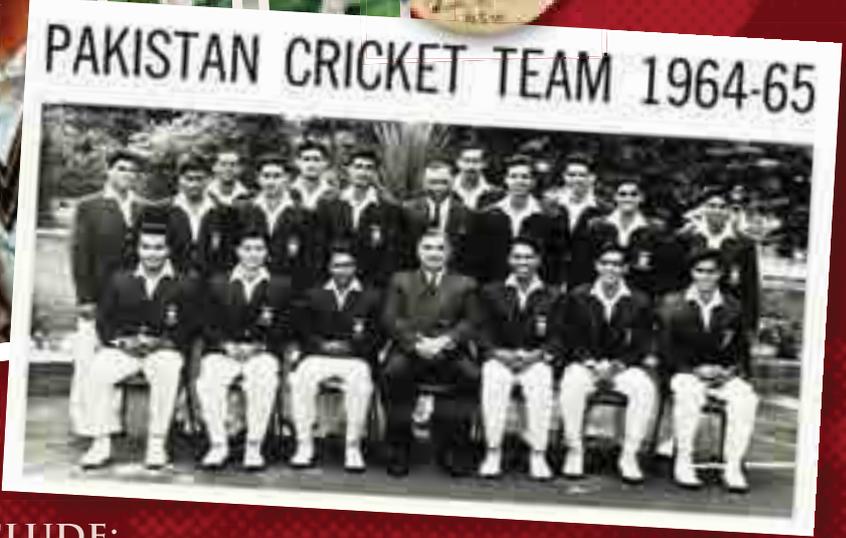


THE YORKER

JOURNAL OF THE MELBOURNE CRICKET CLUB LIBRARY

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FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE INCLUDE:

- A Tribute to Richie Benaud
- The First Pakistan team to Australia 1964 ★ Australia's first 16 Test streak
- Treasures from the collections ★ Eight books reviewed

THIS ISSUE

From our Summer 2009/10 edition Ken Williams looks at the first Pakistan tour of Australia, 45 years ago. We also pay tribute to Richie Benaud's role in cricket, as he undertakes his last Test series of ball-by-ball commentary and wish him luck in his future endeavours in the cricket media. Ross Perry presents an analysis of Australia's first 16-Test winning streak from October 1999 to March 2001. A future issue of *The Yorker* will cover their second run of 16 Test victories. We note that part two of Trevor Ruddell's article detailing the development of the rules of Australian football has been delayed until our next issue, which is due around Easter 2010.

THE EDITORS

TREASURES FROM THE COLLECTIONS

THE DAY DON BRADMAN MET HIS MATCH IN FRANK THORN

On Saturday, February 25, 1939 a large crowd gathered at the Adelaide Oval for the second day's play in the final Sheffield Shield match of the season, between South Australia and Victoria. The fans came more in anticipation of witnessing the setting of a world record than in support of the home side, which began the game one point ahead of its opponent on the Shield table.

That rain ultimately consigned the match to a draw and confirmed SA as Shield winners for the 1938/39 season had less significance for cricket historians and statisticians than what unfolded on the second day.

Bradman had completed yet another highly successful tour of England in 1938, during which he compiled 2429 runs at an average of 115.66, including 13 centuries. In six first-class games since returning home he had added 118, 143, 225, 107, 186 and 135 not out to equal the record of six centuries in consecutive first-class innings established by Englishman C.B. Fry in 1901. To the cricket cognoscenti it seemed only a formality for Bradman to complete a seventh and break the record.

By the time Bradman made his way to the crease at 1/30 in reply to Victoria's 321, the crowd had grown to 17,777, which remains the record for a Shield day's play at the ground. He had begun with his customary confidence, quickly gathering five singles, when the Victorian captain Keith Rigg brought on Frank Thorn, a comparatively little known off-spinner who had come into the side for his first Shield game of the season as replacement for the injured Morrie Sievers.

To gasps of disbelief from the large crowd, Thorn almost immediately induced a false stroke from The Don, who spooned the easiest of catches to "Chuck" Fleetwood-Smith at short square leg, thereby dashing their hopes of witnessing a world record. In his only other Shield appearance, in the corresponding fixture between the states 12 months earlier, Thorn had also captured Bradman's wicket, although not before he had made 85 on that occasion.

Born in the central Victorian town of St Arnaud in 1912, Thorn was a very accurate medium-paced off-spinner who was a key member of the Northcote Cricket Club's attack

in the Melbourne District competition throughout the 1930s, during which time he captured 266 wickets at 20.20.

Despite his impressive club record, he played only seven games for Victoria, in which he captured 24 wickets at an average of 26.83. Remarkably, the two matches in which he dismissed Bradman were his only Shield appearances, the other five being non-Shield engagements against Tasmania and Western Australia.

Having enlisted with the RAAF in 1941, Thorn served with 23 Squadron in New Guinea, where he was the co-pilot of a Hudson bomber that was shot down on February 11, 1942 during an attack on a Japanese airfield at Gasmata in New Britain.

Although the aircraft was believed to have crashed nearby, the fate of the crew of four remained unknown and they were listed as missing believed killed. Later that year, while reporting in the *Australasian* that Thorn was missing, cricket correspondent Percy Taylor paid the following tribute: "But for the war he was a possibility for the Test side. His club-mates at Northcote held him in high regard, as he was a fine personality."

More than 60 years passed before the final chapter in Thorn's disappearance was written. In May 2008, local tribesmen reported finding aircraft wreckage on a jungle-covered mountain ridge not far from Gasmata and a subsequent RAAF investigation confirmed it as the missing Hudson. Only a few personal effects were found, among them Thorn's watch.

Earlier this year, two cricket balls belonging to Thorn were donated to the Melbourne Cricket Club by his niece.

RAY WEBSTER



A TRIBUTE TO RICHIE BENAUD

**BENAUD
RICHARD "RICHIE"**
(B. 1930)

MIDDLE ORDER
RIGHT-HAND BATSMAN,
RIGHT-ARM LEG BREAK
& GOOGLY BOWLER.

AUSTRALIA
(1951-52 TO 1963-64,
63 TESTS).

NEW SOUTH WALES
(1948-49 TO 1963-64,
86 MATCHES).



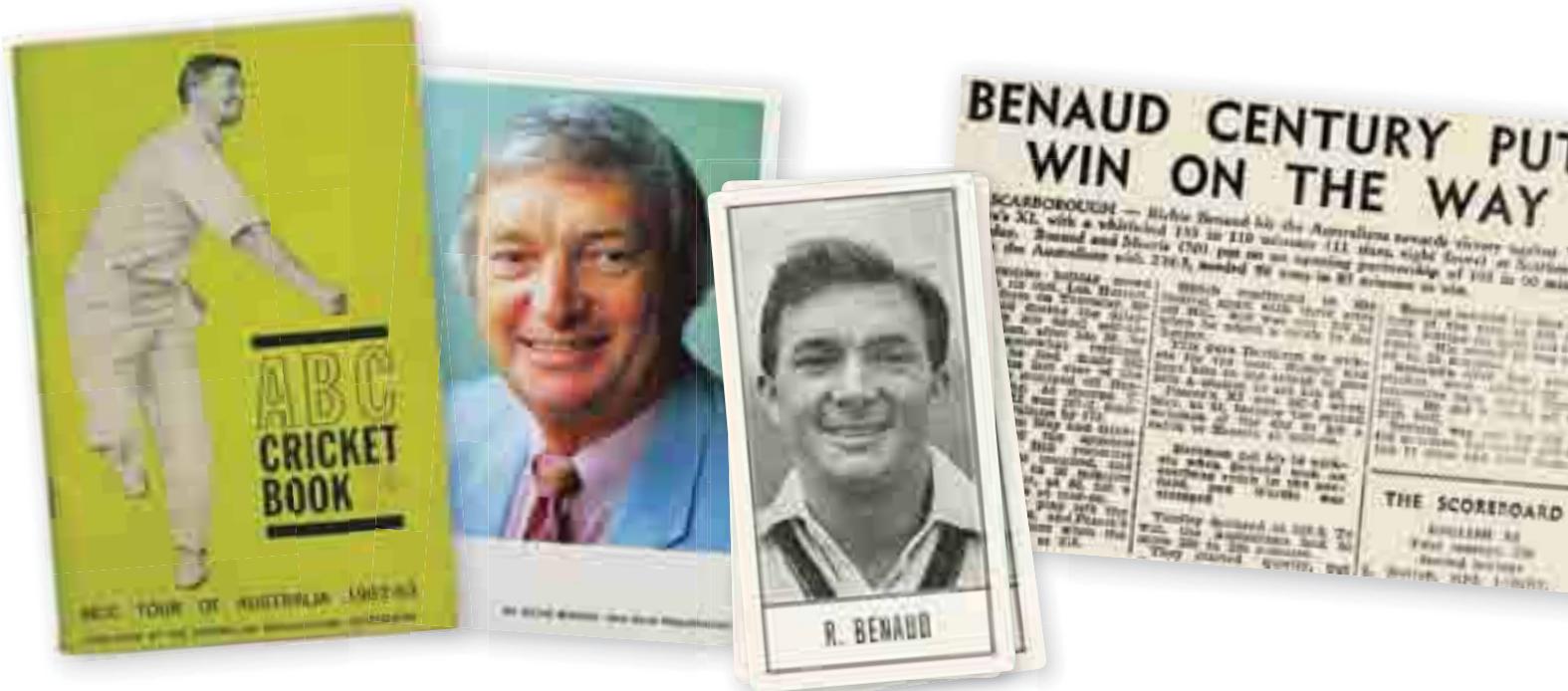
In a profile for the Melbourne **Age** in February 1993, Mark Ray wrote: "Since Sir Donald Bradman retired as chairman of the Australian Cricket Board, there has not been a more accomplished, more influential cricket figure than Richie Benaud." He has had a continuous association with the game since the 1940s, making his first-class debut in Bradman's farewell season, going on to establish himself as one of Australia's significant all-rounders and a captain of influence and inspiration in the late 1950s and early 1960s. His subsequent career as a journalist and television commentator have given him a unique position of eminence and authority in that sphere, so much so that after 40 years his cricketing prowess can occasionally seem to slip into the background. Hence, when he delivered the Bradman Oration at Hobart in January 2005, he recounted how young autograph hunters are now occasionally asking him if he had ever played cricket.

His cricket was marked by a sense of flair that communicated itself to those watching him. There were external signs, such as the unbuttoned shirt and the demonstrative displays of appreciation on the field that raised some older eyebrows. It's bedrock, however, was in his cricket, about which **Wisden** of 1962, in making him one of its Five Cricketers of the Year, commented that he was the "one player, more than any other [who] has deserved well of cricket for lifting it out of its doldrums..." His Test career was marked by a series of outstanding contributions, from the century in 78 minutes in the West Indies in 1955, through the staggering catch to dismiss Colin Cowdrey at Lord's in 1956 which is still a reminder that he was one of the best gully fieldsmen of modern times, to the miraculous spell of around the

wicket leg-spin that snatched the Ashes back at Old Trafford in 1961. An unexpected choice as captain in 1958-59, Benaud's side trounced a much-vaunted England team 4-0 and then he played a significant role in producing and sustaining the wonder of the 1960-61 series against the West Indies. A naturally gifted leader, he won each of the eight series which he contested as captain, his tenure of office being marked by both tactical flair and the ability to manage his players creatively and productively, as could be seen by his ability to extract the best from Alan Davidson.

Yet, these snapshots make it all seem much easier than it was. Johnny Moyes, in his 1962 biography of Benaud, referred to his "rise from mediocrity to stardom" as being "extremely slow and tortuous." That rise was made even more arduous by a number of serious injuries which marked his career, from the fractured skull he suffered while batting in 1948-49 to the shoulder injury which threatened to terminate his 1961 tour of England. While he was fortunate that the Australian selectors had faith in his potential, after his first 24 Tests he had scored 753 runs at 20.91 and taken just 50 wickets at 33.72, figures considerably inflated by a successful tour of the West Indies in 1955. He had begun his career as a batsman who could bowl usefully on occasion, his technique being marked by a looping backlift which could make fast bowlers slaver, and an aggression which was unhindered by too much attention to the text book. He could drive powerfully and hook with abandon, showing the power of his frame (183cm and 80kg) but his batting only shone fitfully at the Test level, as when he scored two centuries in the 1957-58 series in South Africa and the 90 made against the same opponents in his last series in 1963-64.

TEST MATCHES											
Year	Opposition	Wickets	Runs	Minutes	Average	Strike Rate	50s	100s	50s	100s	50s
1946-47	SA	1	22	19	11.00	1.16	0	0	1	0	0
1947-48	SA	4	124	165	31.00	1.50	0	0	1	0	0
1948-49	Eng	2	16	73	36.50	1.75	0	0	0	0	0
1949-50	SA	5	9	144	28.80	1.77	0	0	0	0	0
1950-51	SA	1	0	146	146.00	1.46	0	0	0	0	0
1951-52	SA	1	1	100	100.00	1.00	0	0	0	0	0
1952-53	SA	1	2	60	30.00	1.50	0	0	0	0	0
1953-54	SA	4	4	14	3.50	1.12	0	0	0	0	0
1954-55	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1955-56	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1956-57	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1957-58	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1958-59	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1959-60	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1960-61	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1961-62	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1962-63	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1963-64	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1964-65	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1965-66	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1966-67	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1967-68	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1968-69	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1969-70	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1970-71	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1971-72	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1972-73	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1973-74	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1974-75	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1975-76	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1976-77	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1977-78	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1978-79	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1979-80	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1980-81	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1981-82	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1982-83	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1983-84	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1984-85	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1985-86	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1986-87	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1987-88	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1988-89	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1989-90	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1990-91	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1991-92	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1992-93	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1993-94	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1994-95	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1995-96	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1996-97	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1997-98	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1998-99	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
1999-00	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2000-01	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2001-02	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2002-03	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2003-04	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2004-05	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2005-06	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2006-07	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2007-08	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2008-09	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2009-10	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2010-11	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2011-12	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2012-13	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2013-14	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2014-15	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2015-16	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2016-17	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2017-18	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2018-19	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2019-20	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2020-21	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2021-22	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2022-23	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2023-24	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2024-25	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2025-26	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2026-27	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2027-28	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2028-29	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2029-30	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2030-31	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2031-32	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2032-33	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2033-34	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2034-35	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2035-36	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2036-37	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2037-38	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2038-39	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2039-40	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2040-41	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2041-42	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2042-43	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2043-44	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2044-45	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2045-46	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2046-47	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2047-48	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2048-49	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2049-50	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2050-51	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2051-52	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2052-53	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2053-54	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2054-55	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2055-56	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2056-57	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2057-58	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2058-59	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2059-60	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2060-61	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2061-62	SA	1	0	12	12.00	1.20	0	0	0	0	0
2062-63	SA										



stint at the crease in top-level cricket when he sent down 44 accurate overs in collecting 4/118. An obvious selection for the 1953 England tour, he used a light-hearted match between an Australian XI against a Combined XI at Launceston to take 5/87, his first five-wicket return in first-class cricket, as well as scoring a hurricane 167 not out (187 minutes, three sixes, 21 fours).

The early part of the tour seemed to augur well for him. Against Yorkshire, at Bradford, Benaud made a challenging 97 (120 minutes, four sixes, 11 fours), adding 152 for the sixth wicket with Keith Miller (150 not out) and then taking the last seven Yorkshire wickets for 46 in the county's first innings. This promise, however, was not translated to the Test series, where three games brought him just 15 runs at 5.00 and two wickets at 87.00. His tour, though, did end with a bang against T.N. Pearce's XI at Scarborough where, with Australia needing 320 in 220 minutes, Benaud opened the innings against an attack comprising Test players, Alec Bedser, Trevor Bailey, Roy Tattersall and Johnny Wardle. In an astonishing display of power strokes, he made 135 out of 209 in 110 minutes, with nine fours and 11 sixes, four of them in succession from Tattersall after he had reached his century.

Back in Australia, Benaud marked his arrival as a major all-rounder by occupying third place in the national aggregates in both batting and bowling. Indicative of his stature was the first match of the season, against Queensland at the Gabba, when he caned the attack ceaselessly in making 158 (184 minutes, 24 fours) and then took 5/92 in the home side's first innings. When the MCC visited in the next season, however, his unflattering performance in the Test arena continued: nine innings only garnered 146 runs at 16.44, complemented by 10 wickets at 37.70. The ensuing tour of the West Indies brought some change of fortune. In the Third Test, at Georgetown, his 3/15 included the wickets of Everton Weekes, Norman Marshall and Sonny Ramadhin in the space of four balls. In the final Test, at Kingston, distracted by a cable revealing that his wife was ill, Benaud expressed his concerns to the captain, Ian Johnson, who advised him to throw caution to the winds. After being scoreless for 15 minutes, the result was a century in 78 minutes and an eventual 121 runs (96 minutes, two sixes, 18 fours) and a seventh wicket partnership of 137 with Johnson, to which the skipper contributed 27 not out.

In 1955-56, Benaud topped the national bowling aggregates, the first of four occasions between then and 1961-62 on which he would do so. He also gained his first experience of captaincy by leading NSW against Victoria, at the SCG, after Keith Miller withdrew from the side with back problems. The rain-soaked tour of England in 1956, which still managed to produce the dust storm of the Old Trafford Test, severely tested the team's cricketing skills and its inner strength of purpose. Benaud began well, with 160 (195 minutes, three sixes, 22 fours) against Worcestershire, and later included figures of 5/44 and 6/31 against Warwickshire. The Tests, for Benaud, as for so many of the team, were a trial by ordeal, but at Lord's, in the only game played in fine weather and on a true surface, he made an indelible contribution to Australia's single win of the series. In the second innings, with his side at a parlous 6/112 and only leading by a modest 226, Benaud counterattacked fiercely with 97 (143 minutes, one six, 14 fours) out of a sixth wicket partnership of 117 with Ken Mackay, whose 31 in 266 minutes was heroic in its strokelessness. Earlier in the match, he had taken that famous grasping catch at gully from a full-blooded Cowdrey stroke from the bowling of Mackay. Australia thus had enough runs for Miller and Ron Archer to bowl them to a 185-run victory.

On the way back to Australia, Benaud relished the pitches of India so much that at Madras he took 7/72, the first time that he had captured five wickets in a Test innings, while at Calcutta he did even better, with 6/52 and 5/53, the only occasion on which he took 10 wickets in a Test match.

For the 1957-58 tour of South Africa, the selectors passed over more senior players such as Neil Harvey and Benaud in opting for the 21-year-old Ian Craig, in whom they divined the kind of leader they wanted to replace the retired Ian Johnson. Nevertheless, it was on that tour that Benaud repaid with interest the faith that had been shown in him by demonstrating he had arrived at a new level of cricketing maturity and skill. He took 106 wickets, the highest aggregate ever recorded in a South African season, and hit four centuries, two of them in the Tests; as a bowler, he now combined an unshakeable accuracy with the ability to menace the batsman with his attacking skills which reduced the local batting to shuffling immobility. At the Test level, his figures were a continuous recital of success as the old inconsistency disappeared. He began with 122 (220 minutes, 20

fours) in the First Test, at Johannesburg, followed by 4/95 and 5/49 at Cape Town and 5/114 at Durban. In the Fourth Test, back at Johannesburg, he not only hit an even 100 (186 minutes, one six, nine fours), dominating a third-wicket stand of 158 with Jim Burke, but took 4/70 and 5/84 for good measure. He finished the series with 1/34 and 5/82 at Port Elizabeth.

With the MCC tour of Australia in the offing in 1958-59, the selectors had to deal with the issue of captaincy after Craig suffered a severe attack of hepatitis during the winter. Benaud gained the state captaincy, despite the presence of the experienced Neil Harvey, who had just arrived from Victoria. Yet it was Harvey who was appointed to lead an Australian XI against the tourists when Craig suffered a relapse, seeming to give him the inside running for the Test captaincy. Nevertheless, the selectors sprang another surprise by naming Benaud as the first bowler-captain since Warwick Armstrong in 1921. Johnnie Moyes felt that the decision was recognition of Benaud's willingness to play decisive and attacking cricket against a team which had been touted as one of England's strongest-ever combinations.

Even if very few fireworks eventuated during the series, the 4-0 result showed Benaud's authority and insight as captain and his worth as a bowler. Having lost four successive tosses, Benaud had a solitary correct call in the last Test, at the MCG, and promptly broke with convention by sending in the opposition in order to exploit a grassy pitch and a humid atmosphere. His bowlers responded by dismissing England for 205, a modest total which effectively had them shut out of the match. Benaud's own leg-spin accounted for 31 wickets at 18.87; not only did he twice take five wickets in an innings (5/83 at the SCG and 5/91 at Adelaide Oval), but he gained such ascendancy over the batsmen that they never emerged from their defensive shell, being confined to just 2.5 runs per over. In total, he took 82 wickets from 13 matches for the season, equalling Grimmett's aggregate for the 1929-30 season. The only higher returns were the 106 taken by Charlie Turner in 1887-88 and George Giffen's 93 scalps in 1894-95.

Benaud led the Australian side successfully through the arduous 1959-60 tour of Pakistan and India. In a side racked by serious illness, he took 47 wickets in the eight Tests, again shackling the opposing batting with his constant accuracy.

The West Indies tour of 1960-61 is generally acknowledged as having breathed new life into the ailing body of cricket, which had been beset by slow scoring, negative tactics and a pallidly tentative approach. The tourists are rightly praised for their

flamboyant skills, but it is easy to overlook the Australian response to Sir Donald Bradman's words at a team gathering on the eve of the First Test encouraging a positive approach. They played purposeful, entertaining cricket throughout the series and set the tone by refusing to settle for a draw at the Gabba, a decision that helped to produce the famous tie. Benaud himself contributed 52 (136 minutes, seven fours) in that run chase, combining with Alan Davidson (80) in a seventh-wicket partnership of 134 that took Australia from a wretched 6/92 to the doorstep of victory. After it concluded with Davidson's dismissal in the penultimate over, Benaud was out caught behind while hooking at the second ball of Wesley Hall's final over, which led to the now-immortal helter skelter of the next five balls. It was on the opening day of this Test that Garfield Sobers gave Benaud the one sustained barrage of successful aggression which the latter suffered as a mature Test bowler. In the equally-exciting drawn Test at Adelaide Oval, Benaud kept the West Indies batsmen in check during the first innings with 5/96. It is an indication of the affection which Australian spectators felt for the visitors that Benaud was booed by sections of the crowd after Joe Solomon was given out hit wicket when his cap dropped on the stumps while the Australian captain was bowling during the Second Test, at Melbourne.

The 1961 tour of England was marked by the same positive approach. Benaud himself, however, was troubled from early on the tour by constant pain in the right shoulder, which eventually made it impossible to bowl his googly and made a range of everyday activities such as shaving difficult. Treatment after the first match was not successful and it took a fortnight off after the First Test and skilful treatment from physicians Brian Corrigan and Alan Bass, who had more knowledge of sports medicine than the interferingly obstinate Australian team manager Syd Webb, to effect some improvement. Even so, it was essentially a makeshift repair job and Benaud resorted to bowling slow-medium swingers in order to preserve his shoulder for the matches that really counted. Supreme among these was the Fourth Test, at Old Trafford, when England needed 256 wins to win in 230 minutes and were given an excellent chance by the imperious Ted Dexter and his phlegmatic assistant, Raman Subba Row, who raced the score to 1/150. At this point, Benaud went around the wicket in order to exploit the rough outside the right-hander's leg stump caused by Fred Trueman's footmarks, thus allowing the flawed surface to provide the turn that his damaged shoulder could not. He immediately had Dexter taken behind by Wally Grout, and in the next 20 minutes, bowled Peter May out of the rough, induced





a wild slog from Brian Close which steeped to Norm O'Neill at backward square-leg and then bowled Subba Row. The tea score of 5/163 immediately sagged when Bob Simpson held two smart catches at slip, Benaud finishing with 6/70 and Australia winning the match by 54 runs to retain the Ashes. At the end of the tour, the Order of the British Empire was conferred on him in recognition of his achievements and those of his team.

During the 1961-62 domestic season, he gave a reminder of the flourish and power that his batting could express when he made 140 (158 balls, 176 minutes, two sixes, 17 fours) against Victoria at the MCG, as he joined Grahame Thomas (119 not out) in a match changing seventh-wicket partnership of 255.

The 1962-63 Ashes series saw cricket slip back into its old dawdling ways, even though the realist in Benaud could point to a shared series and the retention of the Ashes. In the first state game against the tourists, he held them totally in thrall, and produced his best innings figures of 7/18 as they crumbled to an innings defeat, with scoring strokes made from only nine of his 145 deliveries. He continued this form at the Gabba in the First Test, where he took 6/115 in the first innings and made an attractive 51 (103 minutes, seven fours), although the rest of the series was more modest in achievement.

Having announced that he would retire from first-class cricket at the end of the 1963-64 season, Benaud had an early confrontation with the South African attack when he played under Barry Shepherd's leadership for a Combined XI at the WACA. With the local side requiring 579 to win in four sessions, Benaud persuaded Shepherd to bat him at No. 3. He then made a rousing 132 (205 minutes, 16 fours), joining Bob Simpson (246) in a stand of 237, which provided a base for the team to reach 9/529 when the game ended. On an unhappier note, Benaud had to deal with the controversy in the First Test caused by umpire Col Egar's calling of Ian Meckiff four times for throwing in his only over. Benaud's defence of removing the bowler from the attack perhaps raised more questions than it answered: "I bowled Ian Meckiff for hundreds of overs before umpires who approved his delivery and I accepted their decision. Now that an umpire does not accept Meckiff's delivery I accept that decision, too. I will not bowl him again." Benaud's figures of 5/68 from 33 overs in the innings were overshadowed by the furore.

A finger injury caused him to miss the Second Test, following which he relinquished the captaincy in favour of Simpson, his obvious successor. At the SCG, in the Third Test, he made a confident 90 (189 minutes, five fours), sharing a seventh-wicket partnership of 160 with Graham McKenzie (76) that was crucial to Australia's saving of the game, as they were only 224 ahead when they came together. In fact, this final season was marked by the autumnal richness of his batting, for, having made a century against SA at the SCG, in his farewell Sheffield Shield appearance, at Adelaide Oval, he made 76 and then 120 not out (221 balls, 188 minutes, one six, nine fours) of an unfinished sixth-wicket partnership of 221 with Brian Booth (162 not out). He concluded his Test career at the SCG, spinning down 49 overs which produced 4/118 in what the Melbourne Age termed "a grand performance on a pitch that gave little help."

Benaud finished his Test career as the first player to have exceeded 2000 runs and 200 wickets. His 28 Tests as captain produced 12 wins, 11 draws, four losses, plus the Brisbane tie. For NSW, he made 4116 runs at 37.08 from 86 matches and took 322 wickets at 26.01, as well as holding 106 catches. The NSWCA marked his departure by bestowing life membership on him, which he returned in 1970 in protest at the treatment of his brother, John, in having the captaincy stripped from him over the issue of appropriate footwear on the field. He played on with Central Cumberland until 1967-68 and then turned out for Randwick twice in 1969-70, finishing his First Grade career with 5709 runs at 40.77 and 364 wickets at 18.62. He captained the Prime Minister's XI against the MCC at Canberra in 1965-66. Having made a number of appearances over the years with such sides as the Cavaliers, Benaud made his final five first-class appearances in Pakistan as captain of a Commonwealth side during the 1967-68 season. In the match against Pakistan at Lahore, he played attacking innings of 55 and 89, while earlier, against Central Zone at Sargodha, he had taken 2/10 and 5/29.

Originally a clerk in the John Fairfax newspaper group in Sydney, in 1956 he became a police rounds reporter on the Sydney Sun. After the tour of England of that year, he obtained the assistance of BBC's Head of Light Entertainment in studying the techniques of broadcasting. Benaud demonstrated the practical application of his work by being part of the commentary team for BBC radio



during the England-South Africa series of 1960. He also covered that tour in print for **News of the World**, prior to his successful Ashes tour of 1961. When BBC television were considering commentators for the 1963 West Indies tour of England, his radio work and the television experience that he had gained through giving interviews as Australian captain, together with his skill and ease with the new medium, saw him begin a 36-year association which only ended when Channel 4 gained UK television rights in 1999.

His stance during the Packer upheavals of the late 1970s had an enigmatic quality to it. With his keen appreciation of the traditions of the game and his close friendship with Bradman, Benaud was comfortable with establishment cricket, but being an active supporter of players' rights pushed him in the opposite direction and he actively promoted the World Series Cricket revolution. At the recommendation of Ian Chappell, Kerry Packer engaged D.E. Benaud and Associates (the public relations firm of his second wife, the former Daphne Surfleet, who had been secretary to the English cricket writer, E.W. Swanton) to assist in launching the new form of cricket. Benaud has subsequently become the figure most identified with Channel Nine's coverage of cricket, using both his historical and practical knowledge of the game to stamp an authoritative and measured presence on the commentary team. In 2005, he concluded a further three-year contract as part of the Australian television presentation of cricket. Such was his standing overseas that he won a lifetime achievement award from Britain's Royal Television Society in July 2004.

Benaud has published extensively on the game, his **Way of Cricket** (1961), **A Tale of Two Tests** (1962) and **Spin Me A Spinner** (1963), being followed by an account of the 1965 Australian tour of the West Indies, **The New Champions**. He has produced four further volumes of cricket essays: **Willow Patterns** (1969), **Benaud On Reflection** (1984), **The Appeal of Cricket** (1995) and **My Spin on Cricket** (2005), the last a mixture of anecdote, analysis

and general musings on the game. His most personal work is **Anything but... An Autobiography** (1998), while two biographies have appeared: **Johnnie Moyes' Benaud** (1962) and **Richie Benaud: Cricketer, Captain, Guru** (1996) by Mark Browning.

The Benaud Spirit of Cricket Awards were instituted by Cricket Australia in 2003-04 and are awarded annually to teams who, in the judgement of umpires, best display the spirit, values and traditions associated with cricket. The awards apply to the major Australia domestic competitions in both men's and women's cricket and they are named in honour of Lou, Richie and John Benaud for their collective contributions to Sydney, NSW and Australian cricket over a period of 70 years.

In 2007 he was selected in the best-ever NSW team which marked the sesquicentenary of first-class cricket in the state, following which, in April 2008, he was one of the inaugural inductees into the NSW Hall of Fame. Earlier in that year, Benaud was the subject of the initial work in the Basil Sellers Sports Sculpture Project at the SCG; situated behind the Ladies' Stand, where Benaud parked his car as a young NSW player, the work was created by Terrance Plowright. Richie Benaud received the highest honour in Australian cricket in February 2008 when he was inducted as a member of the Australian Cricket Hall of Fame.

WARWICK FRANKS

Warwick Franks is an adjunct lecturer at Charles Sturt University. Editor of **Wisden Australia** from 2001/02 to 2003/04 and co-editor of the **Oxford Companion to Australian Cricket**, he is a co-editor of the forthcoming **Australian Dictionary of First-class Cricketers**. We thank Warwick for permission to reproduce his entry on Richie Benaud from the **Dictionary**.



PAKISTAN'S FIRST CRICKET TOUR OF AUSTRALIA

Ken Williams looks at the fledgling cricket nation's first visit to Australasia



PAKISTAN TEAM IN AUSTRALASIA 1964 65

Back row: Mufasir-ul-Haq, Arif Butt, Farooq Hamid, Shafqat Rana.

Middle row: Mohammad Ilyas, Naushad Ali, Pervez Sajjad, Masood-ul-Hasan,

Mr S. M Hussain (assistant manager), Asif Iqbal, Abdul Kadir, Ghulam Abbas.

Seated: Intikhab Alam, Javed Burki, Hanif Mohammad (captain), Major M. M. Saeed (manager), Saeed Ahmed (vice captain), Nasim-ul-Ghani, Afaq Hussain.

Pakistan's first cricket tour of Australia took place 45 years ago, during the first half of the 1964/65 season. A low-key affair, it comprised just four first-class matches, which included a four-day Test at the MCG in early December. The brief visit was arranged as a prelude to Pakistan's first tour of New Zealand, during which it played a further three Test matches.

In 1964 Pakistan was easily the newest of the then seven Test-playing countries, having taken part in its first Test match just 12 years earlier. The nation itself was not yet 20 years old, having come into existence in August 1947 as a result of the partition of British India along religious lines following independence.

The new nation comprised two distinct sections separated by 1800 kilometres of Indian territory: West Pakistan, comprising Baluchistan, North West Frontier Province, Sind and West Punjab, and East Pakistan (later to secede in 1971 and become Bangladesh), comprising East Bengal and part of the neighbouring state of Assam.

West Pakistan had a strong cricketing tradition. Home to three of the associations that competed in India's first-class domestic competition, the Ranji Trophy – Northern India (which became known as West Punjab), based in Lahore, Sind, based in Karachi, and North West Frontier Province, based in Peshawar, it had regularly provided members of India's teams from the time of that country's first Test match in 1932.

By contrast, East Pakistan was not a cricketing stronghold. Although Bengal possessed a strong Ranji Trophy side, its cricketers were nearly all drawn from the western part of the state, centred on Calcutta, which remained firmly within Indian territory.

Pakistan's first experience of international cricket took place during the 1948/49 season, when the West Indies team touring India paid a visit to West Pakistan following the first Test. Three matches were played, the last being against a representative Pakistan eleven at Lahore, this being the first time that a team styled "Pakistan" had taken the field.

Pakistan's first captain was Mian Mohammad Saeed, a 38-year-old right-hand batsman who had played first-class cricket since 1929/30. In an encouraging performance, the Pakistanis comfortably drew the match, a highlight being second-innings centuries by Imtiaz Ahmed (131) and Saeed (101), who took part in a second wicket stand of 205.

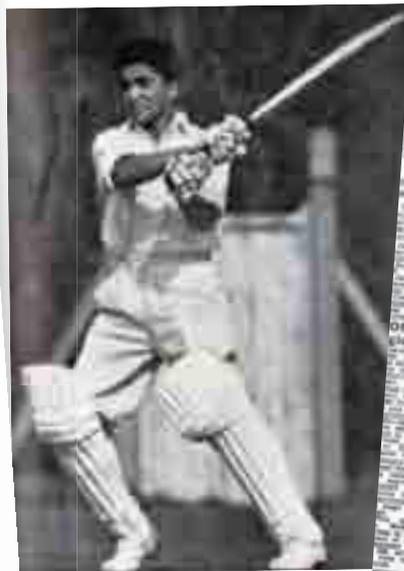
Soon after, Pakistan undertook a tour of Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), where it underlined its competitiveness by comfortably winning both unofficial Tests. Next season, a strong Commonwealth team captained by the Australian, Jock Livingston, and a Ceylon team, both visited Pakistan.

Although the Commonwealth side proved far too strong, winning by an innings (former Australian Test spinner George Tribe took 4/39 and 5/8), Pakistan easily won both unofficial Tests against Ceylon a few months later.

AUSTRALIA v. PAKISTAN

Played at Melbourne Cricket Ground on December 4, 5, 7 & 8, 1964.
Drawn. Toss: Australia.

Pakistan		Australia	
Abdul Kadir c Chappell b McKenzie	0 - (7) c Jarman b Hawke	47	- c Hanif Mohammad b Arif Butt
Mohammad Ilyas run out	6 - (1) lbw b McKenzie	41	- run out
Saeed Ahmed c Chappell b Hawke	80 - c Chappell b McKenzie	11	b Farooq Hamid
Javed Burki c Simpson b McKenzie	29 - b Hawke	43	b Arif Iqbal
*† Hanif Mohammad c McKenzie b Sincock	104 - st Jarman b Veivers	55	(3) not out
Nasim ul Ghani b McKenzie	27 - b Sincock	57	b Arif Iqbal
Asif Iqbal c McKenzie b Hawke	1 - (8) c Jarman b Hawke	83	b Arif Butt
Intikhab Alam c Shepherd b Hawke	13 - (9) c Simpson b Hawke	88	- not out
Afaq Hussain not out	8 - (10) not out	33	b R. N. Jarman b Arif Iqbal
Arif Butt c Chappell b Sincock	7 - (2) c Jarman b McKenzie	7	b D. J. Sincock b Arif Butt
Farooq Hamid b Sincock	0 - b McKenzie	1	b G. D. McKenzie b Arif Butt
B 4, lb 4, w 3, nb 1	12 B 5, lb 2, w 2, nb 1	24	B 2, lb 4, w 2, nb 1
1/0 2/18 3/112 4/127 5/225 6/226	287 1/6 2/37 3/46 4/130 5/152	448	1/12 2/55
7/255 8/275 9/287 10/287	6/198 7/229 8/267 9/323 10/326		
Bowling: First Innings — McKenzie 22-5-66-3; Hawke 21-1-69-3; Sincock 17.6-0-67-3; Simpson 9-1-21-0; Chappell 15-2-49-0; Veivers 3-2-3-0. Second Innings — McKenzie 24.4-1-74-4; Hawke 21-2-72-4; Sincock 28-5-102-1; Veivers 12-4-37-1; Chappell 11-2-31-0.			
Close of play scores: 1st day — Pak (1) 9/287 (Afaq Hussain 8); 2nd day — Aust (1) 5/255 (Cawper 24, Veivers 5); 3rd day — Pak (2) 3/130 (Javed Burki 47, Hanif Mohammad 41). 12th men: I. R. Redpath (Aust) & Pervaiz Sajjad (Pak). Eight ball overs.			
Umpires: C. J. Egan & W. J. Smyth.			



HANIF — WAS HE REALLY STUMPED?

By GRAMSH ECCLES
A freak and doubtful dismissal at the MCC today prevented brilliant Pakistan captain Hanif from becoming the fourth batsman to have TWICE scored centuries in both innings of a Test.

Hanif, who scored a crucial 104 in the first innings of this Test against Australia, today reached 50 and seemed for another century.

TEST SCORES

TEST	DATE	HOME	AWAY	RESULT
1	1933	England	Australia	England won
2	1934	England	Australia	England won
3	1935	England	Australia	England won
4	1936	England	Australia	England won
5	1937	England	Australia	England won
6	1938	England	Australia	England won
7	1939	England	Australia	England won
8	1940	England	Australia	England won
9	1941	England	Australia	England won
10	1942	England	Australia	England won
11	1943	England	Australia	England won
12	1944	England	Australia	England won
13	1945	England	Australia	England won
14	1946	England	Australia	England won
15	1947	England	Australia	England won
16	1948	England	Australia	England won
17	1949	England	Australia	England won
18	1950	England	Australia	England won
19	1951	England	Australia	England won
20	1952	England	Australia	England won
21	1953	England	Australia	England won
22	1954	England	Australia	England won
23	1955	England	Australia	England won
24	1956	England	Australia	England won
25	1957	England	Australia	England won
26	1958	England	Australia	England won
27	1959	England	Australia	England won
28	1960	England	Australia	England won
29	1961	England	Australia	England won
30	1962	England	Australia	England won
31	1963	England	Australia	England won
32	1964	England	Australia	England won
33	1965	England	Australia	England won
34	1966	England	Australia	England won
35	1967	England	Australia	England won
36	1968	England	Australia	England won
37	1969	England	Australia	England won
38	1970	England	Australia	England won
39	1971	England	Australia	England won
40	1972	England	Australia	England won
41	1973	England	Australia	England won
42	1974	England	Australia	England won
43	1975	England	Australia	England won
44	1976	England	Australia	England won
45	1977	England	Australia	England won
46	1978	England	Australia	England won
47	1979	England	Australia	England won
48	1980	England	Australia	England won
49	1981	England	Australia	England won
50	1982	England	Australia	England won
51	1983	England	Australia	England won
52	1984	England	Australia	England won
53	1985	England	Australia	England won
54	1986	England	Australia	England won
55	1987	England	Australia	England won
56	1988	England	Australia	England won
57	1989	England	Australia	England won
58	1990	England	Australia	England won
59	1991	England	Australia	England won
60	1992	England	Australia	England won
61	1993	England	Australia	England won
62	1994	England	Australia	England won
63	1995	England	Australia	England won
64	1996	England	Australia	England won
65	1997	England	Australia	England won
66	1998	England	Australia	England won
67	1999	England	Australia	England won
68	2000	England	Australia	England won
69	2001	England	Australia	England won
70	2002	England	Australia	England won
71	2003	England	Australia	England won
72	2004	England	Australia	England won
73	2005	England	Australia	England won
74	2006	England	Australia	England won
75	2007	England	Australia	England won
76	2008	England	Australia	England won
77	2009	England	Australia	England won
78	2010	England	Australia	England won
79	2011	England	Australia	England won
80	2012	England	Australia	England won
81	2013	England	Australia	England won
82	2014	England	Australia	England won
83	2015	England	Australia	England won
84	2016	England	Australia	England won
85	2017	England	Australia	England won
86	2018	England	Australia	England won
87	2019	England	Australia	England won
88	2020	England	Australia	England won
89	2021	England	Australia	England won
90	2022	England	Australia	England won

Pakistanis Boaed Off Ground

From KEITH ELLIOTT
The Pakistan team was boaed off the Melbourne Cricket Ground.

PAKISTAN'S INTRODUCTION TO TEST CRICKET

At a meeting of the Imperial Cricket Conference (now the International Cricket Council) at Lord's on July 28, 1952, Pakistan, on a motion put by India and seconded by the Marylebone Cricket Club, was admitted to membership of the ICC and thereby granted Test status.

Less than three months later it was engaged in its first Test series, as Kardar led a 19-man team on a 10-week tour of India that included five Tests.

Pakistan's first Test match was played at the Feroz Shah Kotla ground in Delhi on October 16-18. On a pitch responsive to spin, its batsmen were no match for the clever left-arm slow bowling of Vinoo Mankad, who finished with match figures of 13/131, India winning by an innings and 70 runs.

The only Pakistan batsman to reach 50 was Hanif, now aged 17, while its most successful bowler was veteran leg-spinner Amir Elahi, previously a member of the Indian side that had toured Australia in 1947/48, who captured four wickets.

Pakistan did not have long to wait for its first Test victory, however, as a week later, on a jute matting pitch at the long-vanished University Ground at Lucknow, it trounced its hosts by an innings and 43 runs.

Nazar Mohammad (whose son Mudassar Nazar was a fine player for his country in the 1970s and 80s), earned the honour of becoming Pakistan's first century-maker when he carried his bat for 124 through his side's innings of 331.

His monumental innings occupied 515 minutes and in the process he created history by becoming the first player to be on the field for the entire duration of a Test match. Pakistan's main hero, however, was its great fast-medium bowler, Fazal.

The architect of many of his team's early successes, he perplexed nearly all the Indian batsman, capturing 5/52 in the first innings and 7/42 in the second. He received excellent support from opening bowler Mahmood Hussain, who took 3/35 in the first innings.

Although Pakistan failed to win any of the remaining three Tests, India winning the five-match series 2-1, Pakistan's performances suggested that a bright future was in store, a prediction that would be proved correct in the years to come.

A significant weakness in the structure of Pakistan cricket at the time was the absence of a domestic first-class competition along the lines of India's Ranji Trophy or Australia's Sheffield Shield.

With Pakistan due to make its first tour of England in 1954, the need for a domestic competition became increasingly obvious and in 1953/54 the Pakistan Board of Control (BCCP) established the Qaid-i-Azam trophy.

Meaning "The Great Leader", the tournament was named in honour of the late Mohammad Ali Jinnah, the driving force behind the founding of Pakistan and its first governor-general. Organised originally on a knock-out basis, seven sides took part in the inaugural competition, the first winners being Bahawalpur.

The tournament has continued to the present day, albeit with many changes in format and a bewildering variety of teams, some based on provinces and cities, and others representing government departments and business houses.

THE FIRST TOUR OF ENGLAND AND THE FIRST HOME SERIES

Pakistan's first tour of England, in 1954, was a resounding success. Despite the team's inexperience, and a particularly wet English summer, the tourists lost only three of their 30 first-class matches and, by virtue of an historic victory in the final Test at The Oval, managed to share the four-Test rubber.

As was the case with Pakistan's first Test victory nearly two years earlier, the player chiefly responsible was Fazal. Batting first after winning the toss, Pakistan was bowled out for 133, but England could manage only 130 in reply with Fazal capturing 6/53 from 30 overs.

In its second innings, Pakistan were at one point 8/82, before determined resistance from Wazir Mohammad and Zulfiqar Ahmed lifted the total to 164. Needing a modest 168 for victory, England looked to be cruising to a comfortable victory when it passed 100 with only two wickets down.

However, Fazal triggered a remarkable collapse which saw England lose its last eight wickets for just 34 runs, the match ending 55 minutes into the final day – Tuesday, August 17 – the date on which Pakistan cricket can be said to have come of age. Fazal, who received excellent support from fellow opening bowler, Mahmood, took 6/46 in the second innings to finish with match figures of 12/99.

Pakistan's 24-run victory, at the ground on which England had defeated Australia 12 months earlier to regain the Ashes after an interval of 19 years, was a remarkable achievement, especially bearing in mind that the home side contained players of the calibre of Len Hutton, Peter May, Denis Compton, Tom Graveney, Brian Statham, Frank Tyson, Johnny Wardle and Godfrey Evans.

To this day Pakistan remains the only country to win a Test on its first tour of England and the victory provided an enormous fillip to the game in the new nation. The first Test series in Pakistan took place not long afterwards, early in 1955, when India paid a return visit.

Curiously, Pakistan's first home Test was staged at the Dacca (now Dhaka) Stadium in East Pakistan, still a Test venue today, but now known as the Bangabandhu Stadium and used by Bangladesh. With neither side prepared to take the slightest risk, all five Tests ended in dull draws.

Next season, a New Zealand side led by Harry Cave toured Pakistan. The home side proved much too strong, winning the first Test at Karachi by an innings (off-spinner Zulfiqar had match figures of 11/79) and the second at Lahore by four wickets following a stand of 308 for the seventh wicket partnership by Waqar Hasan (189) and keeper Imtiaz (209), still the second-highest stand for that wicket in all Tests. A fine keeper-batsman, Imtiaz gave grand service to Pakistan during its first decade as a Test nation.

THE FIRST PAKISTAN v AUSTRALIA TEST

On the way home from its unsuccessful tour of England in 1956, Australia undertook a short tour of the subcontinent during which it played a one-off Test against Pakistan at Karachi and three Tests in India.

If the Australians thought the tour represented an opportunity to regain some prestige after their defeats in England, they were in for an unpleasant surprise on the opening day of the Test at Karachi. On a matting pitch at the National Stadium, the tourists were unable to cope with the deadly leg-cutters of Fazal, who bowled unchanged to take 6/34 from 27 overs. Only Keith Miller (21) reached twenty as the tourists were routed for 80.

By stumps on the opening day Pakistan had managed 2/15 in reply, the day's aggregate of 95 runs being the lowest recorded in a full day's play in a Test match. Next day, half-centuries by Wazir and skipper Kardar took the home side to a lead of 119, from which point Australia was never able to recover.

At one point it was 5/47 in its second innings, and although Richie Benaud fought hard to make 56, Pakistan needed only 69 for victory, a task it achieved for the loss of one wicket. Fazal, who took 7/80 in the second innings, finished with match figures of 13/114, the other seven wickets falling to his underrated new ball partner, Khan Mohammad.

In 1957/58 Pakistan met the West Indies for the first time, playing five Tests during a three-month tour of the Caribbean. The home side's powerful batting line-up, headed by Gary Sobers, who made the then Test record score of 365 not out at Kingston in the third Test, Conrad Hunte, Everton Weekes and Clyde Walcott, proved too strong for the tourists.

An extraordinary rearguard innings by Hanif, who batted for 16 hours and 10 minutes to make 337 in the first Test at Bridgetown, the longest innings in terms of time in Test history, enabled Pakistan to escape with a draw in the opening Test, but the West Indies won each of the next three to clinch the series.

Nevertheless, the tourists had sufficient resilience to win the last Test by an innings, thanks to fine batting by Wazir (189) and Saeed Ahmed (97) and eight-wicket hauls by Fazal and new left-arm spinner Nasim-ul-Ghani, the former taking 6/83 in the first innings and the latter 6/67 in the second.

This win meant that in its first five years as a Test nation Pakistan had recorded victories against each of its opponents. (Pakistan did not meet South Africa until January 1995, three years after South Africa's return to Test cricket following its long period of isolation.)

When the West Indies paid a return visit to Pakistan next season, the home side turned the tables on the visitors, winning the three-Test series 2-1. Yet again, Fazal was the star, taking 21 wickets at less than 16, including match figures of 12/102 in his team's series-clinching four-wicket victory in the second Test at Dacca.

THE END OF AN ERA

Australia, under the captaincy of Richie Benaud, undertook its first full tour of Pakistan in 1959/60. Three Tests were played, the visitors comfortably winning the first two, with the last being drawn. Hanif and Saeed, who made a fine 166 in a losing cause in the second Test at Lahore, were by far the home side's best batsmen, while Fazal, who missed the second Test, recorded five-wicket hauls in each of the other two.

By the early 1960s, however, it was apparent that Pakistan was entering a transitional phase as key members of its pioneering teams had either retired or were about to do so. Kardar had retired after the 1957/58 West Indies tour (Fazal, and later Imtiaz, took over as captain).



Several other stalwarts such as Khan, Wazir, Waqar Hasan and Zulfiqar had also dropped out, while players such as Fazal, Imtiaz, Mahmood and Alim-ud-Din, the last-named a capable opening bat, were reaching the end of their careers.

The decline became particularly apparent when Pakistan made its second tour of England in 1962. Under a new captain, Javed Burki, it won just four of its 29 first-class matches and was heavily beaten in four of the five Tests, only rain saving it from defeat in the other.

THE TEAM FOR AUSTRALIA

Following the disastrous 1962 tour, Pakistan did not play another Test until October 1964, when Australia, having broken its journey home from the 1964 Ashes series in England, took part in a one-off Test at Karachi. With two years having elapsed since its last Test, the Pakistan eleven had undergone many changes, with Hanif taking over as captain and the side containing no fewer than six debutants.

Despite its inexperience, however, it put up a good showing. Two of the newcomers, Khalid Ibadulla (166) and Abdul Kadir (95) put on 249 for the first wicket on the opening day, and the home side gained a first innings lead of 62, but with skipper Bob Simpson making a hundred in each innings, Australia was never in danger of defeat.

Meanwhile, the Pakistan authorities were engaged in discussions with their New Zealand counterparts about organising a tour there early in 1965. Confident that it would go ahead, Pakistan then approached Australia about the possibility of playing some matches in that country prior to travelling to New Zealand.

With no touring team scheduled to visit Australia in 1964/65, the Australian authorities were happy to oblige and suggested that matches could be played in Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane, with the MCG fixture becoming a Test match if Pakistan agreed.

Following the satisfactory completion of arrangements between the three boards, a 17-man Pakistan touring squad was announced on November 8. Hanif Mohammad was appointed captain, with Saeed Ahmed as his deputy. The team contained six specialist batsmen, Hanif, Saeed, Burki, Mohammad Ilyas, Shafqat Rana and Ghulam Abbas, the last named being the only left-hander.

Arif Butt, Farooq Hamid, Asif Iqbal (also a capable batsman) and the left-handed Mufasir-ul-Haq comprised the pace attack, while the side included five spinners, several of whom were also useful with the bat – Afaq Hussain (off breaks), Intikhab Alam (leg breaks), Masood-ul-Hasan (off breaks), Nasim-ul-Ghani (left-arm orthodox) and Pervez Sajjad (also left-arm orthodox).

Two wicketkeepers were chosen, Abdul Kadir and Naushad Ali, the former also being an opening batsman. The manager was Major Mian Mohammad Saeed, who had led Pakistan in its pre-Test days, with Mohammad Hussain as his assistant.

By far the best known member of the side was Hanif, dubbed the "Little Master", a title later bestowed on Sachin Tendulkar. Not only had he played the longest innings in Test history – his 970-minute epic against the West Indies in 1957/58 – but he also held the record for the highest score in all first-class cricket to that time, his 499 (run out) for Karachi in a semi-final of the Qaid-e-Azam competition in 1958-59.

One of four immensely talented brothers to represent Pakistan, he was famed for his defensive technique, but was also a most attractive strokemaker. Notable omissions from the side were Mushtaq Mohammad, Ibadulla and Majid Khan.

Mushtaq, one of Hanif's talented brothers, had made his Test debut, allegedly as a 15 year old, against the West Indies in 1958/59, and had been his country's best player on the 1962 tour of England, his feats earning him selection as one of *Wisden's* Five Cricketers of the Year.

Subsequently, however, he had opted to remain in England in order to qualify to play county cricket with Northamptonshire, thereby making him unavailable for the tour. He was to return to the Pakistan side in 1967 and later toured Australia three times, twice as captain.

The 28-year "Billy" Ibadulla had been a member of the Pakistan side that toured India in 1952/53 but had since forged a successful county career with Warwickshire, before making his belated and highly successful Test debut in the previous month. He was unavailable for the tour, however, as he had a coaching and playing engagement with Otago in New Zealand (in fact he was able to play in the final Test there).

Majid, aged just 18 and later one of Pakistan's most accomplished batsmen, had opened the bowling in the recent Karachi Test, dismissing Bill Lawry in both innings and Brian Booth in the first, but the Australians had criticised his bowling action with the result that the selectors, mindful of the Meckiff incident of the previous season, decided not to choose him.

Of the 17-man party, only Hanif (42), Saeed (25), Nasim (22), Burki (14) and Intikhab (10), had appeared in 10 or more Tests. Kadir, Afaq, Asif, Pervez and Shafqat had each appeared in one, while the other seven had no Test experience at all. At 29 Hanif was easily the oldest member, with the 17-year-old Ghulam being the youngest of four teenagers in the party.

With an average age of just 22 it remains by far the youngest Test side ever to tour Australia. An interesting feature was that only six of its members had been born in what was now Pakistan, the others having been born in what had remained of India and emigrated to Pakistan after partition.

Departing Karachi on November 24, the team travelled to Australia by an indirect route, flying via Dacca to Canton in China, then boarding a train for Hong Kong, from where it flew to Brisbane, arriving on November 26.

A day after landing in Australia, the Pakistanis commenced a three-day game against Queensland at the Gabba. Winning the toss, they batted attractively to make 284 in close to even time, highlighted by a sparkling 95 from Hanif.

With nightwatchman Wally Grout top scoring with 117, Queensland gained a first innings lead of 55 but the visitors were never in danger of defeat as they ran up a score of 5/369 at better than a run a minute in their second innings.

Ilyas survived a chance before he had scored to make 126, the first hundred by a Pakistani batsman in Australia. The latter part of the innings featured some ferocious hitting by Intikhab and Asif, who put on 116 in 47 minutes for the sixth wicket, both reaching their 50s at better than a run a ball.

PAKISTAN'S INAUGURAL TEST IN AUSTRALIA

From Brisbane the tourists flew to Melbourne for a one-off Test that commenced on Friday, December 4. Only four days were scheduled for the match, this being the only Test in Australia arranged for less than five days.

Prior to the Second World War, all Tests in Australia had been played to a finish, although the two Tests against England at the MCG in 1881/82, were called off after four days owing to the Englishmen's travel arrangements. These were the only drawn Tests in Australia prior to 1946. Subsequently, Tests in Australia were limited at first to six days of five hours each, before changing to five days of six hours each from 1960/61.

The Australian team for the Test, in batting order, was Bob Simpson (captain), Bill Lawry, Ian Chappell, Barry Shepherd, Brian Booth, Bob Cowper, Tom Veivers, Barry Jarman, David Sincok, Graham McKenzie and Neil Hawke, with Ian Redpath 12th man.

The team included two newcomers, both from South Australia, the 21-year-old Chappell, who at the time was regarded as a most promising leg spinner in addition to being an outstanding batting prospect, and Sincok, one year older, a talented left-arm wrist spinner who could turn the ball prodigiously.

With a view to choosing the team to tour the West Indies later in the season, the Australian selectors had chosen a somewhat experimental side, including only two pace bowlers (McKenzie and Hawke) and leaving out the experienced Norman O'Neill, Peter Burge and Grout.

Pakistan's eleven, which included three debutants, opening batsman Ilyas and pace bowlers Farooq and Arif, contained only five specialist batsman, with bowling all-rounders Nasim and Asif posted to bat at Nos. 6 and 7.

In overcast conditions, Simpson won the toss and sent the visitors in to bat on what was described as an unusually dark and grassy pitch. Pakistan made the worst possible start when, with the third ball of the match, a McKenzie delivery reared sharply, striking Kadir on the glove, from where the ball lobbed to be caught by Chappell at first slip.

Not only had the tourists lost a wicket without a run on the board, but Kadir sustained a badly bruised thumb which prevented him from keeping throughout the match, although he was able to bat low in the order in the second innings.

Worse was to follow when, with the score at 18, Ilyas was run out after a misunderstanding with his partner, Saeed. From this poor start Pakistan did well to make 287, the recovery being led by high-quality innings from Saeed and Hanif. Undeterred by early loss of wickets, the tall and strongly built Saeed unleashed a succession of powerful drives and was particularly severe on Sincok who, in the absence of a third seam bowler, was brought on as first change.

Having added 94 for the third wicket with the patient Burki, he was fourth out with the score on 126, having compiled a near faultless 80 in 160 minutes with 8 fours. The diminutive Hanif, who came in at the fall of the third wicket, was in fine touch from the start.

With superb footwork, timing and placement, he scored freely all round the wicket and there was a gasp of disappointment from the 9000-strong crowd when he fell to Sincok not long before stumps, having batted for 195 minutes and hit eight fours in his chanceless 104, his second Test hundred against Australia.

His best support came from Nasim, with whom he added 98 for the fifth wicket before the latter became McKenzie's 100th Test victim. Nine for 287 overnight, Pakistan lost its last wicket without addition next morning, McKenzie, Hawke and Sincok each finishing with three wickets.

Simpson and Lawry opened the batting for Australia, with Hanif, who had kept in his country's first three Tests in 1952 but had rarely donned the gloves since, deputising for the injured Kadir. The Australian openers, although below their best, were relatively untroubled in an opening stand of 81, before Simpson played a delivery from Arif into his stumps.

Chappell, who came in at No. 3, was soon off the mark in his first Test innings, but at 105 Australia suffered a double setback when the newcomer bottom-edged an attempted hook shot and was brilliantly caught low down in front of first slip by Hanif, who then proceeded to catch Lawry, who flashed at a wide lifting delivery, in the next over.

Shepherd and Booth then steadied the innings with well-made half-centuries, with the former, anxious to re-establish his place in the Australian eleven after his controversial omission from the 1964 Australian team to England, being particularly impressive. Both fell before the close, however, and at 5/233 Australia was still more than 50 runs adrift of the visitors' total.

It was left to the left-handed pair of Cowper and Veivers to restore Australia's fortunes. Having added 22 before the close on Saturday, they proceeded to punish the Pakistan attack when play resumed on Monday. Both reached their fifties in quick time (Cowper in 126 minutes and Veivers in 107) as their hundred partnership came up in 101 minutes.

They put on 139 for the sixth wicket before Cowper, whose 83 was his best Test score to date, was smartly caught at short mid-wicket by Intikhab off a powerful pull shot from part-time spinner Saeed.

Veivers went to top score with 88, his highest Test innings, before giving Hanif his fourth catch as he attempted a big hit, the innings closing soon afterwards with Australia leading by 161. Medium-pacer Arif, who had fallen heavily on Saturday in attempting to send down his first delivery in Test cricket, finished with the impressive figures of 6/89, although he seldom looked dangerous.

Despite his long spell at the bowling crease, Arif was asked to open the batting in place of Kadir when Pakistan commenced its second innings midway through the afternoon session. Ilyas was trapped lbw in McKenzie's third over, and when the same bowler dismissed Arif, who defended well for 48 minutes, and the aggressive Saeed soon after the tea break, Pakistan appeared unlikely to save the game.

Hanif, however, carried on from where he had left off in the first innings, and with solid support from Burki took the score to 130 without further loss by stumps. With one day remaining, Pakistan, with seven second innings wickets intact, needed a further 31 runs to make Australia bat again.

Pakistan's prospects of saving the match nosedived on the last morning when Burki dragged Hawke's fifth delivery of the day onto his stumps. Hanif, however, batted beautifully, adding 52 to his overnight score of 41 in quick time and appeared set to make his second hundred of the match before he was unluckily stumped when Jarman fumbled a Veivers delivery on to the stumps.

With six wickets down and a lead of only 37, Pakistan's prospects of saving the match now looked remote, but plucky resistance from the injured Kadir, who held up an end for 140 minutes, and a powerful 61 by Intikhab who batted for an hour and a half and hit six fours, unexpectedly prolonged the innings almost until the scheduled tea break, leaving Australia 166 to win in 127 minutes, a tough prospect in dull light and with rain threatening.

When Australia began its run chase, Hanif made his intentions clear by setting an ultra-defensive field with only one slip, while his bowlers took as long as possible to bowl each over. After the first two (eight-ball) overs took 15 minutes to complete, umpires Col Egar and Bill Smyth issued a warning to the Pakistan captain.

Although the tempo increased slightly thereafter, only six overs had been bowled in 37 minutes before play was further delayed when Farooq took two minutes to re-tie his bootlaces before commencing his fourth over.

Shepherd, promoted to No. 3 after Simpson had fallen in the second over, made a valiant attempt to get the runs, striking powerful blows to all parts of the field, but at 5.04pm, with steady rain falling, the umpires had no option to call play off with Australia still needing a further 78 runs.

To this point the Pakistan bowlers had managed to deliver just 11.5 (eight-ball) overs in 71 minutes. Shortly before play ended, Arif contrived to slip over as he ran in to bowl, an action which prompted Shepherd to drop his bat in disgust and glare at the bowler.

Despite its unsatisfactory conclusion, the Test produced much attractive cricket with the Pakistanis, especially in view of their inexperience in Australian conditions, acquitting themselves creditably. The match was not well attended, however, with only 33,067 spectators being present over the four days, Saturday's crowd just exceeding 14,000.

This was fewer than the numbers who turned up to watch Victoria's Sheffield Shield matches against New South Wales and South Australia a few weeks later, 38,164 being present at the former and 37,053 at the latter.

Pakistan's two remaining matches in Australia, against New South Wales at the SCG and South Australia at the Adelaide Oval, were both limited to three days and each ended in a draw.

At Sydney, Saeed's 105 formed the basis of visitors' first innings total of 283. Centuries by Grahame Thomas and Booth took NSW to a lead of 95 in reply, but a consistent batting display by Pakistan in its second innings in which it made 330 without a single batsman exceeding 44, ensured that the tourists were never in danger of defeat. The end of the innings was enlivened by an enormous six by Farooq, who struck a Johnny Martin delivery onto the roof of the two-tiered ladies' stand.



Hanif Mohammed, leading Pakistan in its first Test in Australia, with Australian newcomers David Sincock and Ian Chappell, December 4, 1964. Alf Batchelder's colour photograph makes an interesting comparison to the one on page 12, taken for a Melbourne newspaper.

Only 19 wickets fell in the Adelaide match, with centuries by Ilyas (154) and Hanif (110 not out) enabling the visitors to gain a first innings lead of 179. Hanif's century took his record on his short tour of Australia to 402 runs at 134.00.

The Pakistanis flew from Adelaide to Auckland on December 22, the day after the South Australia match ended, to commence a two-month tour of New Zealand. They played 12 matches there, which included three Tests and seven other first-class matches, but most of the cricket was dull and unimaginative.

All three Tests, each restricted to four days, ended in draws, and while the tourists remained undefeated throughout, they managed to win only two of the first-class fixtures. None of their batsmen managed to make 200 runs in the Test series, Hanif's unbeaten 100 in the second innings of the third Test at Christchurch being the only century recorded by either side.

Asif, whose gentle medium pacers netted 18 wickets at less than 14 apiece was the tourists' leading bowler in the Tests, with Pervez (12), who had been 12th man in the Test at the MCG, being the next leading wicket-taker.

A little over a month later, the two teams commenced a return series in Pakistan. On their home soil the Pakistanis proved too strong for the New Zealanders, winning the three-Test series 2-0. Remarkably, these were the only Tests that Pakistan managed to win throughout the 1960s.

Of the 33 Tests played by them during the decade, no fewer than 21 were drawn, a measure of the colourless cricket that characterised much of the period, as well as a reflection of Pakistan's shortage of match-winning bowlers.

WHAT BECAME OF THE TOURISTS...

Australia and Pakistan did not meet again for another eight years, when a Pakistan team led by Intikhab, with Asif as vice-captain, undertook a three-Test series in Australia during the 1972/73 season.

Only four other members of the 1964/65 side were in the touring party – Saeed and Nasim, now both in the twilight of their Test careers, and Ilyas and Pervez, neither of whom appeared in the Tests (although the latter subsequently played in three Tests on the New Zealand leg of the tour).



Intikhab, although no longer captain, and Asif were both members of the next Pakistan team to Australia, in 1976/77, while Asif made a fourth visit when Pakistan undertook a short tour two years later.

Hanif Mohammad retained the captaincy for his country's tour of England in 1967, where Pakistan played its first Tests since its twin series against New Zealand in 1964/65. His valiant match-saving 187 not out in the first Test at Lord's deservedly earned him selection as one of *Wisden's* Five Cricketers of the Year, an honour that his younger brother, Mushtaq, had received five years earlier.

He was replaced as captain by Saeed for Pakistan's next Test series, against England at home in 1968/69, and played his last Test against New Zealand next season, by which stage he was comfortably Pakistan's highest Test runscore with 3858 runs at 43.98 including 12 hundreds.

Remarkably, although he had been a Test player for 17 years, he was still only 34, his retirement being hastened by knee problems. He continued to play first-class cricket until 1975/76, by which stage he had made 55 hundreds and scored 17,059 runs at the excellent average of 52.32.

Hanif's remarkable batting feats did much to popularise the game throughout Pakistan and he ranks with Fazal as his country's greatest players during its successful early years as a Test nation.

Between them, Hanif and his brothers Wazir, Mushtaq and Sadiq appeared in 173 Tests – Wazir making 801 runs at 27.62 in 20 Tests from 1952/53 to 1959/60, Mushtaq 3643 at 39.17 as well as capturing 79 wickets in 57 Tests from 1958/59 to 1978/79 and Sadiq, whose first Test was Hanif's last, 2579 at 35.81 in 41 Tests from 1969/70 to 1980/81.

A fifth brother, Raees, also played at first-class level in Pakistan, and in all first-class matches the brothers amassed 78,584 first-class runs and hit 190 hundreds.

Saeed Ahmed, vice-captain of the 1964/65 team, made the last of his 41 Test appearances on Pakistan's second tour of Australia in 1972/73, by which stage in 41 Tests he had made 2991 runs at 40.41, a tally surpassed only by Hanif to that point.

He made five Test hundreds, the highest being 172 against New Zealand at Karachi in 1964/65. A graceful and powerful batsman, his Test career ended in unfortunate circumstances, after he declared himself unfit to play in the final Test against Australia in 1972/73.

Suspecting that the real reason for his withdrawal was that he was not prepared to face Dennis Lillee on a grassy Sydney pitch, the Pakistani management sent him home as a disciplinary measure. That effectively ended his first-class career, in which he scored 12,847 runs at 40.02 with 34 hundreds and captured 332 wickets with tidy off-breaks.

Although he recovered from the hand injury suffered in the MCG Test, **Abdul Kadir** was replaced as wicketkeeper by Naushad Ali for the three-Test series in New Zealand that followed the Australian tour. He played in two of the Tests as a specialist batsman, however, finishing second in the batting averages to Hanif with 116 runs at 29.00.

He did not represent his country again, his four Test appearances having produced 272 runs at 34.00 and one dismissal, a stumping. In a first-class career that lasted from 1961/62 to 1971/72, he made 1523 runs at 28.73 with a solitary hundred, and dismissed 59 batsmen. He died in 2002 at the age of 57.

Afaq Hussain, who did not take a wicket in the MCG Test, made no further Test appearances. His only previous Test was against England at Lahore in 1961/62, although he toured England in 1962 without playing in a Test. His solitary Test wicket, that of Ted Dexter, whom he dismissed hit wicket, came at a cost of 106 runs, while he made 66 runs without being dismissed.

A successful off-spinner in Pakistan domestic cricket, he took 214 wickets at 19.42 in a first-class career that lasted until 1973/74. He died at the age of 62 in 2002, a fortnight before Kadir.

Despite his successful debut at the MCG, **Arif Butt** played only two more Tests, both in New Zealand immediately following the Australian tour. A poor tour of England in 1967 ended his chances of further Test selection, despite having taken 14 wickets at 20.57 in three appearances for his country. In a long first-class career that lasted from 1960/61 to 1977/78 he took 201 wickets at 26.74 and scored 4017 runs 29.10. He died in 2007, aged 63.

Asif Iqbal was the most capped of the tourists and by the last of 58 Test appearances, in 1979/80, he had made 3575 runs at 38.85 including 11 hundreds, the highest of which was 175 against New Zealand at Dunedin in 1972/72, and taken 53 wickets at 28.33.

Lithe and athletic, he was a capable outswing bowler at the outset of Test career, but he later concentrated on his batting, where he was renowned for his nimble footwork and powerful cover driving. He was also a brilliant fieldsman. He made three further tours of Australia, in 1972/73, 1976/77 and 1978/79 and captained his country in his final Test series, against India in 1979/80.

Following a brilliant 146 against England at The Oval in 1967, when he and Intikhab (51) put on 190 for the ninth wicket, still the second highest stand for that wicket in all Tests, he was named as one of *Wisden's* Five Cricketers of the Year.

Next year he began a long and successful career with Kent in English county cricket which continued until 1982. In all first-class cricket he scored 23,329 runs at 37.26 including 45 hundreds and took 291 wickets.

Farooq Hamid, the tall 19-year-old opening bowler who made his Test debut at the MCG, did not play in another Test. After the tour of Australasia he made relatively few appearances in Pakistan domestic first-class cricket, the last in 1969/70, by which stage he had taken 111 wickets at 25.21.

In a long Test career **Intikhab Alam** gave splendid service to his country and was one of the players who helped to revive its playing fortunes in the 1970s after many years in the doldrums. He made his Test debut against Australia in 1959/60 shortly before his 18th birthday, bowling Colin McDonald with his first ball, and by the time of his last Test, in 1976/77, he had taken 125 wickets at 35.95 and scored 1493 runs at 22.28.

His best figures of 7/52 were recorded against New Zealand at Dunedin in 1972/73, while he made a single Test hundred, 138 against England at Hyderabad in 1972/73. Big, burly and balding, he was a wily leg-spinner and an exceptionally hard-hitting lower order batsman, whose relatively modest Test figures do not adequately reflect his value to the side.

He led Pakistan from 1969/70 to 1974/75, including the 1972/73 tour of Australia and, after retiring as a player, was manager and coach of the side that unexpectedly won the 1992 World Cup. Still heavily involved with his country's cricket, he was reappointed coach in 2008 following the dismissal of Geoff Lawson.

Intikhab also had a most successful career with Surrey in English county cricket from 1969 and 1981 and in all first-class matches he captured 1571 wickets and scored 14,331 runs.

Javed Burki made the last of his 25 Test appearances in 1969/70, by which stage he had scored 1341 runs at 30.47 including three hundreds, all against England, the highest of which was 140 at Dacca in 1961/62 after having made 138 at Lahore in the previous Test.

A cousin of Majid and Imran Khan, he was a sound and stylish top-order batsman whose Test career failed to progress after a most promising start. Prior to making his Test debut against India in 1960/61, he had won cricket blues at Oxford University from 1958 to 1960. He captained his country on the 1962 tour of England, but was subsequently replaced by Hanif. In all first-class matches, the last in 1974/75, he made 9421 runs at 36.37 including 22 hundreds.

Mohammad Ilyas made the last of his 10 Test appearances in 1968/69, by which stage he had made 441 runs at 23.21 with one century, 126 against New Zealand at Dunedin in 1964/65. He made a second visit to Australia in 1972/73 but suffered a facial injury in an up-country game early on the tour and did not play again.

Accused of indiscipline, he was to be sent home but instead applied for Australian citizenship and by the end of season was playing grade cricket in Sydney. Thereafter he made only one first-class appearance, for an International Wanderers team in Rhodesia. In all first-class matches he scored 4607 runs at 35.71 with 12 hundreds.

After playing in all three Tests of the New Zealand leg of the 1964/65 Australasian tour, the left-handed all-rounder Nasim-ul-Ghani made only three further Test appearances, two in England in 1967 and a final appearance nearly six years later on the 1972/73 tour of Australia. Drafted into the side in the unfamiliar role of opening batsman for the final Test at Sydney after Saeed made himself unavailable, he acquitted himself well by making 64.

In 29 Tests, the first as a 16-year-old in 1957/58, he took 52 wickets at 37.67 with well-controlled orthodox spin and made 747 runs at 16.60, which included an innings of 101 against England at Lord's in 1962. In all first-class cricket he captured 343 wickets at 25.16 and scored 4490 runs at 28.59.

Of the six tourists who were not selected for the Test at the MCG, **Pervez Sajjad**, an orthodox left-arm spinner, enjoyed the most substantial Test career, making the last of 19 Test appearances in 1972/73, by which stage he had taken 59 wickets at 23.69. He was particularly successful at home against New Zealand in 1969/70, when his 22 wickets at 15.65 in the three Tests included figures of 7/74 at Lahore. In all first-class matches he captured 493 wickets at 21.80.

Ghulam Abbas, at 17 the youngest member of the side, made only a single Test appearance, against England at The Oval in 1967, when he was dismissed for 12 and 0. In a long first-class career he made 5274 runs at 35.39, which included an innings of 276 for Pakistan International Airlines against Punjab "B" in 1975/76, a season in which he made more than 1000 runs in domestic first-class matches.

Masood-ul-Hasan was the only tourist never to appear in a Test, although he appeared in first-class matches until 1977/78, by which time he scored 1840 runs and taken 99 wickets with off breaks.

Mufasir-ul-Haq made his only Test appearance at Dunedin on the New Zealand leg of the tour, where he opened the bowling and took 2/50 and 1/34. He appeared in first-class cricket intermittently until 1975/76, taking a total of 105 wickets with his fastish left-arm deliveries. He died in 1983, aged only 38.

The side's other wicketkeeper, **Naushad Ali**, kept in all three Tests on the New Zealand leg and held his place for the three-Test return series at home that followed, but the emergence of the talented Wasim Bari meant that he received no further opportunities to keep for his country.

He held nine catches and scored 156 runs at 14.18 in his six Test appearances. In a long first-class career that lasted until 1978/79 he scored 4322 runs at 36.31 and dismissed 175 batsmen.

The remaining member of the touring party, the stylish middle order batsman **Shafqat Rana**, appeared in only five Tests despite a relatively successful first-career career in which he compiled 4947 runs at 35.33. He made 221 runs at 31.57 in his Test appearances, with a highest score of 95 against New Zealand at Lahore in 1969/70. He toured England in 1971 but did not play in a Test.

POSTSCRIPT

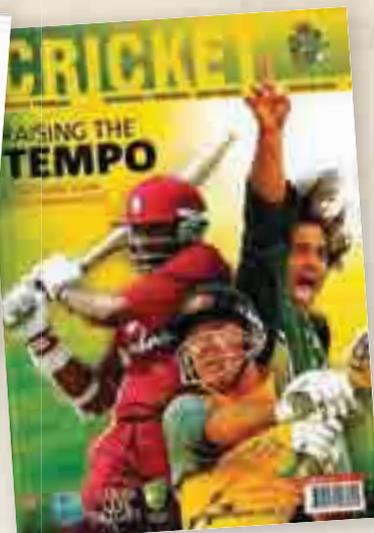
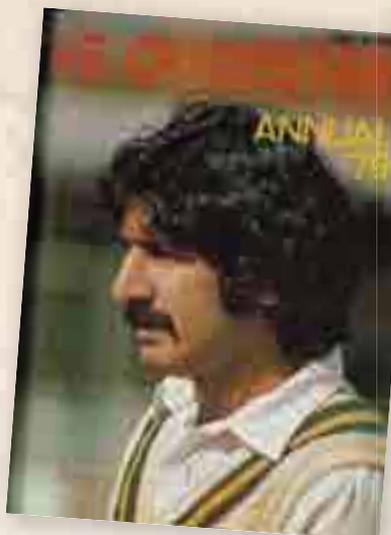
After having been in the doldrums throughout the 1960s, Pakistan emerged as a significant force in world cricket in the 1970s as a group of exceptionally gifted newcomers headed by Imran Khan, Zaheer Abbas and Javed Miandad reinforced a nucleus of experienced players from the earlier decade.

When Australia and Pakistan resumed hostilities in 1972/73, Australia won all three Tests but the result was not a fair reflection of the relative strength of the sides, as the tourists held sway for much of the second and third Tests.

In the second Test at the MCG, Pakistan, following centuries by Sadiq and Majid, was able to declare its first innings with a lead of 133, only to lose by 92 runs after being dismissed for 200 on the last day.

The third Test at Sydney was a remarkable contest as Australia, having trailed by 26 on the first innings, appeared certain to lose as it slumped to 8/101 in the second, an overall lead of just 75 runs with two wickets in hand.

Somehow, tail-enders Bob Massie and John Watkins then contrived to add 83 for the ninth wicket, setting Pakistan a modest 159 for victory. In an extraordinary collapse, the tourists (dubbed Panikstan by sections of the Australian press) crumbled for 106, with Max Walker, who was playing in only his second Test, taking 6/15 in an inspired spell of swing bowling.



Pakistan eventually broke through to win its first Test in Australia on its next tour of Australia, in 1976/77, when under the captaincy of Mushtaq it won the final Test at Sydney by eight wickets to level the three-Test series.

The hero was Imran, who unleashed a memorable display of fast bowling to take 6/102 and 6/63, his match analysis of 12/165 having been bettered in Australia v Pakistan Tests by only the great Fazal in the very first contest between the countries.

Since then, Pakistan has won only three more Tests in Australia, one each at the MCG in 1978/79 and 1981/82 and, most recently, at Sydney in 1995/96. The first of these victories was highlighted by an extraordinary bowling performance by Sarfraz Nawaz, whose figures of 9/86 remain the best for any Test at the MCG.

Australia, at the time weakened by the departure of its leading players to World Series Cricket, had been set 382 to win, but a fourth wicket partnership of 177 by Allan Border, who made his maiden Test century, and Kim Hughes, enabled it to reach 305 for the loss of only three wickets.

At this point, in good batting conditions and with seven wickets in hand, Australia needed only 77 runs for victory, but an astonishing spell by Sarfraz changed the course of the match. In one of the greatest bowling feats in Test history, he took seven wickets for a single run in the space of 33 deliveries as Australia crumbled to be all out for 310, giving the tourists victory by 71 runs.

Pakistan's only other victories in Australia both took place in dead rubbers, after the home side had won the first two Tests in a three-match series. The first was on a substandard MCG pitch

in 1981/82, when the tourists dismissed Australia for 293 and 125 to win by an innings and 82 runs and the other was on a turning wicket at the SCG in 1995/96, when the home side, having been set 247 to win, was bundled out for 172.

Remarkably this is the last time Pakistan has beaten Australia in a Test match at home or abroad, the last 12 contests between the countries having produced 10 Australian victories (the last nine in succession) and two draws.

To date, Pakistan has never won a Test series in Australia, where in 29 Tests it has won just four times to Australia's 18. In Pakistan, however, Australia has won only three Tests to Pakistan's seven, with Australia's only series wins there having occurred in 1959/60 under Richie Benaud and in 1998/99 under Mark Taylor, the latter being Australia's most recent tour of that country.

When Pakistan last hosted a series between the countries, in 2002/03, the uncertain security situation in that country meant that the Tests were staged in Colombo and Sharjah. In light of the recent terrorist attack on the Sri Lankan team, it seems highly unlikely that any Tests will be staged in Pakistan for some time to come.

Overall, in 52 contests between the countries, Australia has won 24 Tests to Pakistan's 11, with the remaining 17 matches drawn.

KEN WILLIAMS

Ken Williams is the author of *For Club and Country* and the co-author of *Unforgettable Summer*, *The Centenary Test* and *In Affectionate Remembrance*.

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A RECORD RUN REVIEWED: AUSTRALIA'S FIRST 16 CONSECUTIVE TEST MATCH WINS

When the Australians defeated the West Indies in the Test series in the Caribbean in 1995 it was generally accepted that they had become the leading power in Test cricket. Their rise to the top, however, had been gradual and not without some stutters along the way.

Australian cricket had experienced challenging times during the early to mid-1980s with the advent of World Series Cricket and the rebel tours to South Africa.

The tide began to turn later in the decade with the winning of the 1987 World Cup in the 50-over game in India followed by the triumphant 1989 tour of England, when Australia regained the Ashes in the old country for the first time since 1934.

The period after that tour and leading up to the 1995 Caribbean victory was one of consolidation for Australia. During those years the Australians played in 14 series (eight won, three lost and three drawn) and those to start their careers included Mark Waugh (1991), Warne and Martyn (1992), Langer, Slater and McGrath (1993) and Hayden (1994). These players were to go on to become regulars in champion teams and some would achieve greatness.

In the four years following their win in the Caribbean in 1995 the Australians strengthened their position as the top Test playing

nation. Including the 1999 tour of Sri Lanka, they played in 13 series – 10 of which they won with two lost and one drawn. During this period those who began distinguished careers included Ponting (1995), Gillespie (1996) and MacGill (1998).

After Taylor's retirement Steve Waugh became captain of Australia in the Caribbean in 1999. He did not have an auspicious start to his captaincy – his first two series yielding a draw (West Indies) and a loss to Sri Lanka. However, record-breaking success lay immediately ahead and over the next 17 months 16 Tests were won in succession – well in excess of the previous record of 11 consecutive wins set by the West Indies between March and December 1984.

The Australians' record run between October 1999 and March 2001 is examined in this work. Later in their period of dominance they went on to record a second run of 16 consecutive Test wins between December 2005 and January 2008. Those performances may be the subject of an article in a future edition of this journal.

No	Australia's Opponent	Match Dates	Location	Toss won by		Details of Australia Win	Team Ratings	
				Aus	Opp		Aus	Opp
1	Zimbabwe	October 14-18 1999	Harare		•	Ten wickets	1	7
2	Pakistan	November 5-9 1999	Brisbane	•		Ten wickets	1	4
3	Pakistan	November 18-22 1999	Hobart	•		Four wickets	1	4
4	Pakistan	November 26-28 1999	Perth		•	Inns and 20 runs	1	4
5	India	December 10-14 1999	Adelaide	•		285 runs	1	6
6	India	December 26-30 1999	Melbourne		•	180 runs	1	6
7	India	January 2-4 2000	Sydney		•	Inns and 141 runs	1	6
8	New Zealand	March 11-15 2000	Auckland	•		62 runs	1	7
9	New Zealand	March 24-27 2000	Wellington		•	Six wickets	1	7
10	New Zealand	Mar. 31-Apr 3 2000	Hamilton	•		Six wickets	1	7
11	West Indies	November 23-25 2000	Brisbane	•		Inns and 126 runs	1	3
12	West Indies	December 1-3 2000	Perth	•		Inns and 27 runs	1	3
13	West Indies	December 15-19 2000	Adelaide		•	Five wickets	1	3
14	West Indies	December 26-29 2000	Melbourne		•	352 runs	1	3
15	West Indies	January 2-6 2001	Sydney		•	Six wickets	1	3
16	India	Feb 27-March 1 2001	Mumbai	•		Ten wickets	1	8

Note: The Team Ratings are based on the respective positions of Australia and its opponents in the Wisden World Championship table (for Test cricket) published in Wisden Cricketers' Almanac and Wisden Cricket Monthly at the time.



The Australian and Zimbabwe squads for the first Test in Australia's winning streak, as seen in the 1999/2000 Annual Report of the Australian Cricket Board.

MATCH SUMMARIES

Match 1: In Harare, Australia 422 and 0/5 defeated Zimbabwe 194 and 232 by 10 wickets.

Zimbabwe's first Test against Australia, seven years after it gained Test status, ended in a resounding defeat. The locals lost 4/37 before Johnson (75) and Andy Flower added 70. Flower, as well as keeping wickets for his country, would go on to score 4794 Test runs and be its most prolific performer with the bat. McGrath and Warne each took three wickets.

Australia lost 2/7 but the Waugh twins, who had come off poor performances and injury on the Sri Lankan tour (a badly broken nose for captain Steve), regained the initiative. Mark made 90 but it was Steve (151 not out in more than seven hours) who ensured that Australia reached a respectable total.

Fleming (65) hit well late in the innings and added 114 with Steve Waugh for the eighth wicket. Both had two lives during their innings – Waugh's first on 39. None bowled better for Zimbabwe than seamer Heath Streak (5/93 and two missed chances).

Zimbabwe reached 2/200 in the second innings but a spectacular collapse of 8/32 in 25 overs, including a spell of 3/0 in 13 balls by Warne, sealed its fate. Goodwin (91), who had played first-class cricket for Western Australia, was last out while opener Gripper made 60.

As in the first innings, the wickets were shared among the Australian bowlers with Warne and McGrath each taking six for the match. It was to be wicketkeeper Ian Healy's last Test for Australia.

Match 2: In Brisbane, Australia 575 and 0/74 defeated Pakistan 367 and 281 by 10 wickets.

Steve Waugh put Pakistan in but after being 3/265 the visitors lost 7/102. Swing bowler Fleming (4/65 from 31 overs) was the best of the bowlers. Youhana (95), Inzamam (88) and Saeed Anwar (61) were outstanding in the upper order for Pakistan but apart from Moin Khan (61) the remainder were swept away.

Australia's response was swift and strong. Slater (169) and Blewett (89) opened with 269 – their country's third highest first wicket partnership in Tests. Helped by poor fielding, including five missed chances, Australia went on to lead Pakistan by 208, Mark Waugh's graceful century and 80s from Gilchrist and Warne standing out from the rest.

At one stage in his innings of 86 Warne hit leg spinner Mushtaq Ahmed for three sixes in one over. Shoaib Akhtar and Mushtaq took seven wickets between them but they cost five runs per over.

The Pakistan second innings yielded little apart from a partnership of 177 between Saeed (119) and Youhana (75). Fleming took 9/124 for the match and upstaged his more highly respected bowling colleagues.

Newcomer fast bowler Scott Muller took three wickets while Gilchrist, also debuting on former wicketkeeper Ian Healy's home ground, had six dismissals (five catches and one stumping) and made 81 off 88 balls.

Match 3: In Hobart, Australia 246 and 6/369 defeated Pakistan 222 and 392 by four wickets.

Waugh again put Pakistan in and they were dismissed before the end of the first day. The visitors succumbed to a hostile bowling performance, the three fast bowlers McGrath, Fleming and Muller taking seven wickets between them. For the Pakistanis only Mohammad Wasim (91) provided significant resistance.

In reply Australia got to 191/1 but then lost 9/55, the off spinner Saqlain taking 6/46 including 6/17 in eight overs. Slater (97) continued his good form but of the others only Langer (59) seriously contributed.

The Pakistan second innings contained some of its best batting of the series. A brisk 118 from Inzamam was well supported by Ijaz Ahmed (82) and Saeed (78). Only Warne (5/110 from 45.5 overs) escaped the punishing Pakistani bats.

Australia was left with 369 to win in just over five sessions. After a reasonable start (1/81) it lost wickets regularly and when Gilchrist, in his second Test, joined Langer the score was 5/126. When they were separated on the following day they had added 238 in 59 overs and taken their team to the brink of victory.

It was the (then) third-highest fourth innings run chase in history to win a Test match and also the (then) highest successful run chase in Australia. Gilchrist's 149 not out was made in 163 balls in 4.5 hours while Langer (127) took more than seven hours over his runs. There was, however, controversy over an umpiring decision to turn down an appeal against Langer for a catch at the wicket early on the last day.

Match 4: In Perth, Australia 451 defeated Pakistan 155 and 276 by an innings and 20 runs.

This match, played on a lively pitch, was over inside three days. Pakistan batted first for the third time in the series and was all out by mid afternoon, Azhar Mahmood (39) being top score. Australia's fast bowlers McGrath (3/44), Fleming (3/48) and Kasprovicz (4/53) exploited the conditions perfectly, seven of the hapless batsmen being caught in the slips cordon.

The batting procession continued with Australia losing 4/54 before being rescued by a 327-run partnership between Langer (144) and Ponting (197). It was Langer's second successive seven-hour century while Ponting returned to form after three consecutive noughts. Australia lost its last six wickets for 70 but the lead was substantial. Paceman Mohammad Akram (5/138) was Pakistan's best with the ball.

Batting a second time, Pakistan improved little on their earlier effort. In two outstanding innings Ijaz (115) in his sixth century against Australia and Wasim Akram (52) took the fight to the home side but sadly had minimal support. The Australian pace bowlers mastered the favourable conditions and continued their dominance over the Pakistani batsmen, taking 19 of the 20 wickets to fall – McGrath (7/93), Kasprovicz (7/132) and Fleming (5/134).

Match 5: In Adelaide, Australia 441 and 8/239 dec. defeated India 285 and 110 by 285 runs.

Batting first, the Australians lost four wickets cheaply but were saved by a 239-run partnership between Steve Waugh (150) and Ponting (125). Waugh became the first player to score a century against all other Test-playing countries. Warne (86) hit hard in the lower order.

The wickets were shared among the Indian bowlers. India lost its openers with only nine on the board and despite useful contributions from Laxman (41), Tendulkar (61) and Ganguly (60) their innings finished well short of Australia's total. They had been becalmed for long periods by the bowling of McGrath and Warne whose combined 72 overs yielded 6/141.

The Australians struggled to establish their second innings on a deteriorating wicket and against improved bowling by the Indians. In uncharacteristic fashion they took 89 overs to reach 239. Opener Blewett (88) fought hard and was sixth out while Gilchrist made an aggressive 43 before the declaration which left India 396 to win.

India's fate, however, was settled late on the fourth day when they lost 4/56 including the extraordinary dismissal of Tendulkar who ducked a short ball from McGrath which did not rise, was hit on the shoulder and given out lbw. On the final morning the innings folded quickly to give Australia a comprehensive win.

For the Australians Fleming finished with 8/100 for the match and was denied a second Test hat trick by a dropped slips catch, while Warne took 6/113 and McGrath 5/84.

Match 6: In Melbourne, Australia 405 and 5/208 dec. defeated India 238 and 195 by 180 runs.

Australia, having been put in on a sweaty wicket in humid and rainy conditions, was assisted by generally wayward Indian bowling. Slater (91) was dismissed for the eighth time in the 90s while valuable contributions also came from Gilchrist (78) and Ponting (67).

India's sub-standard batting continued – only Tendulkar (116) and 69 runs for the last two wickets stood out. Fast bowler Brett Lee made an impressive debut taking 5/47. Australia attempted to make up lost time in its second innings. Two went cheaply but half centuries from Mark Waugh and the promoted Gilchrist allowed a declaration at 5/208. Agarkar, 6/127 for the match, was the best of the Indian attack.



The ACB's program for the 1999/2000 Test series against India.

India had been set 375 to win. This was six runs more than the home side's Australian record run chase set only weeks before in Hobart against Pakistan. The task proved well beyond its under-achieving batsmen.

Many got a start but few went on. Tendulkar (52) again top scored with best support from debutant Kanitkar (45). India had batted four times in the series but was yet to reach 300. Lee ended the match with an impressive 7/78 as well as breaking the thumb of opener Ramesh.

Match 7: In Sydney, Australia 5/552 dec. defeated India 150 and 261 by an innings and 141 runs.

At the end of two rain-affected days India was back in the pavilion and Australia was already more than 200 ahead. Tendulkar, as before, stood well above the rest but his aggressive 45 could not turn the innings around. Australia went on to record a mammoth score. It had lost a couple early but consecutive partnerships of 97, 121, 190 and 95 (unfinished) all but sank the hapless Indians.

Langer, who had struggled early, batted for more than eight hours and was the mainstay of the batting with 223 (the then highest score by an Australian against India). Ponting, who was in exceptional form, was not out on 141 at the close along with Gilchrist (45), while captain Steve Waugh contributed 57.

In its second innings, India, as it had done all through the series, began badly, its 3/33 being in keeping with previous starts of 2/9, 4/27, 3/31, 1/5, and 2/27. The only bright light was Laxman who hit a spectacular 167 in 198 balls, playing shots all around the wicket off the front and back foot and at one stage adding 89 for the sixth wicket with Kumble (15).

It was, however, of little consequence to the result and Australia cruised to victory. McGrath (10/103) for the match was outstanding with the ball for Australia while Lee took 6/106 despite being dealt with harshly by Laxman.

Match 8: In Auckland, Australia 214 and 229 defeated New Zealand 163 and 218 by 62 runs

Played in bowler-friendly conditions, this Test was probably Australia's closest contest since the start of the winning run. Batting first, Australia lost wickets regularly with only Langer (46) and Mark Waugh (72 not out) challenging the bowlers, particularly the finger spinners Vettori and Wiseman who took eight wickets between them.

New Zealand also struggled, losing 4/26 early and being dismissed well short of Australia's modest total, McGrath (4/33) and Warne (3/68) doing most of the damage.

Australia was in trouble in its second innings at 5/107 with Langer (47) and the Waugh twins out. However, a further 95 was added for the next two wickets, mainly due to Gilchrist (59) and Martyn who had been reinstated to the team after some years away.

Vettori bowled brilliantly, taking 12/149 for the match from 60 overs. He took his 100th wicket in Tests and became the youngest slow bowler to reach that milestone (21 years 46 days).

Batting a second time, New Zealand again faltered early, losing 4/43, but a middle order revival was led by McMillan (78) and Astle. Needing 130 with McMillan and Cairns (ultimately New Zealand's best batsmen in the series) at the crease, the home side had a chance. However, they lost 5/67, the chief wreckers being Miller (5/55) and Lee. Warne took his 356th Test wicket to beat Dennis Lillie's Australian record.

Match 9: In Wellington, Australia 419 and 4/177 defeated New Zealand 298 and 294 by six wickets.

On a pitch giving some help to the pace bowlers, the home side again was brittle early, losing 5/66 before revival came from a belligerent Cairns (109) and Astle (61). With help from the tail the last five wickets added 232. Warne (4/68), Lee (3/49) and Miller all troubled the New Zealanders at times. Australia also lost wickets early but two partnerships of 199 and 114 between Slater (143), Steve Waugh (151 not out) and Martyn (78) ensured that it had a comfortable lead.

New Zealand's second innings mirrored its first – it lost 5/88 before Cairns arrived. He hit a storming 69 including six sixes and was helped by Fleming (60) and a wagging tail to add a further 206.

Warne, despite being punished by Cairns, finished with 7/160 for the match and was ably supported by Lee (6/136). Australia scored the required runs comfortably with Langer reaching a half-century. The New Zealand attack fell away during the match when Vettori injured his back, forcing him to miss the next match.



As recorded in the 2000/01 ACB Annual Report.

Match 10: In Hamilton, Australia 252 and 4/212 defeated New Zealand 232 and 229 by six wickets.

Two middle order partnerships between McMillan (79), Fleming and Cairns added 158 for New Zealand and comprised a major part of its innings. Lee, bowling with speed and hostility, took five successive wickets mid-innings.

McGrath (4/58) was his usual menacing self. Australia recovered from 5/29 to gain a small lead thanks to Martyn's classy 89 and a belligerent 75 in 80 balls from Gilchrist. O'Connor was the pick of the New Zealand bowlers with 5/51.

Batting a second time, a number of the New Zealanders got a start but only the redoubtable Cairns (71 including two sixes and 10 fours) stood up to the bowlers. Lee (3/46) finished with 8/123 for the match and was well supported by the ever-consistent McGrath (6/108).

The highlight of Australia's victory run chase was a superb 122 not out at a run a ball from Justin Langer. Gilchrist, in his first Test season, became the first Australian to record 10 dismissals (all caught) in a match.

Match 11: In Brisbane, Australia 332 defeated West Indies 82 and 124 by an innings and 126 runs.

Batting first, the West Indians, a pale shadow of their glory days, were all out in 49 overs. The openers batted for an hour before the first wicket was taken by leg spinner MacGill (replacing Warne who had a hand injury). McGrath then went to work and took 6/17 from 20 overs and the visitors lost 9/61.

The Australians were ahead of the visitors at the end of the first day, helped by a century opening partnership from Slater (54) and Hayden (44). Four quick wickets fell (three to the debutant paceman Black) and it took a middle and late-order revival from Steve Waugh (41) and Gilchrist (48) and an aggressive 62 not out by Lee to add respectability to the innings.

Batting again, the West Indies fared little better. Chanderpaul, who was to take no further part in the tour due to a foot injury, showed his fighting spirit with a determined 62 not out but the game was lost inside three days. McGrath finished with 10/27 from 33 overs and was well backed by the explosive Lee (4/64). It had been a monumental demolition.

Match 12: In Perth, Australia 8/396 dec. defeated West Indies 196 and 173 by an innings and 27 runs.

The West Indies was put in on a fast, bouncy wicket and lost 5/22 including a hat trick to McGrath – the tenth by an Australian in Tests. Limited rescue came from Hinds (50) and Jacobs (96 not out) but of the others only fast bowler Dillon reached double figures and three of the upper order failed to score. The wickets were shared among the Australian bowlers. When McGrath dismissed Lara he had taken 300 Test wickets.

Australia lost 6/208 (including a patient 69 from Hayden) but was in danger of squandering its advantage before Mark Waugh (119) was joined by Gilchrist (50). They added 95 and lusty hitting by the tail ensured a substantial lead.

As in its first innings, the West Indies lost six wickets before reaching 100 and failed to make Australia bat again. Hinds and Adams (40s) and Jacobs were the only resistance. Lee (7/113 for the match) was the most impressive of the Australians with the ball. Strangely, McGrath took only one more wicket for the match following his hat trick in the first innings.

Match 13: In Adelaide, Australia 403 and 5/130 defeated the West Indies 391 and 141 by five wickets.

The West Indies, on a typical flat Adelaide wicket, passed 200 for the first time in the series and nearly doubled it. Lara had made 21 runs in four innings but was the star here with a brilliant 182. He added 183 with a patient Adams (49) but the others, apart from the debutant Samuels, contributed little.

For the Australians Gillespie took the first five wickets and Miller the next five. Australia's openers Slater (83) and Hayden (58) added 156 then a mini collapse followed. The innings was rescued by Ponting (92), Mark Waugh (63) and Martyn but for the first time in the series a match was evenly poised after three days.



However, hopes of a contest to the end were soon dashed when the aggressive Lara (39) fell to Miller and the West Indies lost 8/54. Miller (10/113 for the match) took his 50th Test wicket. He bowled both off spin and medium pace but it was the former which was used more at Test level.

His speed through the air, spin and bounce troubled most of the West Indians. He was less of a challenge to the classy Lara but still took his wicket in both innings. Langer (48) and Martyn steadied Australia's run chase after it lost 4/48. Dillon (6/126 for the match) was the best of the West Indies pacemen.

Match 14: In Melbourne, Australia 364 and 5/262 dec. defeated West Indies 165 and 109 by 352 runs.

Put in by the visitors, half the Australian team was out for 149. Most made a start but few went on except returning captain Steve Waugh (121 not out) who was well supported by the lower order while more than 200 was added. Dillon (4/76) and Walsh bowled well at times but many of the Australians got themselves out.

The West Indian reply began disastrously with 5/28 being scored in one and a half hours before some recovery came through Samuels (60 not out) and Jacobs. Bichel and Gillespie took eight wickets between them.

Batting again, Australia took nearly a day to extend its lead well beyond the capability of the visitors. Langer (80) and the elegant Mark Waugh (78 not out) led the batting. Left with a mountain to climb, the West Indies failed to ascend even the foothills. They lost 6/23, all to a rampaging Gillespie, while Samuels, a late arrival on the tour, again top scored with 46.

It had been a romp for the Australian pace bowlers, the best being Gillespie who took 9/88 for the match. Wicketkeeper Jacobs could also be satisfied with his eight dismissals and 69 fighting runs.

Match 15: In Sydney, Australia 452 and 4/174 defeated West Indies 272 and 352 by six wickets.

The West Indies put on their best batting performance of the series but it was all too late. Openers Campbell (79) and Hinds (70) saw off the Australian pacemen and compiled 147 aggressive runs. They both then succumbed to MacGill and the all-too-familiar collapse was triggered – 10 wickets being lost for 125.

MacGill, showing his class, finished with 7/104. Australia gained a substantial lead thanks to a typical captain's innings from Steve Waugh (103), yet another near century from Slater (96) and a superb hard-hitting exhibition from Gilchrist (87). Ponting (51) made only his second half century of the series.

In their second innings the visitors made another good start of 98 but this time it was McGrath and Gillespie who did the damage. Four wickets fell for 14. A rare rescue was then mounted and a

further 240 runs were added, with Sarwan (51) and lower order batsmen Jacobs (62) and Nagamootoo (68) all taking the fight up to the home side.

Earlier, Campbell (54) had completed a good double for the match. MacGill did not add to his earlier wickets but others chipped away, the best being Miller (six wickets for the game) and McGrath (4).

Chasing a small total, Australia, as they had done in Adelaide, had an early fright (3/46) but were brought home at a run a minute by the swashbuckling Slater (86 not out) and Steve Waugh (38). It had been the first clean sweep in the history of Tests between the two countries.

Match 16: In Mumbai, Australia 349 and 0/47 defeated India 176 and 219 by 10 wickets.

Waugh put India in on a pitch which offered both spin and bounce and his bowlers did not let him down. Wickets fell regularly and only a patient Tendulkar (76) showed the required technique and application. McGrath (3/19 from 19 overs) and Warne (4/47 from 22) stood out but were well supported.

Australia also struggled with the bat and half the team was out for 99 before what proved to be the match-winning partnership of 197 between Hayden (119) and Gilchrist (122). Gilchrist made his runs at more than a run a ball and the two powerful batsmen hit 33 fours and five sixes between them.

Batting a second time, India fared little better than in its first effort. As before, Tendulkar (65) top scored but there was little support. The last eight wickets fell for 65 once the master batsman was dismissed. The mainstays of the attack – McGrath, Gillespie and Warne – each took five wickets for the match. Australia scored the required runs without loss. It was to be the end of the winning sequence



Inside Edge's depiction of Adam Gilchrist celebrating Australia's 16th consecutive victory with the crowd in Mumbai.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Australian Batting and Bowling Averages

BATTING

	M	I	NO	R	HS	100s	50s	Avge	Career Avge	Ct/St
D R Martyn	4	8	4	321	89*	-	2	80.25	46.37	4
A C Gilchrist	15	21	4	992	149*	2	7	58.35	47.60	63/5
R T Ponting	13	19	4	845	197	3	3	56.33	56.87	18
S R Waugh	15	23	3	1063	151*	5	1	53.15	51.06	14
J L Langer	16	25	1	1174	223	4	3	48.92	45.27	15
M J Slater	16	28	4	1031	169	2	6	42.96	42.83	11
M E Waugh	16	25	4	861	119	2	5	41.00	41.81	36
M L Hayden	7	12	1	422	119	1	2	38.36	50.73	10
B Lee	7	7	3	150	62*	-	1	37.50	20.15	1
G S Blewett	9	16	2	403	89	-	2	28.79	34.02	6
S K Warne	11	13	1	268	86	-	2	22.33	17.32	12

Also batted: G D McGrath: 16 Tests-15 inns-81 runs-av. 5.79-5 catches, D W Fleming: 8-7-114-22.80-2, C R Miller: 7-9-94-11.75-1, J N Gillespie: 5-5-48-9.60-5, S C G MacGill: 4-4-44-14.67-3, M S Kasproicz: 2-3-34-34.00-1, A J Bichel: 2-2-11-5.50-1, S A Muller: 2-2-6 (no av.)-1, I A Healy 1-1-5-5.00-2

BOWLING

	O	M	R	W	BB	5W/I	10W/M	Avge	Career Avge	W/ Mtch	Career W/M
B Lee	228.5	66	675	42	5-47	3	-	16.07	30.81	6.00	4.08
G D McGrath	636.2	221	1403	76	6-17	3	2	18.46	21.64	4.75	4.54
J N Gillespie	175.3	52	463	25	6-40	2	-	18.52	26.13	5.00	3.65
C R Miller	308.2	82	778	35	5-32	3	1	22.23	26.15	5.00	3.83
D W Fleming	300	70	832	33	5-30	2	-	25.21	25.89	4.13	3.75
S K Warne	489.3	136	1363	46	5-110	1	-	29.63	25.41	4.18	4.88
S C G MacGill	156	39	501	16	7-104	1	-	31.31	29.02	4.00	4.73

Also bowled: A J Bichel: 43.3-9-124-7, M S Kasproicz: 45-7-217-7, S A Muller: 58-8-258-7, M E Waugh: 33-10-78-6, G S Blewett: 39-8-130-3, R T Ponting: 15-5-39-0, S R Waugh: 16-2-57-0, D R Martyn: 7-4-12-0, M L Hayden: 2-0-9-0, M J Slater: 1-0-2-0

Completed Innings in excess of 400 Runs BY AUSTRALIA (9)

575	Pakistan	Brisbane	Nov 1999	1st Inns
5-552 dec	India	Sydney	Jan 2000	1st Inns
452	West Indies	Sydney	Jan 2001	1st Inns
451	Pakistan	Perth	Nov 1999	1st Inns
441	India	Adelaide	Dec 1999	1st Inns
422	Zimbabwe	Harare	Oct 1999	1st Inns
419	New Zealand	Wellington	Mar 2000	1st Inns
405	India	Melbourne	Dec 1999	1st Inns
403	West Indies	Adelaide	Dec 2000	1st Inns

BY OPPONENTS

Nil

Completed Innings fewer than 200 Runs

BY AUSTRALIA

Nil

BY OPPONENTS (14)

196	West Indies	Perth	Dec 2000	1 st Inns
195	India	Melbourne	Dec 1999	2 nd Inns
194	Zimbabwe	Harare	Oct 1999	1 st Inns
176	India	Bombay	Feb/Mar 2001	1 st Inns
173	West Indies	Perth	Dec 2000	2 nd Inns
165	West Indies	Melbourne	Dec 2000	1 st Inns
163	New Zealand	Auckland	Mar 2000	1 st Inns
155	Pakistan	Perth	Nov 1999	1 st Inns
150	India	Sydney	Jan 2000	1 st Inns
141	West Indies	Adelaide	Dec 2000	2 nd Inns
124	West Indies	Brisbane	Nov 2000	2 nd Inns
110	India	Adelaide	Dec 1999	2 nd Inns
109	West Indies	Melbourne	Dec 2000	2 nd Inns
82	West Indies	Brisbane	Nov 2000	1 st Inns

Loss of First Four or more Wickets in Innings for fewer than 100 Runs

BY AUSTRALIA (7)

5-29	New Zealand	Hamilton	Mar/Apr 2000	1 st Inns
5-99	India	Mumbai	Feb/Mar 2001	1 st Inns
4-48	West Indies	Adelaide	Dec 2000	2 nd Inns
4-51	New Zealand	Wellington	Mar 2000	1 st Inns
4-52	India	Adelaide	Dec 1999	1 st Inns
4-54	Pakistan	Perth	Nov 1999	1 st Inns
4-81	New Zealand	Auckland	Mar 2000	2 nd Inns

BY OPPONENTS (19)

10-82	West Indies	Brisbane	Nov 2000	1 st Inns
8-78	West Indies	Melbourne	Dec 2000	2 nd Inns
7-93	India	Adelaide	Dec 1999	2 nd Inns
7-98	West Indies	Brisbane	Nov 2000	2 nd Inns
6-80	New Zealand	Auckland	Mar 2000	1 st Inns
6-96	West Indies	Perth	Dec 2000	2 nd Inns
6-97	West Indies	Perth	Dec 2000	1 st Inns
5-28	West Indies	Melbourne	Dec 2000	1 st Inns
5-66	New Zealand	Wellington	Mar 2000	1 st Inns
5-83	Pakistan	Perth	Nov 1999	1 st Inns
5-88	New Zealand	Wellington	Mar 2000	2 nd Inns
5-95	India	Sydney	Jan 2000	1 st Inns

4-37	Zimbabwe	Harare	Oct 1999	1 st Inns
4-43	New Zealand	Auckland	Mar 2000	2 nd Inns
4-53	New Zealand	Hamilton	Mar/Apr 2000	1 st Inns
4-55	India	Mumbai	Feb/Mar 2001	1 st Inns
4-56	Pakistan	Perth	Nov 1999	2 nd Inns
4-71	New Zealand	Hamilton	Mar/Apr 2000	2 nd Inns
4-96	West Indies	Adelaide	Dec 2000	2 nd Inns

Century Partnerships

BY AUSTRALIAN BATSMEN (21)

First Wicket	269	M J Slater and G S Blewett	Pakistan	Brisbane	Nov 1999	1 st Inns
	156	M J Slater and M L Hayden	West Indies	Adelaide	Dec 2000	1 st Inns
	101	M J Slater and M L Hayden	West Indies	Brisbane	Nov 2000	1 st Inns
Second Wicket	115	M J Slater and J L Langer	Pakistan	Hobart	Nov 1999	1 st Inns
Third Wicket	116	J L Langer and M E Waugh	West Indies	Melbourne	Dec 2000	2 nd Inns
Fourth Wicket	121	J L Langer and S R Waugh	India	Sydney	Jan 2000	1 st Inns
	102	M J Slater and S R Waugh	West Indies	Sydney	Jan 2001	2 nd Inns
Fifth Wicket	327	R T Ponting and J L Langer	Pakistan	Perth	Nov 1999	1 st Inns
	239	R T Ponting and S R Waugh	India	Adelaide	Dec 1999	1 st Inns
	199	M J Slater and S R Waugh	New Zealand	Wellington	Mar 2000	1 st Inns
	190	J L Langer and R T Ponting	India	Sydney	Jan 2000	1 st Inns
	132	S R Waugh and R T Ponting	West Indies	Sydney	Jan 2001	1 st Inns
	123	M E Waugh and R T Ponting	West Indies	Adelaide	Dec 2000	1 st Inns
Sixth Wicket	238	J L Langer and A C Gilchrist	Pakistan	Hobart	Nov 1999	2 nd Inns
	197	M L Hayden and A C Gilchrist	India	Mumbai	Feb/Mar 2001	1 st Inns
	144	R T Ponting and A C Gilchrist	India	Melbourne	Dec 1999	1 st Inns
	123	M E Waugh and A C Gilchrist	Pakistan	Brisbane	Nov 1999	1 st Inns
	114	S R Waugh and D R Martyn	New Zealand	Wellington	Mar 2000	1 st Inns
Seventh Wicket	119	D R Martyn and A C Gilchrist	New Zealand	Hamilton	Mar/Apr 2003	1 st Inns
	108	S R Waugh and S K Warne	India	Adelaide	Dec 1999	1 st Inns
Eighth Wicket	114	S R Waugh and D W Fleming	Zimbabwe	Harare	Oct 1999	1 st Inns

Century Partnerships

BY OPPOSITION BATSMEN (8)

First Wicket	147	S L Campbell and W W Hinds	West Indies	Sydney	Jan 2001	1 st Inns
Fourth Wicket	183	B C Lara and J C Adams	West Indies	Adelaide	Dec 2000	1 st Inns
	177	Saeed Anwar and Yousuf Youhana	Pakistan	Brisbane	Nov 1999	2 nd Inns
	152	Inzamam-ul-Haq and Yousuf Youhana	Pakistan	Brisbane	Nov 1999	1 st Inns
	134	Ijaz Ahmed and Inzamam-ul-Haq	Pakistan	Hobart	Nov 1999	2 nd Inns
Fifth Wicket	108	S R Tendulkar and S C Ganguly	India	Adelaide	Dec 1999	1 st Inns
Sixth Wicket	110	C L Cairns and S P Fleming	New Zealand	Wellington	Mar 2000	2 nd Inns
Seventh Wicket	109	C L Cairns and A C Parore	New Zealand	Wellington	Mar 2000	1 st Inns

Centuries Scored

BY AUSTRALIAN BATSMEN (19)

223	J L Langer	India	Sydney	Jan 2000	1 st Inns
197	R T Ponting	Pakistan	Perth	Nov 1999	1 st Inns
169	M J Slater	Pakistan	Brisbane	Nov 1999	1 st Inns
151*	S R Waugh	Zimbabwe	Harare	Oct 1999	1 st Inns
151*	S R Waugh	New Zealand	Wellington	Mar 2000	1 st Inns
150	S R Waugh	India	Adelaide	Dec 1999	1 st Inns
149*	A C Gilchrist	Pakistan	Hobart	Nov 1999	2 nd Inns
144	J L Langer	Pakistan	Perth	Nov 1999	1 st Inns
143	M J Slater	New Zealand	Wellington	Mar 2000	1 st Inns
141*	R T Ponting	India	Sydney	Jan 2000	1 st Inns
127	J L Langer	Pakistan	Hobart	Nov 1999	2 nd Inns
125	R T Ponting	India	Adelaide	Dec 1999	1 st Inns
122*	J L Langer	New Zealand	Hamilton	Mar/Apr 2000	2 nd Inns
122	A C Gilchrist	India	Mumbai	Feb/Mar 2001	1 st Inns
121*	S R Waugh	West Indies	Melbourne	Dec 2000	1 st Inns
119	M E Waugh	West Indies	Perth	Dec 2000	1 st Inns
119	M L Hayden	India	Mumbai	Feb/Mar 2001	1 st Inns
103	S R Waugh	West Indies	Sydney	Jan 2001	1 st Inns
100	M E Waugh	Pakistan	Brisbane	Nov 1999	1 st Inns

BY OPPOSITION BATSMEN (7)

182	B C Lara	West Indies	Adelaide	Dec 2000	1 st Inns
167	V V S Laxman	India	Sydney	Jan 2000	2 nd Inns
119	Saeed Anwar	Pakistan	Brisbane	Nov 1999	2 nd Inns
118	Inzamam-ul-Haq	Pakistan	Hobart	Nov 1999	2 nd Inns
116	S R Tendulkar	India	Melbourne	Dec 1999	1 st Inns
115	Ijaz Ahmed	Pakistan	Perth	Nov 1999	2 nd Inns
109	C L Cairns	New Zealand	Wellington	Mar 2000	1 st Inns

Five Wicket/Inns and Ten Wicket/Match Performances

BY AUSTRALIAN BOWLERS (14/3)

7-104			S C G MacGill	West Indies	Sydney	Jan 2001
6-17	4-10	10-27	G D McGrath	West Indies	Brisbane	Nov 2000
6-40			J N Gillespie	West Indies	Melbourne	Dec 2000
5-30			D W Fleming	India	Adelaide	Dec 1999
5-47			B Lee	India	Melbourne	Dec 1999
5-48	5-55	10-103	G D McGrath	India	Sydney	Jan 2000
5-55			C R Miller	New Zealand	Auckland	Mar 2000
5-59			D W Fleming	Pakistan	Brisbane	Nov 1999
5-60			A J Bichel	West Indies	Melbourne	Dec 2000
5-61			B Lee	West Indies	Perth	Dec 2000
5-77			B Lee	New Zealand	Hamilton	Mar/Apr 2000
5-81	5-32	10-113	C R Miller	West Indies	Adelaide	Dec 2000
5-89			J N Gillespie	West Indies	Adelaide	Dec 2000
5-110			S K Warne	Pakistan	Hobart	Nov 1999

Five Wicket/Inns and Ten Wicket/Match Performances

BY OPPOSITION BOWLERS (5/1)

6-46			Saqblain Mushtaq	Pakistan	Hobart	Nov 1999
5-51			S B O'Connor	New Zealand	Hamilton	Mar/Apr 2000
5-62	7-87	12-149	D L Vettori	New Zealand	Auckland	Mar 2000
5-93			H H Streak	Zimbabwe	Harare	Oct 1999
5-138			Mohammad Akram	Pakistan	Perth	Nov 1999

CONCLUDING COMMENT

Australia's winning sequence of 16 Test matches between October 1999 and March 2001 was a high point in a period during which it ranked first among Test playing nations. The teams playing in these matches contained a number of richly talented and skilled cricketers.

The data in the tables accompanying this article gives an indication of the divide between the Australians and their opponents. Little change was made to the upper order batting during the 16 matches.

The averages of most of these batsmen were either at or above their career averages. One exception was Blewett who lost his place in the team during the period. Injuries forced changes to the bowling attack with only McGrath playing in all matches. Warne had the next best record with 11.

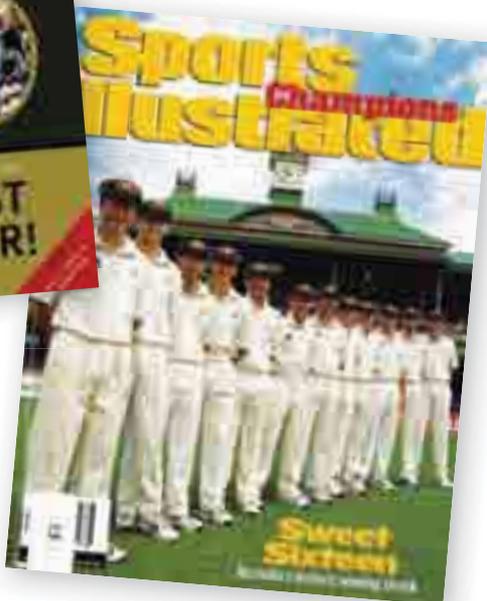
Of the bowlers who played in more than seven Tests during Australia's winning run only Warne did not better his career average and career wickets taken per match. All the top bowlers took four or more wickets per match and three had averages below 20.

Brett Lee's 42 wickets at 16 in seven matches probably represented the best form of his career. The contention that bowlers win Test matches is supported by the outstanding returns from the Australian attack during their 16 consecutive wins.

The Australians' supremacy over their opposition during the period was also borne out by the number of century partnerships recorded – 21 to eight against and by centuries scored, 19 to seven against. The Australian bowlers, despite changes in their ranks were also superior to the opposition. Sixteen times they recorded five wickets in an innings and three times 10 wickets in a match, compared to six and one against.

Perhaps the most telling indicator of the difference between Australia and its opponents was in completed innings totals. During the sequence of matches nine of Australia's completed innings exceeded 400 (45%), all being scored in the first innings while no opposition team was able to reach 400 in any match.

Low scores during the period were monopolised by Australia's opponents. Fourteen completed innings did not reach 200 (43.8%), while no completed Australian innings fell below 200.



Even *Sports Illustrated* joined the cricketing press in covering Australia's record run of Test victories.



How the Australian Cricket Board celebrated the record achievement on – appropriately – page 16 of their 2000/01 annual report.

Those who have written and commented on Australia's performance during their years at the top generally agree that its dominance was not only attributable to technical skills. Its teams were well led, mentally tough and strongly bonded and possessed reserves of self confidence and belief.

On several occasions during these matches they were able to extricate themselves from difficult situations and go on to win. The match in Hobart against Pakistan was a good example. Needing 369 to win (a new record for matches in Australia at the time), they were at one stage 5/126 yet in the end won well.

The pace at which the Australians scored their runs and their general attacking approach may also have contributed to their high winning rate over a long period. They continually gave themselves more time to bowl out the opposition and may have limited the impact of inclement weather, thus decreasing the likelihood of drawn matches.

Australia's depth of talent was also a factor in sustaining the winning run. From time to time during the period injuries forced changes to the team, Ponting, Warne, Gillespie and Lee being among those sidelined. Their absence, however, seemed to always be covered by others in the team or by replacements.

This situation also applied to those experiencing indifferent form such as the Waugh twins (Pakistan series), Slater (India) and Langer (West Indies). During the series of matches opposition teams were generally at or near full strength. Notwithstanding, the absence of Vettori (one Test for New Zealand) and Chanderpaul (four Tests for West Indies) could have impacted on their teams' performances.

The fortunes of teams and individuals in sport can vary from time to time. Australia was the leader in Test cricket at the time these 16 matches were won but there may also have been other favourable factors which assisted.

The programming of the matches may have been a factor – 11 of the 16 games were played at home including series against Pakistan and India, neither of whom had ever won a series in Australia. The third home series was against the West Indians whose performances in 2000 were far removed from those of their glory days.

Of the matches played away the only series win was against New Zealand whose Test cricket, it could be argued, had also fallen away since the 1980s. It is interesting to note that the run of wins came to a close in India, a country where Australia had, at that time, not won a series since 1969.

Another factor which can affect the fortunes of any cricket team is the weather. Perhaps it may therefore have been more difficult even for this team to win consecutive matches on a tour during some English summers.

How did they do it? We may well ask but will probably never know what combination of factors set these 16 matches apart from a relatively long period of continuing success for Australian cricket teams.

It will, I suspect, remain an unanswered question along with ponderings on which was the greatest team ever. They and others should continue to make great material for fireside musings during long winter evenings.

ROSS PERRY

Sources Consulted:

Bernard, Steve; Border, Alan; Langer, Justin; Warne, Shane; Waugh, Steve. *The Dominators*. Hodder Headline Australia, Australia, 2000
Wisden Cricketers' Almanack, various editions but especially 2001 and 2002.
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BOOK REVIEWS



John Terrell
Bush Cricket: The story of country cricket on Western Australia's goldfields
Bateman: the Author, 2009.
ISBN 9780646518008

In 1897 an Australian XI led by South Australian George Giffen played in the Western Australian goldfields. This occasion was the only time a match involving an Australian XI was played on a gravel outfield and then abandoned due to a severe dust storm.

On Good Friday of the same year, George Woodhouse from Kanowna took 10 wickets in an innings against Kalgoorlie. After the introduction of scheme water on the goldfields in 1903, a team from the Melbourne Cricket Club visited the area, and on the team list was future Test captain Warwick Armstrong.

Additionally, there are more than 150 Test cricketers from seven different countries who have played on the Western Australian goldfields since the gold rush era more than a century ago.

These fascinating nuggets of history, and others, can be found in ***Bush Cricket***, a book written by former journalist and retired bush cricketer John Terrell. It provides an engaging insight into the development of country cricket in the goldfields.

From its rough, dusty origins during the gold rushes where diggers would play a casual after-work match, through the early years of matting pitches and gravel outfields to today's Twenty20 games played under lights, Terrell brings forth noteworthy matches, interesting anecdotes and facts unique to goldfields cricket.

Not only is ***Bush Cricket*** a documentation of cricket history, it also highlights a number of local historical events which have occurred since the beginning of the gold rush when Arthur Bayley and William Ford discovered gold at Coolgardie 117 years ago.

Before becoming the thirty-fifth president of the United States, Herbert Hoover lived on the goldfields and was influential in the development of local water supplies. In 1907, Italian immigrant Modesto "Charlie" Varischetti was rescued after being trapped in a mine 300 metres underground and, incidentally, two of his great-nephews became notable cricketers on the goldfields in the 1950s and 1960s.

The Golden Eagle nugget, which was discovered in 1931 by James Larcombe and his 16-year-old-son, is another historical event noted by Terrell.

Such aspects of history give a deeper perspective to the way of life on the goldfields and consequently emphasise the feats of cricketers playing on such a harsh landscape.

A particularly enjoyable tale concerned cricketer Tom Hardacre, who missed his Cobb and Co coach to a match in Kalgoorlie. He walked nearly 20km through the bush to the ground, and made a match-winning 87 not out for his side.

Through collecting stories during his 20 years as a goldfields cricketer, as well as conducting extensive research through numerous visits to libraries and museums, Terrell has also included scores of significant matches, historical photographs and illustrations and a wonderful chapter on "unusual" cricketing anecdotes.

Bush Cricket is an interesting read and an important contribution to the history of cricket in Western Australia.

CELIA DRUMMOND



Rhett Bartlett, with Trevor Ruddell
Richmond Football Club : "The Tigers" – A century of league football
Slattery Media Group, 2009
ISBN: 9780980346640

The efforts of the Richmond Football Club and its chroniclers in retaining the memories and material of the early years prior to Victorian Football League (VFL) admission in 1907, and in the century since, form the basis of this superb production : Richmond FC, "The Tigers" A century of league football.

Compiled by Rhett Bartlett, son of a true legend of the game and Richmond icon, Kevin Bartlett, and augmented by historical essays by sports historian Trevor Ruddell, the book is a "must read" for supporters of the yellow and black. The book is peppered with photographs of legends and champions of the club as well as ephemera from the club's own museum including cigarette and trade cards, Footy Records, membership tickets, badges, pins and ties. Even a striking photograph of the legendary Jack Dyer's knee brace is featured.

Bartlett has condensed hundreds of hours of interviews with past and present officials and players into personal accounts and memories of their involvement with the club. The achievements of more than 40

significant members from the club's century of VFL/AFL affiliation are recorded with anecdotes and recollections highlighting a much more personal contribution than is normally the case with similar publications.

Detailing the history of the club from its humble origins in 1885 through to the fond memories of its current day heroes, Matthew Richardson and Joel Bowden, Bartlett and Ruddell take the reader on a journey through more than 100 years of history at Tigerland. The club's 10 VFL/AFL premierships, complete with the mandatory Premiership Team photograph, are covered in detail along with the honour roll of Richmond officials, captains, best and fairest winners and goal kickers.

The book concludes with an alphabetical roll call of every player to have represented the club, complete with their playing record, from Abbott (Les) to Zschech (Eric).

For football fans, and particularly those who follow the fortunes of this famous club, it represents a snapshot of a proud organisation across a century of VFL/AFL membership, provides a timeline of events and highlights the people who helped shape and create it in the eyes of those who knew best – the legends of the Richmond Football Club

STEPHEN FLEMMING



Bob Hilton, ed.
My dear Michael...cricketing & other extracts from Neville Cardus's letters to Michael Kennedy, 1959-74. Lancashire County Cricket Club, Old Trafford, Manchester, 2007. No ISBN

&
 Bob Hilton, ed.
The elusive Mr Cardus : letters and other writings of Neville Cardus, 1916-1975 from the Neville Cardus Archive. Lancashire County Cricket Club, Old Trafford, Manchester, 2009. ISBN 9780956222411

With several rare exceptions (the late, misanthropic Derek Birley being one), the overwhelming consensus of lovers of cricket literature class Sir Neville Cardus as the prince of writers.

As the distinguished journalist Michael Henderson observes in the foreword to **My Dear Michael**, "He invented sportswriting, as we understand it, and his work still holds up."

Cardus was also a music critic. Indeed, as is clear from these two books, he preferred to be remembered for his musical writings. They are indeed prized by musicians for their erudition and stylish prose. His strength is that he is comprehensible by readers who do not necessarily count as musicians!

Cardus' writings on both cricket and music are readily available. But Lancashire C.C.C. has, to its eternal credit, launched an archive at its headquarters at Old Trafford. Its purpose, among other things, is to reveal the thoughts and perhaps the insecurities of Cardus, as represented in intimate correspondence with friends and colleagues.

The first of these books consists of a lengthy, affectionate exchange of letters between Cardus and another outstanding scholar of music (and a keen Lancashire supporter), Michael Kennedy. Among other fine books, Kennedy has produced biographies of Mahler, Richard Strauss, Elgar, Vaughan Williams, Benjamin Britten and William Walton.

Apart from Britten, these were all favourite composers of Cardus. This was exceptionally the case with the Austro-Hungarian, Gustav

Mahler, whose work he promoted not merely in England but also in Australia, where he educated readers and radio listeners in the war years that he spent in Sydney.

What emerges from the letters and journalistic excerpts featuring in both these books is that Cardus was a person of human foibles and prejudices that plagued some of his relationships with mortals who did not share his tastes or appreciate his methodologies.

Indeed, some of his biases were eccentric. He is the only musical person that I have encountered who did not like Bach. He hated jazz. And, in particular, he despised the 12-tone scale employed by Schönberg and his disciples. It was to him an unbearable cacophony.

A number of personal cricketing dislikes were also strongly held, some of them not without reason. He regarded rival writer E.W. Swanston as a pompous snob. At least at first, he abhorred Geoff Boycott. And on his first visit to this country he rated Australians as "noisy and crude". He did, however, warm to them in the passage of time.

His animadversions against pernicky editors who employed him, and sub-editors who cut his reviews, make juicy reading in these books. And he did not have much time for Londoners and other Southerners, especially when the **Manchester Guardian** became The **Guardian**, transferring its offices to London.

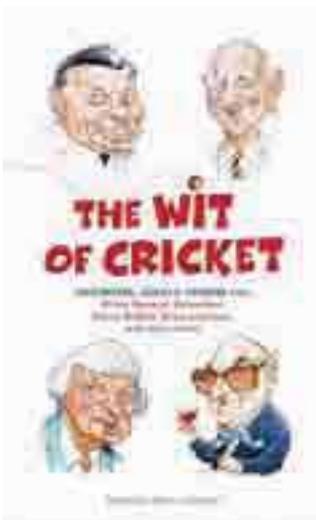
In sum, these books are contributions to the literature of both ricket and music that no serious collector of either of these arts can live without. The delight of both of them is enhanced by the superb commentaries and footnotes of their editor, Bob Hilton. Mr Hilton is also to be commended for his thoughtful selection of the extracts.

Also to be highly praised is Rev Malcolm Lorimer, who has striven to promote this archive and to bring attention to the magnificence of a truly great writer.

The Lancashire Cricket Archive has done the county proud and I, for one, as a Lancastrian, am proud of it!

J NEVILLE TURNER

(P.S. These two books are available from Roger Page Cricket books)



Barry Johnston
The Wit of Cricket
 London: Hodder and Stoughton 2009
 ISBN 9780340978887

Barry Johnston, son of the late Brian Johnston, that wonderful commentator and host of *Test Match Special*, has put together a volume full of anecdotes, jokes and, in some cases, extremely unlikely but nevertheless very funny stories. Barry is honest enough in his foreword to admit that the book was put together after the totally unexpected commercial success of two CDs of **The Wit of Cricket!**

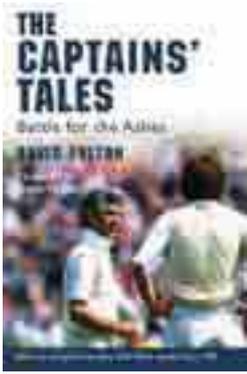
The main contributors, who include players, umpires and commentators, are virtually all British apart from the occasional contribution from Richie Benaud, Ian Brayshaw and Shane Warne. So, if like me you enjoy the quirky, old-fashioned "Pommie" humour, you will thoroughly enjoy this book.

Not to be missed are the wonderful stories throughout of the mayhem and practical jokes between Brian Johnston and Jonathan Agnew during *Test Match Special*, as well as Henry Blofeld's eccentricities and Dickie Bird's recollections told in Dickie's unique dry and wry manner.

As might be expected, there is a chapter entitled *Down Under*, which enables the likes of Freddie Trueman, Brian Johnston, Darren Gough and Ian Botham to provide us with their recollections and views of Australian cricketers and crowds.

This is one of those books that can be picked up and put down at leisure without losing the plot, as there isn't one. However, it cannot fail to amuse all cricket lovers, and even those who don't appreciate the game's finer points will find it a thoroughly enjoyable read.

QUENTIN MILLER



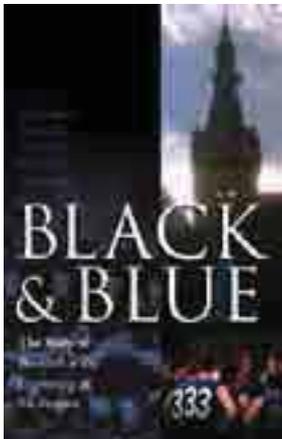
Fulton, David
The Captains' Tales
 Mainstream Publishing Company 2009
 ISBN 9781845964139

Captaincy may have been a critical factor affecting the fortunes of some cricket teams over the years. In his book, David Fulton, who played county cricket for 15 years and captained for four, comes across as a student of this interesting aspect of the game. He contends that captaincy in cricket is more significant than in some other sports where it may be largely symbolic.

The author was nine years old in 1981 when England, captained by Mike Brearley, won the Ashes series against Australia. The seeds of his intrigue with captaincy may have been sown at that time. He remembers his hero being the astute and studious Brearley rather than the more popular, rampant and gladiatorial Botham.

Fulton obtained and studied the views of all 16 English and Australian captains in Ashes series from 1981 (probably his earliest recollection) to 2006/2007. He set out to glean more about them as leaders, their strengths and weaknesses and their philosophies, and included liberal sprinklings of his own thoughts on captaincy. The aim was to paint a picture of the perfect captain, determine how well the 16 captains measure up and try to select the best.

He did his analysis and made choices based on Ashes cricket because he contends that it is the pinnacle of the purist form of the game. This contention could be challenged as some other Test series staged during the period – such as those involving the all-conquering West Indies – may have involved more intense cricket and presented a far greater challenge to captaincy.



Cordner J., Allen D., Daffey P.,
 Grow R. and Senyard J.
Black and Blue
 Melbourne University Football Club 2007.
 ISBN 9780646474083

This is the story of an exceptional football club with a rich history that deserves to be recorded. Settlement began in what is now Melbourne in 1835 and by 1853 the University of Melbourne was established. Sport was an important part of university life and organised cricket and rowing were soon underway.

At about the same time, early versions of Australian football were being played in the area and university students took part in games in 1859. The Melbourne University Football Club was formed in 1860 and so began a journey that now approaches its 150th year.

It is the third oldest Australian football club. It participated in the early days of the VFL and has won the most premierships in elite amateur football and produced more VFL/AFL players than any other club. It has a significant place in Australian football history.

This quality publication should be of interest to students of the game and especially to those who have had an involvement with the club. It not only records the performance of all university teams on the field but also puts into context the position of sport in the life of a university.

The two top teams fielded by the club – University Blacks and Blues – have won 16 premierships at elite amateur level and yet it was a constant challenge to field their best teams. Selectors have had to

Each of the 16 captains (from Brearley to Flintoff for England and Hughes to Ponting for Australia) has a chapter devoted to him. The author appears to have read widely, discussed his subjects with others, including teammates and opponents, and conducted personal discussions in the presentation of his word pictures.

Each captain's record is included at the end of the respective chapter. The discussion is well concluded with the 16 contenders being reduced to the three outstanding from either side - Brearley, Hussain and Vaughan for England and Border, Taylor and Waugh for Australia. The author then chooses, after further review, his best English and Australian captains and names the teams they would lead to contest the "game of the period".

In his conclusion the author presents the reader with a recipe for captaincy – the constituents including honesty, selflessness, professionalism, tactical nous, toughness and communication skills. Some aspects of captaincy, however, will probably remain a mystery. Is it central to success or merely "icing on the cake"?

Greg Chappell, on becoming Australian captain in 1975, suggested that the side was running itself and that even if Billy the Goose had taken over he would have had to try hard to ruin brother Ian's good work.

The book records an interesting exchange between Steve Waugh and Nasser Hussain. Waugh was convinced that England were mentally weaker than his side but Hussain strongly denied this and maintained that Australia were man-for-man a stronger side. Hussain went on to assert that if the two captains swapped places he would be the winning captain. Waugh responded that it would not have worked – Hussain would not have made the Australian team!

ROSS PERRY

weather changing academic and student circumstances, varying interest among students and administrators and competition with other sports.

Stories are told of students who preferred not to play at the weekends and there is the case of a courageous mid-fielder who was also a Latin-American dancer and missed four games mid-season dancing in Germany!

The book's five authors, era by era, take the reader on a walk through notoriety. The club was the student playground of many of those who, in later life, were leaders in community, government and business affairs. Successive generations of prominent families also played for the club. The club suffered as a result of war, a number of its prominent members making the ultimate sacrifice in two World Wars.

The sporting politics played out at the club and the identities involved are well chronicled. Issues raged for years, among them the club's structure (for example, one team versus multiple teams), team selection philosophy, player eligibility, amateur status, allocation of university funding to sport and support for intervarsity competition.

The writers' styles are complementary. However, the format adopted by Senyard in making issues a key focus was not as agreeable as the more chronologically based format adopted by the other writers. The text is supported by an excellent collection of photographic prints and appendices.

It is contended in the book that few other football clubs would have produced so many Rhodes Scholars, entries in Who's Who or honours such as knighthoods. It is more likely, however, that sport contributed to the notoriety and fame achieved. Students' success academically and in later life would have been more important factors.

ROSS PERRY



Greg de Moore.
Tom Wills: His Spectacular Rise and Tragic Fall.
Crowns Nest : Allen & Unwin, 2008
ISBN 978 1 74175 499 5

Tom Wills was the most important Victorian sportsman of his time, remembered more today for his role in the origin and development of Australian Rules football. During the early years of intercolonial cricket, however, he was the game's outstanding player whose dominance of those contests, together with a charismatic if erratic personality that invited controversy, caused

many later cricket writers to label him "the Australian W.G. Grace".

Returning to Victoria in December 1856 after completing his schooling at Rugby in England, Wills captained Victoria in all but two of the 12 matches against New South Wales for which he made himself available over the next two decades. He took 72 wickets at 10.22 apiece in that time and his side lost on only three occasions.

Mixing his pace (many maintained he threw his quicker delivery), he predominantly bowled in the round-arm style of the day, varying that with the odd under-arm delivery. He was also a robust batsman with a somewhat rustic style but a sound defence. In an era of extremely low scoring, his 49 not out in 1857/58 remained the highest individual score between the two colonies for the next eight years until he surpassed it himself with the first recorded half-century.

While a student at Rugby, Wills became accustomed to playing cricket in summer and the school's code of football during the winter. An ardent advocate of the virtues of physical fitness, he challenged Melbourne cricketers to be more active during the winter months.

He was also an inveterate and prolific correspondent and it was his letter suggesting the formation of a football club or some other recreational activity, published in *Bell's Life in Victoria* on July 10, 1858, which has been credited with providing much of the impetus for the introduction of an Australian code of football. Although his role in the origins of Australian Rules football has recently been diminished by the research of a number of eminent sporting historians, there is no disputing the fact that he remains a significant and important figure in this regard.

Consultant psychiatrist Greg de Moore discovered Wills while researching possible connections between depression and suicide among sportsmen with the association of alcohol and sport in Australian culture. His initial research on Wills was published in the 6/20 December 1999 edition of the *Medical Journal of Australia*. The more he learned of Wills and the varied nature of his experiences, the more he became intrigued as to whether his earlier life and subsequent traumatic events may have accounted for his temperament, apparent lack of responsibility and descent into alcoholism.

As a result, de Moore travelled widely as he delved deeper, from Rugby School in England to outback Queensland, poring over innumerable letters, documents, newspapers and medical reports there and in countless libraries, as well as interviewing family descendants.

The many years of meticulous and relentless research is immediately obvious from the opening chapters, but it is only a part of what is an outstanding work. De Moore is an excellent writer and a superb storyteller, with the result that the reader is not only immediately engaged but also reluctant to put the book aside.

It will surely be recognised as the definitive biography of Wills and is highly recommended.

RAY WEBSTER



Editor: John Murray
WE ARE GEELONG. The Story of the Geelong Football Club
Slattery Media Group, 2009
ISBN : 9780980597301 (hbk)

This thoroughly researched and beautifully produced history of one of the Australian Football League's foundation clubs is a "must read" for all football fans, no matter which team they support.

From the foreword by Bob Davis, which exudes his love for and pride in the club, to the comprehensive statistics at the back of the book provided by

AFL statistician and long-time Cat stalwart Col Hutchinson, this is an entertaining and historically enlightening description not only of the club's development but also of the City of Geelong and early Victoria.

Contributing writers include Roy Hay, Jim Main, Michael Lovett, John Harms and Bruce Eva. An acknowledged Geelong "tragic", Harms' description of his youth as a Geelong supporter and of the integral part of the club in community life will resonate with supporters of all sides.

The contentious issue of Tom Wills' influence on the beginnings of the game are analysed by several authors. In his carefully researched chapter on this subject, Roy Hay examines the foundation of the club in the context of the time – the evolution of the rules, changes in the scoring, umpiring, the shape of grounds and player movements between clubs.

The seven Grand Final victories are proudly described, including the 1937 battle with the Magpies which many, including Collingwood supporters, say was the "greatest game of all".

The editor, John Murray, is to be congratulated on this production.

QUENTIN MILLER AND GILLIAN HIBBINS



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The views expressed are those of the editors and authors, and not those of the Melbourne Cricket Club.

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