This talk gives an overview of an effort on deploying news event extraction technology for border security intelligence gathering and real-time situation monitoring for Frontex, the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union. In particular, a hybrid multilingual event extraction system has been constructed on top of the Europe Media Monitor, a large-scale news monitoring aggregation engine. The hybrid system integrates two existing event extraction engines, namely, NEXUS - developed by the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission, and PULS - developed by the University of Helsinki. The presentation explains the entire event extraction processing chain and highlights various aspects of information access, moderation and visualization.

Jakub Piskorski received his M.Sc in Computer Science from the University of Saarbrücken, Germany in 1994 and Ph.D from the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw, Poland in 2002. His areas of interest are centered around finite-state technology, shallow text processing, information extraction, efficient application oriented natural language processing solutions and open source intelligence. Jakub is currently working in the Research & Development Unit of the Warsaw-based EU Border Security Agency Frontex and he is also a Research Associate at the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw. Previously he has worked for the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission, the German Research Centre for Artificial Intelligence in Saarbruecken and the Department of Information Systems at Poznan University of Economics. He also has been consulting several companies on text mining and information extraction technology. Jakub is author and co-author of around 80 peer-reviewed international conference papers and journal articles, which cover various topics related to natural language processing, text mining and security applications.
ABSTRACT
Without communication there can be no terrorism. This was a conclusion drawn a quarter century ago and it still holds true. Without effective communications, a terrorist movement would be unable to recruit new members into its ranks, motivate and inspire existing members to carry on with the struggle despite formidable odds as well as expand the pool of active supporters and passive sympathizers from the movement draws its sustenance. Bruce Hoffman recently indicated that the art of terrorist communication has now evolved to the point where terrorists can effortlessly and effectively control the communication of their ideology of hate, intolerance and violence: determining the content, context and medium over which their message is projected; and towards precisely the audience (or multiple audiences) they seek to reach. A decade ago there were about twelve terrorist group websites. Since then the number has increased to well over 7,000 such sites. Virtually every terrorist group in the world today has its own Internet website and, in many instances, maintain multiple sites in different languages with different messages tailored to specific audiences. The amount expanding amount of terrorist propaganda has been the subject of research by law enforcement and intelligence services. A small cottage industry of research institutions has developed which analyze the output of terrorist organizations. In the presentation the results will be shown of the work of number of these institutions (e.g. SITE Intelligence group, ICT’s Jihadi Website Monitoring Group). Their efforts offer important clues with respect to ongoing terrorist plans, emerging modus operandi, communication strategies of different terrorist organizations and increasing skills in exploiting the Internet for operational purposes.

BIBIOGRAPHICAL NOTE
Albert J. Jongman (1955) majored in western sociology at the University of Groningen in 1981. During his studies he gained practical experience as a research assistant at the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) in Sweden. From 1982 to 1987 he worked as a researcher at the Polemological Institute of the University of Groningen where he dealt with several research topics including the quantitative study of war, political violence, armament and disarmament issues and human rights. In 1987 he moved to the University of Leiden where he acted as Data Manager of the Project on Interdisciplinary Research on the Root Causes of Gross Human Rights Violations (PIOOM). He also worked on several research projects, including the World Conflict and Human Rights Map, 20th Century Genocides and Monitoring Human Rights Violations. In 2002 he moved from academia to government. Since early 2002 he works as a senior terrorism analyst for the Dutch Ministry of Defense. His 'World Directory of Terrorist and other Organizations associated with Guerrilla Warfare, Political Violence and Protest,' was included in the award-winning 'Political Terrorism. A New Guide to Actors, Authors, Concepts, Data Bases, Theories, and Literature' (2nd edition, 1988) edited by Alex P. Schmid. During the 1990s he regularly contributed to the Dutch Yearbook on Peace and Security. Currently an update of Political Terrorism is being prepared under the title Handbook of Terrorism Research that will be published by Routledge in 2010. In his current function he participates in a number of Advanced Research Working Groups of NATO and in activities of the Dutch National Coordinator for Counterterrorism.