**Chilean Voters Approve Plan to Rewrite Constitution**

**智利选民通过重写宪法的提案**

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智利选民通过了一项改写该国宪法的提案。

Chileans voted Sunday on a proposal to replace the current constitution. Election officials reported that about 78 percent of voters supported creation of a new system of laws, while 22 percent were opposed.

周日智利人民投票通过了一项取代现行宪法的提案。选举官方报告称，大约78%的选民支持建立一个新的法律体系，22%的人投了反对票。

Chile’s Electoral Service reported Sunday night that 7.4 million votes had been counted, with nearly all voting stations reporting results.

周日晚智利选举服务机构报告称，740万张选票已经清点完毕，几乎所有投票站都公布了投票结果。

Under the proposal, a group of 155 Chileans would be chosen next year to write up the new constitution. The document would be offered to voters for approval in a special election in 2022.

根据这项提议，明年将选出155名智利人起草新宪法。这份文件将在2022年的特别选举中提交给选民批准。

Chile’s current constitution was approved during the rule of General Augusto Pinochet. It became the law of the land at a time when political parties were banned, and the government enforced heavy censorship. That constitution was approved by 66 percent of voters in 1980. But critics say many Chileans felt pressured at the time to accept it. The government was known to have arrested or killed suspected political opponents following the overthrow of the elected president, Salvador Allende.

智利现行宪法是在奥古斯托·皮诺切特将军统治时期批准的。当时政党被取缔，政府实行严厉的审查制度，宪法就在这种情况下成为了智利国法。现行宪法于1980年由66%的选民批准生效。但批评人士表示，当时许多智利人是迫于压力不得不接受它。众所周知当时的政府推翻民选总统萨尔瓦多·阿连德后逮捕或杀害了可疑的政治对手。

Sunday’s vote came after hundreds of thousands of Chileans repeatedly took to the streets in protests that often turned violent.

周日的投票是在数十万智利人民多次走上街头抗议后争取来的。这些抗议活动往往会演变成暴力活动。

The vote was to take place in April but was delayed because of the COVID-19 health crisis. The pandemic has killed about 13,800 Chileans this year.

投票原定于4月举行，但因新冠肺炎健康危机被推迟。今年这场大流行已造成约13800名智利人死亡。

President Sebastian Pinera is urging Chileans to unite behind a new constitution that can provide “a home for everyone.” The document should include “the legacy of past generations, the will of present generations and the hopes of generations to come,” Pinera said.

总统塞巴斯蒂安·皮涅拉敦促智利人民团结一致，支持这部能为“所有人服务”的新宪法。皮涅拉说，这部宪法应包含“过去几代人的遗产、当代人的意愿和后代人的希望”。

Among issues likely to be considered are recognition of Chile’s indigenous Mapuche, stronger rights for workers and privatized systems for healthcare, education and retirement.

新宪法可能会考虑的问题包括承认智利本土的马普切人、加强工人的权利以及医疗、教育和退休制度的私有化。

In the capital, Santiago, tens of thousands of people took to the streets to celebrate Sunday night. One celebrant, Paulina León, told The Associated Press the election results demonstrated the will of the people who had taken part in earlier protests.

在首都圣地亚哥，数万人走上街头庆祝周日之夜。一位名叫保丽娜·莱昂的庆祝者告诉美联社记者，选举结果彰显了先前参加抗议活动的民众的意愿。

“I was part of the marches a year ago and I have to take care of my decision and help build a dignified constitution.”

“我参加了一年前的游行，我必须为自己的决定负责去建立一个有尊严的宪法。”

Felipe Caviedes also celebrated the results. “I am part of the social diversity that was marginalized 30 years in this country and now, at last, we can create it ourselves. Now there are real changes coming,” he said.

费利佩·卡维德斯也参与了这次庆祝。他说：“我是这个国家30年来被边缘化的社会多样性的一部分，现在我们终于可以自己去创造它。现在我们将看到真正的变化来临。”

I’m Bryan Lynn.

布莱恩·林恩报道。

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