



**Samba Dancers at the Copa Ball during the night of February 14 and into the early hours of February 15, 2026**



**Miss Brazil Trans 2026**

**The Copa Ball 2026, a night party bringing together the leaders who drive Brazil's economy, was filled with hundreds of guests and an atmosphere so warm and vibrant that one could almost perspire in the heat of the occasion. Regrettably, the General Manager did not appear to be present at the VIP seat directly in front of the first-floor stage, presumably due to being fully occupied with overseeing the operation and progress of the event. Nevertheless, the Brazilian and other guests who kindly shared the VIP table facing the first-floor stage treated me with great warmth and friendship.**

**The hundreds of guests who walked the Red Carpet were all magnificently dressed, each resembling actors from a Hollywood film. The live music was played at a volume even greater than that of the TAO Nightclub at The Venetian in Las Vegas, and the party itself possessed a sensual atmosphere surpassing that of the Wynn Hotel Day Pool Party disco.**

Brazil の経済を牽引してみえる Celeb の皆さんが集う Night Party、Copa Ball 2026 は、何百名の Guest で汗ばむ程の熱気で、残念ながら総支配人は Copa Ball 進行の運営にお忙しかったのか、1 F Floor Stage 正面の VIP 席にはいらっしやいませんでしたが、1 Floor Stage 正面 VIP Table で同席していただいた Brazil 人などの Guest の皆様は私と良くしていただきました。Red Carpet を通られた何百名の Guest の方は、皆さん豪華に着飾ってみえ、Hollywood 映画の俳優さんの様な方ばかりで、Las Vegas の The Venetian Hotel TAO Nightclub より大音量の Live Music で、Wynn Hotel Day Pool Party (Disco) より艶やかな Party でした。



**Copa Ball 2026 in Rio de Janeiro during the night of February 14 and into the early hours of February 15, 2026**

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February 17, 2026

Mr. Ulisses Marreiros

General Manager  
Copacabana Palace, A Belmond Hotel  
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Dear Mr. Marreiros,

I stayed at the Copacabana Palace Hotel, Rio de Janeiro, from February 14 to 17, 2026, during the Rio Carnival. I sincerely appreciate your kindness in allowing me to stay at the hotel and in giving me the opportunity to provide you with my comments on February 17, 2026, as I previously did at Osaka University.

**Mr. Ulisses Marreiros : General Manager of the Copacabana Palace Hotel Rio de Janeiro (February 17, 2026)**

**Dr. Shida provides an explanation to Mr. Marreiros**

Although based on data that are now somewhat dated, having been published in 2017, the long-term economic projections presented in *World in 2050* by PwC (PricewaterhouseCoopers)—calculated on a purchasing power parity (PPP) basis—forecast the following ranking of major countries by GDP size (PPP) in the year 2050:

**Projected Global GDP (PPP) Ranking in 2050 (major economies)**

1. China Expected to surpass the United States and maintain the world's largest economic scale.
2. India Projected to overtake the United States and rise to second place globally.
3. United States Anticipated to decline to third place overall, while remaining the leading economy among advanced nations.
4. Indonesia Forecast to achieve rapid growth, supported by a demographic dividend, and rise to fourth place.
5. Brazil Expected to maintain a high ranking, underpinned by abundant natural resources and a large population.
6. Russia Projected to sustain an economic scale exceeding that of major European countries, supported by population size.
7. Mexico Anticipated to surpass Japan in scale and emerge as a leading economy in Latin America.
8. Japan While its relative ranking is expected to decline, it is nevertheless projected to remain within the top ten, at eighth place.

In addition, in March 2025 the Japan Center for Economic Research (JCER) released a long-term report on the future trajectory of the Japanese economy, projecting that Japan's international ranking in GDP per capita on a PPP basis will decline from its current position of 29th to approximately 45th by 2075, reflecting an assessment that Japan's long-term growth rate will remain relatively lower than the broader global growth trend.

It should also be noted that PwC evaluates rankings based on total GDP (PPP), an indicator of overall economic scale and national strength, whereas the JCER analysis focuses on GDP per capita (PPP), which measures the living standards and material well-being of individual citizens.

In present-day Japan, children from wealthy families can pay over 60 million yen (approximately USD 400,000 at an exchange rate of roughly JPY 150 per U.S. dollar) in medical tuition to attend private institutions—often criticized as money-powered backdoor universities, such as private Teikyo University or Fujita Health University. Upon becoming doctors, they earn an annual income of 15 million yen (approx. USD 100,000) or more, a figure indistinguishable from that of brilliant physicians who graduated from elite national universities. In contrast, students who cannot afford such exorbitant tuition may pursue nursing at prestigious schools like private Keio University or national Mie University. Despite obtaining a Bachelor of Science in Nursing and performing grueling, repetitive manual labor—such as changing thousands of diapers and documenting nursing records—their annual salary stagnates around 5 to 6 million yen (approx. USD 33,300 to 40,000). Furthermore, even those appointed as visiting professors at top-tier national institutions like the national universities, University of Tokyo or Kyoto University earn only about 10 million yen (approx. USD 66,700), with full-time professors peaking at approximately 12 million yen (approx. USD 80,000). These figures pale in comparison to the compensation of a Registered Nurse (RN) in the United States, whose median annual salary is USD 93,600 (approximately 14 million yen at an exchange rate of roughly JPY 150 per U.S. dollar, per the May 2024 Bureau of Labor Statistics).

As you may be aware, on April 6, 2008, during the Democratic primary race, then-Senator Barack Obama spoke at a fundraiser in San Francisco about people in economically distressed regions, particularly the white working class in Pennsylvania. He noted that a loss of economic prospects often intensifies frustration, famously stating: "They get bitter, they cling to guns or religion or antipathy to people who aren't like them..."

In 21st-century Japan, a similar loss of economic hope is fueling deep-seated frustration and resentment. People here often “cling” to slander, crude sexual innuendo, and hostility toward those perceived as “different.” Specifically, they drop their head, sigh loudly, whistle poorly, call a genius “mediocre,” belittle a physician as “just a nurse,” dismiss a graduate of a prestigious national university as a “private school grad,” or call a high educated person “low-educated,” etc. They also speak loudly or indulge in veiled sexual innuendo.

Phrases like “*asoko* (bottom),” “*shita* (below),” or “*asoko no shita kara* (from under the bottom)” have become staples of this crude vernacular. In public spaces like trains and stations in the Tokyo metropolitan area—and even within hospitals—people of all ages and genders often speak “*asoko no shita kara* (from under the bottom).” This phenomenon seems particularly prevalent in Saitama Prefecture, a region referred to as “Dasaitama (tacky Saitama).”

For instance, on February 6, 2026, a mediocre doctor from the private Tokyo Medical University (a resident of Saitama Prefecture) dropped his head forward right in front of me, imitating the manner of a faculty member from the national University of Tokyo. Inside the slightly crowded first-class carriage of an express train traveling from Saitama through Tokyo toward Kanagawa Prefecture, the typical Japanese buzzwords “*shita* (below),” “*soko* (bottom),” and “*asoko* (base)” were audible. I also witnessed a group of university students (?) shouting as loudly as those associated with Keio University, a passenger talking on their mobile phone for over ten minutes in a restricted area, and numerous others hogging adjacent empty seats with their luggage. Furthermore, on the same day, an Uber driver I rode with in Tokyo sighed like a Kyoto University instructor and—ensuring I was watching—traced a finger across his cheek, a gesture meant to imply *yakuza* (gangster) ties in Japan.

Land of Colors, Saitama Prefecture



**“A drop in both head and humanity”**

「頭と人間性が落ちる」

**Such as mediocre doctors from the private Tokyo Medical University**

私立東京医大からの凡才医師など

[Reference: “Statement on September 1 and 20, 2018 (Mass Media, World)” and “Chairperson 30th Anniversary Report” on the academic website *chairperson.jp*]

In the past, it was Chinese groups who stood out for being loud and disruptive in luxury hotels and high-end restaurants. In recent years, however, Japanese groups have become the primary offenders. I have submitted academic documents to the Japan Society for Medical Education and Keio University regarding this issue, yet thus far, no effective measures toward “KAIZEN (improvement)” have been seen. The crude and unbecoming conduct of those associated with the University of Tokyo and Kyoto University remains as repulsive as ever. Furthermore, the atmosphere surrounding private Keio University which is utterly foolish and reeks like a dung heap; they still fail to distinguish between genius and mediocrity, or between physicians and nurses, indiscriminately lumping everyone together as “Keio Boy” or “Keio Girl” in both speech and writing remains unchanged.

One must be cautious, as the Japanese mass media is heavily dominated by the Waseda University academic clique—a group where 20 to 30% of graduates are mere mediocrities. These media outlets fail to distinguish the mediocre from the brilliant, reporting on private university graduates as if they were “geniuses with deviation scores (*hensachi*) of 50 or higher” who graduated from elite institutions. Merely being physically able-bodied does not guarantee that one is a high-achiever who has endured rigorous academic discipline.

Major newspapers like the Asahi Shimbun and Mainichi Shimbun have conducted virtually no fact-checking regarding the distinction between the “brilliant,” who have passed rigorous academic subject examinations, and the “mediocre,” who have not. This trend extends to the private sector; for instance, TOYOTA Motor Corporation portrays Daisuke TOYODA—the eldest son of the founding family and future president—as if he were a genius. Although he is a graduate of private Keio University, he, like former Prime Minister Yoshihide SUGA (private Hosei University) and Defense Minister Shinjiro KOIZUMI (Columbia University), lacks any concrete evidence of being “brilliant.” They should be considered mediocre individuals with deviation scores likely below 50, who would be incapable of passing the rigorous entrance examinations of a national university. In Japan, TOYOTA has occasionally been reported in connection with scandals involving false reporting, carried out by individuals and systematically within the company. Regarding the “mediocrity” of their scion, honest and accurate public relations and reporting are desperately needed. [Reference: “Paper on January 28, 2017 (U.S.A.),” “Paper on September 25, 2018 (Asahi Shimbun Company, Japan),” “Paper on August 1, 2022 (U.S.A.),” “Paper on April 20, 2024 (Mexico),” “Paper on July 6, 2024 (Mexico)” and “Paper on October 21, 2024 (Singapore)” on the academic website *chairperson.jp*]

**He won't be getting fired from TOYOTA, even if he fails.**

彼は、失敗しても TOYOTA を解雇になることはありません



**Bachelor of Arts in Economics,  
private Keio University**  
私立慶應義塾大学経済学士

**“Mediocrity”**

「凡才」

**The eldest son of the founding family and “future president,”  
Daisuke TOYODA**



**Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.),  
private Hosei University**  
私立法政大学法学士

**“Mediocrity”**

「凡才」

**Former Prime Minister Yoshihide SUGA**

**Educational Backgrounds (Graduate Level)**

大学院卒業の高学歴



**Master of Arts in Political Science,  
Columbia University**  
Columbia 大学政治修士

**“Mediocrity”**

「凡才」

**Defense Minister Shinjiro KOIZUMI**

**It is difficult to provide objective proof that these individuals are brilliant with deviation scores (*hensachi*) of 50 or higher.**

「偏差値 50 以上の秀才」を証明するのは難しく、3 名共「秀才」でみえるかどうかは分からない

[Reference: “Paper on September 30, 2013 (UAE),” “Questions and Answers (A),” “Statement on September 1 and 20, 2018 (Mass Media, World),” “Paper on January 25, 2020 (Germany),” “Paper on November 2, 2020 (Kagaya Spa Hotel, Japan),” “Paper on January 1, 2022 (Azabu Police Station, Japan),” “Paper on August 1, 2022 (U.S.A.),” “Paper on January 27, 2023 (U.S.A.),” “Paper on July 8, 2023 (U.S.A.),” “Paper on August 23, 2023 (Thailand),” “Paper on October 21, 2024 (Singapore),” “Paper on April 23, 2025 (Denmark)” and “Paper on October 21, 2025 (Indonesia)” on the academic website [chairperson.jp](http://chairperson.jp)]

General Manager, unlike the faculty at Harvard or Columbia Universities—who are said to earn upwards of \$250,000 (approx. 37.5 million yen) annually—professors at the University of Tokyo suffer from a deep-seated financial inferiority complex. Despite their own earnings stagnating between 10 to 12 million yen, they project an air of superiority, asserting that they stand above nurses and their respective alma maters. They display a distinctive, haughty demeanor—frequently jerking their heads like chickens—as if to signal to the Japanese public: “We are not from ‘over there’ (implying they did not attend ‘foolish’ universities, nor do they perform ‘filthy’ labor)” and “We look down upon others; we are not at the bottom.” However, this mindset clashes sharply with the global and level-headed values I encounter during my annual summer visits to Las Vegas or my upcoming plans for the New Year’s Eve Countdown Party in New York for 2026–2027. This disconnect is becoming increasingly palpable even within Japan. An American male nurse I once conversed with at the main bar of the Hilton New York told me, “In America, nurses sometimes earn more than doctors.”

In my estimation, visiting professors from the University of Tokyo or Kyoto University—with their 10 million yen (approx. USD 66,700) incomes and crude and unbecoming conduct—are far better suited for the Hilton Garden Inn than the Hilton New York; the former matches their stature without forcing them to overreach. The clientele shifts significantly between the flagship Hilton and the mid-range and more casual Hilton Garden Inn. Truly prestigious establishments such as the Four Seasons, Ritz-Carlton, Aman New York, or the Copacabana Palace in Rio de Janeiro prioritize character, which serves as a vital foundation for trust in business dealings. I recall a female staff member at the gift shop in the Four Seasons Washington, D.C., mentioning that American doctors who stay there insist on being addressed as “Dr.” rather than “Mr.”



**Rio Carnival Main Parade 2026 at the Sambadrome, Rio de Janeiro from the night of February 16 and into the early hours of February 17, 2026**



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Rio Carnival Main Parade 2026 at the Sambadrome, Rio de Janeiro from the night of February 16 and into the early hours of February 17, 2026

**From 10:00 PM on February 16 until 5:00 AM on February 17, 2026, I finally witnessed my first Rio Carnival from a front-row Box Seat on the first floor. Attending this spectacle at the Sambadrome—the main venue with a capacity of 90,000—with a high-priced ticket of approximately 2,600 USD (not that it reached 400,000 USD, of course) is an experience rarely granted to “typical” or “middle-tier” Japanese tourists, such as faculty from the University of Tokyo or nurses from private Keio University and national Mie University. Accompanied by an elderly couple from New York, I enjoyed the impeccable hospitality and guidance of the Copacabana Palace Hotel concierge. While I fully indulged in the buffet and various alcoholic beverages, what surprised me was that, despite being in Brazil, none of the five or so bar counters within the VIP Lounge appeared to serve coffee. I suspect I was the only guest enjoying my own “stick instant coffee” along with the alcohol; my demeanor felt much like that of a seasoned casino guest at Marina Bay Sands Singapore.**

**At the boarding gate for Houston-bound flight UA128 (departing Rio at 21:55 on February 17), a male airport staff member was letting out a massive, hippo-like yawn. In stark contrast, as far as I could see within that 90,000-capacity stadium, no such person—performer or spectator alike—could be found. Instead, they continued to parade with overwhelming passion in their hearts alongside the giant floats. Every team was so expressive, as if appealing directly to each spectator, which was a striking departure from my experiences at the Tokyo Takarazuka Theater, where I have occasionally seen actors in male roles who seemed to lack vitality. While Las Vegas casinos reach their peak after 1:00 AM, Rio’s energy never faltered, sustaining its peak until the final parade team before 5:00 AM. I was even fortunate enough to catch a glimpse of the "Venus of Brazil" in one or two of the teams.**

**Unlike the Brazilians, I am not accustomed to such extreme volumes; just as I experienced at the Copa Ball, my hearing temporarily declined, but fortunately, it has fully recovered within 24 hours.**

2026年2月16日夜10時から17日朝5時にかけて、ついに初めてのRio Carnivalを1F最前列のBox Seatで観戦しました。国立東京大学の教授陣、私立慶應義塾大学や国立三重大学の看護師Boy、看護師Girlなど、「普通」、「中堅」層程の評価の日本人観光客ではほぼ経験することのない、9万人収容のMain会場Sambadromeにおける約40万円(6,000万円もしませんが)の高額Ticketです。New Yorkからいらした年配のCoupleと共に、Copacabana Palace Hotel Rio de JaneiroのConciergeによる案内、おもてなしを受け、各種Alcohol、Buffet料理も満喫出来ました。驚きましたのが、Brazilにも関わらずVIP Lounge内5か所程のBar CounterにはCoffeeを置いてみえず、恐らく私一人、持ち込みましたStick Coffeeを、Marina Bay Sands SingaporeのCasino Guestのごとくいただきました。

2026年2月17日 Rio21:55発Houston行UA128便のRio国際空港搭乗Gateでは、男性空港職員がカバの様なあくびをされてましたが、私が9万人収容のStadiumを見渡す限り、その様なPerformerや観客は見当たらず、巨大なFloatと共に大勢が圧倒的な熱量で行進されていました。歌いながらSambaを踊ってみえるそれぞれのTeamは、皆さん観客席に訴えかけるかの様に表情豊かでみえまして、昔東京宝塚劇場にて、男役の俳優さんに覇気が感じられない人を少なからずお見受けしましたのとは対照的です。Las VegasのCasinoは夜中1時過ぎにPeakを迎えますが、朝5時前の最後の行進TeamまでRioのEnergyが途絶えることはなく、1~2Teamでしたが、「BrazilのVenus」も拝見出来ました。Brazil人とは違い大音量に慣れていない私は、Copa Ballの時と同じく聴力が一時的に低下しましたものの、24時間でRecoveryしています。

## Japanese translation of the main text

2017年発表の少し古い Data ですが、PwC (PricewaterhouseCoopers) による「World in 2050」長期経済予測の Data (購買力平価=PPP Base) に基づくと、2050年の GDP 規模 (PPP Base) における主要国の順位は次のように予測されています。

### 2050年 (推計) 世界 GDP (PPP) Ranking (上位国)

1位	中国	米国を抜き、世界最大の経済規模を維持
2位	India	米国を抜き、世界2位に浮上
3位	America	3位へ後退するが、先進国の中では Top を維持
4位	Indonesia	人口 Bonus を背景に急成長し4位へ
5位	Brazil	資源と人口を背景に上位を維持
6位	Russia	人口規模を背景に欧州諸国を上回る規模を維持
7位	Mexico	中南米の Leader として日本を上回る規模へ
8位	日本	相対的な順位は下がるものの、8位に Rank-in

また昨年2025年3月に日本経済研究 Center (Japan Center for Economic Research: JCER) が、日本経済に関する長期予測 Report を発表しました。JCERは、日本の一人当たり GDP (購買力平価 Base) の国際 Ranking が、現在の29位から2075年には45位にまで低下すると予測しています。これは世界経済の成長 Trend に対して、日本の成長率が相対的に低くなるとの見立てに基づきます。

なお PwC は「国家としての経済規模・国力」を示す「GDP 総額 (PPP)」の順位を、JCER は「国民一人あたりの生活水準・豊かさ」を示す「一人当たり GDP (PPP)」の順位を見ています。

現在日本では、裕福な家庭の子女が高額な 6,000 万円以上の医学教育費を払い私立帝京大学、私立藤田医大など私立裏口金権大学で医師となりますと、国立大学出身の秀才医師と変わらずおよそ 1,500 万円以上の年収を得られますが、高額な医学教育費を払えない受験生が私立慶應義塾大学や国立三重大学で看護師になり、必要な看護学士として、目の前で両手をよく動かされ、オムツの取り換えを何百、何千人と行い、看護記録を記載されても、ここでは年収 500~600 万円以上程です。また国立東京大学、国立京都大学などの国立大学の客員教授として採用されましても、年収は 1,000 万円以上程。常勤教授になりましても 1,200 万円以上程度に留まりまして、これは米国の正看護師 (RN) の年収 USD 93,600 (1USD=150 円として約 1,400 万円、2024 年 5 月の 米国労働統計局による中央値) と比較しますと劣って見えます。

知って見えます様に、2008 年 4 月 6 日、2008 年大統領候補指名争い (民主党予備選) の過程において、Barack Obama 氏 (当時 上院議員) \*\*が California 州 San Francisco 近郊での資金集め Event で、経済的に取り残された地域 (特に Pennsylvania 州などの白人労働者層) の人々について触れ、経済的な展望の喪失が、Frustration や不満を強めるという文脈で次の様に述べられました。「当該層が経済的苦境のなかで、彼らは不満を抱き、銃や宗教にしがみついたり、自分とは違う人々への反感に頼ったりすることがある」と。

そして 21 世紀の日本人も、経済的な展望の喪失が Frustration や不満を強めていまして、悪口や下ネタにしがみついたり、自分とは違う人々への反感に頼ったりすることがあります。具体的には、頭をガクッと落としたり、溜息をついたり、下手な口笛を吹いたり、秀才に対して凡才呼ばわりしたり、医師に対して看護師呼ばわりしたり、国立大学出身者に対して私立大学出身者呼ばわりしたり、高学歴者を低学歴者呼ばわりしたり、などです。大きな声を出され、暗に下ネタもよく話され、「あそこ」「そこ」「下」「あそこの下から」との日本語は定番です。東京首都圏の電車、駅、勤務先の病院などでも、年齢男女に関係なく、「あそこの下から」などとしばしば話されてまして、特に「だ埼玉」と言われる埼玉県で多くお見掛けします。

例えば 2026 年 2 月 6 日には、私立東京医大の凡才医師 (埼玉県在住) が、国立東京大学教官の様に私の目の前でご自分の頭をガクッと落とされ、埼玉県から東京を通過し神奈川県に向かうやや混雑した急行電車 Green 車内では、定番の日本語「下」「底」「あそこ」が聞かれました他、私立慶應義塾大学関係者の様に大声で騒ぐ大学生 (?) Group、携帯電話禁止 Area で 10 分以上携帯で話してみえる乗客、隣の空席に荷物を置いて場所取りをしてみえる多くの乗客をお見掛けしました。また同日は、東京都内で乗りました Uber の Driver が、京都大学教官の様に車内で溜息を付き、私に見える様にご自分の頬を指でなぞって (日本では暴力団員の意味) いらっしゃいました。

以前は、高級 Hotel、高級 Restaurant など大声のため目立っていたのは中国人 Group でしたが、近年は日本人 Group が主体で、日本医学教育学会、私立慶應義塾大学に学術文書をお送りしています。しかし今のところ「KAIZEN (改善)」に向けましての有効な対応はとってみえず、国立東京大学、国立京都大学関係者の下品で醜い態度、さらに私立慶應義塾大学関係者の、秀才と凡才、医師と看護師を区別せず一緒にして慶應 Boy、慶應 Girl と話し記載される、あほくさく、肥溜めくさい雰囲気も相変わらずです。

日本の Mass Media は私立早稲田大学学閥（学部卒業生の 2～3 割が凡才）が多く、やはり凡才を秀才と区別せず、私立大学の凡才卒業生をあたかも「秀才大学を卒業した、偏差値 50 以上の秀才」のごとく報道されてきて、注意が必要です。五体満足でみえても、猛勉強した秀才とは限りません。朝日新聞社、毎日新聞社なども、学科試験を合格した秀才及び学科試験を合格していない凡才についての Fact Check をほぼしてみえず、民間企業でも、例えば TOYOTA 自動車株式会社では、将来の TOYOTA 社長と目されています創業者一族の長男、豊田大輔さんを、会社自らあたかも秀才のごとくの言い方、書き方をしてみえます。大輔さんは私立慶應義塾大学の卒業生ですが、私立法政大学ご出身の菅義偉元総理、Columbia 大学ご出身の小泉進次郎防衛大臣と同じく明らかな秀才の Evidence を持ってみえない凡才と考えられ、国立大学の学科試験に合格すると思われない偏差値 50 未満でいらっやいます。日本では、時として個人、そして会社ぐるみの虚偽の申告が不祥事として報道されています TOYOTA ですが、御曹司の「凡才」に関しては、正直で正確な広報、報道が望まれるところです。

General Manager、国立東京大学教授陣は、年収 USD 250,000 (3,750 万円) 以上程と言われる Harvard 大学や Columbia 大学の教授陣と異なりお金に対する Complex が強く、「自分達国立東京大学教授陣は（年収 1,000 万円～1,200 万円以上程であるが）、（平均年収 1,400 万円の）看護師及び看護師の出身大学より上になる」「私達は、あそこの下からではない（あほくさい大学を出て、肥溜めくさい仕事ではない）」「私達は見下ろす（私たちは、下や底ではない）」との様な価値観を、ご自分の頭を鶏の様にガクッと落とす態度として日本人に見せ付けてみえます。しかし、私が毎年夏に訪れています Las Vegas や、2026 年から 2027 年にかけての Count Down Party に出席します予定の New York での Global で冷静な価値観とは異なりまして、近年日本でも違和感が生じていますところです。

昔 Hilton Hotel New York の Main Bar・Counter 席で少しお話させていただいた America 人男性看護師さんも、私に「America では、医師よりも看護師の方が高給のことがあります」と話されてました。ちなみに年収 1,000 万円、下品で醜い態度の国立東京大学や国立京都大学の客員教授は、Hilton Hotel New York より、格下の Hilton Garden Inn Hotel New York の方が、背伸びをされず合っていらっやいます。Hilton Hotel New York と、中堅で Casual な Hilton Garden Inn Hotel New York では、客層が変わりまして、Four Seasons Hotel Chain や Ritz-Carlton Hotel Chain、そして Aman Hotel New York、Copacabana Palace Hotel Rio de Janeiro などの一流 Hotel ほど、人格が重んじられ、Business の Deal においても信用になります。昔 Four Seasons Hotel Washington, D.C. の Hotel 内売店女性 Staff も、「普段当 Hotel にみえる（America 人）医師も、『《Mr.ではなく》 Dr.と呼んでほしい』とおっしゃっていました」と話されてました。