

پس از آنان، کسانی چون صادق خان، ظهیر رایهان، نظرالاسلام و عالمگیر کبیر وارد عرصه فیلم‌سازی شدند. دولت نیز با بهادادن به تولیدات سینمایی، به بنیان‌گذاری آرشیو فیلم و مدرسه سینمایی در این شهر یاری رساند (امید، ص ۱۰۹).

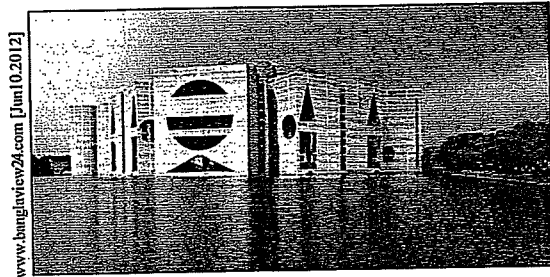
منابع: محمد مهدی آخوندزاده، تجزیه شبه‌قاره هند و استقلال بنگلادش، تیران ۱۳۶۵ ش؛ جمال امید، سینمای جهان سوم، [تهران] ۱۳۶۳ ش؛

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/ افسانه منفرد /

داکار، پایتخت و بزرگ‌ترین شهر سنگال*، بندر داکار

در ارتفاع دویست متری از سطح دریا، در ساحل شرقی اقیانوس اطلس، غربی‌ترین نقطه آفریقا، و در منطقه دماغه سبز/کپ ورت^{۱۳} واقع است و از دیرباز مرکز بازرگانی بین اروپا، آفریقا و آمریکا بوده است (عبدالله حشیمه، ص ۹۴؛



بنای مجلس ملی در شیر بنگلانگر از قرن چهاردهم

نهاده شد. قلعه - موزه لعل باغ تحت نظارت گروه باستان‌شناسی و محل نگهداری آثار چون سلاح، تابلوهای نقاشی، قطعات خوشنویسی، و فرمانها است. دیگر موزه‌های داکار عبارت‌اند از: موزه هنرها و صنایع دستی مردمی^۱، در سنارگائون؛ گالری ملی هنر^۲، که بیشتر آثار هنری معاصر در آن نگهداری می‌شود؛ موزه علوم^۳، و موزه مردم‌شناسی^۴. مؤسسات آموزشی هنر نیز در داکار فعال‌اند، از جمله مؤسسه هنرهای زیبا و دانشگاه داکار (ع فرهنگ هنر < ذیل ماده).

داکار مرکز فعالیت‌های نمایشی و سینمایی بنگلادش نیز محسوب می‌شود. در این شهر، بیش از دوازده گروه نمایشی فعال است که مهم‌ترین آنها تئاتر متروپولیتن داکار^۵ و تئاتر مهیلا سامیتی^۶ است. با وجود جدایی بنگلادش از هند، مردم مسلمان آن هنوز پیوندهای خود را با زبان و فرهنگ بنگال هند حفظ کرده‌اند که نمونه آن در تداوم سنت‌های نمایشی بومی دیده می‌شود، مانند سنت نمایش جاترا^۷ یا گامبا هرا^۸ که در آن از لباس‌های خاص و پرده‌های نمایشی استفاده می‌شود. این نمایشها کاملاً عامیانه است و به همین سبب دولت مدتی از اجرای آن حمایت نمی‌کرد (ع دایرةالمعارف تئاتر آسیا < ذیل «بنگلادش»).

صنعت سینمای بنگلادش، با مرکزیت داکار، را گاهی دالی وود^{۱۰} نامیده‌اند که کلمه‌ای مرکب از داکار و هالیوود است. نخستین نمایش فیلم در داکار به ۱۸۹۸/۱۳۱۶ بازمی‌گردد. پس از جدایی هند و پاکستان، برخی از فیلم‌سازان هندی به زادگاه خود، داکار، بازگشتند و فعالیت خود را در آن شهر متمرکز ساختند، از جمله ریتوی کمار گهاتک^{۱۱} (۱۹۲۵-۱۹۷۶/۱۳۰۴-۱۳۵۵ ش) و احمد، فاتح لوهانی، و محیی‌الدین که با ساتیا جیت‌رای، فیلم‌ساز بنام هندی، همکاری داشتند (ع دایرةالمعارف جهان اسلام آکسفورد < ذیل «سینما»).

1. Folk Art and Craft Museum

2. National Art Gallery

3. Science Museum

4. Ethnological Museum

5. Dhaka Metropolitan theatre

6. Mahila Samiti theatre

7. Jatra

8. Gamba hira

9. Encyclopedia of Asian theatre

10. Dhallywood

11. Ritwickkhumar Ghatak

12. The Oxford encyclopedia of the modern Islamic world

13. Cap Vert

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Les affaires mourides à Dakar

I. LES COMMERÇANTS

MOURIDES,

L'ÉTAT

ET LA CONFRÉRIE

La confrérie mouride joue un rôle déterminant dans l'agriculture sénégalaise, surtout dans la culture de l'arachide ; mais son rôle dans le secteur commercial n'est pas pour autant négligeable. Les mourides aiment répéter, avec beaucoup de fierté, que les plus grands commerçants sénégalais de Dakar sont des leurs. Les noms qui viennent souvent sont ceux de

Djily Mbaye, El Hadj Babacar Kébé dit Ndiouga, Serigne Samb, Alla Sene, Karim Fall, Lobatt Fall, Momar Sourang etc. Leur statut économique, leur « générosité » pour la confrérie font qu'ils se démarquent nettement de la masse des fidèles. Dans un ordre religieux où le don du disciple au marabout occupe une place centrale, les riches jouissent d'un statut particulier.

Sur le plan du revenu, les commerçants mourides constituent un groupe peu homogène. Il y a une différence, à ce sujet, entre le commerçant détaillant mouride du marché Sandaga et le grossiste, l'importateur-exportateur. Mais on imagine que globalement c'est un groupe financier assez important, sinon le plus important de la confrérie ; c'est lui qui contribue à développer le mythe de l'équation « mouridisme = richesse ». En tout état de cause, si l'on en juge par la supériorité numérique, indiscutable, des commerçants mourides dans les marchés dakarois de Sandaga, Tilène et Colobane, on

peut penser que les mourides semblent faire preuve d'une certaine aptitude au commerce (1).

D'une manière générale, les commerçants mourides constituent un groupe qui utilise la puissance politique de la confrérie pour parvenir à ses fins. C'est pourquoi leur position est assez ambiguë. Leur puissance économique et financière font que les marabouts ont besoin d'eux, mais eux aussi ont besoin des marabouts pour faciliter leurs démarches auprès des autorités administratives et se livrer, comme c'est parfois le cas, à des activités prohibées.

Un exemple assez explicite est celui des commerçants du marché de contrebande de Touba. Ce marché a commencé à fonctionner durant le khalifat de Falilou Mbacké, « ami du Président Léopold Sédar Senghor » (pour parler comme les mourides). Les commerçants qui ont développé la contrebande à Touba ont exploité, facilement, la collaboration directe entre l'État et les élites maraboutiques durant le khalifat de Falilou.

Touba étant la capitale du mouridisme, on comprend aisément comment s'est mise en place la stratégie grâce à laquelle les commerçants mourides contrebandiers y ont établi leur centre opérationnel. On se rappelle que depuis l'indépendance, les autorités chargées de réprimer la contrebande, au lieu de frapper au cœur du système, c'est-à-dire à Touba, organisaient des opérations dérisoires consistant à établir quelques barrages aux alentours de Touba et Mbacké pour punir éventuellement les voyageurs qui se seraient ravitaillés à Touba. L'utilisation de ces moyens insuffisants révélait l'impuissance de l'appareil administratif devant une activité qui porte préjudice à l'économie nationale.

Force nous est de reconnaître que l'État sénégalais, par son souci de maintenir, à tout prix, la stabilité politique de l'ensemble national, porte une grande part de responsabilité dans le développement de ce trafic à Touba. Entre une confrérie qui leur offre une large couverture politique et une Administration qui évite de se compromettre, les commerçants mourides ont véritablement joué le jeu de leurs propres intérêts. Ils ont tellement eu conscience de leur impunité que tout le monde disait à Touba : « tout commerçant poursuivi par la police, est sauvé dès qu'il pénètre à Touba ». Tout se passait alors comme si les mourides de Touba jouissaient d'une « immunité diplomatique » : les lois et règlements, la police, la gendarmerie n'étaient pas faits pour eux.

C'est seulement en 1976, après plusieurs tractations entre les autorités administratives et le khalife général des mourides, que ce dernier demanda à ses disciples commerçants de cesser toute contre-

14 AGUSTUS 1996

* Cet article reprend le chapitre sept d'une thèse de doctorat de troisième cycle intitulée *La confrérie mouride : organisation politique et mode d'implantation urbaine* (Lyon-II, 1980, multigr., 273 p.).

(1) Bara Tall, commerçant au marché Sandaga, nous l'explique en disant que les mourides travaillent beaucoup et sont persévérants. Tout se passe à travers les explications de notre interlocuteur comme si la foi des *taalibés* mourides était le moteur de leur réussite sociale. Le mouride n'a pas peur d'exercer un travail pénible, nous dit Bara

Tall. Durant l'interview, il a beaucoup insisté sur toutes les épreuves qu'il a subies quinze années durant. Actuellement M. Tall est un commerçant riche, il roule en DS ; ce qu'il est aujourd'hui, nous dit-il, il le doit à Amadou Bamba et au goût du travail bien fait.

Muslims in 'SENEGAL'

SENEGAL is one of the most important countries in West Africa, with regard to Muslim population. Of the total population of 3.2 million, Muslims constitute 97 per cent. The land covers an area of 76,124 sq. miles which is three times as much as the area of Ceylon. The country derives its name from river Senegal which is a great source of agricultural development in the sandy stretches of northern Senegal. The river covers a distance of about 1,000 miles before entering the territory of Senegal. The sandy desert responds to the magical contact of the river and brings forth luxurious cultivation. There are some other rivers too, in the country, but none matches Senegal in importance.

If rivers could talk, old father Senegal would tell many an interesting and inspiring story. There was time, even before the dawn of history, when primitive tribes played their roles on the stage of Senegal and vanished for ever. The stone and bronze implements which they used in their day to day life are still being dug out from the bowels of the earth. Generations followed generations and for thousands of years the land of Senegal constituted a vast plane for the roamings and ravages of the pagan tribes.

The early half of the 11th century witnessed the dawn of Islam in Senegal. A small group of weary looking strangers arrived on the bank of river Senegal in, to all probability, 1040 A.D. The dust of the desert had covered their faces and their clothes. This was the earliest batch of Muslim missionaries that arrived in Senegal from the neighbouring Mauritania. They selected an island in the river on which a 'monastery' was subsequently built. This was to be the centre for their future missionary activities and was also to be the origin of the Murabiti sect which converted the Toucouleur tribe and established its rule over a vast part of West Africa.

Old father Senegal continued to flow along with the caravan of time and the progress of Islam, in the meanwhile, kept on gaining momentum. Muslim kingdoms began gradually to emerge into existence. The Ouolofs founded the independent kingdom, that covered Cayor and the coastal region, in the 14th century. They were followed by the Toucouleurs who founded a theocratic republic in the 18th century

A. D. In the meanwhile other events of importance were also taking place in Senegal.

The Portuguese arrived in Senegal as early as 1444 A. D. and set up their commercial centres in the coastal regions. They were mainly interested in the slave trade. But the influence of the Portuguese was short lived for they soon had to give way to their British and French rivals.

The "French Senegal Company" was formed in 1633 by Cardinal Richelieu and in 1645 a factory was set up at the mouth of river Senegal. From 1693 to 1816 many battles were fought between the French and the British over Senegal and the perpetual state of war prevented the French from penetrating into the interior. In 1854, Faïdherbe was appointed the governor of the French posts in Senegal who immediately embarked on the policy of expansion. With a well armed and well trained army he advanced into the interior. Despite being untrained in the art of modern warfare and armed mostly with the out-of-date arms the Senegalese put forth a resolute and heroic resistance until 1865 when Faïdherbe returned to France, leaving his work still incomplete. Col. J.M.E. Pinet Laprade, his successor, continued the work started by his predecessor. But the supremacy of France could not be established over Senegal until the last Oulouf King Lat Dior was assassinated in 1886.

Among the Senegalese heroes who stood firm against the advancing tide of colonialism, Omar el-Hadji, the Toucouleur Marbaout, and Mamadou Lamine, also a Marabout, are the most outstanding. The Sacrifices made by them and their comrades, were not to go in vain. After quite a long time, a period of about a century, their vision came true and Senegal was announced independent on August 20, 1963.

The population of Senegal is composed, predominantly, of native tribes of which the Ouoloufs are the most important. They number three fourth of a million and are all Muslims. The Toucouleurs live in the valley of Senegal and number over 200,000. They command much respect on account of their being very pious Muslims. The puels or Fulas verge at 300,000 and are also Muslims. The Serers are a branch of the Ouoloufs but unlike the latter some of them are still pagan. The

Lower Casamance is comparatively thinly populated and is occupied chiefly by a number of tribes which are still sticking to the primitive modes of life. They are pagans for the most part.

The economy of Senegal is predominantly agricultural and pastoral. The soil is generally sandy hence a large quantity of ground nuts is advantageously grown. The annual production averages at 500,000 metric tons. Millet, maize and rice are also produced. Other products include cotton, palmnuts and gum. Sheep and goats number about 700,000; cattle, one million; camels, about 7000 and horses, 61,000.

Dakar, capital of Senegal, has a number of small industrial works. Heavy industry includes the production of cement (158,000 metric tons in 1957). The production of titanium concentrates amounted to 33,567 metric tons in 1958. Fishing thrives along the coast.

The University of Dakar was established in 1957 with faculties of law, science, arts and a school of medicine and pharmacy. There are six modern colleges, three technical colleges and three training centres. There are also 225 elementary schools of which 67 are run by Christian missionaries. The missionary schools are attended by 14,335 pupils out of a total figure of 69,966.

There is a modestly fair net work of railway lines in the country, consisting of five different lines which provide easy access in almost all parts of the country. Besides, there are also some river services mostly plying in the rainy season.

Senegal has a Presidential form of Government and President Leopold Senghor—a Christian—is vested with vast powers. He is a staunch nationalist, a renowned patriot and has a very good record of political activities to his credit. Mr. Lamine is the President of the Parliament. The capital is Dakar (P. 234,500). Other important towns include Rufisque (P. 49,800); Kaolack (P. 46,800) and Saint Louis (P. 39,800).

Of the most outstanding figures in Senegal, apart from political personnel, is the most revered person of Shaikhul Islam Alhaj Ibrahim Niass about whom a short note had appeared in the preceding number of our Journal. Next to him, in popular esteem, comes the person of Mr. Lamine.

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29 Eylül 2015

MADDE YAYIMLANDIKTAN
SONRA GELEN DOKÜMAN

Dakar (040044)

Dakar, the modern capital of Senegal, is a port city situated on the Cap Vert peninsula, on the Atlantic coast. Founded by the Lebu community (the Wolof-speaking ethnic group inhabiting the Cap Vert peninsula) in the ninth/fifteenth century, Ndakaru, as it was called then, was both a fishing village and an independent republic that maintained commercial relations with Europe's encroaching colonial powers.

As the Lebu migrated eastwards, they founded Kunun, Tengeej (Rufisque), Bargny and Dakar, replacing a Sossé village (Brigaud, Delcour). In colonial times, the neighbouring island of Gorée and cities of Saint Louis and Rufisque were used as slave ports and for the trade of gum arabic. With the decline of the gum trade and the abolition of the slave trade, groundnut production became a profitable substitute and the administration looked for a new foothold on the mainland (Delcourt, Igué). Dakar's expansion began with the construction of a port, wharf, and railway line designed to support the growing export of local produce to metropolitan

France. As the former slave-trading cities declined, the capital of Senegal was transferred to Dakar in 1902, while Saint Louis remained the newly acquired colonies of Senegal and Mauritania (Faure, Ross). The governor's palace was built between 1903 and 1907 by the then governor-general Ernest Roume (d. 1941), who was in charge of the development of the city's infrastructure. Designed by French architects in the neo-classical style, the works were subsequently contracted to the firm of Leblanc Gerbault, which also designed the mosque on Blanchot Street (ca. 1885), the cathedral of Dakar (consecrated in 1936), and the chamber of commerce building.

The first urban plans for Dakar date to 1862 under Émile Pinet-Laprade (1822-1869), then chief-commander of Gorée (1859-1864), who decided to suppress Rufisque in order to give way to the nascent city (Faure). In 1887 Dakar was separated from the commune of Gorée. By 1901, partly as a result of the outbreak of epidemics, the colonial administration had to devise a new plan that was aimed ultimately at segregating the indigenous African population from the colonial population. With the outbreak of plague in

ss. 82-85

Abdou SYLLA
Chercheur à l'IFAN-CH.A.DIOP - DAKAR

el-Mecelleüt-Tarihîyyeti'l-Mezaribiyye, ser. 30, sy. 109, 2003 Zaqan

IRCICAKTP

Dakar (040044)

26 Agustus 2015

MADDE YAYIMLANDIKTAN
SANTA CELEN DOKÜMAN

Dakar a été bâtie en fonction des préoccupations ponctuelles des différentes époques de son histoire, sans projet ni plan d'ensemble initial, même si Assane Seck affirme, par ailleurs, qu'"Il n'est pas exact de dire que Dakar a poussé au hasard" (1). D'autre part, Dakar s'est imposée comme seule alternative pour, comme on dit aujourd'hui, désengorger Gorée au milieu du XIX^e siècle. D'où son emplacement initial mais également son processus d'extension. A ce moment, le manque d'espace à Gorée impose Dakar, mais d'abord pour édifier un port ; car Faidherbe n'avait reçu du Ministre des colonies, le 5 novembre 1859, que l'ordre de faire étudier le projet de port à Dakar (2). Enfin, Dakar doit sa naissance et sa croissance aux activités économiques : tout, au départ et pendant longtemps, s'organise autour du port. Assane Seck indique, en page 12 :

"Trois chapitres seront consacrés aux diverses activités économiques et aux constructions qu'elles ont déterminées. Dans les deux premiers, il sera question des activités modernes et des immeubles professionnels qui les abritent. Ces deux éléments constituent, en effet, le fondement même du fait urbain dakarois, puisqu'avant ces activités modernes et ces immeubles professionnels, il n'y avait pas de ville. Quant au logement moderne, dont l'étude constitue le troisième chapitre, il n'est que la conséquence de ces activités".

La ville est ainsi, d'abord, le quartier édifié immédiatement à l'ouest et en face du Port, qui est le *Plateau*, la ville française. C'est bien plus tard, au début du XX^e siècle, que les autres quartiers seront édifiés, d'abord la *Médina*, pendant et après l'épidémie de 1914, suite à un premier exode ; puis plus au nord, les autres quartiers, à partir de 1950, dont la plupart sont consécutifs à de nouveaux exodes et qui se présentent souvent comme des bidonvilles –ou plutôt, comme le dit Assane Seck, des baraquevilles-

C'est donc que l'évolution de Dakar a été fortement marquée par une série d'épidémies de choléra, de fièvre jaune et de peste, qui, à chaque fois, provoquent des exodes ou, plus prosaïquement, refoulement des populations autochtones.

(1) Seck, Assane. *Dakar, Métropole ouest africaine*, Dakar, Ifan-Dakar, 1970, p. 39.
(2) Seck, Assane. *op. cit.*, p. 42.

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3307 AUGIS, Erin. Aïcha's Sounith hair salon: friendship, profit, and resistance in Dakar. *Islamic Africa*, 5 ii (2014) pp. 199-224. "The case of Aïcha, who as owner of a prosperous Sunni beauty salon that she operates in her living room, educates other women about reformist values and provides employment for female adherents."

Dakar
040044

28 Temmuz 2015

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28 Temmuz 2015

MADDE YAYIMLANDIKTAN
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28 Temmuz 2015

Asante. Dagbon declared its independence from the weakened Asante kingdom.

In 1896, however, a German force of about 100 destroyed Yendi and defeated a 7,000-man, poorly equipped Dagomba army. In 1899 the British and the Germans split Dagbon between German Togoland and the British Gold Coast. After World War I (1914–1919) the British took control of western Togoland and reunified Dagbon under British administration. The British implemented indirect rule, in which Dagomba chiefs administered local government. This policy perpetuated Dagomba dominance over the Konkomba. The British largely neglected the economic development of Dagbon. To pay the head tax the British imposed, Dagomba had to migrate to the southern Gold Coast to work in mines and on cocoa plantations.

Today the more than 650,000 Dagomba are the largest ethnic group in the Northern Region of GHANA and are the dominant group in the Northern Region's capital, Tamale. Since independence, Dagbon has become known as the "granary of Ghana." Dagomba farmers produce much of the country's millet, maize, yams, and peanuts.

Over the past century, the Dagomba have faced repeated conflict. Following the death of Ya-Na Mahama II in 1954, a succession dispute erupted into violence. The federal government sent troops to Yendi and intervened to decide the succession. Ethnic tension has also plagued northern Ghana. Violence flared between the Dagomba and their Konkomba subjects over land use and ownership in 1914, 1917, the 1940s, and the 1980s. During the 1990s ethnic violence once again racked the region. Twelve people were killed in Tamale in 1994 when police fired on a group of Dagomba who had attacked some Konkomba.

DAVID P. JOHNSON, JR.

Dahomey

See BENIN.

Dahomey, Early Kingdom of

Precolonial West African kingdom located in what is now southern Benin; reached the height of its power and prestige during transatlantic slave trade.

Abomey, the capital of Dahomey, was founded around 1620 by Dogbari, who fled Allada after his brothers fought with one another for control of that kingdom. Dogbari's grandson, Wegbaja, expanded Abomey through military conquest and consolidated it into a powerful state in the middle to late 1600s. Wegbaja's grandson, Agaja, conquered both Allada and Whydah in the 1720s, founding the kingdom of Dahomey with its capital at Abomey. The government of Dahomey was an absolute monarchy with a well-established, centralized state and bureaucracy. Dahomey became heavily involved in the European slave

trade, which had begun in earliest a century previous with the arrival of the Dutch.

The rule of Gezu (1818–1858) marked the pinnacle of Dahomey's power and influence. Military victories enabled the kingdom of Dahomey to stop paying its annual tribute to the Oyo empire of what is now NIGERIA. Still, the end of the slave trade in the mid-nineteenth century greatly affected the economic fortunes of Dahomey, forcing it to provide primary products for newly important colonial markets. Its main export, palm oil, never generated the same amount of revenue that the slave trade had yielded. After the French gained control of Porto-Novo, commerce declined. Under the leadership of Glele (1858–1889), Dahomean troops resisted the French occupation; in 1889 the entire French merchant community on the coast was forced to flee into British territory.

Benhazin, Glele's successor, was willing to trade with the French, but only if the French agreed to grant Dahomey unconditional independence. In 1892 the French launched a full-scale offensive against Dahomey. Benhazin surrendered in 1894 and was exiled to Martinique, and the kingdom became the French colony of Dahomey.

Dakar, Senegal (1040044)

Capital and largest city of Senegal.

Cosmopolitan, hedonistic Dakar has been called the Paris of West Africa. Once the capital of FRENCH WEST AFRICA, Dakar no longer dominates West Africa economically or politically, but it remains an important cultural center. Dakar lies on Cape Verde, near the westernmost point in Africa. Scholars have suggested two origins for the name Dakar. Fugitives from the tyrannical precolonial states of the interior called the Cape Verde Peninsula Deuk Raw (land of refuge), which might have evolved into Dakar. The name could also derive from the WOLOF word for tamarind tree, Dakhar.

Portuguese mariners first arrived along the Cape Verde coast during the mid-fifteenth century. They established a slave-trading post on nearby GORÉE ISLAND, which exported millions of slaves over the next 350 years. By the eighteenth century the French had taken control of Gorée. However, Gorée Island lacked a reliable supply of water, and its inhabitants sought a source of water on the nearby mainland. In the early 1700s the Lebu people occupied the small fishing and farming village of Ndakaru, on the Cape Verde Peninsula, on which Dakar is now built. The French constructed a trading post on the site around 1750.

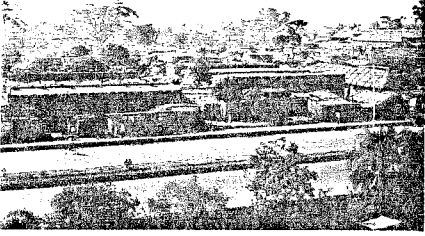
To protect the merchants who settled there, in 1857 the French established a fort in Dakar. France was extending its control over SENEGAL, and the colonial administration needed a port close to the peanut-growing regions in the

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Bağımsızlık Savaşı sırasında terk edildikten sonra, Restorasyon Savaşı'nın (1865) ardından yeniden yerleşime açıldı. 1938'de il merkezi yapıldı. Günümüzde yönetsel işlevinin yanı sıra kahve, muz, bal, kereste ve hayvan postu gibi ürünlerin toplandığı yerel ticaret merkezi olarak kullanılır. Montecristi ve çevredeki öteki önemli merkezlere ikincil bir karayoluyla bağlanır.

Dajabón ili batıda Haiti ile çevrilidir. 1938'de sınır bölgelerini geliştirme planı çerçevesinde, Montecristi'den ayrılan topraklar üzerinde Libertador adıyla oluşturulmuş ve 1961'de bugünkü adını almıştır. Yüzölçümü 890 km²'dir. Sömürgecilik döneminde İspanya ile Fransa arasında büyük tartışmalara neden olan Orta Cordillera'nın bir bölümü ile eteklerini kaplar. Nüfus (1981) kasaba, 8.808; il 57.709.

Dakar, Senegal'in başkenti. Batı Afrika kıyısının başlıca limanlarından biridir, Cabo Verde (Yeşil Burun) Yarımadasında, Gambia ve Senegal ırmak ağzlarının tam ortasında yer alır. Adı, demirhindi ağacının Wolof dilindeki karşılığı *dakhar*'dan ve



Dakar'dan bir görünüm
Levent Gaylan

bugün birinci iskelenin bulunduğu yerin güneyinde kalan eski bir Lebu kıyı köyünün adından gelir.

Avrupalıların yöredeki ilk yerleşimi, Felemenkilerin 1617'de Dakar Burnu açıklarındaki Gorée Adasını işgal etmesiyle başladı. 1677'de adayı ele geçiren Fransızlar anakarayı ancak 1857'de işgal edebildi. Dakar Burnunda bir iskele yapılmasından sonra, Güney Amerika'ya sefer yapan Fransız buharlı gemileri kömür almak için buraya uğramaya başladı (1866). Saint-Louis'den Dakar'a giden ilk Batı Afrika demiryolunun açılması (1885), kentin gelişimini hızlandırdı. Bu arada demiryolu hattı çevresinde yerleştiği ekimi de geliştirdi. Dakar, 1904'te Saint-Louis'nin yerine Fransız Batı Afrika'sının federal başkenti oldu.

I. Dünya Savaşı sırasında limanın önemi arttı. 1924'te Fransız Sudanı'na (bugün Mali) giden demiryolu hattının açılmasıyla limanda transit ticaret başladı. Birçok tesis kurulduğu Dakar, 1930'larda bir yerleştiği yüklemeli limanı olarak, daha doğudaki Rugisque'in yerini aldı.

Dakar, II. Dünya Savaşı başlarında bütün Fransız Batı Afrika'sı gibi Fransa'daki Vichy Hükümeti'ni tanıdı. General Charles de Gaulle'e bağlı Özgür Fransa kuvvetlerinin limanı ele geçirme girişimlerinin başarısızlığa uğramasından sonra, Fransız Batı Afrika'sının Müttefikler'e katıldığı 1943'e değin bir duraklama dönemi geçirdi.

II. Dünya Savaşı sırasında, yörenin ve Kuzey Afrika'nın bitkisel yağ gereksinimini karşılamak amacıyla başlayan yerleştiği yağ çıkarımını başka sanayiler de izledi. Ama 1950-61 arasında Fransız Batı Afrika'sının

sekiz bağımsız devlete bölünmesiyle pazar alanları daraldı. Kısa ömürlü Mali Federasyonu'nun (1959-60) başkentliğini yapan Dakar, 1960'ta Senegal Cumhuriyeti'nin başkenti oldu. II. Dünya Savaşı sonrasında başlayarak hızlı bir kentsel genişleme gösterdi.

Birbirine karşı çeşitli kesimleri barındıran kentin güneyinde kamu binaları, hastaneler, Pasteur Enstitüsü ve büyükelçilikler yer alır. Bağımsızlık Meydanı'nın (Place de l'Indépendance) çevresinde toplanmış olan iş merkezi kuzeyde kalır. Ana liman, tersane, balıkçı limanı ve yerleştiği ihracat depoları kentin kuzey ve doğusu boyunca uzanır. İhracat depolarının yakınında ve demiryolu hattının yanında eski yerleştiği ezme tesisleri ve öteki fabrikalar bulunur. Daha kuzeyde ise Hann sanayi bölgesi yer alır. İş merkezi ile kuzeybatı uzantısı 1939'a değin boş alanlarla çevriliydi. Planı 1916'da Fransızlarca hazırlanan Senegal'in ilk kent dışı semti Medina'nın güneyindeki bu alanı, günümüzde sanayi tesisleri, spor alanları ve mağazalar doldurmuştur. Kentin kuzeyindeki Yoff Havaalanı Avrupa ve Güney Amerika arasında sefer yapan uçakların önemli bir durak noktasıdır.

Bölge tropik Afrika'nın önde gelen sanayi ve hizmet merkezlerinden biridir. Başlıca sanayileri yerleştiği işleciliği, balık konserveciliği, un üretimi, bira yapımı, kamyon montajı ve petrol artımcılığıdır. Uluslararası pazarlara da açık olan ticaret oldukça gelişmiştir. Gorée Adasında deniz ve tarih, Dakar'da ise etnografya ve arkeoloji müzeleri vardır. El sanatları toplu olarak bir köyde sürdürülür. Bir park ve hayvanat bahçesini barındıran Hann dışında pek az açık alan bulunur. Manuel Burnundaki uçurum kenarında açılmış olan güzel manzaralı yol, adaları seyretme olanağını sağlar. Kıyıda bazı iyi plajlar vardır. Nüfus (1984 tah.) bölge, 1.380.700; kent, 671.000.

Dakhin Şahbazpur Adası, Bangladeş'te Khulna yönetim birimine bağlı Bakerganj (Barisal) ilinde ada. Meghna Halicinde yer alır. Uzunluğu 69 km'dir; genişliği 16-24 km arasında değişir. Doğusundaki Hatia Adasından Meghna Irmağı deltasının kollarından Şahbazpur Irmağı, batısındaki anakaradan ise Tetulia Irmağıyla ayrılır. Meghna Irmağının sürüklediği millerle oluşmuştur. Irmağın ilkbaharda yükselen suları, adanın doğu kesimini kaplayarak dere ve su yataklarının taşmasına yol açar. Kasırğa ve fırtınaların oluşturduğu dalgalar sık sık adayı etkiler. Dakhin Şahbazpur ile anakaraya arasında vapur seferleri vardır.

Dakibyza bak. Gebze

dakika, zaman ölçümünde, 60 saniyeden oluşan zaman dilimi. Günümüzde, sezyum elementi atomlarının belirli koşullar altında yaydığı ışına cinsinden tanımlanır. Dakika, önceleri saatin 60'ta biri ya da Yer'in Güneş'e göre kendi çevresinde dönüşünün ortalama süresi olan ortalama Güneş gününün 1440'ta biri (60×24 [saat] = 1440) olarak tanımlanıyordu. Güneş yerine yıldızlara göre belirlenen yıldız zamanı dakikası, ortalama Güneş dakikasından saniyenin küçük bir bölümü kadar daha kısadır. Atom zamanıyla ölçülen dakika, süre bakımından ortalama güneş dakikasına hemen hemen eşittir.

Dakiki, tam adı EBU MANSUR MUHAMMED BİN AHMED (ö. y. 976-981, Tus), İranlı şair. Samaniler döneminin en ünlü şairlerinden.

Önceleri Maverâünnehir'de hüküm süren Çağaniyan ya da Âl-i Muhtac emirlerinden

Fahrü'd-Devle Ebu Said Mansur'a medhiyeler yazdı. Samani hükümdarları Mansur bin Nuh (hd 961-976) ve II. Nuh bin Mansur (hd 976-997) döneminde ünlendi. Dakiki'ye asıl ününü sağlayan yapıtı, II. Nuh bin Mansur'un emriyle yazmaya başladığı ve ölümüyle yarım kalan 1.000 beyitlik *Guştasname*'dir. Bir destan kahramanı olan Guştaspi ve Zerdüşt'ün ortaya çıkışını konu edinen yapıtı, Firdevsi'nin *Şehname*'sinde aynen yer almıştır.

Dakin çözeltisi, CARREL-DAKIN SIVISI olarak da bilinir, mikroplu yaraların temizlenmesinde kullanılan, sodyum hipokloritli antiseptik çözelti. İlk kez I. Dünya Savaşı sırasında kullanılan Dakin çözeltisi, İngiliz kimyacı Henry Drysdale Dakin ile Fransız cerrah Alexis Carrel'in ideal bir yara antiseptiği bulmak üzere yaptıkları uzun araştırmaların ürünüdür. Mikrop öldürücü etkisi daha çok olan, fenol (karbolik asit) ya da iyotlu bazı çözeltiler ya mikroorganizmaları yok ederken canlı hücreye zarar verir ya da kan serumuyla karıştığında etkisini yitirir. Dakin çözeltisinin bu tür sakıncaları olmadığı gibi, ölü hücreler üstündeki çözücü etkisiyle de ölü dokuların canlı dokulardan ayrılmasını hızlandırır.

Dakin çözeltisi, bir sodyum hidroksit ya da sodyum karbonat çözeltisinden klor gazı geçirilerek hazırlanır. Etkili bir çözelti elde etmek için, sodyum hipoklorit içeriğinin binde 4,5-5 arasında olması ve serbest alkali içermemesi gerekir. Hazırlanan çözelti kararsız olduğundan birkaç günden fazla saklanamaz. Carrel-Dakin tedavisi, yaralı bölgenin belirli aralıklarla ve bol antiseptik çözeltiyle yıkanmasına dayanır.

Dakka, Bangladeş'in orta kesiminde il ve yönetim birimi. Yüzölçümü 7.470 km² olan Dakka ili, Meghna, Padma (Ganj) ve Yamuna (Brahmaputra) ırmaklarının çevrelediği düz bir ovayı kapsar. Ortasında yüksek Madhupur çangılığın yer aldığı ova-ya başta Dhalesvari, Burhi Ganga ve Lakhya olmak üzere çeşitli ırmak ve dereler bir ağ gibi sarar. Başlıca tarım ürünleri arasında piriç, jüt, sekerkamışı ve yağlı tohumlar sayılabilir. Bir devlet sığır çiftliğinin de bulunduğu ilde jüt işleyen ve ipik, sicim, sepet, pamuklu elbise ve sandal üreten sanayiler vardır. Başkent Dakka'nın yanı sıra, Bengal'deki Pala hükümdarlarının eski başkenti olan antik Vikrampur kenti de (8-12. yy) buradadır.

Dakka yönetim birimi 30.772 km²'lik bir alanı kaplar ve Dakka, Mymensingh, Cermalpur, Tangail ve Feritpur illerinden oluşur. Nüfus (1981 geç.) il, 10.048.991; (1985 tah.) yönetim birimi, 29.043.000

Dakka, Bangladeş'in başkenti; Dakka yönetim birimi ve ilinin merkezi kent. Dhalesvari'nin bir kanalı olan Burhi Ganga Irmağının hemen kuzeyinde yer alır. Adının bir zamanlar bölgede yaygın olan *dhak* ağacından ya da tapınağı kentin batısında yer alan Dhakesvari'den (Gizli Tanrıça) geldiği söylenir.

Tarihi günümüzden yaklaşık bin yıl öncesine uzanmasına karşın, ancak Babürlülerin Bengal eyaletinin merkezi olduktan (1608-39 ve 1660-1704) sonra önem kazandı. Bu dönemde İngiliz, Fransız ve Felemenkli tüccarların uğrak yeri olan canlı bir deniz ticareti merkezi olarak gelişti.

İslam döneminin başlıca tarihsel yapıları arasında Lal Bagh Kalesi (1678) ve bir Bengal valisinin karısı olan Bibi Pari'nin (ö. 1684) bu kale içindeki mezarı, Bara Katra (büyük kervansaray, 1664), Çhota Katra (küçük kervansaray, 1663) ve bir Şii anıtı olan Hüseyini Dala (1642) sayılabilir. 17.

inches high, either single or double, with rose-colored, or crimson-tipped rays. It is grown as a garden ornamental, especially in Europe, and flowers from spring into summer. The common daisy of North America, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, the white or ox-eye daisy, is a larger plant, 1 to 3 feet high, with attractive flower heads 1 to 2 inches across, 15 to 30 white rays, and a yellow center. Such native of Europe and Asia it is an abundant perennial of fields and pastures in the eastern United States where it is gathered for decorative purposes. The Paris daisy or marguerite of florists, *Chrysanthemum frutescens*, is a bushy plant, 2 to 3 feet high, with deeply cut leaves and numerous flowers somewhat larger than those of the common daisy, and with white or lemon-colored centers. It is native of the Canary Islands, and is at almost any season, especially in winter. The Shasta daisy the leaves are not deeply cut and the flower heads, though similar, are often larger. It is a variety of *Chrysanthemum maximum* of the Pyrenees, and may be a hybrid. The African daisy of florists is *Gerbera Jamesii*, the Transvaal daisy of South Africa, a bushy plant with white, pink, orange, salmon-colored, or purple flower heads, several inches across, on tall, slender stalks. *Arctotis stoechadifolia*, *Lonas inodora*, and species of *Dimorphia* are also called African daisy. Various species are called Michaelmas daisy, but especially *Ericoides*. This attractive, bushy plant of the eastern North America has narrow leaves and numerous flower heads about 1/2 inch wide, with white rays and yellow centers.

EDWIN B. MATZKE,
 Professor of Botany, Columbia University.

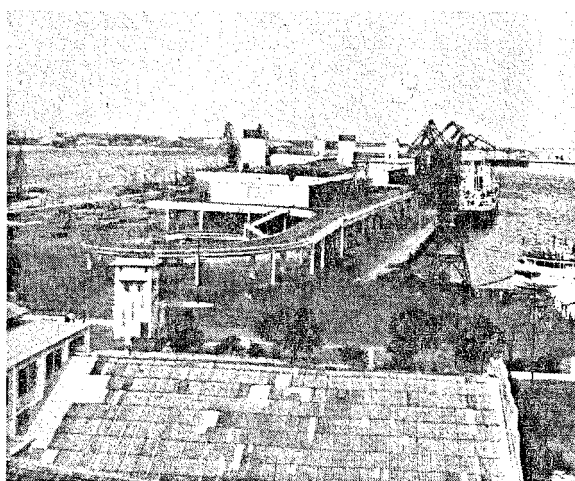
DAISY MILLER, a short novel by Henry James (q.v.), published in 1878 after serialization in the *Cornhill Magazine* (London). Preceded by *The American* and *The Europeans*, it was the first of James' studies of the dramatic values inherent in the conflicting mores of the Old World and the New.

Daisy Miller, a pretty but invincibly naive young woman from Schenectady, N.Y., is making a grand tour of Europe in company with her governess and her young brother Randolph. In Switzerland she meets Frederick Winterbourne, a Europeanized American through whose eyes the story is told. Daisy's bland disregard of chaperonage and other conventions shocks Europeans and expatriate Americans alike. The story reaches a melodramatic climax in Rome, where Daisy captivates a young Italian named Giovanelli. Yielding to her whim, Giovanelli takes her to see the Colosseum by moonlight. She contracts malarial fever and dies. At the funeral Giovanelli writes to Winterbourne that he well knew the truth as to Daisy's health, but that he had realized that she would never marry him. The implication is that he deliberately exposed her to disease; if he could not have her, he was determined that no other man should.

In 1878, interest in the story centered less on the villainy of Giovanelli than on the character of Daisy herself. Was she, or wasn't she, a libel on the American womanhood? Today she and her family seem rather like European caricatures of Americans, but the story, written in James' earlier and simpler style, is still vividly readable. It was dramatized by the author in 1883.

DELANCEY FERGUSON.

DAKAR, dā-kār', city and capital of the Republic of Senegal. Dakar is situated on the Atlantic Ocean, on the south side of Cape Vert (Verde) Peninsula. Lying about equally distant from Europe and South America and nearer to the latter than any other point in Africa, Dakar is an international air and shipping center and a cable terminal. The harbor is one of the finest on the Atlantic coast of Africa, capable of accommodating the largest battleships. Equipped with modern port facilities, it is the most important bunkering station on the west coast of Africa. The city is connected with points inland by railroad. In and near Dakar are textile mills, a cement factory, a brewery, two flour mills, and a fish-freezing plant. Local industry is largely limited to handicrafts, of which dressmaking is the chief. Important exports of the city include groundnuts and oil, lime, and sisal; imports include oil, coal, rice, wheat, sugar, and wines.



Charles May

The main section of the well-equipped harbor of Dakar.

The port was founded in 1857 opposite the island of Gorée, a French possession since 1677. A naval base was developed at Dakar, which became the capital of French West Africa in 1902. From 1924 to 1946, with the adjoining areas (including Gorée and Rufisque), it constituted an autonomous entity known as the Circumscription of Dakar and Dependencies. It was reunited with Senegal in 1946. After France capitulated to the Germans in World War II, the local administration of Dakar acknowledged the authority of the Vichy regime, and this precipitated an abortive attack on the garrison by Free French and British naval forces in September 1940. Dakar became the capital of the autonomous state of Senegal, in the French Community, in 1958, and of the independent republic of Senegal, within the Community, in 1960. Pop. (1961) 374,000.

DAKIN, dā'kin, Henry Drysdale, Anglo-American chemist: b. London, England, March 12, 1880; d. Scarborough-on-Hudson, N.Y., Feb. 10, 1952. After receiving his bachelor of science degree from Victoria University, Manchester, England, in 1901, he spent four years working at the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine in

-Dakar

Sahel

Senegal, Mauretanien, Mali, Niger

Islamische und traditionelle schwarzafrikanische Kultur zwischen Atlantik und Tschadsee

Mit Fotos von Beatrice Frehn

ISLAM TARİH SANAT ve KÜLTÜRÜ ARAŞTIRMA MERKEZİ - İSTANBUL

5410

DuMont Buchverlag Köln

1982



SENEGAL: DAKAR

ausgebaute Pisten und eine ausreichende touristische Infrastruktur mit Hotels, Campements und Aussichtspunkten erschlossen. Er bietet die Möglichkeit, noch einige der Savannentiere zu sehen, die früher überall im Lande lebten. Am Rande des Nationalparks, am Fuße des Futa Djalou, befindet sich die Heimat einiger kleiner Stämme, die sich in ihren Sitten und Lebensgewohnheiten von allen anderen Völkern im Land unterscheiden. Ihre reiche animistische Kultur ist besonders berühmt wegen der Initiationstänze, die, wie auch die Auftritte der Maskentänzer, am Ende der Trockenzeit stattfinden.

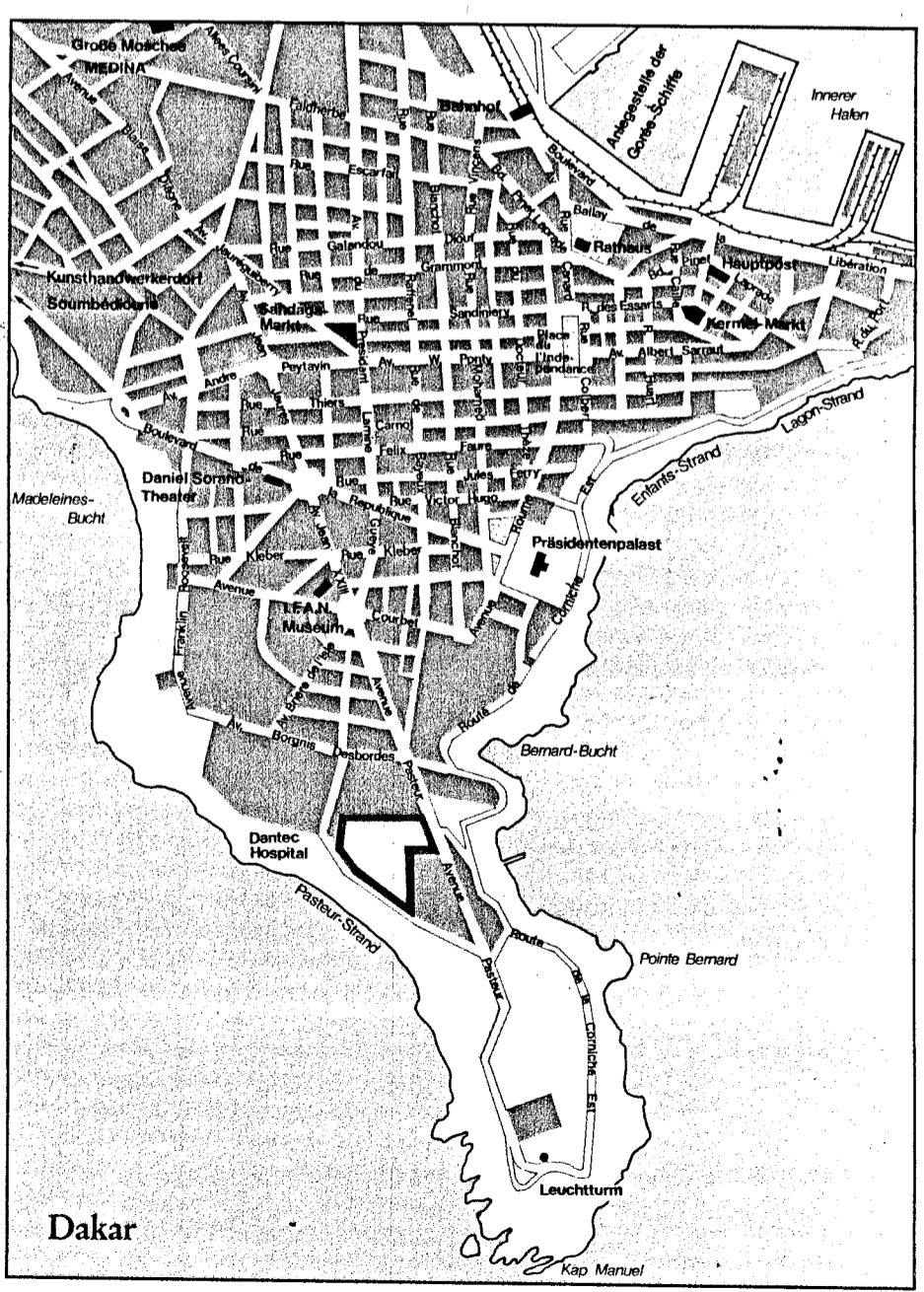
Die Hauptstadt Dakar

Dakar, die Hauptstadt des Senegal, liegt am südlichsten Ausläufer der Kap Verde-Halbinsel in der am weitesten nach Westen vorgeschobenen Region Afrikas. Die über 700 000 Einwohner zählende Stadt, deren stürmische Entwicklung durch den Ausbau des großen Hafens im 19. Jh. und durch die Installierung des Regierungssitzes von Französisch-Westafrika im Jahr 1907 begünstigt wurde, gehört zu den großen westafrikanischen Metropolen. Dakar ist mit seinen Hochhäusern, großen Plätzen und Avenuen eine westlich anmutende Kapitale, die nur noch wenige traditionelle afrikanische Züge aufweist. Spezifisch Afrikanisches findet man allerdings auch in Dakar noch, in den ausgedehnten afrikanischen Wohnvierteln der Händler und 'kleinen Leute', in der Medina im Norden der Stadt sowie in den weitläufigen Marktstraßen des Sandaga-Viertels. Unter den Bauten Dakars verdienen lediglich einzelne Gebäude aus der frühen Kolonialzeit Erwähnung; in der kommerziell bestimmten Innenstadt, dem Plateau-Viertel, dominiert die weitgehend profilllose, funktional-administrative Architektur der späten Kolonialzeit neben hochmodernen Repräsentationsbauten der sechziger und siebziger Jahre.

Dakar entwickelte sich im 19. Jh. aus dem kleinen Fischerdorf Ndakarou (in der Wolof-Sprache 'Tamarindenbaum'), das am Ende der heutigen Rue Vincens lag. Der französische Naturforscher Adanson, der von 1741-1753 im Senegal weilte, erwähnt Ndakarou auf einer kleinen Zeichenskizze. 1845 gilt als das eigentliche Geburtsjahr der Stadt, deren Gebiet damals noch der Verwaltung von Gorée unterstand. Damals erbauten die Missionare vom Heiligen Herzen Mariens ihre Station in der Nähe des heutigen Hafens. In den darauffolgenden Jahren begannen unter der Leitung von Pinet-Laprade die Planungen und Arbeiten für die noch heute bestehenden älteren Stadtteile auf dem Plateau, dem erhöhten flachen Teil an der Ostseite der Halbinsel. Bis zur Jahrhundertwende wuchs Dakar rasch zu einer bedeutenden Hafen- und Handelsstadt an; 1898 errichteten die Franzosen einen großen Flottenstützpunkt und vergrößerten dafür die Hafenanlagen. 1907 verlegte man den Sitz des Generalgouvernements nach Dakar, was der Stadt überregionale Verwaltungsfunktionen für das riesige Kolonialgebiet zwischen der Sahara und dem Golf von Guinea verlieh.

Die alte Innenstadt

Die ältesten Teile Dakars liegen im Osten der Halbinsel zwischen dem Hafen und dem Unabhängigkeitsplatz (Place de l'Indépendance). Inmitten dieser mit großzügigen Grünanlagen ge-





أحد شوارع دكا
الرئيسية وفيه
مقر الحكومة
والمصرف

الغورية، وتحتوي المدينة على جامعة دكا التي يعود تأسيسها إلى عام ١٩٢١، إضافة إلى جامعة بنغلادش للهندسة والتقنية، وجامعة جاهانغيرنغاد التي افتتحت عام ١٩٧٠، كما يوجد فيها معبد باري بيبى (نسبة إلى زوجة أحد حكام البنغال القدامى)، وقصر بارا كارتا Para karta Palace الذي شُيد عام ١٦٤٤ وحصن لال باغ Lal Bag Fort الذي بُني في عام ١٦٧٨، إضافة إلى عدة متاحف .

يتركز في المدينة عدد من الصناعات، أهمها الصناعات النسيجية، ولاسيما الجوت والموصلين والقطن، إضافة إلى طحن الأرز وصناعة الحلويات والسلع الاستهلاكية والصناعات اليدوية.

عبد الرؤوف الرهبان

التي تتلقاها المدينة، أما كمية الأمطار السنوية فتقرب من ١٩٠٠ ملميمتر، والتي غالباً ما تحدث فيضانات بسبب طبيعة الأرض السهلية.

تتألف المدينة من ثلاثة أقسام، قسم قديم يتميز بشوارعه الضيقة وأسواقه المزدهمة، وقسم حديث يسمى باللغة المحلية رامنا Ramna، يقع إلى الشمال من القسم القديم، ويمتاز بشوارعه وأحيائه المنظمة، حيث تتركز في هذا القسم معظم الأبنية الحكومية والمنشآت التعليمية، أما القسم الثالث فيقع إلى الغرب من القسم السابق وهو القسم السكني والصناعي في المدينة. تضم المدينة أكثر من ٧٠٠ مسجد، إذ إن الديانة الإسلامية هي الديانة السائدة منذ أن دخلت البلاد في بداية القرن السابع الهجري في عهد الدولة

في واحد من أكبر أقاليم زراعة الجوت والأرز في العالم. وهي أكبر تجمع بشري وتجاري واقتصادي في الدولة، لذا تتجمع فيها معظم خطوط النقل والمواصلات التي تربط بين عدد من جهات الدولة، وقد بلغ عدد سكانها ٦٨٤٤١٣١ نسمة عام ١٩٩١.

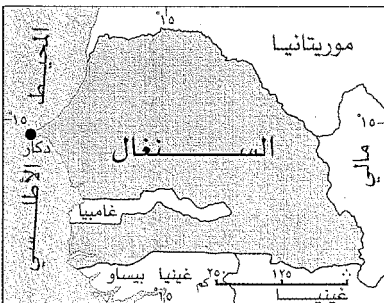
كانت مدينة دكا عاصمة إقليم البنغال في المدة ما بين ١٦٠٨ و١٧٠٤م، وكانت آنذاك مركزاً تجارياً مهماً للبريطانيين والفرنسيين والألمان قبل أن تخضع للحكم البريطاني عام ١٧٦٥م، إذ اشتهرت بإنتاج قماش الموصولين Moslin، لكن أهمية المدينة تراجعت بعد أن انتقلت العاصمة إلى مدينة مُرشد أباد في عام ١٧٠٤م، ثم صارت دكا مرة ثانية عاصمة للبنغال الشرقية، قبل أن تكون عاصمة لباكستان الشرقية في عام ١٩٥٦م، ثم في أواخر عام ١٩٧١ عاصمة دولة بنغلادش، بعد أن تعرضت لدمار شديد نتيجة الحرب التي دارت فيها إثر انفصال بنغلادش عن باكستان.

مناخ المدينة مداري موسمي، تسود فيها الرياح الموسمية الجنوبية الغربية في فصل الصيف، وهذه الرياح المحملة بالرطوبة مسؤولة عن معظم الأمطار

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دكار



قدر عدد سكانها بنحو ٥٣٠٠٠ نسمة في عام ١٩٣٠، وفي عام ١٩٦٣ ارتفع إلى ٣٢٨٩٨٠ نسمة، وبلغ ٩٧٨٥٢٣ نسمة في عام ١٩٨٠، ووصل إلى ١٧٢٩٨٠٠ نسمة في عام ١٩٩٨. ويتألف سكانها من مجموعات عرقية متنوعة، أهمها اللوف، ويعتقد أغلب السكان الدين

دكار Dakar عاصمة السنغال وأكبر مدنها وموانئها، ومن أهم المدن الواقعة على الساحل الغربي لإفريقيا. يحدها من الغرب المحيط الأطلسي، متوسط ارتفاعها دون الـ ٢٠٠ متر، تقوم على سطح منبسط، مناخها رطب لوقوعها على المحيط الأطلسي.

107 C.7 (S.1-2), 1963, London

ISLAM IN SENEGAL

JOHN D. KESBY

I. LINGUISTIC GROUPS

As a background to the study of Muslims in Senegal it is important to stress the linguistic diversity of the country. Most of the people are negroid in physical type and speak languages of the Sudanic group; but there are also two important non-Sudanic languages—French and Arabic. The relative numerical importance of the largest language groups can be quickly shown by a list.¹ Out of a total population of 2,260,000 there are:

Wolof	709,000
Serer	304,000
Tokolor	246,000
Peuls	323,000
Sarakole	31,000
Mandinka	84,000
Dyula	111,000
Moors (Arabic)	25,000
Europeans (largely French)	47,000

The distribution of these language groups is complicated by the great mobility of the population within Senegal, and between it and neighbouring territories. Wolof, for instance, occur in most parts of Senegal as well as beyond it; while Mandinka and Dyula, like the allied Bambara, are found in Mali and Haute-Volta as well as in Senegal. Even so, it is possible to recognize areas of marked concentration for the different groups.

The Wolof are especially numerous in the north-west, between the Senegal River mouth and the railway between Dakar and Diourbel. Serer are dominant in Sine-Saloum, between the Wolof and the Gambia River. Tokolor and Peuls speak the same language, Fulbe, but are differentiated by their histories. The cultivating Tokolor are especially numerous in the Futa Toro, along the banks of the Senegal, from the eastern part of Dagana Cercle to the Cercle of Matam; while there are concentrations of pastoral Peuls in the Ferlo (Matam and Northern Tambakunda) and south of the Gambia (Kolda Cercle, for instance). Mandinka and Dyula,

¹ Ambassade de France, Service de Presse et d'Information, N.Y. (1960).

- Hacc^a omer
- Cihad
- Muradyye
- Kadriyye
- Tijaniyye
- Moritanya

Stanley D. Brunn and Jack F. Williams;
Cities of the World/World Regional Urban Development,
 New York 1983.

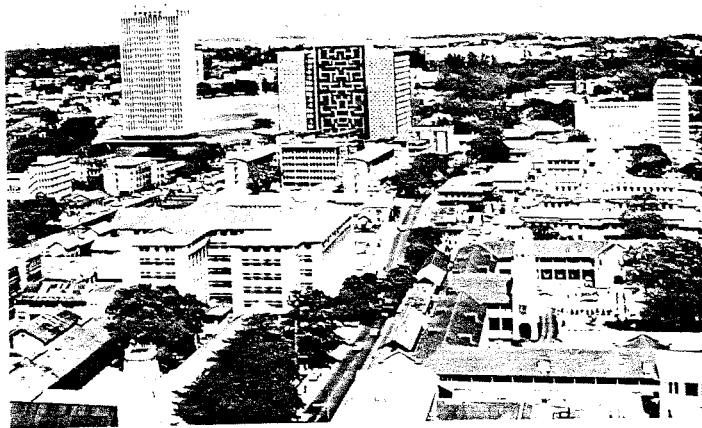


Figure 7.13 Downtown Lagos with older colonial buildings in the foreground and more modern structures in the background. Lagos is undergoing rapid changes as older structures and empty areas give way to new buildings in this bustling West African metropolis. (Courtesy Shell-BP and the Nigerian Oil Corporation)

ous amalgam loses the beauty, charm, and convenience of either and becomes a nuisance exemplified by the traffic congestion and slum dwellings in Lagos.

As a primate city Lagos has the typical problem of rapid population growth that lacks sufficient employment opportunities. The net effect of this is vast. It depresses urban wages to almost marginal subsistence levels and adds to the pressure of urban amenities and housing. In addition, numerous social problems ensue as a result of unemployment and underemployment, especially in the slums of Lagos and peripheral communities. Lagos is a good example of African primate cities whose growth rates and attendant problems in distorted consumption patterns have created a stultifying problem that a weak and often disorganized city government is incapable of handling. Lagos seems to follow its own momentum, and one only hopes that some day the city authorities and planners will catch up with it.

Some positive developments are on the way. The capital of the country is to be moved to a more central location in the vicinity of the confluence between the Niger and Benue rivers at a place called Abuja. This will definitely mean a major step in decentralization to reduce the concentration of functions in Lagos. The building of a second bridge connecting Lagos Island with Iddo Island should reduce the traffic problem, but the long-term solution of Lagos lies in the systematic and holistic planning of the entire metropolitan region, including Mushin and Ikeja. Unlike Dakar and Abidjan, Lagos is a long way from ever receiving compliments, but then Lagos, like Ibadan and

Addis Ababa, is closer to the expression of the more realistic African response to social transformation under the influence of urban modernity. It should be remembered that Lagos, even in the colonial period, had fewer than 5000 expatriates. Hence, the character of the city and its spatial organization were considerably less a function of the impact of the Europeans than was clearly the case for Dakar, Abidjan, Nairobi, and Kinshasa. The process that Lagos is experiencing, if there is any recognizable process at all, may throw light on the problems of African primate cities that have been, and in most cases still are, enclaves of European economic systems often as alien to their people as are cities in Europe. Lagos is a bona fide African city and, as disorganized as it is, may be one of the few cities in Africa to offer a lesson on the transition from colonial to indigenous urban environment.

Dakar

Dakar is known for its beauty, modernity, charm, and style. Because of its agreeable climate, excellent location, and urban morphology, Dakar is often described as the Marseilles or Nice of West Africa. But of course this image depends on which part of Dakar one wishes to describe. Dakar is a city of phenomenal contradictions (Fig. 7.14).

The city was founded in 1444, when Portuguese sailors made a small settlement on the tiny island Gorée, located about 1.9 mi. (3 km.) off the Dakar peninsula. In 1588 the Dutch also made the island of Gorée a resting point; the French followed in 1675. None of the settlers, however, ventured onto the mainland until 1857. The Dakar peninsula was settled by indigenous people, and access to it was not easy.

Inevitably, the French forced themselves onto the mainland in 1857 and used Dakar as a refueling and coal-bunkering point, but a number of developments expanded its functions until in a relatively short time Dakar became the most important colonial point on the west coast of Africa. Dakar was preceded by St. Louis at the mouth of the Senegal River as an important trade center after St. Louis was established by the Portuguese in the fifteenth century. In 1885 Dakar was linked to St. Louis by rail, which gave it an added importance as a trading center. Its situation and site advantages as well as its Mediterranean-type climate soon led Dakar to be a focus for a number of colonial functions which France wanted to introduce in the region. In 1898 Dakar was chosen as a naval base, and in 1904 it became the capital of the Federation of French West Africa.

Dakar is situated on the westernmost part of the continent. This gave it an important function as the most strategic point for ships moving between Europe and southern Africa and from Africa to the New World. As a capital of the Federation of French West Africa until 1956, Dakar served the hinterland stretching from the west coast to Mali, Upper Volta, and Niger. Site was also one of the important factors that made Dakar the most colonized city in West Africa. The aforementioned qualities and attributes, combined with Dakar's site on a peninsula at the end of Cape Verde blessed with a moderate climate—unlike that of any of the localities in West Africa—and its protected harbor made Dakar an ideal colony.

The evolution of Dakar's internal structure and spatial organization has an inter-

This was the point of no return. In 1894, the French Assembly voted for a sum of 65,000,000 francs to be spent on mounting a military expedition against the Merina. By January 1895, a force of 15,000 men was assembled at Majunga, consisting of French, colonial and Sakalava units. Nine months later, in September 1895, the queen's palace in Tananarive hoisted the white flag. During the long march to the capital, actual combat claimed less than sixty lives, whilst malaria took almost 6,000. But, having taken the capital at great cost, the French discovered their victory to be hollow. The Merina officers organised rebel units to drive the French out. Despite the fact that the queen signed all the formal documents, accepting the protectorate and recognizing the French conquest, the struggle was not yet over. Internationally, by the act of annexation of 6 August 1896, France had acquired Madagascar as a colony, but it would take another decade of sustained effort for this claim to be made effective within Madagascar.

Notes

Antanosy—A people of south-eastern Madagascar. Their state was one of the most important of early Malagasy states. They were the first people with whom the Fort-Dauphin settlers made contact.

Betsimisaraka Confederation—The unification in the eighteenth century of the various clans of the Zana-Malata (the Euro-po-Malagasy nobility) into a single confederation under King Ratsimilaho.

Indiaman—A large ship engaged in trade with India.

Lazarist—A member of the congregation of the Priests of the Mission founded (1625) by St. Vincent de Paul.

Malagasy—The collective name for the people of Madagascar.

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France in Senegal in the Nineteenth Century: Coastal Trade in the Four Communes

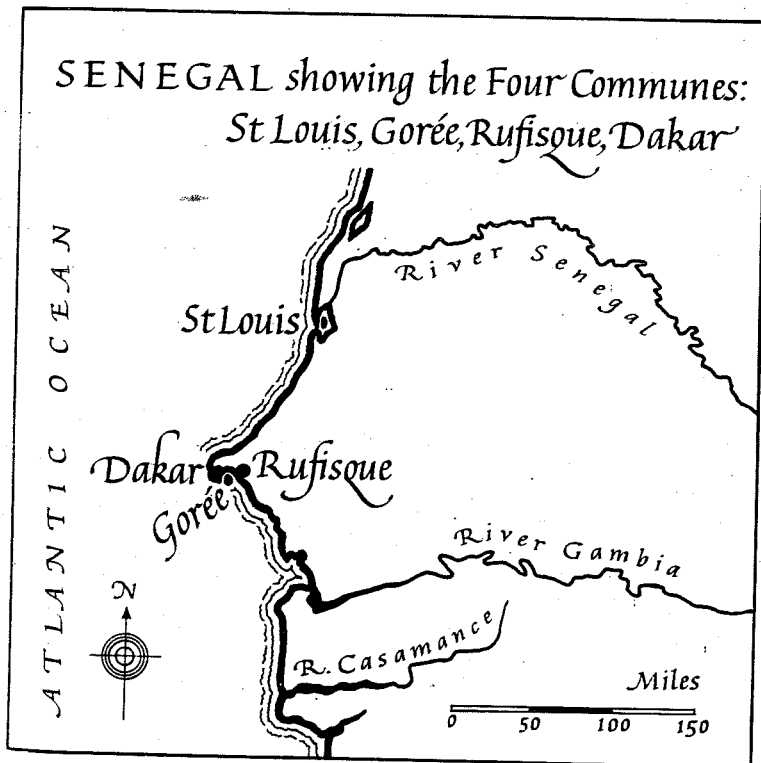
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Tricky 2/4
Nigeria 1969

Geographically and commercially, the foundation of French rule in Senegal is bound to the development of the towns along the coast. These towns, Gorée, St. Louis, Dakar and Rufisque, the Four Communes or Old Towns of Senegal, were each important in their own right during the history of French occupation. Although today their collective importance has been



THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ELECTIVE INSTITUTIONS IN SENEGAL, 1869-1880

BY H. O. IDOWU

WHEN discussing the colonial history of French-speaking West Africa, scholars have a tendency to treat Senegal as a special case and accord it a privileged position among the other colonies. This is not unwarranted, for Senegal was not only France's oldest possession in West Africa, but until the early 1950s it was also economically and politically the most important member of the French West African Federation. The purpose of this paper is to discuss the historical origins of the institutions which featured so prominently in raising this colony to the exceptional status it held among the other members of the Federation.

The institutions with which we are concerned here are the municipal councils, the *conseil général*, and representation in the French Parliament. Since these were typically French institutions, it may be useful first to review their position in the administrative and political organization of France.

The most important representative assemblies in France are the municipal council and the *conseil général* (the two basic local government institutions), and the Parliament. Under the Third Republic the municipal council was an assembly catering for the needs of France's smallest administrative division, the commune. Larger than the commune was the *département* or province, with its departmental assembly known as the *conseil général*. The nation as a whole was represented in a Parliament, which consisted of a Chamber of Deputies and a Senate. Though performing different functions, these three institutions were interrelated, with the local government councils acting, at least in theory, as the necessary training ground for representation in the highest legislature of the land.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century the area which later became known as 'Senegal' was largely a mosaic of independent states.¹ Franco-Senegalese contacts have been said to date back to the fourteenth century,² but it was from the seventeenth century that these contacts became regular. The two leading French settlements in the area—the island of St Louis (which was occupied by French merchants in 1659³) and the island of Goree (which was ceded by the Dutch to the French in 1678)—changed hands several times between the French and the British, especially in the eighteenth century, and were finally captured by the latter during the

¹ H. O. Idowu, 'The Conseil Général in Senegal, 1879-1920' (unpublished Ph.D. thesis, University of Ibadan, June 1966), 1.

² P. Cultru, *Histoire du Sénégal du XV^e Siècle à 1870* (Paris, 1910), 19.

³ Ibid. 41, 42. Cultru gave two alternative dates, 1658 and 1659, but modern writers tend to prefer the latter date.

was radically transformed, especially from the 1890s, with the extensive cultivation of groundnuts.¹⁰

From the economic and administrative points of view, the most important centres in 'Senegal and Dependencies' were St Louis and Goree. They were joined by Rufisque and Dakar, which were gradually emerging as leading economic and political settlements. These four urban centres were known as the *quatre communes*.

Chief among these communes was St Louis. It was the colony's capital and the headquarters of the Northern Region, whose trade it controlled. Though difficult of access from the sea because of the shifting sandbank at the mouth of the Senegal river, it had a good port, and almost all the important commercial firms in the colony were concentrated there. The river constituted a precious commercial artery with the Sudan. Between 1849 and 1866, the general commerce of St Louis increased from 8,500,000 fr. to 19,500,000 fr.¹¹

Goree developed less rapidly than St Louis, for it had no gum trade to sustain its economy. Originally a slave depot, it was compelled by the abolition of the slave trade to seek an outlet in 'legitimate' commerce. Hence, by the 1870s it had developed into a prosperous centre, controlling the commercial activities from the Cape Verde Peninsula to the *rivières du sud*. It was the headquarters and the entrepôt of this region, and the seat of many of the commercial houses operating there. Its commerce grew between 1849 and 1866 from 1,786,000 fr. to 17,740,000 fr.¹²

Rufisque and Dakar also developed less rapidly. Until the 1850s, Rufisque was only a tiny village, but by the 1860s, thanks to the gradual settlement of some of the French merchants based in Goree and the development of the groundnut trade, it began to grow. Strategically situated as the most important coastal outlet for the rich groundnut-producing states of Cayor, Baol and Sine-Saloum, Rufisque came to compete with Goree in the control of the commerce of these states, as well as of the Atlantic coast down to the *rivières du sud*. Its groundnut exports rose from 1,500 tons in 1860 to 9,000 tons in 1870.¹³

Dakar was occupied by French forces in 1857, and like Rufisque it grew as a result of the migration of French merchants established in Goree. One of the distinguishing features of Dakar was its port. Constructed in the 1860s and effectively protected by the Cape Verde Peninsula from the turbulent ocean, the port of Dakar became an international port serving West Africa, South Africa, North and South America. Dakar was to emerge by the beginning of the twentieth century not only as an important

¹⁰ G. Désiré-Vuillemin, 'Un commerce qui meurt: la traite de la gomme dans les escales du Sénégal', *Cahiers d'Outre-mer*, v (1952), 90-4; and Xavier Guiraud, *L'Arachide Sénégalaise* (Paris, 1938), 37.

¹¹ Roger Pasquier, 'Villes du Sénégal au XIX^e siècle', *Revue française d'histoire d'outre-mer*, nos. 168-9 (1960), 387-426.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

SENEGAL

bakılır, buyruklar burada verilir. Burada *dairai seniye* ya da kısaca "hünkâr dairesi" de denirdi.) *||Dairai humayun*, Babilî'de padişaha ayrılan özel salon. (Tanzimat'tan sonra kimi padişahlar, özellikle Abdülmecit, Babilî'ye gelerek burada önemli toplantılara başkanlık ederdi. Ayrıca, Maarifi umumiye meclisi de aylık toplantılarını bu salonda yapardı.) *||Dairai sadaret*, başbakanlık makamı. *||Dairai sâdise*, belediye altını (Beyoğlu) bölümü. (→ ALTINCI DAİREİ BELEDİYE.) *||Dairai umuri askeriye*, BAB'İ SERASKERİ'nin eşanlamıdır.

—Teknol. Belirli işlemlerin gerçekleştirildiği ve elde edilen ürünlerin çeşitli kullanılımları postalara dağıtıldığı tesis ve düzenlerin genel adı. (Örnek: iklimleme dairesi, paketlenme dairesi, sıkıştırılmış hava dairesi vb.)

—TV. *Program dairesi*, bir televizyon kanalında belirli bir yayın türünün (eğlence programları, belgeseller, vb.) seçiminin ve yayınlanmasından sorumlu yönetim bölümü.

—ANSIKL. Marangî. Daire testere makinesi, gövde, tabla, testere ve bir motordan oluşur. Tablanın üstünde testereye koşut olarak devinen bir siper bulunur ve kesilecek parçalar bu siper ile tabla arasına yerleştirilir. Daire testere makinelerinde kullanılan testerelemin çapları 80-80 mm, kalınlıkları 0,8-35 mm, delik çapı ise 10-40 mm arasında değişir. Kesilecek parçanın sert ya da yumuşak, makta ya da lif yönünde oluşuna göre farklı dişler kullanılır.

—Psik. Büyük Britanya'da karşıpsikiyatri akımı içinde ortaya çıkan bu kurum, tedavi görenlerin, özzerkliklerini yavaş yavaş kazanmaları amacıyla güder. Kentel doku içinde yer alan ve herhangi bir apartmandan farklı olmayan tedavi dairesi, genellikle küçük bir grubu (üyelerinin sayısı, altıyı geçmez) barındırır. Psikiyatrlardan, hastabakıcılardan, eğitimcilerden ve sosyal hizmet uzmanlarından oluşan ve üyeleri zaman zaman değişen bir ekip, burada hizmet verir.

Genellikle, kâr amacı gütmeyen özel dernekler tarafından yönetilen tedavi dairelerine, hastalar da mali açıdan katkıda bulunur ve günlük işlerin genel düzenlenmesi, bu dairede kalanlara bırakılır.

Bu kurum, masraflarının az olmasının yanı sıra, barındırdığı hastaların gereksinimlerine çok esnek bir biçimde uyarlan-

ma üstünlüğüne de sahiptir. Ayrıca, psikiyatri hastanesinin yol açtığı edilginliği ve yalnızlığı giderme olanağını ve onların topluma katılmalarını sağlar.

DAİRELENME a. Der. hast. Bazı deri lezyonlarının çok çemberli biçimler oluşturacak tarzda birleşmelerinden doğan daire yayı konumu. (Dairelenme halkalı eritem ve mikoz gibi birçok deri hastalıklarında görülür. İkinci ve üçüncü derece frengilerde özellikle çok belirgindir.)

DAİREN be. (ar. *dā'ire*'den *dā'iren*). *Esk. 1. Dönerek. —2. Dairen-mâdar*, çepçevre, firdolay.

DAİRESEL sıf. 1. Daire ya da bir daire yayı biçiminde olan ya da onu anımsatan şey için kullanılır: *Dairesel alan. —2. Bir daire çizen şey için kullanılır: Dairesel hareket.*

—Der. hast. Ortaları genellikle sağlam olan daire ya da daire parçası biçiminde kümelenmiş deri lezyonlarına denir.

—Fizs. mekân. *Dairesel devinim*, ÇEMBERSEL DEVİNİM'in eşanlamıdır.

DAİREVİ sıf. (ar. *dā'ire* ve *-î*'den *dā'irivî*). *Esk. Daire biçiminde, değirmen.*

DAİREZEN sıf. (ar. *dā'ire* ve fars. *zen*'den *dā'ire-zen*). *Esk. mûz. TEÇLİ'nin eşanlamıdır.*

—Sey. oy. Karagöz oyunlarında, perde arkasında tef çalarak şarkıları söyleyen yarıdak'a eşlik eden kişi. (Yardağın yardımcıları olan dairezen, oyun sırasında gerektiğinde velvele yapar, şarkı da söylerdi.)

DAİRY BELT, ABD'nin süt sanayisi için çok elverişli bölgesine verilen ad. Büyük Göller çevresini, Apalaş dağlarının kuzeyini ve Yeni İngiltere'yi içine alır.

Daisetzü Zan, Japonya'da ulusal park, Hokkaido adasının orta kesiminde, Asahikava'nın G.-D.'sunda.

DAİSNE (Herman THIERY, Johan — denir), hollandaca yazar belçikalı yazar (Gent 1912 - ay. y. 1978). Lampo ile birlikte "büyülügerçekçilik" akımının önde geleni. Tiyatro oyunları, romanlar (*De Man die Zijn Haar Kort Liet Knippen*, 1948), şiirler ve öyküler, dünya edebiyatı üzerine bir deneme (1978) ve romanlaştırılmış özyaşam öyküleri (*Lago Maggiore*, 1957; *Baratzeartea*, 1963) yazdı.

DAİŞİ, Büyük Üstat anlamında japonca

ad. Sanskritçe *Mahasatva* ya da *Mahast-hamaprapta*'nın eşanlamıdır; çoğunlukla Amitabha ve Avalokitesvara'ya birlikte gösterilen Mahayana buddhacılığı'nın ünlü bodhisatva'sı.

DAİTO, Japonya'da (Honşu) kent, Osaka'nın doğu banliyösünde; 122 800 nüf.

Dai-Viêt Su-Ky Toan Thu (Büyük Vi-êt'in tüm tarihi), XIII. yy'dan XV. yy'a kadar çince olarak kalemle alınan ve 1697'de yayımlanan vietnam yıllıkları.

DAİX (Pierre), fransız yazar ve gazeteci (İvry-sur-Seine 1922). 1939'da Komünist parti'sine girdi, Mauthausen'e sürüldü, Lettres françaises dergisinin başyazarlığını yaptı (1948-1972), 1969'da partiden ayrıldı. Romancı ve eleştirmen olan Daix, Aragon üzerine, Fransız Komünist parti'si üzerine, SSCB ve "Prag baharı" üzerine yazdığı inceleme yazılarında, Soljenitsin'i Batıda tanıtan *Ivan Denisoviç'in hayatında bir gün*'ün önsözündeki çizgiyi sürdürdü. Ayrıca, Picasso üzerine çeşitli incelemeleri de vardır.

DAİYAN a. (ar. *dā'î*'nin fars. çoğ. *dā'î-yan*). *Esk. 1. Dua edenler, duacı olanlar. —2. Dâiyân-ı devlet*, devlete dua edenler; din bilginleri.

DAİYE a. (ar. *du'ā* ya da *da'vel*'ten *dā'îye*). *Esk. Neden, hareket geçirici duygu ya da etken, istek, dürtü, hirs: Dâiyeyi istiklal* (özgürlük arzusu). *Dâiyeyi taferrüd* (benzersiz olma isteği). *Dâiyeyi tafevvük* (üstünlük isteği).

DAJBOG ya da **DAMBOG**, eski Doğu Slavları'nın mitolojisinde Güneş tanrısı.

DAK a. (ar. *daqq*). *Esk. 1. Çalma, vurma, vuruş: Dakk-ı bab* (kapı çalma). —2. Ezme, toz haline getirme. —3. *Dakk etmek*, vurmak, çalmak, ezmek. —4. *Men dakkı dukka*, başkasının kapısını çalanın kapısı çalınır; "eden bulur" anlamında kullanılır.

—Folk. G.-D. Anadolu bölgesinde, özellikle Urfa, Mardin, Diyarbakır ve çevresinde, daha çok kadınların çeşitli yerlerine yaptıkları bir tür dövme. (DEK de denir.) [Bk. *ansikl. böl.*]

—ANSIKL. Dak, genellikle çocuk daha 3-4 aylıkken yapılır. Dak yapmak için çıra ismi, yeni doğum yapmış ve kızı olmuş bir kadının sütüyle karıştırılır. Çocuğun dak yapılacak yeri, istenen şekilde göre bir iğneyle sık sık dürtülerek kanatılır. Kanatılan yere yapılan karışım sürülür. Birkaç hafta sonra dak istenen biçimi alır. Dak en çok kadınların dudak, alın, burun, gerdan, yanak, göğüs, kol ve bacaklarına yapılır. Yapılan daklar çeşitli biçimlerde ve her birinin ayrı bir anlamı vardır. En çok artı, çarpı, nokta, üçgen, yarım ay, tarak, çiçek ve değişik geometrik şekiller uygulanır. Bunların genellikle birkaçı bir arada yapılır. Az rastlanmakla birlikte erkeklerde de görülür, erkek dakları genellikle şakak ve burun uçlarında birer nokta ya da yanaklarda tekli çiftli birer benek biçimindedir. Kollarda, göğüste sılah, yılan, kurt vb. biçiminde daklara da rastlanır.

Dakların kadınlara güzelliğe, erkeklere yiğitlik verdiğine inanılır.

DAK a. Hindistan'ın Ganj nehrinde XIX. yy'da posta ulaşımı için kullanılan sandal.

DAKAIK → DAKAYIK.

Dakaik ül-hakaik, Kemalpaşazade'nin farsça-türkçe sözlüğü (XVI. yy.). Sözlüğe eşanlamlı ve benzer 400 kadar farsça sözcüğün türkçedeki anlam ve kullanış farkları açıklanmıştır. Sadrazam makul İbrahim Paşa adına düzenlenen yapıtın bir nüshası Nuruosmaniye kütüphanesinde (no. 4751).

DAKAR, Senegal'in başkenti ve Cap-Vert bölgesinin merkezi; 978 000 nüf.

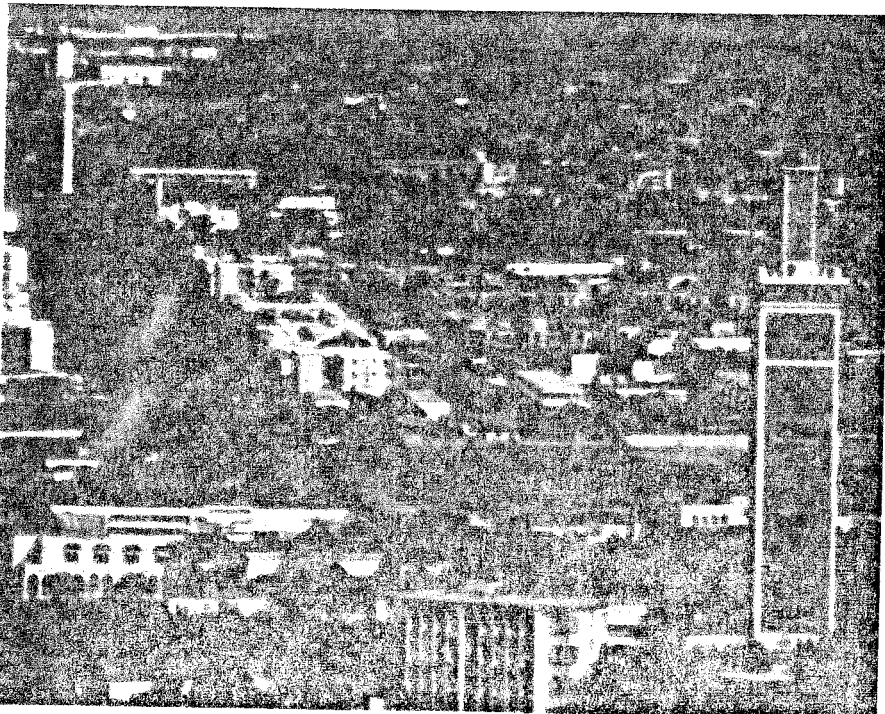
• COĞRAFYA. Açık denizin solgunlanından etkilenmeyen derin bir koyun kıyısın-



Nico Nasari

Johan Daisne (1974'te)

Dakar'dan bir görünüm



Wahrin-A.A.

min in the diet of cows, summer milk usually has more than winter milk. In recent years some commercial producers have fortified milk with the addition of vitamins and sometimes of iron.

DAIRY INDUSTRY ORGANIZATIONS

Types of organizations

The dairy industry is organized in rural and urban areas on a local, national, and international basis. The organizations represent farmers, processors, distributors, suppliers, engineers, educators, industrial and research scientists.

The International Dairy Federation, with headquarters in Brussels, consists of member countries throughout the world. It sponsors an International Dairy Congress at four-year intervals, the 18th such congress having been held in Sydney, Australia, in 1970. The 19th congress is scheduled for New Delhi, India, in 1974. The congresses include reviews of research and industrial progress and exhibits of new dairy industry equipment.

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Rome, and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), New York, have made significant contributions to international dairying. Their attention has been directed especially toward increasing the production and utilization of milk in the less developed countries. FAO has sponsored studies in production, processing, and distribution of milk and its products. UNICEF has been the motivating force for establishing a dairy industry in many underdeveloped countries. One of these is India, where large, modern processing plants have been set up to process locally produced milk or to reconstitute milk from donated or purchased milk fat and powder. Domestic milk production is increasing in India, and part of the pasteurized milk is provided free to children in the larger cities through UNICEF auspices.

An outstanding example of a UNICEF-aided activity in India is the Bombay Milk Scheme, which furnishes pasteurized milk for the people of Bombay. Two hundred miles (about 300 kilometres) north of Bombay at Anand is Amul Dairy, a milk-processing cooperative that has developed a daily milk intake of 500,000 litres milked from water buffalo. Under agreement with UNICEF, 200,000 litres of this milk is shipped to Worly Dairy in Bombay for distribution in the city milk stations, the remainder being processed into powder, concentrated milks, and cheese. Amul Dairy operates a feed mill and offers complete veterinary services for its members. A successful example of a complete food-producing unit, Amul Dairy is being copied in other parts of India with assistance from UNICEF, the Indian government, and some of the large milk-producing countries of the world. These organizations have sponsored the Indian Dairy Development Board (Anand) and the Indian Dairy Corporation (Baroda), which derive support from the sale of milk from donated butter oil and milk powder.

The kind of national and local dairy organizations within a country vary widely. They are sponsored by governments, farmer cooperative groups, industrial processors, suppliers, or marketers, and institutional research and development organizations.

The first cooperative artificial breeding association was organized in Denmark in 1936. There are now many such associations, which use a few highly selected bulls to breed large numbers of cows.

Regulatory agencies operate in all advanced countries, supported by either local or national governments. The dairy industry has always been strictly regulated because it is concerned with a basic but highly perishable food in which contaminating organisms can grow quickly to dangerous numbers. Most municipalities require inspection of the cattle, the farm, trucks, and factories.

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(B.H.We.)

Dakar

Dakar, capital of Senegal, is situated close to Africa's westernmost point. Its strategic and impressive site, and the importance of its port and airport, make it one of Africa's major cities. From 1904 to 1959 it was the capital of French West Africa, and from 1959 to 1961 of the Mali Federation. The name comes from *dakhar*, a Wolof name for the tamarind tree, as well as the name of a coastal village inhabited by members of the local Lebu tribe, which lies south of what is now the first pier. The population of the metropolitan area is about 660,000.

History. European settlement in the Dakar area began when the Dutch bought the islet of Gorée, near Dakar Point, in 1617; it was captured by the French in 1677. In Anglo-French wars, Gorée was taken by the British five times; in peacetime it was a calling point for French East Indian ships, a centre of the slave trade, and, finally, a base for the suppression of the slave trade.

The mainland was occupied by France in 1857. A pier was built on Dakar Point, and in 1866 French steamships serving South America began to call there to take on coal. The next impetus to development came with the opening in 1885 of West Africa's first railway, from Saint-Louis to Dakar. The object was to replace Saint-Louis, the port for the then important Senegal Valley, with the better port of Dakar. The railway achieved this, but unexpectedly did far more for Dakar and Senegal by stimulating the cultivation of peanuts (groundnuts) in the vicinity of its track. The increase in trade led to an extension of the jetty in 1892 and to the building of the port's first breakwater.

Anglo-French rivalries in Africa and British troubles in South Africa caused France in 1898 to decide to establish a naval base at Dakar. As a result, a northern breakwater was built to enclose a large deepwater harbour. The southern jetty was again extended, and a dry dock provided. In 1904 Dakar replaced Gorée as the federal capital of French West Africa. Two more southern piers were built between 1904 and 1910, and other facilities were improved. By 1914 Dakar was a well-equipped port and pleasantly planned town, with a population of almost 24,000.

World War I brought a great increase in the tonnage of shipping using the port; this increase was partly maintained after the war by the opening in 1924 of the Dakar-Bamako-Koulikoro railway line to the French Sudan (now Mali). The railway brought new transit trade to the port, and peanut cultivation was again stimulated in both countries. Between 1926 and 1933 two piers were added near the landward end of the northern breakwater especially for peanut export, supplemented in the later 1930s by the installation of pipelines for the export of peanut oil. These improvements killed the port of Rufisque, about 17 miles to the east, as a peanut-shipping competitor to Dakar. A fuelling pier was also built on Dakar's northern breakwater. Just before World War II the original pier on the southern jetty was further improved, and the breakwater was equipped to discharge oil tankers and refuel other vessels. By 1936 the town's population was almost 93,000.

During World War II Dakar, like all of French West Africa, recognized the authority of the Vichy administration of France in 1940, and the efforts of the Free French, under the leadership of General de Gaulle, to

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THE FORMATION OF THE GOVERNMENT GENERAL OF FRENCH WEST AFRICA

By C. W. NEWBURY

FRENCH colonial history, during the last twenty years of the nineteenth century, was marked by two significant developments—a steady devolution of executive power from Paris to administrators abroad, and the creation of the Ministry for the Colonies in 1894.¹ The basic reason for these changes was simply pressure of work. As communications with an expanding empire improved, the tendency to over-centralize the management of colonial affairs placed an excessive burden on the colonial section of the Ministry for the Navy. The appointment of an Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies who was responsible to a variety of ministers in the 1880's had provided no solution to the volume of business brought from Africa and Asia by the cable and the mail-steamer. Indeed, the example of Algeria where officials had been closely bound to government departments in Paris since 1871 had showed that the formulation of coherent colonial policy under these conditions was too often frustrated by divided responsibilities and changing politicians. Towards the zenith of French expansion, therefore, a single ministry took charge of all territories except North Africa; and its first task was to apply to other areas the framework of federal administration set up in Indo-China some eight years previously. No longer were the colonies dependent for directives on a sub-department of the French Navy that had founded and protected them. The heterogeneous posts and annexed territories were grouped, as far as pacification and diplomatic conventions would permit, under governors-general who were at once military pro-consuls of empire and civil representatives of republican presidents.

The example of the Union of Indo-China and the findings of a Senate Commission on Algeria in the early 1890's accounted for much in the West and Equatorial Africa experiments.² But, in practice, there was less slavish conformity to administrative assimilation than the policy of colonial federation might suggest. The timing of administrative reform was largely the product of local circumstances and the rule, laid down under the Second Empire, that the majority of French colonies were to be governed by distinct legislation.³ Economic and judicial assimilation were other

¹ Pierre Ma, *L'Organisation du Ministère des Colonies* (Paris, 1910), 160-8; Louis Rolland et al., *Législation et Finances Coloniales* (Paris, 1930), 64-70.

² For the reports of the Commission on Algeria, presided over by Jules Ferry, see Jules Cambon, *Le Gouvernement Général de l'Algérie* (Paris, 1918), *passim*.

³ *Sénatus-consulte*, 3 May 1854; G. François, H. Mariol, *Législation coloniale* (Paris, 1929), 91.

désannexion placed most of the interior, other than the river posts, under indirect rule. Most important, communications between Saint-Louis and the Soudan were assured; and General Faidherbe's old plan for a chain of military and commercial posts was realized as far as Bamako on the Niger. By then, too, French administration in the Soudan had officially begun with the creation of the *Haut-Fleuve* territory under the political and military control of an army officer responsible to the Governor of Senegal.⁷

Opposition to further French expansion north-west of Bamako centred around Segou, the capital of the remnant states of the empire of El Hadj Omar and his son Ahmadou.⁸ South of Bamako, the brigand cavalry of the Mandé opportunist, Samory, prohibited regular communication by land with the Ivory Coast.⁹ In the Fouta Djallon area of Guinea, the Peul chiefdoms constituted a solid Muslim hierarchy which paid little regard to a French protectorate treaty signed in 1881.

Operations against Ahmadou and Samory and negotiations with the Fouta Djallon Almamys were lengthy and expensive. Moreover, they severely tested the weak links between the military administration of the *Haut-Fleuve* (or the French Soudan as it was officially known after 1891) and the civil administration of the coastal colonies. In the view of colonial under-secretaries of the early 1890's, army officers were merely on loan to the Governor of Senegal. But the army was a difficult servant. Decrees aimed at constraining the Commandant of the Soudan to his civil duties at Kayes or Bamako were ignored. Colonel Archinard who had run the Soudan since 1888 corresponded directly with Paris, took the field against Ahmadou and Samory on his own initiative, and sought advice from Saint-Louis rarely. Unimpeded by distant officials on the coast or in France, he conquered the Upper Niger between Segou and Siguiri and drove Ahmadou northwards towards Niore.¹⁰ At the height of his African career he was recalled; and in November 1893, to weaken the hand of his subordinates, the Soudan was placed under a civil governor, Grodet, whose permission was required for military campaigns. During this uneasy partnership between the governor and the lieutenant-colonels, the empire of El Hadj Omar was dismembered, and Ahmadou was replaced by his brother as Emir of Macina, under a French resident. As a result of the

⁷ Haut Commissariat, Dakar, Série G/1/195, 'Notices générales sur le Soudan'; Jean P. Frantz, *Étude sur le Soudan Français* (Paris, 1907), 28-39.

⁸ Paramountcy over El Hadj Omar's Fulani and Toucouleur states of the Upper Senegal and Niger was disputed, but finally went, in the 1860's, to his son Ahmadou. The best unpublished history of the area is in Haut Commissariat, G/1/63, 'Notices sur El Hadj Omar' MS. 1878. See too, Alphonse Gouilly, *L'Islam dans l'Afrique Occidentale Française* (Paris, 1952), 72-6.

⁹ The Almamys, Samory, was an intelligent brigand who carved out his fief in Upper French Guinea. It was never an empire—in the sense of the earlier Sudanic states—but rather a nomadic court which lived off and recruited from the local populations, leaving some external forms of Islam behind it. See, Gouilly, *op. cit.* 80-1; A. Mévil, *Samory* (Paris, 1899).

¹⁰ Jacques Méniand, *Les Pionniers du Soudan avant, avec et après Archinard, 1879-1894*, 2 vols. (Paris, 1931), II, 470, and map, 450; Frantz, *op. cit.* 42-5.