

Ta caggey yn teiy cadjin ayns yn Reeriaght Unnaneyssit fo raad dy hoikoil fy-
yerrey hoal erreish da David Cameron guee er yn Ven-rein dy ghooney yn
Parliament. Lurg queig bleeaney jeh'n chied reiltys co-pharteeagh er-dyn nah
chaggey mooar, t'eh jeeaghyn feer licklee dy bee 'parliament croghit' elley
ayn. Yn cheayrt shoh, s'liklee nagh nee ny Lib Demee nee reaghey quoi jeh'n
daa phartee mooar yiow ogheryn 10 Straid Ghowning. Ayns dy chooilley heiy
neayr's hie ad stiagh 'sy reiltys marish nyn shenn noidyn ny Toreeyn, ta ny
Liberalee er ve craghit. Son mac-soyley, chaill ad unnane-jeig jeh'n daa oltey
jeig oc jeh'n pharliament Oarpagh nurree. T'eh feer licklee dy re shiartanse dy
pharteeyn beggey, paart jeu nagh vel shassoo agh ayns aynryn er-lheh jeh'n
reeriaght, nee reaghey erree Chameron as Miliband, as erree ny cheerey, yn
vee shoh cheet.

She Nigel Farage as yn partee UKIP echey smoo ta ny meanyn ayns
Lunnin er ve cur tastey daue dys tammylt gerrid er dy henney, neayr's hooar ad
yn earroo smoo dy olteynyn jeh'n pharliament Oarpagh nurree as dy ren daa
MP Toreeagh çhyndaa dys UKIP as cosney fo-heiyghyn fo ennym yn phartee
noa oc. Agh t'eh jeeaghyn nagh vow partee Farage agh lane-duirn dy stuill ayns
yn teiy as t'eh possibyl dy bee myn-pharteeyn elley foddey stroshey. Ta'n
partee Glass goaill niart ayns ymmoddey aynryn as tayrn stiagh sleih va cliaghtey
votal son ny Lib-demee ny yn partee Laboragh. Oddagh aynr scanshoil y ve ec
ny parteeyn voish Nerin y Twoaie, er-lheh yn DUP as yn SDLP, my vees yn
eiyrtys feer çhionn. Ta çhaghteraght niartal ec Plaid Cymru dy lhisagh yn
Thaloo Vretnagh ve corrym rish Nalbin as geddyn chiart wheesh dy argid son
shirveishyn pobblagh.

Agh t'eh jeeaghyn dy nee ayns Nalbin hene haghyrys yn chraa-hallooin
smoo ooilley. Ga dy chaill ad yn referendum mychione neu-varrantys, ta'n SNP
nish ny s'pooaral na v'ad rieu as t'eh jeeaghyn dy voddagh ad cosney yn
chooid smoo jeh ny nuy stuill jeig as daeed ayns Nalbin (cha vel agh shey oc ec
y traa t'ayn), as fakin dy vel ny smoo na keead thousane oltey oc nish, un
Albinagh ass dagh jeih as daeed, ta sidooryn-coshey dy liooar oc dy yannoo
shickyr dy daghyr eh. Ga dy vel ad foast credjal ayns neu-varrantys, ta Nicola
Sturgeon, leeideilagh yn SNP, er vockley magh dy jean ad gobbragh marish
parteeyn elley dy livrey caghlaaghyn vees vondeishagh da pobble yn slane
Reeriaght Unnaneyssit.

Oddagh ram foast caghlaa roish laa yn teiy. Quoi ec ta fys, son mac-
soyley, cre vees eiyrtys argane ny leeideilee er yn çhellveeish, yn chied argane
lesh shiaght leeideilee goaill aynr?

The UK general election campaign is finally officially underway after David Cameron asked the Queen to dissolve parliament. After five years of the first coalition government since the second world war, it is looking very likely that there will be another 'hung' parliament. This time, it seems unlikely that it will be the Lib Dems who will determine which of the two big parties gets the keys to 10 Downing Street. In every election since they entered government with their old enemies the Tories, the Liberals have been decimated. For example, they lost eleven of their twelve members of the European parliament last year. It seems that a number of small and regional parties will decide the fate of Cameron and Miliband, and of the country, next month.

Nigel Farage and his UKIP party have drawn the most attention from the London-based media until recently, since they won the European election last year and two Tory MPs defected to UKIP and won by-elections for their new party. But it looks like Farage's party will win no more than a handful of seats in the election, and it is possible that other minority parties will be much stronger. The Greens are growing in many places and attracting former Labour and Lib Dem supporters. The Northern Irish parties, especially the DUP and the SDLP, could have an important role to play if the result is tight. Plaid Cymru have a powerful message that Wales should be equal to Scotland and get the same funding per head for public services.

But it looks as though the biggest earthquake of all will come in Scotland itself. Though they lost the independence referendum, the SNP is now more powerful than they have ever been and it is possible that they will win most of the 59 Scottish seats (they only hold six currently), and since they have more than 100,000 members now, one in fifty Scots, they have enough foot-soldiers to make it happen. Though they still believe in independence, Nicola Sturgeon, the SNP leader, has made clear that they will work with other parties to deliver change in the interests of the people of the whole UK.

Much could still change before the day of the election. Who knows, for example, what effect the televised election debate might have, the first debate with seven party-leaders taking part?