

## Bomb Hoaxes – s 321A(2)

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The prosecution must prove that:

1. The defendant made a statement [or conveyed information] to another person;
2. The defendant knew (or believed) this statement (or information) to be false;
3. The defendant intended<sup>1</sup> that the person would be induced by the statement to believe that an explosive [or noxious substance<sup>2</sup> or acid or other thing of a dangerous or destructive nature] was present or at some place in Queensland.

It is immaterial that the defendant was not in Queensland when he made the statement.

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<sup>1</sup> See Intention.

<sup>2</sup> A substance which is itself not noxious may be a noxious thing in sufficient quantity: *Hennah* ([1877](#)) [13 Cox CC 547](#), *R v Cramp* ([1880](#)) [5 QBD 307](#), *R v Barton* ([1931](#)) [25 QJPR 81](#).