

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION**

**Sandra Cano, formerly known as
MARY DOE,**

Plaintiff,

V.

CIVIL ACTION NO. 13676

**ARTHUR BOLTON, Attorney General of the
State of Georgia Through His Official
Successor in Office, THURBERT E. BAKER;
LEWIS R. SLATON, as District Attorney of
Fulton County, Georgia Through His Official
Successor in Office, PAUL L. HOWARD, JR.;
And HERBERT T. JENKINS, as Chief of
Police of the City of Atlanta Through His
Official Successor in Office, RICHARD
PENNINGTON,**

Defendants.

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AFFIDAVIT OF SANDRA CANO

STATE OF GEORGIA	§	
	§	KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:
COUNTY OF FULTON	§	

BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority, on this day personally appeared SANDRA CANO, who after being duly sworn upon his oath deposed and said as follows:

“1. My name is Sandra Cano, and I reside in Georgia. I am competent to make this Affidavit. I have personal knowledge of the facts stated herein and the following is true and correct.

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2. In 1973, I was the woman designated as 'Mary Doe', the Plaintiff in *Doe v. Bolton*, 410 U.S. 179 (1973), the companion case to *Roe v. Wade*, 410 U.S. 113 (1973). Although the courts understood that 'Mary Doe' was not my real name, what the courts did not know was that, contrary to the facts recited in my 1970 Affidavit, I neither wanted nor sought an abortion. I was nothing but a symbol in *Doe v. Bolton* with my experience and circumstances discounted and misrepresented. During oral arguments before the United States Supreme Court one of the Justices stated that it did not matter whether I was a real or fictitious person. This is where the Court was so very wrong. It did matter. I was a real person, and I did not want an abortion.
3. Abortion is just like *Doe v. Bolton*. It discounts the real experiences of the mothers. It misrepresents that abortion is for them. Just as Mary Does' true desires were hidden from the courts by those promoting abortion, so, too, have the real facts about abortion been hidden. Today, this Court will know the real truth about the real woman who was used to deceive, not only the courts, but the women of this nation about the reality of abortion.
4. 'Sandra Race Bensing' was my real name in 1970. I was twenty-two years old and pregnant with my fourth child when I first met the *Doe v. Bolton* attorney, Margie Pitts Hames. I had gone to legal aid to get a divorce and to find an attorney to help me regain custody of my two children. My husband was not supporting us, and we had to live at the Salvation Army. At times we lived with my mother, but my stepfather did not want us there. I loved my children, but I could not care for them financially.

5. I was a trusting person and did not read the papers placed in front of me by my lawyer. I truly thought Margie Pitts Hames was having me sign divorce papers. I did not even suspect that the papers related to abortion until one afternoon when my mother and my lawyer told me that my suitcase was packed to go to a hospital, and that they had scheduled an abortion for the next day. They advised me that my doctor, Dr. Donald Block, was going to perform an abortion. I told both my mother and my lawyer that I would not have an abortion. Not then. Not ever. They persisted in their demands upon me.
6. When the demand for an abortion persisted, I fled to Oklahoma and stayed at the home of my ex-husband's grandmother. I remained in Oklahoma until my mother and lawyer assured me that they would cease their pressuring me to have an abortion. I was relieved that the ordeal was ended. Because they promised never to force me to have an abortion, I returned to Georgia.
7. My lawyer sent me a plane ticket so I could fly from Oklahoma to Georgia. She wanted me to be in a courtroom with other pregnant mothers. The night before I went to court, my mother and my lawyer expressed concern that I would leave again, and so they had me stay at the apartment of a legal-aid lawyer. Before the court appearance, I was told by my lawyer not to say anything in court. As a result, I never did say anything in court.
8. My predicament made it difficult for me to take care of my children, but I didn't need an abortion. I needed help, but all of the people around me – my husband, my mother and my lawyer – refused to help me with my children.

9. Instead of real help, my mother, stepfather and my lawyer persisted in their demands that I have an abortion. Those demands were made for themselves so they would not be burdened. It was, in my mind, a demand for what they thought was the easiest way for them to get out from under any obligation to help my new baby and me. But the abortion was not in my interest. I was the mother of a baby for whom I was responsible. I had a natural desire to have my baby and to raise her. I carried my child to full term and gave birth. Because no one would help me I felt compelled to surrender my rights and give my baby up for adoption.
10. One day in 1973, my mother and stepfather called me into their bedroom. Their television was on. They shouted to me excitedly, "Look! You won! You won!" Margie Pitts Hames was on television and the story reported that the United States Supreme Court had made abortion legal. At that time, I did not fully comprehend what my role was in the Court's decision in *Doe v. Bolton*.
11. Over the years, I gained a greater and greater sense that I was wrongfully used in *Doe v. Bolton*. A number of years ago, I decided that I wanted to see my file in the case so I could see what was said about me. I went to the courthouse to see my records which were under seal. An attorney, Wendell Bird, agreed to represent me and he asked that my records in my case be unsealed. I produced my driver's license, my birth certificate, and my marriage certificate. The attorney who represented me in *Doe v. Bolton*, Margie Pitts Hames, tried to stop me from getting my own records, and I did not understand why.

12. It was only when I first saw the opened records in *Doe v. Bolton* that I understood why Margie didn't want me to see them. The records stated that I applied for an abortion, was turned down, and, as a result, sued the state of Georgia. According to the records, I had applied for an abortion through a panel of nine doctors and nurses at a state-funded hospital, Grady Memorial Hospital. That was a false statement. After reading the court records, I contacted the hospital and tried to obtain my records. At first I was told there were records, but when my new attorney sent his legal assistant to review the records, we were told that they did not exist. The hospital said they didn't have any records. I never sought an abortion there or anywhere else.
13. At times, I have been forced to reflect upon the events that led up to that day in 1973 when my mother and stepfather told me about the Supreme Court decision in *Doe v. Bolton*. In 1970, my life was a mess. I was having my fourth child, but no responsible husband or real place to live. I was uneducated. When I came back from Oklahoma, I was so relieved that no one was going to pressure me to have an abortion that I took part in a court proceeding without understanding what was really happening. I was used wrongly, but I didn't inquire enough. In retrospect, there were big signs which revealed what was happening.
14. Once a television man came to Margie's office and I was asked what I thought of abortion. I told him that, "I don't believe in abortion and I don't want an abortion." I also said I didn't care if anyone else had an abortion, that it wasn't my business. All I cared about, at that time, was that I didn't want an abortion. I was not thinking of

the other women. I did not understand that I was involved in a case that sought to legalize abortion. I was naïve. In retrospect, perhaps, I could have discovered what was going on. But I was in a crisis. I depended on my mother's help. My lawyer became upset with me because I would never say to anyone that I would have an abortion. I should have, perhaps, understood what was happening, but I was simply attempting to survive. I remember Margie debating me. She claimed we were involved in a liberation right. She said women were entitled to equal pay for equal work, and I agreed. I never saw the pleading filed in court.

15. Many years later, when I saw the unsealed records in my case, I could not believe what the certification filed in my name said. I am certain the signature on the affidavit that said I wanted an abortion was not mine. I never saw that affidavit until the records were unsealed. If it was my signature, it was obtained without my knowing the contents of the affidavit. I had fled to Oklahoma to avoid an abortion. My lawyer knew I would never say I wanted one. The only reason I went to a lawyer was to get my children back. My predicament was used to argue that my new baby's life should be terminated.

16. I have often rethought how my involvement in *Doe v. Bolton* came about. Over the years it has haunted me. I never had an abortion, but I know what it is like to feel responsible for one. I know what it is like to feel like a mother who helped terminate the life of her own child. After *Doe v. Bolton* was decided and I was told about my involvement, I felt responsible for the experiences to which the mothers and babies were being subjected. In a way, I felt that I was involved in the abortions – that I was

somehow responsible for the lives of the children and the horrible experiences of their mothers. I have felt that experience that the death of a child is my fault; the helplessness the mother feels as events occur around her without any power to stop them; and the guilt that is associated with being told by the courts and society that the child's death was performed for the mother and only the mother.

17. This last assertion – that abortion is performed for the mother – is the cruelest misrepresentation of all. My own circumstance, the one used to justify legal abortion in the first place, is a perfect example of this reality. There are many doctors, and clinics and others who were plaintiffs in *Doe v. Bolton*. As Mary Doe, I was the only pregnant mother who was a plaintiff. All of these other people – the doctors, nurses and clinics were using the Court to do what they thought was in my interest. They pressured the Court claiming I need the right to terminate the life of my own child. It was their solution, not mine. They claimed they did it out of compassion for me. But it was a false compassion. A true compassion would result in the fathers living up to their responsibilities. A true compassion, once a mother is in the predicament that the child's father abandoned her, would advise her how to get help and would provide her help. Unfortunately, the legal right to an abortion was sought in my case because others thought it was too hard for them to give me real help. The abortion was sought for them, not for me.

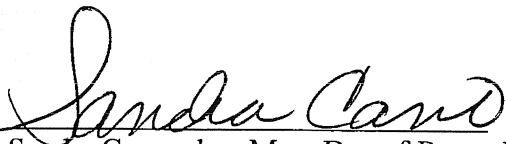
18. But no matter how hard life happens to be, no one has the right to kill a baby – especially the baby's mother. She is the trustee of her child's life. She, of all people, has the sacred duty to protect the child. But the child's interests are not at odds with

her own. They are in concert with one another. The mother derives a great benefit from her relationship with her child. It is as beneficial to her as it is the child. It is never in the interest of a mother to terminate the life of her own child.

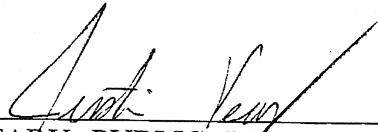
19. I have been forced to live with the consequence of this false compassion for too long for me not to bring to the attention of the Court the fact that abortion is not in a woman's interest, and the fact that legalization of abortion began with manipulations and misrepresentations. Too many women who lost their children through abortion have told me of their emptiness, their sadness, the void in their lives, and how others forced them to have abortions and then blamed the abortion on the mother.
20. The experience of *Doe v. Bolton* must be understood and accounted for, not simply to correct the record in my own case, but to correct the law of abortion in general: abortion is not in the interest of a mother. It is a false solution imposed upon a mother by others.
21. *Doe v. Bolton* and my circumstances were misused. *Doe v. Bolton* was a fraud upon the court. *Doe v. Bolton* was a secret case about abortion, which is a secret procedure. This secretiveness allows others to prevail upon the mother and others can act against her interest. Women have told me how they were forced to have an abortion against their will. If it was alleged that I spoke for other women in *Doe v. Bolton*, then I gladly speak for other women in this case to say that abortion is too coercive by nature; too much the will of others; too much the will of a society which finds abortion more convenient for it than a commitment to the well being of the mother and the child.

22. The real experiences of the women must be known and taken into consideration by the court. Abortion is too much what others would like a woman to do, rather than what is in her interest and what she really wants.
23. Others told the court that I wanted an abortion. The law has developed, in part, based upon what my lawyer claimed I wanted, and that abortion was in my interest. I feel I have the duty to tell this Court the truth about what I really thought then, and what I think now. As the Plaintiff in *Doe v. Bolton*, I have a very substantial interest in the litigation before this court in the matter of *Roe v. Wade* and I can provide the court a unique perspective of the *Doe v. Bolton* case not available from any other source.
24. In the 1970s the people closest to me successfully manipulated my circumstances to justify abortion and wanted me to have an abortion, but I refused. Today this Court has the opportunity to review, not just the real facts surrounding the *Roe v. Wade* and *Doe v. Bolton*, the original abortion decisions, but the opportunity to review the testimony of hundreds of women who have real, true, experiences with abortion and not perpetuate the *Doe v. Bolton* fraud upon the Court.

Further Affiant sayeth not.”


Sandra Cano a.k.a. Mary Doe of *Doe v. Bolton*

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority, on this 12th
day of Aug, 2003.


NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR THE
STATE OF GEORGIA

My commission expires: Notary Public, Fulton County, Georgia
My Commission Expires Oct. 18, 2005