### Summary

Organization and Mission of the Military Proselytizing Cell in the Company.

Directive from Unit 330, dated July 66, forwarded to subordinate elements calling for the activation of a military proselytizing cell in each company. The Directive provided guidelines for the mission before, during and after each combat operation.

**Purpose of the proselytizing mission:**

- To win over the enemy troops to our side and undermine the NVA’s strength, politically and ideologically.
- Save lives, lessen on the battlefields, and create favorable conditions for the people’s political and armed struggles in the enemy rear.

**Organization of the military proselytizing cell in a company:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cadre: Cell leader</th>
<th>The Company Political Officer</th>
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<tr>
<td>Members: Assistant Platoon leaders</td>
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**Mission of the military proselytizing cell:**

- Help the Chapter/Party/Committee and Company Commander execute and supervise the proselytizing mission among the troops such as the treatment of enemy troop dependents, deserters, etc...
- Study political plans to be implemented against the enemy troops during normal periods and for spontaneous propaganda phases in compliance with the higher echelon’s policy.
- Establish military proselytizing plans in coordination with combat operational plans for each battle to be conducted by the unit.
- Train troops in military proselytizing.

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mission and indoctrinate them particularly in the Party's policy concerning the treatment of prisoners.

- Motivate them to write leaflets and slogans and prepare propaganda texts.
- Establish contacts with the government (VC) authorities in the bivouac area to coordinate plans for political attacks on the enemy, such as the motivation of enemy troops dependent on the government to return to them their husbands and sons who are serving in the enemy army.
- Guide the people and guerrillas in methods of countering enemy sweep operations and the evacuation of local populations from their area.

Military proselytizing is one of the Army's (VC) four basic principles for political struggle.

Whether or not military proselytizing activity, directed by the armed forces, can undermine the enemy strength and morale and practically serve our combat operations in the field and the political struggle of the people in the enemy rear will depend on the outcome of the Company's military proselytizing activity.

(NFEI)

Journal of B.103.

Activity Journal of B.103, from 23 Mar to 7 May 1966, disclosing that B.103 is a dispensary consisting of a patient's ward and a surgical room. Medical supplies appear to be adequate although there were some complaints about the lack of means of transportation.

(NFEI)

Criteria for Food Production (1966).

A true copy of a directive, 102/CT, of MR & Rear Service Staff, reproduced on 3 May 66 by the office of J.12, establishing the criteria for the production of food, such as rice, potatoes and vegetables.

Food production recently met many difficulties due to enemy operations which caused damages to tens of thousands of bushels of rice and much of the livestock.

"To maintain the subsistence of troops and cadres, the population must be urged to stay in their villages and till the lands in spite of enemy shelling and, furthermore all agencies and units must produce to meet the following criteria:
Summary:

1. A man must produce 1 kilo of vegetables per month.
2. A man must produce 500 kilo of potatoes or market to replace 500 liters of rice.
3. A father or soldier must raise two chickens.
4. The refugees must have vegetable gardens and raise poultry.

In addition, troops must protect the population in tilling and harvesting.

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27 June 1966

25th US Inf Div

Reveived CINC
1 July 1966

NMEI

Treatment of Civilians by Military Medical Facilities.

Memorandum, dated 23 April 66, signed by Doctor IDU OLIVE WIDEN, Chief Surgeon of MIA, to the medical sections of various units, covering the treatment of civilians in military medical facilities.

Since the theater of operations of MIA is but a guerilla penetration base, troops are, therefore, stationed close to the population. Should civilians be wounded when near a military medical facility, they must be provided first aid. This will include anti-shock and treatment to stop bleeding. In such cases no fees must be asked from the civilians and reports should be submitted to the Region Medical Section for settlement with the Region Finance section.

When a civilian medical facility is available nearby, first aid and treatment of civilians must be carried out by this facility.

Internal diseases not requiring emergency treatment must be treated by civilian medical agencies.

Expenditures of drugs for the purpose of first aid to the civilians should not be excessive because a shortage may arise and adversely affect military operations.

NMEI

27 June 1966

25th US Inf Div

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1 July 1966

NMEI
For Raise for VC cadres.

A true copy of a circular, dated 13 April 66, of the Command Committee of K.30 reproduced by the Office of J.12 to various B's allows a raise in food.

Incidental allowances for VC cadre to face the increasing cost of living.

Food allowance for low-grade personnel and low level cadre: Increased from 390RS to 509RS a day, to make 1500RS a month.

Food allowance for intermediate level cadre is not increased pending a decision from higher headquarters.

Incidental allowance: Increased to 150RS a month for all cadre from low grade personnel to high level cadre.

Health and a sanitation allowance includes 60RS a month for all cadre, enabling them to take 10 tablets (probably anti-malaria drug) a month, regardless of the area of operation (jungle or the lowland).

The increase of all allowances is effective April 1966.

(NFBFI)

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