ST PANCRS 1960: When Tenants came out in their thousands

Last month, we looked at the state of housing in contemporary Britain and touched on some of the most pressing issues facing those trying to find and keep a place to live. This month, we continue on the same line of housing policy from a different angle: this time by reporting on the events that took place in the North London borough of St Pancras in the years 1959 and 1960.

Our purpose in covering this story now is to draw attention to the fact that it is around us, and that we need solutions to adequate and poor housing, lack of facilities on large council estates, and homelessness that large numbers of people can be drawn into struggle against the economic and political system that thrives on the Holy Trinity of Rent, Interest and Profit.

It also serves to help us introduce ourselves to the issues of the Poll Tax. By drawing by reporting on some of the events that took place in 1960 in St Pancras, it is then possible to start seeing those events in a way that things need to be emphasised and pitfalls to be avoided if any future events are to be successful.

The economy and political system that thrives on the Holy Trinity of Rent, Interest and Profit also serves to help focus our attention on the fact that it is around us, and that we need solutions to adequate and poor housing, lack of facilities on large council estates, and homelessness that large numbers of people can be drawn into struggle against the economic and political system that thrives on the Holy Trinity of Rent, Interest and Profit.

The events in St Pancras, like much of the history of the struggle around housing, are not just of historical interest. Nearly 30 years later, they continue to inspire those that can be learned from them.

For example, the events of 1960 in St Pancras were perhaps the first ever time that a community began to question the actions of the government, and to demand that they be held accountable.

The council tenants were the first to organise a campaign to defend their homes, and to demand that the government be held accountable.

This led to the establishment of the United Tenants Association (UTA), which became the first ever housing organisation to be established by tenants themselves.

The UTA was instrumental in organising a series of protests and demonstrations, and in bringing together tenants from across the borough to demand that their homes be protected.

Finally, in September 1962, the council tenants won a victory when the council agreed to the demand for new agreements and to pay for the mortgages of those tenants who had been evicted.

This was a significant victory, and it marked the beginning of a new era in which tenants were able to organise themselves to defend their homes and to demand that the government be held accountable.

As a result of the tenants' success in defending their homes, the UTA was able to organise a series of events and activities that continued into the 1970s and beyond.

The story of the struggle of the council tenants of St Pancras has become a model for tenants across the country, and it continues to inspire new generations of tenants to defend their homes and to demand that the government be held accountable.

It is also a reminder that the battle for tenants' rights is not over, and that there is still much work to be done to ensure that all tenants are able to live in safe, decent homes.

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The struggle of the council tenants of St Pancras is a story that continues to inspire and to educate us about the importance of tenants' rights and the need for a strong and independent housing movement.