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Fixed Book Price system, who is the system for?



Fixed Book Price (FBP) is a government-enforced system under which bookstores do sell books cheaper than publishers. The book price competition triggered major corporate governance about the publishing business. It destroyed the publish ecosystem, so the government introduced a system to control it. The law prescribed taking a step revocation, ease off, maintaining, etc., triennially. As the system is inspected regularly, arguments about FBP are continuing. In October 2019, a request for revoking the FBP was posted on the Cheong Wa Dae website. Over 200,000 sympathizers signed up and received the answer from Yang Woo Park, Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism. He asserted the FBP system gave consumers benefits, but also causes problems like industry sales decline. Also, he argued that improvement is necessary. To solve problems, the Minister has plans to promote the foundation of library, invigorate local bookstores, reading promotion and

fixed price change policy. When was the FBP system established? In 1977, sale books at fixed prices started first through an agreement between the publishers and the bookstores. But big companies discounted large amount of books, thus, the agreement has neutralized. Taking this opportunity, the Publication and Printing Promotion was enacted in a law in 2002. And FBP system becomes a law. As many review show, the law has a complex history. At first, it was decided to take effect only for five years. Jae-Kwon Shim, a member of a legislative body, expanded the FBP system to 18 months and removed the period limit. In 2009, some people argued saving vouchers, free gifts, etc., were contrary to the purpose of the FBP system. 'Book' was not included as a Subject to the abolition of the gift regulation. Preceded by the execution of law, that discount rate limited at 15% of a fixed price, the issue of bulk sales was progressed in 2014. The changed law triggered substantial effects on the publishing business and distribution industries for three years. So, FBP is not immune from arguments and objections. Was the law applied to people in accordance with its purpose? According to a government's survey, lots of people sympathize with the purpose of the FBP system. But, with rising book prices, consumer s' burden was increased and people were reluctant to buy books. It affected the reading rates, which fell, the book's



FIXED BOOK PRICE SYSTEM SHOULD BE ABOLISHED

- 1 _ https://ojsfile.ohmynews.com/STD_IMG_FILE/2017/0909/IE002215435_STD.jpg
- 2 _ <https://thewritelife.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/how-much-does-it-cost-to-publish-a-book.jpg>
- 3 _ https://media.newyorker.com/photos/5b33f5f00213a11b44ee869b/master/pass/180709_r32405.jpg



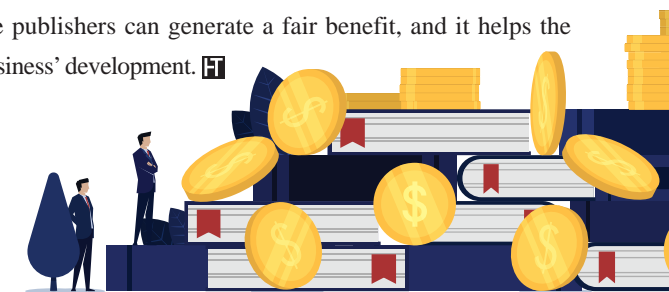
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circulation decline, and the publishing business sale faced problems. A question was raised about whether the FBP system is really for the publishers. However, positive effects were also noted. Price adjustment competition by large companies had relaxed, thus, the local bookstore's economic difficulties were reduced. Due to this, the local bookstores figures rose again. List of the bestsellers was diverted from old books to affordable books, narrowing the online and offline price gap and writers and publishers secured more stable royalty than before. Despite its positive effects, Korea's FBP system is regarded as insufficient compared to other countries. How is the FBP system in the other countries? Sixteen of 34 member countries of the OECD enforce a FBP system. The book price is divided into two systems, the FBP system of continental European countries and the free market of Anglo sphere countries. The free market is a way in which the price is set by market competition. Therefore, consumers in Anglo sphere countries pay more than European countries for the same book. The best-known FBP system country, France, experienced turmoil in the publishing ecosystem when the FBP system was abolished in 1953; it was reinstated again. The FBP system, "Lang Law" allows a 5-percent discount for published books within two years. And the law, "Loi anti-Amazon" strictly prohibits a discount sale online as well as free book delivery. It protects the native literary identity and minority publication's diversity. As the book market is safe, it led to 3,500 traditional bookstores. We refer to the French FBP system as Korea plans a more stable FBP system.

Books range's diversity and associated industrial development call for coordination of the law. Cheap book through card discounts and events are limited by the FBP system. Therefore, paying more becomes a burden to people. However, like we receive a steady pay for the price of labor, the publishing business should be guaranteed a stable income through fixed book prices. In addition, we need to discuss reasonable prices, distribution, and profit sharing. It makes consumers pay a fair price, the publishers can generate a fair benefit, and it helps the publishing business' development. **H**



The Future of 3D Printing



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A 3D printer is a machine that produces three-dimensional objects. In July 2020, “Redefine Meat” introduced an amazing technology that prints meat using 3D printing technology on the spot. They also made steaks out of printed vegetable meat. Food technicians, chefs, and meat experts participated in the production process to enhance the similarity with real meat. To create the same appearance, texture, and flavor as meat, the 3D printer describes the structure of the muscles, and the fat and protein are stacked together to create the gravy. ‘Redefine Meat’ will test the food at a luxury restaurant in Israel from next year. Apart from the food sector, 3D printers are used in a variety of fields, including medicine, architecture, and fashion. As the use of 3D printers increases, educational institutions sometimes use 3D printers to teach classes. What is the history and type of 3D printers that are rapidly increasing in use? And can we continue to use 3D printers without any problems in the future?

In 1981, Hideo Kodama, who works for Nagoya City Industrial Research in Japan, launched a prototype of a 3D printer using ‘photosensitive resin.’ The photosensitive resin is a polymer material used to reveal the glow of exposure by using a phenomenon in which the properties of light change greatly when it is touched. Such synthetic resins are also used to draw precise circuits such as print wiring plates with light. However, he didn’t fill in the instructions within a year and the patent application was canceled. Since then, the first 3D printer has been released by Chuck Hull at a company called 3D Systems in the U.S. After Chuck Hull applied for a patent using a method called SLA, 3D printers were commercialized



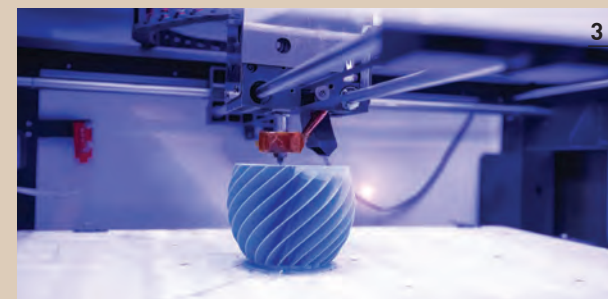
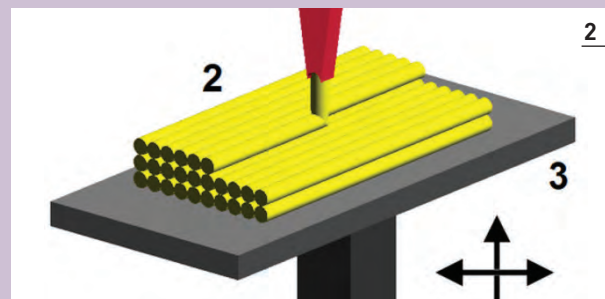
for the first time in the world in 1988. The SLA method creates three-dimensional objects by spraying liquid polymer resin to form thin membranes. Each layer of a thin foil is made by lowering objects little by little. Initially, 3D printers were used on a limited basis due to high production costs and intellectual property rights. Currently, the production cost of 3D printers has dropped sharply, and are being used in various fields.

The types of 3D printers are broadly divided into ‘FDM (Fused deposition modeling)’ and ‘Extrusion deposition’ depending on the processing method. FDM is a method of layering very thin layers. The thinner the layer, the more precise the printouts can be printed, and the coloring can be carried out simultaneously. ‘Extrusion deposition’ is a method of carving large chunks into three-dimensional shapes. ‘Extrusion deposition’ has the advantage of being able to produce more precise printed matters than FDM. However, in the case of ‘Extrusion deposition,’ unnecessary parts of the material are cut, resulting in loss of the material and the painting should be carried out separately. Therefore, FDM (Fused deposition modeling) 3D printers, which have no loss of materials and can be painted at the same time, have been widely available recently.

In the past, many 3D printers were used to make simple parts. Currently, it is used in medical fields such as the artificial tongue, artificial joints, and artificial organs, as well as building complex airplane engines and houses. However, concerns have been raised about health and safety issues associated with the use of 3D printers. Recently, a teacher in her 30s

who used a lot of 3D printers for research and club activities died from a rare disease, and other teachers are suffering from the same disease. Printed matters made by 3D printers are hardened after melting thin material with high heat. According to a report entitled ‘Exposure Evaluation of Ultrafine Particles to 3D Printer Users’ by the Korea Occupational Safety and Health Agency, some organic compounds and heavy metals such as toluene and ethylbenzene were detected during 3D printing. There are also reports that carcinogenic substances have been detected in industrial sites that use 3D printers. It cannot be concluded that 3D printing materials cause cancer. However, there is no exact standard for the stability of 3D printing materials. Therefore, strict criteria for 3D printing are needed and specific work environment guidelines should be issued for using 3D printers.

Previously, 3D printers were mainly used in the manufacturing industries. As the fourth industrial revolution progresses, the use of 3D printing technology is being expanded. 3D printers are used to make various mechanical devices, including industrial, medical, food fields, and household goods. However, health and safety problems are occurring due to the materials used when making products with 3D printers. Until accurate standards for materials and instructions for use in 3D printers are established, efforts such as wearing protective gear or ventilating when using 3D printers are required. If accurate standards and guidelines are set up, the use of 3D printers is expected to increase even more rapidly than today. **[F]**



- 1 _ https://www.3dnatives.com/en/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/redefine_1.jpg
- 2 _ <https://files.itworld.co.kr/archive/image/2014/11/fdmbyzureks100044737orig500-620x354.png>
- 3 _ <http://www.nongsaro.go.kr/ps/img/interabang/num141/headerimg.jpg>
- 4 _ https://files.itworld.co.kr/archive/image/2016/10/3dprinter-for-schools_thumb650.jpg

A Hyeon Baek

REPORTER



While writing for this newspaper, I feel the time has gone fast. Living through COVID-19, we worked efficiently exchanging files to each other's home. So, I feel a bit more like that. I am saddened this is my last issue of The Hannam Times. I met good people and engaged in exciting things during a year and a half at the HNU Media Center. I learned by observing lots of things and grew attached to everything. I'm good to share my last act with our members at the HNU Media Center. Finally, I'd like to say thank you to our members.

Gu Lynn Lee

CUB REPORTER



I wrote four articles in this year. During this period, I learned writing, interviewing, and taking picture techniques. But, the most important thing is the affection of seniors and classmates. In the second semester there was a 'Policy debate', which is a big school event. This event required a lot of effort, but through it, I gained golden memories and relationships. Also, The Hannam Times offers attractive work, including translating articles into English. It is always proud of the results and the biggest achievement in my campus life.

Su Yeon Min

CUB REPORTER



I wrote more articles in this issue than last 164 issue. So, I worked harder, with more responsibility and passion. Also I think I carried out the tasks without much difficulty because the seniors helped me. I am not as experienced as them, but I have learned many things while working as a cub reporter for a year. Also, in a situation where we could not go to school because of the pandemic, I was proud to be able to move forward and gained more experience than my friends who are not Media Center reporters. While working as a cub reporter, I realized that it takes a lot of people's effort to publish an article. I would like to express my gratitude to all the people in the Media Center as well as the Hannam Times.

Bo Rim Gu

CUB REPORTER



Many people live without having access to news and important information due to their busy lives. So, I started to work as a cub reporter in the English Newspaper Editing Department of Hannam Media Center to deliver domestic and international news and other important information. I learned that accuracy is very crucial in articles and I kept digging and researching. Also, I learned how to write what I wanted to deliver. Besides, it was an opportunity to learn about the invisible work of reporters.

The ability to quickly acquire new information is essential in a rapidly changing world. No matter how busy we are, why don't we all read articles in the morning when the day begins or in the evening after a hard day's work? Right now, it may be challenging to read articles every day, but if we give it a try, we won't miss any information. Also, if we read not only news at home, but also news abroad, our worldview and our international understanding will be deepened.