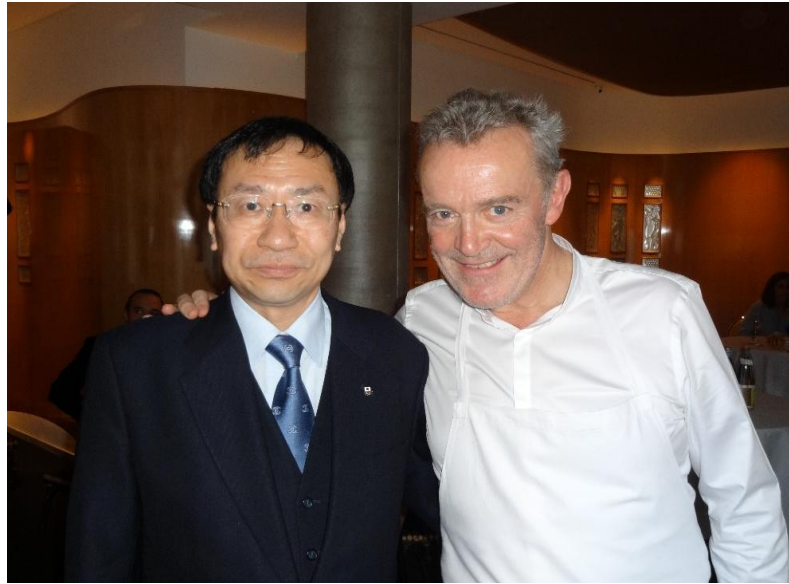


Before introducing my academic papers related to the cocktail “Chairperson,” I (Dr. Shida) would like to touch upon a remarkable encounter I had in Yokohama, Japan with a renowned chef from Amsterdam.

On April 11, 2026, in Yokohama, I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Jacob Jan Boerma. Born in Austria and raised in the Netherlands, he refined his culinary craft across Europe before establishing his current base in Amsterdam. Notably, he made the bold decision to close his renowned three-star Michelin restaurant in the town of Vaassen, Netherlands, in 2019.

This encounter brought to mind Mr. Alain Passard, the legendary three-star French chef whom I met in Paris years ago. In contrast to Boerma’s international background, Passard was born and trained exclusively in France, maintaining his creative sanctuary in Paris where he has remarkably held his three-star status for three decades. These two chefs appear to have navigated contrasting yet equally illustrious career paths within the world of gastronomy.



**Mr. Alain Passard**

Michelin Three-star Chef (1996–2026 and counting)  
At his restaurant, *Arpège*, in Paris on January 26, 2015



**Mr. Jacob Jan Boerma**

Former Michelin Three-star Chef (2013–2019)  
At his restaurant, *SMAAK*, in Yokohama on April 11, 2026

“When I was 14 years old, I chose to be a chef and I never changed my mind.”(Alain Passard, 2015)

“I’m not quitting cooking; cooking is my life. But I want to approach it with more creativity and flexibility from now on.” (Jacob Jan Boerma, 2019)

“I am convinced that now, while we are at the highest level, is the right time to take a new step forward.” (Jacob Jan Boerma, 2019)

“I, too, won my local championship at the Tsu City Table Tennis Association in Japan at the age of 14. Since then, while the way I engage with it has evolved, my devotion to sports has remained unchanged for 50 years, until now at the age of 64.” (Yukihisa SHIDA, 2026)

「私が地元 津市卓球協会の大会で優勝したのも 14 歳。それから形は変わりましたが、64 歳の今まで Sports に対する思いは変わっていません。」(志田幸久、2026)

YUKIHISA SHIDA, M.D., Ph.D.

Roppongi Hills Club, Japan

(Roppongi Hills Tower 51F, Tokyo)

Homepage: chairperson.jp

April 15, 2026

Executive Assistant General Manager

Four or Five-star Hotel

Amsterdam, Netherlands

Dear Assistant General Manager,

This is the first time for me to send a letter about our study to your hotel. I am the Doctor and Chairperson of Sports in Japan. It is my pleasure to introduce our academic website “**chairperson.jp**” which is visited from all over the world excluding China (?). For your information, I have presented the “**Chairperson 20th Anniversary Treatise**” which is an unconventional style (not a full paper style) to the professors of the University of Tokyo in 2012, Harvard University in 2013, Oxford University in 2014 and Paris University in 2015 for the “**Doping-Backdoor Theory**,” the general managers or assistant general managers of hundreds of four or five-star hotels around the world for the “**Chairperson Cocktail**” and the regular members of the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra for “**My Way**” in (2010 and) 2016. “There is one and only theory (using an examination broker and more than six million yen medical education fees) and cocktail (Cocktail ‘Olympic’ + Angostura Bitters) for universities and hotels in the 21st century.”

In contemporary Japan, there are approximately 85 national universities, 100 public universities, and 600 private universities. As a result of the declining birthrate and the subsequent decrease in the number of university applicants, more than half of these universities currently face enrollment shortfalls. At renowned universities such as private Meiji University, private Aoyama Gakuin University, national Chiba University, national Fukushima University, and national Mie University, around 50% of undergraduate students are considered “mediocre students” who lack clear evidence of an academic deviation score (*Hensachi*) above 50.

In private universities, there are institutions known for their exorbitantly high tuition fees, particularly for medical education. For example, medical education at Teikyo University, Tokyo Medical University, Tokyo Women’s Medical University, and Aichi Medical University costs over 60 million yen through the use of an examination broker. At Fujita Health University, medical education costs for many mediocre students exceed 70 million yen and are considered extremely high. This includes an infamous case of a (former) mediocre graduate student who was caught cheating on the National Medical Licensing Examination. His medical education costs are estimated to have exceeded 100 million yen or one million USD, which is most likely the worst recorded cost for medical education in Japan. It should be noted that caution is necessary with Japan’s major newspaper Asahi Shimbun, which has been acting as a “*taikomochi* (jester)” for Fujita Health University from the past. The term “*taikomochi*,” a uniquely Japanese metaphorical expression, originally referred to someone who played drums to liven up the atmosphere at banquets, but it has come to mean a person who flatters others or acts obsequiously to gain their favor.

Meanwhile, the University of Tokyo, disproportionately emphasized by Japan’s mass media, faces serious issues of academic harassment, often described as “head-dropping treatment,” referring to a response where one’s head forcefully slumps downward, like a chicken. Moreover, private Waseda University and private Keio University, two private institutions to which the mass media is also devoted, lack proper business manners. [Reference: “Paper on April 17, 2023 (Malaysia)” and “Paper on January 1, 2024 (Keio University, Japan)” on the academic website *chairperson.jp*]



“Big Money, here” 「バカ高い、ここ」

Assistant General Manager, I would be grateful if your hotel could take some interest in my research. No response will be needed. Academic harassment by national universities, such as the University of Tokyo and Kyoto University, was reported to the Board of Directors of the Japan Society for Medical Education on May 30, 2015. However, there has been absolutely no improvement in my (Dr. Shida’s) circumstances as a doctor both before and after that time. I am content that your hotel becomes familiar with our cocktail “**Chairperson.**”

Sincerely,

Yukihisa SHIDA (M.D., Ph.D. from Mie University, Japan)

Doctor and Chairperson of Sports — the fastest pace in history

Member of the Roppongi Hills Club, Japan



I will take a business trip to Berlin and Amsterdam from May 2 to May 8, 2026, and will stay at the Hotel Adlon Kempinski Berlin on May 2 and 3, the Mandarin Oriental Amsterdam on May 5, and the Waldorf Astoria Amsterdam on May 6. Amsterdam is well-known for the Anne Frank House, Rembrandt’s “The Night Watch,” its canals, and the Red Light District. About 40 years ago, I visited all these sites while staying at the Hotel Okura Amsterdam, which was recommended to me by the tourist information office in front of Amsterdam Station. Even in Tokyo, many canals remain from the Edo period (1600–1868); in fact, there is a canal right in front of my current residence.



**A view of southern Tokyo from my 31st-floor residence in Shinagawa-ku, taken on March 15, 2026. While not captured here, Mt. Fuji is visible straight ahead on clearer days**



**A view of Shinagawa Station looking toward central Tokyo, taken from my 31st-floor residence in a high-rise apartment, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo on March 15, 2026.**

Furthermore, in Yoshiwara—a historic entertainment district in Tokyo that, like the city’s ancient canals, has endured since the Edo period (1600–1868)—a major scandal involving the National University of Tokyo and its graduate school has been widely reported this year. The following is a case file that vividly exposes a University of Tokyo professor’s profound sense of financial inferiority and his pathological obsession with wealth (summarized via ChatGPT and Gemini 3).

## The Collapse of Organizational Governance at Japan’s Leading Academic Institution: A Structural Analysis of the University of Tokyo Faculty of Medicine Bribery and Misconduct Scandal

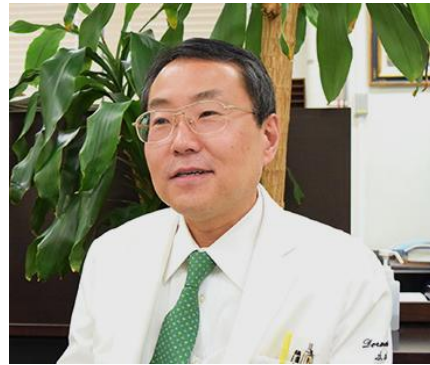
At the University of Tokyo, the pinnacle of Japanese academia, this scandal fundamentally shakes modern ethics and organizational governance. This report examines the structural risks within Japanese higher education, focusing on the January 2026 arrest and disciplinary dismissal of a professor from the Graduate School of Medicine.

### 1. Overview: The Fall of the Highest Seat of Learning

On January 26, 2026, Shinichi Sato, a Chief Professor at the University of Tokyo Graduate School of Medicine, was arrested by the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department on suspicion of bribery and was summarily dismissed on the same day. At a press conference on January 28, President Teruo FUJII and other university executives stood in silence for 30 seconds with their heads bowed low. This symbolic scene poignantly illustrated the unprecedented crisis and the profound failure of governance at the nation's premier institution.



東京大学  
THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO



“Disciplinary Dismissal”  
(Former) Professor Shinichi SATO



“30 seconds”  
President Teruo FUJII (left) and Executive Vice President Hiroaki AIHARA (right) offered an apology at a press conference on January 26, 2026.



### 2. The Reality of Bribery: Abuse of Privileged Status (Based on Plaintiff’s Claims)

The details of this case are substantiated by a lawsuit filed in May 2025 by the Japan Cosmetic Association and subsequent whistleblowing.

- 1) **Demands for Excessive Entertainment:** Leveraging his absolute authority as "Chief Professor," Sato allegedly solicited repeated entertainment totaling approximately 20 million yen (roughly 140,000 USD at the exchange rate of the time).
- 2) **Dissipation in Ginza and Yoshiwara:** Reports detail instances where 850,000 yen (roughly 6,000 USD at the exchange rate of the time) was spent in a single night at high-end clubs in Ginza. Furthermore, he allegedly made persistent demands for sexual services—more than 30 times—at luxury establishments in Yoshiwara, a red-light district with a history spanning back to the Edo period.
- 3) **Quid Pro Quo and Provision of Favors:** These acts are suspected to be kickbacks for manipulating results in collaborative research (Clinical Cannabinoid Social Cooperation Program) and facilitating the establishment of endowed chairs to benefit specific corporations.

### 3. Contamination of Academic Integrity: Allegations of Data Fabrication

Beyond financial corruption, the case involves the distortion of scientific truth. Internal investigations revealed arbitrary manipulation of graph values and the reuse of images in multiple papers where Sato was the corresponding author, aimed at producing conclusions favorable to specific donors. This has drawn severe international criticism, undermining the global credibility of Japanese medical research.

### 4. Fatal Blow to the National Strategy

This scandal deals a decisive blow to the University of Tokyo's candidacy for the government's 10-trillion-yen (roughly 70 billion USD at the exchange rate of the time) "International Research Excellence" fund. MEXT (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology) had previously warned that any further misconduct would terminate the review. Now, Japan's entire science policy stands on a disastrous precipice due to one professor's profound lack of ethics.

### Conclusion: Reconstructing Governance and Ethical Foundations

Just as the 21st-century "Yoshiwara" remains a distinct locale where the official stance (*tatemae*) and underlying reality are profoundly disconnected, the fact that opaque deals involving sexual favors and data fabrication were left unchecked behind the "sanctuary" of a chief professorship is an extremely grave matter. Regarding this issue, Yohei Matsumoto, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, described the situation as "outrageous and deeply regrettable." However, concerning the ongoing review for the "Universities for International Research Excellence" initiative, he indicated a judgment that "it will not lead to an immediate termination of the screening process." This case illustrates how the "inward-looking logic" commonly found in Japanese organizations and excessive deference (*sontaku*) toward those in authority can paralyze objective ethics. It stands as a poignant and unavoidable lesson for Japan as it strives to secure true internationalization and institutional transparency.



Red Light District in Amsterdam



Yoshiwara in Tokyo

"In exchange for facilitating research favors at the University of Tokyo, Professor Sato demanded entertainment in Yoshiwara. This arrangement was repeated approximately twice a month, with expenses frequently exceeding 100,000 yen (roughly 700 USD at the exchange rate of the time) per visit."

「東大での研究の便宜を図る見返りとして、佐藤教授は吉原での接待を要求。接待は月に2回ほどのペースで繰り返され、1回で10万円を超えることも珍しくなかった。」

Assistant General Manager, Yoshiwara has long been Japan's largest concentration of *soapland establishments* (bathhouse-based sexual services) since the Edo period. While Amsterdam's Red Light District recognizes sex work as an individual right and has openly legalized it, Yoshiwara maintains its illegal existence through a uniquely Japanese legal framework based on *tatemaie* (official stance), in which illegal sexual acts are formally defined as merely incidental to bathing services. This culture of prioritizing *tatemaie* is also common to Pachinko and Pachislot. Legally, these are not defined as gambling but as "amusement facilities that provide prizes." Through the "three-party system" (*santen-hoshiki*) involving a third-party intermediary, they establish the *tatemaie* that no direct monetary transaction occurs between the establishment and the customer.

This same structure underlies the issues of "donations" and "backdoor" admissions in private medical school entrance exams. An intermediary known as an "admission broker" exists, and through the *tatemaie* that no direct financial deal occurs between the university and the applicant, a virtually invisible system is maintained. For example, mediocre students from wealthy families—such as the children of private practitioners from Shoei High School or the Senior High School Affiliated with Kawasaki Medical School—are granted admission to medical departments by paying exorbitant education fees of over 60 million yen (including donations) to institutions like private Aichi Medical University or private Kawasaki Medical University.

This method of "protecting vested interests without directly dirtying one's hands" is a deep-seated pathology in Japanese society. In actual hospitals, those who truly "dirty their hands"—physically performing the grueling task of changing diapers for hundreds or thousands of patients—are the nurses, including those with bachelor's degrees from National Mie University or Keio University.

However, the annual income for these "Nurse Boys" and "Nurse Girls" remains around 5 to 6 million yen—only 1/2 to 1/4 of a hospital physician's salary. For the top 2% of brilliant students who chose nursing, this social structure—where they must hold back tears while facing the "night soil" (filth) right before their eyes day after day—creates an economic disparity that brings deep sighs, especially when compared to mediocre doctors who bought their way in with over 60 million yen. One cannot help but bow in respect to their dedication under such circumstances.

Furthermore, Yohei Matsumoto himself—the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology (a Bachelor of Arts in Economics from Keio University)—has been embroiled in his own scandal. In March 2026, he was reported to have engaged in a "double adultery" (affair) with a married woman, repeatedly committing inappropriate acts in his private room at the Diet Members' Office Building and in hotels. While he offered an apology, he failed to take responsibility and refused to resign.

One must question the current state of Japanese society, where "Keio Boys" and "Keio Girls"—who often lack the intellect of a high-achiever and innate capability—are consistently portrayed by the mass media as brilliant and competent elites. This appears to be nothing more than the aggressive promotion of its graduates by the Keio University academic clique. The Japanese mass media often frames national Mie University or national Fukushima University as "lesser" institutions compared to Keio University, while labeling private Keio University itself as "highly selective." **However, the reality of the situation is twofold: it is difficult to become a high-achiever (brilliant), while it is not difficult to remain mediocre.** [Reference: "Paper on November 2, 2020 (Kagaya Spa Hotel, Japan)" and "Paper on January 1, 2024 (Keio University, Japan)" on the academic website *chairperson.jp*]

As a result, Japan has fallen into a deeply concerning situation where the 10-trillion-yen University Fund—intended for academic excellence—is being screened by a Minister (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology) whose own conduct is "outrageous and deeply regrettable." This reflects a deplorable paradox where one who is himself "outrageous" sits in judgment of others. The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology must take it upon itself to put an immediate end to this inappropriate administrative framework. **Unfortunately, with a Keio University economics graduate who lacks both intellect and ability, and is moreover an "expert in adultery" with inferior character, education, culture, and science administration cannot be trusted, and the national interest is being compromised. In such an individual, the images of "International, Congress, Leader, Intelligence, and Elegance" held by the cocktail "Chairperson" are nowhere to be found, and he will not be respected like a three-star chef.**

“He hardly seems fit to be the Minister overseeing Japan’s education, culture, and science.”

“Disgraceful! With such an academic deviation score (below 50), he is risky.”

「日本の教育・文化・科学行政の Top である文部科学大臣とは思えませんね。」

「ひどい。その偏差値 (<50) では危ない。」



“A person devoid of both the intellect of a high-achiever and the innate talent of the elegant”

「猛勉強した秀才と言われる頭がなく、上品と評される能力もない人物」

**Minister Yohei MATSUMOTO**

Bachelor of Arts in Economics from private Keio University (Tokyo)

松本洋平大臣（私立慶應義塾大学経済学士）

## Japanese translation of the main text

私 2026 年 5 月 2 日から 8 日まで、Berlin および Amsterdam へ出張します。5 月 2 日と 3 日は Hotel Adlon Kempinski Berlin に、5 月 5 日は Mandarin Oriental Amsterdam に、5 月 6 日は Waldorf Astoria Amsterdam に宿泊日程です。Amsterdam は Anne Frank の家、Rembrandt の絵画『夜警』、運河、そして Red Right District が有名ですが、40 年ほど前に Amsterdam 駅前観光案内所の紹介で Hotel Okura Amsterdam に宿泊しまして、全て回りました。東京にも江戸時代から残る多くの運河があり、現在の私の住まいの目の前も運河です。

そして、運河と同じく江戸時代（1600～1868 年）から残る東京の歓楽街吉原におきまして、国立東京大学・大学院の Scandal が、今年大きく報道されました。以下は、東大教授の、お金に対する劣等感の強さが如実に表れた事件簿（Chat GTP と Gemini 3 を介したまとめ）です。

### 日本の最高学府における組織 Governance の崩壊：東京大学医学部収賄・不正事件に関する構造的考察

日本の学術界の頂点に君臨する東京大学において、現代の倫理観と組織統治（Governance）を根底から揺るがす重大な不祥事が発覚しました。本稿では、2026 年 1 月に発生した医学系研究科教授の逮捕および懲戒解雇事案を事例に、日本の高等教育機関が抱える構造的 Risk を考察します。

#### 1. 事件の概要：最高学府の失墜

2026 年 1 月 26 日、東京大学大学院医学系研究科の主任教授、佐藤伸一（さとう・しんいち）容疑者が収賄容疑で警視庁に逮捕され、同日付で懲戒解雇となりました。1 月 28 日に開かれた記者会見では、冒頭に藤井輝夫総長ら大学幹部が、30 秒間にわたり沈黙したまま深く頭を下げた姿が、最高学府が直面した未曾有の危機と、組織 Governance の欠如を痛感させる象徴的な光景となりました。

#### 2. 収賄の実態：特権的地位を背景とした利益供与（原告側の主張に基づく）

本事案の特異性は、2025 年 5 月に利害関係者である一般社団法人「日本化粧品協会」が東京地裁に提出した訴状、および原告側の告発内容によって詳細に裏付けられています。

- 1) 過剰な接待の要求: 原告側の主張によれば、佐藤容疑者は「主任教授」という絶大な権限を背景に、総額約 2,000 万円に及ぶ接待を繰り返し受けていたとされています。
- 2) 銀座および吉原での遊興: 原告側の告発資料および報道によると、東京・銀座の高級 Club において、一晩で計 85 万円が支払われた Case や、歴史的風俗街である「吉原」の高級店において 30 回以上に及ぶ性接待を執拗に要求していた実態が指摘されています。
- 3) 対価性と便宜供与: これらの接待は、共同研究（臨床カンナビノイド学社会連携講座）における有利な結果の取りまとめや、特定の企業に利益をもたらす寄付講座の開設への便宜を図る見返りとして行われていた疑いが持たれています。

### 3. 学術的根拠の汚染：論文 Data 改ざん疑惑

本件をより深刻にしているのは、金銭的汚職のみならず、科学の真実を歪めた疑いがある点です。佐藤容疑者が責任著者となった複数の論文において、特定の団体に有利な結論を導くための Graph 数値の恣意的な操作や、画像の使い回しが内部調査で浮上しています。この Data 改ざん疑惑は、国内外の研究 Community から厳しい批判を浴びており、日本の医学研究の国際的信頼を根底から揺るがす事態となっています。

### 4. 国家戦略「国際卓越研究大学」審査への致命的打撃

この不祥事は、日本政府が 10 兆円規模の Fund で支援する「国際卓越研究大学」の選定審査において、決定的な打撃を与えています。東京大学は以前からの不祥事蓄積により、文部科学省より「新たな不祥事が生じれば審査打ち切り」という極めて厳しい条件を課されていました。まさに日本の科学技術政策そのものが、一教授の著しい倫理欠如によって「審査打ち切り」という破滅的な瀬戸際に立たされています。

### 結論：Governance と倫理の再構築

21 世紀の「吉原」が、建前と実態の乖離した特殊な場所であるように、主任教授という「聖域」の裏側で、性接待と Data の捏造が交錯する不透明な Deal が放置されていた事実は、極めて重いものです。しかし、文部科学省 松本洋平大臣は「言語道断で大変遺憾」と述べる一方、「国際卓越研究大学」の審査継続については「即座に打ち切ることはない」との判断を示されました。日本の組織に共通して見られる「内向きの論理」や、権威者への過度な付度がいかにして客観的な倫理を麻痺させるか。本件は、日本が真の国際化と透明性を確保するための、痛烈かつ不可避な教訓となるでしょう。

Assistant General manager、吉原とは、江戸時代から続く日本最大の風俗営業の集積地です。Amsterdam の Red Light District が、売春を個人の権利として認め、Open に合法化しているのに対し、東京の吉原は「性行為は入浴に付随する Service という、法律の建前」によってその違法な売春を維持するという、極めて日本的な構造を持っています。こうした「建前」を重んじる文化は、パチンコやパチスロにも共通しています。これらは法的にはギャンブルではなく、あくまで「賞品を提供する遊技場」と定義されており、第三者を介した「三店方式」によって、店側と客の間に直接的な金銭のやり取りは存在しないという建前を成立させています。

そして、この構造は私立大学医学部の入試における「寄付金」や「裏口」の問題にも通底しています。そこには入試 Bloker という介在者が存在し、大学と受験生側の間に直接的な金銭の Deal は存在しないという建前によって、事実上不可視の System が維持されています。例えば、私立昭栄高校と私立川崎医大附属高校の開業医など裕福な家庭の凡才受験生は、寄付金を含む 6 千万円以上のバカ高い医学教育費を私立愛知医大または私立川崎医大に支払うことによって、医学科への入学が許可されています。

このように、「直接手を汚さず、間接的な形式を整えることで既得権益を守る」という手法は、まさに日本社会の深部に根ざした知恵であり、病巣とも言えます。実際、病院においても、自ら両手を活発に動かし、文字通り「手を汚して」何百人、何千人ものオムツ交換に従事しているのは、国立三重大学や私立慶應義塾大学を卒業した看護学士を含む看護師たちです。しかし、日本の場合、看護師 Boy、看護師 Girl の年収はおよそ 500 万～600 万円程度に留まりまして、これは病院勤務医師の年収の 2 分の 1 から 4 分の 1 程でしかありません。大学受験で猛勉強し看護学科を希望した秀才看護師は日本全体の看護師の推定約 2% ですが、秀才看護師 Boy、秀才看護師 Girl にとりましては、学費 6 千万円以上の金権凡才医師に比較して溜息の出る様な経済格差、涙をこらえてみえる社会構造で、日々肥溜をお顔の目の前にしてみえる姿には頭が下がります。

なお文部科学省 松本洋平大臣自身（慶應義塾大学経済学士）も不祥事があり、2026 年 3 月に既婚女性との議員会館の自室や Hotel で不適切行為を重ねる W 不倫を報じられ陳謝されましたが、責任をとっての辞任はされませんでした。秀才と言われる頭がなく、上品と言われる能力のない慶應 Boy、慶應 Girl を、日頃 Mass Media を含め、秀才且つ能力がある様な言い方、書き方をされ、慶應義塾大学学閥による大臣 Post への押し売りでは如何なものでしょう。国立三重大学や国立福島大学は難関大学ではなく、私立慶應義塾大学は難関大学との言い方、書き方をしてみえますが、**実際は、秀才は難しく、凡才は簡単との両面があります。**

そして結果として、日本では「言語道断で遺憾」な大学に関する 10 兆円規模の大学 Fund 審査を、同様に「言語道断で遺憾」な文部科学大臣（文部科学省）が審査するという、極めて憂慮すべき事態に陥ってしまして、文部科学省は、この不適切な体制を自ら終わる様にしなければなりません。**残念ながら、頭がなく能力もない慶應義塾大学経済学士、そして人間性が下の「不倫の Expert」では、日本の教育・文化・科学行政に信頼が置かれず国益を損ねてみえます。Cocktail「Chairperson」の持つ Image「International、Congress、Leader、Intelligence、Elegance」は感じられず、三ツ星 Chef の様に Respect されることもありません。**