**一、您认为“全过程民主”和西方民主有什么不同？**

Western nations criticize China for not being democratic,

西方国家批评中国不民主

but in reality,

但实际

China historically has long been

用历史的眼光看

more democratic than the West

中国一直比西方民主

at least in actual practice.

至少在实践中是如此

Western nations say

西方国家称

a government is democratic only if it is multi-party,

一个政府要想民主 就必须实行多党制

but a multi-party system is not democratic

但是 如果各党都不能真正代表人民的话

if none of the parties truly represent the people.

多党制也不意味着民主

In these so-called democracies, all parties are elected

在这些所谓的民主国家里

thanks to the help of powerful supporters,

所有政党都由其强大的支持者选举产生

and then the newly elected leaders quite openly

接着 这些新选举出来的领导人会公开改写法律

rewrite laws to support and protect not the citizens

但他们这么做 支持和保护的不是公民

but the industries that elected them.

而是那些拥护他们当选的产业

To me, this is corruption,

在我看来 这就是腐败

but it can't be stopped

却不能被制止

because this is how the system works.

因为多党制就是这样运作的

China, by contrast,

相比之下

has one primary party composed of people

中国有一个主要的政党

who are not elected based on buying votes

选举不是通过买选票

but proving themselves as they move up

而是通过基层提拔

from the grassroots.

来证明能力

**二、《决议》中强调传统文化在中国发展中的作用，您怎么看？**

As a former military person myself,

我曾经是一名军人

Chinese age-old love of peace is the element of

中国人长久以来对和平的热爱是中国文化的组成部分

Chinese culture that I most admire and appreciate.

这也是我最钦佩和欣赏的一点

History proves that power and riches gained unjustly

历史证明 通过不公正 暴力的手段

and violently are not sustainable.

所攫取的权势和财富是不能持久的

But Chinese have from ancient times

而中国人自古以来

emphasized peace over war

就强调和平胜过战争

Even Sun Tzu's Art of War,

甚至是《孙子兵法》

which is the best war manual in history

这本被西点军校当作参考书的

and even studied at West Point

世界上最好的战争手册

warns that war should always be the last resort.

都曾警示称 战争永远是最后的选择

Since its founding in 1949,

中华人民共和国

the People's Republic of China

自1949年成立以来

has grown from a poor and weak country

从一个积贫积弱的国家

to become the world's second largest economy

成长为世界第二大经济体

neither by receiving handouts from others

靠的既不是别人的施舍

nor by engaging in military expansion or colonial plunder.

也不是军事扩张和殖民掠夺

Instead, it has developed through its people's hard work

相反 中国的发展靠的是人民的辛勤劳动

and its efforts to maintain peace.

以及它为维护和平所做出的努力

This is in stark contrast to the other

这一点让中国和其他的所谓大国

so-called great powers,

形成了鲜明对比

virtually all of whom built their wealth on centuries of

后者的财富几乎都是建立在数百年殖民史

colonialism, slave trafficking, opium trafficking, etc.

奴隶贩卖和鸦片走私等基础之上

Such immoral practices did indeed produce great wealth,

这些不道德的做法虽然创造了巨大的财富

but not on a humane sustainable foundation,

但是缺乏人道 可持续的基础

and many of those so-called developed nations

而且很多所谓的发达国家

are now paying the price.

正在为此付出代价

Fundamental goal of Chinese government

中国政府的根本目标

from Confucius day until today

从孔子时代到现在

has been to take care of the people.

一直都是关照人民

So the more I understand modern China,

因此 我对现代中国了解越多

the more I appreciate that it still adheres to the same

我越能感受到中国仍然坚守着这些

ancient values and ideals.

古老的价值观和理想

**三、您认为中国共产党的成功经验有哪些值得被借鉴？**

I marvel that the most populous nation on earth

令我惊叹的是 中国这一地球上人口最多的国家

has overcome such formidable obstacles

可以克服重重障碍

to eradicate absolute poverty,

消除绝对贫困

yet other smaller and wealthier nations

而其他人口较少且更富裕的国家

have not even attempted this.

却连试都没试过

And I've seen face to face the people

而且 我亲眼见到过

whose lives have been changed.

人们的生活发生了改变

I've driven over 200,000 km around China

我曾在中国自驾20多万公里

over the past three decades,

在过去30年间

and interviewed people in every province.

走访各地人民

The changes are truly amazing.

这些地方的变化着实惊人

And in keeping with ancient Chinese philosophy,

而且这些变化符合中国古代哲学思想

change has been long-term

是长期的 全面的

and holistic—avoiding as much as possible

尽可能地避免了那些

the shortcuts that look good on today's news headlines

在今天的新闻头条上看起来不错

but lead to problems tomorrow.

却在未来存在隐患的捷径

Thirty years ago,

30年前

China's motto was Roads First, then Riches.

中国的理念是“要想富先修路”

"要想富先修路”—a very simple

这是一个简单但实用的道理

but pragmatic philosophy. And it worked!

而且它确实奏效了

Today, even people in the remotest valleys of Ningxia

现在即便生活在宁夏或西藏最偏远的山谷里

or Tibet have concrete roads

人们也都能沿着混凝土路

leading to village doorsteps,

到达村口

and electricity, and even the internet.

有了电 也有了网络

Even remote Tibetan (people) buy and sell daily on Taobao!

即使是偏远地区的藏民 也能每天在淘宝上交易

And China will continue to improve,

中国还在继续发展

but unlike the Western nations

但是与过去几百年间的

over the past few centuries,

西方国家不同的是

China will not seek unsustainable

中国不会以牺牲他国为代价

riches for some at the expense of others,

寻求不可持续的财富

but seek moderate, sustainable prosperity.

中国向往的是适度 可持续的繁荣

Even better, from my view,

在我看来 更好的是

is that China is using its hard-won experience

中国正在利用来之不易的经验

to help other nations.

帮助其他国家

After all, the Belt and Road Initiative

毕竟“一带一路“倡议

is simply exporting the pragmatic Roads First

就是在分享“要想富先修路”的

then Riches philosophy.

务实哲学

My son and his wife live in Africa

我儿子 儿媳妇都在非洲生活

and do volunteer medical and social work,

做医疗和社会方面的志愿工作

and they see firsthand the Chinese

他们都亲眼见到

even in the remotest areas are helping to build Africa.

就算是在最偏远的地区 都有中国人在援建非洲

At Xiamen University. we have many African students

厦门大学也有很多非洲学生

and they are grateful for how China is giving Africa hope.

他们十分感激中国给非洲带去了希望

As I like to say,

我想说的是

China succeeded in precision poverty alleviation

中国在精准扶贫方面取得了胜利

only because it has precision government

得益于政府的精准施策

and precision government has made it possible to

这种精准施策不仅能消除贫困

defeat not just poverty but also COVID,

还能战胜包括新冠肺炎

deforestation, illiteracy and many of the other problems

森林砍伐 文盲等所有国家都面临的

that all nations face.

许多其他问题

I'm not naïve.

并不是我缺乏判断力

I know too well that China still has many problems.

我很清楚中国仍然存在一些问题

But I also know that, fundamentally,

但我也知道 从根本上

China has done more to eradicate poverty

中国在消除绝对贫困方面所做的工作

than any nation in history,

比历史上任何一个国家都多

and it is now tackling other global problems

而且现在正在解决所有国家都面临的

that all nations face.

其他全球性问题

China has learned much from the world,

中国向世界学习了很多东西

and still has much more to learn,

还有很多东西需要学

but now I hope the world

但现在我希望世界

will also start learning from China.

也要开始向中国学习

Because as COVID has shown us all,

因为正如新冠肺炎疫情所展现的那样

on such a little planet as ours,

在我们这个小星球上

no one is safe until everyone is safe,

除非每个人都安全

and that goes for economics as much as

否则没有人是安全的

it does for epidemics.

这对于经济和流行病同样适用