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文化纵横

BCR 2022
2月号

大变局时代的北京冬奥会
霸权之后的「新中间地带」
美国与塔利班：谁能改造阿富汗？
「德谟克拉西」与「德谟克拉东」
当劳之急：服务业零工经济的「去技能化」

陈龙

赵磊

王绍光

钱雪梅

康杰

修远基金会

后美国世纪的新中间地带

单极霸权的衰落，让“新中间地带”成为多极力量共同博弈的不确定性地带；但也让各个国家有了自主探索现代化道路的空间，这意味着世界正在重新回归多元文明并存的常态。

域 外

- 08 ● “疫情经济学”能重振“美国梦”吗？ 于春海 章凯丽
- 12 ● “互联互通战争”？ 解一然

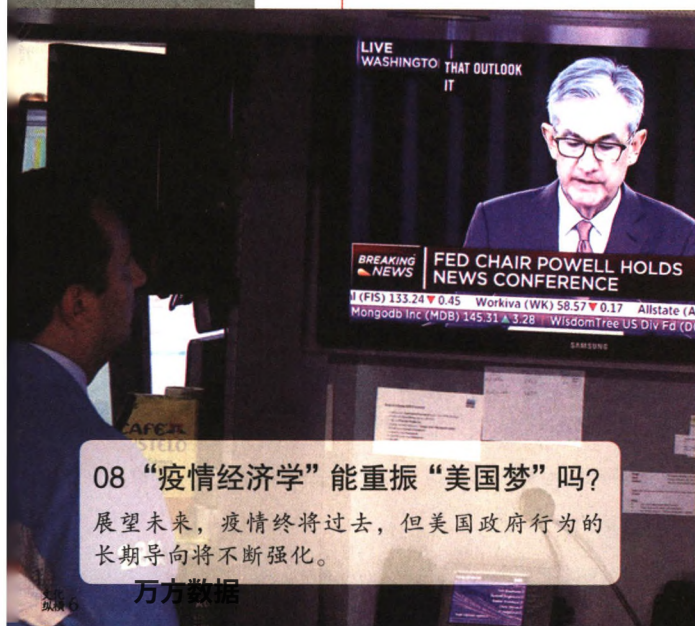
焦 点

- 16 ● 大变局时代的北京冬奥会 修远基金会

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- 68 ● “德谟克拉西”与“德谟克拉东” 王绍光

观 念



08 “疫情经济学”能重振“美国梦”吗？
展望未来，疫情终将过去，但美国政府行为的
长期导向将不断强化。

万方数据

26 后美国世纪的新中间地带

中等强国在“新中间地带”的活跃，使这一霸权影响式微的地区，正趋向于形成多极性、多元性相交织的新多极体系。



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- 78 ● 编者按：数字时代的劳动
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- 132 ● 美国，如何落入金融化的周期律 孙 喜 何西杰 李 明

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87 平台是不是雇主

网络平台这种新型商业组织是“企业”和“市场”的叠加状态，而这恰是平台经济从业者难以定性的症结所在。

万方数据



120 美国体系：
一个制造业帝国的兴起与分化

制造业是美国崛起为世界体系霸权的产业基础，也是美国迄今仍然能维持其霸权的物质基础。

● Overseas

- 08 ● Can "Epidemic Economics" Revive the "American Dream"? Yu Chunhai Zhang Kaili
- 12 ● "Connectivity Wars"? Xie Yiran

● Focus

- 16 ● The Beijing Winter Olympic Games in the Era of Global Change
While the world is experiencing a great transformation, the 2022 Beijing Olympic Winter Games has its own significance. From the perspective of the international order, the Beijing Olympic Winter Games will bring the world together in the spirits of peace, friendship and solidarity. In terms of domestic development, the Beijing Olympic Winter Games will strengthen the national spirit, promote economic and social development; at the same time, China could take the opportunity to consolidate the construction of Leading Sports Nation. More importantly, the Leading Sports Nation needs to be built on a nation's political tradition and social structure. Long Way Foundation

● Cover Story: The New Intermediate Zones in the Post-American Era

- 26 ● The "New Intermediate Zones" after Hegemony Kang Jie
The post-Cold War era, characterized by the "unipolar moment" of the United States, has come to an end. In the hinterland of Eurasia, the strategic contraction of the United States has created a post-hegemonic intermediate zone. Previous years witnessed an increase in strategic autonomy and the opportunism of some middle powers in the US's alliance. These middle powers, most notably Turkey and Poland, became increasingly aggressive in reviving historical spheres of influence. The revival ambitions of the middle powers challenged the cohesion and political values of the West and intensified the geopolitical competitions in the intermediate zone.
- 38 ● The United States and the Taliban: Who Can Transform Afghanistan? Qian Xuemei
- 48 ● Why Iran Can Withstand the Extreme Pressure by the United States? Wu Bingbing
- 58 ● The Military-dominated Model's Return to the Middle East: Response to a New Round of Nation Building Crisis Duan Jiuzhou
This article categorizes three models of nation building in the Middle East region: independence war and military-dominated model represented by Turkey, Egypt and Algeria, unification war and religion-dominated model adopted by post-revolution Iran and Saudi Arabia, colonial legacy and ruling coalition model of Syria, Iraq, Kuwait and UAE. The first two models are the mainstream therapy, as the third one relies on fractured tribe and business group which lack the mobilization ability to support national unity. In the recent round of nation building crisis, the military-dominated model prevails as a forceful way to prevent potential unrest and political challenge.

● Opinion

- 68 ● Democracy in the West and Democracy in the East Wang Shaoguang

78	●	Feature: Labor in the Digital Times	
79	●	The Urgancy of Labor: The De-skilling of Gig Economy in the Service Industry <i>With the popularization of unmanned delivery, the role of take-away riders in delivery is getting smaller than before. On one hand, some blue-collar skills are eroded by automation; on the other hand, the new skills needed for the intelligent trend cannot be directly developed from existed jobs. The new jobs created by unmanned delivery require skills beyond the ability of current take-away riders. The joint effort of individuals, platform enterprises, governments and communities is essential to cultivate take-away riders into "new blue-collar workers" favored by the platform in the future.</i>	Chen Long Zhao Lei
87	●	Is Platform an Employer or Not?—New Thinking on Resolving the Paradox of Platform Labor	Xu Ke
97	●	Enterprise, Market or Society?—How does the Legal System Respond to Technological System <i>This article discusses how the legal system responds to technological system in an abstract way, trying to understand the technological system as a mature mode of production. Mobility of productive resources and infrastructure in the digital market is core to digital economy and can help to understand how the new type of employment and labor happen. The legal system has responded to technological system according to the market logic rather than that of platform company. Considering the digital platform has shaped both market and society, we need to bring the societal perspective to legal discussions.</i>	Hu Ling
	●	Historical View	
108	●	A Failed Political Inheritance—Remembering the 30th Anniversary of the Disintegration of the USSR	Fang Ning
	●	Rethinking the US Model	
120	●	The American System: The Rise and Divergence of a Manufacturing Empire <i>The American System means the thought and policy practice of American economic protectionism in the 19th century; the manufacturing mode with mass production system that led to the rise of American manufacturing. After 1945, the US chose a global institutional arrangement in line with its hegemonic interest, which contributed to the accelerated diffusion of the American system in the process of globalization, yet in turn, eroded its manufacturing foundation. But the strategy of manufacturing and the culture have driven the US to revive manufacturing in a traditional way. The contradiction is an important source of current global political and economic tensions.</i>	Yan Peng
132	●	How does the US Fall into the Cyclical Law of Financialization	Sun Xi He Xijie Li Ming
	●	Academic Review	
142	●	The US's "Frontier" and its Closure	Zheng Fan

文化重建



中文社科引文索引 (CSSCI) 来源期刊
人大复印报刊资料重要转载来源期刊

国际标准刊号: ISSN 1674-4608
国内统一刊号: CN11-5722/G0
邮发代号: 80-942



“文化纵横”公众号

ISSN 1674-4608



定价: 人民币38元 港币45元 美元8元