

# *The Captains' Dinner*

*28 January, 1988.*



*Ken Archer*

*The Primary Club of Australia*

## *The Captains' Dinner*

*Front Cover:* A panoramic view of Sydney Cricket Ground during the New South Wales versus England match in 1901-02.

– New South Wales Government Printer.

**O**n 28 January 1988, on the eve of the Bi-Centenary Test match at Sydney Cricket Ground, the Primary Club of Australia stages a dinner at Sydney's Regent Hotel for all living captains of England v. Australia Tests played at the S.C.G. The club is particularly

grateful for the attendance of the English captains at this dinner as it involved many hours of travel across the world. The Primary Club also wishes to sincerely thank the following people and organisations for making this souvenir programme of an historic occasion possible:

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*Jack Pollard*, leading Australian cricket writer, for preparing the text and photographs for the programme.

*Basil Sellers*, for a very generous donation which will ensure that all the proceeds from the dinner will go to our charities' programme.

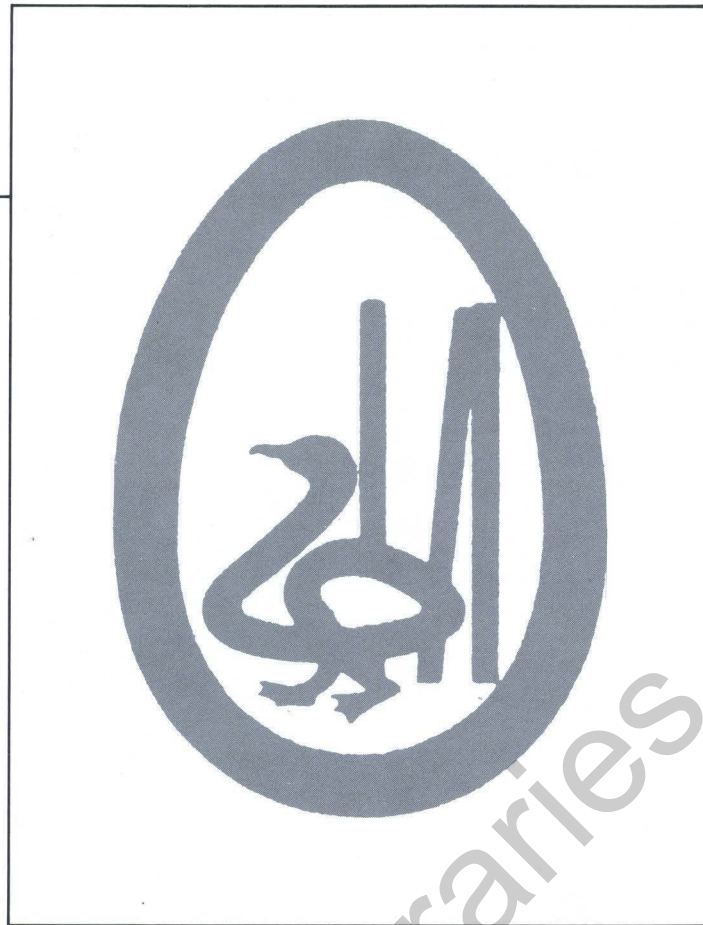
*Qantas Airways Ltd.* and *Australian Airlines* for helping to bring guests of the club to Sydney for the dinner.

*Peter Horwitz and staff* of Horwitz Grahame Pty Ltd for their advice on the printing of the programme, and *Cathy Nagel* for design and pre-print production.

*Devine Erby Mazlin Pty. Ltd.* for co-ordinating the production. The photographs in the programme are from the Jack Pollard Collection or were generously supplied by Ken Kelly in Birmingham.

*Southern Pacific Hotel Corp. Ltd.* for assistance with accommodation for our guests.

Limited Edition Number 0643



## *The Primary Club of Australia*

### **The Aims and Objectives**

The aim of the club and its 2000 members is to raise funds by membership subscription, direct donations, staging of special functions, and the use of the club's Lemon Tree cricket ground at Dooralong, 18 kilometres north-west of Wyong. These funds in turn are to be made available to other registered charities caring for the disabled to provide rehabilitation and sporting and recreational facilities.

Funds raised by the Primary Club are provided to other charities only after a thorough assessment of each specific application for assistance. The applications must fall within the club's charter and must represent efficient use of the funds.

A love of cricket is not a prerequisite for membership of the Primary Club, but it helps, and all those who have at some time achieved a golden duck are particularly encouraged to join. The main condition of membership is that you should be concerned with the welfare of disabled

people. The Primary Club is a registered charity (Registration No. CC 22228), and all donations to the club are tax deductible.

### **The History of the Club**

The idea of forming the Club resulted from an association Peter Howarth had with a similar club in England. Known as the "Primary Club", it was formed by members of the Beckenham Cricket Club in Kent and to qualify for membership one had to be unsuccessful in surviving the first ball one faced. Such a distinguished effort, often referred to as a "golden duck", is known in England as a "primary". The English Primary Club's objective was to raise funds to help blind children play sport.

The inaugural meeting of the Primary Club of Australia was held in February 1974. A committee of eight was appointed and Jonathon Erby, a former captain of Sydney University Cricket Club, was elected president. An invitation was



*Above: The Hydrotherapy Pool built at Royal North Shore Hospital, largely because of the \$90,000 provided by the Primary Club.*

extended to the then Governor of New South Wales, Sir Roden Cutler, VC, KCMG, KCVO, CBE, to accept appointment as the club's "Twelfth Man" (Patron). Sir Roden accepted this in his private capacity and has been a keen supporter of the club ever since.

## Facilities

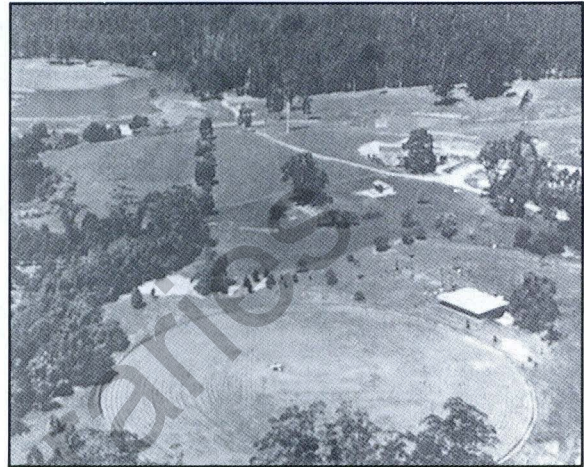
A picturesque cricket ground with a first-class pitch in the Dooralong Valley, an hour's drive from Sydney, is in regular use by Primary Club members. A club house and other facilities have been built, along with amenities for children. The club's annual match at Dooralong, in which cricketers from both the State and Australian teams often appear, usually attracts more than 3000 people, many of them disabled children taken to the ground for a picnic in specially hired buses.

Profits from the ground resulting from club matches and others arranged by companies hiring the ground are increasing annually. More importantly, the Dooralong ground and facilities are designed for the use and enjoyment of handicapped persons and their families.

## Membership

All sports fans, women as well as men, are invited to join the club and assist in fund-raising

*Below: Lemon Tree Oval and surrounds at Dooralong near Wyong, New South Wales, the home of the Primary Club.*



for the disabled. Even cricketers who survived every first ball they ever faced are welcome, though they may face fines on the first day of a Test match if they are spotted in the crowd without their Primary Club tie, cuff links or badge. All members become liable for a donation to club funds when a member of the Australian Test team makes a duck.

Thanks to many dedicated voluntary workers and the donation of logistic support services, the Club operates on extremely low overheads and thus maximum utilisation of funds raised is achieved.

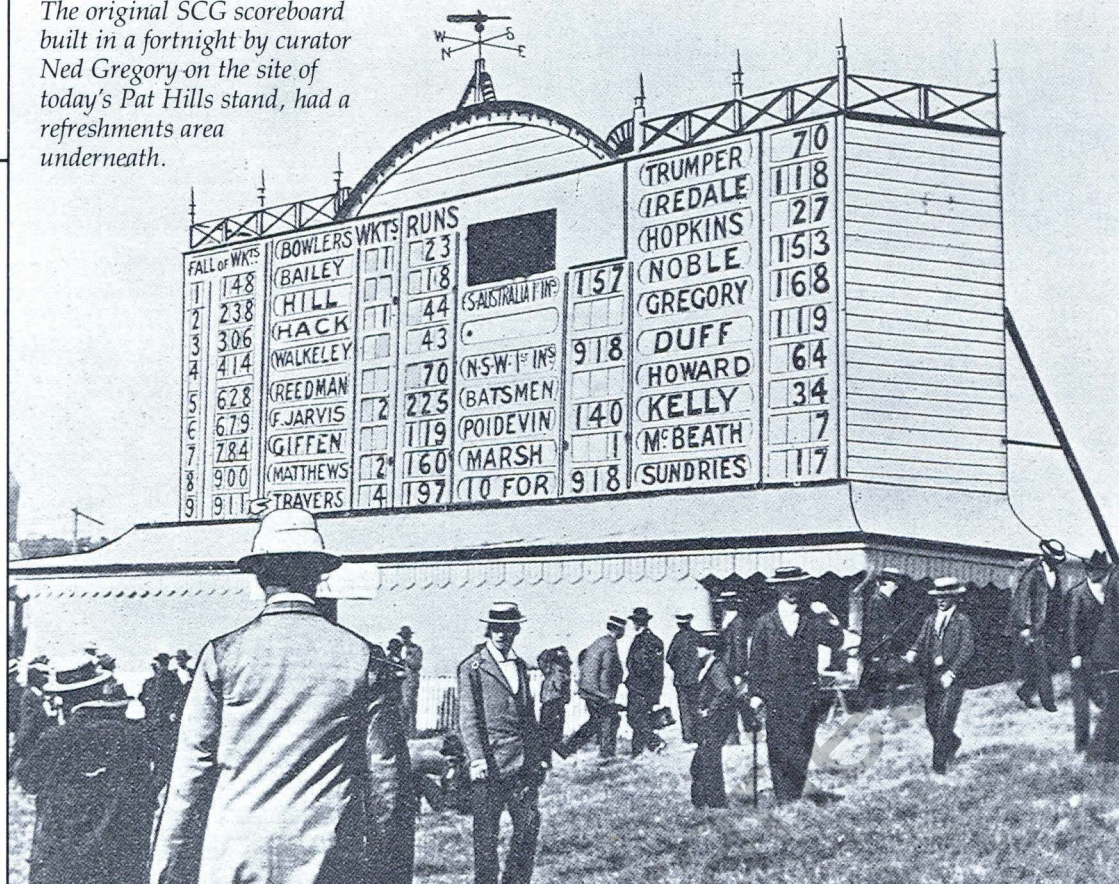
## Golden Duck Donors

In 1986 the club introduced a scheme for "Golden Duck" donors which recognises companies, businesses and individuals who pledge \$1,000 or more in any year.

Persons wishing to join the club or make a donation should contact the Secretary, Primary Club of Australia, 1st Floor, St. James Centre, 111 Elizabeth Street, Sydney 2000. Telephone (02) 233 4298.



The original SCG scoreboard built in a fortnight by curator Ned Gregory on the site of today's Pat Hills stand, had a refreshments area underneath.



## A Stage For Heroics

The Sydney Cricket Ground was originally used as a rifle range by troops garrisoned at Victoria Barracks. The ground was considered to be too far out from the centre of Sydney to attract crowds that had initially watched cricket in Sydney's Hyde Park and on the Domain.

A dramatic change occurred, however, when the swampland on what became Moore Park was filled in and it became possible to walk across the park to the ground. No record of the first match on the SCG survives but Philip Derriman, in his book on the ground, suggested that it was probably played in 1853 between teams from the Garrison Club, comprising soldiers from the barracks, and the Royal Victoria Club. Batting first, the Garrison team made only 67 runs in their first innings and 56 in the second. The Royal Victorians scored 106 in their first innings and appeared to have the match won when they needed only 18 to win in their second knock. But they were dismissed for only 16, with the last batsman run out trying for the

run that would have tied the scores.

After friction with the owners of the Albert Ground in the heart of Redfern, where the early inter-Colonial matches gained in popularity, the New South Wales Cricket Association started to look for an alternative ground and their executive settled on the Garrison Ground. Much to the chagrin of Colonel Richardson, the last military custodian of the ground, the NSWCA eventually won control of the ground, helped by Richardson's absence fighting in the Sudan.

The NSWCA took over the ground, renamed it the Association Ground, and opened it for important matches in 1878 with the match between Victoria and New South Wales. Richard Driver, one of those who helped the NSWCA win control of the ground, had the road leading up to the Moore Park entrance named after him.

Test cricket began at the ground from 17 to 21 February 1882, when Australia played England in the sixth of all Test matches. Australia won by five wickets, thanks to some splendid bowling by Victorian "Joey" Palmer, who took 7

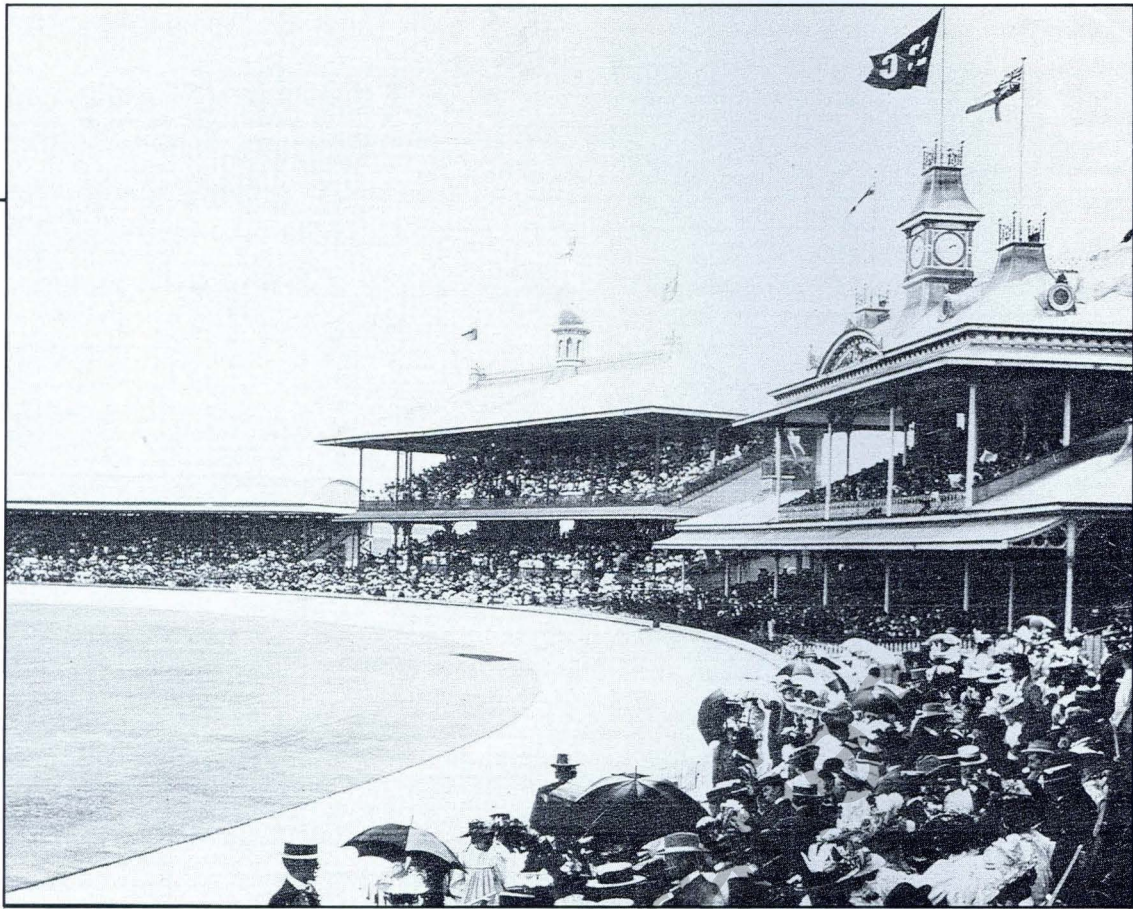


## Australia versus England at Sydney Cricket Ground

Only four of the 47 Tests between Australia and England at Sydney Cricket Ground have failed to produce a result. Australia has won 23, England 20, and four have been drawn. Here is a summary of these matches:

Season	Captains			Scores				Result
	Australia	England	Toss	Australia		England		
1881-82	W.L. Murdoch	A. Shaw	Eng	197	5-169	133*	232	Aus by 5 wkts
1881-82	W.L. Murdoch	A. Shaw	Eng	260	4-66	188*	134	Aus by 6 wkts
1882-83	W.L. Murdoch	I. Bligh	Eng	218	83	274*	123	Eng by 69 runs
1882-83	W.L. Murdoch	I. Bligh	Eng	262	6-199	263*	197	Aus by 4 wkts
1884-85	H.H. Massie	A. Shrewsbury	Aus	181*	165	133	207	Aus by 6 runs
1884-85	J.M. Blackham	A. Shrewsbury	Eng	309	2-38	269*	77	Aus by 8 wkts
1886-87	P.S. McDonnell	A. Shrewsbury	Aus	119	97	45	184*	Eng by 13 runs
1886-87	P.S. McDonnell	A. Shrewsbury	Eng	84	150	151	154*	Eng by 71 runs
1887-88	P.S. McDonnell	W.W. Read	Aus	42	82	113	137*	Eng by 126 runs
1891-92	J.M. Blackham	W.G. Grace	Aus	145*	391	307	157	Aus by 72 runs
1894-95	J.M. Blackham	A.E. Stoddart	Aus	586*	166	325	437	Eng by 10 runs
1894-95	G. Giffen	A.E. Stoddart	Eng	284*	-	65	72	Aus by inn, 147 runs
1897-98	G.H.S. Trott	A.C. MacLaren	Eng	237	408	551*	1-96	Eng by 9 wkts
1897-98	G.H.S. Trott	A.C. MacLaren	Aus	239	4-276	335*	178	Aus by 6 wkts
1901-02	J. Darling	A.C. MacLaren	Eng	168	172	464*	-	Eng by inn, 124 runs
1901-02	H. Trumble	A.C. MacLaren	Eng	299	3-121	317*	99	Aus by 7 wkts
1903-04	M.A. Noble	P.F. Warner	Aus	285*	485	577	5-194	Eng by 5 wkts
1903-04	M.A. Noble	P.F. Warner	Eng	131	171	249*	210	Eng by 157 runs
1907-08	M.A. Noble	F.L. Fane	Eng	300	8-257	273*	300	Aus by 2 wkts
1907-08	M.A. Noble	A.O. Jones	Eng	137*	422	281	229	Aus by 49 runs
1911-12	C. Hill	J.W.H.T. Douglas	Aus	447*	308	318	219	Aus by 146 runs
1911-12	C. Hill	J.W.H.T. Douglas	Eng	176	292	324*	214	Eng by 70 runs
1920-21	W.W. Armstrong	J.W.H.T. Douglas	Aus	267*	581	190	281	Aus by 377 runs
1920-21	W.A. Armstrong	J.W.H.T. Douglas	Eng	392	1-93	204*	280	Aus by 9 wkts
1924-25	H.L. Collins	A.E.R. Gilligan	Aus	450*	452	298	411	Aus by 193 runs
1924-25	H.L. Collins	A.E.R. Gilligan	Aus	295*	325	167	146	Aus by 307 runs
1928-29	J. Ryder	A.P.F. Chapman	Aus	253*	397	636	2-16	Eng by 8 wkts
1932-33	W.M. Woodfull	D.R. Jardine	Aus	360*	164	524	0-1	Eng by 10 wkts
1932-33	W.M. Woodfull	D.R. Jardine	Aus	435*	182	454	2-168	Eng by 8 wkts
1936-37	D.G. Bradman	G.O.B. Allen	Eng	9-80	324	6-426*	dec -	Eng by inns, 22 runs
1946-47	D.G. Bradman	W.R. Hammond	Eng	8-659	dec	255*	371	Aus by inn, 33 runs
1946-47	D.G. Bradman	N.W.D. Yardley	Eng	253	5-214	280*	186	Aus by 4 wkts
1950-51	A.L. Hassett	F.R. Brown	Eng	426	-	290*	123	Aus by inn, 13 runs
1954-55	A.R. Morris	L. Hutton	Aus	228	184	154*	296	Eng by 38 runs
1954-55	I.W. Johnson	L. Hutton	Aus	221	6-118	7-371*	dec -	Drawn
1958-59	R. Benaud	P.B.H. May	Eng	357	2-54	219*	7-287 dec	Drawn
1962-63	R. Benaud	E.R. Dexter	Eng	319	2-67	279*	104	Aus by 8 wkts
1962-63	R. Benaud	E.R. Dexter	Eng	349	4-152	321	8-268 dec	Drawn
1965-66	B.C. Booth	M.J.K. Smith	Eng	221	174	488*	-	Eng by inn, 93 runs
1970-71	W.M. Lawry	R. Illingworth	Eng	236	116	332*	5-319 dec	Eng by 299 runs
1970-71	I.M. Chappell	R. Illingworth	Aus	264	160	184*	302	Eng by 62 runs
1974-75	I.M. Chappell	J.W. Edrich	Aus	405*	4-289	295	228	Aus by 171 runs
1978-79	G.N. Yallop	J.M. Brearley	Eng	294	111	152*	346	Eng by 93 runs
1978-79	G.N. Yallop	J.M. Brearley	Aus	198*	143	308	1-35	Eng by 9 wkts
1979-80	G.S. Chappell	J.M. Brearley	Aus	145	4-219	123*	237	Aus by 6 wkts
1982-83	G.S. Chappell	R.G.D. Willis	Aus	314*	382	237	7-314	Drawn
1986-87	A.R. Border	M.W. Gatting	Aus	343*	251	275	264	Aus by 55 runs

\*Denotes team batting first



*Above:* The SCG when it was known as the Association Ground, with the bicycle track running round inside the fence. The Members' pavilion was built in 1886 and extended in 1896. The Ladies Stand was opened in 1896, the Sheridan Stand in 1908. *Below:* A view of the SCG during the first night game, with the Sheridan Stand, now demolished, in the centre.





*Sir George Oswald Browning ("Gubby")*

## *Allen, 1902 –*

**A** highly-principled Sydney-born fast bowler who captained England five times against the country of his birth. He won the respect of all cricket-lovers on his first tour of Australia in 1932–33 when he refused to bowl to Jardine's Bodyline field. On the following tour he led England to victory in the first two Tests of the 1936–37 tour, only to see Australia take an exciting rubber 3–2 by winning the last three Tests.

Allen was born in the Sydney suburb of Bellevue Hill, the nephew of R.C. Allen who played for Australia in 1886–87 against Shrewsbury's touring England team. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge where he developed a fast bowler's classical side-on action. He was an exciting bowler at his peak, running fast into the crease and letting the ball go in the delivery-stride like a spring uncoiling. He had a long career with Middlesex after he came down from Cambridge and in the decade preceding World War II was regarded as one of the world's best allrounders.

Allen scored 11 first-class centuries in compiling 9,222 runs at 28.63. He was a top-class fieldsman close to the pitch and held 131 catches. He took 2788 wickets at 22.23. In 25 Tests he took 81 wickets at 29.37, made 20 catches, and scored 750 runs with one century. He made his highest Test score, 122 for England against New Zealand at Lord's in 1931, when he was involved in a world record partnership for the eighth wicket of 246 with Les Ames.

Allen has lived most of his life in a house within a six-hit of Lord's and has served as president of the MCC, chairman of England's selectors. He has been one of the most influential figures in the administration of English cricket this century, a man with a warmth of personality and a belief in cricket's virtues that has won him a wide circle of friends in Australia.



*Previous Page: "Gubby" Allen presenting the ICC trophy to Zimbabwe captain Duncan Fletcher. Above: Allen in his delivery stride at the peak of his powers during his days as England's Test captain.*



*Sir Donald George*

## *Bradman, A.C., 1908 –*

**T**he most successful batsman in the history of cricket who scored a century at a rate slightly better than every third time he batted. As a batsman, he scored 117 centuries, attracting crowds that helped officials build new stands and improve Australia's major grounds. As a selector and administrator he exercised a unique influence on the conduct of the game.

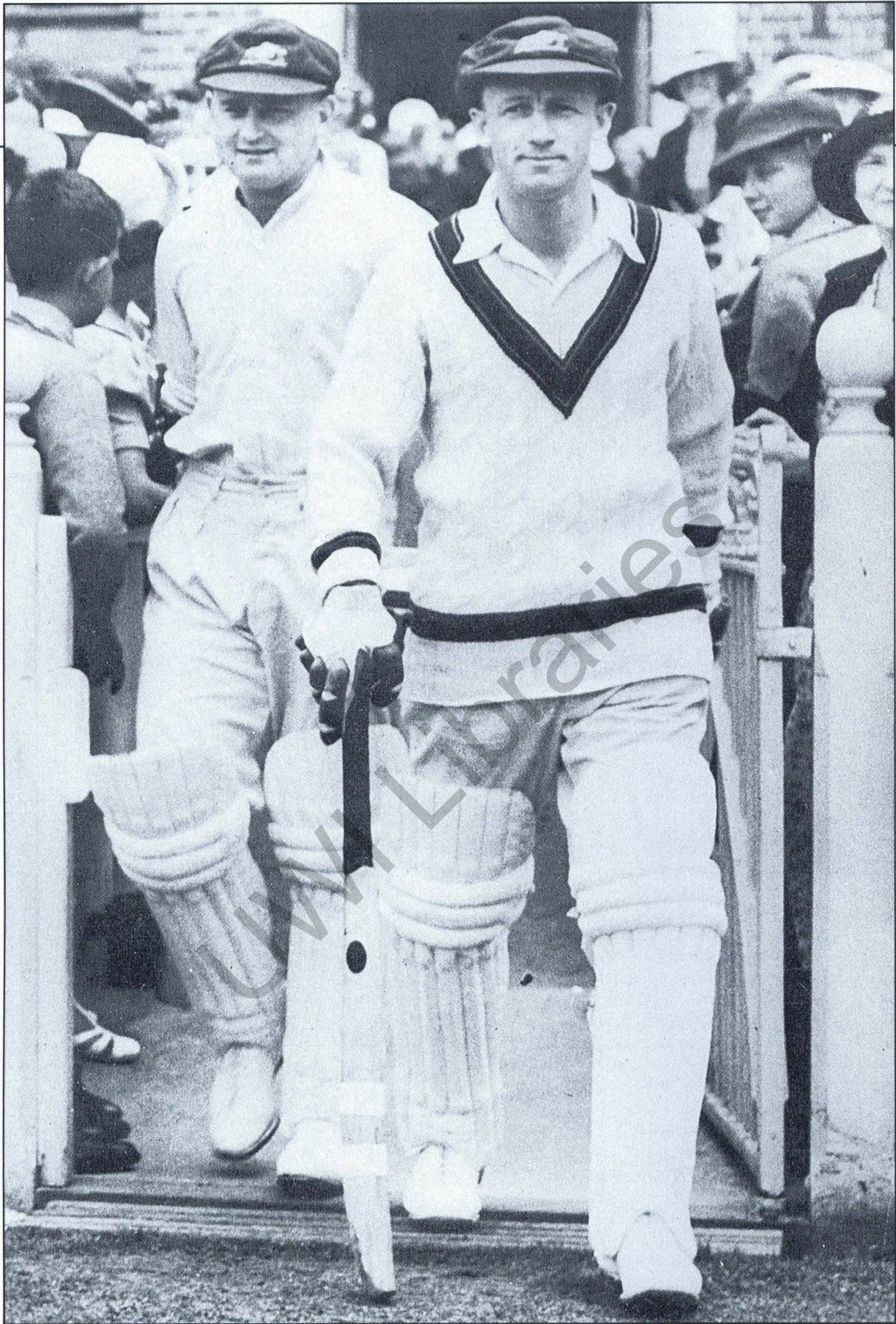
Bradman was born at Cootamundra, in the house of the local midwife, Eliza Ellen Scholtz, when his family lived at Yeo Yeo. His father, George, who was born on the borders of Suffolk and Cambridgeshire, worked as a farm labourer. Donald Bradman grew up in Bowral where his father then worked as a carpenter. When the concrete cycling track was laid around Sydney Cricket Ground George Bradman helped do the formwork before the concrete was poured.

Donald Bradman made his first-class debut for New South Wales in 1927–28 after scoring prodigiously in country cricket. He batted at No. 7 on his first-class debut in Adelaide and scored 118.

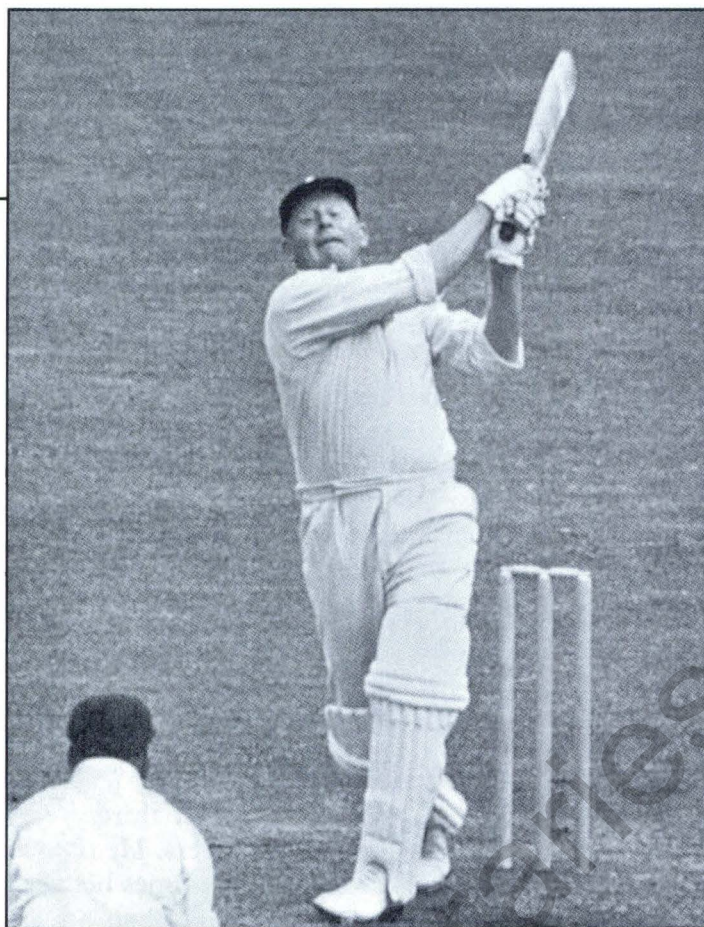
Over the next 30 years he dominated Australian cricket, achieving a position in the game which probably only the great Englishman W.G. Grace has matched. The famous English statistician B.J. Wakely, a County court judge, calculated that 74 of Bradman's centuries were chanceless and another 20 of his innings were chanceless up to 100. Wakely said Bradman threw his hand away 46 times.

Bradman still holds the world's record for the highest innings on a grass pitch, 452 not out against Queensland in January 1930. Strangely, some critics doubted he would succeed in England. He answered them with some magnificent knocks in England, including 334 in the Leeds Test in 1930 and 244 at The Oval in 1934 when he put on 451 with Ponsford.

Bradman captained Australia in 24 of his 52 Tests and top scored in 19 of them, England won the first two Tests in which he led Australia but he finished with 15 wins, three losses and six draws as captain. He never lost a rubber.



*Previous Page:* A typically aggressive Bradman shot showing him well down the pitch to execute an off-drive in the 1930s. *Above:* Bradman and his brilliant team-mate Stan McCabe going out to bat against England in 1936–37.



*Frederick Richard ("Freddie")*  
**Brown**, MBE, 1910 –

**A** zestful, red-faced Toby jug of a man whose bowling, batting or fielding could change the balance of a cricket match. His career as a player fell into two parts, the first before World War II when he played for Cambridge University, and Surrey and won a place in the England side that toured Australia under Jardine in 1932–33; the second when he revived Northamptonshire cricket with such striking affect he was invited to captain the MCC side to Australia in 1950–51 at the age of 40.

Brown was born at Lima in Peru and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He made his first-class debut for the University in 1930 and played 106 matches for Surrey between 1931 and 1948. He batted right-handed in a vigorous style that featured spectacular straight-driving, bowled slow leg-spinners and googlies or medium-pace cutters. He made his highest score, 212, for Surrey against Middlesex at The Oval in 1932, and had his best bowling figures, 8 for 34, for Surrey against Somerset in 1939. He scored more than 1000 runs in an English season

four times and three times took more than 100 wickets in a season.

He was captured at Tobruk in World War II and spent some years in a prison camp. After the war he proved a dynamic captain for Northants, insisting on a high standard of fielding and a vigorous approach to every match. With England struggling to find an amateur captain to replace Norman Yardley, Brown achieved one of cricket's most remarkable comebacks when he was appointed to take the England side to Australia. Australia won the series 4–1 but Brown so inspired his players the series could easily have ended in England's favour.

After his retirement as a player he served as president of MCC, chairman of the National Cricket Association, and president of the English Schools' Cricket Council. His first-class career spanned a remarkable 29 years, and brought 13,275 runs with 22 centuries, and 1,219 wickets at 26.18. He played in 22 Tests, topscore 79 in Sydney.



*Arthur Lindsay*

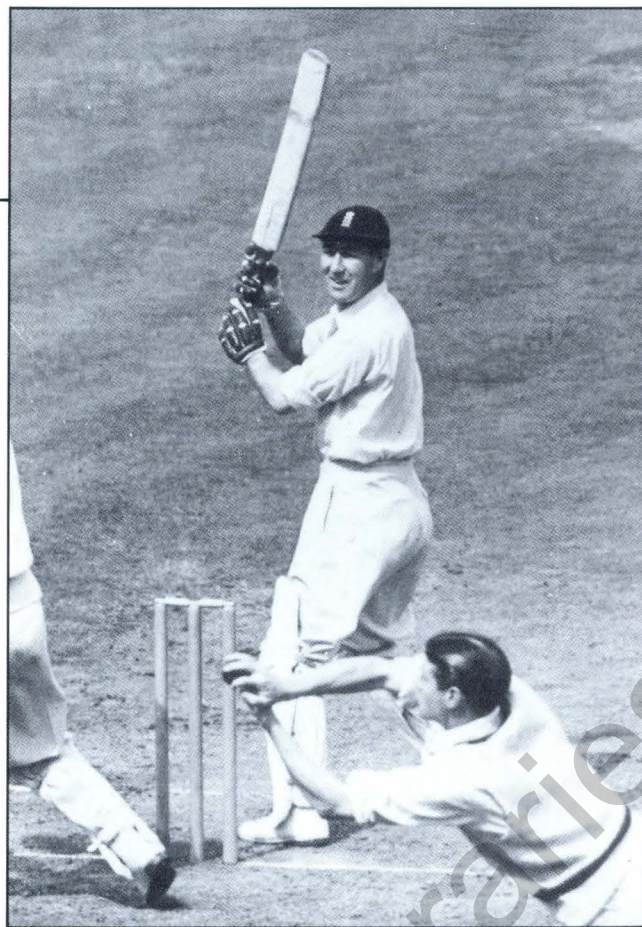
## *Hassett, MBE, 1913 –*

**A** cunning, fun-loving master cricketer who captained Australia 24 times for 14 wins, four losses, and six draws. He remains one of the most under-estimated of all Australian captains, for few players have done as much to boost Australia's reputation for good sportsmanship. Fewer still have made as many friends as has Hassett, who at 5 ft 6 in and 10st 4lb was one of the smallest Test cricketers.

He was born in Geelong and learned to play in the backyard of the family home with his five elder brothers, further developing his skills in a brilliant career at Geelong College. He played grade cricket in the school holidays for South Melbourne, where he was coached by Hughie Carroll, former Victorian batsman. Following Carroll's advice, Lindsay made 59 first-class centuries, which when he retired had only been surpassed by Don Bradman among Australian batsmen.

He made his first tour of England in 1938 when he played a vital role in winning the Leeds Test that enabled Australia to hold the Ashes.

His leadership qualities blossomed during his Army service and he helped re-establish first-class cricket in England, India and all the Australian States through his captaincy of the Services XI after World War II ended. He took over the Australian captaincy when Bradman retired following the 1948 English tour. In 43 Tests, he made 10 centuries in his 3,073 runs at 46.56, and won a place among the greatest of Australian outfielders. Most of all he will be remembered as an impish prankster, sparkling after-dinner speaker, and an unrivalled deflator of the pompous.



*Norman Walter Dransfield*

## *Yardley, 1915 –*

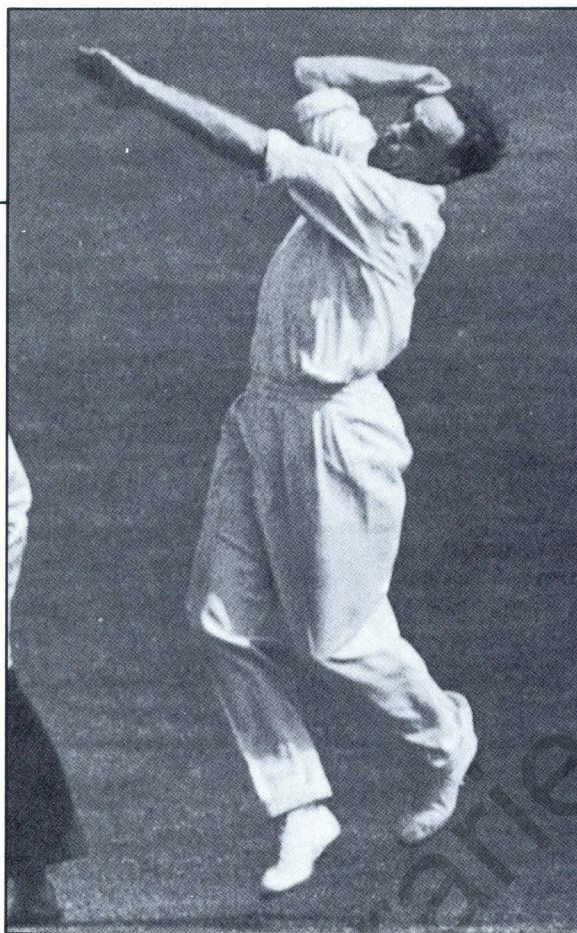
**A** calm, thoughtful cricketer who captained England in 14 of his 20 Tests and gave his country great service at a time when her cricket strength was low. He was a right-hand batsman with strong on-side strokes, a medium-pace right-arm bowler of impeccable length and direction, and a versatile fieldsman.

Yardley was born at Barnsley, Yorkshire, and educated at St. Peter's College, York, and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he won Blues for cricket, hockey, and Rugby fives. He was also five times North of England squash champion. He played cricket 45 times for Cambridge University and captained the side in 1938. He had 302 matches in all for Yorkshire and captained the country from 1948 to 1955.

There was no flamboyance about Yardley's cricket; he was all direct method, relying on the old-fashioned virtues in all he did. He made four overseas tours with MCC sides and a fifth to India with Lord Tennyson's XI in 1937–38. In Australia in 1946–47 he averaged 31.50 with the bat and headed England's Test

bowling averages with ten wickets at 37.20, dismissing Bradman three times in succession. He made his highest Test score, 99, against South Africa at Trent Bridge in 1947, and his highest first-class score, 183 not out, for Yorkshire against Hampshire in 1951. He exceeded 1000 runs in an English season eight times, took 279 wickets in all at 30.48, and held 320 catches.

After he retired Yardley served as chairman of England's selectors and later became a respected broadcaster on cricket, commentaries noted for their good humour, charitable appraisal of players' performances, and his vast knowledge of the game's tactics.



*Ian William*

## *Johnson, MBE, 1918 –*

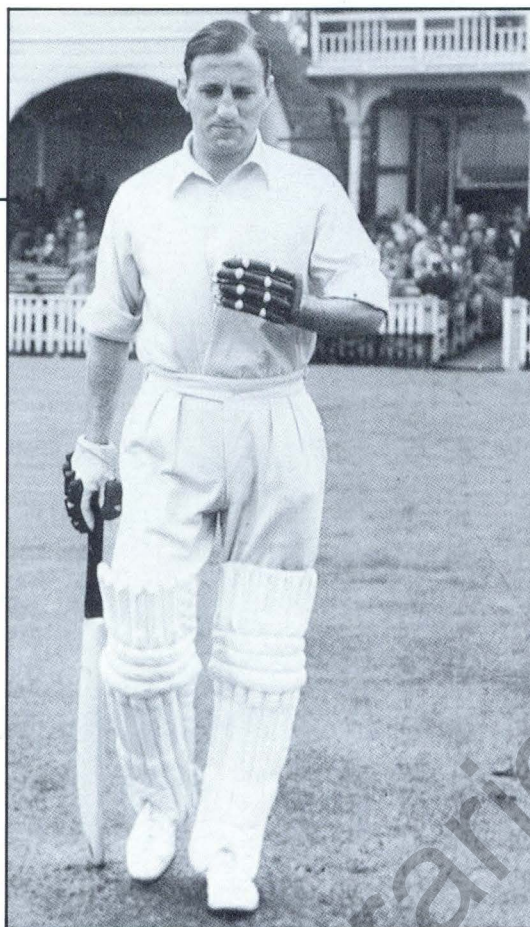
**A** crafty, skilful allrounder who captained Australia in 17 of his 45 Tests, despite a six year absence while serving with the RAAF in World War II. He was one of the few Australians to succeed with off-spin at Test level and certainly the slowest off-spinner to take 100 Test wickets. He preferred to bowl on hard pitches with a cross-wind which he could exploit to achieve drift and a subtle change of pace. He was a pugnacious right-hand batsman, with a highest Test score of 77 against England at Sydney in 1950–51 and a topscore of 132 not out for Victoria against Queensland in 1948–49. He was also a brilliant slips field with 138 first-class catches to his credit, 30 of them in Tests.

Johnson was the son of Victorian batsman Bill Johnson, who had a long period as an Australian selector. He married the daughter of Dr. Roy Park, who played for Australia in 1919–20 against England. Ian was educated at Melbourne's Wesley College and made his debut for Victoria in 1935. Over the next 22 years he took 270 wickets for his State at 24.29 and took

five wickets or more in an innings 14 times.

Johnson did not get a bowl in his first Test at Brisbane in 1945–46 when England were caught on a wet wicket. But in the next Test at Sydney conditions were ideal for him and he took 6 for 42 off 30.1 overs. This clinched his place in the Australian side but at a time when Bradman could call for a new ball after 55 overs his opportunities were restricted.

He toured England in 1948 and South Africa in 1949–50 but was omitted from the 1953 English tour. Following Hassett's retirement he made a fine return to big cricket when he was appointed captain of the first Australian side to tour the West Indies in 1954–55. He appeared past his best as Australian captain in England in 1956, as did several of the side that was asked to play on dusty pitches ideal for Laker and Lock.



*Sir Leonard*  
**Hutton, 1916 –**

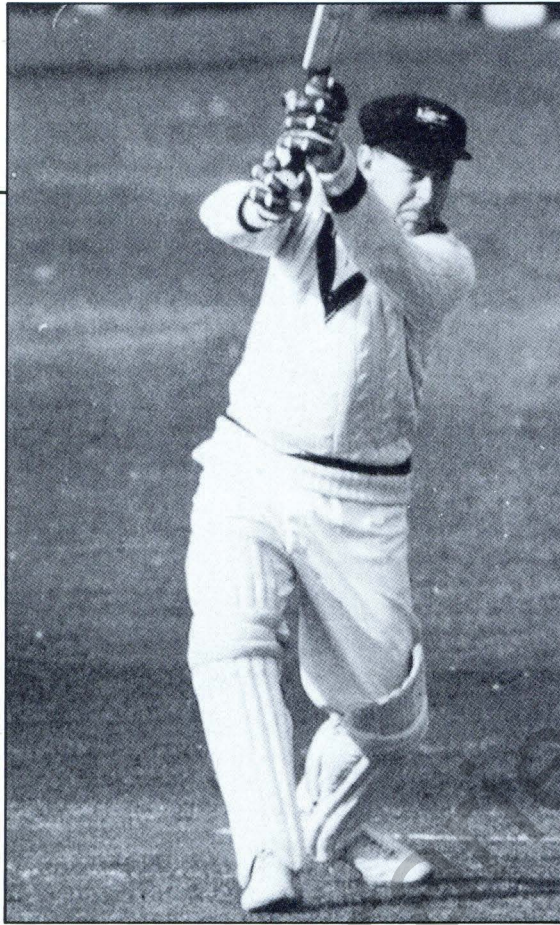
**T**he first professional to be appointed regularly as captain of England. His appointment in 1952 ended the tradition of amateurs captaining England which had been followed since the introduction of international cricket in 1877. Hutton held the job for 23 Tests and did not lose a rubber. He was rewarded with a knighthood, the second granted to a professional cricketer after Jack Hobbs.

Hutton was born into the Moravian community in Pudsey, a religious group who originally migrated to Yorkshire from Czechoslovakia. Len's wife, Lady Dorothy Hutton, blames his ancestry for his gloomy outlook on life, for the Moravians were a dour, suspicious lot who looked for setbacks even when things were going well. Hutton was educated at Pudsey St. Lawrence, where he came under the influence of the great Yorkshire opener Herbert Sutcliffe.

He made his debut for Yorkshire in 1934 and went on to play 341 matches for the County. He played for England 79 times, the first in 1937

when he was still bowling leg-breaks. He took 6.76 for Yorkshire against Leicestershire that season, his career best bowling figures. He made a sensational impact as a batsman in only his third Test when he scored 364 against Australia at The Oval. This was the highest score in Test cricket to that time, surpassing Bradman's 334 at Leeds in 1930. This innings lasted 797 minutes, the longest in Test cricket until Hanif Mohammed batted 970 minutes for 499 in 1957–58.

Hutton toured Australia three times, in 1946–47, 1950–51, and 1954–55, and also toured South Africa twice, the West Indies twice, and New Zealand twice. He played 79 Tests in all, scoring 6,971 runs at 56.67 with 19 centuries. In a 26-year career in first-class cricket, he made 40,140 runs at 55.51, including 129 centuries, a remarkable feat for a player whose left arm was permanently shorter and weaker following a wartime gymnasium accident. His wrist injury often is blamed for his insistence in always playing within his crease, but the truth is he had adopted this style long before his accident.



*Arthur Robert*  
**Morris,** MBE, 1922 –

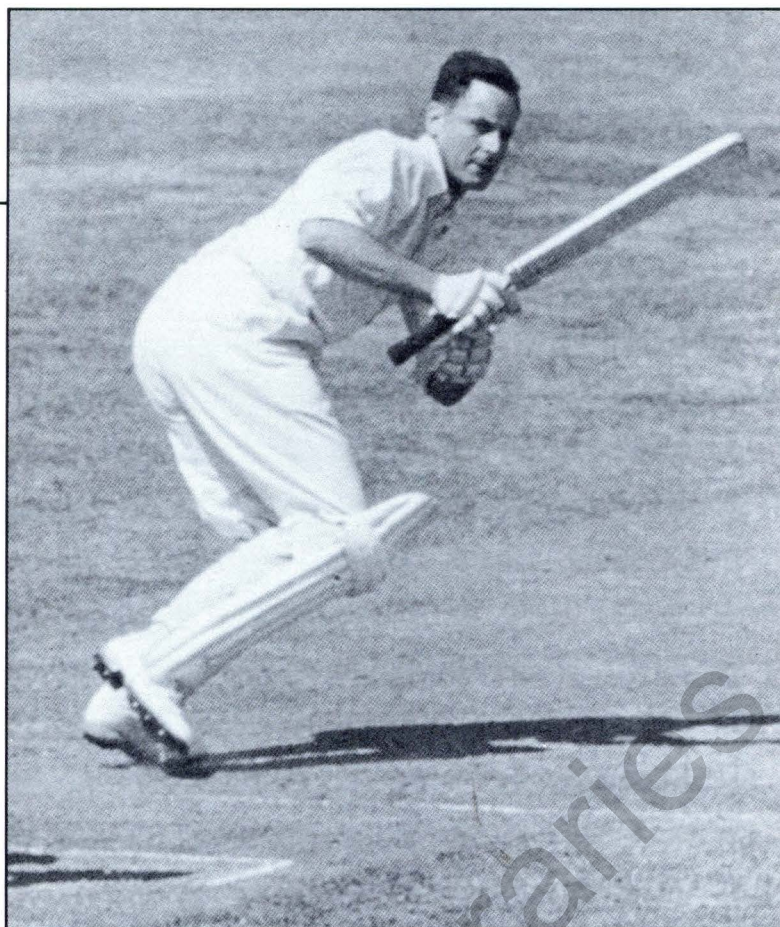
One of Australia's greatest left-handed batsman, who scored 12,614 first-class runs with 46 centuries, 12 of them in Tests, despite the loss of almost six years at the peak of his career because of Army service in New Guinea. He was one of the last Australians to get out of his jungle greens, a self-effacing, quietly-mannered man who never bucked authority.

Morris was born at Bondi, but started his cricket at Dungog, in northern New South Wales, where his schoolmaster father was stationed. His father taught him the rudiments of cricket and was surprised at how quickly Arthur developed as a left-arm wrist-spinner. He was Newcastle High School's No. 1 spinner at 13, and when his family moved to Sydney he had three years in Canterbury High School's First XI and First XV. He was undecided whether he could concentrate on a career in cricket or Rugby when he joined the St. George club, where he came under the guidance of Bill O'Reilly.

St. George officials noted his rapid

improvement with the bat and moved him quickly up the order. From going in last, he became an opener and at 16 scored a first grade century against Sydney University. At 19 he was chosen in the New South Wales team and achieved world-wide publicity by scoring a century in each innings, 148 and 111. More eventful was his first encounter with Keith Miller, who chose to bowl an entire over of bouncers at him. Morris hit him for four successive fours and a three, and the over yielded 24 runs, the costliest Miller ever bowled.

After Morris and Miller's success in the series against Hammond's side in 1946–47, followed by their outstanding efforts in England in 1948, cricket buffs began to argue over whether Morris or Miller should be captain when Lindsay Hassett quit the job. The NSW selectors preferred Miller, the Australian selectors Morris. In both his Tests as captain Morris was thwarted by the opposition's outstanding cricket.



*Peter Barker Howard*

*May, CBE, 1929 –*

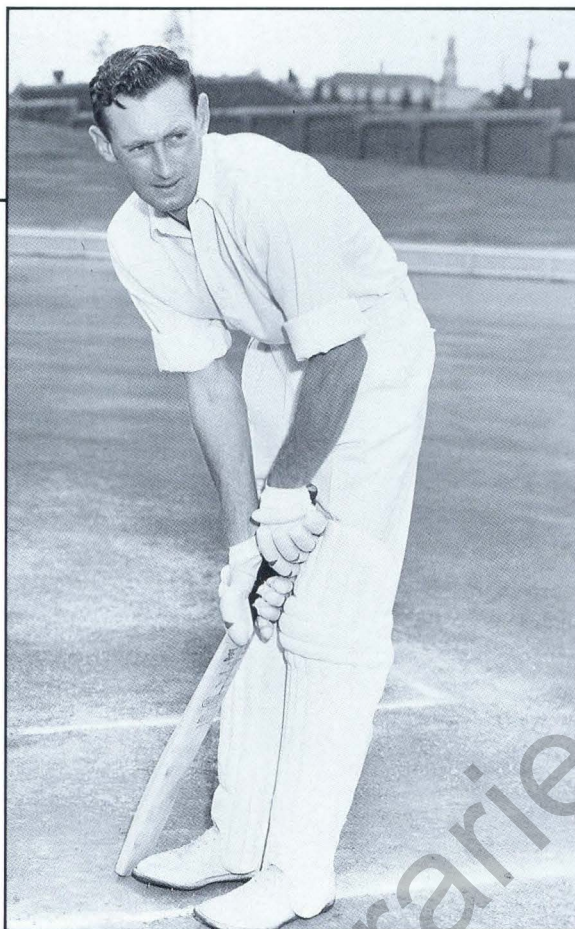
**A** brilliant right-hand batsman who captained England in 41 of his 66 Tests. He was one of the finest exponents of the drive in the history of cricket and made more than 1000 runs in an English season 11 times and five times exceeded 2000 runs. He also made more than 1000 runs on three overseas tours.

May was born at Reading, Berkshire, and educated at Charterhouse, where he was coached by former England Test star George Geary. He was already a prolific run-scorer when he went up to Cambridge in 1948 but his career was interrupted for a time by his National Service with the Royal Navy. After seven matches with Combined Services he made his debut for Surrey in 1950.

May's timing was so effortless he made batting look simple when he was in full flow. He was very straight in defence and was seldom ruffled under pressure. He made his debut for England in 1951 and was a permanent member of the side until business commitments forced his retirement in 1959–60, touring Australia and the

West Indies twice and South Africa once with MCC teams.

He was a major figure in England's defeat of Australia in 1953 at The Oval in the Test that saw England win the Ashes for the first time in 20 years. His 21 Tests against Australia included three centuries, but his highest Test score was in 1957, against the West Indies at Edgbaston, when he put on a world record 411 for the fourth wicket with Colin Cowdrey, May ending on 285 not out. Since his retirement he has given long service as an England selector.



*Brian Charles*

## **Booth, MBE, 1933 –**

**A** stylish right-handed batsman who captained Australia at Sydney Cricket Ground in 1965–66 when Bob Simpson had chickenpox. England defeated Australia in this match for the first time in 11 matches, their previous success dating back to 1962–63. Booth's hopes of leading Australia to victory virtually disappeared on the first day when Boycott and Barber put on 234 for the first wicket. Barber's 187 was his only Test century. Boycott made 84. Next day John Edrich completed his century with a six to put the match beyond Australia's reach. Australia made 221 and 174 in reply to England's 488, Booth winning a lot of friends by standing outside the England dressing-room to clap the England players from the field after their triumph.

Booth was born at Perthville, near Bathurst, where hockey was more popular among the locals than cricket. He moved to Sydney to join the St. George club and forced his way into the New South Wales team in 1954–55. He played hockey for Australia at the 1956

Olympic Games in Melbourne. In 1959–60, he went to New Zealand with the Australian cricket team, opening the tour with 105 against Auckland. He was a permanent member of the Australian side from 1961 to 1965 during which he toured England twice and visited India, Pakistan and the West Indies.

He seldom appeared to hit the ball hard but superb timing produced a steady flow of boundaries when he was in form. His 11,280 first-class runs were made at an average of 44.90 and included 26 centuries, five of them in Tests. He made 93 appearances in all for NSW, a record only surpassed by Doug Walters and Steve Rixon. He made his highest Test score for Australia, 169, against South Africa in 1963–64 at Brisbane.



*Michael John Knight*  
**Smith, OBE, 1933 –**

**A** modest, quietly-spoken right-hand batsman who always wore spectacles and captained England in five Tests against Australia in 1965–66, when England had a resounding win in Sydney by an innings and 93 runs. He was a prolific scorer in county cricket, with a career total of 39,832 runs at 41.84, including 69 centuries. In 50 Tests he made three centuries in his 2,278 runs at 31.63.

Smith was born at Broughton Astley in Leicestershire. At Oxford University he made 201 not out, 104 and 117 in successive seasons against Cambridge University. He captained Warwickshire from 1957 until 1967 and in six successive seasons scored more than 2000 runs, with 3,245 runs at 57.94 in 1959 his best.

He made his debut for England in 1958, touring Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, the West Indies, India and Pakistan. He was dismissed in the nineties three times in Tests, and had a highest Test score of 108 against the West Indies at Port-of-Spain in 1959–60. His team shared the rubber in Australia at one win each in

1965–66, after Bob Cowper's record innings of 307 gave Australia a draw in the Fifth Test when England appeared on top. Smith also played in one Rugby international for England against Wales at five-eighths. His glasses appeared no handicap to him in cricket for he pulled in 593 catches in first-class matches.



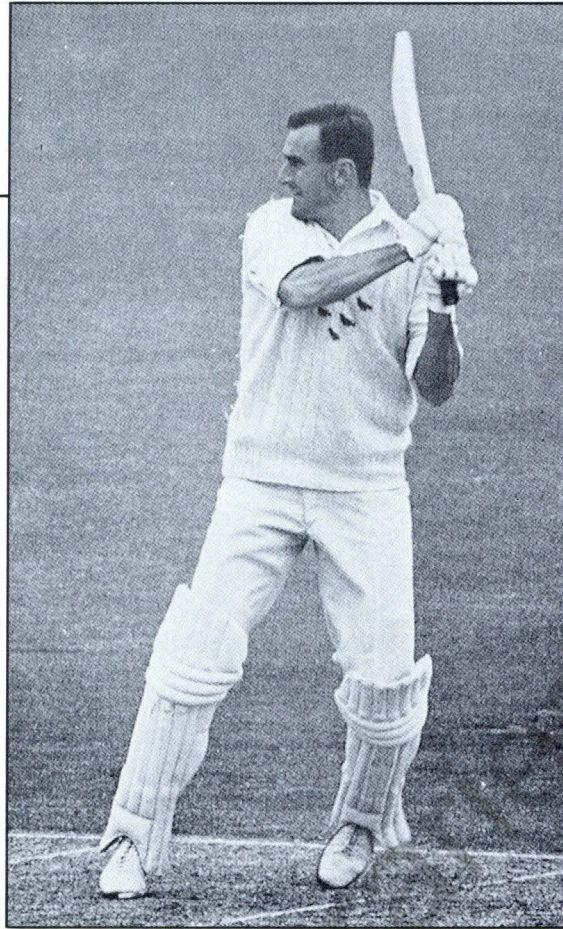
*Richard ("Richie")*  
**Benaud, OBE, 1930 –**

**A** right-hand middle order batsman of rare vigour, brilliant gully fieldsman and penetrative leg-spin bowler who ranks among the best-ever Australian captains. He was considered lucky to be given the Test captaincy when Neil Harvey was the side's senior player, but once in the job he brought great flair and intelligence to the task. Australia lost only four of the 27 Tests in which Benaud was captain, two to England, and one each to India and the West Indies, and in that time Australia had many thrilling victories.

Benaud was born in the outlying Sydney suburb of Penrith and learned cricket from his schoolmaster father Louis, a descendant of a family which migrated to Australia in a sailing ship from La Rochelle. Lou Benaud took all 20 wickets for 65 runs with leg-breakers for Penrith Waratahs against St. Marys in the 1922–23 season. Richie's younger brother John played three Tests for Australia.

Richie went to Parramatta High School and joined the NSW side in 1948–49 after early

success in grade cricket. He played his first Test in 1951–52 against the West Indies at 21. He made three tours of England, in 1953, 1956, and 1961 when he was captain. He was lucky that selectors persevered with him, despite early failures, but it was not until the 1957–58 series against South Africa that they were rewarded. In his 63 Tests he became the first player to score more than 2000 runs and take more than 200 wickets. His record of 248 Test wickets was not beaten until Dennis Lillee went ahead of him in 1980–81. Since his retirement he has become a noted broadcaster and commentator on the game and a successful Public Relations officer.



*Edward Ralph*  
***Dexter***, 1935 –

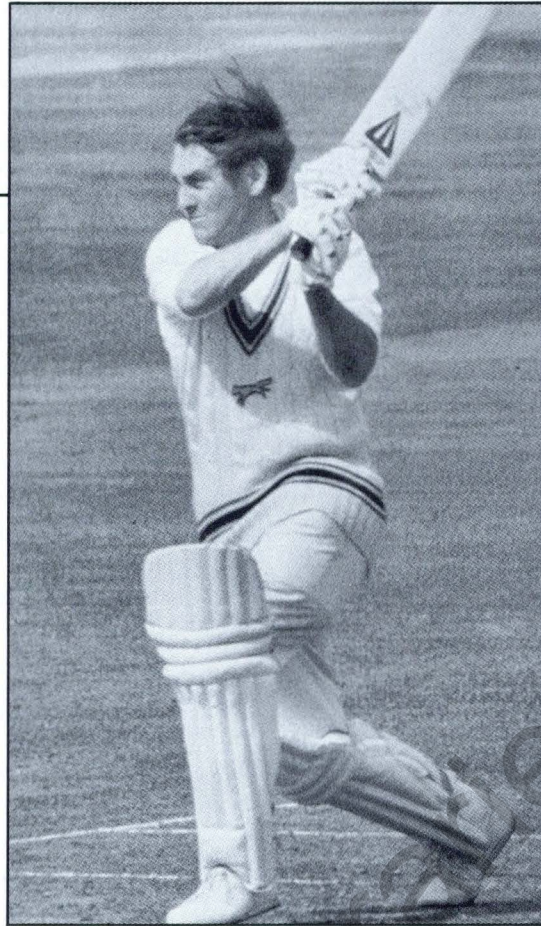
**A**n aggressive, aristocratic right-hand batsman who captained England in 30 of his 62 Test matches, bringing to the task handsome strokeplay and a memorable disdain for the opposition. There was an air of quality in all he did, from flying his own aeroplanes, skiing in the Austrian alps, modelling clothes, or launching an assault on Australian bowlers. He retired at the peak of his powers, when there appeared to be many years of big cricket ahead of him, leaving the game poorer for the loss of a player able to enthral spectators.

Dexter was born in Milan, Italy, and educated at Radley and Jesus College, Cambridge, where he won Blues from 1956 to 1958 and captained the University in 1958. He played 137 matches for Sussex between 1957 and 1968 and was captain from 1960 to 1965. He was always at his best chasing runs against the clock, driving with immense power off the front foot, hooking and cutting with precision. He was unfortunate in having to save many matches rather than win them in years when

England was weak.

Universally known as "Lord Ted", Dexter led a blue-blooded challenge for the Ashes in Australia in 1962–63 with the England team managed by the Duke of Norfolk. His third wicket stand of 175 in the Second Test at Melbourne with Colin Cowdrey enabled England to win by seven wickets. Dexter made 93, Cowdrey 113. Australia levelled the series in the Third Test at Sydney after fine bowling by Davidson (match figures 9 for 79) and the other Tests were drawn.

He was a most energetic medium-pace bowler and a superb cover field. He scored more than 1000 runs in a season ten times in a career that produced 21,093 runs at 40.79 and 51 centuries, nine of them in Tests. His highest score was 205 for England against India in Karachi in 1960–61, his best bowling figures 5 for 8 for the Gentlemen against the Players in 1957.



*Raymond*  
**Illingworth, CBE, 1932 –**

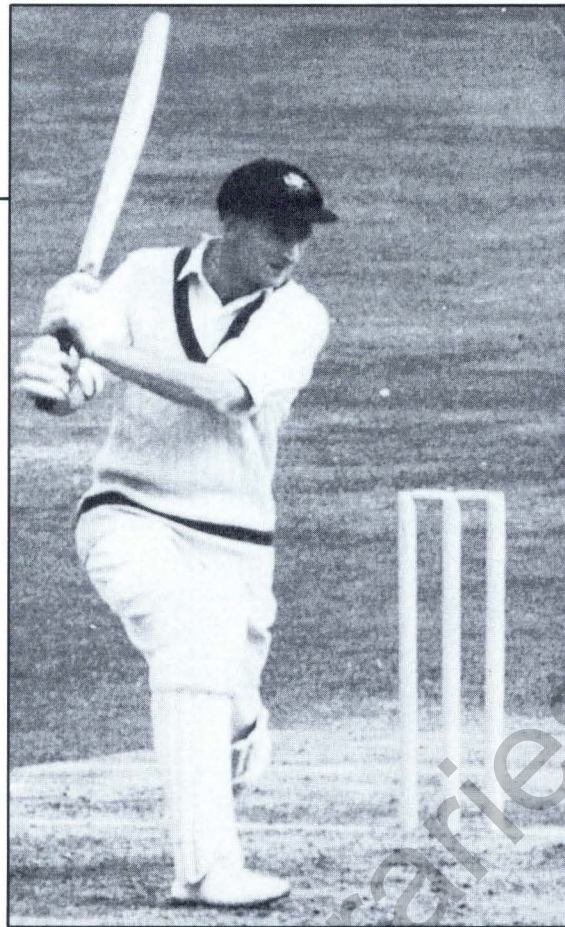
**A** workmanlike right-handed batsman, impeccably accurate right-arm off-spinner, and a sound gully fieldsman whose form improved dramatically when he was appointed England's captain. He was a shrewd, tough and aggressive captain, always ready to defend his players, whose career contained many highlights, none more impressive than his winning of the Ashes by two Tests to nil in 1972.

Illingworth was born in Pudsey, the birthplace of another stubborn Yorkshireman, Len Hutton, and after an education at Wesley Street School in Farsley, began a long career (496 matches) with Yorkshire in 1951. Yorkshire gave him a benefit in 1965. He was known as a dour, fearless cricketer at his best in a crisis, a strong driver with the bat who never surrendered easily and a bowler of cleverly varied spin.

At a time when most cricketers start to think of retirement he moved from Yorkshire after 18 seasons to become captain of Leicestershire in 1969. For ten summers he led that county with great verve and skill, winning

the County championship in 1975 and four other major trophies. He took over the England captaincy in 1969 as a stopgap when Colin Cowdrey was injured but handled the job so well he retained it for 31 of his 61 Tests.

In Australia in 1970–71 Illingworth extracted some magnificent displays from moody pace bowler John Snow and this proved the difference in the Ashes battle. The series went to seven Tests in the most drawn-out battle in Tests' history, with England winning the Seventh Test by 62 runs to clinch the series, after Illingworth at one stage had taken his players from the field. Crowd disturbances, the flattening of Terry Jenner by a Snow bouncer, and the fracture of Snow's finger when he collided with the boundary fence punctuated a sensational match. In 1982 Illingworth took over the Yorkshire captaincy at the age of 50, the oldest player ever to hold the job. He was Yorkshire manager from 1979 to 1984.



*William Morris*

## *Lawry, AM, 1937 –*

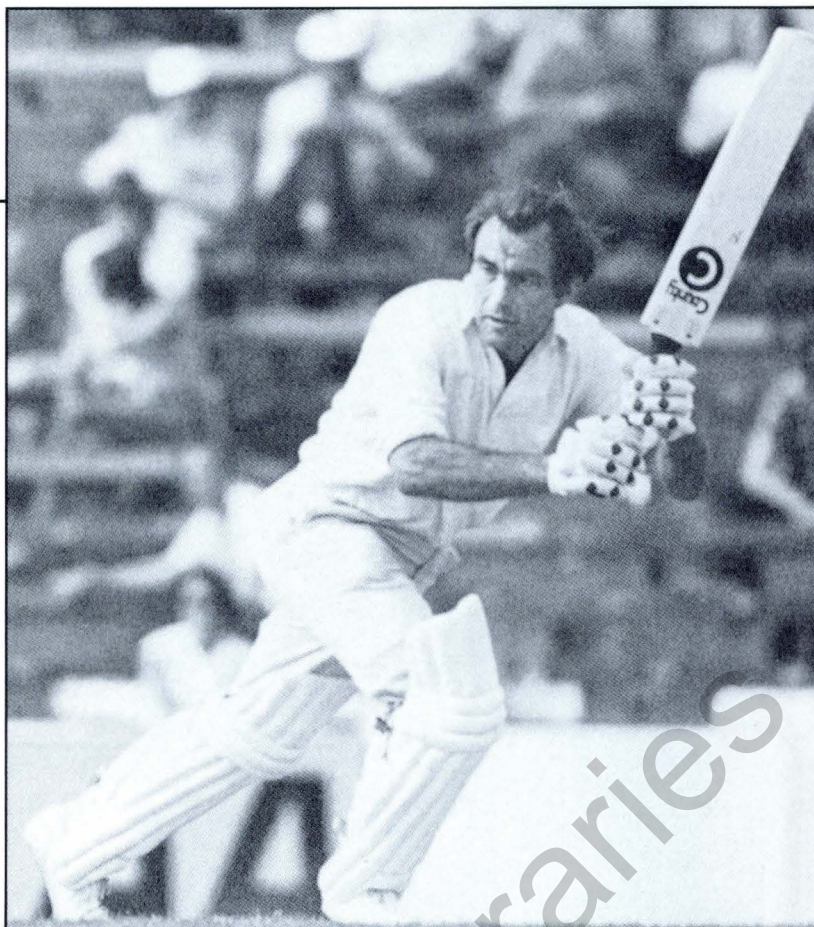
**A** pugnacious Victorian left-handed batsman who captained Australia in 25 of his 67 Tests. In a 16-year first-class career that produced 18,734 runs and 50 centuries, he toured England three times, often standing in the way of an England victory. He formed a famous opening partnership with Bobby Simpson and in 1964–65 at Bridgetown shared in a stand of 382, scoring 210, his highest Test score. Simpson also got a double century, the first time in Test history both openers achieved this.

Lawry was born in Thornbury, Victoria, and educated at Preston Technical School in Melbourne. He served his apprenticeship as a plumber and dabbled in pigeon racing, showing an addiction to the comic strip hero "The Phantom", which gave him the nickname by which he is widely known. He made his debut for Victoria in 1955–56 and played 99 matches for the State, which remained a record until Ray Bright went past the 100 matches in 1986–87.

He went to England in 1961 as a comparatively unknown batsman and was not

expected to play in the Tests. But his batting in a difficult summer of pitches frequently spoiled by rain brought him nine 100s, 2,019 runs at 61.18 and a permanent place in the Australian lineup. He made 57 in his first Test at Birmingham and a marvellous 130 out of 238 in six hours at Lord's against hostile bowling from Trueman and Statham in what became known as the "Battle Of The Ridge". At Manchester he played match-winning knocks of 74 and 102. He was rewarded with his State's captaincy on his return home.

Lawry led Australia from 1968 to 1971, twice against England, and once each against the West Indies, India and South Africa. He lost the captaincy to Ian Chappell after returning home from Australia's unhappy tour of South Africa in 1970.



*John Hugh*  
**Edrich**, MBE, 1937 –

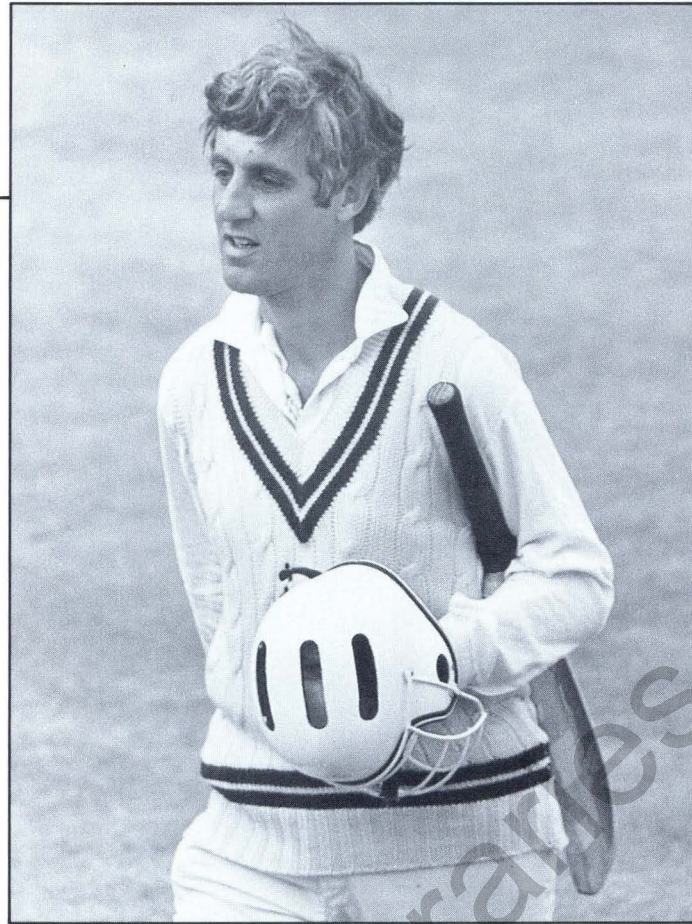
**A**n undemonstrative left-handed batsman of rare consistency who captained England in one of his 77 Tests. He took over the leadership on the 1974–75 tour when Mike Denness dropped himself from the Fourth Test at Sydney. Australia won the match by 171 runs with only four overs left, leaving Edrich not out for a gallant rearguard 33. Edrich held the Surrey captaincy from 1973 to 1977, when he became only the third English left-hander to score 100 first-class centuries. Only Phil Mead and Frank Woolley had done it before him.

Edrich was born at Blofeld, Norfolkshire, and educated at Brackendale School, Norwich. He made his first-class debut for Combined Services in 1956 while doing his National Service and moved to London to join Surrey in 1958. He had 20 seasons with the county, appearing in 410 matches. He was only a slight man but he had great physical strength and a wonderful temperament.

He made his first appearance for England in 1963 and made his highest Test score, 310 not

out, against New Zealand at Leeds in 1965. His five sixes and 52 fours in that innings gave him the highest number of boundaries ever scored in a Test innings. In all he made more than 1000 runs in an English season 19 times and twice achieved that feat overseas.

John Edrich scored 39,790 first-class runs at 45.47 and held 311 catches, many of them in his favoured gully position. His cousins B.R. Edrich (Kent and Glamorgan), E.H. Edrich (Lancashire), G.A. Edrich (Lancashire) and W.J. Edrich (Middlesex) all figured prominently in County cricket but only W.J. ("Bill") matched him by achieving Test status.



*John Michael*  
**Brearley, OBE, 1942 –**

One of cricket's outstanding theorists, a right-hand opening batsman of modest returns who pulled off many memorable feats of captaincy. He was ready to acknowledge his good luck in taking over the England team at a time when other countries had been badly weakened by Kerry Packer's signing of star players for World Series Cricket. Brearley was England's vice-captain when Tony Greig defected to Packer and gave Brearley his chance to take over as captain. He led England to ten wins and five draws before he tasted defeat at Melbourne in 1979. England recovered to win that six Test series 5–1 and Brearley went home a hero.

Brearley was born at Harrow, the son of a right-hand batsman who appeared for Yorkshire and Middlesex. He won a scholarship to Cambridge at the City of London School. While reading Classics and Philosophy, he scored 4,068 runs, a Cambridge record, and created an outcry when he decided to bowl underarm against Oxford. He joined

Middlesex in 1961.

Brearley was one of the first to wear a helmet against fast bowlers and won his place in the England team as an opener prepared to stand up to Andy Roberts, Michael Holding, and Wayne Daniel at their fastest. He hit 1000 runs in a season 11 times but as his career matured his batting failed and he began to be selected almost entirely for his captaincy. He led England in 31 Tests in all and although he had three scores over 200 to his credit he remains puzzled about why he did not score more runs in his first-class career. Originally a wicket-keeper, he later became a top-class first slip fieldsman with almost 400 catches in first-class matches to his credit.



*Ian Michael*  
**Chappell,** 1943 –

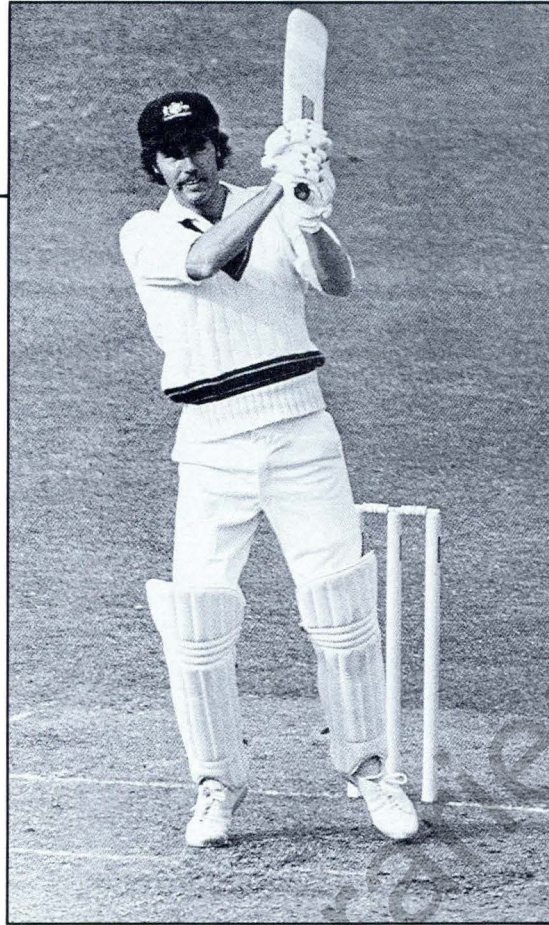
One of the most discussed cricketers in the post-war era, an outspoken, often blunt personality, gutsy right-handed batsman and brilliant slips fieldsman who ranks among Australia's finest captains. He captained Australia in 35 of his 52 Tests, for 15 wins, 10 draws, and only five losses. He had similar success as captain of South Australia, twice winning the Sheffield Shield in five summers in the job.

Chappell was born at Unley in Adelaide and went to Prince Alfred College, like his brothers Greg and Trevor. His father Martin was a seasoned grade cricketer who played for Glenelg and taught his sons to play cricket on a backyard pitch. Martin had married Test cricketer Victor Richardson's daughter Jeanne. Richardson was pleased with the boys' progress in both cricket and baseball but offered no advice, leaving that to masters at Prince Alfred.

Ian left school at 17 to work as a share clerk with a stockbroker, made his debut for South Australia in 1961–62 at 18, and at 19 had a

season in the Lancashire League. His ability as a leg-spinner helped him retain his place in the State side as an allrounder. He made his maiden first-class century, 149, against New South Wales at Adelaide in 1962 and by the time he retired in 1980 had scored 59 first-class centuries, 14 of them in Tests.

From the time he took over as Australian captain from Bill Lawry he inspired devotion from his players seldom enjoyed by other captains and when he defected to World Series Cricket most of his star players joined him. Since his retirement he has formed part of the Channel 9 commentary team (for the television network) now owned by Alan Bond.



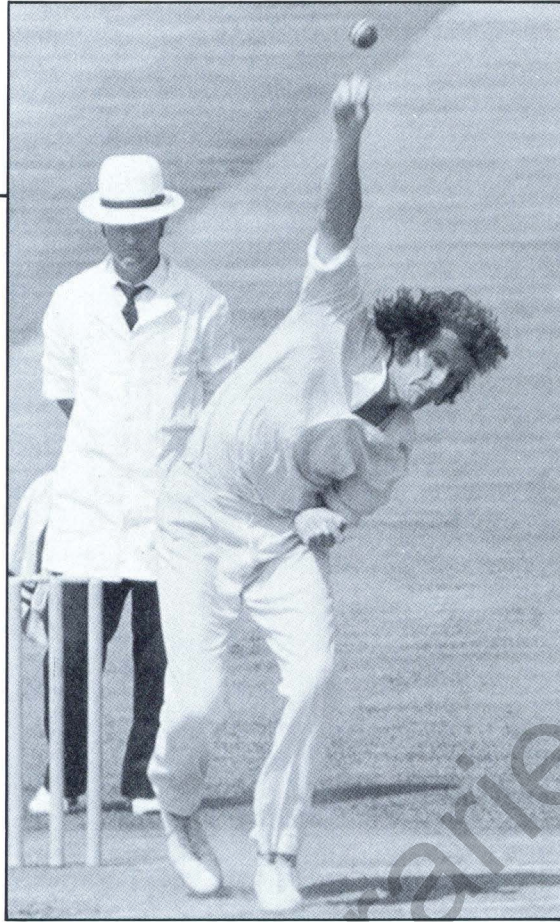
*Gregory Stephen*  
**Chappell,** MBE, 1948 –

One of the most elegant right-handed batsmen Australia has produced, a superb fieldsman in any position, and a thoughtful, whole-hearted captain in 48 of his 87 Tests. He retired as Australia's highest-ever scorer in Tests but was the first to admit that he played a lot more Tests for his runs than Bradman, whom he surpassed by 104 runs, thanks to a memorable farewell innings of 182. Alan Border displaced him as Australia's highest-scoring Test batsman in the 1987–88 season.

Greg was born at Unley like his brothers, the second son of Jeanne and Martin Chappell. He played for Glenelg in first grade while he was still at Prince Alfred College, and made his debut for South Australia against Victoria at 18 while Ian was in South Africa with Bill Lawry's Australian side. Greg began with 53 and 62. Two seasons with Somerset improved his technique enormously, especially against pace bowlers who cut the ball off bad pitches. He forsook leg-spin for slow medium swing when he bowled in England.

He performed brilliantly in his Test debut against England in the first Test ever staged in Perth. Going to the crease with Australia in trouble at 5 for 107, he made 108 and lifted the score to 326 before he left. That innings was a sign of things to come, for Greg repeatedly rescued Australia in the 86 Tests that followed. He saved many of his finest innings for matches against New Zealand and in the Wellington Test of 1973–74 made 247 not out and 133.

Greg's fielding at first slip earned the highest praise but he looked just as impressive on the rare occasions he ventured into the outfield, catching and throwing with thrilling skill. His 122 Test catches remains a world record for a non wicket-keeper and includes the seven he took in one match against England in Perth in 1974–75.



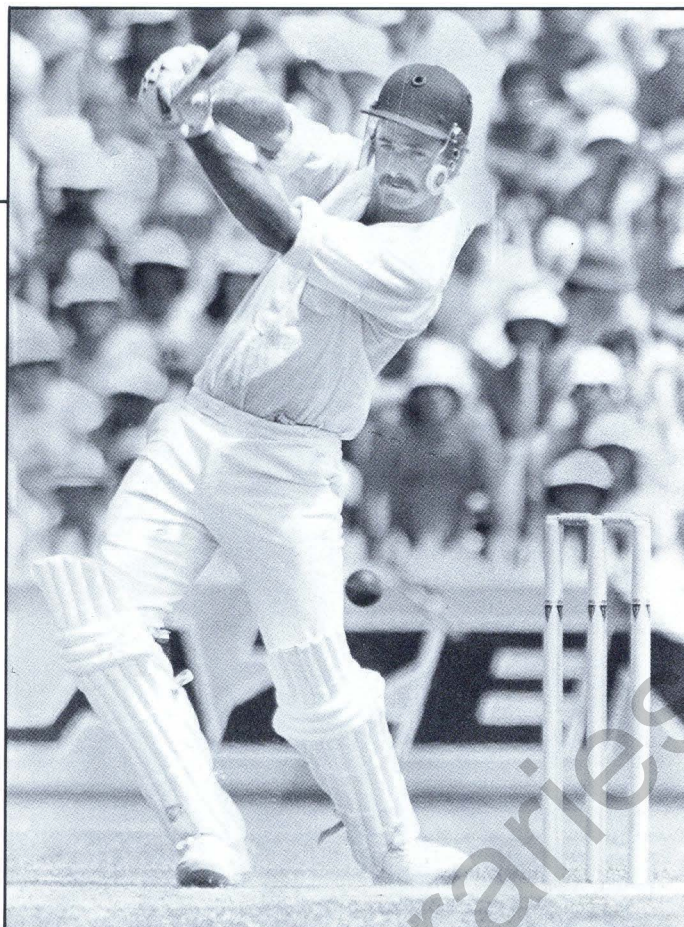
*Robert George Dylan*  
**Willis**, MBE, 1949 –

**A** bushy-haired right-arm fast bowler of immense will power, who could bounce the ball awkwardly from his 6ft 5ins height. His tactical acumen, and fitness derived from long hours of exercises, combined to make him a formidable proposition despite his nagging knee problems. He saved his best performances in Test cricket for Australia, improving his captaincy and his bowling accuracy as his career progressed.

Willis was born in Sunderland, County Durham, and went to school in Guildford. He played for Surrey from 1969 to 1971 and for Warwickshire from 1972 until 1984, taking over the Warwickshire captaincy in 1972. He was erratic and expensive when he first played for England in 1970–71. The marked improvement in his bowling was not matched by his batting and he remained a genuine tail-end batsman throughout his career.

He took 27 wickets at 19.77 in the 1977 series against Australia, 20 wickets at 23.05 in 1978–79, and 29 at 22.96 in 1981. He was vice-

captain on three England tours overseas before he succeeded to the captaincy when Ian Botham proved unsuitable and Mike Brearley retired. He led England in the home series in 1982 and then to Australia in 1982–83, and again in the home series in 1983, proving better fitted for the job than many critics had suggested. He played in 90 Tests altogether for England, 19 as captain, and took 325 Test wickets at 25.20, best figures 8 for 43 against Australia at Leeds in 1981.



*Graham Neil*  
**Yallop**, 1952 –

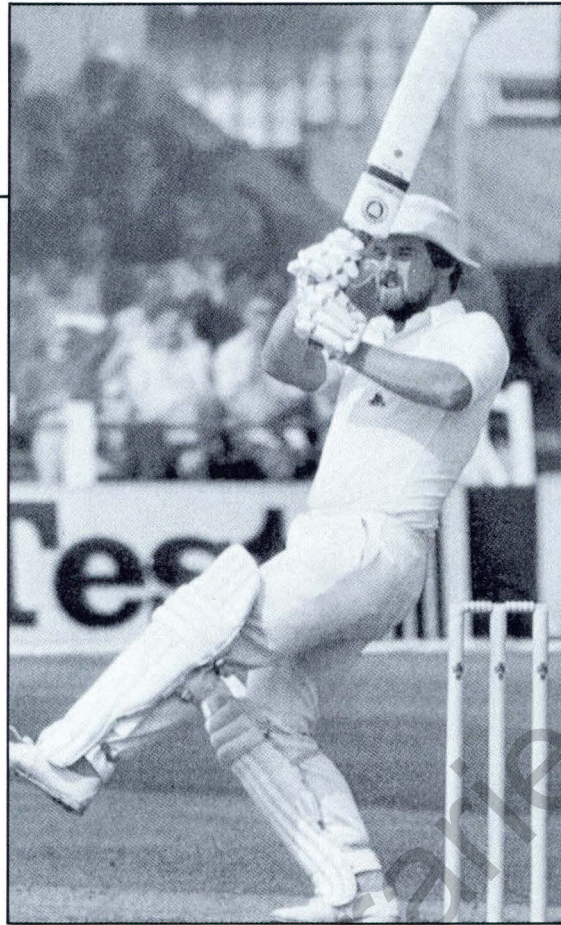
**A** stylish, thoughtful left-handed batsman whose career has been studded with controversy. He captained Australia in seven of his 38 Tests during the years of the World Series Cricket revolt, winning one and losing six, but hardly could be blamed that the defections to Packer had left Australia with a poor team. His two seasons in South Africa with the rebel tourists appears to have ended his first-class career.

Yallop was born in the Melbourne suburb of Balwyn and learned to play cricket at Carey, the leading Melbourne Grammar School where he was coached by former English Test star Frank Tyson. Yallop began as an opening bowler but progressed rapidly as a batsman. In 1972, he toured Sri Lanka with the Australian Schoolboys' side. He worked in Lindsay Hasset's sports store when he left school and gained experience with a season with Walsall in the Birmingham League.

He first appeared for Victoria in 1972–73 after scoring impressively for the Richmond club.

He began his Test career in 1975–76 and compiled his highest Test score, 268, for Australia against Pakistan in Melbourne in 1983–84. He was one of the few players to show any consistency when Bob Simpson took over the Australian captaincy during the WSC years but when Yallop assumed the captaincy he had trouble controlling his players and openly clashed with fast bowler Rodney Hogg.

Despite his setbacks Yallop was a regular tourist. He went to England in 1980 and 1981, to the West Indies in 1977–78, to India in 1979–80, to Sri Lanka in 1980–81 and 1982–83, and to Pakistan in 1979–80, completing his travelling with the two rebel tours of South Africa. His 33 Tests yielded 2,199 runs at 37.27, with his 114 against England at Manchester in 1981 probably his best knock.



*Michael William*  
**Gatting,** OBE, 1957 –

**A**n aggressive, heavily-framed right-handed middle order batsman, handy right-arm medium pace bowler, and plucky close-in fieldsman, who successfully took over the England captaincy following the failures of Ian Botham and David Gower. He has shown rare strength of character in a difficult job, culminating with his winning of the Ashes in Australia in 1986–87. Australians had had an earlier chance to examine his quality during Gatting's successful stint with the Balmain club in Sydney.

Gatting was born at Kingsbury, Middlesex and educated at John Kelly High School. He made his first-class debut at the age of 18 when he joined Middlesex in 1975 and at 20 joined the England team on tour to Pakistan and New Zealand. He made his first trip to the West Indies in 1981–82. He learned quickly and changed from a fairly passive performer, prepared to wait for loose deliveries, into a batsman who went after the bowling and quickly established his dominance.

Cricketers around the world admired his courage when he suffered a badly broken nose batting against the West Indies in 1985–86. Gatting flew home for specialist treatment but returned to take up the challenge against bowling that has shattered many batsmen's morale. He is such a pugnacious figure, forthright but honest in his views, and he had the sympathy of many Australian cricket buffs when the English Test and County Cricket Board forced him to apologise to Pakistani umpire Shakoor Rana in 1987.



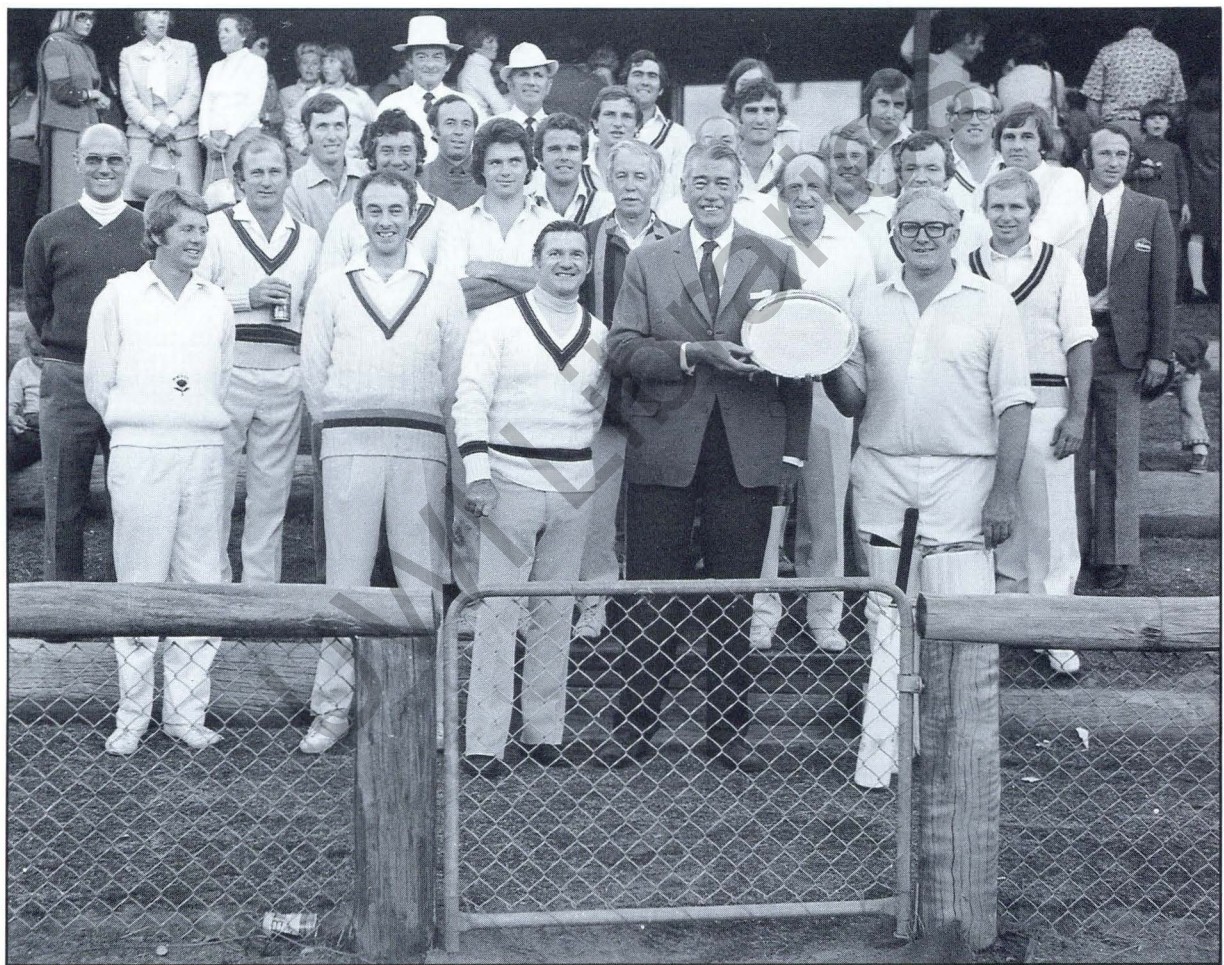
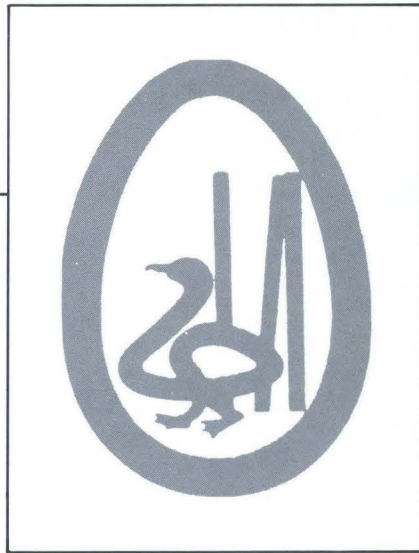
*Allan Robert*  
**Border,** 1955 –

One of Australia's greatest left-handed batsmen, who has had the unhappy job of moulding a new-look Australian team following the retirement of Dennis Lillee, Rodney Marsh and Greg Chappell and the upheaval caused by the rebel South African tours. His great success in winning the World Cup in India in 1987 came after a dispiriting sequence of losses and raised hopes that Australia's slump may have ended. The Bi-Centenary Test will indicate if these hopes are valid.

Border, a sturdy left-hand batsman, outstanding slips fieldsmen, and occasional slow left-arm finger spinner, has all the attributes of an outstanding Test cricketer, but he is a reluctant captain. He was content to contribute to the Australian team's effort under the captaincy of Greg Chappell and Kim Hughes, but he has not allowed his unexpected leadership to upset his batting, repeatedly rescuing Australia from seemingly hopeless positions.

Border, born into a sports-mad family in

the Sydney suburb of Cremorne, was educated at North Sydney Boys' High, and played first team baseball with his brothers in his teens. He first played cricket for New South Wales in 1976–77 and improved vastly after a season with the Lancashire League in 1978. He has always been a sweet timer of the ball, a gifted cutter and puller of short deliveries, but early in his career he suffered from the traditional left-hander's weakness for nibbling at balls just outside his off stump. Since he conquered this weakness he has become one of the most prolific batsmen in world cricket. His footwork is an object lesson to young players, especially when he moves down the pitch to thwart slow bowlers. Despite his disappointments on the field, he remains one of the best-paid contemporary cricketers, secure for life, with a lot of cricket to come. In 1987, he became Australia's highest-ever Test run-scorer with his first double century passing the records of both Bradman and Greg Chappell.



*Some of Australia's most distinguished Test cricketers photographed with the Primary Club's Twelfth man Sir Roden Cutler during the annual match on the Dooralong ground. Neil Harvey and Alan Davidson, right, are on each side of Sir Roden.*