



RAPIDS

June 2011

www.westernwhitewater.org

The History of Memorial Day and its Significance

Three years after the Civil War ended, on May 5, 1868, the head of an organization of Union veterans — the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) — established Decoration Day as a time for the nation to decorate the graves of the war dead with flowers. Maj. Gen. John A. Logan declared that Decoration Day should be observed on May 30. It is believed that date was chosen because flowers would be in bloom all over the country.

The first large observance was held that year at Arlington National Cemetery, across the Potomac River from Washington, D.C. The ceremonies centered around the mourning-draped veranda of the Arlington mansion, once the home of Gen. Robert E. Lee. Various Washington officials, including Gen. and Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, presided over the ceremonies. After speeches, children from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home and members of the GAR made their way through the cemetery, strewing flowers on both Union and Confederate graves, reciting prayers and singing hymns.

Local Observances Claim To Be First

Local springtime tributes to the Civil War dead already had been held in various places. One of the first occurred in Columbus, Miss., April 25, 1866, when a group of women visited a cemetery to decorate the graves of Confederate soldiers who had fallen in battle at Shiloh. Nearby were the graves of Union soldiers, neglected because they were the enemy. Disturbed at the sight of the bare graves, the women placed some of their flowers on those graves, as well.

Today, cities in the North and the South claim to be the birthplace of Memorial Day in 1866. Both Macon and Columbus,

See Memorial, page 2

President's Message

It has been an extremely busy and productive year so far for the WWA. I thought I would provide an update on what the board has been working on for the first half of 2011.

One of the 2011 priorities for the WWA board was to establish a budget for general membership approval. This is part of promoting the board's overarching goal of transparency. In January a preliminary budget was developed and later refined following the final receipts from the banquet. The WWA is in good shape financially and a formal budget is now ready for the membership's review and vote. This will take place at the June meeting. My hope is for the website to soon have a members-only section where important information, like the budget, may be accessed by WWA members.

Another priority for 2011 was to amend the WWA bylaws. If you recall, a committee recently reviewed the bylaws and made certain recommendations for the board's consideration. Of particular importance are certain changes that will empower the membership with the authority to make important decisions, rather than the board. The newly amended bylaws are currently in place and should be available soon on the WWA website.

The WWA legislative committee has also been extremely busy. Most recently, the Forest Service Proposed Planning Rule was available for public comment. This is an extremely complex planning document and the committee did an excellent job researching and developing comments for submission. The committee has also participated in the Deer Flat National Wild-

See President's Message, page 3

Memorial

Continued from page 1

Ga., claim the title, as well as Richmond, Va. The village of Boalsburg, Pa., claims it began there two years earlier. A stone in a Carbondale, Ill., cemetery carries the statement that the first Decoration Day ceremony took place there on April 29, 1866. Carbondale was the wartime home of Gen. Logan. Approximately 25 places have been named in connection with the origin of Memorial Day, many of them in the South where most of the war dead were buried.

Official Birthplace Declared

In 1966, Congress and President Lyndon Johnson declared Waterloo, N.Y., the “birthplace” of Memorial Day. There, a ceremony on May 5, 1866, honored local veterans who had fought in the Civil War. Businesses closed and residents flew flags at half-staff. Supporters of Waterloo’s claim say earlier observances in other places were either informal, not community-wide or one-time events.

By the end of the 19th century, Memorial Day ceremonies were being held on May 30 throughout the nation. State legislatures passed proclamations designating the day, and the Army and Navy adopted regulations for proper observance at their facilities.

It was not until after World War I, however, that the day was expanded to honor those who have died in all American wars. In 1971, Memorial Day was declared a national holiday by an act of Congress, though it is still often called Decoration Day. It was then also placed on the last Monday in May, as were some other federal holidays.

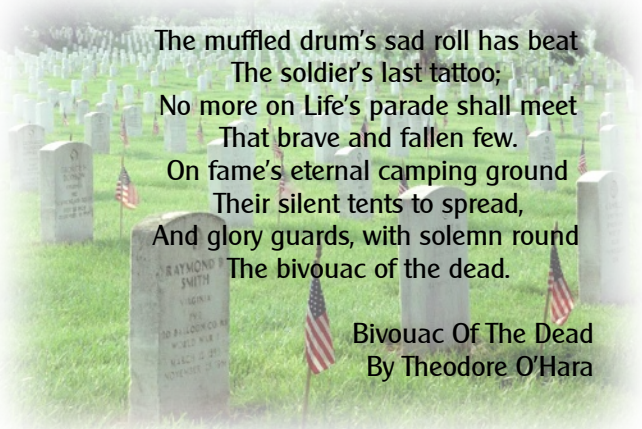
Some States Have Confederate Observances

Many Southern states also have their own days for honoring the Confederate dead. Mississippi celebrates Confederate Memorial Day on the last Monday of April, Alabama on the fourth Monday of April, and Georgia on April 26. North and South Carolina observe it on May 10, Louisiana on June 3 and Tennessee calls that date Confederate Decoration Day. Texas celebrates Confederate Heroes Day January 19 and Virginia calls the last Monday in May Confederate Memorial Day.

Gen. Logan’s order for his posts to decorate graves in 1868 “with the choicest flowers of springtime” urged: “We should guard their graves with sacred vigilance. ... Let pleasant paths invite the coming and going of reverent visitors and fond mourners. Let no neglect, no ravages of time, testify to the present or to the coming generations that we have forgotten as a people the cost of a free and undivided republic.”

The crowd attending the first Memorial Day ceremony at Arlington National Cemetery was approximately the same size as those that attend today’s observance, about 5,000 people. Then, as now, small American flags were placed on each grave — a tradition followed at many national cemeteries today. In recent years, the custom has grown in many families to decorate the graves of all departed loved ones.

The origins of special services to honor those who die in war can be found in antiquity. The Athenian leader Pericles offered a tribute to the fallen heroes of the Peloponnesian War over 24 centuries ago that could be applied today to the 1.1 million Americans who have died in the nation’s wars: “Not only are they commemorated by columns and inscriptions, but there dwells also an unwritten memorial of them, graven not on stone but in the hearts of men.”

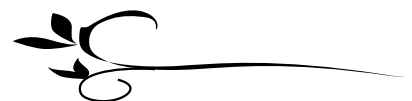


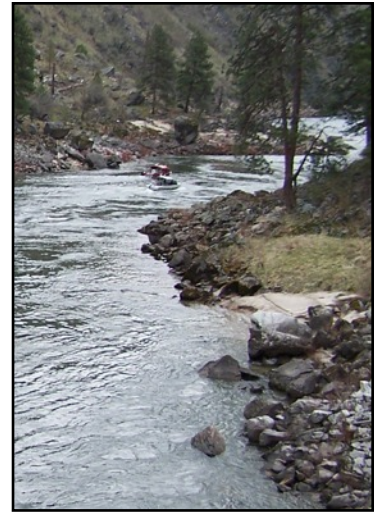
The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo;
No more on Life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few.
On fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents to spread,
And glory guards, with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead.

Bivouac Of The Dead
By Theodore O'Hara

To ensure the sacrifices of America’s fallen heroes are never forgotten, in December 2000, the U.S. Congress passed and the president signed into law “The National Moment of Remembrance Act,” P.L. 106-579, creating the White House Commission on the National Moment of Remembrance. The commission’s charter is to “encourage the people of the United States to give something back to their country, which provides them so much freedom and opportunity” by encouraging and coordinating commemorations in the United States of Memorial Day and the National Moment of Remembrance.

The National Moment of Remembrance encourages all Americans to pause wherever they are at 3 p.m. local time on Memorial Day for a minute of silence to remember and honor those who have died in service to the nation. As Moment of Remembrance founder Carmella LaSpada states: “It’s a way we can all help put the memorial back in Memorial Day.”





President's Message

Continued from page 1

life Refuge issue. Additionally, comments have been submitted to the BLM Cottonwood Office regarding private land acquisition along the lower Salmon. This effort to acquire private land along the lower Salmon appear to be motivated by the desire to change the designation on that stretch of river to Wild and Scenic. Promoting multiple-use and fair and reasonable access is a never ending task. The first half of 2011 certainly is no exception.

I have sincerely enjoyed participating in the work of the WWA. I have even put a few hours on the boat this year. My two sons and I have become dedicated (more like addicted) boaters. We appreciate the opportunity to be members of the WWA.

Brian Oakey
President



2011 Salmon River Noxious Weed Control Project

Each spring, in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service, the Idaho Department of Agriculture, and private property owners, WWA members provide transportation up the Salmon River and manpower to help control noxious weeds within the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness. The Western Whitewater Association and its members provide logistical support, technical assistance, and financial assistance in an active assault on noxious weeds along the Salmon River corridor.

This year, the "Weed Run" was held on April 29, April 30 and May 1. We had 9 boats and 29 volunteers to help spray weeds and feed the large group. We set up camp at the James Ranch again this year and provided noxious weed control at several locations including the James Ranch, Mackey Bar, Warren Creek Bar and Boise Bar.

This project requires a significant amount of physical labor, from the setting up and teardown of camp, to the hand application of chemical sprays and some hand pulling of weeds, with much of the work taking place on steep terrain. Again this year, spray materials, boat fuel and food expenses are being covered by government grants and the WWA.

See Salmon River, page 5

2011 Salmon River Jet Boat Races Provide New Innovations and Some Bumps

The 2011 Salmon River Jet boat Races started with water levels in the low to mid 8,000 CFS at the White Bird gauge on Thursday when I ran the course with my Brother Gary to look it over and set up the start / finish banners on the off-road side of the river. Conditions were similar to the 2010 set up and low water routes were the order of the day.

We ran to Mackay Bar on Friday for an elk burger lunch (most excellent) but upon returning to Riggins that evening we found out the Ryan Rogers' boat had caught a gust of wind above Shorts Bar during a practice run, flipped and sunk. It was reported that Ryan and his navigator were shaken up but otherwise unhurt.

After a great barbequed pork dinner at the boat show and meeting several of the race boat crews (great Canadian representation) a safety meeting was held with the safety boat crews, EMTs and radio operators. We were set with Gary Hays running sweep,

and safety boats Greg Giardina at Tight Squeeze, Rick White and Sam Petterson at Time Zone, Dennis Gross at Six Pack Eddy (Dennis again gets the long distance award for coming over from Portland), Don Moore at Woodpecker, Sean McConnachie at the Confluence, Darwin Ames at the Elk Ranch and I was going to be in reserve at Shorts Bar.

We launched first thing Saturday morning and were paired up with radio operators and available EMTs. Rick White and crew left early to set up the finish/start line banner on the Lighting Creek timing site.

I was approached by Race Director Richie Friend to operate his boat in the Shorts Bar

area so that there would be a twin available if needed. While I enjoyed the opportunity I was mostly a safety island in case something came loose at the Shorts Bar ramp.

As the rest of the safety boats were discharging to their duty stations, word came over the radio that Rick White had hit a rock and had worked his way to the Lighting Creek ramp area but was out of commission for the day, things were strange and we had not even launched a race boat yet.

The race did get underway with the turbine powered boat (#357) of Gord Humphrey's making their way down river with little prior notice (fast and quiet). The HAM Radio operators had fit several of the race boats

with a GPS type tracking device and later in the day reported that this boat was making way at approximately 140 MPH out in the flat water areas. This boat also set a new race record with a 4:59 minutes



leg between Lighting Creek and Island Bar (approximately 8 miles).

The 6 legs of the race on Saturday proceeded without major incident.

Sunday morning we found a little more water in the river but relatively stick and debris free. Sundays tend to be a little bit more incident free as the race crews get dialed in but that was not the case. Jesse LaForest in the #16 "Wocket" reported that he hit a pressure wave near the motel riffle and barrel rolled, landing on the bottom of the boat and beaching shortly thereafter. Upon further analysis he decided it was a good place to watch the remaining legs of the Sunday

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Salmon River

Continued from page 3

Special thanks go out to Jim McGarvin and his kitchen crew for the great meals and Bob Spencer for the coordination of the weed spraying. Also, thanks to all the boat drivers that provided transportation up and down the Salmon River.

After the Saturday evening meal, the WWA presented Howard Lyman with a custom built Brian Demond Fishing Rod (to be delivered in the near future) for his years of excellent management of the Noxious Weed Program with the Forest Service. This cooperation between the WWA and Forest Service helps build a positive working relationship that helps when we are working on the different river and land management plans. Thanks again Howard!

If you have any questions please call Don Moore at 208-377-0272.



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RANTS AND RAVES

Re: National Forest System Land Management Planning Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Draft Programmatic EIS

Dear USDA and Forest Service Representatives:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Forest Service's Proposed Forest Planning Rule (Proposed Rule) published in the Federal Register on February 14, 2011. These comments are submitted on behalf of the Western Whitewater Association ("WWA"), a major nonprofit volunteer association that serves private recreation power boating citizens and families. We have strong concerns about the complexity, cost, cumbersome restrictions, and other components of the Proposed Rule. We cannot support the Proposed Rule in its present form. We believe that the Proposed Rule must be substantially reformed and additional opportunity for public review and comment provided to produce a final rule that meets legal requirements and supports family recreation along with other multiple uses of national forest lands.

WWA INTERESTS AND PERSPECTIVES

Our WWA members include approximately 400 boat owners and their families as well as many supporters of recreational jet boating who do not own boats. Our membership also includes outfitters, manufacturers, dealers, and other providers of products and services for recreational power boating. WWA members enjoy responsible family recreation on the Main Salmon River and other public waters in Idaho, other western states, and Canada.

WWA members and other private recreational power boaters have regularly used the Main Salmon River, including the corridor designated as wild and scenic and adjoining national forest lands in the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness ("FCRONR") since before 1978, during each summer and throughout the year when river conditions allow. The WWA, its members and other jet boaters have a vital, concrete, vested interest in their legally protected rights to use the Main Salmon River, under the Central Idaho Wil-

derness Act and other law. WWA membership and interest in power boating has grown tremendously in recent years and continues to grow at a strong rate. The WWA is dedicated to the advancement, general welfare, and safety of power boating, with respect and consideration for other outdoor recreationists. The WWA serves the interests of recreational water users by defending against discriminatory regulation as well as providing many additional educational and service activities to its members and the broader public. The WWA strongly believes in the responsible shared use of our public lands by all user groups and that one user group should not be favored over another use group with a different type of use.

The WWA works with the Forest Service and other federal, state and local agencies to facilitate responsible and equitable shared use of the Main Salmon and other waterways. We conduct regular training and other educational activities on river safety and courtesy, clean camping, and other topics. We regularly cooperate with and assist the Forest Service in weed eradication and other natural resource protection and enhancement activities. Since 1998, the WWA has been accessing areas within the FCRONR with jet boats to assist the USFS and private landowners in the control of noxious weeds. We look forward to continuing to work with the agencies in each of these arenas.

The WWA has therefore actively participated throughout the process for revising the FCRONR Plan and in other Forest Service land and resource management planning exercises. Recreation by WWA members and other citizens is the leading use of national forests in terms of numbers of people, and is a legally protected use under the National Forest Management Act ("NFMA"), Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act ("MUSYA") and other laws such as the Central Idaho Wilderness Act. We believe that forest planning must provide a framework for national forest management that enables and facilitates recreation access and use. A nationwide Planning Rule in turn provides

Rant

Continued from page 6

the umbrella general guidance for planning on each national forest. To be workable and endure, the Planning Rule must provide a relatively simple, flexible broad programmatic framework that facilitates rather than encumbers responsive planning and management on the ground, in order to serve rather than restrict recreation and other human uses and benefits.

COMMENTS

A. General

Unfortunately, the Proposed Rule seems to make planning an excessively cumbersome, costly, and unproductive end in itself—a bureaucratic nightmare for ordinary citizen users of national forests to participate in. The Proposed Rule is laden with provisions that elevate "ecological" sustainability above sustaining economic and social benefits from national forests. The Proposed Rule also confuses and elevates broadly and vaguely defined "ecosystem services" above recreation and the other multiple uses listed in the MUSY A. The Proposed Rule similarly emphasizes maintaining habitat for a plethora of "species of conservation concern" beyond any requirement in the NFMA or other law, to a degree that is likely to tie up the Forest Service in additional endless litigation and otherwise prevent the agency from accomplishing its mission to provide for recreation and other human uses on the ground. The Proposed Rule is burdened with additional unnecessary, dense jargon and requirements for planning that go beyond and conflict with the statutory requirements in the NFMA and MUSY A.

In a time when the United States is facing record budget deficits, the Forest Service needs to be working to maximize productive work, not paper work. We urge you to revise the Proposed Rule by eliminating everything that goes beyond the statutory planning requirements contained in the NFMA, and correct and reform its provisions to

focus upon and be consistent with management for recreation and the other multiple uses listed in the MUSYA, for sustained yield of tangible goods and services for the benefit of American citizens. An example of a simpler rule that at least approaches meeting this objective is Alternative C presented in the Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement ("EIS") for the Proposed Rule that the Forest Service has published and made available on its Planning Rule.

B. More Specific:

References below are to sections in the Proposed Rule as published in the Federal Register on February 14, 2011.

Example of excessive jargon. Simply delete the long, dense, paragraph that comprises Sec. 219.1 (c). It is an example of verbose text that amounts ultimately to no more than a broad and vague hope and prayer. It adds nothing useful to requirements or guidance for planning.

Recognition of statutory and other legal rights. We note that the Proposed Rule does, as it must, state that it does not affect valid existing statutory and other legal rights, and that forest plans must comply with all applicable laws, including the NFMA and MUSY A. (Sees. 219.1(e) and (g)). As we have noted above, these laws and legally protected rights include those in the Central Idaho Wilderness Act providing for continued recreational power boating use on the Main Salmon River adjacent to FCRONR national forest lands. We do not require all such specific statutes and rights to be listed in a programmatic rule that we are urging you to shorten and simplify. However, these rights can and should be recognized in Forest Service Manual and Handbook national or regional supplement direction, and in individual forest plans. Forest Service personnel must be trained about these rights and recognize and honor them in actual management within forest plan frameworks.

See Rant, page 8



Rant

Continued from page 7

Responsible official. We support the Forest Supervisor being the Responsible Official for forest level plans, rather than the Regional Forester or some higher level official. (Sec. 219.2).

Use of scientific information. The Proposed Rule contains requirements regarding use of "best available scientific information" in Sec. 219.3 and other places. This may seem like a good idea, but it does not work as a codified regulatory requirement. Disagreements among scientists and others about what is "best" science or information are routine, and the NFMA does not require the Forest Service to determine which is "best." On the ground knowledge of a particular area is more reliable than theoretical studies and computer models. Replace proposed Sec. 219.3 with a simple provision that requires the Forest Service to do no more than consider available, relevant scientific and other relevant information in planning, without regard to which is "best."

Too much process and paper work. The Proposed Rule is long on process (Sec. 219.5, 219.6, 219.7). These requirements are too cumbersome and time consuming. One of the objectives of the new rule is supposed to be that it is workable, affordable, and will withstand court challenges so the agency doesn't have to do it over again. Based on experience since the 1982 Planning Rule was adopted, additional process is not likely to improve our forests or make the job of managing them any easier. These processes will just lead to more lawsuits by people who are opposed to natural resource use and management. Only those procedures and requirements mandated by Congress in the NFMA should be included in the Planning Rule.



CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Board Meeting	June 6
General Meeting	June 13
Skills Day	TBD

*WWA Meetings are held at Smoky Mountain Pizzeria Grill, 980 East Fairview Ave
Meridian 884-1067*

Species viability. The Forest Service is not required by NFMA to include this requirement in the Planning Rule or any direction. NFMA only requires the agency to set forth planning guidelines to "provide for diversity of plant and animal communities" and "preserve the diversity of tree species" to achieve and in balance with multiple use objectives. What is in Sec. 219.9 goes even further than the 1982 requirement that has already caused the Forest Service so much trouble and waste of taxpayer dollars in the courts and out in the field. This requirement should be eliminated now.

Multiple Use. The Proposed Rule does not properly address the various multiple uses the Forest Service is required to manage for under the MUSY A. Sec. 219.8 and 219.10 should be rewritten to give equal weight to all three aspects of "sustainability": "social, economic and ecological," and to eliminate reference to "ecosystem services" as a management objective in addition to or in lieu of recreation and the other uses listed in the MUSY A.

Monitoring. Implementing Sec. 219.12 will be impossible without investing a lot of money that will not be available. Instead of focusing on "climate change and other stressors" and "carbon stored above ground" (Sec. 219.12(a)(5)), the agency should be looking at simple monitoring of basic measures such as water quantity and quality and recreation visits and visitor satisfaction. A formal or elaborate monitoring process under the Forest Plan is not needed. The "biennial evaluation" should be eliminated.

Objection process. We support the approach in Sec. 219.50-219.62, although we think these sections could be shortened and simplified along with the remainder of the Proposed Rule. It is a good idea to limit the opportunity of object to people who have participated in the planning process by submitting comments. It makes good sense to require that objections to the plan be brought up before a final decision is made. This process has worked well for Healthy Forest Restoration Act projects.

C. Comments on the Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement

The Draft EIS recognizes that a less cumbersome and expensive planning rule is needed. DEIS at 7. Yet the Draft EIS confirms that even under very favorable assumptions, the Proposed Rule will be only slightly less costly than the 1982 Planning Rule that has been identified as overly burdensome. DEIS at 43. The DEIS and accompanying

Rant*Continued from page 8*

analysis for the Proposed Rule confirm that there are readily available alternatives that are far less costly and burdensome, and which still meet NFMA requirements. For instance, Alternative C in the Draft EIS would, according to the Forest Service analysis, cost nearly \$24 million (24%) less per year than the Proposed Rule (Alternative A) to implement. Draft EIS at 43.

We believe that the Proposed Rule must be further modified to include the changes that we have recommended in this letter, to achieve a final rule that is more effective and enduring as well as consistent with the NFMA and MUSY A. We believe that this modified alternative would still fully

meet the basic objectives that the USDA and Forest Service seek for updating the Planning Rule, and yield large cost savings and ultimate benefits in forest plans and on the ground compared to the Proposed Rule. We support this modified alternative as the preferred and selected alternative for the final EIS and an updated Planning Rule.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.
Sincerely,

WESTERN WHITEWATER ASSOCIATION
Brian J. Oakey,
President

**Let's hear from you!**

Rant is defined as "A speech or *Text* that does not Present a Calm Argument!!!!"

Rave is to "*Write* or speak with Wild Enthusiasm!!!"

Send your Rants & Raves to.....RapidsRantandRave@gmail.com

See the WWA website (www.westernwhitewater.org) for this article:

Western Governors Seek Greater State Authority in Managing Western Forests

Jet Boat Races*Continued from page 4*

racers. You can read more of his comments on JetBoatRacing.com.

Additionally, the Ross Schlotthauer boat hooked and rolled under at Tight Squeeze. The race crew was picked up by the crew on the safety boat piloted by Greg Giardina. The navigator Guy Anderson was caught under the boat for a while and received medical treatment and observation after the incident.

Richie Friend reported that both Ryan Roger's boat and the Schlotthauer race boat at Tight Squeeze were recovered within a couple hours after the end of the race and were

reported to be in good enough shape to be refitted and ready to race again this year.

The four race boats completing all legs of this year's race were: #357 Gord Humphrey 50:28; #399 Dale Whiteside 52:06; #204 Darren Weaver 52:14; and #163 Labrums 57:15 (without the need of a paddle).

I wish to thank all of those that volunteered time to assist with this year's safety boat operations. Your presence and assistance does make a difference.

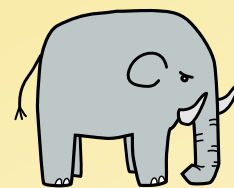
Bob Hays



Remember when?

River Fun Facts *taken from the June 2005 Rapids*

- An elephant's trunk can hold 2 gallons of water!
- Cockroaches can survive under water for up to 15 minutes.
- In 1848, Niagara Falls stopped flowing for 30 hours because of an ice jam blocking the Niagara River.
- It's against the law to get a fish drunk in California.
- The density of the sun is 1 ½ times that of water.
- Graupel is snowflakes that have become small rounded pellets (usually two to five millimeters in diameter). It is sometimes mistaken for hail.
- All porcupines float in water! Source: South Florida Water Management District
- The fastest speed reached by a falling rain-drop is 7 mph. Source: South Florida Water Management District
- 50 glasses of water are required to grow enough oranges for one glass of orange juice. Source: South Florida Water Management District
- 91% of the earth's rain falls directly back into the ocean! Source: South Florida Water Management District
- 1 inch of rain on 1 acre makes up 27,154 gallons of water. That's enough to fill a city bus! Source: South Florida Water Management District
- The ice on Greenland approaches 2 miles in thickness in some places and is so heavy that land is compressed way below sea level. Source: South Florida Water Management District
- A new man-made fountain opposite the Gateway Arch in St. Louis is now the highest geyser, 6,000 feet. The geyser is powered by three 800 hp pumps and discharges water at up to 200 feet per second. The geyser will keep 1,100 gallons of water, weighing 9,200 pounds, in the air when in operation. Source: Gateway Center
- The underwater mating song of the toadfish is so loud that sometimes humans on the shore can hear it. Source: Wildlife Conservation
- Annie Edson Taylor, the "heroine of horse shoe falls" was the first person to go over Niagara Falls in a barrel. The 63-year old woman thought the stunt was a good way to make money. However, it wasn't the financial windfall she expected. Annie worked as a Niagara street vendor for 20 years and died penniless Source: HistoryChannel.com
- Elephants can smell water up to 3 miles away! Source: radio station trivia question - Big Kat 94.5 in Junction City, KS



About Rivers

How many rivers are there in the United States?

The United States has over 250,000 rivers. That's over 3.5 million miles of rivers!

What's the longest river in America?

The longest river in the U.S. Is the Missouri. It flows for approximately 2,500 miles.

What's the longest river in the world?

At 4,132 miles, Africa's Nile River is the longest river in the world.

What's the biggest river in America?

America's largest river is the Mississippi. At its mouth, the flow volume measures 593,000 cubic feet per second.

What's the world's largest river?

South America's Amazon River is the world's largest. At its mouth, the flow volume measures approximately 7 million cubic feet!

What's the shortest river in America?

America's and the world's shortest river is located in Lincoln city, Oregon. The D River is a mere 120 feet long. It connects nearby Devil's Lake directly to the Pacific Ocean.

RAPIDS

www.westernwhitewater.org

The Happy Cooker



TIS THE SEASON!!!!

Sautéed Morels with Cream

15-20 fresh morels or reconstituted dried, cut in half if large
1 large shallot chopped fine
1 large clove garlic chopped fine
2 TBS butter (best with unsalted)
2 TBS olive oil
3/4 cup chicken stock
1 cup heavy cream
salt & fresh ground pepper to taste

Put olive oil in heated pan over medium heat. Add garlic and shallots, stir and sauté until softened but not brown. Add butter until melted then add morels. Stir and cook until mushrooms start to brown, about 4 min. Add chicken stock and cook for 2-3 minutes. Add cream and cook on low until reduced and thickened. Classically served on toast, but the best on grilled New York Strip steaks.



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* term expires January 2012

** term expires January 2013

Newsletter

Ron Balderston
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