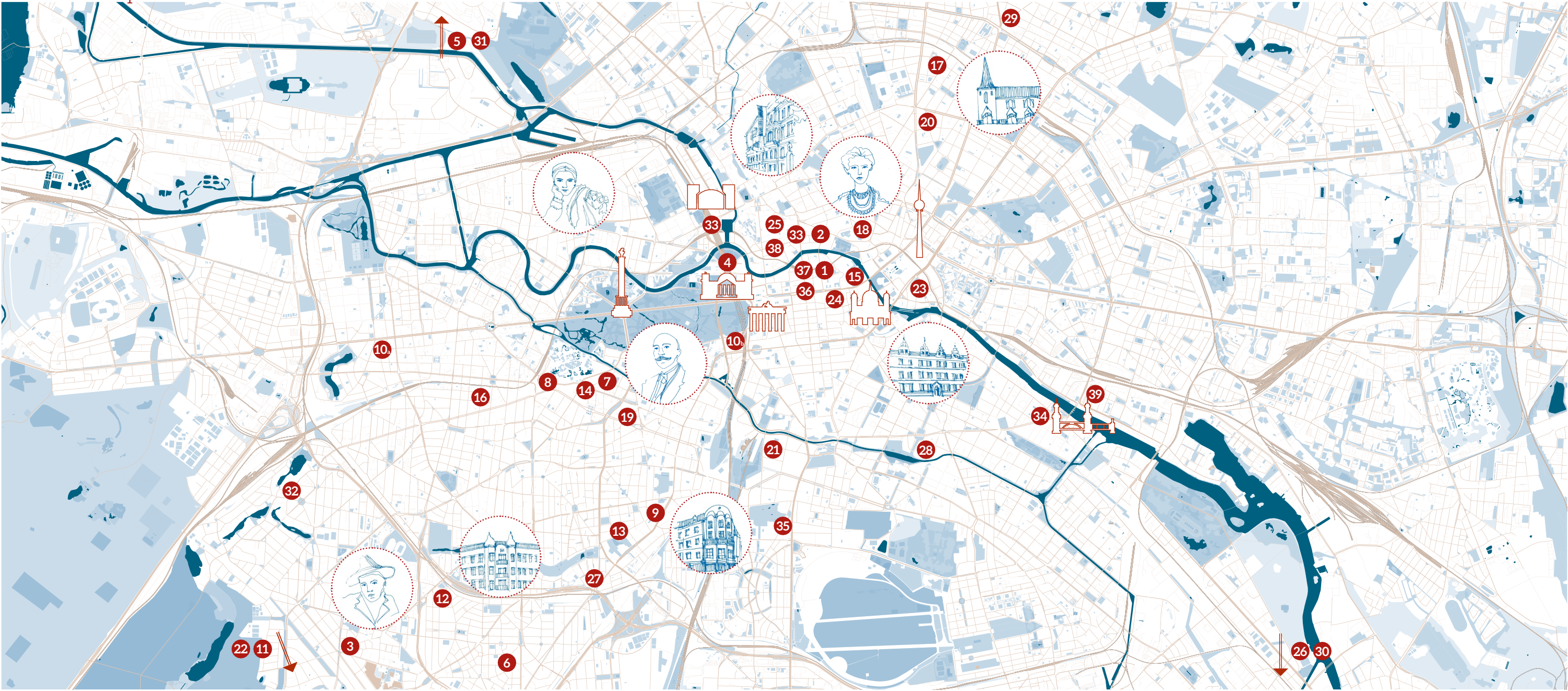


# Ukrainian places in Berlin



**Historical places:**

- 1. Place of residence of linguist Oleksandr Potebnya (1835–1891)  
Dorotheenstraße 76, 10117
- 2. Memorial plaque commemorating poet Lesya Ukrainka (real name Larysa Kosach, 1871–1913)  
Johannisstrasse 11, 10117
- 3. Memorial plaque commemorating theater actor Alexander Granach (1890–1945)  
Heiligendammer Straße 17a, 14199
- 4. Memorial plaque commemorating the first embassy of the Ukrainian People's Republic (UNR) and other Ukrainian states in Germany (1918–1923)  
Ludwig-Erhard-Ufer (Spreebogenpark), 10559
- 5. Tomb of Ambassador of Ukraine Mykola Porsh (1879–1944)  
Berlin-Tegel Russian Orthodox Cemetery, Wittestraße 37, 13509
- 6. Place of residence of politician Pavlo Skoropadskyi (1873–1945)  
Fröaufstraße 4, 12157
- 7. Publishing house „Ukrainska Nakladnya“ of book publisher Yakiv Orenshtain (Polish: Jakub Orenstein, German: Jakob Orenstein, 1875–1942)  
Kurfürstenstraße 83, 10787
- 8. Memorial plaque commemorating writer Joseph Roth (1894–1939)  
Kurfürstendamm 14/15, 10719

- 9. Publishing House „Ukrainske Slovo“ (founded in 1915)  
Hauptstraße 11, 10827
- 10a. Memorial plaque at the house, where film director Oleksandr Dovzhenko (1894–1956) resided  
Bismarckstraße 69, 10627
- 10b. Cinema „Arsenal“  
Potsdamer Straße 2, 10785
- 11. Place of residence of writer Volodymyr Vynnychenko (1880–1951)  
Cecilienstraße 6, 12247
- 12. „House with the Trident“  
Mecklenburgische Straße 73, 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 Schmidt's (1904–1942) place of residence  
Nürnberger Straße 68, 10787
- 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) practiced  
St. Josefsheim Church, Pappelallee 60/61, 10437
- 18. House of Craftsmen's Association (Handwerkervereinshaus) Nazi forced labour site  
Sophienstraße 18, 10178

- 19. Place of residence of intellectual Victor Petrov (1894–1969)  
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  
Wartenburgstraße 17, 10963
- 22. Place of residence of intellectual Bohdan Osadchuk (1920–2011)  
Otto Suhr Institute of Political Science of Freie Universität Berlin, Ihnestr. 22, 14195
- 23. Memorial stone and plaque commemorating the Chernobyl nuclear disaster on 26 April 1986  
Klosterstraße 73a, 10179
- 24. Kinderbuchverlag Berlin  
Behrenstraße 40/41, 10117

**Ukrainian places in today's Berlin:**

- 25. Embassy of Ukraine in the Federal Republic of Germany  
Albrechtstraße 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 „Guzulka“  
Alt-Rudow 1, 12357
- 31. Community of St. Andrew the First Apostle of the Orthodox Church of Ukraine in Berlin  
Village Church Hermsdorf, Almutstraße 2, 13467
- 32. „Prisma Ukraïna – Research Network Eastern Europe“  
Forum Transregionale Studien, Wallotstraße 14, 14193
- 33. Book-Crossing of Ukrainian books in Berlin  
„Steinecke“ Friedrichstraße 134, 10117
- 34. Bar „Space Meduza“  
Skalitzer Straße 80, 10997
- 35. Ukrainian groups of early learning for children „Veselka“ („Rainbow“)  
Mehringdamm 114, 10965
- 36. Representation of the Ukrainian scout organisation for children and youth „Plast“ in Berlin  
Wilhelmstraße 115, 10963
- 37. Ukrainian School in Berlin  
Friedrichstraße 101-102, 10117
- 38. Project „Ukraine verstehen“  
Center for Liberal Modernity, Reinhardtstraße 15, 10117
- 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 personalities and institutions that reflect Ukrainian history in Berlin from the 19th century to the present day. It is mainly about physical locations in Berlin that are linked to Ukraine's history and its present. The map does not claim to be complete and presents selected examples in chronological order. The project team looks forward to suggestions for other locations.

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 Potebnya (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 (now Ukraine). He arrived in Berlin in 1906. In the 1930s, 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 Porsh (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. In 1919 he emigrated with his family to Berlin and moved to Wannsee in 1920.
- 7 Yakiv Orenshtain (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 adviser of the embassy of the Ukrainian People's Republic. He founded the Ukrainian publishing house "Ukrainska Nakladnya" (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 1920. Roth's writings (in German) feature, among others, also Ukrainian settings and themes.
- 9 Publishing House "Ukrainske Slovo": 1921–1926 active in Berlin. Publication of the newspaper "Ukrainske Slovo" ("Ukrainian Word"), the journal "Litopys polityky i pysmenstva" ("Chronicle of politics and writing") as well as the book series "Ukrainske Slovo" with more than 50 published titles.
- 10 a. Oleksandr Dovzhenko (1894–1956) 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“ is named after Oleksandr Dovzhenko's (1894–1956) film "Arsenal" (1929). The film is considered as one of the most outstanding expressionist films of Ukrainian cinematography.
- 11 Volodymyr Vynnychenko (1880–1951) was a Ukrainian politician, writer, and playwright. He resided in Berlin from 1921. Here he wrote the first Ukrainian science fiction novel "Solar Machine" ("Sonyachna 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 Dmytro Levyts'kyi. 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 Petrushevych (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 scholars in Germany. To this day, 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 services 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 Petrov (1894–1969, literary pseudonym: Viktor Domontovych) was a writer, philosopher, literary critic, historian, and archaeologist. He was a researcher at the Ukrainian Scientific Institute in Berlin between 1944–1945. Beside that 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 Telefunken company, where forced workers from Ukraine built electrical appliances.
- 21 The family of Alois E. lived with their four children in the house on Wartenburgstraße 17. In 1942, the labour office provided them with a forced worker, Raisa, who had to take care of the household. Raisa returned home in the summer of 1945. From 1939 to 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 the occupied territories. At least 2.5 million of them were from the territory of present-day Ukraine.
- 22 Bohdan Osadchuk (1920–2011) was a publicist, political scientist, and journalist. He studied at the University of Berlin between 1941–1944 and worked at the Otto-Suhr-Institut of the Freie University of Berlin from 1966. 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 LeiV Leipziger Kinderbuchverlag is keeping some of its original titles in print.

## Ukrainian places in today's Berlin:

- 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: [ukrainet.eu](http://ukrainet.eu)).
- 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](mailto:berlin@ukrainische-kirche.de).
- 28 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 Ukrainian Cinema Club Berlin. Screenings of current and historical films from Ukraine with English subtitles since 2009. Organized by CineMova. Ukrainian Film Community Berlin e.V. Web: [ukkb.wordpress.com](http://ukkb.wordpress.com).
- 31 Community of St. Andrew the First Apostle of the Orthodox Church of Ukraine in Berlin. It has been operating in Berlin since 2015. Divine service is held every Sunday at 10 am. Responsible priest: Father Oleg Polyanko.
- 32 "Prisma Ukraïna" is a network that provides space for exchange and networking and invites scientists, journalists, and activists from Ukraine and Eastern Europe to spend several months as visiting fellows in Berlin.
- 33 Book-Crossing of Ukrainian books in Berlin. Organized by IWEK e.V.
- 35 The purpose of the initiative „Veselka“ is the preservation of the Ukrainian language, culture, and tradition and their transmission to children. Contact: [uks.veselka@gmail.com](mailto:uks.veselka@gmail.com).
- 36 „Plast“ has existed in Berlin since 2017. The organisation is also establishing a platform in Berlin for the cooperation of parents who are connected to Ukraine. Contact: [plast.berlin@gmail.com](mailto:plast.berlin@gmail.com).
- 37 The Ukrainian School in 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](mailto:ua.school.berlin@gmail.com).
- 38 „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.
- 39 The radio tremBEATS.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.trembeatsfm.de>.