## Index of Subjects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Belgium</th>
<th>Information and Communication Technology (ICT), 157</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>political websites, 107</td>
<td>Internet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central and Eastern Europe (CEE)</td>
<td>access for minorities in US, 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>political websites in, 140–49</td>
<td>advantages for politics, 104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>and citizens, 162–66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e-governance for social harmony, 360</td>
<td>and Green Party Convention, 304–7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e-government, 359</td>
<td>and less face-to-face contact, 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e-media, press, government, politics in, 341–62</td>
<td>and models of human agency, 307–10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Online Project, 349–54</td>
<td>and political campaigning, 107–8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impact of Internet on politics, 355–59</td>
<td>and political communication in US, 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet in, 13</td>
<td>and political involvement, 12, 124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>political participation and Internet, 360</td>
<td>and politics, 158–62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>citizens</td>
<td>and US political socialization, 83–86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and the Internet, 162–66</td>
<td>as socialization agent, 21–23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in China netizens on Internet, 341</td>
<td>China's political communication media, 345–49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crisis Communication Combination (CCC) theory and language complexity, 225</td>
<td>citizens' use of, 123–25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and method, 224</td>
<td>combined with Chinese politics, 349–54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Ukraine, 221–38</td>
<td>democratic impact of, 125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>democracy and virtual politics, 303–17</td>
<td>disadvantages for politics, 105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>digital divide, 77, 102, 162, 341, 356</td>
<td>favored by younger generation in US, 335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in US, 98</td>
<td>impact on Chinese politics, 355–59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in in US Internet usage, 93</td>
<td>in China, 341–62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>electronic media</td>
<td>in China users called netizens, 341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and models of human agency, 307–10</td>
<td>in China's government, 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and political involvement, 12, 13</td>
<td>influence on communication, 323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deficit, 319–25</td>
<td>online news access in US, 97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>democracy and virtual politics, 303–17</td>
<td>parental filters in US, 88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e-media in China, 341–62</td>
<td>participation friendliness of websites, 101–19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e-politics</td>
<td>rise of simulated politics, 310–15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and US adults, 92</td>
<td>transformed politics, 177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>participation friendliness of websites, 101–19</td>
<td>uphold incumbent political powers, 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethnography and politics, 58–59</td>
<td>uphold incumbent powers, 157–78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euro, 12, 185</td>
<td>use patterns for adults in US, 92–98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metaphors and, 185–99</td>
<td>use patterns for children in US, 86–92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>press reporting on, 203–17</td>
<td>media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union (EU)</td>
<td>affect on political participation, 329–39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euro as single currency in, 185</td>
<td>and socialization of minority children in US, 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euroland, 186</td>
<td>and terrorism, 12, 251–300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metaphors in press, 185–99</td>
<td>as socialization agent, 21–23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>political websites in, 136–40</td>
<td>Brigade Rosse and Moro case, 271–76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>press reporting on Euro, 203–17</td>
<td>CCC theory and, 227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>deficit of electronic, 319–25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>political websites, 106</td>
<td>defined and described, 261–65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frame, 12</td>
<td>electronic up in US, 77–99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defined, 207</td>
<td>in Russia, 12, 241–47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>on Ukraine's Orange Revolution, 221–38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Party Convention, 304–7</td>
<td>print down in US, 77–99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>political websites evaluated, 139</td>
<td>print vs. electronic, 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>government websites, 123–53</td>
<td>radio in US, 323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>human agency models</td>
<td>television and Internet in US, 83–86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and information technology, 307–10</td>
<td>use patterns for adults in US, 92–98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passive agent, 307</td>
<td>use patterns for children in US, 86–92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rational actor, 308</td>
<td>metaphors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sovereign actor, 309</td>
<td>defined, 186–89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in EU press, 185–99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Index of Subjects

in press coverage, 12
newspapers used in Euro study, 189
power index in Ukraine, 232
power of, 225
used in crisis, 223
used in Ukraine, 225
modals
in Ukraine Orange Revolution, 233
types of, 226
New Zealand, 104, 106
newspapers
fewer readers in US, 81
influenced by television, 322
Orange Revolution and media in Ukraine, 221–38
participation friendliness
of political websites, 127, 135
of websites, 11, 101–19
peer culture and political consciousness, 27–38
Poland
political websites in, 145
political consciousness, influence of peer culture on, 27–38
political education, 11
political participation
affected by 9/11 in US, 330
affected by electronic media deficit, 319–25
and Internet, 13
and Internet in China, 349–54
and media's affect on, 329–39
and virtual politics, 310–15
and website friendliness, 101–19
community connections, 126
family influence on, 20
information seeking, 126
Internet influence on, 109
political activity, 127
theory, 102
voting, 126
website quality and, 110–11
political party, effectiveness of websites, 166–69
political socialization, 10, 157
defined, 17–26
hidden curriculum and, 46
Internet influence on, 21–23
media's affect on, 329–39
new model for electronic age, 323–24
of youth, 10
television and Internet in US, 83–86
US educational trends, 60–68
political transition and language, 223–24
political websites
aesthetically pleasing?, 133–35
EU and CEE comparison, 149–51
in CEE evaluated, 140–49
in European Union (EU), 136–40
in former Yugoslavia evaluated, 145
in Poland evaluated, 145
in Russia evaluated, 141–45
in Ukraine evaluated, 146
interactive aspects of, 130–31
measure quality of, 135
participation friendliness of, 127
provide information, 128
the Netherlands, evaluated, 169–76
user-friendliness of, 123–25
politics
and the Internet, 158–62
virtual and democracy, 303–17
press
metaphors in EU, 185–99
reporting on Euro, 185–99, 203–17
reconceptualism
contrasting US theories, 45–48
politics, education and in US, 41–69
Russia
law on mass media, 246
political websites in, 141–45
post-Communist media, 241–47
socialization
affects of Internet in US, 97
affects of television in US, 97
agents of, 10, 19–26
media and minority children in US, 84
media influence on, 21–23
media influence on in US, 77–99
new model for electronic age, 323–24
television
and US political socialization, 83–86
coverage of Euro introduction, 205
focus on violence, 321
impact on US children, 92
in Russia, 243
main source of news and entertainment, 320
US news viewing trends, 96
terrorism
and media, 12, 251–300
Brigate Rosse and Moro case, 271–76
international, defined and described, 256–61
systemic relationship with media, 276–94
the Netherlands
1998 elections, 127
political party websites evaluated, 169–76
political websites evaluated, 138
Ukraine
media during and after Orange Revolution, 229–31
media on Orange Revolution, 221–38
political transition, 221–38
political websites evaluated in, 146
United Kingdom (UK)
political websites, 106
political websites evaluated, 138
United States (US)
critical theory in 1990s, 41–69
educational scene in 1990s, 41–45
educational trends, 60–68
Internet and political socialization, 83–86
Internet for political campaigns, 108
Index of Subjects

low media consumption and voting, 335
media after 9/11, 330
media use by adults, 92–98
media use by children, 86–92
media use in, 77–99
political participation after 9/11, 330
political participation and media, 329–39
political websites, 106
social capital, losing, 80–83
society, compared, 78–82
television and political socialization, 83–86
voter turnout in 2002 election, 331
voter turnout in 2004 election, 338
user-friendliness. See participation friendliness
virtual politics
and democracy, 303–17
Baudrillard’s developmental history, 310–15
Green Party convention, 304–7
party in the simulacrum, 315
voter turnout
and electronic media, 13
in US elections, 13
websites
aesthetic features, 111
and political campaigning, 107–8
assessment criteria, 115–19
effectiveness of for political party, 166–69
evaluation of, 11
government, evaluation of, 123–53
interactive features, 110
participation friendliness of, 11, 101–19, 101–19
political, 11, 101–19
quality of for politics, 110–11
youth
and political consciousness, 27–38
get news online, 335
Yugoslavia (former)
political websites evaluated in, 145