

Prime Minister.

Draft by John O'Sullivan  
Monday morning  
October 5.

INNER CITIES SECTION

Inner City Housing

One of the greatest problems we face as a nation is that of urban decay - whether in the derelict wastelands of the inner city or on the bleak streets of outlying estates,

(C) (1) This is a grim legacy of post-war planning - carried out with the best of intentions but, in fact, the equivalent of the socialist economic planning which was destroying our economy before 1979. Just as surely it destroyed our own cities.

US  
Mr President, too often we cut the heart out of our cities.

We swept aside the familiar city centres that had grown up over centuries and replaced them with a wedge of tower blocks and linking expressways, interspersed with token patches of grass and a few bleak windswept piazzas, where pedestrians fear to tread.

They didn't think; "We are breaking the pattern of people's lives, separating them from their friends, their neighbours".

They didn't wonder: "Are we uprooting whole communities?"

They didn't ask: "Can children still play safely in the street?"

They didn't consider any of these things. Nor did they consult the police about how to design an estate in which people could walk safe from muggers and vandals. They simply set the municipal bulldozer to work.

What folly, what incredible folly.

And what did they do with the people who didn't fit into this urban utopia? They "decanted" them, Mr President, into outlying estates without pubs or corner shops or anywhere to go.

It was a nightmare for the people but it won several architectural awards <sup>any number of</sup> ~~and it was a paradise for Labour local authorities.~~ For it snuffed out any spark of local enterprise and made people entirely dependent on the local authorities and the services they chose to provide.

So it has been the misfortune of some of our great (Northern) cities to meet the challenge of economic change under the control of narrow and extreme Labour councils.

Mr President, cities have risen and declined throughout history - risen when new industries were founded or mineral reserves discovered, declined when a river has silted up, or new trade routes have passed them by. But the great trading cities of Europe have not simply surrendered to the decline. They have adapted, learnt new trades, embarked on new industries, above all capitalised on their assets as cities - centres of skill, of civilisation, of the arts and sciences. They survived and they prospered.

Dominated by Labour councils, however, many of our cities did not adapt to change. When industries shrank, they piled ever higher rates on those that remained. When old markets vanished, they sought not new markets but new subsidies. They capitalised not on their strengths but on their weaknesses. They accelerated decline.

In the cities under Labour, in city centre and outlying estate alike, businesses fled, employment opportunities vanished and skills decayed. Crime and vandalism alone flourished, driving out still more businesses, deterring

local enterprise, and increasing the despair of the local people.

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Mr President, Municipal socialism, new style, deprived the people of the most precious things in life: hope, confidence and belief in themselves. That, <sup>only</sup> ~~not bricks and mortar~~, is <sup>right at the heart</sup> ~~the problem~~ of urban decay.

Just as  
Our inner city policy is plain. | We must restore hope to the people. We must give them both the opportunity to improve their own lives and the belief that it can be done. We must bring back pride and prosperity to the once great cities and centres of industry now struggling to adapt to changing markets and technologies.

How  
Already we can point to some achievements. The first city I visited this summer was Glasgow where I met a man in a bonny tartan hat.

"How do you do," I said, "I'm Margaret Thatcher".

"I'm Winston Churchill," he replied. And, astonishingly enough, he was - and produced evidence to prove it!

It was a splendid welcome to no mean city. Glasgow has been transformed with a modernised railway station, refurbished housing, fine shopping centres, new homes to buy and a resurgence of small businesses in renovated factories. There's the Templeton Centre, for instance, once a factory built in the magnificent style of the Doge's Palace in Venice and now the home of dozens (hundreds?) of small firms - including the architects who designed the transformation. Mr President, I'd like to see more buildings with the architectural equivalent of "Le patron mange ici."

I went next to Teesside where the Urban Development Corporation had already signed three major contracts in its first fortnight of existence. I saw the latest electronic technology applied to developing new business and new products at the Cadeam Centre. In its two years of existence, 17 hi-tech firms have already set up shop there - the site of an ironmaster's factory. At the Cleveland Youth Business Centre, people seconded from industry provide advice, help and training to local young people who want to be self-employed. And already the centre has had to expand its new premises.

On to the West Midlands - to the Wolverhampton Crypt Association, one of the regions largest sponsors of employment, advice and training.

The offices of the UDC in the West Midlands are based in an old factory, now renovated, which also includes workshops for businesses. The businessman who masterminded the scheme told me he had 43 refusals from banks for a loan but got it from the 44th! That is the kind of persistence and drive we need to revive the inner cities.

And we're getting it. This year there were 500 entries for the Enterprise Award series on Radio 4.

London Docklands has gone from dereliction to dynamism in a few short years. In Cardiff Bay we have the most exciting redevelopment scheme just beginning for that capital city.

Mr President, how have these achievements come about? Not simply by spending money.

We have spent money - almost £2 billion in all on the inner cities on a great variety of projects and programmes - on Estate Action to improve run-down council estates, on derelict land grants, on urban regeneration grants launched this year, on establishing the Urban Development Corporations in London, Merseyside, Trafford, the Black

Country, Teesside, Tyne and Wear and Cardiff Bay, and on much, much more.

But we have learnt that simply throwing money at urban problems is not the answer. On its own it can achieve nothing. Indeed, if money from Whitehall extinguishes local pride and initiative - as it does when hard Left councils gets their hands on it - then it will actually make urban decay worse.

No, Mr President, the spark to rebuild our cities must come from within if it is to last. We have found from hard experience that two conditions are necessary for local revival. First, active leadership and involvement by the local business community to revive enterprise. Second: a local council which is not hostile to the private sector and small business. When they are present, the taxpayers money can give local achievement a helping hand. When they are absent, Government money is helpless.

To revive the inner cities, we need a partnership between Government, local councils and local private enterprise. This Government is already playing its full part. Every important policy is our programme - from our educational

reforms to our policy on law and order - is directed to helping the inner cities.

In housing we will set the tenant free - free of automatic dependence on the local authority, free to choose a new landlord in order to improve the upkeep of his estate, free to improve the conditions of his life. We will create Housing Action Trusts to repair chronically run down estates which would make them attractive to new landlords. Only when the tenant is able to take his custom elsewhere will the local authority landlord pay proper attention to his plight - treat him, in fact, like a customer.

In local finance we will reform the unfair and inequitable system of rates. No longer will hard Left councils be able to drive out small businesses and destroy employment with high rates. Every local inhabitant will have the right and the incentive to ensure that the local council gives him value for money.

➤ In local government, we will compel councils to put out more services to competitive tender. Not only will this policy save money for the ratepayer. It will also encourage local business and bring about that revival of local leadership

which is essential if cities and estates are to enjoy lasting revival.

Mr President, they are just some of our policies designed to restore hope and confidence to the inner cities. There is much that local councils can do for their part.

In the city centres let them peel away 70 years of misguided "improvement" to restore to the splendid buildings there a setting worthy of their quality as is happening in cities like Glasgow and Newcastle. Let them bring back the people who work in the city to live in it as well, to enjoy the renaissance of its visual delights, to use more fully its existing investment and services and to participate directly in 101 housing developments according to their individual tastes and fancies, not the taste of the local planning department.

Above all, let them abandon the impoverishing policies of the hard left and co-operate with Government and local business to revive the enterprise that creates jobs. Some Labour councils do co-operate - in a way. They take, first, the money and, then, the credit. Like the parents of the wayward girl in the old song, They take the money that we

send them but they never speak our name. And Labour's commitment to local enterprise, even when its welcome, is always fragile.

So as Conservatives we must redouble our efforts to win back political control in the inner cities. We do so not for narrow party advantage, but because the best hope for the inner cities lies in policies of enterprise and local initiative which only Conservatives can be relied upon to carry out. If we do, we will reap a reward of new growth, new hope among the people and a new national cultural asset which will astound the socialist Jeremiahs who currently tell us that since their panaceas did not work, then nothing can be done.

Above all, Mr President, British industry must roll up its sleeves and pitch in. I applaud the efforts of our best companies, "Business in the Community" - an organisation of 270 of our largest firms ~~under the active~~ ~~Presidence of the~~ ~~Prince of Wales~~ - is leading the way.

Too many firms, however, have stood aloof. They don't realise just how much they could achieve. Let them consider two schemes. First: Gateshead's 100 acre shopping centre,

the largest in Europe, all on reclaimed land, the brainchild of a local Geordie entrepreneur, Mr John Hall, whose faith in his own area has been so abundantly justified.

Second: the Dean Clough Industrial Park in Halifax, where another Mr Hall, Mr Ernest Hall (no relation), bought an old factory for renovation. The town prophesised failure. But today it houses 200 new businesses which employ 1,500 people. Both these men <sup>found</sup> discovered hopelessness and transformed it into confidence and enthusiasm. They took the first and most vital step to reviving the inner cities. They revived the morale of the people.

So <sup>we</sup> say to British industry.

They have shown the way.

It can be done.

Now, go out and do it!

But the most determined efforts to revive our cities cannot succeed if crime continues to flourish.

To achieve these things, however, one achievement is essential. Law and order .....

AM

(Prime Minister)

INNER CITIES - What has been Achieved Already

Already the achievements in Inner City areas are considerable.

Glasgow - the first city I visited and where, walking about, I met a citizen called Winston Churchill in a splendid tartan hat. We shook hands warmly - he having shown me evidence that that was his name! Glasgow has been transformed - its modernised railway station - shopping centres, refurbished housing - new houses to buy. The Templeton Centre - formerly a factory, built like the Palace of the Doge in Venice, now the location of many small businesses and the centre where the excellent organisation, "Business in the Community" trains young people - concentrating on those who have had difficulty in getting jobs because they lacked the basic skills.

Teesside - where the Urban Development Corporation had already signed three major contracts in its first fortnight of existence.

Where I saw the latest electronic technology applied to helping new business and new products. In its two years of existence, 17 hi-tech firms had already come to that site - the former ironmaster's site. The Cleveland Youth Business Centre where people seconded from industry and others provides advice, help and training to local young people wanting to become self-employed. The demand is rising - the centre is expanding <sup>to</sup> its new premises.

The West Midlands - where so much was packed into an exciting day. The Wolverhampton Crypt Association, one of the regions largest sponsors of employment training for people of differing race, background and ages. No-one is ever turned away.

The former site of the Bilston Steelworks closed seven years ago - where new homes are spreading over the area.

Old factories again used as workshops for businesses - [the businessman who masterminded the scheme told me he had 43 refusals from banks for a loan but got it from the 44th!].

On to the Enterprise Awards - given by the BBC in their Enterprise series on Radio 4 - this year 500 entries.

And other successes elsewhere in the UK. London Docklands - from dereliction to dynamism in a few short years. Cardiff Bay - the most exciting scheme just beginning for that capital city.

There is a plethora of grants available for these things - so many that they become confusing. But we learn that mere handouts alone will achieve little. You need to restore confidence in local people and, for that, strong local leadership is required - people who believe in the private sector.

Two schemes show that above all - one at Gateshead, which I visited, the largest shopping centre in Europe, the brainchild of John Hall whose faith in the area was so abundantly justified. The other, the Dean Clough Industrial Park in Halifax - where Mr Ernest Hall (no relation of Mr John Hall) bought the old factory which had been the pride of Halifax; the town prophesied doom and failure for his idea. Today there are 200 new businesses which employ 1,500 people. Attitudes have changed. Hopelessness has been turned into confidence and enthusiasm.

for  
 NONE OF OUR POLICIES WILL SUCCEED IN LIFTING UP  
 INNER CITIES, UNLESS WE DEFEAT THE CRIME THAT  
 TOO OFTEN FLOURISHES THERE.

~~The same concern with that~~ a deep feeling

ONCE AGAIN OUR CONFERENCE HAS DEBATED CRIME WITH PASSION

AND CONCERN. *not reflect the feelings*

THAT PASSION AND THAT CONCERN REFLECT THE  
 FEELINGS OF EVERY DECENT PERSON IN THE COUNTRY.

CRIME, MR. PRESIDENT, INVAD<sup>1</sup>ES HOMES; IT SPREADS FEAR;  
 IT DRAGS DOWN NEIGHBOURHOODS<sup>3</sup>; IT BREAKS HEARTS<sup>4</sup>.

ABOVE ALL, VIOLENT CRIME.

IT'S NOT JUST THAT VIOLENT CRIME IS WORSE THAN  
 OTHER CRIME.

IT'S MUCH WORSE.

THAT'S WHY THE GOVERNMENT IS PLAYING ITS FULL PART IN  
THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME.

WE HAVE STRENGTHENED THE POLICE.

WE HAVE INTRODUCED TOGETHER SENTENCES.

*VIOLENT CRIME CONSENT AS ABOVE*

AND WE ARE NOW TAKING STILL TOUGHER ACTION AGAINST  
KNIVES AND AGAINST GUNS.



*Even so Prisoner*  
~~BUT~~ THE FEELING IS ALSO GROWING IN OUR COUNTRY THAT SOME  
*by the courts*  
OF THE SENTENCES WHICH ~~HAVE BEEN~~ PASSED HAVE  
NOT MEASURED UP TO THE ENORMITY OF THE CRIME..

And as for Lord Justice that demand

WE WILL THEREFORE INTRODUCE LEGISLATION, ~~SO THAT JUST AS~~  
~~THE DEFENCE CAN APPEAL AGAINST THE SENTENCES WHICH~~  
~~ARE TOO SEVERE, SO THE PROSECUTION WILL BE ABLE~~  
~~TO APPEAL AGAINST SENTENCES WHICH ARE TOO LENIENT.~~  
I TRUST IT WILL RECEIVE A SPEEDY PASSAGE  
THROUGH BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

Check ✓

It will be second  
before Parliament

to provide for speed  
on to the statute book

~~cannot hope to defeat this~~

BUT WE WILL MAKE LITTLE PROGRESS IN THE DRIVE AGAINST  
CRIME IF WE EXPECT THE POLICE AND THE COURTS TO  
TAKE ON THE WHOLE BURDEN.

WHEN WE ARE SICK, WE TURN TO THE DOCTOR; YET WE ACCEPT  
RESPONSIBILITY FOR TAKING GOOD CARE OF OUR HEALTH.  
WHEN FIRE BREAKS OUT, WE CALL IN THE FIRE BRIGADE;  
YET WE KNOW IT IS UP TO US TO TAKE SENSIBLE  
PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

SO IT IS WITH CRIME.

IN NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH ~~SCHEMES~~; IN BUSINESS WATCH; IN CRIME  
 PREVENTION ~~INITIATIVES~~; IN PROMPT REPORTING OF CRIME  
 SEEN OR SUSPECTED; <sup>in readiness to give evidence</sup> THERE IS ENORMOUS SCOPE FOR THE  
 PUBLIC TO HELP THE POLICE IN WHAT IS A COMMON  
 DUTY.

EVEN THAT IS NOT ENOUGH.

WE MUST DRAW ON THE MORAL ENERGY OF SOCIETY .

~~AS A WHOLE.~~

> The culture I stand for

Doesn't

CIVILISED SOCIETY DIDN'T JUST HAPPEN.

What has to be <sup>sustained by</sup> ~~STANDARDS HAVE TO BE ACCEPTED AND UPHELD.~~ <sup>what are worthy</sup>

~~The kind of society we live in will  
 depend on what kind of people we  
 are and the values by which we live~~

IT WAS SIR WILLIAM HALEY IN HIS LAST SPEECH AS EDITOR  
 OF THE TIMES TWENTY YEARS AGO, WHO SAID ~~THIS~~  
 "THERE ARE THINGS WHICH ARE BAD AND FALSE AND UGLY  
 AND NO AMOUNT OF ARGUMENT OR SPECIOUS  
 CASUISTRY WILL MAKE THEM GOOD OR TRUE OR  
 BEAUTIFUL.

IT IS TIME THAT THESE THINGS WERE SAID, ~~AND~~  
~~TIME FOR THE PRESS TO SAY THEM."~~

*and he says now.*

*today all that is*  
 IF WE ARE TO SUCCEED ~~HOWEVER~~, AUTHORITY MUST SPEAK WITH A  
 A STRONG EMPHATIC AND SINGLE VOICE.  
 TOO OFTEN, ~~IT~~ *they* SPEAKS IN DIFFERENT AND  
~~CONFLICTING AND CONFLICTING VOICES.~~

THE GREAT MAJORITY OF CRIMES ARE COMMITTED BY  
YOUNG PEOPLE, IN THEIR TEENS AND EARLY TWENTIES.

IT IS ON IMPRESSIONABLE YOUNG PEOPLE THAT  
*and the knowledge of crime*  
ANTI-POLICE PROPAGANDA CAN HAVE THE MOST  
DEADLY EFFECT.

WHERE<sup>N</sup> LOCAL COUNCILS AND LEFT WING TEACHERS  
CRITICIZE THE POLICE, THEY GIVE A MORAL SANCTION  
TO THE CRIMINALLY INCLINED.

WHEN THE BROADCASTERS FLOUT THEIR OWN STANDARDS ON  
 VIOLENT TELEVISION PROGRAMMES, THEY RISK A  
 BRUTALISING EFFECT ON THE MORALLY  
 UNRELIABLE. *unstable*

*when to report* *provision*  
 WHEN THE LABOUR PARTY VOTED AGAINST THE PRIVATE TERRORISM  
 ACT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS - AN ACT THAT SAVES  
 LIVES - THEY WEAKEN SOCIETY'S RESISTENCE TO THE  
 MODERN SCOURGE OF TERROISM.

LOCAL COUNCILS, TEACHERS, BROADCASTERS, POLITICIANS,  
 ALL HAVE A RESPONSIBILITY TO UPHOLD THE  
 CIVILISED VALUES OF SOCIETY WHICH UNDERPIN THE  
 LAW.

THEY OWE IT TO SOCIETY OF WHICH THEY ARE A PART.

*They owe it especially to future  
 generations who will be born to the society.  
we need.*

INNER CITIES

Tuesday evening

The phrase "~~inner cities~~" is a convenient shorthand *for a host*

*d)* ~~for problems and conditions of very different kinds -~~

the declining heavy industries, the decay of old skills,  
falling standards in some schools, the malign combination  
of inadequate local services and high rates under hard  
left councils, unemployment, vandalism, fear of crime,  
run-down council estates, and the derelict wastelands  
close to the heart of our great cities.

Mr President, cities have risen and declined throughout  
history. Risen by responding to the ~~new~~ opportunities,  
~~new~~ markets, and the ~~new~~ technologies of their day.  
Declined when ~~new~~ trade routes have passed them by,  
when they clung to old, outdated ways, ~~or failed to~~  
~~adapt to the next stage of technology.~~ That is what *has*  
happened to many of our cities.

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This economic decline was aggravated by a ~~wider social~~<sup>to</sup>  
~~vandalism - the grim legacy of post-war~~<sup>low</sup> planning, carried  
*form of social vandalism caused*  
~~out with the best of intentions but the worst of results.~~

All too often, the planners cut the heart out of our  
 cities. They swept aside the familiar city centres  
 that had grown up over centuries and replaced them with  
 a wedge of tower blocks and linking expressways, interspersed  
 with token patches of grass and a few bleak ~~windswept~~<sup>with swept</sup>  
 piazzas, where pedestrians fear to tread.


They didn't think: "Are we breaking the pattern of people's  
 lives, separating them from their friends, their neighbours?"

They didn't wonder: "Are we uprooting whole communities?"

They didn't ask: "Can children still play safely in  
 the street?"

They didn't consider any of these things. Nor did they consult the police about how to design an estate in which people could walk safe from muggers and vandals. They simply set the municipal bulldozer to work.

What folly, what incredible folly.



And the people who didn't fit into this urban Utopia?

*Whatever industry used.*

They "decanted" them, Mr President, into outlying estates without pubs or corner shops or anywhere to go.

It won any number of architectural awards but it was a nightmare for the people. | It snuffed out any spark of local enterprise and made people entirely dependent on the local authorities and the services they chose to provide.

*As if that was the case*

Added <sup>enough</sup> to that, some of the <sup>✓</sup> cities have been dominated by Labour councils, hostile to enterprise. When industries shrank, they piled ever-higher rates on those that remained. When old markets vanished, they sought not new markets but new subsidies. They capitalised not on their strengths but on their weaknesses. They accelerated decline.

~~In the cities under Labour, in city centre and overspill estate alike,~~ businesses fled, employment opportunities vanished, skills decayed, the talented men and women of enterprise, the ~~job creators~~, were driven out.

They'd rather complain that unemployed youngsters can't find jobs than welcome new business which would provide them.

Crime and vandalism alone flourished, driving out still more businesses, deterring local enterprise, and increasing the despair of the local people.

SS

Times City

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Declining industries, soulless planning, municipal socialism

- these, Mr. President deprived the people of the most precious things in life: hope, confidence and belief in themselves.

That sapping of the spirit is at the very heart of urban decay.

Mr. President, we must give back hope to the people to give back heart to our cities. |

That

It is beginning to happen.

Today

has a shop of growth economy.

Why? Because Britain is no longer a nation in decline. No

~~longer a nation on the slide,~~ Recovery has come faster in

some parts of the country than others. But now we ~~see~~ it

~~seeding and~~ taking root in our most depressed urban landscapes.

We have helped the process with a battery of special measures

and programmes:

to turn deterioration into dynamism.

- Urban Development Corporations, to turn dereliction into dynamism;
- Estate Action grants to improve run-down council estates;
- Urban Regeneration Grants
- and countless more.

I have seen some of the first effects for myself, as I have ~~travelled in the last few months.~~

*University of Glasgow*

Glasgow - a transformed city, in many ways due to the work of George Younger and Malcom Rifkind:

- a modernised railway station
- ~~refurbished housing~~
- new shopping centres
- ~~homes to buy~~
- converted factories like the Templeton Centre now the home of dozens of small firms.

My walkabout there was remarkable.

"Maggie Thatcher?" queried one Glaswegian.

"Yes", I said.

*I checked, Winston's Wang Churchill*

"I'm Winston Churchill" he replied. And astonishingly enough,  
*a document*  
 he was - and produced ~~evidence~~ to prove it.

Teeside - where a new Urban Development Corporation had already  
 signed three major contracts and where high-tec firms had  
 set up shop on the old ironmasters site.

Wolverhampton and West Midlands - excellent training schemes,  
~~enterprise allowances~~, the old Bilston Steelworks now a

*and a* thriving private housing estate. *where the old steelworks stood*

*By the time these measures  
are not enough*

*That is one  
history  
Manchester*

But it is far from being enough. Our reforms for

*reason why*

this Parliament are designed to help the whole

country. But they will be of particular benefit to

inner cities.

Our plans for education of which I have already spoken will bring new hope to those inner city parents who want to get their children out of the grip of the socialist Education Authority. They will be able to have independent state schools. And I hope that private independent schools, like the Manchester Grammar School, will give help and advice on how to go about it.

*A* Our housing policies mean that local authority tenants will be able to choose to become housing co-operatives or tenants of housing associations. Again, new hope, new dignity, new responsibility.

*Under the new community charge*

And with the reform of rates, no longer will hard left councils be able to load intolerable burdens on owner-occupiers, drive out small businesses and destroy employment with sky-high rates. The Community Charge will be fairer because it is more widely based and it will make local authorities more accountable.

*B* It is thirteen years since I was Shadow Environment Secretary. We had just suffered a rating revaluation. I set out to get rid of domestic rates. This Parliament, we intend to achieve it at last.

Together these are the policies that will revive morale, initiative and enterprise for the inner cities. For they say to people:

"these are the decisions that shape your lives.

Once they were made for you. Now they are decisions that you are free to take".

With repetition, some political truths become cliches. That does not make them any the less true. For a century, we have been told to trust the people. To set them free. When we have done that, we have never regretted it. We will not regret doing the same thing in our cities.

We will free tenants from their dependence on council landlords.

We will free parents to get the schools they want for their

children. We will free businesses and enterprise in the

Urban Development Areas from irksome planning restrictions

and controls. We will free them from penal local taxes.

The economic policy - more than that - the political philosophy

- which has put the spark back into our national economy,

will rejuvenate our cities as well.

Already, the number of our allies in this campaign is growing.

For a start, British industry has rolled up its sleeves and

is pitching in. We all applaud the lead given by 270 of

our largest firms. Firms that have come together to assist

in the revival of the urban communities from which they sprang.

Our opponents do not believe in our approach. They don't believe in enterprise or initiative. They don't believe in small businesses. They don't believe in getting the best value for our money, and the best standards for the people, by opening Town Hall services to competition. They don't believe in liberating tenants and parents.

Even in the very best of cases, Labour's commitment to a partnership - a partnership to breathe life back into our inner cities - is fitful, it's grudging, it's half-hearted. Labour would rather complain that our young people can't get jobs than welcome the businesses which will provide them. They would rather complain about decaying council estates than allow other the chance to knock them into shape. They would rather complain than create.

Our formula will restore vigour and confidence to all the cities of our United Kingdom, to the bleak streets of the housing estates on their outskirts and to the derelict wastelands

which too often lie at their hearts. These policies are not untried. They have worked before. They are working in other countries today. Don't let anyone tell me that what they can do in Baltimore and Boston, we can't do in Birmingham and Brixton.