Note: Please email the completed mark sheet to Year 2 coordinator (cc Julia Korosteleva j.korosteleva@ucl.ac.uk and Marta Kotwas m.kotwas@ucl.ac.uk)

Please note that IMESS students are not required to use a particular set of methods (e.g. qualitative, quantitative, or comparative) in their dissertation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Student:</th>
<th>Marie Bettine Schwarz</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dissertation title:</td>
<td>The Postmemorial Narrative of the Expulsion of the Sudeten Germans in Czech Literature and Film</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Knowledge

Knowledge of problems involved, e.g. historical and social context, specialist literature on the topic. Evidence of capacity to gather information through a wide and appropriate range of reading, and to digest and process knowledge.

- Excellent
- Satisfactory
- Poor

X

### Analysis & Interpretation

Demonstrates a clear grasp of concepts. Application of appropriate methodology and understanding; willingness to apply an independent approach or interpretation recognition of alternative interpretations; Use of precise terminology and avoidance of ambiguity; avoidance of excessive generalisations or gross oversimplifications.

- Excellent
- Satisfactory
- Poor

X

### Structure & Argument

Demonstrates ability to structure work with clarity, relevance and coherence. Ability to argue a case; clear evidence of analysis and logical thought; recognition of an arguments limitation or alternative views; Ability to use other evidence to support arguments and structure appropriately.

- Excellent
- Satisfactory
- Poor

X

### Presentation & Documentation

Accurate and consistently presented footnotes and bibliographic references; accuracy of grammar and spelling; correct and clear presentation of charts/graphs/tables or other data. Appropriate and correct referencing throughout. Correct and contextually correct handling of quotations.

- Excellent
- Satisfactory
- Poor

X

**ECTS Mark:**  A

**UCL Mark:** 75

**Marker:** David Emler, Ph.D.

**Signed:** David Emler, m.p.

**Date:** 7 September 2017

**Deducted for late submission:** 0

**Deducted for inadequate referencing:** 0

### MARKING GUIDELINES

**A (UCL mark 70+):** Note: marks of over 80 are given rarely and only for truly exceptional pieces of work. (Charles mark = 1)

Distinctively sophisticated and focused analysis, critical use of sources and insightful interpretation. Comprehensive understanding of techniques applicable to the chosen field of research, showing an ability to engage in sustained independent research.

**B/C (UCL mark 60-69):**

A high level of analysis, critical use of sources and insightful interpretation. Good understanding of techniques applicable to the chosen field of research, showing an ability to engage in sustained independent research. 65 or over equates to a B grade. (Charles mark = 2)

**D/E (UCL mark 50-59):**

Demonstration of a critical use of sources and ability to engage in systematic inquiry. An ability to engage in sustained research work, demonstrating methodological awareness. 55 or over equates to a D grade. (Charles mark = 3)

**F (UCL mark less than 50):**

Demonstrates failure to use sources and an inadequate ability to engage in systematic inquiry. Inadequate evidence of ability to engage in sustained research work and poor understanding of appropriate research techniques.

CONTINUES OVERLEAF
Comments, explaining strengths and weaknesses (at least 300 words):

Marie Bettine Schwarz proved to be very advanced and independent student. As her advisor, I only gave her minor tips and recommendations, she led her research completely on her own.

In her Master thesis “The Postmemorial Narrative of the Expulsion of the Sudeten Germans in Czech Literature and Film” she analysed Czech memory of Sudeten-German Expulsion on the example of five Czech cultural artefacts – one TV series (Zdivočelá země), two novels (Ta dlouhá vlna za kýlem and Peníze od Hitlera), one comic book (Alois Nebel) and one film (Habermannův mlýn).

Her research is very well theoretically based, using both international and Czech authors, I would only recommend to use the term “postmemory” a bit less often, as it only describes the fact that we are dealing with memory of second (and third) generation that did not witness the original events.

The method of the paper consists in content (and context) analysis of the researched artefacts. Only the structure, which deals with one cultural piece after another (and gives relatively small amount of space to the comparison and general interpretation at the end), could be elaborated in another (maybe topical?) way. Besides the structure, the interpretation is sophisticated and very insightful.

The formal aspects of the thesis are faultless. The language is rich, fluent, there are virtually no typos. The quotations and footnotes are well used.

Only few minor factual mistakes entered the text: Miloš Zeman was not presidential candidate of Social Democratic party (ČSSD) during 2013 elections – he was in fact civic candidate (albeit supported by his own SPOZ party) – page 3. The so-called “Beneš decrees” were issued only between 1940 to 1945 (not 1949 as it is written in the thesis); from about 100 decrees only four are related to the expulsion of Germans (and other minorities) – page 17. When giving biographical information about writer Pavel Kohout, it should be also mentioned that before becoming dissident in 1970s, he was a fervent Stalinist in 1950s – page 29/30.

To sum up, Ms Schwarz presented an excellent, sophisticated Master thesis, more than fulfilled all the mandatory requirements and I give her my highest commendations.

Specific questions you would like addressing at the oral defence (at least 2 questions):

1) You mention “Europeanization” of the memory in your thesis, what are the specificities of the “new EU member states” in the context of the memory of the WWII (in comparison to the “old EU member states”)?

2) You have only dealt with one type of “memory actor” in your thesis. Can you put the cultural production in the context of other actors (state, media, NGOs…) in the Czech case?