



MCC LIBRARY FACT SHEET DAY 4 -DECEMBER 29, 2023

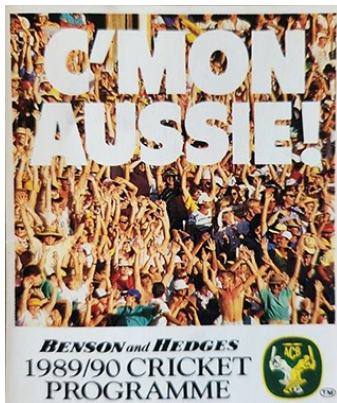
2023 BOXING DAY TEST AUSTRALIA V PAKISTAN

To mark the eleventh Australia v Pakistan Test at the MCG, the MCC Library Fact Sheets examine each of the ten previous Tests between the countries played on the ground between 1964/65 and 2016/17. Today's Fact Sheet looks at the seventh and eighth matches.

1989/90

Played on January 12, 13, 14, 15 & 16, 1990 (First Test) Australia won by 92 runs

AUSTRALIA 223 (M.A. Taylor 52, I.A. Healy 48; Wasim Akram 6/62) **and 8/312 dec** (M.A. Taylor 101, A.R. Border 62*; Wasim Akram 5/98); **defeated PAKISTAN 107** (T.M. Alderman 3/30, C.G. Rackemann 3/32, M.G. Hughes 3/34) **and 336** (Ijaz Ahmed 121, Javed Miandad 65, Imran Khan 45, T.M. Alderman 5/105, M.G. Hughes 3/79).



At the time of this tour, Pakistan had not lost a Test series since 1984/85 and was vying with Australia for the right to be regarded as the second-strongest Test-playing nation behind the West Indies. Although the Australian Board offered Pakistan a full five-Test series, they opted instead to play a three-Test series against India at home in the first half of the season and did not arrive in Australia for a three-Test tour until late December. This meant that the MCG Test was not staged until mid-January (Australia played a One-Day International against Sri Lanka at the MCG on Boxing Day).

Pakistan went into the MCG Test with a weakened team, as top-order batsmen Ramiz Raja and Salim Malik had not yet arrived in Australia after recovering from injury and illness, while star leg-spinner Abdul Qadir had been sent home, allegedly because of a hand injury, and his replacement, Mushtaq Ahmed, was late in arriving (his plane landed in Melbourne on the first day of the match).

Sent in after Pakistan captain Imran Khan won the toss, Australia struggled against superb left-arm fast bowling from Wasim Akram to be 6/198 by stumps on the opening day after 362 minutes' batting. So slow was the scoring that only 47 runs were scored by lunch and at tea the total was only 4/116. Mark Taylor (205 minutes, 144 balls, 6 fours) top-scored while Ian Healy (101 minutes, 81 balls, 5 fours) gave the innings a late boost before the last three wickets fell without addition.

In good batting conditions, Pakistan collapsed unaccountably in its first innings next day, with pace men Terry Alderman, Carl Rackemann and Merv Hughes sharing the spoils. During the tedious second day only 133 runs were scored from 75 overs. Having gained an unexpected first innings lead of 116, Australia consolidated its position on the third day with significant innings from Taylor (322 minutes, 240 balls, 11 fours) and Allan Border (262 minutes, 184 balls, 4 fours), paving the way to a declaration shortly before lunch on the fourth. Akram, who obtained pronounced lateral movement throughout the match, again bowled superbly to finish with match figures of 11/160.

Set 429 for victory, Pakistan provided much stiffer resistance in its second innings, despite losing first three wickets for only 31. Ijaz Ahmed (331 balls, 11 fours) batted defiantly for seven-and-a-half hours without offering a chance before falling to a brilliant catch by Geoff Marsh at point, while Javed Miandad (143 minutes, 100 minutes, 8 fours) batted attractively to put on 103 with Ijaz for the fourth wicket. Dogged resistance from the lower order, (Tauseef, 14 not out, defended courageously for nearly two hours), prolonged the end of the match, which meant Australia was able to claim victory until 5.38pm on the last day, by which stage only 9.1 overs remained to be bowled. No fewer than five Pakistan batsman were adjudged lbw in the second innings. Despite being on the losing side, Akram deservedly won the man of the match award. The aggregate match attendance was a disappointing 66,865, with no day's attendance reaching 20,000.

The two remaining Tests, at Adelaide and Sydney, were both drawn, the latter badly affected by rain. Subsequently Pakistan reached the finals of triangular World Series one-day competition, but was well beaten by Australia in both matches.

2004/05

Played on December 26, 27, 28 & 29, 2004 (Second Test)

Australia won by nine wickets

PAKISTAN 341 (Yousuf Youhana 111, Younis Khan 87, Salman Butt 70; J.N. Gillespie 3/77, S.K. Warne 3/103) **and 163** (Shoaib Malik 41; G.D. McGrath 4/35, S.K. Warne 3/66); **lost to AUSTRALIA 379** (D.R. Martyn 142, J.N. Gillespie 50*, J.L. Langer 50, A.C. Gilchrist 48) **and 1/127** (R.T. Ponting 62*, M.L. Hayden 56*).



The 2004 Boxing Day Test was Pakistan's first at the MCG for 15 years. In the intervening period it had undertaken two Test tours of Australia, in 1995/96 and 1999/00, but neither featured Tests at the ground. In March 1992, however, Pakistan had taken part in a memorable match at the MCG when, in front of 87,182 spectators, it defeated England by 22 runs in the final of the 1992 World Cup.

Pakistan entered the Melbourne Test in difficult circumstances, its loss by a massive 491 runs in the opening Test at the WACA having provoked an angry reaction by its supporters back home. With skipper Inzamam-ul-Haq unable to play because of a back strain, Yousuf Youhana took over as captain and had no hesitation in batting first on a perfect wicket after winning the toss. Despite an opening stand of 85 by the aggressive Salman Butt (130 minutes, 99 balls, 10 fours) and the more sedate Imran Farhat, Pakistan slumped to 3/94 before Younis Khan (217 minutes, 157 balls, 11 fours) and Youhana (195 minutes, 134 balls, 4 sixes, 11 fours) changed the course of the innings in a superb fourth wicket partnership that added 192 in almost even time. Youhana launched a powerful attack on Shane Warne, hitting him for three sixes, but after his dismissal at 4/286 the innings fell away, with only 55 runs being added after his departure.

In reply, the Australian batsmen had to withstand some fiery fast bowling from Shoaib Akhtar who dismissed Matthew Hayden, skipper Ricky Ponting and Darren Lehmann cheaply. When the home side slumped to 7/247 it appeared that Pakistan would gain a useful first innings lead, but Damien Martyn and Jason Gillespie (66 minutes, 51 balls, 4 fours and a six) put on 93 for the eighth wicket and Australia eventually gained a first innings lead of 38. In one of his finest innings, Martyn batted for 370 minutes, faced 245 balls and hit 12 fours in a display that deservedly won him the man of the match award. Apart from Martyn, the only top-order Australian batsmen to get going were the resolute Justin Langer (138 minutes, 82 balls, 3 fours and a six) and Adam Gilchrist (66 minutes, 51 balls, 4 fours and a six). Shoaib and leg-spinner Danish Kaneria each finished with five wickets.

Batting a second time, the visitors lost Butt in the first over and had slumped to 5/85 by stumps on the third day in the face of a relentless Australian attack comprising the pace of Glenn McGrath, Gillespie and Michael Kasprovicz and the immaculate leg-spin of Warne. Only some spirited resistance from Shoaib Malik (126 minutes, 89 balls, 2 sixes, 4 fours) next day extended Pakistan's lead to over 100.

Needing only 126 to win, Australia raced to victory on the fourth afternoon with Hayden (110 minutes, 6 fours) and Ponting (102 minutes, 91 balls, 5 fours and a six) adding 116 at better than a-run-a-minute in an unbroken second wicket stand, Ponting ending the match with a straight-driven six off Kaneria. The aggregate attendance of 129,079 was the second-highest for an Australia v. Pakistan Test at the MCG.

Australia completed a clean-sweep of the series by winning the Third Test at Sydney by nine wickets. Pakistan subsequently qualified to meet Australia in the finals of the triangular World Series competition, but as in 1989-90 it lost both matches, although each was keenly contested.

Imran Khan



Imran Ahmad Khan Niazi can certainly be described as one of cricket's great all-rounders, with a Test batting average of 37.69 (3,807 runs) and bowling average of 22.81, a One Day International batting average of 33.41 (3,709 runs) and bowling average of 26.61. Playing in a total of 88 Tests he took five wickets in an innings no less than 23 times, and ten wickets in a match six times.

Khan's Test career began against England in June 1971 at Edgbaston, and he went on to represent Pakistan at Test level until his last match 21 years later against Sri Lanka in January 1992. His 175 match One Day International career also began against England, in 1974, finishing in March 1992, also against England.

In 1982 Khan took over the captaincy of the Test side from Javed Miandad and led the side for the next 48 Tests, winning 14, losing eight and drawing 26.

Khan is possibly best known in Melbourne as the captain of Pakistan's winning side in the final of the 1992 World Cup held at the MCG on 25th March 1992, with his side defeating England by 22 runs, with Khan taking England's last wicket to win the match and the Cup. He had also made 72 runs off 110 balls to help his side to a total of 249 for the loss of six wickets.

A member, and subsequently leader, of the Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf party, in 2018 Khan was elected Prime Minister of Pakistan, retaining the position until March 2022 when he was the first Pakistan Prime Minister to be removed from office after a no-confidence vote. He has continued his political career and survived an assassination attempt in November 2022. In May this year he was arrested on corruption charges by para-military troops, but after huge protests, was released.

He is described in his biography as "a controversial figure, a man who gives rise to hot debate on account of his strong convictions and hard-line views... ..the practising Muslim who was equally at home in London hotspots... and campaigning among the slums of Lahore"

Test Batting and Fielding On Melbourne Cricket Ground by [Imran Khan](#)

Matches	Inns	Not Out	Runs	HS	Ave	100	50	Ct
5	9	2	367	83	52.42	0	3	2

Test Bowling On Melbourne Cricket Ground by [Imran Khan](#)

Balls	Mdns	Runs	Wkts	BB	Ave	5wI	10wM
1127	39	472	16	5-122	29.50	1	0

A Bit of History

In 1980 the Australians faced Pakistan at Faisalabad on what politely might have been termed a "flat" surface. The game was almost certainly always going to be drawn and this turned out to be the case, with 999 runs being scored over four days, and only 12 wickets being taken. For only the second time in Test history, all 11 players in a team, the Australians, bowled. Even their wicketkeeper, Rod Marsh, sent down 10 overs for 51 runs.

Print copies now available from MCC Library for \$10inc GST. Online edition at <https://tinyurl.com/MCCLYorker>

150 YEARS - 150 TREASURES

68/150 DECEMBER 29 – TEST HAT-TRICK BY SHANE WARNE AT THE MELBOURNE CRICKET GROUND ON 29TH DECEMBER 1994 : AUSTRALIA V ENGLAND : SECOND TEST 1994/95



Photographs from 1994 Christmas Eve Ashes Test match at MCG. All three signed by Shane [who apologised for getting blood from his bleeding finger on one photo].

Framed colour photographs of Shane Warne's hat-trick at the Melbourne Cricket Ground, during the second Test against England on 29th December 1994.

Captions under each photo reads: "Defreitas LBW to a Warne flipper", "Gough caught by wicketkeeper Healy", & "short leg catch by Boon to dismiss Malcolm".

This was the first hat-trick in an Ashes Test since Hugh Trumble in the Fifth Test of 1903/04 at the MCG, March 1904.

[MCC Library Rec # 199128229]

43/150 NOVEMBER 15 - RULES OF THE MELBOURNE CRICKET CLUB

November 15, 1838 is taken as the foundation date of the Melbourne Cricket Club, based upon the date of the invoice from that date for "two batts, balls & stumps" purchased for the Club's first match.

The MCC Museum holds two early publications by the Club. The Laws of 1841 and the Rules of the Club in 1846.

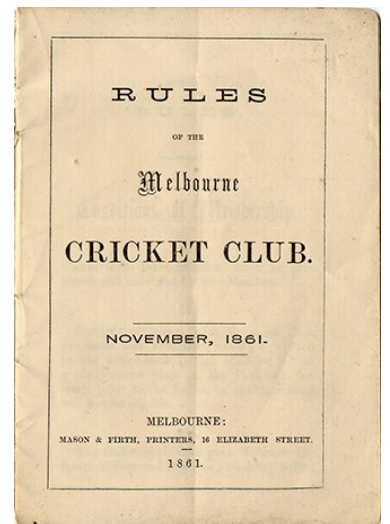
The earliest copy in the library collection is from 1861. At the end of 1860-61 season the MCC had liabilities of £323/19/6 & were owed £500 from overdue subscriptions. Thus the committee made many of the rules more stringent, eg. if a member had not paid his subscription fee (of 2 guineas) by November his name would be placed on the notice board. The rules in this booklet are the first to reflect this increased strictness.

The copy of the 1898 rules in the MCC Library collection was the MCC Secretary's copy and contains a hand written list of revisions to the rules from 1847 to 1909.

The current rules of the Club are available online at <https://mcc.org.au/about-the-club/club-structure/club-rules> They were last revised on September 16, 2022. The by-laws are also online.

921A MELB (d)

[MCC Library Rec # 2705]



Fact Sheet research by MCC Library Volunteers Ray Webster OAM, Ross Perry and Quentin Miller assisted and edited by David Studham and Trevor Ruddell.

Sources consulted: Ray Webster's First-Class Cricket in Australia. Vol. 2, Wisden Cricketers' Almanac – various issues. Thanks to our friends at <https://www.tastats.com.au> and www.cricketarchive.co.uk

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