

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK — NEW YORK COUNTY

PRESENT: MARCY S. FRIEDMAN

PART 57

012292312002

SPREWELL, LATRELL F  
vs  
NYP HOLDINGS, INC.

INDEX NO. \_\_\_\_\_

MOTION DATE \_\_\_\_\_

MOTION SEQ. NO. 002

MOTION CAL. NO. \_\_\_\_\_

SEQ 2  
DISMISS

The following papers, numbered 1 to 5 were read on this motion to dismiss

PAPERS NUMBERED

Notice of Motion/ Order to Show Cause — Affidavits — Exhibits ...

1, 2, 3

Answering Affidavits — Exhibits \_\_\_\_\_

4

Replying Affidavits \_\_\_\_\_

5 (memo)

Memoranda of Law

2a, 4a

Cross-Motion:  Yes  No

Upon the foregoing papers, it is ordered that this motion

**SCANNED**

JUL 07 2003

**DECIDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH  
ACCOMPANYING DECISION/ORDER.**

MOTION/CASE IS RESPECTFULLY REFERRED TO  
JUSTICE

Dated: 6/30/03

[Signature]  
J.S.C.

Check one:  FINAL DISPOSITION  NON-FINAL DISPOSITION

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK  
COUNTY OF NEW YORK – PART 57

PRESENT: Hon. Marcy S. Friedman, JSC

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LATRELL F. SPREWELL,

*Plaintiff,*

- against -

NYP HOLDINGS, INC.  
MARC BERMAN, and JOHN DOES 1 & 2,

*Defendants.*

Index No.: 122923102

DECISION/ORDER

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In this defamation action, plaintiff Latrell Sprewell, a National Basketball Association player for the New York Knickerbockers basketball team (“Knicks”), sues defendants NYP Holdings, Inc., the publisher of the New York Post (“Post”), and its sports writer, Marc Berman, for allegedly libeling him in a series of articles published in October 2002 in the Post. Defendants move, pursuant to CPLR 3211(a)(7), to dismiss the complaint for failure to state a cause of action.

At issue are four allegedly libelous articles published by the Post on October 4, 5, 7, and 8, 2002, all of which involved an incident on plaintiff's yacht in which he fractured his fifth metacarpal. The articles discussed the circumstances under which the injury occurred, including

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‘The articles bore the following headlines: October 4 - “Spree Denies Breaking Hand in Boat Fracas”; October 5 - “Spree Might Have Broken Knicks Deal”; October 7 - Sprewell Leaves Don by Phone”; October 8 - “A Fine Mess[,] Fed-up Knicks hit Spree for 250G.” A second October 5 article, which is not referred to in the complaint, was captioned “Spree Might Have Punched Knick Ticket.” Defendant Berman’s name is on the bylines of the October 4, 5, and 7 articles. Non-party Mark Hale appears on the byline of the October 8 article.

eyewitness accounts that Sprewell took a swing at a guest, missed and hit a wall, and Sprewell's denial of such events. The articles also discussed Sprewell's delay in reporting the injury to Knicks' management, and the Knicks' response to the injury or delay in reporting it. The October 8 article reported that "[f]led up with the saga surrounding Sprewell's broken right hand and, more importantly, his failure to inform the club about the injury for two weeks," the Knicks fined Sprewell \$250,000 and banned him from contact with the team for an indeterminate period.

The complaint alleges generally that the articles were "published with actual malice, exposing Mr. Sprewell to public ridicule, contempt, aversion, disgrace, and induced evil opinions of him in the minds of right-thinking persons." (Complaint, ¶¶ 44, 56, 68, 80.) The complaint also alleges that the articles defamed Sprewell in two specific respects - first, that the articles "impl[y] that Mr. Sprewell committed the crime of assault and/or battery" and second, that the articles "tend to injure Mr. Sprewell in his trade, business or profession by implying that Mr. Sprewell deliberately concealed an injury, thus violating his employment contract with the Knicks." (Complaint, ¶ 45 [Oct. 4 article]; ¶ 57 [Oct. 5 article]; ¶ 69 [Oct. 7 article]; ¶ 81 [Oct. 8 article].)

In moving to dismiss, defendants contend that the articles are not defamatory per se. In the alternative, defendants argue that even if some of the statements are susceptible to a defamatory meaning, they are not libelous per se and therefore are not actionable without proof of special damages. Defendants further contend that plaintiff has not adequately pleaded special damages.

#### Defamatory Meaning

It is well settled that "a written statement may be defamatory 'if it tends to expose a

person to hatred, contempt or aversion, or to induce an evil or unsavory opinion of him in the minds of a substantial number of the community.’ ” (Golub v Enquirer/Star Group, Inc., 89 NY2d 1074, 1076 [1997][internal citations omitted].) “Whether particular words are defamatory presents a legal question to be resolved by the court in the first instance.” (Aronson v Wiersma, 65 NY2d 592, 593 [1985]; Golub, 89 NY2d at 1076.) Where the statements are defamatory per se, there is no need for the plaintiff to allege special damages, as the jury can find that such statements “in and of themselves and without regard to any extrinsic evidence, tend ‘to expose the plaintiff to public contempt, ridicule, aversion or disgrace, or induce an evil opinion of [him] in the minds of right-thinking persons.’ ” (Pontarelli v Shapero, 231 AD2d 407,411 [1<sup>st</sup> Dept 1996][quoting Rinaldi v Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 42 NY2d 369,379, cert denied 434 US 969.)

In moving to dismiss plaintiffs defamation claims based on the imputation that plaintiff committed a crime, defendants acknowledge that statements imputing a crime may constitute libel per se, making proof of special damages unnecessary. (See Morsette v The Final Call, 278 AD2d 81 [1<sup>st</sup> Dept 20001; Clemente v Impastato, 274 AD2d 771 [3d Dept 20001.]) Defendants argue, however, that the statements at issue “could not as a matter of law constitute libel per se because they could not be presumed to have had any impact on plaintiffs reputation,” given that his “public reputation already includes a more violent, highly publicized physical attack on his coach, P.J. Carlesimo.” (Reply Memo. at 6; Memo. In Support at 23-24.) More particularly, defendants argue that in evaluating whether statements constitute libel per se, the court may consider not only the statements themselves, but also extrinsic facts presumably known to the articles’ readers, and that in light of highly publicized coverage of the prior incident involving Sprewell’s choking of his former coach, the articles at issue, referring to conduct that is minor in

comparison, cannot be presumed to have increased the damage to Sprewell's reputation. (Id. at 23-24.)

The standards for determining whether statements are reasonably susceptible to a defamatory connotation are well articulated: “[T]he court must give the disputed language a fair reading in the context of the publication as a whole.” (Armstrong v Simon & Schuster, Inc., 85 NY2d 373, 380 [1995].) “The courts ‘will not strain’ to interpret such writings ‘in their mildest and most inoffensive sense to hold them nonlibelous.’ ” (November v Time Inc., 13 NY2d 175, 178 [1963][internal citation omitted].) Rather, “[t]he publication will be tested by its effect upon the average reader. \* \* \* ‘It is the duty of the court \* \* \* to understand the publication in the same manner that others would naturally do.’ ” (James v Gannett Co., 40 NY2d 415,419-420 [1976].) Significantly, while the very definition of libel per se requires that a statement be libelous on its face and without regard to extrinsic facts (Pontarelli v Shauero, 231 AD2d 407, supra), it has long been held that extrinsic facts may be considered in determining whether a writing is libelous per se where the extrinsic facts are “presumably known to [the] readers” of the statement. (Hinsdale v Orange County Publs., 17 NY2d 284,290 [1966]; Sydney v Macfadden Newspaper Publ. Corp., 242 NY 208,214 [1926].) This latter precept is based on the “reasonable, common-sense idea that a fact not expressed in the newspaper but presumably known to its readers is part of the libel.” (Hinsdale, 17 NY2d at 290.)

At the outset, the court rejects defendants' argument that the imputation of a crime to plaintiff cannot as a matter of law further damage his reputation. As both plaintiff and defendants agree (Memo. In Support at 23; Memo. In Opp. at 12), and as the case law holds, this court may take judicial notice of the widespread publication of articles concerning the 1997

incident involving Sprewell's alleged choking of his former coach, Carlesimo, during a practice. Considering the statements in the Post articles in light of the reporting of this former incident, which is presumably known to the average sports reader (see Hinsdale, 17NY2d at 290), the court concludes that the prior publicity not only does not support, but cuts against, defendants' argument that a further imputation of violent conduct to plaintiff cannot increase the damage to Sprewell's reputation.

Turning to the merits of plaintiffs claim that the articles impute a crime, the court holds that the articles contain statements which are reasonably susceptible to a defamatory connotation in that they impute to plaintiff the commission of an attempted assault.<sup>2</sup> Although the articles do not expressly charge plaintiff with having committed this crime, defamatory language "need not consist of the technical words of a criminal indictment" provided that it is "reasonably susceptible to a connotation of criminality." (Caffee v Arnold, 104 AD2d 352, 353 [2d Dept 1984][slander].) The articles include statements that plaintiff reportedly "took a swing" at a guest, missed and hit a wall (Oct. 4 article); that eyewitnesses reported that he "busted the hand during a skirmish Sept. 20<sup>th</sup> during a booze-fest on his yacht" (Oct. 7 article); that "[w]ith evidence mounting [that] Sprewell fractured his right pinkie by punching a wall during a Sept. 20 altercation at a party on his new yacht, this could be the final straw in his often-stellar but always controversial Knick career" (Oct. 5 article); and that he sustained a "boxer's fracture which can

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<sup>2</sup>While the complaint identifies the imputed crime as "assault and/or battery" (Complaint, ¶ 45), under the civil law, assault is an intentional attempt to cause injury to another, and battery is an intentional wrongful physical contact with another. (64 NY Jur2d, Assault-Civil § 1.) The criminal law, in contrast, uses the term assault, not battery, for the crime of intentional wrongful physical contact with another (see Penal Law §§ 120.00 et seq.), while attempted assault is the intent to commit the crime of assault. (See Penal Law § 110.00.) Here, only attempted assault is imputable to plaintiff, as he did not make physical contact with the guest at whom he allegedly swung.

only occur when a clenched fist hits a surface with no give” (Oct. 7 article). The October 4 article also reported that he “asked his guests not to mention the incident,” followed immediately by the information that “[n]o police report was filed.”

The statements in the Post articles, read as a whole (see Armstrong, 85 NY2d at 380), are susceptible to the defamatory connotation that plaintiff committed a crime of violence. Not only may they be read as imputing an act of violence to plaintiff but, based on the statements that plaintiff asked his guests not to mention the incident and that no police report was filed, an average reader could understand that a crime could or would have been charged had plaintiff not obtained the silence of the eyewitnesses.

While defendants acknowledge that the articles are arguable susceptible to the connotation that plaintiff committed an attempted assault, defendants apparently contend that this crime, a misdemeanor, is not sufficiently serious to support a claim of libel per se. (See Memo. In Support at 21-22.) The standards for determining whether the imputation of a crime is defamatory per se have largely been developed in slander cases. (See, e.g., Liberman v Gelstein, 80 NY2d 429 [1992].) These cases, which may provide guidance to the court in a libel action (see Golub v Enquirer/Star Group, Inc., 89 NY2d 1074, supra [libel action citing Liberman]), hold that only statements regarding serious, as opposed to minor, offenses are actionable as defamation per se. (Liberman, 80 NY2d at 435.) Such serious crimes as murder, burglary, larceny, arson, rape, and kidnapping fall squarely within the list of crimes that are actionable as slander per se. (Id.) However, the courts have held that a serious misdemeanor may form the basis for a claim of defamation per se particularly where, as here, it involves a crime that puts another in fear of physical harm. (See DeFilippo v Xerox Corp., 223 AD2d 846 [3d Dept 1996]

[stalking/1st degree harassment, a Class B misdemeanor], lv dismissed 87 NY2d 1056. See also Sweeney v Prisoners' Legal Servs. of New York, Inc., 146 AD2d 1 [3d Dept 1989], lv dismissed 74 NY2d 842 [accusation that prison guard participated in incident in which inmate was assaulted without justification held susceptible to defamatory connotation].<sup>3</sup> Compare Liberman, 80 NY2d at 436 [holding harassment insufficient to support claim of slander per se under prior law which made harassment a violation, not a misdemeanor].)

In so holding, the court notes that a recent case, Burdick v Verizon Communications, Inc. (\_\_\_ AD2d \_\_\_, 758 NYS2d 877 [4<sup>th</sup> Dept 2003]), considered the defamatory connotation of statements that the plaintiff, while engaged in a labor protest, “ ‘hit’ or ‘took a swing at a woman crossing the picket line in her car.’ ” The Court held that such statements were not reasonably susceptible to a connotation of criminality, and were therefore not actionable as libel per se without proof of special damages. While the statements bear facial similarities to those in the instant case, they also differ in material respects. There is no indication in the Burdick opinion that the plaintiff used significant physical force. Indeed, it is unclear whether he swung at the woman or her car. Nor does it appear that the Burdick statements included any suggestion that the plaintiff had avoided a criminal charge. Most importantly, Burdick involved an isolated incident. In the instant case, the imputations of violence and criminality in connection with the incident may be interpreted by the average reader in light of the widespread publicity as to plaintiff's prior acts of alleged violence.

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<sup>3</sup>Misdemeanors involving moral turpitude have also been held sufficient to support a claim for slander per se. (See Meyer v Somlo, 105 AD2d 1007 [3d Dept 1984][adultery]; Casper v Lew Lieberbaum & Co., 1998 WL 150993 [SD NY 1998][applying New York law][prostitution and sodomy]. See generally Privitera v Town of Phelps, 79 AD2d 1 [4<sup>th</sup> Dept 1981], appeal dismissed 53 NY2d 796.)



Under these circumstances, the court finds that the statements in the Post articles may be read as imputing the crime of attempted assault to plaintiff, and that this crime is sufficiently serious, in the context of the prior publicity, to be actionable as libel per se. In any event, as the court further holds below, plaintiff has adequately pleaded special damages.

Plaintiffs alternative claim is that the Post articles defamed plaintiff in his business or profession “by implying that he deliberately concealed an injury, thus violating his employment contract with the Knicks.” It is well settled that “[t]o be actionable as words that tend to injure another in his or her profession, the challenged statement must be more than a general reflection upon [the plaintiffs] character or qualities. Rather, the statement must reflect on [his] performance or be incompatible with the proper conduct of [his] business.” (Golub, 89 NY2d at 1076.)

The Post articles contain statements that “the Knicks weren’t worried how Spree hurt the hand. They were angry he didn’t report it sooner and wanted to know his thought process before deciding whether to fine him” (Oct. 4 article); that evidence was “mounting [that] Sprewell fractured his right pinkie by punching a wall during a Sept. 20 altercation” (Oct. 5 article); that “in possibly failing to give ‘prompt notice’ to the Knicks about his off-season hand injury, [Sprewell] might have breached his Knick contract” (id.); that Sprewell “didn’t inform the Knicks bout the injury until 10 days later - is that prompt?” (id.); that “Sprewell will have to come up with a whale of a performance \* \* \* to get out of another fine from the Knicks when he goes face to face” with Knicks’ management (Oct. 7 article); that he “may have breached his contract by trampling all over a clause in the Collective Bargaining Agreement by not reporting his injury promptly” (id.); and that “[c]ommunicating with his superiors ultimately may turn into

Sprowell's downfall as a Knick." The articles also recounted other instances in which Sprowell failed to communicate with management, such as missing a "shootaround" and not calling to say he had overslept; missing a 1999 Charleston training camp "because after his civil trial in Oakland for reckless driving, he decided to drive cross-country back home and was out of touch" (Oct. 7 & 8 articles); and routinely failing to show up for games under the 90 minute limit (Oct. 8 article).

In moving to dismiss the defamation claims based on the statements concerning delay in reporting his injuries, defendants argue that the statements do not "necessarily reflect on plaintiff's performance as a professional athlete." (Memo. In Support at 16.) Specifically, they contend that the articles did not charge Sprowell with "deliberately" concealing his injury, but rather suggested that the delay in reporting it was "simply one in a pattern of incidents in which Sprowell had simply neglected to follow, or chosen not to follow, the rules of Knicks management." (Id. at 18-19.) Alternatively, defendants argue that even if the articles could be read "as stating that Sprowell had violated his contract by deliberately concealing an injury, \* \* \* such statements would still not constitute libel per se because such reports would be of a single instance of professional misconduct and therefore privileged under the 'single instance' rule." (Id. at 19.)

The court finds that plaintiff's performance as a professional basketball player requires not merely physical fitness and skill, but adherence to the rules for team members and to his responsibilities as a Knick. Thus, the statements implying that Sprowell delayed in reporting his injury - whether such delay was deliberate or merely negligent - "reflect on [his] performance or [are] incompatible with the proper conduct of [his] business." (See Golub, 89 NY2d at 1076.)

The court accordingly holds that the statements are susceptible to a defamatory connotation that tends to injure plaintiff in his business or profession.<sup>4</sup>

Moreover, this is not a case in which the “single instance rule” applies to require the pleading of special damages. Under this rule, “ ‘language charging a professional [person] with ignorance or mistake on a single occasion only and not accusing [him or her] of general ignorance or lack of skill cannot be considered defamatory on its face and so is not actionable unless special damages are pleaded.’ ” (Bowes v Mama Concepts, Inc., 166 AD2d 347 [1<sup>st</sup> Dept 1990] [quoting November, 13 NY2d at 1781.) Here, however, the Post articles presented three other instances of plaintiffs disregard of Knicks’ rules and, as defendants themselves acknowledge, the delay was reported as “one in a pattern of incidents.” (Memo. In Support at 18.)

In sum, this court concludes that the statements in the Post articles are reasonably susceptible to a defamatory connotation, and that such statements would, if believed by the jury, constitute libel per se. Even absent pleading of special damages, it would therefore be for the jury to determine whether the statements are in fact defamatory. (See Morsette, 278 AD2d at 82. See also James, 40 NY2d at 419.) The court further holds, however, that plaintiffs pleading of special damages is sufficient to withstand this motion to dismiss.

### Special Damages

It is settled that “[s]pecial damages contemplate ‘the loss of something having economic

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<sup>4</sup>It is noted that the court’s holding is not that the statements implying that plaintiff breached his contract are libelous per se. Rather, it is the statements concerning the nature of the breach - namely, failure to comply with Knicks’ rules regarding the reporting of injuries - that bear directly on plaintiffs performance as a professional basketball player and thus directly tend to injure him in respect to it.

or pecuniary value.’ ” (Liberman, 80 NY2d at 434-435 [internal citations omitted].) “In pleading special damages, actual losses must be identified and causally related to the alleged tortious act.” (L.W.C. Agency, Inc. v St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co., 125 AD2d 371, 373 [2d Dept 1986].) “[T]hey must be fully and accurately identified ‘with sufficient particularity to identify actual losses.’ ” (Matherson v Marchello, 100 AD2d 233, 235 [2d Dept 1984] [internal citation omitted].)

Contrary to defendants’ contention, plaintiff alleges special damages resulting from the publication of the Post articles, in the form of the Knicks’ imposition of a \$250,000 fine upon plaintiff. The complaint thus states: “On October 7, 2002, the Knicks imposed a fine on Mr. Sprewell. Upon information and belief, this fine was the result of the negative campaign created by Defendants and based upon false information.” (Complaint, ¶32.) It further states: “By reason of Defendant NYP Holdings’ publication of Libelous Article One, \* \* \* Mr. Sprewell sustained special damages including, but not limited to, a \$250,000 fine imposed upon Mr. Sprewell by the Knicks.” (Id. at ¶ 47.) Special damages are pleaded for each cause of action against defendants. (See id. at ¶¶ 59, 71, 83.)

The complaint identifies the Knicks’ fine as a specific, identifiable pecuniary loss, and alleges a causal relationship between the articles’ publication and that loss. (See Liberman, 80 NY2d at 434-435; L.W.C. Agency, 125 AD2d at 373.) The complaint thus pleads that the Knicks’ fine flows “directly from the injury to reputation caused by the defamation, not from the effects of defamation.” (Matherson, 100 AD2d at 235 [quoting Sack, Libel, Slander and Related Problems, VII 2.2, 345-346].)

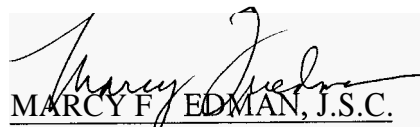
Defendants misapprehend plaintiffs burden on this motion. “[T]here is no requirement

that the plaintiff establish an evidentiary basis for the allegations of the complaint on a motion to dismiss made pursuant to CPLR 3211.” (Matherson, 100 AD2d at 238-239; Palmisano v Modernismo Pubs., Ltd., 98 AD2d 953 [4<sup>th</sup> Dept 1983].) Thus, defendants’ apparent contention that the Knicks’ decision to fine plaintiff resulted from his conduct in failing promptly to report his injury, rather than from the published articles (see Memo. In Support at 26), is irrelevant to whether the complaint adequately pleads special damages. Instead, it merely raises factual issues inappropriate for resolution on a motion to dismiss under CPLR 3211(a)(7). (See Fischbach & Moore, Inc. v E.W. Howell Co., 240 AD2d 157 [1<sup>st</sup> Dept 1997].)

It is accordingly hereby ORDERED as follows: Defendants’ motion is denied in its entirety. The parties are directed to appear for a preliminary conference in Part 57 on July 17, 2003, at 11:00 a.m.

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This constitutes the decision and order of the court.

Dated: New York, New York  
June 30, 2003

  
MARCY F. EDMAN, J.S.C.  
MARCY FRIEDMAN, J.S.C.