

Chapter 1 : Chinatown, Los Angeles - Wikipedia

Chinatown, Los Angeles is an iconic neighborhood. Here's a list of things to do in Chinatown with our picks of the best tours, attractions and plazas. both inside and outside of the Central.

Many of them settled in Los Angeles. This incident became known as " Massacre of ". It boasted a Chinese Opera theater, three temples , a newspaper and a telephone exchange. But laws prohibiting most Chinese from citizenship and property ownership, as well as legislation curtailing immigration, inhibited future growth. As tenants and lessees rather than outright owners, the residents of Old Chinatown were threatened with impending redevelopment, and as a result the owners neglected upkeep of their buildings. After thirty years of decay, a Supreme Court ruling approved condemnation of the area to allow for construction of a major rail terminal, Union Station. Seven years passed before an acceptable relocation proposal was put into place, situating a new Chinatown in its present location. Nonetheless, a remnant of Old Chinatown persisted into the early s, situated between Union Station and the Old Plaza. Several businesses and a Buddhist temple lined Ferguson Alley, a narrow one-block street running between the Plaza and Alameda. Some decades later, the Lugo house became the original home of Loyola Marymount University , and later still, it was rented to Chinese-Americans who ran shops on the ground floor and a lodging house upstairs. Christine Sterling, who had brought to fruition the Olvera Street and China City projects described below , argued that remaining buildings of Old Chinatown were an eyesore and advocated successfully for the razing of all the remaining structures between the Plaza and Union Station. Costumed workers greeted tourists, and a Chinese opera troupe performed live shows in front of the shops. China City received mixed support from Chinese American residents and businessmen. Many welcomed the economic opportunity the project provided. Others preferred the New Chinatown project, considered less distorted by the stereotyping lens of Hollywood. During its eleven-year existence, China City was destroyed by fire and rebuilt numerous times. In , an act of arson destroyed China City. In the early 20th century, Italian immigrants settled in the area north of the Old Plaza. Many built businesses, including wineries San Antonio Winery is still in existence. The Los Angeles Chinatown saw major development, especially as a tourist attraction , throughout the s, with the development of the "Central Plaza," [13] a Hollywoodized version of Shanghai , containing names such as Bamboo Lane, Gin Ling Way and Chung King Road named after the city of Chongqing in mainland China. Chinatown was designed by Hollywood film set designers, and a "Chinese" movie prop was subsequently donated by film director Cecil B. DeMille to give Chinatown an exotic atmosphere. Near Broadway , Central Plaza contains a statue honoring Dr. Sun Yat-sen , the Chinese revolutionary leader who is considered the "founder of modern China". It was erected in the s by the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association. Metro Plaza Hotel was opened in the southwest corner of Chinatown in the early s. A large Chinese gateway is found at the intersection of Broadway and Cesar Chavez Avenue , funded by the local Teochew -speaking population. The speeding car was carrying three suspects thought to be escaping from a drug deal gone bad. A pastor and a deacon were killed by a mentally ill man who was a former member of the church. The gunman was killed when an off-duty law enforcement officer returned fire. Ngor , was killed in the Chinatown residential area in a bungled robbery attempt by members of an Asian gang. It had been speculated that he was assassinated for his activism against the Khmer Rouge government of Cambodia, but this idea was later proved unfounded. Chinatown 70th Anniversary Party. That made an average of 9, people per square mile, which included the empty Cornfield area. The average household size of 2.

Chapter 2 : Chinatown Community for Equitable Development - Home

Note! Citation formats are based on standards as of July Citations contain only title, author, edition, publisher, and year published. Citations should be used as a guideline and should be double checked for accuracy.

This section contains weasel words: Such statements should be clarified or removed. March Cooks at a Manhattan Chinatown restaurant taking a break Most Chinatowns are centered on food, and as a result Chinatowns worldwide are usually popular destinations for various ethnic Chinese and other Asian cuisines such as Vietnamese , Thai , and Malaysian. Some Chinatowns, such as in Singapore , have developed their own localized style of Chinese cuisine. Chinatown restaurants serve both as major economic components and as social gathering places. In the Chinatowns in many western countries, restaurant work may be the only type of employment available for poorer immigrants, especially those who cannot converse fluently in the language of the adopted country. Most Chinatowns generally have a range of authentic and tourist-oriented restaurants. Some restaurants in Chinatown do not cater towards non-Chinese customers. Because of ethnic Chinese immigration and the expanded palate of many contemporary cultures, the remaining American Chinese and Canadian Chinese cuisine restaurants are seen as anachronisms,[who? In many Chinatowns, there are now many large, authentic Cantonese seafood restaurants, restaurants specializing in other varieties of Chinese cuisine such as Hakka cuisine , Szechuan cuisine , Shanghai cuisine , and small restaurants with delicatessen foods. Cantonese seafood restaurants[edit] See also: Some seafood restaurants may also offer dim sum in the morning through the early afternoon hours, as waiters announce the names of dishes while pushing steaming carts of food and pastries around the restaurant. These restaurants are also a popular place for weddings, banquets , and other special events. These types of restaurants flourished and became in vogue in Hong Kong during the s, and subsequently began opening in various Chinatowns overseas. Poorer immigrants usually cannot start these kinds of restaurants, although they too are employed in them. Competition between these restaurants is often fierce; hence owners of seafood restaurants hire and even "steal" the best chefs, many of whom are from Hong Kong. They also tend to have displays of whole pre-cooked roasted ducks and suckling pigs hanging in their windows, a common feature in most Chinatowns worldwide. Food is usually intended for take-out. Some of these Chinatown restaurants sometimes have reputations for being " greasy spoons " and for poor service, whereas others may be clean and well-lit, with suitable decor and attentive waitstaff. Vietnamese immigrants, both ethnic Chinese and non-Chinese, have opened restaurants in many Chinatowns, serving Vietnamese pho beef noodle soups and Franco-Vietnamese sandwiches. Some immigrants have also started restaurants serving Teochew Chinese cuisine. Some Chinatowns both old and new may also contain several pan-Asian restaurants offering a variety of Asian noodles under one roof. Localized cuisines[edit] Chop suey and chow mein eateries United States [edit] Often lit by neon signage , restaurants offering chop suey or chow mein , mainly for the benefit of non-Chinese customers, were frequent in older Chinatowns. These dishes also are offered in standard barbecue restaurants and takeouts take-away restaurants. This type of restaurant is popular with native Peruvians. Markets and supermarkets[edit] Main article: Asian supermarket In addition to the restaurant trade, grocery stores and seafood markets serve a key function in Chinatown economies, and these stores sell Chinese ingredients to such restaurants as well as to the general public. Some markets are wholesalers , while smaller Chinatown grocers and markets are often characterized by sidewalk vegetable and fruit stalls, a quintessential image of many Chinatowns. Many local residents buy fresh food daily, taking advantage of its ready availability, and also avoiding the space, ventilation, and electrical requirements of large refrigerators at home. For example, most Chinatown markets stock items such as sacks of Thai jasmine rice , Chinese chrysanthemum and oolong teas , bottles of oyster sauce , rice vermicelli , Hong Kong soybean beverages, Malaysian snack items, Taiwanese rice crackers , and Japanese seaweed and Chinese specialties such as black duck eggs often used in rice porridge , bok choy , and water chestnuts. These markets may also sell fish especially tilapia and other seafood items, which are kept alive in aquariums, for Chinese and other Asian cuisine dishes. Until recently, these items generally could not be found outside the Chinatown enclaves, although since the s Asian supermarkets have proliferated in the suburbs of North

America and Australia, competing strongly with the old Chinatown markets. Chinese bakery products Many Chinatowns have had ethnic bakeries for years, offering a large variety of steamed, boiled, or fried delicacies as well as baked goods. Most of the foods on offer were of Chinese origin, but storekeepers often added items adopted or adapted from the surrounding national culture. Chinese bakeries in Hong Kong, Singapore, and Taiwan were especially influential in mixing ingredients and techniques from other world cultures, developing new foods that have become standard items. In North America and elsewhere, the non-Chinese population has gradually discovered these delicacies, and Chinese bakeries have begun to sell their products to a wider market. Religious supplies[edit] In keeping with Buddhist and Taoist funeral traditions, Chinese specialty shops also sell incense and funeral items which provide material comfort in the afterlife of the deceased. Shops sell specially crafted paper replicas of small houses, radios, televisions, telephones, jewelry, and other symbolic material items. They also sell " hell money " currency notes, intended to be ritually burned in a furnace. These businesses also sell red, wooden Buddhist altars and small statues for worship. Per Chinese custom, an offering of fresh oranges is usually placed in front of the statue in the altar. Sometimes altars are stacked atop each other. These altars may be found in many Chinatown businesses as well as homes, to bring good luck and prosperity. Restaurants like this are now rare, but were once a common sight in the United States Many early Chinatowns featured large numbers of Chinese-owned chop suey restaurants, laundry businesses, and opium dens , until around the mid 20th century when most of these businesses began to disappear. Though some remain, they are generally seen as anachronisms. Additionally, due to the inability on the part of Chinese immigrant men to bring a wife and lack of available local Chinese women for men to marry, brothels became common in some Chinatowns of the 19th century. Chinese laundries , which were labor-intensive but required very little capital or language fluency, were fairly common. These traditional businesses no longer exist in many Chinatowns and have been replaced by Chinese grocery stores, restaurants that serve more authentic Chinese cuisine, and other establishments. While opium dens no longer exist, illegal basement gambling parlors are still places of recreation in many Chinatowns, where men gather to play mahjong and other games. Annual events[edit] Many Chinatowns close off streets for parades , street festivals , Chinese acrobatics and martial arts demonstrations, and amusement rides , under the request of the promoters or organizers for the major event. Chinese New Year[edit].

Chapter 3 : The 3 Best Dim Sum Restaurants In Los Angeles | KCET

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Liz Ohanesian writes about art, pop culture, music and, sometimes, a combination of the three. Her work has appeared in L. She lives in Los Angeles. Watching over the scene is a man forever captured in a vintage photograph that hangs above the doorway. Mat Gleason, proprietor of Coagula Curatorial, refers to him as Mr. In that time, others have moved in as well. Good Luck Gallery, which specializes in artists who have not been formally educated in their craft, opened up shop two years ago. Art Moura installation at Good Luck Gallery. The show is on view from November 21 to February 20, One concern that has long bubbled under the surface of stories about the Chinatown art scene is gentrification. Jan Lin, professor of sociology at Occidental College, has been studying gentrification for roughly 20 years and has watched shifts in Chinatown since He also authored the article "Los Angeles Chinatown: The art space moved from Chinatown to Culver City in Over at the Chinese American Museum, an ongoing exhibition, " Origins: As Lin points out in his article, migrants from Vietnam and other Southeast Asian countries settled here after the Vietnam War and, in the midth century, Chinese banks came into the neighborhood and became involved with development projects. This incarnation, he says, brought in not just white artists, but "the return of the second generation of Chinese-Americans, who are artists and bohemians themselves. Historic Chung King Road. There is much to find attractive about the buildings on Chung King Road too. At Gregorio Escalante Gallery, the basement becomes another place to display art. As Gleason notes, the buildings on Chung King Road that now house galleries were made to present beautiful objects. As rents rise across Los Angeles, some galleries might choose Chinatown as a new home. On top of that, we also feel like there is more of an art community being part of Chung King Road. Something that we were really lacking. Of course, not everyone has had a great rent scenario in Chinatown. After a rent increase, the gift shop moved to a space on Hill Street. Lin points out that there are different types of gentrification. But, he indicates the complexity of the issues related to the term. One more recent development, though, is the opening of The Broad museum. But Chinatown will always be an epicenter for culture. Chungking Studio Dig this story?

Chapter 4 : Los Angeles - Inside a Chinese Temple in Chinatown | Hilton Mom Voyage

Exploring Los Angeles Chinatown is a rewarding adventure. This colorful urban setting, only a stone's throw from the city's civic and cultural center, explodes in a fantasy of sights, sounds and colors during Chinese New Year, Chinatown Summer Nights each Summer and each fall, Moon Festival and CicLAvia.

Chapter 5 : Inside the World of Chinatown's Galleries | KCET

Inside the World of Chinatown's Galleries Liz Ohanesian Her work has appeared in L.A. Weekly, Los Angeles Magazine, Hi-Fructose and a number of other publications.

Chapter 6 : Formats and Editions of Inside Los Angeles Chinatown. [calendrierdelascience.com]

New Chinatown was established in after Los Angeles's first Chinatown was razed to make way for Union Station. It was one of the first American malls - a destination for dining, shopping, and nightlife.

Chapter 7 : Queen's Bakery - Chinatown çš†å•Žé¥¼å®¶ - Los Angeles - Chinese Rice Puffs è¥¼éç^a

Former 'feminist mecca' in Chinatown could become Los Angeles landmark The Woman's Building was a hub for

women artists from to By Bianca Barragan January 4.

Chapter 8 : Los Angeles Times - We are currently unavailable in your region

17 free things to do in Los Angeles this November Tsujita is coming to Fairfax and handing out free ramen The best Election Day specials and freebies, including one-cent beers.

Chapter 9 : Chinatown - Wikipedia

Inside photos at Oriel Chinatown - Los Angeles, CA.