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INTERVIEW

Shekinah Sukidi Diza



Resident Attendant  
Manoir Sugarloaf  
Campbellton, N-B

<https://www.lokia.ca/residence/campbellton/le-manoir-sugarloaf?locale=en>



**Q. Place of birth?**

Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).



The country is also called more simply Congo, or more often RDC, Congo-Kinshasa or RD Congo to differentiate it from the neighboring Republic of Congo, itself called “Congo-Brazzaville” for the same reason.

From 1908 to 1960, this former colony was called Belgian Congo but also “Congo-Léopoldville” until

1966, when the name of the capital was changed to Kinshasa. With Zairianization, the country was called Zaire from 1971 to 1997.

The DRC is the second largest country in Africa after Algeria. It stretches from the Atlantic Ocean to the eastern plateau and corresponds to most of the Congo River basin.

The north of the country is one of the largest areas of equatorial forest in the world, the east of the country borders the great East African rift, area of mountains, hills, Great Lakes but also volcanoes.

The south and the center, domain of wooded savannas, forms a high plateau that is rich in minerals.

In the far west, some 40 kilometers north of the mouth of the Congo River stretches a coast across the Atlantic Ocean.

The country shares its borders with the enclave of Cabinda (Angola) to the west-southwest, the Republic of Congo to the west, the Central African Republic to the north, South Sudan to the northeast, Uganda to the east-northeast, Rwanda and Burundi to the east, Tanzania to the east-southeast, Zambia to the south-southeast and Angola to the southwest.

The DRC has been a member of the International Organization of La Francophonie since 1977.

Several hundred ethnicities make up the country's population; **French is the official language** and four Bantu languages (*Lingala, Kikongo, Swahili and Tshiluba*) have the status of national languages.

The economy is mainly based on the primary sector (agriculture and mining).

Reference: File 530 - News Articles

The country is unstable and, after two civil wars, it has seen the resurgence of several militias since 2016.

**Q. Why this career?**

Because I like to help of service to people and be there for others.

**Q. You chose Restigouche or it chose you?**



I chose Restigouche.

**Q. Your passion?**

Soccer (football) and music.

**Q. Leisure activities?**

Music and movies.

**Q. Best advice received?**

Do not do the same mistake twice.

**Q. Best travel experience?**

Canada. It has provided me the opportunity to realize a goal of working abroad.

**Q. You can dine with any person from history – you select?**

*Mr. Daudet Ndopedro,*

He helped me to relocate to Campbellton.

**Q. Favorite quote?**

Cogito ergo sum (en latin)

*I think, therefore I am*

**Q. Favorite author?**

*Cicero*

*– former Roman consul*

Financial partner:





## Restigouche Multicultural Association (RMA)

Telephone: 506-789-7747 email: [info@rma-amr.ca](mailto:info@rma-amr.ca) website: <https://www.rma-amr.ca/>

### THE BULLETIN BOARD

Reference: File 530 - News Articles

**Q. A book you recommend?**

The Bible.

**Q. You win the lottery and do what?**

Start a business.

**Q. Favourite movies?**

*Fast & Furious.*  
and  
*Le loup et l'agneau*

**Q. Favorite music? ?**

**\*Zouk**

**Zouk** is a musical movement pioneered by the French Antillean band Kassav' in the early 1980s.

It has become undistinguishable from Compas. originally characterized by a fast tempo (120–145 bpm), a percussion-driven rhythm and a loud horn section.

The fast zouk beton of Martinique and Guadeloupe, faded away in the same 80s.

During the second half of the 1980s, a slow Compas romantic style, dubbed zouk-love, has been promoted The original faster style became known as "zouk béton", "zouk chiré" or "zouk hard".

Zouk is considered a synthesis of various French Antillean dance music styles of the 20th century: kadans, konpa & biguine.

Unlike the fast carnival zouk beton, zouk love is actually the French Lesser Antilles Compas.<sup>[7]</sup>

The 1990s was the confirmation of the success of zouk, the French Antilles Compas in the Caribbean.

The progressive disappearance of brass instruments and the slow-down of the tempo made

zouk-love the most popular zouk subgenre in the 1990s, which influenced the Cape-Verdean new generation-Wikipédia



**Q. Your advice to the newcomer who wishes to move to Restigouche?**

You will not regret moving here.

**Q. What one word best describes you?**

**Calm**

**Q. Hero in youth? Today?**

**My father**

**Q. The question you detest answering?**

I do not really have any because I like questions

**Q. To make NB more attractive & welcoming to newcomers, what is needed?**

That they can have more access to employment and also we should add more tourist places.

**Q. What would you like to read on your tombstone?**

**Veni vidi vici (en latin)**

*"I came,  
I saw,  
I won "*

**Q. Share something people may not know about you.**

**Self-control**

**Q. You have the opportunity to relive the time of your choice? My days of boarding school because of the education received, the atmosphere of friends who became brothers.**

**Note:** The valuation & Individual development but above all the development of means of transport and secondary schools have almost eliminated the reasons for boarding school.

**Q. The question you wish you had been asked?**

**Can you speak about who you are?**



Now, you know me a little bit better.

Financial partner:

