

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

appointed an official reporter with the Senate Official Reporters of Debates serving in that capacity until he became Chief Reporter in 1988.

When "Chick" Reynolds was a working stenotype reporter, he was considered one of the fastest and most accurate in the country. He reported on Federal agency hearings and on various committees in both the House and the Senate, including the Joseph McCarthy and Jimmy Hoffa hearings on Capitol Hill. He was assigned to cover the White House during the Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon administrations, and was in the Presidential motorcade on that tragic day when President Kennedy was assassinated in 1963.

"Chick" Reynolds served the Senate and the Nation with distinction for 21 years, and only discontinued that service when ill-health forced him to do so earlier this year. His was an outstanding career, but, the recounting of one's career successes can never completely give the whole measure of a man.

By all accounts, "Chick" Reynolds in both his private and professional lives was an eminently decent human being, with great affection for his wife, Lucille, and a fine sense of humor. He was fond of saying that he took Lucille everywhere he went so that he would never have to kiss her goodbye. He liked to tell a story about one sultry evening when he was stuck in traffic on route 95 with the windows rolled down because of a faulty air conditioner. His only passenger, his cat, suddenly decided that it was too hot in the car, and leaped out of the window. "Chick" pulled over immediately and spent some time frantically searching for the cat in the heat and congestion. He did not want to go home to Lucille without that cat.

"Chick" Reynolds was a man to whom his fellow employees could continually look for counsel and instruction, always given with humor and genuine concern. Those who worked with him are indeed fortunate to have been so close to this very special life. "Chick" will not be forgotten by his colleagues in the Senate. The institution has been diminished by his passing. His great competence and his institutional memory and comprehension are not easily replaced in a world now more interested in speed than in considered contemplation and mature judgment. "Chick" Reynolds was surely *sui generis*, one of a kind, in a world often far too short on wisdom and experience.

I extend my sincere regret and deep condolences to his family, and most especially to his beloved Lucille. He is gone. But, the lives "Chick" Reynolds touched and the difference he made through his service here, and through the force of his warm and magnanimous personality will remain. The Senate and all who knew him are measurably better for the life and example of Charles "Chick" Reynolds.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, morning business is closed.

THE BUDGET RESOLUTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There will now be a period for debate on House Concurrent Resolution 67, the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1996.

The Chair, in his capacity as a Senator from the State of Missouri, suggests the absence of a quorum.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, is the pending business before the Senate the concurrent budget resolution?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We are in a period for debate on the budget resolution.

Mr. DOMENICI. I understand that we have decided to take 4 hours today, equally divided, and Senator EXON might have other Senators who want to speak during his 2 hours.

Mr. EXON. I advise the Chair that the answer to that is yes.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I want to say to Senators—particularly to those who are conferees and, in addition, those on the Budget Committee, all of them—I am not sure they knew we were going to be on this at noon today. Perhaps they thought it would be later, or perhaps even some might have thought tomorrow. I ask that they come to the floor, or call us if they would like some time. I would like as many of them who like to speak to do so. We will have some time tomorrow. I understand three of them want to speak today. This is my invitation to them so that we can arrange the time.

Mr. President, I yield myself 15 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, today, the fiscal year 1996 concurrent budget resolution conference agreement, which will be before the Senate shortly, represents, in my opinion, a very historic step in bringing the Federal budget under control, bringing it to balance in 7 years by slowing the growth in Federal spending.

This blueprint that has been crafted is one which, first and foremost, reaches a balance by the year 2002 and does that by ratcheting down the deficit to a balance in 2002. It does that by reducing expenditures of the Federal Government. There are no other items making up that reduction and ratcheting down those deficits, other

than reducing the amount of Government spending.

This provides, in addition, up to \$245 billion in tax relief. But I want to repeat what we have spoken about so often in the Senate—that relief comes only when we have achieved a balanced budget by adopting this resolution with mandatory caps on the expenditures of appropriated accounts, with one set of caps for defense and one set for all the rest of the expenditures that occur annually, called "appropriated accounts"; and then when we present from the respective committees to the Budget Committee the reconciliation bill, which will accommodate and respond to the instructions given by this resolution, and once they are in the hands of the Budget Committee here and in the House, we will have them evaluated by the Congressional Budget Office, the authenticator, the neutral group, chosen by most, and only a couple of years ago chosen officially before the American people by the President of the United States, as the real authenticator, which would have no smoke and mirrors, which would be objective—we will ask that entity to evaluate our performance. If the caps are enforced—and we intend to enforce them—and that bill called "reconciliation"—a strange name, but I guess the best way to say it is that it reconciles the laws of the country with the budget resolution, thus, it is called reconciliation. That big package will address the issues of Medicare, Medicaid, and many other entitlements, and it will attempt to make Medicare solvent for the next 10 to 12 years, instead of leaving it on a spend-out that would yield to bankruptcy within 6 to 7 years. They will not have enough money to pay their bills in 6 to 7 years. So when that event occurs, and it is certified by that authenticator, then we will tell the American people and the U.S. Congress that we have a balanced budget.

At that point in time, what will happen is the \$245 billion will be released to the Finance Committee in the Senate and its counterpart in the Ways and Means Committee in the House, and they will proceed. While we remain the custodians of the reconciliation bill, we are holding it, they will produce the tax bill after they have debates in their committee, and they will send that tax bill to the Budget Committee, who will then be the guardian of both and bring both to the floor. One will not be passed without the other. We will pass the big reconciliation bill, which the authenticator will say gets you to balance; and then, Mr. President, the American people should know that tax cuts cannot get you out of balance. That is part of the mandate. The tax cuts cannot, in the last year, the seventh year, be bigger than the economic dividend which created a surplus in that last year. It is around \$50 billion. So if some wonder whether the tax cuts are going to deny the people of this country a balanced budget, it will not.