

Citizen Control of the Citizen's Business

TORONTO'S CITIZENS CAN CONTROL TORONTO'S AFFAIRS ONLY THROUGH FREQUENT, PROMPT, ACCURATE AND PERTINENT INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO TORONTO'S BUSINESS

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21 KING STREET EAST



TELEPHONE ELGIN 1904

White Paper No. 145

October 25th, 1929

Business is Business

STORY No. 2

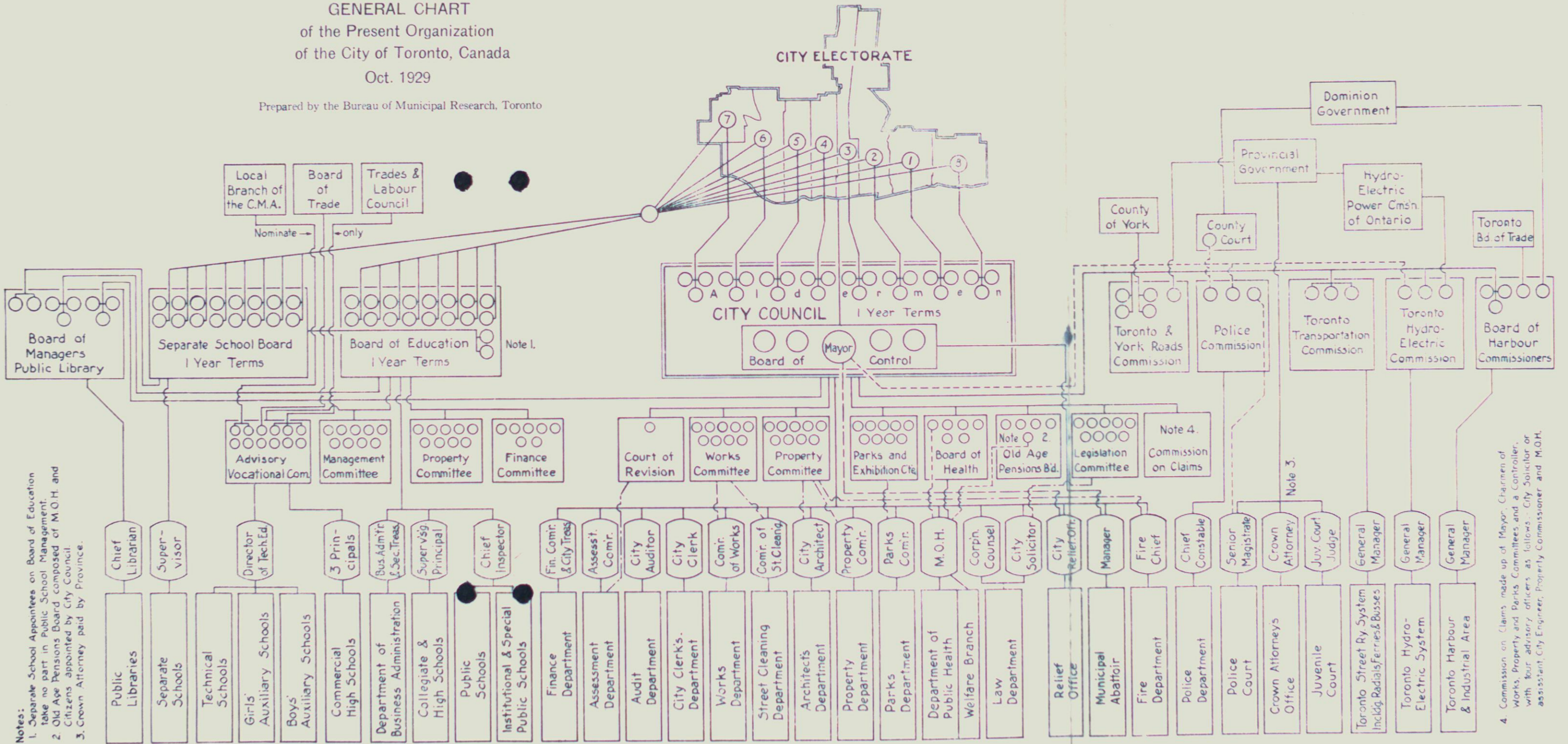
AN OUTLINE OF THE PRESENT ORGANIZATION OF THE CITY OF TORONTO

Note.—Great care has been taken in the preparation of this chart. Sometimes however, a unit may be placed in a position other than a strictly logical one in order to make it easier to represent interrelations of units. There may be other slight inaccuracies. The Bureau would be glad to be notified of any of these which may come to the reader's notice.

GENERAL CHART
of the Present Organization
of the City of Toronto, Canada

Oct. 1929

Prepared by the Bureau of Municipal Research, Toronto



Notes:
1. Separate School Appointees on Board of Education take no part in Public School Management.
2. Old Age Pensions Board composed of M.O.H. and Citizens appointed by City Council.
3. Crown Attorney paid by Province.

4. Commission on Claims made up of Mayor, Chairmen of Works, Property and Parks Committees, and a Controller, with four advisory officers as follows: City Solicitor or assistant, City Engineer, Property Commissioner and M.O.H.

Herein is printed a chart showing in the main outlines the frame of local government in Toronto. In order to avoid unnecessary complication, the sections and divisions of administrative departments are not shown, although some of these approach departmental importance. The water works branch of the Works Department, is an example, but logically, if one were included, none could have been omitted. Several Boards and Commissions, not governmental in nature, but in which the City has a large stake were not included. Among these are those of the Canadian National Exhibition and the Royal Winter Fair, although the Committee of Council and the Department most nearly relative, are of course, indicated. The Toronto Industrial Commission, on which the City is represented by the Mayor, and which has representatives from the Board of Trade, the Toronto Branch of the Manufacturers' Association, the Harbour Board, the Hydro, the Toronto Transportation Commission and the Canadian National Exhibition and in which the City is financially interested, should also be borne in mind as a part of the larger picture of the Community of Toronto, although necessarily omitted from the chart. The Industrial Farms, the City Jail, the Mothers' Allowance Commission, the Registry Office, the Coroners, and the Housing Commission, etc., in order to avoid too great detail are not given separate mention, in the chart. The Penny Bank also, does not appear separately. Boards etc. on which the City has representatives, such as the various Hospital Boards and that of the Consumers' Gas Company, do not appear. As a general principle, only activities which may be regarded as governmental or quasi-governmental are included.

There may be some omissions and possibly some units are included which should not be. It is felt that the chart gives a fair picture of the main features. Many lines also, showing inter-relations between varying units had to be omitted in the interests of clearness, as the network of absolutely essential lines is sufficiently complicated.

IT WILL BE NOTED THAT :

1. The Citizens of Toronto choose three policy-forming, or practically policy-forming bodies, by election for one year terms.
2. The City has six administrative Boards, filled by appointment, which have also some policy-forming functions.
3. The City and the various Boards or Commissions have 31 chief executive officers, directly responsible to the City Council and the Boards or Commissions.
4. Of these 15 only are responsible to the Council, one of these through the Mayor and another through the Board of Control.
5. The multiplicity of the administrative units, the number of policy-forming and administrative bodies which control them, the absence of centralization of administrative control in the City itself, make co-operation between units extremely difficult.
6. City Planning, so essential to the Community's Welfare; Centralized and Coordinated Purchasing without which the City's huge purchasing power cannot be so directed as to effect all possible savings; Standardization not only in the city services proper but in all Boards and Commissions so far as they are comparable of methods of personnel control and management without which the abilities of the personnel cannot be utilized so as to obtain the maximum result; and other valuable features cannot be attained without a greater coordination of the various branches of the public service.