HAL Repost Letters

Dear friend,

we hope this letter finds you well, a 6-page specimen of our latest typeface release HAL Repost. Learn all about the font, its origins, its forms and its charms. Trial fonts are available to give Repost a test drive. On this occasion, another friend of the foundry, Martin Karcher, wrote an essay on »bureaucracy«. Please enjoy this document and find inspiration for your typesetting needs.

Warmest greetings, Elias & Lucas HAL Typefaces

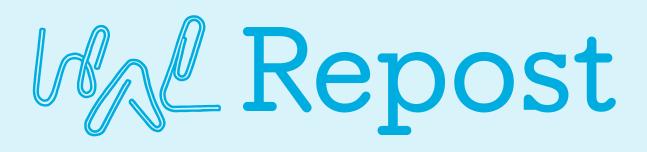


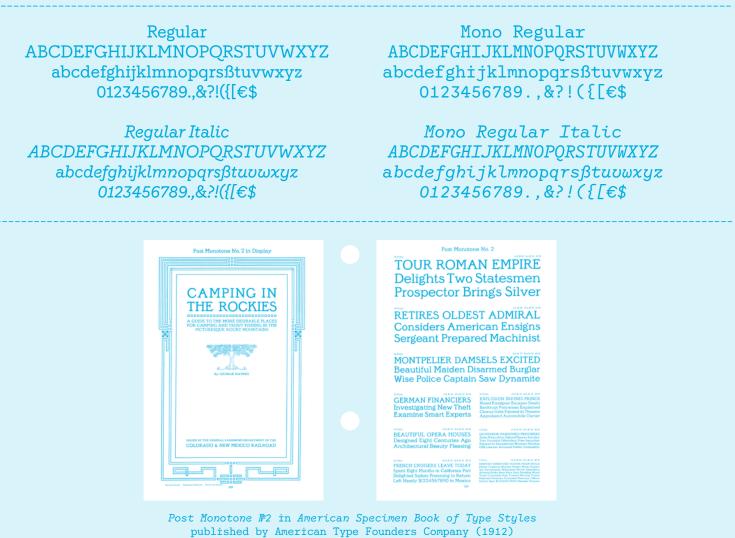


Studio in the afternoon



Absender: HAL Typefaces / Studio HanLi Helmstraße 4, Seitenflügel 10827 Berlin, Germany





About

Repost is a friendly, monolinear slab serif with rounded terminal endings, inspired by ATF's Post Monotone Nº2 (a condensed version of Post Monotone, originally designed in 1903 for the Saturday Evening Post). The stylistic extension includes Regular, Regular Italic, Mono and Mono Italic. As dependable as a stable typewriter font, Repost's winsome spirit is pleasantly charming and filled with character.

HAL Library: Repost Regular Regular Italic Repost Mono Regular Regular Italic	Four Grotesk Thin Thin Italic Light Light Italic Regular Regular Italic Medium Medium Italic Bold Bold Italic Heavy Heavy Italic Ultra Ultra Italic	Timezone Regular <i>Regular Italic</i> HAL Timezone Mono Regular	Twins Light-00 Semi-Light-01 Semi-Bold-10 Bold-11	Colant Display Regular Colant Text Regular <i>Regular Italic</i>	Vincent F.ll Exsply	Matex Thin Light Regular Medium Bold
Design: Studio HanLi Production: HAL Type Release Year: 2024 Spacing/Kerning: Igir Characterset: Mac OS File formats: otf, woff, Language support: Af						

Overtime @the_Office

The term bureaucracy started as a joke. It came into use in 1764, when the journalist Melchior von Grimm reported that a strange disease was going around France: an obsession with regulation termed *bureaumania*, the governing of the world from the confines of a desk in an office – as opposed to the throne or a democratic assembly.¹ But what started as a joke would soon take over every aspect of life.

Bureaucracy began its triumphal march with the non-normative promise of organizing the increased social complexity and chaos of the modern world. The German sociologist, a former student of administrative sciences himself, Niklas Luhmann defines the rationality of bureaucracy as follows:

»The idea of office symbolizes a certain type of decision-making performances in organizational roles and subjects these decision-making performances to specific adaptive alterations to maintain the polity as a system in face of changes in its environment.«²

In other words, bureaucracy claims to be unconcerned with and independent of whoever holds the specific position within the apparatus of administration.³ In this quality, bureaucracy has a proximity to technology; it disassembles the social into small units by way of formalization with the aim of increasing efficiency.

In an uncritical perspective, bureaucracy only mediates between the state and its population by following guidelines for right and wrong behaviors and ways of doing things, which are handed out from the top down.

9 Felten, Sebastian and Christine von Oertzen (2020) Bureaucracy as Knowledge. Journal for the History of Knowledge 1(8), pp.1-16, p.1

② Luhmann, Niklas (2018) 'The "Office" as Role-Concept of the Polity', in Ernst Lukas and Veronika Tacke (ed.) Schriften zur Organisation 1.Wiesbaden: Springer VS, pp.37-45, p.14

• Anyone who has experienced two different administrators at an employment agency can testify that this is not true. This fact hints towards the possibilities of leeways within bureaucracy and separates the old (and human) bureaucracy from its digital disciplinary descendants. But a closer look immediately reveals that this mode of capturing and organizing all state, religious and social affairs by reducing them to a functionalist perspective has far-reaching consequences. Following Luhmann, the functionalism of administration introduces a new, artificial optic into social life. Hence, in its mode of administering, bureaucracy is far more than just the mere passing on of political decisions; rather, it brings forth a new social reality.

Today we can actively witness drastic changes in the realm of bureaucracy. As the neoliberal demands for less interference from the state grow louder, bureaucracy does not simply disappear:

»With the triumph of neoliberalism, bureaucracy was supposed to have been made obsolete; a relic of an unlamented Stalinist past. Yet this is at odds with the experiences of most people working and living in late capitalism, for whom bureaucracy remains very much a part of everyday life. Instead of disappearing, bureaucracy has changed its form; and this new, decentralized form has allowed it to proliferate.«⁴

To put it bluntly: bureaucracy today is no longer a central administration, civil servants in odd sweaters, seated behind endless piles of paper with rows of Leitz folders behind them, people you only get to see after long waiting hours in hallways that have assimilated the smell of years of brewing of filter coffee. Rather, bureaucracy today is tracking devices, self confessions to insurance companies, dating apps, digital infrastructures that capture and administer how we live. Consequently, while previously bureaucracy was an external force (and even a joke), which maybe even allowed for some deviance, we are now being asked to administer ourselves as bureaucrats and internalize the new bureaucratic subjectivity.

Fisher, Mark (2009)
Capitalist Realism.
Winchester: Zero Books, p.20

by Martin Karcher



Trials available on type.hanli.eu HALGypefaces

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