



Family Logo



Etoile Acadienne / Acadian Star



Chene Evangeline / Evangeline Oak

L'Association de la Famille Boudreaux / Boudreau / Boudrot / Boudreault
L'Etoile Acadienne
 A Boudrot Family Newsletter

Vol 10 Issue 4

Bilingual Newsletter / Bulletin Bilingue

Date : December 2008 / décembre 2008

Best Wishes for a Joyous Christmas and a Very Happy New Year 2009!
Joyeux Noel et Bonne Année 2009 pleine de joie, bonheur et bonne santé !

**Le Congrès mondial
 acadien ~ 2009**

Le Congrès mondial acadien est un grand rassemblement d'Acadiennes et d'Acadiens de partout dans le monde. Il a lieu à tous les cinq ans et le prochain se tiendra en 2009 dans la Péninsule acadienne dans le nord-est du Nouveau-Brunswick. C'est une occasion unique pour les gens de la Péninsule acadienne de se présenter au monde entier et c'est aussi une occasion de rencontrer des cousines et des cousins acadiens de partout dans le monde afin de célébrer notre histoire commune.

Le CMA 2009 est également une grande rencontre où l'on pourra retrouver des réunions de familles, des grandes fêtes populaires, des activités thématiques et communautaires, ainsi que des conférences scientifiques et populaires. En bref, le CMA 2009 va présenter une myriade d'activités pour tous les goûts et tous les âges, réparties un peu partout dans la Péninsule acadienne.

Le Congrès mondial acadien a commencé à prendre forme à partir de décembre 1988 à Toronto, alors que le concept et la mission du congrès furent établis par une dizaine d'acadiens intéressés à mettre sur pied un tel rassemblement d'envergure mondial.

La mission du Congrès mondial acadien a été défini comme suit : << Développer des liens plus étroit entre les Acadiens et les Acadiennes de (Voyez "CMA 09" page 10)

**BOUDREAUX FAMILY
 ASSOCIATION ELECTS
 NEW OFFICERS**

On Saturday, June 28, 2008, members of the Boudreaux /Boudreaux Family Association gathered for a reunion in Abbeville, Louisiana, elected new officers and raised needed funds for the organization's continuing efforts in promoting and safeguarding our Acadian heritage, culture and our beloved French language.

Despite terrible weather, a large number of members attended the association reunion. The following is a message from the new president of the Association, Don Boudreaux of Lafayette, Louisiana.

**Message from the New
 President, Don Boudreaux**

To start off with, I want to thank Charles for the years of leading us, and at the same time always putting out a great newsletter that is one of the best of all the Family Associations. This has been the backbone keeping our Association membership so stable. We have not had many Association Reunions because there just wasn't any place that we could find with a reasonable cost. The ones we had in New Iberia were good, but we had to make reservations a long time ahead, and then a menu selection was very limited, and expensive. We had a

great reunion in June at the Golden Corral in Abbeville, and everyone could get what they wanted to eat, and there is no cost for the room.

We had a lot of great donations to give out, and lots of fun too. Dorothy Boudreaux donated many beautiful handmade items, including an Afghan, and Charles donated an HP printer.

Our thanks goes out to Alice Azure, Maryville, Illinois, for donating ten copies of her new book "In Mi'kmaq Country" for the fundraiser. We immensely appreciate her generosity. Thanks also to Shirley Boudreaux DuCote, Franklin, Louisiana, for donating her arts & crafts for the auction. And thanks to Joseph Floyd Boudreaux, Metairie, Louisiana, for his monetary donation.

We will see about possibly having another reunion next year, perhaps in May or June, before CMA2009. Let me know what you think.

You can email me at donboudreaux@earthlink.net.

For those of you who are planning to go, you can access the Boudreau Family Association website at <http://boudreau.fafa-acadie.org> for the latest information, the President is Donald Boudreau. It is probably going to make it even more confusing for people that Donald Boudreau is the President of the Canadian Boudreau Family Association and Donald Boudreaux is President of the (see "message" on page 2) 1

L'Etoile Acadienne

Issued by:

Boudreaux / Boudreau
Family Association
U.S.A. / Etats Unis

Association Officers:

Don Boudreaux
President / Treasurer
Family Genealogist
124 Claremont Circle
Lafayette, Louisiana 70508
Tel. 337-988-3454
E-mail:
donboudreaux@earthlink.net

Joseph Floyd Boudreaux
Vice-President
4413 Lake Vista Drive
Metairie, Louisiana 70006

Dana Boudreaux Guidry
Secretary
324 Brookside Drive
Lafayette, Louisiana 70506
E-mail:
<mailto:Mbv853@cox-internet.com>

Membership Dues

It is that time of year, so this is a gentle reminder for all members whose renewal date fell in January 2008.

Receiving our newsletter L'Etoile Acadienne (Acadian Star) is a great way to keep abreast of what is happening in the Acadian community and with our own grand Boudrot family.

Our organization is non-profit; the dues are used for printing and mailing the newsletter and for support of the French Immersion Program in Louisiana's public schools. Annual membership dues remain at \$10.00 or receive a 3 year membership for \$25.00.

As a reminder we still print your renewal date on your mailing label.

Please contact us for any change of address, mailing error or membership error.

Make check payable to Boudreaux Family Association.
Send to:
Don Boudreaux
(treasurer/family genealogist)
124 Claremont Circle
Lafayette, Louisiana 70508

We would like to hear from you . . . Won't you drop us a line!

Tell us what you like about the newsletter and what you would like to see more of: genealogy, history, news articles, stories about Boudreau (x) (It families from Acadiana , across the U.S.A., Canada and France, etc. Take up your pen and write an article yourself. It is one easy way to participate in the organization without even leaving home.

For those who live too far away to attend our meetings and reunions, send us a photo to introduce yourselves. From time to time we include photos of members so you can get to know us also.

Hope to hear from you!

Welcome
~ Bienvenue

We extend to you a warm Acadian welcome to our Association de la Famille Boudreaux / Boudreau which is part of "*la grand famille Boudrot*".

We are all part of the large family of Michel Boudrot and Michelle Aucoin, one of America's first European families who settled in the French colony of *Acadie* in the late 1630's.

For those of you who are renewing your membership, we thank you for your continuing support.

Renewals:

Gayle & Dana B. Guidry- 3years
324 Brookside Drive
Lafayette, Louisiana

Jeffrey Boudreaux
23 Vernon Circle
Atlanta, Georgia 30338

New Members

Juliet Boudreaux Parish
3 years
506 West St. Mary
Abbeville, Louisiana 70510

Charmaine Boudreaux Ledet
1 year
401 Maude Ave
Abbeville, Louisiana 70510

Message from the New President (cont. from page 1)

Boudreaux Family Association of the U.S.A..

You can also keep up with the CMA2009 progress at www.caafa.org. I don't think it is feasible to try and get a group together to attend CMA2009. In 2004 everyone had a different limitation as to when, how, and where they could leave and return.

Thanks also to Sonny Boudreau for years of being Vice President, and to Mary Verret for secretary duties. Thank you to Floyd Boudreaux for volunteering as Vice President, and to Dana B. Guidry for volunteering as secretary.

Don Boudreaux
Lafayette, Louisiana

Note:

We, the members of the Boudreaux Family Association , want to thank Don and Joan for their support and donations throughout the years. This year Don and Joan donated two beautiful framed groupings of paintings depicting the expulsion of the Acadians in 1755.

Espace 2009

Searching for partners throughout the Acadian World

By Anne Godin

The innovative spirit and know-how of l'Acadie and la Francophonie will be front and center at the 2009 *Congrès mondial acadien* thanks to an initiative named **Espace 2009**. The idea for the project came from *Concertation Rurale Centre-Péninsule*, the non-profit organization that groups every community of the *Centre-Péninsule* electoral riding and wanted to submit a big project for the CMA.

Espace 2009, the gathering and information site that will demonstrate the deep ties that bind *Acadie* and the other communities of the francophone world, will be installed on the grounds of the *École La Rivière* in Pokemouche, the heart of the Acadian Peninsula, from August 16 to 21, 2009. Although the *Congrès* is first and foremost an event for the masses, it will still be interesting to attach to it an element that will enable the event to become even more accessible to people of all ages and interests." says Marc Chouinard, the project's coordinator. "With *Espace 2009* we will create an environment in which to celebrate our diverse cultures and a place where the entire population can go on a journey of discovery." The organizers challenge is now to guarantee the presence of Acadian areas from all over the world as well as francophone cultures that are connected to *Acadie*. To do so, the team is kicking off a campaign to recruit partners and potential exhibitors. "By December 12, 2008 we are aiming to have

confirmations of interest from the regions, businesses, organizations and artisans that can bring this concept to life" explains Yolande Bourgeois, logistic assistant. "We want this space to show the best and most innovative of what *Acadie* and Acadians of the world have to offer and we hope that the response will meet our expectations." To give visitors the opportunity to see and have certain experiences, partners and exhibitors will be grouped together at different thematic pavilions. "The Know-how Center, for example, will bring together Acadian inventions and innovations," says Chouinard "whereas the Crafts and Souvenirs Market will be the place where visitors can purchase typically Acadian crafts and art pieces. The Alliances Pavilion will house spaces for regions and territories that are either Acadian or connected to *Acadie* and we will also have a Families Fair since the family reunions have historically been a flagship component of the *Congrès*." Numerous organizations and individuals that fit the profile will soon be receiving invitations to participate in the initiative.

For more information on *Espace 2009*, please contact Yolande Bourgeois, logistic assistant, at 506-336-2009, at 1-866-370-2009 or by email at icette@nb.sympatico.ca.

Rachelle Dugas
Candidature Congrès mondial acadien
2014 Bid
CMA 2009 - Promotion Louisiane
735 rue Jefferson St.
Lafayette, Louisiana 70501
337-291-5489
rachelle@louisiane-acadie.com

CMA 2009 NEWS

Rachelle Dugas is the local CMA representative and also is working on the bid for the 2014 CMA-Louisiane. According to her information numerous shows will be planned for the Congrès but only three will be produced by the CMA organization: to complete the major event days of opening, National Acadian Day, and closing of CMA. They are:

1. Friday, August 7, 2009 in Shippagan will be the official opening show entitled *Racines Océanes-L'Acadie Accueille*. *Racines Océanes* will be a fascinating musical trip that will call on all Acadians to start the celebration.

2. Saturday, August 15, 2009 in Caraquet will be a huge show for National Acadian Day in Caraquet. Named *Tintamarre de feux-le temps de se le dire* and held in the heart of Caraquet's public space, it promises to be a grandiose display.

3. Sunday, August 23, 2009 in Tracadie-Shelia the last day of the Congrès Mondial Acadien, will bring CMA to a close. The theme is "From Now On- L'Acadie Brings Together" and it brings together some of Acadie's biggest music sensations such as: Jean-Francois Breau, Wilfred LeBouthillier, Nathalie Paulin, Grand Derangement, Waylon Thibodeau, Gadele Roland Gauvin, Dominique Breau, Angela Arsenault, Nancy Breau, plus others.

Rachelle can be reached at 337-291-5489 or e-mail at Rachelle@louisiane-acadie.com

And More

CMA 2009 News

By Carol Doucet

In the spring of 2007, the 2009 Congres Mondial Acadien (World Acadian Congress) organizing team launched the first version of the events preliminary programming. Last month, one year before the big event, they have published a more detailed second version. This preliminary program gives a taste of what to expect for those who will attend the 4th Congres Mondial Acadien which will be held in New Brunswick's Acadian Peninsula from August 7 to 23, 2009. Those going online to the CMA's website will be able to access even more detailed information on the upcoming activities included in the biggest event ever put on in that area. Actually, the www.cma2009.ca website offers the most up-to-date programming. As the year advances, more and more details will be added and by spring 2009, the final program will be published.

"Note: All of information on website concerning program is in French."

CMA 2009 Family Reunions

Because of space limitations we can only list those family reunions that include families that are here in Louisiana. There are a total of 61 family reunions officially organized and listed in the CMA website.

These are the ones that apply to us: Arceneaut, Babineau et Granger, Belliveau et Gaudat, Blanchard, Boudreau, Bourgeois, Breau, Caissie et Roger, Chiasson, Comeau, Cormier, David, Doiron, Dugas, Gautreau, Girouard, Guedry, Landry, Leger et Trahan, Martin, Richard, Robichaud, Saulnier, Savoie, Theriault, and Thibodeau. Others that apply to families in Louisiana and are in the process of being listed according to Lisette Cormier Noel,

CMA Family Reunion Coordinator, are:

Broussard, LeBlanc, Hebert, Babin, and Roy.

Bits and Pieces

By Loubert Trahan

Francophones in the land of Uncle Sam

The vast American territory has been populated by waves of immigration. People from all over the world have gone to the United States in search of a brighter future or, in some cases, against their will. Who has not heard of the Deportation of 1755, when thousands of Acadians from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were uprooted from their homeland? This most tragic event led to the introduction of the beauty of the French language into the United States.

A great deal is said today about the low birth rate in Canada as a whole, and more specifically in Quebec, where immigration is essential to compensate for the demographic deficit. But in the early 1800s, Quebec's birth rate was so high that, as a result of the economic situation at the time, it was very difficult to feed so many mouths. Thousands of French-Canadian families left for New England, attracted by industries seeking laborers.

These Francophones integrated into the host country, but made sure to pass down all aspects of their cultural and linguistic heritage to their descendents. They were able to do this for awhile, but, not surprisingly, time, distance and the Anglophone majority eroded the vitality of the French lineage. What about today? Is there a Francophone presence in the land of Uncle Sam?

Some figures according to the 1990 census, 1.93 million Americans five years old and over spoke French at

home. Ten years later, the number fell to 1.64 million. In 2006, according to the American Community Survey, there were slightly fewer than 1.4 million people speaking French at number of Francophones fell by 28%. French is losing ground to other languages spoken by today's immigrants—namely Spanish, spoken by more than 34 million Americans in 2006, and Asian languages such as Chinese, Filipino (one of the Philippines's two official languages) Vietnamese and Korean. Before 1960, 68% of Francophone immigrants to the United States were from Canada. Between 1960 and 1969, the rate declined to 37% and went down to only 8% between 1970 and 1979. Francophonie in all its states Francophones are scattered throughout the United States, from North to South and from East to West. In 2000, the 194,314 Francophones in Louisiana accounted for 4.7% of the population. They are the descendants of the Acadians who were forced to leave their homeland during the Deportation and today make up the largest Francophone community in the United States. New York state and California are next with 180,809 and 135,067 Francophones respectively, mainly from Europe. Florida follows thanks to the French, Québécois and Caribbean people who flock there. However, when we look at the proportion of Francophones in each state, Maine has the highest concentration with 63,640 Francophones, accounting for 5.3% of the state's population. As is the case elsewhere in New England, a large number of these Francophones have roots in Canada as a result of the proximity of Quebec and New Brunswick.

Francophone Institutions

For a long time, Catholic parishes were the nucleus of Francophone communities. In addition to holding religious celebrations in French, the church also ensured the well-being of

(see "Francophones" page 7)



New officers of the Boudreaux / Boudreau Family Association were elected on Saturday, June 26, 2008.

At left is **Don Boudreaux** of Lafayette, Louisiana. He was elected president and retains the office of treasurer. Don is a founding member of the association and he and his wife Joan are lifetime members. He became active in organizing the association in the summer of 1997 and was instrumental in organizing the very successful genealogy section of the Boudreaux / Boudreau Family Reunion which was held during Le Congrès Mondial Acadien –Louisiane 1999. Don is also the association's family genealogist. If you have a question about your branch of the Boudrot family, Don is almost certain to find the answer.

In the center is **Dana Boudreaux Guidry** of Lafayette, Louisiana, who was elected secretary of the association. Dana and her husband Gayle Guidry joined the Association during the months preceding the Boudreaux/Boudreau Family Reunion of 1999. Dana and Gayle worked with the organizing committee to make the Reunion of '99 a most memorable event.

At right is **Joseph Floyd Boudreaux** of Metairie, Louisiana, who was elected vice-president of the Association. He has been a great supporter of the organization through the years. He and his family attended both CMA- Louisiane '99 and CMA-Nova Scotia 2004 and plan to attend CMA 2009 which will be held in New Brunswick, Canada.

Congratulations to you, Don, Dana and Floyd and our best wishes in leading the Boudreaux /Boudreau Family Association in the years to come!

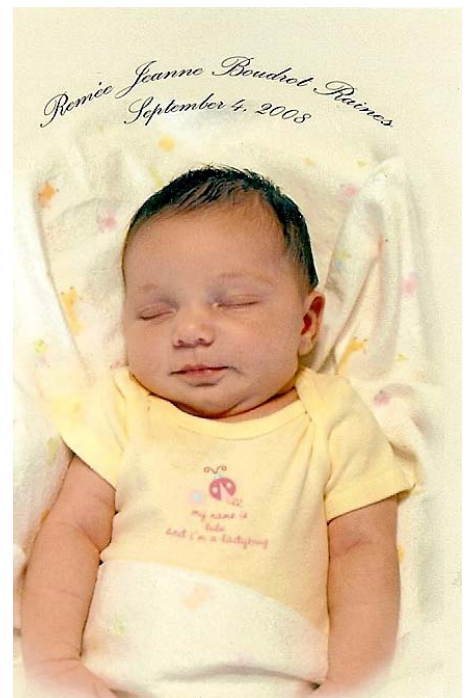
Births

Remée Jeanne Raines, daughter of David and Angela Boudreaux Raines of Westwego, Louisiana, was born September 4, 2008. Remée weighed 7 lb. 13.5 oz. and was 19 ½ inches long.

David and Angela have an older daughter, Amélie, who was born in 2005.

Remée is the granddaughter of Joseph Floyd Boudreaux.

Our best wishes to Angela and David and their beautiful daughters.



Remée Jeanne Raines

When courage is needed ask yourself: If not me, who?

If not now, when?

Quand nous avons besoin courage, il faut se demander: Si ce n'est pas moi, qui ?

Si ce n'est pas maintenant, quand ?

In Memorium

Richard James Guidry

GUEYDAN - A Mass of Christian Burial will be celebrated at 10 a.m. Saturday, Aug. 2, 2008, at St. Peter's Catholic Church in Gueydan, for Richard James



Guidry, who passed away Sunday, July 27, 2008, at Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital. He was 58.

A rosary was prayed in French Friday at 7:00PM.

The Rev. Mitch Guidry, pastor of St. Peter's Catholic Church, celebrated the Mass.

Pallbearers were William Guidry, Patrick Guidry, Barry Jean Ancelet, David Marcantel, Robert LeBlanc, Ray Brassieur, Robert Landreneau, and Kirby Jambon. Musical selections was performed by Les Amies Louisianaises.

A native of Gueydan, Richard, affectionately known by his countless friends and fans as "Le gros Cadien," graduated from Gueydan High School, received a B.A. in French and Spanish and an M.A. in French Education from USL. A life-long activist in the Louisiana French renaissance movement, he taught French in a number of schools in St. Martin Parish, and eventually became Education Programs Coordinator in Foreign Languages and Bilingual Education for the Louisiana State Department of Education (Region IV), in which capacity he also organized and directed the annual student conference of the Association Louisianaise des Clubs de Francais aux Ecoles Secondaires (ALCFES). During his tenure, he succeeded in transforming French education in Louisiana so that it reflects and honors the Louisiana French experience. He also taught courses on Cajun French as an adjunct at UL_Lafayette. He was a living archive of information on Cajun and Creole culture and language. His comprehensive knowledge of Louisiana French dialects and cultural history was unrivaled. Richard served as a consultant and co-editor on the upcoming Dictionary of French as Spoken in Louisiana. He was involved in the production of a number of documentary film and radio programs,

theatrical projects, living history museums, publications and research projects. He was the author of *C'est p'us pareil*, an anthology of literary monologues in Cajun French and Creole, as well as numerous pedagogical materials, such as *Les jeunes Louisianais* and *La famille Richard*, which incorporated Louisiana French language and culture. In 1995, the government of France recognized his many contributions, naming him a Chevalier in the prestigious Ordre des Palmes Academiques.

Richard was a devoted son, brother and spouse who valued and nurtured his family connections. He was also an unfailingly loyal and generous friend, beloved by friends and correspondents from around the world. He was passionately interested in people from all walks of life, always valuing them in their own terms. A natural teacher, he never passed up an opportunity to learn. Richard leaves a rich legacy of love and influence.

Richard is survived by his life partner Andy Miller, of Beau Bassin; by one brother Kenneth Anthony Guidry and his wife Elizabeth of Gueydan; two nephews, William R. Guidry and his wife Lisa of Prairieville, and Patrick Michael Guidry and his wife Tennille, and one grand-niece, Claire Ione Guidry of Maple Grove, Minnesota.

He was preceded in death by his parents J. Roy and Mildred Breaux Guidry of Gueydan; by his paternal grandparents, Lionel A. and Louise Trahan Guidry, and his maternal grandparents, Henry and Angelle Chataigner Breaux.

Delia Marie Boudreaux Thibodeaux

Rayne, Louisiana:

Funeral services were held at 2:00 PM, Friday, November 14, 2008, at St. Joseph Catholic Church, with Fr. Bill Ruskoski officiating, for Delia Thibodeaux, 90, of Rayne. She died at 1:00 PM, November 11, 2008, at Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital in Lafayette.

Delia was born to Eugene Jean-Baptiste Boudreaux & Marie Philomene Richard on October 4, 1918, the last of a family of six children. Her grandparents were Jean-Baptiste Boudreaux and Estellina Ayo and maternal grandparents were Apolinaire Richard and Rosema Hebert who settled in Rayne from Labadieville on Bayou Lafourche in 1885.

Delia was a life long resident of Rayne. She was bilingual and proud of her French Acadian heritage. She was a direct descendant of Michel Boudrot and his wife Michelle Aucoin and their son Claude and his wife Catherine Meunier, one of North America's first European families who settled at Port Royal in Acadia in the late 1630's.

Readers at the funeral Mass were her granddaughters, Sonya Tausin and Rhonda Weber. A rosary was recited at 7 PM, Thursday, Nov. 13, in the Duhon Funeral Home Chapel.

She leaves to mourn her passing three sons and their wives: Roland and his wife Lovenia Thibodeaux of Rayne, Herbert and his wife Linda Thibodeaux of Lafayette, and Alton and his wife Patricia Thibodeaux of Rayne; one daughter Audrey and her husband Nolan Tausin of Rayne; 12 grandchildren; 16 great grandchildren and one unborn great grandchild.

She was preceded in death by her husband, Maurice Thibodeaux; her parents, Eugene Jean-Baptiste Boudreaux and Marie Richard Boudreaux; five brothers: Raoul Paul (who died in infancy), Philip, Willis, Louis and Alvin Boudreaux.

She was a member of the Ladies Altar Society and a lay minister in St. Joseph Catholic Church.

She worked at Rayne Branch Hospital for eleven years.

She took care of her parents until they passed away. She was a loving wife, mother, grandmother, great grandmother sister, aunt and friend to all. She will be dearly missed.

Pallbearers were Roland Jamie Thibodeaux, Shane Thibodeaux, Maurice (Moe) Thibodeaux, Herbert Jean Thibodeaux, Herbert Jean Thibodeaux, Jr., Maurice (Pete) Thibodeaux, Jack Thibodeaux and Joshua André Tausin.



Delia Marie Boudreaux Thibodeaux
(1918-2008)

Francophones in the land of Uncle Sam

By Loubert Trahan

("Francophones", cont from page 4) Its congregation, organizing various social activities centered around choirs, pastoral services, women's groups, clubs for men, boy scout and girl guide troops, sports teams and charity work. Saint Joseph, the first Francophone parish in the United States, was established in Vermont in 1850. Other parishes soon followed. Today, the mass continues to be celebrated in French in 58 parishes, which are almost always bilingual or trilingual, as the members of these congregations also speak Spanish, Creole, Italian, Vietnamese or Portuguese, in addition to English. The United States has about a dozen Francophone schools, mostly private, that are attended by Francophones from overseas, and 90 French immersion schools. The seven French-language dailies in existence in 1911 have gradually disappeared. The last one, *L'Indépendant*, published in Massachusetts, became a weekly in 1962, a few months before the presses stopped.

A culture that is still alive one would have thought that the dispersion of such a small number of Francophones in such a vast Anglophone and multiethnic country would have resulted in the loss of this rich culture. Against all expectations, unshakable Francophones continue to carry the torch. For 26 years, Biddeford, a small city in Maine, has come alive in French during Kermesse, a Franco-American festival. The descendants of French-Canadians who moved there nearly 200 years ago celebrate the heritage of their ancestors—their language, their faith and their culture. In Lewiston, Maine, the Franco-American Heritage Centre organizes activities in French for the community, including the Festival Franco-Fun. For three days, festival goers celebrate their pride in being Francophone through food, song and

dance.

Speaking French to survive Statistics clearly show that there is cause for concern. French is becoming an increasingly minority language in the United States. Franco-Americans cannot rely on their government to protect their language and culture. For more than two centuries now, the United States has adopted language policies that promote English. Beginning in the 1850s, many states, including Connecticut, Massachusetts, Washington, California and New York, limited the right to vote to citizens who were competent in English. Today, 26 states have legislated the official and exclusive status of English. Most of the others recognize this *de facto*. As is the case elsewhere in the world, French will not survive unless it continues to be spoken, taught, sung and loved. Fortunately, being a minority does not necessarily mean Francophones will disappear. In fact, there are many Francophones in the United States who have their heart set on preserving their rich culture. Despite their demographic weight, Franco-Americans can be proud of their ancestors who transmitted that which was most precious to them. It is now up to them to safeguard this treasure: their language.

Francophone Louisiana

Did you know that the word "Cajun," often used to refer to the Francophone community of Louisiana, comes from the word "Acadian?" The Francophone descendants of the Acadians expelled from Canada by the British in 1755 are called "Cadiens" in French, which was pronounced "Cajun" in English. But the Cajuns are not the only people who speak French in Louisiana. Creoles, descendants of the earliest French and Spanish colonists, also speak the language of Molière. According to the Web site of Professor Jacques Leclerc (in French only), French retains some legal status in Louisiana, for historical reasons.

From 1682 to 1803, French was *de facto* an official language and, by far, the dominant language throughout Louisiana.

Have you ever wondered what Cajun French is? Are there typically Cajun expressions? For answers to your questions, look on the Web site of Louisiana State University's French Studies Department.

Radio Louisiane calls itself "the voice of French America." Established by the Council for the Development of French in Louisiana (CODOFIL), this radio station offers typical Louisiana programming. CODOFIL also supports a number of Francophone organizations that contribute to the vitality of French in the state.

Florida with a French-Canadian Twist

Even though English has been the official language of Florida since 1988 there has been an explosion of French over the past several years. This is explained, in part, by a massive influx of snowbirds, Canadians who spend the winter there. Some businesses even fly the Canadian flag to let people know they provide service in French.

Le Soleil de la Floride (in French only), Le Vacancier de la Floride and Carrefour Floride are a few of the newspapers published in French. The Québécois daily La Presse (in French only) is also distributed in Florida from November to April. This year, more than 60,000 copies found their way south.

Destination Soleil (in French only) is a virtual showcase of Francophone Florida, with 5,000 texts in its archives, including an impressive list of Francophone associations in Florida.

In 1992, the Mouvement Desjardins opened its first branch, the Desjardins Bank, in Florida. Two years later Natbank, a subsidiary of the National Bank of Canada, was established in the state. The RBC Royal Bank of Canada provides

banking services for Canadians in the United States through about 30 branches in Florida and other south-eastern states.

Maine

Maine is the state with by far the largest Francophone presence—about 5% of the population. Many signs attest to this strong presence. For example, it is not unusual to find French family names that have lost their accents or have acquired English pronunciations. An author from the state's Jay region, Adèle St. Pierre, writes about this situation in her article "What's in a Name?"

It is true that Maine's geographical location has a lot to do with the Francophone presence, but history has played a part too. In 1604, four years before the foundation of the city of Québec, Samuel de Champlain's boat landed on an island off the coast of Maine, which he named Mont Désert (now part of Acadia National Park). At the beginning of the 19th century, a number of Québécois and Acadians settled in Maine to find work in the expanding construction, forestry and textile industries.

Today, there are other reasons for the continuing French presence in Maine. For example, the state has not adopted English as an official language, and in 2002, it even established an annual Franco-American day, during which the Pledge of Allegiance is recited in French and the national anthem is sung in English and French. The University of Maine, Fort Kent promotes the advantages of knowing French as well as English.

Based on the census of 2000, Wikipedia lists several Maine communities whose population is more than 50% Francophone, including Madawaska (84%) and Frenchville (80%).

Mi'kmaq-Acadian Relationship Built On Respect

By Daniel Paul
Halifax, Nova Scotia

For me, June 7, 1997, shall always be a day of fond memories. It was the day that University Sainte-Anne, the institution of higher learning that serves the Acadians of Nova Scotia, awarded me an honorary Doctorate in Letters and I became Dr. Paul!

They added spice to the day by giving me the honour and the pleasure of delivering the convocation address. I used the opportunity to review the Acadian/Mi'kmaq social relationship as it existed prior to the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1763.

The association was one of long duration. It started in the late 1500s with the arrival of French missionaries and fur-traders. These early contacts quickly grew into a mutually beneficial and respectful relationship which paved the way for French settlers to begin to establish themselves in Acadia in 1605 without opposition from the Mi'kmaq.

During this period, the two peoples established many social exchanges. Inter-marriage was quite common and each adapted to many of the customs of the other. French schools were established and Mi'kmaq children attended them on a daily basis alongside Acadian children.

Today, as a legacy of this relationship, the Acadian language contains Mi'kmaq words such as "matues" (mud-oo-wes), the Mi'kmaq word for porcupine. On their part, the Mi'kmaq adopted the Roman Catholic faith of the Acadians as their own.

Not surprisingly, the Acadian culture exhibits many of the excellent values that the Mi'kmaq hold near and dear - mutual respect for neighbours, democratic practices, welfare of the community before oneself, and a desire to be left in peace, to name a few.

In the Mi'kmaq community, before and, for a considerable time after, this period of closeness with the Acadians, maintaining the integrity of one's personal honour was the guiding principle upon which relationships with others were built.

This is probably why the Mi'kmaq stuck with the Acadians to the

conclusion of the bitter events of the mid-1700s - three proclamations issued by English governors for Mi'kmaq scalps and the edict of 1755 for the expulsion of the Acadians.) The historical event which set the stage for the horrors that befell both peoples and spelled the end of the Acadian/Mi'kmaq alliance was the ratification in 1713 of the Treaty of Utrecht, which delivered most of Acadia into the hands of the English. With the change, the fortunes of both peoples went, over a four-decade period, from good to extremely bad. In time, as a result of the restrictions placed upon them by the new masters, the very survival of the Acadian and Mi'kmaq cultures was severely challenged.

The underlying reason for this reversal of fortunes was the inability of the English gentry of the time to treat and co-exist with other races of people as equals, especially peoples of colour. This was exactly the opposite of what the French were able to do. During their rule in Acadia, French authorities established an alliance with the Mi'kmaq which perplexed the English. This is because the English could not appreciate that the French approach to setting up colonies in the Americas did not ignore or exclude the Mi'kmaq and other First Nations peoples from the new order of things. In plain words, the French included the Mi'kmaq and other First Nations in their councils and did not view them as inferior people who had to be subservient to the will of the whites in all matters. In later years, the English tried to adopt a similar approach, but they could never establish the same rapport with the First Nations that the French had.

During their early occupation of the land of the Mi'kmaq, the English were so paranoid about the cordial relationship between the Acadians and the Mi'kmaq that one British Governor, Richard Philipp, issued a proclamation, on August 1, 1722, making it illegal for Acadians to entertain a Mi'kmaq in any manner. Minutes of a meeting held three years

later, on May 22, 1725, illustrates just how strictly the proclamation was enforced.

“The Honourable Lt. Governor, John Doucett, acquainted the board that Prudane Robichau, senior inhabitant in the Cape, had entertained an Indian in his house, contrary to His Excellency's proclamation, dated August 1, 1722.” That he had therefore “put him in irons and in prison amongst the Indians for [committing] such [a] heinous misdemeanour.”

This was to “terrify the other inhabitants from clandestine practices of betraying the English subjects into Indian hands.”

A petition by Robichau for release was then presented to Council for approval: “The said petition being read [and considered], it is the opinion of the board, upon account of his age, and having been so long in irons, that upon the offers and promises he made in his petition of putting up as security goods and other chattels for his future good behaviour, he be set free.”

The Indians referred to in Philipp's account were Mi'kmaq hostages who were being held at the fort by the British Army in order to try to terrorize the Mi'kmaq Nation into surrendering to English dominance. To my knowledge, the decree has never been rescinded, so a gathering between Acadians and Mi'kmaqs today, almost 175 years later, may still be technically illegal.

The existence of this document is another testament to a fact that is rarely acknowledged by modern Nova Scotia society: racial bigotry was rampant during European era and its legacy of hatred is still a negative factor inhibiting the progress of the Mi'kmaq today!

Contact:
daniel.paul@ns.sympatico.ca

Le bulletin-courriel du CODOFIL

Life is sometimes so complicated. We speak to each other, but do we listen. We have to listen if we really want to understand each other. In Louisiana, we listen (the word for listen in Louisiana mean to wait in standard French), but yaille! that could take some time. There's hope, but we don't necessarily have to wait (La. Word for wait means hope in std Fr.). Phewww!! In order to really hear and understand French, you need to listen really well!

It is impossible to believe, but it's already a year since we started broadcasting my program, **La Galerie, on Acadiana Open Channel**. Beginning in January, La Galerie, interviews in French, will be broadcast the first Monday of the month at 7 p.m. on Channel 16 (Cox).

In November, we welcomed **Séverin and Cynthia Beliveau** from Augusta, Maine. Séverin is President of the Forum Francophone des Affaires in that area. Impressed with what we do around here with our language and culture, he wanted to know more about us.

And then, **Benoît Bourque**, in charge of international relations for the University of Moncton, and Mathieu Gingras, liaison, just spent several days with us to promote their summer immersion program. Two scholarships will be offered to Louisianians by lottery from among those who register for the summer program. They have also begun discussions to renew exchanges with ULL.

For all French students in Louisiana from Kindergarten to College “Give French in Louisiana its due!” IN 2008, CODOFIL CELEBRATES 40 YEARS OF REVITALIZING FRENCH IN LOUISIANA. NOW, IT IS YOUR TURN TO HELP! TO LEARN FRENCH CREATE YOUR

OWN ADVERTISEMENT TO BE USED IN THE NEW 2009 CAMPAIGN FOR LEARNING FRENCH IN LOUISIANA!

DEADLINE: MARCH 20th 2009.

http://www.frenchimmersionusa.org/user/cs/listeNews.php?op1=FD&pg=accueil&rnd546&id_news=58

This multidisciplinary group exhibition with over 30 artists and musicians from Moncton and Acadiana, **Moncton Rock, Acadiana Cri** is a rare spotlight on contemporary Acadian and Cajun artists from both North and South Acadie. The exhibition spans four generations of artists and covers many interrelated art forms - music, poetry, theater, literature, painting, musical instrument crafts, graphic design, drawing and video. Acadiana art pieces, ephemera and memorabilia will be added to the pre-existing Moncton Rock exhibition created by the Galerie Saw Gallery (Ottawa, Ontario) on display this past summer. mrac.com

It is possible to buy books in French and bilingual in Louisiana **Chez les Français**, Édith and Hasan Alis' store in Lafayette. There are also dictionaries and educational materials at all levels, comics, CDs and DVDs. She can also order books and other material. You can contact her at 337-991-9056. Their web site is found at www.chezlesfrancais.com. And don't forget Éditions Tintamarre for Louisiana books in French! <http://www.centenary.edu/editions/aboutus.html>

We need more material for our children's classes to offer a bigger variety of activities. This is why we ask you to look through your house and see if you can find things to donate to Alliance, like: books, magazines, puppets, tapes, CDs, videos, recycled paper and/or craft material... You can contact them at 337-261-1002 or at info@af-lafayette.org.

Registration for the **2009 Dewey Balfa Cajun and Creole Heritage Week** is now open! 2009 marks the 10th anniversary of Louisiana Folk Roots, and we're planning a very special 10th edition of the Dewey Balfa Cajun and Creole Heritage Week, April 17-24, at beautiful Chicot State Park in Evangeline Parish. www.lafolkroots.org.

Feux Follets : Call for contributions : The artistic and literary review of the Francophone Studies Department of UL Lafayette invites you to submit works for its next issue (Fall 2009). The deadline for submission of texts is January 30 at 5 p.m. feuxfollets.la@gmail.com.

1. Works: extracts from novels, travel log, news, essays, plays, poems, songs, drawings, painting, collages, photos and caricatures

2. Criteria: in French, readable, 3 texts maximum per author (5000 words total)

3. Open to the public.

Several interesting newsletters: La Gazette du Consulat français (French Consulate Newsletter of New Orleans) <http://www.consulfrance-nouvelleorleans.org>

From the Acadian Museum of Erath, Louisiana: La Parole, [http://www.acadianmuseum.com/Nov08 LA PAROLE.pdf](http://www.acadianmuseum.com/Nov08%20LA%20PAROLE.pdf)

You will find **En route vers l'avenir**, the 2009 Congrès mondial acadien's teaching guide. It's in French only for the moment. Please contact Rachelle Dugas at 337-291-5489 or at rachelle@louisiane-acadie.com for all other information on Acadie north and the CMA.

During the last week of September at the French Consul's home in New Orleans, an accord was signed between the University of Louisiana System and the Pôle Universitaire Léonard de Vinci. This accord offers an opportunity to create an exchange program between all of the Louisiana public universities and the Pôle Universitaire Léonard de Vinci. Le Pôle is a very prestigious school which trains students in the domains

of business, engineering, management, media, public relations and visual arts. This agreement would permit Louisiana students and students of the Pôle to study abroad.

We had the pleasure of welcoming to Louisiana the first week of October, the French Minister of National Education, Xavier Darcos, and the French Ambassador to the US, Pierre Vimont. They wanted to be part of the signing of the Franco-Louisiana accords. We have had cultural-educational accords with France for some years. The signing parties are the Department of Education, the Board of Elementary and Secondary Education, CODOFIL and Louisiana Public Broadcasting. Something new is that LSU and the French Education Project are signing an individual agreement with France. http://www.publicbroadcasting.net/wr kf/news.newsmain?action=article&ARTICLE_ID=1372870§ionID=1

In order to highlight the unique cultural heritage of this state and to promote it as a model of international cultural economy, the Office of the Lieutenant Governor, Mitch Landrieu, and the Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism of Louisiana has developed the **World Cultural Economic Forum (WCEF)**, who debuted in 2007. Furthermore, this colloquium allows participants to promote their own cultural strengths, to enlarge their markets and to explore paths that lead to economic success. This forum took place from October 30 to November 1. For more info, please visit the following web site at www.wcefculture.org.

Elaine F. Clément

Relations Communautaires
Community Outreach
Conseil pour le Développement du
Français en Louisiane
*Council for the Development of
French in Louisiana*
217 rue Principale Ouest
Lafayette, LA 70501
337-262-5810; 800-259-5810
337-262-5812 (fax)
elainefc@bellsouth.net
www.codofil.org

Français

Le Congrès mondial acadien ~ 2009

Le Congrès mondial acadien est un grand rassemblement d'Acadiennes et d'Acadiens de partout dans le monde. Il a lieu à tous les cinq ans et le prochain se tiendra en 2009 dans la Péninsule acadienne dans le nord-est du Nouveau-Brunswick. C'est une occasion unique pour les gens de la Péninsule acadienne de se présenter au monde entier et c'est aussi une occasion de rencontrer des cousines et des cousins acadiens de partout dans le monde afin de célébrer notre histoire commune.

Le CMA 2009 est également une grande rencontre où l'on pourra retrouver des réunions de familles, des grandes fêtes populaires, des activités thématiques et communautaires, ainsi que des conférences scientifiques et populaires. En bref, le CMA 2009 va présenter une myriade d'activités pour tous les goûts et tous les âges, réparties un peu partout dans la Péninsule acadienne.

Le Congrès mondial acadien a commencé à prendre forme à partir de décembre 1988 à Toronto, alors que le concept et la mission du congrès furent établis par une dizaine d'acadiens intéressés à mettre sur pied un tel rassemblement d'envergure mondial.

La mission du Congrès mondial acadien a été défini comme suit : << Développer des liens plus étroit entre les Acadiens et les Acadiennes de partout dans le monde >>. Pour le peuple acadien, il est très important de pouvoir échanger des idées, rencontrer la parenté, entendre des nouveautés sur divers sujets et pouvoir débattre sur des points d'intérêt commun.

Le premier Congrès mondial acadien a eu lieu en 1994 dans le sud-est du Nouveau-Brunswick, organisé par neuf municipalités francophones de cette région. Le deuxième Congrès a eu lieu en Louisiane en 1999 et le

troisième Congrès a eu lieu en Nouvelle-Écosse en 2004. En 2009, la Péninsule acadienne sera la région hôte de cet événement d'envergure mondiale. Les visiteurs pourront y rencontrer des gens heureux de vivre en français à tous les jours, entourés de ces magnifiques paysages côtiers qui sont particuliers à notre région.

CMA 2009

L'histoire des CMA

C'est dans le cadre d'un souper au homard organisé par la Société acadienne de l'Alberta au mois d'octobre 1988, que l'Acadien Jean-Marie Nadeau soulève l'idée d'organiser une rencontre des Acadiens et des Acadiennes du monde entier. André Boudreau, originaire du Nouveau-Brunswick mais habitant Edmonton décide de prendre le leadership afin que l'idée lancée par monsieur Nadeau devienne une réalité.

En premier lieu, il propose à la Société Nationale de l'Acadie, lors de leur réunion annuelle en juin 1988, l'idée d'organiser un congrès mondial acadien. Par la suite, en décembre 1988, André Boudreau rassemble une dizaine d'acadiens à Toronto pour élaborer la mission du Congrès : « Développer des liens plus étroits entre les acadiens et acadiennes de partout dans le monde ». Ce groupe énonce également quelques objectifs.

Ces démarches aboutissent éventuellement à la naissance du premier Congrès mondial acadien. C'est ainsi qu'aujourd'hui, on reconnaît André Boudreau comme le fondateur du Congrès mondial acadien.

1^{er} CMA (1994) : 9 municipalités de Kent et du sud-est du Nouveau-Brunswick

Du 12 au 22 août 1994 a lieu le premier Congrès mondial acadien. Neuf municipalités du Nouveau-Brunswick travaillent ensemble pour organiser l'événement : Bouctouche, Cap-Pelé, Dieppe, Richibucto,

Rogersville, Saint-Antoine, Saint-Joseph/Vallée de Memramcook, Saint-Louis-de-Kent et Shédiac. Au programme : de nombreux spectacles, des rencontres de familles, le volet conférences à l'Université de Moncton et le Sommet des femmes, entre autres. Le président du Congrès est André Boudreau alors que le président du Comité d'organisation du CMA est Ovila Doiron.

2^e CMA (1999) : Louisiane

Le deuxième Congrès mondial a lieu du 31 juillet au 16 août 1999 dans le sud de la Louisiane. Les activités ont eu lieu dans plusieurs villes et villages de la région Acadiana qui compte 22 paroisses. Le directeur général du CMA 1999 est Brian Comeaux.

3^e CMA (2004) : Nouvelle-Écosse

C'est en Nouvelle-Écosse qu'a eu lieu le 3^e Congrès mondial acadien, du 31 juillet au 15 août 2005. La directrice du CMA 2004 est Vaughne Madden. Le 3^e CMA coïncide avec le 400^e anniversaire de la fondation de l'Acadie.

La Louisiane perd son "Gros Cadien"

Ajouté par Ted Parisé
06-08-2008

La SNA a appris récemment le décès prématuré de **Richard Guidry**, un ardent défenseur du Français en Louisiane. Richard Guidry était de ces Louisianais fiers d'une identité multiple, à la fois américaine et cadien, et qui a su faire vivre la francophonie au travers de son activisme dans le domaine de l'éducation et du développement de la culture et de la langue française en Louisiane.

Richard Guidry est né en 1949 à Gueydan, Louisiane. Ses nombreuses activités professionnelles et créatrices visant à promouvoir la langue française aux États-Unis comme dans le monde lui ont mérité la décoration des Palmes Académiques en 1995. Il a écrit: *Une journée aux Pièges*, une

histoire d'enfants qui emploie des thèmes culturels louisianais pour l'enseignement du français (Center for Bilingual Research, Dallas, Texas, 1978); *C'est plus pareil*, une collection de monologues en français cajun (Les Éditions de la Nouvelle Acadie, Lafayette, Louisiane, 1982).

Richard Guidry est également responsable au "Projet Louisiane" pour: la préparation et la traduction de questionnaires en français cajun et en créole; des entrevues d'informants dans une étude anthropologique, géographique et linguistique des populations cajun et créoles des trois communautés du Sud louisianais--Breaux Bridge, Mamou et Golden Meadow. Plusieurs publications sont sorties de ce projet, la dernière étant *Du Continent perdu à l'archipel retrouvé* (Université Laval, Québec, 1983).

De 1983 à 1985 Richard Guidry était président du "Théâtre 'Cadien," où il a participé à toutes les phases de production de pièces en français cajun (écriture, interprétation, direction, etc.): *Mille Misères*, 1981; *La Table des Veuves*, 1982; *Le Charivari*, 1984; *Les Deux Sourds*, 1985; *Grosbecs*, 1987; *Les Attakapas*, 1988; *La Dernière Couilte*, 1989. *Grosbecs* a été présenté au Festival International de Café Théâtre de la Francophonie, à Évry près de Paris, en mai 1988; et *Le Charivari* a été présenté au "World's Fair," à la Nouvelle-Orléans, en 1984. Parmi les films qu'il a réalisés en collaboration avec des organisations internationales telles Via le Monde (Montréal) et l'UNESCO, il a participé à l'écriture et au tournage d'un court-métrage, *La Légende de la Butte de Coquilles*, basé sur une histoire dans son livre *Les Jeunes Louisianais* (1984). De 1979 à 1985, à KRVS Radio Acadie (NPR), il a dirigé un programme hebdomadaire de musique cajun.

La SNA tient à offrir ses condoléances à ses parents et ses proches.

Vous pouvez consulter l'éloge offerte par Barry Jean Ancelet:

ÉLOGE SOURCE: Consulat général de France à la Nouvelle-Orléans.
www.necropole1.com
<http://www.codofil.org/francais/index.html>

Patate Nouvelles

Le bulletin-courriel du CODOFIL

Des fois, la vie est tellement compliquée. On se parle, mais est-ce qu'on s'écoute? Pour s'entendre, il faut s'écouter. En Louisiane, on s'attend, mais yaille! Ça risque de prendre du temps. Il y a de l'espoir, mais on veut pas nécessairement espérer. Pheww!! Pour bien entendre le français, il faut être bien à l'écoute!

Il est impossible à croire, mais c'est déjà le premier anniversaire de mon émission, **La Galerie, sur l'Acadiana Open Channel**. Commencant en janvier, La Galerie, des entretiens en français, sera diffusé le deuxième lundi du mois à 7 p.m. sur la chaîne 16 (Cox).

On a accueilli en ce mois **Séverin et Cynthia Beliveau** d'Augusta, Maine. Séverin est Président du Forum Francophone des Affaires dans le coin. Impressionné avec ce qu'on fait dans le coin avec la langue et la culture, il voulait en savoir plus.

Puis, **Benoît Bourque**, responsable pour les relations internationales pour l'Université de Moncton, et Mathieu Gingras, agent de liaison, vient de passer quelques jours avec nous-autres pour promouvoir le programme d'immersion d'été. Deux bourses seront offertes aux Louisianais par loterie parmi ceux qui s'inscrivent pour le programme d'été. Ils ont aussi commencé des discussions pour recommencer des échanges avec l'ULL (Université de Louisiane à Lafayette).

Concours Francophonie 2009

Pour tous les étudiants de français en Louisiane de la maternelle à l'université

"Rendez le français à la Louisiane!"

En 2008, Le CODOFIL Célèbre 40 ans au service du français en Louisiane.

Maintenant, c'est à ton tour de l'aider!

TO LEARN FRENCH
CRÉEZ VOTRE PROPRE
PUBLICITÉ POUR LA NOUVELLE
CAMPAGNE D'APPRENTISSAGE
DU FRANÇAIS EN LOUISIANE!
DATE LIMITE: LE 20 MARS 2009

Particulièrement pour les profs de français à l'école secondaire, l'Embassade Suisse vous offre des outils pour la salle de classe sur la Suisse. Vous pouvez commander tout un paquet de supports pédagogiques pour votre classe ou des articles individuels. Il y a un livre sur la Suisse pour les étudiants, La Suisse En Vue, un livre (en anglais ou en français) pour les profs, une carte postale avec des sites web, une affiche de la Suisse, Les autres niveaux peuvent commander des DVD, des affiches et des cartes, et cetera. Contactez culture@was.rep.admin.ch pour obtenir les articles

Vous trouverez le guide pédagogique du **Congrès mondial acadien 2009** intitulé En route vers l'avenir sur notre site web au [http://www.codofil.org/bilingual/Guide%20du%20CMA%20\(%20version%20finale\).pdf](http://www.codofil.org/bilingual/Guide%20du%20CMA%20(%20version%20finale).pdf). Il existe seulement en français pour le moment. Veuillez communiquer avec Rachel Dugas au 337-291-5489 ou au rachel@louisiane-acadie.com pour d'autres renseignements sur l'Acadie du Nord et le CMA.

De **l'Alliance Française de Lafayette**: Nous aimerions plus de matériel pédagogique pour offrir aux enfants qui apprennent le français à l'Alliance Française de Lafayette une

variété d'activités qui leur permettent d'apprendre harmonieusement. Par conséquent, nous sollicitons auprès de vous, vos dons de matériel: Livres, magazines, marionnettes, Cassettes, CD, matériel de récupération et cetera... Vous pouvez les contacter au 337-261-1002 ou au info@af-lafayette.org.

Vous pouvez vous inscrire pour la **Semaine Dewey Balfa 2009 de l'Héritage créole et cadien** du 17 au 24 avril au parc d'état Chicot dans la paroisse Évangéline. En 2009, c'est le 10^{ème} anniversaire de Louisiana Folk Roots, et on s'organise pour une édition spéciale de la semaine pour fêter. www.lafolkroots.org.

Feux Follets: Appel à contribution: La revue de création artistique et littéraire du Département d'Études Francophones de UL Lafayette vous invite à soumettre vos œuvres dans son prochain numéro (automne 2009). La date limite de la soumission des textes est le 30 janvier à 5 p.m. feuxfollets.la@gmail.com

Œuvres: extraits de romans, récits de voyages, nouvelles, essais, pièces de théâtre, poèmes, chansons, dessins, peintures, collages, photos et caricatures

Critères: langue française, police lisible, 3 textes maximum /auteur (5000 mots au total)

Ouvert à tout type de public

Quelques bulletins intéressants: La Gazette du Consulat français - Nouvelle Orleans et Du Musée Acadien à Érath: La Parole - <http://www.acadianmuseum.com/Nov08LaParole.pdf>

Elaine F. Clément
Relations Communautaires
Conseil pour le Développement du Français en Louisiane
217 rue Principale Ouest
Lafayette, LA 70501
337-262-5810; 800-259-5810 (gratuit aux E-U)
337-262-5812 (fax)
elainefc@bellsouth.net
www.codofil.org

