

Ec toshiaght yn tourey cha row peiagh erbee jerkal dy beagh Jeremy Corbyn reiht ny leeideilagh er yn Phartee Laboragh ayns Bretin Vooar. Ren MPyn nagh row ayns foayr jeh cur nyn laue gys yn ennym echey dy hickyraghey dy beagh argane lhean ayn. Va sleih ayns mean y phartee ny er cheu yesh yn Phartee smooïnaghtyn dy jinnagh candidate er y cheu hoshtal soilshaghey ommijys as mee-hushtey lheid ny barelyn foddey mooie as lhiggey da peiagh ennagh ‘mainstream’ cosney yn varriaght dy haashagh. Cha nee shen myr haghyr my-ta, as Corbyn cosney mandate smoo voish na holteynyn na hooar Tony Blair hene ayns 1994.

Cha vel yn chield chegeesh echey ’syn oik er ve kiune edyr. Ta ny pabyryn-naight as politickeyryn elley, eer ayns yn Phartee Laboragh hene, er ve feddyn foill da son gyn goaill yn arrane ashoonagh, son pointeil rour deiney gys ard-oikyn y Chabinet Scaa, as gyn ve baghtal mychione cooishyn scanshoil gollrish yn EU. Shimmey ta gra dy bee Labour craghit dy bollagh ayns y teiy ayns 2020, ny dy bee Corbyn eginit ass yn oik echey foddey roish shen. Cha vel mish cha shickyry shen. Ta mee smooïnaghtyn dy vel eh liklee dy vel noidjyn Chorbyn kiart as dy bee reiltys Toreeagh elley ayns 2020; agh er y laue elley, foddee mooarane caghlaa ayns queig bleeaney. My vees chennid argidoil elley ayn ny my vees ny Toreeyn brishey veih-my-cheilley kyndagh rish Europe, oddagh red erbee taghyrt. Ta speeideilys Syriza ’sy Ghreag, yn SNP ayns Nalbin as Podemos as yn gleashaght son seyrnys Chatalonia ’sy Spaainey soilshaghey nagh vel monney shickyry ayns politickaght y laa t’ayn jiu.

Ta cooid vooar jeh smooïnaghtyn Chorbyn mychione yn tarmaynys cheet voish yn er-coyrlee echey, Richard Murphy, voish Ronsaghey Keesh UK, dooinney as drogh ghoo echey ayns Mannin neayr’s hoilshee eh da’n reiltys Sostnagh dy row Mannin geddyn vondeish neu-chairagh ass yn chordailys rheynn VAT. Ta Corbyn as ny caaryn echey credjal dy vod ad geddyn rey rish ‘austerity’ as ceau ny smoo dy argid er couyr da ny boghtyn, bun-strughtoor as y lheid liorish caggey noi shaghtey keesh—as ta shen goaill stiagh streeu noi ‘kemmyrkyn keesh’ lheid as Mannin. Eer mannagh jean Corbyn cosney yn varriaght ayns 2020, oddagh eh cur ny cooishyn shoh er nyn doshiaght as bee reiltys Vannin jeeaghyn er shoh lesh anvea.

At the beginning of the summer no-one expected that Jeremy Corbyn would be elected leader of the British Labour Party. MPs who did not support him nominated him to ensure there would be a broad debate. People in the centre and right of the Party assumed that a left-wing candidate would show up the folly of such extreme views and allow someone ‘mainstream’ to win easily. That is not how it turned out though, and Corbyn won a bigger mandate than Tony Blair in 1994.

His first fortnight in the job has not been peaceful. The newspapers and other politicians, even from the Labour Party itself, have been criticizing him for not singing the national anthem, for appointing too many men to the key positions in the Shadow Cabinet, and not being clear about important issues such as the EU. Many commentators suggest that Labour will be routed in the 2020 election, or that Corbyn will be forced out long before then. I am not so sure. I do think it is likely that Corbyn’s detractors are right and that there will be another Tory government in 2020; but on the other hand, much can change in five years. If there is another economic crisis or if the Tories split over Europe, anything could happen. The success of Syriza in Greece, the SNP in Scotland and Podemos and the Catalan independence movement in Spain show that little is certain in politics today.

Many of Corbyn’s ideas about the economy come from his advisor, Richard Murphy, of Tax Research UK, an infamous figure in the Isle of Man since he pointed out to the UK government that the Isle of Man was benefiting disproportionately from the VAT sharing agreement. Corbyn and his team believe that they can get rid of ‘austerity’ and increase spending on welfare, infrastructure etc. by cracking down on tax avoidance—and that includes combatting ‘tax havens’ such as the Isle of Man. Even if Corbyn does not win in 2020, he could put these matters on the agenda and the Manx government will be watching with nervousness.

