

She eiyrtys eh s'goan va peiagh erbee jerkal rish: ta pobble Vretin (ny pobble baljyn beggey Hostyn as yn Thalloo Vretnagh son y chooid smoo) er n'ghoail myr reih dy aagail yn Unnaneys Oarpagh. Cha nel eh baghtal cre haghrys nish. Ta David Cameron er ghra dy der eh seose yn oik echey kione three mee as dy re currym yn er hig ny yei vees eh dy chur toshiaght er barganey rish yn EU dy aagail. Keayrt dy vel yn reiltys er ninsh da'n EU dy hoikoil dy naillish yn UK faagail, ta Banglane 50 jeh Cordail Lisbon gra dy vel daa vlein oc ry-hoi barganey as eisht scuirree Bretin dy ve ny oltey jeh'n Unnaneys. Agh ta leedeilee yn EU as çheeraghyn lheid as y Rank as yn Yermaan er ghra dy negin da'n daa vlein shoh goaill toshiaght çhelleeragh, as dy jean ad coontey Banglane 50 dy ve currit ayns bree cha leah as ghoy Cameron toshiaght dy loayrt roo mychione Brexit ec yn nah veeiteil.

T'eh smooinit dy ve licklee dy re Boris Johnson vees yn nah ard-shirveishagh as foddee eh 've dy jean eh shirrey teiy cadjin moghey dy chur niart noa da. Ny-yeih oddagh lane caghlaa roish shen. T'eh possibyl dy bee yn Ard-whaiyl, yn Reiltys as yn Partee Toreeagh ooilley ayns corvaal son meeaghyn dy hraa as dy re barriaght fardalagh ta çheu Brexit er chosney. Cha row Johnson as e chumraag Gove jeeaghyn cha maynrey as yerkach shiu lurg daue cosney laue yn eaghtyr. Shimmey ta sheiltyn nagh row Johnson credjal ayns firriny dy jinnagh Faagail cosney as nagh row eh agh laccal jannoo stiagh rish oltaghyn cadjin yn Phartee (ta noi'n EU son y chooid smoo) ry-hoi cosney'n leedeilys ayns blein ny ghaa tra veagh Cameron ersooyl ansherbee. Nish shegin da gobbraghey magh kys er y theihll oddys eh lhiggey er dy chooilleeney ny galdynyn faase as breagagh va jeant liorish Faagail dy gheddyn rey rish joarreeyn as dy 'gheddyn smaght back', choud as vees yn slane *Establishment*, goaill stiagh ny sheshaghtyn-dellal mooarey ta cur argid da'n Phartee Toreeagh, as y chooid smoo jeh oltaghyn Thie yn Theay vees cummey ny slattyssyn ry-hoi treigeil yn EU, shassoo er dy jean yn UK tannaghtyn çheu-sthie jeh'n vargey cadjin, lesh gleashaght seyr sleih (gollrish Norway).

Oddagh shoh cur caa da'n Phartee Laboragh goaill vondeish er ny scarraghyn ayns y reiltys, as cur lesh ry-cheilley sleih aegey as profeshoonagh ayns ny baljyn mooarey ren vital dy hannaghtyn, chammah as sleih ayns ardjyn boghtey ren reih dy aagail son y chooid smoo, ayns ashlish skian-hoshtal jeh Bretin çheu-mooie jeh'n EU – abyl dy aa-ashoonaghey ny raaidyn-yiarn, son mac-soyley. Ny-yeih t'eh jeeaghyn dy vel Labour chiart wheesh scarrit as ny Toreeyn, as choud's ta mee screeu ta caggey foshlit fo raad eddyr Jeremy Corbyn as yn chooid smoo jeh ny co-obbreyn echey ayns Westminster.

Mannagh vod yn derrey yeh ny'n jeh elley jeh ard pharteeyn Lunnin reiltys lajer y chur ry cheilley, t'eh jeeaghyn feer licklee dy jean pobble Nalbin seose nyn aigney dy beagh ad ny share jeh çheu-mooie jeh'n Unnaneys rish Sostyn t'er choayl e keeall, as ad tannaghtyn myr çheer er-lheh ayns yn EU. Ta reiltys Nicola Sturgeon geddyn slattys aarlooson referendum noa, as cordail rish poll-barel haink rish oie Yesarn lurg yn vote son Brexit, ta 59% jeh ny Halbinee gearree seyrsnys nish (ayns co-soylagh rish 45% ayns 2014). Foddee nagh varree ny hearrooyen cha ard shen, agh cha gredjym pene dy bee 'Bretin Vooar' foast er-mayrn kione blein ny ghaa elley. Bee pleat UKIP mychione 'jannoo Bretin mooar reesht' jeeaghyn feer ommijagh traa shen. Agh foddee dy vow ny Sostnee magh fy-yerrey hoal nagh vel feme oc er 'Bretin', as dy re Sostnee ad, as bee ad ec shee roo hene as jerrey currit er yn angst ashoonagh oc t'er ve freayney fo'n eaghtyr neayr's chaill ad yn Impiraght. Eer ayns Mannin, ta sleih er n'ghoail toshiaght dy loayrt mychione yn traa ry-heet as 'Mexit'—cur cooyl rish yn stayd ain myr shelloo crooin as shickyraghey nyn giangley rish Europe myr çheer er-lheh.

It is a result that hardly anyone expected: the people of Britain (or rather the small towns of England and Wales) have chosen to leave the European Union. It is not clear what will happen next. David Cameron has said he will resign in three months and that it will be the responsibility of his successor to begin negotiations to leave the EU. Once the government has officially notified the EU of the UK's intention, Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty states that they have two years to complete negotiations before the UK ceases to be a member state. But leaders of the EU and countries such as France and Germany have said that this two year period should start immediately, and that they will consider Article 50 to have been triggered as soon as Cameron begins discussions about Brexit and the next EU summit.

It is thought likely that Boris Johnson will be the next prime minister and that he may seek an early general election in order to get a fresh mandate. However, much could change before then. It is possible that Parliament, the government and the Tories will all be in turmoil for months and that Leave's victory will prove to have been a pyrrhic one. Johnson and his sidekick Gove did not look as happy as you might expect after winning. Many believe that Johnson did not actually think Leave would win and that he only wanted to ingratiate himself with the Tory membership (who are largely Eurosceptic) in order to win the leadership in a couple of years when Cameron would be gone anyway. Now he must work out how on earth he can pretend to fulfil the flimsy and mendacious made by the Leave campaign to get rid of immigrants and to 'take back control', while the whole Establishment, including the big companies who fund the Tory party, and most of the MPs who will have to approve legislation to leave the EU, will insist on the UK remaining in the single market, with free movement of people (like Norway).

This could give Labour an opportunity to capitalize on the divisions in the governing party, and bring together the young people and urban professionals who voted to remain and those in disadvantaged areas who voted to leave, in a left-wing viswison of Britain outside the EU – able to re-nationalize the railways, for example. However, it seems that Labour is just as divided as the Tories, and as I write there is open warfare between Jeremy Corbyn and most of his colleagues at Westminster.

If neither of the main London parties can form a strong government, it is likely that the people of Scotland will conclude that they are better leaving the union with an England that has taken leave of its senses, and remaining in the EU as an independent member-state. Nicola Sturgeon's government is preparing legislation for a new referendum, and according to an opinion poll released on the Saturday evening after the Brexit vote, support for independence now stands at 59% (compared with 45% in 2014). Such high numbers may not last, but I do not believe that 'Great Britain' will still exist in a couple of years' time. UKIP's talk of 'making Britain great again' will ring very hollow then. But perhaps the English will discover at last that they don't need the crutch of 'Britain', that they are English, and they will be at peace with themselves and finally over the national angst which has been bubbling under the surface since they lost the Empire. Even in the Isle of Man, voices have begun calling for 'Mexit'—abandoning our status as a crown dependency and ensuring our relationship with Europe as an independent country.

