Haiku poetry in Croatia

Darko Žubrinić, Zagreb 2008.

There are about fifty countries in the world where haiku poetry is cherished. One of them is Croatia. Surprisingly, Croatia is among the best ones, counting the number of published haiku in various anthologies throughout the world.

Vladimir Devidé (1925-2010)

The beginnings of the history of haiku poetry in Croatia are indelibly tied to the name of outstanding Croatian Japanologist and mathematician Vladimir Devidé, a member of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts in Zagreb, born 1925 and living in Zagreb. For his contributions in popularization of Japanese culture he was awarded the prestigious Japanese Order of the Sacred Treasure - Konsantō Zuihôshô.
Order of the Sacred Treasure - Konsantō Zuihōshō, which Vladimir Devidé received from the Japanese Government in 1983.

Professor Devidé's tireless enthusiasm over the past fourty years, including numerous published monographs and hundreds of public lectures, resulted in surprising popularity of haiku poetry throughout Croatia and other parts of Eastern Europe. It is especially nice to see him surrounded with youngest haiku poets in Croatia, at the primary school age.
The Order of the Sacred Treasure - Konsantō Zuihōshō, is accompanied with the above diploma. In the middle there is the red seal of Japanese Emperor Hirohito, and on the left below is a smaller red seal of the Prime Minister Nakasone Yasuhiro, and still smaller is by the Chief of the Protocol.

Diploma of the Ministry of Culture of Japan which professor Vladimir Devidé received in 2004.

According to Professor Devidé, counting the number of prizes won at various international competitions, and in particular Japanese, Croatia can be ranked among three "haiku world superpowers", immediately after Japan and the USA!
Vladimir Devidé received 18 prizes on various Japanese international haiku competitions. Above is his earliest Japanese prize.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U svakom oku</th>
<th>In each eye</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>djeteta zrcale se</td>
<td>of the child - two eyes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dva oka psića.</td>
<td>of a puppy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Another diploma which Vladimir Devidé obtained at the ITOEN haiku competition in Japan.

He is a honorary member of the German Haiku Society. Professor Devidé has a large collection of haiku books in his appartment in Zagreb. This is probably one of the largest personal haiku libraries in the world. His knowledge of English, German, French, Russian, Japanese, and Croatian, enabled him very interesting linguistic comparisons of haiku written in these languages.
Vladimir Devidě's wife Yasuyo Hondō is preparing a voluminous multi-volume *Croatian - Japanese Dictionary*. 
Professor Devidé's wife Yasuyo Hondô is preparing a voluminous *Croatian - Japanese Dictionary*. She started with her painstaking work already in 1988, and the books in preparation are indeed amazing.

Vladimir Devidé with his wife Yasuyo Hondô, and with Željko Hanjš in 2006.
HAIBUN - Words and Pictures by Vladimir Devidé and Nada Žiljak, has been translated into Japanese by Yasuyo Hondō, wife of professor Devidé. The book has been published in Croatia.

Jane Reichhold 1997 (source): This is a very special book. Hard cover bound in green with silver embossed lettering, full color illustrations on every other page, of Nada Ziljak's artwork which is stunning, but the most special of all are Vladimir Devidé's haibun. Many authors think haibun are simply haiku with prose wedging them apart. Not so. It takes a very specific way of seeing to find the material for haibun and then the author must learn a new way of writing the prose so that it is prose and not poetry but poetry that dances just above prose. There is a very fine line and Devidé has found it.
By learning first to write excellent haiku, he has applied these techniques to his prose which is not prose but really haibun.

In the same way that haibun gives only the "terminals" from which the reader's thoughts connect, Nada Ziljak's artwork functions in a similar manner. Full of light and air, the reader can recognize elements that definitely relate to the haibun, but it requires just the right amount of imagination to complete the pictures as the haibun do.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POTOK</th>
<th>A BROOK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vladimir Devidé</td>
<td>Vladimir Devidé</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jednom sam, šećući se uz pokoseno sijeno pokraj ceste, izdaleka vidio djevojku s glatkom lanenom kosom; sa spuštenom glatkom kosom poput vode sto se preljeva preko obloga bijelog kamena u gorskom potoku kada god padne jača kiša ili u proljeće kad se topi snijeg u brdima. Ne znam je li bila lijepa; samo sam joj na trenutak vidio velike modre oči. Poslije je više nisam vidio i dugo sam, danju i noću, gledao tu djevojku s lanenom kosom.</td>
<td>Once, while walking by the road, past cut hay, I saw in the distance a girl with lank flaxen hair; with loose lank hair like water overflowing a round white stone in the mountain brook whenever there is heavy rain or in spring when snow is melting on the surrounding hills. I do not know whether she was beautiful; I just saw her big blue eyes for a moment. I never saw her again, but in my thoughts I looked for a long, long time, day and night, at the girl with lank flaxen hair.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Niz obli kamen: voda gorskog potoka - kosa djevojke.               | Over a round stone water of a mountain brook - a girl's hair.         |

Htio bih ubrati modrih cvjetova na livadi da ih upletem u lanene kose; cvjetove vodopije i modrih zvončića. Gdje li je sad ta djevojka s lanenom kosom? U Mliječnoj stazi još je uvijek samo odbijesak njezine kose. Samo je poneka vlat u zlatnim slamkama dozrelog žita. Samo se jedan pramen i sada slijeva preko obloga kamena u gorskom potoku, kada ga god probode mlaz zalazećeg sunca, što se probio među stablima omorika. | I would like to pick some blue flowers from the meadow to weave them into the flaxen hair, flowers of forget-me-not and blue bell-flowers. Where is she now, that girl with flaxen hair? In the Milky Way there is still only a reflection of her hair. But there are some blades of it in the golden straw of ripe corn. Just one lock is still overflowing that round stone in the mountain brook, whenever it is pierced by a ray of the setting Sun bursting through the pine-trees. |

Izvor: [HAIBUNI Riječ i slika](#)                              | Source: [HAIBUN](#)                                                 |
Here we mention an anthology of haiku poetry prepared by Bart Mesotten, entitled *Duizend Kolibries* (A Thousand Hummingbirds), published in Belgium in 1993 in the Flemish language, where 33 countries have participated. Each country was represented by one chapter, except Croatia, which was represented by two chapters. One chapter was standard, entitled *Haiku Poetry in Croatia*, while another one was nonstandard, entitled *War in Croatia*. It contained haiku poetry related to tragic events in 1990s. As an example we provide two of them related to the aggression on Croatia, written in 1991 by professor Vladimir Devidé:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Croatian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spaljeno selo.</td>
<td>In the burned-out village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pas lutalica njuši</td>
<td>a wounded stray dog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pougljene kosti.</td>
<td>sniffing charred bones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lokvica krvi -</td>
<td>A small pool of blood -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ubijene bombama:</td>
<td>Killed in air raid:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VLADIMIR DEVIDÉ rođen je u Zagrebu 3. svibnja 1925. Dipl. Ing. građevinarstva (1951) i Dr. Sc. matematičkih znanosti (1956). Redoviti sveučilišni profesor u miru i redoviti član Hrvatske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti.


VLADIMIR DEVIDÉ was born in Zagreb on May 3rd, 1925. B.Sc. (Civil Engineering), 1951 and Sc.D. (Mathematics),1956. Retired Full Professor of the University of Zagreb and Full Member of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts.

Post-doctoral studies in Israel (1960) and in Japan (1961 - 1963). Visiting Professor at Monash University, Australia (1968) and Ohio State University in Columbus, USA (1971). Participated in numerous international mathematical congresses and symposia. Croatian "Ruder Bošković" Prize for Scientific Achievement (1965), Prize of the City of Zagreb (1982), "Le Prix CIDALC" (1977),
| Dvadesetak nagrada na japanskim međunarodnim natjecanjima u haiku pjesništvu. | Some twenty prizes on Japanese international haiku competitions. |
| Iz područja matematike objavio 40 znanstvenih i oko 200 stručnih i popularnih radova i članaka te održao oko 60 javnih predavanja o rezultatima svojega znanstvenog rada i objavio 15 knjiga. | In the field of mathematics he has published 40 scientific papers and about 200 essays and articles, and held some 60 public lectures about results of his scientific work. He has published 15 books on mathematics. |
| Iz područja japanologije i književnosti objavio više od 200 eseja, članaka i tekstova u našim, američkim, japanskim, njemačkim itd. časopisima i održao sličan broj javnih predavanja te objavio 16 knjiga. | In the field of Japanology and literature he has published more than 200 essays and articles in Croatian, American, Japanese, German, etc., literary journals and magazines, as well as 16 books. |

Some of the best Croatian haiku poets are:

- Tonči Petrasov Marović
- Dubravko Ivančan
- Vladimir Devidé
- Tomislav Maretić
- Robert Bebek
- Darko Plažanin
- Dubravko Marijanović
- Marijan Čekolj
- Milan Žegarac Peharnik
- Višnja McMaster
- Boris Nazansky
- Anto Gardaš (also here)
- Luko Paljetak
- Enes Kišević
- Pajo Kanižaj
- Zvonko Petrović

etc.
In Croatia there are now about ten different centers throughout the country where haiku poetry is promoted via formal organizations, publications, journals etc. Some of them are: Zagreb, Varaždin, Samobor, Krapina, Kloštar Ivanić, Ivanić Grad, Rijeka.

*Haiku* - issued in Croatia since 1977, was probably the earliest European journal specialized in haiku.
The journal *Haiku* issued in the town of Varaždin since 1977 was probably the earliest European journal specialized for haiku. It has been conceived by Zvonko Petrović, one of the haiku "veterans" in Croatia.
One of the haiku societies in Croatia is Društvo hrvatskih haiku pjesnika (The Association of Croatian Haiku Poets) in Zagreb. Its president is Višnja McMaster, while professor Vladimir Devidé is Honorary President of the society.

Croatian haiku poetry at

**World Haiku Association**

*Mugen Sekinin Chukanhojin*

President of the *World Haiku Federation* is Ban'yA Natsuishi, Japan, and one of the advisors of the Federation is Vladimir Devidé, Croatia. Other advisors in 2008 are Tohta Kaneko (Japan), Casimiro de Brito (Portugal), Kuniharu Shimizu (Japan), Kaj Falkman (Sweden).

Among eighty or so haiku poets included at [www.worldhaiku.net](http://www.worldhaiku.net) we can find more than twenty representatives from Croatia, see below (the figures are from 2008). This surprising fact is one of numerous indicators of quality and popularity of haiku poetry in Croatia.

1. Tomislav Marijan Bilosnić
The first competition in Croatia in haiku poetry among primary school children was organized in 1986, on the occasion of the grand exhibition Kyoto - cvijet kulture (Kyoto - Flower of Culture) in Zagreb. About 500 children throughout Croatia participated. Kyoto and Zagreb are sister cities since 1972.

Josefina Gerlach, a 5th grade elementary school pupil, was born in 1990 in Zagreb, Croatia. She has been writing haiku since 1998, and has, so far, won three first prizes in Croatian children's haiku festivals.

"Ever since my teacher introduced me to haiku," she says, "I understood that there is big life hiding in small moments." Josefina's haiku appeared from time to time on the Internet Shiki Haiku Salon, where some poets became rather fond of her poetry. She felt specially close to John Crook, who wrote to her letters of encouragement and was the first to make web pages for her. Her haiku and Smiljana's photographs [Smiljana is Josfina's mother, D.Ž.] are a part of John Crook's web pages, "Grains of Rice" at http://www.haiku.org.uk

Josefina's mother Smiljana Gerlach, a photographer and a haiku poet, started illustrating her daughter's haiku in 1999. On Feb.
4th 2002, their first joint photo-haiga exhibition was opening in Zagreb.

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**A Special Photo-Haiku Tribute to John Crook**
Haiku by Josephina Gerlach (daughter)
Photography by Smiljana Gerlach (mother), Zagreb

Josefina, born in 1990, is writing her haiku from the age of 8.

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Haiiku
Dedicated to John Crook

Josefina Gerlach
5th Grade
Zagreb, Croatia

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| razdvajajući  | dividing time,                  |
| vijeme, sat tišinu | the clock makes the silence |
| čini nemirnom  | unsettled                     |

| razderana mreža - | a broken web -                |
| pauk izbjeglica još | a refugee spider is still   |
| traži novi dom     | looking for a home            |

| stabla se spremaju | the trees make ready         |
| na bal pod maskama - | for a masked ball -         |
| sva su dobre vile     | all are good fairies         |

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Source: [WHC Haikujunior](http://www.whc-haikujunior.com)

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**Croatia**

We wish to introduce in a relatively brief format various haiku
poets, past and present, who are good but not so well-known. Called "Mini Haiku Treasure Trove" to distinguish it from the usual fuller size, the new format will seek to make as many of these hidden poets known to the reader as possible. We take up a tragic poet from Croatia who met a lamentable but heroic death in 1991 while executing his duties as a medical doctor in the war-torn country. His name is Rene Matoušek.

Tomislav Maretić, a fellow countryman and a haiku poet himself, has written a short but moving introduction:

Rene Matoušek worked as a stomatologist (dentist) in a small town in Dalmatia [on the south of Croatia, along the coast, D.Ž]. In his spare time, he wrote poetry, haiku, short stories and other prose works. His other interests included Esperanto, working on the radio and writing his columns in various newspapers.

Rene Matoušek (1958-1991), photo from www.matica.hr

He was born in 1958 in a place called Vukovar [on the North-East of Croatia, on the Danube river; D.Ž]. The war broke out in Croatia in 1991. When Vukovar came under attack, Matoušek returned there from Dalmatia to work as a doctor in a hospital. Vukovar fell. The day after its fall he was arrested at his family house. It was the 19th of November. He was tortured and killed on the 20th.

His elder brother who had also been arrested with him survived all this hell to tell us the sad story. Matoušek was a real humanist, creative writer and a fine poet. He was, above all, very nice, tolerant and interesting as a person. His courage was
20th of November was the 12th anniversary of his death. It would perhaps not go amiss if we spent few moments to read some of Rene Matoušek's haiku poems in order for us to share his sensibility and sense of life's joy despite his tragedy. (Notes on localities below.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rene Matoušek</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ljetni pljusak.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vukovarški svodovi</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spas su psu i mački.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cijedi se Dunav</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domaći iz torbe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Šaranov rep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Čamac u zoru.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Napuštena sandala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plovi Dunavom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U vrtu dvorca</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kanonada kestenja.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prolaze daci.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>plavog leptira</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uspavala zrmanja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na rogu ovna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pastirka iskočila</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koza pobjegla od vrela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>promržlom pastiru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>drhti vrana</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na grani čempresa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bura je rgraktava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>svježi osmjeh djevojke</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dok se proteže na suncu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Žegar poslije kiše</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prsten od Vuke.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More i klizalište</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>djeci sa Lušca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borovski dimnjak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>okružile sui vrane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Još crnji je dan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stranac se čudi!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usred Vukovara se</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gnijezdi roda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prolom oblaka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vučedolski vinograd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obrala tuča.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepoznaje imena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>starac pod stablom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>djeca još spavaju -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nježno, pekarskim loparom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>majka izvlači kruh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sred Vukovara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sjedim na ušću Vuke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pišem haiku.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rene Matoušek

Notes to the above haiku of Rene Matoušek:

- Borovo - locality in Vukovar where is the factory of shoes.
- Danube River - the second longest river in Europe (2860 km).
- Lužac - locality in Vukovar near Vuka river.
- Vučedol - a well-known locality near Vukovar in which an archaeological site of prehistoric culture was discovered (Vučedol's culture 3000 - 2200 B.C.).
- Vukovar - a city located at the confluence of the Valkó (Vuka) and Danube rivers.
- Vuka - river which runs into Dunav in Vucovar.
- Žegar - a little village in Dalmatia.
- Zrmanja - a river in Dalmatia.

Source: World Haiku Review
Rene Matoušek at Temps Libres:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cijedi se Dunav domaćici iz torbe. Šaranov rep.</th>
<th>Danube dripping from a housewife's bag the tail of a carp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cijedi se Dunav domaćici iz torbe. Šaranov rep.</th>
<th>le Danube s'égoutte du sac de la femme de ménage la queue d'une carpe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The second day after Vukovar's fall (Croatia), René Matousek was arrested in his family house (19 nov.), tortured and killed on this day - 20 nov. 1991. He worked as a doctor in the hospital.

Le lendemain de la chute de Vukovar (Croatie), Rene Matoušek a été arrêté dans chez lui (19/11), torturé et tué le 20/11/1991. Il était médecin a l'hôpital de Vukovar.

Source: Temps Libres

Višnja MacMaster (Croatia), *Haiku In Education: A Case Study in Croatia* - Haiku as therapy for war trauma, and as a means of encouraging free thinking in a new democracy

Source: World Haiku Review (WHR)

At the festival, Professor Zrinka Šimunović shared a report of her work using haiku toward language rehabilitation of children and youth with specific speech difficulties. She has been kind enough to allow World Haiku Review to publish her paper, as read at WHR2005, and the case report, along with a gallery of
HAIKU POETRY AS ONE OF THE MODES OF SPEECH AND LANGUAGE REHABILITATION IN A POPULATION OF CHILDREN WITH SPECIFIC LANGUAGE DIFFICULTIES

Zrinka Šimunović

Summary. This address is about my experience in working with children on the rehabilitation their speech and dealing with their language difficulties through haiku.

I am a teacher in school for children that have speech and language problems. They come from regular schools and stay in ours until their language problems are solved after complex rehabilitation (through a special method invented and developed by Petar Guberina).

After spending some time in our school, most of them go back to their regular schools. They still need the help of a speech pathologist and are treated individually twice a week. In this way, they are continuously in the process of rehabilitation. Some children with speech and language disorders finish their education in our own primary school, and are integrated after that in regular grammar schools. The curriculum in our school is the same as in regular public schools, but adjusted to children's abilities, and to a rhythm that is appropriate to a group of children with similar problems. The classes typically contain 7-10 children so that the teacher/speech pathologist can pay attention to each one individually. Their problems are:

- dyslexia - problems in reading and spelling (a problem in the phonological coding of the written language),
- slow reading or writing speed,
- poor reading comprehension,
- letter and number reversals,
- reduced speech, word-finding difficulties, language expression problems,
- attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD syndrome) -
- in general, language weakness.

If these problems are not recognized in time - by the first or second grade - and treated properly, they lead to other learning problems and difficulties in communication. These children are not mentally handicapped; IQ scores in non-verbal tests are in
the normal range, sometimes very high!

Two years ago, two girls from the elementary school at the SUVAG Polyclinic won first prizes for their haiku. This happened again this year in March at the 8th Festival of Children's Haiku Poetry 2005 in Zagreb. Their specific language difficulties obviously and in no way interfered with their ability to write haiku that were evaluated by the judges (Devidé, McMaster and Žiljak) as very good ones and worthy of winning first place.

Children are introduced to haiku in the 5th grade (aged 10) in the subject "Croatian language and literature". Even at first sight, the short haiku form is attractive to them. They are able to read and understand this poetic form without problems. For their homework, they then try to write haiku of their own. In our school, this leads to the creation of several interesting observations in verses; I wholeheartedly supported and encouraged their efforts to express themselves poetically.

It has been noticed that in children with language difficulties, the short and simple haiku form of expression is very close to their own language expression, which is sometimes terser in everyday communication, but, when oriented to a particular motif/motivation, can have the effect of a poetic image. During 3 school years, our children created numerous haiku inspired by the seasons of the year, certain changes and phenomena in nature, and by some specific situations in life which stimulated them to express their observations and emotions. At the "literary group", we read haiku poems and talk about the sensations that arise. Mrs. Višnja McMaster introduced us to "haiku cards," which are excellent didactic material and a good way to introduce children to an understanding of poetry, in general. Encouraging children to imagine the "poets' words" (images) by the senses of hearing, smell, taste, touch and even movement in space produces a polysensory experience of the "poetic image". In this way, the children "easily live in the poem" and have the poetic experience.

This way of "living in the poem" is very close to them; they are young and still live a great part in the world of the imagination. It is the first big step on the way to showing children how poetry is close to them, and how easily they can become direct participants in a poem. They like this method of "getting into the poem" very much, and enjoy talking about experiences they have had. Usually, these children don't talk very much because of expressive language problems, but want to speak about haiku
experience, because they are quite certain about what they have felt. Some of the children with language difficulties have problems in understanding longer sentences (especially, longer sentences with abstract nouns, prepositions and adverbs which modify the meaning of the words). In the very beginning of rehabilitation, it is very important to take care of the length and syntactic complexity in communication. That is why the short, simple haiku form is an ideal form for these children to express themselves; they memorize it easily and can use simple grammatical structures (subject, verb, object) as a pattern to express themselves in everyday communication. A haiku is a very good ground on which the language structure can be built gradually.

This school year, we began to write haiku motivated by the drawings of the "art group", of children that are hearing-impaired (in one department of our school there are classes for such a population of children, who learn to speak oral language, without gestures). These haiku inspired by drawings are excellent and are a new experience for us; at the same time children look at the same drawing and create different observations, through different perceptions and sensations.

Reading and writing haiku has become an integral part of the process in which effective attention is paid to insufficiently developed language expression in this group of children. However, this does not involve bald and monotonous special-purposes language material, but evokes creativity that confirms the children's own abilities, which is a crucial prerequisite. At the same time, the children develop their attitudes towards the environment and their awareness of the world and the phenomena of life and its manifestations. Hence it seems incontrovertible that writing haiku is one of the most creative ways of helping children with language difficulties to find their own means of expression.

A few Croatian haiku poets at HAIKU sans frontières - une anthologie mondiale, in Croatian and French

The following Croatian haiku, written by Darko Plažanin, Samobor, earned the prestigious Ehime Prefecture first prize 1990, National Cultural Festival, Japan:

| nakon oluje         | after the storm |
The town of Samobor near Zagreb is an important haiku center. Besides Darko Plažanin we mention the names of Marijan Čekolj, Milan Peharnik Žegarac, Marinko Španović, Nediljko Boban and others.

**Darko Plažanin** - his haiku translated into Hungarian

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Haiku in Catalanian language, written by Llorenç Vidal, dedicated to Croatian painter Kristian Kreković:

**TITANICA**
Homenatge a K. Krekovic

Força titanica
de pau i llum energica
brolla dels olis.

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A part of Croatian haiku literature in the Scientific Library in the city of Zadar. Many thanks to professor Milenka Bukvic, director of the Library.
Razgovor s profesorom Devidéom
O jednom događaju vjerojatnosti nula, koji je prof. Devidé ipak doživio
www.croatia.org - Croatian World Network