**Dr. TAL SLUTZKER**

**Regarding Death**

We live our lives towards death, but that is not enough. We confron death in a the medical setting, medicine is also a fight against it. But also a confrontation with it that enables freedom, and this confrontation shapes our subjectivity, and our notion of being human, but strong as well, strong in from of death. We meet it on the operation table, the one on which medical dissection is being operated. Moreover, gradually, we learn to separate life from death, two distinct phenomenons. Medicine teaches us to view death differently; it gives us a glimpse into the corpse of people that have died recently. The dead body of both males and females is being taken care of, by both medical and religious organizations. Nevertheless, it is the individual that meets the corps with his own gazing eyes and particular body. The gazing helps in transforming the individual and his body and gives a dipper view into the dead organism. This confrontation of life and death transforms sight and thought, feeling of the body and senses in general and medical ambitions. It is a viewing done by doctors and students as a way of getting to know the human animal at it's end state before the burial. The dissection is being done in academies and is part of the studies program of medical students that aspire to be active medical doctors. The view of death in sight has interested artists through the generations, and is a secular practice of biological nature. In the after life these man are objects for medical learning, and are useful in preparing the student for his future job. The dissection is portrayed in Rembrandts famous painting of the operation done by doctor Tulip from the 17th century, that brings to mind other 17th century figures such as the philosopher Rene Descartes that dissected a hand just as is shown in the painting. What we get here is a thought that transforms the individuals thinking about death but that also brings one to life more forcefully after the viewing was done. The dissection might be of different organs, such as the heart, the neck, or any other human organ for that matter. This medical look enhances the knowledge of Human medical Anatomy and is a product of a separation from religious organizations that had started to occur in Italy during the renaissance but has also happened in Ancient times. The understandings produced by this viewing are a step forward in saving lives since it gives a view of internal organs that might be saved during the living patients lives by an operation in case of a bleeding or a tumor in the living tissue that has to be cut in order to save a life.