court Academy with "cannibalism." It was reported that the writer had been particularly angered by reports that he had used political influence to get the city of Paris to award his Grand Prix of Littérature to Cravel earlier that week. (An unwritten Goncourt rule precludes the awarding of their prize to a laureate of another jury.)

The Goncourt Academy also awarded the Theophraste Renaudot prize for a literary work to award its Grand Prix to Yamba Yambu Oologuen, 28, of Mali, for his novel *Duty of Violence*.

Architecture Medal. German architect Marcel Breuer, 66, was awarded the 1968 Gold Medal of the American Institute of Architects June 26 in Portland, Ore.

**SPORTS**

Summer Olympics. Latin America's first Olympics (and the first in the Americas since 1932) were held in Mexico City Oct. 12-27. 7,261 athletes from a record 119 nations competed in 19 events. The U.S., with a total of 107 medals, emerged as winner of the Games. The USSR, with 91 medals, was 2d. The U.S. won 45 gold medals (for first place), the USSR 29.

The Games of the 19th Olympiad were officially opened Oct. 12 when a flame bowl was lit with the Olympic Torch carried into Olympic Stadium by Norma Enriqueta Basilio Soto, 20, a Mexican hurdler. She was the first woman in modern times to be given the honor. (The torch had been lit Aug. 23 in Olympia, Greece and had been relayed to Mexico City by ship, about 3,000 runners and 17 swimmers.)

A threatened boycott of the Olympics by U.S. Negro track and field athletes was called off Aug. 31 by Black Power advocate Harry Edwards, leader of the movement. After he was unable to get the unqualified support of all 26 Negro athletes on the team. (The boycott stemmed from an International Olympic Committee decision Feb. 15 to admit South Africa to the Games provided it fielded a fully integrated team. Under pressure from the USSR and about 40 other nations, who threatened to boycott the Games, the committee reversed itself Apr. 23 and barred South Africa from the competition.)

2. Of the Negro athletes, sprinters Tommie Smith and John Carlos, used the victory ceremony for the 200-meter dash Oct. 16 as a vehicle for a Black Power demonstration. (Smith had won a gold medal for the event, Carlos a bronze medal, for 3d place.) Both athletes appeared on the podium shoeless but wearing black stockings, and Smith wore a black scarf around his neck. While the Star Spangled Banner was being played they raised black-gloved fists and bowed their heads in a "Black Power" gesture.

The U.S. Olympic Committee suspended them Oct. 18.

A 2d boycott, threatened by nations who opposed the Aug. 20-21 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, failed to materialize when Czechoslovakia announced Sept. 11 that it would participate in the Games. [See Vol. XXIV, p. 392A3]