DIVINE COMEDY

INFERNO

Adapted from the original La Divina Comedia di Dante (1555)

TRANSLATED BY

Charles Singleton

The first version in English Literal Prose

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MCMLXX
Born in London and the son of a taxi driver, **Alexander McQueen** was the quintessential bad boy made good. He had brains and brawn, having survived over ten whole years as a solo designer and being brought into the **GUCCI GROUP** stable, which bought a 51% stake in his company in 2002. In 2008, his company not only turned a profit but was also opening new stores from L. A. to Beirut. He was awarded the coveted **Designer of the Year Award** at the British Fashion Awards four times.

**ALEXANDER McQUEEN** delivered collections that were often described in superlatives: “I didn’t plan out my life like that,” he said. “When people recognise and respect what you do, that’s nice, but I don’t think you ever do this to be famous. Fame should be left to the film stars. We’re just offering a service.” Alexander McQueen was born in 1970 in the East End of London - the son of a taxi driver. He left school at 16 and trained on Savile Row at **Gieves & Hawkes**, where he reportedly once embroidered a suit for the Prince of Wales with the words “I am a cunt” (in the lining). In 1991 his entire degree show was bought by influential stylist Isabella Blow, whose later suicide in 2007 led to him dedicating his entire spring/summer 2008 collection to her memory.

In ’92 He earned his Master’s Degree in fashion design from London’s Central Saint Martins (formerly Central Saint Martins College of Art and Design). The of LVMH president, Bernard Arnault, controversially installed McQueen as John Galliano’s successor at **Givenchy** in 1996. McQueen told *Vogue* in October 1997 that his debut couture offering for the label was “crap”, but he stayed with the house until March 2001 - continuing to create challenging collections, including one featuring car-robots spraying paint over white cotton dresses and double amputee model Aimee Mullins striding down the catwalk on intricately carved wooden legs - until the contract which he said was “constraining his creativity” was ended.

McQueen won the British Fashion Awards’ British Designer of the Year four times and won the Men’s Wear Designer of the Year award in 2004. In 2003, he received the CFDA Award for Best International Designer and was honored with a CBE from Queen Elizabeth II for his services to the fashion industry. His spring/summer 2010 collection, which featured alien-inspired make-up and reptilian prints, was lauded as his best by the fashion press, with Selfridges buying director Anita Barr telling **VOGUE.COM** she believed it would be the department store’s “best selling collection ever”.

**WORDS BY**
Lauren Milligan,
*Who’s Who*,
*Vogue* 2011

**PHOTOGRAPH**
Naomi Campbell by Thomas Whiteside for Elle
NICK CAVE
AND THE BAD SEEDS
MURDER BALLADS
OUT NOW
OUT NOW
OUT NOW
West Africa has been a cultural crossroad for musical development. The most widespread and influential music was guitar-based genres including “palmwine” music, which took the region by storm during the 1920s and 1930s. Palmwine was most often heard at informal gatherings among the urban lower classes. The musicians would accompany themselves with guitars, beer bottles for percussion or kerosene cans.

The singers were often fairly political and touched on contemporary issues. The other popular genre was “highlife,” which was more associated with the upper classes and social elite. Performed at important events such as weddings, funerals, and holidays, highlife ensembles combined European band instruments and harmonic structures with distinctly African practices such as praise singing. Highlife’s appeal was broadened by its origins in Ghana, the first African nation to gain independence in 1957. Under the leadership of the prime minister, Kwame Nkrumah, Ghana’s political and cultural influence was strong throughout the region during the postcolonial period. With a population of 150 million people, Nigeria was the most populous country in sub-Saharan Africa, gaining its independence in 1960. Nigeria’s largest city, Lagos, while dominated by the Yoruba people, is in many ways a postmodern collage of the two cultures.

The musical style of Fela is called Afrobeat, a style he largely created, which is a complex fusion of jazz, funk, Ghanaian/Nigerian highlife, psychedelic rock and traditional West African chants and rhythms. Afrobeat is characterized by a fairly large band with many instruments, vocals and a musical structure featuring jazzy, funky horn sections. Fela’s band was notable for featuring two baritone saxophones, whereas most groups were using only one of this instrument.
Filmpolitik Magazine: Armed Struggles

This is a magazine exploring the intersection of political thought and cinema. We explore films with a political outlook, be it influential or explorative. We keep our own political aspirations out of these pages, providing a neutral dissection of political films of our age. This issue explores films dealing with Global armed struggles for freedom of land. Films exploring stories from the Palestinian struggle, Tamil Eelam, West German student militancy and the Lebanese civil war. Among the hundreds of films made on these subjects, only the ones that deserve study have been written about here.

Publisher & Editor: Sukumaran Ray
Editorial Chief: Noam Chomsky Jr.
Art Director: Tyrone Powers
Marketing: Baron Von Hammersmak
Photography: Ansel Adam Jhonson

Olivier Assayas' landmark three part film about the life and times of the notorious Venezuelan terrorist set against the backdrop of the global armed struggles of the 1970's.

Uli Edel's film capturing the action and adrenaline rush of Andreas Baader and his gang of post-hippie misfits proves to be a brilliant account of post-war Germany.

Essay on Ari Folman's killer speculative piece about the memories of a massacre.

Essay on Jacques Audiard's emotional film about the victims of a resistance.
Nocturno is an unapologetically calligraphic typeface with slightly oblique stress and sculpted, concave, almost flare serifs. The dark, broad-shouldered letter silhouettes provide superb legibility, and four finely tuned weights permit the creation of clear text hierarchies. Crisp, precise details, a generous x-height, flowing rhythm and rightward drag emphasise the sense of horizontality guiding readers’ eyes along for immersive reading.

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Nikola Djurek was born in Croatia, studied in Croatia, Italy and finally in The Netherlands at postgraduate master course Type and Media at Royal Academy of Art in The Hague, he earned his PhD degree in the graphic and type-design field. Nikola is a partner at Typotheque, and teaches at Art Academy - DVK, University of Split and University of Zagreb, Faculty of Design.

Nocturno typeface family was published in 2013. In the same year Nocturno was shortlisted for the Best Typefaces of 2013 by Typographica.

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