

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 A one-roomed school was 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 *Landwirtschaftliche 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 Peter Martin Lampel's book "Jungen in Not" was published containing life stories of boys and teenagers from Struveshof. His play "Revolte im Erziehungshaus" premiered in Berlin; debates arose 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 militarized; staff holding different political views were dismissed; self-administered justice among the young people was tolerated by educational staff; there was

forced sterilisation; also military games; teenagers attempted to escape the institution; Struveshof became the location of an 'Observation and Distribution Point' for all institutions of correctional education in Berlin.

- 1938 The school for children of the institution's staff 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 workhouse for male teenagers who had committed crimes or were defined as socially 'maladjusted'; later, from 1951, the centre also housed girls; there was undernourishment, malnourishment, illness and overcrowding in the Institute; courses were conducted there for new teachers until 1954.
- 1960 The juvenile detention centre closed; the complex was used by the Institute for Youth Welfare (from 1963 – 1981 part of the ZIW).
- 1962 The Central Institute for Further Training of GDR Teachers and Educators (ZIW) was founded. The site also became home to the Ludwigsfelde Teacher In-service Training section of the German Central Institute of Pedagogy. "Pedagogical readings" became pivotal for sharing experience.
- 1964 A Boarding school for pupils at the Extended Secondary School (EOS) in Struveshof was opened.
- 1973 The ZIW was renamed as the Central Institute for Further Training of Teachers, Educators and School Functionaries.
- 1988 In the course of preparing for the IX Pedagogical Congress, a new auditorium building with seating for around 400 was inaugurated at 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 Ten regional branches of PLIB were established.

- 1998 The Centre for Initial and Further Training (ZAL) was founded 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; the auditorium building was refurbished.
- 2003 MPZ and PLIB merged to form the Brandenburg State Institute for Schools and Media (LISUM Bbg).
- 2005 – 2007 The Brandenburg Higher Education Training Centre for Social Education (SPFW) had its headquarters in Struveshof.
- 2007 The Berlin-Brandenburg State Institute for Schools and Media (LISUM) was created 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



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