Chapter II

DEVELOPMENT
AND STATUS OF VOLLEYBALL

1. The Origin of Volleyball

The origin of Volleyball is uncertain. Similar games were played hundred of years ago in Central and South America and possibly Southeast Asia. Volleyball was initiated in 1895 at Holyoke, Massachusetts, as a recreational activity for businessmen.

Originally volleyball was called “Mintonette,” but the name was changed in 1896 to “Volleyball” by Dr. Halstead of Springfield, Massachusetts, because the basic idea of the game was to “volley” the ball back and forth over a net. Volleyball became popular throughout the United States, especially at the summer resorts and playgrounds. The Young Men’s Christian Association (Y.M.C.A.) was instrumental in spreading this new sport.

2. The Popularity of Volleyball

Volleyball’s world-wide popularity began in 1900 when Canada became the first country to adopt it. Volleyball spread to India in 1900, to the Philippines and Peru in 1910, to Cuba in 1905, and to England in 1914. American troops contributed to the spread of volleyball as did the Y.M.C.A. organizations.

Volleyball was exposed to Europe by the U.S. Army during the First World War. After World War I, volleyball spread to Yugoslavia in 1918, Czechoslovakia and Poland in 1919 and the Soviet Union in 1922. The first reports of volleyball in Africa are found in 1923. Volleyball continued its rapid growth and popularity and today it is enjoyed on all continents.

3. International Volleyball Organization

Volleyball was a game for leisure and recreation until the early 1930’s. There were few international volleyball competitions. One of the earliest took place in 1913 when volleyball teams from China and the Philippines competed. National championships were held in many Eastern European countries where the level of play had reached a remarkable standard.
Volleyball began to be more and more competitive with high physical, technical and tactical performances. Many countries established national volleyball associations and were interested in setting up international organizations and competitions.

In 1934 the first attempt to create an international volleyball organization was made when a special commission was established at the Congress of the International Handball Federation in Stockholm. Further activities toward an international volleyball federation took place during the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin but were interrupted by World War II. In 1946 representatives from Czechoslovakia, Poland and France met in Prague and agreed to convene an international congress in Paris in 1947, at which time the “Fédération Internationale de Volley-ball” was founded with 14 affiliated national volleyball federations. (BEL, BRA, TCH, EGY, FRA, HOL, HUN, ITA, POL, POR, ROM, URU, USA, YUG)

Paul Libaud of France, first president of the International Volleyball Federation, remained head of the FIVB for 37 years. During that time he made outstanding contributions to the development and popularity of volleyball world wide.

After the FIVB was founded, volleyball further developed with the establishing of unified rules and the organizing of international and championship competitions. The first European championship competitions were held in Rome in 1948, and a year later the first world championship competitions took place in Prague.

After the Congress in 1968, the FIVB had already 103 federations affiliated with it. At the 1988 Congress in Seoul, the FIVB reached a total of 175 affiliated members, more than the International Olympic Committee, and the estimated number of active volleyball players had increased to 150 million.

Decisions of the 1984 Congress in Los Angeles accelerated FIVB’s development. Dr. Ruben Acosta, the new FIVB president, initiated a dynamic style of leadership. A long-range program was adopted, a new structure of the FIVB organs was established, the FIVB Secretariat moved from Paris to Lausanne, professional personnel were hired and modern management improved the organization and administration.

4. Volleyball for Everybody

Volleyball has preserved its original character as a game for fitness and recreation. Regular volleyball is played more in these areas than power volleyball. The great popularity of volleyball throughout the world is primarily due to its character as a sport for everyone. Volleyball is interesting, easy to learn and enjoyable to play. It is inexpensive, requiring only simple equipment and facilities. Volleyball is a non-contact team sport reducing the danger of personal injury and enhancing enjoyment of team play. Nearly all ages and both sexes, either separately or co-ed, can play volleyball indoors or outdoors. It is a sport for physical education as it promotes a competitive spirit, positive character development, and it requires a high level of personal fitness and training as volleyball develops physical abilities such as agility, velocity, flexibility, power and endurance in combination with many-sided technical skills and tactics.
Popularity of Beach Volleyball
Volleyball is very popular and is played in many places such as in parks, on beaches or other places by millions of people in many walks of life. Volleyball is also played by athletes of other sports as a means of fitness, recreation or recovery.

Many national federations developed special rules of the game, often spontaneously, for fitness and recreational volleyball. For example, in the Far East volleyball was played on a large court with a low net, 9 to 16 players per team, without rotation and with other special rules. Today volleyball is still played 9 versus 9 as in “Mama-san” Volleyball which is very popular among Japanese homemakers. Thousands of teams compete and the competitions are covered by television.

Volleyball Doubles (2 versus 2) was popular in Czechoslovakia and they held national championships. Many countries still play volleyball doubles, especially on the beaches where every summer tournaments and championships are held and the FIVB arranges official Beach Volleyball Championships every year.

Family Volleyball attracts an increasing number of families for weekend sport activities. Originating with the G.D.R., family volleyball is now played throughout Central Europe. A family volleyball team consists of two couples (4 versus 4) or families form teams. The most important change in the rules is that men are not allowed to spike at the net or to block against women.

Many countries set up volleyball matches and championships for senior citizens. This important activity helps to keep elderly people physically fit as well as interested in volleyball.

Co-ed Volleyball is mainly played at resorts or on beaches. The most popular areas for beach volleyball are Southern California, Copacabana, Brazil, the beaches of the Mediterranean Sea, the North Sea and the Baltic Sea. In North America and Western Europe, travel agencies and some volleyball federations organize volleyball holidays and volleyball camps where vacations and sports are combined.

Mini-Volleyball is a special kind of volleyball for schools and clubs that meets the capacity and needs of children between 9 and 13 years. It is played with simplified rules and on a small court with 3 or 4 players per team. (See chapter on Mini-Volleyball)

Sitting, standing or Wheel-chair Volleyball is designed for the needs and enjoyment of handicapped people. Even World Championships are played for the disabled.

These many volleyball versions are enjoyed and promoted in many ways. Additionally, all these volleyball activities contribute to its rapid and worldwide development. Volleyball is definitely a sport which has something to offer everyone.

5. Volleyball for Spectators

When volleyball is played well, it is interesting and attractive to players as well as spectators. Thousands of spectators enjoy watching or listening to top competitions such as World Championships, Olympic Games, Continental or National Championships, World and National Cup Games. Often stadiums are sold out and millions of people watch FIVB top events on TV.
The FIVB takes great interest in mass media promotion of volleyball's image and attractiveness in order to make it as popular as other sports such as soccer, baseball or ice hockey.

6. International Competitions and Championships

Before the inception of the FIVB, international competitions were rare. However after 1947, international activities rapidly developed. Today there are many regularly organized international competitions, tournaments and championships such as the Senior and Junior World Championships held every four years, World Cup matches, Continental and Zonal Championships in Europe, North and Central America (NORCECA), South America, Africa and Asia. Many regional championships and tournaments take place such as Mediterranean Games, Balkan Games, Pan-American Games, Oceania Games, Asian Games, etc. International championships are played by students, railway workers, school teams etc. Hundreds of junior and senior national club teams participate every year in international Cup competitions on most of the continents. All these international activities are for men as well as for women.

Volleyball competes with other leading sports such as soccer, basketball, etc. in level and number of national and international competitions, tournament matches and championships.

7. Olympic Volleyball

Volleyball was first proposed as an Olympic sport in 1922. It was to be the first game sport accepted into the Olympic program with competitions for both men and women.

In 1957, after a successful exhibition tournament in Sofia, volleyball was acknowledged as an Olympic sport. The first Olympic Volleyball Tournament was held in Tokyo in 1964, when volleyball's highly competitive nature demanding top performance was demonstrated and greatly contributed to its popularity.

Volleyball's level of performance and spectator interest has greatly increased. Volleyball has been included in all Olympic Games since 1964 and because of Olympic Championship publicity, young people from all over the world are attracted to volleyball competition.

8. Elite Volleyball

Top or power volleyball, played today as a national and international competitive sport, is the result of long and creative development—the synthesis of the best elements of international volleyball styles.

After World War II in the USSR, where sports play an important role in society and are promoted by the government, volleyball enjoyed great popularity. The USSR's volleyball school had an important influence on level of performance and methods of training. USSR coaches and players developed scientific training methods and powerful offensive techniques. Presently the USSR is one of the leading powers in international top volleyball.
Czechoslovakia’s volleyball style, with its highly individualistic mastery in techniques and tactics, also had an important influence on international volleyball. Teams from the USSR and Czechoslovakia, together with other socialist countries such as Poland, Bulgaria and Romania, dominated the Olympic games and world championships for three decades.

The East Asian volleyball teams, with their attractive quick attack combinations and their devoted defense, entered international volleyball in the early 1960’s. In 1960 and 1962, the Japanese women’s team ranked in the world top level, then the Japanese men’s team in 1970-72, in 1972, the Korean women’s team, and in the eighties, the Chinese women’s team became the trend setter winning five FIVB world competitions in a row. Later many teams combined their own national styles with the Asian methods.

The German Democratic Republic (GDR) men’s team reached the top level in 1966-1972. Their success, focusing on safety first combined with high athletic and individual technical perfection, also contributed to the international system of play and training.

New measures were brought to the international stage by Cuban men’s and women’s teams with their enormous jumping ability. Other teams such as the Poles (1974-1976), the Brazilians (1982-1984) and the USA (1984-1985) improved international volleyball for men. On the other hand the Peruvian women’s team (1982) and the USA women’s team (1980-1984) closed at the top level.

Between 1984 and 1988, the US men’s team was the number one in the Olympics and World Championships, contributing to the international development with new tactics in attack and defense.

Many national federations go to great lengths to catch up with international top nations. They improve themselves by importing experience and know-how through having experienced coaches work in leading foreign countries. The FIVB Coaches’ Commission conducts international courses and symposia to qualify coaches and to exchange data. Thus the number of top level teams is increasing in all geographical zones. More teams are competing in international championships, matches in international top competitions have become very tough.

9. Future Development

Volleyball, relatively young and vital in comparison with traditional sports, is rapidly spreading and increasing its level of performance world wide. Its future growth is guaranteed by these major items:

1) Volleyball is a recreation and fitness sport that meets everyone’s interest. It is a sport for the young and old, for men and women.

2) Volleyball is a top athletic sport attracting young people who wish to compete on the top or competitive level.
3) Volleyball has great public appeal and is interesting and exciting to spectators.

4) Volleyball is suitable for children. It is popular in schools and on playgrounds.

5) Volleyball is a world sport which has grown from a solid foundation on all continents.

6) Volleyball has committed, dedicated leaders and a solid, well-organized international federation.

7) Volleyball is promoted as a sport with high social and physical value and is supported by many institutions and organizations.

Volleyball has the potential to become a world number-one sport. In the near future public support (especially from the mass media and by commercial promotion), dedication and the united effort of leaders, coaches and players will make this potential become a reality.
# Volleyball Chronography

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>Volleyball (originally called “Mintonette”) initiated by William Y. Morgan, Physical Director of the Young Men’s Christian Association (Y.M.C.A.) in Holyoke, Massachusetts, U.S.A., as a recreational activity for overweight businessmen.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>Prof. H.T. Halsted in Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A. suggests the name be changed to “Volleyball”.&lt;br&gt;First rules of the game published by J.Y. Cameron, of the U.S.A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>A brief report about volleyball and the rules included in the Official Handbook of the Athletic League of the Y.M.C.A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Canada becomes the first foreign country to adopt volleyball.&lt;br&gt;The Y.M.C.A. movement instrumental in spreading popularity of volleyball.&lt;br&gt;Volleyball first comes to Asia via India (Gray).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>Volleyball brought to Cuba.</td>
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<td>1906</td>
<td>Volleyball introduced into China (Gaily and Robertson).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>Volleyball brought to Japan (Dowori).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>Volleyball first reported in Puerto Rico.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>Volleyball played in Peru and the Philippines (Brown).</td>
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<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>Volleyball appears in Uruguay.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>First Pan-Asian games held with 16-man volleyball system. Participation of China and the Philippines.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>Volleyball brought to England by Y.M.C.A.</td>
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<td>1916</td>
<td>First Rules Book published in the U.S.A.&lt;br&gt;About 200,000 players estimated by the Y.M.C.A. in the U.S.A.&lt;br&gt;Volleyball appears in Brazil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>Volleyball brought to Mexico.&lt;br&gt;Volleyball popular sport for recreation with U.S. troops stationed abroad during First World War. Gives impetus to development of the game in various countries. Europe first exposed to volleyball.&lt;br&gt;Volleyball appears in France.</td>
</tr>
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1918 • Volleyball comes to Italy.

1919 • 16,000 Balls distributed to U.S. Expeditionary Forces.
• Volleyball played for the first time in Czechoslovakia.

1920 • Volleyball appears in Soviet Union and in Baltic states.
• Volleyball played for first time in Poland.

1921 • Far Eastern Asian Games, 12-man system.
• First Japanese Men’s Championships.

1922 • First official volleyball championships of the Y.M.C.A. in U.S. and Canada.
• Y.M.C.A. proposal to include volleyball in program of 1924 Olympics.
  Proposal fails to win support.
• First national championships for men in Czechoslovakia.

1923 • Volleyball introduced to Africa via Egypt, Tunisia and Morocco.
• First Japanese Women’s Championships.

1924 • Volleyball arrives in Spain and Yugoslavia.

1925 • Volleyball appears in Netherlands.
• First official rules for volleyball published in USSR.

1927 • First book on volleyball published by Tsherkassow in USSR.
• Far Eastern Asian Games, 9-man system.

1928-30 • First steps to establish an international organization for volleyball.

1929 • The National Olympic Committees of Central America include men’s volleyball in Olympic Regional Games in Cuba.
• First Championships takes place in USA and Poland.
• First International Competitions in Europe arranged in England with teams from Poland, USA and France.

1932 • Women’s Volleyball included in the Olympic Regional Games of El Salvador.
• Volleyball textbook of Laveaga published in USA.
• Start of regular annual championships in Soviet Union.
• New tactics created by mixture of Far East (defense orientated) and European style (attack orientated).
• First National Volleyball Championships in Mexico for Men and Women. - 5,000 school teams and over 50 senior teams.

1935 - First international matches of Soviet volleyball teams in Moscow and Tashkent when team from Afghanistan visits Soviet Union.

1936 - Berlin Olympic Games. Steps undertaken to establish international volleyball federation.
- Technical committee of the IAHF for volleyball formed with representatives from Poland, USA, Estonia, Germany and Czechoslovakia. Other countries apply to Technical Committee: 13 from Europe, 5 from America and 4 from Asia.

1939-44 - Second World War interrupts development of volleyball. Recreational volleyball brought to many countries by Allied Forces.
- Volleyball included in U.S. Armed Forces Fitness and Recreation Program.

1944-46 - First volleyball championships in Brazil.
- Czechoslovakia and France play first post war international competitions.
- Meeting of representatives of Czechoslovakia, France and Poland in Prague. Decision to establish independent international volleyball organization. Representatives of France, Poland, Czechoslovakia nominated for organizing committee.

1947 - April 18-20, first volleyball Congress with 14 countries represented held in Paris, (Belgium, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Uruguay, USA and Yugoslavia).
- International Volleyball Federation (FIVB) founded. Paul Libaud from France becomes first president of the FIVB.
- Volleyball played in first World Games for youth and students in Prague. Men and women teams of Soviet Union demonstrate new techniques and tactics. New era in power volleyball begins.
- The FIVB unifies rules of the game. American and European rules combined.

- Good Will Tournament of USA teams to Europe.
- Contacts with IOC to include volleyball in the Olympic program.
- The volleyball federation of the Soviet Union becomes member of the FIVB.
- Further development of volleyball influenced by Soviet Union volleyball federation.

1949 - First World Championships for men and first European Championships for women held in Prague. Soviet Union women’s team become first European Champion. Soviet men’s team win first World Title. Second Congress of FIVB held in Prague. 21 national federations affiliated with FIVB. International Rules of Game adopted.

1952 - World Championships take place in Moscow, first for women, second for men. Hosting country wins both titles. 11 nations participate.
1955  • Volleyball appears for first time in program of Pan American Games in Mexico City. The Gold Medals won by Mexico (Women) and the USA (Men).

1956  • Third World Championships held in Paris with 24 men’s and 17 women’s teams from 4 continents. These are the first worldwide international championships and the level of performance has enormously advanced. Czechoslovakian men’s team and Soviet Union women’s team become world champions.

1957  • International demonstration tournament on occasion of 53rd session of IOC arranged in Sofia, Bulgaria.
  • Volleyball is included in the Olympic program and FIVB as sole worldwide volleyball authority. (Volleyball included in Olympic Games Program 1964).

1958  • Japan introduces 6-man system.

1960  • 4th World Championships performed in Brazil. (For the first time not in Europe). Both gold medals captured by Soviet Union. Japan appears on international volleyball stage. Japanese women’s team ranks second: A new era in the international top volleyball begins. The Asian style of volleyball (playing and training) challenges the European style. New elements of techniques shown.

1962  • The 5th World Championships takes place in the Soviet Union. The men’s team from the host country wins title but the women from Japan win gold medal for women.
  • The IOC recognizes volleyball as Olympic Women’s Sport.

1963  • First European Cup for club teams organized.

1964  • First Olympic volleyball tournament held in Tokyo with 10 men and 6 women teams and becomes great success for volleyball. Soviet Union men, Japanese women win first Olympic gold medals ever.
  • Congress of the FIVB adopts new rules for blocking with far ranging consequences: Blocker is allowed to pass across net with hands and blocker is allowed to touch ball twice. Volleyball style becomes faster and more exciting.

1965  • First World Cup tournament for men organized in Poland. New spectacular and attractive international volleyball competition created.

1966  • 6th World Championships in Czechoslovakia for men held. Host team becomes world champion.
  • Central American and Caribbean Zone Confederation with 12 affiliated national federations organized.
  • The first international scientific Symposium in Prague.
1967
- 5th World Championships for women in Tokyo with 4 participating teams. Japanese women rank first.
- First Congress of Central America for volleyball in Mexico in connection with first championships of the zone.
- First Junior Championships of Europe in Budapest

1968
- Second Olympic volleyball tournament in Mexico City. 10 men and 8 women teams compete. Teams from Soviet Union win both gold medals. Outstanding and dramatic final match between USSR and Japanese women's teams. 
- The North, Central American and Caribbean Confederation established.

1969
- 5 continents tournament for men in Uruguay. GDR team advances to international top and ranks first overall.
- Second World cup for men organized in German Democratic Republic. The GDR men's team wins title.
- First NORCECA (North and Central America) Championships in Mexico with 8 men and 7 women teams. Gold Medals won by Cuba (Men) and Mexico (Women).
- The FIVB Commission of Coaches formed.

1970
- The 7th World Championships held in Bulgaria. GDR men and USSR women rank first.
- FIVB Congress meet in Sofia: The FIVB becomes one of most important sports in world with 108 affiliated national federations and more than 90 million players. All continents involved in international volleyball.

1971
- The first FIVB Coaches Course held in Japan with 49 participants from 13 countries.
- The Sub-commission for Mini-Volleyball of the FIVB Coaches Commission established.

1972
- Third Olympic tournament takes place in Munich. After 12 years Japanese men's team takes gold medal but Japanese women lose again after spectacular final match against Soviet Union women's team. The Asian volleyball team gives impressive demonstration. Besides the winning Japanese men's team, three Asian women's teams rank second to fourth. Quick dynamic style of playing breaks through and becomes essential for all top class teams.
- Constitution of the FIVB Medical Commission.
- First Junior Championships for South America in Rio with 10 teams.

1973
- First World Cup for women in Uruguay.
- 10th South American Championships in Colombia with 12 teams.
1974  
- 8th World Championships for men and 7th for women celebrated in Mexico with 24 men's teams and 23 women's teams. Poland and Japan rank first. Poland men's team break through to international top. 3 balls used for first time officially.  
- First NORCECA Junior Championships in Mexico with 9 teams participating.

1975  
- Antilles Cup, Central America Cup and North America Cup created.  
- First Asian Championships in Australia.  
- First African Championships for women in Dakar.  
- First Mini-Volleyball symposium in Sweden.

1976  
- 4th Olympic tournament in Montreal. Poland and Japan capture gold medals. Poland defeats USSR men's team in exciting match as does Japan. Cuba appears on international stage with strong teams showing new standards in jumping.  
- Congress of the FIVB in Montreal decides new important changes in rules of game: Block touch does not count as one of three ball contacts. Change initiates another obvious blow for the development of power volleyball. Defense becomes more important.

1977  
- First World Championships for Juniors takes place in Brazil. Soviet Union (Men) and Korea (Women) are the champions.

1978  
- 9th World Championships for men in Italy. New changes in international rank of top teams take place. USSR men's team comes back to absolute top and wins world title with outstanding performance. Italy surprises by winning silver medal. Former top teams such as Japan, Poland and GDR rank far behind.  
- The 8th World Championships for women celebrated in Soviet Union. Cuban women break through to top and take title for first time to America.  
- First international Mini-Volleyball Coaches Course in Bahrain.  
- Mini Volleyball now played in many countries around the world.

1980  
- 5th Olympic tournament held in Moscow. Soviet Union teams take both gold medals. Some qualified top teams cannot participate because of political reasons. Olympic Tournament keeps high level of performance.  
- FIVB Congress in Moscow.  
- 135 national federations now affiliated with the FIVB; 40 from Asia, 32 from Europe, 31 from Africa, 20 from NORCECA and 12 from South America. Even countries who boycotted the competition take part in the Congress.  
- 50th FIVB Coaches Course takes place under the organization of FIVB Commission of Coaches. More than 1,500 coaches from 115 countries have qualified so far with these courses.

1981  
- World Cup Games takes place in Japan. The USSR men's and the Chinese women's team ranked first. In the women's section with China and USA two new forces break through to the international top level.  
- FIVB Symposium on Match Analysis on occasion of world cup games in Osaka, Japan.
1982
- 9th World Championships for women in Peru. China takes world title for first time after outstanding, spectacular performance. Peruvian hosting team ranks second.
- 10th World Championships for men in Argentina. Soviet Union win gold medal again. Brazil and Argentina ranked second and third.
- The 18th Congress of FIVB held in Buenos Aires. 145 national volleyball federations are affiliated with FIVB and 18 candidates are waiting for affiliation.
- A new formula for the World Championships is decided: The World Championships will be carried out in two tournaments: A Category “A” Tournament of the World championship and a Category “B” (Promotion) Tournament with 16 teams each.
- The 75th official FIVB Coaches Qualification course takes place.

1984
- Los Angeles hosts 6th Olympic Tournament. USA men’s team ranks first in a FIVB top competition for first time by defeating Brazil. Chinese women’s team takes the gold ahead of USA and Japan. Again some world leading teams are prevented from taking part.
- The FIVB Congress makes important and wide-ranging decisions on program, structure and management of the FIVB. Dr. Ruben Acosta elected as new president. Ex-president Libaud becomes honorary president after serving 37 years as president.
- The number of FIVB affiliated members amounts to 156.
- The 100th coaches qualification course takes place.

1985
- World Cup winners in Japan: USA (men) and China (Women).
- 5th FIVB Symposium on Mini-Volleyball in Tokyo.
- The Volleyball World Gala is born with two worldwide televised matches: World Champion China versus World All Star Team in Beijing and Shanghai with 18,000 spectators at each match.

1986
- The 10th World Championships for Women celebrated in Czechoslovakia. China wins title for the second time, beating the Cuban team in the finals.
- The 11th World Championships for Men in France is dominated by the USA team who win the world title for the first time, dethroning repeated USSR champion.
- Two FIVB symposia take place.
  In Lausanne experts discuss possibilities to solve the duration problem.
  In Paris more than 150 participants search for methods to improve defense in men's volleyball.
- Greece hosts the first new promotion Championship with the largest audience for a single match (22,000 spectators).
- The 20th FIVB Congress held in Prague. A message of peace announced. Introduction of a World Volleyball League and of Beach Volleyball Championships decided. Player’s commission established. 163 volleyball associations affiliated with FIVB.
- The first FIVB instructors’ course takes place in GDR with 39 participants from all continents.
1987
- FIVB Cup for Men in Korea, for Women in Japan.
  Winner: Men - USSR, Women - Peru
- Junior World Championships held in Bahrain for Men and in Seoul for Women teams. Surprisingly, the titles are won by Korea (men) and Brazil (women).
- An FIVB Symposium takes place in Belgium in connection with the European Championships.

1988
- The 21st FIVB Congress celebrated in Seoul prior to the Olympic Games with outstanding success.
  The following points, among others, are decided:
  Changes to the Rules of the Game, Tie-break with running score instead of the fifth set, sudden death at the 17th point for all sets.
  12 new members affiliated with the FIVB, now making 175 National Federations.
  Dr. Ruben Acosta re-elected as President of the FIVB.
  New world competitions initiated - World Youth Cup, Women’s Grand Prix Tournaments, World Cup for Club Teams, FIVB Cup for Small Countries.
- The 7th Olympic Tournament hosted by the town of Seoul with great success: high level matches, most of them most spectacular, worldwide audience through TV.
  The formidable USA Men’s team repeat their Olympic victory unbeaten and win again gold medal. Runner-up: USSR. The Women’s team of the Soviet Union takes the Olympic gold medal after a tough and thrilling match with Peru by 3:2.
- For the first time, an official FIVB match statistics system is used to supply the mass media and teams with data on the players’ and teams’ performances and to discover the best players and teams for each skill.
FIVB Development

N° of Federations

- Affiliated National Federations
- Congress Delegates

Year and city of congress

Coaches Manual 1