

# Social Media in Democratic Mobilization in Egypt: New Trends

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When: **May 20, 2011**  
**12.00 – 1.30 pm**

Where: **CISAC Central Conference Room**  
**2<sup>nd</sup> floor, Encina Hall, Stanford University**  
**Lunch will be served**  
To RSVP, please click [here](#) or e-mail [kbarcos@stanford.edu](mailto:kbarcos@stanford.edu)

A lot of ink has been spilled on the role of social media in the overthrow of the Mubarak regime in Egypt, but a lot less has been said on its role in Egypt's future. The Program on Liberation Technology at the Center on Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law will host a seminar with two prominent Egyptian activists to examine this question. Ahmed Salah, one of the co-founders of Kifaya, will discuss the future of technology in democratic mobilization. While Sabah Hamamou, a journalist who works in both traditional and new media, will comment on the role of new media in Egypt's post-revolutionary period. Please join us for this special discussion and rare opportunity to meet two Egyptian activists who have been at the center of the January 25th movement.



## About the Speakers

**Ahmed Salah** is the executive director of the House of New Future and Center For Legal and Human Rights Studies. Salah wears a number of other hats including that of a freelance reporter and independent political activist. He is one of the co-founders of Kifaya and Youth for Change. He is also a co-founder, strategist, ideologist, and foreign affairs representative of the April 6 Youth Movement. His plan to initiate a number of small rallies in the poor and middle class areas across Egypt subsequently helped create the first day of the revolution, January 25<sup>th</sup>. He is currently working on creating democratic representations from every part of the country.

**Sabah Hamamou** is one of Egypt's most acclaimed new media journalists. Her YouTube channel has been viewed over 370,000 times. Hamamou is also a deputy editor at Al Ahram, Egypt's most prestigious newspaper. Sabah initially joined the protests as a reporter, but when the protesters came under attack on the first evening of the revolution, she posted the videos she had taken from Tahrir Square, instantly getting 90,000 hits. Sabah then led successfully an in-house revolt at Al-Ahram over the newspaper's insistence on reporting regime propaganda about the revolution.