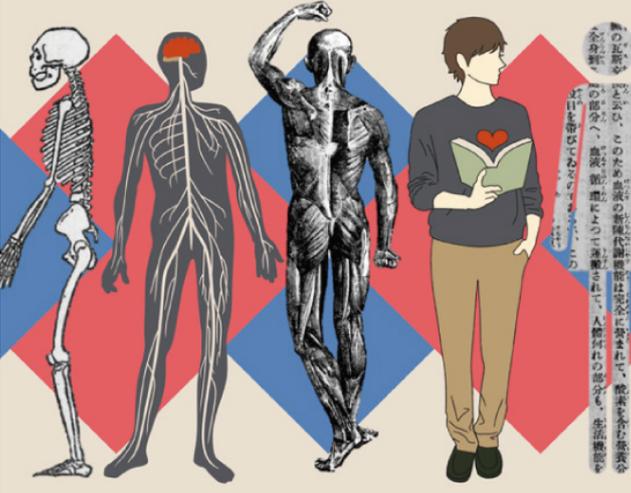


Selections from NDL collections

## Small Exhibition in the Kansai-kan (25): *Marvels of the Human Body—past and present*

国立国会図書館 関西館 第25回小展示



人体ワンダーランド  
～からだをめぐる冒険いまむかし～

歴史的なものから最新の成果まで  
① 人体のしくみを探求する  
本や雑誌約100点をご紹介します

▶ 展示会場  
国立国会図書館 関西館  
閲覧室 (地下1階)

▶ 開館時間  
9:30～18:00 (日曜・祝日は休館)

お問合せ：電話0774-98-1341 (関西館資料案内 9:30～17:00)

デザイン原簿出典：『人間学概論 第2版 (体質人類学)』西村真次 著、早稲田大学出版部、大正15。  
『家庭医学全書』家庭医学全書刊行会 編、平凡社、昭和19。

入場無料

平成31年2月21日(木)  
3月19日(火)

年齢制限なし  
18歳未満の方は  
受付で  
お申し出ください

この展覧会は、最新の研究成果から、歴史的な解剖学まで、人体の不思議な部分まで、生体機能のしくみを詳しく紹介します。この展覧会を通じて、人体の不思議な部分まで、生体機能のしくみを詳しく紹介します。

The Kansai-kan of the National Diet Library held a small exhibition from February 21 to March 19, 2019, entitled *Marvels of the Human Body—past and present*.

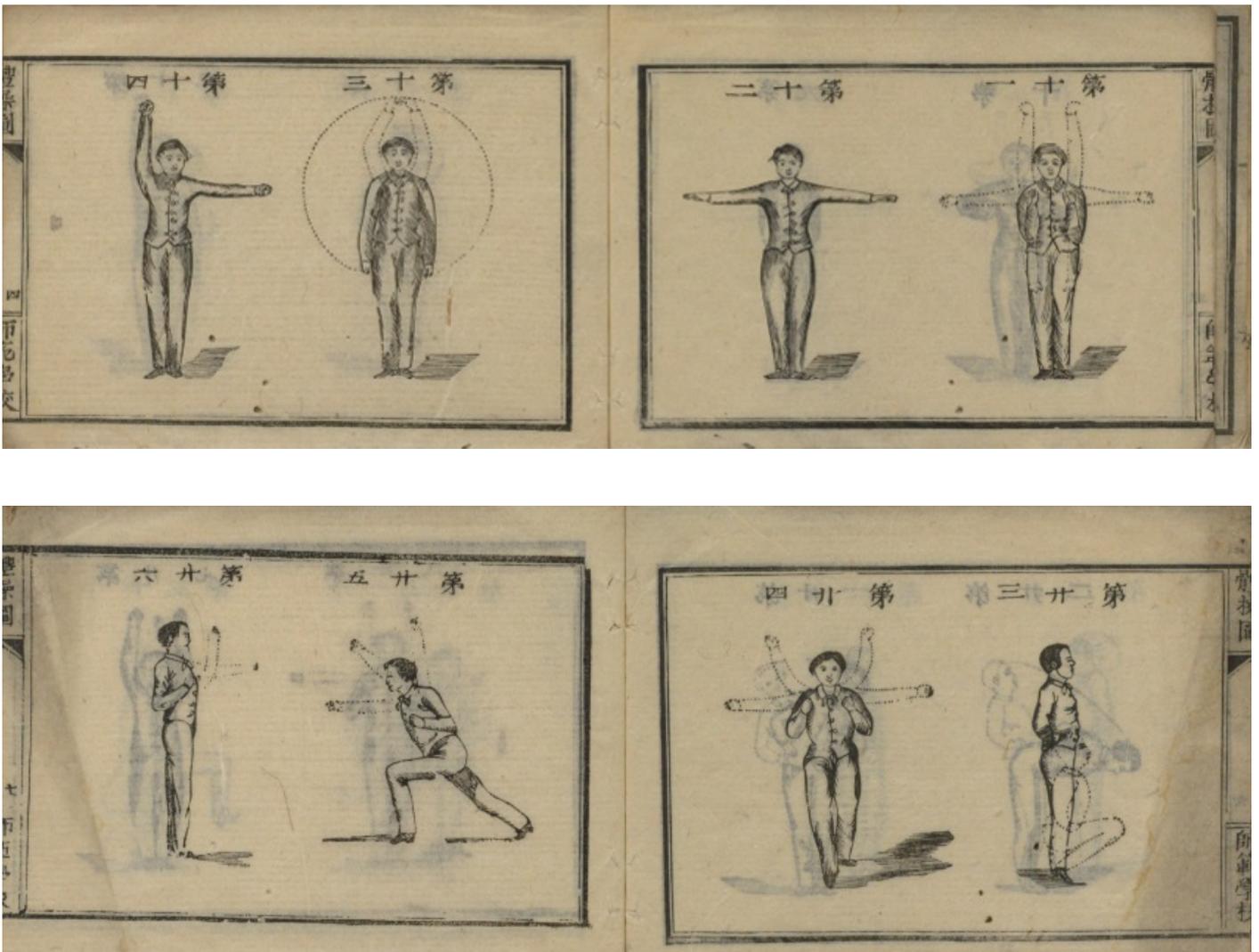
The human body is truly a marvel. Since ancient times, humans have sought to understand what the human body is made of, how it works, and what causes disease. Although there are some outdated notions about the body that seem nonsensical to us today, our modern understanding of the body was reached largely as a result of trial and error. Even as modern research continues to advance, it returns valuable results that contribute not just to medical care but a wide variety of other fields. In this article, we will take a closer look at some of the materials that were used in this exhibit, a complete list of which is available in Japanese on the [NDL website](#).

### *Utsukushii jintai zukan: Mikuro no me de miru saibou no sekai*

*Utsukushii jintai zukan: Mikuro no me de miru saibou no sekai.* (Science Is Beautiful: The Human Body Under the Microscope) Edited by Colin Salter, editorial supervision for Japanese edition by Nobuo Nara, translated by Akiko Mimura, published by Poplar Publishing Co., Ltd. In November 2014. NDL Call No. SC71-L155.

Despite being just 2 micrometers or 0.002 mm in size, mycobacterium tuberculosis bacteria have a definite shape. Our bodies are home to numerous cells, bacteria, and viruses that perform a variety of functions that cannot be observed with the naked eye.

This book contains full-color photographs made using optical and electron microscopes and that capture the unexpectedly beautiful and intriguing appearance of microscopic organisms. The commentary to each photo explains why things have the shape they do, and how they work in the body.

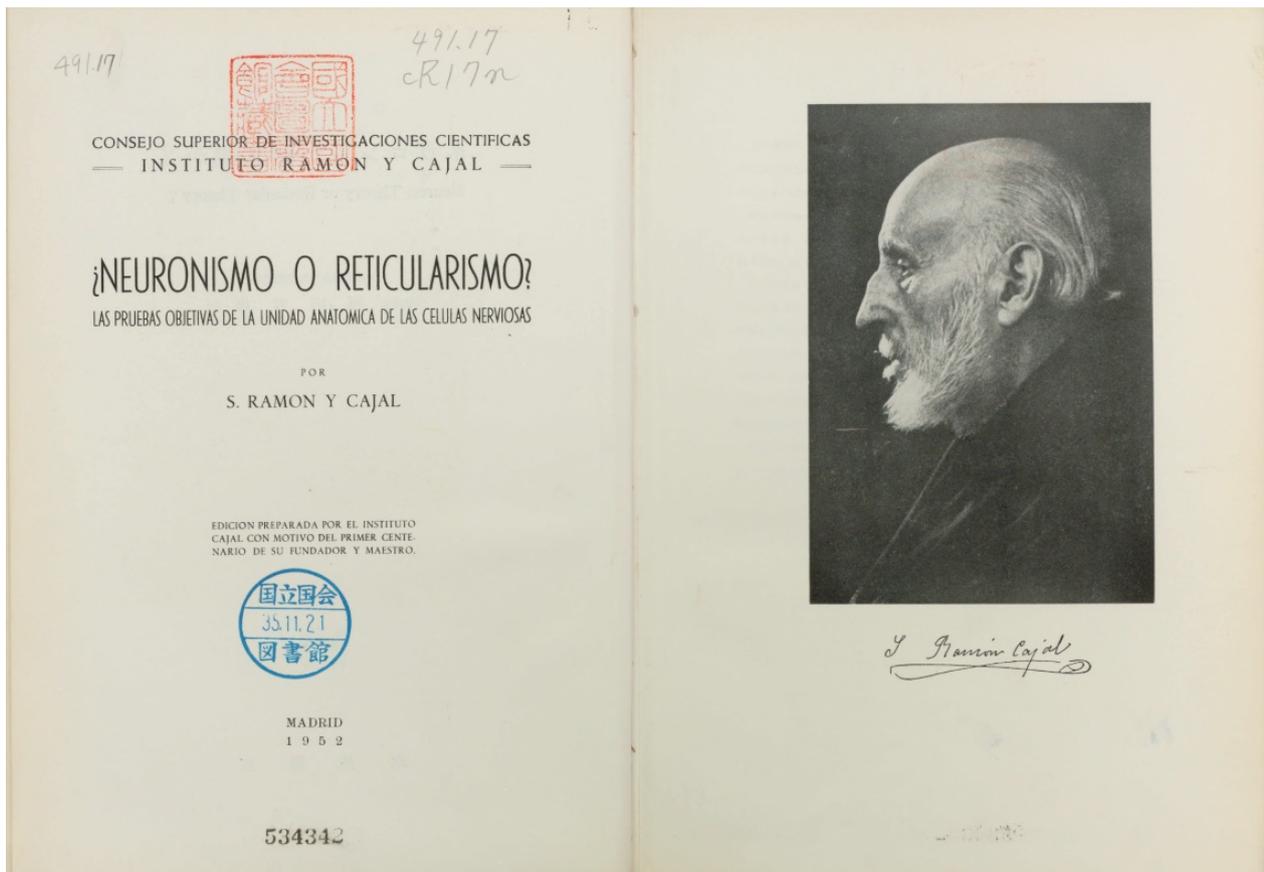
*Taisozu: Monbusho seitei*

*Taisozu: Monbusho seitei.* (Gymnastics: As Promoted by the Ministry of Education) Edited by Shihan gakko, published by Hamada-ken (present Shimane Prefecture) during the Meiji period. NDL Call No. 特 53-833.

\*Available in the [NDL Digital Collections](#).

Gymnastics were incorporated into school curriculums during the Meiji period as beneficial to both physical and mental health. This book, which is marked "As Promoted by the Ministry of Education," was compiled at a normal school using illustrations from a gymnastics textbook

published in the United States in the 1870s, and was probably used as an elementary school text book. A variety of gymnastic methods are presented in simple diagrams, giving a glimpse into what early gymnastics education might have been like.

**¿Neuronismo o reticularismo?**

*¿Neuronismo o reticularismo?* (Neuron Theory or Reticular Theory) Written by S. Ramon Y Cajal, translated by Tetsuo Fukuda, published by Nagai Shoten in 1960. NDL Call No. 491.17-cR17n.

S. Ramón y Cajal, (1852-1934) was an early advocate of neuron theory, and this book is a Japanese translation of his comprehensive review of neuron theory, which was written in his later years and published in 1933. There was great controversy during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries over which of these two theories more accurately modeled the mechanism of nerves. Neuron theory maintained that nerves comprised many independent neuron units, while reticular theory insisted that nerves were a continuous reticulated net. In 1906, Cajal received a Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for his research into the structure of the nervous system, but so did Camillo Golgi, who had championed reticular theory. The neuron theory was later proven correct when the gap between cells was observed with an electron microscope.

In a separate but related event, on March 2, 2019, the NDL sponsored a lecture at the Kansai-kan entitled *PD-1 and Cancer—New frontiers in cancer immunotherapy* by Dr. Yasumasa Ishida, associate professor at the Nara Institute of Science and Technology.

(Translated by Mika Oshima)

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[The World of Gardening](#)" (No. 220, October 2018)

- [Small exhibition in the Kansai-kan \(23\) "Every dog has his book—From history to research and stories—"](#) (No. 217, April 2018)
- [Small exhibition in the Kansai-kan \(22\) "Making and utilizing light: from illumination to architecture and art"](#) (No. 214, October 2017)
- [Small exhibition in the Kansai-kan \(21\) "All kinds of Ume—Japanese poetry, paintings, and delicacies"](#) (No. 216, February 2018)
- [Small exhibition in the Kansai-kan \(20\) "Robots are evolving! —from myth, mechanical dolls to the latest robots"](#) (No. 209, December 2016)
- [Small exhibition in the Kansai-kan \(18\) "A collection of living creatures from all times and places: real, virtual and extinct creatures"](#) (No. 202, October 2015)
- [Small exhibition in the Kansai-kan \(17\) "Tomorrow's dinner will be a full-course meal: Find the recipe you want to cook"](#) (No. 199, April 2015)
- [Small exhibition in the Kansai-kan \(16\) "Dreams of Space, from the ancient view of the universe to the Hayabusa Project"](#) (No. 196, October 2014)
- [Small exhibition in the Kansai-kan \(15\) "Modernization of Japanese sake and domestic production of Western liquor"](#) (No. 193, April 2014)