A Sense of Power is a deft, literary, and persuasive analysis of America's twentieth-century evolution from the world's largest neutral nation to its most interventionist. Coming from a British observer and a historian of the Progressive Era who brings a fresh eye to foreign policy, it is more piquant and original than the title suggests. I call it interesting because you see a lot of histories that tend to take WW2 as a global jumping off point for the international power while the late 20's and part of the 30s where largely the pits because of domestic events. It's certainly not a perspective that I'm used to, but one that the author does a good job of telling. To get a better sense of the role Strong has played in the destruction of Canadian science policy, we must actually go back once again to Strong's reign at the Department of External Aid in 1966. Technological Apartheid for Africa. After JFK's assassination, a parallel operation was conducted in America's USAID. No technology or advanced infrastructure policy necessary for the independence of former colonies were permitted under this precursor to what later became known as sustainability and zero growth. Under Strong's influence, Canada's role became perverted into inducing LDCs to become obedient to IMF/World Bank conditionalities and the reforms of their bureaucracies demanded by the OECD in order to receive money. Read A Sense of Power by John A. Thompson with a free trial. Read unlimited books and audiobooks on the web, iPad, iPhone and Android. Neither answer will do, according to this challenging re-assessment of the way that America came to assume its global role. The country's vast economic resources gave it the capacity to exercise great influence abroad, but Americans were long reluctant to meet the costs of wielding that power. Neither the country's safety from foreign attack nor its economic well-being required the achievement of ambitious foreign policy objectives. In A Sense of Power, John A. Thompson takes a long view of America's dramatic rise as a world power, from the late nineteenth century into the post-WWII era.