A Lifelong Commitment to World Language Education

Dr. Dora Kennedy was launched into the foreign language world when, as a ninth grader, she took Latin and realized that it was "like what we spoke at home." Born and raised in Ohio, Kennedy spoke Italian at home with her parents who had emigrated from Italy. She graduated summa cum laude from Ohio University with a major in Romance Languages and minors in Latin, English and Biological Sciences, with some courses in German.

Soon after, a turning point in her life came when she was chosen to study Japanese during World War II at the University of Colorado, all expenses paid by the government. The US Government was in need of individuals competent in languages. After much consideration, Kennedy decided her parents needed her more at home for financial reasons. She therefore took a teaching job at Warren Consolidated High School, her alma mater, teaching Spanish, French, Latin and English. She has always wondered how her life would have been different if she had chosen to go to Occupied Japan instead. (She later studied Japanese briefly, as well as Russian.) Kennedy then married and she and her husband, Ed, moved to Dayton, Ohio, where she taught Latin and English while he continued in the Air Force. Upon his discharge, they moved to Long Island, New York, where she first taught elementary school while her husband attended college. Upon his graduation they moved to Prince George's County, Maryland, since he had obtained a position in the Washington area. Kennedy continued teaching elementary school in Prince George's County, earning a Master's Degree in Elementary Education and later her doctorate in Foreign Language Education at the University of Maryland, College Park. Even though the elementary school curriculum at the time did not include foreign languages, Kennedy started an after-school Spanish Club in each of the elementary schools where she taught.

After becoming the Foreign Language Supervisor for Prince George's County Public Schools, Kennedy pioneered nationally-recognized foreign language programs such as Foreign Language Exploratory (FLEX) and, with her colleague, Dr. Pat Barr-Harrison, launched French Immersion and In-

An NML Web Site

In pursuit of our goal of having a presence and being available to the public as soon as possible, the Museum is exploring the idea of creating a virtual language museum on the world wide web.

Early in 1999 the Operations/Facilities Committee (now renamed Museum Programs) formed a subcommittee to brainstorm ideas for a web site to promote and enhance the museum's mission and vision. The subcommittee met under the direction of Associate Ann Rossilli, with Associates Helen Carpenter, Jessica Johnson, Lauren Raivel, and Shawn Hintz, and later continued under Director Bill Rivers. By August 2000, Hintz had created a web site timeline for approval by the Board of Directors.

The Board approved the plan and upgraded the subcommittee to a full committee with Hintz as chair. NML's web site is currently under development. The initial web site will include pages showing the Museum's purpose, mission, vision, and history, a list of the Board of Directors and associates, selections from various newsletters, current and planned events, and a membership application.

It is hoped that the National Museum of Language web site will be accessible later in 2001. In addition, a second web site is under development to encourage the study of language among our youth. Public announcements will be made, and notice will be sent to all members informing them of each site's availability. You can send comments or suggestions for the web site to Shawn Hintz at shspain@aol.com or to the Museum at nmuslang@juno.com.

Shawn D. Hintz/Linda Coleman

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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Building a museum, literally from scratch, is no easy matter. This is true for any museum, but to start with few, if any, exemplars to follow, as we are doing with the National Museum of Language, is particularly challenging. We have found over and over again that many people have difficulty with the concept. And while many are most enthusiastic, the number of those who see and grasp the possibilities and are able and willing to share their ideas with us is limited. From the very beginning we have encouraged such contributions from a broad field of colleagues, friends, specialists, and lovers of language in all its aspects. It was in part for this reason that we initiated the guest column "Why I Support the National Museum of Language"—to obtain for ourselves solid guidance as we shape the present and the future of the Museum for our constituents.

It was with true delight, then, that I read the contribution of Geoffrey Sudbury that appears in this issue, and I commend it to you. Though a distant member of the Museum, the author echoes the thoughts and ideas that have inspired the organizers of the Museum as well as those who are directing our efforts today. The encouragement and practical advice combined in his message truly give us "aid and comfort." A substantive addition to our growing body of papers we are gathering as a basis for our plans, this article should serve as an example for others who share our vision and who would like to make their ideas a part of it. Let us hear from you.

Other articles in this issue keep our readers informed of our progress (Web site and committee reports), future hopes (search for funding and site selection), and information about those supporting and working with us (LSA). And as we sum up the career and contributions of one member of our Organizing Committee, Dr. Kennedy, we must note with regret the death of another of its members, George Vergine. The brief personal tribute to him in this issue will surely not be our last.
Why I support the National Museum of Language (NML)

I support the establishment of a Museum of Language because from my early childhood in France I have been fascinated by modern and classical languages. As a result, I have used foreign languages during all of a 40-year career and 15 years of retirement, at the same time deriving immense benefits and pleasure from them as a hobby. The Museum can raise awareness of these benefits among young people and motivate them to learn languages on a life-long basis. Motivation is much more important than aptitude!

I admire the boldness of launching a Museum with the title “National,” particularly in view of the many and varied possible projects from which the Museum’s Directors must choose. I trust they will concentrate on presenting really exciting exhibits and practical information, not dispersing resources too widely too soon. I have been presumptuous enough to set down later in this article a few ideas from a European standpoint in the hope that perhaps one or two might be of interest.

In Paris, where I know sixty museums, the great ones such as the Louvre and the “Cité des Sciences et de l’Industrie,” together cover all fields of knowledge. For language, their displays begin with bone carvings and hieroglyphics in the departments of archaeology and Egyptology and proceed down the centuries via, e.g., the Etruscan language and Caxton’s technology to speech recognition. Then there are what one might call ethnic museums, like the Musée de l’Art et Histoire du Judaïsme and the Institut du Monde Arabe, which are also rich in language materials. A third category of museums is subject-specific, drawing the strands of a single subject together for, e.g., bacon, fashion, eroticism, music, space, anything but language. In London we have the same lack of a specifically language-oriented museum, despite poring over the Rosetta Stone from Paris. For Washington, the NML can do much to fill the gaps and lead the world.

The Musée de Contrefacon may have useful lessons for the NML. The very title excites the curiosity of would-be visitors who then come and ponder over genuine and forged banknotes, Rolexes, automobile spare parts and a thousand other products. They then tell their friends that this is the place to learn where and how not to buy what, which is practical and memorable information. And the museum is heavily sponsored by the manufacturers of genuine products in their own self-interest.

In Europe we have many temporary language exhibitions such as “Espolanguages” and now the “European Year of Language 2001.” In London, 350 languages are spoken in schools and there are 2,000 part-time courses in 55 modern languages. This is reflected in other cities and towns, and sometimes in large villages. I imagine New York and much of the USA is similar. So there is already an awareness of foreign languages to build on, and I am sure the NML can bring the benefits which I always enjoy to a wider public.

I would like the NML’s aims to include the following:

1. To pay special attention under the Young Linguist Program to the organizers and leaders of groups visiting Europe. Young Americans visiting singly show praiseworthy knowledge and powers of observation, but I have reservations about the groups. I believe the key objective of the Program should be to nurture the leaders or teachers. They should first find out what motivates each student/tourist to want to visit Europe and then build on that particular student’s interest, be it motorcycling, computing, space exploration, pop music, fashion, film.... If some students are interested in language, the teachers may proffer a book which they should certainly know themselves, namely the relevant green Michelin Guide Book (in the target language, French or German, if suitable to the student). In all cases the leaders should inculcate in their charges an ability to observe foreign modes, for example, to note that the French quietly read books in trains.

2. To devise ways of improving language acquisition. We must recognize that it is very difficult to find strong reasons for English speakers to learn foreign languages in the face of pressures to acquire other knowledge. A British problem is retention of students who enroll in the autumn and drop out at Christmas.

3. To provide disinterested evaluations of selected teaching methods and materials for classroom and one-on-one teaching, private study, and perhaps the language laboratory. Select and hold examples.

4. To maintain data bases of the latest and best reference works, indicating where they are available. Select and hold examples. I have seen seven large volumes of general purpose Russian dictionaries, three of which I found in Moscow and have not yet seen in the West.

5. To evaluate carefully any offers by publishers or manufacturers to display their wares in the Museum and only to accept the best.

6. To display genuine, unadulterated and typical examples of machine translations. Chart the chequered history of machine translation research, including financial expenditure. Scrutinize all claims of success. In the 1980s I was appalled at the flawed and fudged claims of certain groups of academics, while others, not to their credit, kept silent.

7. To examine disinterestedly all fields of linguistics before the NML involves itself with them. Apply the test of clearly attainable and useful results. In the UK large sums have been spent on still-born or vacuous projects, as I have seen when examining applications for grants.

8. To maintain the highest level of intellectual honesty and apply the most stringent academic discipline. In Britain we haven’t always been good at this. Be tough on manufacturers profiting their wares and on researchers looking for sponsorship.

9. To liaise with other bodies so as to prevent duplication and to establish a niche and a “raison d’etre” for the NML.

FOOTNOTE: I believe that in the USA there must be numberless organizations to which one might turn for advice or mutual help. The problem may be to identify the best. In the UK I would go first to the centrally located and long-established Center for Information on Language Teaching and Research (CILT), (www.cilt.org.uk).

Geoffrey W. Sudbury

Geoffrey W. Sudbury, our first international NML member, hails from England. His ancestors came from Sudbury in the county of Suffolk (formerly Sudsfolk). During W.W.II he switched from studying history at Oxford to Russian at Cambridge and, after demobilization, to the Sorbonne in Paris. As head of the United Kingdom’s Joint Technical Language Service, he evaluated various machine translation systems and produced two substantial language dictionaries, 10,000 copies of which were sold in the United States. In retirement, he and his wife, a doctor, work voluntarily for major Russian art museums. They have three children.
The Linguistic Society of America: Why it Supports the National Museum of Language

The Linguistic Society of America, founded in 1924, was established to advance the scientific study of language. The Society serves its nearly 6,000 personal and institutional members through scholarly meetings, publications, linguistic institutes and other special activities designed to advance the discipline. An interest in linguistics is the only requirement for membership.

Members of the Society receive the quarterly journal, LANGUAGE (March, June, September and December), and a newsletter, the LSA BULLETIN (March, June, October and December); are eligible for discounted journal subscriptions; have the privilege of submitting papers for the Annual Meeting held each January; may offer papers for publication in the journal; and if they are student members, may apply for fellowship support to attend the summer institutes.

Among the special educational activities are the linguistic institutes held every other summer in the odd-numbered years and co-sponsored by a host university. The 2001 Institute will be held at the University of California, Santa Barbara, 25 June - 3 August, with the theme “Linguistic Diversity: How and Why Languages Differ.” The 2003 Institute will be hosted by Michigan State University; Harvard/Massachusetts Institute of Technology expect to cosponsor the 2005 Institute. In addition, the Society will cosponsor a special summer program hosted by the Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Sprachwissenschaft at the University of Dusseldorf during the summer of 2002. The theme for this three-week session is “Formal and Functional Linguistics: Approaches, History and Results.”

At its website (www.lsadc.org), the Society provides short, non-technical descriptions of the sub-fields of linguistics, information on departments and programs of linguistics in the US and Canada, and a series of pamphlets addressing “Frequently Asked Questions.” The FAQs currently available address the following topics: Bilingualism, Does the language I speak influence the way I think?, How can I communicate with a relative who’s had a stroke?, Is English changing?, Language acquisition, Linguistics and national security, What is an endangered language?, Why can’t computers use English?, and Why do some people have an accent? A new FAQ on sign language is in production.

In addition to the National Museum of Language, the Society is an affiliate of the Permanent International Committee of Linguistics (CIPL), a constituent society of the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS), a founding member of the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA) and the National Humanities Alliance (NHA), and a member of the Joint National Committee on Languages/ National Council on Language and International Studies, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the National Initiative for a Networked Cultural Heritage.

The Society sees the Museum as a partner in its efforts to advance the study of language. It supports the goal of the Museum to promote better understanding and communication among peoples of the world and has pledged to work with the other members of the National Museum of Language community to enhance understanding of language.

Margaret W. Reynolds

George H. Vergine: A personal tribute

It is with truly great regret that we report the death of Associate George H. Vergine, a member of the Organizing Committee of the National Museum of Language.

Many of those who are now working to help establish the Museum never knew George. It was he, however, who proposed that a group of senior linguists who were serving on his language advisory board at the National Security Agency put on a “language fair” to create a better understanding within upper management about language itself and linguists’ needs. The language exhibit prepared (1970-71) as a result of his suggestion served as the inspiration for the great museum we are all supporting today.

One of the first, most enthusiastic, most faithful and dedicated of all our supporters, George was quiet, intelligent, thoughtful, hard-working, and ranked among those I think of as “wise.” One of his attributes that most impressed me was his ability and willingness to listen. It was never a passive process—our discussions about the Museum were substantive and to the point, and we did not always agree.

We are fortunate that, from the very first, George committed his ideas to paper, so that far into the future we can benefit from his guidance. As a member of the 1983 group that first started discussing the possibility of a language museum, and as a member of the Organizing Committee, he left a solid and important contribution, illuminated by his love of architecture.

His 1983 draft paper addresses not only the concepts promoted by the group, but also practical considerations such as construction details for displays and the costs involved. His several drafts (Which I refer to as George I, George II, and, finally, George VI) outlining the design of a language museum were more theoretical musings. Based on careful study of references on museum design, his plans covered the whole range of elements to be considered. While the attention to the physical details may lead to the conclusion that “we don’t have to think of that yet,” the extent to which his papers reflect sober thinking about the purposes of the museum dictates that they should be basic documents in any process of determining the essential nature and design of the Museum.

I received a Christmas card from George, and when I sent him mine I promised to call him after the holidays. I did so, and had a long talk with his wife, who informed me that he had been in the hospital for five days because of difficulty breathing. I called him there and could perceive he was weak, but quite alert and as committed to the Museum as ever. As always, we discussed aspects of his plans and his thoughts as to what our next steps should be. I cannot recall, but I hope I thanked him again when I said goodbye. We and the Museum have lost a great friend.

Amelia C. Murdoch

For further details on his life, see Mary P. Henschbach's excellent biographical sketch in the first issue of the Museum's Newsletter, entitled ‘Shaping a Vision’ under the Spotlight on People rubric.
Notes on Membership

Membership in the NML has continued to grow throughout the past year. We were fortunate to gain three new institutional memberships during the past year: the Southern Conference on Language Teaching in Roswell, Georgia; the Linguistic Society of America in Washington, DC; and the Center for Applied Linguistics in Washington, DC. In addition, we received a check for $1,000 from our very first corporate member: Language Analysis Systems, Inc. of Herndon, VA. Once again, our president, Amelia Murdoch, was a patron member, while Katharine L. Swift was a sustaining member. Dr. Frank L. Borchardt and Florence Kuipers both joined the NML as supporting members. The number of contributing members and the number of dual/family memberships both rose to 16 each. Individual memberships increased to 27, while student/senior memberships increased to 15.

This year letters requesting renewals of memberships were sent out, each letter contained a plea for help in recruiting new members and an NML brochure to be passed on to potential new members. We are happy to note that we have already received notice of the intent of the Defense Language Institute in Monterey, CA, to become an institutional member of the NML.

We urge all of our readers to join with us in a drive to increase our membership even more. If you need NML brochures to pass out, let us know by e-mail and we'll send them out right away.

Whitney E. Reed, Membership Chair

The Search for Funding

The American Association of Museums (AAM) is a prestigious professional organization for museums, of which the National Museum of Language is a member. Last year the AAM instituted a yearly publication, The 2000 AAM Guide to Museum Giving, intended to aid museums in their inevitable task of finding resources to enable them to carry on their work. This year the NML Board of Directors opted to list the Museum in the 2001 Guide, which is scheduled to appear in March. We were fortunately able to afford a half-page profile.

Last year's Guide was sent to 20,000 foundations and donors. The 200 museums included were indexed by type, such as art, science, and general. Not surprisingly, there was no category for language, under which we expect to appear. Thus far most of our presentations on the Museum have been addressed to organizations in the field of language. The Guide will be the first dissemination of information about the Museum to a broad array of possible sources of funding. It is to be hoped that our unique status will attract the interest of many recipients of the Guide and that this interest will produce contacts that will prove fruitful in the future.

Amelia C. Murdoch

Kennedy continues from page 1...

Kern national Culture and Language (ICAL).

For Kennedy's eighteen years of classroom teaching experience and thirty-one years of supervision, she has been duly honored by her profession. For her leadership in foreign language education, she received the Nelson Brooks Award by the Northeast Conference on Teaching Foreign Languages (NECTFL), and the Florence Steiner Award by the American Council on Teaching Foreign Languages (ACTFL). She has served on the Boards of Directors of the Maryland Foreign Language Association, the Greater Washington Area Foreign Language Teachers (GWAITFL), NECTFL and ACTFL. In addition, her articles have been published in the Eric Digest, the Northeast Conference Reports and Foreign Language Annals. She is the co-author of a student text entitled Exploring Languages and a teacher text, Complete Guide to Exploratory Foreign Language Programs. Kennedy's expertise has also been utilized by national textbook publishers who have asked her to consult on their projects and author student texts. She is included in publications such as Women of Achievement in Prince George's County, Outstanding Educators in America, and Who's Who Among Italian-Americans.

Kennedy currently serves as an adjunct professor at the University of Maryland at College Park in the College of Education. She was one of the founders of the Senior University Program there, for which she now designs and instructs language courses. Also, she serves on the Community Advisory Council to the Prince George's County Board of Education. She and her husband, Ed, have been married 54 years. They have one son, Dallas, who is a physicist and who, of course, studied several languages, including Latin. Kennedy says, "No child of mine would ever miss Latin in his education!"

The Museum is indeed fortunate to have such an accomplished and nationally recognized professional in the field of foreign language education as Dora Kennedy. She was a member of the original Organizing Committee for the Museum and brings to its endeavors outstanding expertise, sensibility and enthusiasm for languages.

Leslie M. Grahn

From left: Joseph Page, Amelia Murdoch, Dora Kennedy, Anne Fountain
Report from the Committees
Administration Committee

Under the guidance of Amelia Murdoch, a final draft of the profile on the NML to be published in the AAM’s 2001 Guide to Museum Giving was completed and submitted to the Board of Directors for approval. In the January meeting of the Committee, members were shown the final proofs as submitted by the AAM. Committee members continued plans for outreach efforts to spread the word about the NML. NML representatives will be at the Northeast Conference on the Teaching of Foreign Languages and the Georgetown University Round Table, both to be held in March 2001.

Preliminary planning was continued for the Year of Language, which the NML hopes to launch on a nation-wide basis. Associate Anne Fountain of Peace University has agreed to spearhead this effort, which is tentatively scheduled for the year 2002. The Committee is now seeking additional volunteers to help out in this project.

Discussion of the NML Spring Workshop resulted in a decision to hold this workshop on March 24, 2001, at the Old Parish House in College Park, Maryland. The workshop will focus on “strategic planning” and will be facilitated, pro bono, by Peggy Higgins of the City of College Park staff.

June 9, 2001, was selected as the date for the next Annual Meeting, to be held at the College Park City Hall. Arrangements for use of this facility were made by Joseph Page. Program planning will be handled by Amelia Murdoch and Leslie Grahn. The speaker is to be Jack Ingram, Curator of the National Cryptologic Museum. Notices for this meeting will be sent out in early May 2001.

Several preliminary articles have been submitted by various Committee members for use in a prospectus which will outline in some detail the kinds of exhibits and collections which the NML hopes to have. Work on further articles is continuing. This prospectus should be of great value in requesting grants. A report was received from Web Committee Chair Shawn Hintz indicating that he is continuing his work on development of an NML web site.

A draft NML budget, prepared by Jim McFadden, was reviewed and approved by the Committee for submission to the Board of Directors. It was further agreed, at the suggestion of President Murdoch, to develop a manual for members of the Board of Directors to provide them with adequate documentation on NML history, organization, current Directors, Officers, and Associates and their responsibilities, budgetary data, membership information, copies of various Board and committee minutes, strategic planning documents, et alia.

The Committee also recommended to the Board the establishment of two ad-hoc committees: the Nominating Committee—consisting of Whitney Reed (chair), Herman Bostick, Glenn Nordin, and Margaret Reynolds—which is charged with preparing a slate of nominees for election to the Board of Directors with results to be announced at the Annual Meeting in June, 2001, and the By-laws Committee—consisting of Mike Levin (chair) and Joseph Page—which is charged with reviewing NML By-laws to determine possible additions or modifications to these By-laws.

Whitney E. Reed

Museum Programs Committee
Operations/Facilities Committee Renamed

At its meeting of December 14, 2000, the Board of Directors voted to change the name of the Operations/Facilities Committee to Museum Programs Committee, so that the name would better reflect the mission and tasks of the Committee. Subsequently, on February 10, 2001, the Board appointed Director Linda Coleman as chair of the Committee.

A member of the Committee since its inception, Dr. Coleman has been a regular participant in its work. She has been particularly interested in the exhibit design aspect of the Committee’s work, as demonstrated in the articles she contributed to the Spring/Summer issue of the Newsletter. Also a member of the Web Committee (originally a sub-Committee of OPS/FACS) and involved in the planning of the Website, she will, in her new capacity, be well prepared to further coordination between these two important committees. In view of her degree in linguistics and her position as Associate Professor of English and Director of the Freshman Writing Program of the University of Maryland at College Park, it is not surprising that she was recently asked by The Smithsonian Institution to present an eight-week course “The History of the English Language.”

Coleman and the Committee welcome with pleasure the resumption of activity by Director Jack Gurney, whose contributions have been limited by long illness. These developments, along with the prospect of new volunteers who wish to work on the Young Linguist Program, promise a year of increased activity and progress. The next issue of the Newsletter will carry substantive reports on various phases of the Committee’s work and that of the Web Committee. Since the results of the Spring Workshop, devoted to Strategic (long-term) Planning, will also be featured in that issue, we hope that our members will remember to renew their membership, and insure receiving their own copy of the Newsletter.
The Search for a Site

As might be expected, the permanent location of the National Museum of Language has been a subject of discussion since the earliest days of its organization. There has always been a clear preference for Washington, D.C., but other Metropolitan Washington areas have been considered, since the National Museum of the American Indian is now being built on the last available site on the Mall. In the past year or so, however, there has been a renewed interest in redevelopment in Washington, and the NML Board of Directors has been following closely those efforts which hold some promise of creating new areas suitable for the Museum.

The first section to receive extensive notice in the press was an area in the District of Columbia North of Massachusetts Avenue, NOMA for short. This expansive area that stretches up to Florida Avenue and east to the railroad tracks has been identified for redevelopment and is of possible interest to the NML. The District government has begun the planning process to determine NOMA's potential for economic growth and development that would incorporate the arts, multimedia, communications, and other technology-oriented industries. NOMA has been subdivided into three separate clusters, each providing unique resources and challenges.

In an effort to form a better idea of the suitability of NOMA as a permanent home for the Museum, President Murdoch, Director McFadden and Associate Judge conducted a drive-through tour of each cluster. One, centered in an area around 14th and U Streets, N.W., was quickly eliminated from consideration, as it is a well-established area with only relatively small parcels of undeveloped or derelict properties. The two other clusters—one near Mount Vernon Triangle and the other bounded by North Capitol Street, N.E., the Metrorail and Amtrak lines, New York and Florida Avenues and Massachusetts Avenue—both contain vacant lots or existing buildings that could be developed into NML's home.

While the NML is far from ready to begin negotiations for a site, the tour was a productive exercise allowing members to develop an appreciation for the site-selection process. Careful attention was paid to traffic patterns, access to Metro and Union Station, and other considerations, such as buildings that were likely to be considered historic and therefore beyond our reach. Parking is a major concern for any site but is critical in the District, requiring not only an assessment of what parking is available but also what activities will be competing for this vital but limited resource.

Although not part of this tour, other areas that will be visited include 102 potential sites identified by a task force made up of representatives from the National Capital Planning Commission, Commission of the Fine Arts, and the National Memorial Commission. These sites are within a 10-square-mile stretch that includes land on both sides of the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers, some of which were chosen for their proximity to the Capitol and the Lincoln Memorial.

Another NML land and building requirement is for the necessary research, conservation, and storage facility. As the NML matures this facility must have expansion room, recognizing that no large museum has adequate on-site space for its growing collections. Areas currently being discussed include the transit district areas surrounding some of the newer Metro stations.

James E. McFadden

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MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Make checks payable to:
The National Museum of Language

Annual Membership (calendar year 2000)

- Patron ...................................... $5,000 and up
- Benefactor .................................. $1,000 - $4,999
- Sustainer ................................... $500 - $999
- Supporting Member ...................... $250 - $499
- Contributing Member .................... $100 - $249
- Dual/Family Member ...................... $50
- Individual Member ....................... $30
- Student/Senior Member ................. $15
- Corporate Member ....................... $1,000
- Institutional/Organizational Member  $300

Name ________________________________
Address ______________________________
City/State/Zip _________________________
Telephone ____________________________
E-mail ________________________________

The National Museum of Language is officially recognized by the Internal Revenue Service as a "non-profit" organization; membership gifts are therefore tax deductible to the full extent authorized under the law.

Revised January 2000
# UPCOMING EVENTS

## NML MEETINGS

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## CONFERENCES AND OTHER MEETINGS

NML representatives (Board members, Associates) will be at the following conferences and meetings. To identify them, look for our "Ask me about the National Museum of Language" badges they will be wearing. They have all been active in the work of the Museum and will be glad to share their information about the latest developments. Secretary of the Board Leslie Grahn will make a presentation (not on the Museum) at NECTFL.

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National Museum of Language

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Suite 202
College Park, Maryland 20740

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED