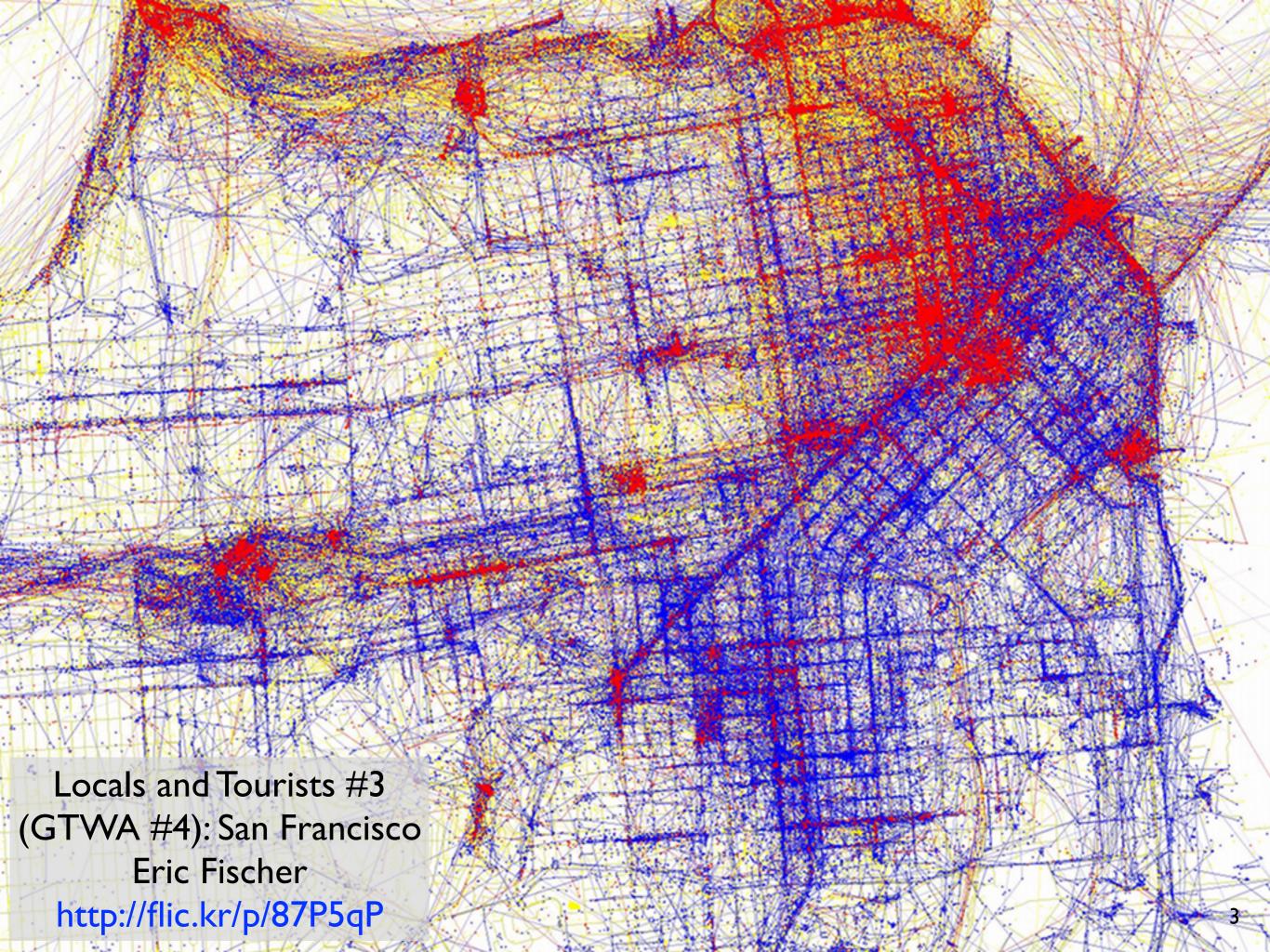
Contours of the Past

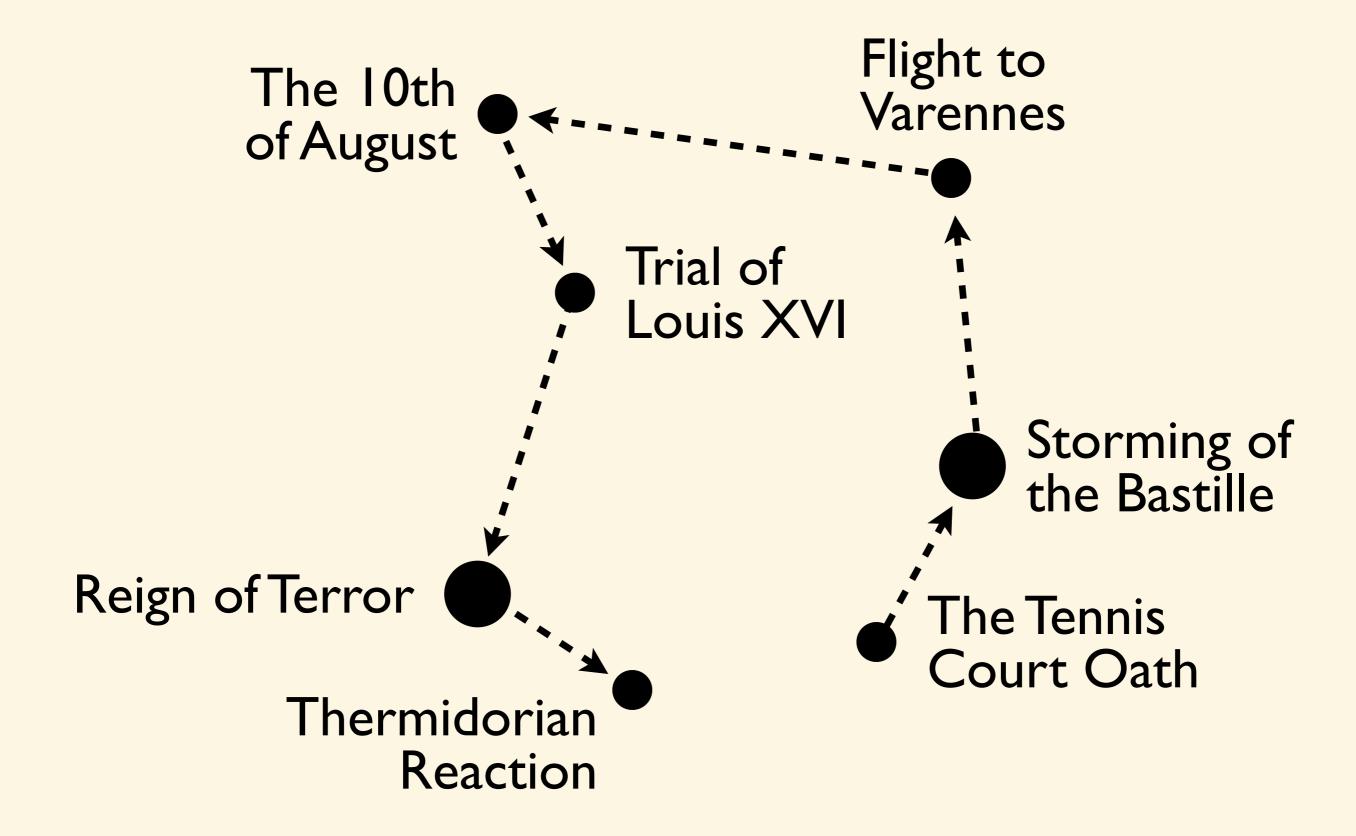
Computationally Exploring U.S. Civil Rights Histories

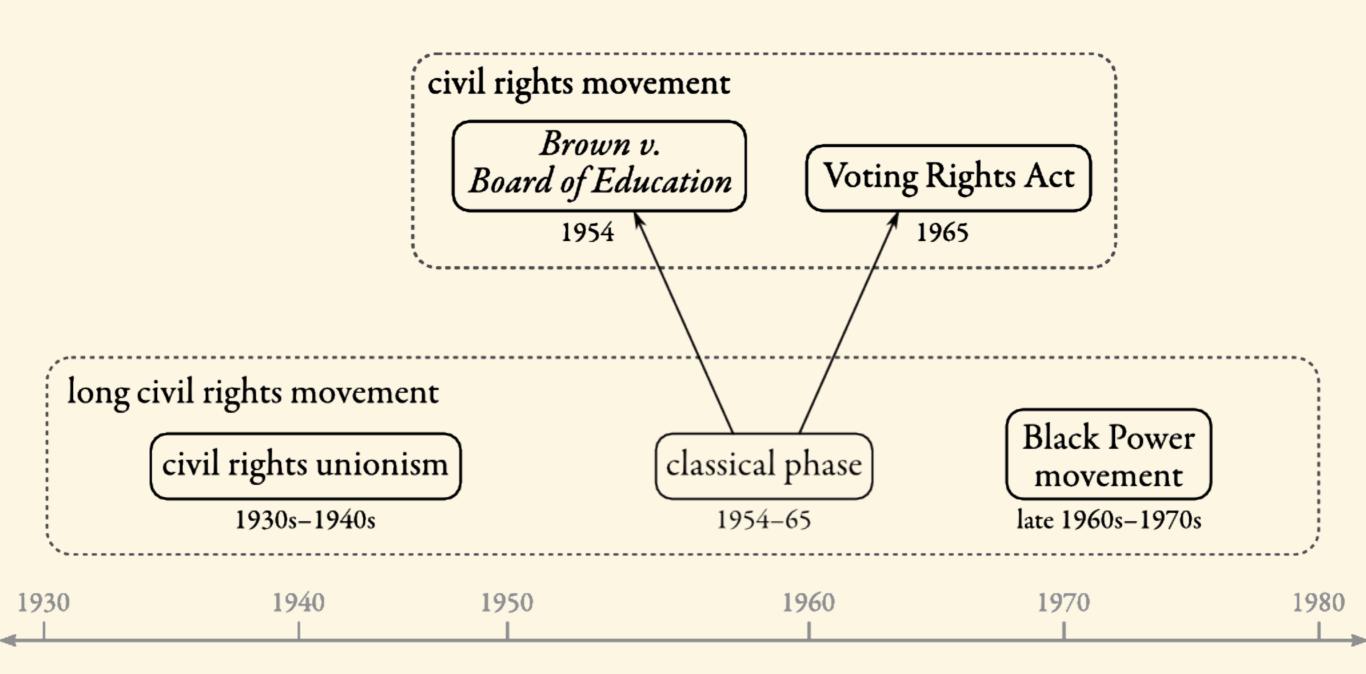
Ryan Shaw

School of Information & Library Science University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill







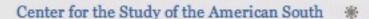


Publishing the LCRM



https://lcrm.lib.unc.edu/voice/works/

The LCRM Initiative



Southern Oral History Program

* Southern Cultures



Our new digital collection is live!

Southern Oral History Program

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL

Go

* Our Mission * Our Interviews * Our Research * Resources & Engagement * Multimedia

Our Research

Books

The University **History Project**

Listening for a Change

West Charlotte

The Long Civil Rights Movement Initiative

The Long Civil Rights Movement initiative is a project intended to better understand how the South has been shaped by the black and women's liberation movements, the Vietnam War, natural disasters, and conservative politics. Our team of researchers has conducted oral history interviews in Charleston, SC, and Charlotte, NC. Our focus is on the continued resonance of the civil rights movement after the 1960s. We have conducted over 350 interviews, many of which are available online. Take a look.

http://www.sohp.org/

Our approach

Event parsing

Identifying the individual actions or events communicated by each sentence

Narrative clustering

Grouping together passages that invoke similar patterns of actions and events

Frame

ATTACK: An Assailant physically attacks a Victim (which is usually but not always sentient), causing or intending to cause the Victim physical damage. A Weapon used by the Assailant may also be mentioned, in addition to the usual Place, Time, Purpose, Reason, etc. Sometimes a location is used metonymically to stand for the Assailant or the Victim.

ambush.n, ambush.v, assail.v, assault.n, assault.v, attack.n, attack.v, attacker.n, bomb.v, bombing.n, charge.n, charge.v, fall_(upon).v, fire.n, hit.v, incursion.n, infiltrate.v, infiltration.n, invade.v, invader.n, jump.v, lay_(into).v, offensive.a, offensive.n, onset.n, onslaught.n, raid.n, raid.v, SAF.n, safire.n, set_(upon).v, small arms fire.n, storm.v, strike.n, strike.v

Frame annotation

ATTACK

Is he invading Iraq just to cover other shortcomings?

Assailant

Victim

Purpose

Our approach

Event parsing

Identifying the individual actions or events communicated by each sentence

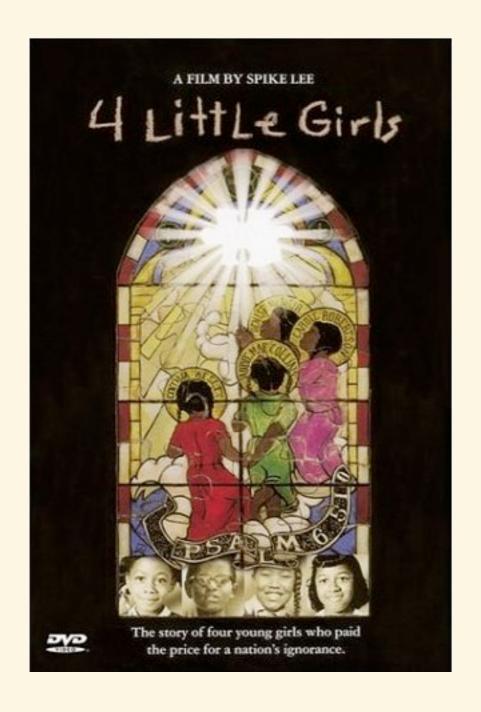
Narrative clustering

Grouping together passages that invoke similar patterns of actions and events

16th St. Church Bombing

Birmingham, Alabama, September 15 1963





Manual event identification

33 passages referencing or recounting the bombing

Five monographs and sixteen interviews

Passages ranged from one sentence to 37 sentences (median of two sentences)

175 sentences in total

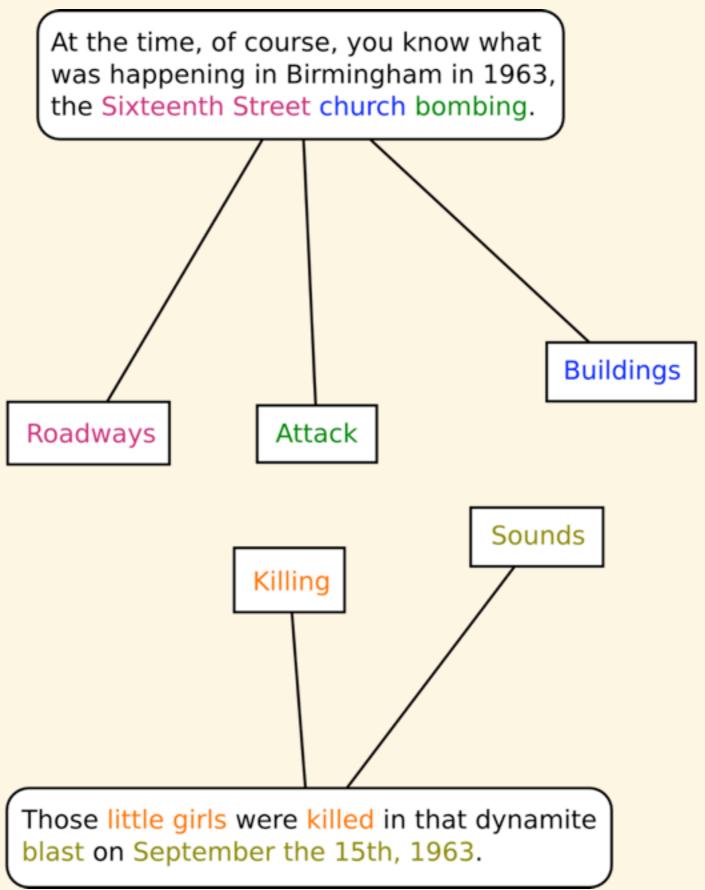
Frame parsing

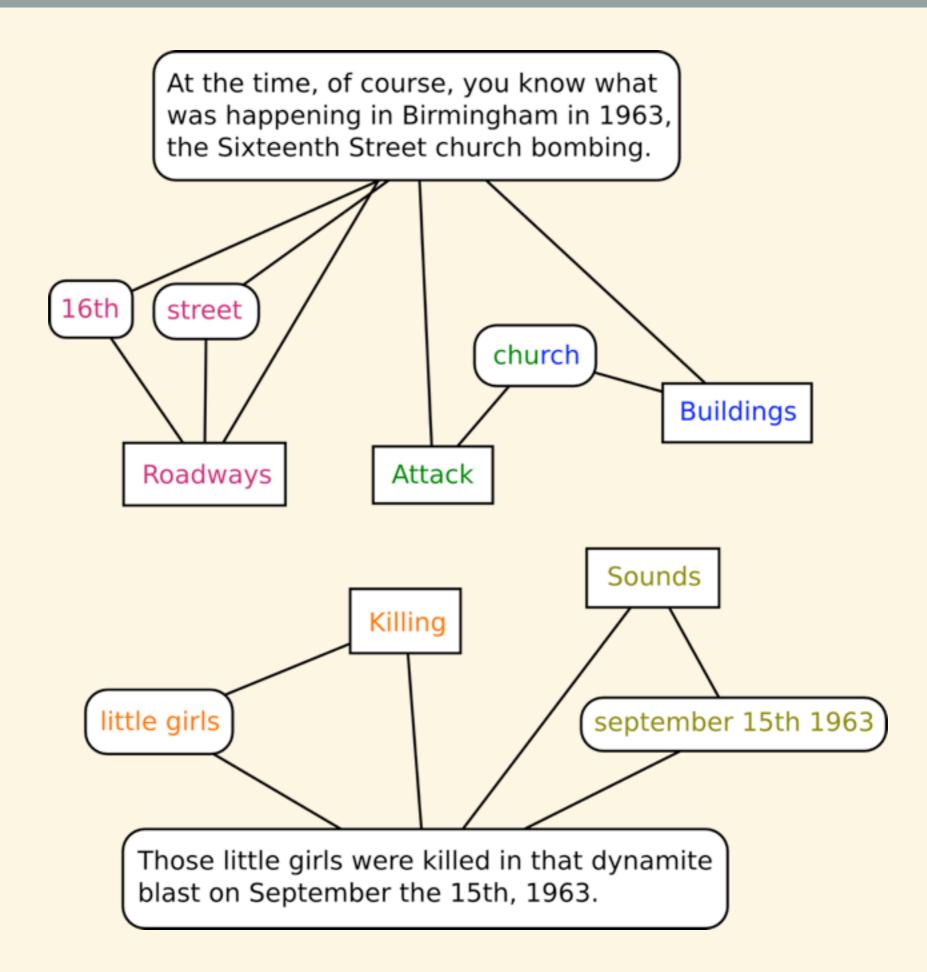
- Ran the SEMAFOR frame-semantic parser* over the 175 sentences
- Ignored frames that did not appear in at least two of the 33 passages
- Are the frames accurate, and can we use them to build up event representations?

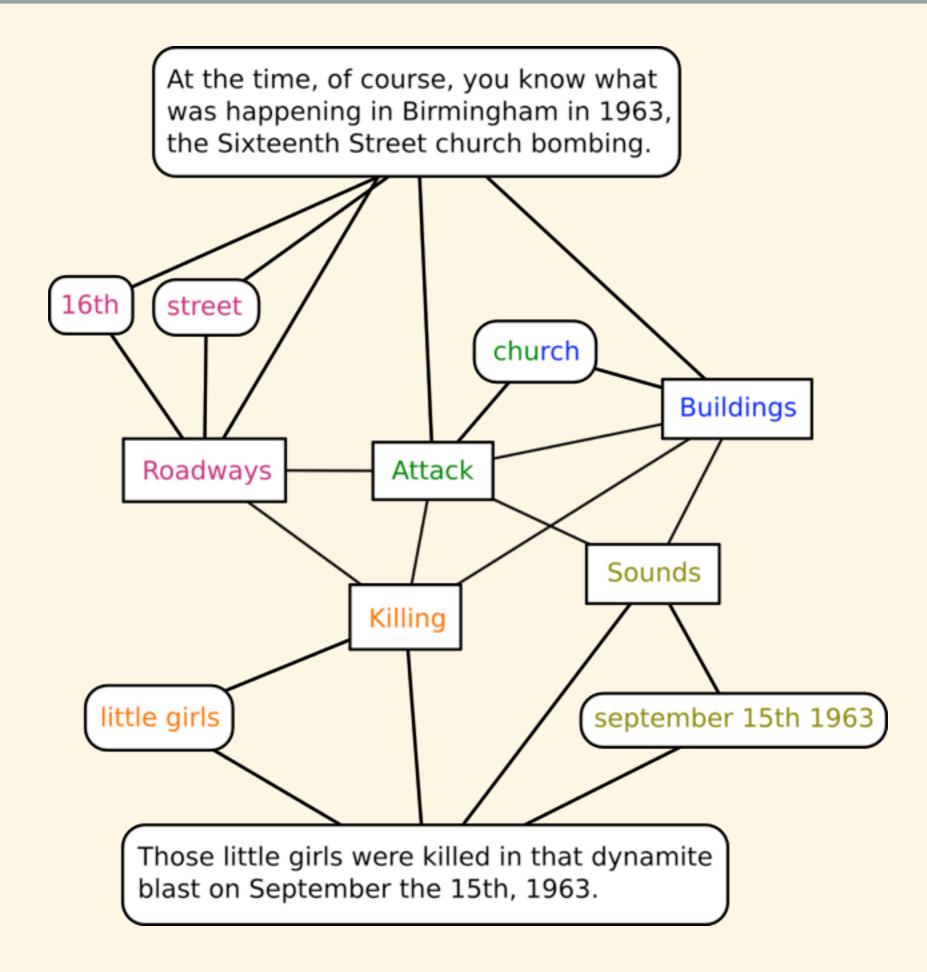
* http://www.ark.cs.cmu.edu/SEMAFOR/

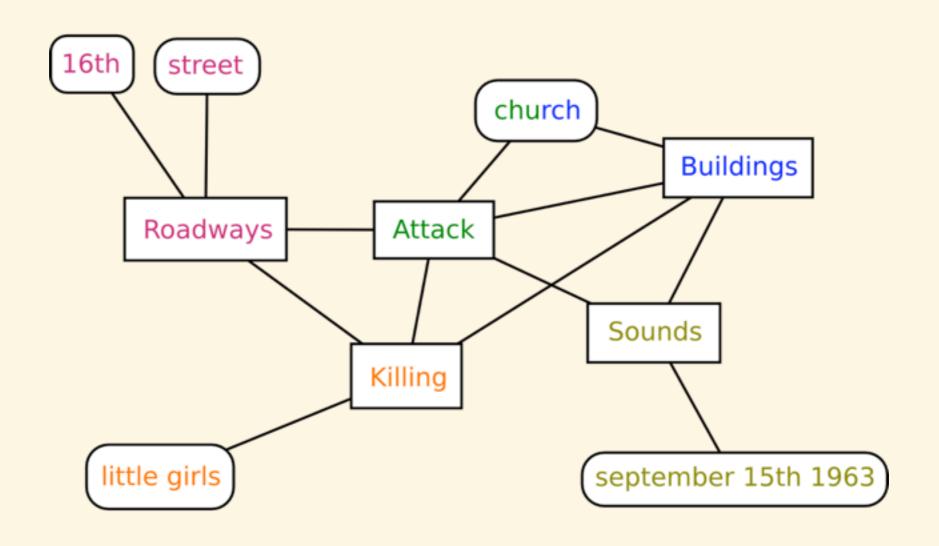
At the time, of course, you know what was happening in Birmingham in 1963, the Sixteenth Street church bombing.

Those little girls were killed in that dynamite blast on September the 15th, 1963.









Problems

- Limited set of passages that we already know reference the same event
- Need more data to learn relationships among frames and entities
- SEMAFOR parser weak at assigning roles
- Named entity recognition & co-reference resolution needed to link entities

Ongoing work

- Manual annotation to enable quantitative evaluation of frame parsers
- FrameNet vs. PropBank
- Experimenting with different clustering methods



- Laura Bush 21st Century Librarian Program
- Early Career Development grant
- July 2012 June 2015

Thanks!

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