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| Co-founded and curator, Art Reoriented | | | |

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| **Your article** |
| Henein, Georges (1914-1973) |
| **[Enter any *variant forms* of your headword – OPTIONAL]** |
| The son of an Egyptian diplomat and Italian-Egyptian mother, surrealist writer Georges Henein spent his childhood between Cairo, Madrid, Rome, and Paris. It was in Paris that he completed his secondary education at the *Lycée Pasteur de Neuilly*, going on to study at the *Sorbonne*. His cosmopolitan upbringing allowed Henein to master Arabic, Italian, Greek, English, and French equally, enabling him to navigate the various worlds in which he roamed with ease and confidence.  In 1935 Henein’s leftist and surrealist leanings began to surface in contributions made to two publications, *Un Effort*, a monthly periodical published in Cairo by Les Essayistes (a Francophone literary group); and *Les Humbles*, a Marxist-Leninist journal that was printed in Paris. In 1936 Henein met Andre Breton, who had revealed his awareness of the latter’s efforts to promulgate surrealism in Egypt in a 1936 letter. Later the same year, during a sojourn to Paris, Henein attended the surrealist meetings where Breton called attendees to take a stand against what became known as the Moscow Trials. A manifesto, or more precisely a declaration, entitled *La Verité Sur Le Procès de Moscou* was read by Breton in a meeting on the 3rd of September of 1936 and signed by those present, including Henein. |
| The son of an Egyptian diplomat and Italian-Egyptian mother, surrealist writer Georges Henein spent his childhood between Cairo, Madrid, Rome, and Paris. It was in Paris that he completed his secondary education at the *Lycée Pasteur de Neuilly*, going on to study at the *Sorbonne*. His cosmopolitan upbringing allowed Henein to master Arabic, Italian, Greek, English, and French equally, enabling him to navigate the various worlds in which he roamed with ease and confidence.  In 1935 Henein’s leftist and surrealist leanings began to surface in contributions made to two publications, *Un Effort*, a monthly periodical published in Cairo by Les Essayistes (a Francophone literary group); and *Les Humbles*, a Marxist-Leninist journal that was printed in Paris. In 1936 Henein met Andre Breton, who had revealed his awareness of the latter’s efforts to promulgate surrealism in Egypt in a 1936 letter. Later the same year, during a sojourn to Paris, Henein attended the surrealist meetings where Breton called attendees to take a stand against what became known as the Moscow Trials. A manifesto, or more precisely a declaration, entitled *La Verité Sur Le Procès de Moscou* was read by Breton in a meeting on 3 September 1936 and signed by those present, including Henein.  Henein Left Cairo in 1947 and settled in Paris where he co-directed the surrealist liaison office until 1948, when he distanced himself from the surrealists of France due to political disagreement. Upon his permanent exile to France in 1962 by the government of Gamal Abdel Nasser, Henein shifted his focus to journalism, writing predominantly for *L’Express* and *Jeune Afrique*. |
| Further reading:  (Alexandrain)  (Henein, De L'Irréalisme)  (Henein, Le chant des violents (1935); Vive la catalogne (1936); Si on ne le pend pas (1936); Projet d'un monument international (1937))  (Henein and Calet, Lettres Georges Henein-Henri Calet, 1935-1956) |