



1 MS. ROTUNNO: Donna Rotunno on behalf of  
2 Mr. Weinstein.

3 MS. SAMSON: Diana Fabi Samson for Mr. Weinstein.

4 MR. AIDALA: Arthur Aidala, for Mr. Weinstein.

5 MR. KAMINS: Good morning, your Honor, Barry  
6 Kamins.

7 THE COURT: Good morning everybody, we are  
8 waiting for a few jurors and we will start soon thereafter.

9 ( Following takes place in robing room and will be  
10 sealed):

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18 (Continued on next page in open court)

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1 ( Open court).

2 COURT OFFICER: All here.

3 THE COURT: Jury entering.

4 ( Jury enters courtroom).

5 THE CLERK: Case on trial continues, all parties  
6 are present. Parties stipulate the jury is present and  
7 properly seated?

8 MS. ILLUZZI: Good morning, Joan Illuzzi for the  
9 People.

10 THE COURT: Just stipulate the jury is properly  
11 seated?

12 MS. ILLUZZI: Yes, your Honor.

13 MR. CHERONIS: Yes, your Honor.

14 THE CLERK: Jurors please stand and raise your  
15 right hand.

16 ( Panel sworn in).

17 THE COURT: Okay, welcome back ladies and  
18 gentlemen of the jury.

19 It is customary at the beginning of every trial to  
20 instruct you as to your basic functions, duties, and  
21 conduct.

22 I'm also going to introduce you in a general way  
23 to the procedure of this trial.

24 This trial, the People of the State of New York  
25 against Harvey Weinstein, started with the selection of you

1 the jury.

2 As you can see, this jury is composed of 12  
3 members and in addition, there are three alternates.

4 If you are an alternate, you need to pay as close  
5 attention to the evidence as the rest of the jury. If for  
6 any reason any one of the members of the jury is absolutely  
7 unable to serve, an alternate will be required to step into  
8 the place of that juror.

9 The second part of the trial is about to start.  
10 This part is the opening statement by the ADA who is  
11 representing the People of the State of New York.

12 In this opening statement by the ADA, she is  
13 required to indicate to you what the People intend to prove  
14 by way of evidence to support the charges against the  
15 defendant.

16 Once the People's opening statement has been  
17 completed, defense counsel has the option to make an  
18 opening statement.

19 What attorneys say in an opening statement is not  
20 evidence. An opening statement is in a sense a preview of  
21 what the attorney expects that the evidence will show.

22 Next, the ADA will present a witness whom she will  
23 question. This is called direct examination.

24 Once the Assistant District Attorney completes her  
25 questions, defense counsel will be given an opportunity to

1 question the witness; and that of course is called cross  
2 examination.

3 This process will continue for each witness the  
4 ADA presents to give testimony.

5 When the ADA finishes calling all of their  
6 witnesses, the defendant will be given the opportunity to  
7 present witnesses in his defense.

8 Remember, the defense need not prove anything, and  
9 therefore, they do not have to cross examine the People's  
10 witnesses nor offer their own witnesses.

11 Once both sides finished presenting witnesses, the  
12 defense and the ADA will be given the opportunity to make  
13 closing remarks to you. These closing arguments are also  
14 not evidence, they are just arguments made by the attorneys  
15 to discuss the facts and circumstances in the case, and  
16 should be confined to the evidence and to reasonable  
17 inferences to be drawn from the evidence.

18 As I indicated, neither opening statement nor  
19 closing arguments are evidence and any statement or  
20 argument made by the attorneys that is not based on the  
21 evidence should be disregarded by you.

22 After the closing argument, I'll give you detailed  
23 instructions on the law that relates to this particular  
24 case. And after I finished those instructions, you will  
25 then retire to deliberate to reach a verdict.

1                   I'm now going to instruct you on evidence. When  
2                   you judge the facts, you are to consider only the evidence  
3                   in the case.

4                   Evidence includes the testimony of the witnesses  
5                   and any exhibits that are received into evidence and any  
6                   stipulations by the parties.

7                   And if there are stipulations, all those are are  
8                   facts the parties agree to present to you, the jury, as  
9                   evidence without calling a live witness to testify about  
10                  it.

11                  If an exhibit is given to you to examine during  
12                  the trial, you should exam it carefully, individually, and  
13                  without any comment.

14                  Questions that are asked by either attorney or  
15                  even myself are not in and of themselves evidence. Only  
16                  when questions are coupled with answers do they become  
17                  evidence.

18                  Therefore, you may not infer any fact from the  
19                  mere asking of a question.

20                  For example, if a witness is asked the question do  
21                  you own a boat and the witness answers no, then you may not  
22                  infer from the mere asking of the question that the witness  
23                  does in fact own a boat.

24                  Comments or remarks made by either attorney or  
25                  even by me are not evidence, and therefore must be

1           disregarded by you.

2                         During the course of the trial, the ADA and the  
3           defense attorney may exercise their right to object to a  
4           question or an answer given to a question, or the  
5           introduction of an exhibit on the ground the attorney  
6           believes it somehow is legally improper or inadmissible.

7                         At that point I'll either sustain or overrule the  
8           objection.

9                         If I sustain an objection to a question, you must  
10          disregard the question and any answer, if one has been  
11          given.

12                        You must also draw no inference from the question  
13          or from any answer, nor are you to speculate as to what the  
14          witness would have said if permitted to answer.

15                        Evidence stricken from the record must likewise be  
16          disregarded.

17                        Conversely, if I overrule the objection, the  
18          question will be allowed to be answered or the answer will  
19          stand and it will remain as evidence.

20                        When I overrule an objection to any evidence, you  
21          must not give such evidence any more weight than if the  
22          objection had not been made.

23                        Please bear in mind that my rulings on the law are  
24          simply that and under no circumstances are such rulings to  
25          be considered by you as indicating that the Court has an

1 opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant.

2 Under our law, the Court may not and will not and  
3 does not entertain any opinion as to the guilt or innocence  
4 of the accused.

5 Members of the jury, you and you alone are the  
6 sole and exclusive judges of the facts.

7 You are the triers of fact, and it will be up to  
8 you to decide which witness to believe or which witness not  
9 to believe.

10 Furthermore, you will decide how much of every  
11 witness's testimony to accept or how much to reject.

12 Please use your common sense in evaluating all  
13 testimony.

14 What is asked of you is that you apply the same  
15 common sense you apply in your everyday lives to determine  
16 who is telling you the truth, who is not, or who is telling  
17 you something less than the full truth.

18 Please remember that it is the quality of the  
19 evidence that controls, not the quantity of the evidence or  
20 the number of witnesses called by either side.

21 And while you are the sole judges of the facts, my  
22 job is to be the sole judge of the law, and you must accept  
23 the law as I give it to you without any hesitation or  
24 reservation. You must accept the law as I give it even if  
25 you privately disagree with me or with the law itself.



1                   There are three basic principles of law that apply  
2                   to this and all criminal cases. They are the presumption  
3                   of innocence, the People's burden, and the standard of  
4                   proof.

5                   Throughout these proceedings, the defendant is  
6                   presumed to be innocent. The charges made against the  
7                   defendant that you have heard are only accusations, nothing  
8                   more.

9                   They are not proof of guilt or of anything else.  
10                  The fact that the defendant is in this courtroom on trial,  
11                  does not mean that he is guilty of anything.

12                  As a result, you must find the defendant not  
13                  guilty unless on the evidence presented at this trial, you  
14                  conclude that the People have proved the defendant guilty  
15                  beyond a reasonable doubt.

16                  The defendant is not required to prove that he is  
17                  not guilty. In fact, the defendant is not required to  
18                  prove or to disprove anything.

19                  To the contrary. The People have the burden of  
20                  proving the defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

21                  That means before you can find the defendant  
22                  guilty of a crime, the People must prove beyond a  
23                  reasonable doubt every element of the crime, including that  
24                  the defendant is the person who committed the crime.

25                  The burden of proof never shifts from the People

1 to the defendant. If the People fail to satisfy their  
2 burden of proof, you must find the defendant not guilty.

3 If the People satisfy their burden of proof, you  
4 must find the defendant guilty.

5 The defendant need not call any witness or  
6 question any of the People's witnesses or take the stand in  
7 his own defense.

8 The defendant need not do anything. The reason  
9 for this is because against the defendant is presumed  
10 innocent.

11 Should the defendant choose to not call or  
12 question witnesses or take the stand, you may not draw a  
13 negative inference from that. In other words, you could  
14 not hold it against him.

15 What does our law mean when it requires proof of  
16 guilt beyond a reasonable doubt?

17 The law uses the phrase proof of guilt beyond a  
18 reasonable doubt to tell you how convincing the evidence of  
19 guilt must be to permit a verdict of guilty.

20 The law recognizes in dealing with everyday  
21 events, there are very few things in this world that we  
22 know with absolute certainty.

23 Therefore, the law does not require the People to  
24 prove a defendant guilty beyond all possible doubt.

25 On the other hand, it is not sufficient for the

1 People to prove that the defendant is probably guilty.

2 In a criminal case, the proof of guilt must be  
3 stronger than that, it must be beyond a reasonable doubt.

4 And a reasonable doubt is an honest doubt of the  
5 defendant's guilt for which a reason exists which is based  
6 upon the nature and quality of the evidence.

7 It is an actual doubt, not an imaginary doubt. It  
8 is a doubt that a reasonable person acting in a matter of  
9 this importance would be likely to entertain because of the  
10 evidence that was presented or because of the lack of  
11 convincing evidence.

12 Proof of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt is proof  
13 that leaves you so firmly convinced of the defendant's  
14 guilt, that you have no reasonable doubt of the existence  
15 of any element of the crime or of the defendant's identity  
16 as the person who committed the crime.

17 In determining whether or not the People have  
18 proven the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, you  
19 should be guided solely by a full and fair evaluation of  
20 the evidence.

21 After carefully evaluating the evidence, each of  
22 you must decide whether or not that evidence convinces you  
23 beyond a reasonable doubt of the defendant's guilt.

24 Whatever your verdict may be, it must not rest  
25 upon baseless speculation, nor may it be influenced in any

1 way by bias or prejudice or by sympathy, or by a desire to  
2 bring an end to your deliberations or to avoid an  
3 unpleasant duty.

4 Additionally, our law requires jurors to follow  
5 certain instructions in order to help assure a just and  
6 fair trial.

7 The instructions I'm about to give you apply most  
8 specifically during each and every recess. So when I say  
9 to you please remain mindful of all my prior admonitions  
10 and instructions during this or any other recess, this is  
11 the part I most specifically am referring to although all  
12 my instructions apply.

13 Do not converse either among yourselves or with  
14 anyone else about anything related to the case.

15 You may tell the people with whom you live and  
16 your employer, you are a juror and give them information  
17 about when you will be required to be in court, but you may  
18 not talk with them or anyone else about anything related to  
19 this case.

20 Do not at anytime during the trial request,  
21 accept, agree to accept, or discuss with any person the  
22 receipt or acceptance of any payment or benefit in return  
23 for supplying any information concerning the trial.

24 You must promptly report directly to me any  
25 incident within your knowledge involving an attempt by any

1 person to improperly influence you or any other member of  
2 the jury.

3 Do not visit or view the premises or place where  
4 the charged crime was allegedly committed, or any other  
5 premises or place involved in the case.

6 And you must not use internet maps or Google Earth  
7 or any other program or device to search for and view any  
8 location discussed in the testimony.

9 Do not read, view, or listen to any accounts or  
10 discussions of the case reported by newspapers, television,  
11 radio, the internet or any other news media.

12 Do not attempt to research any fact, issue, or law  
13 related to this case, whether by discussion with others, by  
14 research in a library, or on the internet, or by any other  
15 means or source.

16 In this age of instant electronic communication  
17 and research, I want to emphasize that in addition to not  
18 conversing face-to-face with anyone about the case, you  
19 must not communicate with anyone about the case by any  
20 other means, including by telephone, text messages, e-mail,  
21 internet chat or chatrooms or blogs or social websites such  
22 as Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram.

23 You must not provide any information about the  
24 case to anyone by any means whatsoever, and that includes  
25 the posting of information about the case or what you are

1           doing in the case on any device or internet site including  
2           blogs, chatrooms, social websites or any other means.

3                         You must also not Google or otherwise search for  
4           any information about the case or the law which applies to  
5           the case or the people involved in the case, including the  
6           defendant, the witnesses, the lawyers, or the Judge.

7                         The reason that our law does not permit jurors to  
8           converse with anyone else about the case or to permit  
9           anyone to talk to them about the case is because only you  
10          jurors are authorized to render a verdict.

11                        Only you have been found to be fair and only you  
12          have promised to be fair, no one else has been qualified in  
13          this manner.

14                        Our law also does not permit jurors to converse  
15          among themselves about the case until the Court tells them  
16          to begin deliberations because premature discussions can  
17          lead to a premature final decision.

18                        Your decision must be based solely on the  
19          testimony and other evidence presented in this courtroom.  
20          It would not be fair for you to base your decision upon  
21          information you acquire outside this courtroom.

22                        These rules are designed to help guarantee a fair  
23          trial and our law accordingly sets forth serious  
24          consequences if the rules are not followed.

25                        I trust you understand and appreciate the

1 importance of following these rules and in accord with your  
2 oath and your promise, I know you will do so, and at this  
3 time I'm obligated to order you to do so.

4 During -- who wants to take notes, raise your  
5 hand.

6 So, you don't have to take notes, taking note is  
7 neither encouraged or discouraged. Note taking is a  
8 privilege you may decide to exercise or not.

9 You are the best judge of whether taking notes  
10 during the trial would help you to follow and remember the  
11 material that is being presented. Do not feel you are  
12 required to take notes.

13 Before you are sent to the jury room to deliberate  
14 upon your verdict, you will be be instructed that all  
15 jurors should be given equal attention during the  
16 deliberations regardless of whether they took notes during  
17 the trial.

18 If you do take notes during the trial, you must  
19 not allow this to distract you from the proceedings and any  
20 notes you take must be used only to refresh your own memory  
21 during deliberations and may not be used as authority to  
22 persuade your fellow jurors as to what a witness did or did  
23 not say.

24 At the end of each day we will collect the notes  
25 and at the end of the trial we will collect them all and

1           destroy them.

2                         Finally, the lawyers are not permitted to have any  
3           contact with you other than what takes place on the record  
4           during the course of this trial.

5                         So if and when you see an attorney in the hallways  
6           or the elevators or outside or any of the lunch  
7           establishments, and the attorney does not say hello or even  
8           acknowledge your presence, do not think the attorney is  
9           being rude. Attorneys are simply not permitted to have  
10          that type of contact with you during the course of the  
11          trial.

12                        At this time I will ask Assistant District  
13          Attorney Meghan Hast to make her opening statement.

14                        MS. HAST: Thank you. During this trial you are  
15          going to learn that the defendant was a savvy New York City  
16          business man. That he was a famous and powerful Hollywood  
17          producer living a lavish lifestyle that most of us will  
18          never know, and you'll come to learn most of us will not  
19          want to know.

20                        But the evidence both from the witness stand and  
21          from exhibits admitted during the trial will also show that  
22          that man was a sexual predator and a rapist.

23                        That in the winter in 1993, 1994 when the  
24          defendant was starting to gain power in Hollywood, he  
25          violently and forcibly raped and orally sexually assaulted



1 Annabella Sciorra, a young actress from Brooklyn who up  
2 until that point, star appeared to be on the rise.

3 And over 10 years later in the summer of 2006, the  
4 defendant, now a powerful man in Hollywood, forcibly orally  
5 sexually assaulted Miriam Haleyi, a young former producer's  
6 assistant from Europe struggling to make it in the  
7 production side of the industry.

8 And seven years after Miriam, in the early spring  
9 of 2013, the defendant, now sixty-one years old and a titan  
10 in Hollywood, violently raped Jessica Mann, a 27 year old  
11 aspiring actress from a dairy farm in Washington State.

12 Different women from different places decades  
13 apart, yet the same crime.

14 At the end of this trial, the evidence will be  
15 clear that the man seated right there was not just a titan  
16 in Hollywood, he was a rapist, sexually assaulting these  
17 women when they refused to comply with his desires and his  
18 orders, and then using his power and prestige in the  
19 entertainment industry to insure their silence.

20 You will learn that during the course of this  
21 trial, these women internalized their trauma for years and  
22 in Annabella's case, even decades; and in fact, although  
23 strangers to one another, they will each describe to you  
24 their fear, their shame, and their humiliation that they  
25 each wrestled with following their violent encounters with

1 the defendant.

2 The struggles each went through, they pushed the  
3 trauma down and tried to put on a brave face for the world.

4 Each feeling small and insignificant, no match for  
5 the power broker in Hollywood Harvey Weinstein had become.

6 This man smiling at the cameras on red carpets all  
7 over the world and rubbing elbows with people like the  
8 Clintons.

9 But finally after all these years, during this  
10 trial, these three women will have their voices heard.  
11 Three women who you will learn come from different walks of  
12 life, only one still an actress, who it turns out  
13 unknowingly shared a common secret and a common strength  
14 and courage.

15 I will introduce these women to you now. This is  
16 Annabella Sciorra, this picture is in the early 1990's.  
17 Annabella Sciorra was raised in Brooklyn and she's an  
18 actress still living and working in Brooklyn.

19 She's been a part of the actors union since the  
20 late 80's and starred in numerous movies including The Hand  
21 That Rocks The Cradle, Jungle Fever and Cop Land.

22 In the early 90's Annabella was introduced to  
23 Harvey Weinstein in Los Angeles at an industry event.

24 At the time Annabella was not even aware of who  
25 Harvey Weinstein was. But when Annabella was ready to

1           leave, Harvey was there and he offered her a ride home with  
2           his driver or to the hotel.

3                         Annabella accepted and the two drove to the hotel  
4           and discussed a little bit about the industry. At the end,  
5           Harvey Weinstein gave Annabella his card, told her to reach  
6           out if she came across any scripts he might be interested  
7           in.

8                         Annabella didn't think much about what had  
9           transpired that night. After all, at this point she had  
10          already achieved a level of respect in this difficult  
11          industry.

12                        But you will find out that Harvey Weinstein was  
13          already assessing Annabella's potential as a possible  
14          victim.

15                        Sometime later, Annabella sent a script written by  
16          a friend to Harvey Weinstein. Harvey Weinstein liked the  
17          script and he agreed to produce it on the one condition  
18          that Annabella play a role in it.

19                        Now, Annabella you'll learn, was not drawn to the  
20          character or the script, and quite frankly was worn out  
21          after back to back projects.

22                        She attempted to decline, but Harvey Weinstein  
23          insisted and she reluctantly agreed not wanting to  
24          disappoint her friend.

25                        The evidence will show that Annabella had passed a

1 first test, she could be bullied into accepting a part.

2 After agreeing, the defendant informed her that he  
3 wanted to start filming immediately after her prior project  
4 wrapped. Annabella was exhausted, was emotionally drained,  
5 and physically after having done two different projects she  
6 asked Harvey Weinstein to push the project a few months.

7 Harvey Weinstein refused and threatened to sue her  
8 if she backed out.

9 Annabella feeling trapped and overmatched, did the  
10 movie.

11 You will hear that at that point the defendant  
12 made his next move. Knowing Annabella was struggling and  
13 vulnerable, he sent her a care package. The package  
14 contained a few old movies, some popcorn, and a bottle of  
15 Valium.

16 Exhausted and overworked, Annabella started using  
17 the Valium to help her sleep so she could manage the  
18 demanding schedule of filming yet another movie.

19 The evidence will show Annabella unwittingly  
20 passed another test.

21 After the movie wrapped, unbeknownst to Harvey  
22 Weinstein, Annabella managed to wean herself off the Valium  
23 using homeopathic pills. Meanwhile, following the movie,  
24 Annabella came, becomes a part of Miramax's circle. She  
25 attended several events, dinners and such throughout the

1 city.

2 It was one such dinner in the winter season  
3 spanning 1993, 94 at an Irish restaurant and bar in lower  
4 Manhattan, that Annabella's world came crashing down.

5 That night when Annabella got up to leave, the  
6 defendant claimed he was headed out as well and offered to  
7 drop her off at her apartment on Gramacy Park.

8 Annabella accepted not thinking much of it. She  
9 had been driven home by Harvey's driver before. The ride  
10 again was uneventful and Annabella went to her apartment  
11 located in this beautiful building on Gramacy Park in New  
12 York City.

13 She went into her apartment and got ready for bed.  
14 But you'll hear that after studying Annabella and her  
15 reactions and actions over the past several months, Harvey  
16 Weinstein had other plans.

17 He before -- Annabella wearing a nightgown very  
18 special to her gifted by a relative from Italy had time to  
19 get into bed, there was a knock at her door.

20 Not expecting anyone, Annabella opened the door  
21 crack to see who it was. Before she had time to ask him  
22 why he was there, the defendant, this man, at the time back  
23 in 1993, 94, pushed past the hundred and 10 pound  
24 Annabella. This man close to six feet tall and close to  
25 three hundred pounds, he appeared to Annabella to be casing

1 her apartment trying to make sure that nobody else was  
2 there. And once he was satisfied, he began unbuttoning his  
3 shirt.

4 Annabella who had never, never, feigned any  
5 romantic or sexual interest in that man before, began to  
6 panic. She told him to get out. She told him no, but  
7 Harvey Weinstein was undeterred.

8 The defendant started backing her into her  
9 bedroom. For a second Annabella thought she might be able  
10 to flee to the bathroom, but the defendant grabbed her and  
11 pushed her on to the bed.

12 He pinned her arms above her head and despite her  
13 verbal and physical attempt to stop him, he continued to  
14 hold her down, inserted his penis into her vagina and raped  
15 her.

16 Annabella remembers at some point giving up the  
17 fight and just hoping it would end.

18 Harvey Weinstein pulled his penis out of her  
19 vagina and ejaculated on her leg and nightgown, that  
20 nightgown gifted by a relative from Italy.

21 The nightmare for Annabella did not end there.  
22 The defendant proceeded to perform oral sex on her, putting  
23 his mouth on her vagina.

24 Annabella remembers not having any fight in her as  
25 he continued to forcibly sexually assault her, but her body

1 was not able to endure anymore and she began violently  
2 shaking.

3 The defendant had finally had enough and he left  
4 her emotionally and physically destroyed, past out on the  
5 floor in her bedroom.

6 The next thing she remembers is waking up on the  
7 floor with a nightgown around her waist.

8 Annabella will tell you she was shocked and  
9 traumatized. The sanctity of her home had just been  
10 violated. The she didn't know what to do. She was  
11 frightened, this terrible event had happened so suddenly,  
12 so unexpectedly, her body had reacted by shutting down but  
13 her mind was reeling. What should she do, call the  
14 police. She was not even sure when somebody you know comes  
15 into your own home and assaults you, that it is still rape.

16 Annabella like many people back then and maybe  
17 even still today, thought rape was something that happened  
18 when a stranger grabs somebody walking home from work in a  
19 back alley.

20 But she knew this man, he was already by the 90's  
21 an imposing figure in the entertainment industry. What to  
22 do, Annabella barricaded herself in her apartment. She  
23 called her brother but she didn't have the courage to tell  
24 him what happened.

25 She was scared, she was alone.

1                   Ultimately Annabella did not call the police nor  
2                   does she remember telling anybody for years.

3                   She simply tried to move on. She thought if she  
4                   ignored it, if she tried to push it down, she could  
5                   convince herself it never happened and maybe, just maybe  
6                   her life could go back to how it was before, before that  
7                   man violently and sexually assaulted her.

8                   But despite her efforts, you will learn that  
9                   Annabella was not successful.

10                  The former confident, on top of the world actress,  
11                  got very thin, very sad, losing her carefree personality  
12                  and at some point started drinking and even more sadly  
13                  cutting herself.

14                  Her power as a person had been stripped away the  
15                  day the defendant violently raped her.

16                  But Harvey Weinstein you will hear was not content  
17                  to let Annabella go continue with her career free of Harvey  
18                  Weinstein.

19                  The evidence will show that despite her protests,  
20                  despite her fight, despite her body revolting, Harvey  
21                  Weinstein felt he was entitled to take what he wanted from  
22                  Annabella forcing her to live in terror of him for decades.

23                  In fact, Annabella will tell you less than a year  
24                  after he violently raped her, the defendant sort her out in  
25                  London where she was filming a movie called the Innocent



1 Sleep. First badgering her with messages left at the front  
2 desk of the hotel escalating to sending cars for her and  
3 when she continued to fail to respond, showing up at her  
4 hotel room and becoming angry when she refused to open the  
5 door.

6 Annabella was so terrified that she had the  
7 producer move her to a different hotel. Annabella hoped  
8 that was the end and she continued to do what she was  
9 recognize /F doing, acting with the exception of trying to  
10 avoid Miramax films.

11 That windows until 1997 when she did the movie cop  
12 land, a film Annabella committed to do before she realized  
13 it was a Miramax movie. Thankfully Annabella didn't have  
14 any run-ins with Harvey Weinstein on the set. But then she  
15 went to the Cannes film festival to promote the movie in  
16 France and found she had been placed in a hotel room next  
17 door to the defendant.

18 Early one morning Annabella opened the door  
19 expecting her makeup people but to her horror she found  
20 Harvey Weinstein standing there in his underwear, a bottle  
21 of baby oil in one hand and movie tape in the other.

22 Annabella petrified quickly reacted, she ran to  
23 the back of the room and /TPWAPB hitting the call buttons  
24 by the bed. To and bell last ^ relief ^ relieve, defendant  
25 left.

1                   Her success in stopping that encounter did not  
2                   mitigate the terror she felt for the defendant, nor did it  
3                   heal the damn the defendant caused when he violently raped  
4                   her some years ago.

5                   In fact it took close to 25 years before she was  
6                   able to confront her nightmare and tell her story.

7                   The evidence will show that Harvey Weinstein  
8                   meanwhile became an even bigger figure in Hollywood and  
9                   began making connections with powerful people in politics,  
10                  his power and connections serving as a powerful tool to  
11                  silence Annabella, and while Annabella continued her life  
12                  in terror, the defendant simply moved on.

13                  ( Continued on next page).

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