What a true hero.

Hays Daily News on KU enrollment:
The Kansas Board of Regents is not an organization shy about touting its success. Last week, it proudly boasted that for the first time, enrollment at the state's six universities had exceeded 90,000 students.

The record mark was established because of an overall increase in enrollment of 557 students.

What the Regents didn't point out was had it not been for the student body at Fort Hays State University, there would have been no need for such a press release. FHSU accounted for 466 of the increase, by far the growth leader. In fact, our local university has set the pace for the past five years with its 62.1 percent spike in enrollment.

Fort Hays is even ahead of its own aggressive enrollment goals. With 9,588 students either on campus or in the Virtual College, FHSU is well on its way to hitting the 10,000 target it has set for 2010. This, in turn, should help boost efforts to reach 15,000 students by the year 2020.

That growth will bring its own challenges in the forms of physical space and faculty requirements. We're confident the long-range plan under development adequately will address all such needs.

We're hoping the attractiveness of Fort Hays State University will attract close attention by the Board of Regents. The growth here is helping overcome declines at both the University of Kansas and Emporia State University. Such efforts should be rewarded, whether through additional funding for long-term maintenance or a larger share of scholarship funding.

With its affordable success model, FHSU is helping raise the bar for all university students in the Sunflower State.
HUTCHINSON — The academic top 10 percent of the seniors in Harvey County high schools will be honored at a dinner at 6:30 p.m. Wednesday at Grand Prairie Hotel in Hutchinson.

Designated as Kansas Honors Scholars, these students at Newton, Halstead, Hesston and Burrton high schools will be recognized for their academic achievement along with the Kansas Honors Scholars in the nine Reno County high schools.

The dinner is made possible by the University of Kansas Alumni Association and alumni in Harvey and Reno counties.

Invitations were mailed to the qualifying students in early September.
KU to honor
Sumner County seniors Sept. 19

Students from seven Kansas high schools will be honored Wednesday, Sept. 19, by the University of Kansas Alumni Association and KU Endowment.

A total of 37 seniors from high schools in Sumner County will be recognized for their academic achievements and named Kansas Honor Scholars at a 6:30 p.m. dinner program at Wellington High School, 1700 E. 16th St.

The Kansas Honors Program began in 1971 and has honored more than 100,000 students. Scholars rank in the top 10 percent of their high school senior classes and are selected regardless of curricula, majors, occupational plans or higher-education goals.

During the ceremony, each student will receive an American Heritage Dictionary in hardback and CD versions, presented by Danny Lewis, assistant director of alumni programs for the KU Alumni Association.

David Johnston, director of marketing and Internet services for the KU Alumni Association, will speak to the students and their parents and guests.

Honored students will be guests of the alumni association and KU Endowment; parents and area alumni are welcome to attend at a cost of $10 each.

Community volunteers collect reservations, coordinate details and serve as local contacts for the event. Cathy Mitchell, David Carr and Colette Kokour, all of Wellington, are site coordinators.

The Kansas Honors Program is made possible through KU Endowment and proceeds from the Jayhawk license plate program.

Students to be honored from South Haven High School include:
Megan Berry,
Cass Myers
Alicia Rayl
LAWRENCE — Danforth Chapel on the campus of The University of Kansas, site of more than 5,000 weddings, has reopened after being closed for expansion and renovation.

A rededication of the Gothic revival chapel, built in 1946, is set for this afternoon. Funding for the project was provided through private gifts to KU Endowment.

The public is invited to an open house from 3:30 to 4:30 p.m. at the chapel.
A U.S. postage stamp issued last year commemorates Wichita-born actress Hattie McDaniel, who won an Oscar for her role as Mammy in "Gone with the Wind."

Black actress featured

**WU** to show film on Wichita-born Hattie McDaniel

By Bill Blankenship
THE CAPITAL-JOURNAL

A Daytime Emmy Award-winning documentary made by a Kansas filmmaker about a pioneering Wichita-born film actress will be shown Sunday at Washburn University.

"Beyond Tara: The Extraordinary Life of Hattie McDaniel" will get a free screening at 3 p.m. in the Washburn Room of Memorial Union. The film's director and co-writer, Madison Davis Lacy, will talk about the film after its showing.

Lacy, the Langston Hughes Visiting Professor in The University of Kansas department of theater and film, also is serving as the 2007 Oliver L. Brown Distinguished Visiting Professor of Diversity Issues at Washburn.

The hourlong documentary, narrated by Whoopi Goldberg, tells the story of McDaniel, who became the first black person to win an Academy Award. She won for the role of Mammy in "Gone with the Wind," a character some have dismissed as stereotyping blacks.

However, McDaniel, as "Beyond Tara" shows, worked behind the scenes to battle racism and discrimination.

In a review of the documentary, Esther Iverem, editor of SeeingBlack.com, said McDaniel made "the best out of what she was given to create a more sophisticated image of African-Americans in film."

Please see FILM, Page 11A
Film: Character was ‘smart, opinionated’

Continued from Page 8A

“OK. I can hear you scoffing at the term ‘sophistication,’ but this show reminded me that there are gradations to the role of mammy,” Ivery wrote. “Using ‘Gone With the Wind,’ the pinnacle of McDaniel’s career, as an example, the program shows us how McDaniel raised the level of the character from a dumb, subservient big mama to that of a smart, opinionated woman who took very seriously the running of these white folks’ household. She could warn Scarlett that a lady shouldn’t eat like pig in public, and she could try to adjust Scarlett’s dress so she wouldn’t go out in public looking like some antebellum hoochie mama.”

McDaniel, who died in 1952, had the n-word removed from the script, and she refused to make references to “de Lawd” in her dialogue. Despite such actions, the NAACP criticized McDaniel for accepting roles that stereotyped blacks, to which she replied, “I’d rather play a maid and make $700 a week than be one for $7.”

When she died her wish was to be buried in the Hollywood Cemetery, but blacks weren’t allowed to be buried there. The current owners rectified the slight by erecting a memorial for McDaniel in what today is called the Hollywood Forever Cemetery.

Lacy, a four-time Emmy winner, is the maker of several documentaries, including two that are part of the permanent exhibit of the Brown v. Board National Historic Site in Topeka. He recently completed a documentary that is part of the “Aaron Douglas: African American Modernist” exhibit at KU’s Spencer Museum of Art.

Bill Blankenship can be reached at (785) 295-1284 or bill.blankenship@cjonline.com.
Holcomb at the root of emissions conflict

HOLCOMB — Sunflower Electric Power Corp. executives let a document worth its weight in gold slip through their hands.

The state had issued the Kansas cooperative an air-quality permit in 2002 authorizing an $800 million expansion of its coal-fired plant near Holcomb. It was relatively easy for Sunflower Electric and collaborator International Energy Partners, of Maryland, to secure the document. No hint of opposition surfaced at the public hearing in Garden City for what was known as the Sand Sage Power project.

"I don’t think there was a soul from the public," said Steve Miller, an executive with Sunflower Electric. "Timing is everything."

The company's elite didn't break into a sweat 18 months later when the state permit lapsed. The request for an extension in 2004 — also drawing no opposition — led Sunflower Electric officials to conclude the door would be open when investment strategists felt the moment was right to add capacity at the electric generating station.

Or so they thought.

Please see HOLCOMB, Page 6A
Steve Miller, left, Sunflower Electric executive and the company's chief spokesman, says, "Timing is everything." No opposition surfaced five years ago when the company first began discussing an expansion of its coal-fired plant in Holcomb. Now, with international anxiety over global warming growing, environmental groups have organized against the company's planned $3.5 billion expansion.
Holcomb: Opposition mounts

Continued from Page 1A

Unexpected heat

Sunflower Electric and International Energy later dissolved a compact to build the 660-megawatt Sand Sage plant, blaming "unforeseen" financial complications for sabotaging the deal.

But the Hays-based utility didn’t give up the fight to contract with companies hungry for power. The effort produced a three-plant, 2,100-megawatt expansion plan to serve customers in Kansas and six other states. It stood as one of the largest coal-fired developments in the western United States. It would dwarf the existing 360-megawatt Holcomb 1.

Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association, a wholesaler in Colorado, Nebraska, New Mexico and Wyoming, would own two of the new coal-fueled units built at Holcomb.

Golden Spread Electric Cooperative, of Amarillo, Texas, pledged to buy 400 megawatts from the third coal plant on behalf of customers in Oklahoma and Texas. Two in-state operatives, Mid-Kansas Electric Co. and Midwest Energy, agreed to absorb 225 megawatts.

Sunflower Electric, which would operate all three facilities and consume about 10 percent of the power, applied to the Kansas Department of Health and Environment for an air-quality permit in February 2006.

Unlike the public’s sleepy approach to Sand Sage, the new project hit the bull’s-eye of international anxiety about global warming. The fracas is prodigious enough to give people a frame of reference for Holcomb beyond Truman Capote’s “In Cold Blood.”

“There’s now push-back from citizen groups and individuals,” said Sierra Club lobbyist Charles Benjamin.

Precedent setting

KDHE’s decision on the permit was expected in January. It hasn’t emerged yet. The wait didn’t weaken the resolve of hundreds of people — retirees, clergy, farmers, lawyers and most of the Andale senior class — who weighed in passionately about economic, political and environmental consequences of this commitment to fossil fuel.

State attorneys general from California, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin attacked Sunflower Electric’s application, complaining magnification of pollutants at Holcomb would cancel out their states’ reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

Everybody from Ron Schreibvogel, a lifelong resident of Holcomb, to Deborah Altus, who had relatives settle in the Holcomb area, lobbied KDHE.

“I am for the new plants,” said Schreibvogel, intent on fostering job growth. “I really don’t want it to go to another state.”

Altus said greater reliance on coal placed the planet on a collision course with disaster.

“We are on the Titanic,” the Lawrence resident said. “My question is this: Do you want to be remembered for revving the engines or for turning the boat around?”

KDHE’s decision will say much about future energy policy in Kansas. Will state government continue to embrace coal as an inexpensive, reliable wellspring of electricity? Or will Kansas tip the scale toward renewable energy sources with a smaller pollution footprint?

Coal Rush

While the United States relies on coal for about half of its electricity, rural
cooperatives depend on it for 80 percent of their power. As demand for electricity climbs, suppliers turn to the familiar when postulating which type of generating station to bring online. More than 150 coal-fueled plants, including the Holcomb facility, have been tendered in recent years.

It is all part of a national Coal Rush. The fever has been tempered by a combination of state mandates for renewable energy, lawsuits by environmental organizations and rising construction costs. It has been a powerful enough force to convince utilities to drop or revise more than two dozen coal projects.

The Oklahoma Corporation Commission rejected an application this month to build a $1.8 billion facility north of Oklahoma City. The Florida Public Service Commission unanimously voted in June to block a proposal from FPL Group for a $5.7 billion coal plant near Everglades National Park.

Westar Energy, the largest utility in Kansas, voluntarily shelved an 850-megawatt plant in January after the estimated cost surged from $1 billion to $1.4 billion.

“When we started this process the lowest-cost means to satisfy these needs was with a coal-fueled power plant,” said Jim Haines, Westar’s chief executive officer. “That assumption does not necessarily remain valid.”

The Holcomb project isn’t immune. Tri-State downsized its commitment to a single 700-megawatt plant in July. The move reduced the project to two plants instead of three. The $3.5 billion facility is expected to produce 1,400 megawatts of energy.

**Distant agitation**

The most bizarre moment in this energy drama occurred 250 miles away from Holcomb. In November, KDHE hosted a forum in Lawrence to gather input on the application to enlarge the Holcomb station.

More than 300 people converged on a University of Kansas meeting room big enough to hold one-third that number. Police made dozens leave the room and listen on audio speakers. The testimony went on for more than four hours.

Topeka lawyer Reid Nelson put it bluntly, “We believe that this is going to cause disease and is going to cause death on a large scale.”

Earl Watkins, president and CEO of Sunflower Electric, countered that northeast Kansas had prospered from proximity to coal-fired plants in Topeka Lawrence and LaCygne. The Holcomb expansion will be a construction and employment boon for southwest Kan-
sas, he said.

“I would simply ask that you not let the ‘haves’ deny the ‘have-nots’ the same joys of life,” Watkins said.

The Lawrence City Commission responded by voting to register objection with KDHE to issuance of an air permit for Holcomb.

The commission’s move didn’t sit well with Miller, the Sunflower Electric executive.

He vowed to “make sure all our western Kansas dollars are diverted as far away from Lawrence as they can be, because they have unfairly stuck their nose in western Kansas’ business.”

**Lawsuit I and II**

The debate took another turn when critics’ attorneys joined the fray.

In April, the Washington-based environmental law firm, Earthjustice, filed a lawsuit in Shawnee County District Court against KDHE on behalf of the Sierra Club.

Earthjustice attorney Nick Persampieri said the goal of litigation was to compel KDHE to conduct a “complete and fair” administrative hearing where public health and environmental implications of new coal plants could be debated. For example, the new Holcomb units are expected to emit 10 million tons of carbon dioxide annually. It is the equivalent to the annual output of 1.7 million cars.

“In light of what we now know about the causes of global warming, the state owes its citizens, as well as all Americans, a chance to discuss it,” Persampieri said.

The Sierra Club subsequently called on Gov. Kathleen Sebelius to impose a moratorium on consideration of coal-fired plants following a U.S. Supreme Court ruling that carbon dioxide was a pollutant subject to regulation. A timeout would give Congress the opportunity to impose limits on industry.

That plea ran parallel to a lawsuit filed against KDHE by Ray Dean and his wife, Sarah, a member of the Kansas Energy Council. The Lawrence couple seeks to compel the state to regulate carbon dioxide emissions.

“Sounds kind of corny,” said Ray Dean, a retired KU engineering professor, “but I’m worried about what our society is doing to itself in terms of destroying the environment.”

**On the inside**

The maze of coal-crushing hardware, water pipes and towers controlled by Holcomb plant manager Steve Moss is an around-the-clock feat of modern alchemy. Every day, his crew inciner-
ates 200 tons of dark sedimentary rock millions of years in the making to produce millions of watts of electricity for homes and businesses. Visitors to Moss' power palace can glimpse at the type of 3,000-degree fireball necessary to turn a turbine and generator the size of a Greyhound bus on steroids.

This workhorse stretching 25 stories into the sky sits on its own foundation because it vibrates so heartily.

"If it was connected to the rest of the building, with the harmonics of steel, it would shake the bolts out," said Jamie Symmonds, a Sunflower Electric supervisor.

Impressive, Moss said, but not as compelling as a view from the roof near the top of Holcomb's stack. On a clear day recently, nothing visible exited the gigantic flume.

Holcomb 1 was the sixth-cleanest coal-fired plant in the U.S. inventory when it started nearly a quarter-century ago. The plant's environmental record reflects the addition of $120 million in pollution-control equipment over the years, he said.

Moss is an unwavering advocate of making broad use of the 275 billion tons of coal locked beneath the American landscape. Consumed at current rates, the federal Energy Information Administration estimates there is enough coal

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Holcomb: Economic boost seen

Continued from Page 6A

to meet domestic demand for 250 years.
"We need to use our natural resources," Moss said.

‘Cleanest’ power

Emission of concentrated pollutants from a Holcomb plant, old or new, is undeniable.
The facility would annually extrude tons of nitrogen oxide, a trigger for smog; sulfur dioxide, a component of acid rain; mercury, a toxin that works its way through the food chain; and carbon dioxide, the prevalent source of global warming.

Watkins, the Sunflower Electric president, said the question was how to equitably deal with these compounds. He promised the new power units would meet or surpass emission standards set by state and federal officials. If pollution laws are toughened, he said, the company would comply. Anyone unhappy with government mandates should seek reform from Congress and the Legislature, he said.

"I find it difficult to understand why our cooperatives should be taken to task for following the law," Watkins said.

Environmentalists have urged Sunflower Electric and its partners to invest in coal gasification technology to capture carbon dioxide for burial deep underground. However, Watkins said it would be unwise for a utility to preemptively devote millions of dollars to a specific approach to pollution control prior to action by regulators.

"That would be irresponsible of us and is an unrealistic expectation by opponents to this project," he said.

He said research at Holcomb helped demonstrate new technology could cut mercury emissions by 85 percent. New equipment to accomplish that would be installed at the new and existing units at Holcomb, he said.

Lee Boughey, spokesman for Tri-State in Westminster, Colo., said the design would incorporate steam generator technology that consumes less coal than conventional plants. He said a multibillion-dollar bioenergy center at the Holcomb station would consume carbon dioxide in a process that creates inputs for a biodiesel plant.

"We’ll have a permit that is among the cleanest ever issued in the nation," he said.

Economic jolt

There is no equivalent business development on the horizon in Kansas that compares to the Holcomb expansion.

Ralph Gamble, rural economist at Fort Hays State University, said his analysis indicated the net benefit over a 35-year period would be in excess of $8 billion. Construction is expected to create 1,500 to 2,000 temporary jobs over five years, he said.

He said electricians, painters, pipefitters, boilermakers, carpenters, engineers and other skilled workers would earn about $50 million annually in wages.

Much of the income will flow into communities throughout southwest Kansas, said Gina Riedel, executive director of the Hays Area Chamber of Commerce’s board of directors.

"From local housing markets to the supermarket to local suppliers and service providers, the estimated economic impact this project can have on local economies is staggering," she said.

Carol Meyer, president of the Garden City Chamber of Commerce, said the two new units in Holcomb would directly or indirectly foster the creation of 400 jobs. Earnings for these permanent workers is estimated at $22 million annually, she said.

Gamble said Holcomb’s units would be exempt from Kansas property tax for the initial 12 years of commercial operation.

The state, Finney County and local schools will benefit from $24 million annually in added revenue when the tax break expires, he said.

Political intrigue

Roderick Bremby, KDHE secretary, manages the technical staff responsible for making the high-stakes permit decision. Absent compelling legal or scientific justification, Bremby may have no choice but to issue the permit.

That reality doesn’t diminish political ramifications of the ruling. Bremby’s elected boss, the governor, is a champion of renewable energy.

She is opposed to the Holcomb expansion. The governor also is the state’s No. 1 cheerleader for economic development.

And $3.5 billion in power plant construction would be a generous job creator.

In the end, the views of Bremby and Sebelius may not carry the day. The loser of this KDHE showdown won’t go quietly.

“There’s going to be lawsuits all over this thing," said Craig Volland, air quality chairman of the Kansas chapter of the Sierra Club.
Tim Carpenter can be reached at (785) 295-1158 or timothy.carpenter@cjonline.com.

Holcomb plant manager Steve Moss says more than $120 million in pollution-control equipment has been added to the facility since its startup nearly a quarter of a century ago.
Two heritages intertwined

In February, The University of Kansas will host an academic conference titled “Nuestra America in the U.S.? A Latino/a Studies Conference.” The title comes from the writing of Cuban writer and activist José Martí, who wrote an essay titled “Nuestra América” that defined America as a continent and hemisphere.

As we celebrate Hispanic Heritage Month, it’s important to acknowledge how central the history of the Hispanic people is to U.S. history.

As most schoolchildren can tell you, Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas in 1492. While Columbus was an Italian by birth, his “discovery” of America occurred while he was representing the Spanish crown held by Ferdinand and Isabella.

Most of us probably have a dim memory of the honor accorded to St. Augustine, Fla., acknowledged as the “oldest continuously occupied settlement of European origin in the United States” by the official St. Augustine Fla. Web site. In addition to this outpost, there are settlements in New Mexico and the Southwest that predate the establishment of better known towns like Jamestown and Plymouth.

The United States is justly proud of its western heritage, often symbolized by the mythic figure of the cowboy. However, I wonder how many Americans know the cowboy is literally and figuratively borrowed from the Spanish caballeros and the Mexican vaqueros whose horse-riding skills were legendary.

“Caballero,” often translated as “gentleman,” has a more literal meaning based on the Spanish word, “caballo,” which means “horse.” These caballeros were men of honor and prestige. When the Spanish colonized Mexico, they brought these traditions to their new colonies. Though the average Mexican didn’t have the means to become a caballero, they could aspire to be skillful riders, known as vaqueros or cowmen, from the Spanish word for cow, which is “vaca.”

According to Kendall Nelson, author of “Gathering Remnants: A Tribute to the Working Cowboy,” one out of every three cowboys in the late 19th century was a Mexican vaquero. Nelson states, “If you are a cowboy in the U.S. today, you have developed what you know from the vaquero.”

In fact, there is a well-known 19th-century Mexican folksong, or corrido, titled “El Corrido de Kansis,” also known as “El Corrido de los quinientos novillos/The Corrido of the Five Hundred Steers,” that recounts one of the first cattle drives from Texas to the newly established territory of Kansas.

The vaqueros drove these herds to Kansas because of the presence of railroads, like the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, which employed large numbers of Mexican immigrants like my grandfather, Vicente Toledo. Is it a coincidence that Our Lady of Guadalupe Church sits in the shadow of railroad shops?

From the global to the local, the history and heritage of the Hispanic peoples is intricately linked to U.S. history. Can anyone deny it is a history worth celebrating?

Nicolas Shump is a doctoral student in American studies at The University of Kansas. He can be reached at nico1225@sunflower.com.
KU announces names of more than 900 summer 2007 graduates

LAWRENCE — More than 900 students received degrees from the University of Kansas after the 2006 summer session, Registrar Cindy Derritt announced today.

Because KU conducts only one formal commencement ceremony each year, many of these graduates will return as members of the Class of 2008 to take part in commencement exercises May 18.

Graduates are listed online by home county, state or country, degree, major, level in school, gender, parents' names and high school information (when available) at www.news.ku.edu/2007/september/7/summergrads.shtml.

The summer graduates represent 52 counties in Kansas, 37 other states and U.S. territories, and 24 countries outside the United States.


Other countries represented: Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, China, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Indonesia, India, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Nepal, Nigeria, Poland, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Trinidad, Turkey, Taiwan, United Arab Emirates and Uzbekistan.

KU offers more than 85 undergraduate and more than 190 graduate or first professional degrees. First professional degrees are law, medicine and pharmacy. Abbreviations for the more common degrees are used with the major or majors when applicable. If no major is listed, the name of the major is in the name of the degree.

The key:

Bucklin, Lisa M. Minnis daughter of Ted and Karen Minnis Finance, Senior Bach of Science in Business

Hanston Mindy Kay Salmans Female - Educ.EdPol&LdrEDD
Graduate Doctor of Education

Elizabeth Cox Female - Obstetrics & Gynecology Prof 1 Certificate

Dodge City Senior High School

Dodge City.
Grants given to KS colleges

Staff reports

Sen. Pat Roberts announced that three grants totaling $775,400 will be given to the University of Kansas, Kansas State University, and Wichita State University for their McNair Scholarship Programs.

The University of Kansas will receive the most money with $271,300. Both Kansas State University and Wichita State University have been awarded $252,000 in total grants.

The funds will be awarded to students who have been academically successful and who are dedicated to attending graduate school.

The McNair Scholars Program targets high-achieving undergraduate students that are first-generation college students or are from socio-economic groups which are underrepresented in graduate programs. The scholarships are meant to encourage and prepare the students for graduate school.

The funds were awarded by the United States Department of Education’s Ronald E. McNair Scholar Program.
A quiz to pass the week

Time to test your knowledge of current events.

Question No. 1: The University of Kansas has received recognition for making available to students the tools they need to learn which of the following skills?

A. Good study habits
B. Personal finance
C. Identity theft
D. All of the above

Correct answer: Well, at least C.

After discarded university records were sent to three newspapers, KU announced it had launched an investigation into the unauthorized release of the material, which included personal information and documents.

According to anonymous letters accompanying the records, the items were taken from the math department or the recycling center. Among the information contained in the records were Social Security numbers, phone numbers, addresses and graded exams.

Question No. 2: How many touchdowns have the Kansas City Chiefs scored in 2007 (including a playoff game in January, four preseason games and two regular-season games)?

A. 10
B. Five
C. 12

Correct answer: B. And one of those was scored by the defense.

Question No. 3: How many touchdown passes did Cleveland Browns quarterback Derek Anderson throw in the Browns’ win this past Sunday over the Cincinnati Bengals?

A. Two
B. Five
C. None

Correct answer: B. The Browns won 51-45.

Question No. 4: Forbes released its list of the 400 richest Americans this week with Bill Gates topping the rankings. Approximately how many hours would it take a worker earning the federal minimum wage to equal Gates’ fortune?

A. 100,800
B. 10.08 million
C. 10.08 billion

Correct answer: C

Question No. 5: About how many years of 40-hour work weeks is that?

A. 40,840
B. 408,400
C. 4.84 million

Correct answer: C. By the way, Gates’ fortune was listed in Forbes at $59.0 billion.

Ric Anderson, who is so skilled in the ways of personal finance he wonders if he’d even make the Forbes list of wealthiest short newspaper columnists from states beginning with a K, can be reached at (785) 295-1282 or ric.anderson@cjonline.com.