These days, almost everybody and everything has a "home page" on the worldwide web, or even several dozen. There are few advertisements in the popular media which don’t sport a “www.something.com” somewhere. Within the past few years there has been an explosion of resources and information on the web. This is of course good, but there is a downside. The problem now is information overload — what we want to know is almost certainly out there, but finding it can take all day. This has prompted the creation of “search engines” designed to find specific information on the web (though in such numbers that it is now difficult to decide which search engine to use!). This general problem is also a problem in our little corner of the intellectual universe, and one to use most often), as do most other organizations, publishers, conferences, and even individuals. There are also a great many links to other resources, such as course syllabi, software, fonts, and dictionaries. As far as I can see, if it’s out there, you can get there via LINGUIST.

So why don’t I stop there? Because although LINGUIST has a very comprehensive set of links, what you are looking for is almost certainly not uniquely specified in their lists. Like the yellow pages, LINGUIST gives you a large number of choices, but often very little to go by to differentiate the different sites it lists. In what follows, I will suggest starting points for looking up departments, fonts, online papers, individual email addresses, mailing lists, language-specific reference material, and conference materials. Although I often start with LINGUIST when looking for department home pages, let me also mention a couple of other places to find this type of information. The LSA’s web site (www.lsadc.org) has become quite sophisticated recently. Among other things, it now has a listing (with various statistics) of all US and Canadian departments with links to home pages when known. Another good list is the one from the University of Rochester (www.ling.rochester.edu/links/departments.html), listing major departments outside the US and inside the US. If a department has a web page, it will almost certainly be found on at least one of these lists.

In these days of fancy computers, most linguists have lost patience with Courier, and often wish to use non-standard fonts. If you are looking for fonts for a particular language, there are two places to start. First, for publicly available fonts, check the font archive at the University of Oregon’s Yamada Language Center (babel.uoregon.edu/yamada/fonts.html), which has a list of fonts for over 100 languages (and also has some other links of particular interest to the specific language you are interested in). If you might be willing to spend a little money for the font you are after, the Fonts in Cyberspace page hosted by the Summer Institute of Linguistics site (www.sil.org/computing/fonts) has lists of fonts and word processors that include both free and commercial font links. If you are looking for a good IPA font, the best-looking and most complete one I have come across so far is IPAphon.
tion, University of Massachusetts, Amherst.