

inexplicably overlooked musical pioneers, Jade singles during their brief lifespan. Warrior deserve their own statue. Or even their own wing. While it would perhaps be inaccurate to call them prophets without honour - no less a brace of icons than Brian Eno and Steve Winwood have championed their cause, while their small but fervent fanbase is largely unmatched in its unceasing loyalty - one could feasibly apply the term 'prophets with insufficient honour' without contravening the Trades Descriptions Act.

They were, if you'll excuse the presumption, 'instrumental' in setting a precedent which arguably enabled and legitimised the stealthy rise of ambient music, while their osmotic influence also helped to hasten the spread and encourage the acceptance of world music, for want of a less facile term. Their recorded output, however, stubbornly resists easy compartmentalisation, and generates a depth of feeling among listeners which renders such labelling effectively meaningless.

combined talents of percussionist/flautist Jon Field, guitarist Tony Duhig and bassist/vocalist Glyn Havard. Field and Duhig's musical career together prior to this had described a characteristically '60s trajectory: an apprenticeship in the British R&B boom with The Second Thoughts in 1965, localised beat group infamy in Spain with Tom Newman's band The Tomcats, and rampant psychedelia à la mode when The Tomcats returned home in 1966 and morphed into July,

N THE WELL-STOCKED PANTHEON of releasing one mighty '68 album and a pair of

By 1970, Duhig had completed a tour of duty with erstwhile 'Concrete And Clay' hitmakers Unit Four Plus Two, in the course of which he had become a bandmate and friend of Havard. Concurrently, long-time percussionist Field had been taking flute lessons and had been commissioned by a friend to compose and record the music to accompany two dance dramas. In due course, Duhig and then Havard commenced a fruitful collaboration with Field on these pieces: and thusly, with the intermittent involvement of occasional personnel including Tony Duhig's brother David, a band was born. (Jade Warrior's backstory - and latter-day evolution - is covered in more detail in the sleeve notes for Esoteric's reissues of Kites and Way Of The Sun.)

Freshly contracted to the Vertigo label, the band issued three albums on the celebrated swirly imprint (1971's Jade Warrior and Released, and '72's Last Autumn's Dream) before the relationship became - in the label's eyes, at least - untenable. Jade Warrior coalesced in 1970 from the A tentative but promising indication of interest in the American marketplace, accompanied by a profile-boosting US tour supporting Dave Mason, nevertheless failed to galvanise Vertigo's marketing department or convince the label's bean counters, and Jade Warrior were consequently dropped in 1973. (Two further albums recorded during the Vertigo era, Eclipse and Fifth Element, finally saw the light of day in 1998.)

While the Vertigo albums are fascinating and valid Tranquil, serene yet unknowably significant, it has releases which attract an earnest following to this day, they are audibly the work of a band en route to acquiring and nailing down a definitive sound of their own. The aural touchstones which came to be emblematic of their approach are all there a fascination with starkly contrasting textures, an informed grasp of dynamics, an open-hearted, exploratory hunger for ethnic rhythms and instrumentation - but full immersion in their desired soundscape would not be achieved until Jade Warrior recorded four remarkable albums for the Island label between 1974 and 1978; of which Waves, from 1975, is the second.

Steve Winwood was, in effect, a facilitator for the band's contract with Island Records: his luminous testimonial piqued the interest of label MD Chris Blackwell, who threw the band a lifeline with a prototypical Simon Cowell-style dilemma attached. In short, Blackwell loved what he heard but foresaw no place for Glyn Havard in his vision of Jade Warrior as an instrumental duo. (One of the more satisfying developments in the band's labyrinthine story saw Havard rejoining in 2005.) This harsh sundering evidently spurred Ion Field and Tony Duhig into pursuing their craft with renewed vigour and heightened focus. Their first outing for the label, 1974's Floating World, is a work of monumental ambition, unimpeachably selfassured in its execution and mesmerizing in its cohesion. Like all of the Island albums, its gestation was allegedly characterised by fractious differences of opinion and budget-conscious. time-constrained studio sessions: but you'd never suspect this in a million years to listen to it.

much the same effect on the psyche as trailing one's fingers in a river over the side of a slow boat in late summer.

Floating World utilised an expansive sound palette to paint its portrait of an unspeakably beautiful. delicate and vaporous sub-tropical idyll. While Field and Duhig drew upon a dizzying selection of instruments ranging from the commonplace (guitar, bass, piano) to the comparatively arcane (African talking drum, Gaelic harp, Japanese flute), their efforts were also augmented by the contributions of a generously populated guest list including The Orpington Junior Girls' Choir. harpist Skaila Kanga, drummer Graham Deacon and string bassist Coldridge Goode. Waves, for whatever reason, saw Field and Duhig close ranks. The only guest musicians present are drummer Graham Morgan, Duhig's brother David (credited with 'electric guitar solos') and long-standing Jade Warrior champion Steve Winwood on Moog and piano. The album also brought Field and Duhig together again with their old Tomcats/July bandmate Tom Newman, appearing here in an engineering capacity. Newman's stock as an engineer was high following his peerless work on Mike Oldfield's Tubular Bells, the epochal Virginempire-building album - to which Field had also contributed - which resoundingly demonstrated that a global market existed for extended works of a largely instrumental nature.

If much of the appeal of Tubular Bells can be said to have stemmed from its symphonic aspirations and virtuosic tendencies, Waves was devised to a different order altogether. Taking the awestruck-

travelogue-in-sound template they had forged on kind of low-glowing motif which Cluster & Eno the preceding year's Floating World, Field and Duhig would appear to have unpicked this rich sonic tapestry and burrowed through to its emotional core. If there was any manifesto being adhered to here, it must surely have involved the deployment of minimal 'brush strokes' to maximal effect. Consisting solely of two lengthy, languorous and appropriately oceanic pieces -'Waves Part I' and 'Waves Part II' - Waves is almost entirely devoid of the playful dynamic extremes which characterise Jade Warrior's other albums. For the most part, it is an album which drifts from 'quiet' to 'exceptionally quiet'; and is all the more meditative for that. With its original dedication to 'the last whale', it conveys an entirely apposite loneliness, yet somehow remains steadfastly free from melancholy.

With the benefit of its fresh remastering job, one can finally appreciate the full scope of Part 1's bravely extended fade-in; virtually undetectable in previous manifestations until nearly two minutes in, at which point what sounds like the shock wave from a nuclear bomb blast ominously rolls across the stereo spectrum. As the smoke clears, a twinkling chord suspension emerges and coalesces with infinitesimal slowness, eventually subsiding into a placid rhythm bed dusted with bluesy tendrils of acoustic guitar and skeletal, jazzy piano in the manner of Rick Wright's solo on 'Pow R Toc H' from Pink Floyd's Piper At The Gates Of Dawn. Field steps in with a flute melody of ravishing simplicity, and the percussion discreetly falls away to leave the flute and acoustic guitar touchingly exposed. Part I concludes with the

would go on to obsess over.

Part II features the only real moment on Waves during which the music sits up from its gloriously entranced abstraction: a terse interlude of Little Feat-style flanged, funky C7s topped with a sinuous Moog solo from Steve Winwood. Duhig takes the opportunity to peel off another fistful of his white-hot and uncanny Hendrix-referencing lead runs: but the pacing remains measured and the eardrums remain unperforated nevertheless. and the piece soon slips seamlessly back into a see-sawing lullaby of flutes and arpeggiated acoustic guitar. Part II's magisterial coda, with its chorus of distant birdsong and mournful, halfheard whale cries, remains extraordinarily affecting despite the best efforts of any number of New Age practitioners who have tried -and emphatically failed - to tap into the same reservoir of meaning ever since. For Jade Warrior, these dying notes were destined to be followed by the preternatural perfection of Kites (1976) - a true career highlight, in this writer's opinion - and the buoyant, accessible Way Of The Sun (1978), which brought the curtain down on the band's Island era with a lambent flourish.

It seems only fitting that Jade Warrior's four Island albums should be remastered and reissued in 2010, the International Year Of Biodiversity which celebrates life on Earth in all of its forms; in exactly the same way that these impeccable, thought-provoking albums do.

> Marco Rossi Dorset, June 2010

All titles composed by Tony Duhig and Jon Field All instruments played by Tony Duhig and Jon Field except Steve Winwood: Moog and Piano solos David Duhig: Electric Guitar solos. Graham Morgan: Drums Maggie Thomas: Alto Recorder. Suzi: Vocals on Whale Theme Recorded at The Manor, Oxfordshire. Engineer Mick Glossop Argonaut Studios, London. Engineer Tom Newman Produced by Tony Duhig and Jon Field Original sleeve design by Eckford / Stimpson

CD reissue researched and co-ordinated by Mark Powell 24-bit digital remastering by Paschal Byrne at the Audio Archiving Company, London Additional transfer work by Ben Wiseman CD package design by Hugh Gilmour www.gilmourdesign.co.uk

Grateful thanks to Peter A. Matthews at Universal Tape Facility, Joe Black and Anna Dueweke at Universal Music UK, Hugh Gilmour, Craig Thompson at The Audio Archiving Company and Paul Robinson and Jon Roberts at Cherry Red Records Ltd. This album is available digitally from www.losttunes.com The Jade Warrior website: www.jadewarrior.com For more information on all Esoteric Recordings releases please visit: www.esotericrecordings.com

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