

# FLOOD INTERRUPTS MINTO'S WINTER PLANS



**FLOOD LEAVES MINTO**—The flood waters have receded, but the village of Minto and its people are faced with a race with time—to beat the coming first ground freeze and get their homes back to normal before winter.

— AMERICAN RED CROSS Photo  
by MAC SLEE

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of the forty homes here, and to determine what help was still needed.

In most disaster areas, the Red Cross finds people faced with the aftermath of extensive physical destruction and mass evacuations, but in Minto the story of what the flooding Tanana River did to the people of this tiny, centuries-old Indian village is different.

The flood did only minor damage to the homes and the people's household possessions, but what it did do was to threaten the struggling community's immediate future, for the people of Minto face the immediacy of winter's coming with a shortage of food for themselves and their dogs and a shortage of fuel to keep them warm during the below-zero months ahead.

The log cabins, two churches, school, general store and community hall which comprise the village of Minto are spread out over several wooded acres between a crushed gravel air strip and the dull-gray Tanana River, which together provide the only access to the community. No roads lead to Minto.

The village is not too far removed from poverty, although it is not unusual to see a television antenna, old-fashioned electric washing machines, modern stoves and other material indicators of so-called affluence.

These items, brought in by river barge or cargo plane, are usually paid for with wages earned by Mintoites who find temporary employment as forest-fire fighters,

as laborers for the Bureau of Land Management surveys, in a nearby sawmill or in the brief summer months when there is a demand for workers in construction and transportation.

Power for the electric appliances comes from a village-operated generator or from private generators owned by people such as the clergymen or operated by the school.

Communication with the rest of the world is conducted by shortwave radio during brief periods when the Minto radio—in the school—is scheduled for monitoring by the BIA, by bush pilots flying to the small airstrip, and by taking a boat to Nenana, thirty-three river miles away.

Flooding is not unusual in Minto, but this is the first time in the memory of tribal council Chief Peter John and the Rev. Gordon Olsen, a Minnesotan who with his wife maintains the small Assembly of God Church that the Tanana has flooded in summer.

In the weeks that have passed, most of the flooded homes have been cleaned out and some of the warped floor boards have been replaced or at least thrown out.

Further repair will have to wait for Spring for the villagers must devote all the time remaining before the freeze to hunting and fishing.

As in larger Nenana and metropolitan Fairbanks, the grounds around the homes are littered with debris and drying furniture and bedding.

Shortly after the August



**ESTIMATING DAMAGE**—Minto's Chief Peter John (left) tells of his people's losses and needs to American Red Cross disaster representatives Jack Coleman and Roy Popkin. The Red Cross made a

complete survey of the village and assured the Chief that the organization would help.

—AMERICAN RED CROSS Photo  
by MAC SLEE

flood, the Red Cross sent in food and cleanup supplies from Nenana, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs sent in other supplies.

Some of the Minto people took their boats down to Nenana to seek additional assistance from the Red Cross and BIA, and were given clothing and other aid. It is what is not visible in

Minto today that represents the urgent problem facing the village.

Right along the river bank is a rack on which just a few recently-caught salmon are drying.

In the elevated log caches and racks alongside a few other cabins a few more salmon may be seen. Normally, one might see

hundreds of salmon drying on the racks at this time of year, but the floods have limited the amount of fishing that can be done and destroyed most of the community's fish wheels, which sometimes caught as many as 4,500 salmon a day.

The shortage of drying salmon bodes trouble for the

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