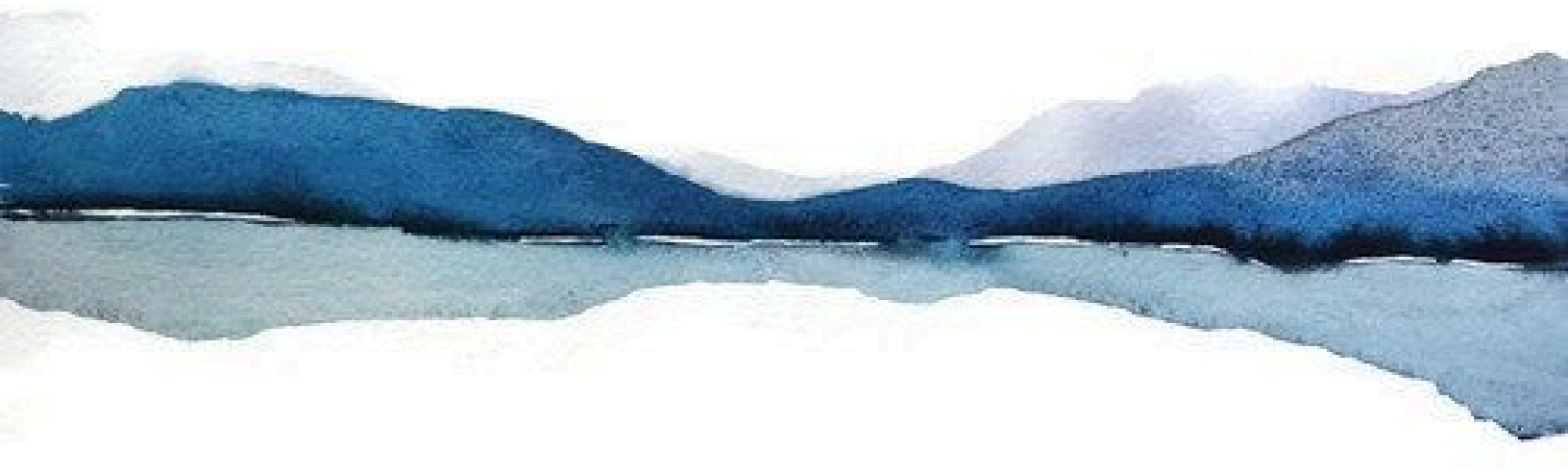




Histoire de test

Histoire de test

Robin de Mourat



Sommaire

Chapitre 1	3
Chapitre 2	16
Références	19
Glossaire	0
Index des auteurs	20
Notes	21

Chapitre 1

Why Blockchains Fork: A Tale of Two Cryptocurrencies

Bitcoin and Ethereum have both seen high-profile forks in the past year, spawning separate coins with different rules. The splits come down to diverging ideologies and the laws of network consensus.


By **Rob Marvin** (Chartier, 1992, p. 12) ¹

On August 1st, a new cryptocurrency called Bitcoin Cash² appeared online. For the first time in Bitcoin's eight-year history, the original blockchain network underwent what's called a "hard fork." A small faction of Bitcoin (BTC) miners split off onto their own blockchain network, spawning Bitcoin Cash (BCH). (Blasselle, 2008) ³

Test. (« Amelie Lens @ LaPlage de Glazart for Cercle », s. d.)



Amelie Lens @ LaPlage de Glazart for Cercle

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Source: Cercle (youtube: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1q-1Bpy168g>)

Why the split? The technical answer lies in the long-standing Bitcoin community debate over block capacity, the nuances of which we'll get into shortly. More broadly, the Bitcoin fork speaks to a fundamental ideological rift over what's more important: preserving the decentralized nature and independent control of the Bitcoin network, or accelerating transaction speeds to make the cryptocurrency more viable for mainstream e-commerce and payments. (Blasselle, 2008) .

test qui va mieux maintenant que j'essais d'aller mieux (Blasselle, 2008) .

Bitcoin's split is the second high-profile cryptocurrency fork in the past year, after a smart contract vulnerability and subsequent hack led to a split on the Ethereum blockchain in 2016. The result: Ether (ETH) and Ethereum Classic (ETC). Bitcoin and Ethereum's forks came about for entirely different reasons, yet the parallels between the splits can explain a lot about the complicated nature of reaching a consensus on major decisions within a blockchain network. When an impasse is reached, a fork may follow.


Collectively, all four Bitcoin and Ethereum coins still sit near or at the top of the constantly fluctuating cryptocurrency market capitalization index. But you shouldn't necessarily take a coin's market cap at face value, according to Peter Van Valkenburgh, Director of Research for Coin Center, a nonprofit organization focused on the policy issues facing cryptocurrencies.

"The headlines are focusing on 'Wow, Bitcoin just gave birth to a \$10 billion baby,'" said Valkenburgh. "But the reality is, until there's liquidity on these markets — enough people trading their Bitcoin Cash coins on exchanges and making transactions on the Bitcoin blockchain — the market capitalization is really based on artificial scarcity. That's bad economics."

The concepts and technologies at play can be confusing even for software experts to wrap their heads around. PCMag spoke to Valkenburgh to sort through how a blockchain fork works, how the Bitcoin and Ethereum splits parallel one another, and what the future may hold for the newly minted Bitcoin Cash.



Amelie Lens @ LaPlage de Glazart for Cercle

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Blockchain Networks: A Quick Explainer

If you don't understand what a blockchain network is and how it works, then the rest of this article will be even more confusing. To help, Valkenburgh gave a succinct explanation of the mechanics underlying the Bitcoin blockchain.


“The reality is, there are no Bitcoins, they don't exist. They're a construct of software and people's imaginations. The only thing that describes the existence of

Bitcoin is the blockchain, a ledger of all transactions,” said Valkenburgh.

A blockchain is made up of two primary components. First is the peer-to-peer (P2P) network of computers around the world, often called nodes, collectively validating and bundling batches of encrypted transactions together into code blocks. Each block is then added to the end of the chronological chain, stored not in one central location but, rather, synchronized on each node across the network.



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Since the blockchain is decentralized, no one single party (such as a bank, financial institution, or government) can control what happens on the network. At the same time, the blockchain gives you consensus agreement and timestamped, tamper-proof data. This eliminates the need for online third parties to facilitate that transaction. Test qui va mieux .

“The Bitcoin blockchain records every event throughout Bitcoin’s history — new coins and evidence of transfers — back to 2009 when the network started,” said Valkenburgh. “Every computer on the network also has to be running compatible software so that the nodes can see and validate transactions. So, if your software is not compatible or if you fail to meet or invalidate any of the consensus rules baked into the Bitcoin code base, then the network would ignore your transaction. That’s all it is to have a Bitcoin: the ability to broadcast a valid transaction and transfer that balance.”

These “Trustless Consensus” rules include concepts such as Proof of Work, public and private key encryption, and most importantly in this instance, a cap of one megabyte (MB) on Bitcoin block size. This particular rule has been a point of contention between Bitcoin core developers and the miners who are coding new blocks since the dawn of the network — and it’s the ongoing debate that ultimately led to the Bitcoin Cash fork.

This is Jong Snow.... He's the Kim in the North



Breaking Down the Bitcoin Fork

Like every other cryptocurrency or public blockchain, Bitcoin is open-source software. Changes and modifications to how that software works need to be approved by consensus and every CPU gets a vote. As Valkenburgh explained, if a group of nodes modify their software without consensus, those nodes then invalidate a rule held by the rest of the network and create their own fork of the blockchain.

“If you break any of the consensus rules, then the network will ignore you. If you and a bunch of people choose to break it in a certain way, you’ll all then be compatible on a parallel network,” said Valkenburgh. “What happened with Bitcoin Cash is, a small minority of miners and enthusiasts frustrated with their perception of the scaling debate made those modifications and forked Bitcoin.”

Bitcoin Cash increases the block size to 8 MB. The reason miners want to increase block size in the first place is pretty simple: As Bitcoin has grown in popularity, the network has come under heavier strain to process and validate the transaction load. As a result, transactions have started backlogging. Completion times have ballooned from an average time of 10 minutes to a high of more than 40 hours during a slowdown this past June.

Bitcoin Network Transaction Speeds, 2016–2017

Increasing the block size has been the subject of heated debate in the Bitcoin community for more than two years. Bitcoin Cash simply forked it into reality and increased the block size to 8 MB. Though, in point of fact, Bitcoin Cash actually stole another fork’s thunder.

At the Consensus 2017 blockchain conference in New York this past May, a prominent group of international Bitcoin companies announced the New York Agreement, which resolved to introduce a hard fork within six months called Segwit2X. This fork also planned to change the block size but compromised on the contentious issue by only raising the capacity to 2 MB. Some factions of the community felt that block size shouldn’t be modified at all, while others (such as the nodes now running Bitcoin Cash) believed simply doubling the size wasn’t enough.

Segwit2X currently still has the support of the vast majority of the Bitcoin network which, in essence, makes it a software update as long as the consensus of nodes upgrades to it. Jeff Garzik, CEO of enterprise blockchain company Bloq and a former Bitcoin core developer, is leading Segwit2X development. In spite of the

release of Bitcoin Cash, Garzik said that Segwit2X is pushing forward with its own fork to upgrade Bitcoin.

What We Can Learn From Ethereum

The impetus for the Ethereum fork was a much more dramatic hack and Ether heist rather than good 'ol fashioned network stress. Nevertheless, the value and relative stability of both the ETH and ETC cryptocurrencies in the time since the fork shows the possibility for a successful path forward.

Some background on Ethereum and its fork: The Ethereum blockchain network is different from Bitcoin in that, beyond the cryptocurrency it powers (Ether), it's also a blockchain application platform for building smart contracts and decentralized apps. Ethereum also has more support from major tech companies and enterprise organizations, including the more than 150 members of the Enterprise Ethereum Alliance.

Ethereum is also governed a bit differently. While the Ethereum blockchain is a decentralized network with consensus voting, the platform was designed and is still overseen by the core developers who make up the Ethereum Foundation, including Ethereum co-creator Vitalik Buterin. When a vulnerability in a smart contract called the Decentralized Autonomous Organization (DAO) resulted in a heist of \$50 million worth of Ether, Buterin and the developers fought fire with fire: they hacked the hackers and reclaimed the cryptocurrency.

Mon beau réseau roi des forêts

Slide 1

Conformément à ce que nous avons décrit ci-dessus comme la première tâche d'une histoire de l'annotation, nous commencerons par un repérage des formes sous lesquelles se présente la note à l'époque de l'Humanisme. Afin de ne pas préjuger du résultat de l'enquête, nous ne ferons pas *a priori* de séparation entre notes marginales manuscrites et notes marginales imprimées en écartant de notre champ d'investigation l'une ou l'autre de ces espèces. Nous les examinerons donc successivement pour voir s'il y a finalement lieu ou non d'établir une distinction ; après quoi nous examinerons une troisième forme matérielle de production de la note, celle de sa publication en recueils, phénomène intellectuel et éditorial très important aux XVe et XVIe siècles.

Slide 2

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Mon beau réseau roi des forêts

The debate came when deciding how to proceed from there. Buterin and the core developers were faced with a decision: If they intervened and create a new version of the network, it would fix the vulnerability and reimburse the DAO investors. At the same time, Ethereum's official documentation stated that decentralized apps should exist "without any possibility of...censorship, fraud, or third-party interference." Essentially, violating a core principle of the blockchain in order to save it.

Ma timeline cool

L'ouragan Harvey, le plus puissant aux Etats-Unis depuis Katrina en 2005, a atteint les côtes du Texas dans la nuit de vendredi 25 à samedi 26 août. Peu avant, le président Donald Trump avait déclaré cet Etat en situation de catastrophe naturelle.

Harvey n'a cessé de se renforcer pendant son approche de la côte sud du pays et il a frappé avec toute la violence d'un ouragan de catégorie 4 – sur une échelle qui en compte 5 –, et des vents à 215 km/h. Il a touché terre à une cinquantaine de kilomètres à l'est de la ville de Corpus Christi, entre Port Aransas et Port O'Connor, vendredi vers 22 heures (samedi à 5 heures du matin, heure française), selon un tweet du centre national des ouragans. Il devrait déverser plus de 90 cm de pluie le long de la côte texane et sur certaines parties de la Louisiane.

En savoir plus sur http://www.lemonde.fr/planete/article/2017/08/26/l-ouragan-harvey-qui-s-apprete-a-frapper-le-texas-passe-en-categorie-4-sur-une-echelle-de-5_5176742_3244.html#SrQZEJtHJ5SRAQsM.99

Donald Trump avait déclaré plus tôt dans la soirée l'état de catastrophe naturelle, une mesure permettant de débloquer davantage de fonds fédéraux et de faciliter l'aide. « A la demande du gouverneur du Texas, j'ai signé la déclaration de catastrophe naturelle, qui libère toute la puissance de

l'aide du gouvernement >> fédéral, a annoncé le président américain dans un tweet. En savoir plus sur http://www.lemonde.fr/planete/article/2017/08/26/l-ouragan-harvey-qui-s-apprete-a-frapper-le-texas-passe-en-categorie-4-sur-une-echelle-de-5_5176742_3244.html#SrQZEJtHJ5SRAQsM.99

Ma timeline cool

“When the fork happened, there was a major ideological discrepancy for Ethereum,” explained Valkenburgh. “One side believed all the miners should get together and reverse this transaction, fix the flaws in the smart contract code corrupted by the hacking attempt, and give everyone who put their money into the DAO their money back. Immutability is less important than keeping an equitable system that functions. The other side said [the DAO] is an uncensorable smart contract that should continue running and not be reversed. So, by rolling back the DAO hack, you’re breaking a [core tenet], and we’re going to maintain the faith.”

The community ultimately decided to go ahead with the fork, with the new Foundation-led network maintaining the Ethereum name (ETH) and the latter group choosing not to move to the new blockchain and instead becoming Ethereum Classic. Despite questions of whether Ether would survive the split or if Ethereum Classic could be a viable currency, the networks navigated the fork and both remain active and viable cryptocurrencies today (although ETH has skyrocketed in value as compared to ETC). Valkenburgh said this comes down to the strength of Ethereum’s community and could serve as an example for Bitcoin’s fork.

“I was on the side of Ether but, to my surprise, the vibrant developer community working on Ethereum Classic has helped the price rise slowly from \$2 when it emerged to around \$14 today. Ethereum at the time was about \$10 and recently has averaged around \$225,” said Valkenburgh. “Maybe we’ll see that with Bitcoin Cash. There are definitely strong ideological differences in both examples. But the difference in this case is, Ethereum’s fork had less to do with technology and design than what to do about equity and this one ‘bad apple’ transaction. With Bitcoin, you have this impasse with varying technical solutions.”

https://cdn-images-1.medium.com/max/1600/0*_Ut48fA2KRLbUI9q.

What’s the Future of Bitcoin?

The saga of Bitcoin, Bitcoin Cash, and the Segwit2X fork is ongoing. Thus far, support for Bitcoin Cash has been divisive among the Bitcoin exchanges, but the tide seems to be turning. Bitfinex and Kraken, two of the top five exchanges (platforms for buying, selling, trading, and exchanging cryptocurrencies) announced support in advance of the split. The big holdout had been Coinbase, the most popular online exchange, which had stated it would not support BCH — until announcing it will add support by 2018. For those worried about how the fork would affect Bitcoin’s market value, after a brief dip following the split, Bitcoin

rebounded to set a new record. After breaking the \$3,000-per-Bitcoin threshold, the original cryptocurrency has hovered around \$3,300-\$3,400 this week. ⁴

Beyond the short-term controversy over what exchanges support Bitcoin Cash, the larger debate that will shape Bitcoin's future comes down to centralization versus decentralization. The power of a blockchain network lies in its ability to facilitate trusted online transactions without a third party in the middle. Bitcoin was originally conceived as a P2P electronic cash system for global transactions. The debate over block size and transaction speeds all comes back to Bitcoin's viability as an alternative to banks and credit card companies for mainstream online transactions.

The goal in this case would be to accelerate transaction speeds and reduce latency to the point where a consumer could walk up to a checkout counter and buy groceries with Bitcoin, without waiting an hour or more for the transaction to be validated. To do this, however, Valkenburgh explained that the network itself might be forced into centralizing a decentralized system. (*Blasselle, 2008*)

"When data goes through the internet, it has latency. Sending a Bitcoin transaction from the US to China takes longer than sending packets from me to you in New York. And the latency gets worse the more data being sent," said Valkenburgh. "Bitcoin blocks need to propagate through the network to validate and start building the next block on the chain. And if the blocks are big, they propagate slowly and unevenly." (*Barbier, 2012*)

Miners always want to hear about a new block first. If blocks get larger and larger, leading to substantially more latency, then Valkenburgh said there's a strong incentive for miners to geographically co-locate within the same region. That's a slippery slope, one that colors in the other side of the debate over block size. What's more important: maintaining the decentralized autonomy of the Bitcoin network or furthering Bitcoin's charge to revolutionize global payments? (*Blasselle, 2008*)

"What would be likely is, all the miners decide to geographically co-locate in Western China where there's cheap hydroelectric power or in Iceland or possibility the Pacific Northwest. The fundamental role miners play could then be more easily controlled, either by a cartel of miners who get together privately to block or censor transactions or, more likely, from a government," said Valkenburgh. "It's sacrificing censorship resistance for the ability to use your smartphone to buy a Coca-Cola with a Bitcoin."⁵

Valkenburgh is a staunch supporter of maintaining decentralization but said the debate over block size is mostly because we haven't figured out a better solution. The inability to execute cross-border payments and trustless, online transactions were considered a fundamental flaw of electronic cash systems — until Bitcoin creator Satoshi Nakamoto found a way to build one that didn't. With the pace at which cryptocurrencies and decentralized blockchain technology is evolving, the

Bitcoin and Ethereum forks may ultimately be remembered as nothing but footnotes for what came next.

Test qui va bien.

Ok ça roule bien. (Bert, 2014) .⁶

Chapitre 2

My Son Is Gender Creative

https://cdn-images-1.medium.com/max/1600/1*9nlg-S9zYYlLQLzlchAcZQ.jpeg Matt Duron and His son C.J.

Every day this summer before sewing camp, Matt Duron would take his younger son, 10-year-old C.J., to the craft store. The only boy in the class, and a creative overachiever, C.J. insisted on picking out new fabrics and patterns before the actual training started. According to his mom Lori's blog, "Raising My Rainbow," C.J. has created a lot of drag queen-inspired art in his short life, including felt interpretations of some of his favorite stars from *RuPaul's Drag Race* — all with a little help from his dad.

C.J. isn't much like Matt was at 10. He doesn't play football or like trucks and guns. He prefers Barbies and the color pink, so much so that when he was 3 years old, Lori had his vision tested to determine if he could even see the color blue. C.J. is gender nonconforming, meaning he very much considers himself a boy but doesn't exist within the typical confines placed on youthful masculinity. Needless to say, for Matt, raising C.J. has been a departure from the life he lived as a boy, in a home where even his mom was a "tomboy." Parenthood pivoted Matt's journey from that of a former college football player and Orange County cop to that of a reluctant activist, rallying for his son's right to freely express himself while facing one hell of a learning curve.

https://cdn-images-1.medium.com/max/1600/1*GD-9BT-efbsl1NE3ngJqCw.png

My wife and I have been married for 17 years. We started dating in high school and have enjoyed a great, healthy marriage. I was a police officer in Orange County for almost 20 years, many of which were spent as a detective, after a brief stint as a firefighter at the start of my career. I retired last year and now have more time than ever to spend with C.J. and his 14-year-old brother Chase.

https://cdn-images-1.medium.com/max/1600/1*JCz5v9MeCXB2ictpPWGEg.jpeg

From a young age, Chase has always been exactly what you'd expect from a "typical" boy. He was into sports and trucks and everything else that was considered masculine. When C.J. was born, we expected more of the same. But starting around age 2, we found out that C.J.'s interests were vastly different — he had no interest in the Thomas the Train or the other "boy" hand-me-downs from his brother.

During this time, we spent a lot of time hanging out with other cops and their families. Especially in the detective's bureau, everyone's families become very

intertwined because our hours were so crazy and we would often have the same days off. I found that anytime my friends had daughters, C.J. would get lost in their rooms for hours, playing with the dolls and all of their “girl” toys.

The same thing happened during trips to Target. Chase would ask to check out the toys and take C.J. with him, only to lose his younger brother to the all-pink Barbie aisle until it was time to leave. What struck us most is how full of life he was when playing in the pink aisle or with his friend’s dolls. To be honest with you, it was crazy to witness, and we wondered if his behavior was “normal.”

When C.J. was 3 or 4, Lori began doing research to find out what was going on. But there wasn’t much out there that explained our situation. Basically, it boiled down to two terms — “gender creative” and “gender dysphoria,” which I absolutely hated because it named my child’s identity in a way that gave it a negative connotation.

There’s nothing negative about the way C.J. is. He’s not dysphoric, searching for some answer.

He’s super happy just being himself.

We also turned to local doctors for help. Unfortunately, a lot of the questions they asked seemed to insinuate or suggest sexual deviancy in some way. That made me angry and disgusted. It also made me stop trusting them when it came to C.J.’s preferences. I told Lori we were going to raise C.J. the same way we raised Chase — instilling the same values and virtues — but that we would follow his lead and love him no matter what. I was like, “If he loves Barbies, let’s give him Barbies. If he loves wearing dresses, let’s buy him dresses.”

https://cdn-images-1.medium.com/max/1600/1*KvZULZGybURu5x4nPkRLDg.jpeg

Not that it was easy. We did go through periods of depriving him of Barbies and toys like that, thinking if we didn’t allow him to play with that stuff, he would get into more masculine toys. But C.J. was unhappy. That’s been part of the reason why we’ve been so open about our experiences raising him — we wanted to create a conversation that wasn’t about changing who your child is, but that offered practical advice to parents raising gender-creative children. Because when we first started searching for information, there wasn’t much of it; we were asking questions that weren’t getting answered.

A lot of people would ask us if C.J. was gay. My response was simple: “C.J. is 5 years old. There isn’t sexuality behind his behavior.”

Based on research, we do realize that if a child is gender creative or gender non-binary, the probability of him becoming gay or transgender is extremely high. But we’ll cross that bridge when we come to it. Overall, my basic feeling is, “Who gives a shit?” And: “It’s not fair to expect him to know all that stuff right now.”

I'd be lying, though, if I said we hadn't lost friends due to our decision to support C.J. That's one of the things that sucks. When you go through something like this as a family, you realize that a lot of your friends are merely acquaintances — people who will fall by the wayside when things get shitty or hard.

Such former “friends” would openly question our choices, or make comments about us needing to go to church more often.

We are, in fact, Christians. But it's hard to be involved with most churches given C.J.'s gender-creative identity since a lot of them don't agree with his lifestyle, or the lifestyle we're building around our family. I don't want to send my kids to youth group and find out they're preaching homophobia or saying there's something wrong with transgender people. I never want my kids to feel like they were born wrong, and I definitely don't want my older son to think that about his brother.

Religious or not, everyone is always after definitions. I hate, though, putting labels on things, especially kids. Childhood is all about growth and fluidity. Our son might be 10 years old now and using terms like gender creative, but when he's 13 or 14 years old, he might be using terms like, “I'm gay, and I like men.” That's an issue we've had to struggle with — being able to respect him for who he is without letting our attempts to understand him limit who he tells us he is.

To that end, C.J. has always been the best at explaining who he is. Often, he just says, “I'm a boy who likes girl things.”

Chase is in high school now, and he's the most incredible big brother. He's extremely protective, almost to a fault. If a waitress calls C.J. “she” or misgenders him in any way — whether it's because of his long hair or his preference for T-shirts with feminine cuts — Chase is quick to say, “That's my brother!” Likewise, I take C.J. to Chase's football practices — he's a bit of a star on his team — and C.J. freaks out while watching him play. He's so impressed by Chase's talent and skill. In that way, I've hopefully taught both of them to celebrate each other's differences.

My relationship with Lori makes raising C.J. easier, too. If you look at the statistics, most parents with gender-variant children get divorced. Oftentimes, the trouble is that one parent supports the child's gender expression and the other doesn't. So Lori and I have always prioritized being on the same team, no matter what happens. We talk about everything before we do it and tend to our marriage first, because we recognize that our marriage is the nucleus of our family.

That's not to say there aren't days when I don't know what I'm doing, and days when we don't know what we're doing. I often wonder if I've screwed something up.

But I think if you're a good parent, you have to wonder that.¹

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Mentions: [p. 12](#)

Index des auteurs

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Mentions: [p. 3](#)

Blasselle Bruno

Mentions: [p. 14](#), [p. 14](#), [p. 22](#), [p. 3](#), [p. 4](#), [p. 4](#), [p. 21](#)

Bert Jean-François

Mentions: [p. 15](#)

Barbier Frédéric

Mentions: [p. 14](#)

Notes

1 This is a nice note. A buildpack that installs PrinceXML on Heroku. A buildpack that installs PrinceXML on Heroku. A buildpack that installs PrinceXML on Heroku. A buildpack that installs PrinceXML on Heroku. A buildpack that installs PrinceXML on Heroku. A buildpack that installs PrinceXML on Heroku. A buildpack that installs PrinceXML on Heroku.

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5 test qui va mieux (Blasselle, 2008) .

6



Amelie Lens @ LaPlage de Glazart for Cercle

Amelie Lens @ LaPlage de Glazart for Cercle  Amelie Lens <https://www.facebook.com/amelielensmusic/> <https://soundcloud.com/amelielens> Big thanks to LaPlage de Glazart for their warm welcome (<https://www.facebook.com/LaplageDeGlazart/>) And to our partner TRAX Magazine (<https://www.facebook.com/traxmagazine/>) _____ Video credits: Artist: Amelie Lens Produced by Cercle Executive producers: Philippe Tuchmann & Derek Barbolla Directed by: Derek Barbolla Assisted by: Pol Souchier & Quentin Eynaud Sound Engineer: Aurélien Assisted by: Aurélien Moisan Directors of photography: Anatole Vaillant & Jérémie Tridard Live Editor: Agathe Faccendini _____ Follow us on <http://www.cercle.live>

Source: Cercle (youtube: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1q-1Bpy168g>)

7 This is a note from (Blasselle, 2008).

Histoire de test

plutôt pas mal

Robin de Mourat