Ukrainian places in Berlin

Historical places:

1. Place of residence of linguist Oleksandr Potebnya (1835–1891)
   Kurfürstenstraße 83, 10787
   Jakob Orenstein, 1875–1942)

2. Memorial plaque commemorating poet Lesya Ukrainka
   Berlin-Tegel Russian Orthodox Cemetery, Wittestraße 37, 13509

3. Memorial plaque commemorating theater actor
   Alexander Granach (1890–1945) was a German-American
   actor who was born in Ukraine. After migrating to Germany,
   he emigrated with his family to Berlin and moved to
   Wannsee in 1920.

4. Memorial plaque commemorating the first embassy of the
   Ukrainian People's Republic (UNR) and other Ukrainian states
   in Germany (1919–1923)

5. Tomb of Ambassador of Ukraine Mykola Posh (1879–1944)
   Berlin-Tegel Russian Orthodox Cemetery, Wittestraße 37, 13509

6. Place of residence of politician Pavlo Skoropadskyi
   (1873–1945)
   Klosterstraße 73a, 10179

7. Publishing house „Ukraineske Slovo“ (founded in 1915)
   Nürnberger Straße 68, 10767

8. Memorial plaque commemorating writer Joseph Roth
   (1894–1939)
   Bismarckstraße 69, 10627

   Bismarckstraße 69, 10627

10. Memorial plaque at the house, where film director
    Oleksandr Dovzhenko (1894–1956) resided
    Bismarckstraße 69, 10627

11. Cinema „Arsenal“
    Potsdamer Straße 2, 10785

12. „House with the Trident“
    Mecklenburgische Straße 72, 14197

13. Location of the Center in the Emigration of politician
    Yevhen Petrushevych (1863–1940) from 1923 to 1933
    Eisenacher Straße 53, 10823

14. Memorial plaque commemorating opera singer Joseph Schmid's
    (1904–1942) place of residence
    Nürnberger Straße 68, 10767

15. Ukrainian Scientific Institute (1926–1945)
    Breitestraße 36, 10138

16. Place of residence of historian Dmytro Doroshenko (1882–1951)
    Bleibtreustraße 44, 10623

17. The church where the priest Petro Verhun (1890–1957) practised
    St. Joseph's Church, Pappelallee 60/41, 10437

18. House of Craftsmen’s Association (Handwerkervereinsbau)
    for Nazi forced labour site
    Sophiestraße 13, 10178

    Kleiststraße 3, 10787

20. Former brewery and Nazi forced labour site
    „Kulturbrauerei“ Cultural Center, Schönhauser Allee 36, 10435

21. Memorial plaque commemorating a forced labourer from Ukraine
    Wartenburgerstraße 17, 10963

22. Place of residence of intellectual Bohdan Osadchuk (1920–2011)
    Otto Suhr Institute of Political Science of Free Universitat Berlin,
    Ihnestraße 22, 14195

23. Memorial stone and plaque commemorating the Chernobyl
    nuclear disaster on 26 April 1986
    Kleiststraße 73a, 10789

24. Kinderbuchverlag Berlin
    Behrenstraße 40/41, 10117

Ukrainian places in today’s Berlin:

25. Embassy of Ukraine in the Federal Republic of Germany
    Albrechtsbrücke 26, 10117

26. Ukrainian Greek Catholic Parish of St. Nicholas
    Roman Catholic St. Johannes Evangelist Church,
    Waldstraße 11, 12487

27. Restaurant „Odessa Mama“
    Innsbrucker Platz 3, 10827

28. „Kyiv Dialogue“
    European Exchange, Erkelenzdamm 59, 10999

29. Ukrainian Cinema Club Berlin
    Cinema „Brotfabrik“, Caligariplatz 1, 13086

30. Restaurant „Zanulik“
    Alt Rudow 1, 12357

31. Community of St. Andrew the First Apostle of the
    Orthodox Church of Ukraine in Berlin
    Village Church Hersdorf, Almstraße 2, 13467

32. ‟Prisma Ukraina – Research Network Eastern Europe”
    Forum Transregionale Studien, Waldstrasse 14, 14193

33. Book-Crossing of Ukrainian books in Berlin
    „Rainbow”

34. Representation of the Ukrainian scout organisation for
    children and youth „Plast“ in Berlin
    Café „Rauch“ Friedrichstraße 134, 10117

35. Ukrainian groups of early learning for children „Veselka“
    ‟Tucano Coffee“ Rahel-Hirsch-Straße 10, 10557

36. Ukrainian radio tremBEATS.fm
    ALEX Berlin, Rudolfstraße 1-8, 10245

37. Ukrainian Radio Station BUB FM
    ALEX Berlin, Rudolfstraße 1-8, 10245

38. Representation of the Ukrainian Scout Organization for
    children and youth „Plast“ in Berlin
    Children’s Learning Centre „Veselka“, Landtagstrasse 1, 10787

39. Ukrainian radio tremBEATS.fm
    ALEX Berlin, Rudolfstraße 1-8, 10245
Ukrainian places in Berlin
There are around 24,000 people with a Ukrainian migration background currently living in Berlin (as of the end of 2020).

The map "Ukrainian Places in Berlin" presents selected historical places: Ukrainian emigration, Ukrainian culture, Ukrainian historical and cultural institutions in Berlin.

The map was created on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of Ukraine’s independence by CineMova. Ukrainian Film Community Berlin e.V. and the German-Ukrainian Academic Society e.V.

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Historical places:

1. Oleksandr Potemnya (1835–1891) was a linguist, philosopher, literary critic, and author of works on general and historical-comparative linguistics. He was in Berlin on a research trip (1862–1863).

2. Lesya Ukrainka (1871–1913) was a writer, poet, translator, and cultural figure. She was treated in a Berlin hospital in 1899. The plaque was installed by the Central Association of Ukrainians in Germany in 2010.

3. Alexander Granach (1890–1945) was a German-American film and theater actor and writer of Jewish descent. Originally from Galicia (Poland), he moved to Berlin in 1906. In 1930, he emigrated to the United States where he started a Hollywood career.

4. The embassy of the Ukrainian People’s Republic (UNR) and other Ukrainian states in Germany existed since 1918. It was closed in 1923 after Germany recognized Ukraine as one of the republics of the Soviet Union.

5. Mykola Poroh (1879–1944) was a member of the Central Council (Centralna Rada) and the Ambassador of the Ukrainian People’s Republic to Germany (1919–1920).

6. Pavlo Skoropadskyi (1873–1945) was a politician and military general. He was the head (Hetman) of the Ukrainian State (Ukrainska Derzhava) from April to December 1918. He emigrated with his family to Berlin and moved to Winnow in 1920.

7. Yakiv Orenshein (1875–1942) was a book publisher of Jewish descent originally from Kolomyia (Galicia, now Ukraine). From 1919 he lived and worked in Berlin, where he became a diplomatic advisor of the embassy of the Ukrainian People’s Republic. He founded the Ukrainian publishing house “Ukrainska Mykhaylyna” (1919–1932) in Berlin. He died in the Warsaw ghetto.

8. Joseph Roth (1894–1939) was a writer and journalist of Jewish descent, born in Brody (Galicia, now Ukraine). He arrived in Berlin in 1919 and worked as a war correspondent, writer and lawyer at the feature, among others, also Ukrainian settings and themes.


10. a. Oleksandr Dovzhenko (1894–1955) was a film director, writer, and screenwriter. He worked in Berlin as secretary of the consular department of the Trade Representation of the USSR in Germany (1922–1923).

b. Cinema “Arsenal” was named after Oleksandr Dovzhenko’s (1894-1955) film “Arsenal” (1929). The film is considered as one of the most outstanding expressionists films of Ukrainian cinematography.

11. Volodymyr Vynnychenko (1880–1951) was a Ukrainian politician, writer, and journalist. He lived in Berlin from 1921. Here he wrote the first Ukrainian science fiction novel “Solar Machine” (“Sunnyacha mashyna”). Performances of his dramatic works were popular on the Berlin theater stages of the 1920s.

12. The „House with the Trident“ has been known as a Ukrainian exile-centre in Berlin between the two World Wars. The owner of the house was Dmitry Levovsky. Since 1923 various Ukrainian public and state organizations were located here: the Ukrainian community, the Ukrainian press service, the Union of Ukrainian Officers, and others.

13. Yevhen Petrushynych (1863–1940) was a Ukrainian lawyer and politician. He served as President of the Western Ukrainian People’s Republic (ZUNR, 1918–1919), which emerged after the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1918. He arrived in 1923 to Berlin with his staff, where he remained until his death in 1940.

14. Joseph Schmidt (1904–1942) was a world-famous opera singer of Jewish descent from Bukovyna (then Austria-Hungary, now Ukraine). He came to Berlin in 1925 to study at the Königliche Musikschule.

15. Ukrainian Scientific Institute (1926–1945) was founded on the initiative of Hetman Pavlo Skoropadskyi. It disseminated information about Ukraine and its culture among German scholars and Ukrainian students and researchers in Germany. The Institute has left a considerable academic legacy.

16. Dmytro Doroshenko (1882–1951) was a historian, publicist, literary critic, and politician. He was the first director of the Ukrainian Scientific Institute in Berlin and author of over 1,000 academic papers on the history of Ukraine, as well as the cultural and church history in Ukraine.

17. Petro Verhun (1890–1957) was a missionary priest of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church in Germany. In order to support his community until last days of the war, he stayed in Berlin until 1945. On the 22 June 1945 he was arrested by Soviet military forces and brought to Siberia violently, where he died in 1957. He was beatified in 2001.

18. The historical brick building (House of Craftsmen’s Association, Handwerkervereinshaus) was built in 1904-1905. In this building Nazi camp for forced labourers was located in the World-War II. Beside others there were working forced labourers from Ukraine too.

19. Victor Petrozov (1894–1969, literary pseudonym: Viktor Domontsovych) was a writer, philosopher, literary critic, historian and archivist. He was a researcher of the Ukrainian Scientific Institute in Berlin between 1944–1945. Besides he was working in this time for the Soviet secret service.

20. Forced labourers, including men and women from Ukraine, worked on the premises of the former Schultheiß brewery between 1941 and 1945. Its basement was leased to the Telekommunikacije company, where forced workers from Ukraine built electrical appliances.

21. The family of Alois E. lived with their four children in the house on Wartenbergstrasse 17. In 1942, the labor office provided them with a forced worker, Raisa, who had to take care of the household. Raisa returned home in the summer of 1945. In 1945 thousands of forced labourers from Eastern Europe worked in private homes, families, or industry in Berlin, as in all of Germany. In total, 20 million people were deported to Germany and Europe by the Nazi regime. At least 2.5 million of them were from the territory of present-day Ukraine.

22. Bohdan Osadchuk (1920–2013) was a publicist, political scientist, and journalist. From 1946 to 1949 he worked for several Ukrainian, Polish and German newspapers.

23. The memorial commemorating the Chernobyl nuclear disaster on 26 April 1986 was established on 4 March 1990, with the support of “Grünes Netzwerk ‘arche’”. The plaque was unveiled on the occasion of the disaster’s tenth anniversary.

24. The publishing house for children’s books in the German Democratic Republic, Kinderbuchverlag Berlin was founded in 1949. The house published a number of children’s books about Ukraine. It was partly taken over in 2002 by publishers Beltz & Gelberg. The publishing house LeVi Leitgitter Kinderbuchverlag is keeping some of its original titles in print.

25. Embassy of Ukraine in the Federal Republic of Germany is the diplomatic representation of Ukraine in Germany. Beside that, different events are held here, as well as other activities, for example the public lectures "Science first hand" of the German-Ukrainian Academic Society. The German-Ukrainian Academic Society (Deutsch-Ukrainische Akademische Gesellschaft e.V.) was founded in 2016 in Berlin. Its key goals are to foster academic cooperation with Ukraine and support reforms in Ukrainian science (Web: ukrainien.net).

26. Ukrainian Greek Catholic Parish of St. Nicholas. Service is held every Sunday at 10:00 am. Responsible priest: Father Serhiy Dankiv. Contact: berlin@ukrainische-kirche.de.

27. The “Kyiv Dialogue” is a non-partisan and independent platform for deepening and stabilizing the dialogue between Ukraine and Germany. It was created in 2005 after the Orange Revolution in Ukraine.


29. Book-Crossing of Ukrainian books in Berlin. Organized by IWEK e.V.

30. The purpose of the initiative „Veselka“ is the preservation of Ukrainian culture, and tradition and their transmission to children. Contact: uke.veselka@gmail.com.

31. “Plast” has existed in Berlin since 2017. The orangeroom is also a meeting platform in Berlin for the cooperation of parents who are connected to Ukraine. Contact: plast.berlin@gmail.com.

32. Ukrainian School Berlin was established in 2017 to provide opportunities for children to learn, write, and read in the Ukrainian language. Contact: ua.school.berlin@gmail.com.

33. „Ukraine Verstehen“ ("Understanding Ukraine") is a programme of the German-Ukrainian Academic Society (Deutsch-Ukrainische Akademische Gesellschaft e.V.) and was founded in 2016 in Berlin. Its key goals are to foster academic cooperation with Ukraine and support reforms in Ukrainian science (Web: ukrainien.net).

34. „Ukraine Verstehen“ ("Understanding Ukraine") is a project of the centre “Zentrum Liberale Moderne”. It provides reports, analyses, and background information on current developments in Ukraine.

35. The radio tromBEATS.fm has been on air since 2018. Twice a month it broadcasts programmes in Ukrainian and German on different topics, with guests and music from Ukraine. Web: https://www.trombeats.fm.