
Seven Balls Can't Fall: The World Order Reconstruction Under the Geopolitics' Perspective

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Abstract: The change of international political situation caused by the geopolitical conflict has been an important factor that influencing the division of the world order. This paper analyzes the main trends of the world order reconstruction in recent years under the perspective of geopolitics. In the process of reviewing the geographical issues of major powers and hotspots, the research found that the world order is taking Eurasia as the core geographically, and based on the Seven Powers that has a world influence have inside, outside balances and interdependence of the global power system. there were many geopolitical crisis pushed it, including the Diaoyu islands conflict, "China's rapid rise", the Brexit, the Ukraine crisis, the U.S. return to the "America first", the sino-indian border conflict and a series of important geopolitical events seems inevitable. Now, this new global power system is pushing the world order to the new normal of "seven balls can't fall". and China will rise in peace and play a key role in reconstruction of the world order, which must be fully utilized and harnessed to the new trend. Actively cope with any challenges and problem that emerge in the process of the world order reconstruction. Maintaining this balance as the core of world order, In turn, the structure of the global politics into the overall stability of the track. on specific policies, China should pay more attention to bilateral diplomacy at the same time to triangular the combination of multilateral cross diplomatic as supplements to split the country, so as to make the future China in any set of geopolitical relations have become key or core leading power.

Keywords: Geopolitics, Seven Ball Can't Fall, World Order, Cooperative Balance of Power

1. Introduction

The importance of geography is indisputable, Brzezinski has repeatedly warned that political geography remains a key factor influencing international affairs. Napoleon was quoted as saying, "to know a country's geography is to understand its foreign policy." [1] In today's world order, "the rise of China" has become the most important factor, huge plight of globalization, frequently on geopolitical crises around the world at present, further understanding the evolution of the world order direction and discusses how to guide the construction of a new world order for China to become a pressing topic. However, there are obvious differences between politicians and political scholars on the prospect of this issue, and the prospect of world order becomes a puzzle. The existing literature and viewpoints can roughly summarize the future world order as "five theories": the uncertainty of the world order, the theory of the no polar, the

unipolar world theory, the multipolar world theory and the two superpowers. Order not sure, think that the world order is the product of the integration by the dual factors of power and legitimacy, the same world order change inevitably accompanied by the transfer of power structure and redefining of legitimacy, but there is no exact answer to this new definition. As Dr. Kissinger argues in his book world order. [2] Any one stage, however, global power will form a relatively stable state, nor the world order is indefinite transition state, therefore, for the interpretation of the present state of global power and the search for global order evolution direction, still has important significance. The "non-polar" view is that America's world hegemony is in decline, but other rising powers cannot fill the regional and global power vacuum that followed America's decline. [3] this view has some explanatory power, but it overstates the significance of the United States as an independent factor to the construction of global order."Unipolar world leadership

theory" is still mainly exists in American political discourse, former U.S. President Barack Obama in a speech stressed that "America is better poised to lead and succeed in the 21st century than any other nation on earth". The 21st century will continue to be the century of American leadership, although Trump is a typical anti-establishment pie, but he also actively focusing on the United States continues to act as the role of the leader of the world's strongest positioning. After taking office, actively increasing defense spending, the campaign slogan "America First" and "Make America Great Again," [4] stopover all that is. However, unipolar world and conforms to the trend of the world's distribution of power is obviously not the United States now though to continue as the world's first economic, military power, its economy in 2025 or so will be overtaken by China, and its economic power for a long time has been below the EU's economic aggregate, apparently unable to continue its "unipolar" "World multipolarity" seems to be the most popular view, especially with the rise of the group of Asian countries. of course, including the BRICS countries, MINT countries in the beginning, even in Africa and South America also contain the seeds of power be vividly portrayed, such as Nigeria and Brazil. At the same time, this theory is most problematic, "multipolar world" shaping the world order of results is similar to Vienna Order and formation mechanism of "Concert of Europe", although this arrangement for the European brought the so-called "peace" in one hundred, but the system has a premise that national power is not very significant difference. Britain, Russia, France, Prussia and Austria can intimidate each other through a simple combination based on the principle of balance. At the same time, the pluralistic rule formed by this system is also dependent on the premise that there is little difference between the parties. But there is a huge difference among today's poles, power and influence, and the difference will continue to widen. America, Europe, and China far more economic power than any other economy; India's rapid rise, but even in 2016 as a power of the fastest growing countries, the contribution to world economic growth is only 8.71%, at the same time, as the same is the rising power of China's contribution to world economic growth is 40.72%; the United States and Russia's military power is far more than other countries, so in the future world order, China, US and Europe will become the dominant position, other powers at best, only can not be ignored. So does not seem to is simple a multi-polar world, and in the difference between great powers formed systemic interconnected system, every country in the system of the status and the function of the play will be difference is obvious., in contrast, more than two super powers theory seems to be more accord with the main trend of world order in the future the relations between big powers, but also has a problem, how to distinguish the Soviet-American two camps and the cold war era in essence? Was it not the same relationship between the United States and the Soviet union and its important Allies, such as Germany, France, Britain, Japan, and Yugoslavia? It was also because of this, take that view of the National People's

Congress of China and the United States against more prospects for the world order is trustful, such as professor Yan in the analysis of the instability of China-US relations, "the article thinks that the rise of China and the United States, the structure contradiction between the unipolar hegemony decision in the process of catching up with the United States, the strategic competition between China and the United States is difficult to avoid, it is difficult to build real strategic friendly relations between the two countries. [5] the problem is that even in the world today are interested in China and the United States, other countries are also willing to classified into little against order? Russia and China's friendly at the same time did not give up in a timely manner to improve relations with the United States to turn a good chance, after Trump shows that President Putin intended to improve relations with Russia, also said he was willing to promote an improvement in relations with Russia in a timely manner. [6] the European Union is an important part of NATO's military group, but it is also China's most important economic partner for a long time; All other big powers or economies seem to be more willing to embrace full engagement than one-sided. The second problem is that China itself, as the biggest variable, has a huge amount of cooperation space and will with all countries, and a balance of the most cooperative, rather than confrontational. It is important to note that confrontation needs to be divided and cooperation needs to be integrated into a political system. This paper argues that, in today's world order trend may be countries based on the practical considerations and form of the adjustment of traditional geopolitics, and to adapt and to form a holistic system of world order, this might be only jump out of the guessing type of description of the traditional world order to further understand the direction.

To comb the literature is not hard to find, whether it is a world order uncertain, unipolar world leadership theory, theory of multi-polarization, or more than two super powers theory is too much emphasis on big power structure independent existence, it is important to the judge ignored the huge differences of all countries and their unique geographical attributes to the world the significance of the whole order operation. On this basis, the formulation of China's foreign strategy or policy lacks the overall measurement of each country, and it is often easy to take the single strength of each country as the basis of mutual exchanges. In this kind of one-sided and traditional realistic theory analysis, it's inevitable to draw some conclusion, such as China and Japan must have the war; China and Russia should form an ally to counter the hot-button talk of the United States as a defensive power. By reflecting on the theoretical sources of the above analysis, this paper finds that none of them can avoid the defects of the "state rationality" hypothesis in the "new realism" theory. Kenneth waltz in the international political theory "in the first three chapters a giant paper attempts to countries in the international politics of the abstract for the similar" rational man "of the new classical economics, and has repeatedly stressed the scientific nature of this assumption and abstraction - although this

theory structure unit of interactive interpretation into perfection, [7] but this kind of "national rationality hypothesis, is, in fact, no country. Because the great individuality and differences of each country are blurred, each country loses its basic identity as a country and has no state. Therefore, the fundamental reason why the theory of multipolarization cannot accurately explain the trend of world order is that multipolarization has no pole in nature, the two superpowers are only a little bit better than multipolarization, and the unipolar world is even more delusional, and the uncertainty of world order seems to be helpless. More importantly, the Waltz draw lessons from the "new classical economics" rational man hypothesis has been repeatedly questioned by economists, such as Hayek has published in 1945 in AER on the context of knowledge use in the society, hit the nail on the head of the criticism, "everyone has only knowledge and time in specific areas, market economy because people if there are differences in division of labor, and realize orderly competition. Rather than each person without distinction in the market through disorderly competition to achieve economic operation. [8] However, political scientists and international political scholars have been flocking to neoclassical economics. It is inevitable that international political theory will fall into a dilemma when describing the world order. Of course, this paper does not attempt to construct a set of theories that can overthrow neo-realism, but tries to draw a more reasonable and consistent world order trend diagram on the basis of avoiding the theoretical defects of neo-realism. In view of this, based on the systematic analysis of geopolitics, this paper discusses the logic and trend of world order reconstruction based on the accurate positioning of the status of each key power, and on this basis gives reasonable Suggestions for China's foreign strategy and policy choice.

In traditional geopolitical theory, the Eurasian has always been the core of the global geopolitical areas, both western Westphalian system or East China as the core system of Tributary system, All are separated from the two ends of the Eurasian continent. Dr Halford John Mackinder has called Euroasia "the island of the world". And again and again: "who rules eastern Europe controls the heartland; Who rules the heart and who controls the world island; Who rules the 'world island' controls the world. [9] At the same time just as the west Africa colonial scramble, until today still no African country to the Eurasian politics and world politics has exerted a significant influence. Power is difficult to become the future backbone of the world. Experience similar to Latin American countries and Africa, economic power slightly strong Brazil in America's backyard, can neither have strategic nuclear weapons, and not enough to affect the world's economic power, so it is difficult to produce a significant influence to the future world order. The answer seems to be back to the ancient and potentially vast continent of Euroasia. In this paper, by analyzing many geopolitical events happened in recent years, especially in the Eurasian and its continental margin, and between the Eurasian political powers related to the important geopolitical events, gradually

out who will be the major players in the future world order and becomes the key power.

Table 1. Geopolitical events and related nations.

geo-events	The main stakeholders of geo-events
1 Brexit	US, UK, EU
2 Diaoyu island conflict	China, Japan, United States.
3 Ukraine crisis	Russia, European Union, United States.
4 America returns to America first	US, the world.
5 China and India are facing a serious confrontation between India and China in 2017.	China, India
6 China's rise	China, the world.

By combing through these major geopolitical events and their stakeholders, we can see that major geopolitical events are closely related to the evolution trend of the world order in the United States, the United Kingdom, the European Union, China, Japan, Russia and India. Of course, major geopolitical events in Asia and Europe are playing out almost every day. The Korean nuclear crisis and the complicated Syrian civil war have also had a significant impact on regional and even world order. But all the parties involved in the six-party talks on north Korea's nuclear program are among the seven major powers, especially China, the United States, Russia and Japan. Syria, in the case of Iran, Turkey and other regional powers in the Middle East's figure can not be ignored, but the decisive power comes not from regional powers, but the western powers, Russia and the US and Europe. If there is no Russia, Syria Assad government cannot last term, on the contrary, there is no the United States and its NATO Allies, the Syrian opposition to be little. Syria has become a product of the division of influence between the west and Russia in the Middle East, and there are four power centers worth noting. the first is the most clamoring for Britain in response to Syria's chemical weapons, Teresa May set up the wartime prime minister's cabinet, which embodies the Britain is no longer as a member of the European Union and the new image of the foreign policy independently; At the same time, Germany's voice supports supply; France, for its part, flew warplanes and warships. The third is the United States, indispensable in any geopolitical event, and the last is Russia, a geopolitical power with an important image of the situation in Syria. It should also be noted that Brzezinski did not put Japan and Britain in the role of the main players in the Grand Chess game, mainly because of the profound negotiation and integration between the foreign policies of the two countries and the American foreign policy. The emphasis in British diplomacy on the "special relationship between the United States and Britain" and in Japanese diplomacy on the "foundation axis of the US-Japan alliance" mean that the two countries are much more influenced by the United States than the continental powers. At the same time, these two countries cannot leave the European Union or the Asian continent economic circle with China as the core. This is an important basis for identifying the UK and Japan as the internal and external systems of global geopolitics, while Australia is

difficult to be included in the global geopolitics due to its small national strength. Therefore, the seven major powers selected in this paper have strong explanatory power in explaining major geopolitical events. Among these seven, the changes in the United States and China have a significant impact on the whole world. That is to say, major geopolitical events in the United States and China will have an important influence on the future world situation. And at least one country, the United States and China, has been at the center of major geopolitical events between those powers. Through comprehensive consideration, this paper refers to these seven countries that have an important influence on world order as the seven balls, and refers to the complex and peaceful

interaction between the seven balls as "not falling", thus deriving the concept of "seven balls can't falling". The "seven balls can't fall" means the complex and generally peaceful interaction between the seven global systemically important powers. In view of this, this paper will focus on two questions: first, what future order is the world being pushed by geopolitical changes? Second, how can China play a central role in the new world order and how can it cope with its uncertainties? Accordingly, this paper discusses the formation of geographical crisis and the pattern of "seven balls don't fall", the trend of great power relations in the evolving trend of world order, and China's response to "seven balls can't fall".



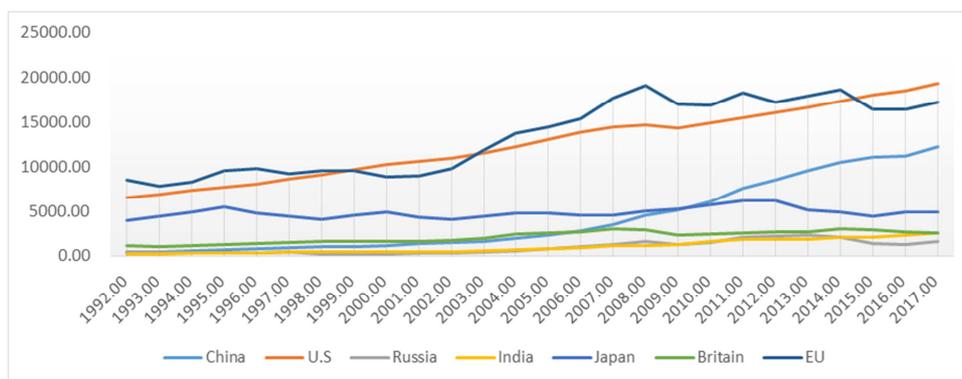
Figure 1. The map of the world's important geopolitical events since 2010.

The chart of homemade

- Note 1: Brexit 2016;
- Note 2: the Diaoyu islands conflict between China and Japan in 2010;
- Note 3: the Indian army crossed the border into China in 2017;
- Note 4: Ukraine crisis 2013;
- Note 5: America returns to America first;
- Red: China's rise.

2. World Order Moves Towards "Seven Balls Can't Fall"

Geopolitical conflicts in various regions of the world, especially around and between great powers, are bringing the ideal liberal world order back to the world dominated by realism, especially Brexit. Sino-Japanese conflict over Diaoyu dao; The crisis in Ukraine; Six major political events, such as the rise of China, have the most urgent impact on the reconstruction of the world order. The analysis of these major geopolitical implications for the construction of future world order will gradually clarify the evolution direction of world order.



Source: <https://data.worldbank.org.cn/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?view=chart>.

Figure 2. Gdp growth trend chart of seven major countries of globe importance from 1992 to 2017(billion \$).

2.1. *The Conflict Between China and Japan Over the Diaoyu Islands: Japan Returns to Its Role as a Bridge Between the United States and Asian Power*

Since Japan nationalized the Diaoyu islands in 2012, its relations with China have been cold. more significant phenomenon is that two years ago China's GDP overtook Japan to become the world's second-largest. Japan became less gentle and fretful. Therefore, some people believe that That means Japan's attempt to repeat its historical behavior of breaking the status quo between China and Japan, which may indicate the possibility of a war between China and Japan, or at least a local war. Therefore, Japan will completely join hands with the United States to compress China's living space in the Pacific Ocean. However, this is only the beginning of the phenomenon. Just six years later, by the end of 2016, China's total GDP had reached 2.27 times that of Japan and continued to grow at a much faster rate than Japan. It is clear that Japan is no longer qualified as a future adversary of China, nor is the war between China and Japan. Japan's role will surely change dramatically one day when it realises that it is not on the same level as China, and that it is caught between the Pacific superpowers as Britain is in the Atlantic. This paper argues that Japan's role as a Pacific bridge between China and the United States will increasingly be demonstrated, rather than its ability to be a challenger or leader of the same order as that of China and the United States. Japan is in the global geopolitical order should be the bridge of the future of China and the United States, another reason is, in the next few decades Japan will continue to be more powerful than any other Asian Pacific countries, this determines the Pacific island of Japan cannot ignore and destined to become independent critical force of the future world order, but also just so. In retrospect, when Japan tried to lead Asia, it did not very much welcome the United States' involvement in Asian affairs. When Japan finds itself has lost the power, it must seek to return to the traditional Pacific power key intermediary role, as maintaining ties between the United States and the rapid rise of Asian powers, therefore, the greatest sense of sino-japanese Diaoyu conflict on the geopolitical is Japan's historical role in the new world order in the first position.

2.2. *Ukraine crisis: "Disoriented", the Northern Coordinator of Eurasia—Russia*

Eurasia has always been the core of geopolitical research and the main carrier of human civilization. Lord Halford Mackinder early identified Europe, Asia and Africa as world island in his classic book the ideals and realities of democracy. [10] in 2013 because of Ukraine's internal politics under the pro-european and pro-russian tear occurred President Viktor Yanukovich fled Russia events, giving the Huntington referred to in "the clash of civilizations" "disoriented" [11] Russia a chance to choose, The hardline President has ignored the recognition and benefits Russia has received from the west in the past, such as G8 membership

and western support for Russia's economy. Russia has opted for a geopolitical rupture that would divide Ukraine from the rupture, in an all-out struggle for its own geo-strategic space bottom line. Realistic logic of power and interests made Russia look harvest quite abundant, Mr Putin announced in 2014 that Russia formally annexed Crimea, stand in the Crimean port of Sevastopol is past dynasties in the history of the Russian tsar control the Black Sea, attack the Ottoman and important backing, trying to enter the Mediterranean is also a sign of the Russian empire, now Mr Putin defiance of international law, geopolitical strategy and power politics in the first place. At the same time, eastern Ukraine has been firmly controlled by pro-russian forces, and Ukraine has become somewhat of a symbol of the geopolitical balance of power between the west and Russia. Some see Russia's annexation of Crimea as the cause of a long-term deterioration in relations between the west and Russia, indeed in the short term, but Crimea is not alone. Russia's annexation of Crimea and actual control of Georgia's South Ossetia followed almost the same pattern. The most important reason is that the Russian are the majority in both regions, and they are undoubtedly pro-russian. As ethnic fault lines, it is important to note that things between Ukraine and South Ossetia has conflict between Georgia and Russia's behaviour can objectively to eliminate the "clash of civilisations" root cause for a long time, and for a clear dividing line with the west and Russia's geopolitical competition, so in the long run, it is conducive to the establishment of the relationship between Russia and the west and the interests of both the boundary clear competition, for the future of regional peace and to bring the Gospel. In general, Putin's attempt to separate Russia from European integration in the "Ukraine incident" is an important step for Russia as an independent power. At the same time, Russia undoubtedly needs the west economically. We should not ignore the fact that Russia is a European country in terms of cultural identity, no matter how seemingly contradictory the west and Russia are. It is worth noting that Russia's position in the world economy is undergoing a dramatic change. In 2016, its gross domestic product was the lowest of the seven independent key powers, at only \$1.28 trillion. World ratio of 1.69% is also the lowest; Growth was the only negative, at minus 0.22 percent, and also dragged down world growth by minus 0.15 percent. Economic difficulties cannot support long-term political toughness, so Russia has always been positive about improving US-Russia relations. This is instructive to Sino-Russian relations. Russia is the only country in China's diplomacy that is positioned as a strategic partnership of coordination, while Russia is definitely not a strategic alliance. It should be recognized that it is an independent spans in northern Eurasian political and military power and can affect the entire world order forces the key to stability, however, given its limited economic size and potential, fundamentally determines the Russia is the Eurasian geopolitical balance in the future world order rather than a leader.

2.3. Brexit: Back to the US and Europe as a Bridge

In central east edge and Eurasian geopolitical realism regression, national interests and balance concept gradually prevailed, the Eurasian west end, Mr Cameron's government, led the Tories to a promise to make a referendum on whether Britain remain in the EU, the last British on the referendum in the UK has just joined the European Union after two years (1975). As a result, on June 23, 2016, the British people announced that the UK would leave the EU by a narrow margin of 51.9% to 48.1%. [12] for active supporters of globalization and deepening the reform of the integration of people, this is a very shock of black swans, at the same time the various research findings of Britain to take off the also emerge in endlessly. It is mainly reflected in the negative impact of Brexit on the EU, the negative impact on globalization and the negative impact on Britain itself, of course, there are also people who hold an objective and optimistic attitude towards Brexit. But Britain's relationship with the EU must return to history and reality. Historically, Britain has long been a balancer outside the continent, the Atlantic nation with the best balance of power diplomacy. After the decline of the British empire, Britain actively used the special relationship between the United States and Britain to play a key role in NATO and European integration. But within the EU, Britain's influence is clearly no match for that of Germany's economy or France's politics. At the same time, EU integration and the transfer of sovereignty of member states have exceeded Britain's expectations. As a pragmatic power, Britain has always been a "half-hearted" partner and one of the countries with the most profound tradition of Euroscepticism in its participation in the European integration process.[13] its interest in the EU unified market goes far beyond the EU as a unified political entity. As a result, the UK became independent in geopolitics and became a bridge between two huge economies on both sides of the Atlantic, acting as a broker for the balance between the US and Europe.

2.4. America First: The Return of Realist Politics to the Balance of the World Order

Trump's victory in the US election in 2017 has undoubtedly had an important impact on the situation in the US and the world. In foreign policy, the United States gradually returns to the conservative state of "America first" from traditional diplomacy. So far he has withdrawn from Mr Obama has been pushing the TPP and global climate cooperation framework, from the Paris Climate Agreement to reset the new Asia Pacific role or evasive on NATO's military spending, the indications are that the United States on the geopolitical strategy arrangement is becoming a more pragmatic and attaches great importance to the interests of exchange; The result under "America first" is economic populism and military militancy, the creation of more American jobs and the expansion of armaments is an important political act taken by Trump, and the United States appears to emerge as a victim of globalization rather than the

global leader it has always played. To some extent, Trump's "America first" ends the "values diplomacy" that the United States has strongly tried to popularize to the world since president Carter, replacing it with a reality-oriented politics and power orientation; Democracy and human rights gave way to interests, and geopolitics and realism pulled Americans back into the complex world of reality. However, as Dr Zbigniew Brzezinski in the 《Strategic Vision: America and the Crisis of Global Power》 emphasizes, in the situation in the United States or in the far east Asia should take the measures to keep away from direct conflict at the same time, as a middleman and mediator role actively, like the British empire was once in the role of the European continent in the balance of Power. This process is mainly embodied in the United States' balance and reconciliation of the conflicts between Asian powers, especially the coordination of China-Japan relations and China-India relations. It is clear that any direct conflict between the United States and Asian powers will yield far less than the benefits of continued cooperation with them. [14] as a result, the United States for the Eurasian geopolitical strategy showed obvious clip-on offensive, in the long run, The United States has placed Turkey and Russia, two extremely important continental geopolitical powers, at the core of its strategic orbit. The United States and Iran reconciliation more determined in the process of deepening; The west-to-east offensive, though temporarily regressive under Mr Putin and under Mr Erdogan, is certainly possible in Turkey and Russia, two countries with a century-old tendency towards westernization. Meanwhile, in the far east, the United States has adopted a different but disintegrating strategy. In the long term, the dynamics of the Middle East will also be increasingly important to the United States, as the region is the intersection of east-west aggression and the success of the U.S. geostrategic alignment and intersection. Thus it can be seen that the geo-strategic goal of the United States is: from west to east: to establish the geo-strategic closed loop of the United States-European Union - Turkey - Russia - India - South Korea - Japan; From east to west: establish the geo-strategic closed loop of the United States-Japan, South Korea, India, Russia, Turkey, the European Union and the United States; Although the two lines overlap in focus, American policy is very different based on east to west and west to east. The main way from west to east is soft expansion, that is, with the help of various alliances such as NATO, EU, OECD and multinational organizations to expand their strength. The main way from east to west is more rigid, so traditional realism, especially balance of power and power politics, becomes the main role. The US-Japan-South Korea alliance and its corresponding role of strategic balancer between China, Japan, China and Russia have been spreading westward. It can be seen that the geopolitical pincer attack is no doubt a threat to China, and the peaceful rise of China must be as smart as the snake attack. In general, the United States has returned to the periphery of the Eurasian geopolitical system and, as a powerful external force, has tried to play a key role in any major regional conflict with its geographical advantage and

national strength that still leaves many countries with little to match. Therefore, as a key power of the world order, the United States, relying on the US-Japan alliance and the US-UK special relationship, has been penetrating into the political interior of the Eurasian continent from both ends of the Eurasian continent and formed the key external system of the world order in the geopolitical system.

2.5. India's Incursion Into China's Border: "Disoriented" for the Eurasian Continent's Southern Coordinator—India

In Asia's collective rise, India is second only to China as a widely watched regional power in South Asia. With the world's second largest population and rapid economic growth in recent years, India is increasingly becoming a geopolitical power across the Eurasian continent. At the same time, India is increasingly worried and even jealous of China's rise, and increasingly defensive. In June 2017, India, in flagrant violation of international law, entered China as a third country on the border of China and Bhutan and faced off with Chinese and Indian troops. From the perspective of national strength, although India's economic growth trend is good, it is far from the comprehensive strength of China. In late 2016, India's GDP was \$2.26 trillion, while China's was \$11.2 trillion, almost five times that of India. At the same time, the growth gap between China and India is very small, with only 0.41 percentage points difference. India is second to last out of the seven key independent powers, so China and India will not be rivals at the same level for a long time to come. The border war between China and India in 1962 ended in defeat, but why did India decide to risk confrontation with China even though it knew it had a strong adversary, no moral superiority, and no historical lessons? The answer remains geopolitical change. India always wants to be an influential power or even a world power, and it will certainly not choose to stand aside and seek to occupy an independent position in the geopolitical game. Thus it can be seen that the BRICS mechanism with China and the common interests of developing countries can not eliminate their expanding ambitions, and India is increasingly insecure and has geopolitical suspicion of China. In the future, it must be more active in bringing in external forces to balance the weaknesses in South Asia, and other major powers such as the United States, Russia, Japan and Europe could become key targets for it to cooperate to offset the so-called Chinese threat. In the medium term, the change in the Eurasian geopolitical order and with its as the core of world order reconstruction process, and the limit of the India because of its strength and geographical features are difficult to be a true leader of the world order, and because its national strength growing and rising insecurity, India will become one in Asia, such as western forces is not an independent power. This is similar to Russia, only one in the north of Eurasia and one in the south. At the same time, Notably, secretary of state Robert Tillerson told a conference at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington in October 2017 "our wise choice, we think, the Indian partners to develop

Strategic relationship" and stressed that a Strategic vision that the planning and development continued in 100 of India's closer military, economic, trade and foreign partnership, as a bulwark against China. [15] But there is also great uncertainty about the wishful thinking of the so-called strategic partnership between the strongest and largest democracies. It depends on India's determination to be at the forefront of American efforts to balance Chinese power. Meanwhile, the fact that India illegally crosses the border into China does not mean that the country, like Japan, will temporarily fully turn to the United States. So India is bound to be a big power at loggerheads with America, not an ally. Americans seem overly optimistic. China, for its part, cannot afford to lose the opportunity to develop the right relationship with India. Historically, whether it was Chiang Kai-Shek or later Mao&Zhou dynasty, India has always been of special significance to China's diplomacy.

2.6. China's Rise: The Most Important Variable in the Reconstruction of World Order

The rise of China is arguably the most significant geostrategic event in the world today and one of the most important key forces for the future world order. China has been and will remain a key independent power in global geopolitics. Similar to the role of the EU and the US, China is far ahead of any big country in the neighbourhood and its power is rising. Second in the world today, China's economy was \$11.2 trillion, although the economy enters the new normal, but the economic backbone of support economic growth and energy does not change, China is undergoing the largest urbanization in history and the largest innovation and entrepreneurship program, tens of millions of people into the city each year, the birth of a new enterprise at the same time reach to 15 thousand per day. At the beginning of reform and opening up, China actively implemented the geo-strategy of "keeping a low profile and doing something", and maintained a detached attitude in the conflict away from China's surrounding areas. But today, China is already the largest trading partner of more than half of the world's countries, and its total foreign trade volume ranks first in the world. China contributes more than two-fifths of the world's growth every year, up to 40.72 percent. The expansion of interests and the expansion of strength is bound to have a huge impact on the entire world order. Whether it is active or passive, China's rise will inevitably lead to the world's re-positioning of China and the adjustment of China's geopolitical strategy. As a potential superpower on the eastern edge of the Eurasian continent bordering on the Pacific Ocean, China and the European Union form the twin cores of the Eurasian continental geopolitical system from east to west, which are connected internally by the whole continent and the key forces on the continent. The key forces of the Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic ocean interact with the US, the external superpower respectively. The balance and cross interaction of the internal and external systems undoubtedly lay a new foundation for the stability of the world order. Thus, an internal geopolitical system with China

and Europe as the geopolitical stabilizers, Russia and India as the key balancers, Eurasia as the core carrier and the United States as the external core and Britain and Japan as the key bridge will be formed. Through the balance and interaction of

internal and external systems, the seven independent key powers have created a world order for the future -- "seven balls can't fall".

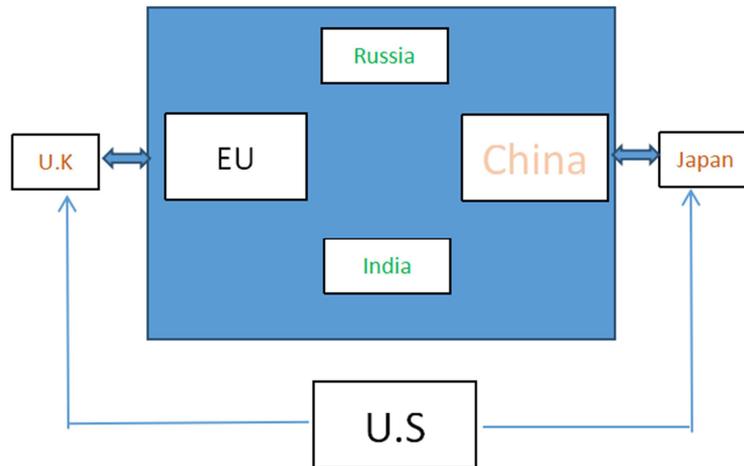


Figure 3. Seven balls can't fall inner-outer system.

The chart of homemade.

Explanation: blue zone: inner system of core geo-system world island (Eurasia).

Red zone: the key force of the world order link (UK, Japan).

Green zone: key link in the world island system (Russia, India).

Table 2. At the end of 2016 the seven basic strength of the forces of world independent key comparison chart.

countries	GDP (trillion dollars)	GDP proportion of the world	Population (100 million)	Economic growth (2016)	The contribution rate of world economic growth.	Territory (10 thousand km ²)
US	18.57	24.58%	3.23	1.62%	16.32%	983.1
EU	16.4	21.50%	5.11	1.87%	16.48%	438.3
China	11.2	14.83%	13.79	6.70%	40.72%	956.3
Japan	4.94	6.54%	1.27	1.00%	2.68%	37.8
Britain	2.62	3.57%	0.66	1.81%	2.65%	243.6
India	2.26	2.99%	13.24	7.11%	8.71%	328.7
Russia	1.28	1.69%	1.44	-0.22%	-0.15%	1709.8
The total GDP of the world			75.54	75.52%(world)	2.44%(word economic growth)	

Source: data.worldbank.org.cn.

The power structure and power change trend of the seven great powers is the basic factor to establish the new normal order of "seven ball can't fall". At the same time, great powers are not necessarily independent critical forces, and only those that have a systemically critical role in the world order, such as Brazil and South Africa, which are also BRICS powers, have failed to become key forces by becoming members of the Eurasian continent and the geopolitical system. The global power restructuring supported by the seven balls is moving from trend to reality. The Ukraine crisis and Brexit have brought the EU's east and west together into a logic of realism, dealing a huge blow to the European integration process and Europe's vaunted "soft power" diplomacy. But Europe's path to integration has not led to what some scholars have called fatal crises. Instead, these two crises have brought Europe closer together and removed the most important risk of great uncertainty. The return of geopolitics is the best response to reality, not the need to be unrealistic, and neither Britain nor Russia can afford to see their greatness relegated to second place in the

European process. As a result, an idealistic Europe has broken down, but three key independent forces have been identified at the same time -- Russia, Britain and a more cohesive European Union. At the same time, Brexit hastens the formation of the "seven balls can't fall" pattern. This new normal divides the world order into two systems with the Eurasian continent as the core. The internal system is dominated by China and EU, with Russia and India as the key normative forces. The core of the external system is the United States. However, the main reason for the United States to get involved in the internal system and then in the global geopolitical core system is that Japan and the United Kingdom, a Pacific Ocean on the eastern edge of the Eurasian continent, link the Chinese end. An Atlantic ocean on the western edge of Eurasia, connecting the European Union. Japan and Britain have much in common, which makes it difficult for them to adapt to the strategic alliance system of their regional neighbors. First, both countries have cultural traditions that are relatively independent of the mainland political system and have tried to manipulate the mainland politics for several

times in history. We should maintain necessary distance in our relations with the core continental powers. Second, both countries are major participants in the world order after the modern industrial revolution and important and even core powers. Third, both countries are developed countries today, and both are big countries with certain regional and global influence. Finally, both countries have a complex and close historical relationship with the United States. Britain was once the suzerain of the American colonies and was the main source of white americans (Jangaloo Saxon). Since the war of independence, the two countries have maintained a special and consistent position. Though Japan in world war ii active war with the United States, but after the war, Japan's actual becoming Allies of protected by the United States in response to the cold war and all kinds of major global affairs are keep close alliance, the most of today's Japan's foreign policy has always stressed to "alliance" as the basis in order to develop global diplomacy; On the basis of these four considerations, the United Kingdom and Japan are important peripheral powers in the core system of the Eurasian continent. The two countries have become a key bridge between internal and external systems. This role of bridge is also the two countries to become the reconstruction of the world order cannot ignore the key independent forces. In the east, although China and Russia continue to maintain a sound strategic partnership of coordination, this is mainly due to the increasingly strong response of Russia in the west and China in the Pacific by the United States. The long-term nature of the Ukraine issue and the South China sea issue means that China and Russia will continue to strengthen their common geopolitical security concerns, but this is not in conflict with China, which is an independent power that has long been on guard against each other.

3. The March of World Power Relations: the Cooperative Balance Construction Under Mutual Dependence

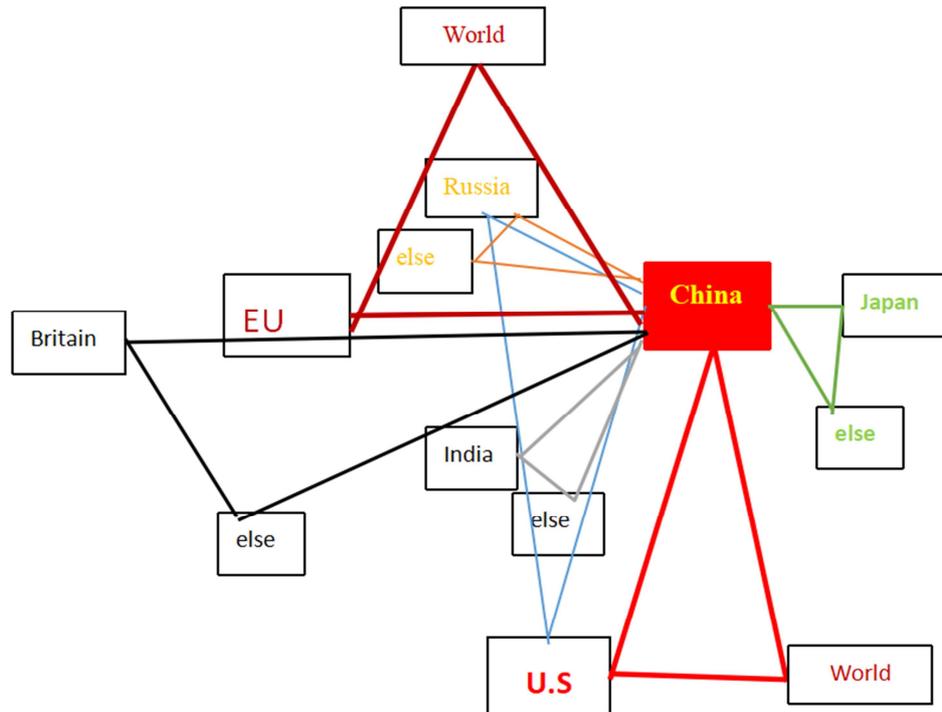
3.1. Safety Network Built Across Each Other

After the Napoleonic war, European countries concluded the Vienna treaty in 1815, which symbolized the peace of the century. This was the second system adjustment of European continent after the Westphalian system, also known as the Vienna system. The Vienna system abandoned the jungle state between independent and sovereign states, and instead maximized the "balance of power" principle between the great powers. The five major powers led by Germany, Britain, Russia, France and Austria have constructed an intricate and interlaced triangular relationship, and no alliance of either side can form a strength advantage to other alliances.[16] This also makes the balance of power not gained in the apparently hostile camp, but gained from the interdependence and overlapping of countries. The positive interaction between the five countries played an important role in ensuring the rise of Bismarck's Germany in a peaceful order

after he became prime minister in 1862. This is of great enlightening significance to China's peaceful rise and the active construction of external peace order. The core of the Vienna system is that Britain is outside the balance of power of the continent. As the balance of power of the European continent, it carries out the "balance of power" diplomacy. Russia, acting as the European gendarmerie, tried to become a superpower, but its attempts in 1853 and 1856 to seize the Turkish straits and enter the Mediterranean and north Africa were quickly undone by a coalition of other powers. [17] this is the famous Crimean war, which was also the only international war in Europe during the century of peace. The more brilliant overlapping of the triangular balance of power comes from Bismarck's planning of the unification strategy of "little Germany". Bismarck first used prussia as a major member of the holy Roman empire to ally with Austria and relevant small countries, attacking Denmark and recovering important territories; He immediately turned to the neutral promise of Napoleon iii of France, and began with Austria. Austria was defeated, and Prussia became the only support for German reunification. But as soon as the war with France began, Prussia needed Austria's cooperation. As early as Bismarck's attack on Vienna, he sold the favor to Austria by failing to capture Vienna. As expected, Austria did not disappoint him. Today's relations between countries are naturally different from those in the past when only interests and no means were used for power struggle, but the balance of power among great powers and the logic of building peace based on balance of power have not changed. Based on this, this paper puts the big logic of the above balance into the triangular overlapping strategy of "bilateral + multilateral". Bilateral relationship is a bilateral relationship as a major country, while multilateral relationship is a small country related to the two major countries. Since China has advantages in power comparison with any major country other than the United States, such "bilateral + multilateral" triangular relationship should become the main policy orientation of China when it constructs global strategy. In view of this, this paper argues that, based on the advantages of the rising superpower within the system, China should establish the south Asian - Indian Ocean cooperation mechanism with "China and India as the core". East Asia - southeast Asia cooperation mechanism with "China and Japan as the core"; the B&R interactive cooperation mechanism with "China and Europe as the core"; China-Britain cooperation mechanism with "China-Britain alliance" as the core; The four triangulation multilateral systems must also ensure the following three principles: first, each system is extremely inclusive in specific regions; Second, each system is exclusive to big countries outside the region. Third, any "medium-and-other" system does not include the United States. These three principles will ensure that China occupies a dominant position in any one of the geopolitical interrelationships, while incorporating all other geographies into the linkages of interests related to China, and better weave the overall strategic system of China's rise. In the U.S. strategy, China should actively build a strategic

balance mechanism based on the three parties of China, the United States and Russia, and at the same time assist the multilateral system with "China and Russia as the core". The latter system will ensure China's dominant position in the china-russia relationship. reform of the forms of interaction between major countries: the balance of power of cooperation, the core of cooperative balance construction comes from the above analysis of cross-security network construction. Each "bilateral - multilateral" triangular arrangement aims at China's active or dominant position in the communication with regional powers. Therefore,

cooperative equilibrium is a system that takes account of both exclusivity and compatibility. Exclusivity means that when dealing with Japan, India, Russia, Britain and the corresponding multilateral countries, any multilateral system is exclusive to other major powers; Compatibility means that the same multilateral regional arrangements, such as the china-india bilateral multilateral triangular region of South Asia and the Indian Ocean, are open to all countries except the major powers. For example, Japan cannot enter, but Bangladesh, Sri Lanka can certainly enter. Therefore, the model diagram of this conception is as follows:



The chart of homemade.

Figure 4. Schematic diagram of "bilateral-multilateral" triangle strategy.

3.2. To Clarify the Adversary and Also to Fight

The issue of "times" has always been the fundamental basis of China's diplomatic strategy, but under the world trend of "peace and development" as the mainstream, great power disputes and world turbulence have never gone away. The relations of cooperation and competition between major countries are complicated. Therefore, it is the key to correct exchanges between major countries to clarify the common interests of bilateral and multilateral countries and find their differences on political, economic, security, ideological and other major concerns. History has shown that enduring peace comes not from idealistic convergence but from a pragmatic approach and solution. In this process, the first is to define the adversary. An adversary is different from an enemy, and any two or more parties that take different positions on the same issue become adversaries. Between China and the United States, for example, despite about values, ideology, human rights, trade, and so on many areas of conflict, but not to define each other as enemies of China and the United

States, and can only be rivals, so the problem of China-US relations solution finally must return to the two sides to each other through the solution of the pragmatic concerns and seek peace in the conflict. If is defined, the enemy's relationship means except against paths were negative, and often easy to cause "self-realization" However, as Lord Palmerston said, "there is no eternal enemy, no eternal friend, only eternal national interest" [18] for any opponent, must be to define the relationship between the interests, the relationship between all over the world of complex mixed means power itself contains a lot of the conflict between the interests, such as the ideological differences between the two countries cannot be offset between the two countries in economic interdependence, Therefore, any single fantasy of peace or persistent attempt at confrontation is one-sided and dangerous. Accordingly, when formulating China's diplomatic strategy against major countries, it must adhere to the reasonable way of competing and helping each other, rather than being totally fraternal or club-killing. At the same time, since the relationship between countries is defined by

interests, the premise of defining the adversary is to clarify the complex relationship of interests between the two sides. The complex relations between today's great powers go far beyond the coherent division of the traditional great powers. Take the analysis of differences and cooperation in Sino-US relations as an example. Human rights; Values; Rules for the construction of the world order; Economic and trade frictions; RMB exchange rate, etc. The cooperation between China and the United States mainly focuses on: world humanitarian relief; Global crisis; On the well-being of the world order construction for the common destiny of mankind; Economic and trade interdependence; Exists in the same field as you can see, the differences and cooperation is an important characteristic of China-US relations, not a clear boundary can be determined between the two countries in one area is the enemy of absolute or partners, so deal with the core principles of China-US relations is not in the traditional sense of the cooperation or against, or in any field of single cooperation and confrontation, but in any field should keep good communication, coordination and and rushed to adhere, in any one area should pay attention to respect and compromise and on both sides. Specific to certain areas, such as human rights, in the past, the United States often accused China of inadequacy in human rights protection and legislation, while China always fought back strongly against such interference in China's internal affairs with the principle of absolute sovereignty. But today, "the state respects and safeguards human rights" has been written into the constitution of the People's Republic of China, [19] In return, the United States for black rights protection and the protection of minority rights is laudable, therefore, this paper argues that human rights is the common problem of the international community, our constitution should not omit the next line, which China hopes other countries on skin color discrimination, progress on many problems for the protection of ethnic minorities, to jointly promote the progress of the human rights career. This statement means that in the area of human rights, China and the United States share differences and interests, rather than one that stands on the moral high ground and the other that is passively accepted. This solution methodology is also adapted to the cooperation and struggle between China and the United States in other fields. In addition, China must also actively seek the Eurasian things edge close unity, and actively collapse, both countries as the superpower into core Eurasian outside of springboard effect, seeking to gradually realize the normalization of the China-Japan political relationship in the future, To include Japan in a triangular system dominated by China and Russia, and Britain in a system dominated by China and EU, such as triangle arrangement is conducive to China's leading, implementation in any a triangle and enhance the international status of power. At the same time, China should actively seek to establish a tripartite security and stability mechanism among China, the United States and Russia, China, India and Indian Ocean region, and China, Russia and other tripartite security mechanisms. These seemingly bold ideas are of great importance to the rising China. By pursuing

the principle of equality of strength and responsibility and mutual respect through a complex network of stability inside and outside the domain composed of seven balls, China is bound to be the biggest winner in the future world order. There is no doubt that the most powerful country in the world has been the greatest beneficiary of the world order, which is logical in nature and will certainly be more conducive to world peace and stability, as past world wars have been the result of the abandonment of these principles.

3.3. Do Not Against the Strongest

"Strategic patience" is an ancient Chinese philosophy. Patience here is not a compromise or a vindictive attack one day. The most important basis for strategic endurance is national strength. Although China has become or is becoming the world's second most powerful country in terms of power and influence in all fields, the topic of the inevitable war between China and the United States is gaining ground. We must therefore answer definitively whether China has decided to fight a war with the United States, which remains the most integrated power. In fact, this not only ties the fate of China and the United States to nuclear missiles, but even human fate to nuclear missiles. Therefore, any conflict between China and the United States must return to the track of rational and active control. It should be noted that the development of history inevitably means the change of ideas. The experience of the rise of Germany is more about the limited reference and inspiration of ideas, while the specific way must be combined with the trend of the current world order and conform to the international rules of conduct in different times of the world. Today's rise of China and the rise of Germany face similar geopolitical security dilemmas, but at the same time, the peaceful rise of avoiding the collapse of the west Germany is also the most important constraint China faces, that is, it cannot have war with the most powerful country. Therefore, China should learn its ideas from the rise of Germany instead of the means of the rise of Germany, which requires China to open up a new path of peaceful rise, namely the path of the peaceful rise of a new type of great power, under the political resistance of refusing to ally. Taking Bismarck's response to British power as an example, he always tried to ensure that two important principles, namely, first, not to antagonise the UK (the most powerful country outside the region - the sovereign state). Second, to prevent potential enemies from forming alliances with other countries (to cut off France, especially from approaching France and Russia); [20] The implications of this plan lie not only in preventing the most powerful countries from becoming enemies, but also in preventing the formation of powerful rival alliances. This necessarily requires that, in the strategic setting of the ego, too many strong people should not be included in any one treaty organization. Therefore, this paper believes that China's strategy to prevent the most powerful country from being an enemy is as follows: First, the new world order cannot be a re-creation of the old world order, nor can it be a simple repair, which makes the construction of the new world order

must be inherited and innovative at the same time. A new living world order depends on whether it can conform to the world trend and bring a better prospect for human society. This construction wisdom is first embodied in the principles of the construction of the future world order. Therefore, while adhering to the five principles of peaceful coexistence, China's interests with other major countries will be increasingly intertwined with the rise of China, and mutual respect and enhanced communication will become even more important. Therefore, it is necessary to weaken the principle of sovereignty and the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of major countries. This requires countries to have a more inclusive understanding of these two principles and finally integrate them into the principle of mutual respect. Second, under the principle of equality of strength and responsibility, the interests of the future world order can be optimized under the guidance of joint participation of all countries. Balance of interests is the key to peace. Especially at present, all Asian countries think that they are rising, but the rise of China is the only global one, which will inevitably revise the existing world order to a large extent. Therefore, how to balance the benefit distribution between China and other countries is very challenging. Third, in a world dominated by the logic of realism, where great powers are jockeying, it is necessary to emphasize the importance of traditional factors such as balance of power, collective security and geographical strength to avoid great powers from confronting wars and reshaping the world order. Emphasizing the checks and balances of the three against the security dilemma of great powers is the key to ensuring the peace, stability and sustained prosperity of the future world order. This requires us to establish "mutual respect" as the basic principle among major powers. At the same time, we should pay attention to the important role of the principle of equal strength and responsibility in the balance of major powers, and reaffirm the importance and decisive role of national strength in the construction of world order. conversion of enemies and friends and each breakdown. sum up, in the seven-ball relationship derived from the world geopolitics with the Eurasian continent as the core, the two ends with China and EU as the core and the eastern and western margins of the separated continents determine the war and peace of the world order. The United States, as a strong external power balancer, Russia, as an important regional power balancer, has an important influence on the trend of world order, while Japan and Britain become an important global power due to their special connectivity inside and outside the linked domain and their status as a powerful country. At the same time, the special relationship between the United States and Britain and the special relationship between the United States and Japan is not a coincidence, but a controlling power formed by natural geographical laws. For the global power once led by the United States, the two countries have become the most important springboard for the United States to try to control the world island. Due to its strong comprehensive strength and dominant status in the past world order, the United States

is the most important external factor of the Eurasian continental geographical system, and also the most important factor related to the rise of China. Therefore, it is of great significance to analyze the geo-strategy based on the perspective of the United States in formulating a targeted strategic response policy. First of all, the United States has deeply influenced the strategic balance of the Eurasian continent from the east and the west by establishing the US-UK special relationship and the US-Japan alliance as the base of the Asia-Pacific strategy, and using the UK and Japan as the key links of communication within and outside the world system. At the same time, the United States actively builds the US-India-China triangular relationship, which puts China at an absolute disadvantage in the Indian Ocean. The construction of the US-EU and Russia-triangular relationship puts Russia at a absolute disadvantage in the Balkans and eastern Europe. This is the traditional way for the United States to control the world order of power in the context of triangular inversion. To overcome the strategic obstacle of the United States, we must start from the understanding of the weakness of the traditional method of the United States. Through careful analysis of the secrets, we can find several major strategic weaknesses of the United States. This is also an important space for China to adopt the polarizing and reorganizing strategy: First, the United States is not a Eurasian country, not to mention a dominant country of the Eurasian continent. Therefore, China can make full use of its status as a dual core power in the eastern rim of the Eurasian continent and the west coast of the Pacific Ocean to forge a direct strategic partnership and cooperation mechanism, such as the cooperation mechanism between China and Japan or the china-southeast Asia + other Pacific countries, and the Euroasian continental strategy with the strategic planning of two-way development between China and the EU. Second, the United States did not dare to establish China and Russia on the basis of strategic triangle, because in this triangle, as an economic superpower China + as a strategic military superpower Russia = completely parallel with the United States, the superpower (political forces on the basis of economic and military power is self-evident), at the appointed time, the United States will be at a relative disadvantage; On this basis, China should further consolidate Russia's strategic cooperative partnership, strengthen security cooperation and upgrade its solid partnership of geopolitical mutual trust. Of course, this step must be complemented by the Russia-China plus other triangulation mechanisms. Third, while Japan and India today with the Chinese traditional "outbred recent attack" geopolitical security dilemma, namely Japan, restrain its powerful neighbour India through active close to the United States and China's strategic forces, but also should see, The close neighbor relationship between China, India and Japan enables China to construct the advantageous triangle of China, India and other neighboring countries as well as the strategic triangle system of China, Japan and other countries so as to shape the core position of Asia in the 21st century, which is obviously what the United States is most concerned about.

4. Conclusion

The return of geopolitical realism, especially the "rise of China", is dramatically reshaping the new world order. It is forming a global power system with internal and external checks and balances and interdependence characteristics based on the Eurasian continent as the core, and based on China, the European Union, Russia, India, Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States and other seven world influential powers. In this to sustaining global peace and prosperity, to guarantee system of the new "seven balls can't fall" in China want to peaceful rise and play key roles in the process of world order reconstruction, must actively respond to the world order reconstruction any challenges and geopolitical crisis, emerge in the process of active construction and maintenance of the "seven balls can't fall" as the core of world order balance, and then on the structure to make global politics into the overall stability of the orbit. At the same time, as a potential superpower on the eastern edge of Eurasia bordering the Pacific Ocean, China and the European Union form the twin cores of the Eurasian continental geopolitical system, which are connected internally through the whole continent and the key forces on the continent, and China and Europe become the core stabilizers of the Eurasian continental geopolitics. Externally, the key forces in the Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic ocean interact with the external superpower—the United States. The balance and cross interaction of the internal and external systems undoubtedly lay a new foundation for the stability of the world order. Thus, a geopolitical external system with China-Europe as geopolitical stabilizer, Russia and India as key balancers, with Eurasia as the core carrier, and the United States as the external core, with Britain and Japan as the key bridge is formed. At this point, the seven independent global systemically important powers have created a world order facing the future through the balance and interaction of internal and external systems -- the "seven balls can't fall" new normal. At the same time, in order to adjust and cope with the new world order trend with the new normal of seven balls never falling as the core, it is important to actively cross-build the global strategic security network. First, the triangular relationship of "bilateral + multilateral" is the main policy orientation of China in building global strategy. Secondly, based on the advantages of a rising superpower in the system, China should establish a south Asia-Indian ocean cooperation mechanism with "China and India as the core". East Asia southeast Asia cooperation mechanism with "China and Japan as the core"; the belt&road interactive cooperation mechanism with "China and Europe as the core"; China-Britain cooperation mechanism with "China-Britain friendship" as the core; Finally, the dominant advantage in these four sets of multilateral triangulation systems is used to ensure the strategic balance among the major powers concerned. First, each system is very inclusive in specific regions. Second, each system is exclusive to the big countries outside the region. Third, any "medium-and-other" system does not include the United States. In this way, all the other

regional powers except the United States are included in the interest ties related to China, so as to better weave the overall strategic system of China's rise. In the U.S. strategy, China should actively build a strategic balance mechanism based on the three parties of China, the United States and Russia, and at the same time assist the multilateral system with "China and Russia as the core". The latter system will ensure China's dominant position in the China-Russia relationship. Second, the world order is increasingly moving towards a "cooperative balance" rather than a traditional confrontational balance, which is also the best option for China's peaceful rise. In the process, China should first clear, also for the flexible strategy, the main basis of this strategy is that in today's world, division and cooperation exists in the same field is an important characteristic of power relations, without a clear boundary can be determined between the two countries in one area is the enemy of absolute or collaborator. Accordingly, China must also actively seek east - west Eurasian close unity, both countries as outside the American superpower into core Eurasian springboard, seeks to gradually realize the normalization of the China-Japan political relationship in the future, Japan into the dominant system of a triangle between China and Russia, at the same time to the UK to the a system in China and EU. such as triangle arrangement is beneficial to China in any a triangle leading, continue to implement and improve the international status of power. Finally, considering the decisive role to the stability of the stability of the world order, China must take "not against the strongest" strategy, which includes: first, in the new world order construction, not to tear down the old world order, also can't be a simple tinkering, so this problem both inheritance and innovation. Second, under the principle of equality of strength and responsibility, we must optimize the distribution of interests in the future world order with the participation of all countries. Third, we should establish "mutual respect" as the basic principle among major powers and attach importance to the decisive role of state power in the construction of world order. Fourth, implement the transformation of enemies and friends and various strategies to defeat them. We should make full use of our position as the two core powers in the eastern rim of the Eurasian continent and the west coast of the Pacific Ocean to forge a direct strategic partnership and cooperation mechanism, such as the cooperation mechanism between China and Japan or the China-Southeast Asia + other Pacific countries, and the Eurasian continental strategy with strategic planning of two-way development between China and the EU. It is also important to further consolidate strategic cooperative partnership with Russia, strengthen security cooperation and upgrade geopolitical mutual trust. Of course, this step must be complemented by the Russia-China plus other triangulation mechanisms. The global geopolitical environment continues to undergo profound changes, and the trend of reconstructing the world order is becoming clearer. China is bound to play a special leading role in the future world order system.

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