

**MY ASSOCIATION with the Livery Company dates from 1949. Following eleven years in Liverpool with my wife Barbara, I returned to the South during which period I had attended Company functions as often as possible.**

In 1981, an enquiry was received as to whether, if so called, I would be willing to serve the Court under the prescribed conditions which include retirement at 75 or ten years after completion of office. Three years later, an invitation was received.

From my earliest days on the Court and indeed until such time as I became Junior Warden, there was a seeming absence of debate in relation to the deliberations of the Master and Wardens' Committee. Furthermore, there were both managerial and decision making procedures which differed somewhat to those practices to which I had become accustomed in the broad commercial scene both in regard to Information and Participation which in turn led to their adoption as my theme during the past year.

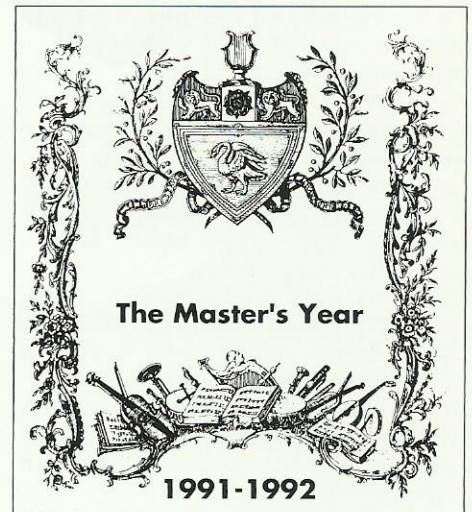
Thus it was that, when I became Junior Warden, I initially expressed and subsequently recorded my concerns to the then Master in whose year of office, the first edition of this journal "Preserve Harmony" appeared. In the following year, with Jeffrey Lockett as Master and Allen Percival as Junior Warden, we devoted much time to the agreed needs of adjusting the direction and development of the Company, the main objective of which would be to create a more open and informed membership.

It was with this idea in mind that I also enrolled on the Corporation of London's "City Management Course". Interesting and enjoyable though it proved to be, the absence of even one session devoted to Livery Company organisation, their management and

potential contribution to the well-being of the City, was most disappointing.

Both in my year as Senior Warden and most recently as Master, I have endeavoured to serve the Company most loyally but efforts to develop it have been far and frustratingly slower than I would have wished.

At the conclusion of Pastmaster Lockett's year there were 295 Liverymen, of whom 10 were Ladies, 26 Yeoman and 5 Apprentices. Having ascertained that there is no numerical upper limit to our Livery, as Master, it was my great pleasure to Clothe more new Members than during any other comparable period in living memory; of special note was the admission of two Ladies at one ceremony, one a Musician and the other an Instrument Maker. Finally, by courtesy of my



successor, John Iles, I was also allowed to admit Margaret Percival and present her with her Livery Medal.

Following my installation, and at my initiative, the whole Livery was invited to respond to a questionnaire. 118 positive replies were received. In return, the majority asked for my proffered Information Pack which in addition to a copy of our Charter and general information about the City, also included the Lecture given by the Livery Consultative Committee in July 1991. This address dealt with ways of improving the knowledge of Liverymen about their Companies and their part in

## MUSIC TECHNOLOGY

by Liveryman Terry Pamplin

**ON THE 1st JANUARY, 1993, the Department of Music Technology within the London Guildhall University (formerly City of London Polytechnic) was restructured and ceased to exist as a separate specialist department with the University. I had served as the Head of Department for eight years and am professionally qualified in music technology and music with many years of practical industrial management experience. A new department of Communications and Music Technology was established as a replacement led by a communications specialist.**

The Department of Music Technology had been the largest specialist centre in Europe and was well known internationally. In 1990, we received recognition from the Polytechnic and College Funding Council as a Centre of Excellence.

Between 1971 and 1992, the number of students had increased from 16 to 378 and many courses were oversubscribed. During this period, nationally recognised qualifications such as City & Guild 563, BTEC

National Diploma, Higher National Diploma Courses and a BSc in Music Technology were developed, replacing the single College Certificate Course which existed in 1972.

Furthermore in recent years, research funding exceeded £100,000.

Eighty percent of students leaving the Department on completion of their courses in 1991, found employment or higher education despite the recession. This figure has been consistently high over the years and many previous

students now hold senior positions in the music industry.

The Department of Music Technology had its origins in London in the Piano Trades School in the late 19th century and joined the Northern Polytechnic in 1915. It transferred to the Technical College for the Furnishing Trades in 1950; then to the London College of Furniture in 1970. In 1990 it was transferred to the City of London Polytechnic which changed status and title to the London Guildhall University in 1992.

The policy of the former Department of Music Technology was to continue to develop as a National Centre for Music Technology and also be instrumental in developing a National and European network for co-ordinating education, training research and product design consultancy for the music industry and professions.

There are National Music Instrument Schools throughout Europe of which several enjoy a reputation both