

Chapter 8

SPORT, RECREATION, TOURISM AND RELIGION

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Chapter 8

SPORT, RECREATION, TOURISM AND RELIGION

The affluence of modern western society, built upon a traditionally strong emphasis on the physical, mental and spiritual well-being of the population, has channelled much attention towards effectively and efficiently providing for more and more leisure time. The result is a wide range of sporting, recreational, spiritual and tourist activities and facilities to meet not only local needs but also the interests of visitors to Tasmania.

8.1 SPORT

Tasmania provides its residents and visitors with abundant opportunities to take part in sporting activity, either directly as participants or indirectly as spectators. Few Tasmanian towns are without football or cricket ovals, lawn bowls greens, swimming pools, cycling tracks or sporting centres providing facilities for basketball, netball, badminton and similar sports. The coastline, whilst rugged and in places, treacherous, provides excellent boating and surfing venues which lure many Tasmanians to the water and provides a focal point for the now world famous Sydney to Hobart yacht race. It is no wonder then that for its population size Tasmania has provided an impressive register of national and world class sporting heroes, including Darell Baldock, David Boon, Danny Clark, Doug and Bill Youd, Bill Emmerton, Helen Gourlay, Peter Lawson, Geoff Ayling, Ian Davies, John Goss, David Connor, Stuart Hamilton, James Giannaros, Denise Millikan and Penny Gray.

Sport developed with settlement, and paralleled the trends of the mainland colonies. Whilst the first horse race meeting in Australia is reported to have taken place in Sydney in 1810, the first meeting in Tasmania was held not long after, at New Town near Hobart in about 1814. Similarly the unique game of Australian football is said to have commenced in Victoria in 1856 and then spread to Tasmania. By 1875, when the first club, Launceston, was formed, the new code had gained acceptance as the major winter sport in the State.

Cricket became the major summer sport even earlier in the State's history. The first match was played between troops and civilians in 1825 and the first club, Hobart Town, was formed in 1832. As in other States cricket ovals in the summer became football ovals during winter with many, particularly in the north and north-west, also providing a cycling track around the perimeter. Such amalgamation of function fostered the development of high standard playing fields in most centres of the island as multi-purpose facilities attracted funds from local and State authorities.

Government involvement in sports provision has become increasingly visible. Perhaps the earliest record of participation was Governor Arthur's tenancy grant of land near the Hobart Railway Station (now being replaced by new ABC studios) in 1832. This original involvement has now flowered into a Department of Sport and Recreation with its own Minister.

Major carnivals and events continue to provide a full sporting calendar. Cycling and athletics carnivals, football matches with a new state-wide roster in 1986, Sheffield Shield cricket matches, athletics carnivals and Hobart and Launceston Cups all provide entertainment for spectators, and challenges for contestants in a rich, varied sporting menu.

8.1.1 Sporting Achievements

The year 1984-85 brought many sporting successes for the State. Seven Tasmanians were chosen to represent Australia at the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Games; Kathy Foster (basket-

ball), Peter Genders (canoeing), Penny Gray (hockey), Michael Grenda (cycling), Julie Kent (diving), Audrey Moore and Brett Stocks (swimming).

Michael Grenda became the first resident Tasmanian to receive an Olympic gold medal, for his win as a member of the Australian team in the 4 000 metres cycling pursuit. He also won the European World Cup in Czechoslovakia and turned professional in March 1985. Kathy Foster was appointed vice-captain of the Australian basketball team and won the Hall Medal for the best and fairest female player in South Australia.

Julie Dowling won a gold medal for the javelin in the World Wheelchair Games in England. In the Australian National Paraplegic and Quadraplegic Games in Sydney she created four new records in shotput, javelin and discus.

Mrs Lindy Goggin reached the quarter finals of the 1984 American Amateur Golf Championships and finished equal third in the Canadian Amateur title.

In cricket, two Tasmanians achieved national selection. Roger Woolley, picked as a wicket-keeper in the touring Australian team to the West Indies, became the first resident Tasmanian to play for Australia since C.J. Eady who played one test against England in 1896 and another in the 1901-02 English tour of Australia. Woolley's achievement was soon followed by David Boon who played for Australia against the West Indies in Brisbane and then toured England.

Rex Garwood (lawn bowls) and Maree Fish (women's hockey) were also chosen in Australian teams while the One Ton Huon-built *Intrigue*, skippered by Don Calvert, became the first Tasmanian yacht ever to win a place in an Australian Admiral's Cup team. Australia finished fourth. *Intrigue* was the outstanding boat of the team and Don Calvert was named inaugural Australian Ocean Racing Yachtsman of the Year and Tasmanian Sportsman of the Year 1985.

The State's top sportsmen and women performed creditably at the Australian Games held in Melbourne, winning 21 medals (eight gold, four silver and nine bronze).

Outstanding thoroughbred horse *Mendearea Etoile* won the \$50 000 Victoria Handicap at Caulfield putting Tasmanian racing and breeding to the fore.

The Tasmanian woodcutting team consisting of David Foster, Bill Youd and George Foster, returned from a tour of the United States with four world records, four world titles and six U.S. titles to their credit. The team was the first Tasmanian woodcutting team to tour the U.S.

Peter Faulkner, Stuart Saunders and Roger Brown were selected to represent Australia in the under-25 cricket team that toured Zimbabwe.

Julie Kent won two diving medals at the Australian Diving Championships and the following month Jocelyn Millar won the national heptathlon title in Brisbane.

by Greg Fry

DAVID BOON

by Mark Gill

After many successful Sheffield Shield seasons and overseas tours with Australian under-age teams, David Boon finally burst into prominence at the senior level when he scored a magnificent century playing for the Prime Minister's XI against the West Indies in Canberra in January 1984. Boon, who hit 134 runs from only 136 deliveries with eight fours and one six, was named 'Man of the Match'. Earlier Boon had missed selection for the February tour of the West Indies and despite his classy knock was also overlooked for most of the World Series Cup against the West Indies and India. When given his chance in the last finals match, he scored a tidy 39.

In the following season, Boon was selected to play for Australia in the Second Test of the 1984-85 series against the West Indies in Brisbane. He scored 11 in the first innings and a defiant 51 in the second as Australia suffered an eight wicket defeat. It was an impressive debut. He fell to a superb catch in the first innings and an even better one in the second.

He didn't fare as well in the Third Test with scores of only 12 and 9 and subsequently was named as 12th man for the Fourth Test. But when returned to the eleven for the Fifth Test Boon scored 49 as Australia won by an innings and 55 runs to end a sequence of 27 games without a loss by the West Indies.

Boon began well in the World Series Cup that followed the Tests with scores of 50 against the West Indies and 44 against Sri Lanka. However, after only his second failure in seven innings, he lost his place in the side missing both the finals and the World Championship of Cricket which followed.

Undaunted, Boon finished the Sheffield Shield season in brilliant form and in March 1985 was announced as Sheffield Shield Player of the Season. This was a great achievement as he had only played in six of the ten possible games. To complete a great week for Boon he was later named in the team for the 1985 tour of England.

During the subsequent furore over the proposed 'rebel' tour of South Africa, he stated that he had not been approached by tour organisers and that in any case he would have refused to go.

Boon scored heavily in the first class matches in the early part of the English tour but had only a moderate one day series against England with scores of 12, 13 and 45.

After he had scored 14, 22, 4 and 1 in the first two tests there were serious doubts about his ability to handle Test class bowling on English pitches, especially the English spinners Emburey and Edmonds. But he continued to score well in county games with 138 against Essex, and maintained his position for the Third Test. Boon scored 15 in his only innings of that game but followed it with a magnificent 206 not out against Northamptonshire.

Finally Boon was promoted in the batting order to his favoured position at No. 3 for the first innings of the Fourth Test. A fine 61 was a welcome change of form for him at Test level. Presumably to his dismay, he was dropped down the order for the second innings and scored only 7. Boon's catching at first slip had been a bonus for the Australians during the first three Tests but in the Fourth Test he missed two vital catches. This and his second innings failure meant that he was left out of the two subsequent Tests.

Nevertheless, at the conclusion of the tour the Australian Captain, Alan Border, stated that he considered Boon would still develop into a Test batsman, despite the fact that he averaged only 17.71 in the England Tests. However, due to his

magnificent form in the minor games, Boon finished third in the Australian first class averages for the tour with 20 innings, 2 not outs, highest score 206 not out, aggregate 832 and an average of 55.47.

Boon, appointed the new Tasmanian captain, began the 1985-86 Shield season in great form with 196 against New South Wales and 64 out of 102 against Western Australia.

Named in the Australian side for the First Test against New Zealand, Boon scored 31 and 1. In the Second Test Boon's second innings of 81 was a major contribution towards Australia's win. New Zealand won the series 2/1 with Boon scoring 12 and 50 in the Third Test.

It was against India that Boon became a Test player of note. In the first Test in Adelaide in December 1985 he scored his maiden Test century after being asked to open the innings by the Australian selectors. In scoring 123 Boon became the first Tasmanian resident to score a Test century.

After moderate scores in the Second Test, Boon (121) and Geoff Marsh (92) set a record opening partnership (217) for Australia against India in the Third Test. In the second innings Boon was run out for 25. All three Tests in this Series were drawn.

8.1 DAVID BOON'S TEST RECORD TO JANUARY 1986

<i>Test series</i>	<i>Test</i>	<i>First/Second innings</i>
1984-85 — vs West Indies in Australia.	2nd 3rd 5th	11/51 12/9 49
West Indies won 3-1 Average 26.4		
1985 — vs England in England.	1st 2nd 3rd	14/22 4/1 15
England won 3-1 Average 17.7	4th	61/7
1985 — vs New Zealand in Australia.	1st 2nd 3rd	31/1 0/81 12/50
New Zealand won 2-1 Average 29.2		
1985-86 — vs India in Australia.	1st 2nd 3rd	123/11 n.o. 14/19 131/25
Series Drawn 0-0 Average 64.6		

Total Test record to January 1986 —
13 tests, 24 innings, 1 not out, 754 runs, 32.8 average

8.2 DAVID BOON'S ONE DAY RECORD TO FEBRUARY 1986

<i>One day series</i>	<i>Versus</i>	<i>Score</i>
World Series Cup — vs West Indies and Sri Lanka.	West Indies Sri Lanka West Indies	50 44 4
Played in Australia, January 1985. Won by West Indies.	West Indies Sri Lanka West Indies Sri Lanka	20 34 34 3
Average		27.0
Three Match Texaco Trophy — vs England. Played in England, June 1985. Won by Australia 2-1.	England England England	12 13 45
Average		23.3
World Series Cup — vs New Zealand and India. Played in Australia, January, February 1986.	New Zealand India New Zealand India New Zealand India New Zealand New Zealand India India (1st Final) India (2nd Final)	(a) 14 21 23 6 83 27 10 64 76 50 44
Average		38.0

Total One-day record to February 1986 — 22 games, 21 innings, 677 runs, 32.2 average

(a) Australian innings washed out.

In the World Series Cup Boon continued to bat well, with knocks of 83 and 76 against India the highlights of the preliminary games and scores of 50 and 44 in the two finals.

Boon's dramatic improvement in form at the international level culminated in him being named as third selector for the 1986 tour of New Zealand and as Vice Captain to Ray Bright for the tour of Sharjar in the Middle East.

It had been a meteoric rise for the 25 year old David Boon who at one stage was struggling to hold his place in the Australian team but who now was a key player for his country and one of the first selected.

It was as much a triumph for his character, courage, temperament and perseverance as it was for his abundant ability and excellent technique.

8.1.2 Government Support

In March 1985, the Premier announced the creation of a new Department of Sport and Recreation with its headquarters in Hobart and with Mr Brendan Lyons as its Minister. By then the number of government funded State Directors of Coaching had grown to seven, representing Australian football, basketball, cricket, golf, surf lifesaving, squash and netball with soccer having three regional Coaching Directors. In addition, a position of Development Officer was created on similar lines to that of the State Directors of Coaching to benefit the Amateur Athletics Association of Tasmania.

The Department is complemented by a Tasmanian Institute of Sport, located in Launceston and created to service the needs of the high performance athlete.

The Department of Sport and Recreation, in conjunction with the Tasmanian State Institute of Technology conducted approved Australian Coaching Council General Principles Level II courses both in Launceston and Hobart in an effort to improve the quality of sports coaching in the State. The Department also acts as a service agency for the Australian Coaching Council and assisted a number of sporting organisations conduct courses.

Funding of sporting facilities provides a major government involvement in sport. A netball centre at St Leonards, Launceston, and a hockey centre at Cornelian Bay, Hobart, are being developed at a cost of \$3.26 million as a result of the Tasmanian Government's decision to match Commonwealth funding. The Derwent Centre, a multi-purpose exhibition, sporting and entertainment facility is to be built in Glenorchy as a Bicentenary Commemorative project. From a total project cost of \$7.6 million, the Commonwealth will provide \$900 000, the State Government \$4.94 million and the Glenorchy City Council \$1.76 million.

In March 1985 the Tasmanian International Velodrome was officially opened. Funded by the State Government it has quickly become recognised as an excellent facility for rock concerts and exhibitions as well as for sporting events. It was the venue for the Australian Cycling Championships in 1985 and again in 1986. It will also become the venue for a cycling satellite of the Australian Institute of Sport.

Government funding also created a world class rowing venue at Lake Barrington. Utilising a Hydro-Electric Commission storage lake, the facility is to stage the World Rowing Championships in 1990.

8.2 RECREATION IN TASMANIA

Australians, generally, are becoming aware that participation in satisfying leisure activities can make an enormous contribution to the physical, social and mental well-being of both the individual and the community. While these benefits apply equally to all people, historically certain sectors of our community have had lower levels of participation in leisure pursuits than others.

In light of the positive benefits which can result from participation in recreation, efforts are being made to promote recreation and sport as an appropriate concept for all Tasmanians.

Access to recreation opportunities can be seen as one of the significant measures of the quality of life in the community. This article highlights access to recreation of three groups in the Tasmanian community; the aged, youth and women.

8.2.1 Older Adults and Recreation

The ratio of people aged 60 years and over to the rest of the Australian population is increasing every year and will continue to do so well into next century.

In Tasmania, the 60+ year olds make up 14.2 per cent of the population. A large majority of these people have sufficient mobility, health and income to participate in the recreation activities of their choice. Their access to inexpensive, diverse activities is enhanced in this State, because its decentralisation and wealth of natural environment means that most towns offer a range of indoor and outdoor recreation and sporting opportunities within close distance.

However, access to such opportunities can become difficult when there is a lack of transport, income or physical ability, or an attitude of withdrawal because of the loss of a loved one, family support or meaningful work.



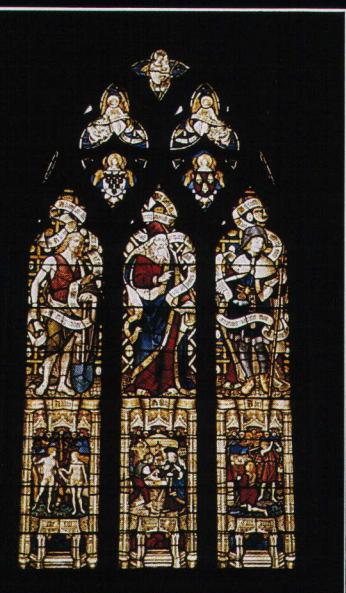
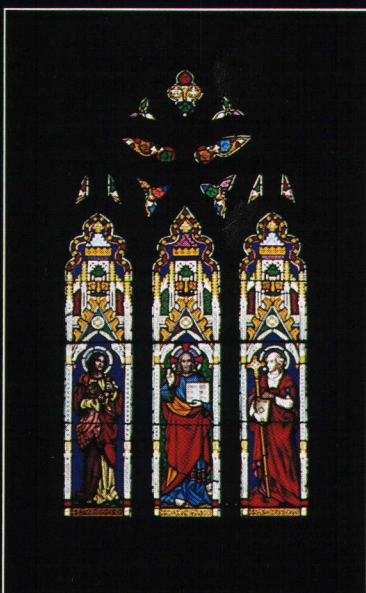
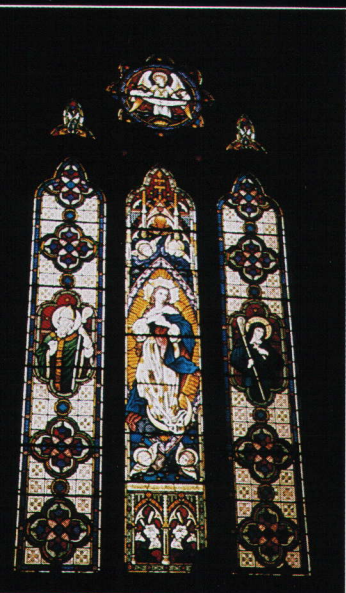
The Abel Tasman rounding Tasman Island

(Government Stills Photographic Section)



View from Commandant's residence, Port Arthur

(Government Stills Photographic Section)



*Top left, right and centre left:
St Mary's Cathedral, Hobart*

*Centre right:
St John's Church, Richmond*

*Bottom left:
St David's Cathedral, Hobart*

(Edward Gall)

Stained Glass Windows



In the four decades since 1945, 4.2 million people have arrived in Australia from more than 120 countries.

At June 1981 there were more than 42 000 overseas born people living in Tasmania, just under 10 per cent of the State's population.



On arriving in Tasmania, migrants are assisted to settle into the community. They are encouraged to attend English language classes and are instructed in day-to-day 'survival' skills.





*Hobart's Constitution Dock, normally home to part of Hobart's fishing fleet, takes on a carnival atmosphere every New Year with the arrival of yachts competing in the classic Sydney-to-Hobart yacht race.
(Don Stephens)*



*David Boon batting for Australia against New Zealand in Perth, Western Australia, 1985.
(Australian Information Service)*

Organisations which aim to address these problems, attempt to link older adults to community activities through a variety of channels, such as:

through volunteerism: Retired Senior Volunteers Program and many charitable organisations offer their helpers a meaningful role in the community.

through clubs: Senior Citizens Centres, Pensioner Unions etc. enable their members to be involved in social, educational, and administrative activities.

through offering services: mobile libraries, meals on wheels, community organisations, domiciliary carers and welfare professionals attempt to improve the quality of life of housebound or disabled older adults and provide a link with 'the outside world'.

through day centres and institutions: several nursing homes and hospitals for the elderly employ staff to organise suitable recreation activities, and the number of day centres aimed at providing stimulating social activities for housebound elderly people is increasing.

Most of the above organisations are funded, either directly or indirectly through State and Commonwealth government departments, and recently some local governments have also implemented programs for their elderly citizens. The Department of Sport and Recreation supports all of the above categories of activity, either through direct grants, the provision of information and resources, or through its staff working with organisations to promote leisure awareness and skills amongst both workers and participants.

8.2.2 Youth and Recreation

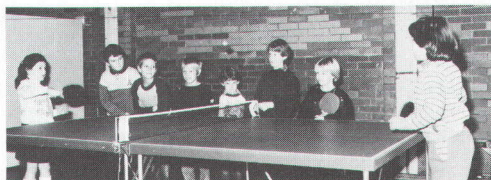
Until recently, organisations concerned with young people generally were orientated towards the needs associated with education, employment and providing recreational activities. However, in less than a decade, the range of needs and issues confronting young people has increased dramatically, primarily as a result of social and labour market changes and the resulting repercussions associated with those changes.

Organisations working with youth have found a corresponding increased need to familiarise themselves closely with the roles of and services provided by a greater range of government and non-government bodies as they endeavour to meet these wider needs. There is a general belief that young people should be induced to benefit from leisure activities and leisure programs.

For many of Tasmania's young people access to recreation is not a problem. They are young and healthy and can easily take up one of the many options which abound in both the sporting field and in the State's plentiful natural environ-

ment. For others, however, such as those with disabilities or lack of ability as a result of financial hardship, access to such leisure activities is not so easy. Many youth lack the confidence and social skills which are taken for granted by their elders. These young people are often not aware of the recreational avenues open to them.

To assist young people in a range of life skills including leisure activities there exists a number of government and semi-government organisations. These include: the Community Youth Support Scheme; the Office of Youth Affairs, Youth Affairs Council of Tasmania; Forum of Tasmanian Youth Organisations; Department of Community Welfare; Project Hahn; Rural Youth; and the Department of Sport and Recreation.



Action at one of the sixteen Police and Citizens Youth Clubs

8.2.3 Women and Recreation in Tasmania

Traditional attitudes towards women, particularly those who fulfil the roles of housewife and mother, and the constraints on time inherent in these roles have contributed to decreased recreational opportunities for women and the development of an assumption that recreation is a less important concept for women. Unfortunately many women accept the view that they do not have time for leisure pursuits.

In Tasmania, the organisations which offer programs for women include: Neighbourhood Houses; C.Y.S.S.; T.A.F.E.; Technical Colleges and Adult Education; Education Department; Migrant Resource Centres; the Department of Sport and Recreation; Sporting Organisations and Sports Women's Association of Australia, Tasmanian Branch; Local Government; Office of Youth Affairs, Youth Affairs Council of Tasmania, Forum of Tasmanian Youth Organisations; Women's Information Service; Department of Community Service; and Project Hahn, an outdoor experience for young people.

When planning any programs, these organisations take particular care to cater for the specific needs of women which includes access to child-care, transport and information, and the opportunity to develop self-confidence and social contacts. For some women, these programs offer a welcome opportunity to overcome their isolation in the community. New friendships are made and self-help networks develop.

8.3 TOURISM

by Edward Gall

Tourism and Tasmania go hand-in-hand as the 'Holiday Isle'. Few other places on the globe have the same variety, both natural and man-made, as Tasmania. There are unspoilt beaches, picturesque fishing villages and historic towns. The relatively short distances between attractions and the high standard of highways make touring by bus, car or campervan a rewarding experience. There is quality accommodation that varies from luxury suites to good, clean rooms for the economically minded. Restaurants are of high quality and the cuisine features fresh local seafoods and dishes from around the world.

A striking feature of Tasmania is its rugged terrain. From most centres, mountain ranges are visible and there are few areas more rugged and spectacular than the western half of the State. Backpacking, hiking, rock climbing and, for the experienced, white water rafting are recommended in the world heritage wilderness areas: the South-West National Park; the Wild Rivers National Park; and the Cradle Mountain-Lake St Clair National Park.

With the increasing professionalism of the Tasmanian tourist industry, there is allowance for spontaneity and flexibility in itinerary planning, transport, accommodation and activities. Tasmania is the ideal destination for any holiday. It is not surprising that tourism is now a major sector in terms of its contribution to the State's economy, and is still capable of further strong growth.

8.3.1 The Tasman Peninsula and Port Arthur

One of the most scenically varied areas of Tasmania lies off the south-east corner. The Tasman Peninsula forms a microcosm of the scenic and historic features to be seen elsewhere in the State.

Access is usually by road, either by campervan, car or bus, although scenic flights can be chartered from Cambridge, near Hobart.

The gateway to this area lies at Eaglehawk Neck, just an hour's drive from Hobart. From the hills above the Neck there is a spectacular view of the beaches, bluffs and headlands that form the rugged eastern coast of the Peninsula. The narrow sandspit of Eaglehawk Neck is clearly visible, dividing the Tasman Sea from Norfolk Bay. Around the sweeping white sand beach at Eaglehawk Neck there are many hotels, motels and holiday cottages. At the northern end of the beach there is the Tessellated Pavement, a unique geological formation where regular cross-hatched jointing of the rocks has produced a large flat area, the surface of which has the

appearance of paving stones. In contrast, at the other end of the beach the Blowhole, Tasman's Arch and the Devil's Kitchen are spectacular rock formations carved from sandstone by the pounding surf.

The township of Taranna is the next major attraction normally encountered by tourists. Aquatic fauna, including seals, penguins, pelicans, octopi and fish are on display at the Marine Park. Other attractions include historic boats and artifacts, a children's play area and a seafood restaurant. As well, visitors can catch live fish from the heavily stocked lagoon in the centre of the park.

Nearby is the Tasmanian Devil Park. As well as featuring the devil there are tame wombats, wallabies and other native animals. There is a walk-through aviary and a creek filled with native trout. Set in the adjacent apple orchards there is a cider factory with apples and fresh cider available the whole year around.

Located on the body of water of the same name, Port Arthur is Tasmania's premier tourist attraction. Surveys conducted in 1981 and 1984 by the Tasmanian Tourist Department showed that nearly half of all the visitors to the State take the trip to this landmark of Tasmania's penal origins.

8.3 Places seen by Adult Visitors, 1984 (%)

Port Arthur historic site	47.3
Cataract Gorge	36.2
Mt Wellington	33.4
Gordon River	26.8
Lake St Clair	21.1
Mt Field National Park	17.9

Source: Department of Tourism

The ruins and restored buildings of this former penal colony, are a landmark in history. First settled in 1830, some twelve and a half thousand convicts served their sentences there. For them the conditions were harsh and discipline strict. Because of the isolation of the Tasman Peninsula, few escapes were successful. It ceased being a penal settlement in 1877 and most of the buildings fell into disuse. All of the remaining buildings from the early developments are made either of locally quarried sandstone or out of convict made bricks.

Possibly the best known remaining building is the church, on which work started in 1834. Although only the shell of the church remains, it is in good order and remains as one of the more beautiful buildings in the settlement. The adjacent Government Cottage is currently undergoing repair.

The Penitentiary is the largest remaining building. This four storey brick building, orig-

inally designed as a store and granary, held 657 convicts. Nearby, the well preserved Round Tower Guardhouse, like a small medieval castle, looks down on the Penitentiary. The Model Prison is open to guided tours and the Asylum is open as a museum. Recently, the Commandant's House was renovated and decorated to the same standards as National Trust houses.

The Isle of the Dead can be visited by licensed launch. This island was an off shore cemetery, and guided tours show many of the interesting structures, headstones and sights of the island.

Near Port Arthur, the Bush Mill shows all aspects of operations of steam powered sawmill and bush camp as they would have operated in post-convict times. There is also a train ride providing family entertainment.

In contrast to the commercialised tourism of Port Arthur, Taranna and Eaglehawk Neck, the style of tourism on the rest of the Peninsula is more relaxed and personalised.

At Nubeena, the largest town in the area, there is a Country Club providing a centre for relaxation and enjoyment. Nubeena's sporting facilities include; a golf course, tennis courts, an indoor swimming pool, and bowling greens. Fishing, boating and swimming are popular off the beaches and in the surrounding bays.

In a development unique to Tasmania, the farm Lottah has been opened to guided tours. As well as viewing the life of pastoral Tasmania, there is a tour of a currently working sawmill, a four wheel drive tour of native forests and traditional campfires with billy tea and damper. There are also tours of Roaring Beach.

Roaring Beach is a wild surf beach with extensive rolling dunes. It is one of Tasmania's prime surfing locations and 'works' with westerly, south-westerly and southern swells. When coupled with Eaglehawk Neck and Fortescue Bay beaches which 'work' with north-easterly, easterly and south-easterly swells, there is almost always good surfing somewhere on the Peninsula.

North of Nubeena there are more convict ruins. From Saltwater River to Lime Bay there are a series of old coal mines, settlement ruins and historic convict built farmhouses. While the coal mines have been closed to the public, the remaining buildings and facades are a reminder of a Peninsula once flourishing with settlers.

Other attractions of this area include the extensive apple and pear orchards at Premaydena and the Country Life Museum and a riding ranch at Koonya.

A feature of the Tasman Peninsula is its variety of bushwalks. Some of the best short walks include those around: the Sloping Main; Fortescue Bay; Tunnel Bay; Waterfall Bay; and Brown Mountain.

There are three walks recommended as full day walks. On the southern coast Cape Raoul is a high bluff that ends in a spectacular saw-tooth ridge. There is a large seal colony on the wave-cut platforms below Cape Hauy, on the southern side of Fortescue Bay is another area of huge cliffs and two rock pillars, Totem Pole Rock and The Candlestick. Totem Pole Rock is possibly the most difficult and challenging rock climbing ascent in Australia. The third walk is one recently established by the Hobart Walking Club north of Fortescue Bay. It skirts bays and crosses many bluffs and cliff tops as it winds its way to Eaglehawk Neck.

However, the most striking walk is to Cape Pillar, recognised as the most spectacular cape in Australia. Normally an overnight walk, three days are recommended to take in all of the features. Tasman Island, The Blade and Cathedral Rock are some of the impressive features made of tall, vertical columns of dolerite rock. Chasm Lookout, at almost 300 metres is by far the highest sheer drop in Australia and ends in the ceaselessly pounding surf of the Southern Ocean.

As well as the permanent attractions of the Tasman Peninsula, there are special events throughout the year. Some of the more popular include the Port Arthur Boxing Day Wood-chopping Carnival and the annual January Fun Run from Port Arthur to Nubeena. A major drawcard in the autumn is the big game fishing for the blue fin and yellow fin tuna that lurk off the coast, with boats and crew available for hire from both Eaglehawk Neck and Port Arthur.

With historic and scenic variety that attracts all age groups and activities that vary from leisurely relaxation to vigorous participation, it is little wonder that the Tasman Peninsula and Port Arthur is one of the top Tasmanian tourist attractions.

8.3.2 Management and Co-ordination of Tourism

The major body controlling tourism in Tasmania is the Department of Tourism. It promotes Tasmania as a tourist destination by undertaking marketing activities, providing tourist information and travel services. Its commercial outlets, the Tasbureaux, are located throughout Tasmania and other Australian States as well as overseas. Other aspects of the Department's operations include; establishing and maintaining standards for tourist accommodation, regulating particular roadsigns and undertaking research into the development of the tourist industry.

During 1984-85, expenditure by the Department of Tourism on advertising, promotional and publicity activities amounted to \$4.2 million, a 40 per cent increase over the previous year.

A further \$1.7 million was expended by members of the State's tourist industry in co-operative advertising with the Department. Sales receipts of the Tasbureaux during the year totalled \$39.7 million, a 21 per cent increase over the previous year. Some 7.6 per cent of sales were received through the mainland bureaux.

The Department of Tourism advises the Tasmanian Development Authority in considering applications for financial assistance and in providing information and advice to prospective developers. During 1984-85, \$537 332 was advanced from the Tourism and Recreational Development Fund. Of this, \$505 462 was for grants with the remainder being used for loans. In all, 39 tourism development proposals received financial assistance.

The interests of the private sector of the tourist industry, particularly for the development of tourism, are expressed through the Tasmanian Visitor Corporation. As well, in liaison with the State Government and the Department of Tourism, it is responsible for promoting the conventions segment of the travel industry and for publicising the State's tourist attractions and travel facilities.

8.3.3 Passenger Arrivals and Departures

The monthly passenger arrival figures (collected by the Department of Tourism) show a distinct pattern with more people arriving in summer, reaching a maximum in January, and fewer people arriving in winter, creating a minimum in July. As well, there are minor peaks in April and October.

The Abel Tasman

Formerly called the *Nils Holgersson*, this 19 200 tonne vessel was named after the Dutch explorer Abel Jansoon Tasman who was the first European to sight Tasmania. Over more than 12 months it was extensively refitted at Rendsburg in West Germany at a cost of about \$40 million. At the same time more than \$4 million was spent upgrading passenger facilities at both the Devonport and Melbourne terminals.

Run by the *T-T Line* (Transport Tasmania), it left Melbourne on its maiden voyage in July 1985. The *Abel Tasman* more than doubled the capacity for passengers and vehicles of the previous ferry, the *Empress of Australia*.

First indications are that the new service is popular. Even before her maiden voyage, more than 70 000 passengers had made bookings for the first year's service. The number of arriving passengers using the route has markedly increased in the first three months of its service with increases compared to 1984 of 62 per cent for July, 16 per cent for August and 59 per cent for September.

There are many features on board for passengers. There are a total of 820 berths spread over 300 cabins of 2, 3 and 4 berth capacity. Most of the cabins have ensuite facilities and are air conditioned. There is a wide choice of accommodation from clean, comfortable economy cabins to first class luxury staterooms.

8.4 Passenger Arrivals and Departures, Interstate and New Zealand, Tasmania

Period		Arrivals				Departures
		By air		By sea	Total	
		Interstate	New Zealand			
1981	520 601	9 762	61 336	591 699	593 780
1982	516 140	6 863	60 767	583 770	588 829
1983	493 075	7 004	63 587	563 666	563 554
1984	511 773	7 054	61 039	579 866	578 098
1984 —	November	38 162	458	5 882	44 502	42 937
	December	56 039	633	5 902	62 574	46 687
1985 —	January	63 097	934	5 997	70 028	86 528
	February	45 070	804	5 366	51 240	48 881
	March	46 872	1 004	5 456	53 332	55 549
	April	48 729	690	5 098	54 517	55 969
	May	46 737	766	3 652	51 155	59 836
	June	41 544	697	—	42 241	39 762
	July	29 490	371	3 782	33 643	35 108
	August	42 405	512	6 105	49 022	46 845
	September	45 214	695	7 752	53 661	52 228
	October	46 039	619	8 140	54 798	51 840
	November	39 470	564	8 721	48 755	46 898
	December	55 399	763	9 708	65 107	52 775

Total passenger arrivals have shown an increase from 1972, reaching a maximum in 1981. The economic recession then caused a decline and by 1983 the total arrivals had declined by five per cent. However, late in 1984 there was a resurgence which has been retained until the end of 1985.

There was no sea passenger service in June 1985 as the *Empress of Australia* had completed its service and the replacement ship, the *Abel Tasman* did not commence until July. The effect of the *Abel Tasman* with its increased capacity has been to increase the sea arrivals and departures by taking some of the market share of the air passenger movements, hence the slight drop in air arrivals whilst total arrivals have increased.

The Auckland-Hobart Airlink

When the Hobart-Christchurch airlink commenced in 1980, there were hopes that this would be the beginning of an international tourism bonanza. Although the bonanza has not eventuated, the route has become popular. Air New Zealand and TAA operate weekly services that are used consistently throughout the year. Recently, usage has been increasing with passenger traffic for the 1984-85 financial year being 14 per cent up on the previous year.

In an attempt to increase Tasmania's market share of international tourists, some Lower Gordon River dam compensation money was used in upgrading the Hobart Airport at a total cost of about \$6 million. As well as upgrading passenger facilities, the airport can now handle Boeing 767 aircraft.

Soon after the official opening, Qantas had its first international service into Hobart on 17 December, 1985, establishing the Auckland-Hobart airlink.

This new link will allow international visitors a circuit incorporating New Zealand, Tasmania, Victoria and New South Wales without the discouraging problems of back tracking and add-on fares that travel to Tasmania used to involve. It should increase the Tasmanian proportion of the lucrative American and Japanese tourist market.

A more direct tourist influx will come directly from New Zealand. New Zealanders are Australia's largest visitor group with an estimated 250 000 per year. Further, with about 80 per cent of them coming from the North Island and in particular from Auckland, the patronage for this route is potentially very high. This is especially so if at some time in the future Air New Zealand and even Singapore Airlines enter the route.

8.3.4 New Tourist Developments

Much of the focus of tourist development is currently on upgrading and developing accommodation.

Four Seasons, the State's largest accommodation chain, is spending \$4.5 million upgrading many of its major properties throughout the State. Similarly, the Innkeepers group is improving its main accommodation establishments.

The Pines Resort, a \$4.3 million project at Seven Mile Beach, opened in December 1985. Its 20 villa units are set in a prime position in pine forests next to a popular beach.

However, the major accommodation development of the year was the beginning of construction of an international hotel on the Hobart waterfront. After the Tasmanian public rejected the original design for the hotel, the Hotel Sheraton will be a twin-tower 12 storey building designed to match the existing buildings of the area. It will have 260 first class rooms, a convention area, a shopping complex, and a ballroom. Further projects commenced are the Salamanca Cirque, and the Galleria Salamanca which will provide shops, restaurants, accommodation units and other facilities for tourists.

On the West Coast the Mt Lyell copper mine, established in the 1890s, is being prepared for conversion into a working visitor attraction with a display of all aspects of modern mining. Also at Queenstown there is a program of improvements to the Galley Museum. A new tourist road has been opened between Zeehan and Strahan and construction has commenced on a new road to the King River, south of Queenstown. In the north-west, the Wynyard airport is being upgraded at a cost of \$3 million to accommodate Boeing 737 aircraft.

There has been recent growth in the number of host farms and rural guest houses and there are claims that their occupancy rates have been increasing. Recently 22 of them formed an organisation called *Country Accommodation*. It has set a fixed tariff on bed and breakfast and aims to improve the standard of facilities and services.

Skiing facilities at Ben Lomond have been improved. Vehicular access has been upgraded and there are now two ski bar tows and six poma lifts operating on the slopes. A new tavern has opened and snowmobile tours are now available in winter. At Mt Field National Park there has been substantial grooming of the ski slopes at Mt Mawson. For the large number of visitors seeking a wilderness experience, there has been a proliferation of organisations taking rafting, walking and four wheel drive tours.

In an unusual innovation, the Tasmanian Environment Centre is providing regular half day and full day walks on Hobart's Mt Wellington. Led by trained botanists, these give an insight into the natural environment of forests and alpine meadows and feature continuous scenic views of Hobart.

8.3.5 Who Visits and What They Do

According to the results of a survey conducted by the Tasmanian Tourist Department, 274 300 adults visited the State in 1984 staying a total of 3.2 million nights, an average of 11.5 nights each. Almost 75 per cent came from Victoria, NSW or the ACT.

While most visitors still come from Victoria, the number is diminishing. An increasing number of people are now coming from New South Wales, Western Australia and overseas, particularly Europe and North America. In fact, Tasmania had a higher percentage of visitors from Europe and North America than Australia

8.5 Place of Origin of Adult Visitors to Tasmania (%)

From	1978	1981	1984
Victoria	51.3	46.6	45.0
NSW	20.7	23.0	24.2
ACT	3.2	3.7	3.5
SA & NT	8.5	9.0	8.0
Queensland	7.4	7.6	7.3
Western Australia	3.9	4.0	4.5
Europe	1.1	1.5	2.8
North America	1.1	1.6	2.3
New Zealand	1.4	1.5	1.5
Other Overseas	1.3	1.5	0.7

Source: Department of Tourism.

as a whole. On the other hand Tasmania had a much lower share of visitors from other countries indicating that the State is not attracting the Japanese and Asian tourists who are visiting other States.

8.6 Overseas Visitors, Country of Residence, 1984 (%)

Country of residence	To Tasmania	To Australia
Europe	38	27
North America	32	19
New Zealand	21	23
Other	10	31

Source: Australian Tourist Commission.

Half of all visitors in 1984 were under 35 years of age and a further 18 per cent were aged between 35 and 44; 56 per cent were males and 33 per cent were people who were travelling alone.

8.7 Main Activities of Visitors 1984 (%)

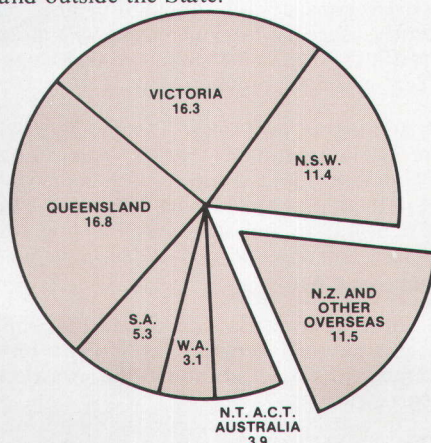
Visiting historic sites	56
Visiting Casino	48
Bushwalking or climbing	24
Canoeing or boating	6
Sea fishing	6

Source: Department of Tourism.

Most visitors seem to return. Previous surveys in 1978 and 1981, as well as the 1984 research have shown that only about 40 per cent of visitors are 'first timers' while nearly a third have made at least three previous visits.

Tasmanians on Holiday

Tasmanians, like the visitors to the State, also take holidays. A survey of householders conducted in October 1984 found that 20 per cent of householders holiday only in Tasmania and another 19 per cent holiday only outside the State. Perhaps surprisingly 32 per cent of Tasmanian households stay at home for their holidays, while another 30 per cent holiday both in and outside the State.



Destination of Tasmanian Households Holidaying Outside the State, ('000)

8.3.6 Tourist Accommodation

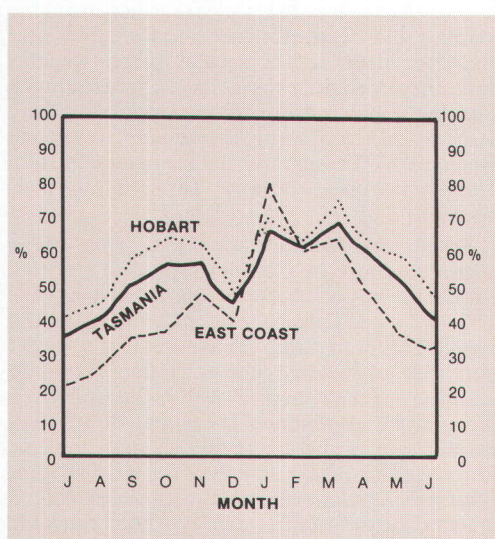
With the increasing importance of tourism to the Tasmanian economy, it is fortunate that Tasmania is well served by tourist accommodation facilities. All regions provide and maintain the full range of facilities — hotels, motels, guest houses, holiday units and caravan parks.

An indication of the 'well being' of the tourist industry is the actual use of tourist accommodation. The seasonal nature of the tourist industry, as seen by fluctuations in passenger arrival figures, is also reflected in the pattern of accommodation use. The significant monthly variations in occupancy rates are frequent and

8.8 Tourist Accommodation, Tasmania, June 1985

<i>Number at 30 June 1985</i>	<i>Hotels, motels and guest houses</i>	<i>Holiday units</i>	<i>Caravan parks</i>
Establishments	152	33	61
Guest rooms/units	4 276	453	..
Bed spaces	11 755	187	..
Sites — powered	3 075
— unpowered	2 169

somewhat predictable. In general, the summer-time occupancy rates are twice those of winter rates. These seasonal variations are apparent across the State but there are significant differences between the regions in terms of the magnitude of the variations. The seasonality of the industry is far greater outside of Hobart, particularly for the East Coast which is essentially a summertime destination whereas Hobart attracts visitors all the year round (Table 8.10, Appendix).



*Hotel and Motel Room Occupancy Rates
Selected Regions, 1984-85 (%)*

Perhaps surprisingly the month with the consistently highest occupancy rates for hotels and motels is March, but holiday units and caravan parks, less surprisingly, have their highest occupancy rates in January. The reasons for the March peak for hotels and motels are not clear. One reason could be that holidaying families favour holiday units and caravan parks in summer whereas couples or singles use hotel and motel accommodation, deferring their holidays until schools return and taking advantage of the normally mild March weather. March is also a popular month for conferences and conventions.

8.4 RELIGION

At the 1981 Census, over 75 per cent of Tasmanians claimed affiliation with a Christian denomination and less than one per cent indicated adherence to a non-Christian religion. Over a third of the population were Anglican with Roman Catholics the next largest denomination. Compared with 1976, total Christian adherence fell by just over two per cent while the number affiliated with a non-Christian religion rose substantially.

8.9 Religious Denomination, Tasmania, 1981

<i>Religious denomination</i>	<i>Persons no.</i>	<i>Proportion per cent</i>
Christian —		
Baptist	7 965	1.9
Brethren	3 947	0.9
Catholic (a)	78 143	18.7
Church of Christ	2 110	0.5
Church of England	151 207	36.1
Congregational	1 790	0.4
Jehovah's Witness	1 510	0.4
Latter Day Saints/Mormons	1 281	0.3
Lutheran	1 631	0.4
Methodist —		
including Wesleyan	19 906	4.8
Orthodox	1 855	0.4
Pentecostal	1 357	0.3
Presbyterian	11 575	2.8
Salvation Army	3 202	0.8
Seventh Day Adventist	1 464	0.3
Uniting Church	17 668	4.2
Protestant undefined	5 217	1.2
Christian n.e.i.	5 586	1.3
Total	317 414	75.8
Non-Christian —		
Buddhist	236	0.1
Hebrew	145	0.0
Muslim	369	0.1
Non-Christian n.e.i.	513	0.1
Total	1 263	0.3

(a) Includes Catholic and Roman Catholic.

As well as their normal worship and pastoral roles, the churches have continued to provide an active welfare ministry. A newly established Anglican Family Care Service joined the Salva-

tion Army, the St Vincent de Paul Society, Centacare and the City Mission in providing emergency relief, accommodation and family support services. The Catholic Church provides hospitals in Hobart and Launceston while the Anglican Church runs St Lukes Hospital in Launceston.

Church-provided education has expanded over the last decade, particularly the Reformed Church with several newer groups setting up schools to complement the strong educational involvement of the Catholic, Anglican, Uniting Church, Seventh Day Adventist and Lutheran churches.

The only full-time training for church work in Tasmania is provided by the Worldwide Evangelization Crusade College at St Loenards, Launceston. In 1984 the college employed 18 staff for an enrolment of 74 students. Since the closure of St Wilfred's College, Cressy, in the 1930's, Anglican students have been trained for formal qualifications by part-time tutors at Christ College, a residential college associated with the University of Tasmania.

While the influence of the churches has declined compared with the early period of settlement, they continue to play a substantial role within the Tasmanian society. As the following review of the major churches suggests, that role is seen as buoyant and vital.

8.4.1 The Christian Community: A Review of 1984-85

by Lindsay Tuffin

Growth, increasing relevance and optimism are the key points to emerge from an assessment of the religious life of Tasmanians in 1984-85. For example the Uniting Church has observed increasing interest in religion in Tasmania — for reasons which it observes to be both historical and contemporary. The Church also sees current unrest as being a reason for greater interest in the Church. The nuclear threat and other uncertainties of society, unemployment, AIDS, cancer, emphasise human frailty and lead people to a deeper searching for the meaning of life and how to cope with the thought of death.

The Baptist Union has observed just a small increase overall but keen observers are predicting a growing awareness of what the gospel has to offer. This would be seen in a more meaningful approach to worship and a sincere desire to bring faith to terms with reality. Some outreach ventures in evangelism have brought in a number of people.

The Salvation Army also observes a healthy increase and interest in religion in Tasmania. A growing awareness of the importance of spiritual

values in life, and a disenchantment with the materialistic approach to life has resulted in a greater appreciation of quality living.

For the Catholic Church, the numerical growth has not been dramatic, although signs of a spiritual deepening in faith may be gauged by the proliferation of prayer groups and new initiatives of parish renewal. A dynamic church is emerging rapidly in Tasmania. More than 600 people around the State have been involved in parish renewal weekends while a total of 7 124 people have attended parent effectiveness courses and family life education pioneered by Father P. Connolly of Hobart.

Other signs for optimism were, growth in church youth groups and an increased demand for places in church-related schools. In recent years enrolments in Tasmanian Government schools had fallen from 73 100 to 69 100 while in the same period numbers at Catholic schools had risen from 10 000 to 11 000 and numbers in other church schools had risen from 4 100 to 4 800.

There has also been a noticeable increase in the amount and depth of coverage of religious and church matters in the secular press. Regular columns on religious topics have appeared in the *Sunday Examiner* in Launceston (Lindsay Tuffin) and the *Sunday Tasmanian* (Rev. Greg Henderson). Thought for the Day and Christian Television spots appeared to maintain their popularity.

Scripture-based study and prayer groups show a new response to the alienation and spiritual emptiness in the hearts of many Tasmanians. This was particularly evident among young people. Statewide youth conferences had attracted hundreds of young people as they explored questions of their involvement in the Church in the 1980's and beyond. The apparent spiritual emptiness was also being met by activities like Marriage Encounter, Evenings for the Engaged, Pre-Cana Conferences which help to provide a more healthy attitude to marriage and family life in a society where values are crumbling and the breakdown of family life has reached tragic proportions.

The Church and Youth

The churches are particularly optimistic because of a perceived growing interest in Christianity among young people. For example, the Uniting Church speaks of exciting initiatives in youth ministry leading to an upsurge of interest, involvement and commitment among young people.

For the Roman Catholic Church, the growth of church youth groups could be measured by the example of the Antioch Movement for 16-20 year olds. In the past 12 months more than 800

young Catholic people joined this vigorous movement in at least 13 Tasmanian parishes. More than 60 adults are involved in guiding young people.

The Baptist Church also observes an increasing interest among teenagers: 'the Church seems to be gaining in credibility among young people in the State and a concerted effort to co-ordinate and consolidate this is already showing encouraging results'.

This interest is also evident among students on the tertiary campuses. Christian groups — both at the University of Tasmania and the Tasmanian State Institute of Technology — report growing numbers and committed, active memberships. For example, at the University, there are six different Christian groups with up to 70 people associated with each. The campus groups also illustrate growing co-operation and involvement between denominations. All six Christian groups on campus, from Charismatic to Catholic, planned a lecture series by Christian communicator John Smith. The series, called, 'What Really Matters' had (Catholic) Senator Michael Tate as patron, and (Church of Christ) Hank Petrusma MLC as Chairman.

The positive response to religion among young people is also reflected in the reaction by high school students to an educationally-based presentation of Christianity as an option for life. The program, called Christian Option and presented by the inter-denominational agency, Scripture Union, was presented in 23 high schools in Tasmania last year. According to Scripture Union's Director, Mr David Reeve, the program is a good barometer for the attitudes of young people who have generally no contact with the Church. This increasing interest is also reflected by another inter-denominational group, Fusion, who work among unemployed young people. Fusion, with creative inspiration from its Tasmanian workers, produced 'Regardless', a highly multi-media production which toured Australia to celebrate International Youth Year. The production highlighted the 'lostness' (in unemployment, poverty, alienation etc.) of part of this generation of young people in materialistic Australia.

The Church in Society

The conflict between materialism and Christian values and the relevancy of the Church are two themes that emerged from questioning Tasmania's church leaders. According to the Catholics the Church remains very relevant 'even though less than one-third of baptised Catholics regularly practise their faith'. Through social welfare agencies the Church was helping Australians cope with the breakdown of marriages and family life, loss of jobs and so on.

The Salvation Army saw its relevance particularly in terms of its ministry to the present and grass-roots needs of the people. 'We are aware of an increased dedication among the Christian church to meet the material needs of people; while the gospel message had its prime place of importance, it lacked genuine concern when there was no practical expression of love and caring.'

The Baptist Union saw the Church as very relevant because 'this great nation which has so much' going for it is failing miserably. Our attempted and successful suicide rate means many people lack the ability to cope. Mental and physical pressures are enormous and in this and other areas the Church message is more than relevant; if allowed it can be the answer'.

The past year was significant for growth in dialogue and understanding fostered by bodies like the Tasmanian Council of Churches and the Heads of Churches Committee. Through the Tasmanian Council of Churches member churches co-operated to make an impact on community attitudes with well researched and cogently presented statements on issues such as in-vitro fertilization, and the spread of pornographic videos as well as to launch appeals for Africa and conduct A Day of Prayer for South Africa. Churches such as the Uniting Church, Roman Catholic, Anglican, Baptist, Churches of Christ, Salvation Army and Society of Friends also worked together to deepen unity by studying the World Council of Churches document on baptism, the eucharist and ministry, and being involved in the wider life of the community through commissions such as the World Justice and Peace Commission and the Church and Society Commission.

Dr Robert Runcie in Hobart

The visit of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. Dr Robert Runcie was one of the highlights for the Anglican Church, and other churches in 1985.



Photo: Mercury

Dr Runcie was the guest at a luncheon at Government House for invited state and civic representatives together with representatives of other churches in the diocese. He also visited the Antarctic Division headquarters and the new St Clements Church at Kingston. The Archbishop also preached and celebrated a diocesan eucharist in the Cathedral.

The Catholic Church observed that the visit of Dr Runcie had 'brought a message of hope and unity and was thanked by Archbishop Young for his tolerance and noble simplicity with which he expressed the relevance of Christianity in today's world'.

The Church and the Future

According to the Uniting Church Moderator, Jill Tabart, 'the Church will play an increasingly important role in society. It will inevitably be an increasingly unpopular role, but the church has flourished in the past against opposition and if we are true to our calling to face up to evil and injustice opposition is to be expected. I anticipate this public stance because I believe the Church is playing, and will continue to play, an increasingly important role in individual's desire for personal growth and spiritual development. The renewal movements of various kinds that are sweeping through the churches are bringing the basics of the faith, both personal and corporate, to the fore, and this emphasis must empower and revitalise the Church'.

The Baptist perspective given by R.W. Preece sees a much clearer demarcation developing between the church-involved person and the non-church goer. 'There is no doubt that the church must become much more flexible in the future and must also be aware of the need to break down barriers of misconceptions and misunderstanding about the Church in the 80's. For too long the Church has been hamstrung by tradition.'

The Catholic Church believes that 'optimism must be the key note in facing the future of the Catholic Church in Tasmania. Despite prophets of doom in some quarters there are encouraging signs of hope for growth and deepening of faith and commitment. Lay leadership is developing. More than 200 people are currently involved in Adult Education and Faith Programs'.

The Salvation Army was also looking to the future with optimism. Its plans include re-development of Church property in Hobart to house the Divisional office, the State Social Office and the Family Welfare Centre; an extension of the Alcoholic Rehabilitation program in conjunction with the State Government; the implementation of a Church growth program within The Salvation Army; the introduction of State Inservice Training Courses for Officers; and the extension of The Salvation Army Emergency Service units with the appointment of another mobile unit at Cornwall on the East Coast and the instalment of a two-way radio system.

Radio, in fact, has become an important and successful means of communication for the Christian community in a wider sense. For six years Hobart has had its own Christian radio station. Now, a group in Launceston have received a licence for a northern station while another group in the north-west has made test transmissions as they too prepare an application for a licence. It is the growth in such ventures that are the practical and tangible signs that the optimism expressed elsewhere has a solid base.

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APPENDIX

8.10 Tourist Accommodation: Regional Summary, 1984-85

Particulars	Hobart	Southern	Northern	Mersey-Lyell	Tasmania	East Coast
<i>Hotels and Motels — Number and Capacity — At 30 June 1985</i>						
Establishments	47	20	45	40	152	15
Guest rooms	1 540	405	1 239	1 092	4 276	415
Bed spaces	3 781	1 363	3 572	3 039	11 755	1 405
<i>Hotels and Motels — Room Occupancy Rates — 1984-85</i>						
1984 — July	41.0	20.7	36.8	32.8	35.7	20.5
August	44.9	27.2	41.1	37.1	40.1	26.1
September	58.9	37.6	53.7	41.1	50.8	35.2
October	64.0	36.6	58.9	49.8	56.3	37.6
November	63.4	48.5	57.0	54.2	57.8	48.7
December	47.8	40.1	47.1	44.5	46.0	40.5
1985 — January	70.9	76.4	61.7	61.9	66.4	80.9
February	64.8	59.6	61.1	59.9	62.0	61.7
March	76.0	61.9	68.8	63.8	69.5	64.3
April	63.8	52.8	62.9	54.4	60.1	48.1
May	58.8	40.5	50.5	46.3	51.5	36.0
June	46.0	31.5	40.7	36.9	40.8	31.7
<i>Holiday Units — Number and Capacity — At 30 June 1985</i>						
Establishments	9	4	11	10	34	8
Units	127	51	186	85	449	108
Bed spaces	489	256	1 047	417	2 209	527
<i>Caravan Parks — Number and Capacity — At 30 June 1985</i>						
Establishments	6	16	15	22	59	8
Capacity —						
Powered sites	311	529	823	1 412	3 075	552
Unpowered sites	210	411	922	626	2 169	320
Cabins, flats, etc.	—	21	7	44	72	11
Total	521	961	1 752	2 082	5 316	883

Note: (i) Monthly occupancy rates for Holiday Units and site occupancy rates for Caravan Parks are available on request from the ABS.

(ii) Regions are Statistical Divisions except East Coast Tourist area which, although defined separately, is included in the figures for the Northern and Southern Statistical Divisions.