

THE CHINA MATRIX

The Epic Story of How Donald Trump
Shattered a Deadly Pact

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CHAPTER ONE

The Deadly Pact

“I’VE TAUGHT PEOPLE A LOT ABOUT CHINA,” SAYS DONALD TRUMP.
“China and the threat it poses to America.”

The president is guiding me on a brief tour of his Palm Beach home, Mar-a-Lago.

“China has been ripping us off for many, many years and nobody ever did anything about it,” says Trump. “Whether it was because they were intimidated, or whether it was for other reasons, China has taken advantage of us and we, through corruption or incompetence, have allowed that to happen. We have been losing hundreds of billions and even trillions of dollars to China over a period of many years. A steady stream of \$500 billion a year and more in the trade deficit alone. Our wealth has been shattered.”

Secret Service agents follow the president as he checks in with aides. I meet one woman who unfurls a thirty-yard-long printout of all the emails that have been sent to Trump in the last twenty-four hours. “They’re all Americans writing President Trump to thank him for what he’s done,” she says.

Americans chose him, among other reasons, to defend them from China and a predatory US ruling class whose ties to the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) had become the source of its wealth, power, and prestige. Trump had identified the problem decades before his 2016 run for president.

“Though we have the upper hand, we’re way too eager to please the Chinese,” he wrote in his 2000 book *The America We Deserve*. “We see them as a potential market, and we tend to curry favor with them even at the expense of our own national interests. Our China policy under Presidents Clinton and [George H. W.] Bush has been aimed at changing the Chinese regime by incentives both economic and political. The intention has been good, but it’s clear to me that the Chinese have been getting far too easy a ride.”¹

What it looked like on the ground for working Americans was ruin and misery. But according to the men and women Americans elected to protect their peace and advance their prosperity, there was nothing to be done about it. Even the president of hope and change said he was helpless when it came to China.

Barack Obama was referring to Trump when he said, “When somebody says...that he’s going to bring all these jobs back, well, how exactly are you going to do that? What are you going to do? There’s no answer to it. He just says, well, I’m going to negotiate a better deal. Well, how exactly are you going to negotiate that? What magic wand do you have?”²

The truth was plain to see: Beijing hadn’t outplayed the top lawyers that White House after White House sent out to negotiate against the Chinese; the US establishment had just sold out America. It was to the advantage of the movers and shakers from Capitol Hill and Wall Street, Silicon Valley and Hollywood, media and the fashion industry, and they didn’t care how it hurt their countrymen and elevated foreigners.

So middle-class Americans hired an outsider who promised to take on China. Trump moved quickly. He invited Xi Jinping, the president of the People's Republic of China (PRC) and the general secretary of the CCP, to meet him here at Mar-a-Lago in April 2017.*

"Until the China virus came, I liked and greatly respected Xi," Trump says. "I got along with him very well. But they had this slogan, 'China 2025,' and I said to him that it's a very unfriendly term. I said, 'I really don't like that term because you're basically saying that you're going to dominate us by 2025, and I don't believe that's going to happen.'"

Half a year after their US meeting, Trump visited Xi in Beijing and described it in a speech he gave a few days later in Vietnam.³

I recently had an excellent trip to China, where I spoke openly and directly with President Xi about China's unfair trade practices and the enormous trade deficits they have produced with the United States. I expressed our strong desire to work with China to achieve a trading relationship that is conducted on a truly fair and equal basis.

The current trade imbalance is not acceptable. I do not blame China or any other country, of which there are many, for taking advantage of the United States on trade. If their representatives are able to get away with it, they are just doing their jobs. I wish previous administrations in my country saw what was happening and did something about it. They did not, but I will.

From this day forward, we will compete on a fair and equal basis. We are not going to let the United States be taken advantage

* Communist China's top leaders traditionally fill three roles at once: head of the regime; president of the People's Republic of China, head of state; and chairman of the Central Military Commission, head of the military. Throughout, I generally use People's Republic of China (PRC) to refer to the Chinese state and Chinese Communist Party (CCP) to designate the communist regime that rules it.

of anymore. I am always going to put America first the same way that I expect all of you in this room to put your countries first.

“We had 164 million people working,” Trump tells me. He considers it one of his greatest achievements as president—to get Americans jobs. “We had everybody from every segment doing well—poor, rich, middle-class, it didn’t matter. African-Americans, Hispanic-Americans, Asian-Americans, women, men, people with degrees from MIT and the Wharton School of Finance, people that didn’t have a high school diploma. There wasn’t one group that wasn’t doing great. Welfare was way down. Everything was going good. Food stamps were down because people had great jobs and they were happy, they were thrilled.”

It was evidence that Trump had kept his word. Returning the jobs to America that the ruling class had exported to China was the core promise of his 2016 campaign. In office Trump and his aides came to understand that this meant taking on a vast network of American elites keen to protect their relations with China, a multi-generational matrix of public and private sector interests from the political, corporate, and cultural establishments that occupied the space carved out more than a half century ago by Henry Kissinger when he served as President Richard Nixon’s national security advisor. With his 1971 secret trip to prepare for Nixon’s historic visit, he opened China to the world, again—Kissinger was the Marco Polo of the globalism era.

“Henry Kissinger was a smart man,” says Trump. In October 2017, he visited Trump in the Oval Office. “Mr. President, I didn’t expect this opportunity,” said Kissinger. “It’s always a great honor to be in this office, and I’m here at a moment when the opportunity to build a constructive, peaceful world order is very great.”²⁴

“He wasn’t helpful or unhelpful,” Trump says of the former official

who died in November 2023, revered as one of the “wise men” of Washington. “But he loved China. He loved China for a reason.”

THE KISSINGER CONTINUUM

The opening to China was celebrated by the foreign policy elite as well as the cultural establishment, high and low, from sports to high art, including an opera, *Nixon in China*, and a famous series of Andy Warhol paintings of Mao Zedong. Nixon later came to reconsider the wisdom of the opening to China, but for Kissinger it became the cornerstone of his historical legacy as a statesman, and then as a corporate leader. His postgovernment career coincided with the rise of globalism, the new world order that saw national borders and even national sovereignty as a hindrance to free trade. China, with an enormous pool of cheap labor, often slave labor, was seen as the centerpiece of the new system. And as the statesman who opened China to the West, Kissinger became the model for the new American establishment, a network of political, corporate, academic, cultural, and media elites that profited personally from the US-China relationship.

They made money by doing business with China, by opening doors for others to profit there, too, and by paving the way for China to enter what they euphemistically called the rules-based international system. The result, according to forecasts delivered by US policymakers throughout the 1980s and 1990s, would be China’s eventual democratic evolution. Instead, Beijing’s techno-autocracy rubbed off on American elites. Thus, what they meant by “international system” was just a series of political and economic arrangements through which communist elites became further entrenched thanks to the money they and their US partners accumulated on the back of Chinese labor and at the expense of the American workforce.

Kissinger became the role model for a networked US elite

regularly scrambling to hide China's depredations from plain view and thereby protect their riches and avoid blame themselves. Whether it was after the People's Liberation Army (PLA) air force brought down American planes in the South China Sea, or Trump declared a trade war with the PRC, or the PLA lied about its role in a pandemic that killed hundreds of thousands of Americans, turned millions more into paupers, and left the US economy in ruins, the former top diplomat stepped forward to make Beijing's case.

He built communist China the biggest and costliest lobby in world history, consisting of the ruling establishment of the most powerful country in world history. Everyone on the inside was in on it. All they had to do was make sure China stayed open for business.

In the early 1980s Kissinger started a consultancy, Kissinger Associates, whose roster over the years included former secretaries of State, Treasury, and the Department of Energy; national security advisors; ambassadors; and CIA officers. Kissinger managed to avoid having to register as a foreign agent because even though he lobbied openly on behalf of China for forty years, he wasn't paid directly by the Chinese. Rather, he drew his income from the major US industries that he vouched for in Beijing, under the tacit agreement that in return for access to China they would make the calls and demand the meetings with DC lawmakers and the White House to lobby for China. It's a loophole that serving US officials never dreamed of closing, since they saw it as a useful paradigm to pursue their own postgovernment ambitions.⁵

The list of former officials from Democratic and Republican administrations who have run strategic advisory firms, think tanks, or otherwise emulated Kissinger to profit from promoting US ties with China reads like a Who's Who in Washington of the last half century, comprising both Democrats and Republicans. There's Ronald Reagan's Secretary of State Alexander Haig, a former Kissinger

aide; George H. W. Bush's national security advisor, Brent Scowcroft, and Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger, also both former Kissinger aides and then employees; Bill Clinton's Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, his Defense Secretary William Cohen, and his national security advisor, Sandy Berger; George W. Bush's Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson and US Trade Representative Robert Zoellick; and former Barack Obama aide and Joe Biden aide Kurt Campbell; as well as Biden's Secretary of State Antony Blinken, Director of National Intelligence Avril Haines, and CIA Director William Burns.

To support the industry he built to advance the US-China relationship, Kissinger curated the intellectual apparatus to ensure his heroic version of the opening and all that came after dominated the narrative as the mainstream account. Centers and institutes were named after him, like the Wilson Center's Kissinger Institute on China and the United States, and the Henry A. Kissinger Center for Global Affairs at Johns Hopkins University; and chairs bear his name at the Library of Congress, the Council on Foreign Relations, and the Center for Strategic and International Studies, as well as fellowships given at Johns Hopkins and Yale.

Kissinger's central role as *éminence grise* of the US-China relationship made him something like a dark-mirror version of Gandalf, the sage wizard in J. R. R. Tolkien's *Lord of the Rings* trilogy, who guides a band of searchers on their quest. Except, where Gandalf's charges were tasked to destroy a ring of absolute power that corrupted all who touched it, Kissinger's charges—corporate titans, Wall Street bankers, leading politicians, university presidents, sports stars, and Hollywood moguls—wanted the ring of power forged in the Middle Kingdom for themselves. Naturally, they became corrupted by it and brought devastation and ruin to their own country.

Because Trump's mission was to break the spell Kissinger had

cast, the forces from every sector of the political and corporate establishment that over two generations had coalesced around it fought back. They joined China's long war against America.

THE CHINA CLASS FIGHTS TRUMP

It's not surprising China turned its weapons on Americans immediately after the revolution. Washington had supported Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist forces against Mao, and Mao won. To contain the spread of communism, the US fought PRC allies in Asia, where the Chinese killed and aided in the killing of thirty-seven thousand Americans during the Korean War, and more than fifty-eight thousand in the Vietnam War.

The long war against America continues, through subtler means. The Chinese are responsible for the manufacture and distribution of fentanyl, which is illegally pushed across our southern and northern borders and typically kills as many as seventy-five thousand Americans yearly.⁶ More than a million Americans died during the Covid-19 pandemic, which originated with a leak from a Chinese government lab in Wuhan where the PLA runs biowarfare programs. There's no evidence the pathogen was leaked intentionally, but China's lies about the nature of the virus's origins, lethality, and how it was transmitted are evidence that Beijing opportunistically used it as an instrument in an information warfare campaign to weaken its Western rivals, primarily America.

China's depredations are typically ignored thanks to the efforts of a well-funded propaganda machine. Beijing pours money into various American intellectual institutions, including universities, think tanks, and media. It also pays US academics directly, as well as social media influencers on all the major platforms, Twitter, YouTube, and Facebook, to smear America and dismiss reports of China's human rights abuses of its own population, particular minority groups, like

Tibetans and Uyghurs. The CCP also cultivates ties with subnational actors, including American minorities, mostly but not exclusively African-American, as well as state and local governments, to undermine US interests.

But far and away the most powerful asset deployed by the PRC is what I call the China Class, leaders from the political, corporate, cultural, academic, and media establishments that have gotten rich off making China rich. Virtually all of what the PRC now makes, from state-of-the-art hi-tech to advanced military hardware, has either been stolen by them or transferred to them by American elites in exchange for future favors. China's leaders from Mao down to Xi Jinping are typically credited with raising hundreds of millions of peasants out of poverty, an economic miracle like nothing before it, say admirers. But the reality is that it was the policies of the Chinese Communist Party that plunged the Chinese into misery and poverty in the first place.

It wasn't Beijing that built China's prosperous new middle class. The Chinese are hardworking and intelligent people but the type of people who have risen to the top of the communist regime have crawled over corpses to get there—over 70 million Chinese killed under Mao alone.⁷ It was America's political and corporate elite, the China Class, who largely through trade and financial instruments made this murderous regime what it is today, a peer adversary of the country they call home. And they did it to augment their own wealth, power, and prestige at the expense of impoverishing the American middle class.

The China Class appeared at first to be a random assortment of personalities from various industries and institutions who seemed to have little in common, outside of the fact they were excoriated by the newly elected president. But Trump's resolve to take on China, and his relentless attacks on them, gave the elites collective

self-awareness, or what Marxists call class consciousness. Together, they saw that they represented a nexus of public and private sector interests that shared not only the same prejudices and hatreds, cultural tastes, and consumer habits, but also the same center of gravity, the US-China relationship.

Connections that might have once seemed tenuous or nonexistent became lucid under the light of Trump's scorn, and the reciprocal scorn of the elite that loathed him and the Americans who elected him to fight on their behalf. A decade ago, no one would've put, for instance, NBA superstar LeBron James and Apple CEO Tim Cook in the same family album, but there they are, linked by their fantastic wealth owing to cheap Chinese manufacturing. Miramax Films and Harvard's Kennedy School? They both produced propaganda that assisted the PRC's rise to global primacy. The Black Panthers and Goldman Sachs? Both hitched their fortune to Beijing's ascendancy.

Some did warn about the dangers of China. Labor unions were against admitting China to the World Trade Organization (WTO). In 2000, AFL-CIO president John Sweeney called "the fevered rush to admit China to the WTO a grave mistake."⁸ And four years later the AFL-CIO submitted a petition, arguing that China's labor practices, including the suppression of workers' rights, were unfair trade practices that harmed American workers.⁹

Human rights groups like Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, Freedom House, and pro-Tibet activists swam against the tide of pro-China sentiment. Sometimes they were joined by famous celebrities, like actor Richard Gere, and even US policymakers, like former House speaker Nancy Pelosi, who as a young California congresswoman attended a rally at Tiananmen Square two years after the 1989 massacre there and waved a banner in support of the victims of the PLA's depredations.¹⁰

Democratic House Representative Dick Gephardt, who ran for

president in 1988 and 2004, opposed granting China permanent normal trade relations (PNTR) status, also known as most-favored-nation (MFN) status, because it would hurt American workers, while ignoring China's human rights abuses. "Only when there is real progress that addresses our concerns," he said, "should it be granted."¹¹

One of the most vocal critics of US trade policy was Ronald Reagan's onetime deputy US trade representative, Robert Lighthizer. "Giving China most favored nation treatment for trade," said Lighthizer, "was a tragic mistake."¹² Lighthizer was US trade representative in Trump's first term, and perhaps the most important piece in Trump's China policy.

And there was Trump himself. "I think we need to take a much harder look at China," he wrote in 2000. He was critical not only of China's trade practices but also its human rights abuses—and he knew the corporate establishment was protecting China. "There are major problems that too many at the highest reaches of business want to overlook. There is, as I mentioned, the human-rights situation," he wrote, citing a report: "Abuses included torture and mistreatment of prisoners, forced confessions, and arbitrary and lengthy incommunicado detention. Prison conditions remain harsh. The government continues severe restrictions on freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association, religion, privacy, and worker rights. All public dissent against the party and government was effectively silenced by intimidation, exile, the imposition of prison terms, administrative detention, or house arrest."¹³

He'd pinpointed the source of corruption in our elite, the reason for the impoverishment of the middle classes, and the threats to our peace. But even he was surprised to find how bad it was when he first came to office.

"They're partners with China on virtually everything," Trump says. "I mean, they just drop to their knees when China speaks. I've

never seen anything like it. And they may be afraid of China. It's not just business. It seems like they're afraid of China."

Among other things, they're afraid of forfeiting the financial benefits. "I know one man who was very opposed to China," says Trump. "All of a sudden, he comes in and he's talking to me and I said, 'Whoa! What happened?' He's talking so positively about China. I said, 'I've never seen anybody go from being so brilliantly against something to being so brilliantly in favor of it.' I said, 'They're paying you, aren't they?' He said, 'Yeah, they paid me a ton of money.' They pay people a fortune."

Even if it wanted to, the China Class can't cut itself off from its life source. "It's like a fix," says Trump. "And China knew that I was willing to get off the fix. It's like drugs."

So they fought Trump on China. They fought him on trade and the tariffs he imposed on Chinese goods during his first term and again when he tariffed China at the start of his second term. And they fought him on national security issues related to China. They fought him when he ordered restrictions on travel from China after a virus swept out of a city hosting a Chinese government lab funded by America's biodefense czar Anthony Fauci in the fall of 2019.

AMERICA POISONED

Covid was the real-world manifestation of a decades-long truth, the metaphor employed to describe the relationship merging US and Chinese elites had come to life: China's communist party had poisoned America. The pandemic dramatized just how profoundly the relationship had transformed the country's ruling class, now employing the same tactics as the CCP and mirroring its cruelty. Covid became an instrument to demoralize Americans and imprison them in their homes; lay waste to small business; leave them vulnerable to

rioters free to steal, burn, and kill; keep their children from school and the dying from the last embrace of their loved ones; desecrate American history, culture, and society; and defame the country as *systemically racist* in order to furnish the predicate for why ordinary Americans *deserved* the hell that the elite's private sector militias like BLM and Antifa and the FBI and other intelligence services had prepared for them.

US political and corporate elites used the pandemic to disintegrate American norms, including election laws that were unconstitutionally altered to favor a candidate whose financial ties to CCP elites were uncovered a month before the election. But like communist party censors, dozens of US intelligence officers arranged with social media platforms and prestige press outfits to block reports of Joe and Hunter Biden's corrupt relations with Chinese officials.

The election of Biden represented the hegemony of an American ruling class that sees its relationship with China as a shield and sword against its own countrymen. To those most dispirited and demoralized, it resembled the installation of an occupation government ruling on behalf of a hostile power. With Trump gone, there was nothing impeding the political and business establishment from restoring its cozy relations with Beijing and accelerating the betrayal of American sovereignty.

During a trip to Vietnam in September 2023, Biden explained:¹⁴ "I don't want to contain China." He continued: "I just want to make sure that we have a relationship with China that is on the up and up, squared away, everybody knows what it's all about." It was a far cry from Trump's Vietnam speech nearly six years earlier when he asserted he would pursue the interests of the voters that made him president. Biden was most concerned to soothe Chinese anxieties—and US donors with a portfolio staked to China's success. "It's not about isolating China... I want to see China succeed economically,"

he said. “We’re not looking to hurt China... We’re all better off if China does well... We’re not looking to decouple from China.”

He immediately began rolling back Trump initiatives to keep China in check. For instance, he ended the Trump Justice Department’s China Initiative to root out CCP espionage. After the PRC’s foreign ministry complained it was racist, Biden compliantly shut it down.

And he made Americans more vulnerable to China. When Biden reversed Trump’s border policy, among the millions who entered illegally were large numbers of PRC nationals who, according to a former US intelligence official, are attached to a special PLA unit.

With America’s borders open, fatal overdoses of fentanyl peaked above 112,000 deaths.¹⁵ Other drug problems got worse, too. Chinese gangs with ties to the PRC government are responsible for much of America’s illicit marijuana trade. Chinese organized crime, say Oklahoma law enforcement authorities, has “taken over marijuana in Oklahoma and the United States.” According to one report, Chinese mobsters are “illegally moving money overseas for the Communist Party elite and spy on and intimidate Chinese immigrant communities.”¹⁶

And the Biden administration failed to secure the drugs that keep Americans alive. The Covid pandemic showed how reliant the United States had become on Chinese-made pharmaceuticals, with the United States importing \$2.1 billion in pharmaceutical products. After Biden had three years to reshore pharmaceuticals, by 2024 imports had more than tripled, with the US spending more than \$7.8 billion on drugs manufactured in China.¹⁷

In the early winter of 2023, a PRC spy balloon entered US territory in Alaska. After a week during which it had traversed the continental United States, it was shot down off the South Carolina coast. The fact that it was carrying US-made technology, including

a satellite communication module, sensors, and other sophisticated surveillance equipment, only underscores how American corporations prioritize profits over US national security.¹⁸ It also showed how Beijing controlled an administration led by a president whose family had clear ties to China. Indeed, as we'll later see, as Obama's vice president Biden had opened Wall Street up to Chinese fraud that netted Beijing trillions while exposing US investors to financial ruin. Then his family reaped the benefits.

As president, Biden continued to make the Chinese richer and Americans poorer. He revoked tariffs worth \$8.5 billion that Trump imposed on Chinese solar panel manufacturers.¹⁹ One study showed that Biden's 2022 Inflation Reduction Act—legislation pushing the climate agenda—showed that Chinese manufacturers could earn up to \$125 billion in tax credits under the Biden law.²⁰ Further, by hiking up energy prices to satisfy climate ideologues and lobbyists, Biden made the United States less competitive and China stronger by comparison.

On the national security front, Biden's withdrawal from Afghanistan gave China Bagram Air Base, a listening post where the United States had kept tabs on Beijing's military activities. "We would have kept Bagram because of China, not because of Afghanistan," says Trump. "This is one hour away from where China makes its nuclear weapons."

Biden, says Trump, damaged the US alliance system to help China. "Their stupidity with Saudi Arabia was unbelievable," he says of his predecessor's White House. Trump had defended the Saudis when he was pressured to relinquish the decades-long relationship with the world's top oil producer. But he fought back: Saudi kept oil prices low, which is good for global markets, and invested in the United States, which is good for American workers. "They treated Saudi terribly," Trump says of the Biden team. "They pushed them right into the hands of China."

While Riyadh flirted briefly with Beijing, Saudi Arabia did not realign with the Chinese—or else they would’ve risked not only a long-standing alliance but also one of the pillars of the post–World War II order, which has made the United States the wealthiest, most powerful country in world history.

Because of the Biden administration’s recklessness, many began to wonder if the US was on the verge of losing its dominant position. After all, the dollar’s status as the world’s reserve currency is owing among other things to the arrangement Washington policymakers made with the Saudis at the end of World War II: The world buys American bonds and invests in US real estate because the United States is the chief guarantor of security around the world, a large component of which is making sure that Persian Gulf oil gets safely to market.

Among other dangers in that strategically vital region is the anti-US terror regime in Iran, which has joined forces with China and Russia. “Biden forced China and Russia together and now they have Iran,” says Trump. In March 2024, the three conducted joint naval exercises in the Gulf of Oman.²¹ “How could Biden have let so many things get so bad?”

When Trump first came to the White House in 2017, he was hopeful that his administration could force some distance between Beijing and Moscow, but Trump’s domestic opponents made that impossible. The Hillary Clinton campaign’s dirty trick smearing the 2016 GOP candidate as a Russian agent was retooled by Obama’s spy chiefs and turned into a weapon to undermine Trump’s presidency.

With false allegations of Trump’s ties to Moscow, the “Russia collusion” narrative had effectively become an instrument to redirect the public’s attention away from China, Trump’s priority. Russiagate protected China and its US partners from scrutiny and prevented Trump from shaping a more comprehensive foreign policy to deal

with the threat from Beijing. Instead, says Trump, Russiagate “put us into a hostile environment with a powerful country.”

Who knows if the Trump team would have succeeded in isolating China with a US-Russia partnership, but the Russia collusion narrative obstructed the policy of the man elected to conduct US foreign relations.

“We might have had a good relationship with Russia,” he says. “Russia has very valuable land with minerals and things that we could have used, and we have things that they were desperate to have. And I said to Putin, ‘You probably know...’ And he said, ‘I do know without you even saying it.’ He said, ‘It’s virtually impossible for you to do anything with us.’”

From Trump’s perspective, Russiagate was a geopolitical disaster with the final bill still yet to come. “One of the things that I learned very early on from a lot of very smart people is, don’t let Russia and China get together,” says Trump. But the Americans fighting Trump helped force them together. Trump says: “They pushed Russia to China.”

That formula is an inversion of how the US-China relationship began more than fifty years ago, with Kissinger’s secret July 1971 trip to Beijing to prepare the ground for Nixon’s state visit. Nixon and Kissinger set about to leverage China against the Soviet Union. They called it “playing the China card,” but it was among the worst bets American leaders ever made, for their strategic gambit evolved into the devastation that Trump was elected to repair.

From Trump’s perspective, the long line of American presidents dating back over half a century are all responsible for the carnage.

“They were all really bad,” Trump says of his predecessors’ records on China. “But Richard Nixon is the one who opened up China. It was a terrible mistake. A lot of people praise him for opening up China. But I think they’re stupid people, too. It was a very bad day

for the United States. He let them in, and other people let China take advantage of us. There were other presidents who followed and other presidents who allowed the rape of the United States to go on and on.” But it was Nixon, and Kissinger, who initiated it.

“The worst thing Nixon did wasn’t Watergate,” says Trump. “It was allowing China to take advantage of this country. He and Kissinger are the ones that opened up China. And it was a terrible mistake. It didn’t have to be this way.”

This is the story of the US ruling class’s deadly pact with China. It shows how the career of one man, Henry Kissinger, shaped the world as well as the country we live in today. And it’s the story of the man twice elected to undo Kissinger’s spell. Trump and Kissinger, antagonist and protagonist, are the two poles around which this epic account of the last fifty years of American politics, culture, and society revolves.

About the Author

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