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Liberman v. Gelstein

Decision Date: 24 November 1992

Parties: , 605 N.E.2d 344, 21 Media L. Rep. 1079 Barnet L. LIBERMAN, Appellant, v. Leonard GELSTEIN, Respondent.

Citation: 590 N.Y.S.2d 857 , 605 N.E.2d 344 , 80 N.Y.2d 429 

Court: New York Court of Appeals Court of Appeals

Case Analysis

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Legal issue Can statements made with sufficient evidence of malice, or recklessly disregarding their truth, overcome a qualified privilege in a slander case involving accusations of bribery?

5 Get Started

Headnote

DEFAMATION LAW. SLANDER PER SE. The court examined whether a defamatory statement alleging bribery, made without proof of special damages, constituted slander per se by charging a serious crime.

DEFAMATION LAW. QUALIFIED PRIVILEGE. The court addressed whether the defendant's statements were protected by a qualified privilege due to a common interest in uncovering potential wrongdoing, and whether the plaintiff raised a triable issue of malice to overcome the privilege.

DEFAMATION LAW. MALICE STANDARD. The court considered both common law and constitutional standards of malice, determining whether there was evidence of spite, knowledge of falsity, or reckless disregard for truth in the defendant's defamatory statements.

Key Paragraphs

Highlight key paragraphs

"...The four established exceptions (collectively "slander per se") consist of statements (i) charging plaintiff with a serious crime; (ii) that tend to injure another in his or her trade, business or profession; (iii) that plaintiff has a loathsome disease; or (iv) imputing unchastity to a woman (see, Moore v. Francis, 121 N.Y. 199, 203, 23 N.E. 1127; Privitera v. Town of Phelps, 79 A.D.2d 1, 3, 435 N.Y.S.2d 402 [Simons, J.]; Civil Rights Law § 77; 2 Seelman, Libel and Slander in the State of New York, at 869-907 [1964]; Restatement §§ 570-573; Smolla, Defamation § 7.05)., When statements fall within one of these categories, the law presumes that damages will result, and they need not be alleged or proven...."

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Key Phrases Defamation action. Qualified privilege. Common interest privilege. Summary judgment dismissal. Trible issue of fact.

590 N.Y.S.2d 857

80 N.Y.2d 429, 605 N.E.2d 344, 21

Media L. Rep. 1079

Barnet L. LIBERMAN, Appellant, v. Leonard GELSTEIN, Respondent.

Court of Appeals of New York.

Nov. 24, 1992.

*859 *431 *346 Dechert Price & Rhoads, New York City (Robert A. Cohen and Owen D. 856
Kalt, of counsel), for appellant.

Gordon & Silber, P.C., New York City (Peter Pearson Traub, Jr., of counsel), for
respondent. *432 432

OPINION OF THE COURT

KAYE, Judge.

In this action for slander, we consider whether the plaintiff has stated a viable claim without any showing of special damages, whether the alleged slander is protected by qualified privilege, and whether there is a triable issue of fact as to malice. We conclude that plaintiff's claims were correctly dismissed on summary judgment.

I.

Before us is one of eight actions, consolidated for disposition by the motion court, centering on a luxury apartment building in Manhattan. Plaintiff, Barnet L. Liberman, is the building's landlord. Defendant, Leonard Gelstein (a tenant), is on the board of governors of the tenants' association. Disputes between the landlord and tenants of the building erupted nearly a decade ago, when the tenants organized opposition to the landlord's application

for a rent increase, and they have continued and proliferated through the conversion of the building to cooperative ownership (see, e.g., Matter of 421 Hudson St. Tenants Assn. v. Abrams, 140 Misc.2d 166, 530 N.Y.S.2d 441).

This defamation action against Gelstein is one of three suits brought by Liberman against individual members of the tenant association's board of governors. Gelstein has countersued Liberman and his wife for misconduct arising from a criminal *433 complaint 45 filed by Mrs. Liberman, which apparently resulted in Gelstein's overnight incarceration.

The present complaint alleged five causes of action sounding in slander. Only two--the second and fifth--are pressed by plaintiff on this appeal. The other causes of action involving, for example, accusations by Gelstein that Liberman charged an illegal \$10 monthly dog rent and stole electricity from the building, have over the years been dropped.

In his second cause of action, plaintiff alleged that in July 1986, the following conversation took place between defendant and another tenant of the building, Robert Kohler.

"Gelstein: Can you find out from your friend at the precinct which cop is on the take from Liberman?

"Kohler: What are you talking about?

"Gelstein: There is a cop on the take from Liberman. That's why none of the building's cars ever get tickets--they can park anywhere because Liberman's paid them off. He gives them a hundred or two hundred a week."

The fifth cause of action alleged that in May 1986 defendant made the following statement in the presence of employees of the building:

"Liberman threw a punch at me. He screamed at my wife and daughter. He called my daughter a slut and threatened to kill me and my family."

Plaintiff claimed \$5 million damages on each cause of action for injury to his reputation and emotional distress. After discovery, defendant sought summary judgment dismissing the complaint. On the second cause of action, defendant invoked the "common interest" qualified privilege, characterizing his conversation with Kohler, *860 *347 a colleague on 861 the board of governors, as an inquiry designed to uncover wrongdoing by the landlord affecting tenants. At his deposition, defendant testified that several vehicles operated by the building's management regularly parked in front of the building beyond the legal limit but never received parking summonses. He further testified that he was told by two building employees, whom he identified, that Liberman was bribing the police to avoid parking tickets. Defendant admitted that he did not know whether the allegations were

true, but testified that they ⁴³⁴ "sounded truthful" to him. Accordingly, defendant testified⁴³⁴ that he approached Kohler--whose friend was captain of the local police precinct--in an effort to discover whether the allegations were true.

Plaintiff responded that there was an issue of fact on malice, which if proved at trial, would defeat the qualified privilege. Plaintiff argued that malice of the common-law variety (spite or ill will) could be inferred from defendant's over-all conduct toward plaintiff, including one occasion in July 1987 when defendant threw a lit firecracker into his car and another in May 1986 when he pounded on the car's windows and attempted to rip out the windshield wiper. Moreover, plaintiff argued, malice of the constitutional variety (knowledge of falsity or reckless disregard for truth or falsity) could be found in defendant's concession that he had no actual knowledge of bribery and the lack of trustworthiness of his sources, "disgruntled" building employees.

On the fifth cause of action, defendant argued that the statements were either true, not defamatory or never made.

In dismissing the second cause of action, Supreme Court agreed with defendant that the statements were qualifiedly privileged and plaintiff failed to sustain his burden of raising a triable issue on malice. The court also held that the statements comprising the fifth cause of

action could only have been understood by the recipients, who were familiar with the parties' history of disagreements, as rhetorical hyperbole.

The Appellate Division affirmed, 178 A.D.2d 215, 577 N.Y.S.2d 271, agreeing with Supreme Court's reasoning. One Justice, who would have reinstated the second cause of action, dissented in part. He was not "entirely persuaded" that the statements were qualifiedly privileged, and thought that in any event defendant's deposition testimony that he did not know whether the bribery charge was true was itself sufficient to raise a triable issue whether the statements were made with reckless disregard as to their truth or falsity.

The Appellate Division granted leave, and we affirm.

II.

Slander as a rule is not actionable unless the plaintiff suffers special damage (see, Aronson v. Wiersma, 65 N.Y.2d 592, 594, 493 N.Y.S.2d 1006, 483 N.E.2d 1138; Matherson v. Marchello, 100 A.D.2d 233, 236, 473 N.Y.S.2d 998 [Titone, J.P.]; Restatement [Second] of Torts [Restatement] § 575). Special damages contemplate "the loss of something having economic ^{*435} or pecuniary value" (Restatement § 575, comment b; see, Prosser and

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Keeton, *Torts* [Prosser] § 112, at 794 [5th ed.]. Plaintiff has not alleged special damages, and thus his slander claims are not sustainable unless they fall within one of the exceptions to the rule.

The four established exceptions (collectively "slander per se") consist of statements (i) charging plaintiff with a serious crime; (ii) that tend to injure another in his or her trade, business or profession; (iii) that plaintiff has a loathsome disease; or (iv) imputing unchastity to a woman (see, *Moore v. Francis*, 121 N.Y. 199, 203, 23 N.E. 1127; *Privitera v. Town of Phelps*, 79 A.D.2d 1, 3, 435 N.Y.S.2d 402 [Simons, J.]; Civil Rights Law § 77; 2 *Seelman, Libel and Slander in the State of New York*, at 869-907 [1964]; Restatement §§ 570-573; *Smolla, Defamation* § 7.05). When statements fall within one of these categories, *861 *348 the law presumes that damages will result, and they need not be alleged or proven.¹ 861

Plaintiff claims that both sets of statements were slanderous per se inasmuch as they charged him with criminal conduct. Not every imputation of unlawful behavior, however, is slanderous per se. "With the extension of criminal punishment to many minor offenses, it was obviously necessary to make some distinction as to the character of the crime, since a charge of a traffic violation, for example, would not exclude a person from society, and today would do little, if any, harm to his [or her] reputation at all" (Prosser § 112, at 789).

Thus, the law distinguishes between serious and relatively minor offenses, and only statements regarding the former are actionable without proof of damage (see, Restatement § 571, comment g [list of crimes actionable as per se slander includes murder, burglary, larceny, arson, rape, kidnapping].

*436 We agree with plaintiff that defendant's alleged statement that "[t]here is a cop on the⁴³⁶ take from Liberman" charges a serious crime--bribery (see, Penal Law § 200.00; People v. Tran, 80 N.Y.2d 170, 589 N.Y.S.2d 845, 603 N.E.2d 950). Accordingly, the statements constituting the second cause of action are actionable without the need to establish special harm, and absent any privilege would be sufficient to go to a jury.

We disagree, however, with plaintiff's contention that the statement "Liberman * * * threatened to kill me and my family" was slanderous per se.² Plaintiff claims these words falsely attributed to him the commission of the crime of harassment (see, Penal Law § 240.25; People v. Dorns, 88 Misc.2d 1064, 390 N.Y.S.2d 546 [threats to kill]). Harassment is a relatively minor offense in the New York Penal Law--not even a misdemeanor--and thus the harm to the reputation of a person falsely accused of committing harassment would be correspondingly insubstantial. Hence, even if we agreed with plaintiff that the

statement would not have been construed by the listeners as rhetorical hyperbole, the cause of action must nevertheless be dismissed because it is not slanderous *per se* to claim that someone committed harassment.

Plaintiff alternatively argues that the statements in the fifth cause of action tended to harm him in his business as a property owner, and thus are actionable under the "trade, business or profession" exception. That exception, however, is "limited to defamation of a kind incompatible with the proper conduct of the business, trade, profession or office itself. The statement must be made with reference to a matter of significance and importance for that purpose, rather than a more general reflection upon the plaintiff's character or qualities" (Prosser § 112, at 791). Thus, "charges against a clergyman of drunkenness and other moral misconduct affect his fitness for the performance of the duties of his profession, although the same charges against a business man or tradesman do not so affect him" (Restatement § 573, comment c). The statements at issue are unrelated to plaintiff's status as a landlord, and therefore do not fall into the "trade, business or profession" exception (see, Aronson v. Wiersma, 65 N.Y.2d, at 594, 493 N.Y.S.2d 1006, 483 N.E.2d 1138, *supra*).

In sum, the second cause of action is on its face sustainable without special damages because it involves charges of serious crime, and the fifth cause of action was correctly dismissed.

III.

We next consider whether the courts below properly concluded that defendant's conversation with Kohler was conditionally *862 *349 privileged and that plaintiff failed to 862 raise an issue of fact on malice.

*437 Courts have long recognized that the public interest is served by shielding certain communications, though possibly defamatory, from litigation, rather than risk stifling them altogether (see, *Bingham v. Gaynor*, 203 N.Y. 27, 31, 96 N.E. 84). When compelling public policy requires that the speaker be immune from suit, the law affords an absolute privilege, while statements fostering a lesser public interest are only conditionally privileged (see, *600 W. 115th St. Corp. v. Von Gutfeld*, 80 N.Y.2d 130, 135-136, 589 N.Y.S.2d 825, 603 N.E.2d 930; *Park Knoll Assocs. v. Schmidt*, 59 N.Y.2d 205, 208-209, 464 N.Y.S.2d 424, 451 N.E.2d 182; *Toker v. Pollak*, 44 N.Y.2d 211, 218-220, 405 N.Y.S.2d 1, 376 N.E.2d 163).

One such conditional, or qualified, privilege extends to a "communication made by one person to another upon a subject in which both have an interest" (*Stillman v. Ford*, 22 N.Y.2d 48, 53, 290 N.Y.S.2d 893, 238 N.E.2d 304). This "common interest" privilege (see, Restatement § 596) has been applied, for example, to employees of an organization (see,

Loughry v. Lincoln First Bank, 67 N.Y.2d 369, 376, 502 N.Y.S.2d 965, 494 N.E.2d 70), members of a faculty tenure committee (Stukuls v. State of New York, 42 N.Y.2d 272, 397 N.Y.S.2d 740, 366 N.E.2d 829) and constituent physicians of a health insurance plan (Shapiro v. Health Ins. Plan, 7 N.Y.2d 56, 60-61, 194 N.Y.S.2d 509, 163 N.E.2d 333). The rationale for applying the privilege in these circumstances is that so long as the privilege is not abused, the flow of information between persons sharing a common interest should not be impeded.

We thus agree with the motion court and Appellate Division that defendant's conversation with Kohler was conditionally privileged (see, Restatement § 596, comment d ["Tenants in common * * * are included within the rule stated in this Section as being conditionally privileged to communicate among themselves matter defamatory of others which concerns their common interests"]. Gelstein and Kohler were members of the governing body of an association formed to protect the tenants' interests. If Liberman was in fact bribing the police so that his cars could occupy spaces in front of the building, that would be inimical to those interests. Thus, Gelstein had a qualified right to communicate his suspicions--though defamatory of Liberman--to Kohler.

The shield provided by a qualified privilege may be dissolved if plaintiff can demonstrate that defendant spoke with "malice" (see, Park Knoll Assocs. v. Schmidt, 59 N.Y.2d, at 211, 464 N.Y.S.2d 424, 451 N.E.2d 182, *supra*). Under common law, malice meant spite or ill will (see, Stillman v. Ford, 22 N.Y.2d, at 53, 290 N.Y.S.2d 893, 238 N.E.2d 304, *supra*; Shapiro v. Health Ins. Plan, 7 N.Y.2d, at 61, 194 N.Y.S.2d 509, 163 N.E.2d 333, *supra*). In *New York Times Co. v. Sullivan*, 376 U.S. 254, 84 S.Ct. 710, 11 L.Ed.2d 686), however, the Supreme Court established an *438 "actual malice" standard for certain cases governed by 438 the First Amendment: "knowledge that [the statement] was false or * * * reckless disregard of whether it was false or not" (376 U.S., at 279-280, 84 S.Ct. at 726). Consequently, the term "malice" has become somewhat confused (see, *Mahoney v. Adirondack Publ. Co.*, 71 N.Y.2d 31, 36, n. 1, 523 N.Y.S.2d 480, 517 N.E.2d 1365; see also, *Greenbelt Publ. Assn. v. Bresler*, 398 U.S. 6, 10, 90 S.Ct. 1537, 1540, 26 L.Ed.2d 6 [trial court erred in First Amendment case by charging jury under common-law malice standard]. Indeed, as the Supreme Court itself recently acknowledged (*Masson v. New Yorker Mag.*, 501 U.S. ----, ----, 111 S.Ct. 2419, 2429-2430, 115 L.Ed.2d 447):

"Actual malice under the New York Times standard should not be confused with the concept of malice as an evil intent or a motive arising from spite or ill will * * * We have used the term actual malice as a shorthand to describe the First Amendment protections

for speech injurious to reputation and we continue to do so here. But the term can confuse as well as enlighten. In this respect, the phrase may be an unfortunate one." *863 86:
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*350 Nevertheless, malice has now assumed a dual meaning, and we have recognized that the constitutional as well as the common-law standard will suffice to defeat a conditional privilege (see, *Loughry v. Lincoln First Bank*, 67 N.Y.2d, at 376, 502 N.Y.S.2d 965, 494 N.E.2d 70, *supra*; *O'Rorke v. Carpenter*, 55 N.Y.2d 798, 799, 447 N.Y.S.2d 434, 432 N.E.2d 136; *Stillman v. Ford*, 22 N.Y.2d, at 53, 290 N.Y.S.2d 893, 238 N.E.2d 304, *supra*; see also, Restatement §§ 600, 603, comment a).

Under the Times malice standard, the plaintiff must demonstrate that the "statements [were] made with [a] high degree of awareness of their probable falsity" (*Garrison v. Louisiana*, 379 U.S. 64, 74, 85 S.Ct. 209, 216, 13 L.Ed.2d 125). In other words, there "must be sufficient evidence to permit the conclusion that the defendant in fact entertained serious doubts as to the truth of [the] publication" (*St. Amant v. Thompson*, 390 U.S. 727, 731, 88 S.Ct. 1323, 1325, 20 L.Ed.2d 262; see also, Restatement § 600, comment b).

Applying these principles, we conclude that there is no triable malice issue under the Times standard. Although the dissenter below suggested that Gelstein's admission that he did not know whether the bribery charge was true raised a triable issue on malice, there is a critical

difference between not knowing whether something is true and being highly aware that it is probably false. Only the latter establishes reckless disregard in a defamation action. Moreover, as the motion court correctly observed, plaintiff's mere characterization^{*439} of Gelstein's informants as "disgruntled" is insufficient to raise a triable issue. Although plaintiff criticizes defendant for not producing affidavits from the informants--arguing that "it has never been factually established that Gelstein had any source"--it was plaintiff's burden to raise a factual issue on malice, and he did not seek to depose the employees either.³ In sum, this record is insufficient to raise a triable issue of fact under the Times standard of malice.

Similarly, there is insufficient evidence of malice under the common-law definition. A jury could undoubtedly find that, at the time Gelstein discussed his bribery suspicions with Kohler, Gelstein harbored ill will toward Liberman. In this context, however, spite or ill will refers not to defendant's general feelings about plaintiff, but to the speaker's motivation for making the defamatory statements (see, Restatement § 603, and comment a; Stukuls v. State of New York, 42 N.Y.2d, at 281-282, 397 N.Y.S.2d 740, 366 N.E.2d 829, *supra*; Stillman v. Ford, 22 N.Y.2d, at 53, 290 N.Y.S.2d 893, 238 N.E.2d 304, *supra*). If the defendant's statements were made to further the interest protected by the privilege, it matters not that defendant also despised plaintiff. Thus, a triable issue is raised only if a

jury could reasonably conclude that "malice was the one and only cause for the publication" (Stukuls v. State of New York, 42 N.Y.2d, at 282, 397 N.Y.S.2d 740, 366 N.E.2d 829, *supra*).

Plaintiff has not sustained that burden. Significantly, Gelstein did not make a public announcement of his suspicions--from which an inference could be drawn that his motive was to defame Liberman--but relayed them to a colleague who was in a position to investigate. As noted, the conversation was within the common interest of Gelstein and Kohler, and there is nothing in this record from which a reasonable jury could find that Gelstein was not seeking to advance that common interest.

Thus, the courts below properly concluded that defendant's conversation with Kohler was qualifiedly privileged, and plaintiff failed to raise a fact issue on malice.⁴

*864 *440 *351 Accordingly, the order of the Appellate Division should be affirmed, with 864 costs.

SMITH, Judge (dissenting in part).

Because there is an issue of fact as to whether defendant's statements accusing the plaintiff of bribery either resulted from a reckless disregard for the truth or falsity of the statements or were motivated solely by malice, the order of the Appellate Division should be modified by denying so much of defendant's motion for summary judgment as sought to dismiss the second cause of action and reinstating that cause of action. Therefore, I dissent with respect to the second cause of action.

In this defamation action, the plaintiff landlord and defendant tenant, a board member of the tenants' association, have been involved in continuous disputes over the last 10 years concerning rent increases and the conversion of the property to cooperative ownership. Numerous civil and criminal actions involving these parties and/or others have resulted therefrom.

The second cause of action is based upon the following conversation between the defendant and a fellow board member:

"Gelstein: Can you find out from your friend at the precinct which cop is on the take from Liberman?

"Kohler: What are you talking about?

"Gelstein: There is a cop on the take from Liberman. That's why none of the building's cars ever get tickets--they can park anywhere because Liberman's paid them off. He gives them a hundred or two hundred a week."

There is no dispute that these statements were made. However, defendant contends that these were not statements, but rather his effort on behalf of the tenants' association to investigate what he had supposedly learned from named plaintiff's employees. He had no knowledge of the truth or falsity of this bribery accusation. Accordingly, defendant asserted ⁴⁴¹ that, if defamatory, the statements were within the ambit of the common interest qualified privilege and that he had acted "without malice or negligence."

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Two issues are raised here concerning the second cause of action. The first is whether or not there was a qualified privilege to make the statement. The second is, assuming there was a qualified privilege, whether there has been raised a sufficient factual showing of malice, knowledge of the falsity of the statement, or reckless disregard of its truth or falsity to defeat the motion for summary judgment (Loughry v. Lincoln First Bank, 67 N.Y.2d 369, 376, 502 N.Y.S.2d 965, 494 N.E.2d 70).

The majority has properly concluded that there is a qualified privilege here. Moreover, the plaintiff does not challenge the assertion that the statement was qualifiedly privileged.

Given this qualified privilege, the burden shifts to the plaintiff to show that the statement is nevertheless actionable because it is false and motivated by malice (Toker v. Pollak, 44 N.Y.2d 211, 219, 405 N.Y.S.2d 1, 376 N.E.2d 163; Park Knoll Assocs. v. Schmidt, 59 N.Y.2d 205, 209, 464 N.Y.S.2d 424, 451 N.E.2d 182; Restatement [Second] of Torts § 613). As the law has developed in this area, "malice" has been assigned different meanings based upon the context.¹ At common law, malice has been based upon a determination that the statement is false, that the defendant knew *865 *352 it to be false when published and, therefore, the defendant acted in bad faith (Lovell Co. v. Houghton, 116 N.Y. 520, 22 N.E. 1066). In other words, actual malice at common law meant "'personal spite or ill will, or culpable recklessness or negligence'" (Hoeppner v. Dunkirk Print. Co., 254 N.Y. 95, 106, 172 N.E. 139; see also, Shapiro v. Health Ins. Plan, 7 N.Y.2d 56, 61, 194 N.Y.S.2d 509, 163 N.E.2d 333). For malice to be found, the fact that the statement was false had to be augmented by defendant's desire to injure the plaintiff (id.). For purposes of a constitutional analysis, actual malice has been defined as "with knowledge that [the statement] was false or with reckless disregard of whether it was false or not" (New York Times Co. v. Sullivan, 376 U.S. 254, 280, 84 S.Ct. 710, 726, 11 L.Ed.2d 686; Trails W. v. Wolff, 32 N.Y.2d 207, 219, 344 N.Y.S.2d 863, 298 N.E.2d 52). The standard articulated in New York Times Co. v. Sullivan (supra) was expanded to consider whether there was a "high degree of awareness" of the statement's probable falsity (Garrison v. Louisiana, 379

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U.S. 64, 74, 85 S.Ct. 209, 216, 13 L.Ed.2d 125) or that the defendant "in fact" entertained "serious doubts" as to its truth (St. Amant v. *442 Thompson, 390 U.S. 727, 731, 88 S.Ct. 1323, 1325, 20 L.Ed.2d 262), as we acknowledged in Pauling v. National Review, 22 N.Y.2d 818, 819, 292 N.Y.S.2d 913, 239 N.E.2d 654). These expansions of the constitutional standard evoke the common-law concept of bad faith. Indeed, this Court has recognized that consideration of malice in the constitutional and the common-law sense is proper in determining whether a qualified privilege is to be given effect (Loughry v. Lincoln First Bank, 67 N.Y.2d 369, 376, 502 N.Y.S.2d 965, 494 N.E.2d 70, *supra* [conditional privilege may be negated by "statements published with malice or with knowledge of their falsity or reckless disregard as to their truth or falsity"].² This dual analysis is reflected in the New York Pattern Jury Instructions on qualified privilege (see, PJI 3:32 [1991 Supp.]).

In light of the foregoing, the issue of malice in the case at bar should be reviewed under both standards. Under the constitutional standard, there is an issue of fact as to whether there was a reckless disregard for the truth or falsity of the bribery accusation or whether defendant, in good faith, was attempting to ascertain the truth or falsity of the accusation. The record is presently lacking any evidence to support the conclusion that defendant knew that the accusation was false, that there was a high degree of awareness of probable falsity, or that he entertained serious doubts as to its truthfulness. Defendant denies any knowledge as to its truth or falsity but maintains that he believed the accusation to be true

because the source was two of plaintiff's employees, whom he identified. (These persons have not yet been deposed.) However, as to whether the defendant may have shown a reckless disregard for the truth, it is significant that the defendant and Kohler, the person to whom the statement was first made, dispute whether the accusation was stated as a matter of fact or as part of an inquiry. In Kohler's version of the conversation, the inquiry contained therein pertained to the identification of the bribed police officer, not the truth of the accusation. Clearly, there is an issue of fact here that may be resolved by further discovery or that may require determination by a trier of fact.

Turning to a common-law analysis, there is sufficient evidence in this record to create an issue of fact as to whether defendant's statements were motivated solely by spite or ill will. The parties' acrimonious relationship is accentuated by, *443 *inter alia*, lawsuits, defendant⁴⁴ tossing a possibly lit firecracker into plaintiff's vehicle, and an incident where defendant pounded on plaintiff's vehicle while occupied by plaintiff, his wife, and their children. And, as discussed above, if it is found that defendant stated the accusation as fact, spite or ill will may have been the sole motivation. *866

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*353 Therefore, if plaintiff proves that the accusation is false, the foregoing considerations 35: suffice to create issues of fact as to malice under both standards.

The conclusion that there is no triable issue of fact here because a jury could not reasonably conclude that malice alone was the motivation for the statement is not supported by the record. Plaintiff indeed has the burden of proving that malice alone was the cause for the publication (Stukuls v. State of New York, 42 N.Y.2d 272, 281-282, 397 N.Y.S.2d 740, 366 N.E.2d 829). However, having presented a basis for that conclusion, plaintiff should be afforded an opportunity to present such evidence to a trier of fact that the actions of the defendant were duplicitous and motivated solely by malice (see, Stukuls v. State of New York, *supra*, at 282, 397 N.Y.S.2d 740, 366 N.E.2d 829 [the claim, affidavits, and the need for additional discovery precluded finding that plaintiff could not raise an issue of fact]). In this case, plaintiff has alleged that defendant filed the motion for summary judgment before depositions of the employees who supposedly told defendant of the bribery scheme could be taken. Accordingly, the second cause of action should be reinstated.

SIMONS, Acting C.J., and TITONE, HANCOCK and BELLACOSA, JJ., concur with KAYE, J.

SMITH, J., dissents in part and votes to modify in a separate opinion.

Order affirmed, with costs.

1 The presumed-damages rule has been found unconstitutional in certain First Amendment cases (Gertz v. Robert Welch, Inc., 418 U.S. 323, 349, 94 S.Ct. 2997, 3011-12, 41 L.Ed.2d 789) and criticized for use in defamation cases generally (see, e.g., Anderson, Reputation, Compensation, and Proof, 25 Wm. & Mary L.Rev. 747 [1984]; Uniform Defamation Act [Feb. 6, 1992 draft] § 9, and comment thereto). Our disposition makes it unnecessary to consider the issue here.

2 On this appeal, this is the only portion of the fifth cause of action raised by plaintiff.

3 Plaintiff's appellate argument that he needs further discovery (see, dissenting opn., at 442, at 865 of 590 N.Y.S.2d, at 352 of 605 N.E.2d) is unavailing. Almost three years elapsed between defendant's assertion of the common-interest privilege in his verified answer and the motion for summary judgment. Indeed, plaintiff never claimed a need for discovery in opposition to the motion (see, CPLR 3212 [f]).

4 The dissent's contrary conclusion is puzzling in light of its acknowledgment that the "record is presently lacking any evidence to support the conclusion that defendant knew that the [bribery] accusation was false, that there was a high degree of probable falsity, or that he entertained serious doubts as to its truthfulness." (Dissenting opn. at 442, at 865 of 590 N.Y.S.2d, at 352 of 605 N.E.2d.) Moreover, the purported factual issue whether the bribery "accusation was stated as a matter of fact or as part of an inquiry" (dissenting opn., at 442, at 865 of 590 N.Y.S.2d, at

352 of 605 N.E.2d) goes not to malice, but to whether there is an actionable statement in the first instance. Insofar as the dissent concludes that the parties' "acrimonious relationship" is sufficient to raise a triable issue under the common-law standard (dissenting opn. at 442, at 865 of 590 N.Y.S.2d, at 352 of 605 N.E.2d), we have observed that the "existence of earlier disputes between the parties is not evidence of malice" (Shapiro v. Health Ins. Plan, 7 N.Y.2d, at 64, 194 N.Y.S.2d 509, 163 N.E.2d 333, *supra*).

1 In response to the divergent meanings attributed to the term "malice" in the defamation area, the Restatement (Second) of Torts has abandoned its use for the more comprehensive "abuse of privilege" terminology.

2 It should be noted that in *Loughry* the jury found, *inter alia*, that the defendants acted "solely from malice intend[ed] to injure plaintiff" (*supra*, 67 N.Y.2d at 376, 502 N.Y.S.2d 965, 494 N.E.2d 70).
