## **SOME USEFUL TABLES**

**Table 1: GENDER OF RESPONDENTS** 

Gender	Cameroonians	Nigerians	Total
	(N=72)	(N=40)	(N=112)
	<b>%</b>	%	%
Males	83.3	90	85.7
Females	16.7	10	14.3
Total	100	100	100

**Table 2: MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENTS** 

Marital status	Cameroonians	Nigerians	Total
	(N=72)	(N=40)	(N=112)
	%	%	%
Married	22.2	50	32.1
Single	77.8	50	67.9
Divorced	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100

Table 3: MEMBER OF POLITICAL PARTY IN HOME COUNTRY

Party militant	Cameroonians	Nigerians	Total
	(N=72)	(N=40)	(N=112)
	%	%	%
Yes	61	20	46
No	39	80	54
Total	100	100	100

Table 4: REGION OF ORIGIN IN HOME COUNTRY

Region of origin	Cameroonian	Nigerian	Total
	(N=72)	(N=40)	(N=112)
	<b>%</b>	%	0/0
North West Province	80.5	-	52
South West Province	12.5	-	08
Western Province	07	-	04
Delta State	-	20	07
Anambra State	-	20	07
Edo State	-	10	04
Imo (Igbo) State	-	50	18
Total	100	100	100

Table 5: YEAR OF ENTRY INTO SOUTH AFRICA

Year	Cameroonians	Nigerians	Total
	(N=72)	(N=40)	(N=112)
	%	%	%
1994	-	7.5	03
1995	-	17.5	6.2
1996	1.4	12.5	5.4
1997	03	10	5.4
1998	22	20	21
1999	47.2	30	41
2000	26.4	-	17
2001	-	2.5	01
Total	100	100	100

Table 6: PORT OF ENTRY INTO SOUTH AFRICA

Port	Cameroonians	Nigerians (N=40)	Total
	(N= 72)	%	(N=112)
	%		%
JHB-International airport	82	77.5	80
Harare-International airport	07	-	4.5
Swaziland-boarders	-	12.5	4.5
Lesotho boarders	10	-	06
Richards Bay	-	10	04
Can't remember	01	-	01
Total	100	100	100

## Table 7: HAVE FRIENDS/RELATIVES BEFORE COMING TO SOUTH AFRICA

Relatives in SA	Cameroonians	Nigerians	Total
	(N=72)	(N=40)	(N=112)
	%	%	%
Yes	61	95	73
No	39	05	27
Total	100	100	100

## Table 8: EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Employed	Cameroonians	Nigerians	Total
	(N=72)	(N=40)	(N=112)
	%	%	%
Yes	07	05	06
No	93	95	94
Total	100	100	100

### **Table 9: NATIONALITY OF WIFE**

Nationality of wife	Cameroonian	Nigerian	Total
	(N= 16)	(N= 20)	(N=36)
	%	%	%

Cameroonian	50	-	22
Nigerian	-	40	22
South African	50	60	56
Total	100	100	100

# THE QUESTIONNAIRE

## INSTRUCTIONS TO THE INTERVIEWER

Fill in the information required, or provide a tick where appropriate before administering the instrument.

1111	Sirumeni.
<b>♦</b>	Questionnaire number//
<b>♦</b>	Code name//
<b>♦</b>	Name of interviewer
<b>♦</b>	Date of interview
<b>*</b>	Place of interview
<b>♦</b>	Time of interview: MorningAfternoonEvening
	Night
<b>♦</b>	Nationality of interviewer
<b>*</b>	Language(s) spoken

## **SECTION ONE**

## INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

#### **Information to the respondents:**

This questionnaire for West African immigrants is designed to try to provide information, and an understanding of West African immigrants in South Africa. Your name is not necessary, and the information collected in this survey is confidential. The interviews will not be released to any official authority, and interviewees will not be able to be identified. All information that is gathered in this survey is the sole property of the University of the Witwatersrand.

1.	Age of	Respondent
2.	Gender	
3.	Nation	ality
4.	Langua	age(s) Spoken
5.	Marita	l Status
6.	Educat	ional status before entering South Africa
7.	Educat	ional status and/or any acquired skills in South Africa
8.	If there	has been any change(s) in respondent's educational status, state reasons why this change(s)
Inst	ructions t	o both the interviewer and the respondent
		The following questions (9-16) may be answered only if the respondent is
		married or previously married.
9.	Nation	ality of husband/wife
10.	Educat	ional status of husband/wife
11.	Present	t residence of husband/wife

12.	Number of children
13.	Residence of child/children
14.	When did the Respondent get married?
15.	Where did the Respondent get married?
16.	Any reasons for getting married?
	SECTION 2
	WHY ARE WEST AFRICANS ATTRACTED TO SOUTH AFRICA?
Insti	ructions to the interviewer
	Fill in the blank spaces or provide a tick where appropriate. Where the questions
	do not apply to the respondent, please move to the next question.
1.	Where you employed in your home country? YesNoNo
2.	If yes, what was your previous job in home country
3.	Monthly earnings in home country
4.	Did you belong to any political party? YesNoNo
5.	If no state why?
6.	If yes, state name of the party
7.	What were your experiences with the party?
8.	Which part of your home country do you come from? Province, Village
9.	What did you like or hate about your home country?
10.	Has it contributed to your coming to South Africa? YesNo

11.	If no, why?
12.	If yes, how?
13.	When did you first arrive in South Africa?
<ul><li>14.</li><li>15.</li></ul>	State the port of entry
13. 16.	Did you come from your home country or another country?
17.	Did you have relatives/friends in South Africa before coming? YesNo
18. 19.	If yes, state the nature of the relationship State how useful these relatives were to you on arrival?
20. 21.	Do you belong to any West African association(s) in South Africa? YesNo  If no state reason(s) why?
22.	If yes state the name of the association(s)
23.	How useful is this association to you in South Africa?
24.	What is the nature of its activities in South Africa?

Why did you choose to come to South Africa?

25.

	(1)
	(2)
	(3)
	(4)
	(5)
26.	Are you satisfied with your present conditions in South Africa? YesNoNo
27.	Give reasons
28.	How are the South Africa experiences different from those of your home country?
29.	Do you still prefer living in South Africa?Yes Yes
30.	If yes why?
31.	If no why not?
32.	Why do you prefer staying in Hillbrow?
J	
33.	Do you have relatives who are planning to join you in South Africa? YesNo
34.	If yes to question 33, where will they stay, and how will they
J 1.	survive in South Africa?
35.	If no to question 33, give reason(s) why?
JJ.	11 no to question 33, give reason(s) why:

36.	How long do you intend to live in South Africa?
37.	State the reasons why?
38.	If you get a permanent job in South Africa, would you like to stay or move to another
	country?
39.	Give reasons
57.	
40.	If you will like to move to another country, state the country
	Give reasons why?
41.	•
10	
42.	How successful have you been achieving your stated goals in question 16 above?
43.	Give reasons

## **SECTION 3:**

# FACTORS LEADING TO THE MARGINALISATION OR THE INTEGRATION OF WEST AFRICAN IMMIGRANTS

## **Instructions**

Fill in the blank spaces or a tick where required. This section has two subsections i.e., immigrants' interaction with the South African police and the Department of Home Affairs. Where the question is not applicable to the respondent please move to the next question.

## Interactions with the South African Police Service

1.	Would you advise a friend or a relative in your country of origin to migrate to South Africa? YesNoNoNo
2.	Give reason(s) for your answer above
3.	What is your relationship with the South African Police Service (SAPs)? Very Good
	Good Very PoorPoor No relationship
4.	Give reason(s) for your answer to question 3 above
5.	Have you ever had any confrontation with the SAPs? YesNoNo
6.	If yes, state when?And where?
7.	Explain what happened?
8.	Did you get any help from your association? YesNoNo
9.	If yes, state the nature of the help
10	Ifl40
10.	If no why not?

## Interactions with the Department of Home Affairs

11.	State your current status in South Africa? Work PermitStudy PermitStudy Permit
	Asylum SeekerRefugeeIllegal immigrant
12.	Which Home Affairs office do your renew your permit?
13.	Why did you choose this office?
1 4	II
14.	How often do you renew your permit?
15.	Give a brief description of the process of renewal
16.	Do you feel you are properly treated in the DHA office? YesNoNo
17.	Give reason(s) for your answer above
18.	How does your relationship with the Department of Home Affairs affect your stay in South Africa?
19.	Have you ever had any problems with the Department of Home Affairs? YesNo
20.	If yes state the nature of the problem
21.	Did you get any help?If yes, from whom?

22.	If no, why?
Insti	ructions to the respondent
	The following questions (23-25), may not be answered by those having a work
	permit in South Africa. Where the question does not apply please move to the
	next question/section.
23.	Is your current status affecting your stay in South Africa? YesNoNo
24.	If yes, state how?
25	If no why not?
25.	11 no wny not?
26.	Do you intend to change your current status? YesNoNo
27.	If no say why?
28.	If yes, to what?
29.	Say how you are going to achieve this goal
30.	Would you expect any assistance in this? YesNoNo
31.	If no, why not?
32.	If yes from whom?

## **SECTION 4**

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF WEST AFRICAN IMMIGRANTS

## **Instructions to the respondents**

If your are not formally employed but you are self-employed move to question 18-20.

	Employment possibilities
1.	Are you employed in South Africa? YesNoNo
2.	If yes, state where?
3.	And how?
4.	For how long have you been working?
5.	What position do you hold in your work place?
6.	Do you have any friends in the workplace? YesNoNo
7.	If yes, state nationality
8.	If no state why?
9.	What is your gross salary?
10.	Do you like your job? YesNoNoNo
11.	Give reason(s) for your answer
12.	Is there any thing good or bad about your work place? YesNoNo
13.	If yes, what?
14.	What status are you working with?
15.	If not working with a work permit, say how you managed to get a job?

16.	What sort of problems do you encounter in your work place?
17.	How do you solve these problems?
18.	If you are self employed, state the nature of your job
19. 20.	Have you ever apply for a job in South Africa, and was rejected? YesNo  If yes, give possible reasons why you where rejected
21.	Unemployment status  Have you ever tried to get a job/assistance through your association(s)YesNo
22.	If yes, state how?
23.	If no why not?
24.	If you are not employed how do you earn a living?
25.	What efforts have you made to gain employment in South Africa?

26.	What were the problems you encountered in the process?
20.	
27.	Since you are unemployed, do you still prefer living in South Africa? YesNo
28.	Give reasons for your answer to question 27 above
	Job seeking strategies
29.	How do you go about looking for a job?
30.	What deaument(s) do you present to your ampleyer when leaking for a job?
30.	What document(s) do you present to your employer when looking for a job?
31.	Do you think this document is affecting your possibilities of getting a job? YesNo
32.	Explain how/why?
<i>-</i>	
33.	What problems do you face in the process of looking for a job?
34.	Do you have friends and or relatives helping you to secure a job? YesNo
35.	If yes state the relationshipand the Nationalityand
36.	What position does he/she holds in South Africa?
37.	Does your association help you to get a job in South Africa? YesNoNo

38.	If no why?
39.	If yes how?
	Survival strategies and housing conditions
40.	Where do you live?
41.	Do you live in a flat or an apartment?
42.	How many of you are in your flat/apartment?
43.	How much do you pay per month?
44.	If you are sharing your flat/apartment, what advantages do you enjoy as a result?
45.	How did you manage to get your flat/apartment
46.	As a foreigner what problems do you encounter in getting a flat?
47.	What problems do you encounter because you are sharing?
48.	What sort of problems do you have with your neighbors?
10.	
49.	What is your relationship with your landlord?

Hynlain how?
Explain how?
Do you do anything else beside your main occupation to earn a living? YesNo
If yes list them
How profitable are these activities?
Why do you say so?
Are you a member of any savings organization (Stokvels/ROSCA)? YesNo
If no, give reasons why?
If yes, how is it called?
Describe its operations
What makes South Africa different from your home country?
Would you prefer another area other than Hillbrow? YesNoNo
Explain why?
What problems do you encounter living in Hillbrow?
r

63.	How d	lo these problems affect your stay in South Africa?	
		Transportation and health conditions	
Insti	ructions t	o the respondent	
		If you do not own a car in South Africa, move to question 9-14	
1.	How u	seful is your car to you and your friends?	
2.	Descril	be your daily activities	
3.	What s	sort of problems do you face with the police/ traffic cops?	
4.	How d	o they treat you as a foreigner?	
5.		n why?	
6.	Do voi	have a South African driving license? YesNoNo	
7.	•	lo the traffic cops accept your foreign driving license? YesNoNo	
8.	If no, h	now do you deal with the police/ traffic cops?	
9.	If you	do not own a car, what difficulties do you face when moving from one place to another?	

10.	African?
11.	Have the police ever apprehended you while travelling? YesNo
12.	If yes, say when?Where?
13.	What happened?
14.	How were you treated as a West African?
15.	Have you ever been sick in South Africa? YesNoNo
16.	If yes describe the nature of the illness
17.	Did you visit a hospital? YesNoNo
18.	If no, why not
19.	If yes, who accompanied you to the hospital?
20.	Describe the sort of treatment you got from the hospital staff
21.	Were you able to afford the medical cost? YesNoNo
22.	If yes, how did you afford the money?
23.	If no, who pays for you?

What are the common illnesses you have experienced in South Africa?	
Do health problems disturb your progress in South Africa? Yes  Explain how?	No
Xenophobia and interaction with the public	
Do you have any South African friends? YesN	0
If no, why?	
If yes, where did you meet?	
How do they treat you as a West African?	
Give reasons	
Have South Africans ever harassed you? YesNo	
If yes, where?And when?	
Describe what happened	
In a ranking order, which group below would you say gives you the be	st treatment?
A) Black South Africans	
B) Other African migrants	

	C) Colored
	D) Whites
	E) Indians
	F) Others (specify)
44.	Give reasons to your answer above
	A)
	B)
	C)
	D)
	E)
	F)
4.5	
45.	Do you feel safe when walking around Johannesburg?
16	W/L9
46.	Why?
47.	Where do you meet most South Africans?
48.	How do they treat you?
40.	How do they treat you?

49.	What d	o you do to better fit in South Africa?
50.		o you like about the South African people?
50. 51.		feel you have been influenced by the South African culture? Yes
52.	If yes,	explain how
53.	What d	o you like about South Africans?
54.	What n	nakes South African culture different from yours?
55.	Which	South African newspapers do you read?
56.	How ar	re they different from your back home?

57.	State t		
58.	How us	seful are they to you?	
59.	Which	other cultural activities in South Africa do y	
60.	Why do	o you like them?	
61. 62.		u in any sporting club in South Africa? Yes	
63.	If	f yes, state the sport	
1.	What is	Future plans in South Africa s your future plans in South Africa?	
2. I		now long?	
-			

3.	Would you want to change your status? YesNoNoNo
4.	Would you prefer to become a permanent resident or stay with your current status?
.,	
5.	Give reasons why?
6.	Do you have contacts with your home country? YesNoNo
7.	If no, why not?
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
8.	If yes how do you keep in contact with your home country?
9.	Have you been able to visit them? YesNoNo
10.	If no, why not?
11.	If yes, explain
12.	Have your families/friends back home been able to visit you? YesNoNo
13.	If yes, when?
14.	If no, why not?
15.	How do people back home think about South Africa?
16.	Give reasons

17.	Is there	e something else you want to say?
		Thank you
<u>Instr</u>	uctions to	o the interviewer
react	ions of th	, general information concerning your observations, such as the environment, he respondent, how cooperative he/she was, and the problems you faced when this Questionnaire.
Date	complete	d

## 'YOU MUST LEAVE LETTER' (Letter rejecting application for asylum)<sup>1</sup>



DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS
UMNYANGO WEZINDABA ZASEKHAYA
DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE
DEPHATEMENTE YA MERERO YA TSA SELEGAE

TEL. NO. 3148-150(RA-04ML) FAX NO. 325-3471 REF. NO.

BI-57

2000 - 05 - 22

Mr.

Dear Sir

#### APPLICATION FOR ASYLUM: YOURSELF

I hereby wish to inform you that as your fear of persecution is not well-founded and refugee status cannot be granted to you, your application for asylum has been rejected by the Standing Committee for refugee Affairs.

# 2. You have entered the country on a holiday visa but later decided to apply for asylum.

Your credibility are in doubt because you came to South Africa on a Visitor's Permit but later decided to apply for political asylum. This shows clearly that you fouled your credibility by changing the purpose of your visit therefore do not have a wellfounded fear but you are clearly abusing the asylum procedure. It remains essential that a distinction be made between those who require international protection and those who only need relief of employment, better opportunities or escape from poverty as too many aliens are viewing South Africa as a destination of many aspirations and the objectives and intention of those people are not at all uniform or similar. Some are in search for a better future. Others seek employment and settlement is SA or come for legitimate business reasons, etc. None of these are refugee-related movements. Since they are keen to remain in the country they take recourse to available legal protection, albeit temporary avenues such as Temporary Residence, Section 41 Permits, etc. in an effort to eventually obtain residence in South Africa.

242 Struben Street Private Bag X114 PRETORIA 0001 Parliamentary Office 120 Plein Street Private Bag X9048 CAPE TOWN 8000

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The name of the concerned immigrant has been wiped off for purposes of confidentiality.

3. You claim that: You are a member of the SDF and a student at Yaounde University and that in August 1998 you took part in rally which was organized by Cameroonian Anglophone Movement. After the rally, all members of SDF were declared wanted. In fear of being arrested you left your country.

Your fear/claim is unfounded because because the Constitution provides for freedom of assembly, but the government approval needs to be sought to hold public meetings, demonstrations or processions. The government will withhold on public order grounds, and this was the reason given for banning an opposition rally in Yaounde in October 1997 prior to the presidential election.

Cameroon is a unitary and a multi-democracy, which has held presidential, municipal and legislative elections in the last five years.

Municipal elections took place on 21 January 1996 and were judged by international observers to be generally free and fair. The Rassemblement Democratique du Peuple Camerounais (RDPC) retatained approximately 55% of the local government areas. Opposition parties, including the Social Democratic Front (SDF) and the Union Nationale pour la Democratie et le Progress (UNDP), Made important gains, notably in major towns. In many areas this was followed by immediate appointment of government delegates who were given overall control of municipal councils.

Legislative elections were held on 17 May 1997. International and Commonwealth observers found the electoral process to be flawed. In particular, the Commonwealth Observer Group noted irregularities in voter registration and the distribution of polling cards to those presumed to be opposition supporter. The Commonwealth Observer Group also recommend the establishment of impartial and autonomous institution such as an independent electoral commission.

Although there were irregularities in the elections, this does not discredit the government of President Paul Biya because in 1998, the SDF engaged talks with the RDPC however, it declined the invitation to join the government because the two sides remained divided over opposition calls for revised electoral laws and an independent electoral commission. Some influential members of the SDF's National Executive Committee have reporteddly challenged Mr Fru Ndi's decision to discontinue talks with the RDPC.

The fact that some members of the SDF's National Executive Committee are not pleased with their party leader Mr Fru Ndi decision to discontinue talks with the SDPC, is a sign to show that the RDPC government is accommodating opposition parties and is ready to continue talks with them in order to resolve their differences amicably.

Again, the government of Cameroon does not arrest of persecute opposition party members. There are more than 140 political parties operating in Cameroon and there are no reports of harassment or persecution by the government to these opposition parties.

# 4. You claim that you are from Anglophone part of Cameroon and that you were victims of the dictatorial SDF-led regime. The government was marginalising the English speaking community.

Since 1919, Cameroon was divided into British and French spheres of influence. As a result, France administered four-fifths of the territory as French Cameroon and the other one-fifth. Along the Nigerian boarder was administered by Great Britain as Northern and Southern Cameroon. In February1961 the electorate in the Southern Cameroon voted in favour of union with the Republic of Cameroon, while Northern Cameroon voters chose to merge with Nigeria

You claim that you are not well-founded because the issue of the Francophone and the Anglophone Cameroon is something of the past. The Anglophone are in minority and make 20 percent of Cameroon population. Even today they often charge that the Francophone majority does not share real power and that the government provides fewer economic benefits to English-speaking regions. The reality is that, the Anglophones as they are in a minority, they feel that the Francophones are not fair to them. It is obvious that those that are in a majority will always have a large number that those in a minority, be it in asocial or political situation. But that does not imply that the majority are discriminating against the minority.

#### 5.Establishment of the well founded fear

The handbook that determines refugee's status as the concept of well-founded fear of persecution discusses the definition as follows: serious threat to life, or freedom on account of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership to a particular group. You have submitted insufficient evidence of proof of persecution and in the absence of such, it is deduced that there was no serous threat to life and limb or freedom. Therefore you cannot support a claim for well-founded fear of persecution.

#### 6.OBJECTIVE ASSESSMENT OF CIRCUMSTANCES IN CAMEROON

Cameroon is a unitary state and a multi party democracy which has held presidential, municipal and legislative elections in the five years. The next legislative and presidential elections are scheduled to take place in May 2002 and October 2004 respectively.

President Paul Biya established a "Government of National Unity". The government, which was formed in January 1998, is a coalition of the RDPC, UNDP, the Union des populations (UPC) and the Nouvelle Convention (NC). All but five members of the cabinet belong to the RPDC. The UNDP leader, Bello Bouba Maigari, was appointed a minister of state and two other UNDP members were appointed to the cabinet. The runner up in the presidential election, Henri Hogbe Nlend (UPC) also accepted a ministerial post, as did Antar Gassaye (NC).

There is no national service in Cameroon. A plan to introduce it was made in 1989, but was not implemented.

The Constitution provides for an independent judiciary. In practice it is prone to political influence, inefficiency and corruption. The court system is a subordinate of the ministry of justice and is strongly influenced by the French legal system. However certain aspects of Anglo-Saxon tradition apply in anglophone provinces.

Traditional courts operate in some rural areas and arbitrate in domestic disputes and over property.

In 1995, the National Assembly passed amendments to the Constitution that provided, inter alia, for a judiciary independent of executive and legislative powers. President Biya indicated that action to establish this could be expected in 1998. The Supreme Court demonstrated some independence and a respect for the law when opposition parties, having been denied the right to contest some localities in the municipal elections in January 1996, brought cases against the government. The Supreme Court declared 18 of the election result to be null and void.

As alien cannot reside in the country on a temporary basis indefinitely you will have to make the necessary arrangements to leave the country within......days after receipt of this letter. Failure to do so may render you liable to prosecution in terms of the provisions of the Aliens Control Act, 1991 (Act 96 of 1991).

Should you wish to appeal against the decision of the Standing Committee for Refugee Affairs, your reasons, written in English medium, must reach this office or the regional office within 30 days of receipt of this letter. Provided that where the 30<sup>th</sup> day is on a weekend or public holiday your appeal should reach this office or the regional office on the first working day thereafter.

...DATE

Yours sincerely

p.p. DIRECTOR-GENERAL

LETTER RECEIVED

DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS

2222 07 9 0

BRAAMFONTEIN (4)

#### **SAMPLE OF '419' LETTER**

Forwarded message follows -----

From: "MRS. M.B SESE-SEKO" <m2mobutu@eircom.net>

Send reply to: m2mobutu@eircom.net

To: Ellis@gecko.biol.wits.ac.za

Date sent: Sun, 1 Sep 2002 13:46:45 -0700

Subject: FROM:MRS. M.B SESE-SEKO

FROM: MRS. M.B SESE-SEKO

#### DEAR FRIEND.

I AM MRS. MARIAM BOBILADAWA DESIRE SESE-SEKO WIDOW OF
LATE PRESIDENT MOBUTU SESE-SEKO OF ZAIRE?

NOW KNOWN AS DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
(DRC).I RECEIVED YOUR COMPANY PROFILE FROM
THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN MORROCO.

I AM MOVED TO WRITE YOU THIS LETTER, THIS WAS IN CONFIDENCE CONSIDERING MY PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCE AND SITUATION.

I ESCAPED ALONG WITH MY HUSBAND AND TWO OF OUR SONS NZANGHA AND BASHER OUT OF DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (DRC) TO ABIDJAN, COTE D'IVOIRE WHERE MY FAMILY AND I SETTLED, WHILE WE LATER MOVED TO SETTLED IN MORROCO WHERE MY HUSBAND LATER DIED OF CANCER DISEASE.

HOWEVER DUE TO THIS SITUATION WE DECIDED TO CHANGED MOST OF MY HUSBAND'S BILLIONS OF DOLLARS DEPOSITED IN SWISS BANK AND OTHER COUNTRIES INTO OTHER FORMS OF MONEY FOR SAFE PURPOSE BECAUSE THE NEW HEAD OF STATE OF (DR) MR LAURENT KABILA HAS MADE ARRANGEMENT WITH THE SWISS GOVERNMENT AND OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TO FREEZE ALL MY LATE HUSBAND'STREASURES DEPOSITED IN SOME EUROPEAN COUNTRIES. HENCE MY CHILDREN AND I DECIDED LAYING LOW IN AFRICA TO STUDY THE SITUATION TILL WHEN THINGS GETS BETTER, LIKE NOW THAT PRESIDENT KABILA IS DEAD AND THE SON TAKING OVER (JOSEPH KABILA). ONE OF MY LATE HUSBAND'S CHATEAUX IN SOUTHERN FRANCE WAS CONFISCATED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, AND AS SUCH I HAD TO CHANGE MY IDENTITY SO THAT MY INVESTMENT WILL NOT BE TRACED AND CONFISCATED. I HAVE DEPOSITED THE SUM OF ONE HUNDRED MLLION UNITED STATE DOLLARS (US\$100,000,000,00.) WITH A SECURITY COMPANY, FOR SAFEKEEPING. THE FUNDS ARE DECLARED AS FAMILY VALUABLES TO PREVENT THEM FROM KNOWING THE CONTENT. WHAT I WANT YOU TO DO IS TO INDICATE YOUR INTEREST THAT YOU WILL ASSIST US BY RECEIVING THE MONEY ON OUR BEHALF

ACKNOWLEDGE THIS MESSAGE, SO THAT I CAN INTRODUCE YOU TO MY SON (NZANGHA) WHO HAS THE OUT MODALITIES FOR THE CLAIM OF THE SAID FUNDS. I WANT YOU TO ASSIST IN INVESTING THIS MONEY, BUT I WILL NOT WANT MY IDENTITY REVEALED.

I WILL ALSO WANT TO BUY PROPERTIES AND STOCK IN MULTI-NATIONAL COMPANIES AND TO ENGAGE IN OTHER SAFE AND NON-SPECULATIVE INVESTMENTS.

MAY I AT THIS POINT EMPHASISE THE HIGH LEVEL OF CONFIDENTIALITY, WHICH THIS BUSINESS DEMANDS, AND HOPE YOU WILL NOT BETRAY THE TRUST AND CONFIDENCE, WHICH I REPOSE IN YOU.IN CONCLUSION, IF YOU WANT TO ASSIST US , MY SON SHALL PUT YOU IN THE PICTURE OF THE BUSINESS, TELL YOU WHERE THE FUNDS ARE CURRENTLY BEING MAINTAINED AND ALSO DISCUSS OTHER MODALITIES INCLUDING REMUNERATION FOR YOUR SERVICES.

FOR THIS REASON KINDLY FURNISH US YOUR CONTACT INFORMATION, THAT IS YOUR PERSONAL TELEPHONE AND FAX NUMBER FOR CONFIDENTIAL PURPOSE AND ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF THIS MAIL USING THE ABOVE EMAIL ADDRESS.

BEST REGARDS,

MRS M.B SESE SEKO