

中华人民共和国宪法

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF CHINA

(汉 英 对 照)

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(汉英对照)

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中华人民共和国宪法

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第四届全国人民代表大会第一次会议通过)

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

(Adopted on January 17, 1975 by the Fourth
National People's Congress of the People's
Republic of China at its First Session)

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序 言

中华人民共和国的成立，标志着中国人民经过一百多年的英勇奋斗，终于在中国共产党领导下，用人民革命战争推翻了帝国主义、封建主义和官僚资本主义的反动统治，取得了新民主主义革命的伟大胜利，开始了社会主义革命和无产阶级专政的新的历史阶段。

二十多年来，我国各族人民在中国共产党领导下，乘胜前进，取得了社会主义革命和社会主义建设的伟大胜利，取得了无产阶级文化大革命的伟大胜利，巩固和加强了无产阶级专政。

社会主义社会是一个相当长的历史阶段。在这个历史阶段中，始终存在着阶级、阶级矛盾和阶级斗争，存在着社会主义同资本主义两条道路的斗争，存在着资本主义复辟的危险性，存在着帝国主义、社会帝国主

① **preamble** [pri:'æmbəl]: 序言, (尤指法律文件的)前言, 导言. ② **beginning**: 开始. 与 **great victory** 同作 **marked** 的宾语, 意为“标志了…的伟大胜利和…的开始”. ③ **a victory**: 作 **great victory** 的同位语. ④ **after**: 在…之后. 连词, 引导时间状语从句, 修饰过去分词 **gained**. ⑤ **...(years) and**

Preamble^①

The founding of the People's Republic of China marked the great victory of the new-democratic revolution and the beginning^② of the new historical period of socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, a victory^③ gained only after^④ the Chinese people had waged a heroic struggle for over a century and, finally, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, overthrown the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism by a people's revolutionary war.

For the last twenty years and more,^⑤ the people of all nationalities^⑥ in our country, continuing their triumphant advance under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, have achieved great victories both in socialist revolution and^⑦ socialist construction and in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, and have consolidated and strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. Throughout this historical period, there are classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of capitalist restoration and there is the threat

more: ...多(年), ...余(年). 这个短语结构用在表示数目词语之后, 相当于汉语的“多”, “余”。 ⑥ people of all nationalities: 各族人民。 ⑦ both ... and: ...和... (两者) 都。 并列连词, 本句中连接介词 in 的两个宾语 socialist revolution 和 socialist construction.

义进行颠覆和侵略的威胁。这些矛盾，只能靠无产阶级专政下继续革命的理论和实践来解决。

我们必须坚持中国共产党在整个社会主义历史阶段的基本路线和政策，坚持无产阶级专政下的继续革命，使我们伟大的祖国永远沿着马克思主义、列宁主义、毛泽东思想指引的道路前进。

我们要巩固工人阶级领导的以工农联盟为基础的各族人民的大团结，发展革命统一战线。要正确区别和处理敌我矛盾和人民内部矛盾。要开展阶级斗争、生产斗争和科学实验三大革命运动，独立自主，自力更生，艰苦奋斗，勤俭建国，鼓足干劲，力争上游，多快好省地建设社会主义，备战、备荒、为人民。

① **under its guidance**: 在其指导下. 介词短语用作定语修饰 practice. its 是 it 的所有格, it 指代的是 the theory of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat (无产阶级专政下继续革命的理论).
② **adhere to**: 坚持, 忠于. ③ **persist in**: 坚持. ④ **so that**: 以使, 以便. 连词, 常引导目的状语从句. ⑤ **based on**: 以...为基础的. ⑥ **distinguish contradic-**

of subversion and aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism. These contradictions can be resolved only by depending on the theory of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and on practice under its guidance.^①

We must adhere to^② the basic line and policies of the Communist Party of China for the entire historical period of socialism and persist in^③ continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, so that^④ our great motherland will always advance along the road indicated by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

We should consolidate the great unity of the people of all nationalities led by the working class and based on^⑤ the alliance of workers and peasants, and develop the revolutionary united front. We should correctly distinguish contradictions among the people from those between ourselves and the enemy^⑥ and correctly handle them. We should carry on^⑦ the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment; we should build socialism independently and with the initiative in our own hands,^⑧ through self-reliance, hard struggle, diligence and thrift and by going all out,^⑨ aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results; and we should be prepared against war and natural disasters and do everything for the people.

tions among the people from those between ourselves and the enemy: 区别人民内部矛盾和敌我矛盾. distinguish ... from 区别. those 指 contradictions.

⑦ carry on: 继续进行. ⑧ with the initiative in our own hands: 自主; 主动权 (initiative) 掌握在我们自己手里. ⑨ go all out: 鼓足干劲.

在国际事务中，我们要坚持无产阶级国际主义。中国永远不做超级大国。我们要同社会主义国家、同一切被压迫人民和被压迫民族加强团结，互相支援；在互相尊重主权和领土完整、互不侵犯、互不干涉内政、平等互利、和平共处五项原则的基础上，争取和社会制度不同的国家和平共处，反对帝国主义、社会帝国主义的侵略政策和战争政策，反对超级大国的霸权主义。

我国人民有充分的信心，在中国共产党领导下，战胜国内外敌人，克服一切困难，把我国建设成为强大的无产阶级专政的社会主义国家，对于人类作出较大的贡献。

全国各族人民团结起来，争取更大的胜利！

① **with each supporting the other**: 互相支援 with 引出分词独立结构，作状语，表示伴随的动作，with 本身没有词汇意义。② **strive for**: 争取
③ **on the basis of**: 在…的基础上。④ **respect for**: 尊重。⑤ **non-interfer-**

In international affairs, we should uphold proletarian internationalism. China will never be a superpower. We should strengthen our unity with the socialist countries and all oppressed people and oppressed nations, with each supporting the other;① strive for② peaceful coexistence with countries having different social systems on the basis of③ the Five Principles of mutual respect for④ sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in⑤ each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence, and oppose the imperialist and social-imperialist policies of aggression and war and oppose the hegemonism⑥ of the superpowers

The Chinese people are fully confident that, led by the Communist Party of China, they will vanquish enemies at home and abroad⑦ and surmount all difficulties to build China into a powerful socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat so as to⑧ make a greater contribution to humanity.

People of all nationalities in our country, unite to win still greater victories!

ence in: 不干涉。⑥ hegemonism [hi(:)'gemə'nizɪm]: 霸权主义。⑦ at home and abroad: 国内外, 介词短语, 用作定语, 和 enemies 发生关系。⑧ so as to: 以便 to 后接不定式, 这个短语起目的状语作用。

第一章 总 纲

第 一 条 中华人民共和国是工人阶级领导的以工农联盟为基础的无产阶级专政的社会主义国家。

第 二 条 中国共产党是全中国人民的领导核心。工人阶级经过自己的先锋队中国共产党实现对国家的领导。

马克思主义、列宁主义、毛泽东思想是我国指导思想的理论基础。

第 三 条 中华人民共和国的一切权力属于人民。人民行使权力的机关，是以工农兵代表为主体的各级人民代表大会。

各级人民代表大会和其他国家机关，一律实行民主集中制。

① The organs through which the people exercise power: 人民行使权力的机关. 关系代词 which 引导定语从句, 修饰主语 organs. exercise, 行使, 运

CHAPTER ONE

General Principles

Article 1

The People's Republic of China is a socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants.

Article 2

The Communist Party of China is the core of leadership of the whole Chinese people. The working class exercises leadership over the state through its vanguard, the Communist Party of China.

Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is the theoretical basis guiding the thinking of our nation.

Article 3

All power in the People's Republic of China belongs to the people. The organs through which the people exercise power^① are the people's congresses at all levels, with deputies of workers, peasants and soldiers as their main body.^②

The people's congresses at all levels and all other organs of state practise democratic centralism.

用. ② **with deputies ... as their main body:** 以...代表为主体. 介词短语, 修饰 the people's congress.