



READING REFERENCES

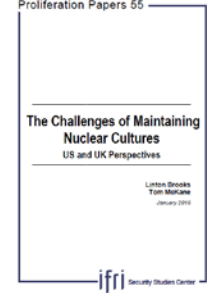
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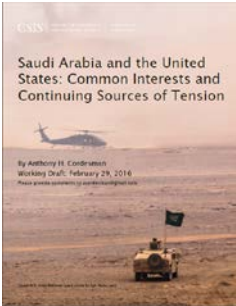
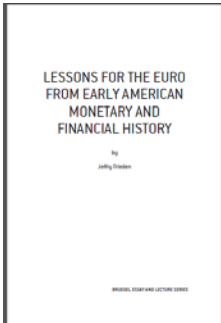
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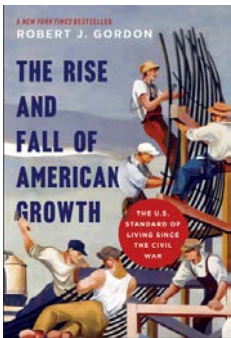
Suggestions for further reading on US History and Politics

This note lists a selection of recent books, as well as links to the text of recent articles and papers from on US History and Politics.

Title	Description/Preview	Availability
<i>After rebalance : visions for the future of US foreign policy and global role beyond 2016</i> Mika Aaltola and Anna Kronlund (eds.) 2016 	The foreign policy of the US has often been seen as oscillating between a more withdrawn, isolationist perspective and more expanded, interventionist tendencies. The US is seen as continuing to have an important role in the world, it is generally regarded important for the US to continue to be at least relatively engaged with the world, and the safeguarding of the commitments and alliance responsibilities is perceived as important. This report details the likely dynamics within these points of agreement. It charts how they define and contain the options for future foreign policies in various regions and thematic areas and identifies some observable trends that are likely to be relevant in the future as the US moves beyond the era of Barack Obama's presidency.	Online article

Title	Description/Preview	Availability
<i>The challenges of maintaining nuclear cultures : US and UK perspectives</i> Linton Brooks and Tom McKane 2016 	Nuclear cultures have helped to ensure some level of coherence in policymaking and, most importantly, to maintain safe and effective deterrents. At a national level, however, each nuclear culture is confronted with significant challenges, such as generational change, decreasing levels of understanding or attention among the political and military leadership, insufficient funding or a growing inability to meet manpower requirements in both the nuclear weapons complexes and the armed forces. This paper looks at the US and UK's recent efforts to maintain their nuclear culture, and at the key challenges these two countries face while pursuing this aim.	Online article
<i>The US and Russia in the Asia-Pacific</i> Samuel Charap ...[et al.] 2016 	The US and Russia are both Pacific powers. Their future prosperity and security depends to a significant extent on developments in the Asia-Pacific region. They are key actors in regional diplomatic processes and multilateral fora. Their militaries in the theatre have capabilities that no other state can match. It is true that before 2014, Russian decision-makers did not assign the same priority to the region as their American counterparts; Russia's regional portfolio was dominated by post-Soviet Eurasia and Europe. In that period, the lack of regular bilateral government-to-government dialogue between Russia and the United States, let alone practical cooperation, on Asia-Pacific regional issues seemed more a function of inertia than of design. Events in Ukraine in 2014 dramatically changed the nature of the US–Russia relationship. All but the most essential ties were severed, and tensions have risen to Cold War-era levels. Comprehensive US–Russia cooperation in the Asia-Pacific is now a distant prospect, and some in both Washington and Moscow oppose any such cooperation in principle.	Online article

Title	Description/Preview	Availability
<i>Saudi Arabia and the United States : common interests and continuing sources of tension</i> Anthony H. Cordesman 2016 	The US and Saudi Arabia have been strategic partners during most of the post war era. In broad terms, the US and Saudi Arabia have cooperated closely in shaping Gulf and regional security for most of the years since 1945. This partnership is even more important today than in the past, given the complex mix of threats posed by Iran, ISIS, civil war, and political upheavals. At the same time, it faces significant issues, and both sides need to make significant adjustments to make it more effective.	Online article
<i>The future of US global leadership : implications for Europe, Canada and Transatlantic cooperation</i> Alexandra de Hoop Scheffer ...[et al.] 2016 	This paper lays out the conclusions of a series of workshops on 'The Future of US Global Leadership' and offers recommendations on the next steps that the US' allies could take in response to the changes and challenges identified. They focus on Russia, the Middle East and the future of global institutions.	Online article
<i>Lessons for the euro from early US monetary and financial history</i> Jeffrey Frieden 2016 	In this essay, the author looks at the process of creating a monetary union in the US and draws lessons for the EU. Europe's central goal for several decades has been to create an economic union that can provide monetary and financial stability. This goal is often compared to the long-standing monetary union that is the US. Easy celebration of the successful American union ignores the fact that it took an extremely long time to accomplish. In fact, the creation and completion of the US monetary and financial union was a long, laborious, and politically conflictual process.	Online article

Title	Description/Preview	Availability
<i>What's going on in the USA?: Explaining the Trump phenomenon</i> Michael Haltzel 2016 	The author concludes that whether Clinton or Trump emerges victorious, the American political landscape will be significantly changed.	Online article
<i>The rise and fall of American growth: the US standard of living since the Civil War</i> Robert J. Gordon 2016 	In the century after the Civil War, an economic revolution improved the American standard of living in ways previously unimaginable. Electric lighting, indoor plumbing, home appliances, motor vehicles, air travel, air conditioning, and television transformed households and workplaces. With medical advances, life expectancy between 1870 and 1970 grew from forty-five to seventy-two years. Weaving together a vivid narrative, historical anecdotes, and economic analysis, <i>The Rise and Fall of American Growth</i> provides an in-depth account of this momentous era. But has that era of unprecedented growth come to an end? The author challenges the view that economic growth can or will continue unabated, and he demonstrates that the life-altering scale of innovations between 1870 and 1970 can't be repeated. He contends that the nation's productivity growth, which has already slowed to a crawl, will be further held back by the vexing headwinds of rising inequality, stagnating education, an aging population, and the rising debt of college students and the federal government. He warns that the younger generation may be the first in American history that fails to exceed their parents' standard of living, and that rather than depend on the great advances of the past, we must find new solutions to overcome the challenges facing us.	Monograph available in the Library collections Shelfmark 103445

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