



AAAI News

July Conference Highlights

Again this year, AAAI is staging the Innovative Applications of Artificial Intelligence Conference concurrently with the National Conference on Artificial Intelligence, with 19 deployed applications selected for presentation from entries from around the world. The issues-oriented AI-on-Line interactive panel sessions add another dimension to the conference, promising give-and-take discussions about AI in operation.

AAAI-92 offers a series of technical sessions, panels, and forums that present the newest research in artificial intelligence alongside the most innovative applications of AI. The National Conference is the year's largest meeting ground for those interested in AI, from scientific, academic, and business communities.

This year's program is particularly diverse, with concentration on research results that bridge the gaps between the different AI technologies and the new directions that will provide future opportunities. Highlights, including 34 focused technical sessions, with 132 paper presentations by 256 scientists, will spotlight results in learning, results in planning and coordination, representation and reasoning, and problem-solving. The empirical revolution in natural language processing and issues in scaling up AI to real-world size are among the specific topics to be covered.

- 20 tutorials will explore evolving AI techniques, including Case-Based Reasoning, Constraint-Directed Reasoning, Natural Language Generation, and Verification/Validation of Knowledge-Based Systems.
- An exhibition of the latest AI products will show off software, hardware, and services from more than 60 leading AI vendors.
- A new Robot Exhibition and Competition will put mobile robots from research labs around the world through their paces.
- 19 workshops will pinpoint specific vertical AI interest areas.

- An AI Art Exhibition will showcase the use of AI in serious works of art.
- AI-on-Line, five audience-interactive AI user panels, will offer practical learning on key business and organization issues, based on case history experience from large corporations and institutions.
- A series of invited speakers and panels will complement the refereed papers and introduce areas of AI research that have unusual interest and application.

AAAI-92 Conference Cochairs are Paul Rosenbloom, Associate Professor of Computer Science at the University of Southern California/Information Sciences Institute, and Peter Szolovits, Associate Professor of Computer Science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

AAAI To Include New AI Robotics Competition

AAAI will have its first AI Robotics Competition and Exhibition at the AAAI-92 National Conference in San Jose, California July 12-16, 1992.

Competitors and exhibitors are expected from university labs, think tanks, robotics companies, and business users. Teams from more than a score of organizations have already signed up, according to Chairman Tom Dean, Brown University Department of Computer Sciences.

The entrants include Odysseus, using sonar sensors and TV camera, from Carnegie Mellon; Dewey, 12" diameter robot by Real World Interface, using sonar sensors exclusively, from Brown University; Archi, 3-foot tall cylindrical robot from the University of Chicago with color camera and a complement of other sensors; George, featuring reactive schema-based robotic navigation, from Georgia Institute of Technology and Denning Mobile Robotics; Carmel, a Cybermotion K2A mobile platform with a ring of 24 sonar sensors from the University of Michigan AI Lab; Flakey, a four-wheeled octagonal

robot weighing in at 300 lbs., from SRI; Bert and Ernie, midget-sized interactive robots from MIT; Soda-Pup, a nomadic robot by Nomadic Technologies, untethered and battery powered, from NASA-JSC; William, a feel-its-way robot from MIT and JPL; Flash, a Denning mobile platform that can transform qualitative plans for navigation into momentary quantitative guidance from MITRE; Flash Zorton, a walking machine designed to compete in the robotic decathlon, from Ecole Polytechnique of Montreal; and Spider, an octahedron frame housing a Stewart-Platform assembly with joystick, from NIST Robot Systems Division.

The AAAI Robot Rules capture the spirit of the competition, indicating, "It will not be slick, polished...there will be a certain amount of chaos, but...a lot of excitement and enthusiasm." There is a serious purpose, Dean noted, "to bring together areas of AI including those working in perception, planning, robotics, spatial and temporal reasoning, and learning...to facilitate this and to make the research community at large aware of both today's reality and the possibilities."

A number of other groups are preparing entries, according to Dean. A specific set of performance requirements has been established for the competition—which will require avoiding objects and picking up objects. The competition involves "house breaking," followed by two stages of spatial search and object detection/classification. In addition, there will be an exhibition of other mobile robots which are not designed for the particular tasks set up for the AAAI competition.

"We're excited about the quality and quantity of entrants," Dean said. "Our robot competitors will be showing off a wide range of technologies that are poised to play a key role in real world applications." Today, Dean noted, almost all robotics installations use stationary robots or robotic arms, but there will be increasing

space for mobile robots in a variety of applications. Some of these, Dean said, are currently in use—including hospital prescription storeroom bin picking, hospital meal service, and remote camera control in TV studios.

Nineteen Papers To Be Presented At IAAI-92

Nineteen organizations that have developed and implemented innovative applications of artificial intelligence will present them at the IAAI-92 Conference to be held in San Jose, July 12-16, 1992.

The entries cover a wide range of organizations and functions, noteworthy in that many come from organizations that have not previously been on the cutting edge of advanced technologies. "This year's applications show clearly that AI has matured as a commercially viable set of technologies," said IAAI Cochairs Carli Scott and Phil Klahr in announcing the papers selected. Some of the applications are first efforts, but many are part of a move towards an integrated corporate AI environment that has cooperating AI systems working together.

This core business approach to AI is suggested in a number of entries. American Express noted that, "It is the perspective of corporate American Express that AI/KBS systems have matured from a risky technology to a stable technology and we are currently funding projects to support a technology paradigm shift and infuse AI into conventional system development and maintenance." Xerox points out that its DMCM system "overcomes the shortfalls of previous non-AI systems in integrating existing databases and preserving reasoning history." AI is shown at the cutting edge of corporate technology (as in the General Motors experimental design system and NASA's mission control systems), and at the heart of routine corporate tasks (as in Whirlpool and Compaq's Help Desks).

The applications document an impressive list of paybacks from AI technologies. Swiss Bank's MOCCA estimates \$2 million annual savings in managing \$35 billion in assets more effectively. Whirlpool calculates its Help Desk savings at \$4-6 million annually. Xerox figures \$20 million annual savings with its DMCM cost estimation system. NYNEX has identified \$2 million in operating savings from its AI facilities

1991 Financial Statement and Auditor's Report

The Board of Directors
American Association For Artificial Intelligence
Menlo Park, California

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

We have audited the balance sheet of American Association For Artificial Intelligence as of December 31, 1991, and the related statements of income, fund balance and changes in financial position for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Association's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of American Association For Artificial Intelligence as of December 31, 1991, and the results of operations and changes in financial position for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

ROBERT H. BURNHAM
Certified Public Accountant

February 28, 1992

American Association for Artificial Intelligence Balance Sheet

December 31, 1991

ASSETS

Current Assets:

Cash—Checking and on hand	\$ 163,876
Cash—Brokerage and money market savings	1,036,518
Investments (Note 3)	5,526,024
Accounts Receivable—Trade	61,330
Inventory	198,917
Prepaid Expenses & Advances	5,674
Prepaid Expenses—Future Events	<u>76,477</u>
Total Current Assets	7,068,816
Furniture, Fixtures & Equipment, Net (Note I-C)	49,258
Deposits	<u>10,580</u>
	<u>\$ 7,128,654</u>

LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE

Current Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	\$ 1,284	
Unearned Exhibit Booth Revenue	50,000	
Unearned Membership Fees (Note 4)	<u>267,005</u>	
Total Current Liabilities	318,289	
Fund Balance	<u>6,810,365</u>	
		<u>\$ 7,128,654</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement

**American Association for Artificial Intelligence
Statement of Income and Fund Balance
for the Year Ended December 31, 1991**

Gross Profit (Loss), By Activity:		
AI Magazine Revenue (Note 4)	\$ 91,313	
AI Magazine Expenses	(253,145)	\$ (161,832)
Memberships Revenue (Note 4)	523,917	
Memberships Expenses	(196,741)	327,176
AAAI Press Revenue	66,445	
AAAI Press Cost of Sales	(36,033)	
AAAI Press Operating Expenses	(3,531)	26,881
Spring Symposium '91 Revenue	59,131	
Symposium Expenses	(56,250)	2,881
Fall Symposium '91 Revenue	30,248	
Symposium Expenses	(23,006)	7,242
Conference on Innovative Applications '91	79,215	
Conference Expenses	(127,602)	(48,387)
AAAI '91 Technical Program Revenue	521,284	
Technical Program Expenses	(488,107)	33,177
AAAI '91 Tutorials Revenue	348,785	
Tutorials Expenses	(172,405)	176,380
AAAI '91 Exhibits Revenue	315,470	
Exhibits Expenses	(212,804)	102,666
AI Journal Revenue, Net	75	
Interest & Dividend Income	321,222	
Gain on Sale of Securities	300,719	
Management Fees	(49,453)	
Grants & Scholarships Expended	(187,877)	
Prior Years Conferences, Tutorials &		
Symposiums Received (Paid) in 1991	(3,601)	
Other Income	5,595	
Gross Profit, Combined	852,864	
Operating Expenses	(576,894)	
Net Income	275,970	
Fund Balance—January 1, 1991	<u>6,534,395</u>	
Fund Balance—December 31, 1991	<u>\$ 6,810,365</u>	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

planner, but estimates \$20 million additional saved in reduced capital expenditures. Time savings are as important as money savings in many situations. Spain's Union Fenosa estimates 70% saving in decision-makers' time with its CRESUS cash management system. Schlumberger estimates 60,000 hours annual saving with its SlurryMINDER oil well completion system. US West has achieved an 80% success rate in using its DA help desk, significantly decreasing call response time. A.C. Nielsen's SPOTLIGHT has turned a 2-4 week spreadsheet task into a 30-120 minute AI task. Toshiba has slashed its factory software development control times in half. Merced County has cut monthly welfare case maintenance time over 30%. And American Airlines has decreased emergency schedule reduction planning time from hours to less than 30 minutes.

The businesses represented by the 19 IAAI-92 papers include airlines and aerospace, automotive, banking, computers, consumer goods, government agencies, healthcare, manufacturing, petroleum, software service, travel, and utilities. The applications highlight recognition of AI's unique problem-solving capabilities in critical functions that include contingency planning, compliance, cost estimating, credit, customer service/help desk, facilities planning, manufacturing process and monitor, marketing, problem-solving, product design, and quality control.

These IAAI-92 applications clearly illustrate some specific truths about AI success in real-world organization environments today, Scott and Klahr said.

The range of organizations using AI continues to grow, with IAAI-92 including a number of first-time AI users as well as those who have successfully been in the AI fold for many years.

The same is true of the range of applications, in scope and cost as well as function, from simple focused vertical systems to enterprise-wide programs that will change the way organizations conduct their business—with development costs ranging from \$100,000 to \$20,000,000.

Payback is measurable in almost every case, and impressively exceeds corporate requirements, but the non-quantifiable paybacks are deemed even more important, particularly improved customer responsiveness.

Virtually all these applications are billed as "human assistants," collecting complex knowledge and decision-making ability and making it available to capable human beings so they can make more effective decisions more quickly.

All operate on-line, to meet another critical need in today's business environment.

Many are hybrid systems that utilize a variety of AI technologies; all integrate with existing traditional systems, with the AI transparent to the user.

These AI systems are lauded for their ability to bring consistency to the decision-making process, particularly as organizations move into the global marketplace with far-flung operations.

Ease of maintenance rates high on the list of attributes for these AI systems as knowledge changes with disturbing regularity today, and AI makes maintenance significantly easier than with traditional systems.

Development increasingly involves system users and customers, with sophisticated research during development, and start-to-deployment timetables ranging from a few months to 2 years.

Making scarce expertise broadly available continues to rank high on the list of reasons for taking an AI approach, as much to create consistency as to capture a disappearing species.

"The success of these IAAI-92 applications clearly shows that AI is what it takes to be competitive in today's world," Scott and Klahr said. "They demonstrate the pro-active AI stance of an increasing number of businesses, integrating a variety of coherent AI technologies into conventional systems and processes." Most of the application objectives deal with helping people become more productive, with the AI systems functioning as human assistants. Platforms include PC, Macintosh, and UNIX Workstations.

IAAI-92 takes place concurrently with AAAI-92, making the San Jose meeting the year's most important meeting ground for AI science and applications.

**Minutes
Executive Council Meeting
Stanford University**

March 27, 1992

Participants: Patrick Hayes, Daniel Bobrow, Jaime Carbonell, Tom Diet-

**American Association for Artificial Intelligence
Statement of Changes in Financial Position
for the Year Ended December 31, 1991**

Financial resources were Provided by:	
Net Income	\$ 275,970
Add: Expenses not using working capital:	
Depreciation	<u>39,568</u>
Working Capital provided by operations	315,538
Other sources:	
Decrease in deposits	<u>2,200</u>
Total Sources	317,738
Financial Resources Were Used For:	
Increase in Furniture, Fixtures & Equip., net	<u>(6,303)</u>
Increase in working capital	<u>\$ 311,435</u>
Analysis of Changes in Working Capital:	
Increase (Decrease) in Current Assets:	
Cash & investments	\$ 192,674
Accounts receivable	(64,264)
Inventory	107,587
Prepaid expenses & advances	(47,380)
(Increase) Decrease in Current Liabilities:	
Accounts payable & accrued expenses	2,749
Unearned exhibit revenue	94,800
Unearned membership fees	<u>25,269</u>
Increase in Working Capital	<u>\$ 311,435</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

**American Association for Artificial Intelligence
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 1991**

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Method of Accounting:

The financial statements are presented on the accrual basis of accounting.

B. Inventory:

Magazine, proceedings, conference books and Publications in process inventory is valued at the lower of cost or market value as of December 31, 1991.

C. Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment:

Furniture, fixtures and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed on the straight-line method over estimated useful lives of five to ten years. Furniture, fixtures and equipment consist of the following at December 31, 1991:

Cost	\$243,112
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(193,854)</u>
Net	<u>\$ 49,258</u>

D. Income Taxes:

American Association For Artificial Intelligence is exempt from income taxes on its earnings from investments and its exempt function operations under Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code and Section 23701 (d) of the California revenue and Taxation Code. Federal and California taxes were paid during 1991 on earnings from sales of mailing lists and advertising.

Note 2: Operations

The American Association For Artificial Intelligence (AAAI) was formed in 1979 as a scientific society, to encourage the basic knowledge of what constitutes intelligent thought and behavior and how it can be exhibited in computers. This is accomplished by the AI Magazine, AI Journal, and other AI related publications, AAAI sponsored National Conference (NCAI), Conference on Innovative Applications For Artificial Intelligence (IAAI), NTU University Tutorials, Symposium Series, and the AAAI Workshop Program. In addition, AAAI grants moneys to outside institutions and individuals.

**American Association for Artificial Intelligence
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 1991**

Note 3: Investments as of December 31, 1991

	Original Cost	Market Value <u>12-31-91</u>	Net Unrealized Gain(Loss)
Held by Bank Of Calif. as Custodian (1):			
US. Treasury Notes:			
Due within one year	\$ 391,266	\$ 395,381	\$ 4,115
One to five years	698,812	751,906	53,094
Seven to ten years	<u>697,562</u>	<u>756,187</u>	<u>58,625</u>
Total US. Obligations	<u>1,787,640</u>	<u>1,903,474</u>	<u>115,834</u>
Common Stocks (By Industry):			
Basic Industries	249,790	276,344	26,554
Capital Equipment	278,711	304,419	25,708
Aerospace	93,403	89,531	(3,872)
Health Care	593,776	808,981	215,205
Consumer	203,732	313,419	109,687
Retail	404,992	515,921	110,929
Technology	723,064	935,144	212,080
Finance	<u>640 700</u>	<u>823 481</u>	<u>182,781</u>
Total Common Stocks	<u>3,188,168</u>	<u>4,067,240</u>	<u>879,072</u>
Held through Dean Witter Reynolds:			
Certificates of Deposits (2):			
Due one to two years	270,000	270,000	----
Held through Prudential Securities:			
US. Government Guaranteed Mortgages	<u>280,216</u>	<u>286,731</u>	<u>6,515</u>
Total Investments	<u>\$5,526,024</u>	<u>\$6,527,445</u>	<u>\$1,001,421</u>

(1) Investments held by the Bank Of California as custodian are being managed by Harris, Sullivan & Smith, Inc., according to investment guidelines stressing income and growth, with capital preservation for approximately \$2 million of the account.

(2) The certificates of deposits are expected to be held to maturity. The original cost and market value at December 31, 1991 are stated at cost.

**American Association for Artificial Intelligence
Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 1991**

Note 4: Memberships

Annual membership in the American Association For Artificial Intelligence is \$40 for individuals, \$20 for student members, and \$60 for academic/corporate library subscriptions. \$25 is added to the above for foreign members. Three, five year, and lifetime memberships are also available. All revenue from memberships is included in the AI Memberships gross profit center. Revenues from membership fees are earned ratably over the respective membership period.

terich, Richard Fikes, Mark Fox, Barbara Hayes-Roth, Jim Hendler, Peter Patel-Schneider, Ramesh Patil, Carli Scott, Candy Sidner, Bill Swartout, Pete Szolovits, Marty Tenenbaum, Susan Foley, Mike Hamilton, and Carol Hamilton

President Patrick Hayes opened the meeting by introducing Susan Foley, AAAI's representative at Harris Bretall Sullivan & Smith, Inc., who manage AAAI's investments. Susan gave a detailed presentation of Harris Bretall's investment strategy, and an overview of the current status of AAAI's portfolio. The Council members were generally pleased with Harris Bretall's management of the AAAI account, the current distribution of the funds, and their growth during the past year.

Standing Committee Reports

Reports were presented from finance, conference, publications, workshop grants, scholarship, and symposium committees.

Finance Committee:

In the absence of Secretary-Treasurer Bruce Buchanan, Pat Hayes distributed the financial report. Upon the request of Mark Fox, a written financial policy will be developed and presented at the next Executive Committee meeting.

Conference Committee:

Conference Chair Bill Swartout asked Program Cochair Pete Szolovits to give a report on the paper selection process for 1992. Dr. Szolovits reported that the self-selection process was used again by the program committee, but will need further modification to be very useful. In addition, clear cases of rejection and third reviews were accomplished prior to the committee meeting. For the first time, modular scheduling was used at the program committee meeting, which was successful but did not allow area chairs as much control. There was a lengthy discussion about how to encourage more innovative papers. An ad hoc committee will be formed to make recommendations regarding the goals and procedures for the NCAI.

Bill Swartout also presented a policy statement with regard to the support of specialized conferences, which was adopted with slight modification. Current policy allows up to three years of support for qualified workshops and conferences. It was also suggested that AAAI investigate the possibility of maintaining bank accounts for conferences to hold

over money from one year to the next. A legal opinion will be sought in this regard. \$20,000 has been awarded in conference grants since July of 1991.

Publications Committee:

Publications Chair Mark Fox presented a proposal for the adoption of the *AI in Medicine Journal* as a AAAI approved journal, and it was accepted by the Council.

AI Magazine Coeditor Ramesh Patil presented a status report on the *AI Magazine*. Dr. Patil stated his concern regarding the reduced number of acceptable articles being submitted. Solicitations for articles will be increased to alleviate this problem.

In the absence of AAAI Press Editor Bill Clancey, Mike Hamilton, General Manager of the Press, presented a status report. The AAAI Press produced four books during the last year, and will produce at least six in 1992. The edited collections have sold well, but proceedings sales have dropped over the past few years.

Mr. Hamilton also presented a proposal for a Technical Reports Series for the symposium working notes, which have been in great demand over the years and not distributed beyond the symposium attendees. After some discussion, it was decided that the TR Series would be established, initially offering reprints, but eventually moving toward electronic availability. A proposal for the AAAI Press to publish the Proceedings of the *Fifth International Symposium on Artificial Intelligence*, to be held in Cancun, Mexico, was also accepted.

It was also announced that Bill Clancey is resigning his position as Editor of the AAAI Press at the end of 1992. A replacement is being sought.

Workshop Grants Committee:

Workshop Grants Cochair Candy Sidner reported an increase in grants since July 1991. A total of \$49,180 has been awarded during that nine-month period. Dr. Sidner anticipates that an additional \$15,000 to \$35,000 will be granted by July 1992. In addition, Workshop Grants Chair Geoff Hinton has taken on the responsibility of awarding conference cooperation. The policy for conference cooperation has been expanded to include a complimentary half-page black and white advertisement in the *AI Magazine*.

Scholarship Committee:

Chair Barbara Hayes-Roth reported

that, in accordance with the Executive Council decision of July 1991, the criteria for scholarship qualification were broadened to include all student members of AAAI. Those students who did not submit a technical paper to the conference were required to submit letters of recommendation from faculty advisors. At the time of the Council meeting, it was impossible to determine if this new policy had had a significant impact. A further evaluation will be made in July.

Dr. Hayes-Roth also reported that a total of \$15,000 had been awarded in minority grants to Prime, Inc., Girls, Inc., and the Math Science Network. The American Indian Science and Engineering Society did not renew their requests for funds for 1991, but a reminder will be sent to them. A motion was made to increase the minority grants by \$2,500 each in 1992, and it passed unanimously.

Symposium Committee:

Chair Peter Patel-Schneider reported that the Spring Symposium Series, consisting of nine symposia, had been quite successful. After the 1992 Fall Symposium, Peter will be replaced by Jim Helder as Chair of the Symposium Committee and Lynn Andrea Stein will be the new Cochair. Paul Cohen will continue to serve as the Council representative.

New Business

Pat Hayes submitted a request from Oliver Strimpel for a grant for the Computer Museum in Boston to renovate their "Smart Machines" exhibit. A \$30,000 grant was approved by the Council. After some discussion, another request for cosponsorship of the Loebner Prize was denied. Instead, Danny Bobrow, representing AAAI, agreed to lend technical advice to the organizers of the event.

Danny Bobrow and Pat Hayes reported on their respective trips to Washington, DC as representatives of AAAI. Dr. Bobrow attended a DARPA workshop, and Dr. Hayes attended a meeting at the Office of Science and Technology Policy. Several major scientific societies were represented at the latter meeting, and it is hoped that there will be more cooperation between these societies in the future.

A proposal to initiate formal cooperation with the International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP) was reviewed. One of IFIP's Technical Committee's, TC-12, which is devoted to artificial intelligence, will hold

its annual meeting at AAAI-92. Further details of forming an affiliation with IFIP will be presented at the July meeting.

It was decided that AAAI's membership will be continued in the Computing Research Association. Jim Helder volunteered to investigate ways in which our membership might be more beneficial.

Raw data from the membership survey currently being conducted by Claudia Mazzetti was made available. A final report will be presented by Ms. Mazzetti at the July meeting.

An ad hoc Office Committee, consisting of Daniel Bobrow, Bob Engelmore, and Jack Lawrence has been formed to deal with any personnel matters that may arise with the AAAI staff. Although most issues will be dealt with by the Executive Director, the Office Committee will be available in an advisory capacity or to serve as a grievance committee.

1992 AAAI Fellows

Each year AAAI recognizes members who have made significant sustained contributions to the field of artificial intelligence. AAAI is pleased to announce the 26 newly elected Fellows for 1992:

Narendra Ahuja, University of Illinois; **Michael Anthony Arbib**, University of Southern California; **William J. Clancey**, Institute for Research on Learning; **Philip R. Cohen**, SRI International; **Gerald Francis DeJong III**, University of Illinois; **Robert S. Engelmore**, Stanford University; **Lee D. Erman**, Cimflex Teknowledge Corporation; **Kenneth D. Forbus**, Northwestern University; **Frederick Hayes-Roth**, Cimflex Teknowledge Corporation; **Jerry Robert Hobbs**, SRI International; **Laveen N. Kanal**, University of Maryland and L.N.K. Corporation; **Janet L. Kolodner**, Georgia Institute of Technology; **Benjamin J. Kuipers**, University of Texas at Austin; **Ryszard S. Michalski**, George Mason University; **Mitchell P. Marcus**, University of Pennsylvania; **Matthew T. Mason**, Carnegie Mellon University; **Ramakant Nevatia**, University of Southern California; **Charles Rich**, Mitsubishi Electric Research Laboratories; **Edward M. Riseman**, University of Massachusetts; **Glenn R. Shafer**, University of Kansas; **Howard E. Shrobe**, Symbolics Inc. and Massachusetts Institute of Technology; **Robert F. Simmons**, University of Texas at Austin; **Mark E. Stickel**, SRI Interna-

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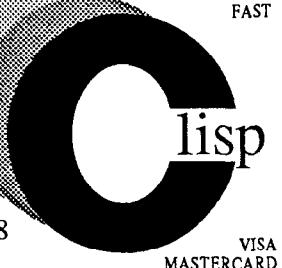
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tional; William R. Swartout, University of Southern California; Peter Szolovits, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Leslie G. Valiant, Harvard University.

AAAI Annual Business Meeting

The Annual Business Meeting will be held Wednesday, July 15, from 12:30–1:00 pm in Ballroom A of the San Jose Convention Center, San Jose, California.

AAAI Remodeling

AAAI's offices will undergo remodeling during the summer months. As a consequence, members might notice some temporary disruptions in service, especially during the month of August. Your patience during this temporary upheaval is requested.

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