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Page 2 of 14

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Leadership in the Senate

- Rules in the senate means it's about
- Constitutional leadership in senate
 - Vice President - Joe Biden
 - Shows up on day 1 to read election results and leaves
 - If there's a tie, Vice President breaks the tie
 - Does not preside over the senate every day, is constitutionally supposed to
 - President Pro Tempore - Orrin Hatch
 - Longest serving member of the Majority Party
- Presiding officer (Vice president)
- Floor leader
 - Majority and minority leaders -
 - These positions came about around 1913. Before that the senate had leaders but they were more informal. This came at this time because we started to elect senators instead of selecting them.
 - The framework isn't as up and down.
 - Senate leadership is already weaker because of how the rules work.
 - Development of power (LBJ) - When he was in the house he was known for something called the Johnson Treatment
 - He was very physically and mentally forceful.
 - He controlled a lot of informal resources.
 - Could control the committees
 - He would use a small amount of senators to control the committees
 - The senate was really stacked with southern democrats.
 - He couldn't do this now because of:
 - ◆ CSPAN2 - The senate did not want CSPAN to broadcast their on-goings.
 - Other past examples.
 - Mitch McConnell (Majority) - Must work much harder with minority party.
 - Harry Reid (Minority)
 - In modern senate - party line voting has doubled since Johnson's time.
 - Each leader is afraid to change the rules because it will come back to bite them
 - Early Jan 2001 - Dems
 - Late Jan 2001 - Republicans were in control
 - May 2001 - Someone changes their party.
 - Republicans turn to power and then it goes back to Dems.
 - 2006 - Republicans lost the senate
 - 2007 - 2009 Reid struggles.
 - Majority and minority whips
 - Whip structures are much smaller
 - John Cornyn (Majority)
 - Dick Durbin (Minority)