

South's Food Security : The Gender Angle

Raana Haider writes from Cairo

THE woman peasant is the most oppressed and exploited woman in Mozambique. Reduced to an object of pleasure, a reproducer of children, a producer of food for the family's subsistence, an unsalaried worker in the service of the head of the family, the woman peasant at the same time has a very great revolutionary potential from which the Mozambican Revolution cannot be cut off, said Samora Machel in an address to the second conference of the Organisation of Mozambican Women (OMM), held in Beira, 1976.

"Often relegated to areas where soil is poor and the ecosystem fragile, women farmers have little access to land titles, credit, appropriate tools, extension services and agricultural inputs. The result is that food production is poor and the land is easily depleted of its productive capacity with serious environmental and social consequences." — This was a brief on women and sustainable agriculture at a workshop on Women and the World Conservation Strategy, Gland, Switzerland, 1987.

"Development, if not engendered, is endangered," according to Human Development Report, UNDP 1995.

What is the relationship between women and food security? Women have the majority share in family food production worldwide, differing by region. In sub-Saharan Africa, women grow 80 per cent of the household food; 70 to 80 per cent in the Indian subcontinent and 50 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean. In all regions, roughly half of all cash crops are cultivated by women farmers and agricultural labourers, reports *The World's Women: Trends and Statistics 1970-1990*, United Nations, 1991.

The global food crisis demands an analysis of gender-specific constraints on food production and a gender-sensitive analysis of policy implications. Gender relations of production is defined by Jean Davison in *Agricultural, Women and Land*, Westview Press, Colorado, 1988 as socio-economic relation between female and male that are characterised often by differential assignment of labour tasks, control over decision-making and differential access to and control over the allocation of resources, including land and income.

The household unit should not be treated as a collective unit representing a single individual (often the male head of household). The differential allocation of resources within the household determines the economic standing of the individual. Declining soil fertility, increasing loss of male labour to migration has resulted in increasing the woman's workload. In addition to the unique role of biological reproduction, she has virtual sole responsibility for childcare. Social reproduction in the form of domestic work and other services are vital for the survival of the family unit and society is also her exclusive domain. Her productive work, whether paid or unpaid constitutes a triple area of workload and responsibility.

The introduction of large-scale cash cropping for urban needs and export earnings in developing countries has had fundamental and long-reaching implications on the lives of rural women and men. As men

have concentrated on market cash crops, they have in turn taken control of the better land, monopolised agricultural credit facilities, production technologies and agricultural schemes. Women have been relegated to marginalised land and subsistence farming on meagre resources. Correspondingly, her contribution to the cash crop farming has been reduced to labour-intensive tasks such as hoeing, weeding, harvesting and processing. The control of the production and the income accruing from the cash crop cultivation is within the purview of men. According to Michael Cowen in *Change is State Power, International Conditions and Peasant Producers*, in *The Journal of Development Studies* 1986, in Kenya, maize tends to be cultivated by men if it has an exchange value and by women if it is grown as a subsistence food crop. When maize loses its commercial value, the crop reverts to female production.

The bi-modal strategy of agriculture — one which feeds the commercial sector and one the subsistence sector has also double-edged effects. Labour-saving technology, one of the key features of cash cropping agricultural production is highly productive and profitable to the entrepreneurial class of men. However, the impact on rural women's lives is less positive — the subsistence sector receives minimum attention and investment. Women, today have been substantially affected by the reallocation of resources as cash

crop demands shift and alter the economic production system: landholdings, land-use patterns and production techniques. In this context, cash and not land has become the most crucial resource remarks Victoria Bernal in *Losing Ground — Women and Agriculture on Sudan's Irrigated Schemes: Lessons from a Blue Nile Village*, in *Agriculture, Women and Land*, edited by Jean Davison, Westview Press, Colorado, 1988.

The lack of land ownership and income makes women economically vulnerable to men. In the African context where women produce 80 per cent of agriculture, the term 'tenure' applies to land-holding rights, including land which is transmitted through inheritance, loan or rented for an established exchange value and out-right sales. Male access to land is largely based on social factors such as rank among male siblings, size of family and status within the community. The fate of being male is of little or no consequence. However, women's access to land is often dependent on their relationship to men and their marital status notes Jean Davison.

Marginalised the land hierarchy, a woman is also denied access to credit which would give her the power to purchase land. In a study in Cameroon, only 2 out of 56 Young Farmer Resettlement Scheme loans were awarded to women. A district officer, when questioned as to why so few women received loans, replied: "This

programme is designed to help young families stay in the rural area and of course no self-respecting man would want to move to a farm owned by his wife."

Barring economic necessity/desperation, there is considerable male reservation to women participating in gainful agricultural production. The Gezira Scheme implemented in Sudan found "it is highly improper for younger women to appear in the fields unless the money and labour situation really became desperate.... New rules of decency required a greater segregation of women than in the past as much in the organisation of the household as for outside occupations. Strong resistance arose towards women going to the fields to work and it even became dishonourable for a woman to be compelled by poor economic circumstances to go to the fields". It was noted by Georges Brauch in a 1964 University of Khartoum, Case-study on Village Development in the Gezira Scheme.

With limited landholding rights, minimum access to credit schemes, women are further marginalised by denial to improved agricultural techniques, agricultural extension programmes, mechanisation, improved seeds, pesticides, herbicides, insecticides, fertilisers and other tools and means to increase productivity. The tools necessary for increasing agricultural production are frequently harnessed by men, leaving women reliant on physical labour. Membership to agricultural cooperatives and associations are also often exclusively male organisations. Agricultural schools often deny admission to female applicants.

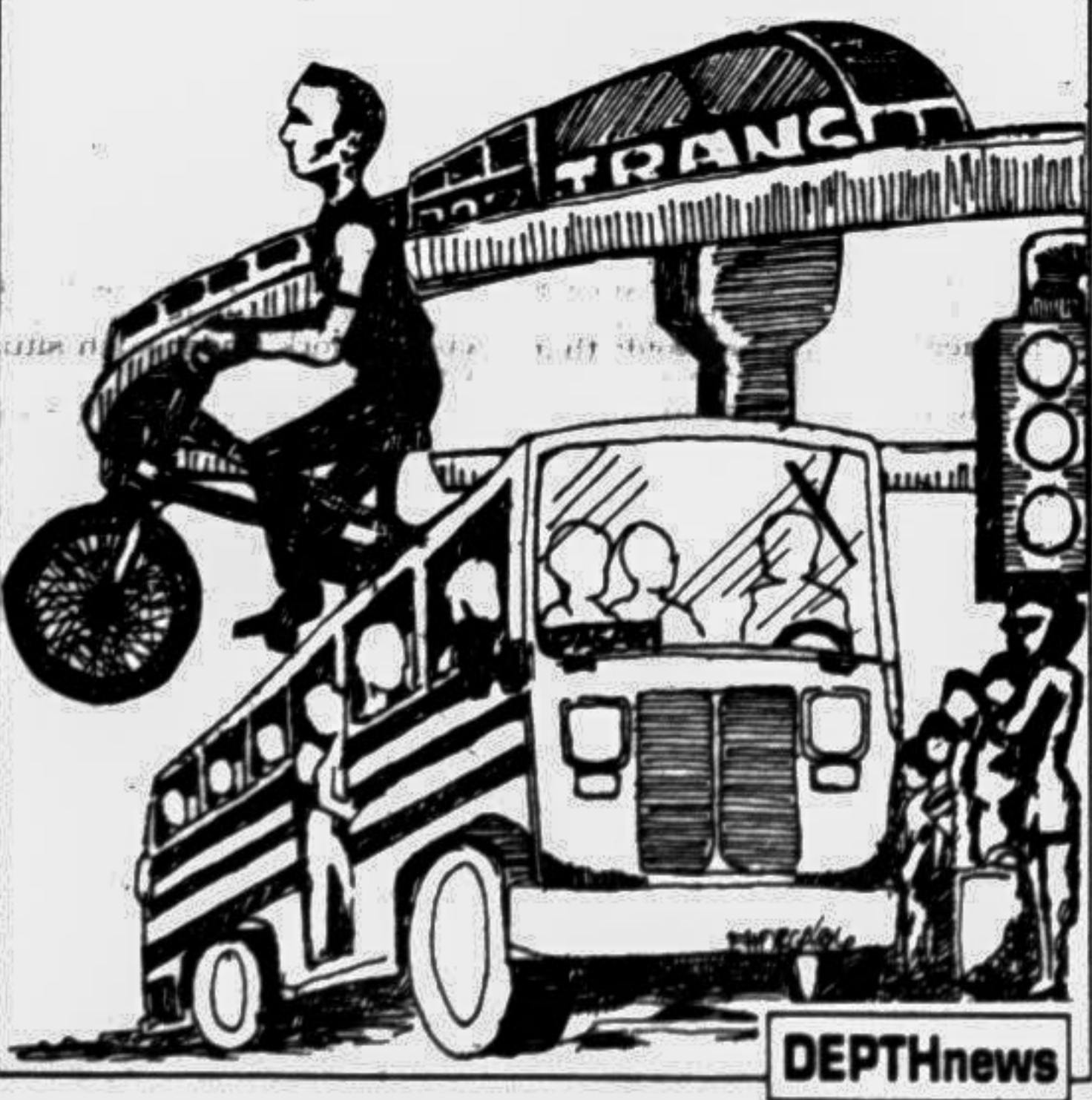
Even though farmers with access to credit and modern agricultural inputs have increased their output, their rising contribution to total food supplies is frequently insufficient to offset the declining production of the majority of women producers. Women's role in providing food security is only possible by equipping women with the means to increase production but not at the expense of themselves. For women, there is no need for more work. However, there is an urgent need for less and more efficient means of performing existing work.

Women constitute the central element in the food production chain. They execute different cost-benefit ratios from the same set of policy options. There is an urgent need to evaluate the impact of these policies on all agricultural producers and not men only. For the advantages of technological change are never shared equally by all population groups. The recipients of technological change are the beneficiaries; in the process, many disadvantaged women have been marginalised. However, since women are disproportionately the global food producers — food security demands that women receive more attention from resource agents and development planners. As backbone of the country they have earned the right.

The writer teaches 'Women and Development' at the Cairo Demographic Centre in Egypt and is the author of 'Gender and Development', American University of Cairo Press, Cairo, 1996.

No EXCUSE...

Densely-populated cities are burdened by heavy traffic, air and noise pollution. Road-widening is a temporary solution. A human and environment-friendly transportation system fosters use of bicycles and public transport.



DEPTHnews

The Problem of Ageing in Bangladesh

by Tahmina Khatun

IN Bangladesh, the rapid growth of elderly population in the coming decades will become a serious cause of concern for the policy makers. It has been observed that the problem of ageing is not only prevalent in Bangladesh, but the problem is more acute in some other Asian countries like China and Japan. The proportions of elderly population of Asia ranged from very low and high fertility countries to very high countries that had completed their demographic transition. In a recent study on the Demographic and Socio-economic Aspects of Ageing in Bangladesh by Humayun Kabir (1994), it has been found that in 70 years, from 1911 to 1981, the elderly population of Bangladesh increased from 1.38 million to 4.90 million. By the year 2000, the projected aged population will be 7.25 million and by 2025, the absolute number of the aged population will be 17.62 million.

According to World Development Report 1993, Bangladesh government spent only 8.0 per cent of its total expenditure on housing, social security and welfare attune in 1991 whereas in developed countries this percentage ranges from 29 per cent to 56 per cent. It has also been noted that in most countries of the region population ageing had not been integrated into development planning.

In Bangladesh, aged has not been placed at the centre of government interest, because of emphasis on the development of the economy favours the younger so. It should be remembered that there is some potentials in some aged people and therefore we should care about the physical well-being, psychosocial problems and socio-economic problems of the aged.

Assuming a declining population growth rate, increasing participation of females except in the age group 10-14 and 15-19 and static growth of male participation except in the age group 15-19, the labour force projection for 1991-2005 shows that about 7.6 per cent of the total labour force was aged 60 and above in 1991. In 2005, it has been projected that it would increase to 7.9 per cent in 2005. It has been noted that about 7.10 per cent of the total male population were aged 60 and above in 1991. The proportion of male aged was 8.1 per cent in 1995. This proportion was projected to increase to 8.3 in 2000 which will remain the same in 2005. The proportion of female aged was 5.3 per cent of the total female population in 1991. This proportion was projected to increase to 6.0 per cent in 2000 which will remain the same in 2005.

Considering the participation rate of the elderly people of 60 and above, it has been found in the Labour Force Survey Report of 1990-91, that about 7.5 per cent of the total population aged 60 and above are economically active while about 7.6 per cent of them are employed and only 0.5 per cent are unemployed. It should be noted here that the proportion of both male and female who are unemployed is very negligible. It is interesting that almost 100 per cent of the female elderly who are economically active are being employed, when we look at the participation rate by residence, we see that in both urban

and rural areas, almost 100 per cent of both male and female aged 60 and above who are economically active are being employed. Considering the occupation, it has been found that most of the aged are employed in agriculture, forest and fishery services (63 per cent followed by production, transport and labour services (15 per cent). In the rural areas, most are employed in the former types of work while in the urban areas, most of them are engaged in the latter.

Now considering the level of education according to the Labour Survey Report, 1990-91, we see that about 57 per cent of the elderly employed population had no schooling; among them 37 per cent are males while 20 per cent are females. Twenty-five per cent of the employed elderly had primary education. Of them 23 per cent are males while the rest are females; 8.4 per cent of the elderly employed had secondary education. Of them about 8 per cent are males while the rest are females. Among the aged employed about 5.8 per cent had SSC level which are all males. The proportion of elderly people having degree level of education is very negligible (3 per cent).

The scenario in the rural areas is quite different. About 7.9 per cent of the total rural population is 60 and above. Of them 5.4 per cent are males and 2.5 per cent are females. It has been found that about 64.6 per cent of the total rural aged had no schooling; among them 43 per cent are males while the rest are females. The proportion of the aged 60 and above who had primary education is 20.2 and among them 11 per cent are males while 9.2 per cent are females. The proportion of the elderly population having secondary education is 7 per cent; of them 6.7 per cent are males

whole the rest are females. About 7.4 per cent of the total elderly had SSC level education of which all are males. The proportion having higher level education (degree/diploma) is very negligible and is therefore not mentioned here.

Now referring to the causes of morbidity of the elderly of the same age-group, it has been found in a Summary Report of Survey on Prevalence of Morbidity and Health Status conducted by BBS in 1995 that about 57 per cent of them suffer from most common symptoms. The most common are acid secretion, heart burn (13.7 per cent) followed by dyspepsia, gastritis, peptic ulcer (13.1 per cent). It has also been found that rheumatism is the most prevalent among males while blood pressure and breathing problems are prevalent among females. It is interesting to note that the prevalence of immunisable diseases is very negligible among elderly persons aged 60 and above; both male and female. But the proportion of morbidity due to other symptoms/diseases is quite high — 37 per cent for males and 44 per cent for females. It is evident that in Bangladesh, there is unmet medical needs due to high costs involved as well as limited capacity of the government to provide wider access to health care. Keeping this in view, it is urgent that the government give more attention to the health problem of the aged which is a most common social problem.

Bangladesh will experience a steep rise in its elderly population in the coming decades. Although their proportion is low compared to the developed countries of the West and Asia. Their number is increasing day by day which is a serious cause of concern. What is to be done at the moment is that government should register the number of

aged who currently need help. The task of dealing with the aged people should be given to a separate department, namely Department of Social Affairs.

The government should build separate hospital/clinic or old-age centre for the aged at low-cost on a priority basis which can provide the unmet medical needs of the old people. The private sector should be encouraged to invest in health facilities to serve the interest of the aged people. Keeping in view of the physical condition of the aged, their psycho-social and socio-economic problems, it is imperative to extend the retirement age from 60 to 65-70 to meet people's desire who wish to continue work after retirement. Government might think of an active policy of integrating older workers at workplaces inducing them to spend more time at work, at the same time keeping in mind the probable increasing unemployment of the youth.

Social and economic security should be considered top priority in elderly issues in Bangladesh. Government should think about increasing the expenditure for social security for the aged which will ultimately lead to reduction in fertility. This is because as people in our country feel very insecure at old age, they will continue to rely on their children, especially sons for economic security and therefore will go for increasing the number of their children until a son is born. So unless the aged are certain about their economic and social security, dependency burden on younger generation will increase which will act as an impediment to reduction in fertility. Therefore, policies and programmes pertaining to income security of the elderly should become one of the focal points of economic reform.

The writer is an associate professor, Department of Accounting, Dhaka University

Recalling Jagannath Hall Tragedy of October 15, 1985

INSTEAD OF TEARS

by Nuruddin Amjad

I was born crying. I normally try not to advertise this fact but I cannot restrain myself now because of my cousin Bijoy's sudden death in tragic circumstances on October 15, 1985.

On that day the dilapidated roof of the vast auditorium of Dhaka University's Jagannath Hall came crashing down and hit 300 heads watching TV. As a result 34 died and some 250 were seriously injured. The entire nation was stunned into silence for three days and hundreds of mothers, sisters and sweet-hearts would be shedding tears for years to come.

Man is mortal but what fools we mortals are. People in other countries die in a hundred exciting ways: On the battlefields. In hit and run operations, climbing mountains and cheerfully risking their lives in numerous hair-raising exploits. But we in Bangladesh die miserably of hunger, pestilence, cowardice and shame!

This is no way of dying. I believe that one must die courageously and die heroically. I am dead against all fearful scenes.

Up in the hills and jungles of the Indian state of Assam there is a War Memorial which says: "When you go home tell them from us that for their tomorrow

we gave our today."

I know we have many problems — material, social and spiritual — and their number and magnitude disheartens us. But despair, if properly harnessed, can double our strength. Why do we take a negative attitude and take the path of surrender instead of fight against whatever odds there might be?

Did we not fight a victorious War of Liberation? Sentiment and sentimentality are two different things. The heart has its reasons which the head can never understand. If the mind alone had been taken as our guide we would have known that it was useless trying to fight a professional army with its tanks and fighter planes. But then the heart, which represents a higher intelligence, had informed one and all of the children of Bangladesh to undertake the struggle and this kind of perception and insight had proved right and we came out as winners.

The calamity at Jagannath Hall happened due to cold-blooded callousness and unadulterated stupidity. But by the law of compensation even this tragedy may prove to be a blessing in the long-run if we

learnt a lesson from this to guide our future conduct.

The tragedy at Jagannath Hall has shown us that life is short and death may strike any one of us at any time when we least expected it. So let us each one of us live each day as if it were our last day and try to be useful members of our society every minute of our waking lives.

Let us not become too other-worldly and neglect the work each of us must do to make this poor country into a prosperous nation. But at the same time let us each one of us send up a silent prayer.

Lord, make me an instrument of Your peace. Where there is hatred let me sow love; where there is injury, pardon; where there is discord, union; where there is doubt, faith; where there is despair, hope; where there is darkness, light and where there is sadness, joy.

Often the test of courage in this sinful world is not to die but to live. Though it is excruciatingly hard indeed to keep the eyes dry when the heart is full.

The above are excerpts from the author's write-up published under the same headline on October 18, 1985.

The Daily Star Entertainment Guide

Tuesday 15th October
(All programmes are in local time. There may be changes in the programmes).

BTV

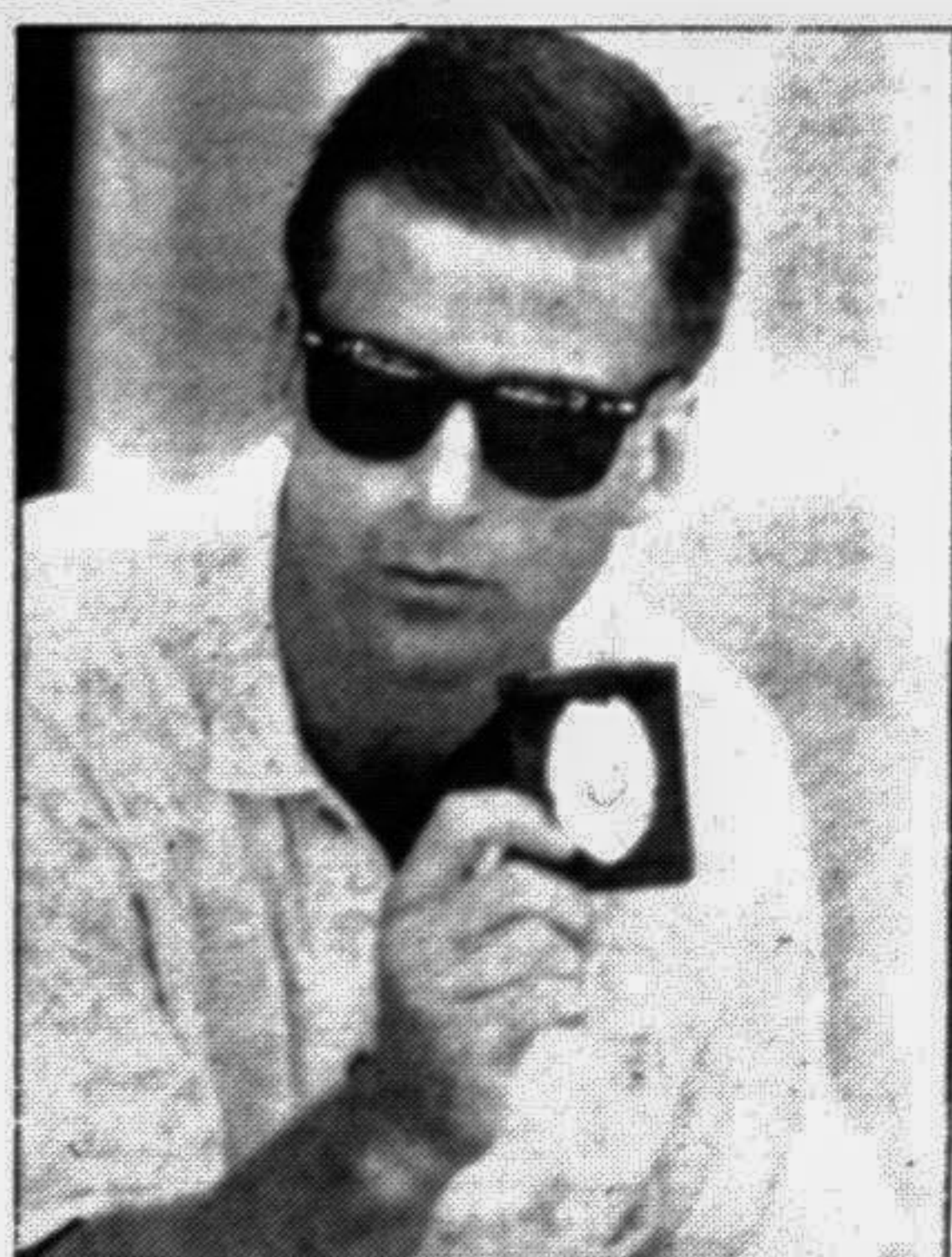
3:00 Opening Announcement
4:00am Al-Quran Programme Summary
3:10 Recitation From the Quran
3:15 Documentary Film: Cinema Europe 4:00 News in Bangla
4:15 Esho Para Shikhi 4:45
Cartoon Series: The Animals of Parthingwood 5:00 News in Bangla 5:20 Sangeeta: Modern Songs 6:00pm News in Bangla 6:05 National Television Debate Competition 7:00 The News 7:05 Open University 7:25 Comedy Series: Seinfeld 8:00 News in Bangla 8:40 Drama Serial 10:00 News in English 10:30 Ghare Bairey 10:55 Mini Series 11:30 News in Bangla 11:35 Wednesday's programme 11:40 Close down

BBC

6:00am BBC Newsroom inc. World Business Report/Asia Today/24 Hours 9:00 BBC World Headlines 9:05 Panorama 10:00 BBC Newsday: Europe Today 1:00 BBC World News 1:15 Panorama 2:00 BBC World News 2:30 Time Out: Fat Man in France 3:00 BBC World News 3:30 Time Out: Tomorrow's World 4:00 BBC Newsdesk: Europe Today 6:00 BBC World News 6:15 The Money Programme 7:00 BBC World News 7:15 World Business Report 7:30 BBC Newsday: Asia & Pacific 8:30 Time Out: The Travel Show 9:00 BBC World Headlines 9:15 Panorama 10:00 BBC World News 10:30 Time Out: Film '96 11:00 The World Today: Europe Today 1:00 BBC World Headlines 1:05 Panorama 1:45 The Panel 2:00 BBC World News 2:30 Time Out: Floyd's American Pie 3:00 BBC World Report Inc. World Business Report/24 Hours 4:00 BBC Newsday: Europe Today 5:00 BBC World News 5:10 Newsnight

CHANNEL V

6:30am The Ticket 7:00



Miami Blues on Star Movies. Tonight at 11:30

Rewind VJ Sophia 8:00 Jump Start VJ Trey 9:00 Frame by Frame 11:00 The Vibe VJ Luke 12:00am Rewind VJ Sophia 1:00 By Demond VJ Trey 2:00 Frame by Frame 3:00 The Indian Top 10 4:00 Planet Ruby 4:30 By Demond VJ Trey 5:30 VJ The Hard Rock featuring MLTR 6:30pm Big Bang VJ Alessandra 8:00 Planet Ruby 9:00 The Vibe 10:00 First Day First Show 10:30 Soul Curry 11:00 Speak Easy 12:00am Over The Edge VJ Sophia 12:30 Big Bang VJ Alessandra 1:00 Haysah 2:00 By Demond VJ Trey 3:00 Big Bang VJ Alessandra 4:30 Bill Board US Countdown

STAR PLUS

6:30am Voltrio 7:00 Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles 7:30 G.I. Joe 8:00 Saber Rider And The Star Sheriff 8:30 Adventures Of Black Stallion 9:00 Aerobics Oz Style 9:30 Charles in Charge 10:00 Mr Belvedere 10:30 Yan

STAR SPORTS

7:30 Trans World Sport 8:30

1996 Omega Tour Yokohama Singapore PGA Champ. H/L 9:30 World Cup Classics 1990 West Germany v Yugoslavia 1st Round 11:30 Asia Sports Show 12:00 Inside PGA Tour 12:30am Formula Nippon From Fuji Circuit, Japan 2:30 Cricket: The Great Asian Matches Willis World Cup Cricket Pakistan v England From Karachi, Pakistan 8:00 Asia Road Racing Champs. Indonesia 9:00 Formula Nippon From Fuji Circuit, Japan 10:30 Trans World Sport 12:00am Prime Boxing 1:30 Thai Kickboxing Highlights 2:30 Sports Inside 3:30 Marlboro League 96 Chinese National Football League Tianjin v Jilin @ Tianjin 5:30 International Motorsports News

STAR MOVIES

7:30am Classic: D-Day The Sixth Of June 12:30 (Arabic Subtitles) 7:30 Western: Run Man Run 11:30 Family: Eggs From 70 Million BC 12:30 (Hindi Subtitles) 1:30 Family: Harry And Son 15 (Hindi Subtitles) 3:30 Action: The Biggest Battle 15 (Hindi Subtitles) 5:30 Classic: High Lonesome 12 (Hindi Subtitles) 7:30 Miniseries: Memories Of Midnight PT 15 (Hindi Subtitles) 9:00 Hollywood 1 On 1 9:30 Action: Article 99 11:30 Thriller: Miami Blues 18 (Arabic Subtitles) 1:30 Future Shock: Death Race 2000 18 (Arabic Subtitles) 3:30 After Dark: The Rapture 18 (Arabic Subtitle) 5:30 Thriller: Fire Power 18 (Arabic Subtitles)

ZEE TV

5:30 Suno Bhair Sadho 6:00 The News 6:30 Jagran 7:00 ZED 8:30 Hum Honge Kaamyab 9:00 Insight 9:30 Gaane Anjeane 10:00 Namaste India 10:30 Graviera Ki Umeed 11:00 Close Up Antakshi 11:30 Nirma Aaha 12:00 Toi Mui Ke Bol 12:30 Mr Minto 1:00 ZED 1:30 Asian Sky Shop 2:30 Tara 2:30 Kurukshetra 3:30 Dhara Zake Ka Salar 4:00 Ashiyara 4:30 Ek Minute 5:00 ZED 5:30 Cartoons 6:00 Positive Health

News 10:00 Khabarnama 11:20 VCD Top Ten (Pakistan Video Countdown) 12:30 Dr. Qun: Medicine Women (Jean Sanyor) 1:35 Khas Khas Khabrain Close down

DD 7

10:00 Janmadin 10:35 Classical Music 11:00 Ghare Bare 12:30 Prachin (Serial) 1:00 Janam (Serial) 1:30 TBA 2:00 TBA 2:30 1:00 Closed

EL TV

00:30am Helen Special 01:30 Music Time 02:30 Ched Chad 03:30 Jazbaat 04:30 Bacche Man Ke 05:30 Helen Special 06:30 Music Time 07:30 Ched Chad 08:30 Jazbaat 09:30 Bacche Man Ke 10:30 Anabi 11:30 Newsline 12:00 Meri Manz 12:30 Young Buzz 1:00 Humrahi 1:30 Sargam 2:00 Music Time 3:00 Karz 3:30 Yeh Duniya Gazab Ki 4:00 Kai Bhi Aaj Bhi 4:30 Upanyas 5:00 Meri Choice 5:30 Dil Dekhe Dekhe 6:30 Manoranjan 7:30 D'Signer Quartz Peoples Club 7:30 Nukkad 8:00 Filmi Chaat 8:20 Kinetic Haseen Pal 1 8:30 Casper Number One 9:00 Ortem Hit Hit Hit 9:30 Instinct 10:00 Purushkshetra 10:30 Stand by 10:40 Talaash 11:00 Moov Usha Uthup Show 11:30 Chalo Cinema 12:00 Kinetic Haseen Pal 12:10 Akanksha

PTV

8:00 am Tilawat Aur Tarjuma/Hamd/Naat 8:20 Cartoon 8:30 Khabrain 8:45 Beauty Care 8:50 Fun Kadha 9:10 Dhanak & Health Tips 10:05 Har Taan Heli Deepak 10:30 English Film: Home Improvement 10:55 Mili Naghma 11:00 Khabrain 11:10 Anila (Serial) 12:00 Sports Hour 12:55pm Quran-e-Hakeem 1:02 Bismillah 1:15 The Science Show 2:00 Yeh Jahan (Classic video) 2:25 Animated Classics 3:15 Geography & Sammar School 4:20 Mili Sona 5:00 Alah Huma Labbaik 5:25 Qabhi Mein Soochi Hoen (Drama Serial) 6:25 Aun Courses 7:00 Dhanak 7:45 English News 8:15 UN Quiz 8:45 Jab (Drama Serial) 9:00 Break for Headline

Batayan (Serial) 3:00 TBA/Nirjan Dupure Premier Gaan 3:30 Dik Darshan 5:05 Science Program: Prasange 5:30 News 6:00 Palli Katha 6:30 Chitrangali Teen Kanya 7:00 Amake Dekhun (Serial) 7:30 Bangla Sambad 7:55 Dinindan 8:00 Param Purush Ramkrishna 8:30 Naam 9:00 Janani (Serial) 9:30 Jeelban Saly (Serial) 10:00 Bengali Movie Club Film Show 1:00 Closed

SONY ET

8:30am Gaane Jaane Maane 9:00 The Three Stooges 9:30 Dennis The Menace 10:00 Dream Of Jeannie 10:30 Surf Wheel Of Fortune 11:00 Pecharan 12:30 Kismet 1:00 Zamin Aashan 1:30 Bir Hanuman 2:30 Cine Matinee Hindi Feature Film 4:30 Jai Bir Hanuman 5:00 10 Civil Lines 5:30 The Premier 2:30 Closed

ZEE CINEMA

6:30 Hit Hai Fit Hai 7:00 Teesra Kinara 9:00 Film: Baaten 9:30 Film: Armaan 12:15 Amne Samne Antakshi 12:30 Film: Doli 3:15 Songs 3:45 Film: Dushman 6:30 Film: Suhagan (Gurati) 9:15 Songs 10:00 Film: Judai 12:45 Film: Man Gya Ustad 3:30 Film: Baaten 4:00 Film: Ajeeb Dastan Hai Yeh

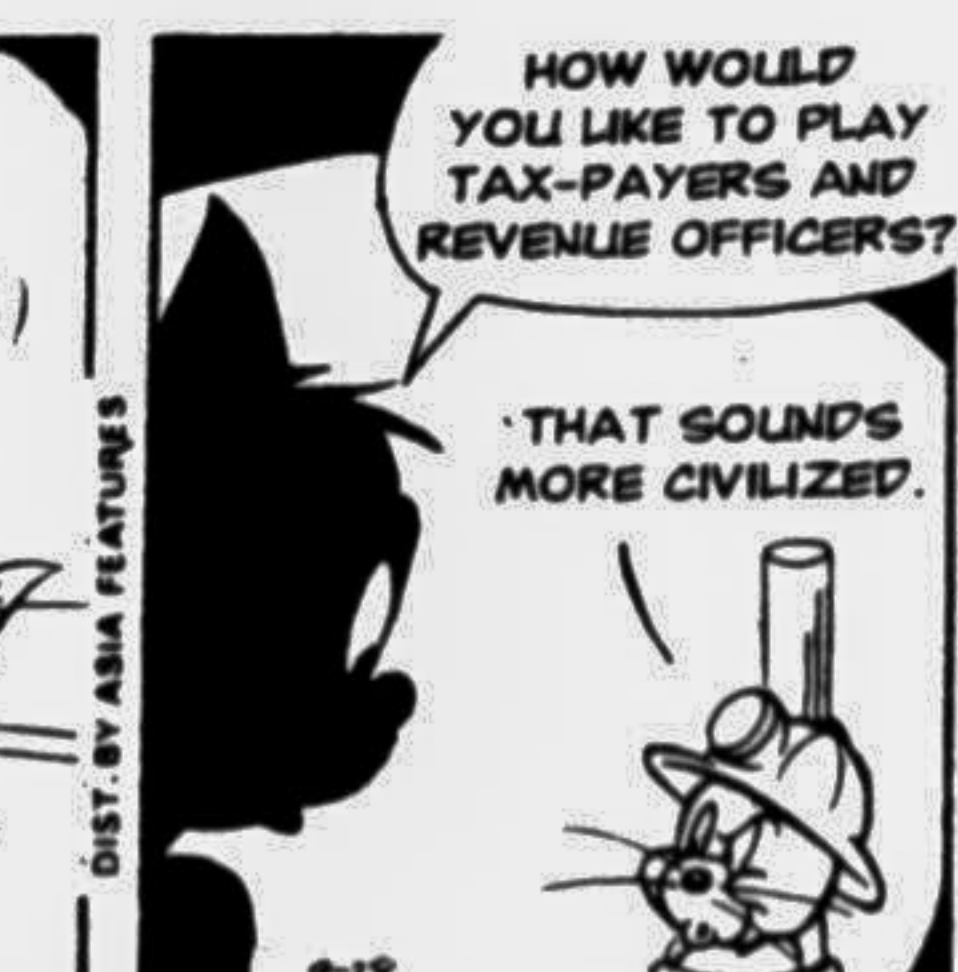
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Tom and Jerry



HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO PLAY TAX-PAYERS AND REVENUE OFFICERS?



by Jim Davis



WHOOWHOOOWHOOOWHOO!

