

Undergraduate Dissertation

Trabajo Fin de Grado

MEDIA REPRESENTATION OF MALE VIOLENCE TOWARDS WOMEN: ANALYSIS OF TRUMP'S AND WEINSTEIN'S SEXUAL MISCONDUCT CASES IN THE BRITISH PRESS

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ABSTRACT

Feminist approaches to linguistics (Spender, 1980) highlight the importance to revise language as part of women's pursuit of equality. Embracing Linguistic Relativity's ideas and taking Critical Discourse Analysis (Fairclough, 1989, 1995) as the theoretical framework, this dissertation will try to reveal the means by which two British newspapers of opposite ideologies, The Guardian and The Daily Mail, portray sexual violence cases by unarguably powerful white men such as Donald Trump and Harvey Weinstein. This dissertation will carry out a qualitative analysis particularly focusing on evaluative aspects (Hunston & Thompson, 2011), among others. By comparing both approaches to the same events, this dissertation shows that the resulting account portrays the male aggressors, female accusers and the events themselves differently, thus contributing to the target-readership's ideological reinforcement.

RESUMEN

Los planteamientos lingüísticos feministas (Spender, 1980) destacan la importancia de la revisión del lenguaje como parte de la lucha por la igualdad de las mujeres. Adoptando las ideas del Relativismo Lingüístico y tomando el Análisis Crítico del Discurso (Fairclough, 1989, 1995) como marco teórico, este trabajo tratará de mostrar las maneras en las que dos periódicos británicos de ideologías opuestas, The Guardian y The Daily Mail, retratan la violencia sexual ejercida por hombres blancos de indiscutible poder como Donald Trump y Harvey Weinstein. Se llevará a cabo un análisis cualitativo centrado especialmente en los aspectos evaluativos (Hunston y Thompson, 2011), entre otros. Al comparar los distintos enfoques que se dan a los mismos hechos, se mostrará cómo el relato resultante retrata a los agresores, a las denunciantes y a los hechos en sí de diferente manera, contribuyendo así al refuerzo ideológico del lector meta.

1. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

1.1 LANGUAGE AND WORLDVIEW

One of my early concerns when starting this degree, and more specifically my studies on the field of linguistics, was that of how language can shape the way we see the world or, even, become a real tool with which to change it.

It has been thoroughly argued how language depends largely on human realities, these latter ones determining the evolution of a certain language. It can be easily proven in the case of vocabulary; certain words appear when language, through its concrete mechanisms, reflects an existing idea/event/thing. The interesting thing for me has always been the way in which language can, in turn, shape reality as well.

For instance, Goddard and Patterson (2000) suggest the "Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis" as one of the starting points to approach language and gender studies, establishing a relationship that will be at the core of this dissertation. The *Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis* or *Linguistic Relativity* refers to the idea of how language shapes human cognition and perception of the world when human beings interact with it:

We cut nature up, organize it into concepts, and ascribe significances as we do, largely because we are parties to an agreement to organize it in this way—an agreement that holds throughout our speech community and is codified in the patterns of our language. (Whorf, 1956: 213)

Thus, this set of studies explored how language could determine human's perception of the world and, if so, to what extent it could do so. Whereas its deterministic approach remains quite obsolete by now, the relativistic one, which recognises some degree of language influence on perception might be a useful starting point for this dissertation. Regarding the aforementioned case of vocabulary, Linguistic Relativity would acknowledge, for instance, how certain words (understood as linguistic signs whose referees exist outside, in the real world) became part of a certain language in the first place, due to the need to label or point them out (that is, to refer to them). But most importantly, it highlights how, in turn, they make humans more likely to identify and label such real-world-referees just because a word for them (that is, a linguistic sign) has been created in the first place.

This whole set of perspectives on the power of language to influence thought and the way we perceive reality indeed seems necessary to bear in mind when it comes to change the world: if certain linguistic choices contribute to establish and reinforce concrete realities, dismantling them must be necessary, then, when these realities are harmful or unfair. In other words, any sort of inequality occurring between human beings might have its footprint in language with which to be reinforced and, thus, perpetuated.

1.2 FEMINISM, SOCIAL CHANGE and the POSTMODERN: WHAT GETS TO BE TOLD

Acknowledging the role language plays in this perpetuation of inequalities will be the starting point of this dissertation, which will try to de-naturalize potentially harmful discourses, deeply enrooted in our world. Certainly, in the case of the Feminist movement, characterised for "the belief in the social, economic, and political equality" between genders (Burkett and Brunell, 2018), several linguistic studies have pointed out the need to dismantle the ways in which patriarchy is backed up by language and linguistic acts. Not only Goddard and Patterson (2000) made of *Linguistic of Relativism* one of their starting points, but others such as Mary Talbot (2010), Dale Spender (1980) or Deborah

Cameron (1992) introduce that theory as well, serving the purpose of their feminist studies:

Language is not neutral. It is not merely a vehicle which carries ideas. It is itself a shaper of ideas, it is the programme for mental activity. (Whorf, 1976. quoted by Dale Spender, 1980: 139)

Spender, while discussing this issue in the chapter "Perpetuation of Patriarchy" from her book *Man Made Language*, and regarding the urge to find out how patriarchy functions, pointed out the importance to:

find out how men do dominance, how they do oppression finding out how the rules for making sense of the world are encoded and used; it means finding out how our social reality is constructed so that men achieve dominance in our daily lives; and that means finding out about language for it is a major and crucial part of the process. (Liz Stanley quoted by Dale Spender, 1980: 3)

Therefore, she called attention to the ways in which language could contribute to perpetuate these patriarchal structures of power. In the previous section, I have already discussed how *Linguistic Relativity* emphasizes the role of language when it comes to conceptualise, perceive and create the world as we see it. Spender states that it has been men who have had control over this:

it has been the dominant group – in this case, males – who have created the world, invented the categories, constructed sexism and its justification and developed a language trap which is in their interest. (Spender, 1980: 142).

Indeed, Spender acknowledges the difficulty to step out of that place where that biased language influences our thoughts, as if once reality is set up as we know it, we are used to talk about it in that specific way. It becomes really hard to dismantle such mechanisms; they seem almost unavoidable:

having created these categories in our language and thought patterns, we have now been trapped for we are most reluctant to organize the world any other – less arbitrary or imperfect – way. Indeed, it could be even argued that the trap which we have made is so pervasive that we cannot envisage a world constructed on any other lines. (Spender, 1980: 142)

Also, after De Beauvoir's publication of *The Second Sex* (1949), the "otherness" to which women and everything related to them are associated has been pointed out. Spender (1980) mentioned the concept "semantic derogation of women" to elaborate on that idea of how gendered languages manage to attribute pejorative meanings to feminine words, whereas masculine ones remain neutral or positive; male being the norm and feminine being "the other", in need for a masculine counterpart to have an existence of their own.

In this sense, following the postmodern questioning of grand narratives (Lyotard, 1979), which can be untrustworthy, and acknowledging the power of language, or rather, discourse, I infer that feminist fight for equality has to include a revision of those potentially harmful discourses.

Of all the shapes that violence against women can take, a very specific one is that of rape and sexual harassment/abuse of women on behalf of men. The Feminist movement, especially since the 2nd wave took place, has addressed domestic violence issues and sexual violence. Even if many steps have been taken towards a more egalitarian society, this kind of violence can be found everywhere.

Current 4th wave feminism, characterised by the widespread use of technologies and social media, still places the focus on sexual violence and, furthermore, women's voices. Their voices, which have been –and are still up to date– silenced or unheard, leads me to speak about *intersectionality*. Many feminists such as Angela Davis (1981) have argued about the need to consider how issues such as class or race interfere in women's discriminatory situations, worsening their experiences if more than one discriminatory condition takes place at the same time. In other words, power relations are due to more than one single factor such as being male or female but include race and class as well.

As far as postmodern approaches try to seek for marginal stories and to give voice to what has been previously silenced, that is, to look for "the other", this dissertation will be concerned with media treatment of cases of sexual violence on behalf of unarguably powerful white men such as Donald Trump and Harvey Weinstein. Both of them have been accused of various types of "sexual misconducts" by several women. They are male, white, and their socio-economic status is indeed a very powerful one. These features should not be overlooked when examining the discourse built up around their crimes.

Trump's case came to light just before the US presidential campaign of October 2016, whereas Weinstein's did so in 2017. Several Hollywood actresses accused Weinstein of various types of sexual violence they had suffered. Coinciding with the aforementioned role of social media within this 4th wave feminism, the #metoo movement took place, firstly allowing women from the cinema industry, and therefore in the world where Weinstein was most powerful at, to tell their truths and, ultimately, women all over the world to share their sexual violence stories. The response this movement received was sometimes sceptical, questioning the veracity of their accusations.

1.3 POWER RELATIONS AND THE MEDIA: 4TH POWER

Critical Discourse Analysis (Fairclough, 1995) provides a convenient theoretical framework with which to approach this analysis, which aims to hold power relations at its core, since his studies are deeply concerned with language, discourse and power. Fairclough speaks in the following terms to explain his goals and early motivations when conducting his studies: he aimed to develop "an analytical framework -a theory and method- for studying language in its relation to power and ideology" to serve the purpose

of helping "people struggling against domination and oppression in its linguistic forms". (Fairclough, 1995: 1)

For Fairclough, whose works verse very much on the importance of power (1995, 1989), power is said to be

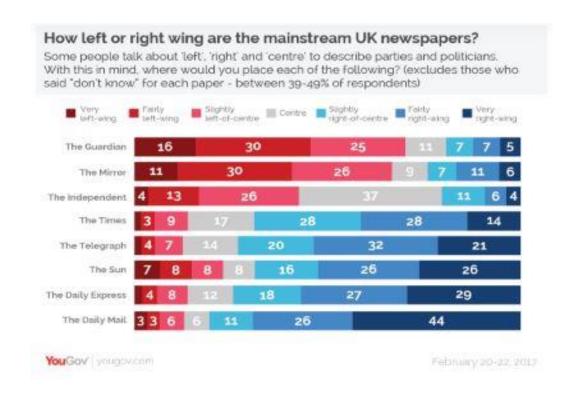
conceptualized both in terms of asymmetries between participants of discourse events, and in terms of unequal capacity to control how texts are produced, distributed and consumed (and hence the shapes of texts) in particular sociocultural contexts." (Fairclough, 1995: 1)

I will therefore consider media as one of these texts whose distribution and consumption enable patriarchy, among others, to prevail and penetrate our lives. Therefore out of every sort of linguistic act that there is, the ones I aim to explore, in combination, are those of sexual violence towards women and media treatment of the subject when the aggressors are undoubtedly powerful white men.

2. ANALYSIS

2.1 DESCRIPTION OF CORPUS AND JUSTIFICATION

This dissertation will examine the treatment of Weinstein's and Trump's cases by two different British journals: The Guardian and The Daily Mail, henceforth TG and TDM, respectively. The choice of journals is given by their different, opposite positions in the left-right spectrum. Whereas TG is generally considered to be left-wing, TDM is considered right-wing (see chart below)¹. My concern will be that of proving how this ideological component might have its footprints on their approach and the resulting article. Such a contrast will fit, then, desirable comparability parameters.



¹ YouGov website: https://yougov.co.uk/topics/politics/articles-reports/2017/03/07/how-left-or-right-wing-are-uks-newspapers [Accessed on June 20, 2020]

Thus, four articles will be examined; two of them dealing with Donald Trump's case (one by TG and one by TDM) and two more dealing with Harvey Weinstein's, attending to the same criteria.

As regards time of publication, the articles on Trump's case were published at the start of the US electoral campaign of 2016, when his case came to light. The one by TDM was published on October 15th 2016, and the one in TG was published on the 27th of the same month. The comparability is given here by the generic conventions they follow: both articles present the events using the *timeline* format.

In turn, to illustrate how Weinstein's case is being dealt with at the moment (three years after the #metoo movement and once he has been declared guilty) I aim to explore two articles by the very same journals published within just 24 hours. As regards generic conventions, they practically belong to the same genre: TG's article on Weinstein's case is labelled by the journal itself under the label "editorial", of no individual authorship, presumably reflecting the unanimous opinion towards the case on behalf of the journal. TDM provides an overview of the case on the occasion of the trial. Comparability is given indeed both by the immediacy of their publication and the aim to provide an account once he has been proven guilty in court. Their potentially different approaches will be examined in the analysis.

The fact that these last two articles had been published in 2020, three years after Weinstein's case (four after Trump's) came out, seems a good reason to compare them too, in order to see if proven charges against the male aggressor somehow entail a different treatment in the news but also to see if there have been any changes in the approach of any of the journals, introducing some sort of a diachronic element in this dissertation as well.

2.2 RESEARCH QUESTIONS: WHAT TO LOOK FOR

I have already argued about the ways in which language and discourse find ways to create meaning, and how certain choices may reinforce certain ideologies and structures of power. In the case of these powerful men, does the report of their violent attitudes denounce or conceal it? How do they get to be represented? How is the abuse/assault event represented? And what about the women victims? Are they given enough credit?

The concept of *Evaluation* will be one of the central elements of this qualitative analysis, since it provides the tools and the theoretical framework with which to go down to examine the ideology that might be underlying these articles. Hunston & Thompson (2001) thoroughly explore this idea of *Evaluation*. They elaborate on this concept to show how meaning is constructed through various not-so-evident mechanisms, pointing towards the importance of the writer's stance, whose opinion is "an important feature of language" which has to "be accounted for in a full description of the meanings of texts". (p.2)

I have selected articles by newspapers holding sharply different ideological positions. Attending to Hunston & Thompson's work, the potentially different approaches we have mentioned should be detectable through an examination of their evaluative aspects since "every act of evaluation expresses a communal value-system, and every act of evaluation goes towards building up that value system". (p.6)

This is indeed aligned with the ideas presented in the introduction, from the very first ideas of language shaping our worldview to those presented by Fairclough, insisting upon the relationship of language and power structures. Through the comparison of the texts, I will try to reveal if the language used by these journals correlates to their alleged ideology and to what extent it does so: "identifying what the writer thinks reveals the

ideology of the society that has produced the text". (p.6) They also acknowledge how that ideological bias is never expressed "overtly", so it is by a thorough analysis of the articles that the reader will get to discover it. (p.8)

Right before jumping into the analysis, I should note the combining nature of the idea of *Evaluation*. Along different lines from the "separating" approach taken by Halliday (1994), Hunston & Thompson (2001) take a "combining approach", *Evaluation* being a "broad cover term for the expression of the speaker or writer's attitude or stance towards, viewpoint on, or feelings about the entities or propositions that he or she is talking about". (p. 5)

Aligned with this wide view, apart from looking at the lexico-grammatical choices, this analysis will also incorporate a multimodal approach, to see whether the writer's stance towards the news is reinforced through the choice of images. The articles indeed include certain images which, according to Paltridge (2012: 171), contribute to the visual realization of the meanings conveyed by the text.

2.3 CORPUS ANALYSIS

The four articles this dissertation will examine are available for the reader right after the works cited section in the form of appendices. They feature their own page numbering. These are the page numbers I will constantly refer to.

I find it logical to go through the articles on Trump first, since they were published in 2016. Therefore, once I have been able to point out the most significant bias instances, I will trace them up to present day thanks to the analysis of the ones on Weinstein.

The appendices on Trump are labelled as A1 (TG) and A2 (TDM) and the ones on Weinstein labelled as A3 (TG) and A4 (TDM). The links to the original articles are available for the reader in section 4.1 as well.

2.3.1 DONALD TRUMP (A1 & A2)

The first thing readers come across with is, indeed, the link to the online journal. That preliminary piece of information appears right after introducing the searching parameters. For TG (A1, p.1), the link to the article coincides with the actual headline the reader gets to see once entering the webpage: "A timeline of Donald Trump's alleged sexual misconduct: who, when and what".



Eleven women who have accused Trump of sexual misconduct.

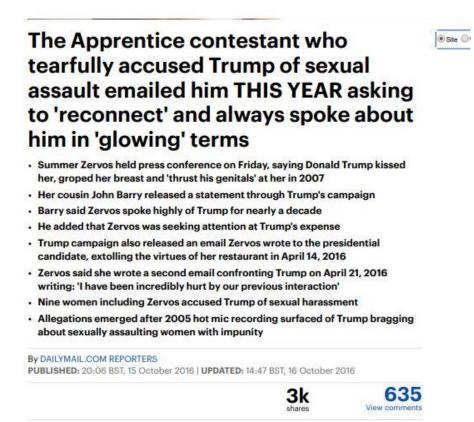
A timeline of Donald Trump's alleged sexual misconduct: who, when and what

At the second debate, Donald Trump denied ever kissing or touching women without consent. But a number of women have come forward to contradict that

Amber Jamieson, Simon Jeffery and Nicole Puglise

Thu 27 Oct 2016 23.13 BST

However, that seems not to be the case for TDM, whose link to the article (A2, p.1) reads: "Trump campaign releases 2016 email from sex assault accuser Summer Zervos" whereas the headline the reader comes across once having clicked on the link, reads as follows:



Headlines summarize an article's content and aim to call the reader's attention. Also, one could argue that readers might scroll down these newspaper's sites without actually proceeding to read the whole article. This is why analysing headlines seems highly important, since it might be the only piece of information on the news that some readers actually get.

TG's article consists of a timeline of Trump's alleged sexual assaults, the title merely reflecting this format. In the case of TDM, we obtain Trump's claims through the personified form "Trump campaign". A priori, it seems as if TG was taking or conveying quite a more neutral position, just presenting "a timeline" (noun to which the rest of the information is added) and TDM journalist, in the preliminary title, was writing from Trump's perspective or giving voice to his figure, providing the reader with Trump's defence.

Also, one could worry about the potential implications of the use of the expression "sex assault". In a way, to use "sexual assault", or "sexual misconduct" as in TG's headline, would convey this idea that the powerful man in question is committing an assault, concretely of a sexual nature. It could be argued how the use of the particle "sex" on its own could mislead the reader. "Sex" is indeed pre-modifying "assault", the same way in which "sexual" does, but it might evoke the idea of mere "sex", a sexual encounter of a consensual nature, since it is a way broader term which does not necessarily carry negative connotations.

TDM's heading, when already in the webpage, includes information about one of his accusers and somehow conveys an apparent contradiction with what this woman alleged and a new piece of information they provide towards the end of the statement. What the reader gets is the image of the women, "tearfully" accusing Trump, already given information (Halliday, 1967), plus the new information which says that "THIS YEAR" (use of capital letters, potentially for emphasis) she was asking to "reconnect" and how she used to speak about him in "glowing" terms.

What seems interesting about this is not only the woman's apparently contradictory behaviour that can be inferred from the way the events are arranged. It is interesting how the writer embraces the statement of a man (elaborated information below) who contradicts the victim, without using inverted commas for the whole expression and just for "glowing". According to Fairclough (1995: 55-56), the way speech is reported can convey a writer's degree of demarcation from a certain voice. Here, the writer is rather adopting that man's voice since only one word appears between inverted commas instead of, for instance, his complete statement.

Continuing with the leads, TG's is a short one when compared with the several statements included in TDM's. TG states that Trump has "denied" the accusations and includes "But a number of women have come forward to contradict that". It is interesting to see how the pieces of information are placed. Trump's denial comes in the first place, as given information, whereas the new piece including women's voice comes after the adversative preposition "but". It seems here as if the journal's position was that of the women, who, after his denial, "come forward to contradict that".

In the case of TDM, as pointed out when commenting the headline, although the women victim, Summer Zervos, is the subject of the first statement, the following points reflect her cousin's information without any inverted commas, again, as if the journal was adopting his voice. This seems not to be the case for Zervos, for whose words the journalist does use inverted commas for longer statements, such as "I have been incredibly hurt by our previous interaction".

However, both articles finish their leads with the fact that women are accusing Trump of sexual harassment, "a number" of them according to TG and "nine" according to TDM. Does TG's expression suggest that "enough" women have come forward? Does TDM's "nine" imply an anecdotical approach to the cases? To prove such claims needs indeed further examination.

Before proceeding to provide the timeline, TDM provides more information on Zervos and Barry's statements. However, for now, we will focus on the parts which better suit comparability parameters; that is, the timelines.

The timelines are arranged differently. TG does not provide pictures whereas TDM provides pictures of the women victims. TG structures each case firstly collecting women's accusations and lastly adding any information Trump has provided on the

matter. TDM does not follow this internal structure. Also, TG organises the accusations around decades, and inside these, the different cases are reported. TDM provides the cases straight away, indicating the year and the women accuser. Does this arrangement indicate something about their approach? One could argue that TG's macro-textual arrangement based on decades evokes a long history of sexual harassment which can be traceable decades ago.

It should be noted that some of the cases reported by TG do not appear in TDM and vice versa. The choice of cases might attend to different criteria. Whereas TG publishes cases by "Unnamed" women (A1, p. 2,5,7,10), TDM only does so on page 12. In turn, some reported cases by TDM include famous tv stars such as Khloe Kardashian and Lindsay Lohan which are not among the cases presented by TG. Also, TDM tends to first provide the women's profession in the headlines, whereas TG does not, as in the case of Temple Taggart, simply named as such by TG (A1, p.4) but "Miss USA contestant Temple Taggart" for TDM (A2, p.8).

Following the interpretation of the choices made for the headlines, one could argue that TG aims for the representation of women accusers without taking into consideration whether they are famous but rather if their testimony is proven valid, whereas TDM includes famous women, perhaps aiming to attract readers but fails to give voice to anonymous women who still denounce sexual harassment too. This idea should be confirmed later on, considering the articles on Weinstein's case.

The account of the cases shared by both articles can be compared especially when the accusing women appears on both. A very clear example of a different phrasing for the same set of events can be seen in Ivana Trump's allegations. For TG (A1, p. 2), as a condition of her "divorce settlement", she "is not allowed to comment publicly on her

marriage without Trump's permission". For TDM (A2, p.7), the same events are expressed as "documents filed as part of the couple's divorce". First of all, TG's article portrays Donald and Ivana separately, stating how she is under a prohibition to speak about it since it is him who should give her permission. This phrasing indeed emphasizes Trump's power (the genitive in "Trump's permission" places him over Ivana's will) and shows how it should be impossible for her to speak about such harassment. When TDM merely states that the documents are "filed" it does not make explicit the power relation established between the two of them. To say that the documents are "filed" is a rather neutral representation of the facts, reinforced through the expression "couple's divorce", perhaps evoking the image of an agreed, rather peaceful solution.

The choice of lexical words is worth examining as well. In the case of Kristin Anderson, TDM writes she is wearing a "miniskirt" (A2, p. 7) whereas TG simply mentions a "skirt" (A1, p.3). Attending to the evaluative aspects, the choice of *miniskirt* attends to the length of the piece of clothing (skirt + short length), whereas *skirt* is, simply, the broad term for it. Was it necessary for the readership to know how short the skirt was? What implications does it have to note the length of the skirt? It should certainly not change the testimony in any way, but TDM somehow sees it necessary to note it. Similarly, whereas TG collects her words and leaves the expression "underwear" as she said it, TDM uses the expression "panties", perhaps more informal.

The language used to speak about the men in question will be thoroughly analysed in the case of Weinstein, but here we can still note some instances of the different use of words depending on their connotations. Perhaps both articles portray Trump as a powerful man, but the connotations they attach to the words can portray his power in a good or a bad light.

Continuing with Jill Harth's case, TDM (A2, p.7) writes the events took place at a "mansion" whereas TG talks about his "property" (A1, p.3). As Hunston & Thompson (2001) unpack words in order to see the evaluative nature of the word choice, what we would get here is that "mansion" equals "property/house" + "luxury".

Similarly, the umbrella term to cover this case is "the incident" for TDM, whereas TG mentions the "harassment" allegation to refer to the whole event. *Incident* has not only a different meaning from *harassment*, indeed, but connotations might differ too. The first might evoke anecdotical occurrence (even if with bad connotations) and the second explicitly refers to the sexual violence act, which can be understood as a repeated annoyance as well (Oxford Dictionary Online).

Similar remarks can be made with Cathy Heller's case. TDM writes that "she held back but he persevered" (A2, p.9) whereas TG says he proceeded "fighting her when she pulled away" (A1, p.4). The portrayal of the scene might be more violent in the case of TG since he is said to "fight her". He is portrayed as the agent, a fighting one, whereas she is the object of this action. Furthermore, the choice of "pulled away" emphasizes her resistance. Similarly, TDM's choice "held back" conveys this idea, but he is said to have "persevered". The connotations of this latter one might rather suit the idea of conquest rather than emphasize the violent act, as "fighting" does; attending to the evaluative nature of the choice, such an analysis makes sense, since "fight" could be understood as: "confrontation" + "physical" + "negative". "Persevere" indeed conveys this idea of repeated intention, (the continuous form of "fight" conveys it too) but does not necessarily carry any negative connotation.

Lastly with Heller's case, we have one more instance of TDM use of Trump's words, at the end of this report: "Trump denied the accusation, claiming... fees reimbursed", with no direct speech.

Bridget Sullivan's case shows some differences too. For the same set of events, TG's article phrases the women victim account as the journalist's words: "Sullivan said, Trump, then owner of the contest, came backstage while contestants were changing". (A1, p. 6) TDM does so as well, but the way the information is arranged is different: "Sullivan told... [Trump] walked through the backstage area to wish contestants good luck, despite the fact many of them were naked at the time." (A2, p.9) The way TDM rephrases her accusation portrays the event as if he had the primary goal to wish them good luck, despite the incidental fact of finding them naked as a result of him sneaking in: "despite the fact..." functioning as an adverbial of concession.

When reporting about the leaked footage in which Trump's comments on his behaviour towards women, TG (A1, p. 7) makes it clear that a woman (Arianne Zucker) was nearby at the moment Trump delivered such words. He starts talking about "kissing her" and later on elaborates on how he starts "kissing them" (women in general). TDM (A2, p.11) just mentions the leaked footage with his opinions in it, without mentioning how such claims came after plotting how he might "kiss her". To include the particular context seems very important here, since it might erase any doubt on the non-consensual nature of this behaviour. TG clearly points out how "she cannot hear them" while Trump is already saying "in case I start kissing her". This way, he is portrayed as the active agent whose intentions might be set up even before he interacts with the woman in question.

In addition, TDM uses the expression "extra power" to talk about Trump's effect on women. We have argued how he is a powerful man indeed. As occurred with the

couple property/mansion, to use the expression "extra" suggests some positive connotations, *extra* being associated with a desirable quality. Some other choices could have been made, perhaps pointing towards the pressure or threat he puts women under.

2.3.2 HARVEY WEINSTEIN

The comparability of the articles selected for this case, as commented above, is given by the fact that they were released in less than 24 hours, TG corresponding to an editorial on the journal's view on Weinstein's case, and TDM, of very similar characteristics, being Daily Mail journalists' accounts of the same matter.

I have commented on how they were published around four years after the ones on Trump. Therefore, apart from comparing them two, crossed allusions to Trump's analysis will be made in order to draw conclusions on the discourse of TG and TDM, serving both to see if the discourse of any of them has changed but also to, hopefully, confirm the ideas obtained through this first analysis I have just made.

Given the importance of headlines, as with the previous analysis, I will now examine them. TG's is a short one (A3, p. 1):



This article is more than 2 months old

The Guardian view on Harvey Weinstein: a rapist behind bars

Editorial

For too long the movie mogul considered himself beyond the law. This week his accusers - and the wider #MeToo movement - got the justice they had been seeking

Tue 25 Feb 2020 18.46 GMT

It presents the relationship between the format and the content of the article: "The Guardian view on Harvey Weinstein: a rapist behind bars" with a very clear message established through the use of the colon":", he is "a rapist" whose acts have taken him to jail, "behind bars". The metaphor they create is related to his imprisonment, establishing the relationship between being a rapist and going to jail in less than four words.

TDM's headline (A4, p. 1), in turn, includes several elements instead of providing a lead:

Beauties and the Beast: How Harvey Weinstein - who was rarely seen without a A-list actress by his side - catapulted young women to stardom while breeding a culture of fear, silence and predatory behaviour

By JENNIFER RUBY FOR THE DAILY MAIL
PUBLISHED: 22:10 BST, 24 February 2020 | UPDATED: 23:06 BST, 24 February 2020

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The first words are "Beauties and the Beast", whose intertextuality alludes to the widely-known fairy tale. Such a metaphor differs from the first one. Even if "beast" stands for Weinstein's figure, truth is it evokes a tale widely romanticised in which a beast keeps a woman prisoner with a happy ending. Furthermore, to assume that "beauties" can stand for the women he raped could mean that they had to be "beautiful", somehow. What does that add to TDM discourse?

Keeping reading, we find "A-list actress", who are said to be by Weinstein's side almost at any time. After these two representations of women, we come across the "young women" he catapulted to "stardom". These are allusions of the glamourous atmosphere where he was powerful at. I will keep commenting on the way his power is portrayed, relating it to Trump's later on.

What is also very interesting is how the headline says he favoured the careers of these actresses "while" creating his culture of domination. That connector does not necessarily lead the reader to correlate both statements. There is no explicit causality in that connector as it would have occurred with "by", which would have indeed made clear how he used his power to abuse these women. Furthermore, the word "rape" or "rapist" do not appear here: instead, we have "fear, silence and predatory behaviour". It is not until the reader gets to the body of the article that we read how his predatory behaviour was of a sexual nature ("predatory sexual harassment"). I will also comment on that kind of lexis later on.

TG's lead seems to have a very different approach. It states that the "movie mogul" (Weinstein) thought himself "beyond the law", literally, "for too long". The first evaluative term we find here is "too long", acknowledging his abuses had been unpunished for a long time and certainly more than it should have been ("too" long). Indeed, many evaluative terms are expected in this kind of articles.

After this, "his accusers", the women victims, are related to the wider "#metoo movement", drawing a straightforward relationship between his case and patriarchy's systematic sexual violence towards women. If we found that TG gave voice to cases of unnamed women harassed by Trump, here we see how the journal's view on the issue keeps on this line, dealing with Weinstein's case as part of something bigger and giving voice to women, as we will keep commenting in the following paragraphs. Lastly, regarding TG's lead, the "justice" got by their victims is illustrative of the lexicon used to talk about his case.

The way the analysis was structured for Trump's case seemed quite straightforward since both articles shared the timeline-arranging of the events. However,

with Weinstein's, the reader gets the journals' accounts as a regular article. That is why now, after proving how both headlines and leads still point towards the same bias, respectively, I will move on to focus on certain aspects appearing throughout the text, such as the different representations of power -already found in Trump's articles- as well as the representation of the women victims and accusers.

TG's lexicon differs with that of TDM from the very first page. The semantic fields used by TG, which are quite evident to the reader, are these of *justice* and *women*, whereas the ones by TDM include several allusions to *animal instincts* to refer to the rapist and *confusion* or *discredit* towards the women. It seems necessary to prove, then, how TG associates this male violence to a crime, the judicial world and a consequent punishment, sexual harassment or abuse being a form of violence, exercised from a place of power and not a sex encounter of any type. TDM, however, to talk about the same events, will make several allusions to his instincts through different expressions, potentially idealising the glamour and the power he once had, also creating an aura of discredit towards the women victims and accusers, through the use of contradictory terms.

TG's article acknowledges "Weinstein was not the first powerful man to be accused of assaulting and raping women", to state how significant it is "in the march for justice". His power and his crimes are treated as already given information, whereas the new information, "the welcome step forward" comes next, to show a correlation between putting a rapist into prison and a more egalitarian society. The concept of *justice* as well as the treatment they give to Trump's, that is, an aggressor, are reflected through the choice of several expressions such as "accused of", "conviction" "court", "march for justice", "guilty", "crimes", "veredict" (A3, p. 1).

TDM's account does not feature the judicial proceedings until page 18 of A4. Before, checking the first page, as in TG's, it is evident how it focuses on Hollywood's events, mentioning the names of several actresses, films, the Oscar's ceremony. What the reader gets first is the story of his former life. We have seen how that culture of "fear" is said to be created while all that glamourous life had place. Of course, his cinematography and his career in the industry was already given information at the time, but so was that he had already been declared guilty in court, the choice being in hands of the journal.

Apart from rephrasing the contents advanced in the headline, the use of "story" to refer to his history of violence towards women is a rather aseptic term which indeed would not show enough repulsion on behalf of the journal. The fairy-tale intertextuality, the "story" and the "culture of fear" he was creating an attempt to individualize the case, as if it was something endemic in the industry (it has been alleged how that still holds true indeed). To depict the ways in which he exercised his power as if he was creating a particular culture just inside the Hollywood industry would not highlight how this behaviour fits into a bigger phenomenon: powerful men who abuse of their power as a result of the patriarchal world we live in.

TG, as we have seen, makes explicit the link between this case and the wider #metoo movement, through continuous allusions to women. TG does not give voice to Harvey Weinstein at any point throughout the article, and gives voice, in turn, to one of the female accusers, for instance, (Ashley Judd's testimony, A3, p. 1). It also mentions the #metoo movement immediately before (A3, p.1, both in the lead and 1st paragraph), whereas TDM does not mention it at all until page 21 of A4.

Aligned with those first insights into the case offered by TDM, the reader goes through several pictures of famous actresses smiling by his side (A4, pp. 2-17) and even

pictures with presidents Clinton and Obama (pages 25,26). If the reader got the famous names and professions of the women accusers in Trump's article, now he or she is getting these famous acquaintances as well.

Pages 18 and 19 of A4 offer several instances of bias. I already pointed out how the article relies on expressions related to madness when writing about the case. "Part circus, part freak show" is an expression used in both pages. This will be relevant later on.

As we can see, TDM article starts providing the account of one of his sexual misconduct instances, focusing on Jessica Mann's testimony. She is said to find "Weinstein lying naked on the bed, wanting to do 'something sexual'" (A4, p.18). She is the active agent that finds him, passively "lying naked on the bed". It could be dangerous to portray this situation as one in which she actively appears on such a scene. While it can be absolutely true that she approached the room, to say that he is simply "lying naked" does not acknowledge that the mere surprise to find such a powerful man naked can be a highly intimidatory behaviour for the woman.

Furthermore, the article wonders how cynical he must be to claim for "sexual gratification" (the context provided right before explains this happened after his mother's death). The article's stance is that of surprise, the shocking feature being his intentions considering that previous death and not his intimidatory behaviour itself. Furthermore, his intentions, according to TDM, correspond to "sexual gratification". Is a sexual act something that women grant to men?

Continuing with page 19 (A4), the reader comes across more expressions that label that behaviour as "rapacious sexual appetites" or "depraved sexual habits". The connotations related to the concept of *instinct* that these expressions carry do not insert

his misconduct in the patriarchal structure of power, but rather depict him as a man unable to control himself, so "cynical" up to the point of asking for "sexual gratification" after such an event. The word "appetite" conveys the idea of a physical need and "rapacious" delves into this idea of being an animal.

Not only his behaviour will be portrayed in such an irrational way, but also the women's testimonies, again, not establishing a correlation between the case and the globalised problem that male violence is.

Still at page 19, paying attention to the picture's remarks, one can read "Weinstein's catastrophic fall from grace" and "his shame". If his attitude is justified as being rapacious and instinctive, he would have suffered such "catastrophic fall from grace" indeed, since he could not avoid it, as if he had been a victim of his "appetites". A picture of him as a child follows in page 20 (A4). Is it relevant for the news on the trial? The information underlying reads: "His career and personal life are in ruins". He is not the agent but the one who suddenly sees his life "in ruins". This, together with the photograph as a child, the "appetites", the "fall from grace" is creating a discourse in which he is drawn to commit such crimes because of his instincts, his life being ruined because of that.

TG's stance is different indeed. It does not only qualify his crimes as rape or assault but explicitly shows repulse towards the issue: "depressing chain of events" that "must be broken" (A3, p.2) This is a very effective metaphor indeed, especially considering how, attending to evaluative criteria, the journal states it is mandatory to break that pattern (obligation modality). Furthermore, it is not referring to this case alone, since it says the "verdict is not the end of the issue" and that "the conversation that began

in Hollywood must not end there", alluding to the #metoo movement and all the women that have come forward or the ones who might have "no platform".

Weinstein's power is said to be executed through "pressure" or "aggressive and victim-blaming defence tactics" (A3, p. 2), similar to what this journal did in Trump's article ("threatening legal action" or "threatened to sue" in A1, p. 2). Also, TG acknowledges it is "increasingly clear how often powerful men" escape justice.

Elaborating further on the portrayal of women, victims and accusers, TG consistently alludes to women victims everywhere, the terms to speak about them being affective as regards evaluative parameters: they deserve "sympathy and support".

The last aspect to tackle as part of this analysis is the different portrayal of the female accusers. Already when examining the articles about Trump, the reader could appreciate how the one by TG did not feature any picture of the accusing women, except for that of Ivana Trump. I also commented how they featured testimonies by unnamed women, perhaps pointing towards the aim to give voice to every woman who alleged an assault. Now we see these considerations confirmed once reading TG's editorial on Weinstein.

In the same way, given the way TDM portrays the history of Weinstein's crimes and the aspects in which they put the focus on, the fact that the article does not feature anonymous testimonies, plus the fact that famous tv stars do appear, definitely fits TDM approach, dealing with the case as if it was rather unfortunate, associating it merely to the Hollywood industry.

There are some more remarkable instances of their different approaches, indeed.

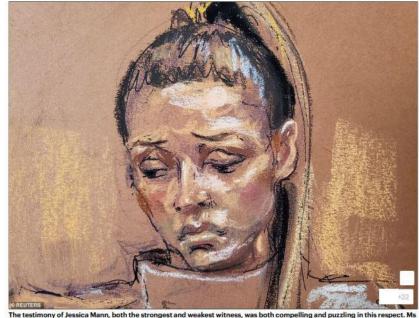
TG celebrates that "the fact that the two women Weinstein was convicted of harming kept

up relationships with him after they were attacked did not disqualify them for sympathy or justice." (A3, p. 2), which clearly contrasts with TDM's headline of the article on Trump, for whom the piece of news was that the accuser, Summer Zervos, wrote to him "THIS YEAR" to reconnect (A2, p.1).

Last but not least, paying attention one more time to the choice of images, TDM chooses to provide a drawing of Jessica Mann (A4, p.23). What reads underneath supports the ideas I have drawn out of this analysis.

If TG writes "how difficult is to bring the rich and connected to court" and speaks through Judd's voice: "it took 90 women coming forward for two guilty convictions", thus acknowledging how hard it is for the victims to prove their testimonies, TDM sends

a different message, stating how Mann was "both the strongest and weakest witness, both compelling and puzzling" (A4, p.23). Are they suggesting she is of a contradictory nature? Also, the bit that reads she "had an



the testimony or Jessica Mann, both the strongest and weakest witness, was both competining and puzzing in this respect, wis Mann, 34, a highly emotional witness at times, had an on-off five-year relationship with Weinstein. They met at a party in 2012 shortly after the aspiring young actress arrived in Los Angeles

on-off five-year relationship with Weinstein" would be to delve into that idea that keeping such relationships could, potentially, disqualify them. TG, as we have seen, celebrates that was not the case. I have already commented in section 2.2 on the interest of the choice of images as a way to reinforce the meanings conveyed by a certain text. For TDM, she was a "highly emotional witness at times", and the drawing they have chosen, featuring

these expressionist brushstrokes and her expression, again conveys certain irrationality which indeed goes against women's favour. In this line as well, the article digs into her past, alleging she was "raised in an abusive home" (A4, p. 21). If Mann's portrait is a biased choice of image, so are the ones chosen for TDM's article on Trump, where Zervos appears crying once the headline stated she "tearfully accused Trump" (A2, p.2).



Zervos claims Trump kissed her with an open mouth multiple times and groped her the Beverly Hills Hotel in 2007

3. CONCLUSIONS

I have aimed to prove the potential relationship between the underlying ideology of a certain journal and the resulting account of the events, particularly in the case of sexual violence towards women on behalf of powerful white men.

Throughout the analysis, it has been evident how the rather progressive journal, TG, portrays these powerful men either as suspects or guilty men, giving enough credit to the female accusers, regardless of their popularity, alluding to the #metoo movement and the need to stop this kind of violence. TG indeed portrays the male aggressor as such and also as a clearly powerful man, without idealising his power but rather denouncing it or, at least, putting the focus on the unequal power relationship between aggressor and victim.

In the case of TDM, the language used to portray the male aggressor either doesn't emphasise enough their power when it comes to denounce women's inferior position, or rather depicts their power as something desirable, allegations of their sexual assaults being treated as anecdotes or disgraceful events that happen to these powerful men, who now see their careers threatened because of their unavoidable animal instincts. Regarding victims, their reliability is not emphasized enough but rather discredited by the use of irrational imagery and sentimentalism, alleging contradictory behaviours.

These linguistic choices made by each journal not only help construct different, opposite discourses but actually get to shape reality, as I argued in section 1. What the readership gets are two different accounts of the same events which contribute to the ideology-shaping process of their target readership.

Bearing all this in mind, to revise potentially harmful discourses seems mandatory in the fight for equality of any kind, since language is at the core of society, being a tool with which to shape the world. Women's fight for equality is no exception to this. Feminists indeed have to revise and denounce any trace of biased discourses which undermine women and perpetuate power relations in which power is typically held by white men. To fight against sexist discourses means to fight for women's equality and vice versa.

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5. APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: "A timeline of Donald Trump's alleged sexual misconduct: who, when and what" (The Guardian 27/10/2016)

20/5/2020

A timeline of Donald Trump's alleged sexual misconduct: who, when and what | US news | The Guardian



Eleven women who have accused Trump of sexual misconduct.

A timeline of Donald Trump's alleged sexual misconduct: who, when and what

At the second debate, Donald Trump denied ever kissing or touching women without consent. But a number of women have come forward to contradict that

Amber Jamieson, Simon Jeffery and Nicole Puglise

Thu 27 Oct 2016 23.13 BST

At least 24 women have accused the Republican presidential nominee, Donald Trump, of inappropriate sexual behavior in multiple incidents spanning the last 30 years.

Of those, 12 have accused Trump of sexual misconduct, including groping and kissing them without permission

During the second presidential debate, Trump denied ever having kissed and touched women without their consent, following the release of a 2005 video in which Trump bragged about how he could grab women's genitals and "just start kissing" women with impunity because he was famous.

"Have you ever done those things?" moderator Anderson Cooper asked in the second debate.

"No I have not," Trump said. His statement arguably opened the floodgates.

Trump has denied the women's accusations, dismissing them as "lies" and "fabrications".

In the final presidential debate, Trump suggested that the rush of accusations was either orchestrated by the Clinton campaign or the product of women seeking "10 minutes of fame". He previously called his accusers "horrible, horrible liars".

Here is a timeline of allegations of inappropriate behavior by Trump, many of which have only been made public in recent days.

1980s

Who: Jessica Leeds

When the allegations became public: 12 October 2016

When the incident allegedly took place: around 1980

What allegedly happened: The now 74-year-old told the New York Times that Trump groped her on a plane after she sat next to him in a first-class cabin during a business trip to New York more than 30 years ago. She says Trump lifted the armrest between them and then touched her breasts and attempted to put his hands up her skirt. "It was an assault," she told the Times. "He was like an octopus … His hands were everywhere."

https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2016/oct/13/list-of-donald-trump-sexual-misconduct-allegations

1/11

Trump's response: Trump denies the incident took place. "This entire article is fiction, and for the New York Times to launch a completely false, coordinated character assassination against Mr Trump on a topic like this is dangerous," said the Trump campaign in a statement.

His lawyers have sent a letter to the New York Times demanding a retraction and threatening further legal action. The New York Times is standing by its story.

Who: Ivana Trump

When the allegations became public: 1993

When the incident allegedly took place: 1989

What allegedly happened: Trump's first wife Ivana said that she had been raped by her then husband after an argument, according to her divorce deposition, a claim which was reported in a 1993 book called Lost Tycoon: The Many Lives of Donald J Trump. As a condition of her divorce settlement, Ivana is not allowed to comment publicly on her marriage without Trump's permission. The book was printed with a statement from Ivana clarifying the incident:

[O]n one occasion during 1989, Mr Trump and I had marital relations in which he behaved very differently toward me than he had during our marriage. As a woman, I felt violated, as the love and tenderness, which he normally exhibited towards me, was absent. I referred to this as a 'rape', but I do not want my words to be interpreted in a literal or criminal sense.



Ivana and Donald Trump in 1991. Photograph: Butler/Bauer/Rex/Shutterstock

Trump's response: "You're talking about the frontrunner for the GOP, presidential candidate, as well as a private individual who never raped anybody," Michael Cohen, special counsel at the Trump Organization, told the Daily Beast when it reported on the comments in July 2015. He also threatened to sue if the Daily Beast published a story on the allegations, although no legal action took place.

1990s

Who: Unnamed young girl

When the allegations became public: 12 October 2016

When the incident allegedly took place: 1992

What allegedly happened: Video from a 1992 Entertainment Tonight Christmas special emerged, in which Trump, who was 46 at the time, is heard talking to a young child. Trump asks if she is going up the escalator. When she tells him she is, he responds - and it's not clear

exactly who he's talking to, as Trump's face doesn't appear onscreen - "I'm going to be dating her in 10 years. Can you believe it?"

Trump's response: Trump has not spoken about the incident and did not respond to the Guardian's request for comment.

Who: Jill Harth

When the allegations became public: 1997

When the incident allegedly took place: 1992-93

What allegedly happened: Harth, a makeup artist, gave a presentation to Trump at his offices in Trump Tower with her then romantic (and business) partner George Houraney. She said Trump made advances on her, including groping her under the table during a dinner the following night at the Plaza Hotel.

In January 1993, Harth and Houraney travelled to Trump's Mar-a-Lago property in Florida to celebrate their business deal. During a tour of the property, Trump pulled Harth into one of the children's bedrooms, she claimed.

"He pushed me up against the wall, and had his hands all over me and tried to get up my dress again," Harth said in an interview with the Guardian in July, "and I had to physically say: 'What are you doing? Stop it.' It was a shocking thing to have him do this because he knew I was with George, he knew they were in the next room. And how could he be doing this when I'm there for business?"

Harth filed a lawsuit against Trump in 1997 alleging the harassment, which she later dropped. The pair then briefly dated in 1998.

Trump's response: "Mr Trump denies each and every statement made by Ms Harth as these 24-year-old allegations lack any merit or veracity," his campaign said in July.

Who: Kristin Anderson

When the allegations became public: 14 October 2016

When the incident allegedly took place: early 1990s

What allegedly happened: Anderson told the Washington Post she was at China Club, a Manhattan nightclub, when Trump put his hand up her skirt while she sat on a couch speaking with friends.

"This is the vivid part for me. The person on my right, who unbeknownst to me at that time was Donald Trump, put their hand up my skirt. He did touch my vagina through my underwear," said Anderson.

"As I push the hand away, I got up and I turned around and I see these eyebrows. Very distinct eyebrows of Donald Trump."

Anderson noted that her friends also identified the man as Trump.

Trump's response: "Mr Trump strongly denies this phoney allegation by someone looking to get some free publicity," said spokeswoman Hope Hicks in a statement. "It is totally ridiculous."

At a rally in North Carolina, Trump appeared to reference the event. "One came out recently [that said] I was sitting alone in a club, I don't sit alone in a club ... it's unbelievable," he said.

Who: Lisa Boyne

When the allegations became public: 13 October 2016

When the incident allegedly took place: 1996

What allegedly happened: Boyne, now a health food entrepreneur, told the Huffington Post she witnessed Trump looking up women's skirts and commenting on their underwear and genitalia at a dinner.

Then 25 and a thinktank employee, Boyne said she was invited to dinner with Trump, John Casablancas, the late modeling agent, and other women. Seated at a semi-circular table with Trump on one end and Casablancas on the other, she said the men refused to get up to allow the women to leave the table and instead made them walk across it. Trump "stuck his head right underneath their skirts" though he didn't do that to her because she was not a model, she said.

One woman who was at the dinner, when contacted by the Huffington Post, confirmed it took place but did not recall this behavior from Trump. A roommate of Boyne's denied that she called her that night.

Trump's response: Hope Hicks, a spokeswoman for Trump, told the Huffington Post: "Mr Trump never heard of this woman and would never do that."

Who: Cathy Heller

When the allegations became public: 15 October 2016

When the incident allegedly took place: 1997

What allegedly happened: Heller was attending a Mother's Day brunch at Mar-a-Lago when, she said, she met Trump and he immediately kissed her on the lips, fighting her when she pulled away.

"He took my hand, and grabbed me, and went for the lips," said Heller. She leaned backwards to avoid the kiss. "And he said, 'Oh, come on.' He was strong. And he grabbed me and went for my mouth and went for my lips."

Trump then kissed her on the side of her mouth, she claimed.

"He was pissed. He couldn't believe a woman would pass up the opportunity," she said.

Trump's response: "There is no way that something like this would have happened in a public place on Mother's Day at Mr Trump's resort," said spokesman Jason Miller. "It would have been the talk of Palm Beach for the past two decades."

Who: Temple Taggart

When the allegations became public: 14 May 2016

When the incident allegedly took place: 1997

What allegedly happened: The former Miss Utah told the New York Times that when she was a 21-year-old pageant contestant, Trump kissed her on the mouth when she was introduced to him.

"He kissed me directly on the lips. I thought, 'Oh my God, gross.' He was married to Marla Maples at the time. I think there were a few other girls that he kissed on the mouth. I was like, 'Wow, that's inappropriate," she told the newspaper.

Trump also kissed her on the mouth during a meeting at Trump Tower, she claimed, where he recommended the 21-year-old lie about her age to advance her career. "We're going to have to tell them you're 17," she recalled him saying.

Trump's response: Trump disputed the allegation, with the New York Times reporting he said "he is reluctant to kiss strangers on the lips".

Who: Mariah Billado and four other anonymous former Miss Teen USA contestants

When the allegations became public: 12 October 2016

When the incident allegedly took place: 1997

What allegedly happened: Former 1997 Miss Teen USA contestants said Trump walked into the dressing room while contestants, some as young as 15, were changing. Billado recalled that Trump, the new owner of the contest, announced: "Don't worry, ladies, I've seen it all before."

"I remember putting on my dress really quick because I was like, 'Oh my God, there's a man in here'," the former Miss Vermont Teen USA told Buzzfeed.

Trump's response: Trump did not respond to Buzzfeed's report and did not respond to the Guardian's request for comment.

Who: Karena Virginia

When the allegations became public: 20 October 2016

When the incident allegedly took place: 1998

What allegedly happened: Virginia, a yoga instructor and life coach, was waiting for a car after the US Open in New York, when, she said, Trump touched her breast.

"He was with a few other men. I was quite surprised when I overheard him talking to the other men about me. 'Hey, look at this one,' he said. 'We haven't seen her before. Look at those legs.' As though I was an object rather than a person," recalled Virginia, who said she had never met Trump before.

In a press conference with her lawyer, Gloria Allred, she said Trump then walked up to her, "reached his right arm and grabbed my right arm. Then his hand touched the right side of my breast.

"I was in shock. I flinched. 'Don't you know who I am? Don't you know who I am?' That's what he said to me. I felt intimidated and I felt powerless."

Virginia was 28 when the alleged incident occurred.

Trump's response: "Discredited political operative Gloria Allred, in another coordinated, publicity seeking attack with the Clinton campaign, will stop at nothing to smear Mr Trump. Give me a break. Voters are tired of these circus-like antics and reject these fictional stories and the clear efforts to benefit Hillary Clinton," said Jessica Ditto, Trump's deputy communications director.

2000s

Who: Bridget Sullivan

When the allegations became public: 18 May 2016

When the incident allegedly took place: 2000

What allegedly happened: While she was competing as Miss New Hampshire at the 2000 Miss USA contest, Sullivan said, Trump, then owner of the contest, came backstage while contestants were changing. "The time that he walked through the dressing rooms was really shocking. We were all naked," she told Buzzfeed.

Trump's response: Spokeswoman Hope Hicks said in May the allegations were "totally false".

However, in a 2005 appearance on Howard Stern's radio show unearthed by CNN, Trump bragged about walking into contestants' dressing rooms at pageants.

"Well, I'll tell you the funniest is that before a show, I'll go backstage and everyone's getting dressed, and everything else, and you know, no men are anywhere, and I'm allowed to go in because I'm the owner of the pageant and therefore I'm inspecting it," Trump told Stern.

"You know, I'm inspecting because I want to make sure that everything is good. You know, the dresses. 'Is everyone OK?' You know, they're standing there with no clothes. 'Is everybody OK?' And you see these incredible looking women, and so, I sort of get away with things like that."



Donald Trump addresses the Miss USA beauty pageant contestants in 2012. Photograph: AP

Who: Tasha Dixon

When the allegations became public: 12 October 2016

When the incident allegedly took place: 2001

What allegedly happened: The former Miss Arizona told Los Angeles's CBS affiliate Trump walked through the Miss USA dressing room in 2001 while contestants were naked and changing.

"He just came strolling right in," Dixon said. "There was no second to put a robe on or any sort of clothing or anything. Some girls were topless. Others girls were naked. Our first introduction to him was when we were at the dress rehearsal and half-naked changing into our bikinis."

Trump's response: His campaign released a statement denying the allegation:

These accusations have no merit and have already been disproven by many other individuals who were present. When you see questionable attacks like this magically put out there in the final month of a presidential campaign, you have to ask yourself what the political motivations are and why the media is pushing it.

Who: Unnamed Miss USA 2001 contestant When the allegations became public: 13 October 2016

When the incident allegedly took place: 2001

What allegedly happened: Trump walked into the shared dressing room of two Miss USA 2001 contestants while they were changing, even though security warned him the women were naked, one of the women said in an interview with the Guardian.

"Mr Trump just barged right in, didn't say anything, stood there and stared at us," she recalled.

"He didn't walk in and say, 'Oh, I'm so sorry, I was looking for someone," she added. "He walked in, he stood and he stared. He was doing it because he knew that he could."

Trump's response: The Trump campaign did not respond to the Guardian's request for comment.

Who: Mindy McGillivray

When the allegation became public: 12 October 2016

When the incident allegedly took place: 24 January 2003

What allegedly happened: McGillivray told the Palm Beach Post Trump groped her while she was assisting a photographer friend working at an event at Trump's Mar-a-Lago estate.

Ken Davidoff, who was Mar-a-Lago's official photographer, said he remembered McGillivray telling him on the night: "Donald just grabbed my ass!"

She recalled the incident to Palm Beach Post. "All of a sudden I felt a grab, a little nudge. I think it's Ken's camera bag, that was my first instinct. I turn around and there's Donald. He sort of looked away quickly. I quickly turned back, facing Ray Charles, and I'm stunned," said McGillivray.

Trump's response: The Trump campaign did not respond to the Guardian's request for comment.

What: Access Hollywood leaked footage from 2005 When the allegation became public: 8 October 2016

When the incident allegedly took place: 2005

What allegedly happened: Leaked tapes from Access Hollywood in the Washington Post reveal Trump, boasting to then host Billy Bush, that being famous means he can touch and kiss women without their permission.

Actor Arianne Zucker arrives to take Trump and Bush on a tour of the set of Days of Our Lives, and the men start speaking about her. She cannot hear them.

"I've got to use some Tic Tacs, just in case I start kissing her," Trump said. "You know I'm automatically attracted to beautiful - I just start kissing them. It's like a magnet. Just kiss. I

don't even wait."

"And when you're a star, they let you do it," Trump adds. "You can do anything."

"Whatever you want," said Bush.

"Grab them by the pussy," Trump said. "You can do anything."

Trump's response: Trump recorded an apology video, published on social media, saying he "regretted" the comments.

"Anyone who knows me knows these words don't reflect who I am," he said. "I said it, I was wrong, and I apologize."

During the subsequent presidential debate he dismissed the comments as "locker-room talk" and said he had never kissed or grabbed women without their consent.

Who: Rachel Crooks

When the allegations became public: 12 October 2016

When the incident allegedly took place: 2005

What allegedly happened: Crooks, then a 22-year-old receptionist at real estate firm Bayrock Group, whose offices are in Trump Tower, said she introduced herself to Trump outside the building's elevator one morning. Trump began kissing her cheeks, and then "kissed me directly on the mouth", she told the Times.

"It was so inappropriate ... I was so upset that he thought I was so insignificant that he could do that," said Crooks.

Trump's response: Trump's campaign manager said he intended to sue the New York Times over the story and had asked for a retraction. In a tweet and at a rally in Florida, Trump repeated that the story was \Box "a total fabrication".

Who: Natasha Stoynoff

When the allegations became public: 12 October 2016

When the incident allegedly took place: December 2005

What allegedly happened: People Magazine reporter Natasha Stoynoff said she was sent to Mar-a-Lago to interview Trump for a story about his first wedding anniversary with Melania, where he forced himself on to her.

"We walked into that room alone, and Trump shut the door behind us. I turned around, and within seconds he was pushing me against the wall and forcing his tongue down my throat," wrote Stoynoff.

"You know we're going to have an affair, don't you?" she said Trump told her. He then turned up at the salon where she was due to get a massage the following day.

Trump's response: At a Florida rally, Trump denied the incident took place, following an earlier tweet:

Who: Ninni Laaksonen

When the allegations became public: 27 October 2016

When the incident allegedly took place: 2006

What allegedly happened: Laaksonen, a former Miss Finland in the Miss Universe competition, said Trump groped her during a photoshoot for an appearance on The Late Show with David Letterman.

"Trump stood right next to me and suddenly he squeezed my butt. He really grabbed my butt," she told Ilta-Sanomat, a Finnish newspaper. "I don't think anybody saw it, but I flinched and thought: 'What is happening?'"

Laaksonen said: "Somebody told me there that Trump liked me because I looked like Melania when she was younger. It left me disgusted."

Trump's response: The Trump campaign did not immediately respond to a request for comment.

Who: Jessica Drake

When the allegations became public: 22 October 2016

When the incident allegedly took place: 2006

What allegedly happened: Drake, a pornographic film actor and sex educator, said Trump kissed her and two female friends on the lips without permission and then offered her \$10,000 to have dinner with him and attend a party, after they met at a golf event.

"He asked me for my phone number, which I gave to him," she said at a press conference. "Later that evening, he invited me to his room. I said I didn't feel right going alone, so two other women came with me. In the penthouse suite, I met Donald again. When we entered the room he grabbed each of us tightly in a hug and kissed each of us on the lips without asking for permission. He was wearing pyjamas."

A man later called on Trump's behalf asking her to return to his room, she said, and she refused. Trump then called her. "Donald then asked me 'What do you want?' 'How much?'" said Drake. She declined, she said, and a man called and offered her \$10,000 and the use of Trump's private jet.

Trump's response: After Drake came forward, Trump issued a dismissive statement. He also dismissed all claims against him in an interview with New Hampshire Today: "These are stories that are made up, this is total fiction. You'll find out that, in the years to come, these women that stood up, it was all fiction."

He then specifically mentioned Drake, saying sarcastically he was sure no one had harassed her before: "And she's a porn star. You know, this one that came out recently, 'He grabbed me and he grabbed me on the arm.' Oh, I'm sure she's never been grabbed before."

Who: Summer Zervos

When the allegations became public: 14 October 2016

When the incident allegedly took place: 2007

What allegedly happened: Zervos, a contestant on The Apprentice, accused Trump of groping and kissing her on two occasions.

During a meeting at Trump Tower, she said, Trump greeted Zervos and said goodbye to her by kissing her on the mouth. Later in the year, she said, she met Trump for dinner in Los Angeles,

A timeline of Donald Trump's alleged sexual misconduct: who, when and what | US news | The Guardian

and met him at his hotel beforehand.

"He came to me and started kissing me open-mouthed and he pulled me towards him," said Zervos. "He then grabbed my shoulder and began kissing me again very aggressively and placed his hand on my breast ... he walked up, grabbed my hand, and walked me into the bedroom."

After she rebuked him, she said, he thrust his genitals towards her.

Trump's response: In a statement, Trump said he "vaguely remembered" Zervos but "never met her at a hotel or greeted her inappropriately a decade ago".

2010S

Who: Unnamed woman

When the allegations became public: 8 October 2016

When the incident allegedly took place: 2010

What allegedly happened: A friend of CNN anchor Erin Burnett recounted the story to Burnett about a meeting in a boardroom at Trump Tower where Trump tried to kiss her on the mouth.

"Trump took Tic Tacs, suggested I take them also. He then leaned in, catching me off guard, and kissed me almost on lips. I was really freaked out," the woman said, according to Burnett.

"After, Trump asked me to come into his office alone. Was really unsure what to do. ... Figured I could handle myself. Anyway, once in his office he kept telling me how special I am and gave me his cell, asked me to call him. I ran the hell out of there," Burnett reported the woman saying.

Trump's response: Trump did not respond to CNN's report and did not respond to the Guardian's request for comment.

Who: Cassandra Searles

When the allegations became public: 17 June2016

When the incident allegedly took place: 2013

What allegedly happened: Searles, Miss Washington State 2013, posted a photo to Facebook of Trump posing with her and her fellow contestants from the Miss USA 2013 contest.

"He probably doesn't want me telling the story about that time he continually grabbed my ass and invited me to his hotel room," Searles wrote in the comments under the photo, reported Yahoo.

"Do y'all remember that one time we had to do our onstage introductions, but this one guy treated us like cattle and made us do it again because we didn't look him in the eyes? Do you also remember when he then proceeded to have us lined up so he could get a closer look at his property?" she wrote alongside the photo.

Other contestants chimed in agreeing with Searles, with one noting her story was "so extremely true and scary".

Trump's response: Trump did not respond to Yahoo's report and did not respond to the Guardian's request for comment.

APPENDIX B: "The Apprentice contestant who tearfully accused Trump of sexual assault emailed him THIS YEAR asking to "reconnect" and always spoke about him in "glowing" terms" (Mail Online 15/10/2016)

Trump campaign releases 2016 email from sex assault accuser Summer Zervos | Daily Mail Online

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The Apprentice contestant who tearfully accused Trump of sexual assault emailed him THIS YEAR asking to 'reconnect' and always spoke about him in 'glowing' terms

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- Summer Zervos held press conference on Friday, saying Donald Trump kissed her, groped her breast and 'thrust his genitals' at her in 2007
- · Her cousin John Barry released a statement through Trump's campaign
- Barry said Zervos spoke highly of Trump for nearly a decade
- · He added that Zervos was seeking attention at Trump's expense
- Trump campaign also released an email Zervos wrote to the presidential candidate, extolling the virtues of her restaurant in April 14, 2016
- Zervos said she wrote a second email confronting Trump on April 21, 2016 writing: 'I have been incredibly hurt by our previous interaction'
- · Nine women including Zervos accused Trump of sexual harassment
- Allegations emerged after 2005 hot mic recording surfaced of Trump bragging about sexually assaulting women with impunity

By DAILYMAIL.COM REPORTERS

PUBLISHED: 20:06 BST, 15 October 2016 | UPDATED: 14:47 BST, 16 October 2016





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The Trump campaign released an email from former The Apprentice contestant Summer Zervos, showing that she hoped to 'reconnect' with the presidential candidate in April 2016, years after her alleged sexual assault.

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Zervos held a press conference on Friday with her attorney, claiming that T kissed her on the lips, touched her breast and 'thrust his genitals' at her wh met to discuss business opportunities in 2007.

But her cousin John Barry of Mission Viejo, California, accused Zervos of se attention at Trump's expense with the allegations, writing she 'had nothing

MailOnline

Barry claimed a motive for Zervos' actions, saying she turned on the business tycoon after he snubbed the email from her, dated April 14, 2016.

But Zervos cited the email during the press conference, saying she reached out to confront Trump and give him an 'opportunity to clear the air'.



Former Apprentice contestant Summer Zervos (above with lawyer Gloria Allred) has come forward claiming she was sexually assaulted by Donald Trump in his hotel room



Zervos claims Trump kissed her with an open mouth multiple times and groped her the Beverly Hills Hotel in 2007

THE EMAIL THE TRUMP CAMPAIGN CLAIMS SUMMER ZEF SENT TO TRUMP SENIOR EMPLOYEE, RHONA GRAFF IN 20

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Trump has a great deal of support in Huntington Beach, Ca! He has witnessed both my highs and lows operating a small business and I am pleased to report that business is good. Sunny's Restaurant has a long history of making people feel special. We hire a diverse crew and embrace anyone who is honest while working hard. Mr Trump is cut from the same cloth.

I would greatly appreciate reconnecting at this time. He will know my intentions are genuine.

Thank you,

Summer Zervos

Summer Zervos breaks down over Trump sex assault details in 2016



Piers Morgan reveals Kate Garraway is given 'huge hope' by hearing stories of people who have survived coronavirus after long battles in ICU



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Ben Affleck and Ana de Armas put on a cosy display as they hold hands while taking their dogs for a walk amid

Barry said he was 'shocked and bewildered' by Zervos, adding: 'For almost a decade, my cousin would talk about how much she looked up to Mr. Trump and viewed him as an inspiration - a success story she wanted to copy.'

'She has praised the good things he's done for her life, and in fact she converted her friends and our family to become Trump supporters even though we've never been active in politics before. road more

'That was until Summer invited Mr. Trump to her restaurant during the prim he said no,' Barry claimed.

'I think Summer wishes she could still be on reality TV, and in an effort to ge back she's saying all of these negative things about Mr. Trump....

MailOnline

Zervos said she first contacted Trump's secretary asking to speak to the business tycoon without disclosing the reason why.

She wrote a second email on April 21, 2016, asking that her message be forwarded on to Trump.

She said: 'In that email, I stated: "Your interest in me as a potential employee meant the world to me. Your interest in me as anything more blew my mind, and I lost my footing."

'I further said, "I have been incredibly hurt by our previous interaction." I ended by stating, "I hope to hear from you and wish you continued success."

She said Trump did not reply.

- OCTOBER 14, 2016 -

STATEMENT FROM JOHN BARRY

"I am completely shocked and bewildered by my cousin, Summer Zervos, and her press conference today. Ever since she was on The Apprentice she has had nothing but glowing things to say about Mr. Trump. For almost a decade, my cousin would talk about how much she looked up to Mr. Trump and viewed him as an inspiration - a success story she wanted to copy. Summer would also talk about how kind and caring Mr. Trump was on the show, and how he would even visit children in hospitals without telling the press. She has praised the good things he's done for her life, and in fact she converted her friends and our family to become Trump supporters even though we've never been active in politics before.

"That was until Summer invited Mr. Trump to her restaurant during the primary and he said no. I think Summer wishes she could still be on reality TV, and in an effort to get that back she's saying all of these negative things about Mr. Trump. That's not how she talked about him before. I can only imagine that Summer's actions today are nothing more than an attempt to regain the spotlight at Mr. Trump's expense and I don't think it reflects well." - John Barry, Mission Viejo, CA (first cousin of Summer Zervos)

Zervos' cousin John Barry issued a statement through Trump's campaign, saying the former Apprentice star was craving the limelight with the sexual harassment allegations



MailOnline

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fence... weeks after COVID-19 battle left the star at 'death's door'



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Zervos said she first contacted Trump a year after she appeared on the fifth season of The Apprentice aired to speak about possible business opportunities.

The two met for lunch, she said, but Trump kissed her on the lips when he greeted her, which she thought may have just been his normal behavior.

'We sat and spoke. He was extremely complimentary. He said that he was very impressed with how I handled myself on The Apprentice. He said that he had never met anyone with my combination of being smart, attractive and with as large a set of 'balls' as I had. He said that he would love to have me work for him,' said Zervos of

Then, Trump kissed her again as she prepared to leave the restaurant.

'As I was about to leave he again kissed me on the lips. This made me feel very nervous and embarrassed. This is not what I wanted or expected,' said Zervos.

'He asked me for my phone number and I scrawled it down with a marker. I left hurriedly and called a friend who lived in New York because I was upset by the kiss. I also called my parents to tell them what had happened.'

She said that after speaking with her friend and parents they came to the conclusion that this was 'undoubtedly some form of greeting.'

At the time, Trump had been married to his wife Melania for two years, and their son Barron would have been only oneyear-old.

Zervos said she went to meet Trump on a second occasion at a Beverly Hills Hotel, thinking they were going to have dinner.

Instead, she was taken to his bungalow where Trump made his move, according to Zervos.

'[H]e came to me and started kissing me open-mouthed as he was pulling me toward him,' she said, pausing for brief moments as she began to tear up.

Zervos said she then pulled away from Trump and went to sit across the room, but soon after the billionaire businessman asked her to come sit next to him.

'He then grabbed my shoulder and began kissing me again very aggressively and placed his hand on my MailOnline

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DONALD TRUMP RESPONSE

'I vaguely remember Ms. Zervos as one of the many contestants on The Apprentice over the years. To be clear, I never met her at a hotel or greeted her inappropriately a decade ago. That is not who I am as a person, and it is not how I've conducted my life. In fact, Ms. Zervos continued to contact me for help, emailing my office on April 14th of this year asking that I visit her restaurant in California.

Beyond that, the media is now creating a theater of absurdity that threatens to tear our democratic process apart and poison the minds of the American public. When Gloria Allred is given the same weighting on national television as the President of the United States, and unfounded accusations are treated as fact, with reporters throwing due diligence and fact-finding to the side in a rush to file their stories first, it's evident that we truly are living in a broken system.

'Hillary Clinton can spend all of her time and money pushing complete lies against our campaign, but I refuse to fall victim to this vicious cycle road more personal attacks. In the comit plan on addressing our nation more personal way to present vision for how together we fig bring back American jobs and



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He eventually convinced her to lie down on the bed with him, and she told him she was not interested in him, Zervos said.

bypass the unethical press that wants to see their candidate elected. Together, we will make America great again.'

But he began grabbing at her again, she

claims. 'He put me in an embrace and I tried to push him away. I pushed his chest to put space between us and I said come on man, "get real," said Zarvos.

'He repeated my words back to me, 'get real' as he began thrusting his genitals.

'He tried to kiss me again and with my hand still on his chest I said: "Dude you're trippin' right now" attempting to make it clear that I was not interested.

'He said, "What do you want?" I said I came to have dinner. He said, "Okay, we will have dinner."

Zervos is among seven other women who have come forward in the last week claiming Trump harassed them.

He was caught on a 2005 hot mic recording bragging about sexually harassing women with impunity because he was a celebrity.

He later dismissed his comments as 'locker room banter' and denied ever sexually harassing women when he was confronted by debate moderator Anderson Cooper.

Summer Zervos reveals that Donald Trump groped her

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Jessica Leeds, a 74-year-old former businesswoman who lives in Manhattan, told the New York Times on Wednesday she was 'assaulted' by Trump on a flight when she was 38.

TIMELINE: WHEN DONALD TRUMP HAS BEEN ACCUSED OF

Leeds explained how she was sat beside Trump in first class on a flight, wh Republican nominee lifted the arm-rest between then and allegedly begar touching her.

'He was like an octopus,' she told the Times. 'His hands were everywhere.'

MailOnline



Jessica Leeds

1989 - Ivana Trump

The Donald's first wife claimed she was 'violated' by him after a violent attack, documents filed as part of the couple's divorce claimed, according to the **Daily Beast**.

Ivana distanced herself from the claims last year when Trump started his campaign.

Early 1990s - Kristin Anderson

Kristin Anderson was out with friends, chatting up a storm at a Manhattan nightspot, when she felt fingers creep up her miniskirt, slide up her inner thigh and then touch her vagina through her panties.

The man who touched her was none other than Donald Trump, Anderson now 46 - told the Washington Post.

She said the incident took place in the early 1990s, when she was in her early twenties and an aspiring model.



Kristin Anderson

1993 - Jill Harth

Jill Harth, a makeup artist, accused Trump of 'attempted rape' stemming from an incident in 1993.

Harth told the **Guardian** the incident in question took place during a visit to Trump's Mar-a-Lago mansion in January of that year.

'He pushed me up against the wall, and had his hands all over me and tried to get up my dress again,' she told the newspaper. 'I had to physically say: 'What are you doing? Stop it."

MailOnline



Jill Harth

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1993 - Vendela Kirsebom

Former supermodel Vendela Kirsebom exclusively told DailyMail.com that Donald Trump's 'vulgar' and 'sexist' remarks about the size of women's breasts forced her to switch tables at a White House dinner party.

The sports Illustrated cover model claims her night at a 1993 Vanity Fair event was ruined because she was sat next to the billionaire.

Recalling the 'excruciating' night, Kirsebom, 49, said: 'Everything he said was so vulgar.

'I couldn't listen to his nonsense for an entire night so I asked if I could be moved.'



Vendela Kirsebom

Machine Gun Kelly takes motorcycle ride after Brian Austin Greer confirms split from wife Megan Fox ... amid reports he and actress 'have hooked up'















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1996 - Lisa Boyne

Lisa Boyne, CEO of a health food company, claims that in the summer of 1996 she saw Trump make a series of women walk up and down a restaurant table so that he could announce whether they were wearing underwear.

'It was the most offensive scene I've ever been a part of,' she told The Huffington Post Thursday. 'I wanted to get the heck out of there.'

According to Boyne, she and friend Sonja Tremont - better known today as Sonja Morgan of 'Real Housewives of New York'

Morgan of 'Real Housewives of New York'
- had been invited to dinner in Manhattan



Lisa Boyne

with Trump and late modelling agent John Casablancas.

1997 - Four Miss Teen USA contestants

Mariah Billado and three other contestants claimed to **Buzzfeed** that Trump walked into dressing rooms prior to the pageant while competitors were naked.

'I remember putting on my dress really quick because I was like, 'Oh my god, there's a man in here'.'

Bilado told the website, before adding Trump said something like: 'Don't worry, ladies, I've seen it all before'.



Mariah Billado

1997 - Miss USA contestant Temple Taggart

Temple Taggart, a former Miss Utah, told the **New York Times** earlier this y Trump kissed her on the lips during the pageant.

MailOnline

Taggart has also sat down for an interview with NBC News.

'When I first heard the leaked tape, it's very unsettling... you don't want to hear anyone talking about women like that,' she said in a promotion clip for the interview.

1997 - Cathy Heller

Cathy Heller, now 63, claims the billionaire kissed her on the mouth without her consent in 1997 while she attended a Mother's Day luncheon with her family at Trump's Mar-a-Lago club in Palm Beach, Florida.



Temple Taggart

She told The Guardian on Saturday: 'He took my hand, and grabbed me, and went for the lips,' she said.

She claims she held back but he persevered. 'And he said, 'Oh, come on.' He was strong. He grabbed me and went for my mouth and went for my lips.'

Trump denied the accusation, claiming she was motivated by a personal vendetta to have her family's membership fees reimbursed.

2000 - Miss USA contestant Bridget Sullivan

Bridget Sullivan told Buzzfeed earlier this year that the then-owner of the pageant walked through the backstage area to wish contestants good luck, despite the fact many of them were naked at the time.

'The time that he walked through the dressing rooms was really shocking. We were all naked,' Sullivan said.

She went on to describe Trump as a 'creepy uncle', saying he would 'hug you just a little low on your back.'

Buzzfeed spoke with four other contestants from that year - none whom remembered Trump walking through the dressing room when contestants were naked.

Bridget Sullivan

2001 - Miss USA contestant Tasha Dixon

Tasha Dixon told CBS News earlier this year walked into the changing rooms at the pageant without warning, meaning many of the competitors were naked or not fully dressed.

'Our first introduction to him was when we were at the dress rehearsal and half naked changing into our bikinis,' Dixon said in an interview. 'He just came

MailOnline

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Prince Harry and Meghan Markle are spending a 'quiet' second wedding anniversary 'enjoying time with Archie with no work calls'



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'There was no second to put a robe on or Tasha Dixon any sort of clothing or anything. Some girls were topless. Other girls were naked.'

together on season eight finale After he drunkenly called the show his own

2003 - Mindy McGillivray

Mindy McGillivray, 36, told the Palm Beach Post that Trump grabbed her backside after she helped a photographer who was covering a concert at Trump's Mar-a-Lago mansion.

McGillivray, who was 23 at the time, said she was with Ken Davidoff at the Mar-a-Lago on January 24, 2003.

'All of a sudden I felt a grab, a little nudge. I think it's Ken's camera bag, that was my first instinct,' she told the newspaper.

'I turn around and there's Donald. He sort of looked away quickly."



Mindy McGillivray

2004 - Trump discussed what he thought it would be like to have sex with a teenage Lindsay Lohan on the Howard Stern Show

'She's probably deeply troubled and therefore great in bed,' Trump told Stern when asked by the shock jock if he could imagine bedding 'troubled teen' Lindsay Lohan.

Trump went on to say: 'How come the deeply troubled women, you know, deeply, deeply troubled, they're always the best in bed?'

At the time of the interview, Lohan was just 18-years-old. Trump was 58.

The conversation continued with Trump speaking about a friend he described as 'a great Playboy' and who he said only wants to date 'crazy' women.

ER

have sex with a teenage Lindsay Lohan (pictured)

2005 - Rachel Crooks

Rachel Crooks was a 22-year-old working as a receptionist at Bayrock Group, a real estate company based in Trump Tower in Manhattan, when she says Trump kissed her on the mouth without permission while in an elevator in 2005.

'It was so inappropriate,' Ms. Crooks told the New York Times. 'I was so upset that he thought I was so insignificant that he could do that.'

Crooks told the newspaper the incident took place after she shook hands with

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2005 - Donald Trump admits he would 'inspect' pageant contestants backstage

Donald Trump bragged about the extra power he had during an interview with Howard Stern in April 2005, the tapes of which have been released by CNN.

'I'll tell you the funniest is that I'll go backstage before a show and everyone's getting dressed,' Trump said about the pageant.

'No men are anywhere, and I'm allowed to go in, because I'm the owner of the pageant and therefore I'm inspecting it.... 'Is everyone OK'? You know, they're standing there with no clothes. 'Is everybody OK?'

'And you see these incredible looking women, and so I sort of get away with things like that.'

2005 - Trump brags about being able to grope women without consent to Billy Bush on the set of Access Hollywood

'You know I'm automatically attracted to beautiful - I just start kissing them. It's like a magnet. Just kiss. I don't even wait,' he was heard saying to Billy Bush on the set of Access Hollywood in 2005 in a recording published by the Washington Post last Friday.

'And when you're a star they let you do it. You can do anything. Grab them by the p****. You can do anything.'

2005 - Natasha Stoynoff

Natasha Stoynoff recounted how she had traveled to Mar-a-Largo to interview Trump and his wife, Melania, in December 2005.

She said Donald took her into a room he really wanted to see, before forcing himself on her.

'We walked into that room alone, and Trump shut the door behind us. I turned around, and within seconds, he was pushing me against the wall, and forcing his tongue down my throat,' she wrote for People.

Stoynoff went on to say how she was rescued when a butler walked in. however when the two were alone again shortly after Trump told her they were 'going to have an affair'.



Natasha Stoynoff

2007 - Summer Zervos - contestant on The Apprentice

Summer Zervos, who was a contestant on the fifth season of The Apprentice, said Trump groped and kissed her in his room at the Beverly Hills Hotel in 2007 read more

She claims that she reached out to Trump a year after she left the show to about possible business opportunities, and when she met with him he kiss 'open mouthed' multiple times, and at one point placed his hand on her br

She claims he then had her lie in bed with him she said telling her he want

MailOnline

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in bathroom Instagram video Playful





her pert derrière in a tiny red thong in throwback photo shared from lockdown

- We connected! Sting's daughter Mickey Sumner fulfills a late fan's dying wish by sending her dad the artist's portrait
- Holdi Klum sizzles in lingerie and fishnets during a sociallydistanced hair appointment in her backyard









Zervos broke down in tears throughout press conference, saying at one point: 'You do not have the right to treat women as sexual objects just because you are a star.'

2009 - Called Khloe Kardashian 'a fat piglet'

Trump made rude and offensive comments about Khloe Kardashian's physical appearance and weight while she filmed Celebrity Apprentice back in 2009, according to multiple people who worked on the set.

'He said: 'Why don't we fire Khloe? She is a fat piglet. Why did we get the ugly Kardashian?" a source told Huffington Post.



Summer Zervos

2010 - Friend of CNN anchor Erin Burnett

Erin Burnett detailed an encounter that a friend had with Trump in March 2010 in the boardroom at Trump Tower, when he allegedly tried to kiss her without permission.

The woman told Burnett, according to CNN: 'Trump took Tic Tacs, suggested I take them also. He then leaned in, catching me off guard, and kissed me almost on lips. I was really freaked out.

'After (the meeting), Trump asked me to come into his office alone. Was really unsure what to do. ... Figured I could handle myself. Anyway, once in his office he kept telling me how special I am and gave me his cell, asked me to call him. I ran the hell out of there.'

2013 - Miss USA contestant Cassandra Searles

Searles, who won Miss Washington in 2013, said Trump tried to seduce her, groped her, and treated the women in the pageant 'like cattle', according to Yahoo News.

'Do y'all remember that one time we had to do our onstage introductions, but this one guy treated us like cattle and made us do it again because we didn't look him in the eyes?' she wrote in June.

'Do you also remember when he then proceeded to have us lined up so he could get a closer look at his property?



Cassandra Searles

'Oh I forgot to mention that guy will be in the running to become the next President of the United States.'

She then added: 'He probably doesn't want me telling the story about that continually grabbed my a** and invited me to his hotel room.'

People Magazine editor on reporters Trump sexual assault claim

MailOnline

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and trim in sports top and skintight leggings as she picks up iced beverage in LA Her hair was tied back and she wore a mask

- Cassie posts heartwarming snap of lockdown snuggles with baby daughter Frankie, five months Enjoyed some quality time on Tuesday
- Andy Cohen brings his one-year-old son Benjamin out to clap for alth care workers i NYC Has been isolating with hi family
- Queen pays tribute to guests invited to Buckingham Palace's garden party which should have taken place today - including a doctor and an elderly volunteer
- Vicky Pattison puts on an eye-popping display in plunging lace bodysuit as she inspires fans to practice 'self-love' in body confidence post
- Love Island's Olivia Buckland displays her toned figure in crop-top and leggings as she attempts to 'speed skip' during lockdown workout
- Celebrity SAS: Who **Dares Wins star Tony** Bellew admits almost coming to blows with Ant Middleton has helped him learn how to control his rage
- Peter Andre's doctor wife Emily shares her thoughts on Boris Johnson's lockdown 'exit plan' and says 'people's expectations are unrealistic

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APPENDIX C: "The Guardian view on Harvey Weinstein: a rapist behind bars" (The Guardian 25/02/2020)

20/5/2020

The Guardian view on Harvey Weinstein: a rapist behind bars | Opinion | The Guardian



This article is more than 2 months old

The Guardian view on Harvey Weinstein: a rapist behind bars

Editorial

For too long the movie mogul considered himself beyond the law. This week his accusers - and the wider #MeToo movement - got the justice they had been seeking

Tue 25 Feb 2020 18.46 GMT



arvey Weinstein was not the first powerful man to be accused of assaulting and raping women. But the movie producer's conviction in a New York court, hard fought for and long overdue, is a welcome step forward in the march for justice. He was found guilty of raping one woman and committing a nonconsensual oral sex act on another. The trial exposed just how difficult it is to bring the rich and connected to court for such crimes. The verdict was a triumph for the #MeToo movement, which has seen millions of women share their experiences of abuse and intimidation. Yet it was a bittersweet one. Ashley Judd, the first actor to publicly accuse Weinstein of sexual misconduct, wrote that while she was celebrating the verdict, "I am thinking about how it took 90 women coming forward for two guilty convictions".

The law caught up with the producer after decades of abuse claims. Survivors had come forward, only to be scared off. Until exposés in 2017 by the New York Times and the New

Yorker, journalists had been put off the scent by Weinstein's pressure tactics. Although the New York district attorney eventually got his man, he has faced repeated accusations throughout of backing down from sex-crime cases when influential men were accused. This is a familiar and depressing chain of events that must be broken.

Many people, but particularly women, have become jaded over the years by accounts of failed rape prosecutions - of accusers humiliated by intrusive cross-examination and abuse on social media, while those they have accused have walked away. In England and Wales, cuts to police and criminal justice funding, combined with other factors including issues surrounding digital evidence, have led to a full-blown crisis, with prosecutions and convictions for rape falling to their lowest levels in more than a decade.

Monday's verdict is not the end of the issue. One trial can't be expected to change everything in the US, the UK or elsewhere. It is not even the end of the Weinstein story. He will be sentenced next month and faces a minimum of five years in prison on the criminal sexual assault charge; Los Angeles prosecutors have also filed charges, including rape, related to two alleged incidents that are reported to have taken place in 2013. But the verdict marks a close to a vitally important chapter. It has shown that even the most aggressive and victim-blaming defence tactics can be defeated. Vulnerable witnesses who do not conform to the mythical type of the "perfect victim" can still be believed. The fact that the two women Weinstein was convicted of harming kept up relationships with him after they were attacked did not disqualify them from sympathy or justice.

The conversation that began in Hollywood must not end there. As the journalist Jodi Kantor said of her motives when she began to look into allegations that stars had been harassed, or worse, the point was to prove that "nobody's immune". It is striking how widely the #MeToo movement has resonated. Many of the women most vulnerable to sexual harassment and abuse have no platform. Workers in the casualised economy, undocumented migrants and others are invisible victims. Even when they come forward, few are likely to pay much attention to their abusers. They too deserve sympathy and support.

In recent years it has become increasingly clear how often powerful men have been able to silence those they have harmed and to escape the consequences. On Tuesday came another grim reminder as an independent inquiry into child sexual abuse related to Westminster found that political parties, police and prosecutors had "turned a blind eye" to serious allegations and ignored victims.

There are still too many predators and too much exploitative behaviour. Yet the Weinstein case, like others, is a welcome sign that the assumption that powerful men can set their own rules is unravelling in many spheres of life. There is still much further to go. This is more than just a question of criminal proceedings or even workplace rules. It is about how we conduct ourselves and how we raise our children to respect one another. Bringing abusers to book is essential. Preventing abuse must be the ultimate goal.

News is under threat ...

... just when we need it the most. Millions of readers around the world are flocking to the Guardian in search of honest, authoritative, fact-based reporting. As we face the biggest challenge of our lifetimes, we'll remain with you, so we can all better understand the crisis. But at this crucial moment, news organisations are facing an existential threat. With advertising revenues plummeting, we risk losing a major source of our funding. More than ever before, we need your support to help fill the gap.

APPENDIX D: "Beauties and the Beast: How Harvey Weinstein – who was rarely seen without a A-list by his side – catapulted young women to stardom while breeding a culture of fear, silence and predatory behaviour" (Mail Online 24/02/2020)





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Speaking up about the abuse recently, the actress said: 'We're at a point in time when women need to send a clear message that this is over. This way of treating women ends now.'





2006: Renee Zellweger and Harvey Weinstein are pictured at a post-Bafta party at the Hospital Club in London



MailOnline



2016: Uma Thurman is pictured with Harvey Weinstein at a New York gala in Cipriani Wall Street on February 10, 2016







2005: Dame Judi Dench and Harvey Weinstein attend a special screening of 'Mrs. Henderson Presents' at MGM screening room in New York City







2014: Keira Knightley and Harvey Weinstein are pictured at the 18th Annual Hollywood Film Awards at The Palladium on November 14, 2014 in Hollywood, California







2007: Harvey Weinstein and Sienna Miller are pictured together at the pre-Bafta party hosted by Weinstein in London



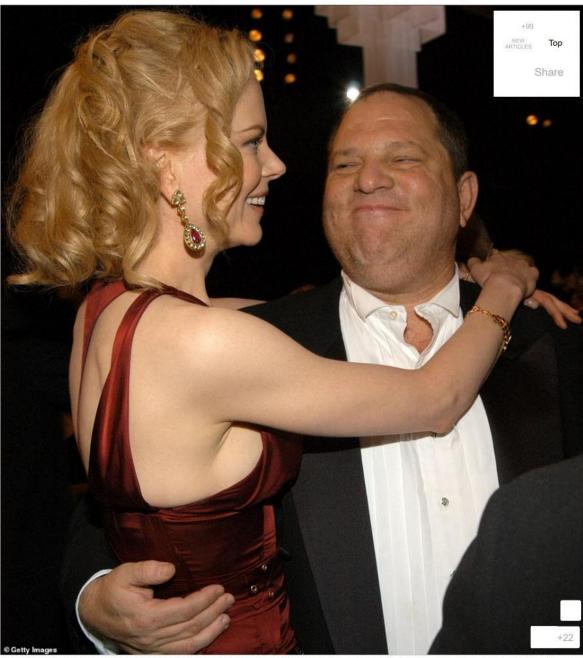
MailOnline



2004: Kate Beckinsale at a film after-party in London







2003: Nicole Kidman and Harvey Weinstein during the Ninth Annual Screen Actors Guild Awards - Backstage and Audience at The Shrine Auditorium in Los Angeles, California, United States

Gwyneth Paltrow says Brad Pitt confronted Weinstein on her behalf

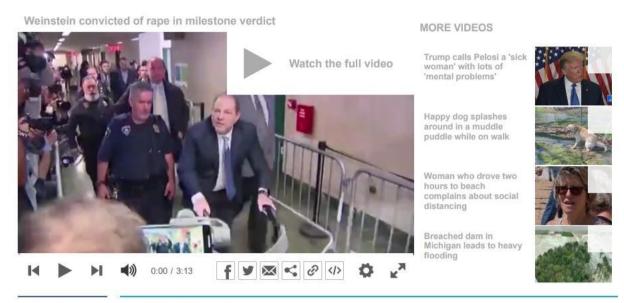




Miss Winslet, 44, won an Oscar for her role in Weinstein's 2009 film The Reader but failed to thank him during her acceptance speech.

She said: 'I remember being told, 'Make sure you thank Harvey if you win.' And I remember turning around and saying, 'No I won't. No I won't.'

Catherine Zeta-Jones, 50, said she was 'shocked and disgusted' when the allegations emerged, while Jennifer Lawrence, 29, was forced to deny sleeping with Weinstein after it was alleged that he had bragged about it in attempt to lure others into bed. 'My heart breaks for all the women who were victimised by Harvey Weinstein,' she said.



'I hope those handcuffs are

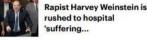
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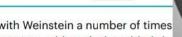
tight': Ros

Ashley.

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Judi Dench, 85, who has worked with Weinstein a number of times said she was 'horrified' at the accusations, although she added she

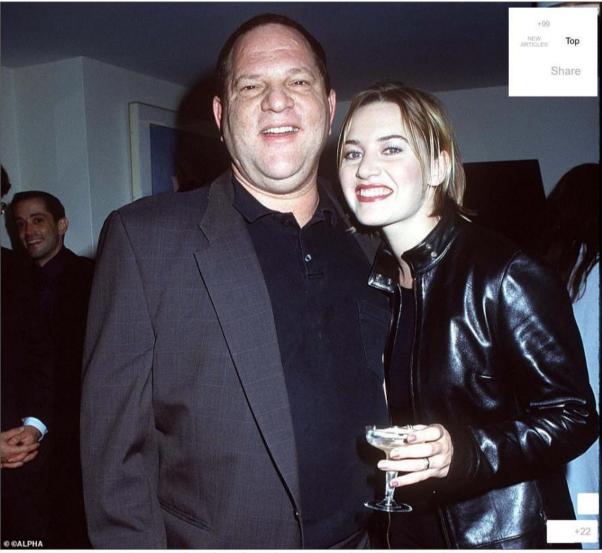
Miss Thurman, 49, who worked with Weinstein on several Quentin

MailOnline

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Weinstein's 'bulldog' defense





1999: Harvey Weinstein and Kate Winslet at the Holy Smoke premiere at the 37th New York Film Festival in the US

MailOnline





2008: Scarlett Johansson and producer Harvey Weinstein arrive on the red carpet at the Los Angeles Premiere of 'Vicky Cristina Barcelona' at the Mann Village Theatre in Westwood, California

MailOnline





2013: Jennifer Lawrence and Weinstein attend the Vanity Fair, Barneys New York and The Weinstein Company celebration of 'Silver Linings Playbook' in support of The Glenholme School in Los Angeles, California







2011: Weinstein and actress Amanda Seyfried attend the Audi celebrates Chateau Marmont in Los Angeles, California





2013: Julia Roberts is pictured with Hollywood producer Harvey Weinstein at a party at Soho House in Toronto, Canada





Part circus, part freak show: From deformed genitals to using his own mother's death as 'bait' for his victims, why Harvey Weinstein's lurid trial shocked even those who thought they knew the worst about 'The Punisher'

By Tom Leonard in New York for the Daily Mail

0:00 / 0:31

When Jessica Mann was invited to Harvey Weinstein's Manhattan hotel room in November 2016, the aspiring actress believed she was there to provide a shoulder to cry on following Weinstein's mother's death.

She, too, had recently lost her father, and so would understand his grief, he said.

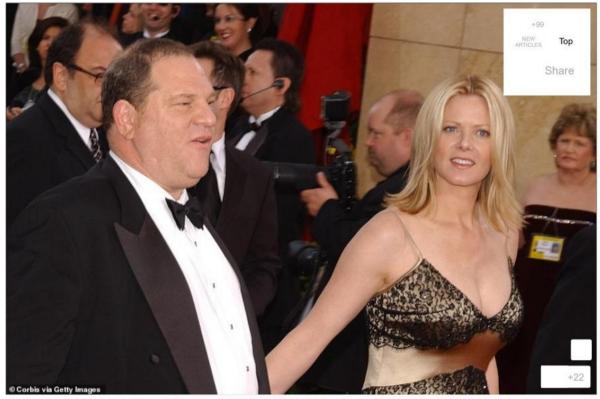
Instead, she found Weinstein lying naked on the bed, wanting to do 'something sexual', she told a court this month.

What sort of a man would exploit his mother's death so cynically for sexual gratification?



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MailOnline



Married man: Weinstein and first wife Eve at the Oscars in 2003. Harvey Weinstein's catastrophic fall from grace cements not only his shame but that of an industry that fawned over him, even though rumours of his rapacious sexual appetites were widespread

The same man who was yesterday found guilty of raping Mann in 2013 and sexually assaulting former production assistant Mimi Haleyi in 2006.

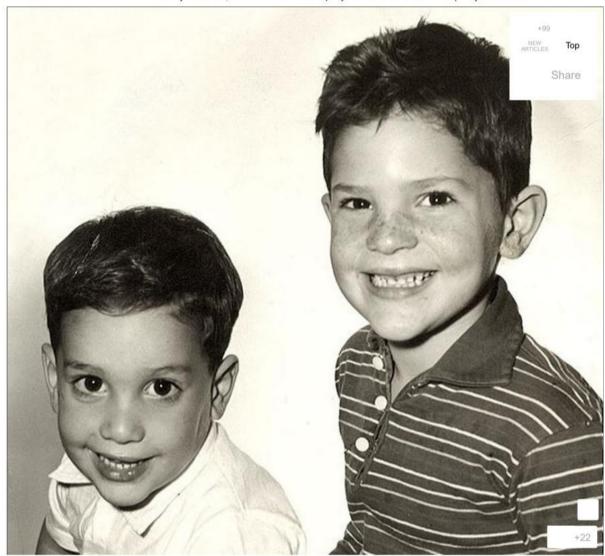
The movie mogul's conviction on two out of the five charges he faced came after a landmark three-week trial that was part circus and part freak show.

Shivering journalists and the public had queued from long before dawn each day for a seat at New York's most hotly anticipated trial for decades — and they weren't disappointed as lurid claims of Weinstein's deformed private parts and depraved sexual habits were aired.

For his victims, it was retribution indeed to witness both the humiliation of the brutish former Hollywood power broker — nicknamed 'The Punisher' — and his punishment.



MailOnline



Double act: Aged five with younger brother. His career and personal life are in ruins; Miramax, the company he founded with his brother Bob and named after their parents, is no more

The man who once swaggered in black tie on red carpets around the world had shuffled to and from the courtroom each day pushing a walking frame (his lawyers insisted he has back problems), a shrunken husk of his once 21st bulk, in an ill-fitting suit and unironed shirt.

He'd hung his head in shame as images of his bloated, naked torso were passed among jurors as proof that his accusers were telling the truth about his anatomy and its 'heavily-scarred' state. And the shocks kept coming as Weinstein's accusers went into excruciating detail about his behaviour.

At the same time, the defence made good on its promise to challenge the assumption that his accusers were all

read more

simply victims, producing emails to show that some had carried or allegedly assaulted them.

The shadow of Hollywood's casting couch has loomed large over t decision was only a partial victory for the prosecution.

That's seent consolation for Wainstein ...base seems notabed

20/5/2020

His career and personal life are in ruins; Miramax, the company he founded with his brother Bob their parents, is no more, and his second marriage to British designer Georgina Chapman, mothe five children, foundered in the wake of the allegations.

Top

Prior to his trial, Weinstein was already damned in the court of public opinion.

The assumption was that this was an open-and-shut case offering no new insights into the vile behaviour that kick-started the #MeToo movement - how wrong that assumption was.

More than 90 women have accused Weinstein of harassment, assault or rape, many recounting a familiar horror story of going to discuss business in his hotel room only for him to greet them wearing just a bathrobe.

Some of the tales were truly stomach-churning, such as journalist Lauren Sivan who said he once masturbated into a potted plant in front of her in a deserted restaurant.

During the trial, six accusers — two whose allegations were the basis of the criminal charges against him and four who were allowed to testify to prove a pattern of 'prior bad acts' by Weinstein - gave often startlingly similar accounts of the way he would trick and trap them.

Four of the women admitted to staying on friendly terms with Weinstein after the alleged assaults, so bolstering the defence case that his behaviour was the norm in Tinseltown.

In response, prosecutors called an expert witness who warned that the psychology of abuse victims is complicated, and they may continue to associate with their abuser as if nothing has happened.



Weinstein is pictured above with brother Bob in 1989. More than 90 women have accused Harvey Weinstein of harassment, assault or rape, many recounting a familiar horror story of going to discuss business in his hotel room only for him to greet them wearing just a bathrobe

The testimony of Jessica Mann, both the strongest and weakest witness, was both compelling and puzzling in this respect.

Ms Mann, 34, a highly emotional witness at times, had an on-off five-year relationship with Weinstein. They met at a party in 2012 shortly after the aspiring young actress arrived in Los Angeles.

Raised in an abusive home in Washington state, she had fallen on hard times and at one point had to sleep in her car. When Weinstein showed an interest in her, Ms Mann thought he was a 'blessing' from God.

It proved not much of a blessing when Weinstein started grooming initially just asking for a massage. She agreed to knead his 'blacksr

Within a month, they were meeting again at a Beverly Hills hotel wi woman that he was considering them for lead roles in a vampire fil



MailOnline

In the suite, Weinstein separated the two women and pulled Ms Mann into the bedroom.

'You accepted my invitations to parties. You aren't leaving until I do something for you,' he allegedly told her.

Fighting back tears, she claims she sat on the bed as Weinstein committed a sex act on her by force.

'I sort of 'locked up' and got really quiet,' she said. 'I was worried about my friend out there by herself. I faked an orgasm to get out of it. He asked me how it was, if I liked it. I was nervous, so I told him it was the best I ever had.'

Although she felt 'horrified and confused', Ms Mann said she decided to have a relationship with Weinstein, naively convinced it would be 'real'. Instead, she said, it was 'extremely degrading from that point on'.

Weinstein would 'talk very dirty to me about fantasies and compared me to other actresses he said were doing kinky and dirty things', the court heard.

'The first time I saw him naked I thought he was deformed or intersex [a person born with sexual anatomy that doesn't fit the typical definitions of female or male],' she said. 'I didn't know if he was a burns victim but it would make sense. He does not have testicles and it appears like he has a vagina.'

He also smelt rank, she added.



Weinstein is pictured with second wife Georgina at a gala in France in 2014. His second marriage to British designer Georgina Chapman, mother of two of his five children, foundered in the wake of the allegations.

But Ms Mann didn't just feel revulsion, she was 'filled with compassion, absolute compassion,' she testified. 'It seemed his anger came from a place of pain.'

There was no physical attraction on her part, she admitted, although 'his approval would have meant so much to

In court when reading out an email to a former boyfriend in which she called Weinstein a father figure who 'validated' her Hollywood dreams, she started sobbing uncontrollably, left and was heard screaming in another

Later, she described how their sexual trysts became more humiliating. In 2013, Weinstein separately invited Ms Mann and Emanuela Postacchini, an aspiring Italian actress, to his Beverly Hills hotel suite and he told them he wanted a threesome, the court heard.

Weinstein 'orchestrated' events, told them to undress and then instructed them into what positions he wanted them to assume, said Ms Mann.

She said she fled in tears while Ms Postacchini, 28, testified that shidea another woman would be there.

A more degrading encounter took place in another LA hotel room. he said to me, 'Have you ever had a golden shower?' ' Ms Mann tes

MailOnline



Ms Mann said she didn't dare break all contact with Weinstein for fear of what he might do to her March 2013, she was due to have a breakfast meeting with Weinstein at a New York hotel but 'par saw him booking a room.

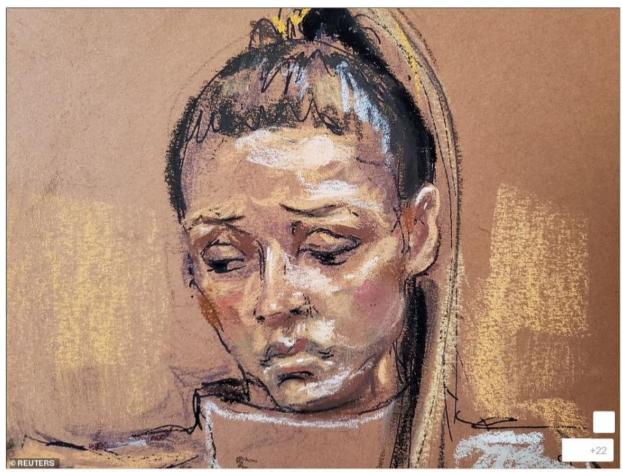


When she asked why, he warned her not to embarrass him and to go upstairs. The night manager day testified that Ms Mann's body language was so negative that he advised security to check on ensure she was safe.

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Up in the room, Weinstein allegedly told her to undress and blocked the door when she protested. Disappearing into the bathroom, he re-emerged naked.

He then raped her, she alleged. Later, she went into the bathroom and discovered a syringe in the bin which she later discovered was to boost erectile function.



The testimony of Jessica Mann, both the strongest and weakest witness, was both compelling and puzzling in this respect. Ms Mann, 34, a highly emotional witness at times, had an on-off five-year relationship with Weinstein. They met at a party in 2012 shortly after the aspiring young actress arrived in Los Angeles

Eight months later, Ms Mann said, when she was working as a hairdresser - a job Weinstein had got her - she

visited him at his LA hotel and told him she had a boyfriend, a 'well

screamed: 'You owe me one more time!'

He then dragged her into the bedroom, violently ripped off her clo out and woke to find him performing a sex act on her that 'choked'

Mainstain analogicad and told har. I just find you so attractive ! MailOnline

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Harvey Weinstein, the A-listers he loved to party with... and a culture of fear | Daily Mail Online

Despite this catalogue of demeaning abuse, the court heard she went to see him again in 2016 w' to be mourning his mother.

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The defence cited friendly emails Mann sent Weinstein even after he allegedly assaulted her, incl month after the New York rape incident in which she gushed: 'As always happy to see your smile you sooner than later. I hope some of your genius rubs off on me.'

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For her part Mann explained she was 'too scared to confront him' and prosecutors argued she had 'buried her trauma' and was trying to navigate Weinstein's powerful hold on her.

During the case, five more accusers painted a similarly damning portrait of him, although jurors rejected the predatory assault charges. In particular, the testimony of model Lauren Young echoed Jessica Mann's claims about the producer's physical and sexual deformities.

In February 2013, she claims he performed a sex act in front of her in an LA hotel bathroom.

Ms Young, 30, became tearful as she accused Weinstein's friend, Mexican model Claudia Salinas, of closing the bathroom door and trapping her inside with him.

Ms Young protested but he told her: 'This is what all actresses do to make it.'

As she laughed nervously ('I was worried and scared that he was going to hurt me') he unzipped her lace dress, groped her painfully and pleasured himself.

The following day Weinstein offered her a part in his TV reality show America's Next Top Model, which she declined.

She said she didn't tell police as she feared his retaliation. In court, Ms Salinas contradicted Ms Young's testimony about her.

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Weinstein's 'bulldog' defense lawyer Donna Rotunno who

Mimi Haleyi, 42, a former TV production assistant, testified that Weinstein forcibly performed a sex act on her at her New York flat in 2006. 'Every time I tried to get off the bed, he would push me back and hold me down,' she said.

The biggest name to testify against Weinstein was ex-Sopranos star Annabella Sciorra, 59. She claimed he violently raped her in the early 1990s.

In addition, Tarale Wulff, 43, who was working as a cocktail waitress at Cipriani Upstairs lounge, claimed he raped her at his New York flat in 2005 after calling her in for an audition.

Dawn Dunning, 40, another aspiring actress, said he put his hand up her skirt during a business meeting at his hotel suite in 2004 and offered her film roles in exchange for a threesome.

Harvey Weinstein's catastrophic fall from grace cements not only his shame but that of an industry that fawned over him, even though rumours of his rapacious sexual appetites were widespread.

Admired, feared and loathed in equal measure, he was notorious for uncontrollable temper that could tip into physical violence. Stars of Weinstein won them the adulation they craved.

But in the end Weinstein found few rallying to his side when hit by MailOnline



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But in the end Weinstein found few rallying to his side when hit by MailOnline

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20/5/2020 Harvey Weinstein, the A-listers he loved to party with... and a culture of fear | Daily Mail Online
Looking at up to 25 years in jail, Weinstein also faces another trial in LA and possible criminal cha
and Ireland.

His conviction yesterday may not bring his accusers the crushing penalty they hoped, but any dr comeback have been obliterated.

All the Presidents' friend



Guest list: With Bill Clinton at his wife Hillary's birthday party in 2000



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