

191

This PUBLIC BILL originated in the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, and, having this day passed as now printed, is transmitted to the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES for its concurrence.

Legislative Council,  
11th September, 1896.

Hon. Mr. Feldwick.

## DEFAMATION.

### ANALYSIS.

- Title.  
Preamble.  
1. Short Title.  
2. Definition of "periodical."
- DEFAMATION.
3. Definition of "defamatory matter."  
4. Functions of Judge and jury.  
5. Definition of "defamation."  
6. Publication.  
7. Publication of defamatory matter is *prima facie* unlawful.  
8. Defamation actionable, under provisions.
- ABSOLUTE PROTECTION.
9. (1.) Privilege of Parliament. (2.) Petitions. (3.) Parliamentary papers.  
10. Privileges of Judges, witnesses, and others in Courts of Justice.  
11. When communication not deemed published.  
12. Reports of official inquiries.
- REPORTS OF MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST.
13. Publication of matters of public interest. (1.) Proceedings of Parliament. (2.) Parliamentary papers. (3.) Proceedings of Courts of Justice. (4.) Proceedings of official inquiries. (5.) Public notifications by Government. (6.) Proceedings of local authorities. (7.) Public meetings. Definition of "publication in good faith for the information of the public." Exception.
- FAIR COMMENT.
14. Fair comment. (1.) Public proceedings. (2.) Public conduct of public men. (3.) Public conduct of public officers. (4.) Proceedings in Courts of Justice. (5.) Books. (6.) Public exhibitions or performances. (7.) Public entertainments. (8.) Communications to the public.  
15. Fairness of comment is for the jury.
- TRUTH.
16. Truth, defence to an action.
- QUALIFIED PROTECTION: EXCUSE.
17. Excuse on personal grounds. (1.) Censure by person in authority. (2.) Seeking redress. (3.) Interest. (4.) Answer to inquiries. (5.) Information. (6.) Challenge. (7.) Defence. (8.) Public discussion. Definition of "good faith."  
GOOD FAITH.  
18. Burden of proof of good faith.  
19. Relevancy and public benefit questions of fact.
- ORAL DEFAMATION.
20. Trivial matters not in writing.
- PROVISIONS IN RESPECT OF ACTIONS FOR DEFAMATION.
21. Offer of an apology admissible in evidence in mitigation of damages.
22. In an action against a newspaper for libel the defendant may plead that it was inserted without malice and without neglect, and apology has been offered.  
23. Defendant may pay money into Court.  
24. Consolidation of actions.  
25. Evidence in mitigation of damages.  
26. Defendant's costs.
- CRIMINAL LIABILITY.
27. Publication of defamatory matter known to be false.  
28. Publication of matter not known to be false.  
29. Oral defamation not criminal.  
30. Stipendiary Magistrate to hear informations.  
31. Summary jurisdiction in trivial cases.  
32. Stipendiary Magistrate may dismiss case if of opinion that jury would acquit the person charged.  
33. Good defence to prosecution.  
34. Defence of truth to be specially pleaded.  
35. Jury may give general verdict.  
36. Publishing or threatening to publish a libel, &c., with intent to extort money.  
37. Prosecution of newspapers to be by sanction of a Judge after notice.
- REMEDY FOR COSTS AND DAMAGES.
38. (1.) On private prosecution defendant entitled to costs on acquittal. (2.) Prosecutor entitled to costs of prosecution.
- PROVISIONS WITH RESPECT TO PUBLISHERS AND SELLERS OF PERIODICALS AND SELLERS OF BOOKS.
39. Liability of proprietor, publisher, and editor of periodicals.  
40. Protection of innocent sellers of periodicals.  
41. Protection of innocent sellers of books.  
42. Protection of employers.
- EVIDENCE.
43. Imprimatur to be *prima facie* evidence of publication of book or periodical.  
44. Evidence.
- PRODUCTION OF TELEGRAMS IN EVIDENCE, ETC.
45. Publication of telegrams.
- STAYING PROCEEDINGS.
46. Proceedings for publication of parliamentary paper to be stayed.  
47. Proceedings to be stayed when commenced in respect of the publication of a copy of the authenticated report, &c., on affidavit verifying such copy being laid before the Court.
- OPERATION OF ACT.
48. Application of rules declared by Act.  
49. Saving.  
50. Act not to apply to slander of title, or to blasphemous or seditious or obscene libels.  
51. Repeal.  
Schedules.

## A BILL INTITULED

Title.	AN ACT to declare and amend the Law relating to Defamation.	
Preamble.	WHEREAS it is desirable to declare and amend the law relating to defamation :	
	BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—	5
Short Title.	1. The Short Title of this Act is " The Defamation Act, 1896."	
Definition of "periodical."	2. In this Act, the term "periodical" includes any newspaper, review, magazine, or other writing or print published periodically.	10
	DEFAMATION.	
Definition of "defamatory matter."	3. Any imputation concerning any person, or any member of his family, whether living or dead, by which the reputation of that person is likely to be injured, or by which he is likely to be injured in his profession or trade, or by which other persons are likely to be induced to shun or avoid or ridicule or despise him, is called defamatory, and the matter of the imputation is called defamatory matter.	15
	The imputation may be expressed either directly, or by insinuation or irony.	20
Functions of Judge and jury.	4. The question whether any matter is or is not defamatory is a question of fact.	
	The question whether any matter alleged to be defamatory is or is not capable of bearing a defamatory meaning is a question of law.	
Definition of "defamation."	5. Any person who, by words either spoken or intended to be read, or by signs or visible representations, publishes any defamatory imputation concerning any person is said to defame that person.	25
Publication.	6. Publication is, in the case of words spoken, the speaking of such words in the presence and hearing of any other person than the person defamed, and, in the case of other defamatory matter, the exhibiting of it in public, or causing it to be read or seen, or showing or delivering it or causing it to be shown or delivered, with a view to its being read or seen by any other person than the person defamed.	30
Publication of defamatory matter is <i>prima facie</i> unlawful.	7. It is unlawful to publish defamatory matter, unless such publication is protected, or justified, or excused by law.	35
Defamation actionable, under provisions.	8. The unlawful publication of defamatory matter is an actionable wrong : Provided always that words spoken shall not be actionable unless,—	
	(1.) They charge the person defamed with the commission of a crime, or	40
	(2.) Impute to him a contagious or infectious disease tending to exclude him from society, or	
	(3.) Are spoken of him in reference to his office, profession, trade, or employment, or	
	(4.) Can be proved to have caused special damage to the person defamed :	45
	Provided also that words which impute unchastity or adultery to any woman or girl shall not require special damage to render them actionable.	

ABSOLUTE PROTECTION.

- 9. (1.) A member of either House of Parliament does not incur any liability as for defamation by the publication of any defamatory matter in the course of a speech made by him in Parliament. Privilege of Parliament.
- 5 (2.) A person who presents a petition to either House of Parliament does not incur any liability as for defamation by the publication to that House of Parliament of any defamatory matter contained in the petition. Petitions.
- 10 (3.) No person incurs any liability as for defamation by publishing, by order or under the authority of either House of Parliament, any paper containing defamatory matter. Parliamentary papers.
- 15 10. No person incurs any liability as for defamation by publishing, in the course of any proceeding held before or under the authority of any Court of justice, or in the course of any inquiry made under the authority of any statute, or under the authority of Her Majesty, or of the Governor in Council, or of either House of Parliament, any defamatory matter. Privileges of Judges, witnesses, and others in Courts of justice.
- 20 11. A communication made by a person to his partner, clerk, or servant shall not, if made in the ordinary course of business, be deemed to have been published. When communication not deemed published.
- 25 12. A person appointed under the authority of any statute, or by or under the authority of Her Majesty, or the Governor in Council, to hold any inquiry, does not incur any liability as for defamation by publishing any defamatory matter in any official report made by him of the result of such inquiry. Reports of official inquiries.

REPORTS OF MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

- 13. It is lawful—
- 30 (1.) To publish in good faith, for the information of the public, a fair report of the proceedings of either House of Parliament, or of any Committee thereof; Publication of matters of public interest. Proceedings of Parliament.
- 35 (2.) To publish in good faith, for the information of the public, a copy of, or an extract from or abstract of, any paper published by order or under the authority of either House of Parliament; Parliamentary papers.
- 40 (3.) To publish in good faith, for the information of the public, a fair report of the public proceedings of any Court of justice, whether such proceedings are preliminary or interlocutory or final, or of the result of any such proceedings, unless in the case of proceedings which are not final the publication has been prohibited by the Court, or unless the matter published is blasphemous or obscene; Proceedings of Courts of Justice. 51 and 52 Vict., c. 64, s. 4. (Comp. 11 Vict., No. 13, s. 5.)
- 45 (4.) To publish in good faith, for the information of the public, a fair report of the proceedings of any inquiry held under the authority of any statute, or under the authority of Her Majesty, or of the Governor in Council, or an extract from or abstract of any such proceedings, or a copy of or an extract from or abstract of any official report made by the person by whom the inquiry was held; Proceedings of official inquiries. Ibid.
- 50 (5.) To publish in good faith, for the information of the public, at the request of any Government office or department, Public notification by Government. Ibid.

- Proceedings of local authorities. Ibid. (6.) To publish in good faith, for the information of the public, a fair report of the proceedings of any local authority, Board, or body of trustees or other persons, held or purporting to be held under the provisions of any statute for the discharge of public functions, so far as the matter published relates to matters of public concern ; 5
- Public meetings. Ibid. (7.) To publish in good faith, for the information of the public, a fair report of the proceedings of any public meeting, so far as the matter published relates to matters of public concern. The term "public meeting" means a meeting lawfully held for a lawful purpose, and for the *bonâ fide* furtherance or discussion of a matter of public concern, or for the advocacy of the candidature of any person for a public office, whether the admission to the meeting was general or restricted. The question whether a meeting is a public meeting is a question of law. 10 15
- Definition of "publication in good faith for the information of the public." A publication is said to be made in good faith, for the information of the public, if the person by whom it is made is not actuated in making it by ill-will to the person defamed, or by any other improper motive, and if the manner of the publication is such as is ordinarily and fairly used in the case of the publication of news or information. 20
- Exception. 51 and 52 Vict., c. 64, s. 4. (Comp. 11 Vict., No. 13, s. 5.) In the case of a publication of a report of the proceedings of a public meeting in a periodical, it is evidence of a want of good faith if the proprietor, publisher, or editor has been requested by the person defamed to publish in the periodical a reasonable letter or statement by way of contradiction or explanation of the defamatory matter, and has refused or neglected to publish the same. 25 30

## FAIR COMMENT.

- Fair comment. Public proceedings. 14. It is lawful— (1.) To publish a fair comment respecting any of the matters with respect to which the publication of a fair report in good faith for the information of the public is by the last preceding section declared to be lawful ; 35
- Public conduct of public men. (2.) To publish a fair comment respecting the public conduct of any person who takes part in public affairs, or respecting the character of any such person, so far as his character appears in that conduct ; 40
- Public conduct of public officers. (3.) To publish a fair comment respecting the conduct of any public officer or public servant in the discharge of his public functions, or respecting the character of any such person, so far as his character appears in that conduct ; 40
- Proceedings in Courts of Justice. (4.) To publish a fair comment respecting the merits of any case, civil or criminal, that has been decided by any Court of Justice, or respecting the conduct of any person as a Judge, party, witness, counsel, solicitor, or officer of the Court in any such case, or respecting the character of any such person, so far as his character appears in that conduct ; 45

- 5 (5.) To publish a fair comment respecting any published book or other literary production, or respecting the character of the author, so far as his character appears by such book or production ; Books.
  - 5 (6.) To publish a fair comment respecting any composition or work of art or performance publicly exhibited, or respecting the character of the author or performer or exhibitor, so far as his character appears from the matter exhibited ; Public exhibitions or performances.
  - 10 (7.) To publish a fair comment respecting any public entertainment or sports, or respecting the character of any person conducting or taking part therein, so far as his character appears from the matter of the entertainment or sports, or the manner of conducting the same ; Public entertainments.
  - 15 (8.) To publish a fair comment respecting any communication made to the public on any subject. Communications to the public.
15. Whether a comment is or is not fair is a question of fact. Fairness of comment is for the jury.  
 If it is not fair, and is defamatory, the publication of it is unlawful.

TRUTH.

- 20 16. It is a good defence to an action for defamation that the matter is true. Truth, defence to an action.  
11 Vict., No. 13, s. 4.

QUALIFIED PROTECTION: EXCUSE.

- 25 17. It is a lawful excuse for the publication of defamatory matter— Excuse on personal grounds.
- 25 (1.) If the publication is made in good faith by a person having over another any lawful authority in the course of a censure passed by him on the conduct of that other in matters to which such lawful authority relates ; Censure by person in authority.
- 30 (2.) If the publication is made in good faith for the purpose of seeking remedy or redress for some private or public wrong or grievance from a person who has, or is reasonably believed by the person making the publication to have, authority over the person defamed with respect to the subject-matter of such wrong or grievance ; Seeking redress.
- 35 (3.) If the publication is made in good faith for the protection of the interests of the person making the publication, or of some other person, or for the public good ; Interest.
- 40 (4.) If the publication is made in good faith in answer to an inquiry made of the person making the publication relating to some subject as to which the person by whom or on whose behalf the inquiry is made has, or is reasonably believed by the person making the publication to have, an interest in knowing the truth ; Answer to inquiries.
- 45 (5.) If the publication is made in good faith for the purpose of giving information to the person to whom it is made with respect to some subject as to which that person has, or is reasonably believed by the person making the publication to have, such an interest in knowing the truth as to make his conduct in making the publication reasonable under the circumstances ; Information.

- Challenge. (6.) If the publication is made in good faith on the invitation or challenge of the person defamed;
- Defence. (7.) If the publication is made in good faith in order to answer or refute some other defamatory matter published by the person defamed concerning the person making the publication or some other person; 5
- Public discussion. (8.) If the publication is made in good faith in the course of, or for the purpose of, the discussion of some subject of public interest the public discussion of which is for the public benefit. 10
- Definition of "good faith." For the purposes of this section, publication is said to be made in good faith if the matter published is relevant to the matters the existence of which may excuse the publication in good faith of defamatory matter; if the manner and extent of the publication does not exceed what is reasonably sufficient for the occasion; and if the person by whom it is made is not actuated by ill-will to the person defamed, or by any other improper motive, and does not believe the defamatory matter to be untrue. 15

## GOOD FAITH.

- Burden of proof of good faith. 18. When any question arises whether a publication of defamatory matter was or was not made in good faith, and it appears that the publication was made under circumstances which would afford lawful excuse for the publication if it was made in good faith, the burden of proof of the absence of good faith lies upon the party alleging such absence. 20
- Relevancy and public benefit questions of fact. 19. Whether any defamatory matter is or is not relevant to any other matter, and whether the public discussion of any subject is or is not for the public benefit, are questions of fact. 25

## ORAL DEFAMATION.

- Trivial matters not in writing. (Comp. 11 Vict., No. 13, s. 2.) 20. In any case other than that of words intended to be read, it is a good defence to an action or prosecution for defamation to prove that the publication was made on an occasion and under circumstances when the person defamed was not likely to be injured thereby. 30

## PROVISIONS IN RESPECT OF ACTIONS FOR DEFAMATION.

- Offer of an apology admissible in evidence in mitigation of damages. 31 Vict., No. 5, s. 52. 21. In an action for defamation the defendant may plead and prove in mitigation of damages that he made or offered an apology to the plaintiff for such defamation before the commencement of the action, or, if the action was commenced before there was an opportunity of making or offering such apology, as soon afterwards as he had an opportunity of doing so. 35
- In an action against a newspaper for libel the defendant may plead that it was inserted without malice and without neglect, and apology has been offered. *Ib.*, s. 53. 22. In an action for the publication of defamatory matter in a periodical, the defendant may plead that such matter was published without actual ill-will to the person defamed or other improper motive, and without gross negligence, and that before the commencement of the action, or at the earliest opportunity afterwards, he inserted in such periodical a full apology for such defamation, or, if the periodical in which the defamatory matter appeared was ordinarily published at intervals exceeding one week, offered to publish the apology in any periodical to be selected by the plaintiff. 40

23. In any action for defamation, it shall be lawful for any defendant to pay money into Court with a defence denying liability; and such payment into Court shall not operate as, or be construed into, an admission of any liability on the part of such defendant.

Defendant may pay money into Court.

5 24. The Court or a Judge, upon an application by or on behalf of two or more defendants in actions in respect of the publication of the same, or substantially the same, defamatory matter brought by one and the same person, may make an order for the consolidation of such actions, so that they shall be tried together; and after such  
10 order has been made, and before the trial of the actions, the defendant in any new action instituted in respect of the publication of the same, or substantially the same, defamatory matter shall also be entitled to be joined in a common action upon a joint application being made by  
15 such new defendant and the defendants in the actions already consolidated.

Consolidation of actions.  
51 and 52 Vict.,  
c. 64, s. 5.

In an action consolidated under this section the Judge or jury shall assess the whole amount of the damages (if any) in one sum, but a separate verdict shall be given for or against each defendant in the same way as if the actions consolidated had been tried separately; and, if a verdict is given against the defendants in more than one of the actions so consolidated, the Judge or jury shall proceed to apportion the amount of damages so found between and against the last-mentioned defendants; and the Judge at the trial, if he awards  
20 order as he deems just for the apportionment of such costs between and against such defendants.

25 25. At the trial of an action for the publication of defamatory matter in a periodical the defendant may give in evidence, in mitigation of damages, that the plaintiff has already recovered or has brought  
30 actions for damages, or has received or agreed to receive compensation, in respect of other publications of defamatory matter to the same purport or effect as the matter for the publication of which the action is brought.

Evidence in mitigation of damages.  
51 and 52 Vict.,  
c. 64, s. 6.

35 26. In any action for defamation the Judge in Chambers, if satisfied that the plaintiff is an undischarged bankrupt, or otherwise has no visible means of paying the costs of the defendant should a verdict not be found for the plaintiff, may make an order staying all proceedings in the action unless within a time to be named in such order the plaintiff give full security for the defendant's costs, to the  
40 satisfaction of the Registrar, to an amount not exceeding *twenty-five* pounds. If any such action shall have been stayed under this section for a year, it shall, at the end of the year, be deemed to be dismissed with costs, and the defendant shall be at liberty to sign judgment for his costs.

Defendant's costs.

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#### CRIMINAL LIABILITY.

27. Any person who unlawfully publishes any defamatory matter knowing it to be false is guilty of an offence, and is liable, upon conviction, to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding *two* years, with or without hard labour, or to be fined in any sum not exceeding  
50 *five hundred* pounds.

Publication of defamatory matter known to be false.  
11 Vict., No. 13, s. 8.

Publication of matter not known to be false.  
11 Vict., No. 13, s. 9.

28. Any person who unlawfully publishes any defamatory matter is guilty of an offence, and is liable, upon conviction, to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding *twelve* months, or to be fined in any sum not exceeding *three hundred* pounds.

Oral defamation not criminal.

29. No person shall be liable to criminal prosecution for oral defamation. 5

Stipendiary Magistrate to hear informations.

30. All informations for an offence under this Act shall be heard and dealt with by a Stipendiary Magistrate.

Summary jurisdiction in trivial cases.  
44 and 45 Vict., c. 60, s. 5.

31. If upon the hearing of a charge of publication of defamatory matter the Stipendiary Magistrate is of opinion that a *prima facie* case has been made out against the defendant, but that the case is of a trivial nature, he may ask the defendant the following question: "Do you claim to be tried by a jury, or do you consent to the case being dealt with summarily?" And if the defendant consents to the case being dealt with summarily, the Stipendiary Magistrate may summarily convict him and adjudge him to pay a fine not exceeding *fifty* pounds. 10

Stipendiary Magistrate may dismiss case if of opinion that jury would acquit the person charged.

32. A Stipendiary Magistrate, upon the hearing of a charge against a proprietor, publisher, or editor, or any person responsible for the publication of a periodical, for defamation published therein, may receive evidence as to the publication being for the public benefit, and as to the matters charged in the defamation being true, and as to the report being fair and accurate, and published without malice; and as to any matter which, under this or any other Act, or otherwise, might be given in evidence by way of defence by the person charged on his trial on indictment; and the Court, if of opinion after hearing such evidence, that there is a strong or probable presumption that the jury on the trial would acquit the person charged, may dismiss the case. 15

Good defence to prosecution.

33. It is a good defence to a prosecution for the publication of defamatory matter that the defamatory matter is true, and that it was for the public benefit that the publication complained of should be made. 20

Defence of truth to be specially pleaded.  
11 Vict., No. 13, s. 4.

34. Any person charged before a Court of criminal jurisdiction with the unlawful publication of defamatory matter who sets up as a defence that the defamatory matter is true, and that it was for the public benefit that the publication complained of should be made, must plead that matter specially, either with or without the general plea of "Not guilty." 25

Jury may give general verdict.  
32 Geo. III., c. 60 (Fox's Libel Act).

35. Upon the trial of any person for the unlawful publication of defamatory matter, the jury may give a general verdict of guilty or not guilty upon the whole matter put in issue, in like manner as in other criminal cases. 30

Publishing or threatening to publish a libel, &c., with intent to extort money.  
11 Vict., No. 13, s. 6.

36. Any person who publishes, or threatens to publish, any defamatory matter concerning any other person, or directly or indirectly threatens to publish, or directly or indirectly proposes to abstain from publishing, or directly or indirectly offers to prevent the publishing, of any defamatory matter concerning any other person with the intent to extort any money or security for money or any valuable thing from such person, 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, is guilty of an offence and is liable, upon conviction, to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding *three* years, with or without hard labour. 50



199

Nothing herein contained shall alter or affect any law now in force in respect to the sending or delivery of threatening letters or writings.

37. No criminal prosecution shall be instituted against the proprietor or publisher or editor or any person responsible for the publication of any periodical, for any defamatory matter published therein, without the order of a Judge of the Supreme Court, made after notice to the person accused, and after that person has had an opportunity of being heard in opposition to the application for the order.

Prosecution of newspapers to be by sanction of a Judge after notice.  
51 and 52 Vict., c. 64, s. 8.

REMEDY FOR COSTS AND DAMAGES.

38. (1.) In the case of a prosecution of any person on the complaint of a private prosecutor for the publication of defamatory matter, if the defendant is acquitted he shall be entitled to recover from the prosecutor the costs sustained by him by reason of such prosecution.

On private prosecution defendant entitled to costs on acquittal.  
11 Vict., No 13, s. 12.

(2.) In the case of a prosecution of any person on the complaint of a private prosecutor for the publication of defamatory matter, if the issue is found for the Crown, the prosecutor shall be entitled to recover from the defendant the costs of such prosecution.

Prosecutor entitled to costs of prosecution.

(3.) Such costs so to be recovered by the defendant or prosecutor respectively shall be taxed by the proper officer of the Court before which the information is tried.

PROVISIONS WITH RESPECT TO PUBLISHERS AND SELLERS OF PERIODICALS AND SELLERS OF BOOKS.

39. A proprietor, publisher, or editor of a periodical is not criminally responsible for defamatory matter published therein if he shows that the matter complained of was inserted without his knowledge and without negligence on his part.

Liability of proprietor, publisher, and editor of periodicals.

40. General authority given to the person who actually inserted the defamatory matter to manage or conduct the periodical as editor or otherwise, and to insert therein what in his discretion he thinks fit, is not negligence within the meaning of this section, unless it is proved that the proprietor or publisher or editor, when giving such general authority, meant that it should extend to and authorise the unlawful publication of defamatory matter, or continued such general authority knowing that it had been habitually exercised by unlawfully publishing defamatory matter in any number or part of the periodical.

40. No person incurs any liability as for defamation by selling any number or part of a periodical unless he knows that such number or part contains defamatory matter, or that defamatory matter is habitually or frequently contained in that periodical.

Protection of innocent sellers of periodicals.

41. No person incurs any liability as for defamation by selling a book, pamphlet, print, or writing, or other thing not forming part of a periodical, although it contains defamatory matter, if at the time of the sale he does not know that the defamatory matter is contained therein.

Protection of innocent sellers of books.

Protection of  
employers.

42. The sale by a servant of a book, pamphlet, print, or writing, or other thing, whether a periodical or not, does not make his employer responsible in respect of defamatory matter contained therein, unless it is proved that such employer authorised the sale knowing that the book, pamphlet, print, writing, or other thing contained defamatory matter, or, in the case of a number or part of a periodical, that defamatory matter was habitually or frequently published therein. 5

EVIDENCE.

Imprimatur to be  
*prima facie* evidence  
of publication of  
book or periodical.

43. Upon the trial of an action for unlawfully publishing defamatory matter contained in a book or periodical, the production of the book, or of a number or part of the periodical, containing a printed statement that it is printed or published by or for the defendant, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the publication of the book, or of the number or part of the periodical, by the defendant. 10

Evidence.

44. Upon the trial of an action or prosecution for unlawfully publishing defamatory matter contained in a periodical, after evidence sufficient in the opinion of the Court has been given of the publication by the defendant of the number or part of the periodical containing the matter complained of, other writings or prints purporting to be other numbers or parts of the same periodical formerly or subsequently published, and containing a printed statement that they were published by or for the defendant, shall be admissible in evidence on either side, without further proof of publication of them. 15 20

PRODUCTION OF TELEGRAMS IN EVIDENCE, ETC.

Publication of  
telegrams.

45. Any communication transmitted by telegraph, which would be deemed a privileged communication if published only to the person to whom it is addressed, is not by reason of its having been published to any officer or other person for the purpose of being transmitted by such telegraph to the person to whom it is addressed, deemed to have been maliciously published. 25 30

STAYING PROCEEDINGS.

Proceedings for  
publication of par-  
liamentary paper to  
be stayed.  
31 Vict., No. 38,  
s. 54.

46. The defendant in any action or prosecution commenced or prosecuted in respect of the publication of any paper published by the defendant or by his servant by order or under the authority of either House of Parliament, may bring before the Court in which the proceeding is pending, or before any Judge thereof, first giving twenty-four hours' notice of his intention so to do to the plaintiff or prosecutor, a certificate under the hand of the Speaker or Clerk of the Legislative Council, or Speaker or Clerk of the House of Representatives, as the case may be, stating that the paper in respect whereof such action or prosecution is commenced or prosecuted was published by the defendant, or by his servant, by order or under the authority of the Council or House, together with an affidavit verifying such certificate, and such Court or Judge shall thereupon immediately stay such action or prosecution, and may order the plaintiff or prosecutor to pay the defendant his costs of defence. 35 40 45

47. In any action or prosecution commenced or prosecuted in respect of the publication of a copy of or an extract from or abstract of any such paper, the defendant may, at any stage of the proceedings, lay before the Court or a Judge thereof an original of such paper, with an affidavit verifying the same, and the Court or Judge may thereupon stay such action or prosecution, and may order the plaintiff or prosecutor to pay the defendant his costs of defence.

Proceedings to be stayed when commenced in respect of the publication of a copy of the authenticated report, &c., on affidavit verifying such copy being laid before the Court.  
Ib., s. 55.

## OPERATION OF ACT.

48. The rules of law declared and enacted by this Act shall be applied in all actions and prosecutions for defamation begun after the passing of this Act.

Application of rules declared by Act.

49. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit or abridge any protection or privilege now by law existing.

Saving.

50. Nothing in this Act relates to the actionable wrong commonly called "slander of title," or to the offence of publishing a blasphemous or seditious or obscene libel.

Act not to apply to slander of title or to blasphemous or seditious or obscene libels.  
Repeal.

51. The Imperial Acts specified in the *First* Schedule hereto shall cease to have operation within New Zealand on and after the passing of this Act. The enactments specified in the *Second* Schedule hereto are hereby repealed.

## SCHEDULES.

Schedules.

## FIRST SCHEDULE.

## IMPERIAL ACTS.

32 Geo. III., c. 60.—"An Act to remove Doubts respecting Functions of Juries in Cases of Libel."

6 and 7 Vict., c. 96.—"An Act to amend the Law respecting Defamatory Words and Libel."

## SECOND SCHEDULE.

## ORDINANCE OF THE GENERAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF NEW ZEALAND.

1845, Sess. V., No. 8.—"An Ordinance for bringing into operation within the Colony certain Acts of the Imperial Parliament." *In part, namely,* (In part.) so much thereof as declares to be in force within the colony the Imperial Act, 6 and 7 Vict., c. 95, hereby repealed.

## ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NEW ZEALAND.

1865, No. 13.—"The Parliamentary Privileges Act, 1865." *In part—namely,* sections (In part.) 7, 8, and 9.

1888, No. 22.—"The District Courts Act Amendment Act, 1888." *In part—namely,* (In part.) the words "or for any libel or slander," in section 3.