

## 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 seven columns:-

<b>Election</b>	The year of each Borough Election and the date of any intervening by-election.
<b>Electors</b>	The number of electors on the Register in force at the time of the election.
<b>T'out</b>	The turnout — the number of electors voting expressed as a percentage of the total electorate.
<b>Candidate</b>	The first forename, initials of subsequent forenames and surname of the candidate.
<b>Party</b>	The party affiliation of the candidate. When a Councillor seceded from a party after election an indication is made in a footnote.
<b>Votes</b>	The number of votes polled by the candidate.
<b>%</b>	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 multi-member vacancies: the number of votes polled by the candidate expressed as a percentage of the number of ballot papers issued.

### Borough Election Polling Dates

Polling took place on the following dates, between 8.00 am and 9.00 pm:

1964	Thursday 7 May
1968	Thursday 9 May
1971	Thursday 13 May
1974	Thursday 2 May

### By-elections

These are denoted by the year followed by the date (day/month) within brackets. The cause of the by-election is shown within square brackets above the year. The majority of the successful candidate is given.

In the case of an unopposed return the date given is that on which polling would have taken had the by-election been contested. In 1964 an informal electoral "truce" between the Conservative, Labour and Liberal Parties was intended to operate during the round of by-elections caused by Aldermanic elections. The "truce" would appear to have broken down and only one of the by-elections resulted in an unopposed return.

### Co-operative Party

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

### Forfeited Deposits

For London Borough Council and Greater London Council Elections, candidates did not have to lodge a deposit with the Returning Officer. Appendix K 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.

## **Harrow Youth Movement**

The Harrow Youth Movement was formed in 1970, and contested a number of wards at 1971 election and a by-election in 1972. The HYM protested about the closure of a number of dance halls throughout the Borough, and campaigned for a (soundproofed) youth centre to be built. The Movement also called for a Comprehensive School system, sex education, free contraception and the lowering of the qualifying age for election candidates to 18 years.

## **Independent Candidates**

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

## **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.

A candidate may change his or her name by deed poll or by marriage subsequent to contesting an election. Any known change in surname has been noted.

## **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 (Appendix M) are included in the calculation.

## **Union Movement**

This organisation should not be confused with the Trade Union movement. It was formed by Sir Oswald Mosley in London on 7 February 1948 and renamed the Action Party (after the Movement's journal *Action*) in January 1973. The Movement espoused a policy of British nationalism. For further information see: C. Cross, *The Fascists in Britain*, Barrie and Rockliff, London, 1961, and O.E. Mosley, *My Life*, Thomas Nelson and Sons, London, 1968.

The reason for the relative strength of the Union Movement in Harrow is unclear. However, Mosley had been Conservative, Independent and finally Labour MP for the Harrow division of Middlesex between 1918 and 1924. In addition Jeffrey Hamm, who publicly called for the return of Mosley to politics after the Second World War (and became a leading figure in the Union Movement), had been a minor member of the British Union of Fascists and National Socialists in Harrow before the War.

## **Ward Boundaries**

Maps showing details of the ward boundaries were published at the time by the Department of Development and Technical Services of the London Borough of Harrow. Ward boundaries were also shown in the Street Plan produced by the Borough. This booklet contains a simple sketch map of the boundaries. Additional information is presented in Appendices H and Q.