100 COVERS, 100 POSSIBILITIES

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A magazine is a means of communication. Therefore, beyond what or who will be published, its first duty is to define ‘how.’ In that logic, the cover is a key feature: since it is the first thing that a reader sees, it must be able to capture attention and convey its own identity.
ARQ was born in 1980 – edited by Montserrat Palmer – as a means of disseminating the work of the School of Architecture UC, with very low budget and no periodicity or time-commitment declared.¹

The first 6 ARQ magazines had no cover, or at least not one confirmed through a type of paper, the use of more than one ink, flaps or any other of its characteristic features. Many do not know these issues or, if they do know them, they do not consider them given their flyer format – known in the field of publications as ‘microzine.’² They are copies of an original piece made in kraft paper, unbound, and difficult to preserve or read – even for us as a publishing house. The logo merges with the school’s name and, in its place, the central topic stands at first sight.

Except for the regular readers, the choice of a magazine is made, in general, by its cover. (Del Castillo, 2013:28).

Popular knowledge indicates that ARQ’s first issue is the one that combines Da Vinci’s Vitruvian Man with Le Corbusier’s Modulor in its cover, that is, issue number 7. The first in large format,³ with a black and red illustration, a small logo and a declared topic. Its bracket binding allowed it to be read rather fluently, and its distinctive content and design made it collectible and relatively timeless. This ‘first’ issue and the following ones became objects of desire for several generations of students and professionals. Without really knowing which issue is which, many remember, among others, the airplanes cover, the one with the hammer and the spatula, or the one with the math signs – the first 13 illustrations by Alex Moreno and the following ones by José Neira. Their powerful simplicity is renowned, just like their content. Between the issues number 7 to number 12, the editorial is still placed at the lower side of the cover, the logo continues to be semi-hidden and the topic is emphasized in big size at the top on the left (the latter only until issue number 8).⁴ Between the issues 9 and 21 the ARQ logo is highlighted in red and, together with the number of the issue, moves relatively free throughout the cover. Between

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**NÚMEROS / ISSUES 1-6**

Formato / Format: 27 × 40.5 cm. Doblada tipo periódico / folded as a newspaper

Papel / Paper: krafts, 90 gr/m² fotocopia / copy

Tintas / Inks: 1/1

Elementos gráficos incorporados / Integrated graphic elements:

logotipo, número, titulares, textos, imagen / logo, issue number, headlines, texts, image
issues 18 and 29, the logo is fixed, for a period, far at the right side of the cover.

Over time, the size of the publication decreases, the logo is emphasized, rotated and located indistinctly on the right or on the left side of the cover. The cover illustrations became complex assemblages of photographs, types, and drawings by designer José Neira, with the flexibility allowed by papercuts and a full knowledge of how to use flat inks and overprints. Headlines circulate freely, establishing certain diagonals or tensions in each issue. The magazine is no longer thematic, so the contents inside can be read on the covers without the need of being literal.
DURANTE este detallado análisis de las portadas, vi que el uso de 4 tintas comenzó de manera casual, quizás incluso por error. Si miras con atención la portada del número 38 – aún mejor si lo haces con unTester de lino – puedes ver que la fotografía no está en blanco y negro, sino en 4 tintas. Neira ya no era ilustrador ni diseñador del revista y un nuevo capítulo de colores comenzó tímidamente y temporalmente solo para las portadas.6

In time, the use of colors became the common element, until today. From issue number 38 and on, the central theme is manifested both in images and headlines that, gradually, become more synthetic and clear. Some come to mind easily because of their strong link with the main topic: the yellow buses' protest in the issue Desplazamientos [mobility] (ARQ 52), the marbles in Juego [game] (ARQ 55) or the one with the drawing En planta [the plan] (ARQ 58). The issues 71 to 73 present engravings by Nemesio Antúnez and 74 to 76 drawings by Roser Bru; both artists and Montserrat Palmer's friends.

After 30 years, between issues 77 and 88 it was decided to pick up some of the earlier codes, such as the use of red and black and the mixture of drawing, text and image. With a certain nostalgia, many perceived this nod to the past on covers that could be either typographic, abstract or photographic, according to the combination of its elements.

ARQ's last 11 issues have undergone several changes; the necessary adjustments for the beginning of a new
stage. Perhaps the most appreciated one is the possibility to have a full cover – i.e. cover, spine and back cover. The issue’s topic is shown in the drawn background grid and complemented with a list of contents and authors. Along with a considerable increase of pages, from issue 92 and on, the magazine’s size was reduced to make it easier to carry. This last year the covers are black plus a neon color in flat ink, with icons or drawings and a centered logo, together with the list of authors and contents.

[...]

I do not think that ARQ has solved many problems, but I rather trust that many have been raised and multiple doors have opened to new questions and ideas. We will continue trying to find new possibilities. ARQ
NÚMEROS / ISSUES

Formato / Format: 24.5 x 31 cm
Papel / Paper: couché 300 gr, polilaminado / polyaminated
Tintas / Inks: 4/4
Elementos gráficos incorporados / Integrated graphic elements: logotipo, número, tema bilingüe, titulares en algunos números, imagen, solapas y código de barras / logo, issue number, theme bilingual, headlines in some issues, image, flaps and bar code

Bibliografía / Bibliography


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Architect and Master of Architecture UC (2005). Master in Editorial Design and Digital Projects, Escuela Superior de Diseño de Barcelona and Universidad Internacional de Valencia (2017). Digital graphic design studies, MacPC Academy (2015). Has been art director and independent graphic editor of both printed and digital publications, professor at courses related to architecture and design and a collaborator for architectural offices in the elaboration of graphic material for publication. Since 2003 works at Ediciones ARQ, where she is currently graphic editor.
1. In Montserrat Palmer’s words in the editorial located on the first issue’s cover: “This journal that we intend to publish monthly would like to document the informal conversation, the drawing on the paper napkin, the gossip, the precise observation, the moment we make the school.”

2. “A microzine is a fanzine of little circulation, minor interest and usually reproduced in a photocopier. Historically they were pamphlets created on the margins of the habitual channels, and that often incorporated content that in these channels would have been considered inappropriate, subversive or bordering the sickly” (Caldwell and Zappaterra, 2014:48). These first issues of the magazine, in spite of being the biggest ones (27 × 40.5 cm), were pleated – determining a final size of 13.5 × 40.5 cm.

3. Size 27 × 37 cm that lasted until issue 29, April 1995; 15 years after the first one and 13 years after issue number 7.

4. These could be classified as ‘abstract covers,’ because “they can afford not to include any or almost no titleholder on the cover and to place the logo where it best suits the design, given that visibility on the shelf is no longer a condition” (Caldwell and Zappaterra, 2014:65). Even without a thorough analysis, it is possible to observe that ARQ magazine up to number 100, with some exceptions, has remained within this type of publications.

5. Since issue number 30 the size is reduced to 24.5 × 31 cm.

6. If we rely strictly on the classification by type, issues 38 to 76 could be considered ‘figurative covers,’ whose focus is a photograph or illustration that seeks to capture attention prior to the rest of its elements.

7. Currently, the magazine measures 20.5 × 27 cm, close to the A4 standard size and also to that of a laptop.