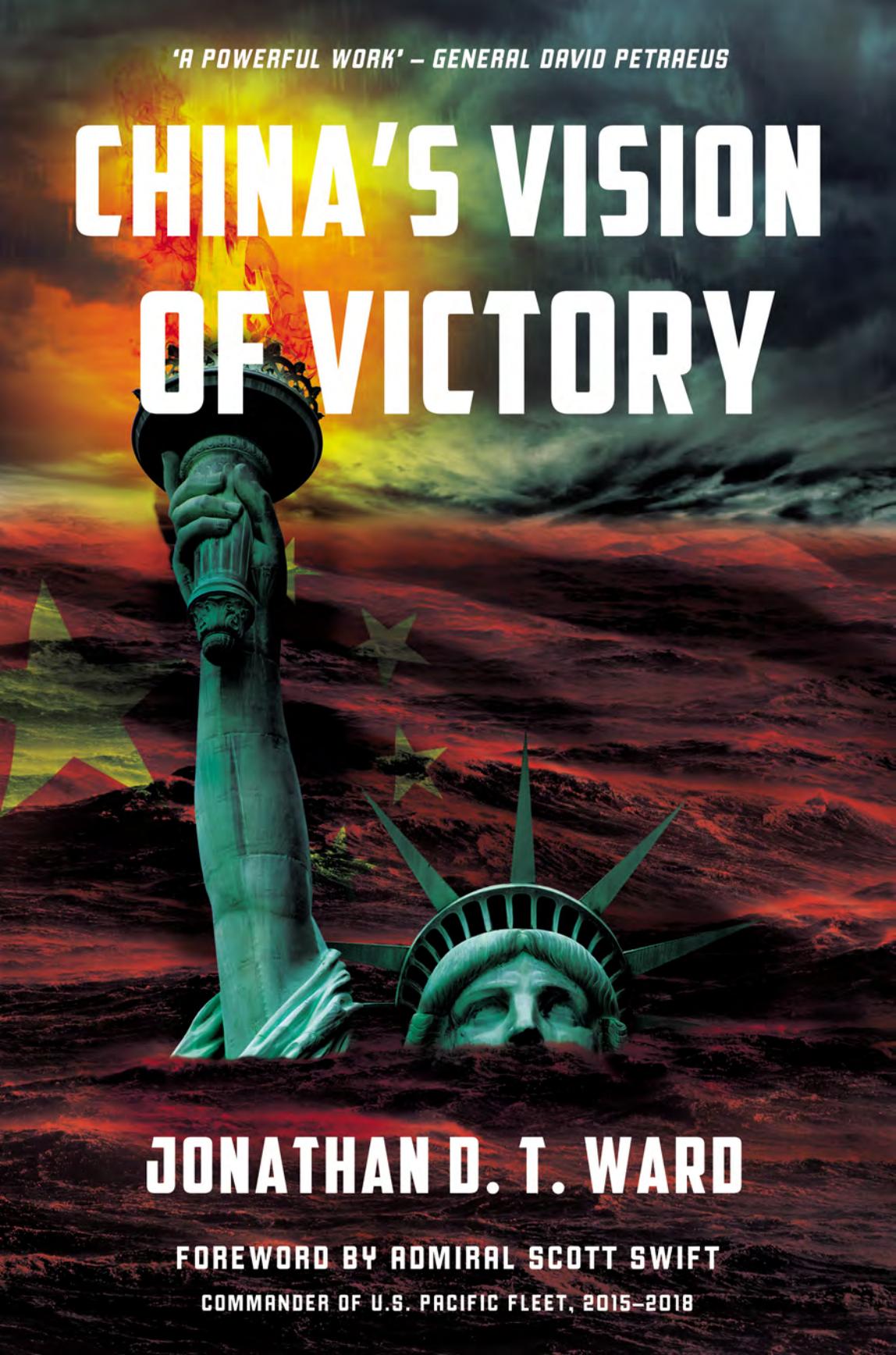


*'A POWERFUL WORK' – GENERAL DAVID PETRAEUS*

# CHINA'S VISION OF VICTORY



**JONATHAN D. T. WARD**

**FOREWORD BY ADMIRAL SCOTT SWIFT**

**COMMANDER OF U.S. PACIFIC FLEET, 2015–2018**

PRAISE FOR  
**CHINA'S VISION OF VICTORY**  
AND JONATHAN D.T. WARD

“The extraordinary rise of China is unprecedented in world history and the biggest geopolitical development of the first two decades of the 21st Century; it is likely to continue to be so for decades to come. Jonathan Ward is very well qualified to document China’s extraordinary growth, and he describes it superbly in *China’s Vision of Victory*, a powerful work that is sure to provoke thought and serious reflection.”

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“Dr. Ward tells an absorbing and well-researched story about China’s grand strategy to achieve “supremacy among all nations” by 2049 and the role of Western capital in fueling China’s rise. *China’s Vision of Victory* is a must-read for Western policy makers, intelligence agencies, chief executives, global investors, and globally-minded thinkers. It is a real-life page-turner, if ever there was one.”

—**J. KYLE BASS**, Founder & Chief Investment Officer of  
Hayman Capital Management

# **CHINA'S VISION OF VICTORY**



**AND WHY AMERICA  
MUST WIN**

**JONATHAN D.T. WARD**

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*To My Fellow Americans  
and  
Our Friends and Allies Around the World*

*2019*

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## INTRODUCTION

**F**orty years ago, when Henry Kissinger first visited Beijing, he remarked that China was a “mysterious” country. His Chinese host said this: “What is so mysterious about China? There are 900 million of us and it is not mysterious to us.”

For decades since Dr. Kissinger’s first visit, US policy-makers were guided by a beautiful and very American vision. They worked toward an idea that China would eventually liberalize, reform, and otherwise become a “responsible stakeholder,” living and working alongside the United States on the world stage. The Chinese people had been our friends and allies once before, fighting against fascism in the Second World War under the Nationalist Party, now exiled to Taiwan. The People’s Republic of China was a growing market in which American business could prosper. The rise of modern China would be a force for globalization, and, together, America and China could share the world.

The sum of American policymakers’ approach was a strategy called “engage but hedge.” This is one of the most consequential strategic approaches in American history — not because it has succeeded, but because it has failed.

Most importantly, this strategy has brought us to the brink of the end of an American-led world. It is an approach that will eventually bring about the end of American power.

The People’s Republic of China—its rise built substantially on economic empowerment through engagement with the United States—is now returning to the original ideological intentions of the Chinese Communist Party.

What are these intentions? Where is China going? What does it want, not in our eyes, but in the eyes of China’s leaders? This book will answer these questions.

From the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949 to Xi Jinping's accession to power in the twenty-first century, in the eyes of Chinese leaders China's rise has never been about sharing Asia or the world with the United States. It has been about the restoration of Chinese power and the road to unrestricted power among nations. It is the building of a superpower, and the restoration, as China's leaders see it, of China's *position of supremacy among all nations*. Only from this supreme position can China's destiny be fulfilled.

For a long and trusting moment, over more than thirty years, American policy-makers empowered this rise, perhaps not knowing where it would lead, perhaps knowing only that the Communist Party would lead China.

Our present moment of engagement is finally breaking. The intentions of the Communist Party and the objectives of China's rise are becoming clearer in America. The US national security community deals on a daily basis with a growing Chinese military that is designed to defeat the United States. Members of our Congress are waking up to the dangers for American prosperity as job losses and deindustrialization imperil the future of this country. The international community has begun to recognize the dystopian landscape of human rights abuses inside and even outside China as new technological breakthroughs enable the Communist Party to build a high-tech surveillance state unlike anything seen in history.

But what is most troubling is not what China does today. It is what the Communist Party plans on for the future of the world.

If China were to settle in as a large East Asian nation with arcane territorial claims against its neighbors, a modernizing military, an anachronistic ideology, and broad economic potential to capture the imaginations of businesspeople and financiers around the world, then perhaps it would remain nothing more than a distant, perhaps fascinating country— or, in Kissinger's phrasing, a "mysterious" place.

But China's ambitions have only just begun.

As Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai said to Dr. Kissinger in 1971: "It is not mysterious to us."

In November 2018, former US Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson spoke words that will echo for many years:

There's this . . . myth that some of us who worked to engage China thought it would become a Jeffersonian democracy, or espouse a liberal Western order. We never thought that. We always knew the Communist Party would play an important, dominant role.<sup>1</sup>

Mr. Paulson *knew* that American engagement with China would bring about a globally empowered China and a globally empowered Chinese Communist Party.

The question, then, is how well did Mr. Paulson and others around him understand the forces that they were working to empower?

How well did he and others understand the Chinese Communist Party?

How well did he and others around him understand China?

Did Mr. Paulson and his colleagues understand the new balance of power that they were bringing about and what it would mean for the world?

What we are verging on for our country— even for our world— is the prospect of a “Chinese Century.”

A litany of speeches, strategy documents, and policies have poured forth from the Communist Party in recent years. All of them explain China's near- and long-term ambitions. From outer space to the deep sea, from Africa to the Arctic, from artificial intelligence to hypersonic missiles that can “kill” American aircraft carriers, the Chinese Communist Party has mobilized its country and its people to become the global leaders in virtually every form of economic, military, technological, and diplomatic activity on earth. This is not an exaggeration. These are stated goals. This book will explain them in detail.

China's leaders are proud of their achievements and exuberant about their future.

As Chairman Xi Jinping explained to his country in 2017:

Rooted in a land of more than 9.6 million square kilometers, nourished by a nation's culture of more than 5,000 years, and backed by the invincible force of more than 1.3 billion people, we have an infinitely vast stage of our era, a historical heritage of unmatched depth, and incomparable resolve that enable us to forge ahead...<sup>2</sup>

As China's state news agency proclaimed:

By 2050, two centuries after the Opium Wars, which plunged the "Middle Kingdom" [China] into a period of hurt and shame, China is set to regain its might and re-ascend to the top of the world.<sup>3</sup>

And among China's citizens, whether by survey or by anecdote, the consensus is that China will replace the United States as the world's leading superpower.

Here is how one of the leading China scholars in Britain put it: "The way the Chinese look at it is, why shouldn't they have a go? The British had their turn. America had its turn. Now it's ours." In other words, what we are witnessing, in word and deed, is China's ambition to become the world's supreme power and, in doing so, to transform human history.

As America churns with division and internal strife, China's leaders are designing and executing an ascendance to power on a global scale not seen since the British Empire.

The time frame is important. As described by China's leadership, the completion of China's rise will take shape by 2049, on the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. At this point, China would be accepted as the dominant power on Earth, without rival, without peer.

However, in practical terms, the time frame is much sooner.

The next ten years will see a tipping point in the global balance of power from which the United States may never recover.

By 2030, if current trends hold, China will surpass the United States as the world's top economic power in absolute terms.

Many organizations, from the World Economic Forum to the US National Intelligence Council, to a variety of global investment banks, already take this as an unavoidable outcome.

From that point forward, however, when China reaches a position of economic supremacy, America will enter into a losing contest with China.

Today, in 2019, China's ability to build global influence, to wield military and industrial power, and to project ideological influence is second only to the United States. Today, China's economy has grown to be roughly 65

percent of the size of the US economy, as measured in real terms gross domestic product. China's economy is still growing quickly, at more than twice the speed of the US. Ten years from now, China's economic might will be double what it is today—equal to, and then with every passing year greater than, America's. From that point forward, we will have reached a turning point in history. From here, the possibilities for a global China begin to take shape in earnest, and the end of the American era will be accomplished.

China's economy is the foundation of its power. It is the foundation of its military buildup, its technological advances, and its global influence. While this may have been lost on a generation of American policy-makers, it is not at all lost on the Chinese Communist Party. As an advisor to the Communist Party stated to me in Beijing in 2018, "Chinese strategy is built on China's economic situation." Clear and simple. In Chinese aphorism it is this: 富国强兵 "A rich country and a strong military." These are China's global goals.

The leaders of the Chinese Communist Party have known for decades that the day would come when America questioned China's rise. Thinking on a multi-decade time frame out to 2049, they have called 2000 to 2020 the "period of strategic opportunity." This was the time, which is ending now, in which "the international situation" would be favorable to China. The next decade is what some have called a "decade of concern," the time when the world begins to question and to resist China's rise to global power.

Within the next ten years, 2020 to 2030, a series of major contests that are already underway will gain even greater momentum: military, technological, industrial, financial, and diplomatic— region by region around the world, sector by sector across the economy, breakthrough by breakthrough across new technologies, domain by domain across the military balance. Within these contests, if China should surpass America, as it intends to do, the bedrock for a Chinese century will be laid in earnest.

These are contests for which the Communist Party has been preparing for quite some time, and in which China is securing victory after victory as America argues and deliberates over the meaning of China's rise. They are contests in which China has set clear goals and made extraordinary gains.

The United States stands to witness a colossal turning point in less than a generation's time.

All who are alive today in America were born into a superpower.

Those who are alive today may also be the ones to watch this power perish. And if this Chinese victory is complete, we will live in a “brave new world” indeed.

What will it mean for America’s democratic process to be manipulated from another continent? Not by a weaker nation, such as today’s Russia, but by a far more powerful global empire ruled by authoritarian China? What will it mean for the prevailing norms in international relations to be decided by an authoritarian state where freedoms of speech, press, and assembly are extinguished for its citizens and those under its power? What will it mean for religious freedom to exist only if it is subordinated to the power of the Communist Party?

In today’s China this isn’t a set of imaginary questions. These are realities of daily life.

In China, in addition to the repression of speech and the press, to forced detentions and even executions of political dissidents, and other continual human rights violations, the Communist Party is unrolling a “social credit system” which aims to monitor the “untrustworthy” behavior of citizens, assigning them a “credit score” as part of the Communist Party’s program of “social management.” The Party is also developing a “youth credit system” in which “dossiers will be created to carry good credit records of trustworthy young individuals.”<sup>4</sup> Today, in the western province of Xinjiang—a vast expanse of land brought under control by China’s former emperors—the Communist Party has built numerous concentration camps for the Uighur ethnic minority population, and as many as a million people are undergoing “political re-education.” The Party has even, by some accounts, sent a million Chinese citizens to occupy the homes of the Uighur minority people in order to report on their behavior and assist the Party in choosing which ones will be sent to the camps.<sup>5</sup>

The troubles of modern China are one thing when they exist inside China’s borders. It is quite another thing for this country to plan to become the world’s most powerful nation. As China’s corporations, financial institutions, and military expand their reach, we will see what Chinese influence really means.

Today, in America, we have to work again for the things that have been given to us by the past. We have to protect our heritage and our progress from a challenger on a scale not seen in several generations.

Our adversary today understands everyone’s desire to sleep through difficulties. They understand us well. Meanwhile, they work quietly, thor-

oughly, and with extreme dedication. In the end, the objective is to secure their global power without awakening the United States, or awakening us only when it is far too late to stop them.

The purpose of this book is to provide the needed wake-up call. To inform you, so that you will understand and be ready.

If our power is ultimately broken, it will be a danger not only to Americans, but to the world.

The United States, its liberties, its diversity, its opportunity, its creativity, and unlimited potential— all of this cannot be finished simply because, in the Pacific, a dictatorship grows rich and lethal, and its ambitions swell.

America stands in striking contrast to the things for which this new power stands. But the promise of the United States, its commitment to our people, and to many, many nations around the world, cannot be maintained without clear vision and strenuous effort.

There are three things we must do to win:

First, the United States must remain the world's top economic power.

Second, the United States must work with the world's democracies— with nations around the globe who share our values and our political systems— in order to preserve an international system of power superior to anything which China can achieve.

Third, the United States must maintain military and technological superiority over China, both on its own, and when combined with the power of its primary authoritarian partner, Russia.

Finally, we must recognize that these are not just short-term problems. These are goals we must sustain over a long-term competition with China, lasting well into the twenty-first century.

These three things can lead us to a victory of our own, to lasting security and prosperity in this new century. Most importantly, if we maintain our power on these three fronts, we can keep the peace and avert the wars which China's leaders are already calling for.

These three objectives can secure and sustain America, along with our friends and allies around the world.

But first, we must understand our adversary. What it wants. What it has already achieved. Why it does what it does. What it plans to do.

First, we must understand China.

起来！不愿做奴隶的人们！  
把我们的血肉，筑成我们新的长城！  
中华民族到了最危险的时候，  
每个人被迫着发出最后的吼声。  
起来！起来！起来！  
我们万众一心，  
冒着敌人的炮火，前进！  
冒着敌人的炮火，前进！  
前进！前进！前进！

**Rise! Those who will not be slaves!  
From our flesh and blood, build our New Great Wall!  
The time of greatest danger to the Chinese people has arrived,  
Forcing the final howl to erupt from each person.  
Arise! Arise! Arise!  
We are ten thousand crowds with one heart,  
Facing the fire of the enemy, advance!  
Facing the fire of the enemy, advance!  
Advance! Advance! Advance!**

**NATIONAL ANTHEM OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**



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**“THERE ARE JUST TWO COUNTRIES THAT I WANT TO ERASE FROM THE Earth,”** she said.

I looked at her and waited for her to continue.

“Japan and the United States,” said Xiao Qing.

She was a few years older than me. We were in Shanghai. I had returned from months of travel in China’s desolate western regions and in Southeast Asia.

“It is not you, Jon,” she said. “It is only that I want to drop a nuclear bomb on Washington to destroy your government.”

“I like you,” she said. “But in a war, I would have to kill you for my country.”

It was my first year in China.

---

## The Purpose of This Book

I had just presented on the role of nuclear weapons in Chinese global strategy at one of America's nuclear research facilities in Northern California. As we chatted afterward, a former senior US Defense Department official offered me a parable. The story tells of many blind men, each touching one object. One feels a tusk, another feels an ear, another a tail. Yet another strokes the rough skin. Each describes in detail what he has found. But none grasps that they are all touching an elephant. "That's the problem," my new acquaintance told me. "People endlessly tell us all about China. But no one is describing the whole elephant."

He fixed his gaze on me. I believed he meant that, based on what I told him in my presentation, I should try to describe the elephant. The idea of this book was born that day. It is about the whole of China's rise: what is really happening, and what it means.

## China and Me

In 2006, I was a 22-year-old backpacker travelling in China's remotest regions. I had studied Russian and Chinese language at Columbia University, then went to Beijing University to continue my language study. We had a short break that summer, and I spent it staying in monasteries and workers' camps in China's heartland. When I returned, one of my tutors said, "How did you become fluent in the language?" The answer was simple: immersion among all kinds of people in their daily lives. I spent a year in the region the first time: riding a bicycle across southern China, motorcycling through China's northwest deserts, hitchhiking with truck drivers through Tibet and hiding from the People's Liberation Army under sacks of food and cold-weather blankets at checkpoints on some of the remotest roads in the world. Above all, I came to see and know the people of one of the world's great countries.

It was also the beginning of a belief that only gets stronger: that the rise of China will be the central story of our lifetime. And I found, when I returned to America and Europe, that most everyone around me had it wrong. My travels continued. I spent five years living and travelling in Russia, China, South and Southeast Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East, learning other languages and meeting thousands of people.

What I was seeing became this book's central premise—the world is changing, and at the center of these changes is the rise of China.

The next step was to immerse myself in history. I was accepted at Oxford to study with some of the world's leading scholars. My mentors guided me toward an innovative project: China's relationship with India. I was trained to be an "expert," learning what the world looked like not only through the eyes of China's people, but also through the eyes of the country's leaders in China's founding decades as a modern state. I spent years studying China's strategic outlook and concepts of national destiny, making use of Chinese language archival documents from the opening decades of the People's Republic of China. Those archives have all been shut down now, as China's current leader, Xi Jinping, tightens his grip on power and on the narrative of China's past, present, and future.

This work showed me where China's leaders believed they were going, what their central mission was, and how they planned to achieve it.

Then came the world of strategic studies. At Oxford, I began interacting with professionals in strategic studies, the military, diplomacy, policy, and in government—those whose job it is to understand and influence the direction of nation states. Returning to America in 2017, I consulted on strategic issues for the US Department of Defense, and began to share my work on China with military, diplomatic, business, and public audiences in America. I began meeting with representatives from around the democratic world, from Australia, India, Japan, Taiwan, and America's allies in Europe.

In this book, I have tried to take the historian's perspective, meld it with what I learned from on-the-ground experience and strategic studies, and apply all of this to assessments of the future. It's not just a matter of China's past and present, but about *how it all adds up*.

My view is unequivocal. China is undertaking something dangerous: dangerous for itself, but most importantly, dangerous for the United States and for the wider world.

## **An Outline of the Book**

This is an information- and evidence-based work, briefing the reader on China's rise, according to the words and deeds of China's leaders, the facts on the ground in many countries, and the overall vision to which these as-

pects all adhere. The world struggles to understand the trajectory of the most important geopolitical and macro-historical phenomenon of our lifetimes—China’s rise to global power—and we continue, far too often, to look at it through nearsighted lenses.

“How the West Got China Wrong.” “We Got China Wrong. Now What?” These are common headlines in Western media coverage. The Western world, which fixated on China’s possible liberalization or democratization as the country grew rich, is now agape at the fact that China is not becoming “like us.” Let us never forget that the history of the world is different in each country’s textbooks. China becoming “like us” is a Western fantasy. Countries in Asia did not buy into this illusion. Few in Japan or India, or Southeast Asia, or Taiwan, would expect China to simply become like the West. The impetus toward China’s modernization is built on something else.

Countries in Asia have experienced the realities of China’s power in their own history. The West has not. *Nor has the world as a whole.* We are headed toward a world with Chinese power on an enormous global scale should Chinese leaders realize their vision, and on a grander scale than even they have ever known, even in 5,000 years of Chinese history. Take note: we are now in a position to understand China from its own perspective. My generation of scholars and China specialists learned Chinese and studied the country in the Hu Jintao and Xi Jinping years. While established experts held forth on the rise of China and the fate of the world in general, younger people were putting in our 10,000 hours, living in the country, speaking with China’s people, reading reams of primary documents in the Chinese language, and learning what is true.

China’s rise is built on the idea of “national resurrection.” Their concept of *progress* is about achieving “national resurrection” by building tremendous economic and military power.

Modernization—the earning of money and buildup of national industrial, military, and technological power—is not, and never was, for the purpose of liberalization or integration with the wider world. Many people could imagine that, because China was getting richer and demonstrating economic progress as measured by the West, it would follow a known path toward democracy and integration with the institutions used by the rest of the world. It happened in Taiwan, it happened in South Korea and in other nations—notably those that were known in the 1990s as the “Asian Ti-

gers,” which began as dictatorships and then became democracies. What may be true of Taiwan or South Korea is not reducible to a blanket theory of economics and governance applicable to every country on earth.

Instead, China is fulfilling an objective that is nearly one hundred years old called “the resurrection of the ancestral land,” or, as the Communist Party puts it: “the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.” Technology is a part of this. Economics and military prowess are too. Geographical ambitions are central. The end of the current world order is planned.

### How to Read This Book

This book is about that great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation: the plans that guide it, the history it comes from, the tenacity which girds it, its geographical and military scope, and the myriad advances that are made every day—whether in economics, technology, military affairs, or diplomacy. We can experience these advances in headlines, news, and book subjects, but they must be pulled together to be truly understood. This book’s findings and conclusions come from China’s own words and sources, and reveal China’s own understanding of itself and of its history.

The reader will find that this book draws heavily on primary sources. This is in order to bring the reader into contact with China’s own discourse, using a wide variety of sources which represent the thinking of China’s leaders and other major actors in China’s political process.

By now, the reader may be questioning the precise meaning of the word “China.” You don’t need to be an expert to appreciate that it’s a complex and multifaceted place. By its own measure, the country has 5,000 years of history, fifty-six ethnicities, scores of regional languages, and over a billion people. This complexity can cause us to miss the elephant. And on an opposite extreme, much is said with excessive assurance about “China” as a whole.

What matters here is *China’s sense of China as a whole*. Chinese leaders, and many Chinese citizens both in China and around the world, have a deep and readily expressible sense of what China means as a nation, as a revolution, and, essentially, as a destiny. It is part of what makes a book like this possible. China has, arguably, one of the most potent and active senses of national destiny that exists on Earth today, and certainly one of the world’s clearest and most active discourses. This discourse is not confined to

Party manuals and speeches. It is expressed daily in Chinese media, in popular culture, civil society, and academia. It is even expressed in the cafés and streets and homes, in countries around the world, where Chinese citizens have “gone out” and now witness the rise of their country from around the globe. Many of China’s citizens at home and abroad feel that they are doing their part to make this rise happen. Much about these narratives is fed by China’s leadership in the Chinese Communist Party, though many people in China feel that the Communist Party does not go far enough. This sense of national destiny will be described in Part One.

One of the primary features of the “great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation” is the expansion of China’s geopolitical footprint, a focus on military power and military technology, and a changing strategic geography that is redefining not only Asia, but other regions in the world. This will be covered in Part Two. It is what defense departments around the world are beginning to struggle with every day as a new reality. But this is not a book about Chinese military power alone. It is also about what Chinese leaders and scholars label “comprehensive national power.”

The basis for China’s rise has been the disciplined and wildly successful focus on economic growth. Part Three describes the nature and origins of that economic reach and rise to technological eminence, linking the strategies that guide its advances in economic growth and in critical technologies. But this book is not primarily focused on the Chinese economy— it is meant to demonstrate how China’s splendid new economy is the foundation for something even larger. China already has an economic and trading presence on every continent and in nearly every country on earth. This is a beginning. Its continued rise cannot be sustained within China’s borders. It cannot grow through self-sufficiency. China’s economic engines run on the energy and natural resources of multiple continents. This is covered in Part Four. The population is fed by the food and agriculture of other nations. Its manufacturers need access to new markets around the world. These are ordinary truths of a globally integrated country, but they are also the basis for something greater. In Part Five, we will cover aspects of China’s governance and views of world order.

The Communist Party has declared its intention to build the world’s most powerful military, and to become the world’s leader in advanced technologies. China’s military has officially been tasked with not only national

defense, but protection of China's expanding overseas interests. China will build a globally capable military to secure its access to resources and markets in other continents. A global China will be backed by global military power and influence. The objective of China's rise—if the “China Dream” continues—is simple but consequential for the rest of us. Built on economic power, technological mastery, and military supremacy, China will achieve what its official Xinhua News Agency specified explicitly in 2017:

By 2050, two centuries after the Opium Wars, which plunged the “Middle Kingdom” into a period of hurt and shame, China is set to regain its might and re-ascend to the top of the world.<sup>6</sup>

Note the historical perspective behind this objective, which is vital. Looking forward first, however, this “re-ascendance” will mean the end of an American-led world order, the end of a world order built and sustained by the world's democracies and *rights-based* societies. It will mean a world in which China is de facto the world's leading superpower, capable of extending its military, economic, financial, and ideological influence and power into every place on earth not limited by other nations or by coalitions of nations.

In order to understand and see what China's rise is and what it means, we will consider these core elements:

1. A Vision of National Destiny
2. Strategic Geography and Military Plans
3. Economic and Technological Ambitions
4. Growing Global Reach
5. A Vision of a New World Order

Each Part is meant to bring the reader to a substantial understanding of each element, in order to understand the larger picture—to see and understand the whole elephant.

PART I

中华民族伟大复兴

THE GREAT REJUVENATION  
OF THE CHINESE NATION



CHINA'S VISION OF NATIONAL DESTINY

Between 500 and 2,000 years ago, there was a period of a thousand years when China was supreme in the world. Her status in the world then was similar to that of Great Britain and America today. What was the situation of the weaker nations toward China then? They respected China as their superior and sent annual tribute to China by their own will, regarding it as an honor to be allowed to do so. They wanted of their own free will to be dependencies of China. Those countries which sent tribute to China were not only situated in Asia but in distant Europe as well.

—DR. SUN YAT-SEN, LEADER OF CHINA'S  
REVOLUTION IN 1911, KOBE, JAPAN, 1924

We believe that realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation is the greatest Chinese dream of the Chinese nation in modern times.

—XI JINPING, 2012



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**THERE IS A GREAT DREAM IN CHINA NOW. THERE IS A GRAND STORY**  
that is being told.

It is a story that most outside the country do not understand, and many haven't heard.

Like most great stories, its essence is very simple: a great nation was laid low. It was devastated by the outside world. It was torn apart by foreigners. Its people were brutalized. Its lands were scorched. Its treasures were stolen.

But that great nation is returning now, and once again it will be the center of the world. It is a story that has been passed down from generation to generation in China, by its leaders, and among its people. What does it mean for all of us? Now that the ending to this story— China becoming the world's great power— *is beginning to become real.*

To start, let us listen to how this story goes.

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## **ABOUT THE AUTHOR**

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**DR. JONATHAN D.T. WARD** has been studying the rise of China for more than a decade. From travels with truck caravans in Tibet and across the South China Sea by cargo ship in his early twenties, to accessing Communist Party archives that have now been closed to the world while a PhD candidate at Oxford, to consulting for the U.S. Department of Defense and Fortune 500 companies, Dr. Ward has brought the experience of a traveler, the discipline of a scholar, and the insight of a strategy consultant to one of the biggest challenges of our time: what does China want, how will it try to get it, and what should America do?



Dr. Ward is the Founder of Atlas Organization, a Washington DC and New York based consultancy focused on the rise of India and China, and on US-China global competition. He is a frequently invited speaker for government, industry, think tank, expert, and public audiences in the United States, Europe, and Asia. Dr. Ward has briefed a wide range of audiences from the US Defense Intelligence Agency to the Strategy Division of the US Navy Staff, the Wall Street Journal, leading American corporations, and the UK Ministry of Defence.

Dr. Ward is a member of the 2018 Next Generation National Security Leaders Fellowship program at the Center for a New American Security in Washington DC, a Research Associate at the University of

Oxford's Changing Character of War Programme, and a former visiting scholar at the University of Oxford China Centre. He speaks Russian, Chinese, Spanish, and Arabic, and spent ten years overseas in China, India, Russia, Latin America, Southeast Asia, Europe, and the Middle East before returning to the United States to found Atlas Organization. A US citizen, Dr. Ward studied philosophy, Russian, and Chinese at Columbia University as an undergraduate. He earned his M.St. in Global and Imperial History and his PhD in China-India relations at the University of Oxford.