
From: Graeme Jones <jonesiom@gmail.com>
Sent: 12 December 2022 15:57
To: Halliday, Samuel <Samuel.Halliday@gov.im>
Subject: unconstitutional sacking of one of my constituent MHKs

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Mr Halliday

Please confirm as per my similar fact evidence recently submitted to legal proceedings that you are not qualified to legally explain away an error in law and that you innocently relied on iniquitous legal opinion requested from HM AG chambers by someone else or supplied by HM AG chambers as normalised corruption to help the present administration "get away" with unconstitutionally sacking one of my constituent MHKs.

Yours truthfully,
Graeme Jones MBCS
Victim of Corruption

I filenote similar fact evidence of iniquitous legal opinion and/or unethical legal strategy in an email at 14:38 on Thursday 1st December 2022 from the private secretary to the Chief Minister not qualified to explain away how one of my supportive constituent MHKs was unconstitutionally sacked without legal support from HM AG chambers civil litigation division:

In terms of the process that led us to Minister Hooper as Minister for Health and Social Care, I would confirm the following:

- The Chief Minister selected Mr Callister as a Minister and recommended his appointment to the Governor (and the Governor appointed Mr Callister as Minister pursuant to section 3 (1) of the Council of Ministers Act 1990);*
- There is a requirement that the warrant of appointment of each Minister is enrolled in the Public Records Office (section 3 (4) of the Council of Ministers Act 1990) – Mr Callister's warrant will be enrolled in due course.*
- Section 3 (1) of the Council of Ministers Act 1990 gives the Governor the right to appoint a Minister and this right to appoint extends to also having the right to "end the appointment and appoint someone else" – see section 79 (1) (c) of the Interpretation Act 2015.*
- The Governor did this in his appointment of Mr Hooper as Minister for Health and Social Care. Mr Hooper's instrument will be laid before the December sitting of Tynwald Court, and then duly enrolled at the Public Records Office.*

- *There is no requirement in the Council of Ministers Act 1990 for any document to end an appointment.*

It is clearly iniquitous legal opinion to help the Cabinet Office "get away it" with unlawful deductions of wages in December onwards re Rob Callister MHK:

Interpretation Act 2015

79 Power of appointment includes certain incidental powers

(1) A power (the “appointment power”) to appoint a public officer, other than a judicial officer, under Manx legislation includes the power to —

- (a) decide the terms and conditions of the appointment;
- (b) suspend the appointee, and to end the suspension;
- (c) end the appointment, and appoint someone else;** and
- (d) if the appointee is still eligible, reappoint the appointee.

(2) The powers under subsection (1)(b) to (d) are exercisable in the same way, and subject to the same conditions, as the appointment power.

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Equality Act 2017

Schedule 6

2 Political offices

(1) An office or post is not a personal or a public office if it is a political office.

(2) A political office is an office or post described in column 2 of the following Table —

Political context Office or post

Tynwald The office of President of Tynwald

An office of Tynwald held by a member of either Branch

An office of the House of Keys held by a member of the House

An office of the Legislative Council held by a member of the Council

The office of Chief Minister

Office as a Minister or a member of Department

Office as a member of a Statutory Board (whether or not by virtue of

being a member of Tynwald).

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DIVISION 3 — APPOINTMENT POWERS

76 Appointments may be made by name or office

(1) This section applies if the Governor or another officer or body (the “appointor”) is authorised or required under Manx legislation to

appoint —

(a) a person to an office; or

(b) a person or body to exercise a power or to do another thing.

(2) The appointor may make the appointment by appointing —

(a) a person or body by name; or

(b) a stated officer, or the holder of a stated office, by reference to the title of the office concerned (the “titled appointee”).

(3) The titled appointee is taken to be the person for the time being occupying or acting in the office concerned.

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73 Making and signing by or on behalf of Governor

(1) An authority, direction or order is taken to have been made by the Governor if it purports to have been so made and is signed by the Chief Secretary.

(2) However, a proclamation or warrant must be signed by the Governor personally.