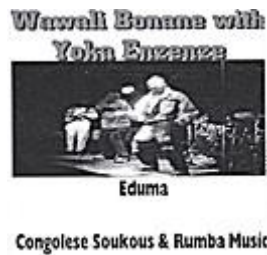


# Mp3 Wawali Bonane With Yoka Nzenze Band - Eduma



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The word "SOUKOUS" comes from the French word "secouer" meaning to shake. Soukous has become Africa's hottest guitar based music. 8 MP3 Songs WORLD: African, LATIN: Latin Pop Details: Wawali Bonane was born in Banningville (now Bandundu), in the Democratic Republic of Congo (ex-Zaire). He was weaned on the sounds and rhythms of the Bandundu region. In 1966, Wawali dropped out of school with friend and partner Pepe Kalle, now one of Congo's top stars, to form their first band, Les Monkoy. In 1974, Wawali was invited by superstar Tabu Ley Rochereou to join his band, Afrisa International. Throughout his career Wawali has been creating hybrid music known as soukous, a popular style that first came to prominence in the 1950's and combines elements of Cuban rhumba and Antillean music with Congolese aesthetics. Following the soukous scene from Congo to Paris, the international center for soukous, Wawali was a mainstay on the scene, working as a support singer for a variety of performers and pursuing his own solo projects. After leaving Afrisa International, Wawali and longtime partner Steve Mgondo came to Seattle and tenaciously dug in with their band Yoka Nzenze. Later, they were joined by renowned soukous guitarist Nseka Binwela (a.k.a. Huit Kilo). They are also supported by an ever-changing variety of Seattle-based backing musicians. Three songs on Safarini feature Wawali Bonane and Yoka Nzenze - Tcheni Tcheni, Wumba Wumba and Kusanga Ema. "Tcheni Tcheni" means "don't worry, don't worry", Wumba Wumba gives lessons on how to live a productive life, and Kusanga Ema is a love ballad to a woman named Kusanga, in a Congolese rhumba/calypso style. Wawali describes the singing as "like talking to someone... when you are in love, you forget your mother and everyone, but sometimes the person you love is not the one you can stay with forever". Soukous music sprang from the bars and clubs of Kinshasa, the capital of the Democratic Republic of the Congo - then called Zaire, in the central region of the continent. Its roots go back to Joseph Kabasele, a pioneer of

Congolese popular music whose band "African Jazz" introduced electric guitar music in the late fifties. It became "soukous" through vernacular pronunciation in the streets of Kinshasa, the capital of the Congo. Luambo Makiadi, 'The Godfather of Soukous', (affectionately called Franco) was indeed the single person who forged the way for many Congolese musicians. Many of the musicians who worked closely with him in his T.P.OK Jazz orchestra attest to his professionalism and the knowledge they gained through their association with him. His music exploded outside the African continent. Franco was nicknamed 'guitar sorcerer'.

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