Part II

Background Information

SUPPLEMENT

to
RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR,
THE REGIONS AND PROVINCES

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INTRODUCTION

In conducting the research underlying these proposals and this report, we centered our attention on three substance areas each of which was the subject of a separate report presented by members of the staff. Portions of these are included in the pages that follow in the hope that they will be of assistance in understanding the system of provincial and regional administration now prevailing in Viet Nam. While not all information collected during the 14-week period could be included, these summaries should provide most of the necessary background. A special supplement to this report dealing with fiscal administration and budgetary affairs is being prepared for distribution since it combines information not now found in such detail in English.

Mr. Roland Haney contributed the material on administrative history; Miss Alexandra Rolland, the information on organization; and Mr. Wayne Snyder, the summary on budget and fiscal affairs.
An Historical Survey from the Standpoint of Administrative Law

INTRODUCTION

Unification of the national territory was achieved in principle by the establishment in 1949 of the State of Viet Nam consisting of the former Protectorate of Tonkin, Protectorate of Annan, and the colony of Cochin-China. Without formally abandoning the unitary principle the new central government established a regional administration in each of these three areas, which became known as the Region of the North, Center, and South respectively. A national government and three regional administrations were thus superimposed upon a pre-existing pattern of provincial government with subordinate local administrations that varied somewhat from region to region. Granted the choice of a unitary form of government and the existence of intermediate administrative echelons, an observer looks for the methods by which desires and needs of the people are communicated from the base to the apex of the governmental pyramid, and then for the methods of transmitting and executing decisions which are made in response to those needs.

Following the French model, the government of Viet Nam sought to meet this administrative problem by selecting one of the national ministries, the Ministry of Interior, as its chosen instrument in field administration with an area of interest as broad as domestic policy and an impact upon governmental operations from the national capital in Saigon down to the village level. Again in the French tradition, law enforcement agencies were assigned to the Ministry of the Interior. This relationship has been particularly important in Viet Nam as the new state was founded during a long war that began in 1946 and ended only in 1954 with a military agreement that divided the national territory temporarily at the 17th Parallel.

On July 1, 1949 the Chief of State issued two ordinances forming a constitutional basis for the operations of the new government. Ordinance No. 1 provides for the organization and functions of governmental institutions: a Chief of State advised by a Council of Ministers whose President shall direct governmental operations, a National Consultative Assembly, and an eventual National Constitutional Assembly replacing the Consultative Assembly. However the provisions pertaining to a National Consultative Assembly were not implemented. Article 5 of the Ordinance contains a clause which continues the validity of legal texts and regulations not in conflict with the Ordinance. From the standpoint of administrative law this saving clause permitted continuity of operations at all governmental levels pending a piecemeal or general revision of the body of law which each region inherited from the period of French control.
Ordinance No. 2 provides for the organization of public administration at the regional, provincial and village levels in Titles I, II, and III respectively, and abrogates any inconsistent legislation. The Ordinance endowed regional and provincial administrations (also autonomous municipalities) with an "administrative personality" with an effect similar to incorporation in Anglo-American law. The Ordinance also granted to them the right to maintain separate budgets.

Control of each region was entrusted to a Governor appointed by the Chief of State to serve as the representative of the central government. The powers assigned to the Governor were very broad: heading the regional administration, controlling the provincial, municipal, and village administration, executing national law and formulating subordinate legislation, overseeing the operations of technical services representing the national ministries, formulating the regional budget with the consent of the Chief of State, and executing that budget under the control of the Finance Minister. In discharging his responsibility for the maintenance of public order, the Governor was to be accountable to a Minister or Secretary of State for the Interior. In other areas the Governor was free to establish direct contact with the President of the Council (President of the Government) or the Chief of State if he chose to bypass the interested Minister. The Governor would share with the Minister of Interior control of the appointment of Province Chiefs and the Prefects of autonomous municipalities, who report directly to the Governor.

In an effort to establish guidelines for the operations and interaction of the regional administration and the national administration (particularly its technical services), the Chief of State issued a detailed statement concerning organization and jurisdiction on September 28, 1949 in the Circular Instruction No. 320-Cab. This document ascribed a double objective to Ordinance No. 2: the establishment of unity in Viet Nam and a certain amount of decentralization of authority to the regions in response to existing circumstances. In fact, the degree of decentralization amounted to virtual abdication of authority in domestic affairs to the Governor of the North and the Governor of the Center. The practical autonomy of those regions was largely based upon the facts of geography, difficulties of communication, and the general disorganization of society imposed by a civil war.

Prior to 1952 some of the functions associated with a department of the Interior (but not including control of the law enforcement agencies) devolved upon a Secretary of State attached to the Presidency. In that year a separate Ministry of the Interior was created. The functions and powers of the Minister were announced in rather sweeping language in Decree No. 66-NV, which the Chief of State signed at Dalat on July 8, 1952.

Article 1 outlines eight broad areas in which the Minister of the Interior is authorized to act under the authority of the President of the Government and in liaison with any interested ministries. He is charged, for example, with

assuring the execution of general directives in matters of internal policy and police, particularly those concerning the maintenance of order and security throughout the national territory;
overseeing the application throughout the national territory of all measures whose execution devolves upon the Governors;

controlling the operations of all police agencies and coordinating their activity.

Article 2 of the decree reiterates the role of the Minister of the Interior in the appointment of Province Chiefs and Prefects, as anticipated in Title II of Ordinance No. 2. In Article 3 the decree proceeds to itemize twenty-five functions for which the Minister is to be responsible within the framework of his legal competence as already determined in Articles 1 and 2. This lengthy list includes such diverse topics as:

orientation of the political information program, in liaison with the Ministry of Information and Propaganda;

control of immigration and foreigners;

control of provincial, municipal, and village administration;

territorial adjustments;

administration of prisons;

expropriation of property for public use;

preparation of elections;

personnel administration in the public service.

Article 4 of the decree permits the Minister to exercise his powers in the police field personally, or through the police agencies which have been placed under his authority, or through the Governors. In the last instance the Minister would frame his instructions in general terms.

Decree No. 66-NV does not openly purport to abolish or modify Title I of Ordinance No. 2 concerning regional administration. The plain language of the decree implies the clear intention of the central government to curb the power of the Governors, however, by assigning to one ministry, Interior, control of field administration throughout the country. Having won a victory on paper, the then President of the Government, who had already assumed the portfolio of Interior, hesitated to take direct action in implementation of the decree. A frontal assault upon the Governors' entrenched position was postponed until after the Geneva Conference and the resulting armistice.

Equipped with a delegation of full powers civil and military from the Chief of State, the now President of the Government, Ngo-dinh-Dien, took strong measures. On August 4, 1954 he issued Ordinance No. 21 abrogating Title I of Ordinance No. 2 (and any other inconsistent legislation), abolishing the "administrative personality" of the regions, ending their budgetary autonomy, and placing each of them under a three-man administrative committee. On the
same date he issued an arrêté accepting the resignation of the Governor of South Viet Nam and also signed Decree No. 58-NV appointing a Delegate of the Government in place of that Governor. The Delegate was instructed to exercise his powers within the framework of Ordinance No. 21. Earlier, on July 9, 1954, President Diem had issued consecutive decrees (Nos. 45-NV and 46-NV) dismissing the Governor of the Center and appointing in his place a Delegate of the Government. In the aftermath of Ordinance No. 21 the position of the Delegates was regularized by their assuming the presidency of the administrative committee in each region.

Article 2 of Ordinance No. 21 assigns to the Minister of the Interior a role in the appointment of that committee, whose members are to be named on the joint proposal of the President and the Minister. Article 3 provides that the regional administrative committee shall issue subordinate legislation under the control of the Minister and only with his prior approval. In supervising operations of the technical services (for example: Public Works, Education, and Health), the committee is to communicate with the interested national ministries through Interior, according to another section of Article 3.

In Article 5 the Ordinance invests the committee with control of the prefectoral, municipal, provincial, and village administrations; but in the same sentence the Ordinance requires the committee to report to the Minister of the Interior. At the very least Article 5 interposes a procedural block against any attempts of the committee to bypass the Minister in matters of his legal competence.

Ordinance No. 21 announces in unqualified language, per Article 3, that the committee represents the central power in its region; but Article 6 purports to hand over the various regional services and their personnel to the interested national ministries. The threatened collision between Delegate and Ministry over administrative control of a given technical service is averted by subsequent language of Article 6 providing for an indefinite transitional period, during which the committee will exercise the powers of management, including personnel administration, which formerly belonged to the Governor. Although Article 6 contemplates the incorporation of the regional budget into the national budget, the time limit for affecting this change was extended indefinitely by Ordinance No. 47 of December 31, 1954.

Ordinance No. 21 was clearly intended to strengthen the role of the central power in field administration by ending the budgetary and administrative autonomy of the regions. During an indefinite transitional period, however, the Delegate of the Government continues to exercise the bulk of the powers formerly assigned to the Governor. As the president of the regional administrative committee, the Delegate represents the central government and insures the execution of national law; he is responsible for the maintenance of public order; he is the head of the regional administration and exercises administrative control over most of the technical services representing national ministries; he formulates and executes the regional budget under similar controls; he plays a similar role in the appointment of Province Chiefs and Prefects of autonomous municipalities; he controls the provincial, prefectoral, and village administrations.
From the standpoint of administrative law the principal changes already effected by Ordinance No. 21 lie in the new relationship established between the Ministry of the Interior and the regional administrations. The Minister plays an important role in the appointment of the Delegate. The Delegate issues subordinate legislation in the form of arrêtés only with the prior approval of the Minister. The Delegate communicates with the other national ministries through the Minister of the Interior. The Delegate reports to the Minister.

Viewed in the aggregate these formal changes may play a lesser role, however, in the implementation of Decree No. 66-NV than the continuing process of mutual adjustment that would be expected from members of the same administrative team, all appointed by and responsible to the same chief.

At the date of writing the statutory basis for this relationship between the Ministry of the Interior and the regional administrations is still Ordinance No. 21 of August 4, 1954. The number of regions under the control of the national government, reduced to two following the Geneva Agreements, became three again with the annexation of the Pays Montagnards du Sud (P.M.S.) and the appointment of a Delegate of the Government to the P.M.S. in March 1955. Formerly a French concession, the P.M.S. were transferred to the Royal Domain in 1946 and formally annexed to the national territory by Ordinance No. 21 of March 11, 1955. (A new series of consecutive numbers for official texts is opened each year.)

As already noted, the powers of the Minister of the Interior were defined in Decree No. 66-NV of July 8, 1952. The current organization and the assignment of functions within the Ministry are based upon provisions of Arrêté No. 24-BNV/VP/NV, which the Minister signed on May 20, 1955. Sections concerning the Civil Service (Fonction Publique) and the Civil Guard have been superseded by recent legislation transferring those agencies to the Presidency. See Decree No. 16-TTP of November 14, 1955 and Ordinance No. 5 of November 26, 1955 respectively. With these excions, Article 1 of Arrêté No. 24-BNV/VP/NV provides that the central administrative services shall consist of five Directorates or Directorate-General, all of which are immediately responsible to the Minister; the Directorates of the Cabinet, of Personnel and Accounting, of General Administration and Legislation; also the Directorate-General of Political Affairs and the Directorate-General of National Police and the National Sûreté. Articles 2, 3, 4, and 5 establish the internal structure and indicate briefly the assignment of functions within the first four Directorates. The Arrêté does not alter the pre-existing structure and assignment of functions within the Directorate-General of National Police and the National Sûreté, based upon the provisions of Arrêté No. 60-Arr-Min-SP-Per, which was issued by the then Minister of Public Security on November 29, 1951. (In letters following the number of an official text indicate the issuing authority.)

While this study was in progress, fundamental changes in the constitutional law of Viet Nam took place. The national referendum of October 22, 1955 concerning the Chief of State led to the proclamation of the Republic of Viet Nam on October 26, 1955 and the union of the executive power and status in the person of the President of the Republic. Decree No. 4-TTP of October 29, 1955
announced the composition of the first government of the republic and indicated a general change in nomenclature from "Minister" to "Secretary of State." The title of Minister of the Interior, for example, has been changed to Secretary of State for Interior.

The legal materials considered in this brief analysis profit from a saving clause in the Provisional Constitutional Act No. 1 of October 26, 1955 continuing temporarily the validity of pre-existing legislation that is not inconsistent with the republican form of government.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

Implementation of our proposals will provide an opportunity to draft and adopt a uniform administrative law concerning field operations. A detailed and integrated statement establishing the functions and internal structure of administrative organs operating at national, area, and village levels and their relations with the technical services would then replace the heterogeneous collection of legal texts dating from the period of colonial control and subsumed by Ordinance No. 1 of July 1, 1949. Interviews conducted in Saigon and in the field revealed a widespread desire among Vietnamese officials to sweep away these reminders of the former colonial status. Certainly national legislation and subordinate regional legislation which have been enacted since 1949 should be included in this general process of review and revision.

Although our recommendations are addressed to the Department of Interior, their implications for field administration extend to other interested departments of the national government such as Education, Agriculture, and Public Works. This consolidation and re-statement of legislation pertinent to field administration could also serve as the first step toward codification. Further, the establishment of a concordance to a hypothetical administrative code (with annotations for cross-reference) would facilitate any future study of governmental operations by associating a given function with the appropriate agency. The various codes consolidating public or private law which are currently in use in the United States might furnish helpful examples of this process.

A second and related suggestion concerns the method of assuring that conflicts between proposed legislation and existing law should be recognized and resolved in advance of enactment wherever possible. Legislation implementing the proposals of this report should be submitted to the Council of State, established by Decree No. 33 of December 9, 1954, for their textual analysis and advice in accordance with the terms of that decree. The present inquiry has revealed instances in which legislation has been modified or abrogated sub silentio, perhaps intentionally; and the inevitable result is confusion in administration. Also, the existing practice of inserting a general statement repealing inconsistent legislation without identifying the superseded legal provisions postpones a decision as to the practical effect of a new law. It is to be hoped that the other departments of the central government will also utilize the facilities offered by the Council of State for drafting and revising proposed legislation. This second suggestion is advanced with the aim of
assuring clarity and precision in the preparation of legislation. It is entirely possible, however, that the anticipated national Legislative Assembly may later decide to create a technical and research service, subordinate to the Assembly, for accomplishing the same purpose.
Organization

THE REGION

Basic Organization

Free Viet Nam is at present divided into three regions designated as South Viet Nam, Central Viet Nam, and P.M.S. (Pays Montagnard du Sud). Each of the regions is governed by a "Délégation du Gouvernement" to the region; according to Ordinance No. 21, this delegation should be composed of a three-man committee, rather than just one man. The Chairman of this committee is called the Délégué and the other two members are designated as Commissioners, one for Political and Administrative affairs and the other for Military affairs. However, the only region which has had this arrangement is South Viet Nam. SVN is governed by a three-man committee while CVN and PMS are administered by one man--the Délégué. In the latter two regions, the real administrative power is centralized in the hands of one individual who has complete authority over civil affairs within the region--within the limit of the existing regulations.

The Délégué

The Délégué is appointed by the President upon the advice of the Minister of Interior, to whom he is responsible. The appointment is a political one, although the present Délégués do not have the amount of power once exercised by the former Governors. The duties of the Délégué are defined in Ordinance No. 21; for an enumeration of them, see the report on the legal framework of the government written by Mr. Haney. Perhaps one of the most important functions of the Délégué is the issuing of Arrêtés which will affect the population of the region; according to the Ordinance, these documents should be issued over the signatures of the committee although one member of the committee also has the power to issue one alone. As only SVN has such a committee, Arrêtés in CVN and PMS are issued by one man; in SVN, most of them have been issued by the committee according to interviews with its members.

In one case--Central Viet Nam--there has been a delegation of authority to issue Arrêtés; in this case, the Director of Cabinet has been given the authority to sign "by delegation" the arrêté installing a newly recruited civil servant in the relevant cadre.

The Regional "Housekeeping" Services

What one might term "general housekeeping services" are maintained in each of the three regions. These include the services of personnel, finance,
political affairs, administrative affairs, and the personal cabinet of the Délégué, both civil and military. Although their functions are uniform in each region, they vary in the sense that, in SVN, these offices have the directorate rank, in CVN they have the service rank and in PMS they have the bureau rank.

Also in PMS, there is another directorate which is not found in CVN or SVN; this is the Directorate of Economic and Social Affairs. The directorate is broken down into two services. The service of economic affairs is concerned with provisions and transportation, statistics, research and foreign aid, and propaganda and expositions. That of social affairs is concerned with social aid, hygiene and health, refugees, labor, and youth and sports. This latter service is especially interesting as its functions seem to duplicate those of several of the technical services; the difference is that this directorate is responsible both administratively and technically to the regional administration.

The office in charge of personnel has three main responsibilities: recruitment, appointment, and transfer of civil servants within the region involved. As there are two ranks of civil servants—national and regional—the regional office is concerned only with the latter. The method of recruitment is based on the French system; seemingly the latest change was in 1950 when an Arrêté was issued changing the cadre system.

Another of the "housekeeping" services is that of Finance, which has been discussed in another report.

An office of political affairs is another which exists in each region. This office is in charge of keeping in touch with the political situation in the region and submitting reports which go to the Délégué and, in turn, are often sent to Interior. The office also passes on documents and letters to the provinces from the Ministry of Interior concerning political matters.

The office for administrative affairs also has similar functions in each of the three regions. Briefly the office is responsible for the disposal of public lands to responsible persons who are entitled to buy lands belonging to the government. Also the office is charged with preparing administrative documents which will be issued by the regional government over the signature of the Délégué. Lastly, the office may send people out into the field to inspect the other governmental units to see if they are implementing the regulation issued at the regional level. South Viet Nam has an officer who performs this function—the Chargé de Mission. The P.M.S. also has an officer in charge of this function, although his position is being absorbed into the national government in the near future. Central Viet Nam is the exception to this; in none of the interviews was any mention made of this sort of administrative review.

In each of the three regions, these "housekeeping" services are responsible indirectly to the delegation. In each case, they are under either a directorate of bureaus or a directorate of cabinet. South Viet Nam has only the former while Central Viet Nam and P.M.S. have the two directorates with these services divided between them.
The Regional Technical Services

Each region maintains a series of technical services corresponding to the national ministries. In each case, the services are technically responsible to the national ministry and administratively to the regional administration. Their administrative responsibility differs in detail, however, in that in the three regions the services are under different agencies. In South Vietnam, they are directly responsible to the directorate of bureaus; in P.M.S., they are responsible to the Délégué himself; in Central Vietnam, they are split between reporting directly to the Délégué and to the directorate of Cabinet. Those services responsible to the director of cabinet are Information, Civil Guard, and Police and Sûreté; the reason for this according to the Délégué is due to their political nature. Obviously, their functions are parallel in each of the three regions.

As was previously mentioned, the P.M.S. also maintains several technical services within the internal organization of the region. These are naturally both technically and administratively responsible to the regional government.

Relationships with the Provinces

Provinces are directly responsible to the Délégué. All communications from the provinces to the national ministries and/or to the President must go through the regional administration. Only in emergency cases can the province communicate directly with a ministry. This exception, however, is actually not an exception for the following reasons: the regional office must approve this bypassing and, even if approved, the province must send a copy of the report to the Délégué. The copy sent to the Délégué is the original copy of the correspondence and the carbon goes to the ministry involved. This is also true for the Prefect of Saigon-Cholon.

Planning

Regarding planning, South Vietnam and P.M.S. both have special offices for planning while Central Vietnam has a committee composed of the Délégué, the Director of Cabinet, and the Director of Bureaus who do the planning for the region.

 Reporting

Each month, each of the Délégués must submit a report to the President summarizing the activities and conditions in the region for the preceding month. This report is compiled by receiving small reports from each of the offices in the regional administration. In no case, was it specified as to exactly who puts the information together and writes the report.
There are also monthly meetings of the provincial chiefs in each region, from which some of the material is gathered for the regional report. Also, the provinces submit periodic reports on conditions within the province and progress and plans for projects, etc.

Attached are brief charts of the organization within the three regions.

THE PROVINCE

The Chief of Province

The Chief of Province is very definitely in control of the provincial administration. He is nominated by the Délégué and appointed by the Minister of Interior; he must be in the superior cadre of the civil service. He is responsible for the general administration of the province. His specific functions include (1) major responsibility for the provincial budget; (2) approval of technical service projects within the province—without this approval the project cannot be implemented; (3) the Civil Guard in his province is completely at his disposal (with a few exceptions).

To a certain extent the power of the province chief—as well as certain of his activities—vary from province to province depending on his personality and competence. For example, in one of the provinces visited, the CF took an extremely active interest in agrarian reform; in another province, the CF was completely sold on the value of education and was almost willing to spend his own money to get some more schools built.

The Provincial "Housekeeping" Services

Each province maintains certain "housekeeping" services as do the regions. These are the general administration office, accounting and finance office, personnel office, and military affairs office. Each of these offices is directly responsible to the Chief of Province, although they usually go through the Deputy CF who is responsible for much of the routine administrative work in the province (although in some provinces it is probably the deputy who makes most decisions).

The general administration office is responsible for the smooth running of the provincial government. In most cases, when asked for exact functions, the reply was that the work of the office is "bureaucratic routine."

The personnel office is responsible for keeping records of all employees in the provincial government—those paid by the provincial budget. As most of the civil servants in the province are of regional rank the office does not have the sole power for appointments and promotions. These must come from the regional personnel office although the provincial personnel office does make recommendations which are likely to be honored.
The accounting and financial office is responsible for the putting together of the budget and for keeping the records during the year. This is discussed in detail in Mr. Snyder's report.

The office for military affairs is little more than a liaison between the army and the province chief. This office can keep the province chief informed of conditions within the province and get suggestions from him as to procedures. Many of the province chiefs mentioned that this is an important office in that good coordination and good relationships between the army and the provincial administration are highly desirable.

The Provincial Technical Services

The provinces maintain technical services comparable to those at the national and regional levels. These technical services are responsible technically to the regional services and administratively to the province chief. There is no clear definition as to the distinction between technical and administrative responsibility. As previously mentioned, the province chief is owed some technical jurisdiction as he must approve projects affecting the province before it can be put into effect.

Local Administration Within the Province

The provinces are divided into three administrative units (four in the P.M.S.). These are districts, cantons, and villages.

The district chief is a career civil servant. He is recommended by the province chief and appointed by the regional Délégué; he may be removed by the consent of both parties concerned. He is directly responsible to the province chief in all matters. He is also the liaison between the provincial government and the canton and village as all correspondence to the province chief must pass through his office.

The canton chief is appointed by the province chief. He is a resident of his canton and is usually the most influential man in the canton as financial independence is one of the requirements for this position. Actually, the cantons are decreasing in importance at the present time, which means that the villages will be directly responsible to the district administration.

The villages are run by an elected village council. Any person in the village over 25 years of age, literate, and not dependent on the government, etc., for financial support is eligible for the village council. This latter qualification was never adequately explained. In many provinces, village administration is now under a leader appointed by the province chief. The village is responsible administratively to the district (or canton) and, although it has its own budget, it must be approved by the province chief.
ORGANIZATION OF THE REGIONAL DELEGATION OF SOUTH VIET-NAM

DELEGATION OF THE GOVERNMENT
(Committee of SVN)

PROVINCES  CIVIL CABINET  DIRECTION of BUREAUX
(Military Cabinet)

PERSONNEL  POLITICAL AFFAIRS  INQUIRIES
REGIONAL TECHNICAL DIRECTION & SERVICES
ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS  FINANCE
DELEGATION OF THE GOVERNMENT to CENTRAL VIET-NAM

SERVICES:
- Justice
- Control of Authorized Expenditures
- Railways
- P.T.T.
- Harbour
- Land

DIRECTORATE OF CABINET

DIRECTORATES OF PROVINCES

DIRECTORATES OF ACCOUNTING AND SOCIAL ECONOMY

DIRECTORATE OF BUREAUX

2nd MILITARY REGION

TECHNICAL SERVICES

DIRECTORATES:
- Security
- Civil Guard
- Information

SERVICES:
- Personnel
- High Plateau
- Accounting
- Land, Secretary
- Press, Political
- Finance, Military

General Administration and Legislation
DELEGATION of GOVERNMENT in P.M.S.

- PROVINCES
- DIRECTION of BUREAUX
- DIRECTION of CABINET
- INSPECTION of ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS
- TECHNICAL SERVICES in P.M.S.
  - REGIONAL TECHNICAL SERVICES
  - NATIONAL TECHNICAL SERVICES
### TECHNICAL SERVICES

- Public Works
- Education
- Health
- Veterinary
- Agriculture
- Agrarian Reform and Industry
- Land Registration
- Sûreté
- Municipal Police
- Garde Civile
- Information
- Post-Office
- Labor Survey
- Water and Forests
- Social Action
- Treasury
- Customs