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# Chapter 8

## SPORT, RECREATION AND RELIGION

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## Chapter 8

# SPORT, RECREATION AND RELIGION

Tasmania's sporting, religious and cultural heritage is drawn from a number of diverse environments, ranging from the lifestyle and culture of the Tasmanian aborigines prior to European settlement through to the spectacle and world-wide appeal of the international cricket test held at Bellerive oval.

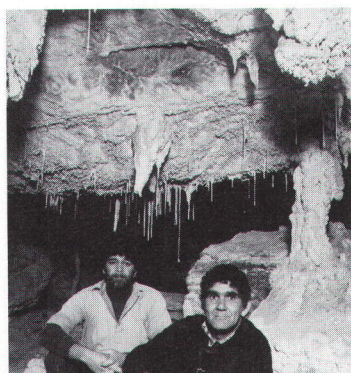
Prior to European settlement of Tasmania at the beginning of last century, sport, religion and culture as many of us think of it today was unknown or unrecognised by the new colonists. However, the aboriginal peoples who had settled the 'island' over 35 000 years before had maintained an intricate lifestyle and culture. Evidence of this culture is evident from numerous archaeological sites around the State.

Notable sites include the rock carvings at Mt Cameron West and High Rocky Point, an ochre quarry at Louisa Bay, hand stencils on cave walls and rock faces in the south-west and Derwent Valley, and a stone arrangement at Cox's Bight. Some of the hand stencils, made with a mixture of ochre, blood and animal fat, date back over 10 000 years. The carvings at Mt Cameron West have been dated to 1600 BP.

### *Tasmanian aboriginal song, dance and religion \**

Tasmanian Aborigines may have had a simple material technology, but their spiritual and artistic lives were rich and complex.

Song and dance seem to have been their main forms of entertainment and artistic expression for their thoughts on life, love and death. Their songs were melodious and sweet, and 3-part harmony sung by women was often heard. This



*Jim Everett and Darrell West at Wargata Mina, an Ice Age Aboriginal cave painting site in south-west Tasmania.*

*Photo: A. Mc Gowan*

is very uncommon in the Australian context. Their melodies too were unusual and had more in common with island Melanesia than with the rest of Australia. The style thus may be as old as the colonisation of Australia around 40 000 years ago.

In the dance, both men and women could show off their athletic prowess and grace, and their superb gifts of mimicry. Many of their dances were carefully observed renditions of the behaviour of animals such as kangaroos and emus. Dances devised after European contact reflected the strange new invader; they told stories of horses, dogs, guns and bullock carts. It was clearly an adaptable and thriving art.

Religious life appears to have been part of the same tradition as that of mainland Australia. Tasmanian Aborigines professed a belief in the Dreamtime, and the ancestor spirits who created life and the physical world in that time.

Some of the religious song cycles appear to form part of the network of such cycles which spread across south-eastern Australia. They observed taboos on the eating of certain animals, and followed strict procedures to appease the spirit world while carrying out daily activities such as gathering certain foods or making items like spears. As a result, Tasmanian Aborigines were able to move confidently within their physical and spiritual world.

\*Article contributed by Julia Clark, Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery.

## 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, golf courses, lawn bowls greens, swimming pools, cycling tracks, or sporting centres which provide 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. It provides a focal point for the 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 Darrel 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, Penny Gray, Michael Grenda, David Foster, Don Calvert, Nick Rogers, Malcolm Campbell and Christine Marshall.

Tasmania played host to a number of national and international sporting events in 1988 and 1989. Major events included the Australia - Sri Lanka test cricket match at Bellerive Oval in December 1989, the Tasmanian Three-Peaks races at Easter in 1989 and 1990, the APPM

Asia-Pacific and World Cup orienteering championships in January 1988, the World Fly Fishing Championships in November/December 1988, the Inter-Dominion Young Driver's Pacing Championships in April 1988, the Billabong Australian Surfing Titles at Shelley's Beach in February 1989 and the Shell Ultra Australian Touring Car Championships at Symons Plains in March 1989.

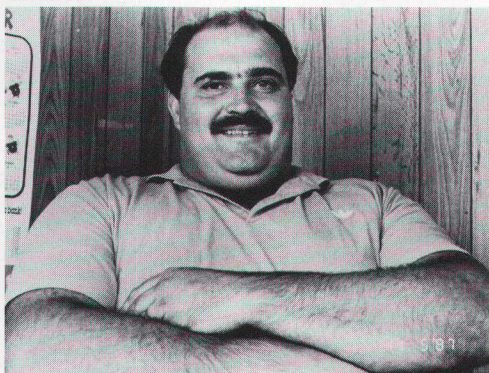
### 8.1.1. Sporting Achievements

Tasmanians continue to perform successfully at both the national and international level with a number of notable achievements over the past few years.

Cycling in Europe is still dominated by Danny Clark. He remains the world's six-day champion, having now won 57 six-day events and two European titles. Danny Clark was presented with the 1988 Tas-TV Sportsman of the Year and the 1988 Caltex-Mercury Sports Star Award for his achievements.

Veteran cycling has a new world champion in the guise of Ray Appleby. Ray won the 45-49 age group in the world veteran cycling championship held at St Johann in Austria in September 1989.

Multiple world wood-chopping champion David Foster was named captain of the Australian team to contest a three-match series against New Zealand during 1990. At Sydney's Royal Easter Show in 1990, David added four additional chopping titles to his list of world titles to bring his total of world titles to one hundred.



David Foster.

Photo: Mercury

Greg Campbell joined David Boon for the 1989 Ashes cricket series in England and played in his maiden test match in the first test.

Australia won this test match and later won the Ashes with David Boon scoring the winning run in the fourth test to wrap up the series. Australia eventually went on to win the series four to nil.

Test match cricket came to Tasmania on 16 December 1989, at the Bellerive oval. The test match was played between Australia and Sri Lanka. David Boon had the honour of facing the first ball of the match from Ravi Ratnayeke and of scoring the first run.

Greg Campbell was also named in this test and received thunderous applause when called on to bowl in Sri Lanka's first innings. Australia went on to win the test match.

At the Australian Amateur Boxing Championships held in October 1988, Tasmanians scored gold medals in three divisions. Fifteen-year-old Justin Crawford won the welterweight division, with David Dransfield and Guy Belbin winning the senior heavyweight and senior middleweight titles respectively.

Tasmanian Olympic yachtsmen Gary Smith and David Connor sailing their Flying Dutchman class *Holiday Isle* won the Dutch national championship and were placed third in the Italian Riva del Garda championship in 1988.

The Australian Karate Championships held in Devonport in August 1988 saw three Tasmanians, Steve Hayes, Wayne Postlethwaite and Craig Dick, fill the first three placings in the Champion of Champions title.

Shirley Brassler was named the inaugural Tasmanian Sportswoman of the Year in 1988. Shirley competed in the World Veteran Games which were staged in Melbourne, she won seven gold medals and one silver medal. She held world veteran records for the 1500 metres and the 10 000 metres between 1979 and 1987.

Christine Marshall was named Tasmanian Sportswoman of the Year in 1989 for her exploits in the sport of orienteering. Christine won two national championships and was named to captain the Australian orienteering team which competed in the World Championships in Sweden.

John Bowe, driving Dick Johnson's Ford Sierra, won the Toohey's 1000 at Mount Panorama, Bathurst in October 1989. He was the runner up in the Australian touring car championship. John was named Tas-TV Sports Champion of the Year for his exploits.

### Commonwealth Games

The Commonwealth Games were held in Auckland, New Zealand during January 1990. Tasmania had 10 representatives in the Australian team.

#### Athletics

Jocelyn Millar-Cubit:	Heptathlon
Gail Luke:	800m, 4x400m relay
Simon Hollingsworth:	400m hurdles, 4x400m relay
Susan Andrews:	400m, 4x400m relay

#### Judo

Chris Bacon:	under 86kg class
Dean Lampkin:	under 95kg class

#### Swimming

Brett Stocks:	100m & 200m breast-stroke, 4x400m medley relay
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#### Weight-lifting

Ron Laycock:	52kg class
Russel Holloway:	52kg class
Jason Roberts:	110kg class

The Tasmanians performed exceptionally well being awarded five medals between them.

Ron Laycock:	weight-lifting clean and jerk - gold, snatch - gold
Dean Lampkin:	judo (95kg) - silver
Chris Bacon:	judo (86kg) - bronze
Susan Andrews:	athletics 4x400m relay - silver

Five Tasmanians were included in the squad of 270 Australian athletes who contested the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul. They were hockey player Maree Fish, diver Julie Kent, weight-lifter Ron Laycock and yachtsmen Gary Smith and David Connor. Maree, goal keeper for the women's hockey team, shared in their triumph and was rewarded with a gold medal.

Other notable achievers were Elliott Booth who is now the Tasmanian amateur golf champion, Malcolm Campbell who broke the race record on his 1000cc motor-bike at Phillip Island in winning both races there and Bradley Thomas who won a silver medal in the pentathlon whilst competing in the Seoul Para-Olympics.

### TASMANIA'S FIRST TEST \*

**Tasmanian cricket reached full adulthood on 16 December 1989 when it was admitted to the hallowed ranks of Test-staging membership. The initiation ceremony was a relatively painless affair lasting five days - a Test match full of swinging fortunes, skilful individual performances and, mercifully, brilliant weather.**

The event had its genesis, paradoxically, in the dilapidation of a cricket ground, specifically, the Tasmanian Cricket Association Ground on the Upper Domain in Hobart. The reluctance of the people's representatives to invest in the refurbishment of the 105-year-old institution forced cricket's administrators to look elsewhere for a first-class venue, and, at the end of the 1986-87 season, the decision was made to transfer headquarters across the Derwent to the Bellerive Oval.

The generosity of the State Government of the day and the on-going support of the Clarence City Council made it possible to upgrade the viewing facilities at the new venue commensurate with the improvements recently made to the playing surface. Within a few short winter months, Bellerive Oval was transformed from a smart club ground into an outstanding international arena, and by the end of the first season, 1987-88, it had hosted an international three-day match, a One-Day International, and its first Sheffield Shield match.

The next season provided a similar program for Hobart's cricket-watching patrons, by which time public rumours had emerged about an impending Test match. The Australian Cricket Board confirmed the whispers after its autumn deliberations, and the countdown began towards what was arguably Tasmania's greatest sporting event.

The match pitted international cricket's 'Cinderella', Sri Lanka, against an Australian team fresh from trouncing the Old Enemy on its own patch. On the face of it, it was not a contest that would quicken the pulse, but the prospect of Tasmania seeing for the first time in 25 years its national cricket team, more than countered the suspicion that the game might be one-sided.

In the event, the match itself and the associated activities proved to be a total triumph for the hard-working committee whose brief it was to plan the occasion. Tasmanian Cricket

Council chairman Denis Rogers presided over, and contributed to, a vast output of work produced by the likes of Richard Watson, Brent Palfreyman, Brian Davison and Kevin Connor.

The Sri Lankans had contributed to the atmosphere by earning the best of a drawn Test match at Brisbane a few days before, dispelling all thoughts of an Australian walkover. Both teams arrived in time to attend the Test Match Dinner at the Sheraton Ballroom, at which 500 people were royally entertained by some vintage Richie Benaud and Mike Coward, entertainer Mark Weeks, and a short film setting Tasmania's place in cricket history.

One of the heroes of the match was the curator Peter Stow who prepared a fine Test pitch that gave assistance to the fast bowlers on the first two days, before it flattened out to allow some scintillating batting on the last three days. Stow deservedly received the plaudits of the top commentators at the game for the groundwork he laid for a grand cricket match.

The weather proved to be in a remarkably conciliatory mood, given what has been dished up to Hobart at the same time in previous years. Successive maximum temperatures of a sunny 17°, 22°, 25° and 31°C on the first four days eventually gave way to 17°C on the last, which finally forced the players into the shelter of a sweater or three.

The atmosphere on the first morning almost defies description. A large crowd was in attendance well before play began, and the buzz of excitement would have produced emotion in the most hardened cynic. The Tasmanian involvement extended well beyond providing a venue for this Test match as news of the first ball, bowled to David Boon with umpire Steve Randell officiating at the bowler's end, was broadcast around Australia on the ABC by Neville Oliver. Subsequently, Australians from other States were allowed to participate in the game!

The constant fall of wickets on the first two days gave rise to dire predictions of a three-day finish, but Peter Stow's pitch refused to allow that, and Australia was able to build on a slender first innings with some ease. Unfortunately, David Boon contributed nothing to this, slashing a catch off the first second innings ball he received, and with a knee injury limiting his appearance on the field thereafter.

Sri Lanka found batting conditions equally amenable at their second attempt, and it was only inexperience that cost them vital wickets and kept Australia on top for most of the last day. Nevertheless, a defiant seventh wicket partnership between Ravi Ratnayake and Asoka de Silva kept Australia at bay well into the last session, and threatened to lead Sri Lanka to the safety of a draw. It required a last ditch effort from another Tasmanian participant, Greg Campbell, to remove both batsmen with less than an hour to play, and the gallant Sri Lankans were not finally sunk until 5.30 pm.

The best batting in the match came from Steve Waugh, who, in the second innings, gave a classical display of perfect timing. Mark Taylor, less than twelve months after his Test debut, scored another workmanlike century in the same innings, as did Dean Jones, who was perhaps more fortunate to reach three figures. Earlier, Peter Sleep had played an important undefeated innings of 47 to ensure Australia reached 200. For Sri Lanka, Aravinda de Silva

confirmed his class with two brave seventies, and in addition to Ravi Ratnayake and Asoka de Silva, Roshan Mahanama demonstrated his powers of concentration in a long first innings.

The bowling honours were shared by Sri Lanka's Rumesh Ratnayake, who took full advantage of the assistance the pitch afforded him on the first day, and Australia's Merv Hughes, who bowled manfully on the last day to help secure a win for his side. Each thoroughly deserved his eight wickets. The match was a dream tourism promotion for a State badly wounded by the pilots' dispute. The Channel 9 cameras often panned out across the picturesque Derwent River with the yachts in full sail. Richie Benaud, Ian Chappell, Bill Lawry and Tony Greig (Channel 9), along with Norman O'Neill and Keith Stackpole (ABC), made long and frequent references to Hobart's position high up the list of attractive Test match venues.

The week passed quickly and, after the match, players and visitors made their way back across Bass Strait, highly satisfied with the world's 51st Test city and 62nd Test ground. There can be only one 'first' Test match for Tasmania, and as the total attendance of 26 780 testifies, there will be many who can look back with satisfaction and claim they were part of it.

\* Article contributed by Mr Ric Finlay, cricket historian.



Bellerive Oval.

Photo: Mercury

**AUSTRALIA v SRI LANKA**

**Played at Bellerive Oval, Hobart, 16-20 December 1989, Australia won by 173 runs**

Toss won by Sri Lanka. Umpires: S.G. Randell, L.J. King

Twelfth men: C.G. Rackemann, S.T. Jayasuriya

Attendance: Day 1: 9015, Day 2: 7472, Day 3: 5210, Day 4: 3823, Day 5: 1260.

Close of Play Scores:

Day 1 SL 3-27 Mahanama 18 P.A. De Silva 5

Day 2 Aust 2-25 Taylor 11 Hughes 9

Day 3 Aust 5-387 Jones 51 Waugh 77

Day 4 SL 3-166 P.A. De Silva 64 A. Ranatunga 25

R.J. Tucker (Tasmania) fielded for much of the time for D.C. Boon (injured).

**AUSTRALIA**

D.C. Boon c Mahanama b Ratnayake	41	- c Ratnayake b Labrooy	0
M.A. Taylor c Tillekeratne b Ratnayake	23	- c Gurusinha b P.A. De Silva	108
T.M. Moody c Gurusinha b Ratnayake	6	- c Tillekeratne b Ratnayake	5
A.R. Border (C) c E.A.R. De Silva b Ratnayake	24	- b P.A. De Silva	85
D.M. Jones c Tillekeratne b Ratnayake	3	- not out	118
S.R. Waugh c Tillekeratne b Labrooy	16	- not out	134
P.R. Sleep not out	47		
I.A. Healy (WC) c Tillekeratne b Gurusinha	17		
M.G. Hughes b E.A.R. De Silva	27	- c Gurusinha b Ratnayake	30
G.D. Campbell c Mahanama b Ratnayake	6		
T.M. Alderman b Ratnayake	0		
Extras lb7 w1 nb6	14	- b2 lb5 w4 nb22	33
311 minutes	224	- 540 minutes	5-513

**SRI LANKA**

R.S. Mahanama c Healy b Sleep	85	- lbw b Campbell	5
D. Ranatunga c Moody b Alderman	2	- c Healy b Hughes	45
A.P. Gurusinha c Taylor b Alderman	0	- c sub b Hughes	20
E.A.R. De Silva c Border b Campbell	2	- b Campbell	50
P.A. De Silva lbw b Campbell	75	- c Campbell b Sleep	72
A. Ranatunga (C) c Moody b Sleep	21	- c Jones b Hughes	38
H.P. Tillekeratne (WC) c Taylor b Sleep	0	- c Waugh b Sleep	6
J.R. Ratnayake c Taylor b Hughes	9	- c Healy b Campbell	75
G.F. Labrooy b Hughes	11	- b Hughes	5
C.P.H. Ramanayake not out	4	- not out	2
R.J. Ratnayake c Border b Hughes	0	- lbw b Hughes	5
Extras lb4 nb3	7	- b9 lb12 nb4	25
359 minutes	216	- 551 minutes	348

<b>Fall</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
<i>Australia</i>										
1st	50	68	83	89	112	123	166	207	224	224
2nd	1	10	77	240	253					
<i>Sri Lanka</i>										
1st	11	15	18	146	188	192	193	201	216	216
2nd	6	53	94	187	187	208	332	337	337	348

**Bowling**

<b>Sri Lanka</b>																				
J.R. Ratnayake	15	2	39	1	19	1	86	0												
G.F. Labrooy	19	3	61	1	22	3	100	1												
R.J. Ratnayake	19.4	2	66	6	35	5	123	2												
C.P.H. Ramanayake	4	0	21	0	10	0	49	0												
E.A.R. De Silva	9	6	10	1	21	2	83	0												
A.P. Gurusinha	6	0	20	1																
P.A. De Silva					18	1	65	2												
<b>Australia</b>																				
T.M. Alderman	23	2	71	2	30	12	48	0												
G.D. Campbell	23	9	41	2	33	8	102	3												
M.G. Hughes	21.4	6	68	3	31.4	8	88	5												
P.R. Sleep	10	4	26	3	36	16	73	2												
S.R. Waugh	6	3	6	0																
T.M. Moody									2	0	9	0								
D.M. Jones									4	2	5	0								
A.R. Border									5	4	2	0								



### 8.1.2 Participation in Sport

The Tasmanian Department of Sport and Recreation lists almost 100 different categories of sport for which they have registered participants. Although a person could be registered in more than one sport, total registered participants for the 1988 year totalled 156 000 compared with 166 000 in 1987.

#### 8.1 PARTICIPANTS IN MAJOR SPORTS

Sport	No. of registered participants	
	1987	1988
Freshwater fishing	24 107	27 195
Australian football (league)	n.a.	18 338
Cricket - men	19 500	n.a.
Cricket - women	98	110
Golf - men	10 206	11 180
Golf - women	3 800	4 090
Basketball	7 342	7 950
Lawn bowls - men	5 000	4 954
Lawn bowls - women	3 100	3 131
Lawn tennis	6 000	6 100
Indoor cricket (federation)	12 600	13 000
Hockey - men	4 350	4 350
Hockey - women	2 350	3 194
Soccer - men	6 565	6 565
Soccer - women	132	169
Yachting	4 700	4 800

### 8.1.3 Government Support

Tasmanian and Australian sport has generally developed from a local, purely recreational level, to participation at State and international levels. Top level sport in the 80s has become materialistic and will remain so in the 90s, it is reliant on both government and corporate sponsorship.

Government has been actively involved in developing facilities and providing assistance to sports events, sportsmen and sportswomen. In 1988-89 the Tasmanian Government distributed grants totalling nearly \$900 000 through the Department of Sport and Recreation to be shared amongst various State sporting and recreational associations.

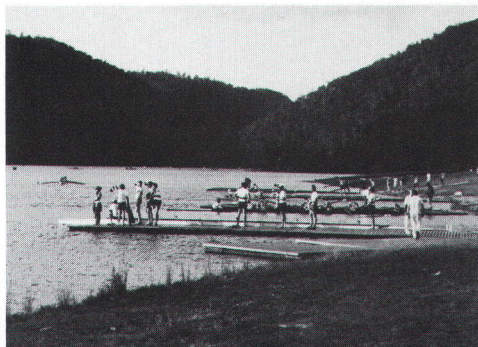
Some of the major sporting beneficiaries were the Tasmanian Basketball Association, the Tasmanian Cricket Council and the Tasmanian Football League. These three associations, or associated facilities, received approximately 33 per cent of the value of sporting grants paid by the Department in 1988-89.

### 8.2 MAJOR STATE GOVERNMENT SPORTING DEVELOPMENT GRANTS, 1988-89

Athletic Association of Tasmania	\$13 250
Australian Surfrider Association	\$12 500
Confederation of Australian Motor Sport	\$10 000
Judo Federation of Australia, (Tasmanian Branch)	\$11 200
Sports Development Education Program	\$17 500
Tasmanian Amateur Water Polo Association	\$13 700
Tasmanian Basketball Association	\$32 900
Tasmanian Cricket Council	\$35 000
Tasmanian Football League	\$90 000
Tasmanian Golf Council	\$23 000
Tasmanian Hockey Association	\$10 500
Tasmanian Netball Association	\$21 000
Tasmanian Rowing Council	\$23 500
Tasmanian Squash Rackets	\$10 500
Tasmanian Swimming	\$20 500
Tasmanian Volleyball Association	\$16 700
Tasmanian Women's Hockey Association	\$10 500
Tasmanian Yachting Association	\$12 711

The development of appropriate facilities is fundamental to increasing the participation and performance in sport. The Dowling Street Sports Complex (\$1.5 million) and the Penguin Athletic Centre (\$0.9 million) opened in November as a result of continued government funding and involvement.

Other major developments include the upgrading of Lake Barrington to bring it up to international rowing standards. The world rowing championships are to be held there in September 1990. The Bellerive Oval was another beneficiary, it had to be upgraded to test match standard to allow the inaugural test match in December 1989 to proceed. The Government has also shown significant commitment to sponsoring both sporting events and individual sportsman and sportswoman.



Lake Barrington.

Photo: Tasmap Photographics

### IS IT A FUN RUN OR A REGATTA?

**No matter how it is described, it is a race that is completely different to anything Tasmania, or for that matter Australia, has ever experienced. It is of course the Three Peaks Yacht Race.**

The inaugural Three Peaks Yacht Race was held at Easter in 1989 and has now become an annual event. It is sailed in Tasmanian waters and run over Tasmanian mountains.

The boats that compete in the race are confined to a maximum crew of five. Of these, two have to be runners. The two runners on each vessel have to scale a mountain on the completion of each sea-leg, but they don't have to be the same crewmembers each time.

The race is modelled on the famous Barmouth Three Peaks Race which is held on Britain's west-coast during the summer. Mr Martin Pryor, a well known Tasmanian sailing identity, adopted the race concept to Tasmanian conditions. He led the first Australian team in the British Three Peaks Race in 1987.

Conventional yachting rules do not apply in the Three Peaks Race. This means that traditional yachtsman have to adapt to different race conditions. The vessels can, for example, be propelled by any means available except by motor. They may use oars and it is also possible to tow the vessel by jumping ashore and pulling her with a rope.

In the United Kingdom the runners from each team scale Britain's highest peaks on route from Wales to Scotland. In the Tasmanian race the yachts head first for Lady Barron on Flinders Island negotiating tricky currents and sand banks on the way. On arrival at Flinders Island the runners scale Mount Strzelecki, a round trip of 65 km.



*Ericsson team members scale Mt Wellington.  
Photo: Mercury*

The next leg takes the yachts south to Wineglass Bay on the Freycinet Peninsula where the runners climb Mount Freycinet and Mount Graham and make a circuit of the peninsula arriving at Coles Bay where they are picked up by their boats. Without their runners, the yachts have to be sailed around the peninsula short-handed.

The final leg from Coles Bay to Hobart has the added attraction of the Denison Canal at Dunalley. The Denison Canal is renowned for its strong currents and other navigational hazards such as mudbanks. The competitors being unable to motor through, must row or tow the vessel through the canal. The attraction of using the canal is that the competitors can cut an estimated 50 km off their trip. The Denison Canal is a good vantage point for spectators who wish to see the competing vessels. The yachts, after negotiating either the canal or Tasman Island (the longer passage), then head for Hobart. The final running leg up Mount Wellington is undertaken once the yachts are moored at Constitution Dock. Mount Wellington is the highest of the peaks and it is probably the most arduous to conquer. The runners cover 45 km on this leg.

The inaugural race attracted a number of international crews, including the Liverpool Police team which won the Barmouth event in 1987. The trimaran *Verbatim* won the inaugural event in 1989. The skipper and navigator had to complete the final running leg as both the runners aboard *Verbatim* were injured. *Verbatim* proved to be the fastest yacht on the water but the second placed crew on *Miranda Hi-Fi* (a catamaran) had the fastest runners.

The 1990 Three Peaks Race saw three Tasmanian yachts come in first, second and third. They were all mono-hulls. First place went to *Ericsson* which came fourth in the inaugural event, second place went to *Adams Apple* and third was *Hazard-a-Tas*. The *Ericsson* crew, using a pedal-driven propeller, gained a two-minute advantage over the *Adams Apple* crew, their nearest rival, in the race for the summit of Mt Wellington.

### 8.1.4 Tasmanian Institute of Sport

The Institute was established in 1985 to provide scholarships which would give elite and potentially elite athletes a better chance to improve their performance. The Institute is situated on the campus of the Tasmanian State Institute of Technology in Launceston. The government contributed \$150 000 for scholarships in 1988-89.

#### 8.3 TASMANIAN INSTITUTE OF SPORT SCHOLARSHIPS FOR 1988-89

\$8 000 Scholarship - David Connor and Gary Smith	Sailing
\$4 000 Scholarship - Gino Fratangelo	Weight-lifting
\$3 500 Scholarships - Susan Andrews	Athletics
Todd Apted	Athletics
Darren Edmunds	Athletics
Jocelyn Millar-Cubit	Athletics
Bret Richardson	Tennis
Greg Robertson	Athletics
Janne Ware	Athletics
Jason Roberts	Weight-lifting
Robert Gough	Board sailing
\$2 700 Scholarships - Peter Eckhardt	Canoe Slalom
Robert McGuinness	Canoe Slalom
Iain McGregor	Swimming
Adrian Triffett	Swimming
Dean Rose	Athletics
Paul Dobson	Cycling
Joanne Sinclair-Burke	Athletics
\$2 200 Scholarships - Sandra Skeggs	Athletics
Alison De Groot	Swimming
Loretta Kiss	Athletics
Gabrielle Printer	Athletics
Troy Bennett	Athletics
Grant Rice	Cycling
Joanna Campbell-Smith	Athletics
Claire Hawthorne	Orienteering
Andrea McQuitty	Canoeing
Christopher Palmer	Judo
Brian Thomas	Judo
Angela Deacon	Judo
Simon Stones	Judo
Cameron Best	Swimming
Scott Goodman	Swimming
Keren McNamara	Swimming
Sarah Gregg	Swimming
\$2 000 Scholarships - Guy Belbin	Boxing
Simon Hollingsworth	Athletics
Gail Luke	Athletics
Rodney McCafferty	Athletics
Jonathon Males	Canoe Slalom

### Performance and Achievement

Prior to 1989, Tasmanian swimmers had won only five National Age swimming titles. However, during 1988-89 Sarah Gregg and Scott Goodman boosted that tally to nine after they each won the 100 and 200 metre butterfly events in their age group at the Australian Championships.

Iain McGregor was placed third in the 50 metre freestyle final of the Australian Open Championships which made him the first Tasmanian based male swimmer to reach a place at the Australian Open titles since 1968. Iain was a member of the Commonwealth Games training squad.

Other scholarship holders in a variety of sports performed equally impressively, with Robert Gough winning the freestyle division of the Australian Board Sailing Title. Canoe Slalom competitors Peter Eckhardt, Jonathon Males and Robert McGuinness gained selection for the World Canoe Slalom Championships, and Olympians David Connor and Gary Smith successfully defended their Australian Flying Dutchman Title.

## 8.2 RECREATION

**Australians are becoming more 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 have been made to promote recreation as an appropriate concept for all Tasmanians.

The Tasmanian Government, through the Department of Sport and Recreation, has provided nearly \$208 000 in the form of grants in 1988-89. The grants are channelled into various associations to upgrade facilities or they may be used to subsidise wage costs.

There has been only one minor capital works grant to note: Weymouth Boating Association - extensions to boat ramp \$10 000.

### 8.4 MAJOR RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GRANTS, 1988-89

Grant	Amount (\$)
Duke of Edinburgh Award	10 000
Esperance Camp (rescue boat purchase)	14 800
Royal Life Saving Society of Australia	12 412
RSVP Hobart	10 500
Surf-Lifesaving Association	18 098
Tasrapid	10 000

In a study carried out by the Economics Department at the University of Tasmania on the effects of spending by Tasmanian residents on outdoor sport and recreation, an estimated \$276 million was spent in 1988. Of this, \$60 million was spent on lump sum payments such as equipment and subscriptions, while the remainder was spent on sessional expenditure including travel, hire of equipment, fees and refreshments.

In a prompted survey within the study, respondents identified their major recreational activities as gardening (58 per cent), walking (39 per cent), picnicking and barbequeing (38 per cent), swimming (29 per cent), fishing (25 per cent) and driving for pleasure (22 per cent).

The survey also identified the proportion of households owning major pieces of recreational equipment. The major items were a camera (74 per cent), fishing rod or line (57 per cent), tennis racquet (49 per cent), bicycle (46 per cent), tent (41 per cent) and a cricket bat (32 per cent).

#### 8.2.1 Art and Culture

The Arts are flourishing in Tasmania, it boasts a vigorous and talented arts community and it has taken special initiatives which are uniquely Tasmanian. The Tasmanian Arts Advisory Board sets programs which address needs peculiar to an island State.

Tasmania leads Australia in several important areas as a result of these programs, they are - art in public buildings, arts-based industry development, community literature and dance in education.

The priority of the Tasmanian Arts Advisory Board is encouraging maximum participation of community involvement in the Arts. Attention has been paid to development of programs and organisations which serve the needs of the whole State.

### Record Price

An oil painting by Tasmanian artist Geoff Dyer was sold in Hobart in May 1990 for a record price of \$15 000. An exhibition of nine paintings by the artist was held at the Salamanca Place Gallery, three paintings sold for a total of \$32 000 in one night.

An abstract, impressionist double-panel oil-on-canvas work titled *Freeway* was a Tasmanian record price for a contemporary work of art - nearly double the previous record of \$8 000 for a work by Kurt Olsson.

The three Dyer paintings which were sold on the opening night were bought by local private collectors.

The Tasmanian Aboriginal Centre organises programs which highlight Tasmanian aboriginal culture. The Centre has organised residential camps at Oyster Cove for aboriginal children

### 8.5 MAJOR ARTS GRANTS, 1989

Grant	Amount (\$)
Arts Based Industries (traineeships) -	
J. Bright	12 750
J. Turner	12 750
Terrapin Puppet Theatre	12 750
Community Arts (annual programs) -	
Community Arts Network	30 000
Kaleidoscope Arts Company	19 000
North-west Community Arts Assoc.	19 000
Cacti	16 300
Tasmanian Aboriginal Centre	10 000
Multi-Arts (annual programs) -	
Tasmanian Arts Council	78 500
Australian Film Institute (State)	10 000
Literature (annual programs) -	
Island Magazine	19 000
Music (annual programs) -	
North-west Community Music Centre	18 000
Theatre (annual programs) -	
Tasdance	199 230
Zootango Theatre Company	103 000
Theatre Royal Management Board	64 154
Terrapin Puppet Theatre	65 335
Visual Arts and Crafts (annual programs) -	
Crafts Council of Tasmania	43 000
Chameleon	21 000
Nat. Exhibitions Touring Scheme	18 760
Exhibitions -	
University of Tasmania	16 000
Cockatoo Workshop	10 000
Organisations and Special Grants -	
University of Tasmania (centenary mural)	10 000

during the summer holidays. The children are taught about aboriginal history and culture, including traditional fishing and cooking methods, artwork and symbolism, and storytelling. About 120 children attended the camps in 1989.

The Tasmanian Government's program of direct assistance to the Arts is a high priority but it also does take particular notice in the housing of audiences and artists in buildings that are attractive and comfortable. The last five years have seen important new developments in the funding and housing of the Arts in Tasmania. These have taken into account developments at the Federal level and in some instances have involved both State and Federal funds.

Tasmania has played host to a number of major film and television productions during the past few years. Most notable are the Japanese production *The Tasmania Story*, a story of conflict between development and conservation groups in the Tasmanian forest industry, and a segment of the ABC television series *The Innovators* on dancer and choreographer Graeme Murphy who spent part of his childhood in the town of Mathinna. Tasmanian ABC-TV won its first *Penguin Award* for the bicentennial production of the Tall Ships Race.

The Tasmanian Symphony Orchestra added to its reputation as one of the best small orchestras in the country when it recorded the theme music for the ABC television series *GP*. In 1988 the orchestra recorded themes for a SBS production *Always Afternoon*, an ABC series the *Four-Minute Mile*, and a joint ABC - Grundy production *Tanemara*. The TSO was awarded an inaugural *Sounds Australian Award 88* by the Australian Music Centre for its presentation of Australian music.

The Tasmanian Symphony Chamber Players scored a 'number one hit' with their compact disc recording of Antonio Vivaldi's *Four Seasons*. It was recorded in the ballroom of Government House. The Players have made several television appearances, including a concert filmed at the Royal Tennis Courts in Hobart. The group headed the bill at the 1989 Music and Heritage Chamber Music Series in Sydney in March 1989.

A bicentennial project, the Maritime Museum, opened in Launceston in December 1988. The museum building, built in 1842 and occupied until 1971 by a wholesaling company, will house important collections of maritime and his-

torical material which Launceston's Queen Victoria Museum had previously been unable to display. The museum will also contain the Queen Victoria Museum's local history collection of significant photographs and documents relating to the history of Northern Tasmania.

Tasmania's European discoverer Abel Tasman, was honoured by another bicentennial project. A granite and bronze fountain, designed by Tasmanian sculptor Stephen Walker, was erected in Salamanca Place. The monument was a gift to the State by the Dutch community and was jointly funded by the State and Dutch governments, local businesses and the local Dutch community. It was opened by Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands in October 1988.

The Salamanca Theatre Company was awarded the \$25 000 Sidney Meyer Performing Arts Group Prize in February 1989 for its Theatre-in-Education performances. The performances, which are seen in primary and secondary schools throughout Tasmania, deal with a wide range of social themes ranging from relationships between different ethnic cultures, through to the crisis in Tasmanian farming and performances of satirical cabaret.

Tasmania plays host to a number of major arts and crafts festivals. They include the Salamanca Arts Festival in Hobart, the Mersey Valley Tasmanian Music Festival at Devonport, and the Circular Head Arts Festival, now in its fifteenth year, which centres around the historic town of Stanley on the north-west coast.

### 8.3 RELIGION

**Religious affiliation by Tasmanians appears to have decreased in recent years. The 1986 Census shows that just under 75 per cent of the population were adherents to various religious groups compared with almost 81 per cent in 1976. The trend shown in Tasmania is also evident in Australia as a whole. In 1976, 80 per cent of the Australian population were affiliated with various religions whilst in 1986 this had fallen to 75 per cent.**

The Anglican Church remains the largest of the Christian denominations in Tasmania, accounting for almost 36 per cent of the population. The three other significant denominations, the Catholic Church (18 per cent), the Uniting

Church (8 per cent) and the Presbyterian Church (3 per cent) account for a further 29 per cent of the population.

### 8.6 RELIGIOUS ADHERENTS, TASMANIA

Year	Christian religion	Other religion	Total population
1976	324 241	779	402 856
1981	317 415	1 267	418 962
1986	324 792	1 967	436 353

The overall number of Christian believing people indicating a religious affiliation has fallen in proportion to total population. There has, however, been a large increase in the number of Uniting Church affiliations, which doubled from 1981 (4.2 per cent) to 1986 (8.4 per cent).

### 8.7 RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION, TASMANIA, 1981 AND 1986

Religion	1981	% of popn	1986	% of popn
Anglican	151 207	36.1	154 748	35.5
Baptist	7 965	1.9	8 092	1.9
Brethren	3 947	0.9	3 856	0.9
Catholic	78 143	18.7	80 479	18.4
Congregational	1 790	0.4	1 241	0.3
Churches of Christ	2 110	0.5	2 046	0.5
Jehovahs Witness	1 510	0.4	2 062	0.5
Latterday Saints	1 281	0.3	1 414	0.3
Lutheran	1 631	0.4	1 753	0.4
Orthodox	1 855	0.4	1 960	0.4
Pentecostal	1 357	0.3	1 953	0.4
Presbyterian	11 575	2.8	12 084	2.8
Salvation Army	3 202	0.8	3 437	0.8
Seventh Day Adventist	1 464	0.3	1 413	0.3
Uniting Church	37 574	9.0	36 724	8.4
Other Protestant	5 217	1.2	3 034	0.7
Other Christian	5 577	1.3	8 496	1.9
<b>Total Christian</b>	<b>317 414</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>324 792</b>	<b>74.4</b>
Non-Christian -				
Buddhist	236	0.1	438	0.1
Hindu	n.a.	0.0	305	0.1
Jewish	145	0.0	160	0.0
Muslim	369	0.1	569	0.1
Other Non-Christian	513	0.1	495	0.1
<b>Total Non-Christian</b>	<b>1 263</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1 967</b>	<b>0.5</b>

### A New Catholic Bishop For Tasmania

Tasmanians greeted a new leader to the Catholic Church in October 1988. Dr Eric D'Arcy succeeded the late Sir Guilford Young who died earlier that year.

Dr D'Arcy was the Bishop of Sale in Victoria for seven years prior to this appointment. Monsignor Phillip Green, Administrator for the Archdiocese of Hobart commented on Dr D'Arcy's appointment: 'Dr D'Arcy has contributed significantly to the life of the church at the Victorian and national levels. His coming to Tasmania will give stimulus to the life of the Catholic Church, strengthen ecumenical bonds and enrich the life of our society.'

Dr D'Arcy was ordained in 1949 and after several years of parish ministry achieved distinction as a teacher and writer of philosophy. In 1962 Dr D'Arcy became the first Australian-born philosopher to receive an Oxford Doctorate, he also holds degrees from the Melbourne University and Georgian University (Rome).

Dr D'Arcy published a ground-breaking book in 1961, *Conscience and its Right to Freedom*, which attracted criticism from those who thought it was out of step with the church teaching. However, the arguments were vindicated when the Second Vatican Council issued the Declaration on Religious Liberty.

Dr D'Arcy is able to quickly establish a rapport with his people and in doing so has been able to initiate a number of projects. Whilst in Sale he showed enthusiasm towards initiatives in education and for the young.

During his instalment as the Catholic Bishop, in St Mary's Cathedral, Dr D'Arcy vowed that Tasmania was now his home and he would never leave it. He went on to praise his predecessor, the late Sir Guilford Young, the Church's Centacare Organisation and the Willson Training Centre.

Muslims make up the largest group of non-Christian believers with the Buddhists and Hindus making up the majority of the remaining non-Christian believers. It is significant that there has been a marginal increase in the overall proportion of non-Christian believers from 1981

(0.3 per cent) to 1986 (0.5 per cent). This increase is partly due to the increase in Asian immigrants into Tasmania.

There has been a large increase in the number of Tasmanians who are now not affiliated with any religion. In 1976, 6.9 per cent of the population professed no religious affiliation compared with 11 per cent by 1986. This pattern follows Australia as a whole but Tasmania remains slightly lower than the Australian average.

### 8.8 PERSONS WITH NO RELIGION, TASMANIA

<i>Year</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>% of population</i>
1976	27 624	6.9
1981	36 222	8.6
1986	47 852	11.0

### 8.3.1 Welfare Agencies

As well as their usual worship and pastoral roles, the churches continue to provide an active social welfare service for the community and to provide input to a range of contemporary social, welfare and health issues such as child poverty and homelessness, and the AIDS situation. In Tasmania, major welfare assistance is provided by the Salvation Army, Anglican Church (Anglicare, ITeC, the Link), the Catholic Church (Centacare, Willson Training Centre), the city missions and the St Vincent de Paul Society. A number of innovative social welfare and training programs have been started in recent years.

#### Anglicare

The Anglican Bishop of Tasmania, Phillip Newell, stated: 'Anglicare is the Church caring for homeless young people and families in this State, training the unemployed, providing a financial service to those in debt, preparing people for marriage, mediating family conflicts and counselling for change.'

In 1983 there was no financial counselling service operating within Tasmania. Anglicare Financial Counselling Service, (AFCS), now handles in excess of 1000 clients per year. AFCS finds that most problems are involved with arranging extensions for power, telephone and rent accounts. Those clients who required

extensive counselling usually were suffering severe financial problems as a result of loss of employment, an addition to the family, sickness or marital break-up.

Youth homelessness was thought to be non-existent in 1980. Today, however, there are something like 75 000 young Australians who do not have secure affordable accommodation. The Burdekin Report in early 1989 provided an informed base for the community to understand the nature of youth homelessness.

Youthcare runs the Outreach House and the Shelter. The Outreach House housed 10 young people for varying lengths of time in 1989 whilst the Shelter had some 325 residents, an increase of 15 on the previous year. The North-west Housing Outreach in Devonport has shown a steady increase in clientele during 1989. They operate the Stewart Street Family Accommodation, Charles Street Youth Units, Archer Street Flats and 'Limani' (for long-term single person accommodation); all have been used to capacity during this period.

Stress within the family unit escalated in the 1980s, although the divorce rate has fallen (largely due to an increase in the numbers of de-facto relationships). In an effort to reduce these problems developing within the community, Anglicare has a Marriage Education Programme operating statewide in conjunction with accommodation services available in Devonport. It has also developed the 'Hassles' Family Mediation Service to help cope with the increasing demand for its services.

ITeC and the Job Club are Anglicare agencies which aid the unemployed in today's society. ITeC, or Information Technology, educates the long-term unemployed in the use of computers. Of the 94 people trained so far, 84 per cent of them are now in the workforce despite the fact that the average unemployment period for these people was two years. The Job Club was set up by seven unemployed people in the Burnie Parish, five of these have now managed to find employment.

#### Centacare

Centacare is the Catholic Church's 'weapon' in the fight against the lowering of welfare standards within Australia, specifically Tasmania. Centacare uses its resources in a variety of ways to aid society by providing assistance for: the needs of married couples; families and individuals; the needs of children; the

needs of lone parents; the Willson Training Centre; migrant welfare work; school support program; and emergency accommodation.

Centacare is one of the two marriage counselling agencies in Tasmania which are approved by the Attorney-Generals Department. Counsellors operate in Hobart, Launceston and Burnie in accordance with the National Association of Catholic Family Agencies.

Childcare workers provide day-time programs with educational and play components. Parents have the opportunity to gain assistance in other areas such as medical, housing and legal issues whilst their children are otherwise involved.

Three programs exist to help the lone-parent family. The Mustard Seed Program covers topics such as parenting, time management, legal issues, budgeting and health issues both for the children and the parents. The Pregnancy and Motherhood Program has been designed to help pregnant young women who wish to continue their pregnancies and give birth to their children. It provides information about prenatal care, labour and delivery and parenting skills. The Residential Holiday Camps Program provides an opportunity for low-income families, predominately lone-parents and their children, to take time out to relax.

The Catholic Refugee Support Group (CRSG) was established during 1989. CRSG's chief task is to co-ordinate the Catholic efforts for resettlement of refugees in the Tasmanian community. Close liaison is maintained with the Department of Immigration, Local Government and Ethnic Affairs and with the relative parishes.

The School Support Program has operated during this year in 28 Catholic schools which are predominately primary schools. The aim of the program is to provide a professional service of social work and general support which will assist in enhancing the well-being of the Catholic School system and help develop the potential of all within the system.

Emergency Accommodation Service aids those families, men, women and children who are temporarily homeless as a result of crisis and helps them to move towards more independent living. Two centres which are in operation are St Joseph's Centre, Taroona (occupancy 154 in 1989) and Barton Lodge, Mowbray (occupancy

248). These operate in conjunction with the Independent Family Accommodation and Support Service which offers accommodation in both Lenah Valley and Hobart. They were able to accommodate 11 families during 1989.

### Willson Training Centre

The Willson Training Centre began operations in July 1981. The Centre was set up as part of the Commonwealth Training Program administered by The Commonwealth Department of Employment, Education and Training. It provides training for long-term unemployed people, mainly in the younger age group. Initially four courses were offered to trainees (food preparation, bakery skills, horticulture and concrete moulding). These have been extended progressively over the years and eight courses are now offered. These are: cook's assistant; fast food and bakery; food and beverage; sales and marketing; office skills; general trades assistant and concreting; garden and nursery; and commercial cleaning. These courses are of 13-weeks duration and three full intakes are absorbed each calendar year.

The centre is funded by way of a Commonwealth Grant, paid quarterly, and from funds provided by the Centacare organisation. The Federal Government pays a formal training allowance to trainees during their in-course training which is approximately equivalent to the unemployment rate plus additional benefits.

The Willson Training Centre has the enviable record of almost two-thirds (65.63 per cent) of the total training intake since 1983 having found employment subsequent to their training. This success rate is high and it is expected to improve further as more courses which suit local demand are developed.

## 8.4 REFERENCES

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