



ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS

CHAPTER 4.18

LIBEL AND SLANDER ACT

Revised Edition

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CHAPTER 4.18

LIBEL AND SLANDER ACT

AN ACT TO MAKE PROVISION RESPECTING LIBEL AND SLANDER.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Libel and Slander Act.

Offer of apology admissible in evidence in mitigation of damages.

2. In any action for defamation it shall be lawful for the defendant (after notice in writing of his intention to do so, duly given to the plaintiff at the time of filing or delivering the plea in such action) to give in evidence, in mitigation of damages, that he made, or offered, an apology to the plaintiff for such defamation before the commencement of the action, or as soon afterwards as he had an opportunity of doing so, in case the action shall have been commenced before there was an opportunity of making or offering such apology.

Action against a newspaper for libel, or slander, etc.

3. In any action for a libel contained in any public newspaper, or other periodical publication, it shall be competent for the defendant to plead—

- (a) that such libel was inserted in such newspaper, or other periodical publication, without actual malice and without gross negligence, and that, before the commencement of the action, or at the earliest opportunity afterwards, he or she inserted in such newspaper, or other periodical publication, a full apology for the libel; or,
- (b) if the newspaper, or periodical publication, in which the libel appeared, should be ordinarily published at intervals exceeding one week, he or she had offered to publish the apology in any newspaper, or periodical publication, to be selected by the plaintiff in such action; and,

the defendant shall, upon filing such plea, be at liberty to pay into Court a sum of money by way of amends for the injury sustained by the publication of the libel, and such payment into Court shall be of the same effect, and be available in the same manner and to the same extent, and be subject to the same rules and regulations as shall be, for the time being, in force in the High Court with reference to payment of money into Court in civil suits.

Publishing or threatening to publish a libel, etc.

4. If any person publishes, or threatens to publish, any libel upon any other person, or directly or indirectly threatens to print or publish, or directly or indirectly proposes to abstain from printing or publishing, or directly or indirectly offers to prevent the printing or publishing of any matter or thing touching any other person, with intent to extort any money or security for money, or any valuable thing from such or any other person, or with intent to induce any person to confer or procure for any person any appointment or office of profit or trust, every such offender shall be liable to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three years, with or without hard

labour:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall in any manner alter or affect any law now in force in respect of the sending or delivery of threatening letters or writings.

False defamatory libel punishable by imprisonment and fine.

5. If any person maliciously publishes any defamatory libel, knowing the same to be false, that person commits an offence and shall be liable, on conviction, to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years, and to pay such fine as the Court shall award.

Defamatory libel punishable by imprisonment and fine.

6. If any person maliciously publishes any defamatory libel, that person commits an offence and shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine or imprisonment, or both, as the Court may award; such imprisonment not to exceed one year.

Proceedings upon the trial of an indictment or information for a defamatory libel.

7. On the trial of any indictment or information for a defamatory libel, the defendant, having pleaded such plea as mentioned in this section, the truth of the matters charged may be inquired into, but shall not amount to a defence, unless it was for the public benefit that the matters charged should be published; and, to entitle the defendant to give evidence of the truth of matters charged as a defence to the indictment or information, it shall be necessary for the defendant, in pleading to the indictment or information, to allege the truth of the matters charged in the manner now required in pleading a justification to an action of defamation, and further to allege that it was for the public benefit that the matters charged should be published, and the particular fact or facts by reason whereof it was for the public benefit that the matters charged should be published, to which plea the prosecutor shall be at liberty to reply generally, denying the whole thereof; and if, after such plea, the defendant shall be convicted on such indictment, it shall be competent to the Court, in pronouncing sentence, to consider whether the guilt of the defendant is aggravated or mitigated by the plea, and by the evidence given to prove or to disprove the same:

Provided that the truth of the matters charged in the alleged libel complained of by the indictment or information shall in no case be enquired into without the plea of justification:

Provided also that, in addition to such plea, it shall be competent to the defendant to plead a plea of not guilty:

Provided also that nothing in this Act contained shall take away or prejudice any defence, under the plea of not guilty, which it is now competent to the defendant to make, under such plea, to any action or indictment or information for defamatory words or libel.

Evidence to rebut *prima facie* case of publication by an agent.

8. Whenever, upon the trial of any indictment or information for the publication of a libel, under a plea of not guilty, evidence is given, which establishes a presumptive case of publication against the defendant by the act of any other person by his or her authority, it shall be competent to the defendant to prove that the publication was made without his or her authority, consent, or knowledge, and that the publication did not arise from want or due care or caution on his or her part.

Costs in prosecutions by private prosecutors.

9. In the case of any indictment or prosecution, by a private prosecutor, for the publication of any defamatory libel, if judgment is given for the defendant, he or she shall be entitled to recover from the prosecutor the costs sustained by the defendant by reason of the indictment or information; and, upon a special plea of justification to the indictment or information, if the issue be found for the prosecutor, he or she shall be entitled to recover from the defendant the costs sustained by the prosecutor by reason of the plea; such costs to be recovered by the defendant or prosecutor, respectively, to be taxed by the proper officer of the Court before which the indictment or information is tried.

Slander of women.

10. Words spoken and published after the passing of this Act, which impute unchastity or adultery to any woman or girl, shall not require special damage to render them actionable:

Provided that, in any action for words spoken and made actionable by this Act, a plaintiff shall not recover more costs than damages, unless the Judge shall certify that there was reasonable ground for bringing the action.
