Nsfas 2014 Second Semester Textbook

NSFAS 2014 Second Semester: A Comprehensive Guide for Students

Navigating the world of student finance can be challenging, especially when it comes to understanding the specifics of funding allocations and application processes for different semesters. For students who received funding through the National Student Financial Aid Scheme (NSFAS) in 2014, the second semester presents unique considerations and opportunities. This article provides an in-depth overview of NSFAS 2014 second semester funding, including eligibility, application procedures, disbursement processes, and tips to ensure a smooth academic journey.

Understanding NSFAS and Its Role in 2014

NSFAS is a South African government initiative aimed at providing financial aid to underprivileged students pursuing higher education. In 2014, NSFAS continued to support thousands of students across various institutions, covering tuition fees, accommodation, and other essential study-related expenses.

NSFAS 2014 Second Semester: Key Highlights

Funding Coverage and Limitations

- Tuition Fees: The primary focus of NSFAS funding, covering full or partial tuition costs depending on the student's financial need.
- Living Allowance: Support for accommodation, food, and personal expenses.
- Books and Study Materials: Reimbursements or direct purchases covered under the scheme.
- Limitations: NSFAS funding is subject to maximum limits; students must adhere to the approved budget.

Eligibility Criteria for 2014 Second Semester

To qualify for NSFAS funding in the second semester of 2014, students should have met the following criteria:

- South African Citizenship: Applicants must be South African citizens.
- Academic Progress: Students must have successfully completed the first semester and maintained satisfactory academic progress.

- Financial Need: Demonstrated financial need as per income thresholds set for 2014.
- Enrollment Status: Currently enrolled at a public university or TVET college approved by NSFAS.
- Application Status: Students who applied and were approved for NSFAS funding in the first semester of 2014.

Application Process for NSFAS 2014 Second Semester

While most students funded in the first semester continued to receive support, some may have needed to reapply or update their information.

Steps to Confirm Continued Funding

- Check NSFAS Portal: Log into the official NSFAS portal to verify your funding status.
- Update Personal Details: Ensure your contact and banking information are current.
- Submit Additional Documents: If required, provide proof of income, registration confirmation, or academic progress reports.
- Contact Your Institution: Speak with the student finance office for guidance on the process.

Reapplication or Appeals

- Students who were not funded initially but believe they qualify could submit late applications or appeal decisions through the NSFAS office.
- Ensure all documentation is complete and submitted within the stipulated deadlines.

Disbursement of Funds for the 2014 Second Semester

Funds are typically disbursed directly into students? bank accounts or via the institution?s financial aid office.

Timeline

- Disbursements generally occurred a few weeks after registration for the second semester.
- Students should check with their institutions or the NSFAS portal for specific dates.

Common Challenges and Solutions

- Delayed Payments: Contact NSFAS or your institution if funds are not received within expected timeframes.
- Banking Issues: Ensure your banking details are accurate and active.
- Funding Shortfalls: If your expenses exceed allocated funds, seek additional financial aid options or bursaries.

Tips for Managing NSFAS Funding Effectively in 2014 Second Semester

- Maintain Academic Progress: Keep a good academic record to ensure continued funding eligibility.
- Budget Properly: Plan your expenses to cover tuition, accommodation, and personal needs within your NSFAS allowance.
- Stay Informed: Regularly check the NSFAS portal and your institution?s communications for updates.
- Keep Documentation Handy: Save copies of your registration, proof of income, and correspondence with NSFAS.
- Seek Support Early: If facing financial difficulties, consult your institution?s financial aid office promptly.

Post-Second Semester Considerations

- Renewal of Funding: NSFAS funding is generally renewed for subsequent semesters if eligibility is maintained.
- Completion of Qualification: Keep track of academic requirements to avoid losing funding.
- Graduation and After: Once you graduate or complete your qualification, inform NSFAS to settle any outstanding matters.

Conclusion

Understanding the specifics of NSFAS 2014 second semester funding is crucial for students aiming to maximize their support and ensure a smooth academic journey. From confirming eligibility and ensuring timely application submissions to effectively managing disbursed funds, being proactive can make all the difference. Always stay informed through official channels and maintain good communication with your institution?s financial aid office to navigate your educational financing successfully.

By following the guidelines outlined above, students can confidently approach their second semester with the support of NSFAS, focusing on their academic achievement and personal growth.

Remember, proper planning and timely action are key to making the most of your NSFAS funding in 2014 or any subsequent year.

NSFAS 2014 Second Semester: An In-Depth Review of Funding, Challenges, and Outcomes

The National Student Financial Aid Scheme (NSFAS) has long played a pivotal role in facilitating access to higher education for South African students from underserved communities. The 2014 second semester marked a significant period within this framework, characterized by unique challenges, policy adjustments, and notable outcomes. This article offers a comprehensive analysis of NSFAS?s performance during this period, examining funding allocations, student experiences, administrative processes, and broader implications for tertiary education in South Africa.

Background and Context of NSFAS in 2014

Overview of NSFAS and Its Mission

Established in 1991, NSFAS aims to provide financial assistance to disadvantaged students pursuing higher education and vocational training. Its core mission is to promote equitable access, reduce dropout rates, and support the socio-economic upliftment of marginalized communities. By 2014, NSFAS had become a central component of South Africa?s higher education funding landscape, supporting thousands of students annually.

Educational Landscape in 2014

The year 2014 was pivotal for South African higher education, with ongoing debates about funding adequacy, access, and quality. Universities experienced increased enrollment figures, partly driven by NSFAS support, yet faced resource constraints. The government?s commitment to expanding access faced logistical and financial hurdles, making NSFAS?s role even more critical during the second semester.

Funding Allocation and Disbursements in the 2014 Second Semester

Budget Distribution and Funding Policy

In 2014, NSFAS?s budget was approximately R8 billion, a significant increase from previous years, reflecting government prioritization of higher education. The allocation process involved assessing student needs, institutional demands, and policy priorities. The scheme primarily funded tuition fees, accommodation, and learning materials, with a focus on students from low-income households earning less than R120,000 annually.

Key points regarding funding policy included:

- Prioritization of first-time entrants and students from historically disadvantaged backgrounds.
- The introduction of new funding models to better evaluate student needs.
- Emphasis on maintaining continuous funding to prevent dropout amid financial constraints.

Disbursement Mechanisms and Challenges

Disbursement of funds for the second semester faced challenges due to delays and administrative bottlenecks:

- Processing Delays: Many students experienced delays in receiving their stipends, impacting their ability to pay tuition and accommodation fees promptly.
- Application Backlogs: Despite improvements, the 2014 application process saw significant backlogs, with some students struggling to meet deadlines.
- Institutional Coordination: Variations in administrative efficiency among universities led to inconsistencies in fund distribution.

Nonetheless, NSFAS made concerted efforts to streamline processes, including deploying additional staff and improving online application systems.

Student Experiences and Access to Education

Student Demographics and Outreach

The second semester of 2014 saw continued outreach to marginalized communities:

- A significant proportion of NSFAS beneficiaries were first-generation university students.
- Efforts were made to expand access via targeted campaigns in rural and underserved urban areas.
- Despite these efforts, some eligible students remained unaware of available funding or faced logistical barriers in applying.

Impact on Academic Progress and Retention

NSFAS funding was instrumental in enabling students to:

- Enroll in and continue their studies without financial burdens.
- Access essential learning materials and accommodation.
- Reduce dropout rates, particularly among students from low-income backgrounds.

However, some students faced hardships due to delays in fund disbursement, which affected their academic performance and attendance. Reports from various institutions highlighted cases where students struggled to pay for registration fees or buy textbooks, leading to interruptions in their studies.

Student Challenges During the Semester

Despite the positive impact, students encountered several challenges:

- Financial Delays: As mentioned, late disbursement hindered their academic plans.
- Administrative Confusion: Some students found the application and reapplication processes complex, especially for returning students.
- Limited Funding Scope: The scheme primarily covered tuition, leaving gaps for other expenses like transport and personal needs.
- Institutional Capacity: Universities often lacked the capacity to effectively manage and track NSFAS funds, leading to administrative errors.

Administrative and Policy Developments in 2014

System Improvements and Reforms

In response to challenges encountered in previous years, NSFAS introduced several reforms:

- Online Application Systems: To reduce processing times and improve accessibility.
- Enhanced Verification Processes: To curb fraud and ensure funds reached eligible students.
- Partnerships with Universities: Strengthening collaboration to facilitate smoother fund disbursement.

Policy Debates and Strategic Focus

2014 was marked by ongoing debates about the sustainability and scope of NSFAS:

- Discussions centered on expanding coverage to include more students, particularly those in vocational colleges.
- Consideration of income thresholds and whether to increase the maximum support limit.
- Calls for increased government funding to reduce dependence on loans and ensure more comprehensive support.

Outcomes and Broader Implications

Academic and Socioeconomic Outcomes

The second semester of 2014 demonstrated that NSFAS continued to be a crucial enabler of access and retention:

- Enrollment figures for higher education increased among historically disadvantaged groups.
- Student success rates improved slightly, correlated with ongoing financial support.
- The scheme contributed to reducing inequality gaps in higher education participation.

However, persistent funding and administrative challenges underscored the need for systemic reform to sustain these gains.

Lessons Learned and Future Directions

Key lessons from the 2014 second semester include:

- The importance of timely disbursements to prevent academic disruptions.
- The need for robust outreach programs to inform eligible students.
- The critical role of administrative efficiency and technological upgrades.

Future directions involved expanding funding scope, improving institutional capacity, and fostering policy coherence to ensure that NSFAS could effectively meet the evolving needs of South Africa?s higher education landscape.

Conclusion

The NSFAS 2014 second semester represented both a period of achievement and significant challenge. While the scheme succeeded in supporting thousands of students and expanding access to tertiary education, administrative hurdles and funding delays highlighted areas for improvement. As South Africa continues to prioritize higher education access as a vehicle for socio-economic development, lessons from 2014 remain relevant?underscoring the need for sustained investment, policy coherence, and technological innovation to propel NSFAS and the broader higher education system toward greater effectiveness and inclusivity.

QuestionAnswer How can I check the status of my NSFAS 2014 second semester funding? You can check your NSFAS 2014 second semester funding status online by logging into your NSFAS account on their official website and navigating to the 'My Funding' section. What documents are

required to verify my NSFAS 2014 second semester funding? Typically, you need your student ID, proof of registration for the second semester, and any correspondence from NSFAS. Specific requirements may vary, so consult the NSFAS portal for detailed info. How do I update my bank details for NSFAS 2014 second semester payments? You can update your bank details by logging into your NSFAS account and submitting the necessary information through the 'Update Bank Details' section, or visit your university's student support office for assistance. What should I do if my NSFAS 2014 second semester funding was declined? If your funding was declined, review the reason provided and ensure all your documents and information are correct. You can also appeal the decision via the NSFAS portal or contact their support team. When were NSFAS 2014 second semester payments disbursed? NSFAS typically disbursed 2014 second semester funds between August and September, but exact dates may vary. Check your NSFAS account or university communication for specific timelines. Can I still access my NSFAS 2014 second semester funding details? NSFAS online portal provides access to your funding details. However, access to 2014 records may be limited due to data retention policies, so contact NSFAS support if you cannot find your information. Were there any changes to NSFAS funding criteria for the 2014 second semester? Funding criteria are reviewed annually. For 2014, eligibility was based on financial need, academic progress, and registration status. Confirm specific criteria from NSFAS 2014 documentation. How do I apply for NSFAS funding for the 2014 second semester? Applications for 2014 funding were typically submitted at the start of the academic year or semester through your university or directly via the NSFAS portal. Since the period has passed, new applications are no longer accepted. What is the process for resolving issues with NSFAS 2014 second semester funding? To resolve issues, contact NSFAS directly through their official channels, provide necessary documentation, and follow their dispute resolution procedures. Your university's financial aid office can also assist. Is it possible to access NSFAS 2014 second semester funding history for record-keeping or tax purposes? You can request a funding statement or history from NSFAS by contacting their support team or through your student portal if access is available. Keep copies of all correspondence for your records.

Related keywords: NSFAS 2014 second semester, NSFAS application, NSFAS bursary 2014, NSFAS funding second semester, NSFAS eligibility 2014, NSFAS payment schedule, NSFAS funding criteria, NSFAS bursary application 2014, NSFAS university funding, NSFAS second semester deadlines

new orleans jazz second line drumming

New Orleans jazz second line drumming is a vibrant and essential element of the city's rich musical heritage. Rooted in the lively traditions of Mardi Gras parades and street celebrations, second line drumming embodies the spirit of community, improvisation, and rhythmic innovation that defines New Orleans jazz. Whether you're a musician, a dance enthusiast, or an avid listener,

understanding the intricacies of second line drumming offers a deeper appreciation for the cultural significance and musical complexity behind this iconic style.

The Origins of New Orleans Jazz Second Line Drumming

Historical Roots and Cultural Significance

Second line drumming originates from the early 20th-century African-American communities in New Orleans. It is closely associated with the tradition of brass band parades, funerals, and street celebrations, where community members would gather to honor loved ones and celebrate life through music and dance.

The term "second line" refers to the spectators and dancers who follow the main parade (the "first line") featuring the brass band. These followers, or second liners, participate actively by dancing, clapping, and sometimes playing percussion instruments, contributing to the overall festive atmosphere.

The tradition of second line drumming is deeply intertwined with African rhythmic patterns, spirituals, blues, and gospel, creating a distinct musical language that has persisted and evolved over generations.

Evolution and Influence

Over time, second line drumming has influenced countless jazz styles worldwide, from traditional New Orleans jazz to modern funk and brass band music. Its emphasis on improvisation, syncopation, and community participation has made it a dynamic and adaptable art form.

Core Elements of Second Line Drumming

Understanding the core elements of second line drumming is essential to appreciating its rhythm, style, and function within the cultural context.

Typical Instruments Used

The traditional percussion setup for second line drumming includes:

- **Snare Drum:** Provides sharp, crisp backbeats and is often played with a cross-stick technique for a "crack" sound.
- **Bass Drum (Kick):** Maintains the steady pulse and groove of the parade.
- **Hi-Hat or Cymbals:** Adds accents and dynamic variations.

- **Auxiliary Percussion:** Instruments like cowbells, wood blocks, claves, and tambourines enhance rhythmic complexity and color.

While traditional setups focus on these instruments, modern second line bands may incorporate additional percussion and even electronic elements.

Rhythmic Patterns and Techniques

Second line drumming is characterized by:

- **Syncopation:** Emphasis on off-beats creates a lively, swinging feel.
- **Polyrhythms:** Overlapping rhythmic patterns add richness and complexity.
- **Steady Groove:** A reliable pulse that keeps the parade moving forward.
- **Call-and-Response:** Interaction between drummers and other band members or dancers.

The drummers often improvise within these frameworks, responding to the energy of the crowd and the music.

Techniques and Styles in Second Line Drumming

Playing Styles

Second line drumming incorporates various playing styles, including:

- **Traditional:** Rooted in African and Caribbean rhythmic patterns, emphasizing groove and community participation.
- **Street Style:** Focused on durability and adaptability for outdoor parades, often with simplified yet powerful rhythms.
- **Modern Variations:** Incorporate jazz improvisation and contemporary percussion techniques, blending old and new traditions.

Techniques for Drummers

Some essential techniques include:

- **Cross-Stick Snare:** Striking the rim of the snare drum with a drumstick held across the top, producing a sharp "click" sound.
- **Fingertip Dynamics:** Using fingertips to create subtle accents and variations.

- **Ghost Notes:** Soft, subtle hits that add texture without overpowering the main rhythm.
- **Syncopated Accents:** Emphasizing off-beats to enhance the "swing" feel.

Mastering these techniques allows drummers to contribute both rhythmically and expressively to the ensemble.

Second Line Drumming in Practice

Setting Up a Second Line Band

A typical second line band comprises:

- Brass instruments (trumpet, trombone, sousaphone)
- Rhythm section (drums, bass)
- Sometimes additional instruments (clarinet, piano)

The drummer often leads or complements the band, providing the rhythmic backbone that drives the parade.

Playing in Parades and Celebrations

Second line drumming is inherently participatory. Drummers must adapt to:

- The overall tempo and dynamics of the parade
- The energy of the crowd
- The specific style and mood of the event

Flexibility and improvisation are key skills for any second line drummer.

Engaging the Crowd

Part of the second line tradition involves engaging dancers and spectators. Drummers often:

- accentuate rhythms to encourage dancing
- respond to crowd energy with dynamic changes
- incorporate playful fills and accents

This interaction creates an infectious atmosphere that is central to the second line experience.

Learning and Mastering Second Line Drumming

Getting Started

For aspiring second line drummers:

- Study traditional recordings and live performances
- Practice common rhythms and patterns
- Develop a strong sense of timing and groove

Resources and Instruction

- Attend workshops or classes focused on New Orleans percussion
- Learn from experienced second line drummers
- Participate in local parades or street bands to gain practical experience

Practice Tips

- Start with simple patterns and gradually incorporate improvisation
- Focus on maintaining a steady tempo
- Listen actively to recordings to internalize the feel of second line rhythms
- Experiment with dynamics and accents to develop your personal style

The Cultural Impact of Second Line Drumming Today

Preservation and Innovation

Modern musicians continue to preserve the traditional elements of second line drumming while also innovating through fusion with other genres such as funk, hip-hop, and world music.

Global Influence

The infectious rhythms of second line drumming have transcended New Orleans, inspiring street bands and percussion groups worldwide. Festivals and cultural events celebrate this heritage, keeping the tradition alive for new generations.

Community and Identity

Second line drumming remains a vital expression of New Orleans' identity, fostering community bonds and cultural pride. It acts as a unifying force during celebrations, funerals, and civic events.

Conclusion

New Orleans jazz second line drumming is more than just a musical style; it is a cultural phenomenon that embodies the spirit of community, celebration, and improvisation. Its rhythmic complexity, historical roots, and participatory nature make it a unique art form that continues to thrive and evolve. Whether performed in grand parades or small street gatherings, second line drumming invites everyone to join in the rhythm of life that defines New Orleans. Aspiring drummers and enthusiasts alike can explore this vibrant tradition through dedicated practice, cultural engagement, and an appreciation of its deep historical significance. Embracing second line drumming means becoming part of a living legacy that continues to inspire and energize audiences around the world.

New Orleans jazz second line drumming is a vibrant and essential aspect of the city's rich musical heritage. Rooted in the lively traditions of brass band parades and community celebrations, second line drumming provides the rhythmic backbone that fuels the infectious energy of New Orleans' iconic jazz culture. Whether you?re a budding percussionist, a jazz enthusiast, or simply curious about the unique rhythms that define this genre, understanding the nuances of second line drumming offers a window into the soul of New Orleans music.

The Origins of Second Line Drumming

Historical Context

The term "second line" originates from the traditional brass band parades that have been a staple of New Orleans culture since the late 19th century. The "first line" refers to the main parade led by the band, while the "second line" encompasses the spectators, dancers, and community members who follow along, often dancing and celebrating to the band's rhythms.

Cultural Significance

Second line drumming is more than just a musical style; it's a communal expression of joy, resilience, and cultural identity. It evolved from spirituals, funerals, and social clubs, blending African rhythmic traditions with European musical influences. The drummers' role is both musical and participatory?inviting the community to dance, celebrate, and connect.

Core Elements of Second Line Drumming

Understanding the fundamentals of second line drumming involves exploring its characteristic

instruments, rhythms, and the interplay between percussion and movement.

Key Instruments

- Snare Drum (Marching Snare): The dominant instrument, providing sharp, crisp backbeats and syncopated accents.
- Bass Drum: Anchors the rhythm with steady beats, often emphasizing the "one" and "three" counts.
- Hi-Hat or Cymbals: Used occasionally for accents, adding texture and dynamics.
- Cowbells and Auxiliary Percussion: Sometimes included for additional flavor and rhythmic complexity.

Rhythmic Characteristics

- Syncopation: Off-beat accents are a hallmark, creating a lively, swinging feel.
- Polyrhythm: Layered rhythms interlock, with the snare pattern often complementing the bass drum.
- Groove and Feel: The overall groove is infectious, encouraging dancing and participation.

Typical Second Line Drum Patterns

While improvisation is common, certain patterns have become staples in second line drumming.

Basic Snare Line Patterns

- Push and Pull: Alternating between accented beats and ghost notes to create a "push" feel.
- Ruffs and Flams: Used to add emphasis and variation.
- Syncopated Ruffs: Play around the main beat, emphasizing off-beats.

Bass Drum Patterns

- Steady Quarter Notes: Emphasizing the downbeat to drive the rhythm.
- Foot Taps: Often played with a marching foot pedal, matching the snare rhythms.

Combining Snare and Bass

A typical pattern might involve the bass drum hitting on beats 1 and 3, while the snare accents the

upbeats and off-beats, creating a bouncing, danceable groove.

Techniques for Playing Second Line Drumming

Mastering second line drumming requires a combination of technical skill, improvisational ability, and a deep sense of groove.

Developing a Strong Feel for the Rhythm

- Listening to Recordings: Immerse yourself in classic recordings by legends like Walter "Pope" Harris, Smokey Johnson, or the Rebirth Brass Band.
- Live Observation: Attend second line parades or performances to witness the rhythms firsthand.

Practice Tips

- Start Slow: Master the basic patterns before increasing tempo.
- Use a Metronome: Keep steady time and develop consistent groove.
- Imitate and Innovate: Learn from recordings but also experiment with your own variations.
- Coordinate with Others: Second line drumming is highly communal; practicing with a band or ensemble enhances timing and interaction.

Essential Drumming Techniques

- Ghost Notes: Soft strokes that add texture without overwhelming the rhythm.
- Accents: Emphasizing specific beats to create swing and drive.
- Dynamic Control: Varying volume levels to add excitement and emotion.

The Role of Improvisation and Personal Style

While traditional patterns form the foundation, improvisation is a vital aspect of second line drumming.

- Signature Licks: Drummers develop personal motifs or fills that become their signature.
- Interaction: Responding to dancers or other musicians keeps the rhythm lively and spontaneous.
- Adaptability: Adjusting patterns to suit different marching tempos or parade atmospheres.

Notable Second Line Drummers and Influences

- Walter "Pope" Harris: Known for his precise snare work and leadership in the Hot 8 Brass Band.
- Smokey Johnson: A pioneer with a funky, groove-oriented style.
- Rebirth Brass Band: Modern ensemble blending tradition with contemporary energy.

Listening to their recordings and performances provides invaluable insight into the evolving art of second line drumming.

Modern Trends and Innovations

While rooted in tradition, second line drumming continues to evolve:

- Incorporation of Funk and Hip-Hop Elements: Adding contemporary grooves and sounds.
- Use of Electronic Percussion: Blending traditional rhythms with electronic beats.
- Global Influence: Musicians worldwide adopt and adapt second line patterns, spreading its infectious rhythm globally.

Tips for Aspiring Second Line Drummers

- Learn the Tradition: Study classic recordings and attend live parades.
- Practice Consistently: Develop a solid sense of time and groove.
- Engage with the Community: Participate in local second line events to gain practical experience.
- Experiment and Personalize: Bring your own flair to traditional patterns.
- Respect the Culture: Embrace the history and social significance behind the rhythms.

Conclusion

New Orleans jazz second line drumming is a testament to the city?s vibrant cultural spirit. Its infectious rhythms, improvisational nature, and community-driven energy make it a unique and vital musical form. Whether you're drumming behind a brass band, dancing in the streets, or listening from afar, understanding the core elements of second line drumming enriches your appreciation of New Orleans? musical heritage. Embrace the rhythm, learn from the masters, and keep the tradition alive through your own passion and participation.

QuestionAnswer What is the significance of drumming in New Orleans Jazz Second Line parades? Drumming in New Orleans Jazz Second Line parades is essential for setting the rhythm, encouraging community participation, and maintaining the lively, infectious energy that defines the

tradition. The drummers lead the procession and inspire dancers and spectators alike. What are the key characteristics of Second Line drumming styles in New Orleans jazz? Second Line drumming features syncopated, polyrhythmic patterns with a focus on the snare drum, bass drum, and cymbals. The style emphasizes improvisation and groove, creating a lively, danceable rhythm that encourages movement and celebration. How has modern technology influenced Second Line drumming in New Orleans? Modern technology, such as electronic instruments, recording equipment, and social media, has helped preserve, teach, and popularize Second Line drumming worldwide. It also allows drummers to experiment with new sounds while maintaining traditional rhythms. Who are some notable drummers known for their Second Line jazz style in New Orleans? Notable drummers include Clyde Kerr Jr., Shannon Powell, and Herlin Riley, who have contributed significantly to the tradition through their skillful playing and preservation of the Second Line rhythm style. How can beginners learn and participate in Second Line drumming in New Orleans? Beginners can start by attending local Second Line parades, taking workshops with experienced drummers, and practicing traditional patterns. Many community groups and music schools in New Orleans offer classes focused on Second Line rhythms to help newcomers get involved.

Related keywords: New Orleans jazz, second line parade, brass band drumming, syncopated rhythms, street parade percussion, second line beat, jazz funeral drumming, marching band percussion, groove patterns, traditional jazz drums

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