

then the Levy-Broughton-Taylor mention of the simple and excellent example of 1000-100-100-100 vs. 999-998-997-996 still seems to be telling.

When asked about implementation, I had proposed one, although acknowledging that the case might be so rare that it would not justify the extra evaluation time. But I heartily agree with the authors that the lack of such an algorithm is a striking difference between computers' and human play.

Your publication of this letter will correct the historical perspective of the origin of the suggestion."

THE 50-MOVE RULE ADAPTED (1)

Edmar Mednis

41-42 73rd Street
Woodside, New York 11377 / USA

"As a follow-up to my article in issue #1, 1989 (p. 30-36), I would like to inform the readers that FIDE at its November 1988 meeting lowered the "50 move" rule requirements from the previous 100 moves to 75 moves. In my opinion this is still too long."

THE 50-MOVE RULE ADAPTED (2)

B.M. Kažić

President of FIDE Rules Commission
Generala Zdanova 21
Belgrade, Yugoslavia

"The Rules Commission of FIDE has taken into consideration the results of computer analyses of some endgames which were published by computer-chess experts; first of all we looked at the results published in the *ICCA Journal*. I have distributed some copies of your Journal among the members of our commission.

The Grand Master Association (GMA) also recommended to accept a new version of the 50-move rule. However, the GMA had the idea of deciding by cases, i.e., allowing for distinct endings a different number of moves. The Commission's opinion was that it would be better and simpler for arbiters to accept one maximal number of 75 moves in exceptional cases."

[In the next issue, the Journal will return to the topic of the 50-move rule. – Eds.]