Ukrainian places in Berlin

Historical places:
4. Memorial plaque commemorating the first embassy of the Ukrainian People’s Republic (UNR) and other Ukrainian states in Germany (1918–1923).
5. Tomb of Ambassador of Ukraine Mykola Posh (1879–1944).
11. Memorial plaque commemorating a forced labourer from Ukraine Wartenburgerstraße 17, 10963.
12. „House with the Trident” – Mecklenburgische Straße 72, 14197.
13. Location of the Center in the Emigration of politician Yevhen Petrushevych (1883–1940) from 1923 to 1933.
17. The church where the priest Petro Verhun (1890–1957) practiced.
18. House of Craftsman’s Association (Handwerkervereinhaus).
20. Former brewery and Nazi forced labour site „Kulturhauerei” Cultural Center, Schönhauser Allee 36, 10435.
23. Memorial stone and plaque commemorating the Chernobyl nuclear disaster on 26 April 1986.
24. Kinderbuchverlag Berlin Benjaminstraße 40/41, 10117.

Ukrainian places in today's Berlin:
26. Ukrainian Greek Catholic Parish of St. Nicholas Roman Catholic St. Johannes Evangelist Church, Waldstraße 11, 12487.
27. Restaurant „Odessa Mama” Innenhüber Platz 3, 10827.
30. Restaurant „Zanuka” Alt-Rudow 1, 12357.
31. Community of St. Andrew the First Apostle of the Orthodox Church of Ukraine in Berlin Village Church Hermsdorf, Almstrasse 2, 13467.
34. Bar „Space Meduza” Skalitzer Straße 80, 10997.
35. Ukrainian groups of early learning for children „Veselka” („Rainbow”).
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.
Historical places:

1. Oleksandr Potemkiv (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 (then Austria-Hungary), he worked in Berlin in 1906. In 1932, 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 (Centrална Рада) 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 (Українська Держава) from April to December 1918. In 1919 he emigrated with his family to Berlin and moved to Wannsee in 1920.

7. Yakiv Orenshain (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 "Українська Мисливня" (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 as a war correspondent at German feature, among others, also Ukrainian settings and themes.

9. Publishing House "Ukrainske Slove"; 1921–1926 active in Berlin. Publication of the newspaper "Українське Slove" ("Ukrainian Word"), the journal "Ілюстрована політична і письменства" ("Chronicle of politics and writing") as well as the book series "Українське Slove" with more than 50 publishing clix.

10. a. Oleksandr Dovhrenko (1898–1956) 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 (1922–1933).

11. b. Cinema "Арсенал" is named after Oleksandr Dovhrenko's 1898–1956 film "Арсенал" ("Arsenal") (1929). The film is considered as one of the most outstanding expressionist films of Ukrainian cinematography.

12. Volodymyr Vyshnychenko (1880–1951) was a Ukrainian politician, writer, and journalist. He ended in Berlin in 1921. Here he wrote the first Ukrainian science fiction novel "Solar Machine" ("Сонячна машиня"). Performances of his dramatic works were popular in the Berlin theater stages of the 1920s.

13. 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 Levynsky. 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.

14. Yevhen Petrushevych (1863–1940) was a Ukrainian lawyer and politician. He served as President of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic (ЗУНР, 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.

15. 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 Königschule.

16. 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. The Institute has left a considerable academic legacy.

17. 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.

18. 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.

19. 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 there were working forced labourers from Ukraine.

20. Victor Petrot (1894–1969, literary pseudonym: Viktor Domontovskij) was a writer, philosopher, literary critic, historian, and archivist. He worked in Berlin as a war correspondent at German feature, among others, also Ukrainian settings and themes.

21. Forced labourers, including men and women from Ukraine, worked on the premises of the former Schulteis brewery between 1944 and 1945. Its basement was leased to the Telefunken company, by forced workers from Ukraine built electrical appliances.

22. 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 1944. By 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 occupied territories. At least 2,5 million of them were from the territory of present-day Ukraine.

23. Bohdan Osadchuk (1920–2011) was a publicist, political scientist, and journalist. He is a researcher at the Ukrainian Institute for Public Affairs, working on current developments in Ukraine.

24. 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.

25. 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 Leipziger Kinderbuchverlag is keeping some of its original titles in print.

Ukrainian places in Berlin:

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).

Ukrainian Catholic Parish of St. Nicholas. Service is held every Sunday at 10.00 am. Responsible priest: Father Serhiy Dankiv. Contact: berlin@ukrainische-kirche.de.

The "Kyiv Dialogue" is a non-partisan and independent platform for deepening and stabilizing the dialogues between Ukraine and Germany. It was created in 2005 in the Orange Revolution in Ukraine.


Community of St. Andrew the First Apostle of the Orthodox Church in Ukraine. It has been operating in Berlin since 2015. Divine service is held every Sunday at 10 am. Responsible priest: Father Oleg Polovynko.

"Prisma Ukraina" 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.

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

The purpose of the initiative "Veselka" is the preservation of Ukrainian culture, and tradition and their transmission to children. Contact: uka-veselka@gmail.com.

"Plast" has existed in Berlin since 2017. The Orange tree is also a platform in Berlin for the cooperation of parents who are connected to Ukraine. Contact: plast.berlin@gmail.com.

"Jugendkultur und Sport 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.

"Ukraine Verstehen" ("Understanding Ukraine") is a project of the centre "Zentrum Liberale Moderne". It provides reports, analyses, and background information on current topics.

The radio tremBEAT.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.trembeat.fm.

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