

City Tour Trip Oslo - Norway 14-16/10/22



Vol Paris-Oslo, train Aéroport-Oslo



Arrivée à l'Hotel Cecil



Excursion au Musée de l'architecture en plein air



Paysages et couleur d'automne



Mobilier Norvégien d'époque



Porte sculptée et traineau



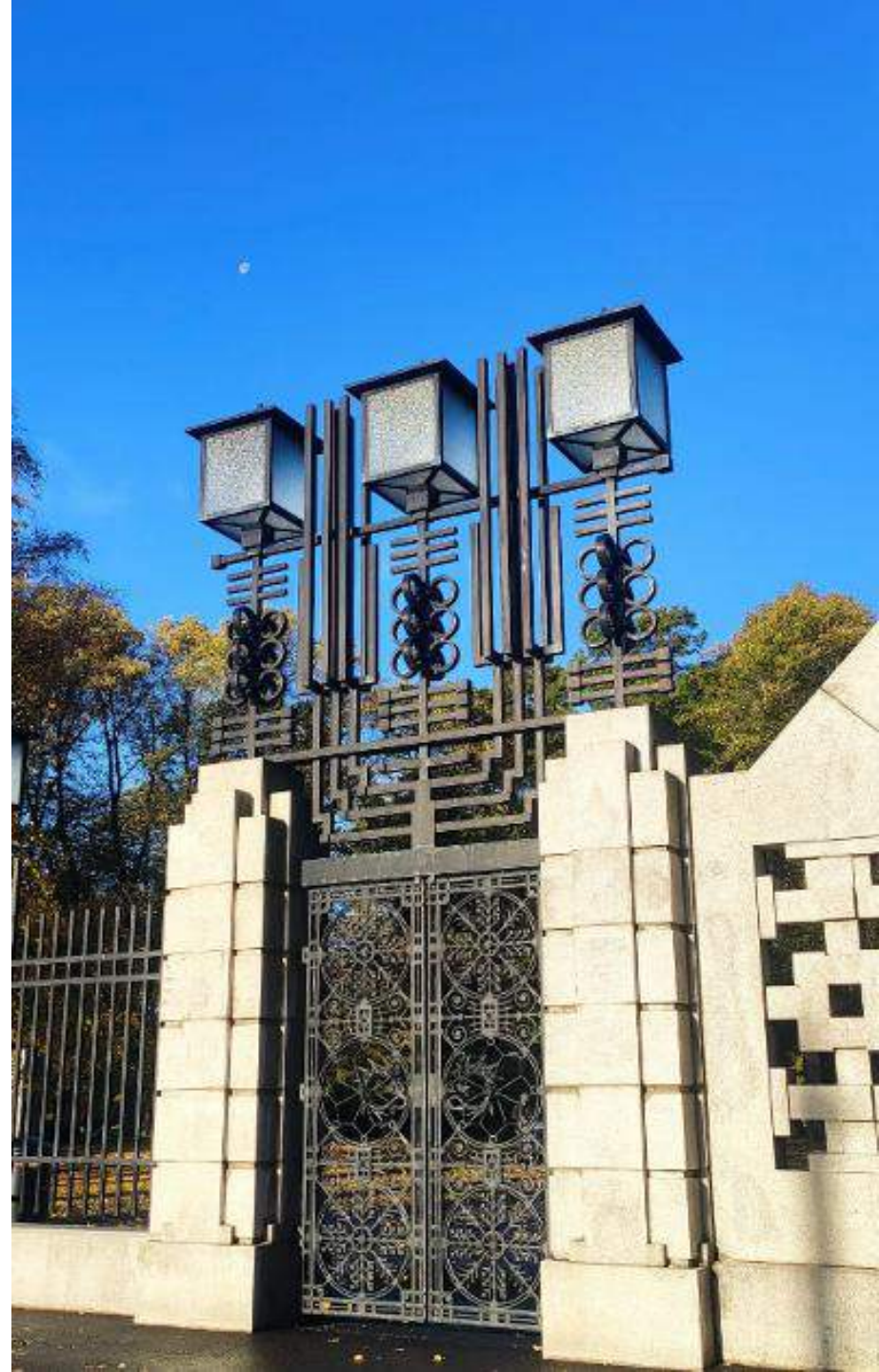
Musée de la Marine



Apéro et Dîner, ambiance locale, avec nos amies de PWN Norway



Tram jusqu'au Vigeland Park



Vue panoramique de Vigeland Park



Notre équipe en plein soleil



Sculptures monumentales en bronze de Vigeland



Sculptures et détails, plus de 200 pièces



Sculptures en pierre, granit et marbre, de Vigeland



Musée dans le Parc



Med kvinnenevnen i 1970 fikk kvinner Bertil i Spillet i Oslo og, etter andre kvinner, Torild Stang (SF), Marie Lønne (SP), Wenche Lønne (H), Eva Kolrud (V), Ragnhild Solli (Krf), Eldrid Nordstam (Ap), Rens Kinnear (S) på vei inn i Radhuset i Oslo. Foto: Jørn Aaserud/NTNU/Scapin

DEN NYE KVINNEBEVEGELSEN 

GELSEN



Oslo became an important arena for the struggle for women's rights during the 1970s and 1980s. Demands for political and economic equality extended to a pervasive liberation project.

Among the important battles were the right to work, good leave rights, kindergartens, equality, contraception and abortion, as well as getting women into politics and other key positions in society. Several laws that strengthened women's rights came in the 1970s, including the Gender Equality Act and the right to self-determined abortion.

Architecture, centre ville



Hôtel de Ville, lieu de la remise du Prix Nobel de la Paix



Arts Décoratifs, tapisserie, incrustation, ferronnerie



Céramiques



Winner2019
European Green
Capital

Initiative of the
European Commission



Munch, au Musée Munch



Nouvel Opéra d'Oslo



Vu de l'Opéra d'Oslo et Sauna flottant



Deuxième soirée avec nos amies de PWN Norway



National Museum ouvert en juin 2022



National Museum, Vikings



National Museum, Design



Design contemporain, céramique, bois



Snack dans une boulangerie locale



Prix Nobel 2021



Maria Ressa was awarded the 2021 Nobel Peace Prize for her courageous fight for freedom of expression in the Philippines at a time when democracy and freedom of the press face increasingly adverse conditions. The award also recognizes the importance of revealing how fake news is being used as a weapon to confuse and mislead the public in order to seize or keep power in few hands and deprive people of their rights.

Maria Ressa was born in 1963 in the Philippines. She spent part of her childhood and youth in the USA and returned to the Philippines on a Fulbright fellowship in 1986, where she has been a journalist for the last 35 years. She held several prominent media positions until 2012, when she and a group of committed, dedicated and idealistic journalists established the news site *Rappler* where she is now CEO and president.

Maria Ressa's work is founded on her long-lasting search for truth and determined belief in the necessity of independent, thorough, and investigative journalism. In recent years, she has focused on how dictators use fake news as an instrument to gain power. She has been awarded several prestigious prizes for her strong principles and brave work. She has been internationally praised for fighting against fake news and the spread of false information that misleads and confuses the public.

**MARIA
RESSA**

Prix Nobel de la Paix 2021



Dmitry Andreyevich Muratov (b. 1961) is one of Russia's best-known editors. At the age of 26, he became a correspondent for the communist local newspaper *Volzhsky Komsomolets*. Dmitry was quickly promoted to news editor of its *Komsoml'skaya Pravda* youth section, where he later became editor.

In 1993, following the fall of the Soviet Union, he joined several of his colleagues to establish the independent newspaper *Novaya Gazeta*, where he has been editor-in-chief since 1994. Dmitry has distinguished himself as a clear critic of authoritarianism in Russia, and has defended freedom of expression under challenging conditions. His message that an independent press is a necessary tool for democracy is of great importance.

Muratov is described as extremely gifted, brave and idealistic. He has won several awards for his work, including the International Prize for Freedom of the Press from the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) in 2007.

Dmitry Muratov received the 2021 Nobel Peace Prize for his protection of freedom of expression in Russia. *Novaya Gazeta*'s fact-based journalism and professional integrity have provided an important source of information on under-reported and unacceptable aspects of Russian society. Since its launch in 1993, *Novaya Gazeta* has published critical articles on everything from corruption, police violence, unlawful arrests, electoral fraud and "troll factories," to the use of Russian military forces in and outside Russia. Despite harassment, threats, violence and murders, Muratov has refused to give up the newspaper's independent voice.

DMITRY MURATOV

Fin du séjour à Oslo



Train, aéroport, vol et Hop back to Paris



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