



SSIC_{SIM}

2019

BACKGROUND & MECHANICS GUIDE

KONFRONTASI: 1963



BACKGROUND GUIDE

WELCOME FROM THE DIAS

Hello Delegates,

My name is Yue Ting Kong, and welcome to the SSICsim 2019 JCC, *Konfrontasi*. Set during the Cold War in Southeast Asia, where Indonesia and the Commonwealth were in a quasi-war over the fate of the unification of Malaysia. In this committee you will encounter counter-insurgency tactics, guerrilla warfare and terrorism. However, you'll also see the issues brought forth by the Race Riots that took place in Malaysia during its federation and the divide between communists and the non-aligned movements in Indonesia. This two-faced committee will explore an area of the world going through nationalism, decolonization and the Cold War, hoping to advance your nations by achieving a balance between political manoeuvring and military force.

History has largely forgotten this conflict and its surrounding events which helped shape the world we live in today. This conflict led to the formation of the Association of Southeast Asian States (ASEAN), and fermented the independence of Malaysia in the international community. The Race Riots that occurred during the war led the independence of Singapore under Lee Kwan Yew and its evolution into a strong Asian Tiger. In Indonesia, it led to the collapse of an increasingly communist regime and the creation of a country who would become incredibly important to the non-aligned movement.

A bit of background on myself, I'm a Second Year History Specialist at the University of Toronto and this will be my 7th year doing Model United Nations.

Best of luck delegates and I look forward to meeting you all at the conference.

Yue Ting Kong
Committee Director: *Konfrontasi*: 1963



INTRODUCTION

On the 15th of November of 1961 the Malaysia Agreement is drafted, and it proposed the merging of the Federation of Malaya, the Crown Colonies of Sarawak, North Borneo and Singapore, and the Protectorate of Brunei into the new independent nation of Malaysia. At the time then Indonesian President Sukarno argued that this new state would be nothing more than a British Puppet, a threat to Indonesian Security, and in two years-time Indonesian infiltrators would cross the border on the island of Borneo and conflict would ensue.

The conflict was mainly characterized by Indonesian infiltrators crossing the border on the island of Borneo and carrying out guerrilla attacks on villages and infrastructure. The British in return would launch patrols into the jungles to hunt down the infiltrators. It wasn't until the battle of Long Jawai in September of 1963 where large scale engagements would start to occur.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Fallout of the Second World War and Post-War Foreign Policy

The Post-War situation was consistent not only in Malaya and Indonesia but across the region. As the Japanese left the European Empires returned to occupy their colonies, and almost all of them instantly faced fierce resistance from local groups which in-light of the European's defeat by the Japanese now fought for their freedom.

One of these groups was founded on the Malaya Peninsula and it was known as the Malaya Communist Party (MCP). While militarily ineffective against the Japanese, even after major British support, in post-war liberated Malaya it still was a major political force. Most importantly it has become an outlet for Chinese nationalism in Malaya and was able to coordinate political action across the peninsula.

In Malaya the British had returned and begun to implement a plan to unite the nine Malaya states and two colonies, Malacca and Penang under their control. This plan would leave out Singapore, so the British could independently develop the port city, allowing the British to continue to use its naval and air bases, as well as to stop the one million Chinese citizens from gaining the right to vote in Malaya, fearing that they would turn to communism.



In Indonesia the Japanese occupation forces used anti-colonial and nationalist propaganda to mobilize the population in their favour. Future President Sukarno was a key Japanese collaborator as he appealed to the public. Sukarno though would also make an incredible effort in 1945 to push an independence committee established under the Japanese to accept his view of a secular nationalist republic, that would be a unitary state, not a federation and reject western liberalism and individualism. When Japanese defeat was imminent and Soviet entry into the far-east was certain on August 17th 1945 Indonesia declared independence.

The Allies were caught unaware by both the Japanese surrender and were unable reassume governance over Indonesia. Also, due to the Dutch economic reliance on their East Indies holdings, they were much less willing than the British to decolonize. In 1945 Allied forces mainly comprised of Dutch and British forces landed in Indonesia, under the agreement that the British would have *de facto* control over the military situation and the Dutch would be in charge of civil administration. The Indonesian Republic that was meant to take over following the end of Japanese Occupation failed to materialize against the Allied forces and soon a full anti-Dutch revolution was underway. The whole revolution from this point forward can be summed up in a quote from the *Times*, in 1945, *"Java drifts towards anarchy. The British seem unable to send enough troops there. The Dutch seem unwilling to make any move politically. The Indonesian nationalist leaders seem powerless to direct the movement of which they are supposed to be the head"*. The conflict ended only when pressure through a Security Council resolution in 1949, forced the Netherlands to accept the political legitimacy of the Republic's leaders and that both sides had to negotiate a decolonization agreement by summer of 1950. The US further increased pressure, by being the main sponsor of this resolution, and if the Netherlands did not submit there was a real risk that their aide through the Marshall Plan would be withheld. UN led negotiations would come to a close on the 27th of December 1949, with the Netherlands handing over sovereignty of the Dutch East Indies to the Republic of the United States of Indonesia.

The Malayan Emergency

In 1948 the MCP began a wave of carefully timed strikes, intimidation and waves of violence against carefully selected targets to sabotage British rule. This went so far as to the murder of European managers of the rubber plantations. This sudden and well executed insurrection forced the Government to invoke emergency measures and call in the military to aid the civilian government.



The British reacted by implementing counter-insurgency tactics that had been learnt after repeatedly fighting small wars across the Empire. For soldiers this boiled down to the idea that these conflicts were not meant to annihilate the enemy but to suppress disorder and to only use the minimal amount of force needed to suppress the disorder.

The Communist Terrorist Organization (CTO) was also never able to win, in the long term, as their early victories had been won due to the fact that the British were slow to respond and needed time to recover from the Japanese occupation. However, once the British were able to recognize the threat, they were able to use a combination of effective jungle warfare, psychological warfare and resettlement of the Communist's local Chinese allies to beat them.

The Emergency would establish the base work of future counter-insurgency operations in the region. It would also establish the political framework for the future of Malaysia. By 1953 the Malayan military had become the largest Commonwealth contingent and their effectiveness would bolster public morale. By 1955 Malaya had also established close ties with Thailand working together to patrol the border and share intelligence. 1955 was also the year in which preparations for Malayan independence were increased. Future Malaysian Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman would form a government. Independence of Malaya would be achieved in 1957 and between then and 1960 the insurgents would fade away.

The Plan for Malaysian Unification

The proposed unification of all of Britain's Southeast Asian Colonies was not a new one by the time of the Cold War. The British colonialists since 1892 had this idea to merge the colonies, but the ethnic diversity and political complexity of the local region was the issue that blocked the plan from progressing. Following the 1957 independence of Malaya, Tunku Abdul Rahman advocated for the inclusion of Singapore in the Malaya federation. However, the British had administered Singapore as a separate colony and in addition to this the large Chinese population and feared sympathies the Singaporeans might have towards the MCP stopped any real progress from being made. In Singapore, though there was a heavy sentiment towards independence via merger with Malaya from the newly founded People's Action Party (PAP), under future Prime Minister Lee Kwan Yew. In 1961 Yew would propose to Rahman the "Grand Design" for Malaysia. The Federation of Malaya would serve as the framework with states being able to vote for their own leaders and those states sending representatives to the larger federation's parliament. Representation would be



based off of the populations of the three states Malaya being the largest had 68, Singapore would have 16 and Borneo would have 12. The federal government would be in charge of foreign policy, economics and military issues, with everything else being left to the states. There was still the question of Borneo and the imbalance of political power between itself, Malaya and Singapore, its indigenous population, and the fear that the three states would not see themselves as one country. Finally there was the British who would most likely accede to the plan on certain military conditions. Disregarding these issues Tunku took on Yew's proposal and in May 27th 1961 proclaimed the plans for the merger of colonies, calling for a "Mighty Malaysia".

On the topic of Borneo it was not yet one central colony, rather the British portion of the island was made up of the Protectorate of Brunei and the Crown Colonies of Sarawak and North Sabah. When Tunku first arrived in Borneo to propose the plan he gave the impression that Malaya would dominate this federation and was opposed by politicians from Brunei and Sarawak, and the indigenous leaders in North Sabah. However, political parties in Borneo were a new concept with the ruling party in Sarawak only having existed for two years, therefore it was sceptical if the politicians represented public opinion. In 1962-63 however, it seemed reasonable to assume that the people of Borneo both wanted the Federation and understood the alternatives to it, and it was feasible to carry it out. There was the broad uniting factor of British rule and similar legal, administrative, commercial and educational structures. In addition, the 1961 calling for union helped spark political participation in an area which barely had any political movements. The Federation saw massive support coming from the Malay population and brought the indigenous groups out of political isolation, who had previously been relying on British Colonial support to represent them. It was also supported as it kept the fear of a Chinese dominated Borneo far away.

Sukarno's Takeover of Indonesia

It should be noted that between the independence of Indonesia in 1949 and 1959 there was a complete breakdown of the Republic, and any democratic ideals. The initial federal constitution was replaced by a much more unitary provisional constitution, this led to the end of the United States of Indonesia. The fifties had a period of chaotic political turmoil with there being no less than seven different governments in the span of under a decade. In 1957 Sukarno who had been serving as the symbolic president, was resentful and introduced his concept for "guided democracy". It would get rid of the liberal democracy of the west and replace the government which had more representation from the functional groups of the population, such as farmers and religious peoples. This along with some political parties would influence the



executive on how to rule the country. Before this policy could be implemented the next two years saw extreme chaos across the country with seizure of Dutch property being widespread and internal revolutions being common. Only until 1959 would "guided democracy" be established in Indonesia under Sukarno's control.

Sukarno would focus his administration of maintaining any semblance of unity in Indonesia. He spent money on monuments, buildings, slogans and festivals like the 4th Asian Games to promote the country, ignoring the fact the seizure of Dutch enterprises was destroying the country's economy. The economic situation was deteriorating rapidly, but the rampant spending, foreign debt, decline in exports and rapid inflation was all oblivious to Sukarno.

There was a second issue brewing within the country. That of the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI)'s growing dominance and its rivalry with the army. Sukarno would often intervene on behalf of the PKI, a move which many saw as a slow transition towards a communist government. This ideological battle continued into foreign policy where Indonesia sought to position itself along other newly emerged nations, in a policy of New Emerging Forces against Old Established Forces. This doctrine often saw Indonesia positioned against the West.

This anti-western sentiment came to boiling point in 1962 over New Guinea. The western half of New Guinea following the end of the Indonesian revolution had been left in Dutch hands. Sukarno had gone to the UN on multiple occasions to get backing to support his claim. Every time he went the UN opposed any Indonesia claims. This led to, in December of 1961, the announcement of Operation Trikora an Indonesian military operation to seize the Netherland's New Guinea and annex it. The operation was heavily backed by the USSR, and in a bid to stop the Indonesians from falling more towards communism the US pressured the Netherlands to hand over New Guinea to the UN and by 1962 the UN handed over New Guinea to Indonesia.

Brunei, the Federation and Rebellion

Brunei is a small state on the North Borneo Coast which, after many years of British contact, by 1888 had become a British Protectorate. In 1929 the small nation suddenly became the third largest oil producer in the Empire after oil deposits were discovered.



In 1959 Brunei was established as a Constitutional Sultanate, but immediately during the 60s faced issues, the core one being the formation of Malaysia. Malaya's Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman wanted to include all the British Territories in the region, with part of the reasoning being to curb Indonesian influence in the region. In 1960 the colonial office reported that the Sultan of Brunei was eager to enter association with Malaya, but the local Brunei population opposed this. In 1962 a Commission had reported that the Brunei's opposition to Malaysia was high and this started to swing the Sultan's opinion. However, also in 1962 another crisis would strike Brunei, a full rebellion.

On the Morning of December 8th, 1962 the North Kalimantan National Army (TNKU), a socialist militant group and militant wing of the Brunei People's Party began their rebellion. It demanded the rejection of Malaysia, letting Brunei control North Borneo and independence from the British by 1963.

However, the rebellion had failed to capture strategic targets such as the central town and airport allowing the British to send in reinforcements. The TNKU also did not receive any support from the locals of the Brunei as the aims of the TNKU failed to resonate with the masses. British reinforcements from Singapore would land within twenty-four hours of the rebellion's start and by the 17th of December the Rebellion was over with mopping up operations continuing until May of the next year, ending with the capture of the TNKU leader.

Indonesia during this time was preparing for potential conflict with Britain over the subject of Malaysian Federation, and the Brunei Revolt increased tensions. In late December 1962 Sukarno announced his support for the independence of Brunei and the PKI in February of 1963 declared that a colonial force was now on their frontier in Malaysia. This conflict is often regarded as the opening shots of the Konfrontasi and Indonesia's strategy to oppose Malaysia.

The State of Affairs Following the Brunei Revolt

Following the Brunei Revolt Indonesia's position was clear in regards to the Malaysian Federation, stall it as much as possible, as both the government and public saw it as a British Neo-Colonial experiment, that was a threat to Indonesia's security. This bellicose attitude by Indonesia didn't cause more anti-Federation revolutions as feared, but in fact pushed Sarawak and Sabah towards Federation.



In Indonesia itself, the revolt in Brunei, showed to government, was enough evidence to assume that Federation was being forced upon the states of North Borneo and that this was a plot between the Malaysian elites and West. The military saw Malaysia as a potential Chinese Fifth Column and a threat to Indonesian security. Finally the PKI saw this as landmark of Imperial legacy.

Indonesia's closest regional ally the Philippines had also gotten involved by this point. Manila believed that they had a claim to Sabah and that during the Federation process this would be the best time to press their claim. While this claim had been pressed before it was never a concern to the British, but for Indonesia it meant that they had a regional ally.

In Singapore the cause for merger with Malaya was at an all-time high by 1963. The *Barisan Sosialis*, or Singapore Socialist Front, had failed to conduct any real mass movements against the merger. On September 1st 1962, a referendum was held on Lee Kwan Yew's proposal for merger and it won by 71% clearing the way for a merger between Malaya and Singapore. However, in both states the threat of Indonesia was becoming increasingly understood. More Indonesian politicians were giving interviews opposing both the creation of Malaysia and their self-determination. These comments were latched onto by the press and population both assuming the worst.

In the west, the British were very much hoping for decolonization and the transition of Malaysia onto the world stage to be a quiet one. Prime Minister Macmillan's government was very much intent on establishing Malaysia sooner rather than later. In regards to hostility from Indonesia, London made it clear that once the Borneo territories were integrated into Malaysia it would be easier to counter the Indonesian threat. By 1963 they were also seeking international support for Malaysia from Australia, New Zealand and the US. However, all three were wary of supporting Malaysia blindly, because even though Indonesia was using the same language of aggression against Malaysia as they had used against the Dutch, opposition against Sukarno ran the risk of alienating all of Indonesia from the west. The US especially, was trying to create good relations with Indonesia, they had backed Indonesia during their invasion of Dutch New Guinea and offered both finance and advice to Indonesia in an attempt to turn them away from military aggression. However, the aide would see Indonesia hand over large parts of their economic sovereignty to the IMF and came with the caveat the PKI could not hold any seats in Cabinet, neither of which were acceptable to the Indonesians.



Now the matter of the Malaysian Federation was no longer one just about decolonization, but had become a part of the larger Cold War with Indonesia gradually slipping towards Communism, and the west trying to keep the situation under control and unify Malaysia.

TOPICS

The Confrontation

With the Malaysian Federation set to be formed in the near future, Indonesia saw this as a British puppet state. Also, while the PKI and Indonesian army saw Malaysia as a threat for different reasons they still didn't want it to become a federal state and now were becoming more proactive to stall/prevent the union. Sukarno has made it clear that he viewed Malaysia as a security threat and it would be prudent for both the PKI and military to make preparations.

On the other hand, the British Southeast Asian colonies were well on the way to federation with only a few more obstacles to overcome to unify, such as the status of Borneo. However, the increasing hostility of Indonesia and their political involvement in the Borneo Rebellion has pushed the British to the point where a possible conflict with Indonesia might be on the horizon and they need to be ready to defend their regional interests.

Guiding Questions (Indonesia)

1. Should the predominant military force be by the PKI or the Indonesian Army?
2. What kind of war should be carried out against Malaysia?

Guiding Questions (Malaysia)

1. How should British and Local forces be prepared for a potential conflict?
2. Can there be a de-escalation of tensions between the Commonwealth and Indonesia?

THE FUTURE OF NATIONS

The Unification of Malaysia and Racial Tensions:



Malaysia is on the cusp of unification and if carried out all of Britain's colonies of Malaya, Singapore, Brunei, Sarawak and North Borneo could be unified into a single strong state. However, there are still administrative and political tasks that need to be completed, from referendums in Borneo to establish a constitution that can appease all the colonies, while also considering the future role of the British.

There are also the issues of racial tensions in Singapore. Singapore has always been ethnically divided generally amongst the Chinese and the Malay peoples. With the potential merger of Singapore and Malaya these tensions only grew as in Malaya the government had guaranteed special rights for Malaysians such as reservation of jobs for Malaysians and preferences on business licenses. These were meant to offset the Chinese political and economic dominance, however these rights would not apply to Malaysians in Singapore following the merger. In more recent times, intense rivalry between the Chinese dominated People's Action Party (PAP), of which 75% of the party was Chinese, and United Malays National Organization (UMNO) has grown. This rivalry has only become more heated with Malaya Newspapers slandering PAP leadership accusing them of oppressing Malays, and urging unity between Malays.

Unless these issues can be dealt with, and the colonies come together under unifying factors the dream of unification may never happen. It will depend on the decisions made by politicians to balance their own interests and that of the Federation, and understand the complexity of the region and its internal weaknesses, so the weaknesses don't manifest themselves on the outside.

Guiding Questions:

1. How should the unification of Malaysia occur, to satisfy all the member states?
2. How should the new Malaysia function economically and politically?
3. How should the varying ethnicities be managed within the Federation so that conflict can be avoided?

THE INDONESIAN POLITICAL DIVIDE

The Indonesian political structure is built upon the triumvirate of Sukarno, the PKI and the Military. Sukarno held almost absolute authority and had banned opposition parties, and even those who were not a threat had their power



reduced. His cabinet was also reduced in power, replaced by groups of people from different sectors which were used for decision making.

The PKI held a strange role within the power structure. It controlled no positions and had very few allies in the civil service, but had high levels of control over provincial and regency councils, and was backed by a large network of sub-groups, two-and-a-half million supporters, and a quasi paramilitary force. In recent times it has used its supporters to make gains in foreign policy and national ideology, through mass organizations, while also pushing Indonesia away from the US and towards China. It was also very close allies with Sukarno who had “domesticated” the group.

Finally the military, most importantly the Army. The Army had major power over the country during the martial law era, but did not expand their political role, as to lose any unity within the institution itself. They had found a middle path between a military government and no role in politics at all, where they could keep some of Sukarno’s policies in check. Sukarno though, had been able through political manoeuvring to remove anti-communist officers from their positions of power, and the army became increasingly side-lined by the PKI who took a more political role, weakening the Army’s power.

This internal strife brings Indonesia ever closer towards the Eastern Bloc, while the Army, who desired to stay non-aligned to these tensions and the imbalance in the government needs to be sorted out should the country face foreign threats.

Guiding Questions:

1. Should Indonesia turn to communist policies and abandon being non-aligned?
2. Should or how can the PKI’s influence on Indonesian policy be diminished?
3. Should the status-quo of the Triumvirate be upheld?

CHARACTERS

Commonwealth & Allies:



General Sir Walter Walker:

The Director of Military Operations and commander of Commonwealth military forces. He is an experienced officer first fighting on the Pakistan-Afghan Frontier, The Second World War in the Burma Campaign, the Malayan Emergency and now in the Confrontation. He has access to the forces of the commonwealth and will guide them to defeat the invaders at any cost. It is a new era of warfare with the use of helicopters becoming key to future operations

Vice-Admiral Jack Scatchar:

The commander of Commonwealth naval and amphibious forces in the Far East. This fleet is to guard the seas around Malaysia and utilize the legendary Royal Marine Commandos and the Elite Special Boat Service, the naval equivalent of the Special Air Service. He is to contain the enemy by sea and possible contain the communist threat attempting to infiltrate the region from elsewhere in the orient.

Air Vice Marshal Frank Headlam:

The commander of all Commonwealth air forces in Malaysia. Now more than ever the Empire relies on the effectiveness of airdropping supplies to remote areas of the Malaysian Jungle. In addition to this he commands a large quantity of transport helicopters and strategic bombers and will have to use them to force the enemy into submission. He will have to coordinate with his fellow allies to turn the conflict into a well-oiled machine.

Colonel Ray Lowe:

The Commander of the 22nd SAS Regiment the elite far east element of the famous Special Air Service. Their role will be to infiltrate, search and destroy enemy bases deep in the jungle and hunt down any of those who fall into their net. A plan he will want to pursue will be to approach the Royal Navy and get control over the Special Boat Service, and petition the Australians and New Zealanders for control over their Special Forces as well to create a deadly and cohesive force, in addition to assisting the creation of the Sarawak Rangers.

Major Thomas Jones:

The Deputy Director of Psychological and Information Warfare and part of the Ministry of Information along with working along with MI6. His role is simple, to replicate the success Britain had with psychological warfare in the Malayan Emergency. He is to use any means to win hearts and minds as well as dissuade and destroy enemy morale and troop effectiveness. He will have to work with the air force for signals and leaflet dropping campaigns, as well as local politicians to aide in the distribution of their message.

Rear Admiral Johnathan Hayes:

The American liaison to the British Military in Malaya, from the Pacific Military Command. He is to aid the British military in any way possible without escalating the conflict. He'll have to ask Washington for resources directly and justify their use. He will also have to pay attention to the growing conflict in Vietnam and stop the domino effect from spreading.



Brigadier Zaid bin Saabir:

The brand new commander of the soon to be federated Malaysian forces. While politically and legally this has not been done, military a joint-command system has been set up to repulse the Indonesian threat. Saabir had participated in the anti-Japanese resistance and the Malayan Emergency, however he commands a new force of mainly young and inexperienced soldiers. He will need to raise the Malaysian forces from the ground up and defend key strong points.

Inspector-General Claude Fenner:

The head of all police forces in Malaysia he is to monitor the towns and cities across the country for communist activity and insurgent presence. He needs to create and decisive and modern police force that is able to search for threats and eliminate them without the aid of the military. He also has to deal with the threat of ethnic riots that plague the potential dream of unification. In addition to this there is still residue of communism that lays in Malaya that if left unattended could result in a second Malayan Emergency.

Tunku Abdul Rahman:

The first Chief Minister of the Malaysian Federation and regarded as the founding father of Malaysia. He holds wide political power and during the British proclamation of a future unified Malaysia he widely supported it. His role should be to coordinate with his fellow politicians in Brunei and Singapore to implement this plan, in addition to requesting foreign aid and the creation of new military elements.

Omar Ali Saifuddien III:

The 28th Ruler of Brunei and de-facto commander of local military forces. He holds vast control over the political realm in Brunei as a uniting factor and runs a growing oil empire. He will have to juggle to growing political power of his country and the threats of Indonesian Insurgents in the area. He will have to deal with the aftermath and remnants of the Brunei insurgency along with deciding whether or not to be part of this new Malaysia.

Antony Head, 1st Viscount Head:

A Torrie Politician, a former soldier and Secretary of War under Anthony Eden, he now serves as the High Commissioner from the United Kingdom to Malaysia. He is to guide the Malaysian Colonies to a British-Friendly Unification in the interests of the Empire. He is also to politically represent London in the Far East to all their other national allies.

Lee Kuan Yew:

The First President of Singapore and the father of the country, he shares the view of the British that the Colonies of the far east should unite to end British rule and to guard themselves from the threat of Communism. However, he will have to deal with the most complicated ethnic struggle in the region quelling race riots and the discrepancies in power that plague the small state.



Lim Chin Siong:

The leader of the Barisan Sosialis, a Communist spin-off of the Lee Kwan Yee's People's Action Party. He is an opponent of the merger, fearing that Singaporeans would become second-class citizens in the Federation. He'll have to balance his left-wing views, with possible Indonesian influence, and securing a better future for his people in and independent Malaysia.

Mack Ferguson:

An advisor with the Hong Kong Shanghai Banking Corporation, he has been called in by the British government to act as a financial advisor to the South East Asian states and create a line of credit to conduct the conflict. Ferguson had previously worked with the Colonial government in Malaya establishing a central bank and providing financial counsel during the Malayan emergency.

Colonel Warun Japong:

The Thai Military Liaison to the UK, has been assigned to use Thai military forces in the south to aid the British where necessary. Thai forces have to discreetly, but aggressively protect Thai interests from Communism. Thailand had already participated to some degree in the Malayan Emergency coordinating border defence with the British. This is to be continued to protect the Asian capitalist bulwark from communism and prevent the spread of Communism, as well as tackling the Thai Communist Party in their southern bases.

Mustapha Harun:

Born on the Northern Coast of Sabah, Harun was a wanted man for his resistance action against the Japanese occupiers, promoting unity amongst aboriginal people and organizing revolts. Post-war, alongside Donald Stephens, he plays a key role in getting independence for Sabah and unification towards the federation. Harun will have to fight for the rights of local Sabah natives who could be annihilated politically and economically by the power of Malaya and Singapore who look to dominate the federation.

Stephen Kalong Ningkan:

Born in the Sarawak Interior in 1920, following the completion of his education he would join the local police force, and when the war broke out he joined an underground reconnaissance cell. Post-war after floating around several jobs, before forming the Sarawak National Party in 1961. Now in 1963 the Sarawak National Party dominates local politics and now has to decide whether to join the Federation or not, and if they do to make sure that their voices are heard amongst the dominant Malaya parties.



Tom Critchley:

Born in Melbourne in 1916, Tom would serve in the War, mainly in 1945 on the Island of Borneo during the landing on Tarakan. Post-war he would join the foreign service and become a key part of the Australian support for an independent Indonesia, and helped negotiate the end of the conflict and Indonesian independence as part of the UN Commission. Tom will have to now function as a peace broker for the region ensuring Indonesia does not slip too far to the left and become a real threat to local security, while also ensuring the success of Malaysia as a Commonwealth state.

Indonesia & Allies:**Major General Suharto:**

Appointed by President Sukarno to lead the effort of the Konfrontasi. A veteran of the anti-Japanese resistance and then anti-Dutch war in the post-war period. He had helped plan Operation Trikora against the Dutch West Guinea and has strong connections throughout the military. He is also an anti-communist and a member of the non-aligned movement. He now has to stop Malaysian federation by any means at his disposal while also not giving an upper hand to strong communist elements in the nation.

Air Marshal Lemuel Cibero:

Field commander of the Indonesian air force, and veteran of post-war struggle against the Dutch. He was a student in the Royal Airforce Staff College in England and is a staunch supporter of Sukarno. He especially backs Sukarno's leftist ideas to the ire of many of his fellow military officers. He has also seen Soviet military backing in the form of material and military aid during Operation Trikora and most likely is welcome of their involvement in his nation. He will have to balance his military obligations, while at the same time promoting his leftist agenda.

Admiral Luke Hutahaean:

Acting head of the Indonesian navy and Marines, a veteran of many naval battles during the Second World War, in one famous action he cleared all of Batavia Bay while his ship was under Japanese fire. Post-War he served as a smuggler in the surrounding waters and as the commander of Indonesian Naval forces during Operation Trikora, he then worked his way up the ranks until he became head of the navy. However, he has managed to annoy many of his fellow officers such as Suharto due to his left-wing rhetoric. Going into the Konfrontasi, he will have to combat one of the most powerful and legendary navies that has ever existed with a small force, while at the same time promoting left-wing ideals in the military.

General Leonardus Benjamin Moerdani:

Commander of the Indonesian Special Forces during the Konfrontasi, he led small military groups in Jakarta during the revolt and was recognized for this. He would then fight against Indonesian Muslim-Radicals. During the start of the Konfrontasi he was deployed to Borneo with Indonesian Special forces to gather intelligence. A strong-anti-communist a, he has been very ambitious with his career he has caught the eye of many of his peers. He will have to expand the power of the Indonesian intelligence force for information and psychological warfare and conduct a conflict both against his political and military enemies.

General Ali Murtopo:

A close friend and ally of Suharto he often served as Suharto's intelligence aide, and by the time of the Konfrontasi he had become in charge of Indonesian Special Forces intelligence group. As a key ally to Suharto he shared the same opinion of many of his colleagues in the Army, that the Konfrontasi would be a pointless endeavour. He will have to provide intelligence to the inevitable conflict, support a propaganda campaign to raise local support in Borneo, but like Suharto will have to find ways to end the conflict and deal with the internal Communist threat.

Shishlov Artemovich:

The Soviet attaché to the Indonesian military he is a staunch Communist and a veteran of far east affairs. He has been attached to communist movements in East Asia since the Korean war and understands the landscape of decolonization and the emergence of Communism, especially on how to back it. Most recently during Operation Trikora he helped supply and support the Indonesian forces against the Dutch and he is authorized to do the same in Malaysia. While the Soviet Government backs the Indonesians politically, it is Shishlov's job to materialize that support into supplying arms and clandestine support.

Johan Adi Agusalm:

Appointed by PKI General Secretary Dipa Aidit to be a military coordinator for the many communist movements in the region, he is a veteran of conflicts in Indonesia, Malaya and most recently in Brunei. Having first served during the Indonesia Revolution, he then moved around South East Asia working with the MCP and BPP during their revolts in Malaya and Brunei respectively. He has been ordered to coordinate the multiple fronts of both the PKI communist paramilitary and the other groups to put pressure on the British and expand communist influence into other nations.

Gabriel Silaban:

The chief of national police in Indonesia and a fervent anti-communist Gabriel is caught in a domestic situation in which the domestic government is being strangled by the PKI. Gabriel was a former officer in the Dutch Colonial Police force and has continued his job ever since. He has seen the communist influence grow and has often butted heads with local communist officials who hinder his police work. In recent years he has aligned himself with the military purchasing their equipment and working alongside them to politically undermine the communists.



Dipa Nusantara Aidit:

General Secretary of the Communist Party of Indonesia (PKI). During the Japanese occupation he would attend political lectures hosted by Sukarno, and in 1944 enter Sukarno's inner circle. In 1951 Aidit and his allies would replace the Senior PKI members and Aidit would personally become the Secretary General. Under Aidit the PKI became the third largest Communist Party in the world and by 1955 the PKI was the largest political party in Indonesia. Now it's 1963 and the Communists have vast support and has deep support in the armed forces. Sukarno's policies seem to be slipping more and more to Communism, and now it is time to spread leftist control over the country. He'll have to use his political clout to spread the ideology across the country and eliminate anti-communist elements in the Army, all while politically supporting the left-wing guerrillas fighting the Konfrontasi in Kalimantan.

Notohamidjodjo:

First part of the previous cabinet as the Deputy Minister of Finance and Minister of Finance, he is now the coordinating minister of finance and has to manage both government policy and the central bank to lead Indonesia out of Sukarno's reckless spending. Sukarno's policies have both aligned him with left-wing economic ideology as well as creating a façade of a functioning state where in reality the economy of Indonesia has been dysfunctional and nearing hyper-inflation. He'll have to use all his influence to back the anti-communists if he is to secure a future for the nation, that can make use of its bountiful resources.

Morgens Tuhumena:

Born to a family of farmers during the Dutch colonial era, they barely saw any of the money from their work. Morgens would soon search for any opportunity overseas to work and found his way to the Soviet Union working during Stalin's era of massive industrialization and witnessed the Soviet form of collective agriculture and when he returned to Indonesia during its national revolt he started applying collectivization to local farms. This caught the eye of the head of the PKI who appointed him to start work on a developmental economic program for the communist party.

Djuanda Kartawidjaja:

The First Minister/Prime Minister of Indonesia, he has had his position shrunk by Sukarno's desire for a more authoritarian Indonesia under his strongman rule. Notably he was a strong believer in a more liberal democratic Indonesia and like Sukarno a middle man in the power struggle dynamic between the Communists and non-communists. He swings more to the side of the non-communists but is now very much in a position in which he is the mouthpiece to Sukarno and as such his actions in the committee are representative for Sukarno's. However, that doesn't mean that Sukarno will try to undermine the authority of him putting him in a strange place as part of a dying breed of true republicans.

Johannes Leimena:

The 1st Deputy First Minister he is a counterbalance to the 2nd Deputy First Minister's aggressive left-wing policies. A Christian Democrat first and a non-communist second



he must become a defining leader to the non-communist movement. He is also like his First Minister a republican and thus holds a lot of power over republicans and Christians in the country. He'll have to use these ties to combat the communist plans outlined by others in the cabinet and return Indonesia to a young republic.

Subandrio:

A true veteran of Indonesian politics, he fought in the Second World War as an anti-Japanese resistance member and became active in the independence movement as a medical student in Jakarta. Following independence he became Secretary General for the Ministry of Information, becoming a strong support of Sukarno and became his special envoy to London to set up an information network. From 1954 to 56 he became the ambassador to the USSR, developing left-wing views. He then passed through many cabinet positions and in most recent times he has become a deputy first minister and has pushed for many left-wing foreign policy plans such as a potential conflict over the formation of Malaysia.

Jeffery Barcelona:

The Filipino ambassador to Indonesia he is caught in an extremely awkward political position. The Philippines are one of the USA's staunchest allies in the fight against Communism. However, during President Macapagal's inauguration speech he claimed that North Borneo was part of the Philippines in the same vein that Indonesia claimed New Guinea. The Philippines will have to navigate this complex web of alliances without being pulled into a war which could risk their ties with the US. He'll have access to a priority channel with the US which can be used for diplomatic communication along with a small amount of American trained forces at his disposal.

Zabolotny Vsevolodovich:

Born in Moscow in 1910, Zabolotny grew up in the Soviet System and worked his way up the ranks of the Economy during Stalin's Five-Year Plans. When war broke out he was rushed into military logistics where he would manage to transfer of Soviet Industry East, away from Germany. Post-war for his service, he was promoted to head of South-East Asian Socialist promotion, in an effort to push their COMECON initiative forward to push back the Americans. In this committee he now has to navigate the waters between the multitude of political ideologies and promote Soviet economic and political objectives in the region.

Robert Smith:

Born in Corpus Christi Texas in 1918, upon the outbreak of fighting against Japan, Smith would join the Navy and participated in the Battle of Midway and the campaign in Okinawa before being promoted to a lower staff officer that was tasked with helping to plan the invasion of Japan. At the end of the war, Smith would stay in Asia working with American companies across the region as well as local governments. Now in 1963, Smith has been promoted to the head of the Cooperative Institutes of America in Indonesia to work with local leaders and promote and protect American interests and assets.



Apa Pant:

Born in Maharashtra India in 1912, he would serve in the Burma Campaign alongside British forces. Following the war he would join India's foreign service and participate in the 1955 Bandung Conference of Non-aligned nations. From this point he has worked closely with the Indonesian government, becoming increasingly worried on their slip towards Communism. Apa's role should be to advise those non-aligned members of the committee and backing the democratic members, and hopefully achieving peace between the warring factions.

RECOMMENDED READINGS

- Konfrontasi, by J.A.C. Mackie
- Britain's Secret War, by Will Fowler
- Indonesia - Malaysia Confrontation, BBC Documentary
- The Wikipedia pages on the topic are quite good, so I recommend reading those as well.

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MECHANICS GUIDE

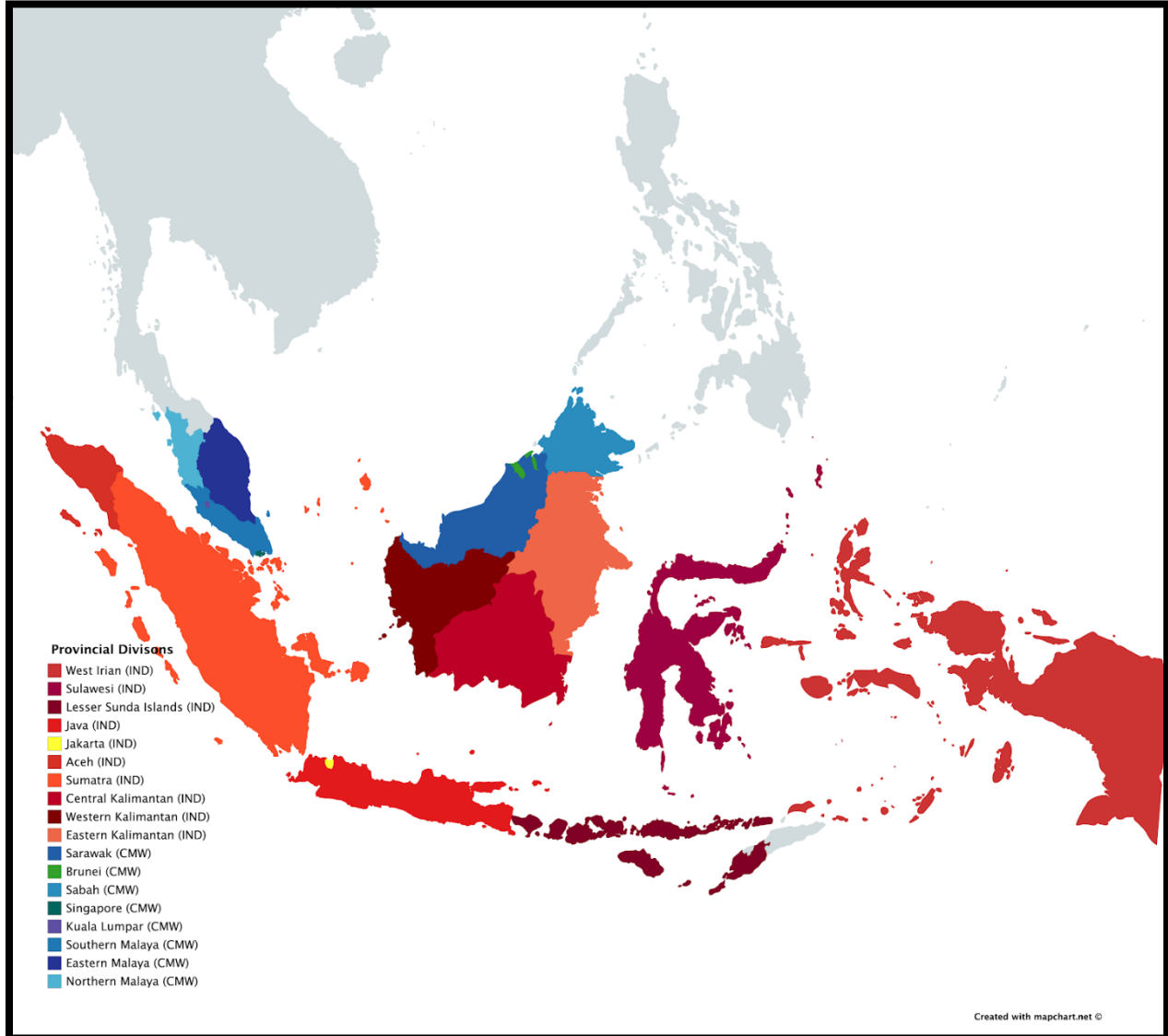
Greeting crisis delegates. SSICsim tends to have mechanics geared towards novice delegates, but at the same time historical committees aim to have mechanics that are reflective of the times. The *Konfrontasi JCC*, features a series of mechanics which allow delegates to immerse themselves with three core elements from a historical standpoint: military action, political action and economic action. The Crisis team have spent a great deal of time achieving a balance between historical accuracy and delegate enjoyment, and we do believe that we have reached a balanced point where the two can work hand-in-hand.

Below are the mechanics that have been developed, for this committee. Many of the mechanics are intuitive and with careful reading and in-committee experience should come naturally to delegates. A thorough understanding of the mechanics before the conference will prove to be rewarding in committee. This guide is holding back economic numbers on purchasing items on purpose, as to retain some level playing fields for all delegates. A detailed state of affairs guide which includes a fair amount more of details will be made available at the start of the committee.



IN-COMMITTEE MECHANICS

Provinces:



The map is broken up into provinces which display control for both sides, every province will be tracked on infrastructure, resources and who is the military and political controller. The provinces will also highlight major cities as a way for delegates to gauge political control, but are not the sole focus of the committee. Note that Commonwealth provinces are highlighted in blue/blueish colours, while Indonesian provinces are highlighted in red/reddish colours. Delegates in committee will be able to see a more detailed version of the map with military units and other key features.



CONTROL

There are two types of control, and this is a sub-mechanic of the provinces:

- The first is **military control**:
 - Military control is having the superior military control of the sector and control of all major infrastructure.
 - This is also represented by a permanent military presence in the form of a military base like an airfield, that is occupied.
 - Military control can be improved by the construction of field operating bases in provinces.
- The second is **political control**:
 - Political control is having the support of the population.
 - This can be achieved by politicians building a strong central government while also taking up pro-civilian projects in the regions
 - This can also be achieved by having psychological campaigns that can be achieved by dropping leaflets, broadcasts, etc.
 - The police can also root out and dissent in provinces to prevent political control from happening.

ECONOMIC RESOURCES

Another sub-mechanics of provinces this encompasses the price sheet and the varying pieces of infrastructure that can contribute towards making and spending money within the committee. Infrastructure can play into making money, enhancing political/military control and developing the country to gain an advantage. For example, radio stations can provide vast amounts of political influence in the region. Also, rubber plantations while expensive can provide a stable form of income for the government and increase in political support by creating jobs.

The second portion of this comes in the form of developing units for combat. Each unit type will have a corresponding level of equipment which will then denote the cost of it. Income can be spent on making units and supporting infrastructure to conduct military operations to a higher efficiency and effectiveness. In addition military firebases fall under this category as they can provide very regional military control, but at the same time give great support to fighting units.



When the committee starts each room will be given an in committee guide which features details on prices as well as other important details for the committee.

MILITARY UNITS

The Army, Airforce and Navy have a variety of units underneath each of the branches that can function in different ways and can accomplish different goals. For the army specifically units can be organized into squads (10 soldiers), platoons (40 soldiers), companies (160 soldiers) and battalions (640 soldiers). Certain units are automatically of a certain size such as the SAS which are all broken up into small squads. The exception to this rule being the SAS and SBS, due to their very specific organization.

Army:

Types of Soldier	Role	Example
Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These should never participate in battle. • Rather they act security for already captured provinces to support the local government and root out any perceived hostile threat. • Note this is part of the PCI sub-mechanic* 	Malaysian Special Police Force
Militia/Guerrillas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These are locally recruited soldiers who are poorly armed and trained. • Note in the Malaysian states control of the militias falls under the local leaders. • Note that these are part of the PCI sub-mechanic* 	Local Singapore Militia
Infantry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard well trained infantry, that can engage enemy combatants of similar skill. • This portion also contains the skillset of armoured units although armoured units are 	Ulster Rifles, Highlanders, Fusiliers



	less versatile, but have a more deadly effect.	
Light Infantry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light Infantry are elite units which have specialized skills and can survive long periods of time behind enemy lines. • They are smaller the infantry units, but have skills similar to that of special forces. 	Green Jackets, Paratroopers, Marines, Gurkhas
Commandos/Special Forces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These are the best forces that are available to both sides and can fight off forces much larger than their size. • They specialize in certain tasks and their small numbers can be used to destructive capability, and can survive without supplies for long periods of time. 	Special Air Service and Special Boat Service

Types of Planes:

Name	Role	Example
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drop supplies into remote areas and ferry troops across long distances between airports. • Conduct Airborne operations 	Blackburn Beverley
Helicopter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move Airmobile soldiers. • Deliver supplies. • Evacuate or ferry soldiers in remote locations. • Provide air support potentially • Conduct search and rescue missions. 	Westland Wessex
Multirole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intercept enemy fighters and transports • Light bombing missions in certain areas. • Gain Aerial superiority. • Conduct strafing missions • Attack convoys at sea and land. • Conduct reconnaissance missions. 	Hawker Hunter
Bombers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drop bombs or leaflets. • Bomb cities or large swaths of terrain. 	English Electric Canberra



There are also naval and spy units who function in a more intuitive way, for example aircraft carrier task forces, submarine divisions and reconnaissance planes.

Province Integrated Combatants (PIC) Sub-Mechanic:

This is a mechanic designed to represent the decentralization of what managing police, militia and guerrilla units is like. Characters who manage these groups will be given a general number for how many there are in each province. Crisis will automatically spread them out across said province. Note that in terms of how we spread them out; Police: Urban over Rural, Militia: Urban equal to Rural, and Guerrillas: Rural over Urban. They will automatically work to achieve their aims, maintain order, defense and harassment, unless given specific private directives from the characters who control them.

CRISIS ROOM MECHANICS

Roulement (Internal Crisis Stuff):

This is the term used by Commonwealth forces for a 6-24 month tour of duty of a battalion size unit in combat operations. This is what is going to be afflicting British units, stopping a long term military build-up. At most the Commonwealth can field 35% of their forces

The units in Rapid Deployment are stationed in Singapore and they can fight in the defence of Singapore. They can be rapidly deployed elsewhere to assist in other actions, but this will incur heavy political penalties.

Special forces follow different organizational and field practices, as they are not strictly bound to the rules of Roulement. Organizationally smaller elements of special forces units fall within a larger group, for example 1, 2, 3, 4 Patrols of 2nd Squadron 22nd SAS. However, following any specific high profile action the unit used will be taken off the board for rest and refit. For example, local patrols and supporting larger units do not force special forces off the board, but infiltrations and sabotage missions do require rest and refit. **Please Note that special forces rules apply to both the Commonwealth and Indonesia.**

Engagement Zone (Internal Crisis Stuff):

This is the term used to determine military engagements. It denotes a radius in which military units will come into conflict with each other while on



patrol. Larger military units (size wise) will have a larger engagement zone and can be drawn into combat within that zone, with any enemy units. For example 1st Green Jackets engagement zone is 5km, anything within that range will be engaged in combat. This is are the engagement zone distances for unit sizes. Note this rule does not apply to fortifications or cities/towns.

Units Size	Engagement Zone Distance
Squad/Patrol/Team	1km
Platoon	5km
Company	10km
Battalion	15km

