

work's structure and the protagonist with his/her inner experience and mystery that is supposed to be eventually solved — delimit the foundations and directions of the work that every one of us can undertake having read Dąbała's book.

In my opinion, the book by Jacek Dąbała is an extremely valuable scientific study that concisely presents the most important components of the basic aspects of the art of writing. Due to its rich contents and light literary form, the book is an extremely valuable publication describing the success of books that have already been created and guaranteeing the success of those that are to be written. A particularly important advantage of the book is the fact that to explain various theoretical mechanisms of the art of writing and writer's "craft," the author gives numerous examples drawn from well-known and highly valued novels, which helps him elucidate individual components of mystery and emotional tension. Undoubtedly, Dąbała's manual, being a practical guide on how to write a book, is also a priceless source of knowledge about the components and contents of a literary work of art, and consequently helps to read books and understand them better.

In my opinion, Dąbała's study is a valuable handbook for students of journalism and for all those who strive to learn the arcana of the dramatic art at the level of writing, image and sound. Therefore, revealing the secrets of creative book writing, it may also provide great help in creating films or radio and television programmes.

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Katarzyna Gajlewicz-Korab (2012), *Obraz muzułmanów we Francji w tamtejszych tygodnikach opinii* (The image of Muslims in France in the Opinion of Local Weekly Magazines). Warszawa: Oficyna Wydawnicza ASPRA-JR, pp. 227, ISBN 978-83-7545-321-8

In the spring of 2012 the book by Katarzyna Gajlewicz-Korab entitled *The Image of Muslims in France in the Opinion of Local Weekly Magazines* appeared on the Polish market. The author devoted her book to the analysis of an interesting and important issue, not only for religious reasons, but also social, political and cultural ones. She examined the image of Muslims in France in the most influential opinion forming weekly newspapers representing different political options. It is worth emphasizing that this publication has qualities of both political science and media competent work.

It is well known that public feelings associated with the Muslim community in France are very tight. There is no doubt that in order to regulate the situation of the Muslim community, special rights, particularly in regard to religion, should be granted to them. In modern, secular France, which takes care of the equality of all

citizens in accordance with the law, it does not seem realistic, just like expectation for the secularization of French Muslims.

The events in the United States, which took place on 11 September 2001 and subsequent terrorist attacks, made the world of Islam stop being anonymous for people of Western Europe. As the author rightly points out, “The Muslims have become not only the subject of many studies and numerous scientific articles, but above all the subject material entering the mass media.” The attack on the World Trade Center somehow forced and boosted the discussion on the Muslim minority in France, the minority which is estimated to represent 10% of the local population. Thus, the media stopped ignoring the problems related to this group of immigrants. The privileges due to religion, discrimination against Muslims by French law, the validity of a change to the French Republic for 10% of a social group were discussed.

Therefore, the subject undertaken is important and deserves an in-depth scientific analysis. The content of the book by Gajlewicz-Korab consists of three chapters. The first chapter, devoted to Islam as a religion conditioning socio-political behavior of Muslims in France is very important. Here I would like to draw special attention to two parts: the first devoted to the attitudes of Muslims towards secularization, and the second analyzing their everyday life in contemporary France.

The chapter on the French media system, on the pages of which the author has knowledgeably presented the historical and legal conditions for the functioning of this system, is also interesting and very necessary for a complete understanding of the essence of the problem. The author has characterized the contemporary market of national and regional daily newspapers and French readership. There is also reliable information about both public and private radio and television and the Internet — the most popular medium among the media targeting French Muslims. The reading of this chapter provides the reader with a lot of valuable material which deals with the relationship between the French media and the growing problem of the large presence of Muslims in France.

The third chapter, in my opinion, is the essence of the book, which is a comparative analysis on the basis of the author’s research, to which she chose three important opinion forming magazines with a stable market position, reflecting the opinions of almost the entire political spectrum, namely the left-wing *Le Nouvel Observateur*, right-wing *Le Point*, and *L’Express*, the sympathizer of the center of the political stage. The researcher was right to focus on opinion forming weekly newspapers, which shows her thorough knowledge of the French media system, which is known for more popularity of opinion forming weekly newspapers than domestic national daily newspapers. It is also known that they are often quoted in the foreign media, and thus important for the European public. The extensive body of research consisting of 263 articles published on the pages of the above-mentioned titles in 2003–2005 is particularly worth noticing. Due to the thorough quantitative analysis, we become informed about not only the intensity with which the content that the author found interesting was published each month, but also what size it was.

The results once again confirmed the thesis that only events in which the members of the Muslim minority were engaged had an impact on the variety and number of press articles.

Examining the subject matter of the published materials, the author relied on the clearly designed categorial key, consisting of eight categories, namely: social, political, religious, economic, terroristic, criminal, moral, and other. Due to this approach to the material analyzed she created an accurate picture of the Muslim minority in *Le Nouvel Observateur*, *Le Point* and *L'Express*. It is worth noting that the researched body of material was also analyzed in terms of features such as the authorship of the text, the tone of the statements or the genres of the analyzed materials.

In my opinion, the clear and transparent design of the book allows the reader to explore both French media system problems and the issues related to the presence of Muslims in a European country.

A relevant advantage of the reviewed book is also the rich literature used in the writing, especially in the first and second chapter, and an extensive source texts, both in Polish and French. I would also like to emphasize the precise language and the fluency of the narrative, which makes reading a pleasure.

I think that this is an extremely valuable publication, especially for Polish readers, whose knowledge of Islam is much more limited than the average Frenchman's and who use French media much less frequently than English media.

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Tobias Eberwein, Susanne Fengler, Epp Lauk, Tanja Leppik-Bork (eds) (2011), Mapping Media Accountability in Europe and Beyond. Köln: Herbert von Halem Verlag, pp. 267, ISBN 978-3-86962-038-1

The need for responsible and accountable media is now more important than ever and media organizations and journalists are well aware of this. This is related to several factors. First, over the past decade the discontent on media performance has increased. In Europe we see an incident-driven picture of scandals where the press has been involved, such as the hacking scandal in the UK in July 2011, which amounted to the Leveson Inquiry and in March 2012 the bus accident in Switzerland where many Dutch and Belgian children died and various media published private pictures of the deceased children. Second, the use of the Internet has not only fuelled optimism about democratic participation and active citizenship, now that everyone can contribute to media coverage, but it has also undermined the credibility of media coverage as citizens are not too keen on keeping to journalistic ethical principles. Can we trust what we read in the newspaper, and know which websites are reliable