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☞ (FORM UPDATED: 08/11/2010)

WISCONSIN STATE LEGISLATURE ... PUBLIC HEARING - COMMITTEE RECORDS

2005-06

(session year)

Senate

(Assembly, Senate or Joint)

Committee on Judiciary, Corrections and Privacy...

COMMITTEE NOTICES ...

- Committee Reports ... **CR**
- Executive Sessions ... **ES**
- Public Hearings ... **PH**

INFORMATION COLLECTED BY COMMITTEE FOR AND AGAINST PROPOSAL

- Appointments ... **Appt** (w/Record of Comm. Proceedings)
- Clearinghouse Rules ... **CRule** (w/Record of Comm. Proceedings)
- Hearing Records ... bills and resolutions (w/Record of Comm. Proceedings)
(**ab** = Assembly Bill) (**ar** = Assembly Resolution) (**ajr** = Assembly Joint Resolution)
(**sb** = Senate Bill) (**sr** = Senate Resolution) (**sjr** = Senate Joint Resolution)
- Miscellaneous ... **Misc**

* Contents organized for archiving by: Stefanie Rose (LRB) (July 2012)

no date

SB 425 – Fairness in Litigation Act

- The Attorney General continues to claim that this bill “*strips away some of the most basic traditional protections the AG is empowered to defend*” She moves on to complain that we’re taking away her constitutional powers.

This is ABSOLUTELY FALSE!!! The only mention of the AG in the Constitution is this: ****Treasurer and attorney general; duties, compensation.** SECTION 3. The powers, duties and compensation of the treasurer and attorney general shall be prescribed by law. [Article VI, Section 3]

Translation – The Legislature is assigned with the duty of telling the AG what his/her job description is. The Constitution DOES NOT grant the AG any special powers. When she goes out and prosecutes a case without Gubernatorial or Legislative oversight, SHE is upsetting the checks and balances we have in place. Not the other way around, as she has claimed.

In fact, a judge in the early Seventies had this to say about the AG’s powers without legislative approval:

“The attorney general, absent a specific legislative grant of power, is devoid of the inherent power to initiate and prosecute litigation intended to protect or promote the interests of the state or its citizens and cannot act for the state “

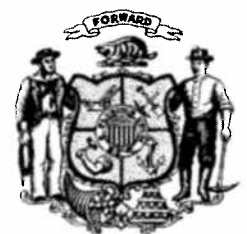
(State v. City of Oak Creek, 2000 WI 9, 232 Wis. 2d 612, 605 N.W.2d 526, 97–2188)

- The attorney general does not have authority to challenge the constitutionality of statutes. **Any authority the attorney general has is found in the statutes.** The attorney general’s constitutional powers and statutory powers are one and the same.
- When asked in a recent poll by Strategic Vision polling services(which I’ve attached) whether or not survey participants thought Wisconsin was headed in the right or wrong direction, 57% said they thought our state was headed in the wrong direction. As compared to 33% who said the right direction. This unfair business climate is certainly a contributing factor to that negative view.
- This bill would NEVER prohibit the Attorney General from going to court to protect citizens against pollution, unfair business practices, or any other matter. It simply protects the taxpayers from a rouge AG who is no longer doing things the state of WI is asking for.

- While it is true that the AG may never bring a nuisance lawsuit again, private parties and local government still can. In fact, who better to decide the nuisance than the people that are close to the alleged problem? Clark County does not need someone in Madison telling it that there is a problem in their own back yard.
- Look at it this way, the Attorney General is a lawyer, elected to represent the people of Wisconsin's best interests. You wouldn't hire a lawyer to TELL YOU what your best interests are, you would tell him/her. There is no reason our AG should be doing anything but the wishes of the electorate.
- She is cutting the public out of the process. She is using litigation in lieu of legislation. Bringing a lawsuit against someone who hasn't broken any laws is fraud. It's unjust. It's bad for Wisconsin.



WISCONSIN STATE LEGISLATURE



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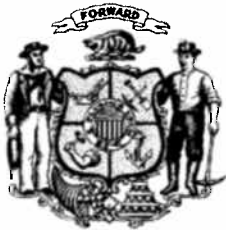
Fiscal Estimate Counter-Points

This belated fiscal estimate is premised on flawed reasoning. The arguments presented in the first three pages are invalid because:

- (1) The fiscal estimate does not account for the fact that the AG is free to join the multi-state lawsuits that DOJ contends have netted so many millions of dollars of revenue, as long as the Governor - another elected official who is accountable to taxpayers - approves the lawsuit.
- (2) The fiscal estimate fails to account for the considerable waste of taxpayer dollars that the AG has squandered on legal fees associated with filing frivolous lawsuits against job providers who are guilty of nothing but obeying the law.
- (3) The fiscal estimate fails to reflect the significant loss of corporate income tax, individual income tax, and sales tax revenue we forego because businesses make the decision against locating or expanding in Wisconsin due to an adverse litigation climate. Wisconsin's status as a state where businesses who follow the rules and obey the laws are nevertheless exposed to a lawsuit by the AG has a chilling effect on entrepreneurialism, and stifles economic development. You can't put a price tag on the reduced economic output in this state resulting from the specter of litigation by the state's top law enforcement officer.
- (4) The fiscal estimate fails to consider the substantial cost that law-abiding job providers have paid to defend their lawful actions from the Peg Lautenschlager's abuse of our legal system.



WISCONSIN STATE LEGISLATURE



no date

Additional points and issues of concern

- In 2003, the same landowners filed a nuisance suit in federal court. It was dismissed due to lack of jurisdiction and because the landowners could not prove damages over the \$75,000 minimum.
- The county, state (DATCP or DNR), or federal agencies have not cited the cranberry grower for any violations.
- The cranberry grower will use the Right to Farm law as part of his defense, since it protects farmers from nuisance lawsuits if the farming operation was there first and the farming practice being objected to is not a substantial threat to public health and safety.
- On August 2, in court and in newspaper articles, the assistant Attorney General stated that the Attorney General's office would be "silent" on the Right to Farm law.
- The Attorney General's office says the Right to Farm law doesn't apply because the State of Wisconsin was in existence before the cranberry grower.
- The out-of-state landowners are saying that public health and safety not only applies to humans, but to the environment.
- If the Attorney General and the out-of-state landowners are successful, the Attorney General or a group of citizens could sue all farmers regardless of the size or type of farming operation.
- The Attorney General is using the Public Trust Doctrine as her reason to sue.
- If the Attorney General wins – DATCP and DNR rules pertaining to nonpoint source pollution could become mute/useless.

Trail Timeline

The trial was completed the last week of September, 2005. The judge's decision in the case is pending.

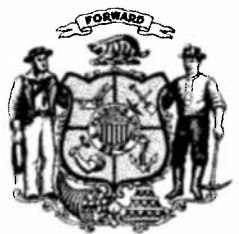
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WISCONSIN STATE LEGISLATURE



Litigation Fairness Legislation –

no date

Enact legislation which forbids the state from suing for indirect harm without being subject to the same laws and defenses that would apply to suits brought by the citizens on whose behalf the government is suing. Accordingly, if the state were to sue for harm suffered by its citizens, then the defendant could assert the well-established defenses of assumption of risk, contributory negligence and statute of limitations against the state. The policy is that the Attorney General should not have rights to sue that are superior to the rights of the citizens on whose behalf they file an action.

Discourage or prohibit the State from “over-filing” in enforcement actions -

Currently the state, EPA and citizen groups can each sue for the same alleged environmental violation. The company must then defend each action and negotiate with each party to resolve their respective claims. This results in a waste of resources and thwarts the underlying policy of allowing citizen/EPA enforcement only when the state is not fulfilling its prosecutorial responsibilities.

The state could enact legislation which prohibits the Attorney General from suing for violations that are the subject of an EPA or citizen enforcement action. Further, the state could be forced to disgorge and penalty received for an environmental violation if a citizen group or EPA later pursues and/or receives penalties in an action alleging similar violations.

Clarify the power of the AG to intervene in private lawsuits

The Attorney General will occasionally intervene in private litigation in an attempt to advance a particular viewpoint. The state could enact legislation to prohibit the AG from intervening in private litigation unless: (1) the AG can demonstrate that the interests of the private parties are insufficient to protect the interests of the state on an issue; (2) the Governor or legislature approves of the intervention; or (3) all parties consent to the intervention.

The AG cannot partner with a private lawyer without the Governor’s approval.

In the recent drug litigation, the AG avoided the prohibition in Wis. Stat. 14.11 on contracting with private lawyers without the Governor’s approval. She argued that she was not contracting with private lawyers but rather was appointing private lawyers as Assistant Attorney Generals. The state could enact legislation to prohibit the appointment of private lawyers as Assistant Attorney Generals without the Governor’s approval.

The AG cannot partner with another state attorney general without the Governor’s approval.

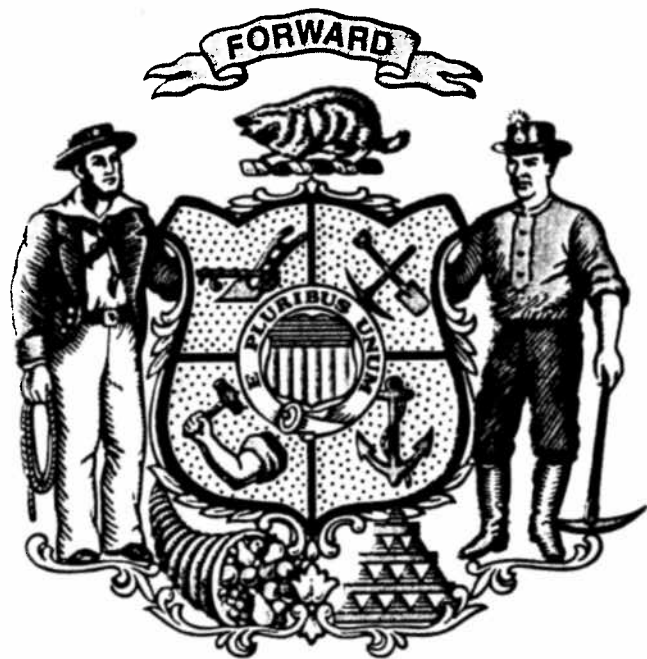
In many cases, the Attorney General essentially relies upon another state attorney general to create and advance legal theories. The State Attorney General merely files “me too” pleadings. The state could enact legislation to prohibit the Attorney General from partnering with another state attorney general without the Governor’s approval.

Legislative Options for Clarifying the Attorney General’s Authority to Bring Nuisance Claims

Under § 823.02, Stats., the attorney general may prosecute a claim on behalf of the state seeking to enjoin a public nuisance. The following revisions would prohibit such claims if the activity alleged to be a nuisance is not in violation of any statute, regulation, local ordinance, permit or approval governing the activity. Activities which are not so regulated would be entitled to a presumption that they do not constitute a nuisance. To discourage “activist” lawsuits and protect citizens who are engaged in otherwise legal activities, a defendant in such a nuisance lawsuit would be entitled to recover reasonable litigation expenses if their activity is found not to constitute a nuisance.

Piling On lawsuits

Relating to: Preventing the department of justice to commence or intervene in civil actions.



no date

Attorney General Peg Lautenschlager was elected to be Wisconsin's primary law enforcer, but has become a self-appointed *law maker* in the process.

Hardly a day goes by that we don't read about the Attorney General prosecuting, no, *persecuting* one of our state's many small businesses or industries. AG Lautenschlager has been filing indictments that are designed to exact settlements from defendants who cannot afford to bet the company. Some call this regulation by litigation. Some call it AG activism. I call it unconstitutional.

I'm becoming increasingly more alarmed at some of the legislating from the bench that I see from the Department of Justice. The AG's campaigns are now reaching far beyond the realm of punishing wrongdoers and upholding the law. Her increasingly vigilante tactics are seeking to change the conduct of corporate entities, and revise the rules that large and small businesses alike play by.

That is why I am working with organizations such as the Wisconsin Builders Association, Wisconsin Manufacturers and Commerce, The Farm Bureau, The Wisconsin Realtors, The National Federation of Independent Businesses, and others to craft legislation to rein the Attorney General's power back to what she was constitutionally elected to do.

A prime example of her Constitutional abuse is the case of The State of Wisconsin vs. Zawistowski. Mr. Zawistowski owns two cranberry marshes on Musky Bay in Sawyer County. This family-owned business started in 1940. In 2002 a private group of out-of-state landowners sued Mr. Zawistowski's farming operation, citing that his cranberry bogs were releasing a dangerous amount of phosphorous into the surrounding water. They asked the court to force him to dredge the entire 250-acre bay to make it deeper, remove the mud and muck and get rid of the weeds that occurred naturally in this bay. This would have cost millions of dollars, a crushing burden on a family farming operation.

Federal Judge Barbara Crabb threw the case out of court. She ruled that there was no basis for the court to order dredging. She found that the plaintiffs had no credible grounds to claim even the jurisdictional minimum damages to bring a lawsuit in federal court. She ruled that there was no federal jurisdiction and dismissed the case.

However, Judge Crabb's dismissal was not the end of the matter. In June 2004, the same plaintiffs started the lawsuit all over again in state court. This time, the state has joined as a plaintiff. It is important to note that the state DNR did not ask the AG to sue Mr. Zawistowski. Neither did the Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection (DATCP). There have been no complaints by either the DNR or DATCP against Mr. Zawistowski. Instead, the decision to join in the lawsuit was made solely by the Attorney General. *The AG alone decided to bring the suit.*

The AG admits that Mr. Zawistowski has not violated any laws or

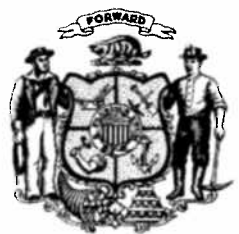
regulations. She admits that there have been no enforcement efforts against his operation and that there was no referral from any regulatory agency. Instead of suing for violation of the law, the AG claims that Mr. Zawistowski has created a "public nuisance." A lawsuit for "public nuisance" is based upon common law. Common law is a set of rules made by judges, rather than the legislature, on a case-by-case basis. Common law has its place in preventing abuses against the public. It does that not have a place in the hands of the AG. I firmly believe that if you aren't breaking the law, you shouldn't be able to be sued as though you are. This is just common sense. Plain and simple.

Mr. Zawistowski's case is set for late September, and we can only hope that the judge and jury uphold the law that the legislature and federal and local governments have set forth, not merely the whims of our AG.

It's bad enough that Wisconsin has been labeled a "tax hell" by many current and prospective businesses. We don't need an activist Attorney General to give us the reputation as a Litigation Purgatory as well. The AG should be using her position to uphold the law, not to drive businesses and economic developers out of our state.



WISCONSIN STATE LEGISLATURE



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Litigation Fairness Legislation –

The policy is that the Attorney General should not have rights to sue that are superior to the rights of the citizens on whose behalf they file an action.

Discourage or prohibit the State from “over-filing” in enforcement actions -

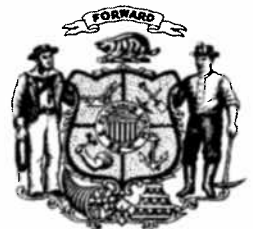
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WISCONSIN STATE LEGISLATURE



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Legislative Options for Clarifying the Attorney General's Authority to Bring Nuisance Claims

Under § 823.02, Stats., the attorney general may prosecute a claim on behalf of the state seeking to enjoin a public nuisance. The following revisions would prohibit such claims if the activity alleged to be a nuisance is not in violation of any statute, regulation, local ordinance, permit or approval governing the activity. Activities which are not so regulated would be entitled to a presumption that they do not constitute a nuisance. To discourage "activist" lawsuits and protect citizens who are engaged in otherwise legal activities, a defendant in such a nuisance lawsuit would be entitled to recover reasonable litigation expenses if their activity is found not to constitute a nuisance.

823.02 Injunction against public nuisance, time extension. (1) An action to enjoin a public nuisance may be commenced and prosecuted in the name of the state, either by the attorney general on information obtained by the department of justice, or upon the relation of a private individual, sewerage commission created under ss. 200.01 to 200.15 or a county, having first obtained leave therefor from the court. An action to enjoin a public nuisance may be commenced and prosecuted by a city, village, town or a metropolitan sewerage district created under ss. 200.21 to 200.65 in the name of the municipality or metropolitan sewerage district, and it is not necessary to obtain leave from the court to commence or prosecute the action. ~~The same rule as to liability for costs shall govern as in other actions brought by the state.~~ No stay of any order or judgment enjoining or abating, in any action under this section, may be had unless the appeal is taken within 5 days after notice of entry of the judgment or order or service of the injunction. Upon appeal and stay, the return to the court of appeals or supreme court shall be made immediately.

(2) LIMITATIONS. (a) No action to enjoin a public nuisance may be commenced and prosecuted under sub. (1) if the activity, use or practice alleged to be a nuisance is not in violation of any statute, regulation, local ordinance, permit or approval governing the activity, use or practice.

(b) If no statute, regulation, local ordinance, permit or approval governs the activity, use or practice alleged to be a nuisance in an action brought under sub. (1), it is presumed that the activity, use or practice is not a nuisance.¹

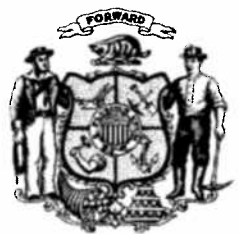
(3) COSTS. (a) In this subsection, "litigation expenses" means the sum of the costs, disbursements and expenses, including reasonable attorney, expert witness and engineering fees necessary to prepare for or participate in an action in which a current or past activity, use or practice is alleged to be a nuisance.

(b) Notwithstanding s. 814.04(1) and (2), the court shall award litigation expenses to the defendant in any action in which a current or past activity, use or practice is alleged to be a nuisance if the current or past activity, use or practice is not found to be a nuisance.

¹ Section (b) would be interpreted in accordance with Wis. Stat. § 903.01, which states that, "Except as provided by statute, a presumption recognized at common law or created by statute, including statutory provisions that certain basic facts are prima facie evidence of other facts, imposes on the party relying on the presumption the burden of proving basic facts, but once the basic facts are found to exist the presumption imposes on the party against whom it is directed the burden of proving that the nonexistence of the presumed fact is more probable than its existence." Wis. Stat. § 903.01 (2004).



WISCONSIN STATE LEGISLATURE



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Ready References for your Pocket Testament

Paste this side to inside cover
of Bible or Testament.

- A: **"The A-B-C's of Salvation"**
Acknowledge self as sinner
Rom. 3:23; Isa. 53:6; Jas. 2:10;
Rom. 3:10-12; John 3:3; Acts 4:12
- B: **"Believe in Christ"**
Acts 16:31; Luke 5:32; Luke 13:33;
Rom. 2:4; John 3:16; John 20:31;
Heb. 11:6; Rom. 10:17; Acts 10:43
- C: **"Confess Christ as Saviour"**
Rom. 10:9, 10; 1 John 4:15;
Acts 19:18; 1 John 1:9

- "I am doing the best I can"
Rom. 3:19, 20; Rom. 3:24; Gal. 2:16
- "Afraid I can't hold out"
Jude 24; II Tim. 1:12; Heb. 7:25;
John 10:27-29; I Pet. 1:5; Gal. 2:20
- "I am too great a sinner"
Luke 19:10; I Tim. 1:15; John 6:37;
Heb. 7:25
- "Not now, some other time"
II Cor. 6:2; Heb. 3:15; Prov. 27:1;
Luke 12:19, 20
- "I am too great a sinner"
Luke 19:10; I Tim. 1:15; John 6:37;
Heb. 7:25

- "Too many hypocrites in church"
Matt. 23:10; Rom. 14:12; Rom. 2:1-3;
Col. 3:25; John 21:22
- "I am a church member"
John 3:3; Gal. 2:16; Eph. 2:8-9;
II Tim. 1:9; Titus 1:16; Matt. 7:21-23
- "Committed unpardonable sin"
John 6:37; Rom. 10:13; II Pet. 3:9;
John 6:40, 47
- "Believe I am good enough"
John 3:35; John 3:18; John 8:24;
Rom. 6:23; Rom. 3:22, 23
- "God will not condemn anyone"
Luke 13:33; John 3:36; Rom. 2:4, 5;
II Pet. 2:4; 6, 9; John 3:18
- "Cannot forgive others"
Mark 11:25, 26; Matt. 6:15; I John 4:20;
Phil. 4:13
- "Another chance after death"
Heb. 9:27; II Cor. 5:10; II Cor. 6:2;
Heb. 2:3
- "Believe everybody will be saved"
Mark 16:16; Matt. 25:41, 46; John 5:28-29;
I Cor. 6:9; II Thess. 1:7-9
- "Cannot pay the price"
Mark 8:36; Jas. 4:4; I John 2:15-17;
Rom. 12:2; II Cor. 6:17; I Cor. 10:21

- 1. Kely upon the Holy Spirit. Eph. 5:18; I Cor. 12:13
- 2. Confess Jesus as Lord. Rom. 10:9, 10
- 3. Pray without ceasing. I Thess. 5:17
- 4. Search the Scriptures daily. John 5:39; Acts 17:11
- 5. Attend public worship regularly. Heb. 10:25
- 6. Give liberally without grudging. II Cor. 9:7; Luke 6:38
- 7. Give attention to missions. John 4:35, 36; Matt. 28:19, 20
- 8. Forget self - live for others. Matt. 20:26-28
- 9. Witness to someone daily. Acts 2:42, 46, 47
- 10. Keep growing in grace. II Pet. 3:18; Eph. 4:12-13
- 11. Memorize one verse daily. Psa. 119:11; Dan. 12:3
- 12. Carry your Bible or Testament with you always. Titus 1:9; Phil. 2:16

How to succeed in Christian life

- 1. Kely upon the Holy Spirit. Eph. 5:18; I Cor. 12:13
- 2. Confess Jesus as Lord. Rom. 10:9, 10
- 3. Pray without ceasing. I Thess. 5:17
- 4. Search the Scriptures daily. John 5:39; Acts 17:11
- 5. Attend public worship regularly. Heb. 10:25
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- 12. Carry your Bible or Testament with you always. Titus 1:9; Phil. 2:16

Salvation

- God's Part John 3:16
- Christ's Part Rom. 5:8
- Man's Part John 6:37

Salvation in 4 words

- Salvation needed Rom. 3:23
- Salvation provided I Pet. 2:24
- Salvation offered Eph. 2:8
- Salvation accepted I John 5:12

Verses to help Christians

- Assurance**
John 10:27-29; John 3:36; John 5:24
I John 5:1, 10-13; Rom. 8:16; I John 3:14
- Prayer life wrong**
Matt. 6:7-8; Jas. 4:3; Jas. 5:16-18;
John 14:13; Rom. 8:26, 27; John 15:7
- Weaknesses in life**
John 8:31; Eph. 4:29-32; Book of James;
Rom. 12 (Entire Chapter)
- Bible study**
II Tim. 2:15; Col. 3:16; Acts 17:11;
John 5:39; I Pet. 2:2
- Stewardship**
I Cor. 16:2; II Cor. 8:7; Mal. 3:8-10;
Matt. 6:33; Matt. 23:23
- Spiritual growth**
I Thess. 3:12; II Pet. 1:5, 6; Heb. 6:1;
II Pet. 3:18
- Soul-winning as Jesus did it in John 4**
1. Made a tax that approach vs. 7
2. Asked a deep interest vs. 10
3. Created an intense desire vs. 15
4. Produced a sense of conviction vs. 16-17
5. Corrected a misunderstanding vs. 19-24
6. Revealed Himself as the Messiah vs. 26
7. Secured a public confession vs. 28-31, 39

Man's questions - God's answers

- Is there a God?**
Gen. 1:1
- Am I accountable to God?**
Rom. 2:1-5
- Does He know all about me?**
Heb. 4:13; Luke 16:15
- Does He charge me with sin?**
Rom. 3:23; Rom. 3:10
- Will He punish sin?**
Rom. 6:23; Heb. 2:3
- Must I perish?**
II Pet. 3:9; John 3:16
- How can I escape?**
Acts 16:31; I Cor. 6:2
- Is He willing to save me?**
Luke 19:10; I Tim. 1:15
- Can I be saved now?**
II Cor. 6:2; John 1:12
- Can I be saved just as I am?**
John 6:37; Matt. 9:13
- Will I be assured of heaven?**
John 14:2, 3; I Thess. 4:4

- What God says about the human heart**
Rom. 1:21-32; II Pet. 2:10-14, 17-19
2:1-11, 21; Mark 7:20-23
- Jer. 17:9; II Tim. 3:2-5
- Gal. 5:19-21; Col. 3:5, 8-15
- Eph. 5:3-7; Rom. 8:5-8
- Titus 1:16; 3:2-7; Matt. 23:25-28

Promises of forgiveness and cleansing

- I John 1:8-9; II Tim. 2:21
- I Thess. 5:23, 24; Jude 1
- I Tim. 4:5; Rom. 8:33-39
- Luke 11:13; Titus 3:4-7

The Bible test on "Worldliness"

- Is it "Of the World?" John 15:19
- Is it to the glory of God? I Cor. 10:31
- Can God's blessing be upon it? Prov. 10:22
- Is it an offense to others? Rom. 14:21
- Has it the appearance of evil? I Thess. 5:22
- Is it a "Betting Sin"? Heb. 12:1
- Has it a wholesome atmosphere? II Cor. 6:14

10 commandments for personal workers

1. Be natural and pleasant.
2. Diagnose your case, and trust the Holy Spirit to guide you in applying the remedy.
3. If possible, deal with the person alone, and where it is quiet.
4. So far as possible, when doing personal work, choose persons of your own sex.
5. Place full confidence in the Word of God, not in your abilities.
6. Present Christ—not yourself, nor your church.
7. Have the person with whom you are dealing read the Scripture verses themselves.
8. Hold the conversation to the main point—acceptance of Christ, and, above all, do not be drawn into argument.
9. Ask for an immediate decision.
10. Having secured decision, be sure to instruct as to how to succeed in the Christian life, and whenever possible, follow up for further developments.

"Learn to grapple with souls. Aim at the conscience. Exalt Christ! Use the sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God."

The Believer Is

- Forgiven Eph. 1:7; Acts 10:43
 Justified Rom. 3:28; Acts 13:39
 A new creation I Cor. 5:17
 Sanctified I Cor. 1:30
 Sealed by the Holy Spirit Eph. 1:13; 4:30
 Made the Temple of the Holy Spirit I Cor. 6:19
 Delivered from condemnation Rom. 8:1; John 5:24
 Given peace Rom. 5:1; John 14:27
 Made an heir of God Gal. 3:29; 4:7
 Blessed with all spiritual blessings Eph. 1:3
 Delivered from this evil world Gal. 1:4

Evidences of Salvation

1. Love for the Brethren John 3:16
2. Witness of the Spirit Rom. 8:16
3. Guidance of the Spirit Rom. 8:14
4. Love of God shed in heart Rom. 5:5
5. Fruits of the Spirit in life Gal. 5:22, 23
6. Keeping Christ's Commandments I John 2:3-6
7. Doing righteousness I John 3:10
8. Overcoming the world I John 5:4
9. Spiritual understanding I Cor. 2:14, 15; John 2:20, 27; 5:20

Prophecies Concerning Christ Fulfilled

PROPHECY	FULFILLMENT
Dan. 9:24, 25	John 1:41; 4:25, 26
Isa. 7:14; Mic. 5:3	Matt. 1:23; Lu. 1:26-35
Mic. 5:2	Matt. 2:1-6; Lu. 2:4
Jer. 31:15	Matt. 2:17-18
Hosea 11:1	Matt. 2:15
Psa. 69:9	John 2:17
Isa. 62:11; Zech. 9:9	Matt. 21:1-10
Psa. 41:9	Matt. 26:15; Mk. 14:10-21
Zech. 11:12-13	Matt. 26:15
Psa. 38:13; Isa. 53:7	Matt. 26:65; 27:12-14
Isa. 53:9-12	Matt. 27:38; Lu. 23:40-43
Psa. 22:16; Zech. 12:10	John 20:27
Psa. 69:21	Matt. 27:34, 48; In. 19:29
Psa. 22:18	Mk. 15:24; In. 19:24
Psa. 34:20	In. 19:36
Psa. 16:9; Isa. 53:9	Matt. 27:57-60
Psa. 16:10	Matt. 27:63; 28:6
Psa. 68:18	Lu. 24:51; Acts 1:9

The New Testament Pattern Acts 5:42

"Daily	Everyday Evangelism
in the Temple	Church Evangelism
in every house	House to house Evangelism
they	Every believer Evangelism
to teach	Uninterrupted Evangelism
and to preach	Educational Evangelism
Jesus Christ"	Christ-centered Evangelism

Great Bible Chapters

Abriding chapter	John 15
Businessman's chapter	Prov. 8
Love Chapter	I Cor. 13
Consecration chapter	Rom. 12
Faith Chapter	Heb. 11
Heaven chapter	Rev. 21
Holy Spirit chapter	John 16
Prayer chapter	John 17
Lost and found chapter	Luke 15
Marriage chapter	Eph. 5
New birth chapter	John 3
Peace chapter	John 14
Separation chapter	I Cor. 6
Sinner's chapter	Luke 19
Soldier's chapter	Eph. 6
Sower's chapter	Luke 8
Victory chapter	Rom. 8

"Think on these things"

Industry	I Cor. 15:58
Honesty	Rom. 12:17
Quiet generosity	Matt. 6:2-4
Humility	John 13
Love	John 4:16-21
Contentment	I Tim. 6:6-8
Self-denial	Matt. 16:24
Sincerity	Titus 2:7
Purity	I Tim. 4:12

What to read when

In sorrow	John 14
In danger	Psa. 91
God seems distant	Psa. 139
Discouraged	Isa. 40
Faith fails	Heb. 11
You are "blue"	Psa. 34
Need companionship	Psa. 23
You are worried	Matt. 6:19-34
You need forgiveness	Psa. 51
Life seems empty	John 15
You feel cheated	Psa. 103
Friends fail you	Psa. 27
Sleepless	Psa. 4-4-8
You are bored	Psa. 104:23, 24, 33, 34
You are jealous	Isa. 3:13-16
You are angry	Matt. 5:9, 22
Growing old	Psa. 71

The Prodigal son

A type of the redeemed sinner
 7 downward steps and 7 steps up
 Luke 15:11-24

Down	Up
1. Self will, 12	7. Rejoicing, 23, 24
2. Selfishness, 13	6. Re-clothing, 22
3. Separation, 13	5. Reconciliation, 20
4. Sensuality, 13	4. Return, 20
5. Destruction, 14	3. Repentance, 19
6. Abasement, 15	2. Resolution, 18
7. Starvation, 16	1. Realization, 17

Where to find

Ten Commandments	Exod. 20
Lord's Prayer	Matt. 6
Beatitudes	Matt. 5:1-12
Sermon on the Mount	Matt. 5, 6, 7
Golden Rule	Matt. 7:12
Great Commission	Matt. 28:19-20
Prodigal Son	Luke 15
Good Samaritan	Luke 10

"Great And Precious Promises"

Phil. 4:19	Heb. 2:18
Matt. 6:33	Matt. 7:7
Matt. 11:28	Isa. 4:8
Matt. 28:20	John 8:12
John 14:13, 14	Eph. 3:20
I John 3:2	Heb. 7:25
Rev. 21:3, 4	Jude 24
Rev. 22:3-5	Isa. 5:16
I Pet. 5:6	Phil. 4:7
Rom. 8:32	John 15:7
Col. 1:14	I Cor. 10:13
Mark 11:24	

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John's Portraits Of Christ

Each chapter contains a special aspect

The Son of God	1:1-14
Son of Man, Social Christ	2:1-10
The Divine Teacher	3:2-21
The Soul Winner	4:7-29
The Great Physician	5:1-9
The Bread of Life	6:32-58
The Water of Life	7:37
The Defender of the Weak	8:3-11
The Light of the World	9:1-39
The Good Shepherd	10:1-16
The Prince of Life	11:1-44
The King	12:1-21
The Servant	13:1-10
The Consoler	14:1-3
The True Vine	15:1-16
The Giver of the Holy Spirit	16:1-15
The Great Intercessor	17:1-26
The Model Sufferer	18:1-11
The Uplifted Saviour	19:16-19
The Conqueror of Death	20:1-31
The Restorer of the Pentecost	21:1-17

Eight Jewels In The Ring Of Reconciliation

Romans 5:1-18	
1. Peace, 1	5. Patience, 4
2. Access, 2	6. Experience, 4
3. Joy, 2	7. Hope, 5
4. Glory In Trial, 3	8. Love, 5

Gospel Outreach

Since 1893 Pocket Testament League evangelists have been involved in evangelism and Scripture distribution throughout the world. Whether in mass campaigns, small groups, or one-on-one, people hear the message of God's plan of salvation through Jesus Christ, and the printed Word is placed in their hands. Local believers or churches follow up those who confess Christ as Savior or indicate interest in knowing more.

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