

S2 How have been Japanese Concerned in Saké Brewing ?

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Saké is the traditional alcoholic beverage in Japan and still one of the most popular drinks for Japanese. Characteristic features of saké brewing are the use of koji, a culture of Aspergillus oryzae on steamed rice, preparation of moto-mash which is a starter for saké yeast, and parallel fermentation. It is generally assumed that the technique of using mould for saké brewing originated in China, but a comparison of processes for producing saké with those used for producing Chinese alcoholic beverages shows remarkable differences, especially with respect to the micro-organisms concerned. It is likely that the techniques for making Chinese alcoholic beverages were introduced into Japan, and made a great contribution to improving the Japanese traditional skill in saké brewing which had already been established.

S3 The Symbolic Meaning of *Tuak* (Palm Juice/Wine) among the Toba Batak in Indonesia

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This study focuses on the cultural aspect of *tuak* consumption among the Toba Batak, whose homeland is located in the central highland of North Sumatra. Palm juice extracted from the male inflorescence of a palm and palm wine fermented from the juice are both called *tuak* in Toba Batak as well as in several local languages in Indonesia. The Toba Batak commonly utilize sugar palm (*Arenga pinnata*) for extracting *tuak*.

The Christian Toba Batak, having no religious taboo on alcohol, maintain drinking custom. *Tuak* is mainly consumed as refreshment by men gathering at drinking stalls after their daily work. However, *tuak* is also consumed by some women in childbirth and used in such rituals as funerals for persons who have had grandchildren. *Tuak* under such circumstances can be regarded as the symbol of fertility and a flourishing future.

11 Study on the Application of Mean Clothing Microclimate

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We suggested the formula of MCM (mean clothing microclimate) in the preceding meeting. The purpose of present study was to examine the application of this formula. In experiment I and II, the relationship between the MCM and subjective sensation were observed. The work load increased gradually. The significant correlations were seen between ① MCM-temperature and thermal sensation, ② MCM-temperature and mean skin temperature, and ③ MCM-humidity and humidity sensation. The MCM-temperature showed a tendency to be higher than mean skin temperature by 3 °C. In experiment III, the changes of MCM and mean skin temperature were observed when the subjects were moved from room-1 to room-2. Between room-1 and room-2, the differences of temperature and relative humidity were ± 3 °C and $\pm 30\%$, respectively. The change of MCM-temperature was clearer than mean skin temperature.

12 Clothing Pressure of Ski Suit for Competition

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We measured the clothing pressure in order to design of ski suits for competition. The experiment was divided into three. In experiment I, the movement and posture of superior skiers were analyzed frame by frame using a video tape. The percentage of crouching form was about 77 % in one race. In experiment II, the relation between clothing pressure and subjective sensation was observed. The subjects were 6 males. The pressure level was controlled at 30 or 40 gf/cm² in the bust or knee point. The effects of pressure were evident in the upper part of the body. When the pressure was 40 gf/cm², many subjects felt not comfortable. In experiment III, 9 males and 10 females took part in. They wore the most suitable ski suits and held various postures. The clothing pressure of 14 points were measured. The highest and lowest values were obtained in the middle of kneecap and the thigh, respectively.

13 The Psychological Effect of Newly Type Brassieres

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The following results have been obtained from studies into the push-up effect on the bust of a new function brassiere and the psychological effect on women who wear them.

(1) Women want to wear a push-up bra even if it feels a little uncomfortable, as long as it brings them psychologically closer to the ideal bust.
(2) A significant difference in bust size was seen due to the 3-stage click function.

(3) We found that women want other people to notice any changes to their physical appearance.

The psychological effect of others recognizing such changes to their physique is more significant than the actual feeling those changes bring about to the women themselves.

14 Changes in particle sizes of lipoproteins after administration of heparin

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This aims of this study is to examine the changes in particle size and volume of lipoproteins after administration of heparin. We obtained plasma samples from 21 cardiac patients during coronary catheterization before and after administration of heparin and analyzed their lipoprotein profiles using HPLC method.

Administration of heparin to the patients with normal and abnormal coronary arteries showed striking effect on lipoprotein profiles monitored by triglyceride, which characterized in marked decrease of large size lipoproteins.

These results suggest that HPLC method is useful in study of triglycerides metabolism.