

田中康夫です。

「国民新党・新党日本」は、平成 23 年度予算編成の過程で、政府及び民主党の方々と議論を重ね、文化振興予算は過去最高額に、沖縄振興予算は 10 年振りに前年度を上回りました。

Good afternoon. I am Yasuo Tanaka.

I'd like to begin my representative questioning by noting that the People's New Party and New Party Nippon have had serious discussion with the government and the ruling Democratic Party of Japan on many occasions, in the process of compiling a fiscal 2013 budget proposal. As a result, a record amount of budget was allocated to promotion of culture and a budget allocated to promote and develop Okinawa exceeded the previous year budget, for the first time in 10 years.

“新しい公共”の在り方を示す画期的な取り組みも、国家レベルで具現化します。その 1 つは、木製ガードレール設置を促進する国土交通省道路局の「木の香る道づくり事業」です。

信州で誕生し、鋼鉄製と同じ強度の木製ガードレールは、間伐・製造から設置に至る迄、全てを地域の企業が担当。鋼鉄製ガードレールに比べ、1 キロ当たり 5 倍の雇用を地元に創出します。

A revolutionary approach to demonstrate what shall constitute 'New Public Service' will materialize in a tangible form at the STATE level. One such example will be a project to build 'Roads with a Smell of a Tree.' The Land, Infrastructure and Transport Ministry will promote wooden guardrails instead of those made of steel.

Wooden guardrails, originally introduced in Shinshu, have the strength of steel. All work involved in the project will be completed by local businesses, including tree thinning, producing and installing wooden guardrails. The number of jobs to be created will be 5 times greater, per square meter, than when steel guardrails are installed.

もう 1 つは、国土交通省河川局が調査費を計上する「鋼矢板を用いた堤防補強」。

日本の堤防は、土と砂だけの土堤。コンクリート壁から水が浸み込み、堤防内部は液状化現象を起こし勝ち。

アメリカや韓国では、堤防の両肩から基礎まで、鋼（はがね）の矢板を 2 枚打ち込み、仮に越水しても破堤しない補強を行っています。

Another example will be a project to reinforce levees with steel sheet piles. The River Bureau at the Land, Infrastructure and Transport Ministry will pay for the research. In Japan, levees are made of soil and sand. Water seeps into levees through concrete walls, causing liquefaction. In the US and South Korea, the entire structure of levees, from shoulders to the foundation, is reinforced with two steel sheet piles, so that they won't break, even when the river crests and flooding occurs.

膨大な費用と歳月を要するダム建設と異なり、鋼矢板を用いた堤防補強は、地域密着型公共事業として、即時、実施可能な治水。「土堤原則」からのコペルニクスの転回へと、日本の河川行政が踏み出します。

内閣総理大臣・菅直人さんの「英断」に敬意を表し、本日は以下の提言と質問を行います。

Unlike the time and money-consuming dam construction, reinforcing levees with steel sheet piles is a feasible and effective flood control measure, which can be implemented immediately as a community-based public works project. Breaking away from the principle of building levees with earth, Japan's river management will take a step forward towards a Copernican Revolution.

Praising Prime Minister Naoto Kan for making the wise decision, I'd like now to present proposals and questions.

知事時代、商店街の仕舞た屋、集落の空き家を改修してデイサーヴィスを行う「宅老所」に保育士を配置し、ゼロ歳児からの待機児童も預かる「宅幼老所」を、県単独事業で 300 ヶ所余り、開設しました。

自宅の宅、幼児の幼、老人の老、場所の所と記して、保育と介護を行う宅幼老所。一つ屋根の下に老いも若きも集い、元気の素を分かち合う、これぞ幼保一元化ならぬ、新しき老保一体化。世代分断型でない福祉の在り方です。

Serving as governor, I refurbished vacant stores in shopping districts and

unoccupied private homes in villages and opened daycare centers for the elderly and children including babies under the age of one. The idea was to build 'in-home nursery and nursing home' so that the elderly people and children can spend time together 'under the same roof.' It's a brand-new cross-generational welfare concept, in which the young and old can be inspirations to one another. Nagano created 300 such facilities on its own.

が、現時点で宅幼老所が定着しているのは長野、富山、佐賀の 3 県のみ。
2 万 6 千人に上る待機児童を解消する為に計上された 200 億円を活用し、政治主導で各都道府県に宅幼老所を設置すれば国民も拍手喝采。そう思われませんか？

Yet, so far, the concept has taken root only in 3 prefectures---Nagano, Toyama and Saga. Across the nation, 26 thousand children are waiting to get into nurseries and 20 billion yen have been allocated to deal with the problem. Why not the government takes the initiative in encouraging municipalities to establish such facilities in their communities? I believe the government will have broad public support in that effort. What would you think?

“へそくり”預貯金者が他界し、金融機関の“不労所得”と化す「休眠口座」は毎年、1000 億円にも上ります。昨年 10 月の代表質問で、「休眠口座」の預貯金を金融機関から国家へと「移譲」する法改正を行い、それを元手に新しい公共施策を展開するイギリスを見習うべし、と提言しました。その後の具体的検討状況をお知らせ下さい。

Every year, people die, leaving behind their stashed-away savings in their bank accounts. Those accounts usually turn dormant after their deaths and the savings become windfall profits for financial institutions. The amount can reach 100 billion yen every year.

Last October, during my diet questioning, I said the law should be revised so those savings in dormant accounts at financial institutions can be transferred to the state, so Japan can follow the example of Britain which is using the money to finance new public measures and policies. Have you studied the possibility? Would you please give us your view in concrete terms?

「生命」の源である水資源の保全と確保こそは、究極の安全保障。にも拘らず、日本には公共財たる地下水を規定する法律すら存在せず、水源地の森林を買い占める外国資本も続出です。

Water is the origin and the essence of life. Protecting and securing water resources is the ultimate national security. And yet, Japan has no law regulating groundwater as public property, allowing foreign capital to buy up forests in reservoir areas in droves.

自由民主党の中川秀直さんを代表に、私も共同代表を務める超党派の水制度改革議員連盟は、水循環基本法の早期制定を目指し、具体的な法律案も既に策定済み。川端達夫さんが会長の民主党水政策推進議員連盟も、“熟議の今国会”では是非とも制定を、と歩調を合わせています。“新しい公共”を謳う菅さんの決断を求めます。

There is a cross-party group of lawmakers trying to reform the water system. It's led by Mr. Hidenao Nakagawa of the Liberal Democratic Party and I also serve as a co-leader. The group is sponsoring the legislation of the basic law for water circulation and is working towards the early enactment. We have already drawn up a detailed draft. The DPJ league of lawmakers is also promoting water policies. It's chaired by Mr. Tatsuo Kawabata and is also advocating the legislation of the basic law for water circulation during the current diet session, in which 'Deliberative Democracy' is being promoted. Mr. Kan is also promoting the philosophy of 'New Public,' and so, I challenge you to make a decision.

「讀賣新聞」は昨年12月、「郵政改革法案 棚ざらしは国民利益に反する」と題する社説で、「もっと便利な郵便局への改革を求める国民の声に国会は応えるべき」と言明。「先送りせず、結論を出すことを国民は求めている」と施政方針演説した菅さんの、郵政改革法案成立に向けての覚悟の程を、お話し下さい。

Last December, Yomiuri Shinbun wrote in an editorial titled, 'Shelving postal bills will inconvenience public,' that 'The Diet should respond to calls from the public who seek progress in reform effort to make post offices more convenient.' Mr. Kan, you said in your policy speech that 'the public is

seeking a decision without postponement.’ Please clarify your position towards enacting the postal reform law.

最後に、増税で景気浮揚した国家は、古今東西、何処にも存在しません。増税よりも増収を齎すのが、政治家の使命。

特別会計を含む国家総予算 207 兆円の全面的組み替えと、徹底した無駄削減で新規政策の財源を捻出し、少なくとも 4 年間は消費税率を引き上げない、と「マニフェスト」で主張した民主党の約束を、国民は忘れていません。

Every last but not least, no country that ever existed has succeeded in boosting its economy by raising taxes. Increasing not taxes but revenues is a mission for any statesman.

The public isn't forgetting DPJ pledge in its election manifesto against raising the consumption tax at least for 4 years. The DPJ pledged to deliver the promise by entirely reviewing the total budget of 207 trillion yen including the special account to finance new policies by drastically reducing wasteful spending.

先日開催の「政府・与党社会保障検討本部」で菅さんは、30 年後も持続可能な社会保障制度改革を、と述べました。が、30 年後どころか 20 年後に人口は 1 億 1 千万人へと 1700 万人も、労働人口も 6500 万人から 5400 万人へと激減。その日本では今や、4 県に 1 県で、生活保護よりも最低賃金が低い「不条理」が生まれています。

Mr. Kan pledged to reform social security to make it sustainable for the next 30 years and more, as he spoke at a meeting held by the government and the DPJ panel working on reforming social security. But the reality is, in 30 years time, if not, in 20 years time, Japan's population will drop by 17 million to 110 million. The working population will drop from 65 million to 54 million. And yet, in one in four prefectures, the minimum wage is lower than the amount of benefits paid to people on welfare. That is absurd.

元より日本は貿易立国として開国済み。その日本を壊す国、「壊国」へと落とし入れる TPP よりも、きめ細かい FTA や EPA の締結で現状の至らぬ点を改善する、改める「改国」を。

I should also note that Japan opened up to the rest of the world as a trading nation long time ago. TPP is certain to ‘destroy’ our country. Rather, we should make up for our shortcomings by concluding FTA or EPT instead, and ‘change’ our country for the better.

赤ちゃんから、おばあちゃん・おじいちゃん迄、全ての国民に分け隔てなく毎月一定額をお渡しする基本所得＝ベーシック・インカム導入も含め、創造的論戦＝クリエイティヴ・コンフリクトを予算委員会でも行える事を期待し、与党統一会派「国民新党・新党日本」の代表質問を終わります。

In the up-coming budget committee, I also look forward to engaging in ‘Creative Conflict,’ so we can work together to find the pass in the impasse. I will again be proposing ideas including the introduction of Basic Income for Japanese of all ages.

With this final note, I’d like to conclude my representative questioning on behalf of the ruling parliamentary group of the People’s New Party and New Party Nippon. Thank you.