

WALTER SCOTT'S

Personality Parade

Want the facts? Want to learn the truth about prominent personalities? Want informed opinion? Write Walter Scott, Parade, 733 3rd Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017. Your full name will be used unless otherwise requested. Volume of mail received makes personal replies impossible.

Q. Having watched Herbert Kalmbach, the President's personal lawyer and Watergate payoff man on TV, I am amazed that Nixon would hire anyone so apparently dull-witted, stupid, irresponsible, evasive, and to use his own adjective, "idiotic." Surely, there must have been some ulterior motive behind the hiring because as a lawyer, Kalmbach strikes me as a great golf player.—R.R., Newport Beach, Calif.

A. In 1969, Herbert Kalmbach was hired as Nixon's personal lawyer by the President's Rasputin, H.R. "Bob" Haldeman. Kalmbach in conjunction with Haldeman's brother-in-law, a Southern California real estate dealer named Francis Raine, had handled the 1969 acquisition of Nixon's \$1.4 million San Clemente estate so that no public record existed showing the President's true interest in the trust-held property. Moreover, as the Watergate hearings reflect, Kalmbach was an unquestioning Nixonian loyalist who became deputy finance chairman under Maurice Stans in the 1968 Presidential campaign. Probably because of real or fancied political influence with the President, Kalmbach's law firm, Kalmbach, De Marco, Knapp and Chillingworth, soon attracted such corporate clients as United Airlines, the Marriott Corporation, MCA, and others. If ever politics paid off for a man, it paid off for Herbert Kalmbach until he stupidly became the bagman for the Watergate coverup.

Q. Would you please run a photo of Lorna Luft, Judy Garland's daughter by Sid Luft and Liza Minnelli's half sister, and tell us what she is doing?—Joanna David, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Lorna Luft, 20, is following in her mother's footsteps, has become a club and recording singer. She has applied for a work permit in London, says she is nothing like Judy or Liza.



JUDY GARLAND'S DAUGHTERS LORNA AND LIZA

Q. I have read that the Soviet Union will soon declare insane and incarcerate in an insane asylum Andrei Sakharov, father of the Soviet hydrogen bomb. Is this a fact?—Martha Schlesinger, Charlottesville, Va.

A. Sakharov has accused the Soviet Union of being a closed and isolated society, of keeping its people in relative ignorance of the outside world by severe restrictions on travel and information. He has also charged that Communist Party members in the Soviet Union are a "privileged class."

Q. So much in the papers about possible impeachment of President Nixon. Can you explain impeachment?—Mrs. Richard Stafford, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. The House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment, and by a majority vote may impeach any officer or judge in the federal government. Once impeached such an officer is not removed or suspended from office. He has in fact merely been indicted.

He is then tried before the U.S. Senate. To convict him, two-thirds of the Senate must find him guilty. If the President is impeached by the House, he is tried by the Senate with the Chief Justice of the U.S. presiding. Ordinarily the presiding officer of the Senate is the Vice President of the U.S., but as the man who would succeed the President, the Vice President is considered unacceptable as the presiding judge.

Should an individual be removed through impeachment on grounds of "high crimes or other misdemeanors," he is banned from future service in the federal government.

President Andrew Johnson, Abraham Lincoln's successor, was impeached by the House of Representatives 126 to 47 on 11 counts in 1868. At a garish trial which lasted 11½ weeks and was presided over by Chief Justice Salmon Chase, Sen. Edmund G. Ross of Kansas voted "not guilty" and saved Johnson by one vote from being removed from office.