1946 02 25 · „Laisvės varpas“ Nr. 3 (5)

Okupacijų ir laisvės kovų muziejus · lietuvių kalba

Dokumento skeną galima pamatyti LGGRTC virtualioje parodoje „Aš iš savo žemės nė žingsnio“: virtualios-parodos.lt/kazimieraitis/#section-37. Šiame faile – iššifruotas tekstas ir vertimai.

Apie dokumentą

Lietuvos partizanų A apygardos štabo leidinio „Laisvės varpas“ (II metai) 1946 m. vasario 25 d. numerio Nr. 3 (5) pirmasis puslapis, spausdintas rašomąja mašinėle, antraštė – štampuotomis raidėmis. Puslapyje – vienas straipsnis „Bolševikiniai rinkimai suboikotuoti“ apie 1946 m. vasario 10 d. rinkimų boikotą ir rinkimų metu taikytą prievartą. Puslapio apačia nuplėšta, straipsnio tęsinys šiame vaizde nematyti. Saugoma Okupacijų ir laisvės kovų muziejuje.

Iššifruotas tekstas · lietuvių k.

II metai 1946 m. vasario mėn. {ranka/štampas: 25 d.} [užtušuota] Nr. 3(5)

LAISVĖS VARPAS

LEIDŽIA LIETUVOS PARTIZANŲ, A. APYGARDOS ŠTABAS

Vertimas į anglų k. · English translation

Front page of "Laisvės varpas" ("Bell of Freedom"), No. 3 (5), 25 February 1946, a typewritten underground newspaper published by the staff of Lithuanian Partisan District A. It carries one article on the boycott of the Soviet elections of 10 February 1946 and the coercion used during them. The bottom of the sheet is torn off, so the article breaks off mid-sentence.

Year II · February 25, 1946 · No. 3 (5)
LAISVĖS VARPAS – published by the Staff of the Lithuanian Partisans' District A

Bolshevik elections boycotted

The 10th of February 1946 became an extraordinary day in the history of the Lithuanian nation. On that day the Lithuanian nation clearly and indisputably showed the entire democratic world that it is united, hard as steel, and truly wishes to throw off – and will throw off – the chains of slavery of bloody Bolshevism. The Lithuanian nation passed the test: it completely boycotted the Bolshevik elections.

All the bubbles of Bolshevik lying propaganda burst; intimidation, coercion, terror, and the mass rampages of NKVD officers, istrebiteli and troops did not help. The Lithuanian nation showed the greatest state and national maturity.

With this boycott the Baltic nations dealt Bolshevism a terrible blow. The strength and danger of this blow and its possible results were foreseen – and now already felt – by the Kremlin's bloody ruler Stalin and his Communist party. Frightened that, once the mask was torn off, their bloody deeds would be seen by the whole democratic world, they resorted to deception of the highest order. They announced that the voting in Lithuania went very well and that as many as 91.78% of all the 1,[illegible]78,951 people entitled to vote had voted.

But that is not all. The Providence of the Almighty has decreed that our nation's fate and true legitimacy are being cared for. The most important battle has indisputably been won by us. Now follows an easier but also very important task: with the partisans leading and the public helping, to quickly collect the true voting data, which will be fully used by the Supreme Committee for the Liberation of Lithuania on the question of regaining Lithuania's independence.

From the data already at hand it has been established that:
1. In every electoral precinct there were at least 12–20 armed NKVD officers, istrebiteli or soldiers.

2. Not a single Lithuanian sister's hand decorated the precinct offices. The istrebiteli hung them with banners made in town by themselves, and guarded them armed.
3. People were intimidated with deportation, with losing food and grocery ration cards, etc.
4. For greater intimidation, even before the elections trains for deporting families were being prepared at railway stations, and barbed-wire fences were being put up in those districts.
5. On election day, when voters had not come to the offices to vote by 12 o'clock, armed officers went from house to house and forced them to vote at gunpoint.
6. Where voters refused to vote, in many places the armed officers stuffed the ballots into the urns themselves.
7. Where the measures listed above did not help, the commissions were forced by threats and beatings to sign falsified protocols.

Despite all this, the Lithuanian nation clearly spoke out against Bolshevik slavery, whose aim is to destroy our country and nation, to rob and desecrate the holy faith of the Lithuanians. All this is confirmed by the unheard-of, terrible mass deportation of Lithuanian families, planned and prepared in advance, which the bloody executioners began on February 17… [sheet torn off]

Pastabos

• Puslapyje tik vienas straipsnis; apatinė lapo dalis nuplėšta – tekstas nutrūksta ties „vasario mėn. 17 die…“.

• Datos laukelyje „25 d.“ įrašyta ant užtušuoto (užspausto juoda dėme) ankstesnio įrašo.

• Pirmos straipsnio eilutės pradžia išblukusi: metai įskaitomi tik „1…6“ (pagal kontekstą – 1946), „10-toji“ – iš dalies; pirmosios 2 pastraipos žodžio pradžia („[Nep]rogo“) neįskaitoma, atkurta pagal prasmę.

• Rinkėjų skaičiaus „1.?78.951“ antrasis skaitmuo neįskaitomas.

• Mašinėlė dažnai neišmušė diakritikų (pvz., „parode“, „bustines“, „rinkejams“, „istrebiteliu“); perraše jie sunorminti į įprastą rašybą, žodžiai ir skyryba nekeisti.

Iššifravo ir išvertė kazimieraitis.lt, 2026 (lietuvių → anglų k.). Šaltinis: Lietuvos ypatingasis archyvas, Okupacijų ir laisvės kovų muziejus. Neaiškiai įskaitomos vietos pažymėtos [laužtiniuose skliaustuose] arba (?).