

Liselotte Teltscherova's School-Leaving Certificate

Protectorát Čechy a Morava.
 Protectorat der Tschech. u. Morav. Ld.

Škola: SPOLKOVÉ ŽIDOVSKÉ REF. REÁLNÉ GYMNASIUM V BRNĚ
 גמנסיה ראלית מתקנת

Čís. /

Vysvědčení dospělosti.

Liselotte Teltscherová

narozená dne *18. listopadu* 1921 ve *Pidri* (*Německu*), konala středoškolská studia od školního roku 1934/35 na *škol. státním reálném gymn. v Mikulově (Mikuloburg)* od šk. r. 1936/37 na *Škol. žid. ref. r. gymn. v Brně (Sudetenland)* a od r. 1938/39 na *Spolku žid. školském reálném gymn. v Brně*

kde je ve školním roce 1937/38... dokončila. Podrobila se zkoušce dospělosti podle výnosu ministerstva školství a národní osvěty ze dne 14. ledna 1938, číslo 2.000-II, Věstník ministerstva školství a národní osvěty, XX, 1938, číslo 14, a dle výnosu min. škol. a národn. osv. ze dne 18. února 1938, č. 1111/30-1/1 a ze dne 28. února 1939, č. 1111/31-1/1

Podle prospěchu v studiích a podle výsledku písemných i ústních zkoušek dospělosti vydává se *je* toto vysvědčení:

V předmětech povinných:

v náboženství (.....)
v jazyku československém	<i>vyborně</i>

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This is the school-leaving certificate from the grammar school I attended in Brno.

After 1938, when the Germans occupied Sudetenland, we left Mikulov and went to Brno. My parents weren't allowed to work in Brno [because of the anti-Jewish laws in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia], but we had brought some money from Mikulov. At first we rented an apartment there.

I finished grammar school in Brno. It was a Jewish grammar school with Czech as teaching language. There were Jewish teachers who couldn't teach anywhere else. They were great. Our teacher of history and philosophy was the only Jewish associate professor at Brno University. We also had an excellent teacher of biology, who made me interested in the subject very much. I was a member of Techelet lavan [leftist Zionist organization] in Brno.

It was a Jewish youth organization, a Zionist movement. It was founded by young people who wanted to go to the kibbutz and were also influenced by a German movement called Wandervogel [founded in 1895]. Wandervogel was a youth movement, a somewhat left-wing and very romantic movement. People went on trips together, had their own songs and read romantic literature. It was founded in Germany and also existed in Austria and here [in the Czech lands]. Originally, Techelet lavan was called Blau-Weiss [German for Blue-and-White]. It was like a Jewish Wandervogel.

I became a member after I arrived in Brno. I met people from Techelet lavan at school and I was also left-wing, so I was happy to have the possibility to become a member of such an organization. We made trips, studied the history of the Zionist movement, but also the ideas of socialism and Marxism. We also read literature. It was a kind of intellectual movement. We were interested in philosophy and literature and also in music: we sang beautiful songs. It was absurd, I didn't understand it in those times, but then, during the war, I realized that we were concerned about Chinese literature and didn't realize at all that meanwhile the world was being destroyed.