

先生を所期の予定通り、ともかくチューリッヒまでお連れしたのです。

ザルツブルグから鉄道で中部ヨーロッパを南下する旅では、猪木さんも一緒でしたが、猪木さんはベニスあたりでどこかに消えてしましまして、チューリッヒでまた落ち合いました。チューリッヒでの出立の日、飛行機の出発時刻は昼頃となっていました。その朝、猪木さんと私は、「今日は朝からチューリッヒのすべての百貨店を回ってでも、安場先生のオルゴールを探そう」と相談し、必死になってオルゴールを探し回りました。

さて、オルゴールは首尾良く見つかったでしょうか？皆さんはどう想像されますか？

先日、安場先生が亡くなられたあと、猪木さんとこのことについて、話をする機会がありました。話は2人ではほぼ一致しましたが、私が「そして最後にオルゴールを見つけたよね」と言ったところ、猪木さんは「いやいや見つからなかったはずだ」と言うんですね。猪木さんか、私か、どちらが正しいと思われませんか。

そこで先ほど奥様に確かめました。確かめましたら、「スイス土産のオルゴールはあります」ということです。やっぱり私のほうが記憶力が上のわけで歴史家としては優れているということが証明されたわけですから（笑）。

いやいや、この話は私の記憶力が優れているということを言い立てるためにしたわけではありません。安場先生が奥様へのお土産を確保するためにこのように異常な執着を示されたことは、安場先生が決して仕事一筋の方だったのではなく、凄く奥様思いのお方であったことを物語っているのではないか、そのことを皆様にお伝えしたかったのです。

皆様のお話にもありましたように、安場先生は非常に広い学問分野をカバーされました。これからの研究者は誰も安場先生のまねはできないと思います。私どもが安場先生と主として接触する場であった数量経済史研究会では安場先生は、理論経済学や計量経済学の研究者と経済史研究者の間の橋渡しを本当にうまくやって下さいました。岩波書店刊行の『日本経済史』全8巻はまさに、この安場先生のご指導の賜といってよいと思います。安場先生のお仕事の全部を、後進の研究者が1人で継承するのは無理であろうと思います。しかしながら、今日ここに集われました方々の間で、分担しながら継承して行くことは可能であると思います。私は、せめて安場先生の数量経済史の分野だけでもしっかりと継承してまいりたいと思っています。皆様には、東南アジア研究の部門であるとか、経済発展の部門であるとか、それぞれの分野で、安場先生の学統を受け継がれていかれることをお願いして、閉会のご挨拶といたします。

人見 皆様、長時間ありがとうございました。これで安場先生を偲ぶ会を終わりたいと思います。今日お話ししていただいた方に、最後に拍手したいと思います。お願いします（拍手）。

3. 関連資料

資料1：海外からのメッセージ

① Richard A. Easterlin

I owe to Professor Yasuba one of my most memorable experiences. He arranged a visit to Japan for my family and me that gave us the opportunity to see and visit some of your beautiful places. Most of all I remember the graciousness and courtesy with which Professor Yasuba and his wife welcomed us to Kyoto and their home. It was such a privilege to get to know this warm and dedicated man in person. He was a fine scholar, and a wonderful human being, and we shall miss him very much.

Sincerely,

Richard A. Easterlin

② Robert W. Fogel

My wife and I were terribly saddened to learn of the death of Yasukichi Yasuba, whom I have known for half a century.

We met when we were both graduate students in the Department of Economics at Johns Hopkins University. He was a brilliant student, a fact that was recognized by both his teachers and his fellow students. During his graduate student career, he wrote a paper that thrust him into the center of the debate on the economics of slavery and that turned out to be a seminal contribution to the ultimate resolution of the issue. His doctoral dissertation, "Economics of the Birth-Rates of the White Population, United States, 1800-1860," was a major contribution to the study of the economics and demography of economic growth in the United States during the first half of the nineteenth century. Its findings are still cited.

Professor Yasuba was a leading figure in the analysis of economic growth in Southeast Asia well before the "economic miracle" became as widely recognized as it is today.

I kept in close touch with Professor Yasuba over the years. My wife and I had the good fortune to spend six weeks enjoying the company of Professor and Mrs. Sachiko Yasuba, living in their condominium in the Nagaokakyo and lecturing at Osaka Gakuin University during June and July 1996. During that visit, I spent several hours on most days talking with him about issues on the political economy of Asia and the United States.

Our graduate students here at the Center for Population Economics at the University of Chicago have had the good fortune to participate in several recent seminars led by Professor Yasuba. Both through his writings, and his visits to the United States, Professor Yasuba remained a major contributor to the thoughts of economic historians in our country.

Sincerely yours,
Robert W. Fogel

③ Peter Mathias

Professor Yasukichi Yasuba

I knew Yasukichi Yasuba as an 'economist's economic historian' and economist who had established an important link between Japanese and American expertise and methodologies in modern economic history and in present-day economic analysis underlying economic policy. He was not so well known in the United Kingdom as in the United States where, after post-graduate education, he kept many academic links (particularly with Johns Hopkins University) which drew him regularly from Japan.

I had not known him personally at Osaka University or at Osaka-Gakuin until, through his initiative, I was invited to spend three months as a Distinguished Visiting Professor at Osaka-Gakuin in 1998. He masterminded the visiting professorship program in economic history which brought a sequence of leading international scholars to the university. For all of them he produced a wide-ranging programme: public lectures for students and faculty as a whole, faculty and graduate student seminars, local and regional gatherings of economists and economic historians in Kansai. This put Osaka-Gakuin at the centre of a 'magnetic field' for the subject and greatly enhanced the prestige of the university.

I knew Yasukichi Yasuba also as an acute commentator on Japanese and world economic policies, a shrewd observer of the economy with penetrating insights and presentations, following his data and analyses to the relevant conclusions for policy without fear or favour. For many years, even if interrupted by illness, he was an influential columnist in the financial press. He became afflicted by periodic bouts of depression (with offsetting intellectual ebullience) which slowed, but never halted, his academic output. I remember that he put much faith in a particular piece of electrical apparatus, which he commended to his friends and colleagues as an unfailing answer to their own problems.

Holding the visiting chair from May to July 1998 brought me to Osaka-Gakuin for the first time, and for a sustained stay,

which meant more than other short academic visits. Yasukichi went out of his way to befriend (and instruct) his visitor while he and Sachiko made my wife and myself warmly welcome in Nagaokakyo. Keeping house and experiencing the changing seasons brought us closer to Japan. We saw the paddy outside the apartment flooded and planted. As the nights passed we heard the chorus of the frogs and saw the daily visitations of the egrets. We left just before the harvest, leaving behind an enriching experience and an enduring appreciation of Yasukichi Yasuba.

Peter Mathias

Downing College, Cambridge

Distinguished Visiting Professor, Osaka-Gakuin University 1998

④ R. Marvin McNinnis

On this occasion I am very pleased to offer a personal reminiscence of Yasukichi Yasuba. While I had been acquainted with him for many years, it was only in the last year of his life that I got to know him well.

A turn of events meant that I just missed getting to know him much earlier. Yasukichi made his doctoral studies at the Johns Hopkins University, under the guidance of Nobel prize winner Simon Kuznets. I too intended to go to Hopkins to study with Kuznets. However, I received a letter from Kuznets advising me that he was going to move to Harvard. So I ended up going to the University of Pennsylvania to study with Richard Easterlin, a disciple of Kuznets. Through Easterlin I gained an interest in historical demography.

I was asked to review a book on American fertility decline, the published doctoral thesis of Yasukichi Yasuba. I did so, and wrote quite favourably about it. At about the same time I became aware of Yasuba's justly famous article on American negro slavery.

It was many years later, however, that I first met Yasukichi in person. He had begun to attend annual meetings of the Economic History Association in the United States. We found that we had much in common to talk about. We corresponded and exchanged drafts of papers on which we were working. Yasukichi was a tough and cogent critic. He would argue his position persuasively.

I was especially pleased, a little over a year ago, to receive an invitation from Yasukichi to be a visiting lecturer at Osaka Gakuin University. It was a great honour to me to be added to the illustrious list of economic historians who had visited at OGU. I had only once before visited Japan, and then only briefly. Many aspects of Japanese life and culture fascinated me and I was provided with an opportunity to explore them more thoroughly.

My visit was also an opportunity to get to know Yasukichi more closely. I lived in the same apartment building, often took the same train to campus, and we took lunch together two or three days a week. Our talks ranged over many things: family history, Yasukichi's experiences as a graduate student in the United States, culture, music, traditions, food and drink, and of course, the features of historical economic development. For me it was all thoroughly enjoyable and enlightening as well. Yasukichi explained to me the ins and outs of university procedures, and he extemporaneously gave oral translations of my lectures.

After two months in Australia, doing research and giving visiting lectures, I returned to Japan for a few days at the beginning of April. I expected to meet again with Yasukichi but when I met with Sachiko, his wife, I learned with great sorrow that

Yasukichi was ill in hospital. I returned home to Canada and just a few days later was notified that Yasukichi had died the previous day – on my birthday.

Yasukichi Yasuba was a splendid scholar and a fine man. It was my great pleasure to have come to know him and my great sadness to know that he is no longer with us.

Yours most sincerely,

R. Marvin McNinn

Professor Emeritus of Economics

Queen's University, Canada

⑤ Gustav Ranis

I was shocked to learn of the death of Professor Yasuba. He and his wife visited us here at Yale only recently earlier this year, and he seemed in excellent shape, both physically and psychologically.

Professor Yasuba was one of the most innovative Japanese development economists, never willing to accept the conventional wisdom and always eager to challenge it. He was, I know, one of Simon Kuznets' favorite students, and I very much appreciated his wise counsel on the Ohkawa/Ranis Comparative Analysis project, focusing on the relevance of the Japanese historical development experience to the Third World. Professor Yasuba could always be counted on to come up with a new idea or a new look at an old one. His restless, searching mind will be very much missed. He never stopped thinking, working and publishing.

The same intellectual unpredictability and restlessness also characterized Professor Yasuba's private personality. He was kind enough to invite me and my wife to spend much of one summer at Osaka Gakuin University. While he was not well much of that time, he and Mrs. Yasuba provided generous hospitality to both of us. Indeed, in all my personal dealings with Professor Yasuba over the years, I have always found him helpful and considerate, eager to share his ideas, not given to small talk, but earnest and committed. I have lost a good friend as well as an esteemed colleague.

Gustav Ranis

Frank Altschul Professor of International Economics

⑥ Nathan Rosenberg

Professor Yasukichi Yasuba

In memoriam

I was very saddened to learn of Professor Yasuba's untimely death. Although I came to know him personally only four years ago, I had long held him in the highest esteem for his seminal contributions to the history of American demography in the first sixty years of the nineteenth century. I confess that I also find it more than a little intriguing that, half a century or so later, American academics should continue to cite a Japanese scholar for an authoritative treatment of the changing determinants of American fertility as the country's population center continued its western movement. I cannot honestly say that I ever came to fully understand what forces drove him into the research project that eventually became his doctoral dissertation at Johns Hopkins University, but I can assure you that American scholarship continues to cite his work as a major milestone in our country's demographic history.

In the year 2001 I was very fortunate to have been invited by Professor Yasuba to come to Osaka Gakuin University as a visiting professor. Although this was not my first visit to Japan, it was the first time my wife and I had the opportunity to run a Japanese household. We lived in a flat in Nagaokakyo, where none of our neighbors spoke English, nor did any of the assistants in the local supermarket, banks or small shops. This left us, at least in the beginning, totally dependent on Yasuba-san and his wife for help and guidance. We quickly realized that we were in very good hands. Their many kindnesses, hospitality and friendship were unique and heart-warming. Yasuba-san, for example, taught us how to distinguish between local and express trains, something which, I can assure you, is not simple or straightforward for someone who reads no Japanese.

Yasuba-san was extraordinarily patient and attentive in dealing with the inevitable tedium that is involved in integrating two "illiterate" Americans into the life of the Nagaokakyo community. He found time to take us to the police station to register as foreigners, took us to the local bank, showed us where the best places to shop were, where to eat out, to find good French wine, and to cope with the household gadgets which had only Japanese instructions. As busy as he obviously was, Yasuba-san found time to take us to the famous cherry dances in Kyoto's Gion district, to the Kawashima textile factory and museum. Knowing my interest in the development of scientific instruments, he took us to the Shimazu Museum. He treated us to a wonderful meal where the Nobel Prize winner Yasunari Kawabata used to love to dine, and Yasuba-san insisted that I try the sashimi prepared by the third generation chef that has emerged from the family that owned the restaurant. As was invariably the case, Yasuba-san had provided excellent advice.

On hearing that my wife enjoyed visiting Zen Buddhist temples, Yasuba-san made sure to take us to Nanzenji and afterwards treated us to a sumptuous tofu meal (our first). He then took us to the Canal Museum after hearing of my interest in such civil engineering projects. As we toured the museum and looked down upon the fast-flowing water below, he discreetly whispered to us that his grandfather had been the governor of the prefecture when the canal was built.

Yasuba-san loved Azaleas and made certain that we visited the park in Nagaokakyo when they were in their full blossom, a truly glorious sight. He was constantly thinking of ways to make our stay even more memorable as well as more comfortable, and he certainly succeeded! One of the afternoons I recall and treasure most was a visit to a friend of his. She lives in a 150 year old house which has been preserved in its original state. She showed us around the 12 small rooms covered by tatamis, decorated with original scrolls, and with utensils used more than a hundred years ago. In the rear of the property was a magnificent, idyllic garden—a perfect oasis, quiet and serene, in the middle of downtown, bustling Kyoto. It was a wonderful treat!

When I first arrived in Nagaokakyo, I regarded Yasuba-san as a distinguished colleague. When I left, two months later, I also thought of him as a dear friend. I regret that I will never have the opportunity to reciprocate his hospitality.

I will treasure his memory.

Nathan Rosenberg
Professor of Economics (Emeritus)
Stanford University

⑦ Peter Temin
〈The First Letter〉

Professor Yasuba was one the first new economic historians, and the results of his demographic research in the American South continue to be cited today. They have stood the test of time. In addition, Yasuba returned to this topic recently and brought his work up to date. He also contributed greatly to more current topics, including his ever-present optimism about the Japanese economy.

He ran a very successful program of visiting economic historians for many years. I enjoyed my time at Osaka Gakuin University in 1999, and I know that many of my friends who visited Yasuba did too. He facilitated both the communication between me and his colleagues—who were uniformly generous and welcoming to an American visitor—and my communication with faculties at other Japanese universities. I gave many talks and met many Japanese economists as a result of Professor Yasuba's kind invitation.

I remember Yasuba with great fondness and now sadness at his death.

Peter Temin

〈*The Second Letter*〉

Dear Mrs. Yasuba,

I write to extend condolences on the death of Yasukichi on behalf of me and my wife, Charlotte. He was a fine scholar and a good friend. We will all miss him, although none so much as you.

I recall with great fondness the months I spent visiting at Osaka Gakuin University at Yasukichi's invitation. I had a marvelous time, and Charlotte and the girls had a lovely visit as well. It is one of our good family memories. We enjoyed visiting you in your apartment, walking around Nagaokakyo, and particularly going to the supermarket. My girls still like to remember the way "milk" is pronounced in Japanese.

It was good to see you both at the Economic History meeting in Nashville, and we were looking forward to seeing you again next year. It is very sad that Yasukichi's death has cut short those plans.

Yours truly,
Peter Temin

⑧ Jeffrey G. Williamson

A Short Memorial for Yasukichi Yasuba

by

Jeffrey G. Williamson

Laird Bell Professor of Economics

Harvard University

July 5, 2005

Economic historians, and other friends of Yasukichi Yasuba living abroad, were greatly saddened to learn of his passing on April 13, 2005.

Not only did Yasukichi enrich my understanding of Asian development and American demography, he also became a good friend. I remember quite vividly, and with immense pleasure, the stay I had at Osaka Gakuin University for three months May–July 1994 as a Visiting Distinguished Professor. Yasukichi was a wonderful host and a stimulating colleague during that visit, and our long–distance correspondence was frequent thereafter. Some of that correspondence dealt with his successful efforts to get translated and published in Japanese my book, *Inequality, Poverty, and History: The Kuznets Memorial Lectures* (Asano Agency: Tokyo), and for that I will always be grateful.

Perhaps his friends and colleagues in Japan are unaware of Yasukichi's early career, since it focused on North America and it was published in English. *Birth Rates of the White Population of the United States* (Baltimore: John Hopkins Press 1962) was based on his thesis and it became a seminal work. Indeed, the recent *A Population History of North America*, by Michael Haines and Richard Steckel (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 2000), was able to state that Yasukichi's estimates of US white crude birth rates 1760–1810 are still the best available (pp. 157 and 324). I only hope that my work is so favorably appreciated 40 years from now! Furthermore, in the famous *Reinterpretation of American Economic History* (New York: Harper and Row 1971), who did editors Robert Fogel (now Nobel Laureate) and Stanley Engerman ask to review the state of the slavery debate? The answer, of course, is Yasukichi who produced the oft–cited “The Profitability and Viability of Plantation Slavery in the United States.” But as he matured, Yasukichi's interests ranged far beyond American slavery and demography. For example, his writings on the 19th century revolution in Asian transport and the role of natural resources in Japan's pre–WWII trade are frequently cited in the recent globalization literature (see his papers in *Explorations in Economic History*, 56: 1978, and the premier *Journal of Economic History*, 106: 1996). His work on Japan and Southeast Asia will be much better known to the audience at your July 29 gathering, so I will make no effort to review it here.

Yasukichi Yasuba was a great scholar, a first rate social scientist and a wonderful human being. He was well known to the international academic community, and we will miss him very much.

⑨ Pan A. Yotopoulos

IN REMEMBRANCE OF: Yasukichi Yasuba, 1930–2005

Yasuba–sensei has served as a model for achievement in many a life, and non least mine. A foreign student in the United States who turned (almost contemporaneously) his Ph. D dissertation into a book at his Alma Mater, Johns Hopkins University nonetheless, came easily into the radar screen of many aspiring academics – and this is how he earned my admiration, and my envy, in the early 1960s. I had the privilege of meeting him a decade later and sharing many strands in our lives since then. Mostly it was in short trips, in professional meetings, in correspondence and in comments one on the other's work, and in the late 1980's as colleagues for a year when I was a visiting scholar at Kyoto University.

Professor Yasuba's professional work enriched and enlivened many of us. It enriched us, especially, because it was always founded on the historical record, whether it referred to slavery and development or to natality rates and growth in the U.S. in the early 19th century; to the lessons of the Tokugawa legacy for contemporary Japan; or to the evolution of the dualistic wage structure. These historical insights were as important in the second half of the 20th century, as they are today when economists and politicians forget them at their own peril – and at the peril of the rest of us also.

Some of us may have missed tidbits in the messages of Yasuba–sensei that enlivened our lives. But they remain vivid in my mind. When he invited me to give a seminar in Kyoto on “What has development economics learned from recent experience?” he (purposefully?) transformed the “recent” to “future experience” and remarked that he thought it was too

early to tell until he realized “... that the Greeks have the magic power to read the crystal ball!” Referring to a common friend who had been pushing mathematical modeling to some considerable extremes, he engaged me to some correspondence to enlighten him whether this was an exercise in “playometrics” or more properly in “paegniometrics” from the proper Greek root for the word “play.” His co-authored article with Martin Bronfenbrenner, another inimitable practical joker, is transposing to Japan the words of the Greek Prime Minister of the 1960s, George Papandreou, that “the figures are prospering while the people suffer.” The article uses the sentence to introduce the chasm that may exist between economic accounting and welfare in the period when Japan was being described as a “welfare superpower” inhabited by “workaholics living in rabbit hatches.”

Yasuba-sensei’s sense of humor, self-deprecating and otherwise, enlivened and impressed his friends and his audiences, and especially so those of us who knew that he had been living for long years in deep depression.

Yasuba-sensei will always be remembered as a Gentleman and a Scholar who profoundly touched and enriched many lives.

Pan A. Yotopoulos

Professor Emeritus, Stanford University

Distinguished Professor, Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of Florence, Italy

資料2：安場保吉葬儀における弔辞

① 市村真一

弔辞

安場さん、昨晩は驚きました。昨年末京都で、先月大阪でお目にかかったばかりでしたのに、まさか貴方とこんなに早く幽明境を異にしようとは、思ってもいませんでした。奥様から近状をすこしお聞きしましたが、とても信じられませんでした。思えば、貴方と貴方のご家族とは長いおつきあいでした。1959年春、ジョンズ・ホプキンス大学で初めて米国での教鞭をとった私が、そこで出会った最初の日本人院生が貴方でした。新婚間もなかったあなた方に最初のお子さんがお生まれになった前後のことなど、懐かしく思い出されます。爾来46年、大阪大学・京都大学では同僚として、今に及ぶ学者人生を共にしました。

学者としての貴方について、何よりも想起しますのは、ジョンズ・ホプキンス大学で貴方を指導したサイモン・クズネット教授が、貴方の勉学ぶりと研究を絶讃されていたことでもあります。果せるかな、貴方が間もなく1961年に提出された博士論文は、後に『米国の白人人口の出生率：1800～1860』Johns Hopkins U. Press, 1962及び“米国における植民地奴隷制の利潤と生育力（The Profitability and Viability of Plantation Slavery in the United States）,” *The Economic Studies Quarterly*, Sept. 1961として公刊され、アメリカの学界をうならせました。その事は、前者に追随したForster-Tuckerの『経済機会とアメリカ白人人口の繁殖率：1800～1880』Yale U. Press, 1972が十年後に出版され、後者が、ノーベル賞を貰ったFogelとEngerman共編の『米国経済史の再解釈』Harper, 1971に収録された事が、証明しています。実は、Fogel教授はジョンズ・ホプキンス大学で貴方の同級生でした。彼がノーベル賞を貰った理由の一端は、安場の奴隷制の研究から始まったとは、フォーゲル教授自身が、後にクズネット教授の伝記を書くために大阪を訪れた時、私に語ったことでもありました。

博士号を得たばかりの若き俊秀の貴方を阪大に迎えようとの私の提案に阪大の先輩方は直ちに賛成、熊谷教授の下の助教授として貴方は、実に八面六臂の活躍をされました。経済政策・経済史の新しいタイプの研究を次から次へと発表され、阪大時代9年間だけで、少なくとも編著訳書など4冊、論文は10を下りませんでした。その間に、少なくとも貴方の関心の一部は経済発展論に向っていきました。奥様と共にギルの『経済発展論』を訳され、また「経済発展論における二重構造の理論と日本資本主義論争」『社会経済史学』34巻1号、1968等々であ

ります。思えば、政策論と経済史の接点に経済発展論が位置したのは当然でした。

1968年、私自身が京都大学東南アジア研究センター（現研究所）に転じた時、貴方のこの新関心にアジア発展の解明を期待して貴方を新研究所の経済部門の教授に迎え、若き吉原・江崎の両助教授と共に国際級のアジア発展論研究の推進を期したのでした。貴方は、阪大時代の政策論の仕事を徐々に整理しつつ、東南アジア経済発展の研究に目を向け、チュラロンコン大学に教鞭を取るなどしながら、その研究を推進、11年間の京大時代に、驚くなかれ、貴方の編著は8冊、論文は30を越えました。その中には、貝塚啓明教授との共編による経済政策分野の優れた論文集6冊が含まれています。そして阪大に復帰直前にまとめられた『経済成長論』筑摩書房、1980がサントリー賞を受けたことは、貴方の京大時代のフィナーレを飾るにふさわしいものでした。恐らくこの時期が貴方にとって最も多産な時期ではなかったでしょうか。だが、人並はずれた才能に恵まれていた貴方にとって、政策論・経済史・アジア発展論と3足のわらじをはき続けることは非常に無理なことでした。その過重な負担に、貴方の肉体は徐々にむしばまれていったのかもしれない。

1980年阪大に復帰された貴方は、時折健康の不調を訴えられつつも、そのハイペースの論著の生産力を維持し続けられました。その姿は、そばで見ていて痛々しいほどでした。阪大定年退官までの14年間、編著合わせて6冊、論文は22編以上であります。なかでもアメリカの学者と共同で編集された『日本の政治経済学』Stanford U. Press, 1987は有名ですが、そこに貴方のアメリカでの最初の恩師であるブロンエンブレナー教授と共著で「経済福祉」を寄稿されていることは、貴方の暖かい人柄の一面を知る思いがいたします。また日本の発展への海運の貢献をめぐる論文も注目を引きます。こうした発展論の忘れられがちな側面への貴方の着眼は、若き日と変わらぬ非凡さのひらめきであります。

阪大退官後、大阪学院大学において、大学院の創設運営に努力されつつ、なお継続された研究も忘れられぬものであります。この9年間は、私の北九州勤務と重なり、親しく接する機会は減りましたが、貴方が努力されていた外国の学者の招聘計画のいくつかに招待され、それに参加して、貴方の健在ぶりを喜んでいました。学問研究でもいよいよ生産的で、貴方の単著『東南アジア経済発展論』ミネルヴァ書房、2002や最近の編著『東南アジア社会経済発展論』勁草書房、2005は、私の机辺にあります。最後まで奮闘努力にただ低頭するばかりであります。

安場さん、貴方は東京に生まれられました。元は熊本藩、幕末は美濃の某藩の重職の由緒ある家の出身でありました。人にはおっしゃいませんでしたが、ひそかにそれを誇りにしておられました。頂いた明治の元勳の一人であられた曾祖父様の写真のコピーを私は今も大事にしています。旧制広島高校の最後の頃の卒業生であり、東大を出て直ちに国際基督教大の助手とられました。その時に、米留学をされたのでした。ウィシコンシン大学で、奥様と結婚され、お二人仲良く勉強されていたポルティモア時代を知るものとして、いまの奥様の悲しみを慰めるすべもありません。安場さん、貴方は普通の人以上に奥様に負うところがあります。貴方が夜なべして書いた論文を、翌朝の提出に間に合うようタイプしたのは奥様でした。才能豊かな奥様のご助力あってこそこの貴方の業績だと、家内と共に感じ入りながら拝見していました。そういう奥様やご家族に対し、安場さんもさぞかしもう少し長生きして、ご恩返しをなさりたかっただらうと拝察しますが、今となっては残念でなりません。

しかし貴方もよくやりました。健康をむしばまれながら、気分の波に苦しみながら、よくこれだけの論著を生産しました。本当に、感心します。どうか、彼岸の地よりご家族をお守り下さい。

平成17年4月15日

友人、京都大学名誉教授 市村真一

② Richard Smethurst

Mae and I first met Yasukichi in Baltimore in 1958, when he studied at Johns Hopkins University with Simon Kuznets, the Nobel Prize winner. During that time, we became close friends with Yasukichi, Sachiko, and in 1959, a baby named

Junko. Thanks to Yasukichi, we moved into the Yasuba house in Sendagaya in 1961, and lived with his parents and brothers and sisters for a year. It was from this beginning that our long and close relationship with the Yasuba family began. Today we consider Sachiko, Jun, Yuko, and all of the other Yasubas to be among our closest friends. We shall miss Yasukichi, as we miss Mihoko, Yasuji, and Sayoko.

Yasukichi was a mentor as well as a friend. He and I had dozens of conversations over the years from 1958 until 2004—almost always, because Yasukichi was serious, about serious matters. I can truthfully say that I, an economic historian with no formal training in economics, learned more about economic history from Yasukichi than from any other teacher. I owe him a great deal, and want to take this occasion to thank him.

Yasukichi and Sachiko visited us in Pittsburgh several times, and in the 1980s, he spent a term at the University of Pittsburgh as our Mitsubishi Visiting Professor of Economics. Yasukichi taught a course in Japanese economic history, and I still have and use the notes I took during his lectures. Here he was my teacher. Most recently, in 2003 and 2004 he came to the United States and delivered multiple lectures to our faculty and students.

I should also mention some of his various important books: *Keizai seichoronon*, published in 1980, won the Suntory Prize. *Keizai seichoron* co-edited with Inoki Takenori, is part of the 8 volume *Nihon keizaishi* series published by Iwanami shoten. This is the seminal work on Japanese economic history. *Tonan aja no keizai hatten*, published in 2002, sums up Yasukichi thinking on the economic development of Thailand and its neighbors. And in English, *Birth Rates of the White Population in the United States, 1800–1860*, published by the Johns Hopkins Press in 1961, is an important work of American economic history. These are only a few examples of Yasukichi's valuable writings on economic history.

Mae and I are honored to have had Yasukichi as a friend. He began what to us seems a unique and important transnational relationship the connection between the Yasubas and the Smethursts. We send you our condolences. At the same time, we look forward to meeting Sachiko, Jun, Yuko, and the rest of you soon so we can talk about Yasukichi and also continue our own deeply cherished friendships.

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