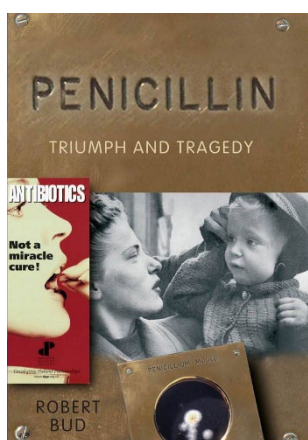


Les nouveautés

BIBLIOTHÈQUE DE L'IHPST

Juin 2026



Auteur(s) : **Robert Bud**

Titre : **Penicillin : triumph and tragedy**

Éditeur : Oxford University Press

Date de parution : 15/01/2009

Cote : 610 BUD PENI

Penicillin is the drug of the twentieth century. Using a wealth of new research, Robert Bud sets the discovery and use of penicillin in the broader context of social and cultural change across the world. His book will be of great interest to historians, scientists, and anyone wishing to understand this drug's seismic impact on our lives.



Auteur(s) : **Delord, Julien**

Titre : **L'extinction d'espèce : histoire d'un concept et enjeux éthiques**

Éditeur : Publications scientifiques du Muséum

Collection : Archives

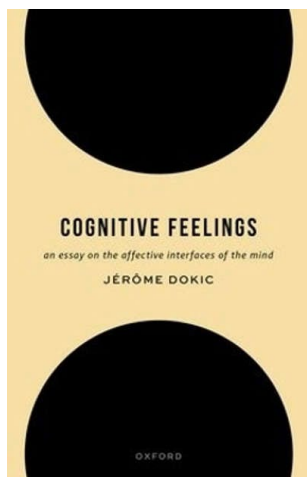
Date de parution : 22/12/2010

Cote : 570 DELO EXTI

«Durant les neuf derniers millénaires, l'humanité s'est conduite en tant qu'espèce pionnière invasive. Cette espèce est individualiste, agressive et envahissante. Elle tente d'exterminer ou de supprimer d'autres espèces» : ce constat implacable du philosophe Arne Naess nous invite à repenser la nature écocidaire de l'espèce humaine. Comment cette destruction massive et inconsidérée de nos espèces-soeurs a-t-elle pu rester si longtemps invisible et impensée ? Contre quelles résistances théologique, scientifique, culturelle ou encore morale l'émergence de ce concept a-t-elle buté ? Et aujourd'hui, sur quelles bases éthiques fonder le deuil des espèces perdues et la conservation des espèces en danger ?

Cet ouvrage, qui envisage le phénomène d'extinction d'espèce dans ses dimensions historiques, scientifiques et morales, nous invite à prendre du recul face à l'urgence actuelle de la crise de la biodiversité. Il aborde l'origine historique du concept d'extinction ainsi que ses racines mythologiques. Il rappelle la formalisation progressive de ce phénomène par des savants aussi divers que Palissy, Hooke, Cuvier, Lamarck ou Darwin. Il replace les débats sur les extinctions dans la perspective des sensibilités à la nature. Il interroge la nature même de ce concept d'extinction d'espèce par opposition à la notion de mort individuelle. Et si les espèces pouvaient «revivre» ? Cela changerait le jugement que l'éthique environnementale porte sur la disparition des espèces et la

«sixième extinction de masse» qui s'annonce. Au final, l'auteur propose la définition d'une norme de vie (la sauvageté) à même de réconcilier espèces humaine et non-humaines au sein de l'odyssée de l'évolution.



Auteur(s) : **Jérôme Dokic**

Titre : **Cognitive feelings : an essay on the affective interfaces of the mind**

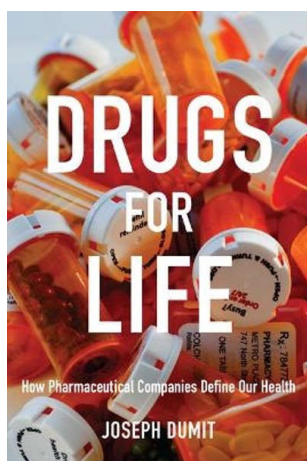
Éditeur : Oxford University Press

Date de parution : 18/11/2025

Cote : **159 DOKI COGN**

This book proposes a comprehensive theory of cognitive feelings, also referred to as 'noetic', 'epistemic', or 'metacognitive' feelings. There are pivotal moments in our mental lives when, even before we have explicitly thought or reflected on the matter, we become aware of our own epistemic relationship with the world and the extent to which we can exert control over it. The book analyses these moments and the subjective experiences involved, which can be fleeting or more lasting. These

experiences are cognitive feelings, such as feelings of familiarity, knowing, confidence, rightness, understanding, certainty, presence, and reality and, on the negative side, feelings of unfamiliarity or strangeness, not knowing, wrongness, perplexity, doubt, uncertainty, absence, and unreality. Some cognitive feelings have evocative names, such as the tip-of-the-tongue experience, the 'aha' moment, or the 'eureka' effect. The set of cognitive feelings has fuzzy boundaries and shares similarities with other experiences, such as surprise, curiosity, and interest, but also with intuitions, hunches, or presentiments. The book puts forward a unified account of cognitive feelings as genuine affective experiences that play a constitutive role in the geography and economy of the mind at the interfaces between perception, memory, imagination, belief, and action. Like ordinary emotions, cognitive feelings have both an evaluative and a motivational dimension. Specifically, they are based on monitoring features of an individual's epistemic situation and generate action tendencies aimed at improving it. The book also presents detailed applications of this account to two main types of cognitive feelings, namely feelings of reality and familiarity. It examines the role of these feelings in various domains such as virtual reality, aesthetic experiences, and self-transcendent experiences (i.e., experiences in which the apparent boundaries between the self and the external world are altered). The methodology is philosophical analysis informed by empirical studies in cognitive science.



Auteur(s) : **Joseph Dumit**

Titre : **Drugs for life : how pharmaceutical companies define our health**

Éditeur : Duke University Press

Collection : Experimental Futures

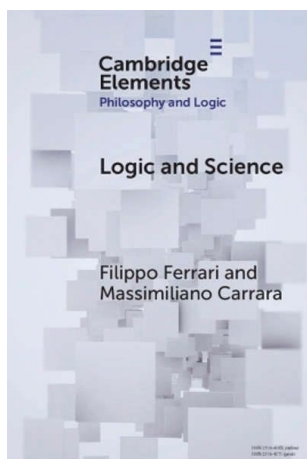
Date de parution : 03/09/2012

Cote : **610 DUMI DRUG**

*Every year the average number of prescriptions purchased by Americans increases, as do healthcare expenditures, which are projected to reach one-fifth of the U.S. gross domestic product by 2020. In *Drugs for Life*, Joseph Dumit considers how our burgeoning consumption of medicine and cost of healthcare not only came to be, but also came to be taken for granted. For several years, Dumit attended pharmaceutical*

*industry conferences; spoke with marketers, researchers, doctors, and patients; and surveyed the industry's literature regarding strategies to expand markets for prescription drugs. He concluded that underlying the continual growth in medications, disease categories, costs, and insecurity is a relatively new perception of ourselves as inherently ill and in need of chronic treatment. This perception is based on clinical trials that we have largely outsourced to pharmaceutical companies. Those companies in turn see clinical trials as investments and measure the value of those investments by the size of the market and profits that they will create. They only ask questions for which the answer is more medicine. *Drugs for Life* challenges our*

understanding of health, risks, facts, and clinical trials, the very concepts used by pharmaceutical companies to grow markets to the point where almost no one can imagine a life without prescription drugs.



Auteur(s) : **Filippo Ferrari - Massimiliano Carrara**

Titre : **Logic and Science : An Exploration of Logical Anti-Exceptionalism**

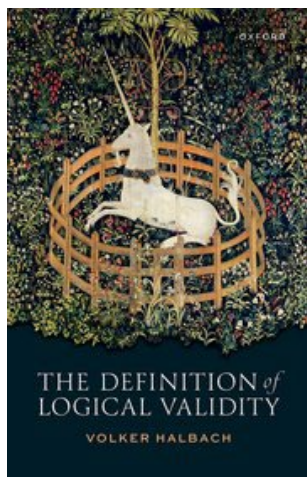
Éditeur : Cambridge University Press

Collection : Elements in Philosophy and Logic

Date de parution : 10/04/2025

Cote : 160 FERR LOGI

This Element delves into the relationship between logic and the sciences, a topic brought to prominence by Quine, who regarded logic as methodologically and epistemologically akin to the sciences. For this reason, Quine is seen as the forefather of anti-exceptionalism about logic (AEL), a stance that has become prevalent in the philosophy of logic today. Despite its popularity and the volume of research it inspires, some core issues still lack clarity. For one thing, most works in the debate remain vague on what should count as logic and what should count as a science. Furthermore, the terms of the comparison are rarely specified and discussed in a systematic way. This Element purports to advance the debate on these crucial issues with the hope of fostering our understanding of the fundamentals of AEL.



Auteur(s) : **Volker Halbach**

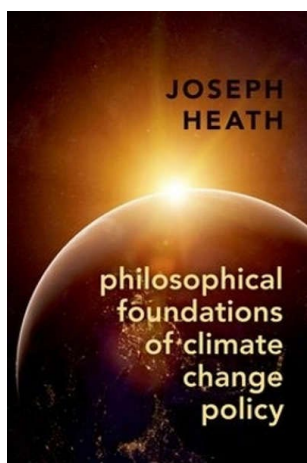
Titre : **The Definition of Logical Validity**

Éditeur : Oxford University Press

Date de parution : 25/09/2025

Cote : 160 HALB DEFI

What does it mean for a conclusion to follow logically from other sentences? Logical consequence is at the basis of any rational reasoning. Textbooks generally give a precise and formal account of logical consequence, but rarely provide a justification for this account. In this monograph the foundations of logical consequence are examined.



Auteur(s) : **Joseph Heath**

Titre : **Philosophical foundations of climate change policy**

Éditeur : Oxford University Press Inc

Date de parution : 28/11/2025

Cote : 570 HEAT PHIL

There is widespread agreement that something must be done to combat anthropogenic climate change. And yet what is the extent of our obligations? It would clearly be unjust for us to allow global warming to reach dangerous levels. But what is the nature of this injustice? Providing a plausible philosophical specification of the wrongness of our present inaction has proven surprisingly difficult. Much of this is due to the temporal structure of the problem, or the fact that there is such a significant

delay between our actions and the effects that they produce. Many normative theories that sound plausible when applied to contemporaneous problems generate surprising or perverse results when applied to problems that extend over long periods of time, involving effects on individuals who have not yet been born. So while states have a range of sensible climate change policies at their disposal, the philosophical foundations of these policies remains indeterminate. By far the most influential philosophical position has been the variant of utilitarianism most popular among economists, which maintains that we have an obligation to maximize the well-being of all people, from now until the end of time. Climate change represents an obvious failure of maximization. Many environmental philosophers, however, find this argument unpersuasive, because it also implies that we have an obligation to maximize economic growth. Yet their attempts to provide alternative foundations for policy have proven unpersuasive. Joseph Heath presents an approach to thinking about climate change policy grounded in social contract theory, which focuses on the fairness of existing institutions, not the welfare of future generations, in order to generate a set of plausible policy prescriptions.



Auteur(s) : **Lars Jaeger - Michel Dacorogna**

Titre : **Where is Science Leading Us? : and what can we do to Steer it ?**

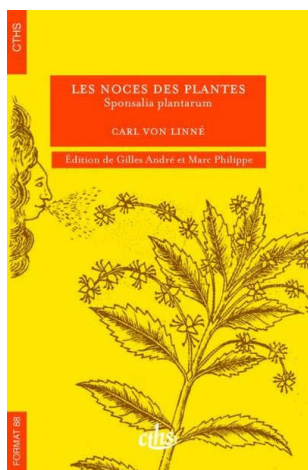
Éditeur : Springer International Publishing

Date de parution : 04/01/2024

Cote : 501 JAEG WHER

This book charts the evolution of the sciences and technologies that have shaped our modern age like nothing else in the last 60 years. As well as describing many exciting developments, it will also highlight the challenges and dangers of the technologies that have emerged from them. While science and technology have brought about enormous and often astonishing improvements in our quality of life, they have often

also brought with them considerable risks, including the risk of human extinction. We place particular emphasis on the aspects that directly impact us as human beings: Artificial Intelligence (AI), enhancements of our brains/minds through innovative neuro-technologies, and the integration of nanotechnology into our bodies for early disease detection and elimination. What philosophical implications arise from these transformations? Authored by two theoretical physicists who are also experts in economics and capital markets - a rather rare combination - the book will explain the developments of modern science and the resulting technologies. It also examines the current state of play and emerging developments in a manner accessible to non-scientists. Based on their own experience and the analysis, the authors also propose ways in which science can progress more harmoniously in future.



Auteur(s) : **Linné, Carl von (1707-1778)**

Titre : **Les nocces des plantes [= Sponsalia plantarum]**

Éditeur : CTHS

Collection : CTHS format

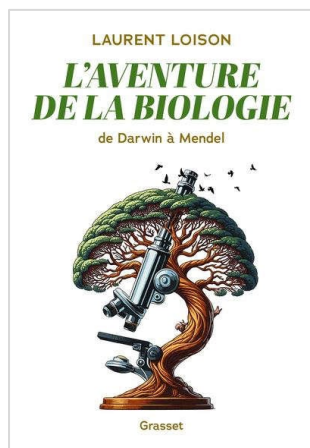
Date de parution : 11/09/2025

Cote : 570 LINN NOCE

According to the semantic definition of logical consequence or validity, an argument is logically valid if, and only if, the conclusion is true under all interpretations under which also all premisses are true. The semantic definition is only a general pattern, and Volker Halbach presents a specific way of spelling out this definition. In contrast to the predominant approaches, truth is taken to be a primitive notion, which is not reduced

away by a mathematical definition. An interpretation of a sentence is obtained by replacing non-logical terms uniformly with arbitrary other terms of the same grammatical kind. This conception of interpretations is in line

with naïve and straightforward understandings of interpretations that hark back at least to the middle ages. The resulting definition of logical validity combines two advantages: first, it is universal in the sense that it applies not only to a restricted language, but to the entire in which the definition is stated. This is in contrast to definitions of logical validity in higher-order languages. Secondly, it admits the intended interpretation, that is, the interpretation of sentences at their face value without any re-interpretation. Thus, logical consequence is trivial preserving truth. The usual model-theoretic definition lacks this property, although it has always taken to be fundamental to logical consequence and warrants its usefulness in philosophy.



Auteur(s) : **Loison, Laurent**

Titre : **L'aventure de la biologie : de Darwin à Mendel**

Éditeur : Grasset

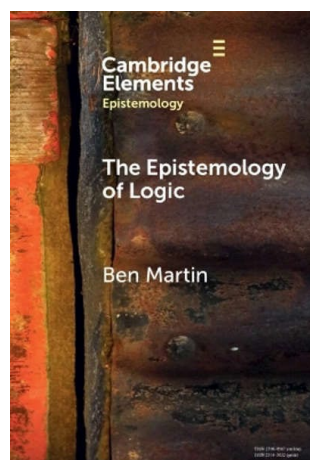
Collection : Essai

Date de parution : 15/10/2025

Cote : 570 LOIS AVEN

Nous sommes au XIXe siècle. Aux quatre coins de l'Europe, cinq hommes s'affairent ; ils sont zoologiste, médecin, naturaliste, physiologiste, moine. Le premier, Jean-Baptiste de Lamarck, s'attelle à classer ces animaux mal-aimés, les invertébrés, dans les coulisses du tout nouveau Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle à Paris. À Berlin,

le deuxième, Theodor Schwann, découvre à la lentille de son microscope des sphères qui se forment puis se transforment : des cellules vivantes... Le troisième, Charles Darwin, pose pied à terre après un long périple à bord du navire anglais le Beagle ; il a tout vu, tout observé, et une évidence s'impose : les espèces ont une origine unique. Le quatrième, Claude Bernard, est pris pour un fou, son laboratoire n'est plus le Collège de France mais son appartement, et son objet d'études, des chiens errants... Quant au dernier, Gregor Mendel, c'est isolé dans un monastère au fin fond de la Moravie qu'il comprend les fondements de la génétique en cultivant des dizaines de milliers de pois. Ces hommes aujourd'hui légendaires ne le savent pas encore : la biologie est née. Dans l'Europe entière, leurs aventures sont célébrées. Finies, les querelles entre fixisme et transformisme, mécanisme et vitalisme, éteints, les doutes sur l'hérédité. Nous savons maintenant d'où nous venons. Et où nous allons ! Un fabuleux voyage au coeur des sciences de la vie, pour non-scientifiques curieux et spécialistes en quête d'une histoire vivante de la biologie.



Auteur(s) : **Ben Martin**

Titre : **The Epistemology of Logic**

Éditeur : Cambridge University Press

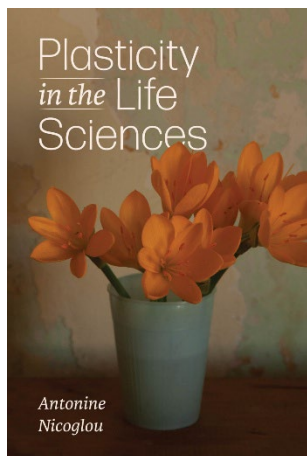
Collection : Elements in Epistemology

Date de parution : 23/10/2025

Cote : 160 MART EPIS

Compared to our appreciation of the epistemology of the sciences and mathematics, we have a relatively poor understanding of the epistemology of logic. This Element highlights three causes of this lack of progress: (i) failure to distinguish between the epistemology of logical theorising and that of good (logical) reasoning; (ii) hesitancy to base epistemology of logic on how logicians actually justify their logics, rather than our

own presumptions about logic; and (iii) a presumption that the epistemology of logic must be significantly different to other research areas, such as the recognised sciences. The Element ends by highlighting what can be achieved by avoiding these pitfalls, presenting an account of theory-choice in logic, logical predictivism, motivated by actual logical practice, which suggests that the mechanisms of theory-choice in logic are not that different to those in the recognised sciences.



Auteur(s) : **Antonine Nicoglou**
 Titre : **Plasticity in the life sciences**

Éditeur : The University of Chicago Press
 Date de parution : 06/12/2024
 Cote : **570 NICO PLAS**

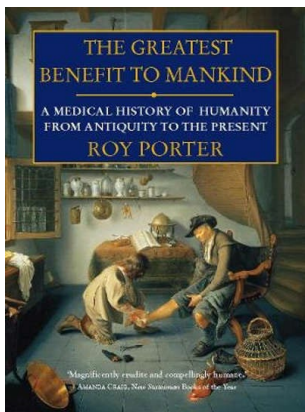
Analyzes the reasons why biologists have referred to and continue to refer to plasticity. Plasticity has become an important topic in biology, with some even wondering if it has now acquired the theoretical importance in biology that the concept of the gene enjoyed at the beginning of the last century. In this historical and epistemological study, philosopher Antonine Nicoglou shows how the recurrence of the general idea of plasticity—throughout the history of the life sciences—indicates its essential role in the way we think about life processes. Although plasticity has become a key element in new evolutionary thinking, she argues, its role in contemporary biology is also not insignificant. Rather, as mobilized in contemporary biology, plasticity most often seeks to account for the specific nature of living systems. The book is divided into two parts. The first takes up the history of plasticity from Aristotle to contemporary biology; the second part offers an original way of distinguishing between different phenomena described by “plasticity.” In the process, the author explores what has led some biologists to speak of plasticity as a way of overcoming genetic determinism.



Auteur(s) : **Papale, François**
 Titre : **Métaphysiques & sciences : identité, différence et émergence**

Éditeur : Editions matériologiques
 Collection : Sciences & philosophie
 Date de parution : 27/02/2026
 Cote : **501 PAPA META**

L'objectif de cet ouvrage collectif est d'offrir un regard critique sur la place qu'occupe aujourd'hui la métaphysique au sein de l'entreprise universitaire. Les réflexions proposées sont ancrées dans la pratique contemporaine de la philosophie des sciences. L'ouvrage est tissé autour de deux axes principaux. Premièrement, certains textes d'ordre méthodologique interrogent les modalités de la métaphysique contemporaine ainsi que son rapport à la connaissance. Le second axe consiste à offrir des analyses métaphysiques issues de l'étude des pratiques scientifiques. Ainsi, sur le plan philosophique, les auteurs abordent des sujets aussi variés qu'importants : l'objectivité, le réalisme et son bien-fondé, le réductionnisme et l'émergentisme, le pluralisme, l'agentivité, les espèces naturelles, etc. Le tout est appréhendé par l'entremise d'un dialogue avec des pratiques scientifiques tout aussi variées : l'économie, la biologie de l'évolution, la physique, la psychologie comportementale, et l'étude des populations humaines sont des exemples de terrains fertiles pour l'analyse métaphysique. La diversité des sujets couverts et des perspectives offertes par cet ouvrage collectif en fait une introduction idéale pour toute personne s'interrogeant sur ce que peut ou devrait être la métaphysique contemporaine.



Auteur(s) : **Roy Porter**

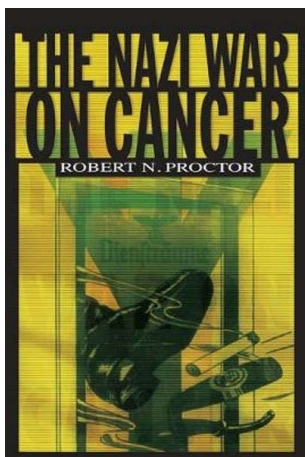
Titre : **The Greatest Benefit to Mankind : a Medical History of Humanity from Antiquity to the Present**

Éditeur : HarperCollins Publishers

Date de parution : 01/02/1999

Cote : **509.5 PORT GRE**

Medicine advances ever faster, and with it not just a capacity to overcome sickness, but to transform the very nature of life. Starting in ancient antiquity, this text charts how this health revolution came about and how life for human beings in the West has ceased, in Hobbes' memorable phrase, to be "nasty, brutish and short." Porter plots the growth of medical specialisms - pharmacology, physiology, anatomy, neurology, bacteriology - and the institutions of medicine - the hospital and asylum - to show how medical advances have often created as many problems as they have solved. The book also shows how the ancient Egyptians treated incipient baldness with a mixture of hippopotamus, lion, crocodile, goose, snake and ibex fat; how a mystery epidemic devastated ancient Athens and brought to an end the domination of that great city; and how lemons did as much as Nelson to defeat Napoleon.



Auteur(s) : **Robert Proctor**

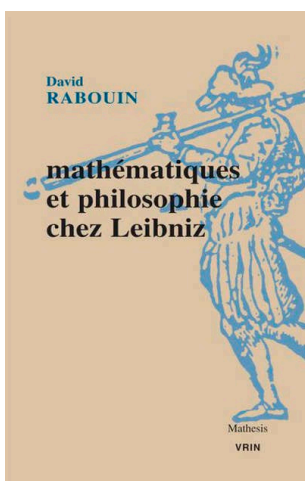
Titre : **The Nazi war on cancer**

Éditeur : Princeton University Press

Date de parution : 22/10/2000

Cote : **610 PROC NAZI**

Collaboration in the Holocaust. Murderous and torturous medical experiments. The "euthanasia" of hundreds of thousands of people with mental or physical disabilities. Widespread sterilization of "the unfit." Nazi doctors committed these and countless other atrocities as part of Hitler's warped quest to create a German master race. Robert Proctor recently made the explosive discovery, however, that Nazi Germany was also decades ahead of other countries in promoting health reforms that we today regard as progressive and socially responsible. Most startling, Nazi scientists were the first to definitively link lung cancer and cigarette smoking. Proctor explores the controversial and troubling questions that such findings raise: Were the Nazis more complex morally than we thought? Can good science come from an evil regime? What might this reveal about health activism in our own society? Proctor argues that we must view Hitler's Germany more subtly than we have in the past. But he also concludes that the Nazis' forward-looking health activism ultimately came from the same twisted root as their medical crimes: the ideal of a sanitary racial utopia reserved exclusively for pure and healthy Germans.



Auteur(s) : **Rabouin, David**

Titre : **Mathématiques et philosophie chez Leibniz : au fil de l'analyse des notions et des vérités**

Éditeur : Vrin

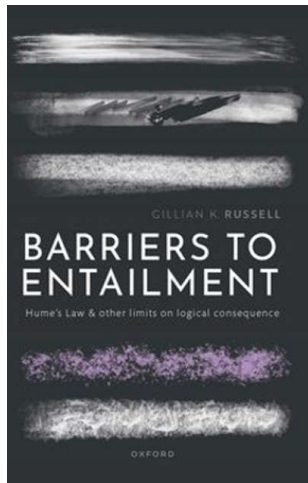
Collection : Mathesis

Date de parution : 20/11/2025

Cote : **510 RABO MATH**

Leibniz nous est doublement connu : comme philosophe et comme mathématicien. La présente étude se donne pour tâche d'élucider le rapport entre ces deux aspects de sa pensée à la lumière des manuscrits inédits ou récemment édités. Elle suit le fil

donné par le philosophe lui-même, quand il retraçait l'intérêt philosophique qu'avaient à ses yeux les mathématiques : celui de « l'analyse des notions et des vérités ». On montre comment Leibniz use de l'analyse conceptuelle, appuyée sur la « réduction aux identiques » dont il a fait la caractéristique des vérités mathématiques, et qui anticipe à bien des égards les « mathématiques conceptuelles » modernes. On suit pas à pas la généalogie de cette approche, coeur d'une réflexion épistémologique générale sur la pratique mathématique.



Auteur(s) : **Gillian K. Russell**

Titre : **Barriers to Entailment : Hume's Law and other Limits on Logical Consequence**

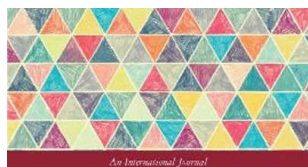
Éditeur : Oxford University Press

Date de parution : 22/08/2025

Cote : **160 RUSS BARR**

A barrier to entailment exists if you can't get conclusions of a certain kind from premises of another. One of the most famous barrier theses in philosophy is Hume's Law, which says that you can't get normative conclusions from descriptive premises, or in slogan form: you can't get an ought from an is. This barrier is highly controversial, and many famous counterexamples were proposed in the last century. But there are

other barriers which function almost as philosophical platitudes: no Universal conclusions from Particular premises, no Future conclusions from premises about the Past, and no claims that attribute Necessity from premises that merely tell us how things happen to be in the Actual world. Barriers to Entailment proposes a unified logical account of five barriers that have played important roles in philosophy. In the process it shows how to diagnose proposed counterexamples and argues that the case for Hume's Law is as strong as that for the other barriers.



Auteur(s) : **Stanislaw Schukajlow - Gabriele Kaiser - Gloria Stillman**

Titre : **Mathematical Modelling from a Cognitive Perspective**

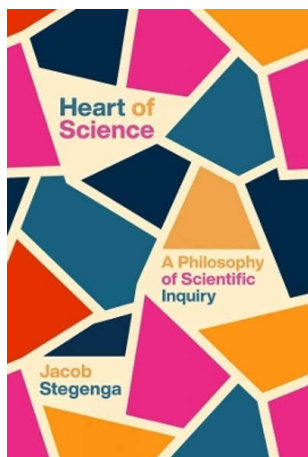
Éditeur : Taylor & Francis Ltd

Date de parution : 16/05/2025

Cote : **510 SCHU MATH**

This edited volume provides readers with a snapshot of some of the current thinking on mathematical modelling education. It focuses on the relationship between cognitive and metacognitive activities and student approaches to attempting to solve real-world modelling problems.

This book presents a focused review of some current thinking and research on mathematical modelling education focusing on the relationship between cognitive and metacognitive activities and secondary student approaches to attempting to solve real-world modelling problems. The results of the review highlight areas where theoretical constructs are well advanced and point to areas where development and empirical confirmation are required. Four empirical studies showcase both qualitative and quantitative studies, providing recent findings resulting from a cognitive analysis of student modelling activity in classroom settings or under test conditions. Solving of data-rich modelling tasks, using strategic knowledge about drawing during modelling activities, connecting metacognitive individual strategies, metacognitive group strategies and modelling competencies, and the activation and nurturing of students' mathematical thinking during the solution of a design problem are considered.



Auteur(s) : **Jacob Stegenga**

Titre : **Heart of Science : A Philosophy of Scientific Inquiry**

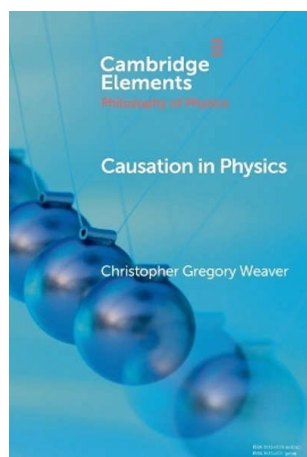
Éditeur : The University of Chicago Press

Date de parution : 09/02/2026

Cote : 501 STEG HEAR

In Heart of Science, philosopher Jacob Stegenga breaks with the most dominant epistemologies of science to argue that in judging scientific activity, we should focus on its justification, not the achievement of truth or knowledge. Yet, Stegenga argues, the aim of science goes far beyond justification and is, instead, a special kind of truth—common knowledge, a broadly shared and mutually justified scientific finding.

Drawing on both historical examples and recent events like the COVID-19 pandemic, Stegenga outlines his approach before delving into its implications for scientific evaluation, testimony, values, progress, and credit, as well as the nature of science during times of crisis. Truth, he shows, may not be easily identified in the short term. However, an evaluation of scientific justification, grounded in shared standards, is possible. This framework helps us appraise—and appreciate—historical theories that ultimately weren't accurate and offers fresh insights about appropriate science communication and public trust in scientific research. Justification and scientific rigor are not just means to an end, Stegenga writes, but the very heart of good science.



Auteur(s) : **Christopher Gregory Weaver**

Titre : **Causation in Physics**

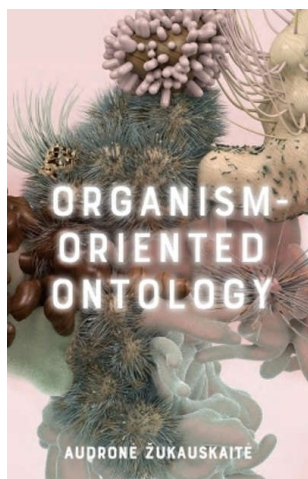
Éditeur : Cambridge University Press

Collection : Elements in the Philosophy of Physics

Date de parution : 27/02/2025

Cote : 530 WEAV CAUS

Causation in Physics demonstrates the importance of causation in the physical world. It details why causal mastery of natural phenomena is an important part of the effective strategies of experimental physicists. It develops three novel arguments for the viewpoint that causation is indispensable to the ontology of some of our best physical theories. All three arguments make much of the successes of experimental physics.



Auteur(s) : **Audronė Žukauskaitė**

Titre : **Organism-oriented ontology**

Éditeur : Edinburgh University Press

Date de parution : 31/05/2025

Cote : 570 ZUKA ORGA

Reconsiders the notion of organism as central to contemporary philosophy : extends and develops the thinking of the organic in terms of organism-oriented ontology ; discusses the notion of organism in terms of an autopoietic system and examines the tension between its closure and openness, teleology and contingency ; assesses interactions between different species and also between living and non-living systems ; argues that specific biological features, such as self-organization,

potentiality, and plasticity, might be seen as a form of resistance to biopolitical power ; discussing different aspects of the philosophy of Gilbert Simondon, Raymond Ruyer, Gilles Deleuze and Felix Guattari, and including some contemporary thinkers, such as Catherine Malabou, Bernard Stiegler, Bruno Latour, and Donna J. Haraway, Audronė Žukauskaitė argues that all these threads can be seen as precursors to organism-oriented

ontology. Rather than concentrating on individuals and identities, contemporary philosophy is increasingly interested in processes, multiplicities and potential for change, that is, in those features that define living beings. Žukauskaitė argues that the capacity of living beings for self-organisation, creativity and contingency can act as an antidote to biopolitical power and control in the times of the Anthropocene.