

## 1: Joint forest management in India and the impact of state control over non-wood forest products

*Joint Forest Management often abbreviated as JFM is the official and popular term in India for partnerships in forest movement involving both the state forest departments and local communities.*

The study commences with a description of the policy context in which Joint Forest Management got initiated in India. The passage of the Forest Conservation Act in was followed by a host of measures to unleash a forest conservation movement in India based on local community support. The National Forest Policy of marked the first effort to set the pace for community participation in forest management. In June , the Government of India issued a circular to give effect to the provisions of the National Forest Policy in this regard. Joint Forest Management was thus born in India. This was a major achievement, considering the fact that forest management in India has, since , been a bureaucratically driven process. The first chapter also describes the main features of JFM. However, as the paper proceeds to state in Chapter 2, the spread of JFM in India has been uneven in scope and structure. In most of the States, JFM has not even covered degraded forests in their entirety. Indeed, in most States, Forest Protection Committees do not enjoy any legal status and in very many cases they are liable to be disbanded by the Forest Department. Similarly very few FPCs are given primary powers both in terms of rights to frame rules and management plans and exercise of executive and legal functions. These powers continue to be vested with the forest department in a large number of cases. The chapter also assesses the performance of different States in regard to JFM. It adopts the criteria of spatial spread, delegation of powers, and "empowerment" for evaluating the performance of JFM in different States. Where available, field level information regarding the actual functioning of JFM is also adduced to support findings. It further notes that the new States of Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and Uttaranchal have exhibited a keen commitment to JFM, reckoned in terms of forest areas brought under the system in these States. Chapter 3 of the paper provides a diagnosis for the poor performance of JFM. The chapter states that the poor performance of JFM in different areas has also been on account of insufficient "empowerment" and undesirable regulations. Moreover, in many cases JFM has been spurred through externally aided projects. Chapter 4 surveys the principal policy changes that have been brought about more recently , in response to observed problems. The chapter notes the significant strides made by the Government of India to strengthen JFM policies in different States through these policy changes. Providing legal status to Forest Protection Committees, establishing a monitoring cell at the Central Government level, extending JFM to good forest areas and establishing forest development agencies to directly channel funds to the FPCs, have formed the features of policy change in recent times. Conflicts between the objectives of the national and State governments as well as sub-national policy intents can contribute much to understanding the causes of observed inter-State differences in performance. The chapter also mentions the evolving debate regarding corporatization of forest management. It notes that in the context of the economic liberalization process in India, the key philosophical issue before policy is the reconciliation of communitarian ideals with privatization programs underlying the process of economic reforms. Finally, the paper concludes by summarizing the discussions regarding the policy trajectory and politics of JFM in India.

## 2: Joint Forest Management

*Under joint forest management (JFM), village communities are entrusted with the protection and management of nearby forests. The areas concerned are usually degraded or even deforested areas. However, in Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh all village fringe forests can come under JFM.*

This experiment provided a strong feedback for incorporation of the system in the National Forest Policy of 1986. This gave impetus to the participation of stakeholders in the management of degraded forests situated in the vicinity of villages. The joint forest management programme in the country is structured on the broad framework provided by the guidelines issued by the Ministry. So far, during the last ten years, 27 State Governments have adopted resolutions for implementing the JFM programme in their respective states. In order to further strengthen the programme, the State Governments may take action on the following suggested lines. Except in a few States where the committees are registered under the relevant acts in most of the states there is no legal back up for these committees. It is therefore, necessary that all the State Governments register the JFM or village committees under the Societies Registration Act, to provide them with legal back up. This may be completed by 31st March, 1997. Completion of such formation of existing JFM committees may please be reported to this Ministry. Memorandum of Understanding, with clearly defined roles and responsibilities for different work or areas should be separately assigned and signed between the State Governments and the committees. All adults of the village should be eligible to become members of the JFM Committees. B Participation of women in the JFM programme: One of the posts of office bearer i. C Extension of JFM in good forest areas For better resource planning and collective management distance from the village and dependency on forests should be the main criteria for allowing JFM programme to operate. Therefore, JFM programme should cover both the degraded as well as good forests except the protected area network. In good forest areas, the JFM activities would concentrate on NTFP management and no alternation should be permitted in the basic silvicultural prescription prescribed in the Working Plan but to promote regeneration, development and sustainable harvesting of NTFP which can be given free or on concessional rates as per existing practice in degraded areas under JFM. The benefit sharing mechanism will also be different for the good forest areas. The felling of trees and harvesting of timber will be as per the provisions of the working plan. The extent of good forest areas to be allowed will depend upon the number of village household and should be restricted to a maximum limit of ha and generally limited to 2 km from the village boundary. For degraded forests also as far as possible JFM should be first concentrated on areas upto 5 km from the village boundary. The implementation of JFM in good forest areas shall be done in a phased manner on pilot basis. The pilot areas may be monitored closely for a few years and based on the feedback and success achieved the programme can be extended further in consultation with the Central Government. Before allowing the good forests on pilot basis, all the degraded forests of that locality should be covered simultaneously. D Preparation of microplan in JFM areas: To achieve this flexible guidelines should be evolved for preparation of local need based micro plans. For this purpose, the working plan officer will work in tandem with the territorial DFO and CF for finalisation of the prescriptions of the JFM overlapping working circle. The micro plans should be prepared by the Forest Officers and Village Forest Protection Committees after detailed PRA exercise and should reflect the consumption and livelihood needs of the local communities as well as provisions for meeting the same sustainably. It should utilize locally available knowledge as well as aim to strengthen the local institutions. This should be done with due regards to the environmental functions and productive potentials of the forests and their carrying capacity as also their conservation and biodiversity values. In these areas, micro plan should aim at ensuring a multi product and more NTFP oriented approach. Without changing the basic principles of silviculture, deviations may be approved in the existing working plans if necessary. To ensure this, the concerned DFO and CF should dovetail the requirements of micro plans with the working plans. E Conflict resolution In order to resolve conflicts in the functioning of JFM committees and to maintain harmony among different groups participating in the JFM, State Governments may constitute divisional and state level representative forums or working groups. The model prescribed by the Andhra Pradesh

Government for this purpose is a case in point for consideration. F Recognition of Self-initiated groups The community groups in many places in Orissa, Bihar, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka are performing the essential functions of forest protection and regeneration. These groups need to be identified, recognized and registered as JFM Committees after proper verification of records and enquiry. The period of their existence and duties performed for protection and regeneration should be suitable assessed and proper weightage given to them for deriving benefits under the JFM programme. G Contribution for Regeneration of Resources: For long term sustainability of resources, it is essential that a mechanism is created for ploughing back a certain percentage of the revenue earned from final harvest. There should be transparent mechanisms for computation of income for sharing the benefits between different stakeholders. H Monitoring and Evaluation Concurrent monitoring of progress and performance of this programme should be undertaken at Division and State Level. Evaluation of the programme should be planned at an interval of 3 years and 5 years at Division and State level respectively. For More details [Click Here](#).

### 3: Joint Forest Management in India by Timothy Hefflinger on Prezi

*Joint Forest Management (JFM), embracing the philosophy of forest conservation and livelihood improvement through cooperation between state and civil society, has emerged over the past decades both as a specific paradigm of forest governance in India and as India's largest community forestry program.*

Case studies suggest that state NWFP monopolies may have disadvantages for the collectors and for the forests. The policy document asserts that local communities should be motivated to identify themselves with the development and protection of the forests from which they derive benefits. Thus, the policy envisages a process of joint management of forests by the state governments which have nominal responsibility and the local people, which would share both the responsibility for managing the resource and the benefits that accrue from this management. Under joint forest management JFM, village communities are entrusted with the protection and management of nearby forests. The areas concerned are usually degraded or even deforested areas. The communities are required to organize forest protection committees, village forest committees, village forest conservation and development societies, etc. Each of these bodies has an executive committee that manages its day-to-day affairs. With the increasing awareness of their economic potential and growing concerns for the sustainability of the resources and the distribution of the benefits derived from them, various state governments have taken over control of a number of NWFPs. This article, by looking at case studies of some selected NWFPs, questions whether this process has met its objectives - ensuring fair wages to the collectors, enhancing forest protection and increasing state revenues, for example - and examines its impact on joint forest management. First, NWFPs are integral to the lifestyle of forest-dependent communities. They fulfil basic requirements, provide gainful employment during lean periods and supplement incomes from agriculture and wage labour. Medicinal plants have an important role in rural health Prasad and Bhatnagar, In parts of West Bengal, communities derive as much as 17 percent of their annual household income from NWFP collection and sale Malhotra et al. Second, NWFPs have a decided advantage over timber in terms of the time needed to achieve significant volumes of commercially valuable production. Timber production is a long-term endeavour, and in many areas timber harvesting may not be ecologically desirable. Moreover, many NWFPs become available even in the earliest stages of rehabilitation of degraded forest areas. Third, at the national level over 50 percent of forest revenue and about 70 percent of forest export revenue comes from NWFPs, mostly from unprocessed and raw forms Tewari and Campbell ; Prasad, Shukla and Bhatnagar, Thus NWFP management has clear ecological, social and economic benefits. Managing forests for multiple products including NWFPs and adding value to them at the local level are two of the most pressing challenges facing the JFM programme. In attempts to optimize the production of multiple products to meet the objectives of the various stakeholders, due attention should be paid to the potential for sustainable production of NWFPs in forest management efforts, including JFM arrangements. The study was conducted in randomly selected households spread over six districts of Orissa Boudh, Pholbani, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh and Gajapati. It was observed that an average tribal family drew about one-half of its annual income from forests, 18 percent from agriculture, 13 percent from cattle and 18 percent from other employment. Approximately one-third of the products gathered from forests were traded. However, as the economic potential of NWFPs has become apparent, the intensity of collection has increased and more significant infrastructures for trade and processing have developed. This has raised concerns for the sustainability of the resources and the distribution of the benefits derived from them. In reaction to these concerns, a number of state governments have taken over the control of a number of NWFPs. Some of the explicit objectives for state monopoly of NWFP trade are: In most cases, trading is controlled through state-owned institutions such as state forest development corporations, federations, cooperatives and tribal societies. In Orissa, however, where the Forest Produce Control and Trade Act of provides the scope for a state monopoly on certain selected forest products, the state also has the option to give monopoly leases for collection and trade of forest products. It is noteworthy that some of the 29 items yield very insignificant amounts of revenue yet have nevertheless been taken under the state monopoly. Collection and trade of tendu leaves under state monopoly The first NWFP

brought under state control was tendu leaves *Diospyros melanoxylon*, used to wrap traditional cigarettes bidi. This tree species is found in abundance in tropical deciduous forests, on wastelands to some extent and even on private holdings. The monopolization of tendu was rapidly followed by similar procedures for other economically important NWFPs, including sal seed *Shorea robusta*, gums and myrobalan *Terminalia chebula* and *Terminalia bellerica*. Before Madhya Pradesh adopted a cooperative structure for tendu leaf trade in , the collection of leaves as per official records ranged from 6 to 7 million standard bags Table 2. This was reduced to around 4 million standard bags per year after . The reduction did not result from a lack of resources, but rather from the rejection of leaves that would previously have been collected but were not of high enough quality for the cooperatives Prasad, Shukla and Bhatnagar. However, local manufacturers of bidi cigarettes have been known to buy additional tendu leaves directly from collectors. In Madhya Pradesh, collectors share in profits through a bonus plan at the end of each season. In Orissa, which is also rich in NWFPs, the collectors get only wages for collection; the bulk of the profit goes to the Forest Development Corporation, which has been given monopoly rights by the state government Agramee. As in Madhya Pradesh, collection of tendu leaves is being limited by a desire to collect only the best produce. State trading regulations promulgated by state governments State.

### 4: Joint Forest Management in India: A Case of Haryana | Management Prudence Journal-Volume 5 Issue

*This article provides notes on Joint Forest Management (JFM) in India. In , a small experiment over of deÂ-graded forests called Arabari Socio Economic exÂ-periment was initiated in Arabari Range, East Midnapore Division of West Bengal.*

Contact Us Search Historically, Indian forest policies have alienated people from the forests, thereby, exacerbating the rates of deforestation. Post-independence forest policies contributed to an expansion in agricultural production, met industrial demand for raw materials, and tightened control of forest lands through restricted access to forests and forest products. Protection policies increased the hardships of vulnerable social groups by denying them access to forests. While the state took responsibility for managing forest resources, it did not have the commensurate resources to effectively manage and police the forests from traditional users. Before state intervention, forests were managed as communal property; the crucial role of forests in the economic subsistence of individuals, families and community was the basis for managing them as communal resources. A failure to recognize community control of forests led to a collapse in institutional norms that were instrumental in protecting and managing forest resources for local use. A shift in property rights to the state steadily undermined the rights of tribals to use and extract forest resources. Involvement of rural communities living close to forests in protection and management of forest resources is enshrined in the National Forest Policy Translation of policy found expression in the resolution of Government of India, Ministry of Environment and Forests issued in June It envisaged that in lieu of the participation, the local communities will be entitled to sharing of usufructs in a manner specified by the concerned State Forest Departments. The objectives of the network are i to act as a regular mechanism of consultation between various agencies engaged in JFM work in the country and ii To obtain constant feedback from various stakeholders on the JFM programme for proper policy formulation and suitable direction to States. The proportion of land area covered by forest globally is one of the indicators for the seventh MDG i. Forests and the Millennium Development Goals The MDGs call for the integration of the principles of sustainable development into environmental policies. Environmental sustainability is being mainstreamed in forest policies around the world, particularly since UNCED, while the integration of the goals of poverty and hunger reduction in forest policies and plans is less widespread. Community-based forestry, or participatory forestry, is particularly well placed to address poverty reduction. Community-based forestry is now well accepted and established in various countries in all regions, and programmes are beginning to generate financial and other benefits. However, much still remains to be done to clarify and secure access rights. Many countries are working to strengthen forest governance, some through decentralization processes that allow the poor to derive more benefits from forests and be more involved in decision-making and forest management itself. Although improving rights and access to forest resources and developing small-holder forest-based enterprises including through community-private sector partnerships show particular promise for poverty reduction, local political and economic realities, opportunity costs for the use of local resources, and other factors may prevent the poor from benefiting from community-based forestry programmes to the extent intended. Intersectoral coordination is important for the achievement of all MDGs, but is particularly critical for reducing poverty and hunger and ensuring environmental sustainability, which are highly cross-sectoral by nature. Improved intersectoral cooperation and coordination will help efforts both to integrate the principles of sustainable development into forest-related policies and to integrate forests into sustainable development plans. Joint Forest Management Forest-based poverty reduction efforts tend to be linked to other land uses and should form a part of rural development strategies. Conversely, the potential for forests and trees outside forests to contribute to environmental sustainability cannot be fully realized without intersectoral cooperation and coordination. Intersectoral coordination, although difficult and time consuming, is necessary for sound decisions on land use and resource allocation, particularly when there are trade-offs between national development goals. National Forest Policy in India treats forests as environmental and social resource. With the initiative of assigning ownership of Non Timber forest Produce NTFP to the local communities including the grass root level

democratic institution for enhancing their livelihood opportunities and also improving their income with the value addition. India has shifted the approach of forest management from regulatory to participatory mode of management with the resolution promulgated in 1982. At present, more than 17 million forests is managed by almost 10,000 Joint Forest Management Committees with the benefit sharing mechanism. In addition, the Government of India is in process to frame legislation for the settlement of tenurial rights of the forest dwelling communities mainly tribal on forests. This would definitely help in reducing the poverty of forest dwelling communities. JFM is a government resolution. A government resolution is an executive order or opinion of the legislature. A resolution does not have any legal backing. JFM as the term indicates is the management of forest by more than one party. In India there are two parties: There are two major reasons behind introducing JFM: The first National Forest Policy was adopted in 1952. Following were the guide lines Ensure maintenance of adequate forest cover Meet the needs of local people. Collect maximum revenue after meeting the needs of the local people. Give priority to permanent cultivation over forestry land In post independent India there was a shift in policy. In 1982, the new forest policy was adopted which covered all the sustainable management approaches. The new policy had a few unique features. Which were as follows; Maintenance of environmental stability and restoration of ecological balance, soil and water conservation Conservation of natural heritage and genetic resources. Increasing productivity to meet the local needs then the national need Creating massive peoples participation movement to protect forest and tree cover and achieve the objective of reducing pressure on existing forests and meeting peoples need. Deriving economic benefits must be subordinated to these principal aims. This initiated a process of reform at the local policy and operational level of forest management ensuring that the Forest Department developed close collaboration for protection and sustainable management of forests. The aim was "Involvement of village communities and voluntary agencies of degraded forest land. Important guidelines were as follows The program should be implemented under an arrangement between a voluntary agency or beneficiaries and the State Department. No ownership rights or lease should be given over the forest land. The beneficiaries should be entitled to share usufructs to the extent and subject to conditions prescribed by the State Government. Access to forest land usufructs should be available only to benefactress who get organized into a village institution especially for forest regeneration and protection. This could be through a village panchayat or a Village Forest Committee. The beneficiaries should be given usufructs like grass, lops and tops of branches and minor forest produce. If they successfully protect the forest they will be a portion from the sale proceeds when they mature. Areas selected from the program should be free from claims from any person who is both a beneficiary under the scheme. The selected site should be worked in accordance of Working Scheme duly approved by the state government. Such a scheme may remain in operation for ten years and revised after that. The working scheme is prepared in consultation of with the beneficiaries It should ensure that there is no grazing at all on the forest land protected by the Village Forest Committee. Permission to cut and carry grass free of cost should be given so that stall feeding is promoted. No agriculture should be promoted on the forest land. Cutting of trees should not be permitted before they are ripe for harvesting. The Forest Department should not be permitted to cut to cut trees protected by the Village Forest Committee except in a manner prescribed in the working scheme. In case of emergency needs the village community should be taken into confidence. The Forest Department should closely supervise the work. If beneficiaries are unable to perform their assigned duties in a satisfactory manner the usufructory benefits will be withdrawn without giving any compensation. Such set-up, however suffered from certain flaws: The aim was to decentralize the process and make JFMC. Now on the same resource base i. There is an obvious unequal distribution of benefit sharing between the parties. However states like Rajasthan are not following this provision. This amendment came into force in on 24th April It institutionalized the third stratum of government Panchayats at the local level. It does not clarify whether self government means complete autonomously or extension of the state. It is left to states to derive their own interpretation regarding the nature of self government at the local level. Thus this will defeat the purpose of uniformity regarding the nature and concept of self government at an all India level. This task is left to the state legislatures. Again defeating the purpose of uniformity. The consequences will be such that either the states will deny power to the panchyats instead of becoming autonomous local governing units they will

basically remain in bureaucratic control. The bureaucratic trend can be seen most of the states. It is seen in the State of Goa power and functions have not yet been transferred to the Panchayats. As per the law there should be continuous elections every five years. However the statistics says that this status is not achieved in most of the states. None of the states except WestBengal, Tripura and Rajasthan have not been able to hold continuous elections every five years. The judgment provided by the Supreme Court states that it is mandatory for every state to hold elections to Panchayat. Giving powers to the third stratum of government for effective management of resources at the district ,intermediate and village level. Parallel institutions have come about for management of the natural resources which. With the ST population making up 8. The Beginning of Land alienation Introduction of the alien concept of private property began with the Permanent Settlement of the British in and the establishment of the "Zamindari" system that conferred control over vast territories, including Adivasi territories, to designated feudal lords for the purpose of revenue collection by the British. The predominant external caste-based religion sanctioned and practiced a rigid and highly discriminatory hierarchical ordering with a strong cultural mooring. After the transfer of power, the rulers of the Residency Areas signed the "Deed of Accession" on behalf of the ruled on exchange they were offered privy purse. No deed was however signed with most of the independent Adivasi states. They were assumed to have joined the Union. The government rode rough shod on independent Adivasi nations and they were merged with the Indian Union. The Constitution of India, which came into existence on 26 January , prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth Article 15 and it provides the right to equality Article 14 , to freedom of religion Articles and to culture and education Articles STs are supposedly addressed by as many as Articles and 2 special schedules of the Constitution - Articles and special schedules which are protective and paternalistic. Article and provides for classification of Scheduled Castes the untouchable lower castes and STs, while Articles , and provides for reservation of seats in Parliament and Assemblies. Out of this By the process of colonisation of the forests that began formally with the Forest Act of and finally the Indian Forest Act of , the rights of Adivasis were reduced to mere privileges conferred by the state. The Imperial Forest Department was formed in



## 5: Joint Forest Management in India: Case study of Gorela village | Planning Tankâ,,ç

*Joint Forest Management in India. On the bases of the National Forest Policy of , the environment and forest ministry of Indian Government declared the decision of contribution of local community and volunteer organization to develop forest in barren and eroded soil by a circular.*

Joint Forest Management in India: Varma 3 Abstract The forest policy in India has undergone major changes leading to increased involvement of the forest dependent communities in sustainably managing the forest resources on which they depend. In India, the joint forest management approaches lack such clarity of definition. It gives rise to institutional developments often in conflict with the aspirations of the communities involved. The decentralised governance for sustainable management of the forest resources needs transformation from collaborative servitude to ownership of the stakeholders. This paper discusses these issues in detail with particular reference to India. It analyses the status of the joint forest management of the various categories of the forests that evolved through various policy tools and strategies relying on community participation. Based on this analysis, it argues that success of the management of forests through community partnership depends on the level of the ownership of the forests vested in the stakeholders. This may lead to more sustainable management and utilisation of the forest resources in India.

Introduction The management of natural resources in India has primarily addressed the concerns for biodiversity and environment conservation while attempting to meet the livelihood need of the rural people TERI The challenge to meet gap between the demand for fuelwood, fodder, timber and non-timber forest products and physical availability of the resources required has necessitated a reorientation in the forest policy framework with increased stress on the participation of the forest dependent population. Since , it has led to the approaches based on participatory management to achieve sustainability of the resources. At the same time, the policy instruments in India have also undergone changes manifested through the reorientation of national forest policies enunciated in the years , and NFP., The community and partnership processes in forest management in India have evolved with a great emphasis on the relationships between man and the forests. However, meaningful community participation entails adequate institutional support with legal strength. Through various changes in policy guidelines at the national level, the institutional framework has evolved to a stage where issue of moving from servitude to ownership rights has become critical to the success of the participatory approaches to manage forest resources sustainably. The basic legal framework Since the statement of forest policy of , the management of the forest resources has been backed by adequate legal framework. It envisaged classification of the forest resources with ownership vested in the government institutions. Following the strategy of Joint Forest Management MoEF , various states have adopted the guidelines with suitable modifications according to the local needs. These Committees numbering about 63, cover The question arises whether the success of management of the forest resources would be achieved by reorientation of the management strategy towards devolution of the authority to forest dependent communities without the consideration of the ownership of the forest to the communities. Ostrom has analyzed in detail the issue of private versus common property rights with respect to sustainability of natural resources Ostrom ,. Following five property rights are most relevant for the use of common pool resources: The right to obtain resources units or products of a resource system e. The right to regulate internal use pattern and transform the resources by making improvements Exclusions: The right to determine who will have the access rights and withdrawal rights and how these rights may be transferred Alienations: The right to sell or lease the management and exclusion rights The property rights defined above relate to individuals or collectives. The bundle of rights associated with the position is given below Table 1. Table 1 Bundles of Rights Associated with Position.

## 6: Development Support Center India | Joint Forest Management

*Joint Forest Management - History The policies and guidelines of JFM were started in Indian National Forest Policy by central govt. to encourage people's participation in forest management, protection and conservation As an outcome of*

*the forest policy, JFM started in West Bengal's Bakura district, where Ajit Banerjee, a silviculturist, was conducting his trials in Read more â†’.*

### 7: Joint Forest Management In India: Assessment Of Performance And Evaluation Of Impacts

*SUMMARY Joint forest management (JFM) in India has been instrumental in changing the socioeconomic lives of forest dependent communities (FDCs) from being forest-centered to one based on the money economy.*

### 8: Joint Forest Management (JFM) in India

*The Indian Forest Act, and the Forest Conservation Act, should be amended in relation to National Forest Policy and the Joint Forest Management resolution. Furthers the Indian Forest Act and the Conservation Act , need to be amended in relation to the Forest Policy and the Joint Forest Management Resolution.*

### 9: Forest Management In India

*This Book Assesses The Performance And Impact Of The Joint Forest Management (Jfm Programme) From The Community S Perspective, Based On The Studies Conducted By The Ecological And Economics Research Network In Six States--Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Tripura And West Bengal.*

7 Change Agents Areas of Expertise Vogue French cookery As you came to Him, by faith South African intersections  
The Little Christmas Stained Glass Coloring Book A Beginners Guide to Changing the World Track and field events  
Building a simple application Arrangements at the mantap (diagram) Retreat to unfreedom Julius caesar in modern  
english African immigrant churches in America. The Ideals country treasury Geometric theory of algebraic space curves  
Palestinian Arab Cultural Nationalism Fundamentals of optical waveguides Exhibit a-2 mortgage and security agreement  
Managerial Psychology Backstage Pass (Chosen Girls) Chen Tuan (Life Teachings of Two Immortals, Volume II)  
BEHAVIORS TOWARD DROPOUTS Pain; its causation and diagnostic significance in internal diseases. Reorganized  
Railroads Dimensions of responsibility : a German voice on the Palestinian-Israeli conflict in the post-Shoah era B Crazy  
Tricks And Crafty Challenges (Incredible) Chicks before dicks, bros before hos English cursive writing practice The  
scope of satire. The true life of Sweeney Todd Quality in the new GP contract Boundary litigation and the map as  
evidence Congressional Record, V. 149, Pt. 2, January 21, 2003 to February 11, 2003 Adenosine deaminase in  
disorders of purine metabolism and in immune deficiency Discipleship for all believers Mundo 21 With Cdrom 3rd Edition  
Plus Ah Spanish/english Dictionary Cloth Air and water pollution 12. Beyond Black Neoconservatism and Black  
Liberalism Israels Rise, Fall, and Renewal WordPerfect made perfectly easy Going to Harvard or someplace