

EXPLANATORY NOTES

General

The name of the ward is printed at the top of the page, followed by a number within brackets. The number is used in the index of candidates.

Under the name of each ward there are six columns:-

Election	The year of each Urban District Election and the date of any intervening by-election.
Electors	The number of electors on the Register in force at the time of the election.
T'out	The turnout - the number of electors voting expressed as a percentage of the total electorate.
Candidate	The first forename, initials of subsequent forenames and surname of the candidate.
Party	The party affiliation of the candidate. When a Councillor seceded from a party after election an indication is made in a footnote.
Votes	The number of votes polled by the candidate.
%	For single-member vacancies: the number of votes polled by the candidate expressed as a percentage of the total number of valid votes. Where necessary, the figure for the winning candidate has been adjusted so as to provide a total of 100.0% for the election. For two- or three-member vacancies: the number of votes polled by the candidate expressed as a percentage of the number of ballot papers issued.

Urban District Election Polling Dates

Polling took place on the following dates:

1934	Saturday 24 March	1947	Saturday 29 March
1935	Saturday 30 March	1948	Saturday 3 April
1936	Saturday 4 April	1949	Saturday 14 May
1937	Saturday 3 April	1950	Saturday 13 May
1938	Saturday 2 April	1951	Saturday 5 May
1939	Saturday 1 April	1952	Saturday 10 May
1946	Saturday 30 March	1953	Saturday 9 May

By-elections

These are denoted by the year followed by the date (day/month) within brackets. In the case of an unopposed return the date given is that on which polling would have taken place had the by-election been contested. The cause of the by-election is shown within square brackets above the year. The majority of the successful candidate is given.

Occasionally casual vacancies were filled at the annual elections, and a multiple contest would result. When former Councillors did not seek re-election at the annual election this is noted within square brackets.

During the Second World War there were no by-elections. Casual vacancies were filled by a vote among Councillors. The date given is that of the Council meeting at which the new member was co-opted. Further details are presented in Appendix H.

Civic Centre Opposition Movement

The Civic Centre Opposition Movement was formed by Frank Clark in 1935 to oppose policies which he considered would lead to an increase in the rates. The Movement successfully opposed plans for the building of a Civic Centre at Kynaston Court, Harrow Weald, as well as attempts by Harrow Urban District to achieve Borough status.

Common Wealth Movement

Common Wealth contested Pinner North and Hatch End ward at the 1952 election, and Harrow West at the 1945 Parliamentary General Election. The Movement was formed at a conference in London in July 1942 when the Forward March movement (led by Sir Richard Acland, Liberal MP for Barnstaple) and the 1941 Committee (led by the author and broadcaster J.B. Priestley) merged to form a new political organisation.

Common Wealth espoused a policy of Socialism founded on Christian morality. The Movement won three Parliamentary by-elections between 1943 and 1945, and returned one MP (E.R. Millington, Chelmsford) at the 1945 General Election. Acland resigned from Common Wealth in September 1945 and shortly afterwards it ceased most of its activities, continuing only as a discussion group. For an account of the nature of British Society at this time, which gave rise to Common Wealth, see: W. Harrington and P. Young, *The 1945 Revolution*, Davis-Poynter, London, 1978. For Millington's autobiography see: E.R. Millington, *Was That Really Me?*, Fultus Books, London, 2006. For a record of Common Wealth's Parliamentary contests see: F.W.S. Craig, *Minor Parties at British Parliamentary Elections, 1885-1974*, Macmillan, London, 1975.

Co-operative Party

Any Co-operative Party candidates were endorsed by the Labour Party and are designated as Labour.

Forfeited Deposits

For Urban District and Middlesex County Council Elections, candidates did not have to lodge a deposit with the Returning Officer. Appendix J details results for Parliamentary elections, for which a deposit (£150) had to be lodged with the Returning Officer. This was forfeited if the candidate polled less than one-eighth (12.5%) of the total valid votes.

Independent Candidates

Footnotes with details about Independent Candidates are given where appropriate. If a candidate sought election simply as an "Independent" but had policies comparable to those of a political party, then a party label has been added to make the designation Independent Conservative, Independent Labour, etc.

Independent Labour Party

The Independent Labour Party contested Pinner South ward at the 1952 election (and did so again in 1954). The ILP was formed in 1893 at a conference in Bradford attended by delegates from various Socialist organisations who sought to create a united party. The ILP was affiliated to the Labour Party from the latter's formation in February 1900 (as the Labour Representation Committee) until August 1932 when they disaffiliated. For a record of the early years of the ILP see: F. Bealey and H. Pelling, *Labour and Politics 1900-1906*, Macmillan, London, 1958.

Presentation of Candidates

The first forename, initials denoting other forenames and the surname of each candidate is given. In some circumstances the first forename is not an indication of the name by which the candidate was commonly known.

University degrees, professional qualifications, decorations and service ranks have been omitted from the election results for reasons of space and accuracy. Medical qualifications and University degrees of the level of Ph.D. are indicated in the Index.

For clarity, successful candidates in multiple-vacancy contests are grouped separately from those not elected.

Ratepayers' Association Candidates

Before and during the Second World War Ratepayer Councillors formed a majority on Harrow Council.

It was frequent for Ratepayers' Associations to endorse certain candidates during elections, and where this is the case the candidate's party is given as RA (or ResA or RResA, where appropriate). If a candidate was so endorsed it did not necessarily follow that financial assistance was forthcoming, or, in the case of multiple contests, that a joint election address was issued. Ratepayers' Association endorsement could be somewhat fickle and was often given one year only to be withdrawn when the candidate sought re-election.

Before the Second World War the Conservative and Liberal Parties normally did not nominate candidates at Harrow UDC elections, but many Conservative Party members and supporters were elected to the Council under the Ratepayer 'flag'.

Some candidates have been designated Independent Ratepayers. These candidates did not receive the endorsement of the local Association, even though they appear (from contemporary press reports) to have been sympathetic to the Ratepayer cause.

The main Ratepayer groups were:

Harrow Ratepayers' Association

Harrow Weald Ratepayers' Association

Headstone Ratepayers' Association (an amalgamation of the Parkfield Ratepayers' Association and the Headstone Manor and District Ratepayers' Association)

Kenton and Northwick Park Ratepayers' Association

Pinner Association

Hatch End Association

Pinner South Ward Ratepayers' Association (The Harrow Garden Village Residents' Association and the North Harrow Districts Association also covered parts of Pinner South ward)

South Harrow and Roxeth Ratepayers' Association

North Stanmore Ratepayers' Association

Little Stanmore Ratepayers' Association

East Kenton Ratepayers' Association

Wealdstone Ratepayers' Association

South Wealdstone and District Residents' Association

West Harrow Ratepayers' and Residents' Association

Turnout

Turnout is calculated from the number of ballot papers issued at the polling stations and therefore a small number of totally spoiled ballot papers are included in the calculation.

Ward Boundaries

1934-1948: These boundaries are shown in maps issued by the Engineer and Surveyor of Harrow Urban District (a copy of which is kept in the Harrow Local History Library). A detailed map is also included in: Boundary Commission for England, *Report in regard to the division of the abnormally large Constituencies named in the Second Schedule to the House of Commons (Redistribution of Seats) Act 1944*, Cmd. 6634, HMSO, London, 1945.

1949-1953: The boundaries from this period were used without further alteration until a reorganisation in 1978. Details of these ward boundaries can therefore be found, for example, in the maps published in the 1970s by the Department of Development and Technical Services of the London Borough of Harrow. They are also shown in the official Street Plan produced by the Borough in the mid 1970s.

This book contains simple sketch maps of the boundaries for the two periods.