

THE YORKER

JOURNAL OF THE MELBOURNE CRICKET CLUB LIBRARY ISSUE 55, SUMMER 2014/15



MELBOURNE
CRICKET CLUB

In This Issue

Cricket's Ultimate Prize – The History of World Cup Trophies
Days of World Cup Glory – ICC Associates that Upset Test Nations
Pankaj Gupta and India's First Tour of Australia in Pictures
Bronze to Silver to Gold – MCC Members' Badges, Part 2
Twenty Pennants – Part 6, 1981/82 and 1988/89



THE YORKER



Level 3, Members Pavilion
Melbourne Cricket Ground
Yarra Park, Jolimont
Telephone +61 3 9657 8876
Facsimile +61 3 9654 6067
Email library@mcc.org.au
Mail PO Box 175 East Melbourne 8002

ISSN 1839-3608

**PUBLISHED BY THE
MELBOURNE CRICKET CLUB
© THE AUTHORS AND THE MCC**

The Yorker is edited by Trevor Ruddell with the assistance of David Studham.

Graphic design and publication by George Petrou Design.

Thanks to Philip Barker, Jim Blair, Adam Chadwick, Michael Collins, Robert Curphey, Patricia Downs, Stephen Flemming, James Howard, Raza Kitchlew, Quentin Miller, Regan Mills, Ross Perry, Marie Pernat, George Petrou, Corinna Pike, Trevor Ruddell, Deborah Schrader, Jed Smith, David Studham, Helen Walpole, Ray Webster, Ian Wilkinson and Ken Williams.

The views expressed are those of the editors and authors, and are not those of the Melbourne Cricket Club. All reasonable attempts have been made to clear copyright before publication. The publication of an advertisement does not imply the approval of the publishers or the MCC for goods and services offered.

Published three times a year, the Summer issue traditionally has a cricket feature, the Autumn issue has a leading article on football, while the Spring issue is multi-sport focused. We accept supporting articles on other sports or general sport-related topics. Contact the library to discuss your contributions.

The Yorker uses the Style Guide for MCC Library Publications. A copy of this can be viewed and downloaded from <http://tinyurl.com/mccyorker>. We always welcome submissions of articles and reviews for *The Yorker*, but please adhere to the new style.

Submissions can be made to The Editor, *The Yorker*, MCC Library PO Box 175 East Melbourne 8002 or via email to library@mcc.org.au

COVER IMAGERY

Centre: 1999 ICC Cricket World Cup trophy.
(Kindly on loan to the MCC from Cricket Australia, M16483)

Background: John Gollings photograph.
(digitally altered).

Contents

Cricket's Ultimate Prize – World Cup Trophies	3
Days of World Cup Glory	11
Pankaj Gupta – Indian Cricket's "Mr Hockey"	15
Bronze to Silver to Gold – Members' Badges, Part 2	18
Twenty Pennants – Part 6	22
Reviews	28

MCC Library News: Library's Catalogue Goes Online

The long awaited MCC Library online catalogue will soon be a reality. Explore the Library's collection from home or while you're on the move. Register to pre-book items before you visit the 'G, receive notification when a new item arrives that might interest you, rate and review books, keep up to date with Library activities and events, and more. You will soon be able to link to the catalogue from the Library's page on the MCC website to check out the collection and find out about our current exhibitions.

In February and March 2015 the ICC Cricket World Cup will be staged in Australia and New Zealand and therefore this summer's Library exhibition outside the Frank Grey Smith Bar features publications from past World Cups. On this theme *The Yorker* looks at the history of cricket's World Cup trophies and victories by ICC associate countries against Test nations in World Cups.

With the Indian tour of Australia this summer the Library thought it appropriate to look back at the first Indian tour of 1947/48. Therefore, photos from the personal collection of Pankaj Gupta, the manager of the first Indian tour of Australia, are displayed inside the Library foyer from the Boxing Day Test. Some of these images also feature in this edition of *The Yorker*.

Keep up to date with Library news via social media. We will be tweeting or posting details of activities such as exhibitions, book launches, signings and author talks.

You can follow us via Twitter and Instagram



Follow **@MelbCCLibrary** and for your posts include **#MelbCCLibrary** and **#MCG1853**

THE YORKER Read all about it!

Subscriptions are the perfect way of ensuring you do not miss out on an issue of *The Yorker*. Have it home delivered! Subscribers also receive a digital copy emailed for their enjoyment and convenience of reading on the go.

Published each December, April and August, there are different subscription categories and rates for MCC Members, waiting list and the general public.

More details and subscription forms are available at:
<http://tinyurl.com/mccyorker>



Cricket's Ultimate Prize: The Adventures of the ICC Cricket World Cup Trophies

By Trevor Ruddell and Ross Perry

Silverware has come to symbolise sporting achievement and winning a particular trophy, such as the ICC Cricket World Cup, can fulfil the ambitions of even one of the most extensively-honoured athletes. After India's victorious 2011 World Cup campaign,

team veteran Sachin Tendulkar said,

"As a young boy, I grew up wanting to win it someday. It was something I always wanted. This is the ultimate trophy, the ultimate thing which brings smiles on the nation's face. It's the proudest moment of my life. It's never too late."

Today a significant sporting event that is not concluded with a trophy presentation ceremony is an anomaly, but this was not always the case. The first perpetual trophy in Test cricket, the Frank Worrell Trophy, has been contested by Australia and the West Indies since 1960/61 – three decades after these nations first played. Even the Ashes, the oldest rivalry in Test cricket did not have a tangible perpetual trophy until the southern summer of 1998/99 (although there was a one-off Ashes trophy in 1968). Still, the awarding of ornamental trophies in sport is very old.

Cups and chalices have been handed to winners of sporting events since the late 1600s and individual cricketers as early as the 1820s. Possibly the earliest surviving cup contested by cricket teams was the cup offered by George Coppin in 1859/60 and 1860/61 to foster club cricket in Melbourne. The nineteenth

century also spawned some of today's iconic sporting trophies, such as sailing's *America's Cup* in 1851, the "Auld Mug" (British Open Golf Champion Trophy) in 1872, and rugby's Calcutta Cup in 1879. The longevity of some cup contests created a mystique about the trophy and its event. Images or even silhouettes of a number of trophies have become globally recognisable brands, associated with the traditions and heritage of a competition and sometimes used as its trademark.

For the first six International Cricket Council (ICC) World Cups, cricket's premier one-day international competition, such an association was compromised by the tournament's youth and its name-association with large companies. Held approximately once every four years from 1975, the major sponsor heavily branded the trophy offered. Therefore, while the Prudential Assurance Company provided a trophy for the first three World Cups, the following three tournaments each had a different naming sponsor and each had a very different looking trophy.

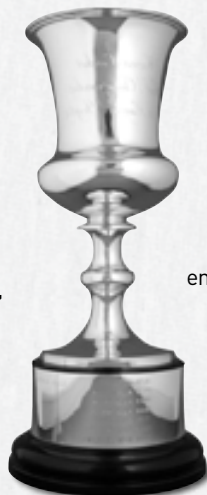
This inconsistency was preventing cricket's ultimate prize from having the same recognition as trophies for similar global events, such as the current FIFA World Cup Trophy that debuted in 1974 (FIFA's inaugural world cup trophy, the Jules Rimet Cup, was retired in 1970) and the Webb Ellis Cup that has been contested as the International Rugby Football Board's world cup since 1987. Therefore, the ICC determined that from 1999 cricket's world cup trophy would have a perpetual design. Its unique, cricket-themed design has enabled it to become one of the more recognisable trophies in sport. Although it does not have a long history, the ICC Cricket World Cup, along with its antecedents and replicas have been sources of national and personal pride.

Top: The April 2011 edition of *Cricket Today* shows Sachin Tendulkar and the Indian team holding the World Cup trophy aloft following the 2011 World Cup final. (MCC Library collection)

Below: The Jack Hayward Trophy. (Kindly on loan to the MCC from Cricket Australia, M16319)

Trophies for the Trailblazers: The ICC Women's Cricket World Cup

In 1971 the first men's one-day international was played at the MCG between Australia and England. Later that year talks began between cricket philanthropist and businessman Jack Hayward and the Women's Cricket Association to establish a limited-overs world cup competition for women's cricket. Subsequently approval was given and the first Women's World Cup was staged around England in June-July 1973, two years before the first men's tournament. Hayward generously met the players' accommodation expenses and provided the tournament trophy. Named after its donor, the Jack Hayward Trophy (right) was purchased from the London Silver Vaults and has been described as Georgian. However, its hallmarks suggest that the 25cm high sterling silver goblet (34cm including the trophy's base) is early Victorian, being created in London in 1838 by Benjamin Smith II. The trophy was first won by England and it was presented to their captain Rachel Heyhoe Flint by HRH Princess Anne at Edgbaston. Women's World Cups have been held at four or five year intervals and the



Jack Hayward Trophy was awarded to the champion team until it was retired after 32 years. Australia in 2005 was the last winner of the trophy which is at present displayed in the National Sports Museum at the MCG.

In 2005 the Women's International Cricket Council merged with the ICC and the restructured body took over the running of women's international cricket. Subsequently the ICC commissioned a new trophy which was presented to the England team, the winners of the 2009 tournament. The new trophy was designed by Links of London and consists of a sterling silver gilt spun cricket ball with hand engraved world map mounted to the main body of two sterling silver heavy gauge panels. The main body is connected to the foot by a silver gilt collar. A black lacquered plinth with silver mounted cricket ball engraving plaques completes the piece. The height is 52cm, base circumference 64cm and weight is 5.1kg. Australia is the present holder of the trophy and has won the World Cup tournament on six occasions.

The Prudential Cup

The 1975, 1979 and 1983 World Cup tournaments were hosted by England and sponsored by the Prudential Assurance Company, after which the cup was named. Currently displayed in the Marylebone Cricket Club Museum at Lord's, the 47cm and 2.5kg sterling silver trophy was made by R&S Garrard, London in 1890. Garrard (est. 1735) were the British crown jewellers from 1843-2007 and also designed the ICC Cricket World Cup trophies awarded since the 1999 tournament.

After the 1975 final at Lord's the Prudential Cup was presented by Marylebone Cricket Club president HRH Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh to West Indies' captain Clive Lloyd before a delirious crowd who had invaded the field. In 2004 Lloyd reflected, "In my professional career of over 20 years, with the West Indies and with Lancashire, I have experienced many magical moments at Lord's the most special being at nine in the evening on June 21st in 1975 when on the balcony, with my teammates around me, and in front of thousands of jubilant spectators, I held aloft the World Cup."² The celebrations continued long after the match and into the early hours of the morning, as Lloyd recalled, "I remember we stayed in the dressing room until late, drinking and laughing, with the cup. And then we went out to dinner, I was so tired."³

The excitement of the win traversed the Atlantic to the Caribbean. Despite cricket commitments in England with Lancashire, Clive Lloyd briefly visited the West Indies with the Prudential Cup, ostensibly to attend a meeting in Barbados to select the West Indies team for their upcoming tour of Australia. Lloyd wrote, "... it was left to the Guyana government to fly me back home with the Trophy for motorcades through the streets of Georgetown and to present every member of the team with a commemorative gold chain."⁴

Lloyd arrived in Georgetown on July 19 and, according to Tony Cozier, he was met by the "biggest airport welcome seen at Timerhi International Airport in recent times".⁵ Thousands lined the roads and bands "throbbled" as he was driven with the gleaming cup to receptions with the Guyanese prime minister Forbes Burnham and acting president Edward Victor Luckhoo. Lloyd with teammates Roy Fredericks and Lance Gibbs then toured the countryside by helicopter showing the cup to enthusiastic crowds. The trophy was also at a reception in Trinidad where Lloyd was honoured by the West Indies Cricket Board of Control. Lloyd flew back to England after just four days in West Indies with the cup.

Although Lloyd's visit with the trophy was brief it was commemorated in verse: Now he is the greatest one of all time / His batting and bowling was superfine / Captain of all captaincies / He brought joy to the West Indies / For all the world to see / He brought the Prudential Cup to We.⁶

The West Indies, strong in the mid-seventies, were a cricket power late in the decade. They were favoured to win the second Prudential Cup in 1979, particularly as they selected players from the rebel World Series Cricket competition while some other nations were not so inclined. The Windies' 1979 world championship was less celebrated in the Caribbean than the win four years earlier. Lloyd wrote, "At least in 1975, the Prudential Trophy was displayed throughout the West Indies and the event was marked by the issuing of a stamp. Now [in 1979] there was nothing – except the satisfaction of a job well done and the tournament fee."⁷

In 1983 the Windies were again expected to win the World Cup. Yet the Indian team defied all expectations to make the final and defeat the West Indies by 43 runs. The Indians' victory created a wave of excitement in India similar to that in the Caribbean in 1975, and like then, the Prudential Cup travelled home with the Indians, team manager P.R. Man Singh having signed a bond to ensure its safe return to Lord's.

The Indians arrived in Mumbai with the Prudential Cup and 30,000 people greeted them despite rain. A motorcade to Wankhede Stadium had been arranged and the cup was placed at the front of the coach so the thousands who lined the streets could see it. At the stadium the team was greeted by 50,000 supporters.

The cup also travelled to New Delhi where the team was received by India's prime minister Indira Gandhi at Hyderabad House. After the publicity photographs and the formal greeting N.K.P. Salve, the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) president, noticed Mrs Gandhi standing alone next to the Prudential Cup. He beckoned her for a photo with guests but she said that she could not. She had been asked to look after the cup by its minder who had to leave urgently for five minutes. Salve volunteered to relieve Mrs Gandhi of her impromptu guard duties.⁸



Left: Program for the 1975 Prudential Cup International Championship Cricket. As well as the cup, the competition's first mascot, the Disney character Jiminy Cricket also featured on the cover. (MCC Library collection)

Above: 1979 Prudential Cup Official Guide. (MCC Library collection)

Later, at a high tea at Rashtrapati Bhavan, India's captain, Kapil Dev, presented the Prudential Cup to Indian president Giani Zali Singh and said, "This is for you." Singh asked, "So, this is ours now?" Dev said, "We can keep it for a while, say three to six months and then we have to send it back." Singh then responded, "What if we don't return it, would there be a war?"⁹

The Prudential Cup was returned to England but a replica was kept at BCCI headquarters in Brabourne Stadium, Mumbai. This second cup was among a number of trophies and furniture damaged in January 1999 after members of the Hindu nationalist group Shiv Sena invaded and vandalised BCCI's offices. The attack was in response to the BCCI's support of cricket matches between India and Pakistan. In 2006 the restored replica moved with the BCCI to the Cricket Centre at nearby Wankhede Stadium.

In the lead up to the 1983 tournament, Prudential had flagged that it would be the last World Cup it would sponsor. This was unexpected. The insurance company had sponsored and provided a trophy (the Prudential Trophy) for the first one-day international series in 1972 (England v Australia) and supported international limited-overs cricket in England since then. The blindsided ICC had no successor lined-up for the 1987 tournament and there was some discussion of the next World Cup being staged outside England. Therefore, when the Prudential Cup was presented to Kapil Dev at Lord's, many assumed the trophy would be retired and the advocates for a World Cup on the Indian subcontinent increased their vigour.

Reliance Cup 1987

In 1987 the World Cup was co-hosted by India and Pakistan with the final at Eden Gardens, Kolkata. It was the first World Cup tournament in which innings were limited to 50 overs per side, rather than the 60 overs used previously. The giant Indian company Reliance Industries backed the tournament and the trophy was designed and created in India too.

The Reliance Cup was made by Arun Industries in Jaipur, where a replica has been proudly displayed. Arun also fabricated the Wills World Cup 1996. Flags of the participating nations encircled the rim of the gold plated chalice, while the badges of the host cricket boards, the Board of Control for Cricket in Pakistan (BCCP) and the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) comprised the stem. The finial on the Reliance Cup's lid was studded with diamonds that were arranged to form the Reliance trademark.

The highly fancied host nations were knocked-out in the semi finals, leaving an unlikely finalist, Australia to defeat England and claim the cup. Australian captain Allan Border received the Reliance Cup and Mike Coward noted that, "As he was pitched and tossed he did not once lose his hold on the World Cup, the prize for his proud persistence and unabashed patriotism and, at last a tangible symbol of a long promised renaissance."¹²

Border himself wrote about the trophy in 1993. "The Reliance Cup was one helluva tough trophy. It survived a victory lap of Eden Gardens and the shenanigans of a long, dressing room celebration, although if you look it over in the Cricket Board trophy cabinet you'll notice there are a couple of diamonds missing from the cricket ball-like sphere that tops it. I promise, I don't know what happened!"¹³

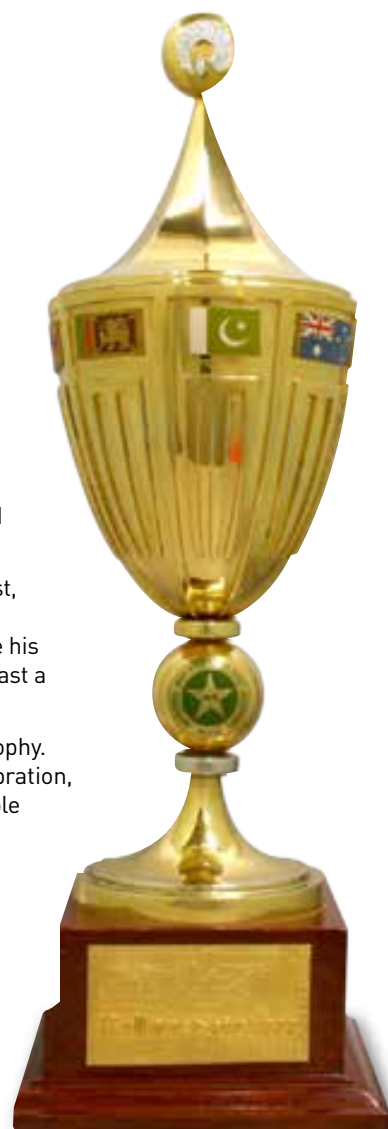
After the 1987 tournament Australia entered the next six World Cups as one of the favourites. Australian coach Bob Simpson nominated the, "tied Test [in Madras] and the World Cup not long after were the turning points in Australian cricket history."¹⁴ Today, the Reliance Cup is displayed alongside Australia's other world cup trophies in the National Sports Museum (NSM) at the MCG.

Right: 1987 Reliance Cup.
(Kindly on loan to the MCC from Cricket Australia, M16481)

The Story of the Prudential Cup's Design

Two-handed silver cups first appeared in seventeenth century Europe. They were communal vessels in which spiced wine could be kept hot and its contents ladled into smaller cups prior to bed. In the following century two-handed cups became ceremonial rather than functional.

The Prudential Cup's design is reminiscent of cups produced from the early to mid-eighteenth century in, "early Huguenot styles, with its vertical strapwork decoration around the belly and bold cast handles", as the Marylebone Cricket Club's jewellery and silver specialist Corinna Pike noted.¹⁰ The Prudential Cup is similar to, but much simpler than, a Paul de Lamerie cup dated 1736-37 at the Victoria and Albert (V&A) Museum, London. For this trophy the V&A tour notes, "Covered cups were the ideal grand gift, and became a popular choice of prize for sports. In particular, they were presented to and used by male societies, such as colleges or trade and craft associations."¹¹



Benson & Hedges World Cup 1992

The fifth World Cup, staged in Australia and New Zealand during the southern summer of 1991/92, was the first with matches played at night under lights. Therefore, it pioneered white balls and coloured clothing in World Cup competition too. The 1992 tournament also welcomed South Africa back into the international cricket community. They were eliminated in a rain reduced semi final under controversial circumstances.

Less glamorous was Pakistan's campaign. Midway through the tournament few thought Imran Khan's "cornered tigers" would lift the trophy. However, Pakistan won its last three games to edge into the semi finals, and then defeated New Zealand at Eden Park, Auckland, to qualify for the final against England under lights at the MCG.

The Pakistanis won the match by 22 runs. Allan Border reflected, "...it's a good thing the teetotallers from Pakistan beat England in the 1992 Cup final. I shudder to think what a rejoicing Ian Botham might have been tempted to do with the \$12,000 Waterford Crystal globe the Australian and New Zealand officials had struck for the occasion."¹⁵

The Benson & Hedges World Cup is the only world cup trophy not fashioned out of metals. The Waterford Crystal globe of the world took one year to create. Engraved below the globe were the tournament logo and the cap badges of host nations Australia and New Zealand. The only metal in the design were nine gold medals, each one stamped with the badge of a competing team and

mounted to the trophy's mahogany base. The base was square in pre-tournament promotional photos, but in images following the tournament it is circular.

The fragile trophy was accepted by Pakistan captain Imran Khan from ICC president Sir Colin Cowdrey who politely requested Khan not to drop it. Khan's acceptance speech has been accused of lacking protocol by not thanking teammates, opponents, organisers, sponsors and spectators. He said, "I would just like to say I want to give my commiserations to the England team. But I want them to know that by winning this World Cup, personally it means that one of my greatest obsessions in life, which is to build a cancer hospital, I'm sure that this World Cup will go a long way towards completion of this obsession. I will also like to say that I feel proud that at the twilight of my career, finally I've managed to win the World Cup."

The raising of the trophy had a profound impact at home. As well as loud celebrations throughout the country it was reported that an, "overjoyed fan... died of a heart attack in a village near Islamabad while watching a live broadcast of the award ceremony on television, a son said. 'My father loudly shouted "Pakistan Zindabad" (long live Pakistan) when Imran Khan was receiving the trophy, and collapsed.'"¹⁶

The team flew back to Pakistan with the trophy via a state funded shopping trip in Singapore. Player Rameez Raja said the win created a sense of euphoria comparable to Pakistan's independence and a "sea of people awaited us at Lahore airport and we were carried away on shoulders on to a motorcade of open cars..."¹⁷ The team, with the cup, also had a reception with Pakistan's prime minister Nawaz Sharif.

Centre: Benson & Hedges World Cup 1992. (Umar Babry, Pakistan Cricket Board photo)

Left: The 1966 Rothmans World Cup trophy featured on the cover of the tournament's program. (MCC Library collection, digitally amended)



A World Cup before the first World Cup?

In the summer of 1966 England hosted and won soccer's World Cup for the first time. The nation was abuzz with World Cup fever and in September that year the tobacco company Rothmans staged a three-game triangular one-day cricket tournament

at Lord's. The Rothmans World

Cup was contested by an England XI, the touring West Indians who had won the five Test series against England 3-1, and

a World XI under the captaincy of Australian Bob Simpson. With the exception of Simpson, the World XI was selected by readers of the *Radio Times* and viewers of BBC television's Sportsview. The teams played each other once and innings were limited to 50 overs. *Daily Press* writer Crawford White prophesied that, "this World Tournament in Miniature could be the pilot scheme... for the far more ambitious world level tournaments big cricket will surely have to stage in the near future."¹⁸ Unfortunately the matches were hardly popular – none drawing more than 5,000 spectators. Colin Cowdrey's England XI won both its games and the trophy.¹⁹ The design of the Rothmans World Cup is somewhat reminiscent of the current ICC Cricket World Cup trophy, consisting of a golden cricket ball perched upon three silver stumps.

Wills World Cup 1996

In 1996 the tournament returned to the subcontinent and was hosted by Pakistan, India and Sri Lanka with the final in Lahore. In the early 1990s the limited-overs game had become formulaic but the 1995/96 Sri Lankan team rewrote the script through attacking batting early in an innings to take advantage of field restrictions. This team also had the satisfaction of defeating their hot rival Australia in the final to win the World Cup. Less than two months earlier Sri Lankan players refused to shake hands with the Australians after the 1995/96 World Series final in Sydney, and Australia cited a threat of terrorism to forfeit its World Cup game against Sri Lanka in Colombo.

Sri Lanka's prize was the 70cm sterling silver Wills World Cup that was fabricated by Arun Industries, Jaipur (see Reliance Cup) apparently from an 1882 design by Garrard & Co, London (see Prudential Cup). It is a replica of the Heavy Woollen District Challenge Cup, purported to be English cricket's earliest surviving team trophy and first offered for competition in 1883 (some two decades after the Coppin Challenge Cup was contested by clubs in Melbourne). Like the Heavy Woollen District Challenge Cup, the Wills World Cup included an etching of an Arcadian cricket match on one side of its belly. On the other side was the tournament's logo and name. A copy has been displayed at Arun Industries, Jaipur.

It was presented at Lahore's Gaddafi Stadium by Pakistan prime minister Benazir Bhutto to Sri Lankan captain Arjuna Ranatunga. Such was the security around Bhutto that even the players were initially roped off from the presentation area until, as Steve Waugh recalled, "they realised we were needed for the presentation."²⁰ Still, it was Sri Lanka's day. Commentator, Ranjit Fernando wrote, "When Arjuna held the World Cup high, the scenes at Gaddafi Stadium were just unbelievable. The Pakistan crowds went berserk as if their side had won."²¹

Colombo too was jubilant. The captain exited a specially chartered Air Lanka plane, "with the World Cup held aloft, walked slowly down the gangway with his victorious team trooping behind, to the mad cacophony of cheers, drums and music."²² Thousands lined the 18-mile route from Katunayake airport to Colombo and there was an official reception with president Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga. Later Ranatunga visited advocates for Sri Lankan cricket individually with the Wills World Cup. These included Srimala Disanayake, the widow of Gamini Disanayake, a presidential candidate who was assassinated by a Tamil Tiger suicide bomber in 1994.

In February 2012 it was alleged that the cup was damaged, with two gold rivets lost, when it was displayed at the Deyata Kirula national development exhibition in Anuradhapura. Sri Lanka Cricket (SLC) stated that the trophy was "safe and intact" and reports of damage were "misleading". It also suggested that the people "spreading

rumors" had "hidden agendas" and invited the media to examine the trophy.²³ However, by the evening of February 16 SLC head Upali Dharmadasa also promised to "renovate" the trophy in two weeks time. There were also accusations that it had been damaged earlier (and lost its protective case) when on a tour of Sri Lankan communities in England a few months before the 2011 World Cup.²⁴

Ranatunga, who had entered politics, was quoted on the reported damage to the trophy. "It's sad that these things are happening while we are alive. A lot of sacrifices had been made by not only the 14 players who played in the tournament, but others who worked behind the scenes for years and it seems that people running cricket at the moment simply don't care. I hope all players who were part of that World Cup squad will condemn what had happened in the strongest possible way."²⁵

The trophy excites Sri Lankan passions and this energy can be channelled positively. On January 12, 2013 the Wills World Cup had pride of place in pre-game ceremonies for a charity T20 match between the '96 World Cup Champions and a Sri Lanka Cricket Legends XI at the NCC Ground, Colombo.²⁶ Ranatunga and his men were older, some were wider, but the trophy gleamed as it had in 1996. It is a tangible memory of the day the Sri Lankans were hailed as world champions.



1994-96 BCCSL president Ana Punchihewa (left) holds the Wills World Cup with Arjuna Ranatunga in 1996. (Prasanna Hennyake photo)

ICC Cricket World Cups

The 1999 tournament, co-hosted by England, Scotland, the Netherlands, Wales and Ireland, introduced the current ICC Cricket World Cup trophy design. It was conceived by Paul Marsden and fabricated over two months by craftsmen from Asprey & Garrard Ltd. Garrard had merged with Asprey in 1998 but the companies were split in 2002 (see Prudential Cup).

The ICC Cricket World Cup features a gilt world globe that has a cricket ball-like seam and floats in a ring supported by three silver columns. The columns are shaped like stumps and bails, and "represent the three essential pillars of the game – batting, bowling and fielding."²⁷ The six previous winners from 1975-96 were acknowledged with cricket ball-themed plaques on the base, another 10 plaques for future champions were left blank. These discs are reminiscent of plaques attached to historic cricket balls as mementos of milestones or performances. The trophy is 60cm high, weighs 11kg and was designed to be recognised from any angle.

Of his first team meeting as Australia's official one-day captain in 1997/98, Steve Waugh wrote: "Our aims, I explained, would be to hold the World Cup aloft in 1999, before and after that, to consistently be the best side in the game."²⁸ Australia's tournament started poorly and in the last match of the super sixes the Aussies needed to defeat South Africa to make the semi finals. Chasing South Africa's 271 run total, Waugh was dropped on 56 by Herschelle Gibbs. Waugh apocryphally sledged him, "You've just dropped the World Cup" – or so the story goes. Whether or not Waugh used those exact words, he went on to make 120 not out, in an innings that was instrumental to Australia's victory. Australia and South Africa met again in a semi final, and although the teams tied, Australia's superior net-run-rate allowed them to advance to and win a one-sided final against Pakistan at Lord's. Gibbs may not have "dropped the World Cup" per se but his mistake helped keep Australia in the running.

Steve Waugh wrote of the celebrations after the 1999 World Cup final, "...we had an all night party back at the

team hotel that doubled as Glenn McGrath's bucks night – or at least that was the excuse I used to demolish a couple of B52s that tumbled down my throat with alarming ease as I held grimly onto the 18kg World Cup with my aching left arm... It was 2am when the shattering news of our grandfather passing hit us [brother Mark and I] between the eyes and ended our celebration."²⁹ Even World Cups are in a larger sense insignificant.

Perpetual and Tournament ICC Cricket World Cup Trophies

The trophy presented to the Australians after the 1999 final at Lord's on June 20 was perpetual and intended to remain in the possession of the ICC then headquartered at Lord's. Therefore, the Australian team took a replica tournament trophy home. The replica primarily differed from the perpetual trophy by having a single plaque on its base instead of an array of plaques encircling it.

It was this tournament trophy that was carried by Steve Waugh and vice captain Shane Warne during ticker-tape parades before more than 100,000 people in Melbourne on June 23, and another 100,000 in Sydney on June 28. Waugh also showed it to 81,006 spectators at an Australia v England rugby international at Stadium Australia on June 26. It did not matter that the trophy was not the one held in triumph upon a balcony at Lord's. The tournament trophy still symbolised an event that many Australians embraced. Steve Waugh used the 1999 tournament trophy to share his team's achievement with the nation saying, "This World Cup here is not only for us, it's for all you guys as well."³⁰

The 2003 World Cup trophy, also won by Australia, was crafted in 2002 by Asprey. It was a replica of the perpetual trophy, with an array of non-sequential past winners' plaques on the base (up to 1999) and the ICC logo on its columns. It was displayed in the 2004 *Travellex Cricket Roadshow*, a tour of Cricket Australia memorabilia at Test venues and shopping centres in Australia's capital cities from January 9 to February 21.

This trophy, despite being stamped with a 2002 hallmark, was reassigned to represent Australia's 1999 world championship. The old 1999 tournament trophy that displayed the 1999 World Cup logo on its columns was engraved with details of the 2003 South African tournament on its plaque (the badge was blank as late as 2004). It became the 2003 trophy.

In 2005 the ICC shifted headquarters from Lord's to Dubai (UAE) and it was here that the perpetual trophy was kept (when not on a promotional tour), initially at the ICC's offices at Al Thuraya Towers in Dubai Media City, and from 2009 at the ICC's current office in Dubai Sports City.

There are a number of ICC Cricket World Cup trophies. It is possibly impractical for just one to exist due to the requirements of victorious nations, sponsors and tournament promoters. These sometimes conflicting demands and their solution are not unique to the ICC's major prize. In 2006 Laura Stedman, the collection manager of the Museum of Rugby at



Centre: The 1999 ICC Cricket World Cup trophy, formerly the 2003 tournament trophy. (Kindly on loan to the MCC from Cricket Australia, M16484)

Above: The program for the final of the 1999 ICC Cricket World Cup featured an image of the trophy. (MCC Library collection)

Twickenham wrote, "Almost every current sporting trophy will have multiple copies and the masquerade of just one single trophy existing is maintained in order to not crush the faith of those who worship it... [and because] the value of a trophy is lessened if it is not seen to be unique."³¹

The romance of a single "real" trophy is hard to shake, and the concept of one perpetual trophy and one created for each tournament caused some confusion in 2011. After India won the 2011 World Cup final the team was ceremonially presented with the tournament trophy, easily identifiable by the single plaque on the base. However, the *New Delhi Mail Today's* Qaiser Mohammad Ali stated that this trophy was a, "mere replica, not the original". The article noted that the ICC's perpetual World Cup had been seized by Mumbai's customs upon arrival from the semi final at Colombo, Sri Lanka.³² The ICC had declined to pay a duty to release the trophy that had entered with the personal baggage of two ICC staff members and was not on a list of ICC items that were temporarily exempt from duty. Curiously, ICC cup coordinator Dhiraj Malhotra told the *Times of India* that the perpetual trophy had travelled in and out of India a number of times during the tournament and he was baffled by the impounding.³³

But the Indians did receive the right trophy on the night. The 2011 final was not the first time since 1999 that a tournament trophy was handed to the world champions at the presentation ceremony, although some critics mistakenly said it was. After the 2007 final the Australians were presented with a trophy carrying a single plaque – a tournament trophy. The *Times of India* explained, "Australia, the 2003 winner, didn't like the idea of having to give back a Cup that it had won. Hence, said the ICC, a new system was devised."³⁴ The ICC called the impounded trophy a "promotional, perpetual trophy" and stated India was presented the trophy with, "the specific event logo of ICC Cricket World Cup 2011 and has always been the cup that the 14 teams were playing for."³⁵

Centre: The 2003 ICC World Cup trophy, formerly the 1999 tournament trophy. (Kindly on loan to the MCC from Cricket Australia, M16483)



Promotional Tours of the ICC World Cup Trophy

Despite the hiccup in Mumbai, the ICC's "promotional, perpetual trophy" is widely travelled. Not only did it tour the subcontinent in the lead-up to and during the 2011 tournament, in mid-2010 it was at Lord's where the England and Wales Cricket Board's Steve Elworthy said, "...it proved very popular with all the visitors to the ground."³⁶ Later, 100 days before the opening of the 2011 World Cup, it was submerged in the Dubai Mall Aquarium with scuba-diving South African cricketers Morne Morkel and Dale Steyn.

A "replica" can be displayed widely without much risk to the tournament's running. Days before the opening of the 2007 World Cup at Trelawny Stadium, Jamaica, the lower gold ring of the perpetual trophy became detached from the wooden base during a promotion by World Cup sponsor LG in Kolkata, India. But this did not affect the tournament's marketing or ceremonies. The 2007 tournament trophy was all that was needed. Meanwhile, the ICC lodged an insurance claim on the damaged trophy and sent it to London for repair as the ICC permits only the, "official trophy makers to repair or polish the trophy."³⁷

The perpetual trophy also featured heavily in the 2015 World Cup's promotion. On April 14, 2014 it was held by the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge in Christchurch, New Zealand, after they had played cricket with children. More recently it has toured all nations contesting the 2015 ICC World Cup, starting with Sri Lanka at Colombo on July 4, 2014. This tour included one particularly sketchy part of the globe. On September 14 it was received by the Afghan president Hamid Karzai in Kabul. Afghan captain Mohammed Nabi acknowledged it was a, "...honour that the ICC Cricket World Cup 2015 trophy came to Afghanistan and received such a huge welcome."³⁸

The cup is the ultimate in limited-overs cricket. At the launch of the tour ICC chief executive David Richardson said, "To hold the Cricket World Cup trophy is the dream of every cricketer."³⁹ Holding it may not be enough for some. After India's 2011 victory Yuvraj Singh said, "I think we kissed the World Cup trophy a thousand times."⁴⁰ A love of the cup is not restricted to international cricketers. A distant glimpse of the 2003 World

Australia's World Cup Trophies – At Home and Away

For a brief time Australia's first three World Cup trophies went missing only to be recovered on the other side of the world. In February 2007 Australia's 1987, 1999 and 2003 trophies were displayed at a farewell dinner for the Australian team who were to defend their world title in the West Indies. The trophies were kept temporarily with the team's luggage in the hotel's storeroom, but when officials went to collect them they had disappeared. It seems a courier had sent the cups to the West Indies where they were found days later inside three officials' bags.

The trophies were sent back to Melbourne immediately but they took 10 weeks to arrive home. The 2007 trophy, which the Australians had won in the meantime, arrived in Melbourne before the other three did. However, the newest addition to Australia's trophy cabinet had to be repaired in May that year because its central bolt had snapped during the numerous celebratory functions.⁴¹ Australia's World Cup trophies, when not required for functions and promotions, have been displayed in the *Backyard to Baggy Green* gallery within the National Sports Museum at the MCG since March 2008.

Cup trophy drew the Rolling Stones' cricket enthusiasts Mick Jagger and Charlie Watts away from their tour of the Adelaide Oval on Sunday October 26, 2014.

The perpetual ICC Cricket World Cup trophy formally arrived in Sydney on November 6, 100 days before the start of the tournament where it was photographed on Sydney Harbour with Australia's four World Cup trophies. Meanwhile, the 2015 tournament trophy was in Auckland, and as it toured New Zealand the perpetual trophy toured Australia. But whether the trophies are perpetual or specific to a tournament, their magic is real. They are the tangible symbols of achievement in a much cherished and prestigious event.

Endnotes

1. Pritha Sarkar, "The World Cup in quotes", *Reuters*, April 3, 2011. <http://in.reuters.com/article/2011/04/03/idINIndia-56086420110403>
2. Clive Lloyd, *MCC Spirit of Cricket Cowdrey Lecture*, Lord's, 2004, <http://www.lords.org/mcc/mcc-spirit-of-cricket/mcc-spirit-of-cricket-cowdrey-lecture/2004-sir-clive-lloyd/>
3. Simon Lister, *Supercat*, Fairfield Books, Bath [UK], 2007, p.96.
4. Clive Lloyd, *Living for Cricket*, Stanley Paul, London, 1980, p.71.
5. Tony Cozier, "Triumphant return home for Lloyd", *World Cup Champions '75: A Souvenir Tribute to the West Indies Triumph*, Literary Features, Bridgetown (Barbados), 1975, p.7.
6. Simon Lister, *Supercat*, Fairfield Books, Bath [UK], 2007, p.95.
7. Clive Lloyd, *Living for Cricket*, Stanley Paul, London, 1980, pp.130-131.
8. N.K.P. Salve, *The Story of the Reliance Cup*, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 1987, pp.142-143.
9. Kapil Dev, *Straight from the Heart: Kapil Dev: An Autobiography*, Macmillan India, London, 2004, pp.130-131.
10. Personal correspondence with the Marylebone Cricket Club, October 21, 2014.
11. "A Trail of Paul de Lamerie Silver in the V&A." *Victoria and Albert Museum*. <http://www.vam.ac.uk/content/articles/s/paul-de-lamerie-objects/>
12. Mike Coward, *Cricket Beyond the Bazaar: Australia on the Indian Subcontinent*, Allen & Unwin, Sydney, 1990, p.62.
13. Allan Border, *Allan Border: Beyond Ten Thousand, My Life Story*, Swan Publishing, Nedlands WA, 1993, p.190.
14. Mike Coward, *Rookies, Rebels & Renaissance: Cricket in the '80s*, ABC Books, Sydney, 2004, p.128.
15. Allan Border, *Allan Border: Beyond Ten Thousand, My Life Story*, Swan Publishing, Nedlands WA, 1993, p.190. Border seems to have undervalued the trophy as its published value was £7500 (A\$17,200). <http://fxtop.com/en/historical-exchange-rates.php>
16. "Five killed in Pakistan cricket celebrations", *Stradbroke News* (Guyana), March 27, 1992, p.13.
17. "World Cup Memories 1992", *Cricinfo Talk*. February 7, 2011. http://www.espncricinfo.com/ci/content/multimedia/282529.html?template=popup_player
18. Crawford White, "Introduction", *The Rothmans World Cup Cricket Tournament, Lord's: September 10th, 12th, & 13th: Souvenir Programme*, Rothmans of Pall Mall, [London, 1966].
19. Michael Melford, "One-day world champions", *The Cricketer*, Vol.47 No.15, October 1966, pp.12-13.
20. Steve Waugh, *Steve Waugh's World Cup Tour Diary*, HarperCollins, Sydney, 1996, p.189.
21. Mark Mascarenhas, *My World Cup*, Grantha Corporation, Middletown (NJ, USA), 1997, p.92.
22. Mark Mascarenhas, *My World Cup*, Grantha Corporation, Middletown (NJ, USA), 1997, p.93.
23. "World Cup trophy safe, not damaged - SLC", *Adaderana.lk*, February 16, 2012, <http://www.adaderana.lk/news.php?nid=16968>
24. Callistus Davy, "SL World Cup trashed in England", *Ceylon Today*, February 17, 2012.
25. Rex Clementine, "Arjuna slams treatment of World Cup Trophy", *The Island* (Colombo), February 16, 2012, http://www.island.lk/index.php?page_cat=article-details&page=article-details&code_title=45432. Arjuna Ranatunga linked to Clementine's article on his Facebook page (February 16, 2012). https://www.facebook.com/Official.Arjuna.Ranatunga/timeline?ref=page_internal
26. "Ranatunga's '96 World Champs beat Sri Lanka Legends by 7-wickets in charity match", *Times of Sri Lanka*, January 12, 2013. <http://www.timeslanka.com/2013/01/12/cricket-ranatungas-96-world-champs-beat-sri-lanka-legends-by-7-wickets-in-charity-match/>
27. Pat Gibson, "The Trophy", *The Final, World Cup England '99: Pakistan v Australia, Lord's, Sunday June 20, 1999: Official Souvenir Programme*, International Cricket Council, London, 1999, p.17.
28. Steve Waugh, *Out of My Comfort Zone: The Auto Biography*, Penguin, Camberwell, 2005, p.461.
29. Steve Waugh, *Out of My Comfort Zone: The Auto Biography*, Penguin, Camberwell, 2005, pp.541-542. The ICC World Cup weighs 11kg, not 18kg.
30. Paul Suttor, "Salute to team with real ticker", *Illawarra Mercury*, June 29, 1999, p.46.
31. Laura Stedman, *Engaging with and Rediscovering the Value of the Object in Sport Museums: A Study of the Rugby World Cup Trophy*, Masters in Museum Studies, 2006, p.61.
32. Qaiser Mohammad Ali, "Team India gets fake World Cup, original trophy lies with customs", *Mail Today* (New Delhi), April 4, 2011. <http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/india-vs-sri-lanka-world-cup-final-icc-trophy-lifted-by-team-india-is-a-fake/1/134246.html>
33. "Real or fake? Breathe easy, Team India lifted the right Cup", *Times of India*, April 5, 2011. <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/news/Real-or-fake-Breathe-easy-Team-India-lifted-the-right-Cup/articleshow/7870210.cms>. In November 2012 the "ICC Women's World Cup marketing trophy" was also impounded by Mumbai customs who prefer trophies go through cargo, not baggage. "Women's World Cup trophy detained at airport", *ESPN Cricinfo*, November 21, 2012. <http://www.espncricinfo.com/icc-womens-world-cup-2013/content/story/592285.html>
34. "Real or fake? Breathe easy, Team India lifted the right Cup", *Times of India*, April 5, 2011. <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/news/Real-or-fake-Breathe-easy-Team-India-lifted-the-right-Cup/articleshow/7870210.cms>
35. Rahul Bedi, "India given wrong trophy", *The Telegraph* (London), April 4, 2011. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/sport/cricket/cricket-world-cup/8426669/Cricket-World-Cup-2011-India-given-wrong-trophy.html>
36. "ICC Cricket World Cup Global Trophy Tour to arrive in England", *International Cricket Council*, August 17, 2014. <http://www.icc-cricket.com/news/2014/news/81431/icc-cricket-world-cup-global-trophy-tour-to-arrive-in-england>
37. "World Cup trophy given out to winners is a replica", *DNAIndia.com*, March 10, 2007. <http://www.dnaindia.com/sport/report-world-cup-trophy-given-out-to-winners-is-a-replica-1084063>
38. "President Karzai hosts ICC Cricket World Cup 2015 trophy in Kabul", *International Cricket Council*, September 14, 2014. <http://www.icc-cricket.com/news/2014/media-releases/81845/president-karzai-hosts-icc-cricket-world-cup-2015-trophy-in-kabul>
39. "ICC Cricket World Cup trophy to visit participating countries", *International Cricket Council*, July 3, 2014. <http://www.icc-cricket.com/news/2014/media-releases/80874/icc-cricket-world-cup-trophy-to-visit-participating-countries>
40. Pritha Sarkar, "The World Cup in quotes", *Reuters*, April 3, 2011. <http://in.reuters.com/article/2011/04/03/idINIndia-56086420110403>
41. Geoff McClure, "Together at last, our four World Cups (including the three we lost, albeit temporarily)", *The Age*, May 8, 2007, p.12.



MCC Library volunteer Ross Perry holds one of Australia's World Cups in August 2004.

Days of World Cup Glory: When Cricket's Minnows Upset Test Nations

By Michael Collins

The World Cup's beauty is the pure electric boisterousness of crowds humming and screaming as a backdrop to the on-field passion. As a rawboned kid who fell in love with the smell and feel of the willow, I could replay almost every heroic deed, batting collapse and Michael Bevan rescue mission in limited overs cricket. It was a time when each one-day game mattered. But the games are fading on me along with one-day cricket's popularity and scheduling sense.

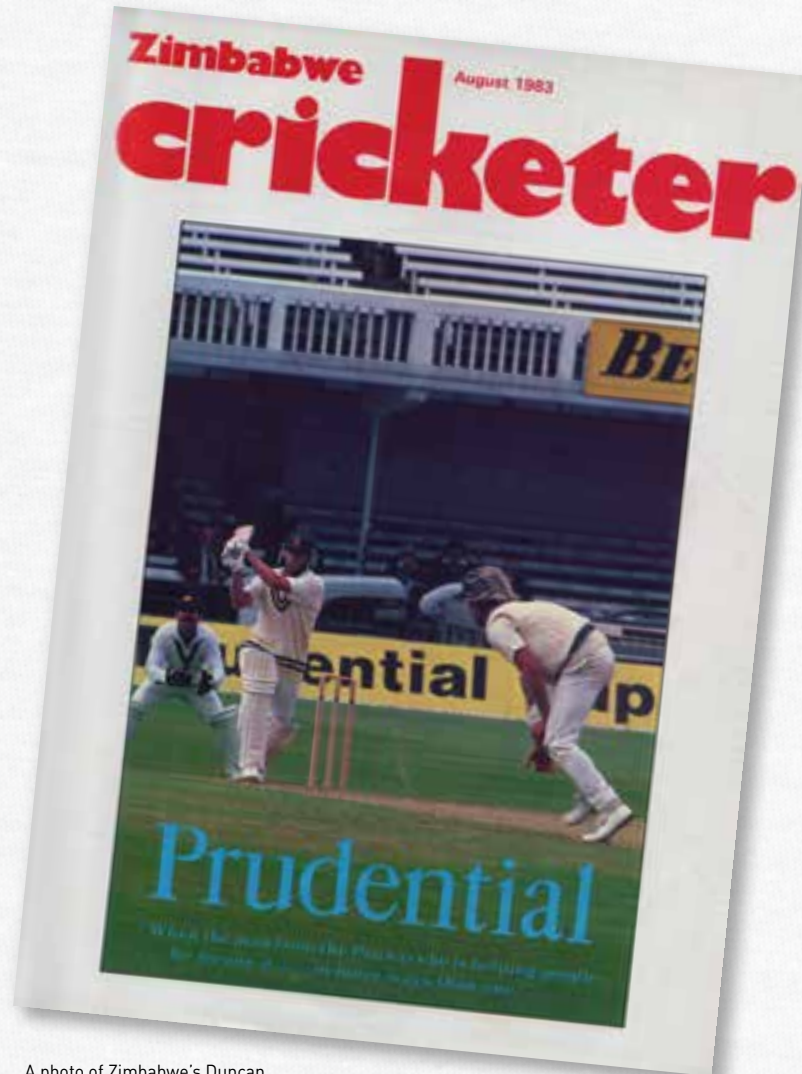
However, the World Cup remains a vehicle of exhilarating moments, and importantly, shocking upsets in the 50-over format. Since the inception of World Cup cricket in 1975, an associate nation – a minnow – has defeated a Test nation in all but two World Cup tournaments (1975 and 1987). Minnows inject a dose of unpredictability and intrigue into the tournament's early stages, even if they hold seven of the 10 lowest team totals in World Cup history. Importantly, the World Cup tournament provides a platform for cricket to grow in unexpected areas, and for nations on the Test periphery to showcase their talent. As Zimbabwe's former manager Don Topley noted before the 1992 World Cup, "One or two boys in this team have got to have a goal and playing against Malawi and Mozambique won't be a goal for them in a few years. We have to give them an incentive, otherwise we could lose them to South Africa quite easily, believe me."¹

Loss is a fierce and uncompromising teacher, while winning endows a mysterious power to both inspire and enlarge us. International Cricket Council (ICC) associate members, like Kenya, Ireland and Canada, spend most World Cup matches perfecting the art of losing, but sometimes they manage to play the winning tune and unsettle a Test nation's tournament aspirations.

Sri Lanka defeated India by 47 runs at Old Trafford in 1979.

As winners of the inaugural ICC Trophy for associate members, Sri Lanka had qualified for its second World Cup in 1979. Despite losing points to Israel by forfeit in the associates' tournament, Sri Lanka dominated the other matches it played, including the final where it defeated Canada by 60 runs. Still, a World Cup victory seemed an unlikely prize. Sri Lanka had already endured a harsh introduction to one-day international cricket at the 1975 World Cup; so, when New Zealand made light work of them in game one, the encore seemed like a thousand lashes for the Lankans. But the pain of defeat did not linger. On June 18, 1979, Sri Lanka defeated India by 47 runs and unveiled its cricket potential.

India won the toss and elected to bowl on a middling Old Trafford pitch. Sri Lanka started well with Sunil Wettimuny and Roy Dias adding a carefully constructed 96-run second wicket partnership. But it was Duleep Mendis (64 off 57) and the youngest player in the tournament, Sudath Pasqual (23 off 26), who dazzled the crowd and bludgeoned the Indian attack. After 60 overs, Sri Lanka compiled a competitive 238. The gate was open.



A photo of Zimbabwe's Duncan Fletcher dispatching Australian bowler Jeff Thompson during the 1983 World Cup, graced the cover of the August 1983 *Zimbabwe Cricketer*. The issue's cover story, titled "A Day of Glory", began "Sound the trumpets, bang the drums, crash the symbols, make any old noise you like! They did it. Zimbabwe's cricketers did it, they beat the might of Australia." (MCC Library collection)

Due to the play's late start and the fact that Sunday was deemed as a rest day, the second innings commenced two days later. After the bonus day off, India struggled to capitalise on Sunil Gavaskar and Anshuman Gaekwad's tidy 60-run opening stand. When Sri Lanka ran out Gundappa Viswanath, with the score poised at three for 119, panic erupted in India's dressing room. Sri Lankan leg-spinner, Somachandra de Silva, carved through the middle order and ultimately choked the opposition into submission.

What made Sri Lanka's triumph particularly impressive was that their captain, Anura Tenekoon, was forced to watch with a dodgy hamstring from the stands. Notably, the game was spinning genius Bishan Bedi's last one-day international game for India. Indeed, the result inflicted minimal consequence on the tournament's play, but later, the match would be viewed as the catalyst for Sri Lanka gaining Test status in 1981.



Zimbabwe defeated Australia by 13 runs in 1983.

If it wasn't for baked cakes and working shifts as bouncers at a casino, Zimbabwe might have never made its inaugural World Cup appearance in 1983 - let alone shocking the Australians in the opening game. The Zimbabweans relied on fundraising and generous sponsorship to make the tournament. They were a party of bright-eyed amateurs venturing to an unknown standard of cricket. Only John Traicos, who represented South Africa in three Tests against Australia in 1969/70, had previously played at the highest level.

But the Australians weren't sure what to expect either. There was no footage or scouting reports to dissect Zimbabwe's strengths. Also, Australia's headline acts, Dennis Lillee, Jeff Thomson and Rodney Marsh, were either enduring a rough patch of form or nearing retirement.

In many ways, Zimbabwe couldn't have asked for a more suitable first-up opponent. The new kids on the block batted first and withstood an early Lillee barrage until surrendering a flurry of wickets. They were five for 93 at lunch, and poised for a predictable collapse. However, India's current coach, Duncan

Fletcher, superbly led a revival after lunch with an effortless 69 not out. Meanwhile, Australia dropped five catches.

The peculiar feature about the Australian batting line-up was that it boasted six left-handers, which suited Zimbabwe's ability to jag the ball away from them. Despite losing opening fast bowler Vince Hogg, who left the field with a back injury after bowling just six overs, and Marsh swinging his bat furiously late in the run chase, Zimbabwe fielded brilliantly to claim victory by 13 runs. In fact, their fielding was a standout throughout the tournament. As David Houghton, who also featured in Zimbabwe's 1992 upset over England, noted, "We were the best fielding side in that tournament. Before we went, Duncan told us we might not be able to compete with the bat and the ball but we would definitely be the best fielding side."²

For the Australians, the match and the tournament were mostly forgettable. However it was a moment for the Zimbabweans to savour, because it would be another nine years until they'd taste victory again.



Zimbabwe defeated England by nine runs in 1992.

Despite enduring 18 consecutive defeats since beating Australia in 1983, Zimbabwe simultaneously stunned a cup favourite, England, and solidified its claim for Test cricket status. Although the England team was hit hard by injuries, *Herald Sun* reporter Trent Bouts wrote, "In terms of [English] national sporting shame, the loss at the Lavington Sports Complex sits well alongside the 1-0 defeat by the United States that tipped England out of the 1950 soccer World Cup."³

Zimbabwe posted an underwhelming 134 with captain, David Houghton, top scoring with 29 runs on a green-top deck. In reply, England batted with astonishing conservatism, which was highlighted by Alec

Stewart's 29 off 95 deliveries. At one stage, the English faced 11 consecutive maidens. The fiery Eddo Brandes dined on England's top order, snaring 4 for 21 off 10 unchanged overs, while the 44-year-old off-spinner, John Traicos, anchored down the other end. England was ultimately dealt its second straight defeat in the tournament after having not lost a one-day international in over a year.

Before securing victory in Albury, Zimbabwean cricket had constantly faced the threat of its finest cricketers searching for alternative homes in the pursuit of higher honours. England was often the popular choice for those who sought to play first-class cricket, and eventually, Test cricket. In fact, Zimbabwe's former status as a British colony rendered access to British passports possible. Ironically, one of the defeated "Englishmen" in Albury was Graeme Hick, who was born and bred in Zimbabwe. Thus, gaining Test status was essential to keeping future talented youngsters in Zimbabwe.

Few outside of Zimbabwe believed the African nation deserved full ICC membership. After all, they had no first-class system and little winning form. Yet Brandes' spell of destruction, Houghton's leadership and Andy Flower's smooth glove work behind the stumps proved that there was substance to their claim for greater recognition. On July 1992, four months following the World Cup, the ICC granted Zimbabwe Test status.

"Eddo Conquers the English", *Herald Sun* March 19, 1992. (Victorian Cricket Association Scrapbooks, MCC Library collection)

Kenya defeated the West Indies by 73 runs in 1996.

Kenya's encounter with the West Indies was perhaps one of the most bizarre encounters in World Cup history. The match was filled with amateur cricketers, quirky statistics, controversial post-match comments, disjointed team ethos, and of course, an unusual result.

West Indies, twice World Cup champions, was the overwhelming favourite despite unsettling calls for its captain, Richie Richardson, to step down. On the other hand, Kenya was appearing in its first World Cup campaign with only one professional cricketer, Steve Tikolo. The first innings seemingly followed the vanilla script when Kenya was bowled out for 166. Amazingly, Kenya's top scorer was "Extras", with 37 runs.

Yet the momentum swiftly shifted in the second innings as West Indies lost its opening pair early in the innings. As we came to expect for much of his career, Brian Lara was the key to West Indies' run chase. So when he attempted his classic back-foot drive and was caught behind by a surprised Tariq Iqbal, doubt infected the West Indian dressing room.

Bangladesh defeated Pakistan by 62 runs in 1999.

The Bangladesh and Pakistan match was a David and Goliath clash in the purest sense. Pakistan was unbeaten in the tournament, defeating West Indies and Australia; while Bangladesh suffered thrashings from New Zealand, West Indies and Australia. Bangladesh had in fact failed to pass 200

in its first four attempts, and on the eve of the match, its coach, Gordon Greenidge, was sacked. Still, with Bangladesh's application for Test match status lurking on the periphery, a more steely resolve was required from the associate nation.

Astonishingly, the Pakistanis elected to counter their modus operandi of batting first by sending Bangladesh in to bat first. Their experiment

Kenya, led by Rajab Ali (3 for 17) and Maurice Odumbe (3 for 15), eventually dismissed the hapless West Indians for 93. Of course, the blame game inevitably swamped the Caribbean, as Captain Richardson announced his international retirement only six days after the Kenya embarrassment.

Shortly after the West Indies' defeat in Pune, India's *Outlook* magazine alleged that Lara had told the Kenyans after the match, "It wasn't too bad losing to you guys. You are black. Know what I mean? Now a team like South Africa is a different matter altogether. You know this white thing comes into picture. We can't stand losing to them."⁴ The public's response was mixed, with some quick to label Lara a racist rather than considering the context of the conversation. Lara's comments were clumsily worded but also understandable, as apartheid had only ended two years before.

Kenya's maiden World Cup victory sadly became background noise to the unsavoury criticism and accusations that trickled from the Caribbean and multiple media outlets.

didn't work as Bangladesh exploited early wayward bowling (40 extras in total) on its way to a respectful 224 off 50 overs. Shahriar Hossain and Akhram Khan were top scorers with 39 and 42 runs.

Pakistan took guard in the second innings and never looked willing to stir up a fight. The vaunted top five of Saeed Anwar, Shahid Afridi, Ijaz Ahmed, Inzamam-ul-Haq and Saleem Malik, combined for just 23 runs, with three wickets to the chief destroyer, Khaled Mahmud. Though Azhar Mahmood and Akram displayed a deeper resolve by adding 55 runs for the sixth wicket, Pakistan was ultimately condemned to a paltry 161 all out.

Describing the exuberant scenes at Northampton, *Wisden* observed that "perhaps no event since independence [from Pakistan] had united the country with such delight."⁵ Sinister innuendoes of Pakistan match fixing dampened the post-match mood, particularly when Pakistan's Wasim Akram innocently declared, "I'm happy we lost to our brothers."⁶ Still, no evidence ever surfaced. In November 2000, Bangladesh would play its first Test match against India.

Kenya defeated Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Zimbabwe in 2003.

In a World Cup laced with predictable one-sided pool games, Kenya reminded us of the beauty of sport. They were meant to simply fill the minnow quota, and perhaps enjoy the majesty of Steve Tikolo's strokeplay - but the Kenyans had other ideas. The East Africans defeated three Test nations in Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Zimbabwe. It was a feat beyond South Africa, West Indies, England and Pakistan in 2003.

Kenya's defeat of Bangladesh in the group stage and Zimbabwe in the Super Sixes were critical steps to ensuring a semi final appearance. However, Kenya's improbable Sri Lankan triumph transformed the tournament's complexion.

On February 24, the undefeated Sri Lankans elected to field in the hope of a swift bowling clinic. Yet, Kennedy Otieno took up the challenge at the top of the order with an assertive 60.

The efforts of Otieno, supported by Hitesh Modi and Maurice Odumbe, frustrated the Sri Lankan attack as Kenya finished its innings at nine for 210.

The second innings was a tale of two contrasting attitudes. Sri Lanka appeared dazed and ready for their hotel beds, while Kenya fielded with vigour and bowled with wonderful simplicity. Leg-spinner Collins Obuya was adjudged man of the match and became an instant national icon with his five for 24. *Wisden* reported, "Kenya chased like lion clubs, backed up in gangs and jiggered after every wicket. Sri Lanka, by contrast, simply mope: 'The worst game of my career admitted Sanath Jayasuriya'."⁷

Despite Kenya enjoying a golden era of cricket between 1996 and 2003, where they became a regular presence in triangular and quadrangular one-day international tournaments around the world, Test status was never realised. From playing 18 one-day internationals against Test nations 18 months before the 2003 World Cup, Kenya played only 11 in the next three years.



Program for the Super Sixes match between Kenya and Zimbabwe in 2003. (MCC Library collection)



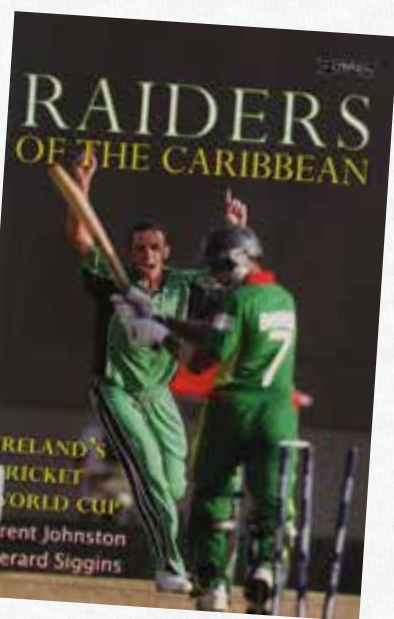
Canada defeated Bangladesh by 60 runs in 2003.

Nearly four years since upsetting Pakistan in 1999, Bangladesh boasted an undesirable record of 26 consecutive one-day defeats. Playing a Canadian outfit, which hadn't played in a full international match since 1979 and contained players from eight different nationalities, offered Bangladesh an opportunity to end their miserable losing streak. However, inexperienced Canada would rise to the occasion and reveal a superior determination.

Bangladesh summoned early momentum when Canada's opening batsman, John Davison, left his gate open to a Mashrafe Mortaza delivery. Wickets continued to tumble for Canada, but Ian Billcliff, who played provincial cricket in New Zealand, stood amid his teammates' ruins. His knock of 42 off 63 balls laid the foundations for Canada's highest total

in one-day internationals of 180. Three games later, the Canadians would manage just 36 runs against Sri Lanka – an all-time low in one-day internationals.

As the second innings progressed, Bangladesh's fragility became more evident. Canada's hoard of wobbly medium pacers exploited the Tigers' lack of footwork and concentration. In many ways, Bangladesh's tournament was characterised by the final 44 deliveries of the match where they lost six wickets for a measly 14 runs. The Jamaican born Austin Condrington enjoyed a fine debut performance, nabbing 5 for 27. Only Australia's Tony Dodemaide, 5 for 21, and Sri Lanka's Shaul Karnain, 5 for 26, have claimed more impressive debut one-day international bowling figures. Condrington's performance ultimately sealed the 2003 World Cup's first upset win.



The cover of Irish cricketer Trent Johnston's book about the Irish 2007 World Cup campaign, *Raiders of the Caribbean* featured his dismissal of a Bangladeshi batsman on the cover. (MCC Library collection)

Ireland defeated Pakistan and Bangladesh in 2007.

The Irish needed a St. Patrick's Day miracle against Pakistan for a spot in the Super Eights. Could Ireland have asked for a sweeter script? The raucous Jamaican home crowd had adopted Ireland as an unofficial second favourite team after their tied match against Zimbabwe. Meanwhile, Pakistan and captain Inzamam-ul-Haq faced the long knives if they failed to advance past the group stage.

Ireland struck an early chord of luck by winning the toss on a grass-top pitch. Pakistan, who boasted a bunch of world-class performers, approached the 50 overs like a private school XI. Pakistan's "Big Three" – Younis Khan, Mohammad Yousuf and Inzamam – combined for an embarrassing 16 runs. Their

immature stroke play was countered by Ireland's discipline. The tournament's tallest bowler at six foot seven, Boyd Rankin (3 for 32), dominated Pakistan's middle order with his awkward height and unfriendly bounce. Pakistan managed just 132 in their most critical game of the tournament.

Chasing 133 on an unforgiving pitch, Pakistan bowled with the fire that lacked in its batting. Ireland's top three faltered while its lower middle order hardly delivered a yelp. There was one exception: two brothers, Niall O'Brien, 72 off 107, and Kevin O'Brien, 16 not out, pierced the dagger into Pakistan's heart.

Although the Irish won just one match in the Super Eights, defeating another Test nation in Bangladesh by 74 runs, their St. Patrick's Day miracle helped justify the associate nations' places in the World Cup. Ironically, Pakistan's coach, Bob Woolmer, had previously worked closely with the ICC to improve standards of play in the associate nations. On that one St. Patrick's Day evening, he felt the fruits of his good work in the most cruel circumstances.

Spiteful calls for sackings and drastic overhauls inevitably followed from Pakistan's spirited fan base. The aggressive tone and behaviour towards Pakistan in their homeland was tempered only by the tragic circumstance of Woolmer's death.

Ireland defeated England by three wickets in 2011.

Ireland orchestrated perhaps the greatest shock in World Cup history when they hunted down England's 327 runs. So often minnow upsets are bred from a Test nation's batting collapse. Simply, associate nations typically lack the batting depth and expertise to withstand a world-class assault. Yet, Ireland proved to be the exception.

England's innings went mostly according to plan, as Jonathan Trott's 92 propelled him to the record books, alongside Viv Richards and Kevin Pietersen, for reaching 1000 one-day international runs in 21 innings. Despite Ireland's bowlers toiling admirably, there was an unsettling ease to England's innings, which evidently translated to complacency in the second innings.

After losing Will Porterfield first ball, Ireland staggered to four for 106 and seemingly in a hopeless predicament. But Ireland, and particularly Kevin O'Brien, refused to cry over

a spilt Guinness. O'Brien, a burly middle-order batsman, completed an innings of a lifetime by smashing the fastest century in World Cup history. Amazingly, he had never posted a half-century in his previous nine attempts. Of course, he wasn't alone in his swashbuckling crusade. Alex Cusack, 47 off 58, and John Mooney, 33 off 30, rode the momentum and sensibly rotated the strike to offset the English bowlers' rhythm. Despite O'Brien's 113 off 63 ball innings ending in the penultimate over, Ireland held its nerve and seized the winning runs with five balls to spare.

The 2015 World Cup poses another opportunity for Ireland to press its claim for serious Test status consideration. In fact, if the Irish defeat another Test nation in the upcoming tournament, then they would become the first minnow to upset a Test country in three consecutive World Cups.

Endnotes

1. Trent Bouts, "Therapy break for injury hit England", *Herald Sun*, March 19, 1992, p.77.
2. Simon Lister, "Duncan's day", *ESPN cricinfo*, March 23, 2011. <http://www.espnricinfo.com/magazine/content/story/505154.html>
3. Trent Bouts, "Eddo conquers the English", *Herald Sun*, March 19, 1992, p.77.
4. Aniruddha Bahal, "We have a bad team and a bad team management: Brian Lara", *Outlook*, March 13, 1996.
5. Matthew Engel, "The World Cup, 1999", *Wisden Cricketers' Almanack 2000*, John Wisden & Co., Guildford (UK), 2000, p.471.
6. "Like Cornered Tigers", *Wisden Cricket Monthly*, July 1999, p.22.
7. Simon Wilde, "The 2003 World Cup", *Wisden Cricketers' Almanack 2004*, John Wisden & Co., Alton (UK), 2004, p.1006.

Pankaj Gupta:

Indian Cricket's "Mr Hockey"

By Ray Webster

Pankaj Gupta was one of India's most respected and popular sports administrators for the best part of 40 years. Renowned for his energy and tact, he was an instantly recognisable figure in any company through his short, sturdy build, shock of dark curly hair, toothbrush moustache and engaging personality. Never an active participant himself once leaving school, he channelled his boundless enthusiasm for all sport into an unprecedented number of roles across a wide range of disciplines, representing Bengal on the Board of Control for Cricket in India, the Indian Football Federation and the Indian Hockey Federation.

Gupta was born at Chittagong in north-eastern India (now Bangladesh) in 1897 and began his schooling in Dacca, where he also played soccer with Wari A.C., a local junior side. At the age of 17, he moved to Calcutta (now Kolkata) where he studied Intermediate Arts at Sanskrit College and, having graduated from the University of Calcutta, became closely associated with the Amrita Bazar Patrika as a journalist, a profession he later earned greater recognition in while a sports correspondent with *The Hindu* newspaper.

The third secretary to be appointed by the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) since its formation in 1927, Gupta was also the extremely popular manager of touring teams to England in 1946 and 1952, as well as the nation's ground-breaking tour of Australia in 1947/48. A Test minnow at that time, India was completely outplayed in all three series, yet each tour was considered an off-field success because of Gupta's dedicated and tireless efficiency.

The Australian tour was arguably the most enjoyable of those three assignments. Former player-turned-journalist, Jack Fingleton, attributed the success of that venture to "Amarnath as skipper" and "the live-wire Gupta", while the players demonstrated their affection and respect for their manager by referring to him simply "Gupta Sahib". Gupta handled the myriad of social occasions with equal aplomb, whether they be official receptions and dinners or less formal functions in rural settings. His candid responses to media enquiries also endeared him to journalists unaccustomed to such co-operation from officialdom. After returning home, Gupta received a letter from prominent politician and ardent cricket follower, Robert (later Sir Robert) Menzies, complimenting him on the tour's success, "I cannot remember a set of players who became more popular with cricket lovers in this country.



Don Bradman draws Pankaj Gupta's attention to a photograph of Bill Ponsford and himself, taken during their record partnership during the fifth Test at the Oval in 1934.

Your own cheerfulness, informality and effectiveness have contributed powerfully to this happy state of affairs."

Pursuing his interest in soccer, Gupta had much earlier made his initial move into sports administration as a Sporting Union Club delegate to the Indian Football Association (IFA) and in 1924 managed the association's representative team to Java. He also became a leading referee and in 1934 was the first Indian official to take charge of an IFA Shield final, all such previous appointments being dominated by Europeans. Two years later, he was elected IFA joint honorary secretary, a position he held throughout 1936 and 1937, and was twice an Indian delegate to the World Football Congress. In July 1938, Gupta managed the first Indian soccer team to visit Australia. Later, he also served terms as IFA president. His overall contribution to the IFA was recognised on January 1, 1944, with the announcement of the award of Member of the British Empire (MBE) in the New Year's Honours.

Gupta's greatest sporting passion, however, was hockey, his achievements in this sphere as administrator, coach and referee, leading to the appellation of "Mr. Hockey" by countless devotees of the game in the sub-continent. He was secretary of the Bengal Hockey Association for 10 years from 1936, coached the legendary Indian player, Dhyan Chand, refereed internationally and managed innumerable Indian teams overseas, including those to both the 1932 (Los Angeles) and 1936 (Berlin) Olympic Games, as well as Australia in 1934. After World War II, he continued to support the national side by attending their matches at subsequent Olympics, reportedly being heartbroken at Rome in 1960 when India lost to Pakistan.

Gupta died at Calcutta on March 6, 1971, aged 74.



The Pankaj Gupta Collection

In 2013 Rajashi Gupta, kindly donated to the MCC Library a collection of original photographs compiled by Pankaj Gupta, the manager of the first tour of Australia by an Indian cricket team in 1947/48. Most of them document that historic tour with some others relating to Pankaj's career as a cricket administrator and team manager. To coincide with the Indian Test tour of 2014/15 the photographs are on display in the library foyer. A selection is reproduced here and we thank Rajashi for her generous donation which allows them to be appreciated by cricket enthusiasts. All images on pages 15 to 17 are from the Pankaj Gupta collection, MCC Library.

TOP (L-R)

Lala Amarnath leads the Indians on to the field against Victoria, at the MCG on October 30.

Indian captain, Lala Armanath, applauded by spectators at the MCG.

CENTRE (L-R)

Don Tallon admires an elegant leg-side stroke by Vinoo Mankad during a match against Queensland at the Gabba.

Captains, Vijay Hazare and Tom Allen, toss prior to India's match against a Queensland Country XI at Warwick.

The Indian cricketers with Geelong Mayor, J.J. Young, on the steps of the Town Hall.

BOTTOM (L-R)

Gogumal Kishenchand (rear) watches Vinoo Mankad and Probir Sen preparing for net practice at the Adelaide Oval.

Pankaj Gupta meeting Australian Attorney-General and avid cricket follower, Dr H.V. Evatt.

The Indians enter the field against the Queensland Country XI at Warwick on December 8.







Bronze to Silver to Gold:

Badges for life members and honorary life members of the Melbourne Cricket Club.

by David Studham

The first membership badges produced by the Melbourne Cricket Club were for those holding the category of "Life Member", established in 1860. This should not be confused with the current category of "Honorary Life Member" (although there was indeed some confusion between the two until the latter category was formally incorporated into the club rules in 1881).

The advent of life members can be traced to the 1860 Annual General Meeting of the Melbourne Cricket Club. Arriving at the Pavilion on September 8, the members were informed that after the treasurer's death in office and with the financial records in utter mess, the club was £350 in debt. The finance committee was appointed to report in a few weeks on a scheme for clearing the monies owing.

The adjourned general meeting was held in the Pavilion on September 29 and received a report recommending a subscription call of two guineas be made on each member. Supporting the report, Mr Goodman moved and Mr Paul seconded "That a call of £2.2.0 be made upon the members to liquidate the debt.

However Mr Woolley moved and Mr Wray seconded the following amendment

"That, in consequence of the Melbourne Cricket Club being at the end of season 1859-60 about £350 in debt, and the anticipated revenue for 1860-61 not being sufficient to pay this debt and current expenses, thirty one members, upon payment of five years' subscription-namely, 10 guineas, exclusive of entrance-fee - be admitted as life members, and be exempt from all future calls and subscriptions ; and that such life members be procured, if practicable, from gentlemen not at present members."

After robust discussion on the ability of members to pay the two guineas, the prospect of losing members to less costly clubs and the concern over creating different levels of membership, the original motion was lost and the amendment carried by a majority of 27 to four.

At the following month's committee meeting the secretary was instructed to "send circulars to the members and other eligible persons inviting their support as Life Members in accordance with the resolution passed at the last general meeting".

The 1861 update of the club's rules were the first to include the new category as rule XI.

Life Members.

XI.

Not exceeding thirty-one Life Members may be admitted to the Club, upon payment of five years' subscription, namely,—£10 10s. exclusive of Entrance Fee ; such Life Members to be exempt from all future calls and subscriptions.

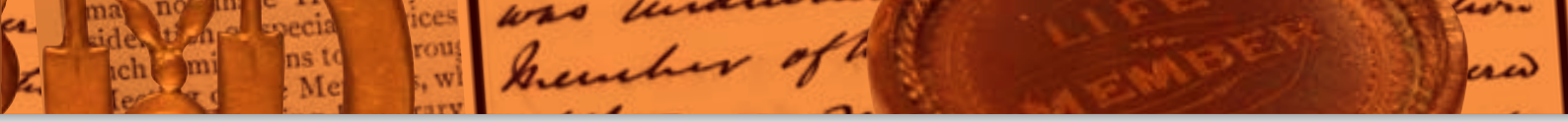
Applications were soon received and the first life members (and the accompanying finance) readily accepted. Interest in the club due to the impending visit of H.H. Stephenson's All-England XI in 1861/62 was a key factor in the general increase in the number of members from 111 in 1859/60 to 272 by 1862/63, so the requirement to fill all 31 positions was not as pressing as earlier thought. The club had 25 life members by May 1869 when, at a committee meeting, MCC secretary Dick Wardill produced a cheque for 10 guineas and requested permission to purchase life membership. When this was accepted and the committee resolved that up to five other gentlemen may still be admitted to the privilege, Wardill proceeded to table a similar application from Mr Younghusband, who soon was also allowed to purchase one.

Two MCC life members badges are in the possession of the club.

One forms part of the framed display of membership tickets and miscellaneous badges that was compiled in 1974 and is currently on display in the treasures section of the MCC Museum and the edge is engraved "George Ramsden". George, was the eldest son of Samuel Ramsden, the flour milling industrialist.



Above and Right: John Crosbie's life membership badge. (MCC Museum Collection, M6712)



Samuel was one of the earliest purchasers of a life membership being listed as such in the membership list of the 1862/63 MCC Annual Report. He passed away at the age of 51 in 1877 leaving the business interests of his estate to his eldest son. George purchased land in Studley Park Road in Kew and commissioned architect Edward G. Kilburn to build the grand Victorian mansion "Bryam" in 1888. George Ramsden first appears on the life members list in the 1888/89 Annual Report, however he died aged 50 in 1896 and was buried at Melbourne General Cemetery.

The second life members badge, which is housed in Museum storage, is engraved on the edge with the words "J.W. CROSBIE. CAULFIELD." This was John William Crosbie, of "Euretta" in Caulfield. He was first recorded as an MCC member in 1860 in J.B. Thompson's *Victorian Cricketer's Guide* and was one of the original intake of life members, as noted in W.J. Hammersley's *Cricketer's Register for Australasia*. A solicitor by profession, Crosbie was the Shire President who laid the foundation stone of the Caulfield Town Hall in 1884. He died in 1891 and is buried at St Kilda Cemetery.

The two badges are 24mm, or about an inch, in diameter, engraved with "Melbourne Cricket Club" on one side, "Life Member" on the other and the owner's name engraved on the edge. They are made of a heavy copper tinted metal and the exact source is probably best deduced from the MCC Minutes of September 23, 1878 where the entry on the appointment of T.J.D. Kelly as a life member which concluded, "Life Members Bronze ticket to be forwarded to Mr Kelly".

Mr J. D. Kelly, to be informed that at the Annual Meeting of the Club on the 7th of Sep current, he was unanimously elected a Life Member of the M.C.C. in consideration of the very valuable services rendered by him in connection with the erection of the Grand Stand and the sale of Debentures. Life Members Bronze ticket to be forwarded to Mr Kelly.

So it appears that in the early years the appointed life members received the same bronze badge as those issued to the purchasers.

However, when Mr W.H. Handfield was appointed a life member the following year, the 1878/79 annual report covered his service to the club in quite some detail, before concluding that "the thanks of the Club are due to Mr. J. Thomson (of Messrs Kilptrick and co.) for this present of silver badges for the use of the life members". Neither Mr Handfield's 1879 life members badge, nor any other example of these silver badges is held by the club and the issuing of silver badges cannot have continued for long as the formal introduction of honorary life members in the rules of 1881 led to the introduction of a new gold badge for that category.

The general update of the club rules in 1881 saw a dramatic change in wording for the rule regarding life members. The price had increased from £10/10/0 to £21/0/0 and there was no limit placed upon the number of life members. However, the membership lists reveal that the club never had any more than 26 purchased life memberships at any one time, with this peak achieved in the early 1890s when the category would soon be discontinued.

Rule XVII also formally noted the category of "Honorary Life Members" for the first time.

LIFE MEMBERS.

XVII.

Any Member may become a Life Member on payment of £21, such Life Members to be exempt from all future subscriptions. The Committee may nominate Honorary Life Members in consideration of special services rendered to the Club, such nominations to be brought before any General Meeting of the Members, who alone shall have the power of electing Honorary Life Members.

However, in practice the club had created honorary life members since January 1861 when George Cavenaugh and D.S. Campbell were appointed, in spite of no such level of membership being contained in the MCC rules of 1846 or even considered for the 1861 revision soon afterwards. Further similar appointments between then and the 1881 rule change were for R.C. Bagot in 1875, T.J.D. Kelly in 1878 and W.H. Handfield in 1879 as "Life Members" (no "Honorary" was used for these three). Others were considered, but the committee ultimately decided against recommendation. The club membership registers mixed the appointed and purchased life members together until 1883/84 when life members opened the listings, followed by honorary life members, then general members, absentees and schoolboy exhibition ticket holders.

The matter had been brought to a head by the visit to the MCG of Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales during their world cruise on HMS Bacchante. The princes laid the foundation stone to the second pavilion, and this is commemorated by the stone that was installed in pride of place in that grand Victorian building and its two successors from 1928 and 2005, and that can still be seen today in the centre of the Long Room (complete with erroneously noting Prince Albert Victor, or "Eddie" to the family as Prince Edward).

During the visit the committee announced that they had decided to nominate the princes as honorary life members and this was formally ratified by the membership at the Annual General Meeting later in the year. The 1881 rules were issued soon after and finally reflected the procedure that the club had been de facto operating under for 20 years and allowed them to split the categories into purchased life memberships and appointed honorary life memberships. Those whose service had been recognised by the appointment as life members were transferred over to the "honoraries" section of the annual membership register in the annual reports.



KILPATRICK & CO.,
MANUFACTURING GOLDSMITHS, WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
 39 Collins Street West, Melbourne.

WEDDING, BIRTHDAY, AND CHRISTENING PRESENTS. OPERA GLASSES.
 DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, BAROMETERS, &c. &c.

The Largest Stock of Electro-plated Goods in Australia.

Letter read from Revd. J. Dalton acknowledging receipt of gold badges for the princes of Wales in terms of admiration etc.

Resolved that the letter be exhibited in The Pavilion.

The following season the Melbourne Cricket Club organised and financed the tour of the colonies of The Hon. Ivo Bligh's English Cricket team. This was the famous first Ashes tour with the burning of some item at Rupertswood and the presentation of a little ashes urn to Bligh by Lady Clarke and her companions prior to the start of the Test matches.

On October 4, 1881, the committee resolved that honorary life members badges be sent to the princes. The minutes of November 7, 1881 note, under the heading "Hon. Life Members Badges to Royal Princes", that,

The Secretary reported that he had received a visit from Capⁿ Le Palmaret with references to Hon. Life Members badges for their Highnesses Prince Edward and Prince George of Wales, and that the governor suggested that a great deal of circumlocution and would be saved if the badges were forwarded to the Rev^d. J. Dalton Marlborough House, as no doubt the Princes would be happy to receive them.

The badges had therefore been ordered from Messrs Kilpatrick & Co.

Kilpatrick's being the same firm that had gifted the club silver badges in 1879. The order for the princes' badges is shown in the MCC Cashbook for the 1880/81 season with an entry reading "Contingencies: Kilpatrick & Co. Gold Badges for HRH Order 113 £5/./.".

The badges were duly received and dispatched. Acknowledgement was recorded in the committee minutes of September 12, 1882 with the heading "Badges to Royal Princes",

On January 15, after the highly successful first Test, the MCC committee recommended that the gentlemen of the English team be elected honorary life members. (This was the first of five tours of English cricketers arranged by the MCC over the next 20 years where the gentlemen were appointed honorary life members.) The committee confirmed this the following month when the minutes of February 28, 1883,

Resolved that a dinner to the English team be given on the evening of 13th March:- tickets to be £1.1.0 each - to be held in The Pavilion.

Resolved that the Hon Life Members gold badges be prepared for the gentlemen, and four gold locket properly inscribed for the professionals"

The MCC Cashbook for 1882/83 records the payment for the badges as "All-England XI : Kilpatrick; order 178 £40/8/6". The badges and lockets were presented at the farewell dinner and specifically noted by Bligh at the conclusion of his speech, "...The pretty badges which the team had received would always serve to remind them of the kindness of the club whose public-spiritedness had enabled them to make the present trip". During the MCG stop of the Marylebone Cricket Club Ashes exhibition tour of 2006/07, the MCC Museum was fortunate to be able to display Ivo Bligh's badge, which was kindly loaned by the current Earl and Countess of Darnley.

The MCC Museum collection contains the badge of Edward Tylecote, another member of Bligh's 1882/83 team. It is the earliest honorary life member's badge in the collection. The goldsmith's work is an open circular badge in the shape of the MCC cypher with the M between the large outer and inner Cs composed of two cricket bats, two sets of bails and a cricket ball. The front is plain, with the back engraved on the outer C with "E.F.S. Tylecote" at the top and "1882-3" at the bottom.



Top: An advertisement for Kilpatrick & Co. from the Melbourne Argus, June 14, 1887.

Left: The rear and front views of Edward Tylecote's 1882/83 MCC honorary life membership badge. The rear of the badge was inscribed with his name while the front was blank. [MCC Museum collection, M16717]



A range of badges are held in the club collection, the next oldest after Tylecote's was one issued to W.H. Handfield that is dated "1883-85". This was the Handfield appointed a life member in 1879 and issued a silver badge. So it appears that Handfield was re-issued one of the gold badges after they had been distributed to Bligh's team and around the same time that the membership register separated the honorary life members from the life members.

As these items are handmade by a goldsmith, each badge has subtle individual differences in manufacture, however, the badges' basic design has remained the same ever since first issued, with the only differences being the engraving. Some are plain on the front with the recipient's name and year of appointment on the back, such as Tylecote and Handfield. Others like H.C.A. Harrison and Sir Leo Cussen's have their name and appointment year on the front and a plain back. In more recent decades

the badges have Melbourne Cricket Club engraved on the front and the recipient's name and year of appointment on the back. This format was used for the most recent recipient, Bob Lloyd, appointed at the 2014 annual general meeting.



After introducing the honorary life membership category in the rules of 1881, the club next updated their rule book in 1889, but the life member/honorary life member section completely mirrored rule XVII from 1881. However, the life member category was formally removed from the club rules with the members approval and issuing of a complete revision in 1898. As a result the last two life memberships to be purchased were by A.R. Goldie in 1894 and H. Selby Rickards in 1895. They proved very shrewd investments, as when the club stopped publishing membership lists at the back of the annual reports in 1957/58 these two were still listed as the sole surviving life members. Harry Selby Rickards died later that year aged 96 and Alexander Lewis Robertson Goldie died in 1963 aged 91. With his passing the life membership category and the bronze badge became history.

Top Left: W.H. Handfield's "1883-85" MCC honorary life membership badge. (MCC Museum collection, M15198)
Left: Sir Leo Cussen's 1923 MCC honorary life membership badge. (MCC Museum collection, M15788)
Above: Sir Bernard Callinan's 1986 MCC honorary life membership badge. (Kindly on loan to the MCC Museum from the Callinan family, M16427)
Below: (MCC Museum collection, M15800)

The MCC Museum collection contains a gold badge with a cross patee surrounded by a barley twist border that is inscribed "M.C.C. 1882-83" on the front with no inscription or marks on the back. It came into the club's possession many, many years ago and no provenance details are contained in the museum register. It is 26mm in diameter, roughly the same size as the honorary members' badges. No membership badges were issued to general members until the 1901/02 season. However, in 1882/83 the gentlemen of the Hon. Ivo Bligh's team received honorary life membership and were presented with the appropriate badges while the professionals were presented with gold lockets. Was this locket one of the gifts to the four professionals? Does anyone know the whereabouts of any of these four badges or even their design? If so, or if you have any other information about this particular badge, we'd love to hear from you.





Twenty Pennants:

The Melbourne Cricket Club's First XI Premierships since the commencement of District Cricket

Part 6 — 1981/82 and 1988/89

Ken Williams

The Melbourne Cricket Club's first XI reached the semi finals eight times during the 1980s, twice, in 1981/82 under the leadership of David Broad, and in 1988/89 under Peter King, going on to win the premiership. The sixth instalment of *Twenty Pennants* begins by examining the lean seasons in the late 1970s that followed the club's 1975/76 premiership before focusing on the two pennant-winning seasons in the 1980s.

Following its success in 1975/76, Melbourne finished well outside the four in each of the next three seasons, coming eighth in 1976/77, seventh in 1977/78 and 10th in 1978/79. In the rain-affected 1976/77 season, in which five of the 15 rounds were washed out, Melbourne began well, winning four of its first five matches, but then won only once after Christmas. Test and interstate commitments restricted skipper Max Walker to just four matches, with Paul Sheahan deputising as captain in his absence. This was Walker's last season with the club for after signing for World Series Cricket he was banned from playing in the District competition in 1977/78. Subsequently, he played for South Melbourne.¹ The only batsman to exceed 250 runs was Sheahan, who scored 383 runs at 76.60 to win the club's batting average for the third time in a row. No bowler took 20 wickets, pace-man Neil "Spider" Williams winning the bowling average for the first time with 17 wickets at 18.23. An outstanding newcomer this season was 16-year-old Steve McCooke, who gave an early indication of his ability when he made an unbeaten 78 against University. A very steady middle order batsman who developed his off-spin bowling to become a fine all-rounder, he went on to be a member of four premiership sides and make a club record 314 first XI appearances.²

Melbourne began the 1977/78 strongly, winning its first three games, but recorded only four more wins for the season to finish two games outside the four. Following the departure of Walker, 24-year-old David Broad was appointed captain. The highlight of the season was Jeff Moss' innings of 200 (328 minutes, 277 balls, 22 fours) against Ringwood in October, the first double-century for the club since Jack Green scored an

unbeaten 223 against University in 1948/49. Moss, who missed half the matches through interstate commitments, easily won the batting average with 514 runs at 85.66. Opening bowlers Glen Swan and Williams each took 25 wickets, although the bowling award went to another pace bowler, Rob Jamison, with 16 wickets at 19.93. Following the transfer of keeper Charlie Dart to Waverley, Peter O'Brien, nephew of former Test batsman Leo O'Brien, took over behind the stumps and impressed with 29 dismissals.³ A notable absentee this season was Sheahan, who had taken up a two-year teaching appointment at Winchester College in England while a highly promising newcomer was 18-year-old all-rounder Peter King, who took 4/34 against Waverley and made an unbeaten 53 against Northcote in his two first XI appearances.⁴ A punishing middle-batsman and lively pace bowler, he went on to a fine career for the club, and played seven times for Victoria in 1982/83 and 1984/85.

Melbourne experienced another lean season in 1978/79, winning only six of its 15 matches, culminating in a heavy outright loss to Footscray in the last match after being bowled out for 94 and 77. Skipper Broad was the leading runscore with 631 at 52.58 while John Anderson, who scored 539 runs at 67.37, won the club's batting award for the first time. A stylish opening batsman, Anderson had made his first XI

Above Left and Right: Badges presented to members of the 1981/82 and 1988/89 premiership teams. Both donated to the MCC by John Bell, MCC cricket secretary from 1999/2000 to 2001/02 and first XI team manager from 1995/96 to 2005/06. (MCC Museum collection, M14318.1, M14318.2)

Above Centre: Skipper Peter King (left) and fast bowler Denis Hickey celebrate with the premiership cup after Melbourne's big win in the 1988/89 final. (MCC Museum collection, M14696)

J. O. Elliott b Towaley b Emerson	13	c Towaley b Bird	59
J. K. Moss b Emerson b Gott	1	c Peach b Bird	2
P. L. A. Bedford b Berechree	7	c Laughlin b Emerson	20
D. I. Broad b Peach b Gott	1	dot out	32

debut in 1974/75 and was a member of the following season's premiership XI. He played four matches for Victoria in 1976/77 and looked set for a substantial first-class career but these proved to be his only appearances for the state.⁵ Another batsman to impress was David Shepherd, an attractive middle-order strokemaker who, in his first full season after making his first XI debut in 1975/76, made 513 runs at 42.75.⁶ Easily the leading wicket-taker was newcomer Michael McCarthy, a rangy new-ball bowler who took 26 wickets at 20.11 to win the bowling average.⁷ At the end of an outstanding Shield season in which he scored 748 runs at 68.00, vice-captain Moss was brought into the Australian side for the Second Test against Pakistan at Perth. He scored 60 runs for once out in what turned out to be his only Test appearance.

Moss replaced Broad as captain for the 1979-80 season with Sheahan, back from his teaching stint in England, as his deputy. As each played in only six games (for the second season in a row Moss was a regular member of the Victorian side which won the Sheffield Shield), Broad (also a member of the state side) and Anderson filled in as captain. Despite the unsettled leadership, Melbourne enjoyed its best season since 1975/76, winning 10 matches and finishing the home-and-away season in second place, one point behind leaders Collingwood. In the semi final, however, Melbourne proved no match for St Kilda. Batting first, it was bowled out for 152, which included an innings of 59 by Sheahan, a total which St Kilda had no difficulty in overhauling next day. State all-rounder Shaun Graf starred for the Saints, top-scoring with 93 after taking 4/54 on the first day. Broad won the club's batting average for the first time with 448 runs at 49.77, while Anderson and Barry Matters, a hard-hitting opening bat who

had first played in 1975/76, each made 422 runs.⁸ Sheahan, now approaching the end of his fine career, made 283 runs at 70.75. Opening bowlers Williams (37 wickets at 16.91) and McCarthy (31 at 24.00) carried the attack, the former winning the bowling award for a second time.

Another change in leadership occurred in 1980/81. Following the departure of Moss to North Melbourne as captain-coach, Broad was recalled as captain, with Williams as his deputy. Broad was to suffer a career-threatening injury in January when he nearly severed the thumb and forefinger of his right hand while operating a bench saw at his home, but he returned to play in the semi final just two months later, a tribute to his determination and courage.

Melbourne experienced a solid season, winning eight matches to finish in fourth place, but as in the previous season it was easily beaten in the semi final, this time by Carlton. After Neil Buszard and Keith Stackpole had put on 149 for the fifth wicket, Carlton reached 6 for 274 by the compulsory closure, in reply to which Melbourne was dismissed for 192, with Matters (72) playing a virtual lone hand. In last innings for the club, Sheahan was dismissed for 19, the third-highest score. McCooke (434 runs at 39.45) won the club's batting average for the only time in his long career while McCarthy won the bowling award for the second time with 32 wickets at 19.21. A important recruit this season was Rob Templeton, a talented wicketkeeper-batsman from Hamilton. With 224 runs and 24 dismissals he enjoyed a most satisfactory first season and he went on to play more than 300 games, be a member of five premiership sides and set a competition record for dismissals which still stands.⁹



1981/82 Premiershipe Team

Standing: G. Swan (manager), S.M. McCooke, R.I. Templeton, B.J. Matters, P.D. King, M.J. McCarthy, J.W.O. Priestley, I.C. Hennig, M.W.D. Sholly, M.P. Ringham (scorer).
Seated: G.S. Feben, D.S. Shepherd, C.W. Spargo (cricket sub-committee chairman), D.J. Broad (captain/coach), C.L. Fairbairn (chairman of selectors), N.W. Williams (vice-capt), M.C. Hooper. Hennig and Williams did not play in the final.
 (MCC Museum collection, M1644)



1981/82 FINAL

MELBOURNE v. SOUTH MELBOURNE

Played at Albert Ground on March 20, 21, 27 & 28, 1982.
Melbourne won on first innings. Toss: Melbourne.

Melbourne

B. J. Matters run out.....	27	J. W. O. Priestley lbw b Phillips.....	36
M. C. Hooper c Kingston b Moore.....	6	M. J. McCarthy c Hogan b Fontaine.....	73
D. S. Shepherd c Jones b Baker.....	51	G. S. Feben not out.....	11
M. W. D. Sholly c Fontaine b Phillips.....	150	B 2, lb 4, w 7, nb 11.....	24
S. M. McCooke c Jones b Fontaine.....	45		
* D. J. Broad c Kingston b Moore.....	2	1/20 2/51 3/97 4/213 5/243.....	442
+ R. I. Templeton lbw b Hogan.....	5	6/265 7/284 8/345 9/378 10/442.....	
P. D. King b Baker.....	12		

Bowling: Hogan 25-6-53-1; Moore 31-8-74-2; Fontaine 40.4-7-98-2; Redpath 19-12-27-0; Baker 29-7-87-2; Phillips 23-6-59-2; Smith 5-1-20-0.

South Melbourne

M. S. Jones c Priestley b King.....	3	L. J. Baker b McCarthy.....	16
O. R. Wright c Templeton b Feben.....	100	+ P. A. Kingston c Broad b Priestley.....	16
* M. D. Taylor b King.....	0	C. J. Hogan not out.....	0
R. D. Smith b Feben.....	12	B 1, lb 6, nb 11.....	18
W. N. Phillips c Sholly b McCarthy.....	23		
I. R. Redpath b McCarthy.....	0	1/10 2/14 3/41 4/120 5/120.....	264
G. F. Fontaine b McCarthy.....	72	6/159 7/163 8/193 9/264 10/264.....	
R. J. Moore b Feben.....	4		

Bowling: King 32-7-88-2; McCarthy 30.1-12-51-4; Feben 25-9-53-3; McCooke 11-5-16-0; Priestley 15-8-38-1.

Close of play scores: 1st day — Melb 4/222 (Sholly 77, Broad 1); 2nd day — Melb 442 all out; 3rd day — SM 7/178 (Fontaine 18, Baker 4).

Umpires: R. C. Bailhache & R. A. French.

MELBOURNE 1st XI AVERAGES 1981/82

Batting & Fielding

	M	I	NO	R	HS	Avg	100	50	CS/5
D. S. Shepherd.....	14	15	3	552	113*	46.00	1	4	6
M. W. D. Sholly.....	12	12	2	362	150	36.20	1	—	6
P. R. Josephson.....	6	5	2	97	64*	32.33	—	1	0
M. C. Hooper.....	11	12	2	297	65*	29.70	—	2	3
R. I. Templeton.....	17	13	3	292	55	29.20	—	2	36/0
D. J. Broad (capt.).....	17	16	5	316	113	28.72	1	—	—
S. M. McCooke.....	14	14	0	326	62	23.28	—	2	3
P. D. King.....	17	11	2	199	87*	22.11	—	1	12
B. J. Matters.....	17	19	1	374	40	20.77	—	—	10
D. W. Bedwell.....	5	6	0	102	56	17.00	—	1	1
M. J. McCarthy.....	16	10	1	149	73	16.55	—	1	2
L. F. Caury.....	4	4	0	59	58	14.75	—	1	0
G. S. Feben.....	16	8	5	33	11*	11.00	—	—	3
L. C. Hennig.....	10	8	3	33	8	6.00	—	—	3

Also batted: J. W. O. Priestley (4 matches) 1, 36 (ct 4); N. W. Williams (4 matches) 0*, 2*, 1*, Did not bat: C. J. Wright (3 matches).

Bowling

	O	M	R	W	Avg	Best	50	100
S. M. McCooke.....	50.2	20	84	8	10.50	3/15	—	—
M. J. McCarthy.....	309.1	93	638	37	17.24	4/15	—	—
P. D. King.....	316.2	92	796	39	20.15	5/48	2	—
G. S. Feben.....	255.4	64	633	19	21.82	5/28	1	—
L. C. Hennig.....	173	48	383	12	31.91	3/64	—	—
P. R. Josephson.....	58	15	146	4	36.50	1/21	—	—
N. W. Williams.....	51	12	153	2	76.50	1/40	—	—

Also bowled: B. J. Matters 2-1-1-0; J. W. O. Priestley 88.2-16-128-5; D. S. Shepherd 1-0-1-0; M. W. D. Sholly 1-0-1-0; R. I. Templeton 2-1-1-0; C. J. Wright 23-5-70-3.

Total for.....	Runs	Wts	Avg
Total against.....	3437	126	27.27
	3220	148	21.75

The 1981/82 Premiership

Under the leadership of David Broad, won its 14th District premiership when it defeated Melbourne in the final. Remarkably, Broad was the only survivor from Melbourne previous premiership-winning side six years earlier, although four other members of that team, Greg Booth, Ian Hennig, Peter Josephson and Neil Williams were members of the club's second XI side that also won the premiership this season.

In a tight contest, Melbourne finished the home-and-away season in third place, one point behind joint leaders South Melbourne and Prahran. With four losses from eight matches before Christmas it sat in eighth place and appeared to be out contention for a finals berth, but in a remarkable turnaround, the side was undefeated for the rest of the season. A crucial result was an outright win over University in the third last round, the only outright recorded in the competition throughout the season, which lifted the side into the four.

Melbourne's semi final opponent was Prahran, who sent their opponents in to bat after winning the toss. Despite solid contributions from left-hand opener Mark Hooper (62)¹⁰ and middle order batsman Steve McCooke (41), Melbourne appeared to be struggling before fast bowlers Peter King and Michael McCarthy put on 85 for the ninth wicket in 70 minutes. King, who contributed 70 to that stand, went on to make 87 not out (124 minutes, nine fours and a six), lifting Melbourne's total to a healthy 9 for 281 at the compulsory closure. Next day Prahran, which boasted one of the strongest batting line ups in the competition was bundled out for only 97. McCarthy gained an important early breakthrough when he dismissed ex-Test batsman Julien Wiener for a duck, while Prahran's other Test player Dav Whatmore was run out by Broad for 9.

In the final at the Albert Ground, Melbourne batted throughout the first two days to compile the formidable total of 442, the highest in a District final since the famous match in 1965/66 when Northcote overhauled Essendon's massive 9 for 516 declared, thanks to Bill Lawry's monumental 282 not out. The highlight of Melbourne's innings was a splendid innings of 150 by 20-year-old middle-order batsman Michael Sholly, who batted for 427 minutes, faced 396 balls and hit 14 fours.¹¹

Sholly had joined Melbourne at the start of the season, after having played the previous two seasons with University. He began the season in the seconds, scoring 259 runs for only once out before being promoted to the first XI. Remarkably, his highest first XI score prior to this match had been 53 not out, recorded while playing for University in 1980/81. He survived two pieces of good fortune during his innings, the first when he bowled by a no ball when on 70 shortly before stumps on the first day and the second when he was given out caught behind by umpire Robin Bailhache with his score on 112, only for square leg umpire Bill French to inform Bailhache that the ball had not carried. Sholly's 150 was the highest score in a final since Paul Sheahan's 189 not out against Footscray in 1975/76. When Sholly was eighth out out 345 it appeared that Melbourne's innings would soon end, but the last two wickets proceeded to add a further 97 runs, with no. 10 batsman McCarthy flogging the tiring South attack to make a career-highest 73 (106 minutes, five fours and a six).

When South Melbourne began its innings on the third day it suffered a major setback when its first two wickets fell to King with only 10 runs on the board, including that of Ryder medallist Mick Taylor for a duck. Opener Ossie Wright and future interstate and Test player Wayne Phillips put on 70 for the fourth wicket, but South then suffered a further setbacks when McCarthy dismissed Phillips and ex-Test veteran Ian Redpath with successive deliveries. Redpath had the misfortune to see the first ball he faced strike him on the thigh and then trickle between his legs and the stumps with just sufficient force to dislodge the off bail. Thereafter the result was never in doubt, although Wright went on to make 100 (thereby emulating Sholly in making his first District in a final), and all-rounder Geoff Fontaine a determined 72, to extend the match into a fourth day.

A key element in Melbourne's success was the contribution of its pace bowlers, McCarthy, King and Greg Feben, who captured 105 wickets between them. McCarthy won the bowling average with 37 wickets at 17.24 while King was the leading-wicket taker with 39 (including 28 in the last eight matches) at 20.15. Feben, an underrated medium-pacer, who had made his first XI debut in 1978/79, gave excellent support with 29 wickets at 21.82.¹²



Easily the leading batsman was David Shepherd, whose 552 runs at 46.00 enabled to win the club's batting average for the first time. Sholly, with 362 runs at 36.20 finished second in the averages, while opener Barry Matters (374 with a highest score of only 40), McCooke (326) and skipper Broad (316) and all exceeded 300 runs. Keeper Robert Templeton completed the fine double of 36 dismissals and 292 runs.

There was further success for Melbourne as the second XI, under the captaincy of 49-year-old John Lill also won the premiership, defeating Footscray by 179 runs on the first innings in the final.¹³ Top-scorers were Greg Booth (100) and Peter Josephson (79) both members of the 1975/76 premiership XI, while another member of that side, Neil Williams (4 for 62) shared the bowling honours with Cliff Wright (4/62).

Melbourne's prospects of winning a back-to-back flags seemed bright when it finished the 1982/83 home-and-away season in second place with 11 wins from 15 matches. Thanks to fine hundred from David Shepherd (103 in 213 minutes, 11 fours), it compiled a healthy total of 284 against Richmond on the first day of its semi final but Richmond lost only three wickets in passing that total next day, with centuries from future state players Michael Quinn and Warren Whiteside. Shepherd with 591 runs at 49.25 enjoyed another fine season, while skipper Broad (424 at 38.45) and Sholly (439 at 33.76) also exceeded 400 runs. By far the most successful was Cliff Wright, a pace bowler from Langwarrin who had made his first XI debut in 1981/82 and been a member of the previous season's second XI premiership side.¹⁴ He took 40 wickets at 16.75 to win the club's bowling average in his first full season, while King (32 wickets at 23.25), McCarthy (22 at 22.40) and left-arm spinner John Priestley (20 at 28.20) all experienced success with the ball. Templeton, who like King, earned state selection during the season, claimed 38 victims behind the stumps, which included a club record 10 dismissals in a match (nine caught and one stumped) in the opening fixture against Northcote.

Disappointment lay in store in 1983/84, when only seven matches were won and the side slipped to 9th, the lowest placing since 1978/79. Little fault could be found with the batting, however, with Broad, in his last season as captain, hitting three hundreds and heading the batting averages with 690 runs at 49.28 and John Anderson, back after three years in England, scoring 519 runs at 43.25. On the other hand, the attack, lacking McCarthy and Feben who had both left at the end of the previous season, lacked penetration, although Wright toiled manfully to win the club's bowling award for the second year in a row with 37 wickets at 22.24. King took 25 wickets, but at 35.36 runs apiece. This season saw the debut of a talented 17-year batsman from Haileybury College, Warren Ayres, who would eventually become the club's highest ever runs scorer. In a modest beginning to his distinguished senior club career, he scored 199 runs at 18.09. Another debutant who would make his mark in future seasons was fast bowler Denis Hickey, who, like Ayres, made an unexceptional start with 13 wickets at 32.38 in 10 matches.¹⁵

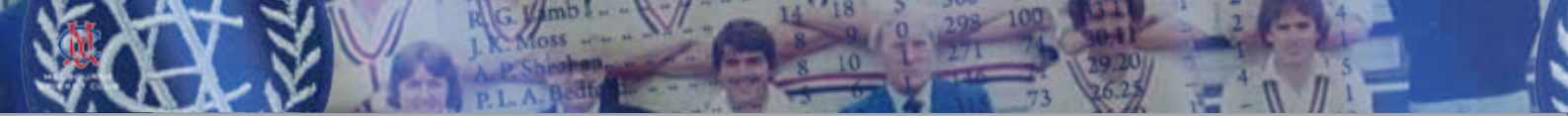
Under new captain David Shepherd, Melbourne made a poor start to the 1985/86 season but recovered to lose only one game after Christmas and finish in fourth place. Unfortunately, its semi final against the eventual premiers St Kilda was badly affected by rain, which meant that a first innings could not be achieved, enabling St Kilda to proceed to the final. Melbourne's openers, Anderson (71 not out) and Hooper (70) put on 131 for the first wicket, but their efforts were in vain. Anderson enjoyed an excellent season in which he compiled

740 runs at 52.85 to the win the batting average for the second time while spinner John Priestley¹⁶ (24 wickets at 24.29) took the bowling award. Fast bowler Denis Hickey created a good impression by taking 29 wickets while Shepherd 509 runs at 42.41 and Broad 415 and 37.72 were reliable run scorers.

Melbourne experienced a poor season in 1985/86, languishing near the foot of the table for most of the season, before wins in the last three games enabled it to rise to 10th place. The batting, strengthened by the acquisition of Dean Jones from Carlton, remained strong, but the attack, as in 1985/86, lacked penetration, although Hickey, who won the club's bowling average for the first time with 28 wickets at 21.67, created a good impression when he broke into the state side late in the season. King enjoyed a fine season with the bat, scoring 531 runs at 59.00, while Jones, who was available for fewer than half the matches because of interstate commitments scored 307 runs at 61.40, but did not bat enough times to win the club's batting award.¹⁷ Ayres confirmed his promise by making 347 runs at 31.54, which included an innings of 112 against St Kilda – the first of his record-breaking tally of 30 first XI centuries for the club. He and Anderson (105) put of 202 for the second wicket, but the limitations of the attack were exposed next week when St Kilda was able to overhaul Melbourne's score of 323.

The club fared much better in 1986/87 when it won 11 matches to finish second on the ladder after the home-and-away rounds, Disappointment lay in store in the semi final against Collingwood, however, as Melbourne never recovered from a dreadful start in which it lost the wickets of Anderson, Shepherd, Shepherd and Broad by the time the score reached 22. Despite a determined hundred by Ayres (103 in 326 minutes, 9 fours) the total reached only 191 which Collingwood overhauled for the loss of only three wickets next day. Despite the disappointing effort in the semi final, the batting was strong – Shepherd (who won the batting average with 457 runs at 50.77), Hooper, King and Ayres all exceeded 400 runs, closely followed by Anderson (386). With Hickey out of action through injury, Scott Russell, a pace bowler who had made a single first XI appearance in the previous season, gained a regular place and topped the bowling with 26 wickets at 20.34. Others to take more than 20 wickets were Ian Holten¹⁸, an experienced all-rounder who joined the club this season after having played with much success for University over the previous six seasons, and veteran off-spinner Ian Hennig (28). Templeton with 36 dismissals recorded the highest number of dismissals in the competition. The season marked the last appearance s by two batsmen who had rendered fine service to the club in Broad and Anderson. In 176 first XI games, during which captained the side for six seasons, played in three premierships sides and was club coach in 1982/83, Broad compiled 5536 runs at 39.26, including 10 centuries. He also played 13 matches for Victoria from 1975/76 to 1979/80.

Further frustration lay in store for Melbourne in 1987/88 when it finished well clear on top of the ladder at the end of the home-and-away programme, only to suffer another semi final disappointment. Jones was appointed captain but as he was available for only two matches, newly-appointed vice-captain King led the side for almost the entire season. In its semi final against South Melbourne, significantly the only side to have beaten it during the season, Melbourne crashed to five for 71, with promising 18-year-old speedster Damien Fleming capturing three early wickets, before half-centuries by King (58) and Holten (79) sparked a recovery which lifted the total to 243. Melbourne looked well-placed when South's two top batsmen, ex-Test man Graham Yallop (8) and future state



1988/89 Premiershipe Team

Back row: W.G. Ayres, C.E. Bradley, R.I. Templeton (partly obscured), D.J. Hickey, S.M. McCooke.

Front row: M.J. Ash (12th man), C.J. Bustard, D.M. Jones, P.D. King (captain/coach), S.W. Russell, M.C. Hooper, R.J. Herman.

(MCC Museum collection, M2443)

batting conditions at the Junction Oval, Melbourne was always in control, with a fine innings of 110 by opener Hooper (326 minutes, four fours and a six), playing in this 100th District match, laying the foundation for a big score. He and Jones (60) put on 108 for the third wicket, after which significant contributions from footballer Craig Bradley (87) and skipper King (40), boosted the total to a formidable 9/430 by the time the innings was compulsorily closed

after 140 overs. Thereafter the result was never in doubt, as Hickey and Herman achieved early breakthroughs to see Collingwood tumble to 5/80. Although middle-order batsman Mark Johnson subsequent compiled a determined unbeaten 81, it was dismissed 238, still 192 runs short of Melbourne's big score. Hickey and Herman shared the bowling honours with three wickets apiece.

Two new players who made significant impacts this season were Bradley and Bustard. Bradley, a stylish and forceful batsman who had played two Shield games for South Australia in 1983/84, joined the club at the start of the season and was immediately named in the Victorian state squad. Better known for his exploits on the football field, he had played for the Carlton Football Club since 1986, but had continued to play grade cricket with Port Adelaide until this season. Bustard, a tall 19-year-old opening bat, started the season in the seconds, but did so well after his promotion to the senior side that he, like Bradley, earned Victorian second XI selection.²⁰

Herman, in his first full season, headed the batting averages with 605 runs at 50.41, and capped a fine all-round season by also taking 21 wickets. Hooper was the leading run-scorer with 667 runs at 41.68 while Bradley (578), King (546), Bustard (497) and Ayres (473) all scored heavily. Six centuries were recorded, the highest being Bradley's 187 not out University, when he and Herman (105 not out) took part in a club record fourth wicket stand of 280 without being separated. Hickey, overlooked by the state selectors this season, spearheaded the attack, capturing 47 wickets at 20.42 with best figures of 7/28 against North Melbourne. Another to excel was Templeton, who snared a club record 41 victims behind the stumps, which included 10 dismissals (seven catches in the first innings and three in the second) against St Kilda to equal his own club record.

The next instalment of *Twenty Pennants* will look at the 1990s, a golden decade for the club during which it won three first XI premierships and was runner-up twice.

To be continued.

and Test batsman Wayne Phillips (16) fell cheaply, but a remarkable rally by its unheralded lower order enabled South Melbourne to snatch an unexpected victory with its last pair at the crease. King enjoyed an outstanding season, winning both the batting and bowling awards with 732 runs at 48.80 and 28 wickets at 16.78. A significant newcomer this season was Richard Herman, an aggressive all-rounder who went on to play in four premiershipe teams.¹⁹ The season marked the last first XI appearances by David Shepherd, who stepped down to captain the second XI in 1988/89.

The 1988/89 Premiershipe

After having played in five semi finals over the previous seven seasons without managing to reach the final, Melbourne broke through to win its 15th District first XI pennant in 1988/89 under the dynamic leadership of Peter King, who was in first year as captain-coach.

Melbourne began the season with a flourish, winning its first six games, but thereafter won only three more home-and-away games to finish in third place. Its opponent in the semi final was Waverley, which had never previously appeared in a first XI finals match since its promotion to District ranks in 1974/75. The result was never in doubt after Hickey and Herman tore through Waverley's top-order to leave it reeling at six for 41, and although future state representative Robbie Bartlett made 80, the total reached only 204. This presented few problems for Melbourne as openers Craig Bustard (76) and Hooper (64) put on 133 for the first wicket and Waverley's score was passed for the loss of only three wickets.

Melbourne's opponent in the final was the defending premier, Collingwood, which had upset top-placed St Kilda in the other semi final. Following its confidence-boosting win the semi final, Melbourne's prospects were further enhanced by the availability of Jones who had been able to play only once during the season because of international and interstate commitments. Batting first after winning the toss in ideal

1988/89 FINAL

COLLINGWOOD v. MELBOURNE

Played at St Kilda Cricket Ground on March 25, 26 & 27, 1989.

Melbourne won on first innings. Test: Melbourne.

Melbourne

M. C. Hooper c Emerson b Ingram	110	+ R. I. Templeton c Joiner b Emerson	3
C. J. Bustard run out	27	D. J. Hickey not out	19
W. G. Ayres c Jordan b Ingram	13	S. W. Russell not out	4
D. M. Jones c & b Emerson	60	B 5, lb 13, w 2, nb 3	23
C. E. Bradley c Bond b Sleeman	87		
* P. D. King c Whichello b Laughlin	40	1/51 2/78 3/186 4/242 (9 wks, c.c.)	430
R. J. Herman c Whichello b Emerson	31	5/327 6/370 7/400 8/405 9/410	
S. M. McCooke c Bustard b Emerson	13		

Bowling: Ingram 23-2-84-2; Sleeman 52-15-148-1; Emerson 34-6-90-4; Bond 6-1-25-0; Laughlin 12-1-33-1; Bustard 13-3-32-0.

Collingwood

A. J. Amali c King b Herman	9	T. J. Laughlin c Templeton b Herman	3
P. A. Joiner c Templeton b Hickey	17	C. A. Ingram run out	0
G. L. Jordan c Templeton b Hickey	9	G. Sleeman run out	0
D. A. Emerson c Bradley b Herman	14	B 1, lb 2, w 3, nb 10	16
R. Bond c Templeton b Russell	26		
M. A. Johnson not out	81	1/18 2/27 3/42 4/78 5/80	238
* N. R. Buzzard c McCooke b Hickey	42	6/168 7/212 8/222 9/228 10/238	
+ K. A. Whichello b Russell	21		

Bowling: Hickey 27-7-77-3; Herman 23-8-61-3; Russell 17-3-45-2; McCooke 6-2-18-0; King 13-1-34-0.

Close of play scores: 1st day — Melb 4/275 (Bradley 33, King 11); 2nd day — Coll 5/161 (Johnson 40, Bustard 37).

Umpires: R. C. Bailhache & L. J. King.

MELBOURNE 1st XI AVERAGES 1988/89

Batting & Fielding

	M	I	NO	R	HS	Avg	100	50	CS/50
R. J. Herman	17	16	4	605	105*	50.41	1	3	7
M. C. Hooper	16	21	3	657	135	41.68	2	3	3
P. A. Garlick	5	4	2	83	53	41.50	-	1	1
C. E. Bradley	17	17	2	568	178*	37.86	1	3	14
W. G. Ayres	15	17	4	473	101	36.38	1	2	10
C. J. Bustard	13	17	2	497	100	33.13	1	2	2
P. D. King (capt.)	17	19	1	346	77	30.33	-	5	11
R. I. Templeton	17	15	4	243	50	22.09	-	1	39/2
I. W. R. Holten	13	11	2	156	82	17.33	-	1	3
S. A. Cunningham	6	6	2	89	31*	17.25	-	-	3
M. J. Ash	11	7	3	66	20*	16.50	-	-	2
D. J. Hickey	16	10	5	72	19*	14.40	-	-	2
S. M. McCooke	8	6	0	61	25	10.16	-	-	5

Also battd: J. A. Clarkson (2 matches) 1, 7, 3; G. T. Jones (2 matches) 33, 10*; D. M. Jones (2 matches) 22, 60; S. W. Russell (3 matches) 0*, 4*. Did not bat: I. C. Hennig (7 matches) (c 1).

Bowling

	O	M	R	W	Avg	Best	5w	10w
D. J. Hickey	340.4	63	960	47	20.42	7/28	3	-
R. J. Herman	188.5	48	495	21	23.57	4/65	-	-
S. M. McCooke	82.2	16	254	10	25.40	5/78	1	-
I. W. R. Holten	157	34	373	12	31.08	2/17	-	-
I. C. Hennig	128.5	34	292	8	36.50	3/54	-	-
P. D. King	177	25	593	10	37.06	3/26	-	-
M. J. Ash	142.3	40	452	12	37.66	3/72	-	-
P. A. Garlick	61	8	212	2	106.00	1/38	-	-

Also bowled: C. E. Bradley 1-0-8-1; M. C. Hooper 1-0-8-0; S. W. Russell 38-6-100-6.

	Runs	Wks	Avg
Total for	4511	136	33.16
Total against	3825	152	25.16

End notes

- Walker represented South Melbourne from 1978/79 to 1981/82, taking 49 wickets at 12.18. In all District matches, he took 249 wickets at 15.91.
- In a first XI career for Melbourne that extended to 1999/2000, McCooke scored 5149 runs at 25.75, including three hundreds, and captured 312 wickets at 27.04. In addition to his record tally of 314 first XI appearances, he also played 60 times for the club's second XI. He played three Shield games for Victoria in 1993/94, taking 6/35 against Queensland at the MCG in his second match, which enabled Victoria to snatch victory by 3 runs.
- O'Brien played in 50 first XI games in which he dismissed 80 batsmen (69 caught and 11 stumped).
- King made 171 first XI appearances for Melbourne, in which he scored 4464 runs at 32.82, including three hundreds, and captured 238 wickets at 27.06.
- Anderson played 126 first XI games for Melbourne from 1974/75 to 1986/87 in which he scored 4152 runs at 35.48, including four hundreds. He later played two seasons with South Melbourne. During an extensive career in sports administration, he was chief executive of the Melbourne Football Club from 1999 to 2002.
- Shepherd made 145 first XI appearances for Melbourne from 1975/76 to 1987/88, scoring 4031 runs at 34.75 including 9 hundreds. He played one Shield game for Victoria, against South Australia at the Junction Oval in 1982/83 and was also a League footballer – four senior matches with St Kilda in 1976 and 1977.
- McCarthy captured 148 wickets at 20.35 in 68 first XI appearances for Melbourne from 1978/79 to 1982/83. Better known as a footballer, he played 126 VFL games for Hawthorn and Brisbane between 1978 and 1988 in which he kicked 74 goals and was a member of Hawthorn's 1978 and 1983 premierships sides.
- Matters played 81 first XI games for Melbourne from 1975/76 to 1985/86 in which he scored 2085 runs at 25.74 including two hundreds.
- Templeton made 302 first XI appearances for Melbourne from 1980/81 to 1999/00, the second-highest total in the club's history. His tally of 671 dismissals (629 caught and 42 stumped), is a record for the District/Premier competition, well ahead of the previous record of 595 set by Dave Cowper. In addition, he scored 4125 runs at 27.71. Despite his fine club record, he played only twice for Victoria, in 1982/83. In 2000 he was the only non-Test player to be named in the club's Team of the Century.
- Hooper was virtual newcomer to the first XI this season, having previously made a single appearance two years earlier. In 112 matches, he made 3417 runs at 31.92, including six hundreds.
- Sholly played 169 first XI matches for Melbourne from 1981/82 to 1984/85 and then from 1992/93 to 1998/99, in which he scored 3697 runs at 33.60 including five hundreds. In addition he made 97 appearances for University – in all he made 6579 runs at 33.73 with eight hundreds in 266 District first XI matches. He returned to Melbourne after captaining University's 1990/91 premierships side, leading the club from 1992/93 to 1996/87, during which time it won two premierships.
- Feben captured 103 wickets at 26.11 in 76 first XI matches between 1978/79 and 1985/86.
- At 49 years of age Lill was still a highly capable batsman, making 38 in the final and 343 runs at 42.87 for the second XI during the season. In the following year he succeeded the long-serving Ian Johnson as MCC secretary.
- Wright played 70 first XI matches from 1981/82 to 1986/87 in which he captured 133 wickets at 23.29.
- In a stellar District/Premier career for Melbourne from 1983/84 to 2001/02, Ayres made 270 first XI appearances in which he amassed a club-record 11,154 runs at 44.61 with 30 hundreds. He won the club's batting six times, and twice, in 1997/98 and 1999/2000 made more than 1000 runs in a season. He later played 110 matches for Dandenong from 2002/03 to 2007/08. In all first XI matches, he scored 15,277 runs at 42.43 with 41 hundreds, both competition records which still stand. He played 46 first-class matches for Victoria from 1987-88 to 1996/97 in which he made 2611 runs at 33.90 with 7 hundreds. Hickey, in a broken career for the club from 1983/84 to 1996/97, made 98 first XI appearances in which he captured 198 wickets at 23.67, including 12 hauls of five or more wickets in an innings. At first class level he represented Victoria, Glamorgan and South Australia, taking 156 wickets in all.
- Priestley played 68 times for the first XI between 1976/76 and 1985/86, taking 78 wickets at 32.69.
- Despite playing 52 Tests and 164 one-day internationals for Australia, as well as 124 first-class matches for Victoria, Jones managed to make 67 appearances for Melbourne's first XI, the last in 2000/01, in which he compiled 2535 runs at 53.93 with four hundreds. He won the club's batting average twice.
- In a short career with Melbourne, Holten took 61 wickets at 25.34 and scored 650 runs at 21.66 in 43 appearances. In six seasons at University prior to joining Melbourne, he had scored 1892 runs at taken 153 wickets. Russell made 41 first XI appearances for Melbourne between 1985/86 and 1990/91 in which he took 58 wickets at 24.53. He later played with Fitzroy-Doncaster.
- Herman was a fine all-rounder for Melbourne, making 171 first XI appearances in which he made 4430 runs at 36.01 including five hundreds and took 284 wickets at 22.60. In addition to winning the club's batting average in 1988/89, he won the club's bowling average three times. Despite his fine club record, he played only first-class match for Victoria, against South Africa in 1993/94.
- Bradley played 47 first XI matches for Melbourne in which he made 1521 runs at 33.06, including three hundreds. He also played two matches for Victoria in 1989/90. An outstanding Australian Rules footballer, he was a brilliant running centreman and ruck-rover who joined the Carlton Football Club in 1986 after representing Port Adelaide in the SANFL. In 17 seasons with Carlton, he played 375 games and kicked 247 goals. Bustard played 81 first XI games for Melbourne between 1988/89 and 1996/97 in which he scored 2570 runs at 28.97 with five hundreds.

Book Reviews



Don Miller
Will to Win: The West at Play
 Hybrid Publishers: Ormond
 (Vic), 2014
 ISBN: 9781925000580

Sport is an engagement of individual combatants, opponents or teams vying against each other (supposedly without prior knowledge of the outcome), for a result that has a victor and a vanquished. By default, therefore, there should have to be "winners and losers" in any competitive sporting engagement. Don's book challenges our understanding of "winners

and losers" and reviews the ever increasing modern attitude that winning is the only thing that matters, even if it is achieved by means foul and unfair.

He cites examples of preparation and methods for "winning" from the spartan training regimes of 1950s and 1960s Australian track and field coaches Percy Cerrutty and Franz Stampfl, through to the modern methods of the disgraced Lance Armstrong and a nameless (but inferred) Australian rules football club, who have used other means in recent times to prepare for "winning" that may be alien to many traditionalists who either watch or participate in sport for "fun". He invites the reader to consider their own moral sporting compass and their position as a spectator, sports reader, reviewer, participant, "winner" or "loser" and really asks the question about how happy we can be that sport is increasingly not about the "fun" or the participation, but only about the "winning".

At 120 pages *Will to Win* is not a large sporting book. However, it is a very thought provoking read and requires a good degree of concentration and quiet contemplation to take in Don's intelligent and insightful observations.

He traces the attitude to winning (and losing) and how it has evolved from the earliest beginnings in the Roman amphitheatres, when winning meant keeping your life and losing: the direct opposite! He notes that modern stadiums, tracks, playing fields, roads, pools and oceans that have supported the expansion of sport into its present position as a massive global professional business, now see winning and winners fawned upon by the mass media and fan base. Those that lose and are the losers can simply fall from grace, please themselves and go away quickly and quietly.

It is well researched, and includes observations and quotes from renowned authors and sports journalists of the last two or so years that reinforce how good (or bad) the "win at all costs" attitude is to sport, here and now in Australia, and by extension throughout the world today. He challenges the reader to see the "winning only" attitude as an outcome of societal development and supports these observations with great examples that have littered world history, not just in a sporting sense but also by direct comparison in the arts and cultural worlds.

The Olympic movement features strongly in Don's writing, with its provocative ideal of countries and individuals competing against each other on even terms, striving to deliver human excellence and supposedly glorying in the ideals of participation rather than the outcome of first, second, third and then the rest.

Seriously, can an African swimmer ever really compete on even terms in a pool with a collegiate swimming champion from the USA? Can a Timorese cyclist ever compete with a Columbian or Spanish climber in the Tour de France? He prompts the reader to contemplate similar extremes in sport and puts you in the seat of the "loser" asking; is it so bad to win a silver medal, when coming second at the Olympic Games occurs in a world population of over seven billion people?

Will to Win reads as a reality check for sports coaches and participants at all levels today. It delivers an overriding acknowledgement that we may have come too far from the days when sport was played for fun, to the extent that winning the contest, at any cost, including the introduction of artificial performance enhancement, is now almost normalised and accepted.

I enjoyed Don's book, found it compelling reading and was well engaged in the debate about the good, the bad and the ugly side of "winning". It is a book about the modern sporting landscape that will cause debate and discussion – just as a good sporting book should.

Stephen Flemming

MELBOURNE SPORTS BOOKS

PROUDLY SUPPLYING BOOKS TO THE
 MCC LIBRARY SINCE 1988

Carlton Cricket Club History Book.....	\$99.00
Ryan Harris – "Rhino" (new book)	\$38.00
Kevin Pietersen (new book)	\$40.00
Adam Gilchrist: The Man. The Cricketer. The Legend.	\$55.00
Michael Clarke – Captain's Diary	\$30.00
The Diggers' Doctor – The Life of Donald Beard by Ashley Mallett.....	\$30.00
Sachin Tendulkar – My Autobiography	\$30.00
Allan Border – Cricket as I see it.....	\$33.00
Australian Cricket Digest – 2014/15 edition	\$25.00
Brian Taber (new book – autographed)	\$38.00
Wisden Cricketers' Almanack 2014 edition (HB/SB)	\$95.00
Lenny Hayes (new book)	\$38.00
Footy Almanac 2014 edition	\$28.00
Encyclopedia of AFL/VFL Footballers 2014 (new edition).....	\$30.00
Origins of Australian Football Vol. 2 – Mark Pennings	\$44.00
John Coleman.....	\$44.00
The Art of Coaching by David Wheadon.....	\$30.00

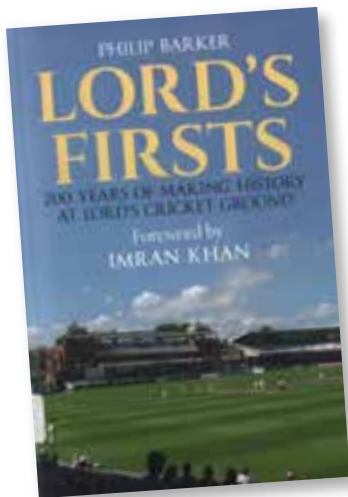
**51 Brunswick Road,
 East Brunswick, Vic 3057**

Opening Hours - Mon to Friday 9.30am – 5.00pm
 Sat 10.00am – 12.00 noon

Mobile:- 0421 793 833 or 0499 867 077

Email:- info@melbournesportsbooks.com.au

Website:- http://www.melbournesportsbooks.com.au/



Philip Barker
Lord's Firsts: 200 Years of Making History at Lord's Cricket Ground
 Amberley Publishing: The Hill, Stroud (UK), 2014
 ISBN: 9781445633152

2014 marks 200 years since Thomas Lord moved his cricket ground to the present site in St John's Wood. It has become the most visited and revered cricket ground in the world. Indeed it is the "home of cricket".

This book by Philip Barker entitled "Lord's Firsts" relates a series, 84 in all, of sporting "firsts" that occurred at the ground during its 200 year existence. Starting with The First Season and The First MCC Match, through the first Eton v Harrow match, the first varsity match in 1927, the earliest Test match in 1884, the first one-day international, the only innings of 700, the first Test hat-trick, the first archery tournament in 2007 to prepare for the London Olympic Games and even the first time a team from Japan played a game in 2013. There are many more interesting "firsts" for the reader to enjoy.

One such is the account of the first time Denis Compton and Bill Edrich played in a game for Middlesex in 1936. They were both chosen for MCC to play against Oxford University and were later

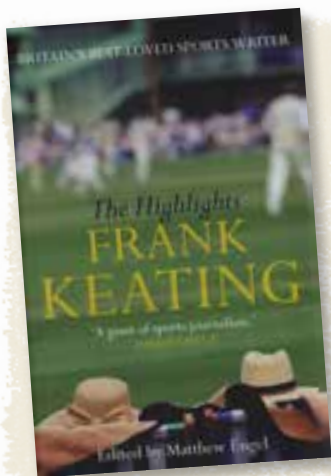
to be known as "The Middlesex Twins". They were honoured as the stands each side of the media centre are named after them. This same interesting entry includes the story of the first time Michael Colin Cowdrey played in a match at Lord's. It was in 1946 when he was just thirteen years old. He was selected to play for his school Tonbridge against Clifton College. Even in his first game at Lord's Cowdrey showed promise of what might follow as he top scored in the first innings, making 75, and was last man out in the Tonbridge total of 156. He contributed 44 in the second innings and also finished with five for 59 including the wicket of the opposition captain. Tonbridge beat Clifton by two runs, so a memorable game.

Imran Khan has written the foreword in which he recalls his own memories of matches in which he was a participant and he notes that "Every time you walk through the pavilion onto the field, you are acutely aware of the history of the place. Every cricketer of note in the last 200 years has taken the same pathway."

The book contains a picture section of 16 pages of coloured illustrations showing some early games on the ground and also some recent events. The final photograph is of the England captain Alastair Cook signing autographs.

It is supplemented with a select bibliography and an index which is a great help for the reader's reference. It is a most interesting volume for the cricket lover whether read straight through or by selecting essays which appeal to the reader using the Content page. It is certainly to be recommended.

Ann Rusden



Matthew Engel (ed.)
The Highlights: Frank Keating
 Faber and Faber: London, 2014
 ISBN: 9781783350193

Frank Keating was a sports journalist with *The Guardian* newspaper for over forty years. He died in January 2013 and Mathew Engel, past editor of *Wisden Almanack*, has compiled this tribute to him by editing this selection of his writings. I had known Keating as a fine cricket writer but had no idea how versatile he really was. He has covered a cornucopia of sports. The first article he had published was on a

hockey match between Buckinghamshire and Surrey. A list of sports he wrote about shows his true versatility: horse racing, fox hunting, swimming, football, cricket, golf, boxing, rugby union, rugby league, tennis, athletics, motor racing, yachting, speedway, and Olympic Games. Newspaper articles were dictated by telephone to copy-takers. He never mastered computers and so the quality of writing is astonishing.

His articles describe the players usually by creating a portrait of the subject in a thumbnail sketch. In 1982, he writes about a charity match where Gary Sobers played, aged 46, at the Oval. "Everyone sensed that we would never see him bat again; never see that lissom tread, that jungle-cat's mix of jaunty, relaxed serenity and purposeful, business-like intent; never see again the cavalier's smile fringed by the upturned collar, the pure arc of his golfer's follow-through after the cover-drive, or on-drive, or that genuflecting, exhilarating front-foot square-cut played late and clearly murderous."

He wrote several books, including *Another Bloody Day in Paradise* (1981), about the 1980/81 MCC cricket tour of the West Indies;

Long Days, Late Nights, a miscellany of previously published articles in 1984; *High, Wide and Handsome*, about cricketer Ian Botham; and biographies of Geoffrey Boycott and Graham Gooch. It was during the tour of the West Indies that Ken Barrington died and reproduced here is a fine poignant three page portrait of the cricketer, written the day after he died.

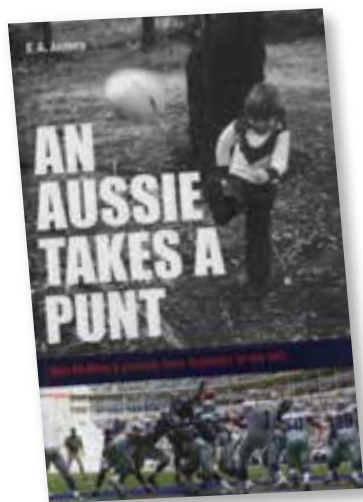
He also has a fine sense of phrase. Discussing the football manager Alec Stock's father as a Somerset miner leads him to write, "When people are told there are coal mines in Somerset, they take the news with the disbelief of those who hear of Welsh in Patagonia, music in Manchester, prostitution in Cheltenham, split infinitives in the *Times*."

He had a knack of extracting memorable quotations from his interviews. For example, when interviewing Fred Lindop, the famous rugby league referee, he asked him about refereeing French matches. He replied "Oh aye, most of them knew when they had to go. Most of them know when the long walk beckons. Even in French. Oh, yes, sure I speak French. You need to over there. They're tough, but I think people exaggerate their toughness. I love it over there. But deviousness isn't in it: once, under the Pyrenees, I was in charge at St. Paul, and had to send the same bloke off four times. Four ruddy times he went – and four times he came back in a different numbered shirt. 'C'mon lad,' I said to him 'Quittez le jeu. Allez, tout de suite!'"

Here he is on fox hunting. "Someone said the other day that hunting itself is very much like adultery anyway – endless hanging about; false starts; great expectations; moments of sublime thrills and passion; lots of hurt; extremely expensive, and morally indefensible."

In his obituary of Keating, Simon Redfern in *The Times* on Sunday wrote, "As one colleague put it 'He didn't write too much about [sport's] technique or language. He wrote about its soul.'"

Jim Blair



F.A. James
An Aussie Takes A Punt
 F.A. James: 2014
 ISBN: 97806469222003

I found this an interesting and very readable book. It tells the story of Mat McBriar, who grew up in Melbourne, but has made his name in the National Football League (NFL) in USA where in 2010 he was selected as the best punter in Dallas Cowboys 50-year history by the team's official historian. Up until the end of the 2013/14 season Mat McBriar had played 138 NFL games and had twice been selected to play

in the Pro Bowl, an end-of-year game between two teams comprising the best players in the NFL. Despite Mat's success in the NFL his achievements are not widely known in Australia.

The book's author, Forbes James, is related to Mat (Mat is his wife's nephew) so he makes it clear from the start this is not a "warts and all exposé", even though he doubts whether he could have found much "dirt" about Mat even if he had tried harder.

One of the problems the author faced in writing the book was that its readers were likely to be either Australians who knew little about American football (gridiron) or Americans who knew little about Australian football, the game that Mat grew up with and played with some success at school. With this in mind he is careful not to assume they have any great

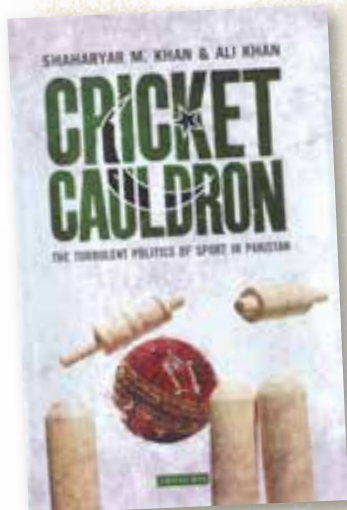
knowledge of either game and includes chapters that provide a basic introduction to both.

As most of the book is about Mat's career as a gridiron player, first in college in Hawaii and then as a professional in the NFL, his story provides some interesting insights into both the life of a US college sportsman and a professional footballer in the NFL. There are also some interesting comparisons between the Australian Football League (AFL) and the NFL.

The author explains well the role the punter plays in a gridiron team and why it is not considered a particularly glamorous role by young Americans who dream of becoming NFL stars. Nevertheless, he shows that becoming a successful punter requires particular skills and that these are not necessarily the same as those possessed by players who can kick an Australian football a long way.

Like in all American sports, there are endless statistics available about NFL players. In terms of the punter these do not just relate to how far he kicks but where the kicks land on the field and how far they are returned by the opposition team. Having some interest in American football after spending a year at university in the United States in the 1980s, I found that the book increased my limited knowledge of both gridiron and the NFL. Nevertheless, while the author provides a good deal of statistical data on Mat's career he does not let his story get bogged down with statistics, preferring to concentrate on the ups and downs of Mat's life both on and off the football field.

After college, Mat was drafted by an NFL team but just as quickly traded to another team and cut from its roster, leaving him without a job and in a precarious position because his US



Shaharyar M. Khan and Ali Khan
Cricket Cauldron: The turbulent politics of sport in Pakistan
 I.B. Tauris: London, 2013
 ISBN: 9781780760834

Dominance and futility are cyclical in international cricket. Nearly every major test-playing nation has tasted the high of unified excellence and the low of splitting incompetence. Yet Pakistan, a country rarely lacking cricketing talent, remains the one test nation that continues to frustrate and confound us with their on-field capitulations and off-field theatrics. Drawing inspiration from Irish satirist Jonathan Swift, there is nothing constant in this world but Pakistan's inconsistency.

How do we understand Pakistan cricket when we have underwhelming exposure to its culture, personalities and political climate? There's no cap on the often clichéd and ill-informed opinions circulating about Pakistan and its national cricket team. Yet, the Pakistan Cricket Board's (PCB) former chairman, Shaharyar Khan, provides us with an informed overview of cricket in his book, *Cricket Cauldron: The Turbulent Politics of Sport in Pakistan*. His publication evaluates the Pakistani cricket team's history and cultural significance and he also provides an opinionated breakdown of the PCB.

Khan's three year reign as the PCB's chairman (2003-06) oversaw most of Bob Woolmer's coaching tenure and endured stirring controversies, like the Oval Test drama of 2006. Despite the fact

that no chairman's reign over the PCB can be devoid of scandal or player tantrums, Khan did strengthen cricketing relations with India. This is demonstrated by India's drought-breaking 2004 tour of Pakistan, and for a period under Woolmer's leadership, improved training standards and on-field performance.

Khan's experience as a foreign secretary is evident in his book as his summations of key figures in Pakistan and world cricket are measured and often diplomatic. He particularly praised former ICC chief executive, Malcolm Speed, who he described as "direct in style in the Australian manner" but "widely respected for his integrity and frankness". However, he does provide some forthright judgments on other key cricket personalities, even if they are directed at everyone's favourite battering target – the umpires! In light of the Oval Test ball-tampering debacle, Khan names match referee Mike Procter as "passive and weak" and Pakistan's public enemy number one, Australian umpire Darrell Hair, as a "time bomb".

Pakistani cricket has some of the more intriguing and polarising characters in the world game. From Imran Khan to Inzamam-ul-Haq, they can endear and detach fans in the one session of play. However, for Shoaib Akhtar, who attracts the beaming spotlight for both his bowling deeds and off-field extracurricular activities, he still remains somewhat of a complicated puzzle. Khan provides one of the more insightful and sensitive opinions on the express fast-bowler. During the infamous Oval Test, Khan attempted to reason with the captain Inzamam and his team to end the protest regarding umpire Hair's ball tampering accusation by returning to the field. The team followed Inzamam's stubborn refusal, except for Akhtar, who was the sole player to respond to Khan's desperate plea. Khan uses this moment to illustrate that while Akhtar is "wayward", he is also "worldly wise" and "nobody's poodle". We realise that Akhtar is more than just a party boy and scandalous athlete.

Visa was based on him being employed as a professional footballer. Eventually he was able to gain a position at one of the NFL's most famous teams, the Dallas Cowboys, but until he signed a long-term contract with them he lived a life of uncertainty in which his place on the team could be terminated at virtually any time. Then, having established himself as the regular punter for the Cowboys, Mat got injured just when he was about to sign a new five-year contract. While all this was happening Mat had met his future wife, Erin. They were married in 2008 and their first child (William Jack) was born in 2013. As the 2014/15 NFL season approached Mat was again without a playing contract.

Darren Bennett, who played in AFL (74 games for Melbourne and four for the West Coast Eagles) and later became a successful punter in the NFL (particularly for the San Diego Chargers), has played a significant role in Mat's life and career, particularly as a mentor and someone who offered him a place to stay when he needed it. While playing with the Chargers, Darren was instrumental in the establishment of a charitable foundation through which NFL players can help 'under-served' children. Subsequent to the establishment of this charity Darren and his wife discovered that their elder child (Will) had Duchenne muscular dystrophy and raising funds for research into this disease has become a major focus for the foundation. Forbes James dedicates his book to Will Bennett and all the profits from it will be donated to charities involved with Duchenne muscular dystrophy.

Ian Wilkinson

Khan also explores some debilitating factors that have plagued Pakistan cricket's national and domestic games during and after his PCB involvement. For better or for worse, "excessive religiosity" underpinned Pakistan's cricket culture during Inzamam's captaincy, which was blatantly evident in Khan's detailed account of The Oval Test Match debacle. He also adds that the lack of strong role models has been one of the most significant factors for corruption – like spot fixing – to thrive in Pakistan.

Khan emerges as a warm, worldly and considered administrator and diplomat who is detached from the corruption and pettiness in Pakistan cricket. He notes in his book that he strongly urged the PCB to undertake significant structural change from a "dictatorial one-man show" to a more traditional cooperate structure. Yet, Khan doesn't proclaim to be the central and most influential figure in Pakistan cricket during his tenure as Chairman. He appears appreciative of Woolmer's decisive influence as Pakistan's coach. He argues that Woolmer "[p]roved that with a sensitive approach, a foreign coach could overcome the cultural and language gap". To a certain extent, Woolmer is the book's central and favorable figure.

However, Khan's *Cricket Cauldron* sometimes falls into generalised summaries of cricket matches and disappointingly brief glances at provocative moments, like the Sydney Test match in 2009/10. Also, the book doesn't escape factual blunders, such as incorrectly stating that Pakistan won the World Cup in 1996.

Ultimately, *Cricket Cauldron: The turbulent politics of sport in Pakistan*, poses one thought provoking question: what do we learn from Pakistan's attitudes and responses to cricket?

Michael Collins

ROGER PAGE

AUSTRALIA'S SPECIALIST DEALER
IN NEW AND SECOND HAND
CRICKET BOOKS



- Back issues of Wisden a speciality.
- Wide range of second-hand tour books, autobiographies, biographies and works on cricket history and statistics.
- All new titles held in stock including overseas cricket annuals.
- Australian agent for Association of Cricket Statisticians, Cricket Memorabilia Society, The Cricketer Magazine & All Out Cricket.
- Cricket books and collections bought.

10 EKARI COURT
YALLAMBIE, VICTORIA, 3085

TELEPHONE: (03) 9435 6332

EMAIL: rpcricketbooks@unite.com.au

WEBSITE: www.rpcricketbooks.com

A COMPLETE HISTORY OF
WORLD CUP
CRICKET



Every World Cup Match and Scorecard
Mark Browning and James Grapsas

Mark Browning and James Grapsas
A Complete History of World Cup Cricket: Every World Cup Match and Scorecard
New Holland: Sydney, 2014
ISBN: 9781742575070

Since the establishment of cricket's World Cup in 1975 there have been 10 World Cup tournaments and 352 matches. Mark Browning and James Grapsas discuss each match with meticulous detail in *A Complete History of World Cup Cricket: Every World Cup Match and Scorecard*.

With the 2015 ICC Cricket

World Cup being hosted by Australia and New Zealand, it is apt to revisit past World Cups and this book is sure to become another well thumbed-through reference on my bookshelf.

The chapters are arranged according to the tournament and all begin with an overview of each World Cup with an analysis of the teams and the competition structure. Through this the writers examine wider aspects and debates in cricket. These include the reconciliation of World Series Cricket with the game's establishment immediately prior to the 1979 tournament, the status of apartheid South Africa in world cricket and its admission to the 1992 tournament, as well as

the fluctuations of cricketing powers, the rise of associate nations to Test match status and, in the case of Sri Lanka, the World Championship. After a chronological account of every match and scorecard, a section called "Post-mortem" looks at the ramifications of each tournament.

It is a reference book and at 549 pages of text and statistics it was probably not intended to be read in one sitting. However, the writing is engaging and the authors are not shy of presenting their opinions and questioning popular assumptions. One example was the first World Cup match at Lord's on June 7, 1975, when in reply to England's total of 4-334 from their allotted 60 overs, the Indians crawled to 3-132 and Sunil Gavaskar carried his bat for just 36 runs off 176 balls. Although there have been many theories about Gavaskar's innings in particular, the man apparently explained it as being due to his poor form.

The book is not a cover to cover celebration of the limited-overs game, but it is intended for people with an appreciation for World Cup cricket. Browning and Grapsas review and document matches between ICC associate members in a format and word-count similar to their treatment of most games between Test nations. Their critique of matches and tournaments may at times be frank (their review of the 2007 tournament is devastating) but their commentaries are fair and informed.

The great moments and controversies from over three decades of World Cup cricket are covered in the book and it stimulates fond memories from one of the world's great sporting tournaments.

Trevor Ruddell

PAKISTAN
Cricket Champion of the World



WORLD CUP 1992

FIRST DAY OF ISSUE



(POST CODE)

From the first World Cup in 1975, winning nations have celebrated by issuing stamps that featured the World Cup trophy. Pakistan won the 1992 World Cup, the last time it was staged in Australia and New Zealand, and they issued a stamp and first day envelope to commemorate their triumph. (MCC Museum collection, M7791)