

UNIVERZITA KARLOVA V PRAZE
Fakulta sociálních věd
Institut mezinárodních studií

PROTOKOL O HODNOCENÍ DIPLOMOVÉ PRÁCE
(Posudek oponenta)

Práci předložil(a) student(ka): Petra Šrédlová

Název práce: Vývoj Fáze obsese syndromu Vichy: Klaus Barbie v člancích Le Monde 1988-2017

Oponoval (u externích oponentů uveďte též adresu a funkci v rámci instituce): Paul Bauer IMS FSV

1. OBSAH A CÍL PRÁCE (stručná informace o práci, formulace cíle):

The essay presents the evolution of media coverage of Klaus Barbie's post trial period. It intends to understand the extent to which the media coverage of the trial represents a turning point of French historical memory of the Vichy regime. Drawing from Henry Rousso "Syndrom Vichy", the candidate aims at showing that the readings of articles published in French newspaper Le Monde between 1988 and 2017 permits to trace the evolution of Vichy memory in France.

2. VĚCNÉ ZPRACOVÁNÍ (náročnost, tvůrčí přístup, argumentace, logická struktura, teoretické a metodologické ukotvení, práce s prameny a literaturou, vhodnost příloh apod.):

The thesis is organized into two parts. The first one dedicated to Klaus Barbie, the second to its trial. Each parts are divided into 8 to 9 chapters. The extreme cut of the essay (around 100 sections and subsections for about 95 pages of content!) doesn't help the reader to follow the logic of the structure and the argumentation of the work. The essay leaves the reader with the feeling that the work is more an inventory of articles of Klaus Barbie subject than a real analysis of media discourses.

The state of the art is adequate. From a methodological point of view, the work elaborates from media discourse analysis - what the author calls "qualitative content analysis". The author draws on memory studies references, notably on cultural and historical memory concepts (Halbwachs, Assmann). This choice is adequate for the subject.

Next to the awkward structure, the work misses a real research problem and shows a real gap between the research objective and the means to reach it. Indeed, the candidate intends to complete the work of Henry Rousso's Syndrom Vichy concept, a far too ambitious project coming from a master student, while the sources used to follow this historiographic issue are limited to one newspaper.

The subject is a key issue of French historical debates, it could have been interesting to replace the media discourse in the broader debate on post war reconsideration of national myths in France and in Europe notably toward the fact that the testimonies of the witnesses played a central role in the social and official reconfiguration of the past in France. Unfortunately, the choice to focus on monothematic articles almost exclusively written on Klaus Barbie erases from the topic the broader context to which it belongs and prevents a more comprehensive analysis of Vichy syndrom's evolution.

3. FORMÁLNÍ A JAZYKOVÉ ZPRACOVÁNÍ (jazykový projev, správnost citace a odkazů na literaturu, grafická úprava, formální náležitosti práce apod.):

As I am not a Czech native speaker, I won't comment on the writing style, but saying that the text is easy to read and clear. The sources and the references are well quoted and adequately commented for a master thesis. The bibliography could be more extensive far more extensive for such an essay.

4. STRUČNÝ KOMENTÁŘ HODNOTITELE (celkový dojem z diplomové práce, silné a slabé stránky, originalita myšlenek, naplnění cíle apod.):

The conceptual anchorage is relevant but could be a little more problematized. A better contextualization would have been welcomed and useful to develop a more comprehensive reflection on the subject.

Furthermore, I have a doubt about the relevance to focus only on Le Monde's articles and almost only on Klaus Barbie to understand the evolution of the Vichy Syndrom and its "obsession" in French society.

The extreme cut of the structure renders difficult the reading and doesn't help to follow the logic of the argumentation.

The conclusion recalls the main lessons of the research without avoiding, unfortunately, unnecessary redundancies (see p.93). The reading of the essay leaves the reader with a mitigate impression, notably since the author didn't follow a real qualitative research but more a categorization of topics covered by Le Monde. Indeed, the conclusion offers more a quantitative comprehension of the subject than a real analysis of media discourse.

5. OTÁZKY A PŘIPOMÍNKY DOPORUČENÉ K BLIŽŠÍMU VYSVĚTLENÍ PŘI OBHAJOBĚ (jedna až tři):

After Klaus Barbie's trial, an important debate occurred in France about memory juridical dispositions. Important debates on "memory laws" developed during the chosen chronology (from 1989 to 2005-06). These laws have been written to avoid potential denial of historical facts and to prevent the memory of the victims, but didn't meet full consensus in France, notably among historians.

Could you please briefly elaborate on the relation between Barbie's trial and the memory laws ? To which extent the memory laws in France contribute to the evolution of Vichy memory in the French society ?

6. DOPORUČENÍ / NEDOPORUČENÍ K OBHAJOBĚ A NAVRHOVANÁ ZNÁMKA

(výborně, velmi dobře, dobře, nevyhověl): doporučuji k obhajobě a navrhuji známka Velmi dobře C.

Datum:
10.6.2019

Podpis: Paul Bauer

Pozn.: Hodnocení píše k jednotlivým bodům, pokud nepíšete v textovém editoru, použijte při nedostatku místa zadní stranu nebo příložený list. V hodnocení práce se pokuste oddělit ty její nedostatky, které jsou, podle vašeho mínění, obhajobou neodstranitelné (např. chybí kritické zhodnocení pramenů a literatury), od těch věcí, které student může dobrou obhajobou napravit; poměr těchto dvou položek berte prosím v úvahu při stanovení konečné známky.