

Příloha k protokolu o SZZ č.....
Vysoká škola: PF JU Čes.Budějovice
Katedra:anglistiky
Datum odevzdání posudku diplomové práce:
24.5.2012

Diplomant: Jakešová Kristýna

Aprobace:ČJ-AJ/ZŠ

Recenzent*)

~~Vedoucí*)~~ diplomové práce
PhDr.Ch.Koy, Ph.D.

POSUDEK DIPLOMOVÉ PRÁCE

Hoe They Coped with Trauma: The Story of Japanese Families in Post-War Canada

(téma)

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|---|--|
| <u>I. Cíl práce a jeho naplnění:</u> | 2. Cíl práce byl naplněn s drobnými nedostatky |
| <u>II. Struktura práce:</u> | 2. Přiměřená |
| <u>III. Práce s literaturou:</u> | 2. Velmi dobrá práce s adekvátními prameny v patřičném rozsahu |
| <u>IV. Prezentace a interpretace dat:</u> | 2. Velmi dobrá prezentace dat, úspěšný pokus o jejich interpretaci |
| <u>V. Formální stránka:</u> | 3. Nesplňuje některé zásadní požadavky |
| <u>VI. Jazyková úroveň práce:</u> | 3. Dobrá |
| <u>VII. Náročnost zpracování tématu:</u> | 3. Střední |
| <u>VIII. Přínosy práce:</u> | 1. Originální zpracování a názory, předkládá nová zjištění |

Vyjádření vedoucího diplomové práce/opponenta diplomové práce*:

The diploma work falls a little short in the minimum length requirement since pagination should be in Roman numerals until the „Introduction“ (p. 9), the beginning of the proper textual analysis. Thus with 66 pages (before the Czech resume bibliography and photographic appendices), minus 8 pp. For „anotace“ and the table of contents etc. it falls somewhat short and constitutes the justification of my mark „3“ for the category „Formální stránka.“ There are in addition numerous errors in English in every paragraph which should have received some proofreading or editorial attention.

In essence, the topic of this diploma work serves as one of many examples of Canada's „dark“ past of official racist government policy towards those people it regarded as inferior racial minorities. The topic seems amazingly narrow, almost esoteric, given that the Japanese, according to the author, make up well under 1 percent of the total population in Canada (p. 9).

Given this narrowness, one must complement Ms. Jakesova for obtaining pertinent literature and work with the theme without too many unrelated diversions such as pp. 28-33.

The descriptions of internment from the Internet sources may have included more than mere cold statistics. There were no citing of any deaths among the Japanese Canadians interred in the primitive conditions during the subzero temperatures of winter which must have been deadly for the very old and infirm. More description of the forced labor camps for Japanese Canadian men would have been useful as well, as it might be comparable to the Nazi work camps. The sale of Japanese Canadian real estate likewise appears similar to the Nazi process regarding Jewish property in Germany and Austria, but there is no mention of those (presumably white) Canadians who profitted from these sales. Finally, the 1946 the expulsion of 4000 Canadian Japanese to war-torn Japan (many of them Canadian as you state on p. 26) certainly was a hardship similar to the mass expulsions of Sudeten-Germans from Czechoslovakia to war-torn Germany, but no details of this hardship are provided.

The process for redress is well written. Remarkably, it shows the racist policy continued towards Japanese Canadians well after multiculturalism policy had started in Canada (i.e., the early Mulroney government). The final agreement did not compensate the deportees to Japan, but only offered them and their descendents Canadian citizenship.

The second part is more lucid and, besides offering plot summaries of literature concerning the topic by Kogawa, Goto, and Suzuki, it undertakes a thematic ethnographic analysis. It is altogether a commendable work regarding content though the English is practically crying out for basic editing.

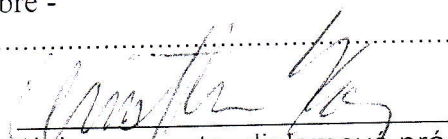
Práce splňuje základní požadavky kladené na tento typ prací, a proto ji doporučuji k ústní obhajobě.

Otázky k obhajobě:

1. The majority of Japanese Canadians seemed to have come to Canada many generations ago. In general, have the majority of them assimilated into the Anglo-Canadian cultural mainstream or do they maintain religious, linguistic and artistic (i.e., various manifestations of cultural) autonomy as the Canadian notion of multiculturalism (in chapter 3) signifies?
2. Could you offer details comparing the situation of Japanese Americans versus Japanese Canadians both during and after WWII (i.e., their respective treatment during this conflict and then the subsequent compensation for this mistreatment following the war)?
3. Two men of Japanese ancestry serve at this time in the United States Senate. A Japanese British author had a best selling novel make into a multimillion dollar film which won an academy award. Do Japanese Canadians have a similar impact on Canadian politics/culture in view of the multicultural sentiments that official Canada always expounds?

- velmi dobře -

Návrh na klasifikaci diplomové práce:


podeps opoñenta diplomove prce

V Českych Budejovicech dne24.5..... 2012.

Stupeñ kvalifikace	vyborne	velmi dobre	dobre	nevyhovel
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