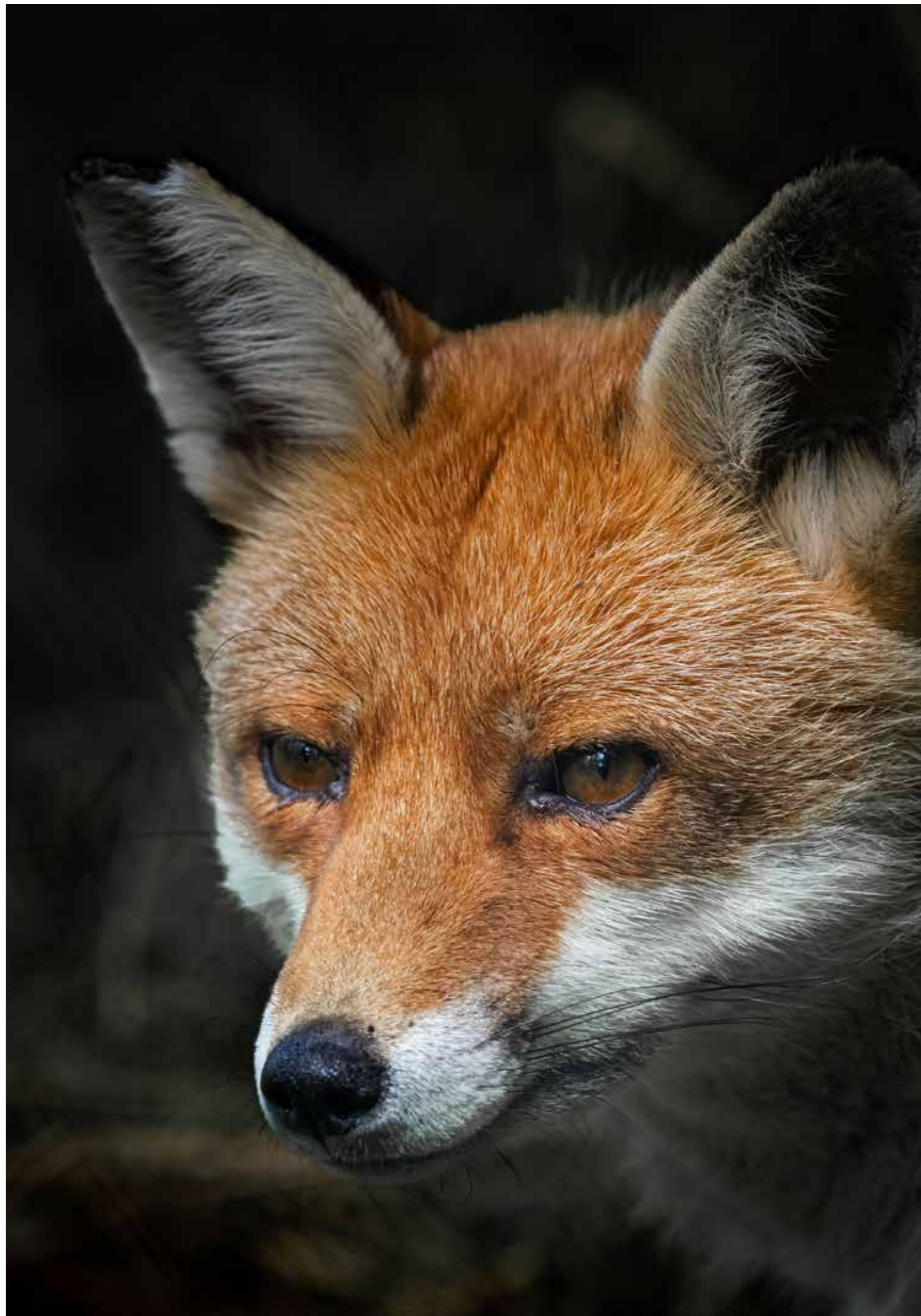


100 YEARS OF THE LEAGUE



100 years of the League



A hundred years ago a group of visionary and courageous people decided to get organised and act for animals. This was at a time when persecuting wildlife for sport was normal. They started a movement that has steadily grown in size and stature. Ever since, the League Against Cruel Sports has been pivotal in changing attitudes, behaviours, and crucially laws.

One hundred years later, the cause and the charity are as necessary as ever to speak up for animals facing senseless cruelty.

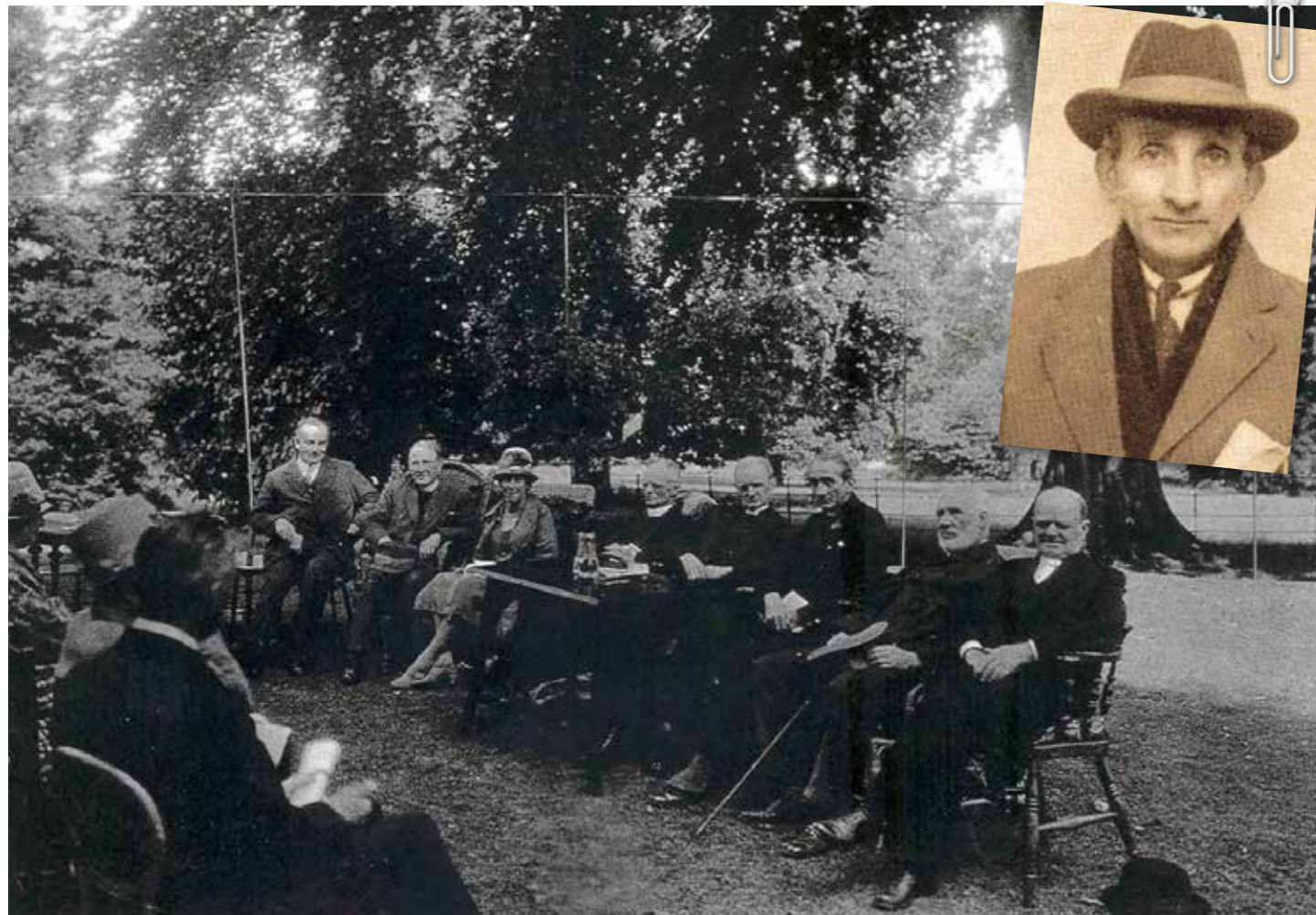
As we mark our centenary we take inspiration from our past, and look to the future and resolve to finish the job to make cruel sports a thing of the past.

Dan Norris

Chair of Trustees, League Against Cruel Sports



1920s



In the small town of Morden in 1923, one man, Henry Amos, raised a protest against rabbit coursing. His successful efforts in mobilising support and achieving a ban on rabbit coursing in the area encouraged him to explore opposition to other forms of cruel sports. In 1924, along with Ernest Bell, he established the League for the Prohibition of Cruel Sports.

The inaugural meeting was held on 25 November 1924. Many blood sports such as bull, bear and badger baiting, and cock fighting had long been banned, but these laws had only applied to domestic and captive animals. The founding philosophy of the League, as documented by Chair Sir George Greenwood at the inaugural public meeting, and which guided the next 100 years of campaigning, declared, "This inaugural public meeting registers its empathetic protest against all sports of hunting an animal to death for human pleasure and calls upon the Government to introduce legislation to prohibit such

sports". Typically, stag hunters interrupted the meeting. The League's purpose, according to the 1925 annual report, was to "educate and agitate until our message has reached the farthest limits in the country".

At this time many League supporters were from educated and titled classes and were able to influence the public through highly effective letter writing campaigns to prominent newspapers and journals.

The League's first parliamentary task was to persuade the Labour Party to oppose hunting. With the success of the 1929 general election, the League believed that a mere six years after it had been established anti-blood legislation could be on the wider political agenda in the 1930s.

What we do

Animals are at the heart of everything we do. Here to stop animals from being persecuted in the name of 'sport', we strive to protect them from the horrific acts of hunting, shooting, animal fighting and animal racing.

We know that every action brings us one step closer to ending cruel sports and our passion drives us forward. Together, with our committed supporters, we are working towards bringing about real change for animals across the UK.

Campaigning for change

We stand up for those who don't have a voice and demand changes to legislation to protect them. Our hard-hitting campaigns inspire actions.



Providing our Animal Crimewatch service

Our supporter-funded confidential service enables the public to report acts of suspected animal cruelty in the name of sport for us to investigate.



Educating the public and policy makers

Our high-profile work in the media and expert behind-the-scenes lobbying across the devolved nations, ensures we can create awareness of the plight our wildlife faces.



Providing intelligence to law enforcement

Our in-house intelligence team provides packages for local law enforcement about those suspected of illegal activity to bring them to justice.



Maintaining wildlife reserves

Our 10 wildlife reserves provide a safe haven for animals to roam free from those who persecute them.



Sharing our research and evidence

We strive to share our knowledge and highlight the plight that hunting, shooting and animal fighting has on our society and landscape.



Working with other animal welfare charities

We work in partnership with others to raise our collective voices and inspire change, such as increasing sentences from six months to five years for those found guilty of animal welfare crimes as part of the Animal Welfare (Sentencing) Act 2021.



Working with schools

Our League of Animals educational resource enables younger generations to be curious about the world around them, from our wildlife to our natural world.



1930s

The League and its supporters in parliament looked immediately to capitalise on the election of a Labour government by introducing a Private Members Bill in 1930 and 1931 to outlaw stag hunting, hare coursing and carted stag hunting. The bills were not properly debated or passed but it was clear the issue of blood sports was not going away. In 1930 more than 85,000 signatures were presented to the Home Secretary in support of the National Appeal Against Stag Hunting.

Hunters were so alarmed by the League's educating and campaigning that in 1930 they formed the British Field Sports Protection Society (BFSS).

Understanding the importance of the media in influencing public opinion, the League began a campaign to ensure the BBC provided impartial coverage of the hunting debate. The League was so successful that in 1933 the BBC was forced to withdraw three broadcasts on hunting. Our battle for unbiased media coverage continues to this day.

The League spent much of the decade developing its grass roots campaigning techniques. In 1934 it organised the first public protest meeting against hare coursing at the notorious Waterloo Cup.



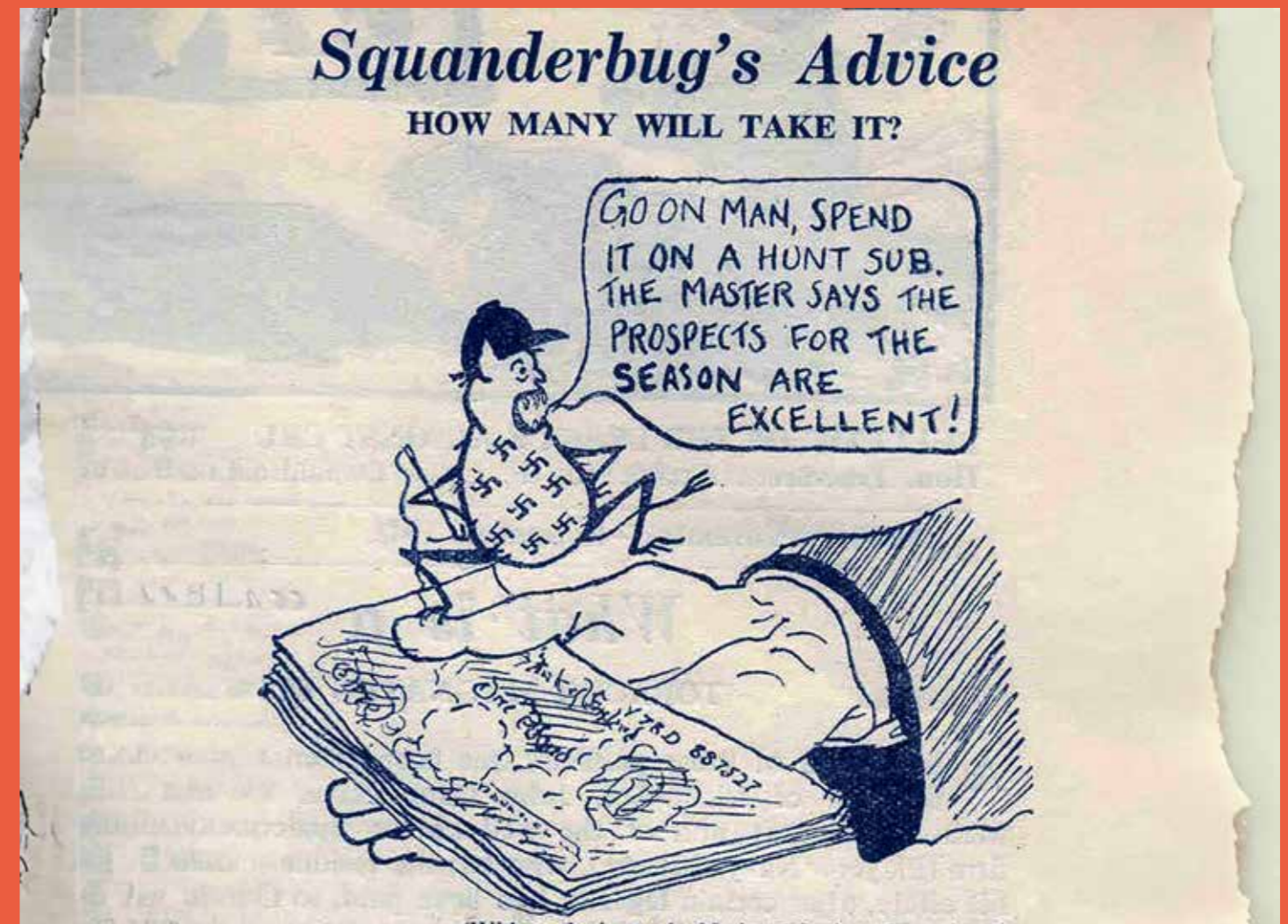
1940s

During the Second World War and in the hard times that followed, the Government urged people to cut down on needless expenditure. Despite this, hunting was shamefully allowed to continue and the League exposed hunts that continued to waste money on pursuing their support at a time of national crisis. At this time the organisation changed its name from the League for the Prohibition of Cruel Sports to the League Against Cruel Sports. This measure was taken so the League would be recognised as a not-for-profit organisation and receive immunity from income tax.

In the spring of 1943, the agriculture minister urged every fox hunt to stop for a period of time and put food first. However, in 1945 the landslide election of Labour government provided the best opportunity for a ban on blood sports to be introduced for over a decade.

In 1949 two Private Member's Bills opposing hunting were introduced. The first bill to ban the hunting of deer, otters and badgers was rejected by 214 to 101 votes and the second bill, to ban fox hunting, was withdrawn on the condition that the Government set up a commission of inquiry to examine animal cruelty and the law. The committee's report, published in 1951, would shape the future of the League's campaigns in parliament for decades.

The League's boldest campaigning tactic during the decade was to produce its first film, *Dead or Alive*. It was shown in cinemas across the country and showed ground-breaking footage of a stag being hunted over the edge of a cliff. Films and undercover video footage would become vital tools in the fight to expose the brutal reality of hunting with dogs.



1950s



Despite the disappointment at the failure of the 1949 Private Member's Bills, the League welcomed the government's Scott Henderson inquiry into cruelty to wild animals. However, from the outset it became apparent the committee was established to pacify MPs, rather than to genuinely examine the issue of animal cruelty. The composition of the committee caused an outcry among anti-hunt groups. Of the eight members, three were actively interested in the maintenance of blood sports, including Miss Frances Pitt, Master of the Shropshire hunt and Vice President of the BFSS. There was no representation on the committee from animal welfare organisations.

Not surprisingly, the committee's report published in June 1951 was a disappointment to the anti-hunt community. Despite the League giving evidence to the inquiry throughout 1950, the committee suggested the accounts of cruel incidents were "exaggerated". The League accused the committee of insulting the intelligence of the British people and producing a report that whitewashed the issue of blood sports and placated vested interests in rural areas.

After yet another Private Member's Bill to ban stag hunting failed in 1958, the League decided to take direct action to protect hunted animals. The League embarked on a campaign to buy land in heavily hunted areas to provide safety and refuge for the quarry animals. This was a bold policy that caught the imagination of both the press and the public. It provided a fresh impetus to the campaign for decades to come and still stands out as one of the major achievements of the League's 100-year history.



Deer grazing in Barlynch Wood

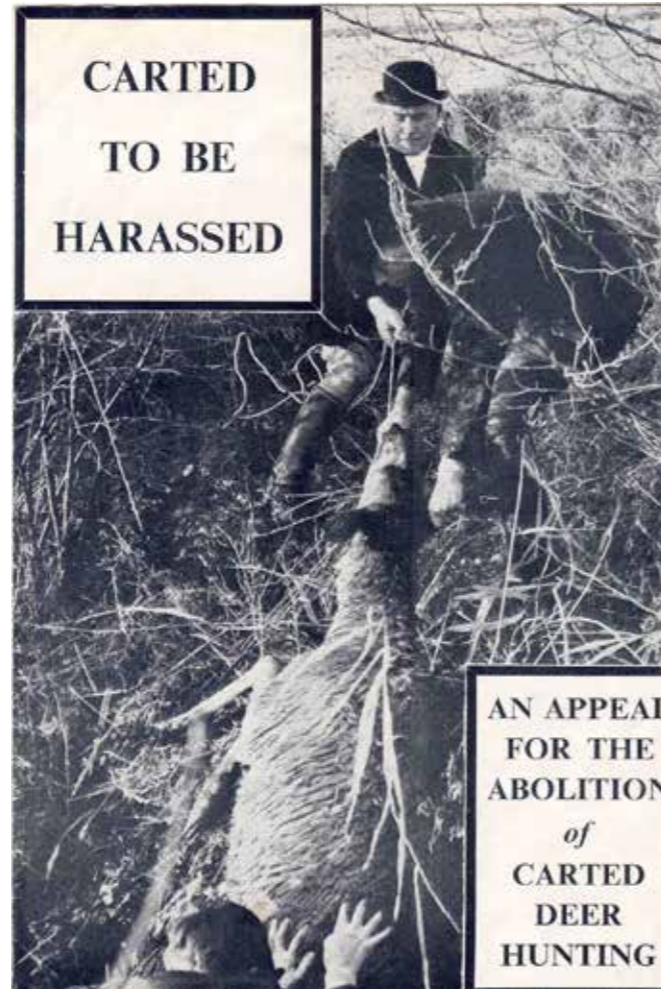
1960s

This decade was a time of technological change in Britain and the League was quick to use this to its advantage. Field officers carrying out investigations into incidents of trespass and animal cruelty were equipped with microphones, pocket recording sets and precision cameras. These investigations enabled the League to help hundreds of farmers and small property owners secure proper recompense for injuries and damage caused by unwanted hunt intruders.

There was some relief for hunted animals in 1963 when the Norwich Stag hounds, the last carted stag hunt outside Ireland, closed. The cessation of this cruel pastime, whereby deer were captured and released to be hunted, had more to do with public revulsion than government action.

In 1967 the League became one of the first organisations to draw attention to the decline of Britain's otter population. A comprehensive investigation into otter hunting described the sport as "needless and wretched" and a year later the League launched its otter protection campaign. Despite the Mammal Society confirming the otter population was in steep decline, the BFSS recklessly opposed all calls for legislation to protect otters.

As the end of the decade neared in 1969, a League-backed Daily Mirror petition collected a quarter of a million signatures in favour of a ban on stag hunting and the League approached the 1970s with great optimism that the days of hunting with dogs and coursing were nearly over.



1970s



Optimism continued into May 1970 when the House of Commons voted 203 to 70 in favour of a Government Bill to ban hare coursing. However, hopes the Bill would become law were cruelly dashed when a general election was called, and Edward Heath's new Conservative government did not reintroduce the Bill.

For the next five years, six more Private Member's Bills to ban hare coursing were introduced but failed to make an impact. In 1975, the new Labour government bowed to the wishes of its back benchers and re-introduced the Hare Coursing (Abolition) Bill. It sailed through the Commons, passing by 217 to 101 votes. However, the Lords threw it out and the Government failed to reintroduce the Bill in the next parliamentary session when it could have become law under the Parliament Act.

Earlier in the decade, in 1971, stag hunters stooped to a new low with a case that provoked parliamentary questions. The League helped to expose the scandal of a hunted deer who took to the sea to escape the hunters. The deer was recused by fishermen, only to be slaughtered by the hunt on the beach.

Back in parliament the Government was finally taking action to save the otter, nearly a decade after the League had highlighted the dangerous decline in the otter population. The otter became a protected species in 1977. The League's lengthy campaign to stop otter hunting undoubtedly played a vital role in saving Britain's otter population from further depletion.

Hunt havoc was a major feature of the 1970s, but the League's Make Them Pay campaign tried to prevent the hunts rampaging across the country unchecked. Hundreds of financial settlements were made to landowners affected by trespass and the League's 1976 Annual Report notes "although we have yet to achieve our goal, our campaigns have, without a doubt, resulted in the cleaning up of some of the worst aspects of blood sports".

In its 1979 election manifesto, the Labour Party included a pledge to ban hare coursing, stag and deer hunting. After Margaret Thatcher's election success, the League had to develop a new strategy if it was to maintain a role in the anti-hunt movement during the next 18 years of a Conservative government.

1980s

Although the League had little chance of securing anti-hunt legislation while the Conservative Party was in power, the 1980s were a period of great success in terms of corporate responsibility and judicial precedents.

The decade began with a major success. After the League's campaigning during the 1970s to persuade the Co-operative Society to ban fox hunting on its land, which covered 50,000 acres, Britain's largest farmer finally agreed. This was an extremely important achievement that would have seemed improbable a decade earlier. It was a major step forward in the emerging concept of "corporate responsibility" and was coupled with significant progress being made in persuading local authorities to impose similar bans on their land. By 1986, more than 90 councils had followed suit by banning hunting on their land. Unfortunately, these bans were short lived. The courts ruled that Somerset County Council did not have the power to ban stag hunting in the Quantock Hills. Subsequently all local authority bans were overturned.

While the pro-hunt movement celebrated its short-term victory, many councillors and political activists were now in favour of supporting the anti-hunt movement in a new wave of politicisation. Many of these councillors and activists would later become MPs determined to re-introduce a ban on blood sports onto the political agenda.

Most of the decade was spent campaigning for further protection for badgers. Loopholes in the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act meant that hunters could still dig for badgers by claiming they were after foxes. The Conservative government found this hard to justify and, coming under League pressure, amended the Act to close this loophole in 1985.

The League's media and investigations work continued to gain momentum, culminating in the production of an award-winning anti fox hunting cinema advert. Crucially the investigations team had a major breakthrough in 1989 when a hunted deer was found alive but with acute myopathy, a condition brought on by stress and exhaustion from a prolonged pursuit. This was the first hard scientific evidence that hunting an animal to exhaustion for hours could cause this debilitating condition, and it helped to further disapprove the BFSS claims that hunting with dogs did not inflict unnecessary cruelty.



Baroness Barbara Castle. She became Vice President of the League in 1989.



1990s

In 1991, a Gallup poll showed a massive 79 per cent of the public were now in favour of a hunting ban. This upsurge in support for a ban came in the wake of the Quorn Hunt scandal, after the League released groundbreaking footage of foxes being "dug out" and released for hunting. The pro-hunt community would be blighted with bad publicity during the 90s with many incidents of hunt havoc, including 11 hounds being killed by a train after the South Dorset Fox Hounds lost control of its pack.

The League's wildlife sanctuaries expanded in 1991 when, after a request from the League, Paul and Linda McCartney purchased St John's Wood, a strategic 80 acres of land right in the heart of the hunting county. More good news came when the National Trust finally followed the requests of its members and banned deer hunting on its land.

The League also started to achieve legislative success. The Coalition for Badgers Campaign, launched in 1989, helped the Badger Setts Protection Act become law in 1991. The League enjoyed its biggest achievement to date when the Wild Mammals (Protection) Act came into effect. The Act, which was initially drafted with significant

input by the League, provided wild animals with a basic legal protection and was the most significant piece of legislation to affect wild animals since 1911. However, the original version of the Bill was amended by pro-hunters to include exceptions for hunting with dogs. The 1997 general election was a pivotal moment in the League's history. For the first time in our history, more MPs were members of the League than BFSS. The BFSS and everything they stood for were so wildly condemned that in a bid to regain some credibility, they changed their name to the Countryside Alliance.

With Labour's manifesto commitment to provide MPs with a free vote on hunting, the League was confident that the days of hunting with dogs was about to come to an end.

Although hunting was still legal, as the 1990s ended, the League had every reason to believe that a ban was finally attainable. In July 1999 Tony Blair, in a response to a question about hunting on the BBC's Question Time said, "it will be banned". With MPs and government onside, surely in a new century would finally achieve its goal of a ban on hunting and coursing with dogs?



St Johns Wood, purchased in 1991 by Sir Paul and Linda McCartney



2000s



In 2000 the Government's own inquiry into hunting (the Burns Inquiry) to which the League had submitted vast amounts of verbal and written evidence, concluded that hunting with dogs seriously compromises the welfare of the fox, deer, hare and mink. Subsequently, the Government introduced an "Options Bill" that allowed MPs to vote for a ban on hunting. Despite MPs overwhelmingly backing a total hunt ban option, the Bill was blocked by the House of Lords and then ran out of time when a general election was called.

In its election manifesto the Labour Party promised MPs would have a free vote on the hunting issue and the Government would enable parliament to finally reach a conclusion on the matter. Anti-hunt groups and MPs urged the Government to reintroduce the Hunting Bill at the earliest opportunity, but instead they opted to engage in further consultations.

Meanwhile over the border in Scotland there was no such confusion. One of the early acts of the Scottish Parliament was to pass the Protection of Wild Mammals (Scotland) Act. This historic piece of legislation meant that in August 2002, Scotland became the first area of the UK in which the chasing and deliberate killing of foxes with packs of dogs was banned. This represented a major achievement for the League and everyone who had campaigned so long for a ban.

Back at Westminster the Government finally re-introduced a hunting bill, but this time it asked MPs to back licensed hunting. The Bill would ban deer hunting and hare coursing, but allow fox, hare and mink hunting to continue under licence. Fortunately, this was rejected by MPs who amended it into one that also banned fox, hare and mink hunting. After it was passed by MPs in July 2003 and then rejected by the Lords, the Government promised to re-introduce the amended Bill and use the Parliament Act to pass it if necessary.

Not content with simply waiting for the Government to re-introduce the Bill, the League undertook some of the most important and shocking investigative work in its history. Separate undercover investigations into both the Plas Machynlleth gun pack and the Croome and West Warwickshire Fox Hounds filmed incidents of shocking cruelty. The gun pack investigation revealed horrific footage of a fox being baited by terriers for nearly half an hour before being killed and thrown to the hounds. The Midlands investigations provided yet another incident of 'canned hunting' in Britain, with supporters of the hunt constructing artificial chambers to house foxes, so they could later be hunted. Both investigations sparked public outrage and proved hunts were, and are, incapable of policing themselves, making a rock-solid case for a ban.

The Hunting Bill was finally re-introduced and debated in the House of Commons on 15 September 2004, and passed by 339 votes to 155.

When the Bill finally reached the statute book in 2005, the League had achieved its primary goal of a total ban on hunting with dogs...or had it?



2010s



With the joyous news of the Hunting Act 2004 coming into effect in February 2005, the start of this decade saw the League sadly still capturing hunts illegally hunting. After the introduction of the Act, pro-hunts created a new smokescreen to hide the fact that they indeed still hunted foxes - trail hunting.

Trail hunting is not a genuine sport but a cover for illegal hunting, where hunts claim to follow an animal-based scent. But if that's true, and trail hunting was a real, safe pastime, then why would hounds be found on roads and railways? Why would badger setts be blocked? Why do terrier men even exist? And why do the hunts trespass on land where they're not welcome? The answer is that trail hunting isn't real. It's a sham, and a smokescreen. Landowners were also aware of this deceit, and in this decade a number of landmark decisions were made by councils banning hunting on their land.

The League also stepped up its campaign on shooting animals for sport and secured several victories including the University of Wales ending its lease with the 'game' breeder at Gregynog Hall estate and Natural Resources Wales pioneering decision to no longer permit 'game' bird shooting in the National Forest for Wales. These were substantial achievements attained through the League's and its supporters tireless campaigning.

In Scotland, the League's campaign to strengthen the Protection of Wild Mammals Act started gathering force. Lobbying activities gathered at pace as the League stepped up its efforts to really ban fox hunting in Scotland. The League set itself the task of strengthening the loophole-ridden fox hunting ban and to 'really' ending this cruel sport. The League proved the current ban wasn't working by sending professional field workers to film what the 10 mounted hunts were up to in the Scottish countryside. That incriminating evidence led to the Government asking a senior Law Lord to undertake a review of the Scottish fox hunting ban. He concluded that "traditional fox hunting" was still going on.

In 2017, following Theresa May's commitment to a free vote on the repeal of the Hunting Act, the League's general election campaign saw Vinny the Fox running for office, representing the public who wanted to see hunting remain illegal. The League once again found itself front and centre of the media, reminding the country on national television, radio and in print that 84 per cent of the country did not want fox hunting to become legal. One month from the general election, the Government announced it would postpone its plans to hold a free vote. This was a clear response to how toxic the issue had become for government and how damaging it was for the Conservative Party's campaign.



Just two years on, another general election was held and the League, with Vinny, once again took to the streets to unite the nation to show the general public were still against hunting. In December 2019 the results confirmed another majority anti-hunting parliament had returned to Westminster. Not only that, but for the first time since the Hunting Act, the Conservative Party dropped its pledge to repeal the ban.

The Labour Party also announced its Animal Welfare action plan – which for the first time featured a proposal to strengthen the Hunting Act. The League was cited as having had a significant influence on this decision.

In Wales the League's political campaign centred around the Welsh Assembly's Environment Committee inquiry into the use of snares, with the committee formally recommending a ban on the use of snares as a result. This would become the focus of the League's work in Wales for the foreseeable future.

The League also began its work into the dangerous, underground activity of dog fighting. Although banned 200 years ago, it still continues and is one of the most horrific forms of organised animal cruelty, not only for the violence the dogs endure during fights but because of the trauma they suffer throughout their lives. More than 100,000 people signed the League's anti-dog fighting petition calling on the Government to introduce stronger sentences for dog fighting. A two-year investigation by the League, released by BBC News, uncovered an international network which breeds, transports and organises dog fights around the world – including the UK.

In 2016 the League re-launched its confidential reporting service, changing the name of its Wildlife Crimewatch to Animal Crimewatch, for people to report incidents of cruelty to animals in the name of sport. Previously a Hunting Hotline was operated but following the League's work to extend its work in dog fighting, Animal Crimewatch was launched to encompass the whole of the League's work.



In 2016 the League began its campaign to ban trail hunting on National Trust land. Professional investigators captured evidence of hunts ruthlessly pursuing, torturing, and killing wildlife on National Trust land. The League secured the support of National Trust members and successfully submitted a motion for the 'cessation of trial hunting, exempt hunting and hound exercise'. The motion received a total of 28,269 votes compared to 27,525 against – a margin of more than 1,100. However, some members left their votes in the hands of the National Trust's chairman, who used them to vote against the motion. The final result saw the motion defeated by 299 votes.

Thousands of supporters joined the League in taking action against Yorkshire Water in 2019 in urging the water company to ban shooting on its land, highlighting the impact of grouse shooting on moorland and its wildlife. As a direct result, Yorkshire Water vowed to introduce strict environmental and ecological criteria on how its tenants use its land and stringently review their licences when they are due for renewal. Similarly, the University of Reading also listened to our calls and took the decision to ban shooting on its land.

In 2019, the League formed a coalition of 11 of the UK's leading animal charities, to jointly campaign for the increase in custodial sentences for the worst animal cruelty offences. Later that year, the Conservative Party used its general election manifesto to pledge to implement this change to the Animal Welfare Act. The next two years would be spent leading the coalition to ensure that the Government did just that.



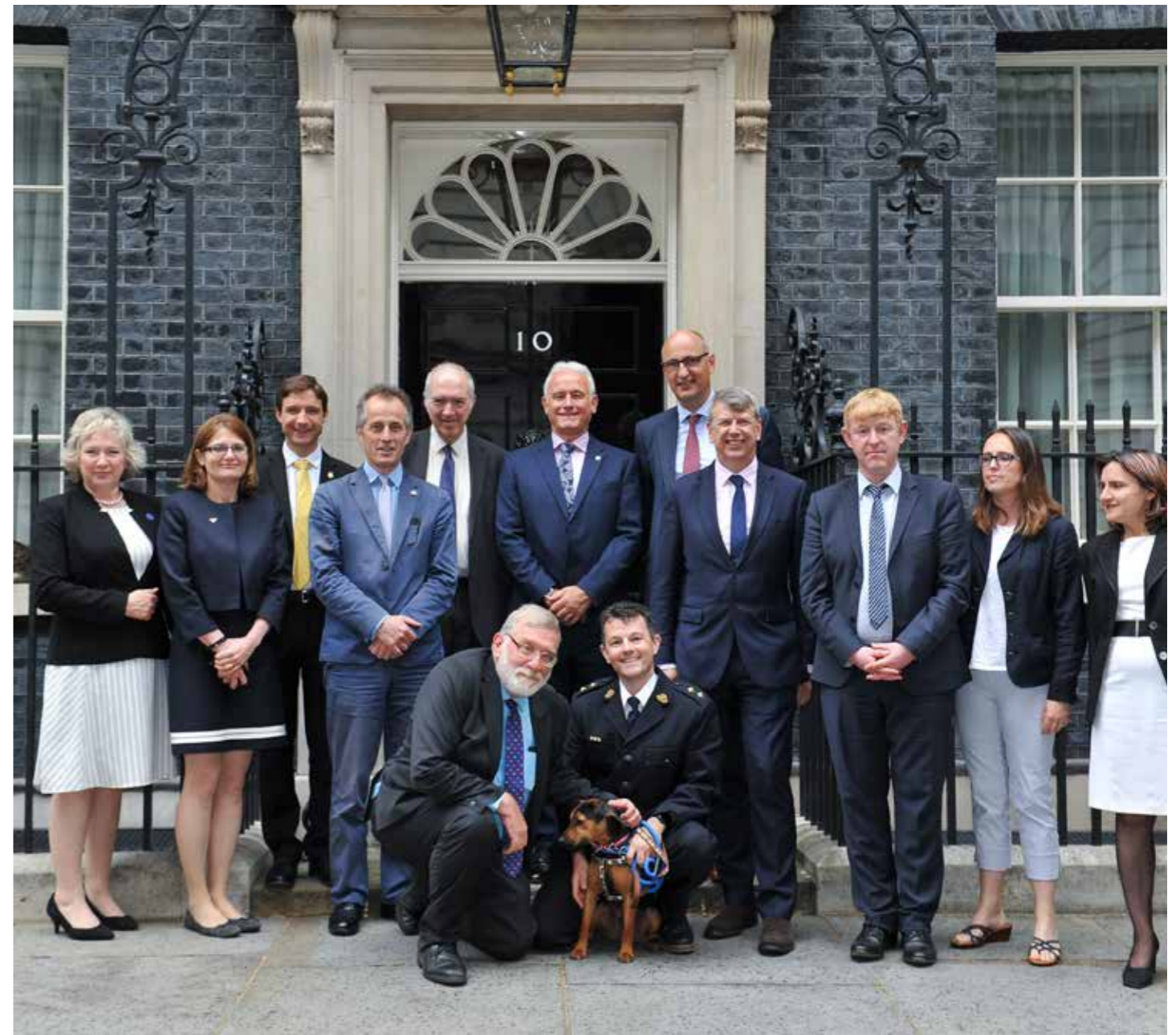
2020s

The decade started with the UK in lockdown following the outbreak of the Covid 19, so traditional street campaigning had to take a back seat while the League refocused its efforts on digital communications.

The League had just re-launched its National Trust campaign when the restrictions were introduced, so used social media to gather support online to back a new motion at the Trust's 2020 AGM to outlaw trail hunting on its land. However, due to the continuing restrictions the AGM was postponed to 2021, and the League's campaign continued – heading back out on the streets once it was allowed.

Finally, in October 2021, after a campaign that lasted some 600 days, at the National Trust AGM in Harrogate, the motion to ban trail hunting won by 76,816 to 38,184, in what was the largest voting turnout at a National Trust AGM in its history.

In June 2020, the Mountain Hare amendment to Animals and Wildlife (Penalties, Protections and Powers) (Scotland) Bill was passed which heralded the end of recreational killing and mass culling of this iconic species. The intensive management of grouse moors in Scotland, it would seem, stops at nothing to maintain the land for a single species no matter what impact that has on wider ecology. This amendment offers legal protection to one of Scotland's most iconic species.



At the end of 2020 a recording of three training webinars were obtained by the Stop the Cull group. On it, senior figures within hunting seemed to admit from the hunting lobby that they had been ignoring the law for the past 15 years, including that 'trail' hunting is a "smokescreen" for the chasing and killing of foxes. The League made the official complaint to Devon and Cornwall Police, which prompted an investigation to be launched. This in turn, allowed the webinars to be broadcast by the media as they were now in the public interest. The League redoubled efforts to urge landowners across the country to suspend access to the hunts: within a week more than 200,000 emails were sent to landowners, and League's celebrity friends also took up the campaign.

As a direct result, Forestry England, United Utilities, the National Trust and Lake District National Park had all suspended or paused hunting licences pending the result of the police investigation, and a number of councils passed motions to ban it outright. In total, nearly 2.5 million acres of land was denied to the hunts .



Meanwhile, in Wales, Welsh Labour gained a clear win at the polls in May 2020, pledging in its manifesto to ban the manufacture, possession, sale and use of snares and on the use of cages for the breeding of game birds. The League continued its campaigning to see this commitment through and, on 27 July 2023, the Welsh Parliament passed, the Agriculture (Wales) Bill, to ban the use of all snares in Wales, making it the first nation in the UK to do so. The campaign to ban snares in Wales has been ongoing for years and finally innocent animals would no longer have to endure the pain and suffering caused by cruel devices.

Also in 2021, the long-awaited increase in custodial sentences for those found guilty of committing the worse cases of animal cruelty finally came to fruition with the introduction of the Animal Welfare (Sentencing) Bill gaining royal assent. The new Act means that maximum custodial sentences increased from six months to five years, with unlimited fines. The League was credited in parliament for leading the coalition of animal welfare charities that campaigned for this change in the law.

In Scotland, our campaign to really ban fox hunting, saw the Government began a long consultation process about what changes should be made to fox hunting legislation. The public were behind our campaign an almost a thousand people joined For the Foxes march and rallied outside parliament. It was a long campaign lasting seven years, but finally, on Friday 25 February 2023, the Government passed the Hunting with Dogs (Scotland) Bill that will go a long way to really banning hunting in Scotland.

Following its success leading the Animal Welfare (Sentencing) Act coalition, the League asked more organisations to join the campaign to properly end hunting. On 29 June 2023, the League launched the Time for Change Coalition Against Hunting, consisting of more than 30 animal welfare and environmental charities and umbrella groups, to call for the strengthening and improvement of the Hunting Act 2004. With up to 10 million members of the public in its joint supporter base, it is perhaps the biggest coalition ever to be brought together to campaign on a single issue. As a result, the Labour Party reconfirmed its commitment to tighten the fox hunting ban in its 2023 policy document, which informs its manifesto once an election is called.

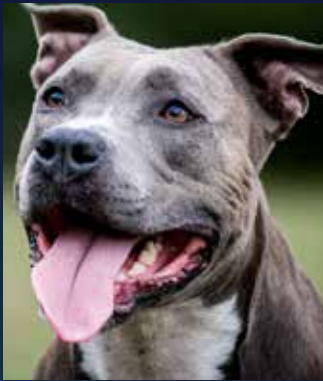
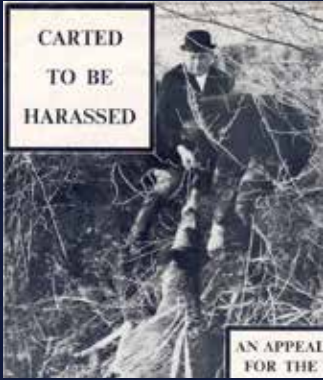
2024 and Beyond



The League has accomplished so much in the 100 years to date, and we are inspired to do more. Closing the loopholes in the Hunting Act 2004 and putting an end to the shooting industry across the United Kingdom, including all the periphery cruelty such as snaring in England and caged bird breeding across our country are just some of our immediate objectives. Our campaigns, be they focused on blood sports or animal racing, promise to save millions of animals from the needless suffering they endure just so some people can be 'entertained'. Over the coming years, the job of the League remains the same – to save them.

Andy Knott MBE
CEO, League Against Cruel Sports





100 YEARS
LEAGUE
AGAINST CRUEL SPORTS