

## By Colin Berry

Online magazines, having proven their worth as viable content providers, are fine-tuning their design and editorial mix and attracting a rapidly multiplying readership.











NET MOGUL .COM

1006 1007 1008 1000 All

1997 1998 1999 All



ve.com

NerveCenter:

boards

chat email homepages

personals

Fe

the ONION®

leause On-Line

3 May 26 April 19 April 12 April News Archive

Subscribe Onion Store National Distribution

/clume 36 leaue 16 | America's Finest News Source | 3 May 2000





p until five years ago, magazines entered our lives in two ways: by waiting patiently at the corner kiosk until we bought them (after a leisurely perusal, of course), or by arriving in the mailbox as a subscription, a scenario that followed our 1) impulsively mailing in one of their omnipresent blow-in cards, 2) being hoodwinked, or 3) helping out the neighborhood middle-school student raising money for the winter prom by selling subs. Once home, magazines served as coasters, shelf filler, flyswatters, and, occasionally, a decent read.

But with the Internet came a new form of magazine:
 one published exclusively on the Web. These bookmarks
 cost us nothing, don't force
 themselves into our homes, and demand no space on our bedside table. In discovering online magazines, many netizens find they satisfy their need for fresh news, sharp commentary, and a pleasing design.

With pithy names like Feed, Nerve, Slate, and Suck, today's Web zines fall roughly into two categories. One sculpts daily content to bring the world to our desktop, with myriad articles that address a wide range of topics. The other caters to those pursuing leisure-time activities—sex. music, exercise, computingwith occasional pieces that provide readers some virtual escape. Surprisingly, online publications have changed lit tle in the Web's quick rise to

ubiquity: Shifts have been subtle, and even as their print counterparts have scrambled to exploit the Web's dynamism, e-mags have held their own by retooling form. streamlining function, and wrapping the result in hi-vis packages. The best reflect the Web's spontaneity and vigor, resistant, by and large, to radical change; most have adopted a less-is-more esthetic and a polite conciliation with technology. Many are worth reading; few are perfect.

The first e-zines arrived in 1995, in the days preceding the rise of the World Wide Web. Until then, much of their content had been found on text-only mailing lists and in newsgroups. But the Web's graphical capabilities provided publishers a chance to integrate pictures and text-to create real Internet magazines. Among the first were HotWired, the neon-hued spawn of Wired magazine; the crudely ardent rock rag Addicted to Noise; Suck, the sharp-tongued brainchild of moonlighting HotWired staffers; and Salon, whose founders defected from The San Francisco Examiner to launch a site dedicated to books, arts, and ideas.

"Back then, the biggest hurdle was convincing people to take the Web seriously," says Scott Rosenberg, *Salon*'s VP of site development and the zine's managing editor. "We found that, for the most part, the Web had limited outlets for serious writers."

From the beginning, how-

ever, Salon attracted them, culling current topics to deliver prose in a daily format. As HotWired drew the ravers and Suck the industry insiders. Salon—its first issues included interviews with Jamaica Kincaid, Amy Tan, and Salman Rushdie, and editorials denouncing Net censorship and Newt Gingrich—sought readers, a slightly more mature Web audience looking for more than the latest Kurt Cobain shrine. Many people loved the magazine, though at the time, little else was online to love.

Part of what was cool about Web zines was what was cool about the Web: hotlinks. Within a review of a U2 disk, for example, HotWired readers could click a link to hear a short, scratchy song snippet; a Salon profile of Kevin Mitnick could link to a story about the cyberhacker in The New York Times archives. Some sites used hotlinks more effectively than others: Suck, whose contributors regularly skewered the Web's copious vaporware, stuffed shirts, and fast cash, used the technology to great effect-mining a Unabomber feature, say, with links to pipebomb recipes or illustrating a point in a "Doom" feature by linking to a list of Quentin Tarantino movies. Tracing this unique, 3D narrative style was like learning to read all over again, and readers were fascinated. Additionally, stories could be long—Addicted to Noise devoted 6000 words to Jerry Garcia's obituary—a luxury unprecedented in traditional print formats.

As e-zines toyed with length and linking issues, so did they with layout. Lacking design precedents and burdened with technological concerns, online art directors were constantly experimenting. "Most of our conversations in prelaunch days had more to do with deciding what type of content was appropriate for the Web, given its limited bandwidth and browser instabilities," recalls Barbara Kuhr, HotWired's original creative director. "We worked at trying to add images and sound, but had to continually ask. 'Must information be so heavily text-driven?' The answer, after much experimentation, was 'Yes."

From a design standpoint, what seemed to work in those nascent days was something eerily akin to a print magazine: a plain background with clean spaces and a minimum of visual noise. Both Salon and Suck settled early on a white-page scheme, a columned layout, and a left-hand navigational gutter. Eschewing most visual elements, Salon's pages then, as now, favored letter over look. "We used print as a starting point," says Rosenberg, "but quickly realized the Web demanded more updates and nonsequential navigation." "Print-based models were always a reference point," admits Kuhr, "but the feeling was that this was a brave new world."

A few clicks over, *Suck* opted for a single, widespaced column centered on

the page. Carl Steadman, who launched the daily zine with Joey Anuff, notes that HTMLbased tables and other such layout tools arrived long after 1995. "Suck was a reaction against print," he says emphatically. "At the time, sites were made to look and feel like magazines, with tables of contents and multi-page layouts. We put content up front, to draw people immediately into the experience. Suck's design was a reaction to the eveglazing screens of text on other sites."

Counter to this accumulated knowledge, however, came Slate, the Microsoftowned zine launched under the leadership of media heavyweight Michael Kinsley. Since its high-profile debut in 1996, Slate has marched to its own drummer, sustaining several major revisions in as many years. The current version features a clickable header and text links to nearly 100 articles—many well-written vet whose design still appears to be the work of a large and contentious committee. That Slate tosses the Web's prevailing perceptions of design and navigability out the window is fitting: Its parent company's reputation for esthetic or intuitive products is less than stellar.

Yet for its breadth and scale, Slate embodies the e-zine rack's big-media player. "In the beginning, we did embrace the magazine metaphor," recalls Jack Shafer, Kinsley's deputy editor since day 1.0. "We patterned Slate heavily on The New Republic. But since those early days, we've been migrating toward a broadcast metaphor." He clarifies: "Early on, Michael saw the magazine as a sort of rolling weekly, with daily postings culminating on Friday.



10

We now think of ourselves as a daily—with regular news briefings, some sense of weekly spin, a digest of the TV pundits' commentary. It's broadcast, really: Things are much more raw, much more immediate. We've sacrificed the long consideration that goes into a typical magazine article."

Most e-zines would disagree that such changes are positive. Most of the current players reflect a deep commitment to content, as well as a keen design and a growing understanding of what sets each publication apart—from print and each other. Consider Word, born of Echo, one of New York's earliest and most esteemed online companies. Purchased in 1998 by Zapata, a food-service processing giant, Word isn't particularly pretty to look at: Its homepage design smacks of a video game, the current backdrop featuring a stylized skyscraper encircled by a small, hyperactive helicopter. Yet inside, Word's mix of edgy art criticism and social commentary is thoroughly engaging. With amateurish panache, the zine conveys a sense of play missing from most competitors.

Charged, another Zapata site, is even better. Its lean design and diverse content sell "action and leisure" (one issue featured pieces on sandboarding and extreme mountain biking) and attracts readers with blurbs about tarot cards, banana slugs, and scamming free trips on Greyhound. Besides being a compelling read, the zine looks great: Its greenand-purple layout feels welcoming, its navigational iconography hospitable and consistently catchy. Charged feels less like a magazine than a trendy club where twentysomethings come to chill, and

- 1. Logo and navigation bar for Charged (www.charged.com). Art director: John Swartz.
- 2. Navigation bar for *Slate* (www.slate.msn.com). Design director: Kathleen Kincaid.
- **3.** Navigation template for *Suck* archives (www.suck.com/barrel). Art director: Terry Colon.
- **4.** Navigation bar for *HotWired* (www.hotwired.lycos.com). Design director: Eric Eaton.
- **5.** Home-page illustration for *Feed* (www.feedmag.com). Art director: Siri Wilson; illustrator: Marcellus Hall.

NET MOGULS HEY, KIDS!

COLLECT



John Warnock



Bill Gross

11



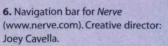
Steve Jobs



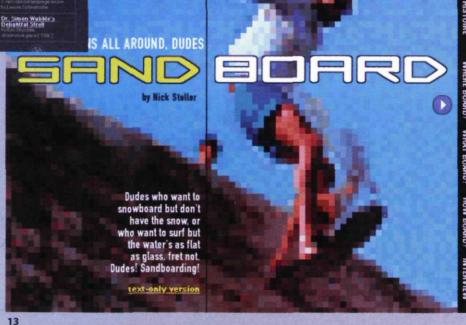
Scott Kauffman



12



- **7.** Logo and navigation bar for *The Onion* (www.onion.com). Design director: Andrew B. Welyczko.
- **8.** Logo for *Salon* (www.salon.com). Design director: Mignon Khargie.
- **9.** Home-page logo for *Word* (www.word.com). Art director: Yoshi Sodeoka.
- **10.** Vertical navigation bar and icons for *Nerve*. Creative director: Joey Cavella.
- 11. Illustrations for *Suck*, "Net Moguls." (www.suck.com/netmoguls). Illustrators: Terry Colon, Matt Robinson, Charlie Powell.
- **12-15.** Home page, feature articles, and section menu for *Charged*. Art director: John Swartz; designer: Maryam Zafar.



V BOARD? INTERVIEW



14



al uses such as getting from point A to aside, bicycles can be a helluva lot of fun: a Americans are just beginning to remember. In biking reintroduced a generation to the joys a bike, and Lance Armstrong's victory in last our de France rekindled an interest in shaved I skinny tires, putting a shot in the arm of a bike industry. But there remain other realms of eled activity slightly less embraced but no less le. Welcome to a biased and incomplete guide ports. Go Charged:



 $\rightarrow$ 



RE: Olevui Enwezor and Marcus Müller

## LOOK SEE FEEL BE

## My Favorite Visual Thing

STEVE MCQUEEN'S ASS IN SAM PECKINPAH'S "JUNIOR BONNER"

Lia Gangitano is curator of Thread Waxing Space, New York



LERNER HALL, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK

New York has been a city of interior design for so many years we hardly notice anymore. Lemer Hall, the new student activities center at Columbia University designed by Bernard Tschumi, is the most provocative new building in Manhattan in 30 years. It is impossible to overstate the difficulty of convincing a conservative university with a staid 19th century campus to try something different, yet Tschumi managed to get this homage to urban circulation built.

The frameless glass facade appears collapsed because it follows the slope of the stacked ramps that we are up to the top. Like the Guggenheim compressed and reinterpreted in glass and steel, the ramps create an exciting vortex of people moving in different directions, at different levels, with a clear view out to the campus as the healths.

Eric Liftin is principal of MESH Architectures, an architectural firm committed to integrating physical and

16

## Fe/ad,

Current Hoo-Ha:

The Wireless World

Gadgets and Gizmos

MP3 Rocks the Web

Women in Tech

IPO Outlook

Executive Summary

Wired News Radio

The Wired Index

Animations and More

Brouse All Animations

Plug-in Tester

Submission Guidelines

Quickies

Staff Picks

Sleep Busive

Shinji-san

Baby-Cue

Crash Courses in:

Animation

Info. Architecture

Web Design

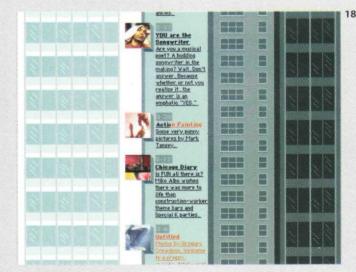
Beginning Java Script

Advanced Java Script

Site Optimization

Dynamic HTML Dreamweaver

19



16. Feature article for Feed (www.feedmag.com/art/fav.php3). Design director: Siri Wilson.

17. New logo for Feed, launched this summer. Design firm: Chermayeff & Geismar, New York; designers: Jamie Peloquin, Corine Putz; creative director: Jonathan Alger.

18. Navigational menu for HotWired. Design director: Eric Eaton.

19-21. Home-page (detail), feature article, and daily column menu for Word. Art director: Yoshi Sodeoka; senior designer: Jason A. Mohr; artist (20): Mark Tansey.



proves one of the few exceptions to why—even as the Net expands exponentially—new e-mags are unable to challenge the old guard's popularity: They don't do it very well. *Charged* offers Gen-Xers community and shelter from the deafening noise of cyberspace.

Other zines have begun to understand this clubbiness. Launched in 1995, the publication Feed bills itself as a "hybrid of old-fashioned magazine and BBS [bulletinboard system] community." It devotes each monthly issue to a central theme—food, books, art, inventions, DNA—and supplements it with daily columns and essays. With many words and few pictures, Feed looks like an earlier version of Salon, vet features harder-hitting, lefterleaning content.

"In the early days, we felt our readers didn't have the patience or bandwidth for heavy graphics," confides Feed's executive editor Stefanie Syman, who with partner Steven Johnson designed the site until 1997. With two iterations of the zine in its past, Feed hired Chermaveff & Geismar to design the latest, a sleek scheme unveiled this summer. "We could have done it in an old version of HTML," laughs Syman of the new design. "We're actually simplifying vear by year. We've dabbled in multimedia, and will integrate broadband elements at some point. But at its core, Feed will always be textual."

In a variation on the theme, in May *Salon* debuted a new design that scrapped its minimal look for a more crowded, gridded page—a layout much like the online news hubs from which it once differentiated itself. After raising the ire of loyal readers, the design was softened a bit, but

Work: Assistant
Professor

SAT 5-6

Talk Inn: Let's All
Devolve!

FRI 5-5

Staff Home Page:
Sabin

THU 5-4

Horoscopes From
The Lavender
Planet

WED 5-3

USA Vaste: The
Ipotex Workstation

TUE 5-2

Toozeday Komix

still retains a more button-up look. Editor-in-chief David Talbot says the new scheme reflects the zine's larger interests: to move Salon from a leisurely reading experience to a dynamic news operation. "We need to compete with the CNN.coms and NYTimes .coms of the world," he admits. "We're still tweaking the design, but for our business to succeed we've had to sacrifice some old magazine elegance in favor of more practical concerns.

If the major online journals differ in content, focus, and layout, they all have one thing in common: advertising. Whether in headers, gutters, footers, or text, each publication consigns valuable onscreen real estate to ad space and tests the necessary evils of the blinking banner. Most zines are constantly experimenting, and currently favor top- or bottom-of-the-page frames for their ads. "Things

have become more standardized at *Feed*," says Syman, echoing an industry-wide opinion. "We now offer advertisers a set number of possible banner sizes and placements."

With a growing Net audience, the sites' traffic can be a big draw for advertisers. In September 1999, Salon attracted 1.9 million unique users; The Onion, a humor zine, receives some 500,000 weekly readers. "Last month," says Jack Shafer at Slate, "we had 1.8 million unique users—that's knocking on the door of The Washington Post." Slate suspended a subscription-only campaign after one year, but not all zines operate in the black: Salon loses money; Suck doesn't. "We keep costs low, have a strong, regular readership, and hire capable salespeople," boasts Joey Anuff. "We don't blow our budget on a zillion editors who generate tons of pages: Suck has a slim staff and pays contributors very well. It works out for everyone."

Given the potential pratfalls, that few online zines pull the elements together into a fulfilling experience is not surprising. One site, Nerve, attracts its audience with its subject (sex, a tried and tested Internet winner), and keeps them by providing faultless layout, strong prose, and an alluring array of digital trinkets. Passionately designed in crimson and black, the site features weekly columns, personal essays, fiction, and photography—all of it carnal in nature. The zine's mission is to explore the wide territory between erotica and pornography, to excite the brain as well as the genitals. "Nerve has become much more than a Web zine," says Genevieve Field, Nerve's editorial director and co-publisher. "It's also

an online community and a publishing company, and we're branching into television and film."

What elevates *Nerve* above the pack is its integration of word, image, and technology. Visitors can read a story by Richard Brautigan, chat, check e-mail, click banners, or browse personal ads; a partnership with Art.com allows them to buy digital photo prints; RealAudio software plays groovy music in the background. Understated and sophisticated, *Nerve* is immersive in the best possible way.

Ironically, *Nerve*'s publisher recently released the first issue of the zine in a print format. You can pick up *Nerve* at the corner newsstand, buy a subscription for your home. "Our allegiance is not to print, nor the Internet, nor any other medium, but to our writers and photographers and their creations," says CEO Rufus Griscom, defending his plan. "We did it backwards. There is no screen glare."

The Irish novelist, George Moore, once claimed that "a man travels the world in search of what he needs and returns home to find it." Has the medium come home? Probably not. Rather, it's come full circle, and just as the Web once beckoned to print purveyors, so will print to the online world. "In the last five vears all media has become digital," says Slate's Shafer. "We have one lingua franca. We're finally recognizing the fact that everything is an iteration of a digital culture." Soon, schoolkids seeking prom duds may sell a new kind of subscription: access to your local ISP.

. . . . . . . . . . .

Colin Berry lives in San Francisco and writes about the arts, music, and culture. Copyright of Print is the property of F&W Publications, Inc. and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use.