HAYNSWORTH

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WELL before the 1 p.m. voting hour, the galleries of the capacious old marble-and-leather chamber were bulging as the Senate gathered last week to vote on the Supreme Court nomination of Clement Haynsworth. Vice President Spiro Agnew arrived a full ten minutes early; the vote was expected to be close, and he could break a tie. As the clock on the Senate wall reached 1 p.m., the chamber hushed, and the roll call began. The outcome hung on the votes of seven uncommitted Senators, and everyone who had any business being there knew who they were. Nevada's Alan Bible, a Democrat, was the first of the seven to be called. He said "No," and the audience gasped. Other nays followed, and then Quentin Burdick, Democrat of North Dakota, cast the 51st negative vote. "That's it!" someone yelled. Agnew slumped in his big leather chair. Haynsworth had been beaten, and by a surprisingly decisive 55-to-45 margin. It was a bitter defeat for Richard Nixon, who had chosen to lay the prestige of his presidency on the line for Haynsworth. His nominee was the first to be rejected by the Senate since 1930.

Low-keyed. Thirty-eight Democrats voted against Haynsworth, but the margin of defeat was provided by the President's own party. Seventeen G.O.P. Senators—including the top three leaders—defected. To do so, they had subjected themselves to some of the toughest manhandling to come from the White House in years. Nixon confined himself to low-keyed sales pitches, but Attorney General John Mitchell and White House Aides Bryce Harlow, Harry Dent and Clark Mollenhoff adopted hard-knuckle tactics. For weeks, the struggle was a bizarre mixture of moral controversy, party loyalty, political animosity and crude pressure, all played out in an atmosphere of recrimination and threatened retaliation (*see box, page 16*).

Local party leaders and contributors were enlisted to threaten to cut off Senators' support. Cabinet members warned of possible lost patronage. Bearing down

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