

Empowering Women: Discrimination Still Apparent

Notwithstanding the fact that women in the country constitute almost half of the total population, hardly any major, meaningful effort has been taken to enable their active participation in political, social and economic life of the nation, equally with men, writes **Md Asadullah Khan.**

THE status of women in the country has not substantially changed for the better even after an appraisal of the fact that empowering women, meaning redistributing power from men to women, can ensure more balanced development of the country. It must be stressed that gender inequalities in access to resources and opportunities negate the concept of human development and the spirit of democracy. This empowerment that would have given the vast majority of women the freedom of choice for self development has yet been appallingly missing.

World Bank report on women's health in this region suggests that poverty and deeply etched social attitudes have produced a kind of hidden holocaust of the country's female population. The country at present has 58.5 million men and 54.5 million women. Notwithstanding the fact that women in the country constitute almost half of the total population, hardly any major, meaningful effort has been taken to enable them to participate actively in the political, socio-cultural and economic life of the nation equally with men. Discrimination against women remains apparent in all spheres of activity in Bangladesh.

regime's strong suit, like most of its predecessors, romantic rhetoric, not reality. The price of that failure is immense. The country now is inhibited by despair with an annual per capita income of \$120 in which women share only 8 per cent, possibly the poorest in the global perspective. Unemployment rate may reach 60 per cent this year.

The condition of people in the countryside in general is appallingly bad. There some farmers may live well off their own land while the majority only can eke out a miserable existence. Their naked children roaming in the dusty villages drink from and relieve themselves in the same brown, ponds and streams. Victims of diseases or accident who cannot afford treatment outside must rely on scoundrelously inadequate health care. The leading cause of death among children is diarrhoea while dysentery, malaria, tuberculosis, and hepatitis plague communities. Malnutrition is a growing killer. Curative medicine, public hospitals are simply scarce to many, more so to the majority of women.

The previous government blamed every adversity on the opposition-backed movement. But people are aware that the previous government's inaction and corruption-culture did exact a terrible price. In the backdrop of such a bleak scenario that cripples the development

of the country, women are the most neglected and tortured. The poignant picture that comes up before view is that something is killing or murdering neglecting the girls and young women of the country. The single culprit is the dowry system, which makes a daughter a family burden and a son, who collects the dowry, an asset. Reports are there that women in the rural areas are still not being treated as equal citizens. For many rather most of them, dowry is a social malady that makes their lives extremely miserable. Reports carried by a vernacular daily recently reveal that in Nilphamari one Feroza Begum, daughter of a day labourer was married to one Kamal of the same locality. Hardly a year passed by, Kamal left his wife on the plea that Feroza's father could not pay him the dowry he demanded. In another case Mohammad Ali of Kumarpura village threatened to divorce his wife Bely by uttering the word 'Talaq'. Taking that utterance as an insult, some village Sardars and Fatwabaaz took steps to nullify Bely's marriage with Mohammad Ali in spite of the fact that Mohammad Ali really did not want it. On the intervention of a local women's organisation Mohammad Ali, at last succeeded in repairing his relation with his wife. Stories of dowry related violence in the country are rampant. Momena Begum

was married to one Fazul Haq of Panchagarh of Dinaipur on payment of a dowry of Tk 7,000 in the first instalment. Fazul Haq divorced Momena when her parents could not meet his further demand of Tk 3000.

The principal factor leading to all these incidences is the low level of education in the villages especially among the women folk. Without a shadow of doubt, there remains a significant gender-bias problem in the country. Unfortunately, millions of families still view a daughter as a costly curse to be avoided or got rid of. In rural Bangladesh girls suffer serious discrimination during their upbringing in the family. Daughters are almost always breast-fed for shorter periods than sons. Girls are usually given less food after weaning than boys. The inoculation rate for boys is also higher than girls. Daughters falling sick are often denied of medical care.

Added to this ordeal, a girl as a wife will be expected to have a son — or several. Halima Khatoun, 35, living in Mirpur area of Dhaka has already four children — all girls. Her rich-shaw-puller husband wants her to try yet again for a son and forbids her to be sterilised. But the irony is that the family with the meagre income of Hamid can barely feed its present size. In the rural society, it is learnt reliably, husbands must get approval for sterilisation. Reports carried by Health

Department sources confirm that multiple pregnancies are hazardous for Bangladeshi women in a situation when almost 90 per cent of them are malnourished or anemic.

Survey conducted by different agencies like the World Bank and NGOs reveal that economic progress and a change in traditional attitudes can halt the degradation of women in the country. More importantly, spread of education is the prima-facie need of the hour. The fact is: as female literacy rises, birth rate drops, life-span increases and the status of woman is enhanced. This calls for empowering the women allowing them fundamental powers in society. There is no denying the fact that improvement in the situation of women is viewed as a means to higher level goals such as enhancing the well-being of the children, educating them properly and providing them proper nutritional facilities.

As Mr Mahfuz Anam, editor of The Daily Star mentioned in a seminar on 'South Asian Woman Labourers Workshop' held recently in Dhaka, there is hardly any contradiction about the fact that investment in women is much safer than investment in men, the experiences of Grameen Bank, Proshika, ASA, BRAC and other credit agencies and NGOs indicate continued success of banking with women. Grameen's female borrowers increased from less

than 50,000 in 1983 to about 1.36 million in 1993 illustrating the fact that repayment rates in case of women remain exceptionally high. Access to low cost credit has enabled millions of women to contribute significantly in the social and economic well-being of the society. At the same time, it is noteworthy that the garments industry where women constitute the main workforce has made a headway in the export earnings of the country. Ninety per cent of the industry's 800,000 workers are women.

Despite all that has been done and that continues to be done, lack of access to resources and extreme poverty situation in the rural areas, especially in the border areas, of the country and dowry related violence, have compelled the women to be helpless, creating scopes for trafficking them to India, Pakistan, Kuwait, Emirates etc. This trafficking in women on the other hand has exposed Bangladeshis to high risk of HIV infection. Most shockingly, it has been learnt through a survey on women trafficked into neighbouring country that a good number of them are working in different brothels which are known to be the high risk areas for there. The fact is that these girls after certain time often visit their homeland which creates possibility of spreading HIV/AIDS. Coming back to the core problem, high officials of the law-enforcing agencies and social scientists point to the fact that because of illiteracy and financial crisis, these hapless girls always become easy target of traffickers.

The writer is Controller of Examinations, BUET, Dhaka.

FAO: Curb Ecological Plunder to Meet 21st Century Food Needs

by Juan L Mercado

SUN-DRENCHED land, squeezed between the tropics of cancer and capricorn could still emerge as the 21st century's food granaries — if today's plunder of the environment is reversed.

"Both scientific ability and technological means to obtain the necessary food from the earth are available," says the Food and Agriculture Organization.

"Unfortunately, narrowly-focused government policies and inequitable distribution of resources led to (adverse) environmental impacts that could have been avoided," adds the United Nations agency in a new World Food Summit paper: *Food Production and Environmental Impact.*

"The unfulfilled promise of food still lies in the tropics," an FAO Director General told agricultural scientists just after the 'green revolution' started. Here in this sun-drenched belt of land, temperature is benign and rain abundant. These areas could be the food granaries for the world of our children.

That potential remains to be tapped. As the 20th century draws to a close, an estimated 841 million men, women and children still go hungry.

Pressure is building up on the once lightly populated humid tropics. Today, 52 persons live on every square kilometre compared to the 33 — when the new, high-yielding seeds emerged.

Globally, only 11 per cent of land is arable, says FAO in the paper prepared with collaboration of the UN Environmental Programme (UNEP). Except for thin patches in Africa and Latin America, the ancient option of cultivating raw lands is closing.

Even now, some food is reaped from ecologically brittle lands: steep slopes, denuded forests, coastal areas, etc. These demand larger and costly inputs. Risks of crop failure multiply. So does further environmental degradation.

Business-as-usual farming can court ecological bankruptcy, FAO Regional Representative A Z M Obaidullah Khan told DEPTHnews. "It would be foolhardy to think that the food security issues of the 21st

century can be resolved with approaches we used over the last 40 years."

Traditional land use patterns, for example, have to shift radically. To be saved from irreversible damage, some marginal croplands need go fallow.

Higher potential land must also be farmed more intensively — if enough food for ever greater number is to be available. About 36 per cent of all crops and half of the total grain harvests come from irrigated land.

All these underscore the critical need to craft a land use that safeguards soil's regenerative capacity. "The environmental price for food production is usually found in loss of natural vegetation and biological diversity, soil erosion, surface and groundwater depletion," the paper adds.

Conflicts inevitably erupt on how land should be used. A far-sighted land use policy will spell out procedures to resolve conflicting needs even of future generations.

Another sector that demands urgent attention are the obsolete ways to develop — and equally important — deliver production-boosting technology from test tubes to farms.

"Much of the science and technology available for food production was developed in countries or research centres," the FAO paper notes. Most had 'different environmental, social and economic conditions than where they are to be applied.'

Technology alone will not solve the 21st century's food problems, the World Food Summit paper notes. The last two decades have seen a shift towards broader approaches that meet head-on: ecological, social and economic factors.

"To reduce the environmental impact, a shift for reliance on technology towards more information and management-intensive approaches is called for."

Time is not an ally in the effort to produce food, Mr Khan said. "People who face chronic food insecurity have food needs that must be met immediately."

(DEPTHnews)

Comeback Clinton's Cautious Encore Hits Peace Hopes

Newly-re-elected President Clinton has in the past urged Arabs and Israelis to take risks for peace. However, he does not look likely to take any himself in his Middle East policy amid growing concern for the future of regional reconciliation, writes **Michael Jansen** from Nicosia.



US Secretary of State Warren Christopher: After the 7 November announcement of his intention to resign, the London Independent reported: "He has devoted huge amounts of time and energy to the Middle East. Yet despite his constant visits to the region... the region is arguably more dangerous today than in 1993, and an overall settlement further away than ever."

THE Arab world congratulated Bill Clinton for winning a second term as United States President and heaved a sigh of relief — but fears remain for the future of the floundering Middle East peace process. (International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, 29 November).

The Arabs supported Clinton because his Republican challengers — Bob Dole and running mate Jack Kemp — were not

only more pro-Israel than the Democratic President, but also because the pair favoured the right-wing Likud over the centrist Labour Party in the Jewish state.

Dole and Kemp have much in common with Israeli Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu, who grew up in the US in a Republican atmosphere and thinks of himself as a Republican," says Israeli analyst Ze'ev Chasets. "The Right wing of the Zionist lobby con-

tributed funds to the election campaigns of both Netanyahu and the US Republicans.

Dole's wife, Elizabeth, belongs to the official Zionist lobby, the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee. Kemp, meanwhile, offended many people by comparing nationalist Netanyahu to President Abraham Lincoln, the emancipator of black slaves.

The Arabs had hoped that once re-elected, Clinton would

exert pressure on Netanyahu to abide by Israel's commitments to the Palestinians — pushing forward the peace process.

But Clinton promptly dashed such expectations. On the night of his re-election, Clinton is quoted as having told a New York City politician that he was "going to follow the same path" he had followed before the election — "the parties had to work out (issues) among themselves" and he was not going to put pressure on Netanyahu.

This line was also adopted by US envoys to Israel, who said the Israelis and Arabs could expect US "constant and continuing involvement" in the talks, but not the kind of pressure exerted in 1978-79 by the Carter White House to achieve the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

There are several reasons why two-term Clinton cannot be expected to follow the example of one-term Jimmy Carter.

Firstly, although Clinton held out to the presidency, his Republican opponents retained control of both houses of Congress. Some of the winners there, including arch-conservative Jesse Helms, head of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, will work hard to prevent him from doing anything to displease Israel.

Many influential Republicans want to pursue a vendetta against the President. They will press for further investigations into allegations of

leakage. Such actions can only weaken him and prevent him from implementing policies which carry risks.

Since Clinton managed to cut the US budget deficit and improve the economy during his first term, he will not wish to jeopardise his future plans for domestic economic reform by confronting the Zionist lobby in Congress on a foreign policy issue of little interest to voters.

And he will not want to harm the chances of the Democrats in the 1998 Congressional elections or of Vice-President Al Gore, who has already declared his candidacy in the next presidential race. Gore, a close friend and adviser, would also be against risk-taking because it is not certain Netanyahu would respond favourably to US pressure.

Clinton, therefore, looks likely to continue his "hands-off" policy. Analysts describe it as 'reactive' rather than innovative and interventionist.

Although he inherited the peace process from the Bush administration, nothing happened until Norway brokered secret negotiations between the Palestinians and Israelis.

Clinton took advantage of Oslo's achievement to claim credit for himself by staging signing ceremonies on the White House lawn. Since then, he has allowed the two sides to work out their own arrangements.

He reacted to September's bloody clashes between Palestinians and Israelis by staging a summit in Washington, but, weeks later, the crisis in relations between the Middle East parties persists and the peace process continues to drift.

Clinton's hands-off policy has far more serious risks than Democratic defeat in future US elections.

The main risk is the collapse of the peace process, which has gone into reverse since Netanyahu won power in May.

If the trend continues, and the Arabs realise they cannot expect the return of occupied territories, or self-rule for the Palestinians, governments will have no reason to restrain Arab opponents of the peace process determined to strike at Israel. The Jewish state could respond by attacking Syria and Lebanon. This would endanger Israel's peace treaties with Egypt and Jordan.

West Europe, increasingly concerned over Washington's failure as 'facilitator', is pressing for more influence in the peace process. Continued deadlock could spur Europe into grabbing the reins or pushing Clinton into taking necessary risks for peace. — GEMINI NEWS

MICHAEL JANSEN was born in the US, lives in Cyprus and has covered the Middle East for many years.

Estimated Sources of Growth in Crop Production and Total Land Use, Developing Countries, Excluding China, 1988-90 to 2010

Region	Percent Contribution		
	Increased Yield	Arable Land	Cropping Intensity
Developing Countries	66	21	13
Sub-Saharan Africa	53	30	17
Near East/North Africa	71	9	20
East Asia	61	32	7
South Asia	82	4	14
Latin America/Caribbean	53	28	19

Source: FAO/DEPTHnews

The Daily Star Entertainment Guide

Tuesday 19th October
(All programmes are in local time. There may be changes in the programmes.)

BTV

3:00 Opening Announcement Al-Quran Programme Summary
3:10 News in Bangla 3:15 Patrotic songs 3:20 Recitation from the Geeta 3:25 The Album Show 4:40 Animals of Farthing Wood 4:10 Urnesh 4:50 Coach 5:00 News in Bangla 5:20 Sangeta 6:00 National Television Debate Competition 6:50 Open University 7:00 The News 8:00 News in Bangla 8:25 Glimpses from JS proceedings 9:00 Drama Serial: Aishahya 10:00 The News 10:30 Glimpses from JS proceedings 11:00 Session of Classical Music 11:30 Wednesday's programme summary 11:40 Close down

BBC

6:00am BBC World News 6:10 Newsnight 7:00 BBC Newsroom inc. World Business Report/Asia Today/24 Hours 10:00 BBC World Headlines/10:05 BBC Focus: Panorama 11:00 BBC Newsday 2:00 BBC World News 2:15 World Focus: Panorama 3:00 BBC World News 3:30 Time Out: Tomorrow's World 4:00 BBC Newdesk 6:00am BBC World News 6:15 World Focus: The Money Programme 7:00 BBC World News 7:15 World Business Report 7:30 BBC Newshour Asia & Pacific 8:30 Time Out: The Travel Show 9:00 BBC World News 9:15 World Focus: Panorama 10:00 BBC World News 10:30 Time Out: Top Gear 11:00 BBC World News 11:30 Time Out: Film '96 12:00 The World Today 2:00 BBC World Headlines 2:05 World Focus: Panorama 2:45 The Panel 3:00 BBC World News 3:30 Time Out: The Clothes Show 4:00 BBC World Report inc. World Business Report/24 Hours

CHANNEL V

6:30am The Ticket 7:00 Rewind VJ Sophia 8:00 Frame by Frame 9:00 Big Bang VJ Alessandra 10:30 Frame by Frame 11:00 The Vibe VJ Luke 12:00 Rewind VJ Sophia 1:00 By Demand VJ Trey 2:00

Frame by Frame 2:30 First Day First Show 3:00 The Indian Top 10 4:00 Planet Ruby 4:30 By Demand VJ Trey 5:00 Rewind VJ Sophia 7:00pm Big Bang VJ Alessandra 8:00 Planet Ruby 9:00 The Vibe 10:00 First Day 11:00 Speak Easy 11:30 The Ride 12:00m Over The Edge VJ Sophia 12:30 Big Bang VJ Alessandra 1:00 Haysah 2:00 By Demand VJ Trey 3:00 Big Bang VJ Alessandra 4:30 Bill Board US Countdown

STAR PLUS

6:00am Home and Away 6:30 The Sullivan's 7:00 Aerobics 02 Style 7:30 Star News 8:00 Sky News 8:30 Star News 9:00 Sky News 9:30 Aerobics 02 Style 10:00 Yan Car Cook 10:30 For Your Entertainment 11:00 Kale & Allie 11:30 The Oprah Winfrey Show 12:30 The X Files 1:30 Santa Barbara 2:00 The Bold & The Beautiful 3:00 Khandaan 3:30 Intman 4:00 Home and Away 4:30 Lost in Space 5:30 Adventures of Black Stallion 6:00pm Kale & Allie 6:30 Yan Car Cook 7:00 Mastering The Internet 7:30 Star News (Hindi) 8:00 Small Wonder 8:30 The Bold & The Beautiful 9:00 Men Awaz Suno 9:30 Star News 10:00 Some Mothers Do Awe Em 10:30 Beverly Hills 90210 11:30 The Bold & The Beautiful 12:00m Santa Barbara 1:00 Baywatch 2:00 Dynasty 3:00 Quincy 4:00 The Oprah Winfrey Show 5:00 Barnaby Jones

STAR SPORTS

6:30am S E A Touring Cars Rd 11&12 7:00 Trans World Sport 8:00 Asian Club Championships West Asia Quarter Finals Zavra (Iraq) vs Piruzi (Iran) Qatar Club 10:00 Asian Club Championships West Asia Quarter Finals Al-Rayyan (Qatar) vs Zavra (Iraq) venue Qatar Club 12:00 Asia Sport Show 12:30 Macau Grand Prix Highlights 3:30 1996 Omega Tour Merit Masters Highlights 4:30 Wild Rally Chang Rallie Catalunya 5:00 Gillette World Sport Special 5:30 Asia Road Racing Champs. Philippines 6:30 Asian Club Championships West Asia Quarter Finals Piruzi (Iran) vs Al-Nassr (Saudi Arabia) Qatar Club 8:30 Asian Club Championships West



Planet Ruby on Channel V. Today at 4:00 pm



Beverly Hills 90210 on Star Plus. Tonight at 10:30
Asia Quarter Finals Al-Rayyan (Qatar) vs Zavra (Iraq) 10:30
Trans World Sport 12:00m
Prime Boxing John Brown vs Harold Warren 1:30 Singer Champions Trophy 1996 Final

STAR MOVIES

7:30am Classic Laura G (Arabic Subtitles) 9:30 Film Club I've Heard the Mermaids Singing 15 (Hindi Subtitles) 11:30 Classic Topper Returns PG (Hindi Subtitles) 1:30 Comedy Mr. Mom 15:30 Comedy Used People (Hindi Subtitles) 5:30 Classic Blackmail PG (Hindi Subtitles) 7:30 Film Club Carolina Skeletons 15 (Hindi Subtitles) 9:00 Hollywood 1 On 1 9:30 Action Highlander III 18 (Arabic Subtitles) 11:30 Romance Love Letters 18 (Arabic Subtitles) 1:30 Thriller The Island of Dr. Moreau 15:30 Comedy Mushrooms 18 (Hindi Subtitles) 5:30 Documentary 100 Yrs Of Cinema USA Pt 2 18 (Arabic Subtitles)

ZEE TV

6:00 The News 6:30 Jagran 7:00 A to Z Computer 8:30 Hum Hange Kaashya 9:00 Insight 9:30 Gaane Anjaane 10:00 Namaste India 10:30 Umeed 11:00 Close Up Antakshri 11:30 Nirma Aaha 12:00 Tol Mol Ke Bol 12:30 Mr. Minto 1:00 A to Z Computer 1:30 Asian Sky Shop 2:30 Tara 3:00 Kurukshetra 3:30 Zaika Ka Safar 4:00 Niroac Aashana 4:30 Ek Minute 5:00 A to Z Computer 5:30 Cartoons 6:00 Positive Health Show 6:30 Through The Gears 7:00 Sheehi Dawal 7:15 Gaane Anjaane 7:30 The Hindi News 7:45 Raahaat 8:00 Aap Ki Pasand 8:30 Hum Paanch 9:00 Sallaab 9:30 Tara 10:00 Hasratn 10:30 The News 11:00 Jaal 1:30 Dastaan 12:00 Dazaar 12:30 TVS Sa Re Ga Ma 1:15 Jhalak 1:30 Syaram's Cine Magic 2:00 Zee Arabic Programme 2:30 Zee Arabia: Infotainment-TMM

EL TV

6:30 Music Time 7:30 Ched Chad 8:30 Jazzfest 9:30 Best Of the Best 10:30 Ajnabi 11:30 Newsline 12:00 Mori Marzi 12:30 Young Buzz 1:00 Humraahi 1:30 Sarangam 2:00 Music Time 3:00 Karz 3:30 Yeh Duniya 4:00 Kal Bhi Aaj Bhi 4:30 Upanyas 5:00 Frooti It's My Choice 5:30 Oil Dekhe Dekhe 6:30 Manoranjan 7:00 Peoples Club 7:30 Nukkad 8:00 Filmi Chaut 8:30 Casper

Number One 9:00 Hit Hi Hit Hai 9:30 Purushkshetra 10:30 Talash 11:00 Moov Usha Uthup Show 11:30 Chalo Cinema 12:00 Akanksha 12:30 Jhuma Nacho 1:30 Devotional 2:30 Taranne 3:30 Hurste Hurste

PTV

8:00 am Titawat Aur Tarjuma-Hamd/Naat 8:20 Cartoon 8:30 Khabran 8:45 Beauty Care 8:50 Fun Kadha 9:10 Dhanak & Health Tips 10:05 Har Taan Hehy Deepak 10:30 English Film Home Improvement 10:55 Milli Naghma 11:00 Khabran 11:10

Anita (Serial) 12:00 Sports Hour 12:55pm Quran-e-Hakeem 1:02 Bismillah 1:15 The Science Show 2:00 Yeh Jahan (Music video) 2:25 Animated Classics 3:15 Geography & Sammar School 4:20 Mithi Sona 5:00 Allah Huma Labbaik 5:25 Qabhi Mein Soochta Hoon (Drama Serial) 6:25 Aou Courses 7:00 Dhanak 7:45 English News 8:15 UN Quiz 8:45 Jab (Drama Serial) 9:00 Break for Headline News 10:00 Khabranama 11:20 VCD Top Ten (Pakistan) Music Countdown 12:30 Dr. Qum Medicine Women (Jean Saymor) 1:35 Khas Khas Khabran Close down

DD 7

10:30 Jannadin 10:35 Classical Music 11:00 Ghare Bare 12:30 Monrama Cabin (Serial) 1:00 Janani (Serial) 1:30 Trshna 2:00 Batayan 2:30 Prachr (Serial) 3:00 Bhangran (Serial) 3:30 Bigapt 5:05 Science Prog-Bigyan Prasang 5:30 News 6:00 Palli Katha 6:30 Teen Kanya 7:00 Palisambal 7:50 7:30 Bangla Sambad 8:15 Dinnand 8:00 Param Purush Ramkrishna 8:30 Darpan 9:00 Janani (Serial) 9:30

Monorama Cabin (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 Pechan Wheel Of Fortune 11:00 Pechan 12:30 Kismet 1:00 Zamin Asman 1:30 Jai Bir Hanuman 2:30 Cine Matinee-Hindi Feature Film 4:30 Jai Bir Hanuman 5:00 10 Civil Lines 5:30 The Three Stooges 6:00 Mere Message Mer Geet 6:30 Dennis The Menace 7:00

ZEE CINEMA

Premier 7:30 I Dream of Jeannie 8:00 Surf-Wheel Of Fortune 8:30 Cine Prime-Hindi Feature Film 11:00 The Young And The Restless 12:00 Taj Mahal Taki Dhina Din 12:30 Jeevan Mitr 1:00 Sunday Ki Sunday 1:30 Surf-Wheel Of Fortune 2:00 Premier 2:30 Closed

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