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## **Rosen. Cameralism and the Concept of Medical Police, In Bull. of the History of Medicine, 1953 [photocopie]**

**Auteur : Foucault, Michel**

### **Présentation de la fiche**

Coteb007\_f0461

SourceBoite\_007-12-chem | Police médicale allemande.

LangueFrançais

TypeFicheLecture

Personnes citées[Rosen, Georges](#)

Références bibliographiques

- [\[anonyme ou collectif\] Bulletin of the history of medicine](#)
- [Rosen, Cameralism and the Concept of medical police, In Bull. history of medicine 1953](#)

RelationNumérisation d'un manuscrit original consultable à la BnF, département des Manuscrits, cote NAF 28730

### **Références éditoriales**

Éditeuréquipe FFL (projet ANR *Fiches de lecture de Michel Foucault*) ; projet EMAN (Thalim, CNRS-ENS-Sorbonne nouvelle).

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Notice créée par [équipe FFL](#) Notice créée le 22/07/2020 Dernière modification le 23/04/2021

absolutism, the state arose out of a social contract entered upon for self-preservation, a situation which impelled men to renounce their freedom. The purpose of the state is to secure for its people the greatest welfare and security, but it is left to the ruler of the state to determine what the greatest welfare is. The state is therefore entitled to intervene in the affairs of the people when this appears in the general interest. Consequently, the officials of the state must be trained to handle the manifold problems arising out of state action and regulation. Hence for Darjes cameralism embraced *Polizeiwissenschaft* as a science of management. He was aware that the welfare of men is related to three factors—to riches, to health, and to the enjoyment of rights. For this reason, the science of police is concerned with the population of the state, establishment of schools and universities, stimulation of subjects to work, arrangements of the state to preserve the health of the people, care of the poor, promotion of security, and preservation of the beauty of the country.

The leading representative of eighteenth century cameralism was Johannes Heinrich Gottlob von Justi (1717-1771). His development of the concept of police and of its attendant administrative technology sums up the views of his predecessors and represents the most characteristic expression of cameralism during the later eighteenth century. Justi taught at the *Collegium Theresianum* in Vienna from 1750 to 1753, where he gave a course on "economic and cameralistic sciences." From 1755 to 1757 he was active in Göttingen where he combined the office of *Polizeidirektor* with that of lecturer on cameralistic subjects. Later, in 1765, Justi entered the service of Frederick the Great as an administrator of mines. In 1768, he was arrested because of alleged irregularities in the financial administration of his office, and died, in 1771, while confined in the prison of Küstrin.

An advocate of enlightened despotism justifying the policies of Maria Theresa of Austria and Frederick II of Prussia, Justi based his administrative ideas on the political theory developed by the school of Pufendorf and Wolff. Accepting the doctrine that the state arose out of a social contract as a result of which men gave up their freedom, he made use of the postulate of the general happiness to provide an ethical basis for the regulation imposed by the absolute monarch. The relation between the ruler and his subjects was regarded like that of a father to his children. The people were not much more than the object of governmental care. In matters of health as in all other spheres of activity, the ruler knew what was best for his subjects, and by means of laws and administrative meas-



