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Climate Anxiety, Digital Media, and Youth Political Mobilization: A Comparative Analysis of Environmental Activism in Sweden and Australia

Marcus Lindberg[1]

Institute for Environmental Humanities

Uppsala University

Email: marcus.lindberg@uu.se

***Corresponding Author:** marcus.lindberg@uu.se

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ABSTRACT

The intensification of climate change has transformed environmental politics into one of the most significant socio-political and cultural challenges of the twenty-first century. Across contemporary societies, younger generations increasingly experience climate change not merely as an environmental issue but as a psychological, ethical, and political crisis affecting identity, institutional trust, and future social stability. Simultaneously, digital communication platforms have reshaped how environmental activism, political discourse, and collective mobilization emerge within networked public spheres. This article investigates how digital media environments influence climate anxiety and youth political mobilization through a comparative analysis of Sweden and Australia. Although both countries possess advanced democratic institutions and active environmental movements, they demonstrate substantially different political cultures, media narratives, and climate governance trajectories.

Drawing on comparative political sociology, environmental humanities, digital media studies, and affect theory, this study examines how institutional discourse, media representation, and digital communication systems shape environmental activism among younger generations. The findings demonstrate that climate anxiety functions not only as an individual psychological condition but also as a socially mediated emotional structure connected to political legitimacy, cultural identity, and institutional trust. In Sweden, climate activism is strongly integrated into broader civic participation traditions and sustainability-oriented governance discourse. In Australia, environmental mobilization develops within a

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more polarized political environment shaped by extractive economic structures, contested climate narratives, and uneven institutional responses.

This article contributes to social sciences and humanities scholarship by integrating environmental sociology, digital communication analysis, and comparative democratic theory to explain how digital publics mediate relationships between ecological crisis, emotional experience, and political participation. The study further proposes a conceptual framework linking climate discourse, affective mobilization, institutional mediation, and democratic transformation within contemporary digital societies.

Keywords: climate anxiety, digital activism, youth political participation, environmental humanities, comparative politics, Sweden, Australia, digital media, environmental governance, public discourse

INTRODUCTION

Climate change has emerged as one of the defining global challenges of the contemporary era, reshaping political institutions, economic systems, cultural narratives, and everyday social experience. Scientific consensus regarding rising global temperatures, ecological disruption, biodiversity loss, and environmental degradation has intensified public concern concerning planetary sustainability and intergenerational justice (IPCC, 2023). However, climate change is not solely a scientific or environmental phenomenon. It increasingly functions as a social, political, psychological, and cultural condition influencing collective identity, democratic participation, and public legitimacy.

Across the world, younger generations have become central actors within environmental mobilization movements. Climate strikes, digital campaigns, online activism, and youth-led social movements increasingly shape public debate concerning sustainability, environmental justice, and institutional accountability. According to the United Nations Environment Programme (2024), public awareness concerning climate change has expanded dramatically among younger populations, particularly within digitally connected societies. Simultaneously, psychological research demonstrates growing levels of climate anxiety, eco-grief, and future-oriented uncertainty among adolescents and young adults (Hickman et al., 2021).

Digital media environments play a central role in shaping these developments. Social media platforms, online communication systems, and algorithmically driven information networks increasingly mediate how environmental information circulates, how emotional responses are amplified, and how political mobilization emerges within contemporary public spheres. Digital communication allows environmental activists to organize transnationally, construct symbolic narratives, and challenge institutional inaction. At the same time, digital platforms contribute to misinformation, polarization, performative activism, and communicative fragmentation.

The relationship between climate anxiety and digital activism therefore reflects broader transformations within democratic societies. Environmental discourse increasingly operates through

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emotionally charged communication environments where scientific evidence, symbolic representation, and political legitimacy intersect. Climate change has consequently become a site of cultural contestation involving competing narratives concerning economic development, national identity, ecological responsibility, and democratic governance.

Sweden and Australia provide analytically significant comparative cases for examining these transformations because both countries possess advanced democratic systems, technologically connected populations, and globally visible environmental debates, while simultaneously demonstrating substantial variation in climate governance, media discourse, and environmental political culture. Sweden has become internationally associated with sustainability governance, ecological modernization, and youth climate activism represented symbolically through movements such as Fridays for Future (Anshelm & Hultman, 2021). Environmental participation is strongly integrated into broader civic culture and public policy discourse.

Australia, by contrast, occupies a more politically contested environmental position. Although the country experiences severe climate-related ecological disruptions including bushfires, droughts, and biodiversity decline, climate governance remains deeply polarized due to economic dependence on extractive industries, partisan political conflict, and contested media narratives (Morrison & Pickering, 2022). Environmental activism therefore emerges within a socio-political environment characterized by substantial tension between sustainability discourse and resource-based economic structures.

These differences raise important theoretical questions concerning how institutional and cultural contexts shape environmental mobilization within digitally mediated societies. Climate anxiety is increasingly conceptualized not simply as a private emotional experience but as a socially structured response to perceived institutional inadequacy, ecological uncertainty, and intergenerational insecurity. Emotional experience becomes politically significant when mediated through communication systems capable of transforming individual concern into collective action.

Theoretical scholarship concerning affect and political participation provides important analytical foundations for understanding these processes. Ahmed (2014) argues that emotions circulate socially through public discourse and institutional structures rather than existing exclusively within individuals. Similarly, Papacharissi (2015) conceptualizes digital publics as affective formations shaped by emotional communication, symbolic visibility, and networked participation. Climate anxiety therefore reflects broader communicative and institutional dynamics rather than isolated psychological conditions.

Environmental sociology further emphasizes that ecological crises are socially mediated through political economy, governance systems, and cultural interpretation (Beck, 1992). Risk societies increasingly confront global threats that transcend traditional institutional boundaries while simultaneously exposing inequalities concerning responsibility, vulnerability, and political power. Climate politics therefore involves struggles over legitimacy, expertise, and collective future-making.

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Digital media scholarship additionally demonstrates that algorithmic communication systems influence political attention, symbolic visibility, and civic participation. Environmental activism increasingly depends on digital communication infrastructures enabling transnational solidarity, visual storytelling, and emotionally resonant discourse. However, these systems may also privilege emotional intensity, symbolic performance, and communicative polarization over deliberative democratic engagement.

Existing scholarship has generated substantial research concerning climate activism, environmental communication, and digital participation. Previous studies emphasize the importance of youth-led movements in reshaping public environmental discourse and expanding democratic participation (Fisher & Nasrin, 2021). Other scholars highlight the psychological impacts of ecological uncertainty and climate anxiety among younger generations (Clayton, 2020). Comparative political research additionally demonstrates that institutional trust and governance structures significantly influence environmental policy support and public mobilization.

Nevertheless, current social sciences and humanities literature remains limited in several important respects. First, many studies examine climate anxiety primarily through psychological frameworks while underemphasizing socio-cultural and institutional mediation. Second, digital environmental activism is often analyzed independently from broader democratic and governance structures. Third, comparative research concerning environmental mobilization across distinct political cultures remains insufficiently developed. Fourth, existing scholarship frequently prioritizes either environmental policy or communication analysis without adequately integrating emotional experience, digital discourse, and institutional legitimacy within a unified analytical framework.

A further gap concerns the relationship between climate anxiety and democratic participation. While previous research demonstrates that ecological concern influences activism, scholarship remains limited in explaining how emotional responses become transformed into sustained civic mobilization through digital communication systems. Existing studies also underexplore how different governance cultures shape the relationship between environmental discourse and institutional trust.

This article addresses these theoretical, empirical, and methodological gaps through a comparative interdisciplinary analysis of climate anxiety and youth environmental activism in Sweden and Australia. The study investigates how digital media environments interact with institutional discourse, political culture, and environmental governance structures to shape youth mobilization and democratic participation.

The novelty of this article lies in four principal contributions. First, it integrates environmental humanities, digital media studies, political sociology, and affect theory within a unified comparative framework. Second, it conceptualizes climate anxiety as a socio-political and communicative phenomenon rather than solely a psychological condition. Third, the article comparatively examines European and Oceanic environmental governance contexts characterized by distinct political-economic structures. Fourth, the study develops a conceptual framework linking climate discourse, emotional mobilization, institutional mediation, and democratic transformation.

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The analytical framework guiding this study conceptualizes environmental mobilization through interconnected relationships between digital climate discourse, affective identity formation, institutional mediation, and democratic participation. Digital communication systems shape environmental visibility, emotional circulation, and symbolic activism. These processes influence collective identity and climate anxiety by structuring how younger generations interpret ecological risk, institutional legitimacy, and future insecurity. Institutional mediation—including governance systems, media cultures, economic structures, and educational narratives—shapes whether environmental anxiety generates participatory mobilization or political disengagement. These interactions ultimately influence democratic participation, civic activism, and public legitimacy.

This article therefore seeks to answer the following research objective: how do digital media environments shape climate anxiety and youth political mobilization in Sweden and Australia, and what institutional and socio-cultural mechanisms explain comparative differences between these two environmental governance contexts?

METHODOLOGY

This study employs a comparative interdisciplinary research design integrating comparative political sociology, environmental humanities, digital media analysis, and affective discourse interpretation to examine how climate anxiety and youth political mobilization are shaped within Sweden and Australia. The comparative selection of these two societies is analytically significant because both countries possess advanced democratic institutions, technologically connected populations, and visible environmental activism movements while simultaneously demonstrating substantial variation in climate governance, political discourse, economic dependence on natural resources, and institutional environmental legitimacy. The unit of analysis consists of digitally mediated youth environmental participation and climate discourse between 2018 and 2025. The study draws upon multiple forms of evidence including IPCC climate reports, OECD environmental governance indicators, public opinion datasets, environmental policy archives, youth climate movement publications, media discourse corpora, and peer-reviewed social sciences and humanities scholarship. Analytical attention focuses on digital communication dynamics, emotional discourse, institutional trust, environmental governance narratives, and collective identity formation. The theoretical-methodological alignment combines Beck's risk society theory, affect theory, networked public sphere analysis, and comparative institutionalism to explain how environmental communication interacts with broader socio-political structures.

The interpretive strategy combines critical discourse analysis, comparative institutional evaluation, and socio-cultural interpretation to identify mechanisms shaping divergent patterns of environmental mobilization across the two societies. Comparative analysis focuses on four dimensions: governance legitimacy, digital communication culture, emotional climate discourse, and youth civic participation. Media narratives, policy documents, activist communication materials, and institutional environmental discourse were interpreted through critical discourse analysis to examine how ecological crisis, responsibility, and

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democratic participation are represented within digital public spheres. Validation procedures relied upon triangulation across international datasets, environmental reports, academic literature, and public discourse materials to ensure analytical consistency and minimize interpretive bias. Ethical considerations included avoidance of speculative psychological claims, careful differentiation between documented discourse and analytical interpretation, and critical attention toward unequal environmental vulnerability and representation. Limitations include reliance on secondary comparative data, uneven accessibility of platform-level communication analytics, and the difficulty of fully isolating digital communication effects from broader ecological and political transformations. Nevertheless, the interdisciplinary comparative design provides substantial analytical insight into how climate anxiety and digital activism interact within contemporary democratic societies.

Findings and Discussion

1. Climate Anxiety and the Social Construction of Ecological Crisis

The findings demonstrate that climate anxiety among younger generations is deeply shaped by institutional discourse, media communication, and socio-political context rather than functioning solely as an individualized psychological response. In both Sweden and Australia, younger populations increasingly interpret climate change as a long-term existential threat connected to uncertainty concerning economic stability, ecological sustainability, and political responsibility.

However, comparative evidence reveals substantial variation in how climate anxiety is socially mediated across the two societies. In Sweden, climate anxiety is strongly integrated into broader public narratives emphasizing environmental responsibility, sustainability governance, and civic participation. Educational systems, media institutions, and public policy discourse frequently frame climate action as a collective societal obligation linked to democratic engagement and intergenerational ethics.

Consequently, environmental concern in Sweden is more likely to become translated into organized civic participation and institutional engagement. Climate anxiety functions not simply as emotional distress but as a catalyst for participatory environmental citizenship. Youth activists frequently interpret political participation as both an ethical and democratic responsibility.

Australia demonstrates a more polarized climate discourse environment shaped by political contestation, extractive economic dependency, and conflicting institutional narratives. Although ecological crises such as bushfires and droughts intensify public concern, environmental discourse often becomes entangled with partisan conflict and economic anxiety concerning employment, energy policy, and regional development.

The comparative findings indicate that climate anxiety in Australia is more frequently accompanied by institutional frustration and political distrust. Younger activists often perceive governmental responses as

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inconsistent or insufficient, contributing to stronger antagonistic relationships between environmental movements and political institutions.

These findings support affect theory arguments emphasizing that emotions circulate socially through institutional and communicative structures. Climate anxiety therefore reflects broader political and cultural conditions shaping perceptions of responsibility, legitimacy, and collective future-making.

2. Digital Media, Symbolic Activism, and Networked Mobilization

A major comparative finding concerns the role of digital communication systems in transforming environmental activism into highly networked forms of symbolic participation. In both Sweden and Australia, social media platforms function as central infrastructures through which younger generations access environmental information, organize protests, construct collective identities, and circulate symbolic narratives concerning ecological crisis.

In Sweden, digital activism is strongly connected to internationally visible environmental movements emphasizing moral urgency, scientific legitimacy, and transnational solidarity. Climate activism frequently involves visual symbolism, emotional storytelling, and digitally coordinated protest mobilization. Public discourse surrounding sustainability enjoys comparatively high institutional legitimacy, enabling activists to engage governmental institutions while simultaneously criticizing policy inadequacies.

Australia's digital environmental activism demonstrates more confrontational and polarized dynamics. Environmental campaigns frequently emerge in opposition to governmental energy policies, mining interests, and media narratives perceived as minimizing ecological risks. Digital communication therefore becomes a mechanism through which activists challenge institutional authority and amplify marginalized environmental concerns.

Comparative evidence additionally indicates that digital platforms intensify emotional communication and symbolic visibility. Algorithmic systems privilege emotionally resonant content, visual immediacy, and communicative urgency. Environmental activism increasingly depends upon symbolic representation and affective engagement capable of sustaining public attention within rapidly shifting communication environments.

However, the findings also reveal tensions associated with digital activism. Symbolic participation may generate high visibility without necessarily producing sustained institutional transformation. Critics within both societies question whether performative online activism sufficiently addresses structural environmental challenges requiring long-term policy change.

These findings align with scholarship concerning affective publics and networked social movements. Environmental participation increasingly operates through digitally mediated emotional communities where collective identity and symbolic communication shape political engagement.

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3. Governance Legitimacy, Institutional Trust, and Environmental Participation

The comparative analysis further demonstrates that institutional legitimacy significantly shapes relationships between climate anxiety and democratic participation. Sweden's environmental governance system benefits from comparatively high levels of public institutional trust and policy continuity concerning sustainability discourse. Environmental participation is therefore more frequently integrated into institutional democratic frameworks involving civic consultation, educational participation, and policy-oriented activism.

The findings reveal that Swedish activists often combine institutional engagement with public protest strategies. Climate activism is interpreted as compatible with democratic participation rather than fundamentally oppositional to political institutions. This reflects broader socio-cultural traditions emphasizing consensus governance, civic responsibility, and social trust.

Australia demonstrates a more contested governance environment characterized by fluctuating climate policy, partisan conflict, and economic tensions associated with resource extraction industries. Consequently, environmental activists frequently perceive institutional responses as inconsistent or politically compromised.

Comparative evidence indicates that weaker environmental institutional trust contributes to stronger protest-oriented activism and more confrontational political discourse. Environmental participation increasingly functions as a challenge to perceived institutional inadequacy and policy inertia.

These findings contribute to democratic theory debates concerning legitimacy and ecological governance. Climate politics increasingly tests the capacity of democratic institutions to address long-term planetary risks while balancing economic interests, political representation, and social stability.

The results additionally suggest that governance legitimacy influences whether climate anxiety produces civic mobilization or political disengagement. Younger generations are more likely to sustain environmental participation when institutional systems appear responsive and democratically accountable.

4. Comparative Matrix of Social Variables, Institutional Mechanisms, and Societal Outcomes

Table 1. Comparative Matrix of Social Variables, Institutional Mechanisms, and Societal Outcomes

Variable	Case/System 1: Sweden	Case/System 2: Australia	Empirical/Interpretive Evidence	Analytical Interpretation
Climate Governance Culture	Sustainability-oriented civic governance	Politically contested environmental governance	Different environmental policy traditions	Governance culture shapes environmental legitimacy
Climate Anxiety Expression	Collective ethical responsibility	Institutional frustration and	Divergent emotional discourse patterns	Emotional responses reflect political

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		uncertainty		context
Digital Activism	Institutionally integrated networked activism	Confrontational and oppositional digital mobilization	Different activist communication cultures	Media environments mediate participation styles
Institutional Trust	High environmental institutional legitimacy	Polarized institutional trust	Contrasting perceptions of governmental responsiveness	Legitimacy influences civic participation
Economic Structure	Green transition orientation	Extractive industry dependence	Divergent political-economic conditions	Economic systems shape environmental discourse
Democratic Outcomes	Participatory environmental citizenship	Polarized environmental mobilization	Different relationships between activism and governance	Democratic resilience depends on institutional responsiveness

The comparative matrix demonstrates that environmental activism within digital societies is fundamentally shaped by interactions between emotional discourse, institutional legitimacy, economic structures, and communication systems. Sweden's sustainability-oriented governance culture facilitates participatory environmental citizenship integrated within broader democratic institutions. Australia's contested environmental landscape generates more polarized forms of activism characterized by stronger institutional distrust and oppositional mobilization.

The findings reveal that climate anxiety is not merely a psychological phenomenon but a socio-political emotional structure influenced by governance legitimacy, public discourse, and digital communication systems. Digital media environments amplify environmental visibility and emotional mobilization while simultaneously intensifying polarization and symbolic contestation.

The broader interdisciplinary implication concerns the necessity of integrating environmental sociology, digital media studies, democratic theory, and affective analysis in understanding contemporary climate politics. Ecological crisis increasingly reshapes democratic participation, institutional legitimacy, and collective identity within technologically mediated societies.

Conceptual Framework

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Digital Climate Discourse → Affective Identity Formation → Institutional Mediation → Environmental Mobilization → Democratic Transformation

The conceptual framework developed in this article explains environmental mobilization as an interconnected process linking digital communication, emotional experience, institutional legitimacy, and democratic participation. Digital climate discourse shapes environmental visibility, emotional circulation, and symbolic representation within networked public spheres.

These communicative processes influence affective identity formation by shaping how younger generations interpret ecological risk, intergenerational responsibility, and political accountability. Institutional mediation—including governance systems, media cultures, educational narratives, and economic structures—determines whether environmental anxiety generates participatory engagement or political alienation.

Environmental mobilization subsequently influences democratic transformation by reshaping public discourse, institutional legitimacy, and civic participation. Societal outcomes emerge through interactions between emotional communication, institutional responsiveness, and collective environmental action.

Consequently, climate politics within digital societies cannot be understood solely through environmental policy analysis but must be interpreted through broader socio-cultural, communicative, and democratic dynamics.

CONCLUSION

This article investigated how digital media environments shape climate anxiety and youth political mobilization in Sweden and Australia through a comparative interdisciplinary analysis integrating environmental sociology, digital media studies, affect theory, and democratic governance analysis. The findings demonstrate that climate anxiety is not solely an individualized psychological condition but a socially mediated emotional structure shaped by institutional discourse, media representation, and political legitimacy.

The comparative evidence reveals substantial differences between the two societies. Sweden's sustainability-oriented governance culture facilitates forms of environmental participation integrated within broader democratic institutions and civic norms. Climate anxiety is more likely to generate participatory environmental citizenship and collaborative activism. Australia's more polarized climate governance environment produces stronger institutional frustration, oppositional mobilization, and contested public discourse concerning ecological responsibility and economic development.

Theoretically, this article contributes to contemporary social sciences and humanities scholarship by integrating affective analysis, environmental communication theory, and comparative political sociology within a unified analytical framework. The study advances understanding of how emotional experience,

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digital communication, and institutional legitimacy interact within contemporary climate politics.

Empirically, the article contributes comparative insight into European and Oceanic environmental governance systems, demonstrating that digital activism and climate anxiety produce divergent democratic outcomes depending upon political culture, governance legitimacy, and economic structure.

The societal implications are significant. Governments and democratic institutions must recognize that younger generations increasingly interpret climate change through emotionally mediated communication environments shaping institutional trust and civic participation. Effective environmental governance therefore requires not only policy adaptation but also communicative legitimacy, public responsiveness, and participatory inclusion.

The interdisciplinary implications extend across sociology, political science, environmental humanities, communication studies, psychology, and digital culture research. Understanding contemporary climate politics requires analytical integration across ecological, emotional, institutional, and technological dimensions.

Several limitations remain. The study relies primarily on comparative secondary data and discourse interpretation rather than longitudinal ethnographic observation or platform-level communication analytics. Future research should therefore incorporate digital ethnography, computational environmental discourse analysis, and cross-generational comparative investigation concerning ecological participation and emotional resilience.

Ultimately, this article demonstrates that climate anxiety within digital societies reshapes democratic participation not merely through fear or uncertainty but through emotionally mediated struggles over legitimacy, responsibility, and collective futures within an era of accelerating ecological transformation.

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