

FULFIX



FEBRUARY

LGBTQ+ HISTORY 3

NEWS 5

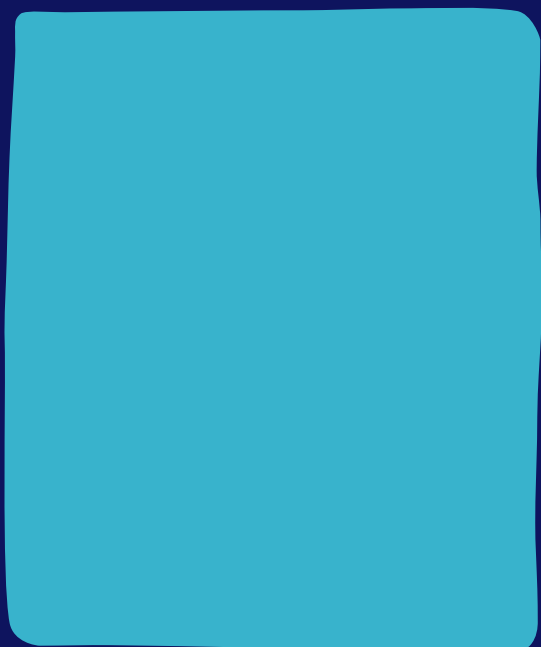
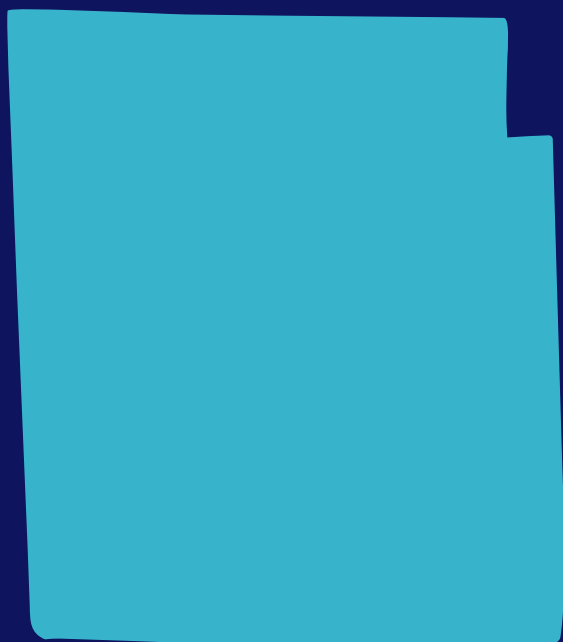
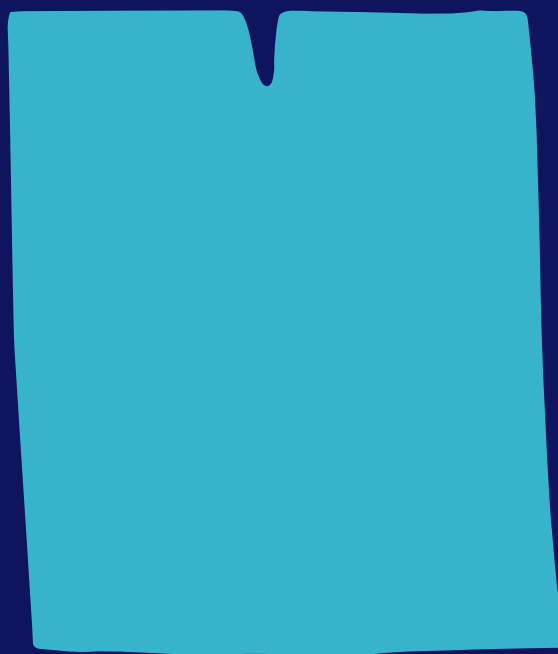
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February has been LGBTQ+ history month, this edition of Fulfix is celebrating queer love through the ages. With articles on political history, film, sport and recipies to try, there is something for everyone.



LGBTQ+ HISTORY MONTH

Celebrating queer love through the ages.

EDIE CARTER



Sappho

The month of February marks LGBTQ+ history month. Since Section 28 of Margaret Thatcher's 1988 Conservative government which banned the 'promotion of homosexuality' in schools, the UK has felt the effects of the erasure of queer history. The statute was finally removed from Scotland in 2000 and England in 2003. However, despite the removal of this explicitly homophobic law, LGBTQ+ history has been failed of its rightful place on school curriculums. The current education system fails to teach that LGBTQ+ history is history. Throughout all of time, queer love has found a way. It may not have always been deemed 'conventional' and was often kept hidden, but people have always challenged gender and sexual norms. Since February also marks St Valentine's Day, it seemed apt to delve into the rich history of LGBTQ+ love through the ages. On such a heteronormative occasion, it seems valuable to draw attention to, and engage in, a celebration of queer love throughout history. In the history of romance, much of culture has been rewritten or buried to suit the heterosexual palate (*see 'they were just really good friends') and so what follows is a very brief chronology which can form the basis of your own research. It is important to understand that LGBTQ+ love and relationships have

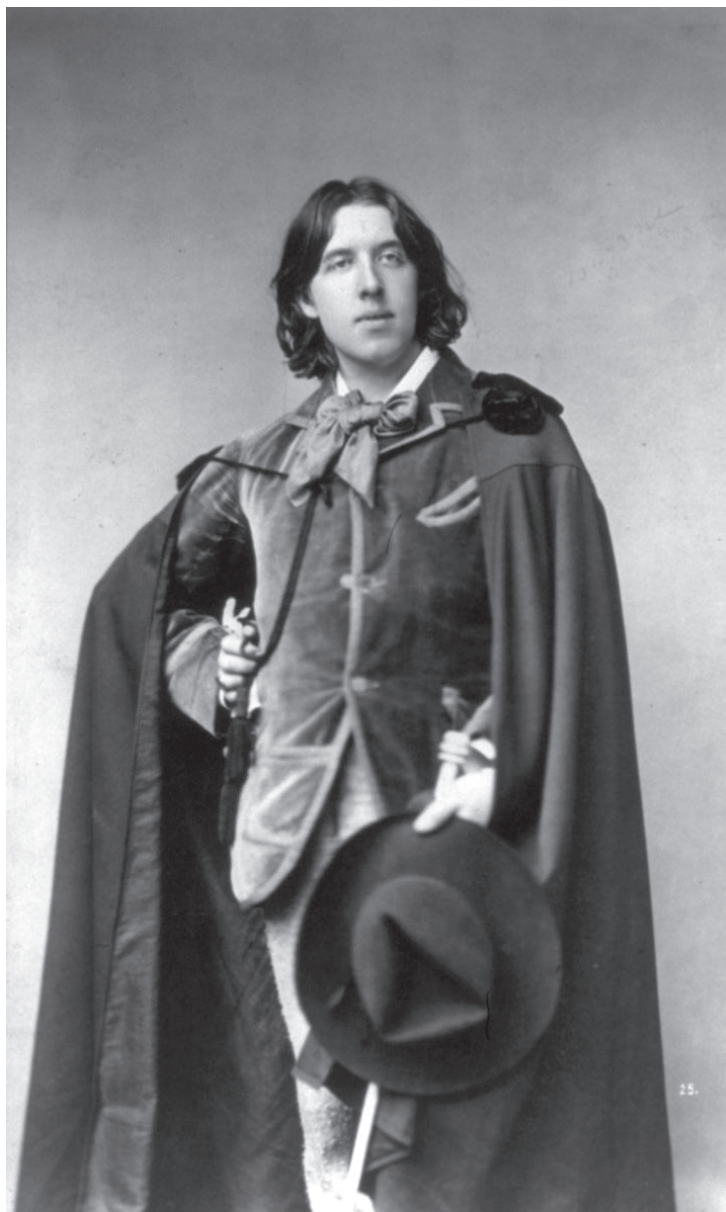
been around just as long as any other and their existence is a significant component in the fabric of our modern society.

Around 630 BCE, Sappho of Lesbos – a lesbian poet – was writing stunning lyrical poetry almost exclusively on the topic of love. The term 'sapphic' has since been claimed as an identifier for women-loving-women and lesbianism as a whole. It is here that began the trend of women giving violets to their female lovers to symbolise their relationship. These traditions became especially profound as a discrete act of defiance when later LGBTQ+ identifying people were forced to hide their love or as a sort of code to display (to those that would understand) what their sexual orientation was. Sappho and her lover would wear garlands of violets. Much later, gay men tended to sport green carnations – a trend begun by Oscar Wilde. At this time (in Ancient Greece) we find some of the earliest recorded examples of same-sex relationships. Often alongside heterosexual marriages, mature men would take a younger lover. Philosophers at the time praised these relationships as mutually beneficial and emotional since they were pedagogic. Greek mythology is also undeniably filled with tales of queer love, although some classicists do insist

on defending the 'really good friends' line. Tell me, if there are two 'friends' and one is killed, would the other live with their dead body, murder the killer of this 'friend' and then die avenging him before combining their ashes? Even in a work of fiction, this would seem an extreme response had they not been truly, romantically involved. This is of course a reference to Achilles and Patroclus – classic victims of the 'good friends' rhetoric. (If you have not already, you MUST read 'The Song of Achilles' by Madeline Miller!)

At the same time, further afield in Japan, many Meian diaries referred to emperors being in same-sex relationships. The Indian Karma-sutra (an ancient text about love and sexuality) also discusses homosexual relationships. Then, some decades later, women in Lesotho, Africa, were recorded as engaging in socially sanctioned long-term relationships with other women. These were often intimate relationships but referred to as 'motsoalle' – loosely translating as 'very close friends', which is perhaps where the trend emerges? Women in proceeding centuries would continue to form romantic relationships whilst being deemed as 'special friends'. Sometimes, this actually allowed queer love to prosper rather than discouraging it – it allowed couples to live under the protection of assumed friendship (which was seen as more palatable) and it was often much safer for the couple.

In Europe, examples of women cross-dressing to live with the woman they loved occurred steadily throughout the Middle Ages and well into the 20th Century. Lovers who were forced to live separately for safety penned some of the most moving, richest, and deeply devoted love letters to ever exist. The 19th Century also saw the emergence of 'Boston marriages' – where women were able to live together (independently of men) in a manner seen as socially acceptable because again, they lived under the guise of close friendship. The Ladies of Llangollen are one of the most famous examples: having lived together for over 50 years they were buried in the same plot of land, immortalising their love. At the same time, covert meeting places for men to find partners began to appear under the name of 'molly houses'; these existed in establishments such as taverns, pubs, and coffee shops. Frequently raided by the police, 'molly houses' were forced into obscurity as homosexual activities were heavily prosecuted. To protect themselves, men would often use 'female names and titles', cross-dress or adopt 'feminine mannerisms and speech'. Then, in the 1980s queer women were seen to resort to more old-fashioned methods of finding lovers – placing personal ads in newspapers. 'On our backs' was an LGBTQ+ magazine designed by women, for women and



Oscar Wilde

gave a much-needed voice to the marginalised. Queer dating has since adapted to the modern, digital era and LGBTQ+ oriented dating apps encourage self-expression and freedom.

However, homophobia and transphobia are still dangerously present in the modern day; this is partly the fault of a lack of education and our strongly heteronormative society that remains deeply pernicious. Many LGBTQ+ identifying people do not feel safe to live life openly as their truest self. So, this Valentine's Day, remember that LOVE IS LOVE; any healthy love is never wrong. This is indeed a sentiment that should be taught and carried forward into creating strong allyship now and into the future. LGBTQ+ history and existence must not be allowed to fade into the background until next February; increasing education in any way we can is the best way to create positive, lasting change!

SUE GRAY REPORT

OLIVIA BLACKBURN



So, the report has now been released to the public, and broadcasted alongside it an apology speech from Boris Johnson. Around 12 suspected parties, or so called 'work events', were investigated by Sue Gray, and the results were not surprising. Though 4 have been excluded, the other parties are undergoing intensive inquiry, being labelled by the Metropolitan Police as "reaching the threshold for criminal investigation" (clause 13). In Clause 7, it states, "We carried out interviews of over 70 individuals, some more than once, and examined relevant documentary and digital information, such as emails, WhatsApp messages, text messages, photographs, and building entry and exit logs. This has also included searches of official records." Over 300 photographs, and 500 pieces of paper were compiled. However, as these cases are currently being investigated, and may be so for up to a 20-month period, not a lot of substantial evidence or conclusion could be drawn from the report. Despite this, Sue Gray ends the report by addressing the "fragmented and complicated leadership style of" government and saying that "significant learning (needs) to be drawn from these events" as they

"should not have been allowed to take place". She ends this with "This does not need to wait for the police investigations to be concluded."

As for PM Johnson, his statement to the House of Commons addresses the findings of this report. He begins with the angle of the party growing and moving forward from these parties, "we must look at ourselves in the mirror and we must learn.", and that he "understand(s) the anger that people feel". Though predominantly it is an apology, a lot of the speech focuses on what the Conservative party have done for the country, for example saying, "We have shown that we can do things people thought were impossible and that we can deliver for the British people."

However, this apology and 'explanation' was not sufficient for some senior, or previously senior, members of the Conservative party, including that of former Prime Ministers Theresa May and Sir John Major. May addressed Johnson directly by saying, "Number 10 Downing Street was not observing the regulations they had imposed on members of the public. So either my right honourable friend had not read the rules, or didn't



understand what they meant, and others around him, or they didn't think the rules applied to Number 10. Which was it?". Furthermore, Major attended an event where he made a speech on the 10th of February detailing his personal views on the Government's actions, referring to the government creating mistrust by breaking the rules saying, "Our democracy is a fragile structure; it is not an impenetrable fortress. It can fall if no one challenges what is wrong, or does not fight for what is right" and that Johnson is making the government look "foolish".

Some may argue, on the other hand, that the media's attention surrounding that of these parties is detracting from other political situations happening at the same time, that are mainly being ignored, particularly if people only look at the 'article of the day'. Currently the 'Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Bill' is being passed through Parliament, in the House of Lords committee stage, of which it has been branded by some members as "repressive" and "nasty". Whether or not you may agree with the bill, it is clear why the government is being viewed by some as not fully adhering to the will of the people. Though our Parliament is the sovereign body in

our unitary state (centralised power in the country), it is not completely enacting one of its main purposes: representation of the public. Being supported particularly by the likes of Priti Patel, Home Secretary, the Bill has been pushed forward despite the multitude of protests against it, with the campaign named "Kill the Bill". The first of the protests to happen was on the 21st of March 2021 in Bristol, whilst Easter weekend saw protests in London, Bristol, Leicester, Guildford, Newcastle, Birmingham, Liverpool, Bournemouth, Brighton, Weymouth, and Luton. The biggest of the protests was on the 1st of May 2021. Yet despite all of these efforts by multiple individuals and groups across the UK, the bill has still been pushed forward.

What are your thoughts on these recent events? Do you think the report consequently overlooks media attention? Do you stand against the bill? If you do stand against it, you can look into the ongoing work of the pressure groups, such as Liberty, though there are others that you may agree with more.

AFGHANISTAN BEFORE

ASA STANLEY



Afghanistan today is a dystopian and desperate land, with childhood homes and families destroyed through the constant years of war, battle scarred buildings, and full streets ruined by bombing. Prisons are filled with young men and children, locked up for stealing bikes or even food, malnourished and held without trial. You can see lines of people waiting to have their kidney removed to be sold on a black market in order to feed their families and mothers desperate for help, for food and medicine for their newborn, sobbing as they watch their helpless tiny fragile frames struggle to keep a grip on life, with no-one coming to their aid.

At the age of eight, Fatima's future is decided for her. In her ragged clothes, Fatima's emerald eyes look at times journalist Chris Lamb as she describes a future of promise and hope. She says to Lamb that she would 'love to go to school and study'. Instead, she is being sold into marriage to a man she has never met in order to feed her family and help cure her tuberculosis. The price is £630. Fatima's father turns to Lamb to show him how they're keeping themselves warm. He pulls out a plastic bag filled with twigs and litter. This is their only source of fuel he says. La Jan (Fatima's father) was badly burned in a British air attack in 2010 over his village. For many years, La Jan described this day as the worst day of his life. And it was, until recent weeks where he had to see his daughter sold and had to consider selling his 3-month-old daughter, still wrapped in swaddling. Now he looks around the shack where he lives with his wife, four children, parents, widowed aunt and other family members in despair and says "I am having to choose between selling my daughters or starving,".

I write about Fatima and her family as it is a poignant example of the thoughts going through my head which have made me feel so helpless and forlorn. Last night I watched Alex Crawford (a Sky News journalist) explain the current crisis point the Afghan people are experiencing right now. Years of conflict, the Covid 19 pandemic, a change of government and the worst drought in 27 years has led to harrowing statistics like the fact that 1 million children are at risk of malnutrition and 9 million people are at international phase classification level 4 for starvation; level 5 is famine.

However, this image of Afghanistan being a country without future, wasn't always the case. In the 1950s, '60s and parts of the '70s the country saw prosperity which it hadn't ever seen before in its history. In Afghanistan before the Taliban, the infrastructural investment and Western influence of the 1960s and early '70s created a socio-political climate much different than the one that's dominated the last several decades. Between 1945 and 1954 the American government invested more than \$50 million in loans into the construction of the Kandahar-Herat highway. By 1960, U.S. economic aid to Afghanistan had reached \$165 million. Kabul, the capital and largest city in Afghanistan, was first to see the changes. Modern buildings began to appear next to traditional structures, and new roads spanned the length of the city and beyond. Women were allowed to attend Kabul University and they were not forced to wear their burqas in public. Some women started to push tradition even further and started to wear miniskirts around the modernised capital. The image, taken in 1962, shows two medical students examining a plastic model of a human body part with their professor.

I point to this moment in Afghanistan's history as it shows a time where the country's future seemed bright, Western support for the developing nation was strong and life for young adults there looked as if it could be better than their parents'. But due to years of conflict, and in recent times the West's abandonment of the nation, this past seems all too long ago.

A powerful image stuck in my head while writing this article. An image of an Afghan women holding a photo of all Western leaders (Britain, Canada, America) getting their mouths taped shut. This to me symbolises the feelings of betrayal, of being forgotten, and of being pushed aside by the West, felt by Afghan people. Afghanistan has shown itself to be a country that can have a future of prosperity; to achieve this the country needs help, but sadly, in recent times the political will to help the country has not been directed by the West. Afghanistan's history is rich, and its future can be too with the correct intervention.

LIBERAL DEMOCRAT'S IN-PARTY CONFLICT

FINN PATCHESA



Charles Kennedy

The Liberal Democrat's entered the 2000s in their strongest position ever and for the first time, posed the slightest threat to the power of the two-party UK democracy. Much of their popularity can be attributed to the leadership of Charles Kennedy, who led the Liberal Democrats from 1999-2006. Kennedy saw his popularity skyrocket after his famous speech at the "Stop the War" rally in 2003. As the only party that had always openly opposed the Iraq War, the Liberal Democrats took on the role of being the largest opposition to the New Labour government, especially as the Conservative opposition at that time were in complete disarray under Iain Duncan Smith. Throughout the 2000s, the Liberal Democrats would continue to enjoy their highest popularity in UK politics (winning 62 seats in 2005, their most ever) but unbeknownst to many, at this point they were also undoing great change as a party. To understand this change, we must go back further.

Origins of the Party:

In 1981, the Labour "Gang of Four" MPs split from the far-left leader, Michael Foot, to create the Social Democrat Party (SDP). They aimed to create a more moderate

and palatable form of left-wing politics and thus coincidentally shared many policies and ideas with the Liberal Party, but in some senses, they still remained vastly different. The Liberal Party had been completely obscure in the UK for over 50 years at this point: what had once been the biggest opposition to the Tories (and had enjoyed periods of power up to the 1920s under David Lloyd George and Henry Asquith), had since been completely overshadowed by the new Labour Party. Sensing an opportunity to make great political gains, the two parties made an alliance that lasted 7 years until in 1988 they officially became one united party: The Liberal Democrats.

Fast forward back to the mid 2000s, the Liberal Democrats had become increasingly factionalised. On one hand there were the Social Democrats of the party, including Charles Kennedy and Paddy Ashdown, whose beliefs aligned more with the former left-wing SDP than the liberals of the party. On the other hand, there were the "Orange Book" liberals who advocated the reclaiming of traditional liberalism and were far more centrist to right-wing in their beliefs (and were named after an orange book published by many young Liberal Democrat MPs). Following the resignation of Kennedy in 2006, what can best be described as a civil conflict erupted from the heart of the Liberal Democrats.

In what transpired over a period of two years and two elections: the seemingly "old" and "new" factions of the party battled for the leadership. The first leadership election in 2006 was won by Menzies Campbell, an "old" member of the party, who narrowly defeated Chris Huhne in his bid to become the leader.

Campbell had a rough time during his brief stint as leader of the Liberal Democrats, and his performance during Prime Minister's questions was heavily criticized – he was seen as simply out of touch. Campbell undoubtedly saw the biggest backlash when it was revealed that he had rejected the Prime Minister Gordon Brown's offer to have two Liberal Democrat MPs (Paddy Ashdown, former leader, and Julia Neuberger) in his cabinet. To many of the public, this represented Campbell's lack of touch and direction for the party: he had been gifted an opportunity to improve the Liberal Democrats' representation in the government and had stubbornly refused it. Campbell was continually heralded as out of touch, and with conflict within the party continuing to brew, he announced his resignation in October 2007.

By this point, it had become clear that the Orange Book faction of the party were taking over, which could be plainly seen through the election of Nick Clegg in 2007. Clegg, a co-author of the Orange Book and a

Liberal Democrats



great believer in Economic Liberalism, subtly transformed the Liberal Democrats from a party on the centre-left to a party that would be considered centrist.

The run up to the 2010 election was the most scintillating in history: for the first time ever there were 3 parties battling out for the number one spot. Although Clegg was clearly the underdog, his political aptitude and impressive charisma saw him dominate the televised debates, and presented as the first real alternative to the two-party system of Labour and the Conservatives.

Cameron won the election as all had expected but with a hung parliament for the first time. Needing 326 seats for a majority government, the Conservatives had won 306, Labour 258, and the Liberal Democrats 57: which put Nick Clegg in quite the difficult position. A coalition with Labour might be more popular with the Social Democratic wing of the party but this was not what Clegg stood for, and a coalition would produce a minority government which would have a weak mandate to vote in the House of Commons. Alternatively, a coalition with the Conservatives would produce a majority government but, saying that the Social Democrats of the party would not be happy would be an understatement. Finally, Clegg could choose to coalition with neither

party, which would have caused another election in the following months (something nobody wanted).

Clegg opted for the second option, and the Conservative-Liberal Democrat coalition was established – thrusting the youthful and inexperienced Liberal Democrats into government for the first time since their formation. Under the new agreement, Clegg would become the Deputy Prime Minister with his ministers scattered around in minor roles.

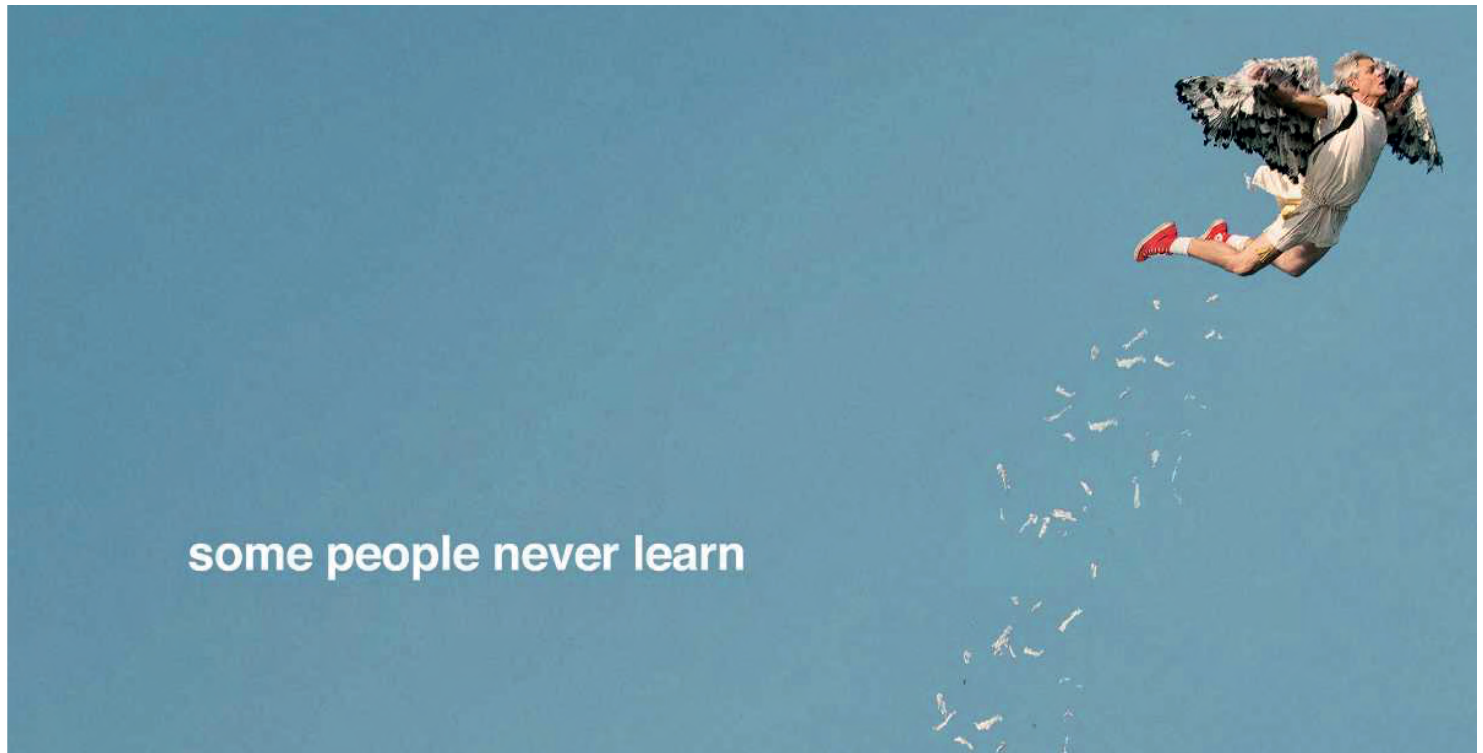
Looking back, both the decision to coalition with the Conservatives, as well as the positions that the Liberal Democrats took in government would prove disastrous. As Deputy Prime Minister, Clegg had relatively no influence over the country. He was given an AV (alternative vote) referendum but it was shut down by the government. His key manifesto promise to abolish tuition fees never came to fruition. Criticism related to austerity measures were blamed on the Lib Dems of the government.

In short, the coalition ruined the promising prospects of the Liberal Democrats, and during their tenor in government they plummeted in popularity. Clegg resigned in 2016, and the several successive leaders since have not managed to inspire much popularity in the UK.

JACKASS FOREVER REVIEW

A man-child masterpiece.

JAMIE GRAINGER



After 22 years, the mere mention of the name “Jackass” brings about vivid memories and references that seem larger than life. Sure, there is the surface-level appeal of jesters dancing for entertainment and merriment, but there is also the partially subliminal commentary the tableaux offer as a nod toward contemporary economics, art, and social mores. The tension between these seemingly polar moods might cause a stir in certain society circles, but it is also what they do best. And they certainly do their best in their latest film, ‘Jackass Forever’.

Everyone’s favourite gang of crude and lewd pranksters are back with more rowdy and outrageous stunts that seek to bruise, infect, and (in some cases) almost fatally harm. Such is the case for ‘Jackass Forever’, the fourth instalment in high society’s primo franchise where pig semen comes by the gallons, the human privates are utilized in several innovative methods, and getting launched out of a cannon at speeds upwards of 100mph is just another day at the office.

Director Tremaine and company know the stakes with making a “Jackass” film and the cast members understand only the wildest sequences are going to make the cut (or risk being a blip in the closing credits) but the artistry and production values on these movies never cease to amaze. Take the opening credit sequence for example, a spoof on “Godzilla” filmed in

16mm that at first glance seems normal, except in this universe nothing is “normal” so naturally there’s Chris Pontius’ green painted privates substituted as feet ploughing through a miniscule sized metropolis before a snapping turtle comes and saves the day. It’s silly, irrelevant and had me on the floor wheezing, but also shows how Tremaine takes the time to craft a cinematic moment that would make Ishiro Honda proud.

Walking into Jackass Forever was probably the first time I ever genuinely considered a movie being “the movie the world needs right now.” Like few things do these days, watching the gang hurt themselves does bring demographics together. I spent the entire movie screaming, stomping my feet, covering my face with my hands, and squealing with joy, and would’ve happily sat through another 90 minutes of it.

Sadly, the main crew isn’t getting any younger and, after the monstrous near paralyzing hit taken, I seriously doubt Knoxville plans on getting in the ring with a bull ever again - a fact which would explain the inclusion of fresh blood, who are ceremoniously given the torch to possibly keep the “Jackass” legacy alive and our bellies hurting from laughing too hard. For our sake, I hope they do, because these movies, in all their crazy debauchery, are special experiences that can’t be replicated anywhere else.

RECIPIE: COCONUT SQUARES

REKA UNGAR



Ingredients:

For the sponge

- 80g unsalted butter
- 200g powdered sugar
- 2 medium eggs
- 1 tbsp honey
- 200ml milk
- 1 tsp baking powder
- 400g plain flour*

For the chocolate sauce

- 250g unsalted butter
- 250g sugar
- 3 tbsp cocoa powder (unsweetened)
- 100ml milk

To coat

- 300g desiccated coconut

*You can substitute the flour and baking powder with self-raising flour if needed

Method:

1. To make the sponge, melt the butter then cream it together with the powdered sugar, then beat in the eggs one by one. After this, mix in the honey and milk then finally add the baking powder and flour.
2. Pour the batter into a lined, square baking tray (roughly 27x30cm, relatively deep) then bake at 180°C (fan) for approximately 20-25 minutes. Once baked, take it out and place it on a cooling rack until cool to the touch.
3. Melt the butter for the sauce over the stove, and then add the sugar, cocoa powder and milk and mix until well combined. Let cool slightly.
4. Cut the cooled sponge into squares, then dip the squares one by one into the chocolate sauce, then immediately roll each square in the desiccated coconut.

Plate and enjoy!

EDIE AND HELEN BAKE ON HISTORY

EDIE CARTER AND HELEN STEVENS



Elizabethan Naughty Cake (circa 1570)

Modern day prices for this 'cake' are the equivalent of 272 Elizabethan shillings; the average citizen at the time would have to work for 544 days to earn enough to make it!

Ingredients:

- Butter
- Honey
- Mixed fruit
- Mixed nuts
- Plain biscuits
- Mixed spices

Our ratings out of 10:

- Taste – 8/10, no real complaints
- Texture – 9/10, lots of complementary yet varied textures
- Appearance – 3/10, we can agree it looks pretty vile
- How transferable to a modern context – 9/10, it's basically a breakfast bar

Overall, we would conclude that it would not be worth the 544 days. However, the input was much more acceptable, having only taken us about 30 minutes. That said, it would indeed be offensive to call this dessert a 'cake' – it is far from it! We agreed it was much more comparable to some kind of tiffin or breakfast bar (to make a link to the modern palate).

The idea of a 'cake' was formerly used to refer to an item that had been compressed so in that way it would indeed have been referred to as a cake. Helen and I performed some hardcore flattening to stick everything together and ensure the 'cake' was in fact well-compacted!

The taste was not altogether unpleasant, as intuition had predicted, the naughty cake largely tasted like the sum of its component ingredients – hardly a surprise and hardly offensive to the tastebuds. We also took the bake to the market (our friend groups) to discover some more objective reviews and we received some interesting consumer feedback. It was concurred that our Elizabethan delicacy had a 'slight bacon-y aftertaste'?! Really, this is rather impressive considering the fact that in no way at all was bacon, or any meat for that matter, anywhere near our dessert.

So, in conclusion: not terrible, but save yourself the trouble and just eat a Nature Valley bar.

SPORT: THE WINTER OLYMPICS

ETHAN TAYLOR-BRAMALL



If you have kept up with the Winter Olympics recently you may have heard that the U.S. is 'boycotting' the games but may not know why. In fact, nine countries are 'boycotting' the games alongside the United States, the reason being the alleged human rights violations in Xingjiang, China. Some have praised this decision to not condone this poor treatment but others say that the United States are unnecessarily politicising a sports event.

Specifically, the boycott is focused on China's alleged forced birth control and sterilisation of Uyghur people and forcing them to live in internment camps, the supposed end goal of this being to eliminate the ethnic minority populations and culture from the region - this is all according to an independent and unofficial UK-based investigation. China denies the allegations and warned the west that it will "pay" if it goes ahead with the boycott, which the U.S and UK did.

The 'boycott' consists of the big Olympic sponsors being quieter than usual when it comes to promoting the games and some U.S officials have not attended the games. Whilst it is not an extreme boycott, it sends a clear message to China about how some countries feel

about their authoritarian regime. It is unclear whether this is having much of an impact on China or the games themselves, as most of the events are going forward as planned, although some athletes have pulled out or been pulled due to Covid-19.

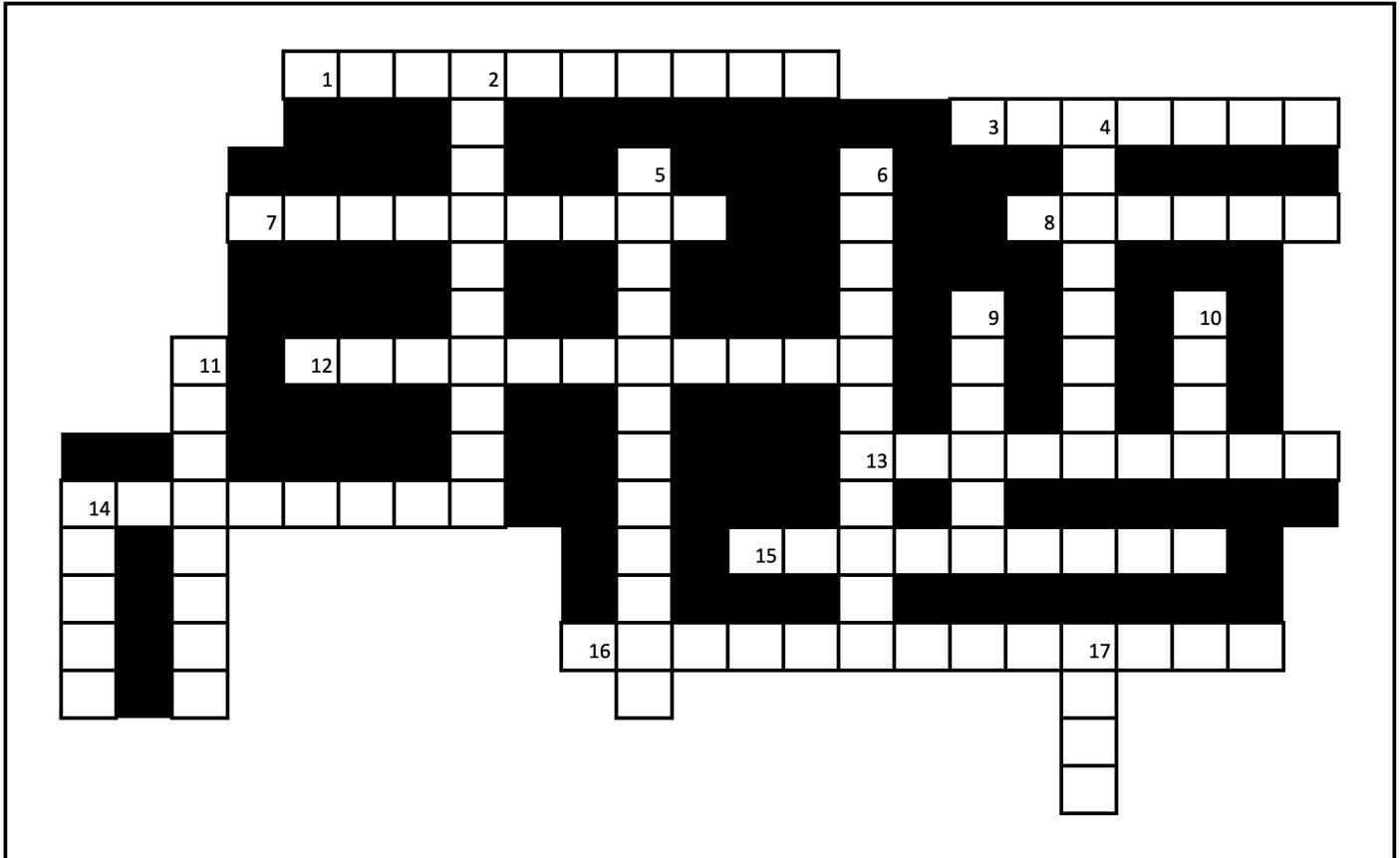
The athletes themselves are not enjoying many aspects of the games: be it the man-made slopes a couple of miles from a power station or the fact that they have to live in an 'Olympic bubble' for the duration of the games. A positive test will result in a stay at an isolation facility until symptoms stop and the athlete has negative tests. These facilities are described as stressful environments for the inhabitants and some have complained about inadequate food for the athletes.

Despite the poor conditions the games have gone ahead on schedule and at the time of writing the Norwegians have had the most success, while Great Britain have not managed to win a medal quite yet. If Great Britain fail to get a medal it will be the first winter Olympics in 30 years with zero silverware earned by a British athlete. Hopefully, team GB manage to pull their socks up by the 20th and bring some medals home.

PUZZLES

ANYA CHIU

Crossword - The Year of the Tiger



Across

1. Rugby Super League team: [BLANK] Tigers (10)
3. Videogame by Bungie, codename: 'Project Tiger' (7)
7. Tiger from The Jungle Book (5,4)
8. 'Crouching Tiger, Hidden [BLANK]' (6)
12. Pigment that gives tigers orange fur (11)
13. Ointment produced by Haw Par Corp (5,4)
14. "They're Gr-r-reat!" (8)
15. Pen name of suffragist Lillie Devereux Blake (5,4)
16. Tiger from 'Life of Pi' (7,6)

Down

2. Famous golfer (5,5)
4. Band who wrote the main theme for 'Rocky III' (8)
5. "Hey all you cool cats and kittens!" (6,6)
6. Danish variety-store chain (6,5)
9. Pooh's energetic friend (6)
10. Tigers are native to this continent (4)
11. Cut usually given to Tiger's Eye Gemstones (8)
14. Toy released by Tiger Electronics in 1998 (5)
17. Main ingredient used for tiger bread's pattern (4)

Sudoku

		2	4			9		
8		3		6	9		7	
			5	8	1			
			1			3		
9								2
		8		2	4			
6	1	4			7			5
					5			
	3			1				6

Solutions

6	9	4	2	1	8	7	3	5
3	1	7	5	4	6	9	8	2
5	2	8	7	3	9	4	1	6
9	5	1	4	2	7	8	6	3
2	4	9	8	5	3	1	7	9
7	8	3	6	9	1	5	2	4
4	3	2	1	8	5	9	6	7
1	7	5	9	6	2	3	4	8
8	6	9	3	7	4	2	5	1

Across

1. Castleford 3. Destiny 7. ShereKhan 8. Dragon 12. Pheomelanin 13. TigerBalm 14. Frosties 15. TigerLily 16. RichardParker

Down

2. TigerWoods 4. Survivor 5. CaroleBaskin 6. Flying-Tiger 9. Tigger 10. Asia 11. Cabochon 14. Furby 17. Rice

RENDERING