SUGGEST "ZONES" FOR LOS ANGELES.: MINNESOTA EXPERT DISCUSSES CITY ... Los Angeles Times (1886-1922); Feb 4, 1917; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Los Angeles Times Departure.

SUGGEST "ZONES" FOR LOS ANGELES.

MINNESOTA EXPERT DISCUSSES CITY PLANNING.

Tells of Movement Whereby it is Proposed to Stabilize Property Values in Minneapolis by Defining the Residence, Commercial and Industrial Sections.

The method of "zoning" a city to maintain the proper balance between the residential, commercial and industrial sections without impairing property values was explained yesterday by Judge John T. Kean, member of the City Council and of the park board in Minneapolis, and a winter visitor at No. 245 North Madison avenue. Pasadena. He is the father of the new movement in Minneapolis, the second city in the United States to consider it. New York was the first and Chicago the third.

At the request of the citizens of Minneapolis, Judge Kean named a committee of thirty members, representing the various commercial lines and professions and some fifteen commercial organizations. This committee, organized six months ago, has recommended that the Minnesota Legislature pass a law that will provide for a zoning commission to divide the city into well-defined residential, commercial and industrial sections.

"The dividing of a city into zones secures permanency in property values," Judge Kean explained yesterday. "This is especially true of residence districts. The zoning of a city simply assists the natural law of business whereby industries of a certain character form to group themselves together in the same locality. The new method provides a way by which a city can grow along symmetrical and harmonious lines.

"It appears to me that the new municipal method would be especially beneficial to Los Angeles. It would safeguard values in the lovely residence districts and prevent the building of flats, brickyards or store structures on a residence street.

"The wise principle was laid down, in a case carried from Los Angeles to the United States Supreme Court, that individual rights must give way to the greater good of the community. If this police power of the State could not be exercised, than all progress and development would stop. The case grew out of objections to a brickyard in a residence district in Los Angeles."

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