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Chinese in Humboldt County

Eureka, California
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Redwood Country

By Andrew Genzoli

Hatred and Unity

TS 5/7/1971

"One Saturday evening in the winter of 1885, rival factions of Chinese came to blows on the streets of their block-long enclave in the northern California lumber port of Eureka. Spectators pushed in to see the show. Some of the Chinese opened fire — at each other, not at outsiders; but among those who were hit were two white onlookers. One was a boy, wounded in the foot; the other a Eureka City councilman, killed instantly. The town was crowded not only with the usual Saturday night influx, but with loggers and sawmill workers idled by the winter rains. A thousand men gathered in Centennial Hall. They elected a committee to notify the Chinese they had twenty-four hours to pack up and leave. In the morning, while the committeemen delivered this message, their fellow citizens surrounded the Chinese quarter, erecting a gallows at the main entrance. The Chinese offered no resistance. They packed what they could, marched off under guard to a warehouse at the docks. Later, when the tide permitted crossing the bar, two steamers took them down to San Francisco.

"The Eureka expulsion, at the time, seems to have roused relatively little interest in other parts of the state . . ."

To the historian, the incident is well known. It is nothing we in Humboldt are especially proud of, but it happened in a time when there was wave after wave of oppression against the Oriental in this country. The event as described here, was not exactly that way. The source for this information came from San Francisco newspapers, which had little sympathy for the people of Eureka.

California's "indispensable enemy" from the end of the Civil War until World War II was the Oriental. How this hostility first became fixed upon the Chinese, how it flourished on the Pacific Coast, and how its proliferation there affected the nation at large, is the topic of a new book: "The Indispensable Enemy: Labor and the Anti-Chinese Movement in California," by Alexander Saxton, published by the University of California Press (\$2.50).

Most historians have sought to explain anti-Orientalism in economic terms. It resulted, they say, from efforts of white wage earners and farmers to shield themselves against the competition of imported Asian "cheap labor." This argument, however, fails to differentiate between the situation of Orientals and that of many other impoverished immigrant groups.

Reinforced Thought Patterns

The explanation Saxton offers is that the "cheap labor" conflict on the West Coast coincided with and reinforced older patterns of thought and behavior, relative to blacks, and especially to black slaves. These had been intensified by slavery controversy before the Civil War and by the political struggle over Reconstruction, afterwards. Carried to California, the patterns were transferred to the Chinese.

Hatred for the Chinese (and later for Japanese and other Orientals), says Saxton, then served to unify the heterogeneous white community. It provided the major issue upon which the Democratic Party achieved rehabilitation after the Civil War. (The Democratic Party of then, in no way resembles the party of 1971, we might note.) With its major issue it became institutionalized into California politics and into the structure of organized labor.

Continuing unabated after the passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, this hostility penetrated all political ideologies from socialism to Republicanism, and helped to cement an alliance in California between trade unionism and the Progressive movement.

Saxton also argues that the long crusade against Orientals in the West furnished a model and justification for racially exclusive policies directed by organized labor against blacks, and guaranteed that when general immigration restriction was finally enacted by Congress after the first World War, such restrictions would be conceived and carried out in racist terms.

Saxton is a member of the Department of History, University of California at Los Angeles. He was previously a seaman, construction worker and novelist. He has had experience in organized labor and has written extensively on the problem of racial and ethnic minorities in industry and in the organized labor movement.

—I am sure Redwood Country readers will enjoy the book.

Not That New

Some of the kids have been giving me the "rave act" about the goodness of organically raised foods. Organic gardening and fruit orchards are the best, they tell us.

Actually, if you are over 30 years old, chances are—if you have lived in this part of the country for very many years—you were raised on organic foods. When we were kids, our garden was strictly organic. Fertilizer came from the barnyard. If there were pests, we went out and picked them off—sprays we didn't know much about. Weed control was done with the long and the hand hoes, or just plain old-fashioned bending over and pulling.

So, we had fresh or canned string beans, peas, carrots, pickles, fruits, and many other things—all organically nurtured, and we didn't even know we were giving Mother Nature the benefit of the doubt. Today, it is fashionable, and probably very good for you, to go "organic."

Here's to you and here's to me, until we too end up on Nature's compost heap.

Story for Today

Two men were discussing the fact that both had sons away at college.

"What does your boy plan to be when he graduates?" asked one.

"I'm not really sure," replied the other. "But judging from his letters he'll end up a professional fund raiser."

— Sunshine Magazine.

Restricting the Chinese

HTS 2.4.74

The Jan. 25, 1879 issue of The Weekly Times, has a story on how the mayor of Eureka "clamped down" on the Chinese — a process long in force in Eureka and other north coastal cities. Anything to harass the Chinese was fair game for the whites.

This time it was Chinese New Year: "It is with long and doleful faces that the Chinese of this city celebrate the New Year. Heretofore the day or season has been ushered in by the firing of crackers and bombs, and a good time in general. Some months since the City Fathers, at the request of numerous property holders of Eureka passed an ordinance prohibiting the firing of crackers, bombs and other combustibles within the corporate limits of the city, save on such occasions when the Mayor will issue a written permit.

"Some of the Celestials had a petition drawn up requesting Mayor Clark to grant them a permit to celebrate their holiday in their accustomed manner. The petition received quite a number of signatures, although but few of the signers were owners of property in the business portion of the city. The petition was handed to Mayor Clark who considered the matter carefully, and on taking various facts and features into consideration, declined to grant their quest, and the Chinese are compelled to do away with one of the principal features of the celebration or else incur the displeasure of Josh and run the risk of boarding a few days at the expense of the city."

— Ignorance was rampant, then, from hard-headed Mayor Clark, on through the town.

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T. S.

Redwood Country

By Andrew Genzoli

✓ *Memory from the past*

Wednesday, Mrs. Berenice Barnum Cockburn celebrated her 99th birthday (see Accent section), but not without allowing some of her memories to come to light. She has an alert mind, and a store of memories concerning major events of the past.

While doing research work for a story about Charles Barnum, for son, Robert Barnum, Lynwood Carranco, new president of the Humboldt County Historical Society, said he came up with a vignette in an interview with Mrs. Cockburn. She told Carranco she clearly remembered the expulsion of the Chinese from Eureka on Feb. 7, 1885.

This is what Carranco recorded:

"In the year 1885, we lived in one of the nicest houses in Eureka at Fifth and B streets, where the Harvey Harper car lot is located. I remember that I was ten years old because the expulsion occurred on my brother's seventh birthday.

"The Chinese section was in downtown Eureka where Feuerwerker's store is now, and across the street from where the Greyhound bus depot is located. The houses were a disgrace. Most of them were on stilts and a large creek went under the shacks. The Chinese were fond of ducks, and they sailed around in the creek. There was a horrible smell because the Chinese dumped all their garbage into the stream. The creek emptied into a slough below Fourth and E streets, but it couldn't drain because the city blocked it when Fourth Street was put through.

"My brother and I were afraid of the Chinese, and as a rule, I wouldn't go on their side of the street.

"After Councilman Kendall was accidentally killed when he got between two quarreling Chinese men, who were shooting it out, they drove all the Chinese down to a big wharf which was covered, near the foot of C Street. The Chinese had all their blankets and personal possessions with them. They kept the people there a few days until two ships took them away.

"My mother was very fond of a Chinese man who did our washing for years. She wanted to say goodbye to him and, too, she was looking for her clothing. I went with my mother to the wharf, and many other people went down to find their laundry. The one who washed our clothes could speak English. My mother also said goodbye to another man from whom we got all of our vegetables. The Chinese knew how to raise nice vegetables. She told the men how sorry she was that they had to leave.

"Some of the people disliked the Chinese because they said they took everything out and did not put anything into the community. They even sent to China for their tea and rice, and they would not buy rice from the merchants in town. The Chinese took hundreds of dollars out of town when they left.

"When Kendall was killed, young Lou Baldschmitt, who was working at the Pratt Furniture Store, was shot in the foot while he was going home for supper. He was crippled all his life. I don't know whether the bullet was ever taken out or not, but he limped badly all his life."

The Chinatown shacks described by Mrs. Cockburn were for the most part owned by pioneer, C. S. Ricks, who collected rentals from the Chinese. When the expulsion took place, he at first protested his loss, and then viewing the sentiment of the community joined in the anti-Chinese cry.

—Thank you Lynwood Carranco, and happy birthday, Mrs. Cockburn.

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Redwood Country

by Andrew Genzoli

Eureka's Chinese in bygone years

TS-8-27-79

We've told this story before, but it can be told again, for the Chinese pioneered in Eureka and Humboldt County, too! And there were happier times before the ill-fated days of February 1885, when they were expelled from Eureka. But, that is not the story we want to tell.

When the Chinese lived in Eureka in numbers, they carried on the traditions of their native land. At times, it was difficult for them to reconcile themselves to the ways of the Occidental, especially when the white man was not willing to allow himself the freedom of understanding.

And, so, from the confusion between the races there is yet another story in Humboldt County's annals that manages to emerge, bearing a romantic touch. Far behind were lotus blossoms, the old temples, and, instead the setting is the saw-mill town of Eureka on the edge of Humboldt Bay.

Mun Ching was a Chinese merchant of aristocratic bearing and a leading figure in Eureka's Oriental colony, and on this particular occasion, (the year and the month—May 1871), he went to court, claiming a pretty young thing named Qui Com owed him over \$300, or, in lieu thereof, three years service for her passage from China.

Sometime after she had been in Eureka, she fell in love with another countryman named Ah Sou. One day she came up with the idea of getting married "American style." A friendly clergyman was found and the ceremony was performed.

The day after the wedding, Ah Sou removed his spouse to his residence on Fifth Avenue in Arcata, planning to settle down to a blissful married life.

A reporter for The Humboldt Times, telling the story, wrote: "Alas! How little

did Ah Sou think what direful change was soon to come o'er the 'spirit of his dreams'!"

"The implacable Mun Ching, not knowing where Qui Com had gone, and supposing she was trying to steal herself away from him, went before Judge Tompkins and by means of a false affidavit procured a warrant for her arrest for grand larceny, evidently, as the sequel shows, intending to use the warrant to get possession of Qui Com, when the criminal prosecution was to have been abandoned.

"The warrant was left in the hands of Esquire Tompkins until the whereabouts of Qui Com would be ascertained. Mun Ching then sent emissaries to Arcata, who found her out and who brought her by force, and put her on board the steamer just as it was about to sail for Crescent City, with the intention of taking her away from her true and loving husband and selling her to some celestial of that arcadian retreat."

True love always wins

There is a splash of melodrama at this point, as The Times reporter of that day observed the scene, and dashed off his story. Since reporters were often printers, he probably handset his own story in type, reporting:

"By chance, Ah Sou ascertained that his beloved was foully held in durance vile, and he rushed to and fro in a most distracted manner while Lung Chung (Judge Wyman's cook), his devoted and more practical friend, set off post haste to Esquire Tompkins for a warrant. Esquire Tompkins gave Lung Chung the warrant Mun Ching has procured as above stated, supposing they had now found the defendant, who rushed to arrest her, and our very efficient deputy, James F. Denny, proceeded to the steamer where he arrived just as she was swinging off.

"Deputy Denny arrested Qui Com, dropped her over the wharf, knocked down one of the Chinese who had possession of her, and who attempted to interfere, and bore off the charmer to jail in triumph.

"Lung Chung on behalf of Ah Sou thereupon employed attorneys to defend Qui Com, but Mun Ching abandoned the prosecution." It was too much for him.

Viewing the excitement from the experienced eye, the editor dipped his quill to add: "In fact, it was no part of Mun Ching's to prosecute her, for she had stolen nothing from him except herself which was under the Fifteenth Amendment is considered legitimate. She is accordingly discharged.

"Thus was justice vindicated and virtue protected by law!" the reporter wrote with a sigh of relief.

If this had been a fairy story we would add that "they lived happily ever after." We are sure with all the excitement they created Qui Com and Ah Sou had earned their happiness!

Skull dates

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Chinese in Humboldt Cty.

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The human skull found Tuesday in Old Town Eureka has been identified as that of an Oriental woman, possibly age 40-45 years, who died about a hundred years ago, according to Deputy Coroner Russ Allen.

"It was so long ago that there are no signs of trauma, and anything about how the remains got there (in Old Town) would be a guess," Allen said.

Allen added that the area where the skull was found "used to be part of Eureka's old Chinatown."

✓ The day the Chinese left Humboldt

2-5-82 By KATHY DILLON
Times-Standard writer

EUREKA — It was almost 100 years ago the Chinese population of Eureka was given 24 hours to get out of town and stay out. And that they did — for the next 60 years.

Local historian Lynwood Carranco has recounted this amazing story for "Journal of the West." It is aptly titled "The Chinese in Humboldt County, California: A Study In Prejudice."

The Chinese began coming to California in large numbers in the 1840s. Many were brought under a slave-labor, work-contract system by shrewd speculators. They were seen as exploited laborers with un-American ways. Combining this with the fact that they worked for less wages, taking jobs away from others, it wasn't long before the "coolies" were viewed with feelings of hostility throughout the state. Humboldt County was to be no exception.

Chinese came into the county in large numbers in the 1870s under the contract labor system to help build the Eel River and Eureka Railroads. Gradually the racial tensions that existed elsewhere in the state began to take root in Humboldt County soil.

The real trouble began in the early 1880s when a rival tong arrived. These Chinese were armed

with bulldog pistols, knives and iron bars and they set up brothels and gambling and opium dens in their Chinatown.

All of this served as fuel to the local racial fire. Soon the local citizenry and the newspapers began to take up the cause of cleaning up Chinatown.

The Chinese population was seen as a menace to the democratic institution, since they practiced their own form of quasi-government among themselves. They often openly defied state and federal laws, and did not participate in the court judicial system. Each new incidence of violence or crime made the situation worse.

The last straw broke on Feb. 6, 1885, at 6:05 p.m. Two Chinese men on the north side of 4th St. began shooting at each other and accidentally shot and killed City Councilman David C. Kendall.

The news spread rapidly and Eureka was soon ablaze with excitement. Hundreds of idle men — loggers, miners, mill workers, sailors and drifters — soon gathered at the corner of 4th and E streets clamoring for action and shouting "burn Chinatown," and "hang all Chinamen." For the first time in the county's history, the National Guard was called out to protect the peace.

Meanwhile the city's leaders had gathered at Centennial Hall for a meeting. This group of men were also quite agitated and a resolution was actually proposed to go into Chinatown and massacre every Chinese man. If any clue had been known as to the identity of the killer, he likely would have been lynched.

Finally the mayor and aldermen were able to control the crowd before any blood was shed. After a meeting with a select committee and three members of rival tongs, the Chinese were told to get out of Humboldt County within 24 hours.

The next morning the Chinese population had begun to take the belongings out of their shacks and stacked them on the street to be transferred to the docks and then to ships. Chinese workers from nearby ranches and cookhouses were also brought into town and held in warehouses until they too could be put on the next boat out.

The anti-Chinese fever also had spread to Arcata. On Feb. 7, 1885, another citizens committee was organized and they in turn ordered their Chinese population out of town. The towns of Ferndale and Crescent City followed suit. On April 31, 1886, the last of the county's Chinese was gone — almost.

One story indicates that one Chinese man was allowed to stay. He was Charley Moon, who worked on the Charley Blair ranch in the Redwood Creek area, and was the only known exception. Moon was well-liked and respected, and when a gang from Eureka went out to the ranch to get him, Blair threatened them with a gun and the men returned to town empty-handed. Charley married an Indian woman and raised a large family.

There was some evidence that some Chinese had escaped into the isolated mountain areas, but for all practical purposes, they were gone. From time to time businesses would again try to bring in Chinese workers, but to little or no avail. These anti-Oriental sentiments were not to die

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— Photo courtesy the Humboldt County Historical Society

Twenty-three expelled Chinese men being transferred to the Eureka dock from Gunther Island. They were shipped to Astoria, Ore., and San Francisco.

easily. In 1930 the Japanese ambassador, who had arrived in San Francisco on his way to Washington, D.C. decided to travel through the Redwood Country by private car to Portland. Whether he wanted to see the famous redwoods or whether he wanted to test the notoriety of the unwritten law of the county is not known. In any case, a group of citizens from Eureka met him south of Garberville and escorted him to the Del Norte County line without allowing him to stop. He was told to keep going.

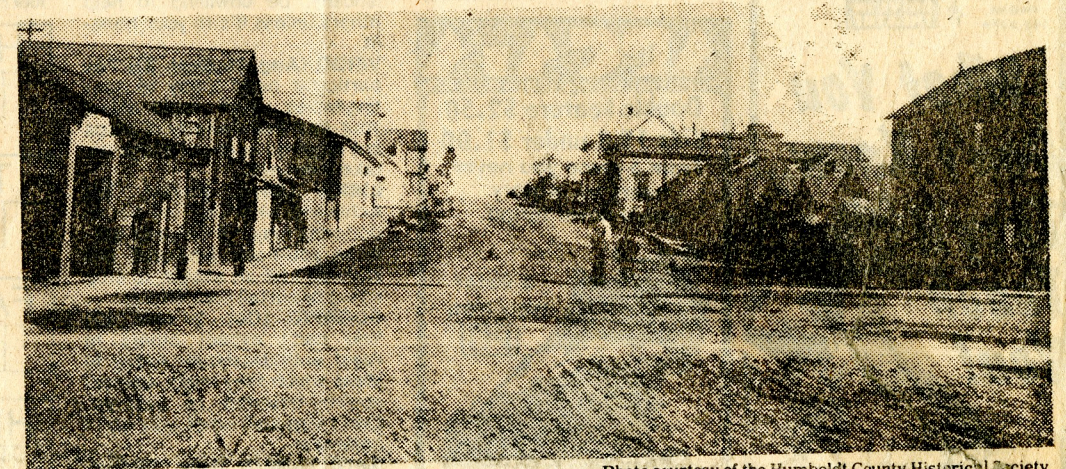
After World War II, when Americans took over Japan, many official documents were revealed. One document revealed the various reasons as to why the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. One of them was the unwritten law of Humboldt County and the humiliating insult to the ambassador.

Just before the WWII began the City of Eureka published the following order in the 1941 Charter and Revised Ordinances:

"Sec. 190. No Chinese shall ever be employed, either directly or indirectly, on any work of the city, or in the performance of any contract or sub-contract of the city, except in punishment for a crime. Nor shall any provisions, supplies, materials, or articles of Chinese manufacturers or production ever be used or purchased by or furnished to the city."

In 1959 a new charter was drawn up which automatically repealed many of the old sections included Section 190. But the section would have been invalid anyway because in Dec. 1943, the state Chinese Exclusion Acts were repealed.

The first contemporary Chinese came to



— Photo courtesy of the Humboldt County Historical Society

Fourth Street looking northeast in 1885. The shacks to the right are Chinatown.

Eureka in the early 1950s, 60 years after the exodus. Ben Chin was the first to come and open the Canton Restaurant. The Chin family and those few who followed were met with some derogatory remarks and surprised stares, but on the whole seemed to be accepted.

Carranza ends his study in Chinese in America by stating:

"At the present time there are only six Chinese

families and some other Chinese individuals in Humboldt County, numbering less than 40 in a total population of more than 106,000. Most of them are associated with with the four Chinese restaurants in the area. In the 1950s Oriental students from California and the Orient began to enroll at Humboldt State College in Arcata, helping to lower the bars of prejudice and to condition the local people to Orientals."



— Photo courtesy the Susie Baker Foundation Collection

Charley Moon, the only Chinese left in Humboldt.

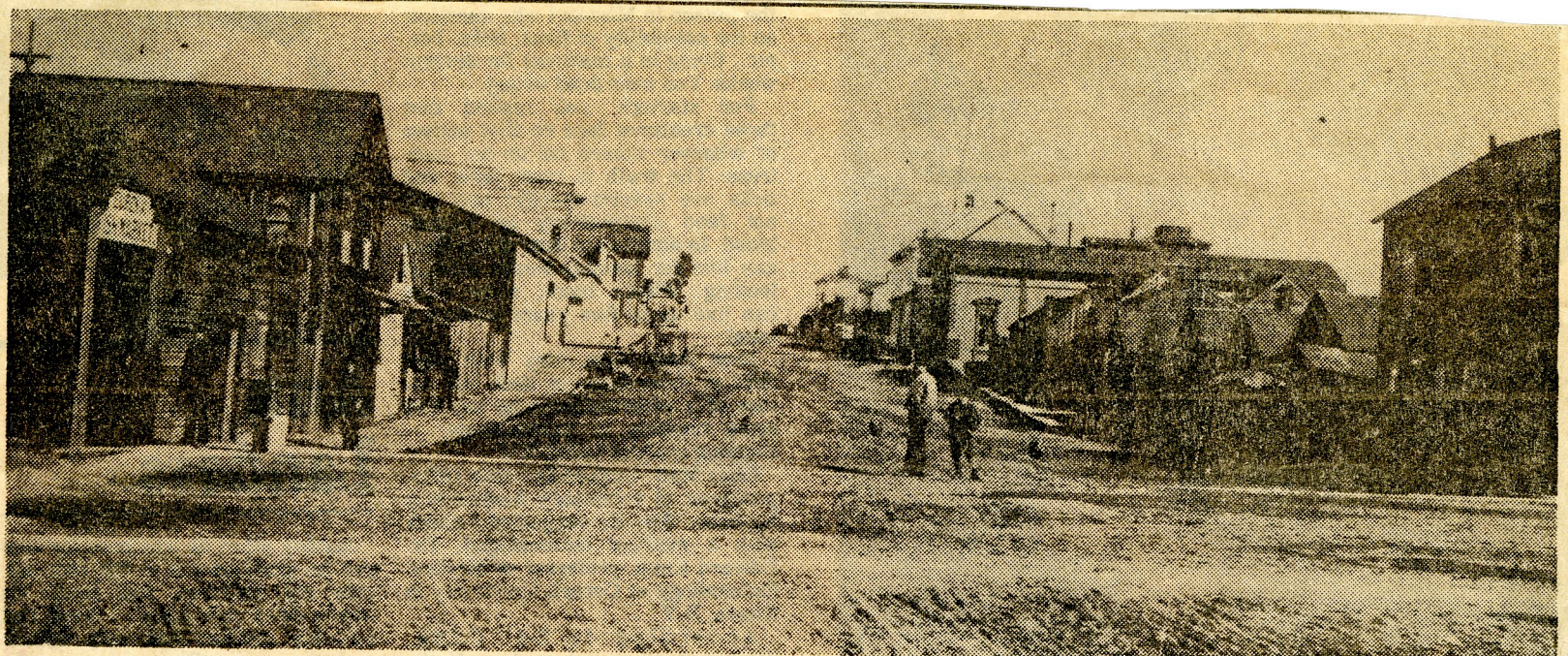


Photo courtesy of Martha Roscoe

David Kendall was killed in Feb. 1885, on the northeast (front, right) corner of Fourth and E streets.

100 years ago

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✓ Descendant recalls great-grandfather's murder and the historic Chinese exodus it caused

By KATHY DILLON
Lifestyle Editor

TS 2-12-85

EUREKA — It was a melodramatic, infamous page in Humboldt County history. But for Lorraine Kendall Holycross, the event is a fascinating chapter in her family genealogy.

Last Wednesday marked the 100th anniversary of the death of Holycross's great-grandfather, Eureka City Councilman David Kendall.

At 6:05 p.m. on Feb. 6, 1885, Kendall was walking near Fourth and E streets when he was accidentally shot to death by two Chinese men. The men were members of rival gangs who were engaged in a sudden gun battle.

The death of the 56-year-old Kendall was the spark which ignited the smoldering anti-Oriental sentiments which existed in Humboldt County — as in the entire state — at the time.

Concerned over threats of mass lynching of Chinese, town leaders gathered together that evening and ordered all Chinese out of Eureka within 24 hours. The flame spread to Arcata and on the following day a similar order was given to that town's Chinese population: Get out, or else!

It worked. For the next 60 years, no Chinese entered Humboldt County.

"As a little girl, my father used to say my great-grandfather was shot by Chinamen in California," Holycross recalled in a telephone interview from her home in Osceola, Ind., on Monday. "I wondered why ... but that's all we ever really knew."

It wasn't until 1981, when she became interested in her family's genealogy, that Holycross began to uncover the details of her forefather's unusual story.

"I was a little bit leery looking into it at first," she recalled. "I thought it might have been a brawl in a bar or something like that."

Not so. David Kendall was a pillar of the community, she was to discover. Owner of a local livery stable, a Mason and councilman, Kendall was a respected citizen of the community. The Pennsylvania native had come to Eureka 12 years earlier from Michigan.

It was while living in Michigan that a 19-year-old Kendall married and then lost a young wife in childbirth. The bereaved husband left his infant son, Opces Victor, with the baby's maternal grandparents and set out for a new life in California. Opces Kendall — Holycross's grandfather — never saw his father but was to name his own son after him.

Kendall remarried seven years later. He and his wife, Prudence, had a daughter and made a life for

themselves in Eureka.

On that fatal night, Prudence heard gunshots and came to her husband's side moments after he was shot. Her story is also one of melancholy.

"She died of poisoning not long after, in July of 1886," Holycross said. Referring to a cryptic

been much more difficult to come by if it hadn't been for the help of several modern-day Eureka residents:

Fellow genealogy enthusiast Pat Lewis did a lot of local legwork for the Indiana-based Holycross. Local historical writer Lynwood Carranco's definitive essay of the subject,

'As a little girl, my father used to say my great-grandfather was shot by Chinamen in California. I wondered why ... but that's all we ever really knew.'

obituary of the day, she added: "It sounds like she might have taken her own life. She couldn't stand the loss." Prudence Kendall was 44 when she died.

"It's a fascinating story," the 58-year-old Holycross continued. It is one, she added, that would have

"A Study in Prejudice: The Chinese and Humboldt County" provided her with precise details on Kendall's murder and its aftermath.

During her two subsequent visits to Eureka, Holycross also received help from the Clarke Memorial Museum, local history enthusiast

Martha Roscoe, and from the local Masonic Temple, to which her great-grandfather once belonged.

Through their efforts, Holycross also discovered her ancestor was given a Masonic funeral which 500 people attended — a fact that confirms the admiration in which Kendall was held by the town.

"When I come to Eureka," Holycross said, "I feel like I'm coming home."

On her first visit, she went to Myrtle Grove Cemetery where her great-grandfather and his wife are buried. The visit had an especially heartfelt effect on her.

"When I went there I felt all of the emotions come to life," she said. It was the tombstone inscriptions that brought the drama home:

For Prudence Kendall, the simple inscription reads: *We loved her.*

David Kendall's epitaph is: *An honest man is the noblest work of God.*

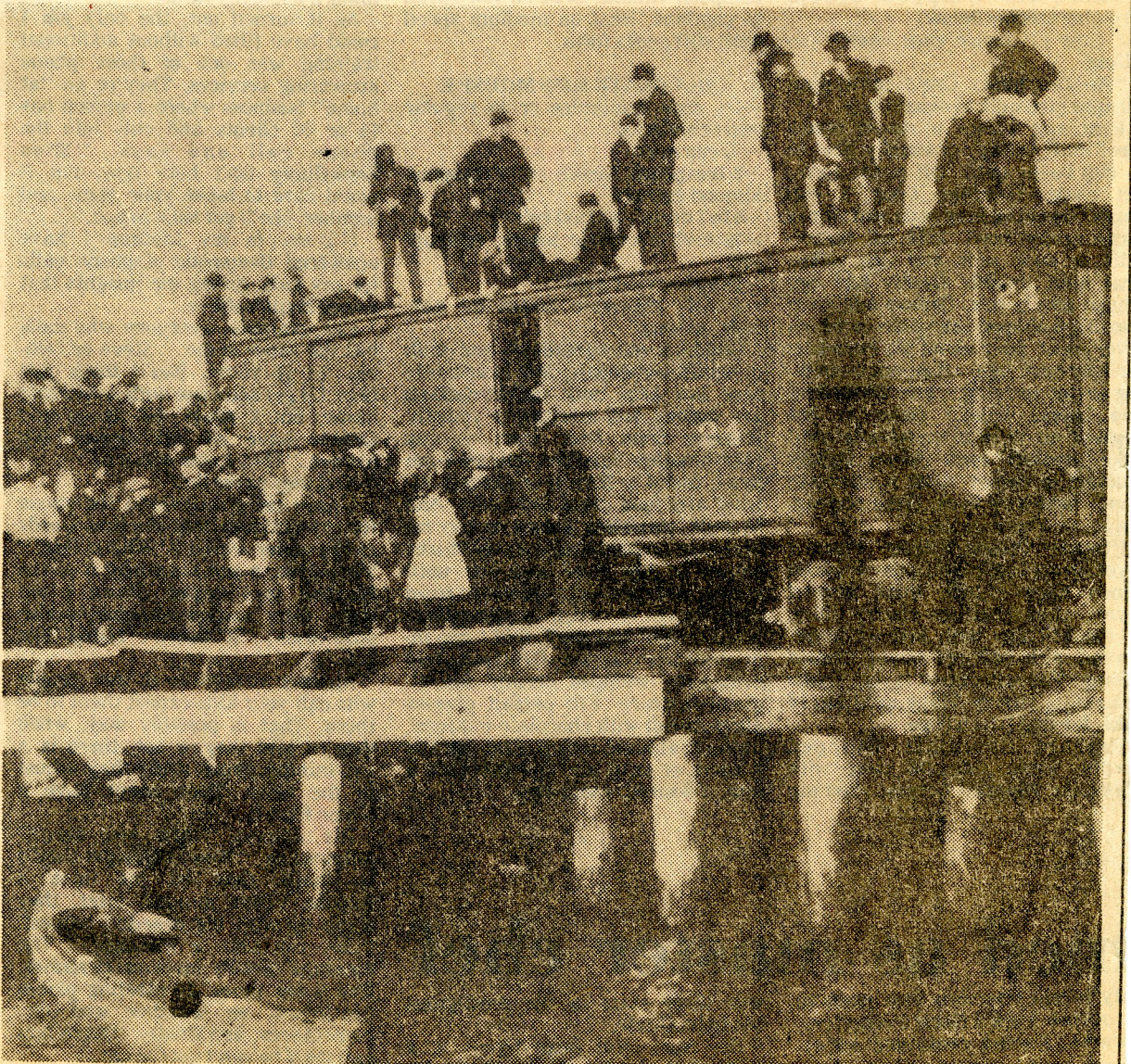


Photo courtesy of Danny Walsh

Some of the Chinese were taken out of Humboldt County by railroad.

Courage helped him survive

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Chin's celebrates 33 years in business

By Charles Winkler
Times-Standard staff writer

EUREKA — When Ben Chin arrived here in 1954, he cracked a barrier that had discouraged Asians from settling on the North Coast for 70 years.

On Feb. 6, 1885, a white Eureka city councilman was shot and killed by a stray bullet fired during an argument between two Chinese men. In the following two days, nearly 500 Chinese in Eureka's bustling Chinatown and the surrounding area were threatened with mob violence and forced to leave their homes.

They never returned.

The Chinese expulsion from Humboldt County, a result of long-simmering racial tensions, was "the most complete exclusion of Asians (from any area) on the West Coast," said Lloyd Fulton, professor in east Asian history at Humboldt State University.

Chin, owner of Chin's Cafe at 4200 Broadway, was completely unaware of this dark facet of Eureka's history when he moved here from Oregon 34 years ago.

"I didn't know about the expulsion until I got here," Chin said. "Loggers at my restaurant in Eugene told me I should open a

restaurant (in Eureka) because there was none here."

Chin, now 66, moved to Eureka to take advantage of the wide-open market. It was only after he arrived that he discovered the reason for the lack of Chinese cuisine.

"My real estate agent checked with Mayor George C. Jacob to see if I would be allowed to start a restaurant in Eureka," Chin said. "The mayor said he could find no ordinance against it."

Chin, who came to this country alone as a 12-year-old boy after his grandfather sent for him, opened his first restaurant in Eureka at the present site of the Mexico Cafe on Fourth Street.

Initially, Chin and his establishment were not welcomed.

"At first, I got a lot of threatening and obscene phone calls," Chin said. "The calls would come every 10 minutes."

The abuse became so bad that he finally refused to answer the phone.

However, the calls only lasted about three weeks, he said, and people who actually visited the restaurant were not abusive.

"Everybody who came to the restaurant was courteous," Chin

said. "They told me how courageous I was."

Within 10 years, business was so good that Chin was forced to seek larger premises and he opened the Canton Cafe on Broadway. In 1970, Chin sold the Canton and moved to his current location.

As business grew, Chin hired cooks to assist him and waitresses to help his wife, who is now the head waitress and hostess. The couple were married in 1962.

Chin credits his wife with attracting new customers and keeping the regulars coming back.

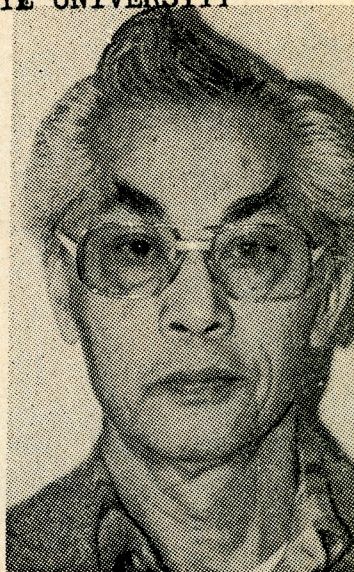
"I think half of the customers come in just to see (Mary)," he said. "Without her, it would have been impossible to be a successful business."

Ironically, considering Eureka's history, the town has served as a sort of point of entry for immigrants from China.

The couple now staffs the restaurant "mostly from family" whom they have sent for in mainland China, he said.

"It took about five years to get all of my wife's family out," said Chin, who has no family in China.

There are more than 175 Chinese, and many other Asians of different nationalities, living in



BEN CHIN
Unfriendly welcome

Humboldt County. But Chin was the first to pierce the anti-Asian curtain that was drawn across the North Coast more than a century ago.

"I thank the people of Eureka and Humboldt County for their support," said Chin, who with his wife has raised two sons in Eureka.

"We've made a lot of friends over the years," he said.