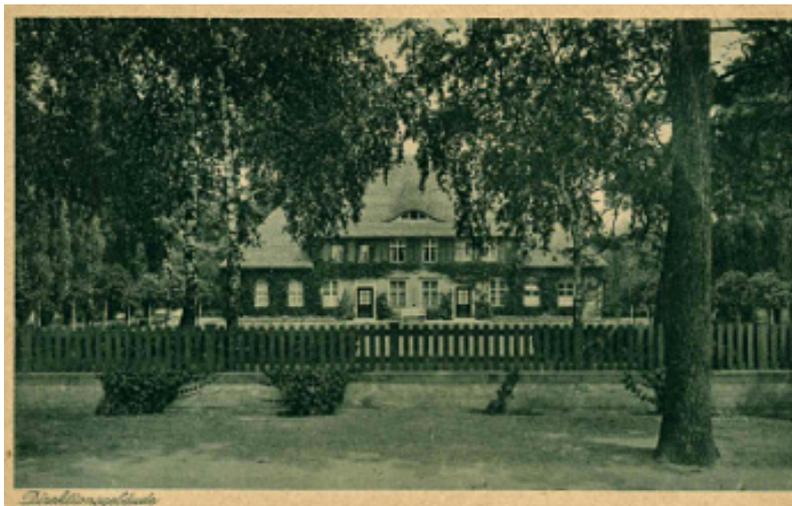


THE STRUVESHOF EDUCATIONAL SITE

– A history –



- 1887 Berlin's municipal authorities acquired the outlying estate, used for sheep farming, to establish a waste water facility
- 1896 One-roomed school founded for children of agricultural workers
- 1905 The farm was referred to as the Struveshof Farm for the first time, named in honour of Gerhard Struve (1835–1904). By 1887, Struve had spent over 20 years as a member of the Prussian House of Representatives and the German Parliament (*Reichstag*). From 1890, as an unpaid city councillor, he was responsible for the parks, city drainage and the waste water farms around Berlin.
- 1911 Berlin's orphanage deputation first considered constructing a new building to house a welfare reform school
- 1913 The decision to construct a new boarding school was ratified by the Berlin City Council and permission was granted by the city council assembly
- 1914 Building work began on the Struveshof institute in March
- 1917 On 1 April, the *Landwirtschaftlichen Erziehungsanstalt Struveshof* opened. In addition to the elementary school for children of agricultural workers and the reform facility's staff, the new reform school had around 60 pupils in three classes; two of these were so-called 'special school classes' with pupils between eight and fourteen years old. For young people no longer required to attend school, the facility also provided training in agricultural work and other trades
- 1928 Publication of Peter Martin Lampel's book "Jungen in Not" with (life) stories of boys and teenagers from Struveshof. Premiere of his play "Revolte im Erziehungshaus" in Berlin; debates over the methods used in correctional education
- 1930 In March, young members of the German Communist Party (KPD) attempted to 'liberate' the pupils at the Struveshof reform school

- 1933 Life in the reform institution became increasingly militarised; to indicate the political change in 1933, forced sterilisation, and teenagers attempting to escape the institution; military games; Struveshof became the headquarters of an 'Observation and Distribution Point' for all institutions for correctional education in Berlin
- 1938 The school for children of the institution's staff was closed
- 1945 A hospital was established in Struveshof; from 1 July 1945, a regional approved school was set up, initially for war orphans, and then as a juvenile detention centre for male teenagers who had committed crimes or were defined as socially 'maladjusted'; later, from 1951, the centre also housed girls; undernourishment and malnourishment, illness; overcrowding in the Institute courses conducted for new teachers until 1954
- 1960 The juvenile detention centre was closed; the complex was used by the Institute for Youth Welfare (from 1963 – 1981 part of the ZIW)
- 1962 Founding of the Central Institute *of the Central Institute* for Further Training of GDR Teachers and Educators (ZIW). The site also became home to the Ludwigsfelde Teacher Inservice-Training section of the German Central Institute of Pedagogy. "Pedagogical readings" were central to sharing experience
- 1964 Opening of a Boarding school for pupils at the Extended Secondary School (EOS) in Struveshof
- 1973 Renaming of the ZIW as the Central Institute for omit further Training of Teachers, Educators and School Functionaries
- 1988 In the course of preparing the IX Pedagogical Congress, a new auditorium building with seating for around 400 was inaugurated with a ceremony attended by Kurt Hager and Margot Honecker
- 1990 The Brandenburg state government ordered the closure of the ZIW on 30 June; the closure process was completed by June 1991

- 1991 On 1 July, the Brandenburg State Pedagogical Institute (PLIB) was founded
- 1991 – 1995 Founding of ten regional branches of the PLIB
- 1998 The Centre for Initial and Further Training (ZAL) established as a limited company based at Struveshof to provide training focused on the needs of the job market and business world
- 2001 The Brandenburg Media Pedagogy Centre (MPZ), set up in 1991, moved from Potsdam to Ludwigsfelde-Struveshof; refurbishment of the auditorium building
- 2003 Merging of the MPZ and PLIB to form the Brandenburg State Institute for Schools and Media (LISUM Bbg)
- 2005 – 2007 The Brandenburg Higher Education Training Centre for Social Education (SPFW) established its headquarters in Struveshof
- 2007 The Berlin-Brandenburg State Institute for Schools and Media (LISUM) founded through the merger of state institutes in Berlin and Brandenburg
- 2017 The Struveshof facility looked back on a 100-year tradition of training and education.

14974 Ludwigsfelde-Struveshof

Tel.: 03378 209-0

Fax: 03378 209-149

Internet: www.lisum.berlin-brandenburg.de

E-Mail: poststelle@lisum.berlin-brandenburg.de



References

- Gerhard Birk: *100 Jahre Struveshof – Bildungsstandort Ludwigsfelde*, published by the Stadtverwaltung Ludwigsfelde/LISUM Brandenburg/ZAL Ludwigsfelde, no date or place of publication [Ludwigsfelde 2004].
- Christoph Hamann: "Revolte im Erziehungshaus? Peter Martin Lampel und die Erziehungsanstalt Struveshof", in: *Berlin in Geschichte und Gegenwart. Jahrbuch des Landesarchivs Berlin* 2013, pp. 133-183.
- Christoph Hamann: "Jungen in Not? Zur Visualisierung der Fürsorgeerziehung vor 1933. Das Beispiel Struveshof", in: Barbara Stambolis/Markus Köster (eds): *Jugend im Fokus von Film und Fotografie*, Göttingen 2016, pp. 115-139.
- Werkstatt Alltagsgeschichte (ed.): *Du Mörder meiner Jugend. Edition von Aufsätzen männlicher Fürsorgezöglinge aus der Weimarer Republik*, Münster 2011.
- Christoph Hamann/Martin Lücke (eds): *August Rake – Lebenserinnerungen und Lebenswerk eines Sozialpädagogen und Jugenderziehers* (in press 2017).
- Landesinstitut für Schule und Medien Berlin-Brandenburg (pub.): *Erziehen und Bilden. Der Bildungsstandort Struveshof 1917-2017*, Ludwigsfelde 2017.

Photo credits: LISUM: 1. Photographer unknown; 2. Christa Penserot

© 2017 Landesinstitut für Schule und Medien Berlin-Brandenburg