The November issue of Revuo Esperanto features on its cover page a picture of the Esperanto stand at the annual Economic Forum in Krynica, Poland, in September. The European Esperanto Union, the federation of national Esperanto associations in Europe, sponsored the stand. Central Europe is given particular emphasis in this issue.

**Strengthening the Esperanto movement.** In addition to an editorial from the newly-elected president of the Association, Dr. Mark Fettes, of Canada, the issue features an article on the development of the Esperanto movement authored by the Association’s vice-president, Stefan MacGill, of Hungary. The article calls for increased activity at all geographical levels, aimed at increasing the numbers of speakers of Esperanto and mobilizing those who already know the language. Existing Regional Commissions (Africa, the Americas, the Middle East, East and South Asia, Europe, Oceania) will be drawn into the planned activity, as will national and professional Esperanto organizations. A particular feature of the planned activities is the organization of leadership training seminars, to increase the expertise and effectiveness of Esperanto activists.

**Hungary.** An article by Iván Bujdosó reports on the 2011 Hungarian census, in which, according to the Central Office of Statistics, 8000 Hungarians reported that they were competent in Esperanto, a doubling of the number since the previous census ten years ago. They represent, however, only a fraction of the 40,000 Hungarians who have taken the national examinations in Esperanto over the past three decades. Bujdosó points out that for a period of several decades, ending in 1990, the Esperanto movement in Hungary received state support. While that support is no longer available, the number of people competent in Esperanto continues to increase.

Also included in the November issue is a report on the 100th anniversary of the first Esperanto course taught in the northern Hungarian city of Miskolc – by, among others, Kálmán Kalocsay, who subsequently became one of the most accomplished poets in Esperanto.

**Poland.** Poznan, Poland, is the focus of two reports in the November issue. ARKONES, the annual Esperanto cultural festival, took place in Poznan in September. Included in the program were concerts, theatrical productions, films dubbed and subtitled in Esperanto, and lectures on various topics. Performers came from around the country and around the world to sell their wares: books, CDs, and other cultural artifacts were available for sale.

September was also the date of the autumn session of the graduate programme in interlinguistic studies at Adam Mickiewicz University. This non-residential certificate program highlights the study of planned language and particularly the study of the history and linguistics of Esperanto. It is headed by Dr. Ilona Koutny, professor of Hungarian studies at the university.
**Literary Competition.** The November issue carries an announcement of the annual literary competition organized by the Universal Esperanto Association. Prizes are offered in poetry, fiction, drama, and non-fiction, and a special award is given for a publication in children’s literature.

**Esperanto Events.** The calendar of upcoming events in which Esperanto is the principal language consists of some fifty events scheduled in coming months. They include national Esperanto congresses in Colombia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Sri Lanka, and Pakistan; study sessions in Herzberg, Germany; the Fifth African Esperanto Congress, in Benin; a Mediterranean Esperanto Week in southern France; a Middle Eastern Esperanto Meeting in Georgia; a Youth Festival in Italy; an International Esperanto Meditation in the Republic of Korea, and the World Congress of Esperanto, the principal annual Esperanto event, to take place in 2014 in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

**Books Reviewed.** New books in Esperanto reviewed in the November issue are a study of lexicology in Esperanto, a translation of the French playwright Molière, and a novel about a day in the life of an ordinary worker. Among the 33 other recently published books listed in this issue are literary translations from half a dozen languages (Polish, Italian, Portuguese, Basque, Spanish, Russian), several novels written originally in Esperanto, poetry in Esperanto, essay collections, a book on religion in Japan, and an introduction to Esperanto for Nepalese readers.

**Youth.** Who would have thought that postcards had a future? The Moscow Esperanto Association has organized a *postcrossing*, in which one can sign up through Facebook to send and receive a postcard on the occasion of International Friendship Week, in February. Everyone who registers agrees to send a postcard to someone randomly chosen from among the participants across the world. Thus everyone also receives a postcard. The hope is that this will lead to new friendships through Esperanto.

**U.S.A., Czech Republic, Germany.** Reports of recent activities include an overview of the U.S. national Esperanto congress, held in Raleigh, North Carolina, in July; a celebration of the fifth anniversary of the founding of the Esperanto Museum in Svitavy, in the Czech Republic, and a Day of Esperanto Culture in Osnabrück, Germany.

**Advertisements** in the November issue feature books on: Esperanto, the life of Esperanto’s founder Zamenhof, the history of the Universal Esperanto Association, human rights, racism, and democracy. Also announced is the November Open House at the head office of UEA in Rotterdam, at which the principal speaker will be the new occupant of the Chair in Esperanto and Interlinguistics at the University of Amsterdam, Dr. Federico Gobbo.

*Summary: Humphrey Tonkin*