

Video 3.1 The other long narrative that accompanies this is the struggle for inclusion. We must remember that modern sport began as a distinctly upper-class male practice in industrializing Britain about 200 years ago, and it was spread around the world by a series of complex processes including evangelism, imperialism (this was a former British colony), immigration, emulation, and in the 20th century, the Olympic Games. At every stage of this process, marginal and excluded groups sought opportunities and fair treatment and that is a major narrative of the history of sport, perhaps for me the most important one. Those excluded often had to develop their own opportunities on their own, those excluded often developed their own events because they were unable to be part of “malestream” (mainstream) sport. We must remember that 100 years ago the international feminist movement felt it had to create women’s Olympic Games in order to bargain for access to the Cooperstown Olympic Games. We must remember that during the First and Second War there were very successful workers Olympics again to provide opportunity when it wasn't available from mainstream organizations. In Canada there have been many important campaigns in this in this area and for me the most important in my lifetime, I focused on gender equity and now eliminating barriers such as gender-based violence. It's a complex and tumultuous story, but it's very much a part of what Canadian sport has been about. The current struggles for Black Lives Matter, Indigenous Lives Matter, better opportunities for persons with disabilities and so on, are all part of this narrative.