



Aalto University
School of Science



Helsinki Centre for Digital Humanities



Extracting Structured Knowledge from Unstructured Texts: Research and Applications

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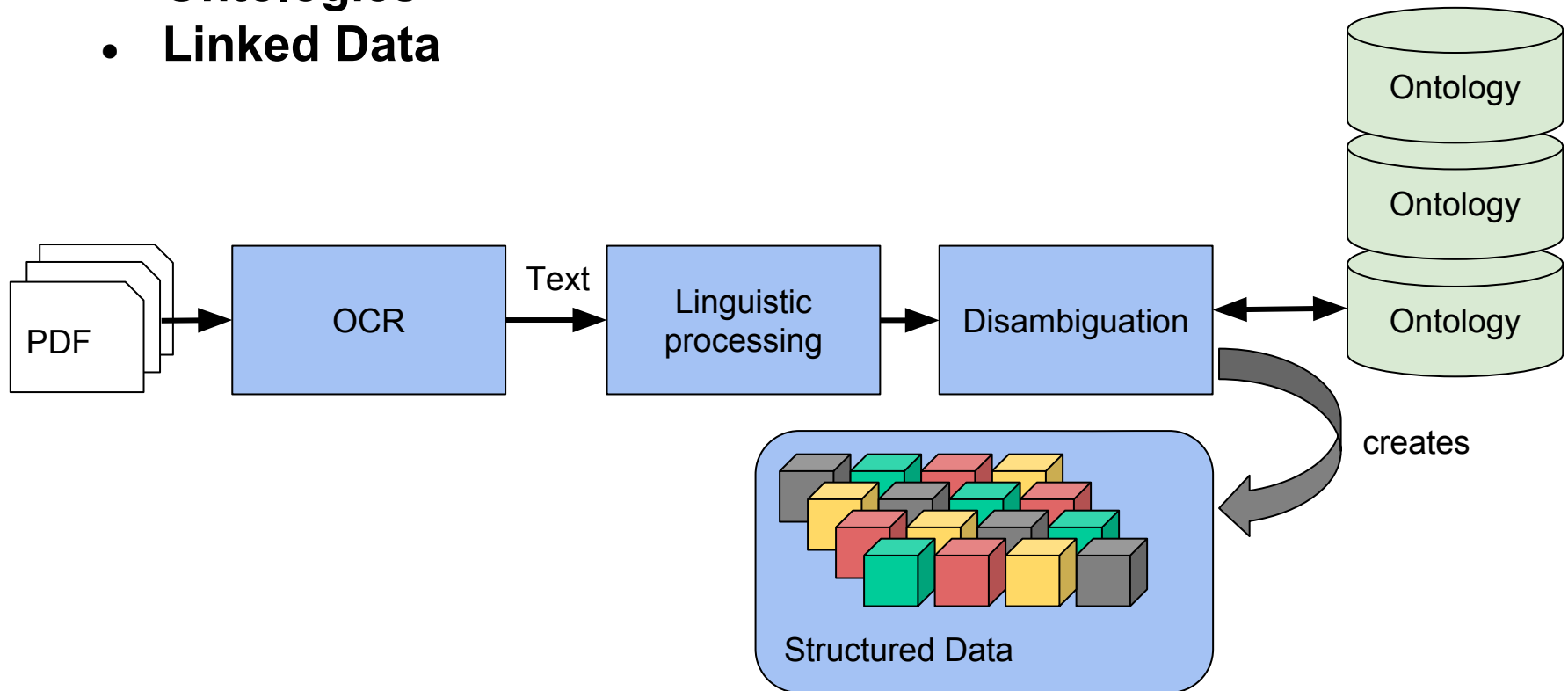
HELDIG (Helsinki Centre for Digital Humanities), University of Helsinki

18.10.2017



Extraction of Structured Knowledge

- OCR
- Linguistic tools and methods
- Ontologies
- Linked Data



- Tool for automatic annotation of unstructured text

SPARQL ARPA

Kieli: suomi | englanti

Teksti:

Erkki Tuomiojan mukaan Suomen ulkoministeriön tietomurtoa käsiteltiin presidentti Sauli Niinistön kanssa heti tämän lennettyä Helsinkiin

Tulokset: (arvattu kieli: fi)

Erkki Tuomioja mukaan Suomen ulkoministeriö tietomurto käsitteleminen presidentti Sauli Niinistö kanssa heti tämä lentäminen Helsinki

Esimerkkikysely:

DBPedian Suomen laitoksen sisältö

Tekstin käsittely

Taivuta:

V N Nom Sg

☒ perusmuotoista?


Kieli:

päätele

CORE — Contextual Reader

The final question was this:—
“As the result of this war, what hope have we of reconstruction and an altered policy in Germany?”
Viscount Bryce answered:—
“It is to be hoped and expected that the Allies will so completely defeat Germany as to discredit the whole military system, and the ideas out of which the horrors of German war practice have developed. It is essential to inflict a defeat sufficiently decisive in the eyes of the German people for them to have done with their military caste and its nefarious doctrines, and it is essential to discredit the methods themselves—discredit them by their failure—in so thorough a manner that no nation will ever use them again. The way, then, of ending what is called ‘Frightfulness’ is by a complete victory over it. It is our task to show that shocking military practices and total disregard of right do not succeed. We must bring to pass the day when such methods do not work. Our British people are not used to such methods. The invasion committed there, and the three series of a people in its firm resolution to complete victory. Now isolated crimes of the shooting of Miss Cave and these abominable depots of slavery.”
In all communication with Lord Bryce, one feels the

James Bryce, 1st Viscount Bryce



James Bryce, 1st Viscount Bryce OM, GCVO, PC, FRS, FBA (10 May 1838 – 22 January 1922) was a British academic, jurist, historian and Liberal politician.

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Frightfulness

Sources: <<http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/9781107494454.005>> • <<http://dbpedia.org/resource/Schrecklichkeit>>

Schrecklichkeit (German “terror” or “frightfulness”) is a word used by English speakers to describe an assumed military policy of the German Army towards civilians in World War I during the invasion of Belgium, France and Poland as well as in Russia. According to the traditions of warfare in Europe, a nation’s resistance was expected to end when its armies had been beaten. In Belgium, civilians either continued resisting German troops or were believed to be doing so, as a result of which the Germans adopted harsh measures (schrecklichkeit), to try and crush this resistance. Hostages were shot, priests thought guilty of encouraging the resistance were killed and crimes committed by German soldiers, such as rape, were not seriously punished. In the Belgian city of Leuven, heavy artillery, including the Big Bertha cannon, was used against the town centre. One German officer later wrote about the town, “We shall wipe it out... Not one stone will stand upon another. We will teach them to respect Germany. For generations people will come here and see what we have done”. The harsh measures, hastily decided upon in the urgency of the German attempt to outflank Allied forces, proved to be a propaganda disaster for the Germans as their publication caused a wave of indignation which aided the Allied cause.

Properties

preferred label	Frightfulness
alternative label	Schrecklichkeit

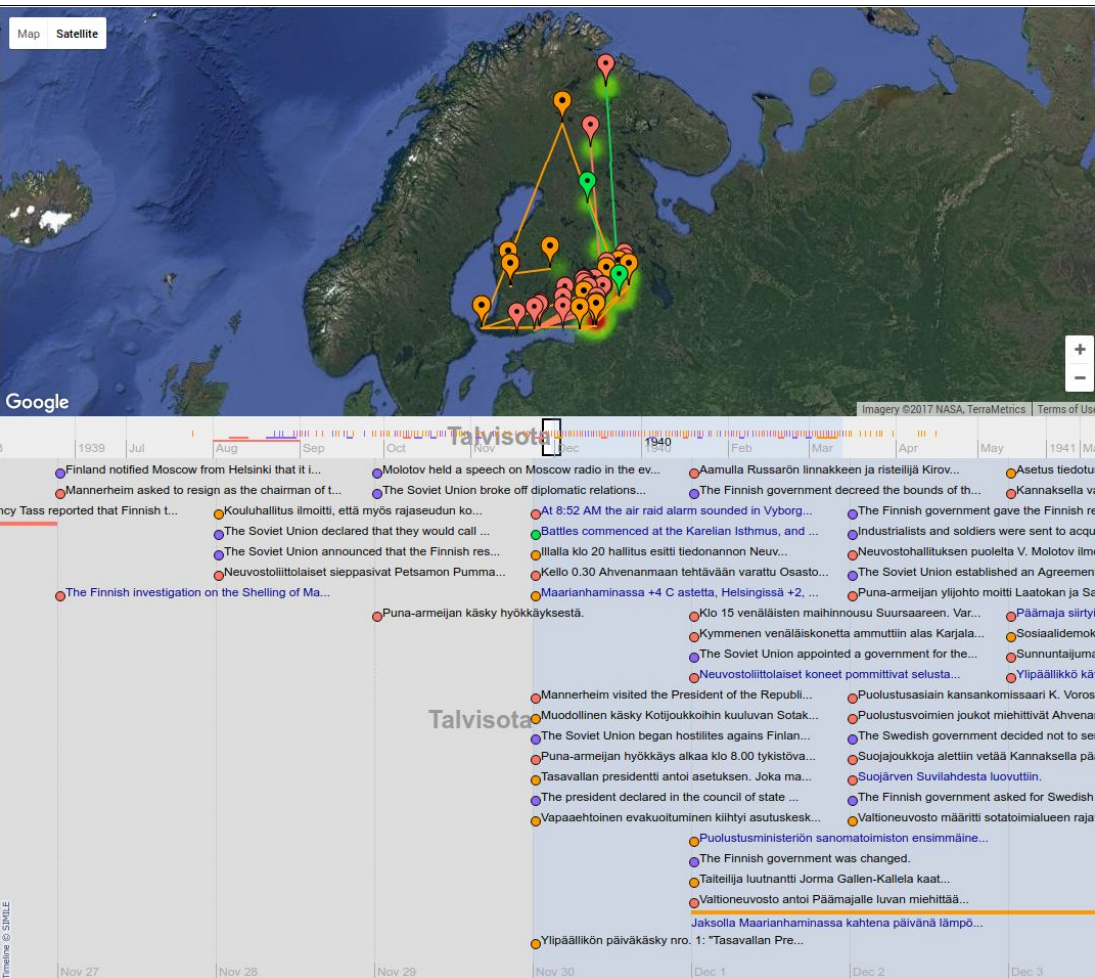
Related Resources

Colorado WW1 Collection



Digital Public Library of America





Military Activity 30.11.1939 Suomussalmi, Salmi, Petsamo

Battles commenced at the Karelian Isthmus, and the whole eastern border of Finland. The Finnish troops retreated. Almost 2000 civilians were left under Soviet occupation. In Salmi, Suomusselkä, and Petsamo non-combatants were also caught in the mix of battle.

Source: Talvisodan pikkujätkäläinen. Jari Leskinen ja Antti Juutilainen (toim.). Neljäs painos. WSOY, Porvoo 2006 |
URI: http://idf.fi/warsa/events/event_255

[Carl Gustaf Emil Mannerheim](#)

[Suojajoukot \(Winter War\)](#)

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Casualties during 26.11.1939 - 3.12.1939: 348 | [Hide additional information](#)

Fallen, body remained on the field or destroyed, blessed as remaining on the field or missing	102
Cause of death not directly caused by war (sickness, accident)	32
Missing, officially declared as fallen	39
Fallen, blessed and buried	168
Died wounded, blessed and buried	7