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FROM GRAZ TO RAMAT-GAN

On our way from Graz to Ramat-Gan we would like to consider the state of the art of game-playing programs. We do so in retrospect to the events in Graz, Austria, and in prospect to the upcoming events in Ramat-Gan, Israel. Science is en route, programs are improving month by month and the end is still unpredictable, but some milestones are foreseeable, certainly the milestones on our research agenda.

The ICGA is flourishing and in full swing. The events in Graz were a big success. There we welcomed three new World Champion programs, viz. in Chess, Backgammon, and Poker. The title is important not only for the authors of the programs, but for the ICGA too, since we are trying to promote more matches between the silicon champions and the human World Champions of the games involved. Therefore, we congratulate the authors and collaborators of the programs SCHREDDER, BGBLITZ, and VEXBOT. In passing we mention that SHREDDER succeeded in winning the 2003 World Computer Speed Chess Championship, too.

Next to the computer World Champions, we would like to honour the new Olympic Champions, 10 in total (11 when RoShamBo is included). They represent the true spirit of the Olympic ideas: come together, challenge each other's program, and learn from your opponent. In Graz, there were many things to learn, in particular since the 10th Advances in Computer Games conference took place in three morning sessions anticipating the

heroic contests of the afternoons and evenings in the Dom im Berg (the 11th WCCC) and in the Casineum (the 8th Computer Olympiad). This issue reports on the WCCC, the Computer Olympiad, and the ACG-10 conference. A review of the ACG-10 proceedings will appear in the next issue. In all reports the Graz organizing committee is gratefully acknowledged and your Editor concurs with this gratitude. In particular he would like to thank Professor Jungwirth and Walter Kastner.

Meanwhile, on the horizon we see Ramat-Gan, a lovely place in Israel, near Tel Aviv. The ICGA is indebted to Professor Nathan Netanyahu and Omid Tabibi for taking on the challenging tasks of organizing a three-event ICGA activity. This time it will be: the 12th World Computer-Chess Championship, the 9th Computer Olympiad, and the 4th Computer and Games Conference (usually called CG 2004). The events will take place from July 4 to July 12, 2004. For details and web links we refer to their contribution (on page 293) and to the Calendar of computer-games events in 2004 (this issue, p. 294).

A few questions raised in the previous Editorial remain to be answered, as other points need attention too; they will be discussed below. Obviously, it is not yet the time to state that computer-chess programs have definitively surpassed the human players (FRITZ only draw last month with Kasparov in New York; see David Levy's report on pp. 288-289). Moreover, the expected five best programs of Graz turned out to be only four, or should we say three? In the end, two programs had the right to state that they were the best. The final result, i.e., SHREDDER wins the World Champion title, did not alter my opinion on the two best programs.

The Tournament Director had a tough time in Graz. He was facing an official protest of one of the participants on the authenticity of the programming code of another program. Fortunately, we had rules for inspection and so he could handle this affair convincingly (see the report by Omid Tabibi, in this issue pp. 252-259). Moreover, we had the three-times-repetition issue and the right to claim a draw. Serious questions as (1) "Who should claim?", (2) "When should it be claimed?" and (3) "Is it a right or a duty to claim?" were the subject of a passionate debate. Questions (2) and (3) are answered by the FIDE rules and as such they are part of the ICGA rules for competition. As to question (1) it all comes down to: should the program claim a draw or the operator? If the program claims it, then it should be a claim and not an observation, and the move to be played should be announced and not executed on the board. If we allow the operator to claim it – this may be the case if the program does not have a claim feature – then it should be a right and not a duty. Of course, moral aspects exist and should be taken seriously into account. Yet, the current ruling is clear, fair, and transparent.

The dates of submitting contributions to the CG conference and of submitting programs to the Computer Olympiad and the World Computer-Chess Championship are approaching. We have published announcements on the Web and invited you to reply to these announcements. In this issue, we have given priority to the publication of the reports on the Graz events above the new announcements.

Owing to the pairings of the last rounds in the 11th WCCC and the corresponding outcomes, the ICGA currently reconsiders the scheduling procedure of the future World Computer-Chess Championships. It may be changed into five rounds according to the Swiss system (in one or two groups) and thereafter sudden-death matches for the best four to eight programs. The other programs then will, of course, complete the full 11-round tournament (maybe together with the programs that lost their matches). By all these changes we should never forget that in the early times of computer chess, the World Championship title was decided in five games only. The world has changed, the playing strength too; the ruling and scheduling should not remain behind. The current developments predict a beautiful clash of silicon thoughts on chess and games. Therefore, we look forward to Ramat-Gan.

Jaap van den Herik

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