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HOLLYWOOD AND ABORTION Planned Parenthood Activist Wins Oscar

It is no surprise that most of the Hollywood elite is pro-abortion, but some are more zealous than others. The recent work of one of Hollywood's most vocal abortion apologists has been recognized by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences ("The Oscars").

The 87th awards ceremony was held on February 22, 2015. A member of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America (PPFA) Board of Advocates, Julianne Moore, won the Oscar for Best Actress in a Leading Role. It is her first Oscar win out of five nominations.

Julie Anne Smith was born to Peter Moore Smith, a paratrooper, lawyer and judge in the U.S. Army, and Anne Love, a psychologist and social worker, on December 3, 1960. She has two younger siblings, Valerie and Peter Jr. Valerie, whose name is now Valerie Wells, is a condominium realtor in Washington, D.C. Peter writes novels (*Raveling* and *Los Angeles*) and short stories ("Oblivion" and "Forgetting the Girl"). A film adaptation of "Forgetting the Girl" was recently completed.



Moore in her high school days.

In high school Moore expressed an interest in medicine, but at the urging of an English teacher, decided to pursue a career in acting. In 1983 she attended Boston University where she majored in Theater. After graduating Moore moved to New York City, took a job as a waitress and registered her stage name, which incorporates her father's middle and mother's first.

Moore began her career doing off-Broadway theater. Her first onscreen role came less than one year after moving to the Big Apple. She was hired to appear in one episode of the daytime soap opera "The Edge of Night."

In 1985 Moore joined the cast of "As the World Turns." While working on the soap she took a part in the 1987 television miniseries "I'll Take Manhattan." In 1988 Moore won a Daytime Emmy for Outstanding Younger Actress in a Drama Series for her role on "As the World Turns." Her contract for "As the World Turns" expired the same year.

Moore returned to Broadway but occasionally accepted short-term roles for television. In 1990 an opportunity for work in motion pictures came along. In her first role Moore played the victim of a killer mummy ("Tales from the Dark Side: The Movie").



Moore in "As the World Turns" (l) and "The Hand that Rocks the Cradle."

In 1992 Moore played the friend of the main character in "The Hand That Rocks the Cradle." The film brought her to the attention of more people than ever before because it hit the top spot at the U.S. box office. She also received positive reviews from critics.

Over the next few years Moore played supporting roles in several films. Some productions, such as "Body of Evidence" (produced by singer Madonna), were flops, but most were successful ("The Fugitive" and "Short Cuts").

Moore did not get a leading role until 1995 ("Safe"). The film was well received and Moore's performance was universally praised, which gave her opportunities for key roles in several quality Hollywood productions.

Moore's first Oscar nomination came from her 1997 role in the critically acclaimed (and filthy) "Boogie Nights," the story of a young man's (Mark Wahlberg) journey in the pornography industry of the 1970s and 1980s. Moore played a popular porn "actress." She received excellent reviews and was nominated for an Oscar for Best Actress in a Leading Role. Burt Reynolds, who played a director of pornographic films, was nominated for Best Actor in a Supporting Role. Reynolds won; Moore did not. Nevertheless, the nomination put career went into overdrive.

In 1999 Moore was nominated for the Best Actress in a Leading Role Oscar for "The End of the Affair." In 2002 she was a contender for a Best Actress Oscar for her performance in "Far from Heaven." In the same year she was up for Best Actress in a Supporting Role for "The Hours" in which she played a troubled 1950s housewife. The film was a nominated for Best Picture but lost to "Chicago."

UP CLOSE... Oscar Politics

There once was a time when a separation between politics and entertainment was recognized—at least at award ceremonies. In 1975, **Peter Davis** and **Bert Schneider**, producers of “Hearts and Minds,” broke this unwritten rule while accepting the Oscar for Best Documentary (Feature). Davis gave a rather common speech. Schneider did not. “It is ironic that we are here at a time just before Vietnam is about to be liberated,” Schneider said. “I will now read a short wire that I have been asked to read by the Vietnamese people.” The message was from Dinh Ba Thi, chief of the Provisional Revolutionary (Communist) Government’s delegation to the Paris Peace Talks. “Please transmit to all our friends in America our recognition of all that they have done on behalf of peace and for the application of the Paris Accords on Vietnam,” he wrote. “These actions serve the legitimate interest of the American people and the Vietnamese people. Greetings of friendship to all the American people.”

Shortly after Schneider’s remarks, program co-host Frank Sinatra read a statement from the Academy. “We are not responsible for any political references on this program and we are sorry they had to take place this evening.” Today, however, the Academy does not interfere in any way.

In 2000 **John Irving** won the Oscar for Best Screenplay Based on Material Previously Published (“The Cider House Rules”). The film had a strong pro-abortion message. “I want to thank the Academy for this honor to a film on the abortion subject and Miramax for having the courage to make this movie in the first place...,” he said. “And everyone at Planned Parenthood and the National Abortion Rights League.” Irving thanked his children in the same short speech in which he praised the groups most responsible for preventing the birth of children.

It is almost understandable if winners in documentary categories make controversial statements. After all, their work is most often about political issues. Today, however, such speeches can be expected from the winner of an Oscar for Makeup and Hairstyling to the producer/director of the Best Picture. This year several winners used the international platform to push their personal views on a variety of subjects. Oscar observers said there were nine acceptance speeches that took on political (mostly social) issues.

Alejandro Gonzalez Iñárritu won the Oscar for Best Director for “Birdman.” In the acceptance speech he dedicated the film to his fellow Mexicans. When “Birdman” won the Oscar for Best Picture, Iñárritu’s speech was widely dedicated to the issue of immigration. “I pray that we can find and build the government that we deserve,” he said. “And the ones that live in this country who are part of the latest generation of immigrants in this country, I just pray that they can be treated with the same dignity and respect of the ones who came before and built this incredible immigrant nation.”

Patricia Arquette ended her acceptance speech with a call for women’s rights. “To every woman who gave birth, to every taxpayer and citizen in this nation, we have fought for everybody else’s equal rights. It’s our time to have wage equality in the U.S.,” said Arquette, winner of the Oscar for Best Actress in a Supporting Role for “Boyhood.”

Before the ceremony, **Reese Witherspoon**, nominated for Best Actress in a Leading Role in “Wild,” talked about women needing greater recognition in Hollywood. Witherspoon started her own production company, which has made “Gone Girl” and “Wild,” because she has been “frustrated” with the limited roles available to women. It is not known if the opinion is because “Wild” received no nominations.

After her work in “The Hours” Moore took roles in many films, worked on Broadway (“The Vertical Hour”) and did brief television appearances (“30 Rock” and “As the World Turns”). In 2012 Moore won a Primetime Emmy for her rendition of Sarah Palin in HBO’s (owned by boy-cott target Time Warner) original movie “Change Game.”

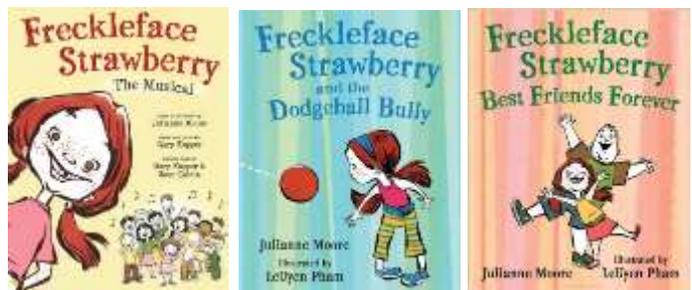
In her most recent work Moore stars in “Freehold.” She plays a lesbian detective. Moore’s “partner” is played by “out” lesbian and fellow pro-abortion activist Ellen Page.



Moore accepting her first Oscar.

The film for which Moore won the 2015 Oscar for Best Female Actor in a Leading Role is titled “Still Alice.” She plays a linguistics professor diagnosed with early onset Alzheimer’s disease. Prior to the Oscar ceremony, Moore received awards for the same role from several other prominent organizations:

- Bestowed by the Hollywood Foreign Press Association, the Golden Globe Awards were presented on January 11, 2015, in Beverly Hills, Calif. Moore won a Golden Globe for Best Actress in a Motion Picture Drama. It was her second win out of nine nominations.
- The Screen Actors Guild (SAG) Award is given by the Screen Actors Guild-American Federation of Television and Radio Artists. Moore won in the Outstanding Performance by a Female Actor in a Leading Role category at the ceremony held on January 25, 2015. It was her second win from eleven nominations.
- The British Academy Film Award is presented by the British Academy of Film and Television Arts (BAFTA). The 68th awards ceremony was held at the Royal Opera House in London, England, on February 8, 2015. Moore won the BAFTA trophy for Best Actress in a Leading Role. This was her first win of four nominations.
- The 30th Independent Spirit Awards ceremony was held on February 21, 2015. The awards are presented by Film Independent, a group dedicated to promoting independent film and filmmakers. Moore won for Best Female Lead. It was her second win out of three nominations.

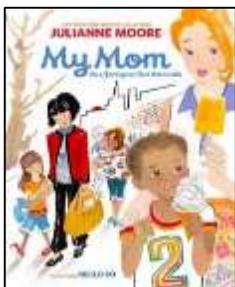


Moore has authored three successful books for children.

Many people would be surprised to learn that Moore has written several books for children. Her first release,

Freckleface Strawberry, was published in 2007. It was a Best Seller and has been made into a musical theater production. Moore has written two follow-up books. *Freckleface Strawberry and the Dodgeball Bully* was published in 2009 and *Freckleface Strawberry: Best Friends Forever* in 2011.

All three books in the *Freckleface Strawberry* series carry the message that children are capable of overcoming their own problems, which instills the belief that adult meddling is not always appropriate. Moore has signed a deal with Random House Publishing (owned by boycott target Bertelsmann AG) to write five more books in the series, the first of which is due this summer.



Moore has written another book for children. Departing from the successful *Freckleface Strawberry* series, *My Mom is a Foreigner, But Not to Me* is based on her experiences growing up with a mother from a foreign country. (Moore's mother was born in Scotland; her father in the United States. All of their children were born in the United States). Published in 2013, *My Mom is a Foreigner, But Not to Me* was a flop.

No demand for a follow-up.

There's more, so to speak. Moore has established herself as a beauty and fashion "icon." She has signed seven-figure deals with such companies as France-based L'Oréal (cosmetics), Italy-based Bulgari (luxury goods) and Revlon (cosmetics), and U.S.-based Talbots (clothing and accessories). It is estimated that Moore earned more than \$1.045 million in endorsements last year. (Moore makes around \$7 million per movie, a figure that will significantly increase after her recent Oscar win. Her net worth last year was in excess of \$40 million.)

Moore has participated in many Planned Parenthood events. Shortly before the Presidential Election in 2012, she joined with actresses Gabrielle Union, America Ferrera, and Maggie Gyllenhaal at an event sponsored by the Planned Parenthood Action Fund (PPAF). "Playing Politics with Women's Health: The 2012 Election and Why It Matters" featured a luncheon and panel discussion moderated by Cindi Leive, editor-in-chief of *Glamour* magazine. The actresses sat on the panel and spoke about why Election 2012 was important to them. Maggie Gyllenhaal had written an article for *Glamour* in support of Planned Parenthood a few weeks earlier.

"Women's health will be a central issue in the next election and women will determine the outcome of the election," PPAF President Cecile Richards told the crowd.

"It's projected that 53 percent of voters in November will be women. Let's celebrate that power—and use it." (PPAF

More Oscar Politics . . .

Laura Dern, nominated for Best Actress in a Supporting Role for "Wild," said before the ceremony that she is proud to be among the 47 women nominated for an Oscar. "May we see that number double."

Laura Poitras used part of her speech accepting the Oscar for Best Documentary for "Citizenfour" to note that "the disclosures that Edward Snowden reveals don't only expose threats to our privacy but to our democracy." Snowden left the United States to escape arrest and has been given asylum in Russia. Supporters call Snowden a hero; critics say he is a traitor. When ceremony host Neil Patrick Harris returned to the stage he made joking reference to Poitras' comments. "The subject of 'Citizenfour' couldn't be here for some *treason* (emphasis added)."

Graham Moore, winner for Best Writing (Adapted Screenplay), spoke of his homosexuality. "I would like for this moment to be for that kid out there who feels like she's weird or she's different or she doesn't fit in anywhere — yes, you do. I promise you do — you do — you do — stay weird, stay different, and then when it's your turn and you are standing on this stage, please pass the same message to the next person who comes along."

Common (Lonnie Rashid Lynn) and **John Legend** won in the Best Original Song category for "Glory." It was written for "Selma," which chronicles the campaign for equal voting rights via a march led by Martin Luther King, Jr., from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama. Common said he and Legend performed "Glory" on the same bridge the civil rights protesters had crossed during the march. "This bridge was once a landmark of a divided nation, but now is a symbol for change," he said. "The spirit of this bridge transcends race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, and social status... This bridge was built on hope, welded with compassion and elevated by love for all human beings."

While "Glory" was written for a film based on events that occurred in 1965, "Selma" is now because the struggle for justice is right now," Legend said. "We know that the voting rights, the act that they fought for 50 years ago is being compromised right now in this country today. We know that right now the struggle for freedom and justice is real. We live in the most incarcerated country in the world. There are more black men under correctional control today than were under slavery in 1850. When people are marching with our song, we want to tell you that we are with you, we see you; we love you, and march on." Legend did not address the reason(s) for the current state of affairs.

Some people complained because "Selma" was nominated for only two Oscars (Best Picture and Best Original Song) and suggested racism was the reason the film won just one. It was also suggested that racism sank any chance of a nomination for David Oyelowo, who portrayed King, and director Ava DuVernay. Activist Al Sharpton called the lack of diversity "appalling" and said that with "all of the talent in 'Selma' and other black movies... it is hard to believe that we have less diversity in the nominations today than in recent history." (Ninety-four percent of Academy voters white.)

Ceremony host Neil Patrick Harris referenced the racial controversy at the start the program. "Welcome to the 87th Oscars," he said. "Tonight we honor Hollywood's best and whitest. Sorry, brightest."

It is not known if anyone wants to impose a quota based on race, gender, sexual interests, nationality, fugitives, and so forth. Doing so would create something of an Oscar Affirmative Action that would mandate the nominations of a predetermined number of people in each quota category, regardless of the people and productions Academy voters may think more deserving.

is the public policy advocacy arm of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America. Richards heads both.) Unfortunately for Richards, most of those women voters oppose PPAF's radical agenda.



Richards and Moore pose for a photo at the PPAF luncheon.

The event was attended by editors from leading women's magazines and other journalists and marked the unveiling of PPAF's "Women Are Watching" campaign. The goal is to "educate, engage and activate supporters across the country..." The campaign included the launch of a website to provide "timely information about specific candidates and states, as well as comprehensive background on issues critical to women's health." PPAF also debuted a campaign kickoff video.

Moore participated in a 2012 pro-Obama ad titled, "Yes We Plan"—a take-off on Obama's "Yes We Can" campaign slogan. The PPAF ad intersperses slices from a few Obama speeches with Planned Parenthood activists reciting a short segment of the overall script. (The activists and celebrities are wearing identical "Yes We Plan" t-shirts.) Obama opens the video and original background music begins. A complete transcript of the ad follows:

For you and for most Americans, protecting women's health is a mission that stands above politics. Women are not an interest group. They're mothers and daughters and sisters and wives. They're half of this country. And they're perfectly capable of making their own choices about their health.

Generation after generation we have built a better world for our daughters. We found our voice and our voice has grown powerful. And we know that when we speak the world must listen. The world must listen. Yes we plan.

When we come together we build healthier families and stronger communities. We build a better America. Yes we plan.

Every decision we make leads to new and better opportunities. For ourselves and for our daughters and sons. We choose today the world we will wake up in tomorrow.

We select leaders who will deliver on the promises we make to our children. We choose to move forward. Always forward. Never turning back. We've got to keep moving forward. We've gotta to keep moving forward. We've gotta to keep moving forward. We've got more work to do. Yes we plan.

I don't think your boss should decide what's best for your health and safety. I don't think your insurance company gets to decide what care you should get. And I sure don't think any politician should decide. The only person who should decide about your health care is you. It's you. You. You.

We believe that when we make the important decisions about our lives, health and our families, we have control over our destiny. Yes we plan. Si Planeamos.

We have earned the right to be respected. And when we stand together to speak, to fight, to protect our health and our rights, we are powerful and we will win. We will win. Yes we plan.

I know you'll never stop fighting to protect health care and the choices that America's women deserve. As long as I have the privilege of being your president, neither will I. Yes we plan.



Moore in the "Yes We Plan" ad.

Other key figures in the "Yes We Can" ad include singer Mary J. Blige and rapper Q-Tip. (Born Jonathan Davis, his legal name was changed to Kamaal Ibn John Fareed after converting to Islam. Formerly part of the critically acclaimed hip hop group A Tribe Called Quest, Fareed took the stage name Q-Tip when he began a solo career.)

In addition to her support of abortion and work on behalf of Planned Parenthood, Moore backs homosexual rights and gun control laws. Since 2008 she has been an Artist Ambassador for Save the Children, which is included in the "Dishonorable Mention" section of *The Boycott List*.

Moore is an outspoken atheist. When *Inside the Actors Studio* host John Lipton asked what God might say upon her arrival in heaven, she gave God's response as, "Well, I guess you were wrong, I do exist."

In a recent interview with *Hollywood Reporter*, Moore said she does not believe in God and, despite having some luck, she "created [her] own life." She believes humans impose structure on the world in an effort to make sense of it all and to prevent "chaos." The key factor shaping Moore's theological position was the death of her mother in 2009, which taught her "there is no 'there' there."

Moore believes individuals chart their own paths, which allows them to craft the lives that they want for themselves. "The idea that you're the center of your own narrative and that you can create your life is a great idea," she said. "I totally believe it. I've been really lucky, but I feel I've completely created my own life."



Caleb, Julianne Liv, and Bart.

Moore married John Gould Rubin, an actor/director, in 1986. The two split in 1993 and divorced two years later. A relationship with director Bart Freundlich began in 1996 while filming "The Myth of Fingerprints." A son, Caleb, was born in December 1997 and a daughter, Liv, in April 2002. (The children have the father's surname.) Freundlich and Moore married in August 2003.

The Oscars is a rare—and tempting—chance to reach a large international audience with an unedited message. Rather surprisingly, Moore did not use the opportunity to push her agenda on abortion and other issues. Moore should be applauded for doing the right thing. Or maybe she believes future opportunities will present themselves.

Would you believe that, despite a significant decline in viewership, ABC Television (owned by boycott target The Walt Disney Company) brought in a whopping \$1.95 million for each 30 second commercial? This is truly a lot of money, but pales in comparison to the \$4.5 million for every 30 second ad aired during Super Bowl XLIX. In 1983 the Academy Awards, as “The Oscars” was then known, brought in a measly \$245,000 per 30 second spot and Super Bowl XVII ads went for \$400,000 each.

GOODBYE, JACK

John Charles Willke, M.D., an obstetrician who helped establish the Pro-Life Movement, passed away at his Cincinnati, Ohio home on February 20, 2015. He was 89.

“The core of his life was caring for people as a husband, a father and a doctor and that caring extended to his life’s work for unborn children and their mothers,” said Willke’s daughter, Marie Meyers. The cause of death was not immediately known. Meyers said he had appeared to be in good health for a man of his age.



Barbara and Jack Willke

Willke quit delivering babies in the late 1960s to spend more time working on behalf of the Pro-Life Movement. He retired from his medical practice in 1988 to fully devote his time to the cause. Willke frequently participated in many protests and testified at congressional hearings. He also appeared on a countless number of television and radio programs — both national and on many local stations.

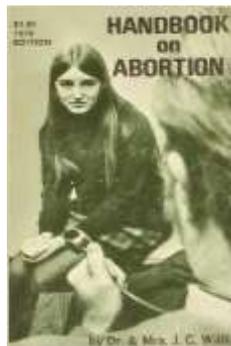
Ohio Attorney General Mike DeWine described Willke as a “worldwide leader in the right to life movement,” reported the Associated Press. “He will be remembered as a great teacher and friend and stalwart leader in giving a voice to the most vulnerable in our society.”

Naturally, Willke faced a lot of controversy over the years. His greatest challenge came after then-Congressman Todd Aiken, R-Mo., said a victim of sexual assault is less likely to conceive due to the way the body responds to trauma created by the violent act. LDI President Douglas R. Scott, Jr., said he had been given the same information when he first became active in the Pro-Life Movement some 35 years ago.

Willke made the statement long before Aiken. “There’s no greater emotional trauma that can be experienced by a woman than an assault rape,” he wrote in a 1999 article

published in *Christian Life Resources*. “This can radically upset her possibility of ovulation, fertilization, implantation and even nurturing of a pregnancy.”

Pro-abortion medical professionals and activists ridiculed Willke and accused him of ignoring facts and science. One such critic was Kellie Copeland, executive director of NARAL Pro-Choice Ohio. “I think it’s troubling when medical professionals put out inaccurate information to bolster their political views,” she said.



Willke and his late wife co-authored the *Handbook on Abortion*, which was considered “must reading,” especially in the Movement’s early days. At a time when the “sexual revolution” was in full swing, the book sold 1.5 million copies. First published in 1971, it has been reprinted many times and in several languages. As an excellent introduction to the subject, the book has greatly influenced many generations of pro-life activists.

One activist who began her involvement by reading *Handbook on Abortion* was Janet Folger Porter. “My heart is broken,” she told *The Caleb Report*. Porter told the Associated Press that Willke had been her “hero, mentor and friend.” Formerly a lobbyist with Ohio Right to Life and a member of LDI’s board of directors, Porter now heads the Ohio-based pro-life group Faith2Action.

“Jack was the first national pro-life leader I met,” said Scott. “He was warm and caring. Not once did I see him ‘too busy’ to stop and talk with others in the Movement.”

Scott said *Handbook on Abortion* was the first book he read on the subject and this was *before* he was pro-life. Scott read the book while doing research for a paper he was writing for a political science class.

Willke served as president of the National Right to Life Committee (NRLC) for many years and founded the International Right to Life Federation. His positions required a lot of travel and demanded a great deal of time even when he was not on the road or in the air. Willke’s wife was occasionally able to join him but he usually traveled alone—grateful for the opportunity to spread the truth about abortion.

While representing the premier pro-life organization in the state of Washington, Scott served as an alternate delegate to the NRLC board. He made several proposals that were soundly defeated. For example, his proposals would have required that: 1) delegates reside in the state they represent; 2) delegates not serve as paid members of the staff; 3) prohibited nepotism. “Pretty basic stuff essential

to any true democratic institution,” Scott said. At the time Willke was against the proposals.

“After Dr. Willke was forced out of his position as NRLC president, he told me I was right to make the proposals and wished they had passed,” Scott said. “If the proposals had passed Willke could only have been replaced by a vote of a legitimately constituted board.



Over the past several years Scott has expressed his disgust with Wikipedia. His criticism centers on the strong political bias of “The Online Encyclopedia.” Scott said one of the worst examples is the Wikipedia page written about Willke. “Virtually every word was posted by pro-abortion activists. Most of the space is dedicated to the rape/pregnancy controversy. It is truly appalling.”

Much better: Far more accurate.

Long before her death in April 2013, Barbara Willke told the Associated Press the pair did not plan to get involved in the abortion debate until questions from their daughters and friends caused them to take a closer look at the issue. “My husband said if we got involved it would swallow us up, and I guess it did,” she said.

Jack and Barbara Willke are survived by six children, 22 grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

February is the month in which the Pro-Life Movement lost another leader. LDI's founding chairman, Michael Schwartz, passed away as a result of complications associated with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), often referred to as Lou Gehrig's disease. (Gehrig played first base for the New York Yankees. After 17 seasons, Gehrig's career came to an end after it became clear to all that his health was failing. Gehrig left Major League Baseball after his diagnosis in 1939. He died two years later.) Schwartz, whose last job was as chief of staff to then-U.S. Senator Tom Coburn, R-Okla. (Coburn left the Senate to concentrate on his health after being diagnosis with late-stage prostate cancer. Please pray for him.) Schwartz was universally recognized as having one of the most brilliant minds in the Pro-Life Movement. His is greatly missed. LDI had planned to dedicate an issue of *Special Reports* to Schwartz and his work, but at the request of his family, the plan was scrapped.

DISAPPOINTING MARCH



Andrew and Michael Sudlow at the front of the March for Life.

The annual March for Life took place in Washington, D.C. on the 42nd anniversary of the U.S. Supreme Court's deadly decisions in *Roe v. Wade* and *Doe v. Bolton*. The rulings that effectively legalized abortion-on-demand.

As always, several people from LDI attended the March, including Board Chairman Tom Strobhar, President Doug Scott, part-time employee Andrew Sudlow, and his broth-

er, Michael. Unfortunately, it was clear to those present that the number of participants had noticeably declined compared to previous years. “I hope this is not a sign of complaisance or fatigue,” Scott said. “We all grow weary at times; that is normal. But we must not lose faith and never stop spreading the pro-life message.”

There was only one major difference between the 2015 March for Life and those previously held. In the past pro-abortion activists would wait for the marchers to arrive at the end point (in front of the U.S. Supreme Court building), stand on the sidewalk, wave signs, and argue with marchers. (Rather than engaging the rabid activists in debate, pro-life people should be in the halls of Congress where they might really make a difference. But going to meet with a lawmaker will not get your face on television.)



Constitutional Right for Some: Pro-abortion protesters face Washington, D.C. police (l); A protester is carried away by one police officer on each arm and another on feet.

This year the number of pro-abortion activists was clearly higher than usual. With greater numbers they decided to stand in the road and block the route. It was more than an hour before police took any action to allow pro-life people to exercise their constitutional rights. (Pro-abortion activists support rights for themselves; not others.)

THE PRAYER PROJECT

Please join us in *daily prayer* for people active in the Pro-Abortion Movement and those who have been weak in their claimed pro-life convictions (subject to change; updates at www.fightpp.org).

January: U.S. Secretary of State **John Forbes Kerry**, D-Mass.; *February*: **Alexis McGill Johnson**, chairman of the board at Planned Parenthood Federation of America; *March*: presidential candidate **James Stuart Gilmore III**, R-Va., who does not oppose abortion in the early months of pregnancy; *April*: potential presidential candidate **Donald John Trump**, who is claiming to be “pro-life.” but whose position is very weak — at best; and *May*: former U.S. Secretary of State and 2016 presidential candidate **Hillary Diane Rodham Clinton**, D-N.Y.

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