

[REPORTING
... A REVOLUTION
(CONTINUED)]

PHOTOGRAPHY EXHIBITION

FEBRUARY 12TH TO FEBRUARY 19TH 2012



Of the Arab Spring, which enthralled and astonished the world, the events in Egypt have been perhaps the most riveting. It was unthinkable that a massive uprising would be launched on a preset date by young activists via social media sites and even more unthinkable that it would eventually lead to the downfall of a repressive 30 year regime. For 18 days, millions around the world were captivated by the fascinating images of those young rebels fighting for their freedom. Egyptian independent media played an unprecedented role in exposing incredible scenes of struggle, passion and sacrifice.

The documentary feature "Reporting ...a revolution", directed by Bassam Mortada and produced by Al-Masry Media Corporation, Cairo, is an 18-day biography of six reporters covering the uprising. Duty bound to report, while emotionally charged to revolt, these young Egyptian journalists who grew up under the Mubarak regime's corrupt authoritarian rule suddenly found themselves witnessing and shaping a historical revolt that would change their lives and the history of their country forever.

On the evening of January 28th hundreds were killed and thousands injured. Yet, Nora, Samah, Shaymaa, Ahmed, Mostafa and Ahmed Abdel Fatah lived to tell their stories. The accompanying photography exhibition "Reporting ...a revolution (continued)" charts the biography of this nation by displaying moments of the infamous 18 days (January 25th to February 11th 2011) as well as the controversial events after the fall of Mubarak: The sectarian violence in Imbaba (May 2011), the confrontations between army and residents in Abaseya (July 2011), the first day of Ramadan in Tahrir Square (August 2011), the attacks on the Israeli

embassy (September 2011), the five days of battle in Mohammed Mahmoud Street (November 2011), the Parliamentary elections (November 2011 to January 2012) and the cabinet sit-in attack (December 2011).

An independent newspaper, Al-Masry Al-Youm depends on the work of its photographers to supply live images of controversial events. Young, driven and talented, they have documented key events in the past 8 years of their country's history. Each with a different style and artistic expression, the photography department's 27 photojournalists cover crucial events no matter what the risk, informing public opinion and spotlighting numerous injustices. This courage and artistic talent has not gone unnoticed, garnering them local and international awards.

The exhibition presents photographs by Amr Abd Alla, Fouad Elgarnousy, Mohamed El Garnousy, Hazem Abd El Hamid, Mohamed Abdel Ghani, Ahmed El Masry, Aly El Malky, Mohamed El Shamy, Hossam Fadl, Namir Galal, Ahmed Hayman, Mohamed Hesham, Mohamed Hossam El Din, Mohamed Khaled, Mohamed Maarouf, Kismet El Sayed, Mahmoud Taha, Tarek Wagih and Mohamed Abdel Wahab.

It also features short videos produced by Al-Masry Al-Youm's multimedia department and made by various video journalists, some of which were featured in the documentary film.

"Reporting ...a revolution (continued)" is a year's journey tracking a nation's pursuit of liberty. The exhibition also serves as a tribute to the role of independent media in oppressed societies seeking freedom.

Mass protests were staged across Egypt on January 25th 2011 - Police Day. Protesters shouted slogans of "Bread, Freedom, Social Justice". Protests peaked on January, 28th which later became known as 'Friday of Anger'. Dozens were killed. After central security troops failed to disperse the crowd of protesters, armed forces were deployed to secure certain business and government buildings. Mass rallies gathered in Tahrir Square demanding the end of the current regime. Protesters did not give an inch until President Hosni Mubarak stepped down and handed over power to the military.



[JANUARY 25TH REVOLUTION]

Mohamed Hossam El Din . Protester covering his eye and trying to breathe as central security troops fire tear gas to disperse protesters, Tahrir Square, January 25th, 2011.

[JANUARY 25TH REVOLUTION]



Ahmed El Masry . Tahrir Square, downtown, January 26th, 2011 .



[JANUARY 25TH REVOLUTION]

Amr Abd Alla . Hundreds protest against violence by security forces against peaceful protesters, January 26th, 2011.

[JANUARY 25TH REVOLUTION]



Mohamed Abdel Ghani . Empty tear gas canisters, Suez, January 27th, 2011 .



[JANUARY 25TH REVOLUTION]

Amr Abd Alla . Protester burning picture of ousted President Hosni Mubarak during Friday of Anger protests, Cairo, January 28th, 2011 .



Kismet El Sayed . Security forces opposing protesters with tear gas and water cannons to prevent them from reaching Tahrir Square during Friday of Anger protests, Qasr al-Nile, Cairo, January 28th, 2011

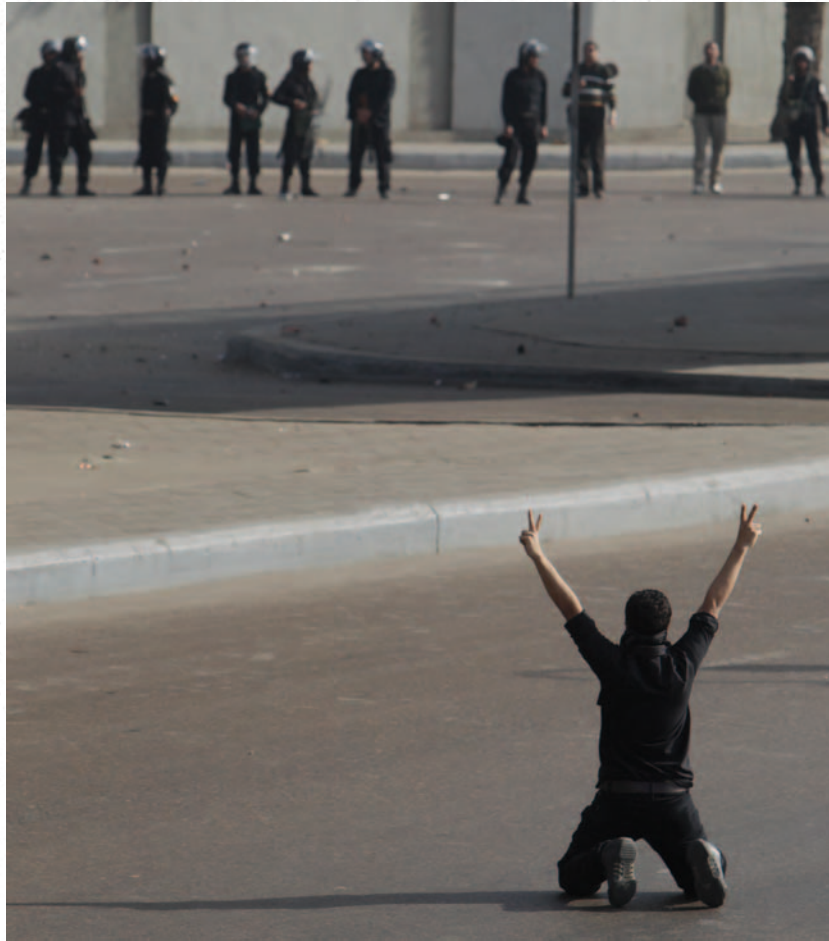


[JANUARY 25TH REVOLUTION]

Ahmed El Masry . Security forces using water cannons to prevent protesters from reaching Tahrir Square during Friday of Anger protests, Qasr al-Nil Bridge, Cairo, January 28th, 2011. However, the march to Tahrir was not stopped.

[JANUARY 25TH REVOLUTION]

Kismet El Sayed . Central security troops fire water cannons on praying protesters to prevent them from reaching Tahrir Square, January 28th, 2011.



[JANUARY 25TH REVOLUTION]

Amr Abd Alla . Friday of Anger protester, Cairo. January 28th, 2011 .

[JANUARY 25TH REVOLUTION]

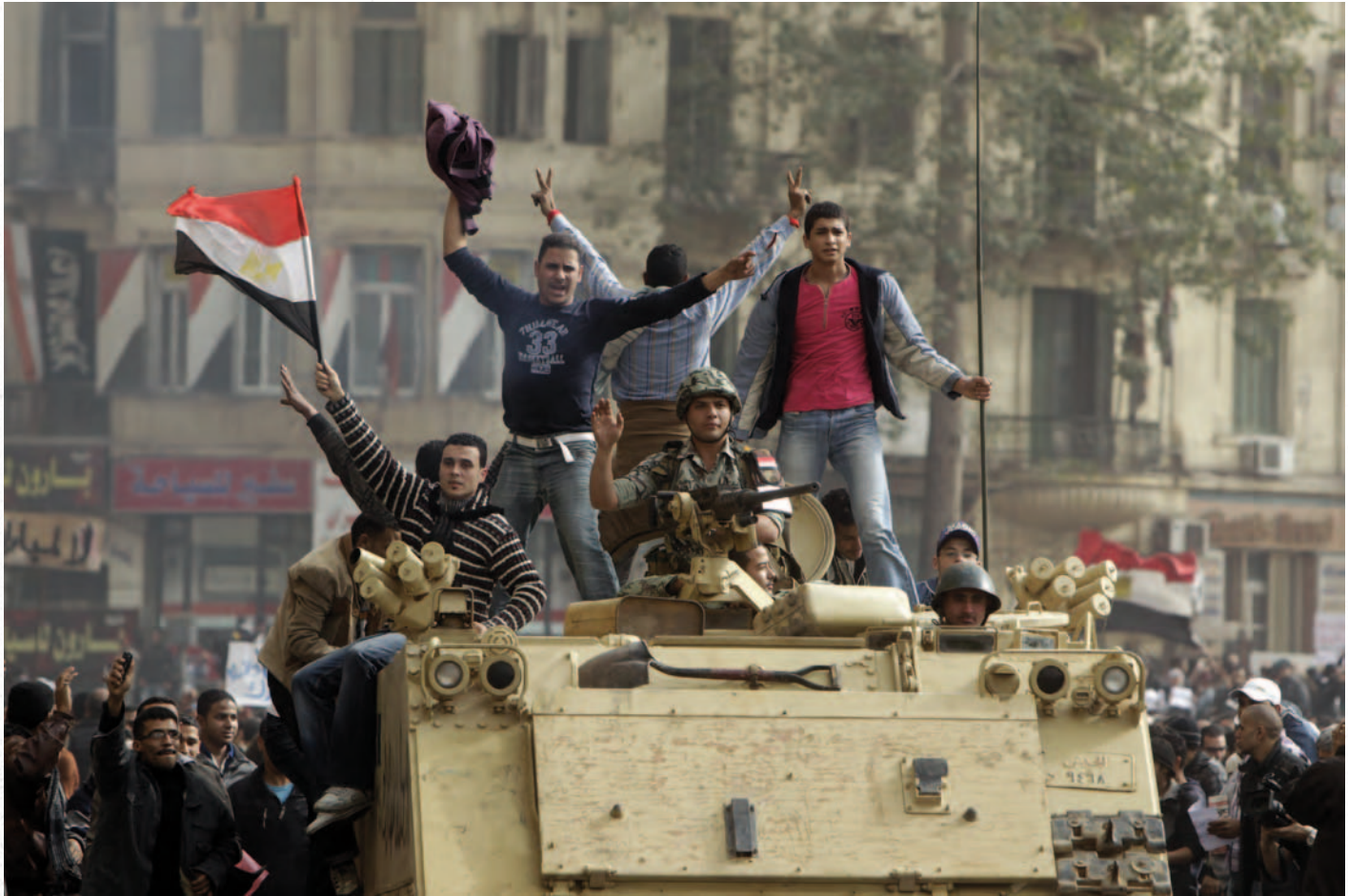


Amr Abd Alla . Protester holding an empty tear gas canister fired by central security troops to disperse protesters, Cairo, January 28th, 2011 .



[JANUARY 25TH REVOLUTION]

Fouad Elgarnousy . Protester holding an empty tear gas canister fired by central security troops to disperse protesters, Cairo, January 28th, 2011 .



Fouad Elgarnousy . Protester extinguishing fire which completely destroyed armored vehicle. Tahrir Square, downtown, January 29th, 2011.



[JANUARY 25TH REVOLUTION]

Mahmoud Taha . Thousands of citizens welcoming military and its armored vehicles, Alexandria, January 29th, 2011. Police withdrew from its positions on January 28th, leaving armed forces in charge of security.

[JANUARY 25TH REVOLUTION]



Mohamed Hossam El Din . Protester holding empty tear gas canisters fired by security troops at peaceful protesters, Cairo, January 30th, 2011 .



[JANUARY 25TH REVOLUTION]

Ahmed El Masry . Protester holding a photo of Mubarak depicted as Hitler while others hold banners demanding his resignation, Tahrir Square, February 1st, 2011.



Fouad Elgarnousy . Protesters taking cover behind tanks and barriers during violent clashes with thugs, Abdel Moneim Riyad Square, February 3rd, 2011 .



[JANUARY 25TH REVOLUTION]

Fouad Elgarnousy . Military jets flying over Tahrir Square during a million strong protest march two days after thugs had attacked Tahrir Square leaving dozens killed and hundreds injured, February 4th, 2011.



Ahmed Hayman . Hundreds of thousands of protesters performing Friday prayers during the million strong protest which demanded resignation of President Hosni Mubarak, February 4th, 2011 .



[JANUARY 25TH REVOLUTION]

Kismet El Sayed . Protester holding photo of his son who died during Friday of Anger protests, Tahrir Square, February 8th, 2011.



Mohamed Hossam El Din . Protester wearing empty tear gas canisters, February 10th, 2011.



[JANUARY 25TH REVOLUTION]

Mohamed Hossam El Din . Protester holding anti-regime banner while another injured protester sits on the ground, Tahrir Square, February 10th, 2011 .

[JANUARY 25TH REVOLUTION]

Mohamed Maarouf . A doctor writing "Go!" on the ground, Tahrir Square, February 10th, 2011 .



[JANUARY 25TH REVOLUTION]

Amr Abd Alla . An armed forces personnel, Cairo, 29 January, 2011.

After the police had turned the streets over to pro-regime thugs as punishment for the Friday of Anger protests, the Egyptian people welcomed the intervention of the armed forces.

Curfew was imposed and thugs were arrested. When Mubarak resigned and handed over power to the Supreme Council of Armed Forces (SCAF), people staged mass rallies to celebrate his fall. The respect paid by the military to the martyrs of the protests in their third public statement did much to build people's confidence and trust in them. However, this confidence was short-lived as protests were outlawed, activists were arrested and brought before military courts. Violence continues to this day, confirming once again that army barracks are the best place for military and that SCAF's policies have failed. This is emphasized by sectarian incidents in Atfeeh and Imbaba as well as those in Maspero , when armored vehicles ran over protesters, leaving dozens killed and hundreds injured.

Mass protests were staged on the first anniversary of the January 25th revolution, demanding an end to military rule and an immediate handover of power.



[PEOPLE & THE ARMY]

Hazem Abd El Hamid . Protester embracing soldier when armed forces took charge of security after police had withdrawn from its positions, January 29th, 2011.



Amr Abd Alla . Protester holding banner expressing unity between people and the armed forces, Tahrir Square, January 31st, 2011.



[PEOPLE & THE ARMY]

Fouad Elgarnousy . Soldier on tank given bananas by protesters, Tahrir Square, February 1st, 2011.



Ahmed El Masry . Protester holding Egyptian flag on "Friday of Challenge", Tahrir Square, February 11th, 2011 .



Amr Abd Alla . Child giving flower to soldier, February 12th, 2011.



Amr Abd Allah . Children waving Egyptian flag from tank during celebrations of Mubarak's resignation, Tahrir Square, February 12th, 2011 .



[PEOPLE & THE ARMY]

Amr Abd Alla . Hundreds of thousands of protesters performing Friday prayers while guarded by armed forces, Tahrir Square, February 25th, 2011 .
Protesters demanded the dismissal of corrupt former regime figures and Prime Minister Ahmed Shafiq's cabinet.



Mahmoud Khaled . Soldier praying beside protesters on top of an armored vehicle, Tahrir Square, February 25th, 2011 .



[PEOPLE & THE ARMY]

Mohamed Maarouf . Soldiers praying beside protesters on top of armored vehicle, Tahrir Square, February 25th, 2011 .



Mohamed Hossam El Din . A protester sleeping under the tank to prevent it from proceeding into Tahrir Square during the sit-in February 6th 2011.

On April 6th a peaceful protest march from Tahrir Square to the Defense Ministry was called to reinforce the revolution's demands. Armed forces tried to block the march with barriers and razor wire in Abbasseya to prevent it from reaching the ministry. Residents hurled stones and Molotov cocktails at protesters triggering bloody clashes. One person was killed, dozens were injured.



Ali El Malky . Armed forces cordoning off Al-Nour mosque to hinder a march against headquarters of the ruling Supreme Council of Armed Forces (SCAF), Abbasseyya, Cairo, July 23rd, 2011.



Tarek Wagih - Protester in front of graffiti depicting Mubarak as a puppeteer, Tahrir Square, July 24th, 2011.

26 political groups decided to suspend their Tahrir Square sit-in throughout Ramadan. However, some protesters remained. Military police and central security troops attacked them to forcibly end the sit-in. Dozens were arrested.



[ENDING TAHRIR SIT-IN, RAMADAN]

Mohamed Maarouf . Soldiers walking over destroyed protesters' tents, Tahrir Square, August 1st, 2011.

[ISRAELI EMBASSY CLASHES]

Hundreds of protesters marched from Tahrir Square to the Israeli embassy. After smashing the barrier in front of it, they broke in and took down the Israeli flag. Protesters then headed to Giza Security department and tried to burn it down, but security forces fired tear gas bombs to disperse them. Dozens were arrested on charges of damaging public property, assaulting police and causing a diplomatic incident.



[ISRAELI EMBASSY CLASHES]

Amr Abd Alla . Armed forces arresting protester on the second day of clashes between protesters and security troops, Israeli embassy, Giza, September 10th, 2011 .



Amr Abd Alla . Soldier arresting protester attempting to break into Israeli embassy, Giza, September 10th, 2011.



[ISRAELI EMBASSY CLASHES]

Mohamed Elgarnousy . Major General Mamdouh Shahin (left), member of the ruling Supreme Council of Armed Forces (SCAF), leaving the High Court of Justice after meeting with Abdel Moez Ibrahim, president of the Cairo Appeal Court, Cairo, September 20th, 2011. During Shahin's visit dozens of law school graduates protested outside, calling on Field Marshal Mohamed Hussein Tantawi, head of SCAF, to recognize their demands.

Fierce clashes erupted as central security troops forcibly ended a sit-in staged in Tahrir Square. More protesters headed to the square to face security troops which withdrew to protect the interior ministry. Conflict moved on to Mohamed Mahmoud Street, which links the square to the ministry. Clashes lasted for days, during which security forces fired tear gas and rubber pellets at protesters. 42 people were killed, hundreds were injured. Protests against police were staged in several districts. Armed forces then built a cement barrier to put an end to the fighting.



[MOHAMED MAHMOUD CLASHES]

Namir Galal . Soldiers in gas masks standing behind razor wire in front of interior ministry, downtown, Cairo, November 22ND, 2011.

[MOHAMED MAHMOUD CLASHES]



Amr Abd Alla . Hundreds of protesters staging sit-in against violence by central security troops, Tahrir Square, Cairo, November 22nd, 2011.



[MOHAMED MAHMOUD CLASHES]

Mohamed Hossam El Din - Soldiers resting beneath anti-military slogans, Mohamed Mahmoud Street, downtown, Cairo, November 24th, 2011.

Following the January 25th revolution Egypt saw its first real parliamentary elections. The formerly ruling National Democratic Party disappeared from the political scene after dominating it for more than three decades. High turnout - estimated at an unprecedented 60 percent - was witnessed in elections which saw heavy rivalry among several political parties.



Mohamed Abdel Wahab . A poster reading "I will vote so Egypt will be better" hanging outside a polling station secured by armed forces during first round of parliamentary poll, Cairo, November 29th, 2011.

[CABINET INCIDENTS]

Bloody clashes erupted as the army forcibly ended a sit-in staged by martyrs' families before cabinet on Friday December 16th, 2011. Incidents escalated as the armed forces started to use live ammunition. 17 people were killed, hundreds were injured and dozens of political activists were arrested.



[CABINET INCIDENTS]

Mohamed El Shamy . Soldiers arresting female protester during Cabinet clashes, downtown, Cairo, December 16th, 2011 .



Amr Abd Alla . Protesters performing prayers, Sheikh Reyhan Street, Cairo, December 16th, 2011.



[CABINET INCIDENTS]

Ahmed El Masry . Two soldiers arresting and beating protester, downtown, December 17th, 2011.



Ahmed El Masry . Female protester being beaten, stripped and dragged by armed forces while another is being beaten by another group, downtown, December 17th, 2011 .



[CABINET INCIDENTS]

Ahmed El Masry . Two soldiers arresting and beating protester, downtown, December 17th, 2011 .



Amr Abd Alla . Armed forces chasing protesters, Cabinet, downtown, December 17th, 2011.



[CABINET INCIDENTS]

Amr Abd Alla . Protesters signaling to soldiers to desist from behind razor wire in front of Cabinet, downtown, December 18th, 2011.



Amr Abd Alla . Citizen passing in front of anti-SCAF graffiti outside Cabinet, downtown, December 21st, 2011.



[CABINET INCIDENTS]

Hossam Fadi . Protester holding pro-SCAF banners with armored vehicles in the background, Abbasseya, Cairo December 21st, 2011.



Amr Abd Alla . In front of cabinet near Tahrir Square on December 16th, 2011. That Friday, demonstrators throwing stones clashed with troops wielding truncheons and electric prods in Central Cairo, in the worst outbreak of violence since the beginning of Egypt's first free elections in six decades.

The revolution's slogan was «Bread, Freedom and Social Justice»; 914 martyrs gave their life and more than 4000 people lost one or both eyes fighting for the Egyptian revolution from January 25th on up to now.

I am an Egyptian man who is witnessing history in the first person for the first time in his life, not just reading about it in history books. I am a part of the change that is taking place in my country and being a photojournalist gives me the chance to document this.

I believe that pictures carry a lot of stories that need to be shared with the world. Stories of the people who were part of their country's present and hope for a better future, some of them losing a close relative, some losing their eyes. It's the untold stories of the Revolution that the media never focuses on.

This has to be known by all and shared with everyone, as the consequences of the violence will last forever.

Ahmed Hayman



Laila Marzouk, Mother of Khaled Said.

Khaled Said, 28 years old, one of the main sparks of the revolution, was beaten to death by the Egyptian Security forces in Alexandria on June 6th, 2010.



The statue of Umm Kulthum, the greatest female singer in Arab music history, wearing an eye patch. Protesters put eye patches on all statues as a tribute to those who lost their eyes.



A graffiti in Mohamed Mahmoud Street showing portraits of several random real living persons who lost their eyes fighting for the Egyptian Revolution.



Mary holding a picture of herself with her brother Mina Danial, a 21 year old student who was shot in the neck and killed on the October 9th 2011, in front of the State TV building "Maspero".



Engineer Ashraf Omara, who lost his left eye late November in the Mohamed Mahmoud Street events, in front of the graffiti depicting his ordeal.



[LIBERATION]

A portrait of the father of Ahmed Khalifa who was killed by a bullet on « Friday of Fury », january 28th, 2011.



A graffiti showing a portrait of Mohamed El Shenawy, a police officer who was accused of targeting the eyes of protesters. He was named « the Eye Hunter ». "Wanted by the Egyptian people" is written above his picture.



[LIBERATION]

Bassem Wardany, 21 years old. He lost his left eye to a rubber bullet that stuck in the wound in Mohamed Mahmoud Street November 21st, 2011.

[ONE YEAR AFTER - 2012]

2012... continued



[ONE YEAR AFTER - 2012]

Ahmed Hayman . Demonstrators gather during a protest to mark the first anniversary of 25th Jan, demanding the army to hand power to civilians at Tahrir square, Cairo, January 25th, 2012.

[ONE YEAR AFTER - 2012]



Mohamed Hesham . Protestors during January 25th, 2012 wearing masks of martyrs Khaled Said, Mina Daniel, Sheikh Emad Effat and Ahmed Harara while marching from Shubra to Tahrir Square.



[ONE YEAR AFTER - 2012]

Mohamed Hesham . January 25th, 2012 march from Shubra to Tahrir Square commemorating the revolution's icons and martyrs through masks. On the left, Khaled Said, whose death on June 6th, 2010 triggered the first march against police violence in January 2011. The second mask depicts Ahmed Harara who lost both eyes to police rubber bullets.



[VIDEO REPORTS]

by Al-Masry Media Group

[CABINET STREET CLASHES]

Clashes erupted between Cabinet Street protesters and military forces on Friday, December 16th. The two sides pelted each other with rocks and a number of protesters and political activists were arrested.

[QASR AL-AINI STUDENTS HONOR MOHAMED MAHMOUD STREET MARTYRS]

Students from Cairo University's Faculty of Medicine, organized an art exhibition in collaboration with the Revolutionary Socialists students to honor the victims of Mohamed Mahmoud Street clashes. Attendees covered one eye with a bandages as an expression of solidarity with the people who lost one or both eyes due to police rubber bullets.

[SECURITY FORCES AND ARMED FORCES BEAT AND DRAG TAHRIR SQUARE PROTESTERS]

Security forces and armed forces beat a number of male and female protesters in Tahrir Square in an attempt to disperse the sit-in.

[CANDELIGHT VIGIL HELD FOR MASPERO VICTIMS]

Egyptian Copts held a candlelight vigil on Wednesday to commemorate those who were killed around the Maspero building the week before. The 26 victims were mourned amid Christian hymns and tears. The attendees held the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces and its leader, Field Marshal Hussein Tantawi, responsible for the deaths. They said the march began peacefully until the armed forces began their assault.

Aly El Malky . Aly graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Social Services in 2008. He started as a photo journalist with Al-Masry Al-Youm and is also a photographer for the Cairo Opera House. In 2012 he received the Anfox Club Award for Photography.

Hazem Abd El Wageeh . Hazem graduated from the Higher Institute for Cooperative Studies. He started with the magazine Al-Fagr, moved to the newspaper Al-Dostour and joined Al-Masry Al-Youm in September 2011. On January 28th, « Friday of Anger », Hazem was assigned to cover the battle on Qasr Al-Nile bridge.

Hossam Fadl . Hossam graduated from the Faculty of Law at Ain Shams University in 2002. He started at Al-Sharq newspaper and came to Al-Masry Al-Youm in 2003. He also works for several other papers and photo agencies, among them A.P. He is also the recipient of several Egypt Press Photo Awards.

Mohamed Abd El Wahab . Mohamed was born on 1988. He works for Al-Masry Al-Youm since 2008. Several awards, First Prize - Egypt Press Photo Awards 2010, First Prize - Ministry of High Education Photo Awards 2010.

Mohamed Al-Shami . Mohamed graduated from Cairo University. Before university, photography was his hobby. After graduating in 2010, he started with Al-Masry Al-Youm. He was assigned to take pictures inside the Zenhom mortuary where numerous dead were brought following the street fights on Mohamed Mahmoud Street.

Tarek Wageeh . Graduating from the in-house academy of the newspaper Akhbar Al-Youm in 2005, Tarek worked there for three years and also spent time at the papers Sherouk and Youm 7. His photos have won several awards. Tarek started with Al-Masry Al-Youm in 2010. He was assigned to cover the events of January 28th, "Friday of Anger" where he witnessed incredible bloodshed. Tarek himself had sustained heavy injuries during previous demonstrations.

Nameer Mohamed . Nameer graduated in fine arts and graphics at Minia University. He got his first photographic experience with the Al-Ahram advertising agency from 2004 to 2005, moving on to Timecode Co. as a video grader in 2009. He came to Al-Masry Al-Youm in 2010.

Mohamed Elgarnousy . Mohamed is still at university, studying "Information Systems". He became interested in photography as a hobby. Mohamed joined Al-Masry Al-Youm in 2010. He was assigned to cover the clashes on Mohamed Mahmoud Street where he witnessed a lot of bloodshed.

Ahmed Hayman . Born on the 15th of January 1987, Hayman graduated from Misr University of Science & Technology - Mass Communication College in 2008 and specialized in broadcasting. Soon after, he started his photography career working for Akhbar El Hawades weekly newspaper that specializes in crime and natural disasters. He then joined Al-Masry Al-Youm in 2008. He has received numerous awards for his photos.

Mohamed Hossam El Din . Hossam graduated from the in-house Academy of the newspaper Akhbar Al-Youm in 2008. He started with Al-Masry Al-Youm in 2007. During his coverage of the Egyptian Revolution, Hossam was attacked and injured by the police for taking pictures around the parliament area, near Tahrir Square. He is the recipient of numerous awards.

Ahmed El Masry . After graduating from university, Ahmed started his professional life with the launch of Al-Masry Al-Youm in 2004. He received several Egypt Press Photo Awards. During his coverage of the day that became known as "Bloody Wednesday", on which protesters were attacked on camel and horseback, he was assaulted by Mubarak supporters.

Amr Abd Alla . Amr was born 1980 in Kalubia near Cairo and graduated in 2003. He started working with Al-Masry Al-Youm in 2004. In 2006 he moved to Reuters whilst continuing to work with Al-Masry Al-Youm. He has won several awards for his photography.

Mohamed Maarouf . Mohamed was born on December 1978. He graduated in Agricultural Sciences. He was one of the first photographers to be employed by Al-Masry Al-Youm. He has also been a member of the Journalists and Press Association — Photography Section since 2010. He has been reporting on crucial social and political events in the Arab world and Africa since 2005.

Kismet El Sayed . El Sayed is a contributing photojournalist at Al-Masry Al-Youm and works with a number of NGOs. She mainly works on projects that highlight social injustice and dispel misrepresentation and discrimination. Her motivation is to capture images of moments and situations of significance in the social and political

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Exhibition . Reporting ...a revolution (continued)

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Design . Den Gonto

Contact . Al-Masry Media Group . Kismet El Sayed . kismet.elsayed@almasryalyoum.com

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