

BACKGROUND: In 1997, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which had been called Zaire during the period 1971-1997, reverted to its previous name. As a result, there are now two countries called Congo, represented by the headings **Congo (Brazzaville)** and **Congo (Democratic Republic)**. This instruction sheet provides guidelines on the assignment of these two headings as subjects, as well as on usage of the term **Congo** as a geographic qualifier and the term **Congolese** as an adjectival qualifier.

1. Congo (Democratic Republic). Use **Congo (Democratic Republic)** as a subject heading or as a geographic subdivision for works about the country formerly known as the Belgian Congo or Zaire, whose capital is Kinshasa.

The name headings **Belgian Congo** and **Zaire** are not valid for use as subject headings.

2. Congo (Brazzaville). Use **Congo (Brazzaville)** as a subject heading or as a geographic subdivision for works about the People's Republic of the Congo, formerly known as Middle Congo, whose capital is Brazzaville.

The name heading **Middle Congo** is not valid for use as a subject heading.

3. (Congo) as a geographic qualifier. When establishing headings or formulating UF references for entities that are qualified by names of countries, such as geographic features or names of events, use **Congo**, without further qualification, to refer to either of the two countries called Congo. This is consistent with the practice followed in establishing name headings that are qualified by **Congo**. *Examples:*

151 ## \$a Niari River (Congo)
550 ## \$w g \$a Rivers \$z Congo (Brazzaville)

151 ## \$a Giri River (Congo)
550 ## \$w g \$a Rivers \$z Congo (Democratic Republic)

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3. (Congo) as a geographic qualifier.

Examples: (Continued)

151 ## \$a Parc national des Virunga (Congo)
550 ## \$w g \$a National parks and reserves \$z Congo (Democratic Republic)

151 ## \$a Congo (Democratic Republic) \$x History \$y Shaba Uprising, 1978
450 ## \$a Shaba Uprising, Congo, 1978

Exceptions: For entities that are located in both countries, designate both in the qualifier. *Example:*

151 ## \$a Stanley Pool (Congo (Brazzaville) and Congo (Democratic Republic))
550 ## \$w g \$a Lakes \$z Congo (Brazzaville)
550 ## \$w g \$a Lakes \$z Congo (Democratic Republic)

If it is necessary to distinguish between two identically named entities, one in each of the two Congos, use the full name of the country as the geographic qualifier. *Examples:*

151 ## \$a Atlantic Coast (Congo (Brazzaville))
550 ## \$w g \$a Coasts \$z Congo (Brazzaville)

151 ## \$a Atlantic Coast (Congo (Democratic Republic))
550 ## \$w g \$a Coasts \$z Congo (Democratic Republic)

4. Congolese as an adjectival qualifier. When establishing a subject heading qualified by the adjective form **Congolese** add the designation (**Brazzaville**) or (**Democratic Republic**) to refer to the appropriate country. *Examples:*

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150 ## $a Congolese (Brazzaville) literature
150 ## $a Congolese (Democratic Republic) literature
150 ## $a Congolese (Brazzaville) fiction (French)
150 ## $a Congolese (Democratic Republic) literature (French)
150 ## $a Arts, Congolese (Brazzaville)
150 ## $a Civics, Congolese (Democratic Republic)
150 ## $a Cooking, Congolese (Democratic Republic)
150 ## $a Diplomatic and consular service, Congolese (Brazzaville)
150 ## $a Komo (Congolese (Democratic Republic) people)
150 ## $a Kipimpi (Congolese (Democratic Republic) mythology)
```

5. Geographic area codes. Use the code **f-cf** for **Congo (Brazzaville)** and **f-cg** for **Congo (Democratic Republic)**.