

APPENDIX A:

EVALUATION TASK DESCRIPTION

1.0 WHAT CONSTITUTES A "RELEVANT" INCIDENT?

Relevant incidents are, in general, violent acts perpetrated with political aims and a motive of intimidation. These are acts of terrorism. Here is an official, "schoolbook" definition of terrorism:

"a sudden, unexpected act of shocking, calculated, and unlawful violence, or the plausible threat of such violence, by an illegal, subnational, clandestine group -- usually carried out in a peaceful, civilian environment, be it urban, rural, in the air or on a body of water -- against certain noncombatants or targets that represent or symbolize a certain country, but sometimes indiscriminately against bystanders or passersby at a particular location, with the intention of garnering publicity, propagandizing a cause, and intimidating as many people as possible in order to attain social, political, or strategic objectives."

-Rex A. Hudson, "Dealing with International Hostage-Taking: Alternatives to Reactive Counterterrorist Assaults," *International Terrorism*, Vol. 12, 1990.

This has been turned into more of an operational definition by widening the schoolbook definition somewhat and making some rather arbitrary distinctions. Your advice on how to improve on this operational definition is welcome.

1) Terrorist acts may be perpetrated by an "illegal, subnational, clandestine group," which includes known guerrilla and drug-trafficking organizations. Their targets may be just about anything/anybody except (a) another such group or member of such a group or (b) a military/police installation or force (with the same nationality as the perpetrator), or a member of such a force, in which case the incident is presumed to be a purely guerrilla act and is not relevant to the MUC terrorist incident database. Thus, killings of drug traffickers will not be included in the database (by exception a, above), nor will "clashes" between guerrilla groups and the military (by exception b, above).

However, if a guerrilla warfare incident happens to affect civilian personnel or property, whether intentionally or accidentally, the incident becomes relevant and should be included in the database. In these cases, the database should contain information on both the military and the nonmilitary targets.

Similarly, the database will include incidents of sabotage on a nation's infrastructure. It will also include incidents perpetrated against individuals who are former members of the military, e.g., a murder perpetrated against a retired general.

Sometimes an article gives mixed reports, e.g., a "terrorist attack" on a bridge guarded by the national (military) police. In a case such as this, which could be interpreted as a case of terrorism (sabotage of the nation's infrastructure) or of

guerrilla warfare (attack on a physical target of military importance), we will consider the physical target to be nonmilitary and will include the incident in the database.

2) Under certain circumstances, the perpetrator may be a member of the government, including the military. This is the case when the target is civilian.

3) Sometimes the perpetrator is not identified and no language is used to indicate that the act is *not* being attributed to "terrorists," "extremists," "subversives," "guerrillas," etc. In these cases, as long as the act itself is of one of the expected types and the target(s) is/are not exclusively military, the incident will be presumed to be a possible terrorist act and is to be included in the database.

4) The articles in the MUC corpus originate in many different parts of the world, but they all emphasize something about one of the nine Latin American countries of interest (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru). However, only incidents whose perpetrator(s), target(s), or location "belong to" one of the nine countries of interest belong in the MUC database. Thus, an incident perpetrated against a human target who is a citizen of one of those countries may belong in the database even if that person is attacked while he's in a different country. Or an incident perpetrated against the embassy of one of those nine countries may belong in the database, no matter where that embassy is located.

5) Only terrorist acts (and attempted or threatened acts) that are reported as factual are to be included in the database. An incident is *not* to be recorded in the database if the article discredits the story or cites a source that discredits the story. (However, if the article also cites a source that *supports* the story, that version of the story should go in the database.) Rumors are to be excluded.

6) An incident is to be recorded in the database only if it is "recent." The intent is to include only information that is new or updated. We define "recent" to mean that either (a) it occurred within two months of the date of the article or (b) new information is being provided in the article on an incident that occurred more than two months prior, such as new suspects being brought forth as the perpetrators of an old crime. However, there are a number of articles that fail to mention the date of the incidents, some of which are, in fact, recent. Therefore, if there is no indication that the information is not recent or if there is no indication that the information is being given only to provide historical context (as indicated by phrases such as "Let us recall that..."), the incident should go in the database.

7) An incident is to be recorded in the database only if the article's description of it is "specific." Generic descriptions of incidents like "terrorist attacks on the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline" and summary descriptions like "the total persons kidnapped in Colombia over the last 6 weeks was 85" are to be excluded.

The articles sometimes give useful information about a specific incident but provide very few details. Therefore, as long as all the other criteria are met, we will include any incident that at least indicates the nature of the target or the nature of the attack. Thus, an article whose only reference to an incident is "an attack perpetrated by a subversive group" or "the tragic incident at Uchiza" would be excluded, but an article that says "Last night there were fewer attacks on stores and electric towers in the capital" or "a UCR district headquarters in Buenos Aires province was completely destroyed by a bomb explosion" would be included.

Here are two further examples of texts that do **not** warrant generation of templates: "As of 0500 GMT today, the police had received reports of two other explosions in two La Paz neighborhoods" (the nature of the explosion isn't mentioned, and the target isn't mentioned either); "the bombing on San Salvador's neighborhoods" (the prepositional phrase may be interpreted as conveying the target as well as the location, but as a target, it's too general -- any location name that is on the set list cannot serve as a target ID, with the exception of farm names).

2.0 DEFINITIONS OF SLOT TYPES

0. MESSAGE: ID -- The first line of the message, e.g., DEV-MUC3-0001 (NOSC). This slot serves as an index and is not scored in its own right.
1. MESSAGE: TEMPLATE -- A number that distinguishes the templates for a given message. In the answer key, the word OPTIONAL in parentheses after the template number indicates that there is significant doubt whether the incident belongs in the database.
2. INCIDENT: DATE -- The date of incident (according to local time, not Greenwich Mean Time).
3. INCIDENT: LOCATION -- The place where the incident occurred.
4. INCIDENT: TYPE -- A terrorist act reported on in the message.
5. INCIDENT: STAGE OF EXECUTION -- An indicator of whether the terrorist act was accomplished, attempted, or merely threatened.
6. INCIDENT: INSTRUMENT ID -- A device used by the perpetrator(s) in carrying out the terrorist act.
7. INCIDENT: INSTRUMENT TYPE -- The category that the instrument fits into.
8. PERP: INCIDENT CATEGORY -- The subcategory of terrorism that the incident fits into, as determined by the nature of the perpetrators.
9. PERP: INDIVIDUAL ID -- A person responsible for the incident.
10. PERP: ORGANIZATION ID -- An organization responsible for the incident.
11. PERP: ORGANIZATION CONFIDENCE -- The way a perpetrator organization is viewed in the message.
12. PHYS TGT: ID -- A thing (inanimate object) that was attacked.
13. PHYS TGT: TYPE -- The category that the physical target fits into.
14. PHYS TGT: NUMBER -- The number of physical targets with a particular ID and TYPE.
15. PHYS TGT: FOREIGN NATION -- The nationality of a physical target, if the nationality is identified in the article and if it's different from country where incident occurred.
16. PHYS TGT: EFFECT OF INCIDENT -- The impact of the incident on a physical target.
17. PHYS TGT: TOTAL NUMBER -- The total number of physical targets.
18. HUM TGT: NAME -- The name of a person who was the obvious or apparent target of the attack or who became a victim of the attack.
19. HUM TGT: DESCRIPTION -- The title or role of a named human target or a general description of an unnamed human target.
20. HUM TGT: TYPE -- The category that the human target fits into.
21. HUM TGT: NUMBER -- The number of human targets with a particular NAME, DESCRIPTION, and TYPE.
22. HUM TGT: FOREIGN NATION -- The nationality of a human target, if the nationality is identified in the article and if it's different from country where incident occurred.
23. HUM TGT: EFFECT OF INCIDENT -- The impact of the incident on a human target.
24. HUM TGT: TOTAL NUMBER -- The total number of human targets.

3.0 DEFINITIONS OF FILL TYPES

Set fill: An item from a finite list of possibilities enumerated in the documentation provided to participants.

Numeric: A number, a range of numbers, or a number with a prefix meaning "approximately".

Text conversion: A canonical form extracted or derived from the text. The documentation provided to participants specifies the expected format.

Text string: A string extracted from the text and placed inside double quotes in the slot. Note that this string may contain misspellings, if found in the original text.

Null: A hyphen (-) indicating that the system has no response. **Inapplicable:** An asterisk (*) indicating that a particular slot is never to be filled in the case of certain incident types.

4.0 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR FILLS

4.1 Format for System Responses

System responses should look like plain text, e.g., they cannot be enclosed in parentheses, multi-word fillers cannot be connected by underscore characters, etc.

Systems are not permitted to use the slash notation that is used in the key to separate alternative forms of a single filler.

When multiple fillers for a single slot are generated, each should appear on a separate line, arranged in a column, with space padding in front (no tabs).

Some slots require that their fillers be cross-referenced to the referent (i.e., the filler of some other slot). To match the answer sheet, this should be done by appending the referent, separating the two data items with a colon.

Example fill for the PHYS TARGET: EFFECT OF INCIDENT slot, whose fillers must be cross-referenced to the corresponding fillers in the PHYS TGT: ID slot.

PHYS TGT: ID	"OFFICES OF CITICORP BANK"
	"RESIDENCE OF US AMBASSADOR"
PHYS TGT: EFFECT OF INCIDENT	SOME DAMAGE: "OFFICES OF CITICORP BANK"
	DESTROYED: "RESIDENCE OF US AMBASSADOR"

One template form serves for all incident types. However, depending on the incident type, one or more slots do not apply. These slots should appear with an asterisk as the fill, and they will not figure in the scoring. For irrelevant articles, all slots except the MESSAGE: ID slot should have an asterisk.

4.2 Special Formats for Answer Keys

All fills in the answer key will be in upper case.

If there is more than one "correct" answer for any given slot filler, the options will all appear on one line in the answer key, separated by a slash.

The word OPTIONAL may appear in parentheses after the filler for the MESSAGE: TEMPLATE slot, indicating that generation of this template is optional.

A question mark preceding a filler indicates that generation of this filler is optional, i.e., that null (hyphen) is also a correct system response.

5.0 GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR GENERATING MORE THAN ONE TEMPLATE PER ARTICLE

If an article discusses more than one relevant type of terrorist incident, each such incident should be captured in a separate template.

If an article discusses more than one instance of the same relevant type of terrorist incident, each such incident should be captured in a separate template. A "separate instance" is one which has a different filler for the location, date, category, or perpetrator slot. If no distinctions of these kinds are made in the text, the instances should be incorporated into a single template, e.g., if the article describes "attacks" by "rebels" on "ten power stations" and does not give varying information on the location of those targets, etc. Note that the level of granularity is defined by what can go in a slot; thus, an article that describes two bombings on targets on different streets in the same neighborhood should be captured in one template rather than two, since the location slot cannot have a filler that is at the level of granularity of a street.

6.0 DATA TYPES FOR FILLERS

The type of data that is to be generated for each of the slots is shown here. Section 7 contains information on which slots can be null, which slots are inapplicable for particular incident types, and which slots can contain multiple values.

0. MESSAGE: ID	Set fill (alphanumeric)
1. MESSAGE: TEMPLATE	Numeric (integer)
2. INCIDENT: DATE	Text conversion (alphanumeric)
3. INCIDENT: LOCATION	Concatenation of set fills (alpha)
4. INCIDENT: TYPE	Set fill (alpha)
5. INCIDENT: STAGE OF EXECUTION	Set fill (alpha)
6. INCIDENT: INSTRUMENT ID	Text string (alphanumeric)
7. INCIDENT: INSTRUMENT TYPE	Set fill (alpha)
8. PERP: INCIDENT CATEGORY	Set fill (alpha)
9. PERP: INDIVIDUAL ID	Text string (alphanumeric)
10. PERP: ORGANIZATION ID	Text string (alphanumeric)
11. PERP: ORGANIZATION CONFIDENCE	Set fill (alpha)
12. PHYS TGT: ID	Text string (alphanumeric)
13. PHYS TGT: TYPE	Set fill (alpha)
14. PHYS TGT: NUMBER	Text conversion (alphanumeric) or set fill
15. PHYS TGT: FOREIGN NATION	Set fill (alpha)
16. PHYS TGT: EFFECT OF INCIDENT	Set fill (alpha)
17. PHYS TGT: TOTAL NUMBER	Text conversion (alphanumeric)
18. HUM TGT: NAME	Text string (alphanumeric)
19. HUM TGT: DESCRIPTION	Text string (alphanumeric)
20. HUM TGT: TYPE	Set fill (alpha)
21. HUM TGT: NUMBER	Text conversion (alphanumeric) or set fill
22. HUM TGT: FOREIGN NATION	Set fill (alpha)
23. HUM TGT: EFFECT OF INCIDENT	Set fill (alpha)
24. HUM TGT: TOTAL NUMBER	Text conversion (alphanumeric)

7.0 SPECIFICATION OF SLOT FILLERS

7.1 Slot 0--MESSAGE: ID

Number of fillers: Always one filler per template

General method for filling: To be copied by the system from first line of the article.

Set list: This list is the set of all message IDs in the corpus.

Note: If an article is irrelevant, this is the only slot that should be filled in.

7.2 Slot 1--MESSAGE: TEMPLATE

Number of fillers: Always one filler per template

General method for filling: A number (in digits) generated by the system, starting with 1 and incremented for each new template.

Notes:

1) Ordering need not match answer sheet -- the scoring program will attempt to make best match.

2) On the answer sheet, the word OPTIONAL in parentheses after the template number indicates that there is significant doubt whether the incident belongs in the database.

7.3 Slot 2--INCIDENT: DATE

Applicability: Applicable to all types of incidents

Number of fillers: Always one filler per template, unless NO DATE appears in the message header and a date cannot be determined from the body of the article, in which case NULL (hyphen) is appropriate.

General method for filling: A form generated by the system from the text, expressed in one of the following forms (whichever is appropriate for the article):

1. DD MMM YY (e.g. 21 JAN 89, meaning "on 21 JAN 89")

2. DD MMM YY - DD MMM YY (e.g. 15 JAN 89 - 21 JAN 89, meaning "on or between 15 JAN 89 and 21 JAN 89")

3. - DD MMM YY (e.g. - 21 JAN 89, meaning "on or before 21 JAN 89")

Notes:

1) If the article contains the name of a day of the week, e.g. "last Wednesday", rather than a reference to the date, use form 3, above, with the best known absolute date as the anchor, e.g., the date of the article.

2) If the article uses an easily calculable expression such as "yesterday," use form 1, above, with the date calculated from the best known absolute date as the anchor, e.g., the date of the article. An "easily calculable" expression is one that indicates how many days to add or subtract from the anchor.

3) Whenever the date for an event is derived by default from the date in the message header, the answer key will use form 3, above, with the header date as the anchor.

7.4 Slot 3--INCIDENT: LOCATION

Applicability: Applicable to all types of incidents

Number of fillers: Always one (possibly complex) filler per template

General method for filling: The country where the incident occurred may be explicit in the text or may have to be inferred. When further information is

available about the location, give the names in order of increasing specificity, separated by a colon, and put the location type in parentheses after each name.

Examples: COLOMBIA: MEDELLIN (CITY)
PERU: LIMA (CITY): MIRAFLORES (NEIGHBORHOOD)

Set list: See separate files called set-list-foreign-nation and set-list-location.

Notes:

1) The incident may have occurred in the vicinity of the named place rather than specifically in that place.

2) The incident may have occurred between two named places, in which case use a dash to separate them.

Example: COLOMBIA: CUCUTA (CITY) - CAMPANARIO (REGION)

3) If the article says the specific location is unknown, just put the more general location(s).

4) Do not provide specific place name information if the message is unclear as to whether that place is the location of the incident or the location of the reporting of the incident (or some other location).

5) This slot should never be left blank. Always put at least the country name, even if it must be inferred. The country where the article originated is not always a good default.

7.5 Slot 4--INCIDENT: TYPE

Applicability: Applicable to all types of incidents

Number of fillers: Always one filler per template

Set list:

ARSON
BOMBING
KIDNAPPING
HIJACKING
ROBBERY
FORCED WORK STOPPAGE
ATTACK

Note: The ATTACK incident type should be used only when a terrorist incident clearly does not fall into one of the other categories.

7.6 Slot 5--INCIDENT: STAGE OF EXECUTION

Applicability: Applicable to all types of incidents

Number of fillers: Always one filler per template

Set list:

ACCOMPLISHED
ATTEMPTED
THREATENED

Note: If a bomb is planted (by possible terrorists) but is detonated intentionally by authorities, an ATTEMPTED BOMBING template should be generated.

7.7 Slot 6--INCIDENT: INSTRUMENT ID

Applicability: Applicable to all incident types except ARSON and KIDNAPPING

Number of fillers: Null, or one or more fillers

Notes:

1) Fill this slot only if the text provides a noun phrase that refers to the instrument; do not fill it with expressions that refer only to the act of using an

instrument (such as "shooting" or "machingegunned") or the effect of using an instrument (such as "explosion").

2) If the text provides information on the material (such as "dynamite") used in a bomb or other explosive device, and it provides expressions referring to the container of the material (such as "bomb" or "rocket"), make separate fillers for the material and the container.

7.8 Slot 7--INCIDENT: INSTRUMENT TYPE

Applicability: Applicable to all incident types except ARSON and KIDNAPPING

Number of fillers: Number of fillers: Null, or one or more fillers

Cross-referencing: Include cross-reference to INCIDENT: INSTRUMENT ID

Set list (choices are hierarchical):

- GUN
 - MACHINE GUN
 - MORTAR
 - HANDGUN
 - RIFLE
- EXPLOSIVE
 - BOMB
 - VEHICLE BOMB
 - DYNAMITE
 - MINE
 - AERIAL BOMB
 - GRENADE
 - MOLOTOV COCKTAIL
- PROJECTILE
 - MISSILE
 - ROCKET
- CUTTING DEVICE
- FIRE
- STONE
- TORTURE

Notes:

1) The FIRE option is included because it appeared as the cause of death in an attack. It is not clear from the article whether the fire was set as an act of arson or whether it resulted from an explosion.

2) Various kinds of rifles, including assault rifles, fit in the category of RIFLE.

3) The supercategory of EXPLOSIVE includes a mixture of explosive devices and explosive materials.

4) DYNAMITE includes dynamite in any of its various forms, including sticks, gel, etc.

5) AERIAL BOMB is for bombs dropped from airplanes. Note that reportable incidents with AERIAL BOMB as instrument are to be labeled ATTACK rather than BOMBING.

6) Use hyphen (null) if the reported instrument does not fit any of the categories on the set list.

7) This slot may be filled even if the INSTRUMENT ID slot is null, as would be the case when the only evidence of a GUN type is found by inference from a verb such as "shoot".

7.9 Slot 8--PERP: INCIDENT CATEGORY

Applicability: Applicable to all types of incidents

Number of fillers: One filler per template, or NULL (hyphen) if nature of perpetrator cannot be determined.

Set list:

TERRORIST ACT
STATE-SPONSORED VIOLENCE

Notes:

1) TERRORIST ACT should be used when the perpetrator is *not* a member of the government/military/police.

2) The subcategory of STATE-SPONSORED VIOLENCE should be used when the perpetrator is a member of the government/military/police.

3) This slot may be filled even if the perpetrators are not identified, if the text gives strong evidence for the category without providing any strings to fill the perpetrator slots; however, it will generally be the case that this slot is null if the perpetrator slots are null.

7.10 Slot 9--PERP: INDIVIDUAL ID

Applicability: Applicable to all types of incidents

Number of fillers: Null, or one or more fillers

7.11 Slot 10--PERP: ORGANIZATION ID

Applicability: Applicable to all types of incidents

Number of fillers: Null, or one or more fillers

Note: Include only if mentioned in the text, i.e., do not use information from the system's general lexicon to fill this in (such as information linking known terrorists to organizations).

7.12 Slot 11--PERP: ORGANIZATION CONFIDENCE

Applicability: Applicable to all types of incidents

Number of fillers: Null if PERP: ORGANIZATION ID slot is null, else one filler per filler in the PERP: ORGANIZATION ID slot.

Cross-referencing: Include cross-reference to PERP: ORGANIZATION ID.

Set list:

REPORTED AS FACT
ACQUITTED
CLAIMED OR ADMITTED
SUSPECTED OR ACCUSED
SUSPECTED OR ACCUSED BY AUTHORITIES
POSSIBLE

Notes:

1) Use REPORTED AS FACT as a default if the identity of the perpetrator org and its responsibility for the incident appear not to be in question.

2) Use SUSPECTED OR ACCUSED if the article explicitly expresses some degree of uncertainty about the identity of the perpetrator org, e.g., by use of qualifying words. This fill should also be used if the article's reporting rests on suspicions or accusations expressed by some source cited by the article's originator or by the article's originator himself.

3) Use SUSPECTED OR ACCUSED BY AUTHORITIES instead of SUSPECTED OR ACCUSED for cases where the article is conveying the information that the government, military, police, or other authority figure is expressing the suspicion/accusation or is accepting/admitting guilt on behalf of another authority that has been identified as the perpetrator org. (In the latter case, where the perpetrator is himself an authority figure, use CLAIMED OR ADMITTED if he admits/claims his own org's guilt.)

4) Use POSSIBLE if an article mentions an organization in the context of the incident without actually accusing that organization of being responsible for it.

7.13 Slot 12--PHYS TGT: ID

Applicability: Not applicable to KIDNAPPING incidents

Number of fillers: Null, or one or more fillers.

Note: Use this slot for the entities that are the targets of incidents (facilities, buildings, vehicles, etc.), not for whatever parts happened to have been damaged as a result of the incident (e.g., "windows") unless the text doesn't mention the entity (target) that they are part of.

7.14 Slot 13--PHYS TGT: TYPE

Applicability: Not applicable KIDNAPPING incidents

Number of fillers: Null if ID slot null, or one filler per filler in ID slot.

Cross-referencing: Include cross-reference to PHYS TGT: ID

Set list:

- CIVILIAN RESIDENCE
- COMMERCIAL
- COMMUNICATIONS
- DIPLOMAT OFFICE OR RESIDENCE
- ENERGY
- FINANCIAL
- GOVERNMENT OFFICE OR RESIDENCE
- LAW ENFORCEMENT FACILITY
- POLITICAL FIGURE OFFICE OR RESIDENCE
- ORGANIZATION OFFICE
- TRANSPORT VEHICLE
- TRANSPORTATION FACILITY
- TRANSPORTATION ROUTE
- WATER
- OTHER

Note: Use OTHER only if the target doesn't fit any of the specific categories.

7.15 Slot 14--PHYS TGT: NUMBER

Applicability: Not applicable to KIDNAPPING incidents

Number of fillers: Null if ID slot null, else one filler per filler in ID slot

Cross-referencing: Include cross-reference to PHYS TGT: ID

Set list:

- PLURAL

Note: Use PLURAL if the only information available is that there was more than one physical target. Otherwise, fill this slot with a digit generated by the system from the info available in the text. If the text indicates a range of values like "between 6 and 8" or "at least 6," use a hyphen as an operator, making the fills "6-8"

and "6-", respectively. If the text conveys an approximate number, as in "about 100", use a tilde (~) as a prefix to the number.

7.16 Slot 15--PHYS TGT: FOREIGN NATION

Applicability: Not applicable to KIDNAPPING incidents

Number of fillers: Null if ID slot null, and null if country of location of incident is same as nationality of target, else one filler if nationality is explicitly mentioned in the text.

Cross-referencing: Include cross-reference to PHYS TGT: ID.

Set list: See separate file called set-list-foreign-nation.

Example: The fill (disregarding cross-reference) should be HONDURAS if the incident occurred in a country other than Honduras and if the physical target is the Honduran embassy.

Note: The list, in principle, could be extended to contain all the countries of the world. However, it should be the case that it already includes at least all the possibilities covered by the MUC corpus.

7.17 Slot 16--PHYS TGT: EFFECT OF INCIDENT

Applicability: Not applicable to KIDNAPPING incidents

Number of fillers: Null, or one or more fillers. The EFFECT slot may be filled in even if the ID/NUMBER/TYPE slots are all null (in the case where the article makes no direction mention of the target but rather refers to it indirectly by saying something in summary about damage). Conversely, the EFFECT slot may be null even if the ID/NUMBER/TYPE slots are filled.

Cross-referencing: Include cross-reference to PHYS TGT: ID; if that slot is null, generate a dummy cross-reference, e.g., NO DAMAGE: "-".

Set list:

DESTROYED
SOME DAMAGE
NO DAMAGE

Additional set list items for ROBBERY incidents:

MONEY TAKEN FROM TARGET
PROPERTY TAKEN FROM TARGET
TARGET TAKEN

Notes:

1) Use DESTROYED when the article indicates total destruction, as when it says that the target was "blown up" by a bomb.

2) ARSON of a target implies at least SOME DAMAGE. Other incident types, such as BOMBING, do not imply damage.

7.18 Slot 17--PHYS TGT: TOTAL NUMBER

Applicability: Not applicable to KIDNAPPING incidents.

Number of fillers: One filler per template if a total number is explicit in the text and is not redundant (see notes); else NULL

Notes:

1) This slot is to be filled only in those cases where there is more than one PHYS TGT: ID (in order to prevent the filler for this slot from being redundant with the information contained in PHYS TGT: NUMBER) and only if an actual total number value is given in the text.

2) To fill this slot, use a digit generated by the system from the info available in the text. If the text gives a range of values like "between 6 and 8" or "at least 6," use a hyphen as an operator, making the fills "6-8" and "6-", respectively. If the text conveys an approximate number, as in "about 10 pylons and power lines", use a tilde (~) as a prefix to the number.

7.19 Slot 18--HUM TGT: NAME

Applicability: Applicable to all types of incidents

Number of fillers: Null, or one or more fillers

Note: The fillers for this slot should always be proper names.

7.20 Slot 19--HUM TGT: DESCRIPTION

Applicability: Applicable to all types of incidents.

Number of fillers: Null, or one or more fillers

Cross-referencing: Include cross-reference to HUM TGT: NAME unless HUM TGT: NAME is null.

Note: If the filler for this slot refers to a named person in the HUM TGT: NAME slot, this slot should be filled with a "title" (e.g., "Monsignor", "Mr.") or "role" (e.g., "engineer", "priest"). It should be null if no title or role is given in the text (e.g., if only a general descriptor such as "woman" or "peasant" is present in the text).

7.21 Slot 20--HUM TGT: TYPE

Applicability: Applicable to all types of incidents.

Number of fillers: Null if both NAME and DESCRIPTION slots are null; else one filler per filler in NAME or DESCRIPTION slot (see cross-referencing instructions).

Cross-referencing: Include cross-reference to NAME slot if NAME slot is not NULL; else include cross-reference to DESCRIPTION slot.

Set list:

CIVILIAN
DIPLOMAT
GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL
FORMER GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL
FORMER ACTIVE MILITARY
LEGAL OR JUDICIAL
ACTIVE MILITARY
POLITICAL FIGURE
LAW ENFORCEMENT
SECURITY GUARD

Notes:

- 1) Use CIVILIAN as the default category.
- 2) The categories ACTIVE MILITARY and LAW ENFORCEMENT would be used when military and/or police personnel are targets in an incident that had nonmilitary targets as well.
- 3) Use GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL in preference to POLITICAL FIGURE in cases where both apply.
- 4) Use LAW ENFORCEMENT for all kinds of police forces and paramilitary forces that are working on the side of the government.
- 5) Use SECURITY GUARD for personal/facility security personnel who are not described as being members of a military or police force.

7.22 Slot 21--HUM TGT: NUMBER

Applicability: Applicable to all types of incidents.

Number of fillers: Null if both NAME and DESCRIPTION slots are null; else one filler per filler in NAME or DESCRIPTION slot (see cross-referencing instructions).

Cross-referencing: Include cross-reference to NAME slot if NAME slot is not NULL; else include cross-reference to DESCRIPTION slot.

Set list:

PLURAL

Note: Use PLURAL if the only information available is that there was more than one human target. Otherwise, fill this slot with a digit generated by the system from the info available in the text. If the text indicates a range of values like "between 6 and 8" or "at least 6," use a hyphen as an operator, making the fills "6-8" and "6-", respectively. If the text conveys an approximate number, as in "about 10 students and teachers", use a tilde (~) as a prefix to the number.

7.23 Slot 22--HUM TGT: FOREIGN NATION

Applicability: Applicable to all types of incidents

Number of fillers: Null if both NAME and DESCRIPTION slots null, and null if country of location of incident is same as nationality of target, else one filler per NAME/DESCRIPTION (see cross-referencing instructions) if nationality is explicitly mentioned in the text.

Cross-referencing: Include cross-reference to NAME slot if NAME slot is not NULL; else include cross-reference to DESCRIPTION slot.

Set list: See separate file called set-list-foreign-nation.

Example: The fill (disregarding cross-reference) should be HONDURAS if the incident occurred in a country other than Honduras and if the human target is Honduran embassy employees.

Note: The list, in principle, could be extended to contain all the countries of the world. However, it should be the case that it already includes at least all the possibilities covered by the MUC corpus.

7.24 Slot 23--HUM TGT: EFFECT OF INCIDENT

Applicability: Applicable to all types of incidents.

Number of fillers: Null, or one or more fillers. The EFFECT slot may be filled in even if the NAME/DESCRIPTION/NUMBER/TYPE slots are all null (in the case where the article makes no mention at all of any human targets or unwitting victims but says something in summary about (lack of) victims). Conversely, the EFFECT slot may be null even if the NAME/NUMBER/TYPE slots are filled.

Cross-referencing: Include cross-reference to NAME slot if NAME slot is not NULL; else include cross-reference to DESCRIPTION slot. If both slots are null, generate a dummy cross-reference, e.g., NO INJURY: "-".

Set list for all incidents except KIDNAPPING, ATTEMPTED ATTACK, and THREATENED ATTACK incidents:

INJURY

DEATH

NO INJURY

NO DEATH

NO INJURY OR DEATH

Set list for KIDNAPPING incidents, in addition to above list:

REGAINED FREEDOM

Set list for ATTEMPTED ATTACK:

ESCAPED
INJURY
NO INJURY

Set list for THREATENED ATTACK incidents:

INJURY
NO INJURY
RESIGNATION (i.e., from job)
NO RESIGNATION

7.25 Slot 24--HUM TGT: TOTAL NUMBER

Applicability: Applicable to all types of incidents.

Number of fillers: One filler per template if a total number is explicit in the text and is not redundant (see notes); else null

Notes:

1) This slot is to be filled only in those cases where there is more than one human target, i.e., when the number of fillers for NAME and DESCRIPTION sum up to at least two (in order to prevent the filler for this slot from being redundant with the information contained in HUM TGT: NUMBER) and only if an actual total number value is given in the text.

2) To fill this slot, use a digit generated by the system from the info available in the text. If the text gives a range of values like "between 6 and 8" or "at least 6," use a hyphen as an operator, making the fills "6-8" and "6-", respectively. If the text conveys an approximate number, as in "about 10 students and teachers", use a tilde (~) as a prefix to the number.