

# APPENDIX. OPTIMIZING SOFTWARE AND OPERATING SYSTEMS TO DISPLAY BGN/PCGN-APPROVED GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

*(Note: The following instructions are taken from the documentation of the Unicode Consortium ([www.unicode.org](http://www.unicode.org)), and are reproduced here for information purposes only, in support of the Unicode standard.)*

If you are unable to read some Unicode characters in your browser, it may be because your system is not properly configured. Here are some basic instructions for doing that. There are two basic steps:

- Install fonts that cover the characters you need
- Configure your browser to use them.

## FONTS

Ideally, you will install fonts that are tuned for the scripts that you need, then also install a full Unicode font as a backup. The following describes how to get fonts for different platforms: you can also find other fonts at: [www.unicode.org/onlinedat/resources.html](http://www.unicode.org/onlinedat/resources.html).

## WINDOWS

For Windows XP, getting additional languages installed is as follows:

Start > Settings > Control Panel > Regional Options and Language Options.

In the Languages tab, check the Supplemental language support option(s) you want. Setting both options will install all optional fonts. This adds fonts as well as system support for these languages.

For Windows 2000, getting additional languages installed is as follows:

Start > Settings > Control Panel > Regional Options.

In the General tab, set all the languages you may want to display, the more you set, the more you will be able to process multilingual data through all your applications, including your browser. This adds fonts as well as system support for these languages.

Full fonts:

If you have Microsoft Office 2000 and newer versions, you can get the Arial Unicode MS font, which is the most complete. To get it, insert the Office CD, and do a custom install. Choose Add or Remove Features. Click the (+) next to Office Tools, then International Support, then the Universal Font icon, and choose the installation option you want.

To set your tooltip font to be able to display Unicode characters:

Right click on the desktop, pick Properties>Appearance>Advanced>Item: ToolTip, then set the font to Arial Unicode MS or other large font.

## MACINTOSH

On Mac OS X, the safari Web browser includes Unicode support and OmniWeb directly supports Unicode drawing. OmniWeb, however, does not currently support all of Unicode. It can, however, take advantage of Unicode fonts for Windows if properly installed.

There are currently no Web browsers which provide direct Unicode drawing on the Mac OS 9.x or earlier. All the browsers use Apple Language Kits and WorldScript to varying degrees to support Unicode and international text.

Language Kits are installed using your Mac OS 9.x Installation CD. Launch the Mac OS Install application. Proceed through the initial screens, selecting the appropriate boot disk. When you reach the "Install Software" screen, click on the "Customize" button. This opens up the Custom Installation and Removal dialogue box.

Scroll down to "Language Kits." Click on the check box, and then select "Customized Installation" from the installation popup to the right. (It will say "None selected" at first.)

This brings up a dialog box with a list of all the available language kits. Select the ones you want, or use the menu at the top of the dialog box to select all of them. Proceed with the installation.

If you already have Mac OS 9.0 installed, you will be asked if you want to add or remove software after you select the installation disk. Click on the "Add/Remove" button. This will bring you to the Custom Installation and Removal dialog box.

The installation procedure is the same for Mac OS 8.6, except that you will be installing "Multilingual Internet Access" instead of Language Kits. For Mac OS 8.5.5 and earlier, it will be necessary to purchase the individual language kits.

## UNIX

A range of quite comprehensive fixed-width Unicode on-screen pixel fonts for X11/Unix users can be downloaded from <http://www.cl.cam.ac.uk/~mgk25/ucs-fonts.html> or directly as <http://www.cl.cam.ac.uk/~mgk25/download/ucs-fonts.tar.gz> Check the included README file for detailed installation instructions.

An earlier version of these fonts is already automatically installed when you use the XFree86 4.0 X server, which is one commonly used under Linux.

The Mozilla and Netscape web browsers can make use of these fonts directly and are highly recommended for anyone interested in utilizing Unicode web pages (make sure to use the very latest version though). Just select the

“-misc-fixed-iso10646-1” font for the “Unicode” category in the “Edit | Preferences | Fonts” setup menu. The Netscape 4.x browsers cannot handle 16-bit Unicode fonts at all. However, the above package contains scripts to generate 8-bit fonts in all ISO 8859 variants, which Netscape 4.x will then use to display those Unicode characters that are also found in ISO 8859.

## **BROWSERS**

You should make sure that you are using the most recent version of whatever browser you use, and have installed the fonts you want. The following then describes how to configure browsers for different fonts.

### **INTERNET EXPLORER**

IE is fairly smart about picking tuned fonts for different characters. To set your font as the default for a given block of characters, choose Tools > Internet Options > Fonts, then select the fonts.

#### **MONOSPACE FONTS**

IE uses Web page font to mean variable width, and Plain text font to mean fixed width. Unfortunately, IE will not let you pick a variable-width font in the Plain text font box. That means in practice that you simply can't view most Unicode characters in fixed-width.

### **NETCAPE NAVIGATOR / FIREFOX**

You will need to tell NN which fonts to use for which encodings. To set your font as the default for a given block of characters, choose Edit > Preferences > Fonts. Then for each encoding you are likely to use, pick the appropriate fonts for the variable-width and fixed-width fonts. It is particularly important to set default fonts for Unicode. These fonts will be used when NN encounters documents encoded in a Unicode variant.

#### **MONOSPACE FONTS**

NN lets you select any font for fixed-width content. This allows you to use a variable-width font in the fixed-width box. While you lose the alignment of the characters, at least you can read the content.