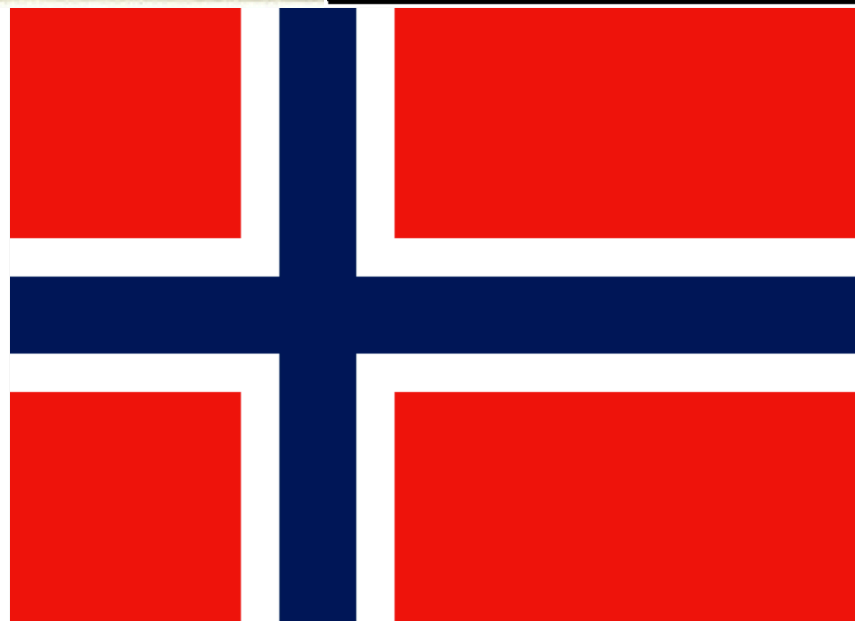


1952 Oslo 1994 Lillehammer Winter Olympics



Lillehammer'94



In 2015 I visited Oslo and Lillehammer for a research trip focusing on identity and legacy.

Lillehammer was a major piece of my dissertation research and first book, *Nationalism on the World Stage*. The case study is being revisited in my recently finished paper *Indigenizing the Nation*. The former two projects looked at how Norway used the story of Morgdal as the birthplace of skiing to lay claim to the legacy of the Winter Olympics as having their birth in Norway. More recently, my research has been on how the city of Lillehammer continued the legacy of 1994 for 20 years culminating in the city playing host to the 2016 Youth Olympic Games.

Oslo's Olympic legacy can be seen throughout the city but primarily at Holmenkollen, the Ski Jump venue and Ski Museum. Oslo factors in, albeit more limitedly, to my study on indigenous identity as it is a critical facet to the story of Norway's Sami and skiing history.. A more interesting note in Oslo Olympic history came when plans to host the 2022 Winter Olympics collapsed, leaving the IOC to choose between Beijing, China and Almaty, Kazakhstan. The challenges of convincing a local population to invest in the games is a key factor in my research project on legacy that focuses on the cities of Lillehammer, Nagano, and Salt Lake City.