



# THE FOUR SUPPLEMENTAL FOUNDATIONAL DOCUMENTS OF THE ACADIAN NATION

*Documents VIII–XI:  
Linguistic Pluralism, Maritime Heritage, National Symbols,  
and Digital Sovereignty*

**Proclaimed: 31 March 2026**

Moncton, New Brunswick  
Acadian Nation

# DOCUMENT VIII: THE ACADIAN LANGUAGE PROTECTION AND PROMOTION ACT

*International Framework: UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003); European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (1992)*

## PREAMBLE

The Acadian Nation recognizes that its linguistic heritage is not monolithic but rather comprises a family of interconnected dialects reflecting centuries of geographic dispersion, community resilience, and cultural innovation. Acadian French exists in multiple legitimate forms—Chiac, Brayon, traditional Peninsula Acadian, and Clare Acadian—each carrying the soul of communities and regions. This Act is enacted to protect linguistic pluralism from homogenization pressures, to celebrate dialectal diversity as a strength rather than a deficit, and to ensure that all forms of Acadian speech are treated with dignity and institutional support.

## ARTICLE I: Recognition of Linguistic Pluralism

### 1.1 The Legitimacy of Acadian Dialects

The Acadian Nation formally recognizes and protects all historical and contemporary dialects of Acadian French as legitimate, living vernaculars essential to Acadian identity and cultural continuity. These dialects include, but are not limited to:

- **Chiac:** The dynamic, code-switching dialect of southeastern New Brunswick (Saint John Valley, Moncton region), characterized by English-French mixing that reflects lived Acadian experience in bilingual urban environments
- **Brayon:** The traditional dialect of the Madawaska region spanning the Quebec-Maine border, preserving archaic French features and regional vocabulary
- **Acadian Peninsula French:** The traditional dialect of northern New Brunswick's Acadian Peninsula (Caraquet, Shippagan, Miscou), representing continuity with 18th-century pre-deportation speech patterns
- **Clare Acadian:** The dialect of the Municipality of Clare in Nova Scotia, with distinctive phonetic and lexical features reflecting isolation and community endogamy
- **Port au Port French:** The dialect of Newfoundland's Acadian enclave, influenced by centuries of maritime trade and geographic isolation

### 1.2 Rejection of Linguistic Hierarchies

The Acadian Nation explicitly rejects any linguistic hierarchy that treats Parisian French or Quebec French as a standard against which Acadian dialects are measured and found "deficient." All Acadian dialects are recognized as sovereign forms of expression, equally valid for literary production, education, institutional use, and digital media. Speakers of all Acadian dialects have the right to use their vernacular in schools, government, and public life without stigmatization.

### 1.3 Code-Switching as Cultural Expression

Chiac and other forms of code-switching between Acadian French and English are recognized not as linguistic corruption but as sophisticated, strategic communication reflecting the bilingual reality of Acadian life. Code-switching is protected as a legitimate form of Acadian expression and is encouraged in artistic, literary, and media contexts.

## ARTICLE II: Institutional Support and Academic Infrastructure

## **2.1 The Establishment of L'Académie Acadienne**

The Acadian National Assembly shall establish and fund L'Académie Acadienne (The Acadian Academy), a specialized research and cultural institution dedicated to the study, documentation, promotion, and perpetual celebration of Acadian linguistic variations. L'Académie Acadienne shall possess the following mandates:

- Comprehensive linguistic documentation of all Acadian dialects, including audio/video archives, lexicographic databases, and phonetic analysis
- Production of pedagogical materials (grammar guides, dictionaries, teaching resources) for each dialect, designed to normalize and celebrate linguistic variation
- Coordination of scholarly research on Acadian sociolinguistics, historical phonology, and language change processes
- Promotion of Acadian literature in all dialects, commissioning new literary works and publishing historical texts
- Development of orthographic and standardization guidelines that honor dialectal variation rather than imposing artificial uniformity

## **2.2 Curriculum Integration and Educational Rights**

Acadian schools shall teach students to understand and appreciate the full spectrum of Acadian dialects. Educational curricula shall include:

- Instruction in the local dialect of their community, with written materials reflecting regional orthography
- Exposure to other Acadian dialects through literature, music, and oral history recordings
- Metalinguistic awareness that different dialects are equally valid, regional expressions of a unified language
- The right of students to use their home dialect in classroom participation without correction or stigmatization

## **2.3 Digital Representation and Media Autonomy**

All Acadian dialects shall be represented and promoted in Acadian-controlled media, digital platforms, and broadcasting. Media organizations receiving Acadian funding or operating under Acadian licenses shall ensure that programming reflects dialectal diversity, with specific attention to younger speakers and digital-native content creators using Chiac and contemporary forms of Acadian expression.

# DOCUMENT IX: THE ACADIAN COASTAL AND MARITIME STEWARDSHIP PACT

*International Framework: United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), Article 61 (Conservation of Living Resources); FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries; Indigenous Peoples' Rights in Fisheries (FAO, 2016)*

## PREAMBLE

The Acadian Nation recognizes that its identity, prosperity, and survival are inextricably linked to the sea. For centuries, Acadian communities have been shipbuilders, fisher-folk, coastal stewards, and maritime scholars. The waters of the Maritimes and the Gulf of St. Lawrence are not merely economic resources but sacred and foundational to Acadian consciousness. This Pact establishes the Acadian Nation's collective duty of care toward coastal waters, marine ecosystems, and the fisheries communities that depend on them, while resisting corporate monopolization and ensuring that maritime livelihoods remain rooted in community autonomy and sustainability.

## ARTICLE I: The Maritime Heritage and Duty of Care

### 1.1 Assertion of Collective Maritime Stewardship

The Acadian Nation asserts a collective, inalienable, and historical duty of care over the coastal waters, estuaries, bays, and marine ecosystems of the Maritime provinces (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island) and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, recognizing these as ancestral territories of sustained Acadian occupation and cultural practice.

### 1.2 Ecosystem Health and Climate Resilience

The Acadian Nation commits to the principle of ecosystem-based management, prioritizing the long-term health of marine systems over short-term resource extraction. Specifically, the Pact mandates:

- Protection of critical marine habitats (seagrass beds, kelp forests, mussel reefs) essential to fish reproduction and biodiversity
- Adaptation strategies for coastal erosion, sea-level rise, and climate-driven changes in ocean temperature and pH
- Restoration of depleted fish stocks through catch restrictions, rotational closures, and habitat rehabilitation
- Recognition of Indigenous knowledge systems and co-management with Mi'kmaq and Wolastoqiyik nations on marine resource governance

### 1.3 Cultural and Spiritual Dimensions

The Acadian Nation affirms that the sea holds profound cultural and spiritual significance beyond economic value. Maritime heritage includes shipbuilding traditions, oral histories, maritime law, and the Acadian diaspora journeys. Marine stewardship is therefore an expression of cultural and spiritual responsibility, not merely resource management.

## ARTICLE II: Traditional Fisheries and Community-Based Resource Management

### 2.1 Protection of Independent Acadian Fishers

The Acadian Nation guarantees the protection of independent, community-based Acadian fishers against predatory corporate consolidation, industrial monopolies, and discriminatory quota allocation. The Pact establishes the following protections:

- **Community Quota Systems:** A minimum 40% of commercial fishing quotas (lobster, herring, groundfish, scallops) shall be reserved for independent Acadian fisher cooperatives and small-scale operators
- **Price Supports and Marketing:** The Acadian National Assembly shall establish marketing boards and cooperative structures to ensure fair pricing and collective bargaining power against corporate buyers
- **Gear and Access Rights:** Traditional fishing gear (hand lines, trap nets, weirs) and small-scale operations shall be protected from replacement by industrial technologies that concentrate fishing access
- **License Priority:** Acadian citizens and communities with historical fishing traditions shall receive priority in new license allocations over corporate entities

## **2.2 Sustainable Harvesting and Scientific Management**

Quota systems shall be determined through cooperative research involving Acadian fisher knowledge, scientific stock assessments, and ecosystem modeling. Communities shall possess veto power over harvest decisions that would compromise long-term sustainability, ensuring that immediate profit is not prioritized over intergenerational fishing viability.

## **2.3 Youth Recruitment and Intergenerational Transmission**

The Acadian Nation shall invest in programs to recruit and train young Acadian fishers, preserving maritime knowledge and ensuring that fishing remains a viable career pathway for Acadian youth. Apprenticeship programs, subsidized entry costs, and educational support shall be mandated.

# DOCUMENT X: ACT ON NATIONAL SYMBOLS, HERITAGE, AND PROTOCOL

*International Framework: UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage Convention (2003); WIPO Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore; International Heraldry Standards*

## PREAMBLE

The Acadian Nation possesses a rich patrimony of national symbols that carry centuries of collective meaning: a flag bearing the tricolour and the Stella Maris (Star of the Sea), a hymn invoking the patroness of sailors and mothers, and a national day commemorating the Assumption of Mary and the resilience of the Acadian people. These symbols transcend cultural tradition; they are instruments of collective identity and political sovereignty. This Act elevates these symbols from cultural practices to official, protocol-bound national insignia, legally protecting them from appropriation while ensuring they remain living expressions of Acadian identity.

## ARTICLE I: Official Recognition of National Symbols

### 1.1 The Flag of the Acadian Nation (Le Drapeau Étoilé)

The Tricolore Étoilé—a French tricolour (blue-white-red vertical stripes) bearing the gold Stella Maris (five-pointed star) on the white band—is legally enshrined as the sovereign flag of the Acadian Nation. The flag symbolizes Acadian connection to France, the sea (via the Stella Maris), and Acadian resilience and rebirth. Official specifications for proportions, color values (RGB/CMYK), and deployment shall be maintained by the Acadian National Assembly.

### 1.2 National Anthem: Ave Maris Stella

"Ave Maris Stella" (Hail, Star of the Sea), a traditional Marian hymn adapted as the Acadian anthem, is legally recognized as the national hymn. The Acadian National Assembly shall ensure that the anthem is performed at state ceremonies, international events, and educational settings, with support for musical arrangements reflecting contemporary Acadian artistic sensibilities.

### 1.3 National Day: Quinze Août (August 15)

August 15, the Feast of the Assumption of Mary (Quinze Août), is codified as the inalienable National Holiday of the Acadian Nation, marking the spiritual and cultural identity of the Acadian people. This day is mandated as a statutory holiday in all Acadian territories and institutions.

## ARTICLE II: Rights of Acadian Citizens on National Day

### 2.1 Freedom to Observe and Celebrate

All Acadian citizens possess the inalienable right to observe Quinze Août without economic, professional, or social penalty. This includes:

- The right to take time off work for cultural and spiritual observance, with protection from retaliation or wage loss
- The right to gather in public spaces for cultural celebration, including parades, festivals, and community assemblies
- The right to display national symbols (flag, ribbons) on private and public property without censorship
- Protection from discrimination by employers or institutions for Quinze Août observance

## **ARTICLE III: Protection of Heritage and Intellectual Property**

### **3.1 Prohibition Against Cultural Appropriation**

The commercial use of Acadian national symbols (flag, anthem, Stella Maris, Quinze Août imagery) and traditional folklore by entities operating outside the Acadian community is prohibited without explicit authorization and benefit-sharing agreements with the Acadian Nation. This includes:

- Trademark registration of Acadian symbols by non-Acadian corporations or entities
- Commercial exploitation of Acadian cultural narratives, symbolism, or artistic traditions without community consultation
- Distortion or misrepresentation of Acadian symbols in ways that undermine their cultural integrity

### **3.2 Acadian Fair-Use Doctrine**

Acadian individuals, artists, and cultural organizations retain unlimited fair-use rights to create derivative works, artistic expressions, and cultural products incorporating Acadian symbols and folklore, provided such works serve community cultural interests and do not generate commercial profit exploited outside the Acadian community.

# DOCUMENT XI: CHARTER OF DIGITAL SOVEREIGNTY AND MEDIA RIGHTS

*International Framework: UN Human Rights Council Resolution 38/7 (The Promotion, Protection and Enjoyment of Human Rights on the Internet); UNESCO Recommendation on Media and Information Literacy; International Principles on Freedom of Expression and Association*

## PREAMBLE

In the 21st century, digital infrastructure, algorithmic systems, and media narratives constitute the contested terrain of cultural and political sovereignty. A stateless nation cannot afford to be invisible, algorithmically suppressed, or narratively dominated by external powers. The Acadian Nation asserts its right to an autonomous digital footprint, culturally grounded digital infrastructure, independent media systems, and the power to shape how Acadian identity and interests are represented in the global information ecosystem. This Charter establishes the legal and policy frameworks through which Acadie becomes digitally sovereign and communicatively autonomous.

## ARTICLE I: Acadian Digital Infrastructure and Cyberspace Sovereignty

### 1.1 The Right to Digital Self-Representation

The Acadian Nation asserts the right to autonomous digital infrastructure and the power to manage its own digital narrative without external algorithmic manipulation or dominance by Anglophone or Quebec-centric platforms. This includes:

- Establishment of Acadian-owned and operated cloud infrastructure, digital repositories, and platforms for Acadian cultural content
- Development and promotion of top-level internet domains (.acadie, .acadien) recognized internationally as Acadian digital space
- Creation of Acadian-centered search engines, social networks, and digital platforms designed to prioritize Acadian content and perspectives
- Protection of Acadian digital heritage through archival systems, digital preservation, and open-access repositories

### 1.2 Algorithmic Sovereignty and Content Prioritization

The Acadian Nation shall establish a Digital Commission with authority to:

- Negotiate with international platforms (Meta, Google, TikTok, X) to ensure Acadian content is algorithmically promoted in regional feeds and not suppressed by non-regional optimization
- Develop Acadian-language AI models and natural language processing systems that understand and privilege Acadian dialects
- Ensure that platform moderation systems do not discriminate against Acadian language content or suppress Acadian political narratives
- Mandate transparency in algorithmic systems that affect Acadian communities, with the right to audit and contest biased outcomes

## ARTICLE II: Broadcasting Independence and Media Autonomy

### 2.1 Acadian Public Broadcasting

The Acadian National Assembly shall fund, establish, and operate independent Acadian public media networks delivering news, current affairs, cultural programming, and entertainment in Acadian French.

These networks shall include:

- **Télévision Acadienne (Acadian Television):** A publicly funded television service broadcasting in Acadian French, independent from Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) editorial control, with programming designed to reflect Acadian values, perspectives, and cultural priorities
- **Radio Acadie:** Public radio networks in multiple dialects (Chiac, Brayon, Peninsula Acadian), combining news, educational programming, and music
- **Agence de Presse Acadienne (Acadian Press Agency):** An independent news agency generating journalism from Acadian perspectives for both local and international distribution
- **Acadie Numérique (Acadian Digital):** Digital-native platforms including podcasts, web series, streaming content, and interactive media

## 2.2 Editorial Independence and Protection from State Interference

Acadian public media shall be governed by a Board of Directors elected or appointed by the Acadian cultural community (not the National Assembly), ensuring editorial independence from short-term political pressure. Journalists and broadcasters shall possess full freedom to report on Acadian governance, criticism, and debate without censorship or government retaliation.

## 2.3 Funding Security and Global Distribution

Public media networks shall receive guaranteed, long-term funding from the Acadian National Assembly, insulated from year-to-year political shifts. Additionally, Acadian public media shall maintain partnerships with international Francophone broadcasters (RFI, TV5Monde, Radio France Internationale) to distribute Acadian content globally, ensuring Acadian perspectives reach diaspora audiences and the international community.

# ARTICLE III: Digital Literacy and Language Technology

## 3.1 Investment in Language Technology

The Acadian Nation shall fund the development of digital language technologies reflecting Acadian linguistic diversity, including:

- Machine translation systems supporting Acadian French ↔ English, Acadian ↔ Standard French, and Acadian ↔ other world languages
- Speech recognition and text-to-speech systems trained on Acadian phonology and prosody, supporting all regional dialects
- Spell-checkers and grammar support tools for Acadian French across all digital platforms and applications
- Corpus linguistic databases of Acadian speech and writing enabling AI training and linguistic research

## 3.2 Digital Rights and Cybersecurity

The Acadian Nation shall establish a Digital Rights Commission to protect Acadian citizens from exploitation, surveillance, and discriminatory algorithmic profiling. This includes protections for data privacy, freedom from facial recognition targeting, and security infrastructure protecting Acadian digital systems from cyber-attacks or state surveillance.

## CLOSING DECLARATION

These Four Supplemental Documents (VIII–XI) extend the Acadian Nation's foundational legal framework into the domains of linguistic diversity, maritime heritage, cultural symbols, and digital sovereignty. Together with the first seven documents, these eleven instruments constitute a comprehensive blueprint for the full realization of Acadian sovereignty as a stateless nation.

## SUMMARY OF COMPLETE FRAMEWORK:

*Documents I–VII:* Constitutional governance, citizenship, collective rights, economic sovereignty, asymmetrical autonomy, territorial definition, and historical redress.

*Documents VIII–XI:* Linguistic pluralism, maritime stewardship, national symbols, and digital sovereignty.

The Acadian Nation stands ready to exercise these rights, engage with Canadian and international institutions, and build a future in which Acadian language, culture, and identity flourish with dignity, autonomy, and justice.



**PROCLAIMED BY THE ACADIAN NATION**

*Moncton, New Brunswick*

*31 March 2026*