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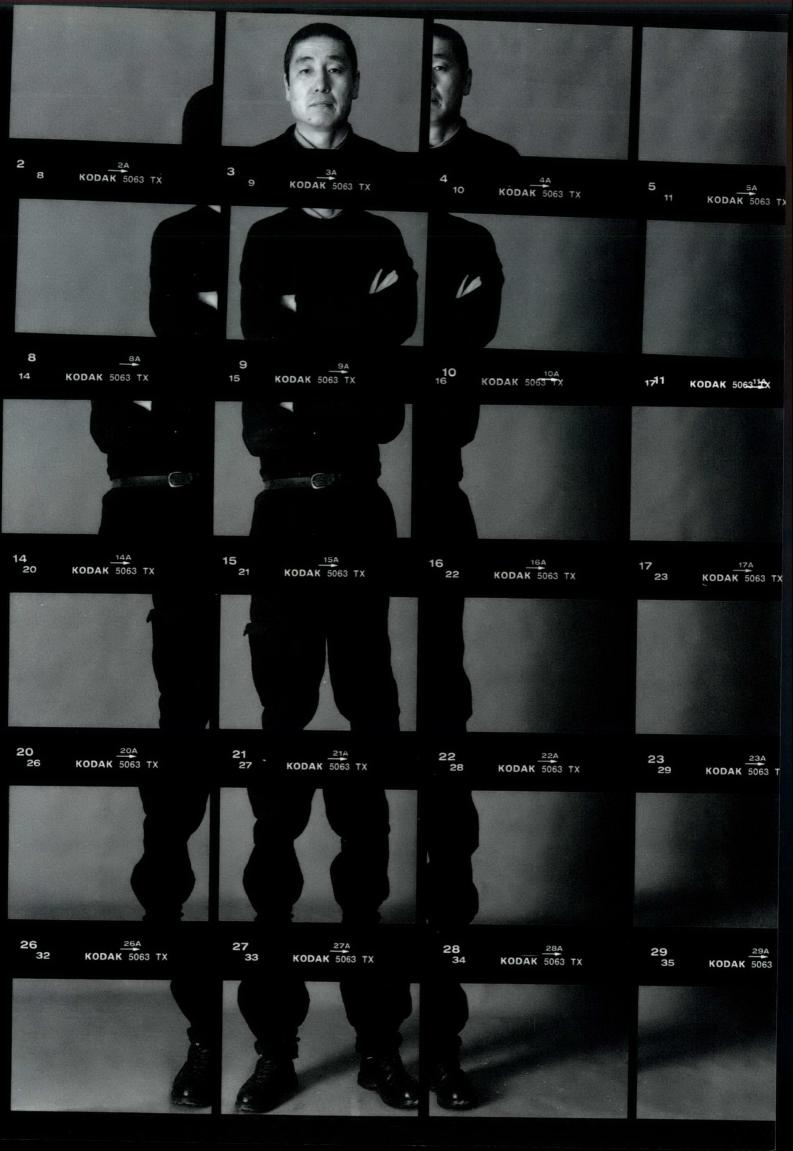


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Ahn Sang Soo: Going Home

As a leader in his nation's typography and graphic design, Ahn is showing his students and the world how the fonts he creates in Korean are about more than just improving readability: They're about real cultural power.

By Maggie Kinser Saiki Portrait by Jae-Yong Lee



"I am Korean," Ahn Sang-Soo told me throughout the day we spent wandering the streets of Seoul. For Ahn, a graphic designer most concerned with typography and the cultural position of language, Hangul, the country's written language, is Korea. As Ahn explains, "Koreans grow up within the culture of Chinese characters. Emotionally, we are within the Chinese culture. But writing is the vessel of the culture. The letter is a symbol of the culture." Korean writing is unique, as is the position of this split nation. "Geopolitically," says Ahn, "we are in the center of the sandwich."

A 600-mile-long peninsula, Korea separates the Yellow Sea from the Sea of Japan. Rich in minerals and fishing opportunities, Korea has been invaded by its neighbors on both sides. At the end of World War II, the country was divided roughly at the 38th parallel into communist North Korea and non-communist South Korea. Today, Ahn says, "Japan thinks it is our big brother. China is practical, and interested in us." But what Korea has going for it, in both politics and design, is knowledge and the possibility of independence. "We are very well informed in the neighborhood," says the designer.

Watching the sky darken over the border between North and South Korea, Ahn told me that returning from trips overseas—where his "mind and attitude are loose, happy and free"—he comes here, to a location "not in the paradise", to remind himself of who he is. As he sipped a cappuccino at a Seoul Starbucks, Ahn, 48, spoke of his childhood, about the Korean War—into the middle of which he was born—and about the bomb that hit his house and shocked his pregnant mother with the vision of her husband's bloody face. Ahn—sensitive in the womb—was scarred, he says, and was visited by nightmares of war. It is this country, sharing language and geography but splintered violently by ideology, that is the "pillar" which supports Ahn when he attempts his adventures in the wider world.

As a young man, Ahn Sang-Soo loved to draw on the paper that his soldier brother brought home for him. He went to high school in Ch'ongju (where one of the first metal printing presses was invented) and enjoyed his three years of mandatory army service as an offset press operator. For five years in the large LG Advertising agency, the "chores" of small brochures and English-language ads gave him a taste of professional freedom, for which he sought more. In 1981, he quit his position at LG and bought an 8-bit Apple computer. He went to work as an editorial designer at two magazines (both of which folded in the financially distraught early '80s), and in 1985, he established Ahn Graphics, where he designed a series of books on Korean art motifs. With his own pocket money, he started producing the magazine *Bogoseo/Bogoseo (Report/Report)*, in which he carried out typographical experiments while disseminating his personal views on art and life.

Perhaps most importantly, Ahn has designed six typefaces, since 1983, for which he is now one of the best known graphic designers in Korea. In 1991, he was asked by his alma mater, Hong Ik University, to become "a baby professor," as he calls himself. Indeed, he is helping to lead Korea's graphic design society into the next century. In 1999, he took up the post of Vice President for both the Visual Information Design Association of Korea (VIDAK) and the International Council of Graphic Design Associates (ICOGRADA), serving as a member of the Operating Committee for October's ICOGRADA Millennium Congress, Oullim 2000.

In a button-down shirt, wool sweater with matching muffler,

trenchcoat and lace-up shoes—anomalous Western clothes that are almost a parody of Western style—Ahn could be doing an act, or extending his hospitality to the western world. But this is the real Ahn Sang-Soo, and he is being true to his identity as he perceives it. Part of what he is today is a cultural interpreter. He says he fell into the positions at ICOGRADA and VIDAK, but admits that because he speaks English and Japanese as well as Korean, he is better suited to help Korean designers become even more informed about both Asia and the West.

Today, in Korea as in Japan, young Net-connected designers recognize few benefits of being members of the traditional organizations, but the ICOGRADA congress—the first international design congress to be held in Korea—has already attracted new members. Ahn hopes to make this congress even more effective, concentrated and full of opportunities for vital face-to-face encounters than those in the past. Until now, not only Korea, but also Japan and China have openly copied the designs of America and Europe, "but now they are going to consider what Asia is," he says, "who we are, where we are, what we are."

"The Korean alphabet is the only designed writing system in the world," Ahn says. He shows me a copy of the original design concept, by King Sejong, and I understand the enormity of what he is saying; Hangul is no accident. It isn't a bastard born of old ideographs and hieroglyphics that people still struggle to decipher. Korea had already borrowed and mastered the written characters of China before Hangul. Japan's annexation and cultural colonization of Korea (from 1910 to 1945) gave Koreans another opportunity to consider identity as it relates to language (Koreans were forced to abandon their native tongue and learn Japanese). And then the United States, with its troops, trade and aid over the past half-century, have brought yet another language and identity. It's no wonder that Ahn and his followers should find new cultural power in typography.

When I visited Ahn's office at Hong Ik University, he showed me a sickle he had just bought. "This is the shape of the first letter in the Korean alphabet. This is the consonant 'g' which, in addition to looking like this vital agricultural tool, is also the shape your esophagus takes when you make the sound of a hard 'g." The Korean alphabet has 24 characters, and visually, every consonant illustrates the movement of the esophagus, tongue, lips and teeth when pronouncing that letter.

"The world's simplest alphabet," Ahn calls it. But the arrangement of letters in a square, which imitates the placement of Chinese characters, in fact makes it harder to read Hangul than Chinese. While Chinese characters have varying densities, depending on the number of strokes in a character—helping the eye distinguish one from another—Hangul letters are all about the same density, and placing them uniformly in a square evens out the white space. But Hangul typefaces are difficult to set; there are 11,172 possible combinations, each nearly original, composed according to a basic rule, but refined by arbitrary aesthetics.

Ahn's fonts, logical and based on a module, ignore the Chinese-inspired square. The overall effect is of Arabic written on a digital clock, almost all-straight lines, but with a flow of its own. Ahn says that his fonts are physically easier to recognize and read than the traditional fonts. Once they get the hang of it, his readers agree, it is easier to follow. But Ahn is much deeper into the logic and limits of

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typography than one would suspect. In 1995, intrigued by the poetry that suddenly piqued his interest at the age of 40, he wrote his doctorate thesis for the Department of Applied Arts at the Graduate School of Hanyang University on a typographic study of Isang's poetry. Isang, a Korean poet in the 1930s, was influenced by Moholy-Nagy and Cubism. Like Ilya Zdanevitch, Kurt Schwitters and El Lissitzky, Isang explored and exploited type as a visual element, relegating literal meaning to a separate, sometimes subordinate role.

Isang and King Sejong, Hangul's designer, are the only two Korean figures Ahn respects. One was a dadaist, the other a logician. Ahn's own work bounces between these extremes. A poem of his reads thus: "The words were stars. Words became meaning. And fell into the earth." He performs experimental typography, such as typographic portraits of friends. But on the other hand, he has produced very serious work in the pursuit of readability, like the complete redesign of the Seoul News Daily, with its inch-thick manual. Says Ahn, "I just like balance. If I eat a very sweet cake, then I want kimchi [spicy, pickled cabbage]. If I eat too much kimchi, I want rice. If I eat rice, suddenly I need meat. My mind is always travelling. I just follow my mind." Ahn wins prizes for following his mind. In 1983, he received the Korean Journalism Award for research in the readability of newspaper typography, and in 1988, a commendation from the Korean Language Academy for contributions to the advancement of Hangul.

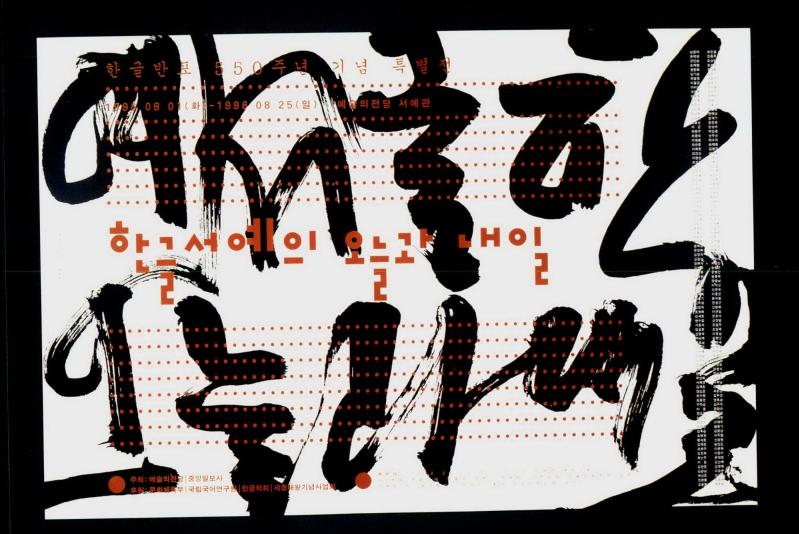
Ahn likens the Korean alphabet, with its self-conscious start and its short history, to a juvenile "troublemaker" and laughs. Ahn himself spends a lot of time breaking down traditional barriers, making, if not trouble, a road for trouble to travel on. In 1997, in the midst of the IMF crisis, he managed to get a manufacturer of "middle-class fashion" to sponsor an unstructured two-week trip to Thailand for "poor Korean artists," and then published a book of their visual impressions and recordings, designed and art directed by himself.

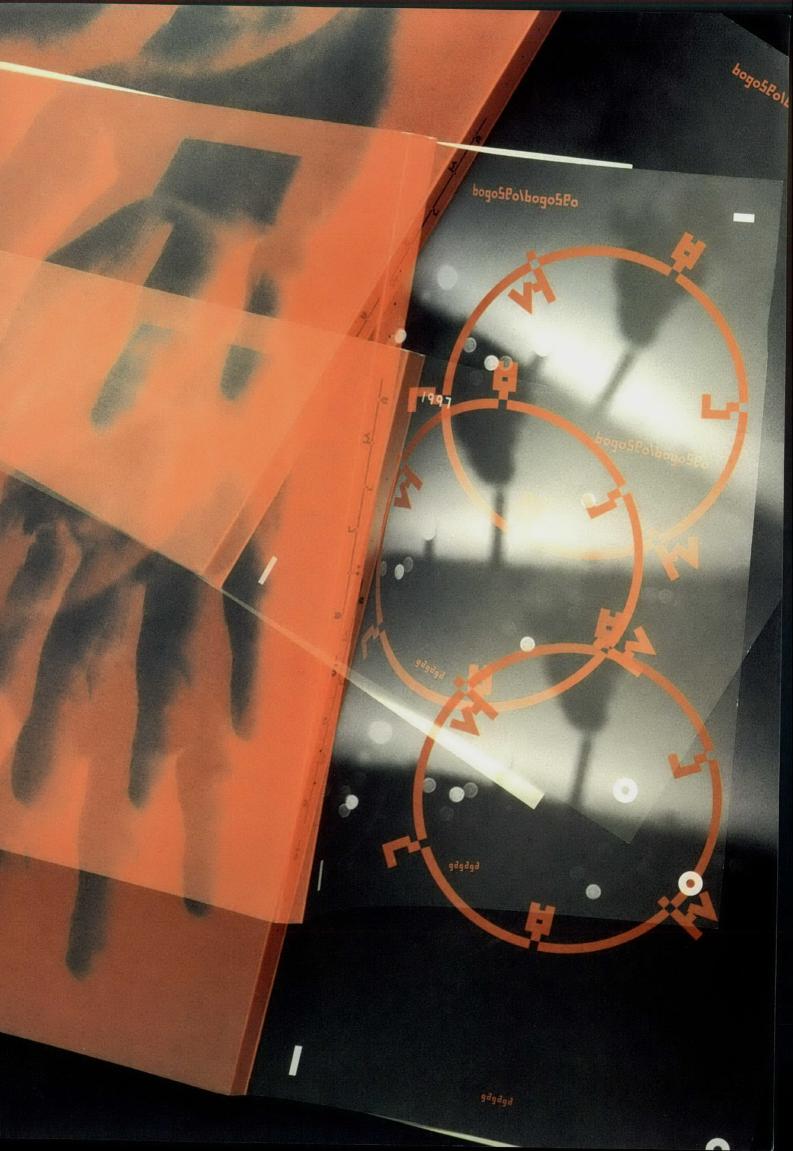
The product, the *Ssamzie Art Book*, won the 1999 Zgrapf Grand Prix. Ahn also arranges 48-hour guerrilla typographic exhibitions in galleries. As an educator, he opens his students' eyes to a world that is both understandable and marvelous in its variety, introducing them to the concepts of semiology and New Wave Typography, as well as French and German.

Through his typography, Ahn is opening the eyes of the non-designing public to the inherent possibilities in their language: By his estimate he's influenced five to ten percent of the Korean typography published today. One major Korean newspaper, *Hangyoreh*, uses his fonts only in the smaller titles, but because the public eye is so familiar with the Chinese-based square, mainstream change will have to be slow.

Young designers, however, use a lot of Ahn, which has brought him some fame, but not fortune. For that, the troublemaker and his colleagues are working to change the law to work in their favor. Currently the Korean government does not allow typeface copyright. The case went all the way to the Supreme Court, only to be crushed by the argument that letters are like air; everyone breathes them and they cannot be owned. "We will try again," says Ahn, and "the law will be changed eventually."

Despite being a troublemaker and a challenger, Ahn Sang-Soo's notion of his country is still his foundation. When he was younger, he pretended, with the rest of the designers his age, to be cool—which was to be International, European, anything but Korean. Now, he has come home. "When I think about my identity, what is the core of my life, what is the role of graphic design in Korea," says Ahn, "I find that the most natural situation, the most natural position for me is just standing on Korea itself."



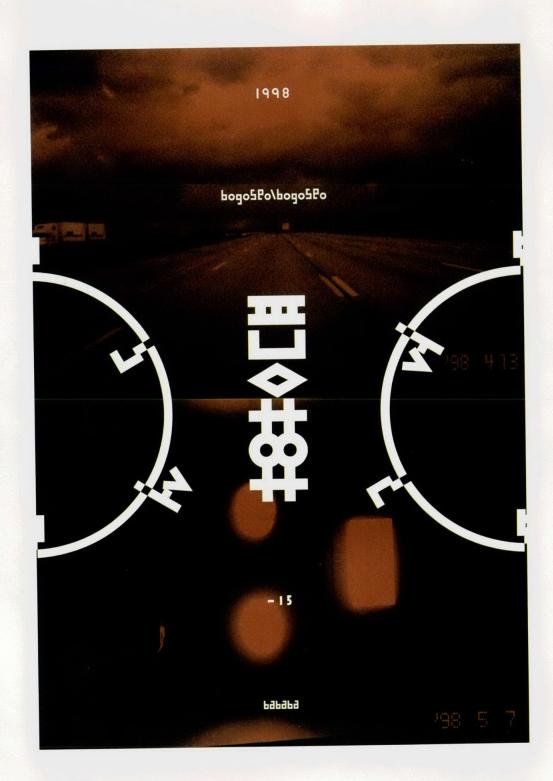


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10 magazine
(1997)
Art director,
designer,
photographer:
Ahn Sang-Soo
Client:
Ahn Graphics



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poster (1998)
Art director,
designer:
Ahn Sang-Soo
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Bogoseo/Bogoseo
15 poster (1998)
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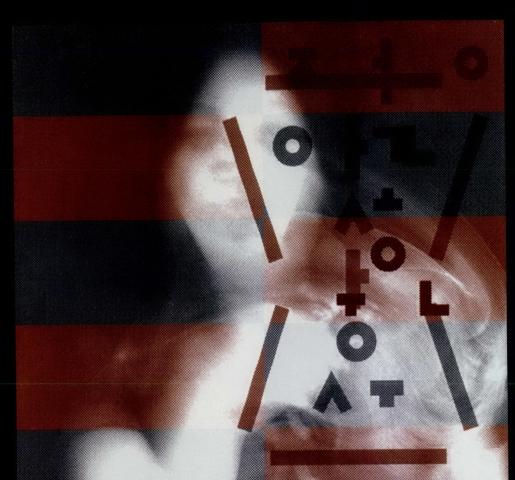


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Bogoseo/Bogoseo
13 magazine
(1998)
Art director,
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Ahn Sang-Soo
Client: Ahn Graphics
Slide photo by:
Lee Jae-Yong

(Opposite page) Year of Ears Music Festival in Scoul '92-'93 poster (1992) Art director, designer, photographer: Ahn Sang-Soo Client: Nanjang

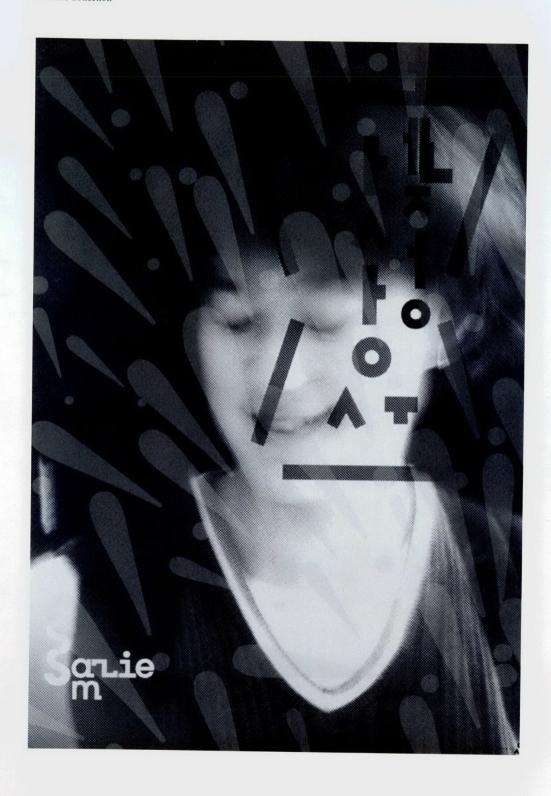


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(Opposite page)
Samzie Collection
poster (1999)
Art director,
designer:
Ahn Sang-Soo
Photographer:
Lee Jae-Yong
Client:
Ssamzie Collection



(This page)
Ssamzie Collection
poster (1999)
Art director,
designer:
Ahn Sang-Soo
Photographer:
Lee Jae-Yong
Client:
Ssamzie Collection

(This spread)
Ssamzie Art Book
(1998)
Art director:
Ahn Sang-Soo
Designer:
Ahn Sang-Soo,
Go Tae-Young
Client: Ssamzie
Collection
Photographer:
Lee Jae-Yong

