dominate. For a speech, article, and struggle article to be persuasive, persuasive, go into the hearts of the people, and be accepted by the people, journalists need to thoroughly grasp the guiding viewpoints and action directions of the revolutionary press especially in the context of the current flood of network information.

Along with the progress of science and information technology, our country's revolutionary press is facing new development opportunities, many multimedia and multi-utility newspapers are always a fast, sensitive, and effective information channel, profoundly and regularly affect people's consciousness, making an important contribution to the successful implementation and implementation of the Resolution of the 13th Party Congress, strengthening the ideological and political unity within the Party, the consensus society, is a "sharp spiritual weapon", has been promoting its role and effect in socio-economic development; fight against and prevent "peaceful evolution"; contribute to preserving and stabilizing politics and social safety; ensure the right socialist orientation in the process of renovation and international integration. With the spirit of innovation for creative development for the sake of a rich people, strong country, democracy, justice and civilization, the Vietnamese revolutionary press is working with the Party's cultural and ideological "army" to promote tradition, their good system, striving to successfully complete all tasks assigned by the Party, State, and people; always ensure the partyness, politics, combat, people, authenticity, diversity, and attractiveness of Vietnam's revolutionary press [18].

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Authors mainly use information and other data source from newspapers sources and other publication with experiences, observations and real situation of publishing fake news, for example in Vietnam. The data and information collected during period 2015-2022 in Vietnam. The data analysis techniques used are: the combination of analysis, inductive, historical method, synthesis and descriptive method.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Case studies in Vietnam

Park [19] mentioned media law scholar Ahran Park at the Korea Press Foundation has limited fake news to "information in a news format published with a knowledge of its falsity, regardless of whether its author is a traditional journalist."

Presented below is a case study in HCM city, Vietnam:

First, Thanh Nien newspaper (thanhnien.vn) had history of publishing fake news or untruth information that cause troubles in Vietnam society, and they have been fined by the Police. Looking back year 2016,

Until date 9/9/2020 (just more than 1 year ago), The Press Department (Ministry of Information and Communications) has just issued Decision No. 175/QD-

XPVPHC sanctioning administrative violations of Thanh Nien Newspaper with a fine of 45 million VND because false information causes very serious impacts.

Specifically, there are 5 information and groups of information in the articles of the series reflecting on several construction investment projects in the form of BT in Hai Phong City:

Hai Phong City has paid and assigned 99 hectares of land to Hoang Huy Financial Services Investment Joint Stock Company; Hai Phong City has assigned 3 land plots including 2 land plots 44 Le Dai Hanh and 199 To Hieu to Hoang Huy Financial Services Investment Joint Stock Company; Hai Phong City favors Hoang Huy Financial Services Investment Joint Stock Company, appointing contractors, profiteering; Hai Phong City assessed and approved the land price of Cam River Shipyard at 3.8 million VND/m².

Besides, investment real estate held for price appreciation is worth more than 69 billion VND, which is property on land at 150 To Hieu, Trai Cau Ward, Le Chan District, Hai Phong City. Hoang Huy Company was granted the Certificate of land use right by the Department of Natural Resources and Environment (authorized by the Chairman of Hai Phong City People's Committee) and the ownership of houses and assets attached to the land.

Today (September 9), the Press Department also sent a written request to Thanh Nien Newspaper to correct and apologize in accordance with the provisions of Article 42 of the Press Law 2016; Review all posts and remove false information; Review, clarify responsibilities and discipline concerned collectives and individuals according to their competence [20].

From year 2016 to the year 2022, their fired ex-editor team and bad editors Nguyen Ngoc Toan and Dang Thi Phuong Thao still violate this publishing rules again which left many legal lessons of low editor judgement, low quality information of the above newspaper to educate students in the country.

Reasons why they allow to publish fake news or false information on a newspaper, for instance, online news?

There are some assumptions on their misleading behaviors of publishing fake news:

First assumption: is that they can be affected by the 3rd parties Second assumption: is money corruption (money under tables) Third assumption: there is mixed reasons of political reason and economic reason. Four assumptions: is influential model, Influential models of social information processing suggest there are different routes to persuasion [21].

Molina et al [22] stated seven different types of online content under the label of "fake news" (false news,

polarized content, satire, misreporting, commentary, persuasive information, and citizen journalism) and contrast them with “real news” by introducing a taxonomy of operational indicators in four domains—message, source, structure, and network—that together can help disambiguate the nature of online news content. This study will leave many legal lessons for students in journalism field.

2. Educating students in journalism and publishing

First, students need to understand internet crimes including not only publishing fake news, but also hackers, cybersecurity attacks. Second, students need to analyze publishing fake news through case studies methods. For example, cases at Thanh nien newspaper in Vietnam (thanhnien.vn from 2016 to 2022), and other newspapers as well. Third, students need to learn ideologies of President Ho Chi Minh in revolutionary roles of journals and newspapers and publishing:

President Ho Chi Minh ideologies on publishing activities

To realize that content, the revolutionary press must be combative as the highest expression of the party's character, the essence, and the highest criterion of the revolutionary press. That is first reflected in the political line of the newspaper. The press is essentially a political activity, the most important information in the press is political information. According to him, the press is a tool of class struggle and a weapon of revolutionary struggle. The revolutionary ideology of the press determines the quality and effectiveness of the press. To ensure the ideological and partisan character of the press, it must show the fighting, educational and mass character of the press. He said: “For the press itself, the journalist himself must also have a fighting spirit to be a good journalist. Writing an article that eliminates the personal elements is also a struggle.”

The press must clearly show its enthusiasm for or against a certain point of view, an issue, a political, economic, or social event when there is still class struggle in society. He affirmed: "For us newspaper writers, the pen is a sharp weapon - the article is a revolutionary pamphlet to mobilize the masses to unite to fight against old and new colonialism, against democracy. Imperialism is headed by the American empire, for national independence, social progress, and world peace.

To fulfill its tasks, the revolutionary press must have its consistent guiding principles. What is that principle? He affirmed: “Politics must be mastered. If the political direction is right, other things will be right. That's why our newspapers must have the right political line.”

President Ho Chi Minh repeatedly reminded journalists to answer clearly when writing: “Who do you write for? Writing for what?”; “For whom do you write? What is the purpose of writing? The questions he posed were to require the press to clearly identify the audience to receive information. That determination aims to form a suitable creative method for journalists [23].

In addition, writing about the enemy, President Ho Chi Minh often used a satirical style, but with deep, sharp, strange intelligence; Office has both journalistic nature and literary art. Writing for the masses, the user uses simple language, applies many idioms and proverbs of the nation, expressing them according to the way of speaking, thinking and feeling of the masses.

For President Ho Chi Minh, construction and resistance are always two sides of the same coin, building must be built to fight against, in which construction is the most basic [24]. Therefore, writing a newspaper is to highlight the good and bad things of our people, our soldiers, our cadres, our friends, but at the same time, it is also to criticize our shortcomings and those of our cadres of the People, of the army. Do not write only the good but hide the bad. But criticism must be correct, honest, and sincere, not let the enemy take advantage of it to counter propaganda. If the good, the good, it must be in moderation, not exaggerated [25].

Discussion and Conclusion

First, beyond this study, it can be seen in the case of Tuoitre.vn (Tuoitre online newspaper) they do not post directly name of chief editors online, this is the point which Aseegaf [13] mentioned: Newspaper/press need to announce name, address, person in charge (Article 2 of Law Number 40 Year 1999) and editor team responsible.

Also, Osho [15] mentioned that news cannot based on falsehood or fake things, not hoax and fallacy. And it is indicated that Thanh nien and Tuoi tre newspapers in Vietnam may be driven by political or economic reasons to post fake news /false news online.

This is not only violated publishing standards but also privacy rules. President Ho Chi Minh taught: Press officers are also revolutionary soldiers. "Pen and paper are their sharp weapons." To fulfill their glorious duties, press cadres need to cultivate revolutionary morality and strive to cultivate ideology, professionalism, and culture; focus on studying politics to master the guidelines and policies of the Party and Government, go deep into reality and deeply into the working masses.

Journalism is essentially a political activity, and the press is a weapon of revolutionary struggle, so the revolutionary press must first be combative, oriented, and mass to propagate and promote, train, educate, and

organize people to bring people to a common goal. The common goal is the resistance war and nation building to come to a successful resistance and successful nation building. Therefore, no matter what topic, in any form or genre, his articles are sharp weapons to expose crimes, attack enemies, and effective means to "light fire" for the masses. revolution and enlist the support of the people of the world.

Up to now, President Ho Chi Minh's views on the functions, tasks, and nature of the revolutionary press; on the role, obligations, and ethics of journalists; About art in "writing" to make a valuable journalistic work and newspaper remains intact, but in each press agency, each article needs creative and flexible application.

And we will Discuss what your results may mean for researchers in the same field. So, what if this case taking place again just due to Thanh nien and Tuoi tre newspaper (and later giaoducedu.vn and vietnamnet.vn) post false news with political or economic reasons. Our findings can give warning and show relevant rules (Korea, USA, etc.) as references to solve this. This will help researchers to protect their reputation and rights and help strengthen checking mechanism of publishing standards of those editors.

Recommendations

Defamatory fake news can be punished under Korean law. Unlike in the United States, reputation is constitutionally protected in Korea against the abuse of free speech, 53 and defamation is both a crime and a civil wrong. 5.4 The Criminal Act punishes defamation, regardless of whether it is true or false: (1) A person who defames another by publicly alleging facts shall be punished by imprisonment or imprisonment without prison labor for not more than two years or by a fine not exceeding five million won. (2) A person who defames another by publicly alleging false facts shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than five years, suspension of qualifications for not more than ten years, or a fine not exceeding ten million won. [26]. Fake news publishers can be subject to administrative rules and regulations, including the standards of the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) for unfair and deceptive trade practice. The FTC finds an act or practice to be deceptive where "a representation, omission, or practice misleads or is likely to mislead the consumer; a consumer's interpretation of the representation, omission, or practice is considered reasonable under the circumstances; and the misleading representation, omission, or practice is material." [27].

("For purposes of subsection (a), the term "unfair or deceptive acts or practices" includes such acts or practices involving foreign commerce that (i) cause or are likely to

cause reasonably foreseeable injury within the United States; or (ii) involve material conduct occurring within the United States.").

Korea also issues rules on regulating fake news [28], [29]. Steven, Yusriando, . and Steward Surbakti mentioned A. Criminal Laws for Press Companies That Distribution of Hoaks News to the Public [41]. This will be good lessons for education students [36], [37], [39] to train our labor force [30], [31], [33], [35], [38], [40]. This is better for governance [12], [32], [34].

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