
ESSAYS

SHINING WHEAT FIELDS: HAIKU IN UKRAINE

Nicholas Klacsanzky

Ukraine is a country whose haiku and haiku poets have been overlooked. What has exacerbated this issue is that Ukrainian poets have been largely joined at the hip with their Russian counterparts. It is clear, certainly nowadays, that a cordial relationship between Russian and Ukrainian poets would be a good thing. However, with Ukrainian poets being largely published in Russian journals in the Russian language, a lot of their local flavor has been drowned out. To this day, there is no journal dedicated to Ukrainian haiku.

To understand why this is, we have to look at the history of haiku in this area. Russian haiku were first written in 1917 in the year of the Great October Socialist Revolution by Nikolay Gumilyov.¹ On the other hand, the first haiku written in the Ukrainian language is difficult to pin down. I have talked to several Ukrainian scholars of haiku and there is no clear answer. The Ukrainian language has faced centuries of oppression which has caused evidence to disappear. Though haiku first appeared in print as a translation from Japanese to Ukrainian by Fedor Puschenko in the journal *Eastern World* #1 in 1927,² original haiku written in Ukrainian were, in all likelihood, composed by Volodymyr Rodionovich Kolomiets (1935–2017)³ or Mykola Vorobyov (1941–present). Kolomiets is noted to have had an affinity for haiku,⁴ but there are no records of haiku in his books that I have looked at. Vorobyov's first poetry collection, *Bookinist*, was published in 1966 with haiku-like or haiku poetry, though.⁵

Haiku published in the territory of Ukraine initially was neither Russian nor Ukrainian, but rather Soviet. However, as the history of the Ukrainian language shows, it is resilient and has a distinct cultural back-

ground from that of Russian—the primary language of the Soviet Union. The Ukrainian language has endured oppression and almost erasure by the Soviet Union, the Russian Empire, and Lithuanian, Polish, and Tatar rule. However, the importance of the Ukrainian language and Ukrainian identity were not prominent in their haiku until recently. To see a clear picture of how this happened, I will break down the major events that led to the popularity of haiku written and translated by Ukrainian poets.

After Fedor Puschenko published the first-ever translations of Japanese haiku in Ukrainian in 1927, the next milestone happened in 1931, with the first translations of tanka in Ukrainian called *The Japanese Poetry of the Feudal Epoch* by Oleksander Kremen. This book included the introduction "The Origin and Development of Japanese Lyrics of the Feudal Epoch," a translation of tanka, commentary, and references. This is identified as the first literary research in Ukrainian about the history of classical Japanese literature.⁶

Ukrainian haiku history got sidelined during the period 1930-1970. WWII and the mass repressions in Ukraine in the 1930s caused a long dry spell for Japanese poetry translated into Ukrainian. However, translated Japanese novels and Ukrainian-Japanese dictionaries were published.⁷

Finally, in 1971, *A Month Above Fuji: 100 Japanese Haiku*, was translated by Omelyan Masykevych. The book features Japanese hokku and haiku from the 15th to the 20th century.⁸ In 1984, Ukrainian poet and translator Gennadiy Turkov published another book of translations of tanka called *Poems of Ishikawa Takuboku*.⁹ Tanka continued to have importance in literary scholarship in Ukraine.

In 1990, Ukrainian translator Mykola Lukash translated forty-nine hokku of Matsuo Basho and numerous works of hokku poets of the 17th and 18th centuries in his book *From Boccaccio to Apollinaire*. One year later, during the fall of the Soviet Union, Turkov continued his interest in Japanese literature with the first book of hokku by Matsuo Basho published in Ukrainian called *Poetry of Matsuo Basho*.¹⁰

Entering the modern century, Ivan Bondarenko published the *Anthology of Japanese Poetry: Haiku of the 17th–19th Centuries* in 2002.¹¹ And, in 2003, a momentous event happened: the 1st International Haiku

Festival in Ukraine, which convened haiku poets from Ukraine, Belgium, Germany, Israel, and Russia. This can be seen as the start of a stronger wave of interest in haiku in the land of shining wheat.

In 2005, haiku and tanka poet Mykola Vorobyov won the Taras Shevchenko National Prize, which is the highest literary prize in Ukraine. Though Vorobyov does not strictly see himself as a haiku or tanka poet, he writes short poems that verge on being haiku or tanka, or that can be said to be them. In interviews, he acknowledges his poetry as close or being able to be called haiku. He also writes from the perspective of his Zen practice.¹²

Bondarenko struck once again in 2007 by publishing *Japanese Classical Poetry* with in-depth commentary. His latest book was published in 2010 called *Luxury and Poverty of Japanese Poetry: Japanese Poetry in the Context of World and Ukrainian Literature*.¹³ Surely, we can say that in the realm of Ukrainian haiku scholarship, Bondarenko ranks among the most prolific and important.

In 2009, Ukrainian poets Olha Chernykh and Sergiy Kurbatov presented their work at the 5th World Haiku Association Conference in Lithuania. This was the first time Ukrainian poets had visited and presented at this conference.

From 2014 to the present day, an explosion of interest in the Ukrainian language has occurred. Since the annexation of Crimea in 2014 to the current invasion of Ukraine by Russia, many writers and poets began to write exclusively in Ukrainian instead of Russian. Also, with Ukraine in the news at all times because of the war, Ukrainian haiku poets are being featured in newspapers, journals, and other media more than ever.

I could go into much greater depth about the poets and scholars that make up the history of haiku in Ukraine. However, I will leave the rest of the essay to the showcasing of haiku by Ukrainian poets. If the original Ukrainian or Russian is present, I will present it first and then an English translation. If only the English version is present, it is either because the poem was written in English or the original could not be found.

I will start with perhaps the oldest known Ukrainian haiku poet, **Mykola Vorobyov**. All the original haiku are in Ukrainian:

moonlit night —
and the song of a cricket
shines in the grass

*ніч місячна —
і пісня цвіркуна
в траві блищить*¹⁴

and here you're lying ...
all cherished desires
under a rim of snow

*і ось ти лежиш ...
всі заповітні бажання
під сніговою гобою*¹⁵

at seven in the morning, the net was pulled out:
some blue roots
and white feathers ...

*о сьомій ранку витяг сітку:
декілька синіх коренів
і біла пір'їна ...*¹⁶

rustling poplars —
the silver side of wind
glows all night

*вітер в тополях шумить —
срібний бік вітру
вночі довго світиться*¹⁷

The poet **Sergiy Kurbatov** stands out for not only writing fine haiku but also for being a professor at the Department of Sociology at Kyiv National Economic University and an adviser at the National Academy of Educational Sciences of Ukraine. I am indebted to him for providing the majority of the historical details in this essay. Below are some of his selected haiku, with originals in Ukrainian, except for the second, which was written in English:

Milky Way —
putting three dots
at the very beginning...

*Чумацький шлях —
ставлю спочатку
три крапки ...*¹⁸

so easy to say
farewell to the past —
swallows in the sky¹⁹

summer-long love affair: only the scent of apples in an empty basket	<i>дачний роман — пахне яблуками порожній кошик</i> ²⁰
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someone has passed on the hospital steps — the first snow	<i>хтось пішов на сходинках лікарні — перший сніг</i> ²¹
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Alexander Shitkovsky. For a biography published in *Ulitka* #2, a Russian periodical, he explained: “I wrote my first haiku on the 3rd of September, 1982. I study Zen and everything related to it. I have a degree in psychology and work in the information department of the Zaporozhskaya Nuclear Energy Plant.” Translated from Russian:

first snow
early in the morning
the carpet beaters²²

road to the cemetery
the pedestrian crossing sign
is finally erected²³

workers’ bus
no one wipes
the fogged-up windows²⁴

autumn evening the village dog leaves with a drifter	<i>осенний вечер уходит с бродягой деревенский пёс</i> ²⁵
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Often recommended while I was researching current Ukrainian haiku poets, **Olha Chernykh**, resides in Lviv—a stronghold of the Ukrainian language. She is also the Deputy President of *Aikido Yoshinkan Lviv Shinkikai* and is an artist with her company *Art Doll Lviv*.

Snow.
Do you also love
to kiss?

*Сніг.
Ти теж любиш
Цілуватися?*²⁶

snowy path
the old woman smiles
to herself

*засніжена стежка
сама собі
усміхається старенька*²⁷

father's house
apricot jam
with stones

*батьківський дім
з кісточками
абрикосове варення*²⁸

someone else's wedding
the dahlia bulbs
so yellow

*чуже весілля
такі жовті
кулі жоржин*²⁹

Sergiy Shpychenko is another major Ukrainian haiku talent. He resides in Kyiv and has had his poems featured in such places as The Mainichi, The Asahi Shimbun, and NHK World's program Haiku Masters.

not a single soul
hailstones are pounding
the inflatable floats³⁰

wedding photo
looking for someone
to shoot³¹

election campaign —
the holiday greetings
via intercom³²

unfinished house
snowflakes fall
into the future nursery³³

Valeria Simonova-Cecon is an outstanding poet and member of the international haiku community. She is highly interested and competent in linked verse and senryu, besides haiku. She is active in several online groups for senryu, kyoka, and haiku. Valeria has won awards for her linked verse and has written several educational articles on senryu.

mount Matajur	<i>гора Матаюр</i>
on the ancient rocks, traces	<i>на древніх скелях сліди</i>
of my DNA	<i>моєї ДНК</i> ³⁴

spring field —	<i>весняне поле</i>
everything is busy	<i>геть усе до небокраю</i>
with living	<i>захоплене життям</i> ³⁵

pale sun —	<i>блїде сонце —</i>
the field shivers under	<i>поле тремтить під</i>
a hawk's cry	<i>криком яструба</i> ³⁶

after the rain of petals	<i>після дощу з пелюсток</i>
the rain of bombs	<i>дощ із бомб</i> ³⁷

From Kharkiv, we have **Alla Mutelika**. She has been featured in journals such as *Shamrock* and *Ulitka*. Her profession is in ayurvedic astrology. Formerly, she was an advertising specialist and copywriter.

summer heat —
a stray cat stares
at the stone lion

³⁸

sunrise
the universe is growing smaller
in the dewdrop

³⁹

wedding china set
for luck
smashing it alone

⁴⁰

sakura sakura sakura
 bloomed and faded in my garden
 like there was nothing⁴¹

After graduating with a degree in Physics, haiku poet **Oleh Yourov** taught astronomy at the high school level and worked in theater. Since 1993, Oleh has worked as a meditation instructor. He wrote his first poem in 1997 and only later realized that it was haiku. Besides being a widely published poet, he is also a fine painter, with his paintings being exhibited regularly in galleries.⁴² Translated from Russian and versions only in English:

autumn dew
 a cat tiptoeing
 in the garden⁴³

village parish
 even the street dog
 smells of incense

*сельский приход
 даже от дворняги
 несет ладаном*⁴⁴

scent of violet
 a spider descends
 from the moon⁴⁵

falling leaves
 my hands fidget
 with a Rubik's Cube

*листопад
 верчу в руках
 кубик Рубика*⁴⁶

An up-and-coming haiku poet, **Vladislava Simonova**, has won the JAL Foundation Award in the Russian section of the 7th Japan-Russia Haiku Contest 2018. This is an illustration of Ukrainian poets competing in Russian haiku competitions before Russia invaded Ukraine in 2022. Other Ukrainian poets received awards in the 2021 Haiku.Ru International Haiku Contest.⁴⁷ Vladislava has been featured on Japanese websites and NHK. Most notably, there is a featured article on her haiku

about bomb shelters in Ukraine on the website Haiku For Peace based in Kyoto.⁴⁸

will I watch the trees
through the taped windows
turn yellow? ^{49, 50}

the snowstorm is over
it's time for a calligraphy lesson
for birds' feet ⁵¹

children fly
their paper airplanes ...
bomb shelter ⁵²

with a curfew
and a blackout, I've never
seen so many stars ⁵³

Mikhail Yezhov is from Kharkiv. He has written three haiku books in Russian titled *Полоска света* (Streaks of Light), *Собачий настух* (Dog Shepard), and *Облака Над Базаром* (Clouds Over the Bazaar).⁵⁴ He has won awards for his haiku, such as Third Place in the Haiku.Ru International Haiku Contest in 2021⁵⁵ and Editor's Choice in the special April 2014 issue of *Ershik*.⁵⁶ Haiku of his translated from Russian and English-only versions:

stars of August
I hammered so many nails
into this dacha!

*звёзды августа
сколько я вбил гвоздей
в эту дачу!* ⁵⁷

scream in the fog
between Astrakhan and Kharkiv
Tmutarakan ^{58, 59}

starry sky
 stuck ... can't push it down ...
 the pill in my throat ⁶⁰

all our passion	<i>весь наш пыл</i>
rolled into a cloud	<i>закатали в облако</i>
December sunset	<i>декабрьский закат</i> ⁶¹

Irina Meleshkina is from Kyiv, studying theater at the Kyiv National Institute of Theater, and now working at the Museum of Theater, Music, and Film Arts of Ukraine. She is part of the Kyiv Haiku Club, which released a book named *Red Sun*. Some of her selected haiku, with Russian and Ukrainian translations:

warming each other	<i>Греют друг друга</i>
the sunbeam	<i>Солнечный зайц</i>
and the old cat	<i>И старый кот</i> ⁶²

Indian summer ...	<i>Бабье лето ...</i>
walking in doorways	<i>В подворотнях гуляют</i>
colorful winds	<i>Разноцветные ветры</i> ⁶³

sitting like seagulls —	<i>Сидим, как чайки —</i>
we face the wind	<i>Лицом к ветру,</i>
shouting to each other	<i>Перекрикиваясь</i> ⁶⁴

through courtyards ...	<i>наскрізні двори ...</i>
dark buildings	<i>темні будинків</i>
empty eye sockets	<i>порожні очниці</i> ⁶⁵

Dmitry Tashaglo is from Chornomorsk. His haiku have appeared in journals such as *Ulitka* and have won awards in Russian competitions. A sense of humor and compassion is most notable in his work. Translated from Russian:

costs rising the fly rubs hands on a price tag	<i>Подорожали На ценнике потирает лапки Муха</i> ⁶⁶
dawn our alarm clocks echo to each other	<i>светает перекликаются наши будильники</i> ⁶⁷
Milky Way the kitten licks his mustache off	<i>Млечный путь Облизывает усы Котенок</i> ⁶⁸
kebabs and for us! and for us! say the burning flies	<i>Шашильки И нам! И нам! Жужжат мухи</i> ⁶⁹

Larisa Gorovaya (Silakova) is from the city of Izmail. Her haiku and senryu have been well received by her peers, winning two awards in the International Haiku Competition in the Russian Language. In her work, you can feel the power of everyday life and sometimes its humor. Translated from Russian:

argument telling my cat when I'll be back	<i>ссора говорю кошке когда вернусь</i> ⁷⁰
March day the snow woman falling apart piece by piece	<i>мартовский денёк всё наперекосяк у снежной бабы</i> ⁷¹
30 years later showing off pictures my grandchildren, her cats	<i>тридцать лет спустя хвастаемся фотками я — внуков, она — кошки</i> ⁷²

thaw	<i>оттепель</i>
at the bottom of the snowdrift	<i>на дне сугроба</i>
a wedding ring	<i>обручальное кольцо</i> ⁷³

Stanislav Belsky lives in Kyiv but is originally from the city of Dnipro. He is a programmer by profession but is also a poet, publisher, and translator of Ukrainian poetry. He translated Jim Kacian's *Long After* (Red Moon Press) into Ukrainian with Marichka Stashko.⁷⁴ Stanislav has been published widely in a variety of poetry journals, has had several books of his poems published, and has contributed to many volumes of translations. His style can range from the surreal to the ordinary. His forthcoming collection, *Quaternion*, will be haiku in Ukrainian, Russian, and English. The poems below are from this collection, with the originals in Russian, translated by myself and Dmytro Shcherbyna.

going to a shelter	<i>собираясь в убежище</i>
habitually trying	<i>по привычке пытаюсь</i>
to kill moths in the corridor	<i>убить в коридоре моль</i> ⁷⁵

I give up laughter and algebra	<i>отказываюсь от смеха и алгебры</i>
in the garden of divergent	<i>в саду расходящихся</i>
telegram channels	<i>телеграм-каналов</i> ⁷⁶

center of gravity:	<i>центр тяжести:</i>
how little the snow needs	<i>как мало нужно снегу</i>
to die	<i>чтобы умереть</i> ⁷⁷

we will brush aside the rain with hedgehogs	<i>будем отмахиваться от дождя ежами</i> ⁷⁸
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Anna Viazmitinova is from Kyiv and is a copyeditor, proofreader, and translator. She is proficient in English and Polish, besides Russian and Ukrainian. She composes photo haiku regularly. Translated from Russian and Ukrainian:

Hunter's moon the weary pitcher gathers himself up	<i>Охотничья Луна собирается с духом усталый питчер</i> ⁷⁹
Carpathians even brighter in the fog hotel geranium	<i>Карпаты в тумане ещё ярче гостиничная герань</i> ⁸⁰
open parking lot on the snow stretching blue shadows	<i>открытая стоянка протянулись по снегу синие тени</i> ⁸¹
distant explosions — a spring fly is warming up on the balcony	<i>далекі вибухи — гріється на балконі весняна муха</i> ⁸²

The above poetic work is a fair sample from Ukrainian haiku poets. I encourage readers to search for more Ukrainian talent in online journals and print. They will be surprised at how many great poets are outside of our vision. With the current war in Ukraine, it is important to support these poets by sharing their work through social media and making others aware of their significance. In addition, the Ukrainian language is being attacked via territorial invasion. This is a key time to raise your voice for the preservation of this beautiful language. Despite Ukrainian haiku poets being featured regularly in the media because of the war, more and more territory is being taken by Russian forces. These regions suppress the Ukrainian language. Russia may eventually occupy all of Ukraine and the health of its national language will be under extreme threat. Therefore, I encourage you to do your part, whether small or large, to support Ukrainian haiku poets and by extension, the Ukrainian language.

NOTES:

I would like to acknowledge the late Sergiy Kurbatov (1971–2023) for his write-up, "A Brief History of Haiku in Ukraine," his translations, his poems, and for being a pillar of the Ukrainian haiku community during his illustrious life; Dmytro Shcherbyna for his extensive help with the translations; Michael Dylan Welch for his inspiration and encouragement to put this essay together; and the country of Ukraine and its people for its creativity and resilience.

¹ Andreev, Alexey. "A History of Russian Haiku: The First Hundred Years." <https://www.thehaikufoundation.org/omeka/files/original/2c4bc11b229971aafe584ea76090c0c4.pdf> Accessed 5/22/23.

² Kurbatov, Sergiy. "Brief History of Haiku in Ukraine." *World Haiku* #13. Cyberwit, India (2017).

³ Visnik, Автор. "Хто терзає тебе, Україно, той розстрілює серце моє. Помер Володимир Коломієць" <https://web.archive.org/web/20171203195316/http://visnik-press.com.ua/archives/82020> Accessed 5/22/23.

⁴ <https://uk.wikipedia.org/wiki/haiku> Accessed 5/22/23.

⁵ Achilli, Alessandro. "Vorobiov, Mykola." Internet Encyclopedia of Ukraine. <https://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com/display.asp?linkpath=pages%5CV%5CO%5CVorobiovMykola.htm> Accessed 5/22/23.

⁶ Kurbatov.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Achilli.

¹³ Kurbatov.

¹⁴ Vorobyov, Mykola. *Слуга півонії / Servant of the Peony*. Kyiv Publishing Center "Enlightenment," 2003. Trans. Klacsanzky.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ *World Haiku* #12. Trans. by the poet.

¹⁹ *Haiku Commentary*, Jan. 8, 2018.

²⁰ Unpublished. Trans. by the poet.

²¹ Unpublished. Trans. Klacsanzky.

²² *Ershevik #3*. Trans. *Ershevik* eds.

²³ *Ibid.*

²⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁵ Third Place, Traditional Haiku Category. 10th International Haiku Competition in the Russian Language, 2018, Trans. Klacsanzky.

²⁶ Unpublished. Trans. Klacsanzky.

²⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁸ Unpublished. Trans. Dmytro Shcherbyna.

²⁹ Unpublished. Trans. Klacsanzky.

³⁰ *Ershevik #3*. Trans. *Ershevik* eds.

³¹ *Ibid.*

³² *Ibid.*

³³ *Mainichi*, Nov. 18, 2021. Trans. by the poet.

³⁴ English version published in *Dvoetochie #36*. Trans. by the poet.

³⁵ Ross, Bruce. From *A Vast Sky: An Anthology of Contemporary World Haiku*. Tanchō Press, 2015.. Trans. by the poet.

³⁶ Cecon, Andrea and Valeria Simonova-Cecon. *Family Haikai*. Privately published, 2012. Trans. by the poet.

³⁷ Unpublished. Trans. by the poet.

³⁸ *Ulitka #1*. Trans. *Ulitka* eds.

³⁹ *Ibid.*

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

⁴¹ Unpublished. Trans. Klacsanzky.

⁴² “Феромоны любви и ‘Кошка в постель’: в Киеве открылась выставка картин Олега Юрова” *Artnews.one*. <http://artnews.one/ru/feromonyi-lyubvi-i-koshka-v-postel-v-kieve-otkryilas-vyistavka-kartin-olega-yurova.bX6Gr/> Accessed 5/22/23.

⁴³ *Ulitka #1*. Trans. *Ulitka* eds.

⁴⁴ *Ulitka #10*. Trans. Klacsanzky.

⁴⁵ *Ulitka #1*. Trans. *Ulitka* eds.

⁴⁶ *Ulitka #10*. Trans. Klacsanzky.

⁴⁷ “Prizes and diploma winners of the Thirteenth International Haiku Competition.” *Haiku.ru*. 2011. <http://haikai.ru/prizory-i-diplomanty-trinadczatogo-mezhdunarodnogo-konkursa-hajku/?fbclid=IwAR1gMWdpMyEOx0Nr5WKcj11>

V8XTD9hrYt5-llyvJEg2ZOeW5aYi5C_o4BTM Accessed 5/22/23.

⁴⁸ “Haikus from the bomb shelter in Ukraine.” *Haiku For Peace*. 5/5/2. <https://kyoto.haiku819.jp/20220524-1-2/> Accessed 5/22/23.

⁴⁹ *Akita International Haiku Network*, July 20, 2022. Trans. by the poet.

⁵⁰ Note from the poet: “On the first day of the war, we taped our window glass to prevent it from bursting while explosions occurred.”

⁵¹ *Akita International Haiku Network*, February 8, 2019. Trans. by the poet.

⁵² *Haiku For Peace*. Trans. by poet with edits by Klacsanzky.

⁵³ *Ibid.*

⁵⁴ *LiveJournal*. https://granquin.livejournal.com/169870.html?fbclid=IwAR0TMER61d0yVPTH0COoV_csFill_yd07Tso3BcT-LZdS1Fac3qHS5R0A8c Accessed 5/22/23.

⁵⁵ “Prizes and diploma winners of the Thirteenth International Haiku Competition.” *Haiku.ru*. 2011.

⁵⁶ *Ershik*. Special issue #1, April 2014.

⁵⁷ Andreev, Alexey. “A History of Russian Haiku: The First Hundred Years.” Trans. Klacsanzky.

⁵⁸ *Ershik*. Special issue #1, April 2014.

⁵⁹ Tmutarakan was a medieval Kievan Rus' principality and trading town that controlled the Cimmerian Bosphorus, the passage from the Black Sea to the Sea of Azov, between the late 10th and 11th centuries.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*

⁶¹ Yezhov, Mikhail. *Облака Над Базаром / Clouds Over the Bazaar*. Tmutarakan Publishing House (2018). Trans. Klacsanzky.

⁶² Second Place, Modern Haiku section, 13th International Haiku Competition in the Russian Language, 2021. Trans. Klacsanzky.

⁶³ Nominated, Freestyle section. 13th International Haiku Competition in the Russian Language, 2021. Trans. Klacsanzky.

⁶⁴ Nomination, Modern Haiku section. 13th International Haiku Competition in the Russian Language, 2021. Trans. Dmytro Shcherbyna.

⁶⁵ *Chunichi*. Trans. Klacsanzky.

⁶⁶ Nomination, Senryu section. 13th International Haiku Competition in the Russian Language, 2021. Trans. Klacsanzky.

⁶⁷ Third Place, Modern Haiku. 13th International Haiku Competition in the Russian Language, 2021. Trans. Klacsanzky.

⁶⁸ Unpublished. Trans. Klacsanzky.

⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁰ First Place, Senryu category. 12th International Haiku Competition in the Russian Language, 2020. Trans. Dmytro Shcherbyna.

⁷¹ Third Place, Senryu category. 13th International Haiku Competition in the Russian Language, 2021. Trans. Klacsanzky.

⁷² Unpublished. Trans. Klacsanzky.

⁷³ Ibid.

⁷⁴ “Джим Касіан / Довго після (в перекладах Станіслава Бельського та Марічки Сташко)”. <http://soloneba.com/jim-kacian/> Accessed 5/22/23.

⁷⁵ Belsky, Stanislav. *Quaternion*.

⁷⁶ Ibid.

⁷⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁸ Ibid.

⁷⁹ *Cold Moon Journal* 5.1. Trans. by the poet.

⁸⁰ Nomination, Traditional Haiku category. 13th International Haiku Competition in the Russian Language, 2021. Trans. Klacsanzky.

⁸¹ Unpublished. Trans. Klacsanzky.

⁸² *The Chunichi Shinbun*, June 7, 2022. Trans. Valeria Simonova-Cecon.