

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INVENTION OF VOLLEYBALL IN MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, most people know about the famous sport that was born during the late 19th century in Massachusetts. The sport was basketball, and its birthplace was Springfield. But what many may not know is that Massachusetts also gave birth to another outstanding game during that same era.

In 1895, William G. Morgan, the physical fitness director of the YMCA in Holyoke, invented a sport that he regarded as a cousin of badminton and called mintonette. Today, it is known as volleyball, and this year it is celebrating its 100th anniversary.

Just as the slams of Dee Brown and the no-look passes of Sherman Douglas for the Celtics today bear no resemblance to the basketball played beneath the peach baskets of the 19th century, the hard-hitting and fast pace that characterize volleyball today are a far cry from Morgan's invention.

He initially developed it for his noon businessmen's fitness class. He wanted a game that was less strenuous than basketball, that did not require physical contact, but that would still provide excellent exercise. Morgan's game was originally played indoors, with a soccer ball stripped of its leather cover. The rules were a conglomeration of regulations adapted from basketball, baseball, tennis, and handball. The net was 6 feet high, compared to the standard 8 feet today, and players could hit the ball as many times as necessary to return it. A game consisted of nine three-out innings, like baseball. A ball hitting the floor more than once was an out.

For a time, the Holyoke YMCA was volleyball's only home. But when players began to take the game outdoors, its popularity soared. Nets started appearing on playgrounds and beaches throughout Massachusetts and surrounding areas. In 1916, the YMCA and the NCAA jointly issued a new set of rules similar to those in use today.

At that time, there were 200,000 players of the still mostly American game. But when U.S. soldiers introduced volleyball to Europe during the First World War, the game began to spread to other countries, and it spread even more rapidly during the Second World War.

In 1947, the International Federation of Volleyball was created with 13 charter members. That number has now grown to 180. By the time volleyball became an official Olympic sport in 1964, teams from Europe and Asia were often dominant. Japan had developed a power game that later spread across the globe, and Soviet bloc nations frequently prevailed in international competitions.

In the 1970's, the United States built state-of-the-art training centers, in a major effort to recapture our own game. The result was the Los Angeles miracle of 1984. The American men's

team had been ranked 19th in the world, and hadn't even qualified for the games since 1968. In 1984, it surprised and delighted the Long Beach Arena crowd by defeating Brazil in straight games to win the gold medal. Millions of Americans watched on television and shared in the glory of that magical night, leading to a rebirth of the sport throughout the Nation. America had finally caught up to our own game. Led by Steve Timmons and Karch Kiraly, the American team played an extremely exciting brand of volleyball and dominated the sport. At those same Olympics, the U.S. women's team also shined, winning a silver medal.

A large part of the game's rebirth in America has been on the beach, where professional beach volleyball is rapidly gaining popularity. One of the stars of the beach game is Massachusetts native Karolyn Kirby.

Kirby, from Brookline, grew up as a sports lover, cheering on the Celtics, Red Sox, and Bruins. In high school, she excelled in volleyball. She was a star collegiate player indoors, earning All-America designation at both Utah State and the University of Kentucky.

After college, she took up the outdoor game, and is now the world's best female beach volleyball player. She has been the No. 1 player on the Women's Professional Volleyball Tour since 1990, and she has won or shared the tour's MVP crown four times. She is also the world's No. 1-ranked beach player and will likely represent the United States in 1996 when beach volleyball becomes a full medal sport at the Olympics.

What makes volleyball such a popular sport is that it can be played at all skill levels and by all ages. Forty million Americans now play, making it one of the top 10 participatory sports in the Nation. Most of those 40 million citizens may not be adept at the bump-set-spike play, but they enjoy the game immensely, because it brings families and friends together in backyards, parks, playgrounds, and beaches throughout the Nation.

To commemorate this auspicious 100th anniversary, the men's Division I championship was held in Springfield in May, and was won by UCLA. The women's Division I championship is scheduled for December at the University of Massachusetts.

In October, the women's Division III title finals will be played at Mount Holyoke and Smith Colleges, and in conjunction with that event, new members will be inducted into the Volleyball Hall of Fame at Heritage State Park in Holyoke.

In addition, more than 250 men's and women's teams gathered for an international volleyball celebration from May 27 to June 3 at Westover Air Force Base in Massachusetts. The occasion was the annual USA Volleyball Indoor Open Championships, and for the first time in the event's 67-year history, teams from around the world participated.

Massachusetts is extremely proud of this aspect of its heritage, and I wel-

come this opportunity to commend all those who have made volleyball such a positive addition to the life of our Nation.

WAS CONGRESS IRRESPONSIBLE?  
THE VOTERS HAVE SAID YES

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the skyrocketing Federal debt, which long ago soared into the stratosphere, is like the weather—everybody talks about it but scarcely anybody had undertaken the responsibility to trying to do anything about it. That is, not until following the elections last November.

When the new 104th Congress convened in January, the U.S. House of Representatives approved a balanced budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution. In the Senate all but one of the Senate's 54 Republicans supported the balanced budget amendment; only 13 Democrats supported it. Since a two-third-vote is necessary to enact a conditional amendment the Senate's amendment failed by one vote. There will be another vote later this year or next year.

Mr. President, as of the close of business yesterday, Tuesday, June 27, the Federal debt—down to the penny—stood at exactly \$4,890,154,885,704.22 or \$18,563.11 for every man, woman, and child on a per capita basis.

NO TRADE WAR BETWEEN THE  
UNITED STATES AND JAPAN

Mr. GRAMM. Madam President, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Madam President, I think we are all happy today that there is going to be no trade war between the United States and Japan, and I congratulate the President for avoiding that crisis. But I think it is interesting to look back at all the political bravado of the Clinton administration in the last several months, to look back at all of their statements saying they were not going to budge an inch. Yet, today, when the final agreement came out, it is a voluntary agreement with no specifically defined targets. I think we have seen, once again, in dealing with the Clinton administration, after all is said and done, there is always more said than done.

CHARLES "CHICK" REYNOLDS

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, it has been said that each man's death diminishes us all. Certainly all who knew him have felt a loss due to the recent passing of Charles "Chick" Reynolds.

A reporter of outstanding experience and qualifications, "Chick" Reynolds began his career in stenotype reporting in 1949, when he was employed by the Department of Defense.

In 1950, he went to work for the Alderson Reporting Co. here in Washington, where he continued until 1971, at which time he opened his own stenographic reporting firm. In 1974, he was