

INDONESIAN CONFRONTATION AND SARAWAK COMMUNIST INSURGENCY, 1963-1966 pdf

1: Indonesiaâ€™Malaysia Confrontation | Infopedia

The Sarawak Insurgency began after the Brunei Revolt in and SCO would fight alongside the Bruneian rebels and Indonesian forces during the Indonesia-Malaysia confrontation (). [25] [27].

Political situation Sorry, your browser either has JavaScript disabled or does not have any supported player. You can download the clip or download a player to play the clip in your browser. Indonesia had relentlessly pursued its claim to Netherlands New Guinea during the period â€”, despite facing multiple setbacks in the UN General Assembly to have its claim recognised by the international community. Indonesia was an important country in developing the Non-Aligned Movement , hosting the Bandung Conference in Following the Indonesian crisis in , which had included the Permesta rebellion in eastern Indonesia and the declaration of the PRRI , a rebel revolutionary government based in Sumatra; Indonesia had emerged as a notable and rising military power in Southeast Asia [11] With the influx of Soviet arms aid, Indonesia was able to advance its diplomatic claims to Netherlands New Guinea more forcefully. The diplomatic dispute reached its climax in when Indonesia launched a substantial campaign of airborne and seaborne infiltrations upon Netherlands New Guinea. While the infiltration forces were soundly defeated by Dutch and indigenous forces, Indonesia was able to lend credence to the threat of an Indonesian invasion of Netherlands New Guinea. The Dutch, facing mounting diplomatic pressure from the Indonesians and the Americans, who were anxious to keep Indonesia from becoming Communist aligned, yielded and agreed to a diplomatic compromise, allowing the Indonesians to gain control of the territory in exchange for pledging to hold a self-determination plebiscite the Act of Free Choice in the territory by Thus by the close of Indonesia had achieved a considerable diplomatic victory, which possibly emboldened its self perception as a notable regional power. Prior to the British Government announcing the East of Suez policy in , the British Government had begun to re-evaluate in the late s its force commitment in the Far East. As a part of its withdrawal from its Southeast Asian colonies, the UK moved to combine its colonies in North Borneo with the Federation of Malaya which had become independent from Britain in , and Singapore which had become self-governing in Furthermore, a Brunei politician, Dr. In , he had sounded out Indonesia about possible aid in training Borneo recruits; General Abdul Nasution hinted at moral support, and Soebandrio , the Indonesian foreign minister and head of intelligence, hinted at supplying more substantial aid. Azahari was a leftist who had fought in Indonesia in their war for independence. The insurrection was an abject failure, the poorly trained and equipped forces were unable to seize key objectives such as capturing the Sultan of Brunei , seize the Brunei oil fields, or take European hostages. Within hours of the insurrection being launched, British forces based in Singapore were being mobilised for a prompt response. This was followed by the first recorded infiltration of Indonesian forces on 12 April when a police station in Tebedu, Sarawak, was attacked. In , the island of Borneo was divided into four separate states. Kalimantan , comprising four Indonesian provinces , was located in the south of the island. The three UK territories totaled some 1. There was a large Indonesian population in Tawau in southern Sabah and a large and economically active Chinese one in Sarawak. Despite their population size, Dayaks were spread through the country in village longhouses and were not politically organised. Sabah, whose capital city was Jesselton Kota Kinabalu on the north coast, was divided into several Residencies; those of the Interior and Tawau were on the border. Some 1, men from the indigenous tribes of Sabah and Sarawak were recruited by the Malaysian government as Border Scouts under the command of Richard Noone and other officers from the Senoi Praaq to counter the Indonesian infiltrations. Apart from either end, the border generally followed a ridge line throughout its length, rising to almost 2, metres in the Fifth Division. In the First Division, there were some roads, including a continuous road from Kuching to Brunei and around to Sandakan on the east coast of Sabah. There were no roads in the Fourth and Fifth Divisions or the Interior Residency, and in Third Division, there was only the coast road, which was some miles from the border. Mapping was generally poor, as British maps of the country showed very little topographic detail. Indonesian maps were worse; veterans recall "a

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2: History of Sabah

Communist insurgency in Sarawak; Part of Formation of Malaysia, Indonesia-Malaysia confrontation, Communist insurgency in Malaysia () and Cold War: Armed soldiers guarding a group of Chinese villagers who were taking a communal bath in to prevent them from collaborating with the Communist guerillas and to protect the area from Indonesian infiltrators.

The confrontation was an undeclared war with most of the action occurring in the border area between Indonesia and East Malaysia on the island of Borneo known as Kalimantan in Indonesia. The conflict was characterised by restrained and isolated ground combat, set within tactics of low level brinkmanship. Combat was usually conducted by company or platoon sized operations on either side of the border. Both sides relied on light infantry operations and air transport, although Commonwealth forces enjoyed the advantage of better helicopter deployment and resupply to forward operating bases. Rivers were also used as a method of transport and infiltration. Although combat operations were primarily conducted by ground forces, aerial forces played a vital support role and naval forces ensured the security of the sea flanks. The British provided most of the defensive effort, although Malaysian forces steadily increased their contributions, and there were periodic contributions from Australian and New Zealander forces within the combined Far East Strategic Reserve stationed then in West Malaysia and Singapore. Initial Indonesian attacks into East Malaysia relied heavily on local volunteers trained by the Indonesian Army. With the passage of time infiltration forces became more organised with the inclusion of a larger component of Indonesian forces. A new round of peace negotiations between Indonesia and Malaysia began in May and a final peace agreement was signed on 11 August with Indonesia formally recognising Malaysia. Indonesia had relentlessly pursued its claim to Netherlands New Guinea during the period "1963", despite facing multiple setbacks in the UN General Assembly to have its claim recognised by the international community. Indonesia was an important country in developing the Non-Alligned Movement, hosting the Bandung Conference in 1955. Following the Indonesian crisis in 1963, which had included the Permesta rebellion in eastern Indonesia and the declaration of the PRRI, a rebel revolutionary government based in Sumatra; Indonesia had emerged as a notable and rising military power in Southeast Asia. The diplomatic dispute reached its climax in 1963 when Indonesia launched a substantial campaign of airborne and seaborne infiltrations upon Netherlands New Guinea. While the infiltration forces were soundly defeated by Dutch and indigenous forces, Indonesia was able to lend credence to the threat of an Indonesian invasion of Netherlands New Guinea. The Dutch, facing mounting diplomatic pressure from the Indonesians and the Americans, who were anxious to keep Indonesia from becoming Communist aligned, yielded and agreed to a diplomatic compromise, allowing the Indonesians to gain control of the territory in exchange for pledging to hold a self determination plebiscite the Act of Free Choice in the territory by 1969. Thus by the close of 1963 Indonesia had achieved a considerable diplomatic victory, which possibly emboldened its self perception as a notable regional power. Prior to the British Government announcing the East of Suez policy in 1967, the British Government had begun to re-evaluate in the late 1950s its force commitment in the Far East. As a part of its withdrawal from its Southeast Asian colonies, the UK moved to combine its colonies in North Borneo with the Federation of Malaya which had become independent from Britain in 1957, and Singapore which had become self-governing in 1965. Furthermore, a Brunei politician, Dr. In 1963, he had sounded out Indonesia about possible aid in training Borneo recruits; General Abdul Nasution hinted at moral support, and Soebandrio, the Indonesian foreign minister and head of intelligence, hinted at supplying more substantial aid. Azahari was a leftist who had fought in Indonesia in their war for independence. The insurrection was an abject failure, the poorly trained and equipped forces were unable to seize key objectives such as capturing the Sultan of Brunei, seize the Brunei oil fields, or take European hostages. Within hours of the insurrection being launched, British forces based in Singapore were being mobilised for a prompt response. Mopping up operations continued until 18 May 1963, when the last elements of the TNKU, including its commander, were captured. People and terrain In

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, the island of Borneo was divided into four separate states. Kalimantan, comprising four Indonesian provinces, was located in the south of the island. The three UK territories totalled some 1. There was a large Indonesian population in Tawau in southern Sabah and a large and economically active Chinese one in Sarawak. Despite their population size, Dayaks were spread through the country in village longhouses and were not politically organised. Sarawak was divided into five administrative Divisions. Sabah, whose capital city was Jesselton Kota Kinabalu on the north coast, was divided into several Residencies; those of the Interior and Tawau were on the border. Apart from either end, the border generally followed a ridge line throughout its length, rising to almost 2, metres in the Fifth Division. In the First Division, there were some roads, including a continuous road from Kuching to Brunei and around to Sandakan on the east coast of Sabah. There were no roads in the Fourth and Fifth Divisions or the Interior Residency, and in Third Division, there was only the coast road, which was some miles from the border. Mapping was generally poor, as British maps of the country showed very little topographic detail. Kalimantan was divided into four provinces, of which East Kalimantan and West Kalimantan face the border. The capital of the West is Pontianak on the west coast, about miles km from the border, and the capital of the East is Samarinda on the south coast, some miles km from the border. There were no roads in the border area other than some in the west, and no road existed linking West and East Kalimantan. The lack, on both sides of the border, of roads and tracks suitable for vehicles meant that movement was limited to foot tracks mostly unmarked on any map, as well as water and air movement. There were many large rivers on both sides of the border, and these were the main means of movement, including hovercraft by the UK. There were also quite a few small grass airstrips suitable for light aircraft, as dropping zones for parachuted supplies, and for helicopters. The equator lies about miles south of Kuching, and most of northern Borneo receives over mm of rain each year. Borneo is naturally covered by tropical rainforest. This covers the mountainous areas cut by many rivers with very steep sided hills and hilltop ridges often only a few metres wide. The high rainfall means large rivers; these provide a main means of transport and are formidable tactical obstacles. Dense mangrove forest covering vast tidal flats intersected with numerous creeks is a feature of many coastal areas, including Brunei and either end of the border. There are cultivated areas in valleys and around villages. The vicinity of abandoned and current settlements are areas of dense secondary regrowth. Believing it to be in the best interest of the people of Sarawak, Charles Vyner Brooke ceded the state to the British Crown. The predominantly Malay anti-cession movement, which rejected the British takeover of Sarawak in and had assassinated Duncan Stewart, the first British High Commissioner of Sarawak, may have been the forerunner of the subsequent anti- Malaysia movement in Sarawak, headed by Ahmad Zaidi Adruce. According to Vernon L. The latter was led by Wu Chan, who was deported by the Sarawak colonial government to China in Other Communist groups in Sarawak included the Overseas Chinese Youth Association, which was formed in , and the Liberation League along with its youth wing, the Advanced Youth Association, which emerged during the s. These organisations became the nuclei for two Communist guerilla movements: However, the Sarawak Communist Organisation had little support from ethnic Malays and the indigenous Sarawak races. At its height, the SCO had 24, members. The Sarawak Communist Organisation and the Bruneian rebels supported and propagated the unification of all British Borneo territories to form an independent leftist North Kalimantan state. This idea was idea originally proposed by A. The North Kalimantan or Kalimantan Utara proposal was seen as a post-decolonisation alternative by local opposition against the Malaysia plan. Local opposition throughout the Borneo territories was primarily based on economic, political, historical and cultural differences between the Borneo states and Malaya, as well as the refusal to be subjected under peninsular political domination. Both Azahari and Zaidi went into exile in Indonesia during the confrontation. While the latter returned to Sarawak and had his political status rehabilitated, Azahari remained in Indonesia until his death on 3 September Possibly fearing British reprisals which never eventuated , many Chinese communists, possibly several thousand, also fled Sarawak. Some 3 months later two lieutenants were sent there. The Indonesian military did not approve of the leftist nature of the PGRS and generally avoided them. Conversely, Sukarno may have felt compelled by the

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ongoing pressure of the PKI and the general instability of Indonesian politics to divert attention towards a new foreign conflict. Similarly, the Philippines made a claim to eastern North Borneo, arguing that the Borneo colony had historic links with the Philippines through the Sulu archipelago. Furthermore, later events in East Timor demonstrated that influential elements in Indonesia did aspire to other territory when the colonial powers left. However, while Sukarno made no direct claims to incorporate northern Borneo into Indonesian Kalimantan, he saw the formation of Malaysia as an obstacle to the Maphilindo, a non-political, irredentist union spanning Malaya, Philippines and Indonesia. In April, the first recorded infiltration and attack occurred in Borneo. An infiltration force training at Nangabadan was split in two and prepared for its first operation. On 12 April, one infiltration force attacked and seized the police station at Tebedu in the 1st Division of Sarawak, about 40 miles from Kuching and 2 miles from the border with Kalimantan. The other group attacked the village of Gumbang, South West of Kuching, later in the month. Only about half returned. Confrontation could be said to have started from a military perspective with the Tebedu attack. However, due to firming Indonesian and Philippine opposition to the Malaysia proposal, a new round of negotiations was proposed to hear the Indonesian and Philippine points of opposition. To resolve the dispute the would-be member states of Malaysia met representatives of Indonesia and the Philippines in Manila for several days, starting on 30 July. Just days prior to the summit, on 27 July President Sukarno had continued his inflammatory rhetoric, declaring that he was going to "crush Malaysia" Indonesian: At the Manilla meeting, the Philippines and Indonesia formally agreed to accept the formation of Malaysia if a majority in North Borneo and Sarawak voted for it in a referendum organised by the United Nations. While the fact-finding mission by the UN was expected to begin on 22 August, Indonesian delaying tactics forced the mission to start on 26 August. Nevertheless, the UN expected the referendum report to be published by 14 September. However, following the conclusion of the Manilla talks, the Malayan Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman announced that the proposed Malaysian state would come into existence on 16 September, apparently irrespective of the latest UN report. North Borneo and Sarawak, anticipating a pro-Malaysian UN report, declared their independence as part of Malaysia on the sixth anniversary of Merdeka Day, 31 August, even before the UN report had been published. On 14 September the UN report was published, once again providing general endorsement of the proposed Malaysian state. Malaysia was formally established on 16 September. Indonesia immediately reacted by expelling the Malaysian Ambassador from Jakarta. Two days later, rioters burned the British embassy in Jakarta. Several hundred rioters ransacked the Singapore embassy in Jakarta and the homes of Singaporean diplomats. In Malaysia, Indonesian agents were captured, and crowds attacked the Indonesian embassy in Kuala Lumpur.

Ongoing Campaign of Infiltrations Even as peace talks progressed and stalled, Indonesia maintained its campaign of infiltrations. On 15 August, a headman reported an incursion in the 3rd Division and follow up indicated they were about 50 strong. The Gurkhas reported that they were well trained and professionally led, but their ammunition expenditure was high and their fire discipline broke down. The prisoners reported more invaders within a week and in a fortnight. They also produced Azahari, who claimed that Indonesian forces were playing no part in active operations. Sukarno next launched a peace offensive and, in late January, declared he was ready for a ceasefire despite having denied direct Indonesia involvement. Talks started in Bangkok, but border violations continued, and the talks soon failed. They resumed midyear in Tokyo and failed within days but allowed time for a Thai mission to visit Sarawak and witness smart, well-equipped Indonesian soldiers withdrawing across the border, which they had crossed a short distance away earlier in the day. They landed southwest of Johore.

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, *Indonesian confrontation and Sarawak communist insurgency, experiences of a local reporter* / by Gabriel Tan Penerbitan Sehati Kuching, Malaysia Wikipedia Citation Please see Wikipedia's template documentation for further citation fields that may be required.

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These organisations became the nuclei for two Communist guerilla movements: The Sarawak Communist Organisation, was predominantly dominated by ethnic Chinese but also included Dayak supporters. However, the Sarawak Communist Organisation had little support from ethnic Malays and other indigenous Sarawak peoples. At its height, the SCO had 24 members. This idea was originally proposed by A. Local opposition throughout the Borneo territories was primarily based on economic, political, historical and cultural differences between the Borneo states and Malaya, as well as the refusal to be subjected under peninsular political domination. Both Azahari and Zaidi went into exile in Indonesia during the confrontation. While the latter returned to Sarawak and had his political status rehabilitated, Azahari remained in Indonesia until his death on 3 September 1966. Possibly fearing British reprisals which never eventuated, many Chinese communists, possibly several thousand, also fled Sarawak. 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formally established on 16 September Indonesia immediately reacted by expelling the Malaysian Ambassador from Jakarta. Two days later, rioters burned the British embassy in Jakarta. Several hundred rioters ransacked the Singapore embassy in Jakarta and the homes of Singaporean diplomats. In Malaysia, Indonesian agents were captured, and crowds attacked the Indonesian embassy in Kuala Lumpur. On 15 August, a headman reported an incursion in the 3rd Division and follow up indicated they were about 50 strong. The Gurkhas reported that they were well trained and professionally led, but their ammunition expenditure was high and their fire discipline broke down. The prisoners reported more invaders within a week and in a fortnight. They also produced Azahari, who claimed that Indonesian forces were playing no part in active operations. Sukarno next launched a peace offensive and, in late January, declared he was ready for a ceasefire despite having denied direct Indonesia involvement. Talks started in Bangkok, but border violations continued, and the talks soon failed. They resumed mid-year in Tokyo and failed within days but allowed time for a Thai mission to visit Sarawak and witness smart, well-equipped Indonesian soldiers withdrawing across the border, which they had crossed a short distance away earlier in the day. Instead of being greeted as liberators, they were contained by various Commonwealth forces and all but four of the infiltrators were captured within a few days. The following night, two of the C managed to reach their objective with their onboard PGT paratroopers, who jumped off and landed around Labis in Johore about miles north of Singapore. Operations were commanded by 4 Malaysian Brigade, but it took a month for the security force to capture or kill 90 of the 96 parachutists, for the loss of two men killed during the action.

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4: Indonesiaâ€™Malaysia confrontation

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Its opposition to the proposal came after the outbreak of the Brunei revolt. During the last days of the revolt, Indonesia began issuing statements in support of the uprising which culminated in a heated exchange between Indonesia and Malaysia. While there were intermittent attempts at reaching a political understanding, Indonesian troops began engaging in raids, sabotage and attempted subversion in Sarawak and Sabah. Sukarno agreed that Indonesia would not stand in the way if the people of North Borneo supported the Federation. However, when it was announced on 29 August that the Federation of Malaysia would be formed on 16 September, Indonesia saw it as a breach of faith. Together with the Malay battalions, they engaged in successful offensives against the Indonesian troops. It was also suspected that they were behind the September communal riots in Singapore. Sukarno was put under house arrest and Suharto was formally installed as president. The proposal to create the Federation of Malaysia is announced. British troops crush the Brunei revolt. The Indonesian Foreign Minister announces a policy of confrontation towards Malaya. Tunku Abdul Rahman signs the London Agreement. The Federation of Malaysia is formed without Brunei. Indonesian President Sukarno transfers power to General Suharto. Indonesia signs a peace treaty with Kuala Lumpur. Author Marsita Omar References 1. Ministry of Internal Security. Indonesian intentions towards Malaysia. Printed at the Govt. The Indonesia-Malaysia dispute, â€™ Kuala Lumpur; New York: The Straits Times, p. Foreign policy and regionalism. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, p. A history of modern Indonesia since c. Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, pp. Tengku broke Manila pact. Sam, J, et als. Terror bomb kills 2 girls at bank. Indonesian confrontation and Sarawak communist insurgency, â€™ Experiences of a local reporter. It is not intended to be an exhaustive or complete history of the subject. Please contact the Library for further reading materials on the topic.

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5: Communist insurgency in Sarawak | Revolvy

The Sarawak Insurgency began after the Brunei Revolt in and SCO guerillas would fight alongside the Bruneian rebels and Indonesian forces during the Indonesia-Malaysia confrontation ().

The confrontation was an undeclared war with most of the action occurring in the border area between Indonesia and East Malaysia on the island of Borneo known as Kalimantan in Indonesia. The conflict was characterised by restrained and isolated ground combat, set within tactics of low-level brinkmanship. Combat was usually conducted by company - or platoon -sized operations on either side of the border. Both sides relied on light infantry operations and air transport, although Commonwealth forces enjoyed the advantage of better helicopter deployment and resupply to forward operating bases. Rivers were also used as a method of transport and infiltration. Although combat operations were primarily conducted by ground forces, aerial forces played a vital support role and naval forces ensured the security of the sea flanks. The British provided most of the defensive effort, although Malaysian forces steadily increased their contributions, and there were periodic contributions from Australian and New Zealand forces within the combined Far East Strategic Reserve stationed then in West Malaysia and Singapore. With the passage of time infiltration forces became more organised with the inclusion of a larger component of Indonesian forces. A new round of peace negotiations between Indonesia and Malaysia began in May and a final peace agreement was signed on 11 August with Indonesia formally recognising Malaysia. Indonesia had relentlessly pursued its claim to Netherlands New Guinea during the period "â€", despite facing multiple setbacks in the UN General Assembly to have its claim recognised by the international community. Indonesia was an important country in developing the Non-Aligned Movement , hosting the Bandung Conference in . Following the Indonesian crisis in , which had included the Permesta rebellion in eastern Indonesia and the declaration of the PRRI , a rebel revolutionary government based in Sumatra; Indonesia had emerged as a notable and rising military power in Southeast Asia[21] With the influx of Soviet arms aid, Indonesia was able to advance its diplomatic claims to Netherlands New Guinea more forcefully. The diplomatic dispute reached its climax in when Indonesia launched a substantial campaign of airborne and seaborne infiltrations upon Netherlands New Guinea. While the infiltration forces were soundly defeated by Dutch and indigenous forces, Indonesia was able to lend credence to the threat of an Indonesian invasion of Netherlands New Guinea. The Dutch, facing mounting diplomatic pressure from the Indonesians and the Americans, who were anxious to keep Indonesia from becoming Communist aligned, yielded and agreed to a diplomatic compromise, allowing the Indonesians to gain control of the territory in exchange for pledging to hold a self-determination plebiscite the Act of Free Choice in the territory by . Thus by the close of Indonesia had achieved a considerable diplomatic victory, which possibly emboldened its self perception as a notable regional power. Prior to the British Government announcing the East of Suez policy in , the British Government had begun to re-evaluate in the late s its force commitment in the Far East. As a part of its withdrawal from its Southeast Asian colonies, the UK moved to combine its colonies in North Borneo with the Federation of Malaya which had become independent from Britain in , and Singapore which had become self-governing in . Furthermore, a Brunei politician, Dr. In , he had sounded out Indonesia about possible aid in training Borneo recruits; General Abdul Nasution hinted at moral support, and Soebandrio , the Indonesian foreign minister and head of intelligence, hinted at supplying more substantial aid. Azahari was a leftist who had fought in Indonesia in their war for independence. The insurrection was an abject failure, the poorly trained and equipped forces were unable to seize key objectives such as capturing the Sultan of Brunei , seize the Brunei oil fields, or take European hostages. Within hours of the insurrection being launched, British forces based in Singapore were being mobilised for a prompt response. This was followed by the first recorded infiltration of Indonesian forces on 12 April when a police station in Tebedu, Sarawak, was attacked. Kalimantan , comprising four Indonesian provinces , was located in the south of the island. Borneo today; divided between Brunei, Indonesia and Malaysia. The control of the

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island was the main issue behind the war at the time. The three UK territories totaled some 1. There was a large Indonesian population in Tawau in southern Sabah and a large and economically active Chinese one in Sarawak. Despite their population size, Dayaks were spread through the country in village longhouses and were not politically organised. Sarawak was divided into five administrative Divisions. Sabah, whose capital city was Jesselton Kota Kinabalu on the north coast, was divided into several Residencies; those of the Interior and Tawau were on the border. Apart from either end, the border generally followed a ridge line throughout its length, rising to almost 2, metres in the Fifth Division. In the First Division, there were some roads, including a continuous road from Kuching to Brunei and around to Sandakan on the east coast of Sabah. There were no roads in the Fourth and Fifth Divisions or the Interior Residency, and in Third Division, there was only the coast road, which was some miles from the border. Mapping was generally poor, as British maps of the country showed very little topographic detail. Indonesian maps were worse; veterans recall "a single black and white sheet for all of Kalimantan torn from a school text book" in There were no roads in the border area other than some in the west, and no road existed linking West and East Kalimantan. The lack, on both sides of the border, of roads and tracks suitable for vehicles meant that movement was limited to foot tracks mostly unmarked on any map, as well as water and air movement. There were many large rivers on both sides of the border, and these were the main means of movement, including hovercraft by the UK. There were also quite a few small grass airstrips suitable for light aircraft, as dropping zones for parachuted supplies, and for helicopters. Borneo is naturally covered by tropical rainforest. This covers the mountainous areas cut by many rivers with very steep sided hills and hilltop ridges often only a few metres wide. The high rainfall means large rivers; these provide a main means of transport and are formidable tactical obstacles. Dense mangrove forest covering vast tidal flats intersected with numerous creeks is a feature of many coastal areas, including Brunei and either end of the border. There are cultivated areas in valleys and around villages. In the vicinity of abandoned and current settlements are areas of dense secondary regrowth. Believing it to be in the best interest of the people of Sarawak , Charles Vyner Brooke ceded the state to the British Crown. The predominantly Malay anti-cession movement, which rejected the British takeover of Sarawak in and had assassinated Duncan Stewart , the first British High Commissioner of Sarawak , may have been the forerunner of the subsequent anti-Malaysia movement in Sarawak , headed by Ahmad Zaidi Adruce. According to Vernon L. The latter was led by Wu Chan, who was deported by the Sarawak colonial government to China in Other Communist groups in Sarawak included the Overseas Chinese Youth Association, which was formed in , and the Liberation League along with its youth wing, the Advanced Youth Association, which emerged during the s. These organisations became the nuclei for two Communist guerilla movements: The Sarawak Communist Organisation, was predominantly dominated by ethnic Chinese but also included Dayak supporters. However, the Sarawak Communist Organisation had little support from ethnic Malays and other indigenous Sarawak peoples. At its height, the SCO had 24, members. This idea was originally proposed by A. Local opposition throughout the Borneo territories was primarily based on economic, political, historical and cultural differences between the Borneo states and Malaya, as well as the refusal to be subjected under peninsular political domination. Both Azahari and Zaidi went into exile in Indonesia during the confrontation. While the latter returned to Sarawak and had his political status rehabilitated, Azahari remained in Indonesia until his death on 3 September Possibly fearing British reprisals which never eventuated , many Chinese communists, possibly several thousand, also fled Sarawak. Some 3 months later two lieutenants were sent there. The Indonesian military did not approve of the leftist nature of the PGRS and generally avoided them. Conversely, Sukarno may have felt compelled by the ongoing pressure of the PKI and the general instability of Indonesian politics to divert attention towards a new foreign conflict. Similarly, the Philippines made a claim to eastern North Borneo, arguing that the Borneo colony had historic links with the Philippines through the Sulu archipelago. Sukarno However, while Sukarno made no direct claims to incorporate northern Borneo into Indonesian Kalimantan, he saw the formation of Malaysia as an obstacle to the Maphilindo , a non-political, irredentist union spanning Malaya, Philippines and Indonesia. In April , the first recorded infiltration and

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attack occurred in Borneo. An infiltration force training at Nangabadan was split in two and prepared for its first operation. On 12 April, one infiltration force attacked and seized the police station at Tebedu in the 1st Division of Sarawak, about 40 miles from Kuching and 2 miles from the border with Kalimantan. Only about half returned. However, due to firming Indonesian and Philippine opposition to the Malaysia proposal, a new round of negotiations was proposed to hear the Indonesian and Philippine points of opposition. To resolve the dispute the would-be member states of Malaysia met representatives of Indonesia and the Philippines in Manila for several days, starting on 30 July. Just days prior to the summit, on 27 July President Sukarno had continued his inflammatory rhetoric, declaring that he was going to "crush Malaysia" Indonesian: At the Manila meeting, the Philippines and Indonesia formally agreed to accept the formation of Malaysia if a majority in North Borneo and Sarawak voted for it in a referendum organised by the United Nations. While the fact-finding mission by the UN was expected to begin on 22 August, Indonesian delaying tactics forced the mission to start on 26 August. Nevertheless, the UN expected the referendum report to be published by 14 September. Malaysia was formally established on 16 September. Indonesia immediately reacted by expelling the Malaysian Ambassador from Jakarta. Several hundred rioters ransacked the Singapore embassy in Jakarta and the homes of Singaporean diplomats. In Malaysia, Indonesian agents were captured, and crowds attacked the Indonesian embassy in Kuala Lumpur. On 15 August, a headman reported an incursion in the 3rd Division and follow up indicated they were about 50 strong. The Gurkhas reported that they were well trained and professionally led, but their ammunition expenditure was high and their fire discipline broke down. The prisoners reported more invaders within a week and in a fortnight. They also produced Azahari, who claimed that Indonesian forces were playing no part in active operations. Sukarno next launched a peace offensive and, in late January, declared he was ready for a ceasefire despite having denied direct Indonesia involvement. Talks started in Bangkok, but border violations continued, and the talks soon failed. They resumed mid-year in Tokyo and failed within days but allowed time for a Thai mission to visit Sarawak and witness smart, well-equipped Indonesian soldiers withdrawing across the border, which they had crossed a short distance away earlier in the day. General Ahmad Yani became increasingly concerned with the worsening domestic situation in Indonesia, and began to secretly contact the Malaysian government, while managing to obstruct the confrontation to minimal level. The following night, two of the C managed to reach their objective with their onboard PGT paratroopers, who jumped off and landed around Labis in Johore about miles north of Singapore. Operations were commanded by 4 Malaysian Brigade, but it took a month for the security force to capture or kill 90 of the 96 parachutists, for the loss of two men killed during the action. Commonwealth forces were readied for airstrikes against Indonesian infiltration staging areas in Sumatra if further Indonesian infiltrations of the Malaysian Peninsula were attempted. A tense three week standoff occurred before the crisis was peacefully resolved. However, the fragile equilibrium looked likely to change once again in December when Commonwealth intelligence began reporting a build-up of Indonesian infiltration forces in Kalimantan opposite Kuching which suggested the possibility of an escalation in hostilities. Two additional British battalions were subsequently deployed to Borneo. Operation Claret was a long-running series of secretive cross-border raids conducted by British Commonwealth forces in Borneo from June to early . During the early phases of the conflict British Commonwealth and Malaysian troops had attempted only to control the border and to protect population centres from Indonesian attacks. However, by they had decided to take more aggressive action, crossing the border to obtain information and in "hot pursuit" of withdrawing Indonesian infiltrators. Such operations were to be "deniable" and were conducted under a policy of "aggressive defence". The presence of these strategic bombers was a considerable deterrent to the Indonesians during the Confrontation period.

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6: Borneo History: Indonesiaâ€“Malaysia confrontation - 24th December â€“ 11th August

Sarawak Communist Insurgency; Part of Indonesia-Malaysia confrontation and Cold War: px Armed soldiers guarding a group of Chinese villagers who were taking a communal bath in to prevent them from collaborating with the Communist guerillas and to protect the area from Indonesian infiltrators.

Military Malaysia portal The history of Sabah can be traced back to about 23,000 years ago when evidence suggests the earliest human settlement in the region existed. The history is interwoven with the history of Brunei and the history of Malaysia, to which Sabah was previously part of and is currently part of respectively. The earliest recorded history of Sabah being part of any organised civilisation began in the early 15th century during the thriving era of the Sultanate of Brunei. Pre-historic Sabah During the Last Glacial Maximum about 20,000 years ago, Sabah and the rest of Borneo island was connected to mainland Asia in a landmass known as the Sundaland. Subsequent deglaciation, which caused global sea level to rise, resulted in the Sundaland being submerged, separating Borneo from the rest of Asia. Earliest human settlement in the region is believed to have dated back about 20,000 years ago. These early humans are believed to be Australoid or Negrito people. Stone tools and artefacts have been found in Madai and Baturong caves and in the archaeological site in Lake Tingkayu near the district of Kunak which were estimated to date back from 28,000 years ago. The tools found there were considered advanced for its period. An ongoing study by Universiti Sains Malaysia and Sabah State Museum revealed the discovery of stone tools in Mansuli Valley near Lahad Datu believed to be 10,000 years old [6] and in another site in Kampung Lipasu, Bingkor believed to be at least 10,000 years old. The earliest ascertained wave of human migration, believed to be Austronesian Mongoloids, occurred around 10,000 BC. This wave of migration is believed to represent the time when the indigenous hill people of present-day Sabah had first arrived, namely the Murut and the Kadazan-Dusun, while Brunei Malays settlement appeared somewhat later. It was believed that Po-ni existed at the mouth of Brunei River and was the predecessor to the Sultanate of Brunei. This is consistent with the recent discovery of timber coffins in the Agop Batu Tulug cave in the Kinabatangan Valley. The coffins, adorned with carvings believed to resemble similar cultural practices in China and Vietnam, are believed to date back from around 1,000 years ago 11th to 14th century. Bruneian Empire and the Sulu Sultanate Main articles: The Sultanate of Brunei began after the ruler of Brunei embraced Islam. Some sources indicate that this had occurred around CE after the ruler, Awang Alak Betatar, converted into Islam and became known as Muhammad Shah. The intermixing of blood resulted in a distinct breed both in physical stature and features. The Sultan of Brunei continued to loosely govern the west coast of Sabah. Many Brunei Malays migrated to this region during this period, although the migration has begun as early as the 15th century after the Brunei conquest of the territory. It is believed that they were fleeing from the oppression of the Spanish colonist in their region. The first recorded ascent to the highest peak of Mount Kinabalu was made in by Hugh Low. In 1858, Alexander Dalrymple, an officer of the British East India Company, concluded an agreement with the Sultan of Sulu to allow him to set up a trading post in the region. This plan, together with other attempts to build a settlement and a military station centring on Balambangan Island, proved to be a failure. There was minimal foreign interest in this region afterward and control over most parts of north Borneo seems to have remained loosely under the Sultanate of Brunei. Labuan became a base for British operations against piracy in the region. The first recorded ascent of Mount Kinabalu, the highest mountain in Borneo, was made in by British Malaya colonial administrator and naturalist Hugh Low. The highest peak and the deep gully of the mountain was later named after him. His fortress "Ellena" was located in Kimanis with hundreds of Iban trackers led by Lingkanad. Torrey returned to America in 1858 and died near Boston, Massachusetts, in March 1859. The rights of the trading company were then sold to Gustav Baron Von Overbeck, the Austro-Hungarian Consul in Hong Kong though he was actually a German national, and he later obtained another year renewal of the lease. The lease was subsequently converted into a cession via a treaty which was signed by the Sultan of Brunei Abdul Momin.

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The treaty was signed on 29 December at the Brunei Palace. This concession was signed on 22 January in the palace of the Sultan of Sulu. Beginning , the Company brought in Chinese people mainly Hakkas from Guangdong province to work as labourers in plantation farms. Most of the migrants settled in Kudat and Jesselton now Kota Kinabalu. The capital was moved to Sandakan in to capitalise on its potential of vast timber resources. The purpose of the protocol was to recognise the sovereignty of Spain in the Sulu Archipelago and also for Spain to relinquish all claims it might have had over North Borneo. In , North Borneo became a protectorate of the United Kingdom. Administration and control over North Borneo remained in the hands of the Company despite being a protectorate and they effectively ruled until Their rule had been generally peaceful except for some rebellions, including one led by the Bajau-Suluk leader Mat Salleh from to , [25] and another led by Antanum of the Muruts known as the Rundum resistance in Japanese occupation and Allied liberation See also: From to , Japanese forces occupied North Borneo, along with most of the island. Bombings by the allied forces devastated most towns including Sandakan, which was razed to the ground. Resistance against Japanese occupation was concentrated on the west and north coast of North Borneo. In Kudat , there was also some resistance led by Tun Datu Mustapha. On 10 October , the Kinabalu Guerrillas together with followers of Panglima Alli staged a surprise attack on the Japanese. The attack however was foiled. The local residents who participated in the attacks, including Albert Kwok and Panglima Alli, were detained in Petagas and later executed on 21 January It was claimed that he spied for the Allied Forces by pretending to be working for the Japanese. He provided intelligence on Japanese positions and some credited him with the escape of Allied POWs. Japanese civilians and soldiers leaving North Borneo after the surrender of Japan to the Australian forces. All the prisoners, who by then were reduced to 2, in number, were to be moved, but instead of transport, were forced to march the infamous Sandakan Death March. Sickness, disease, exhaustion, thirst, hunger, whipping, and shooting killed most of the prisoners, except for six Australians who successfully escaped, were never caught, and survived to tell the horrific story of the death march. The fallen of this march are commemorated each year on Anzac Day Memorial Day in Australia and in Sandakan, at the original POW campsite where a POW hut style museum and a black marble memorial obelisk monument are nestled in a peaceful park setting with a lily pond. Until the Philippine independence on , seven British-controlled islands in the north-eastern part of Borneo named Turtle Islands and Cagayan de Tawi-Tawi were ceded to the Philippine government by the Crown colony government of North Borneo. Self-government and the formation of Malaysia Main articles: On 31 August , North Borneo attained self-government. The idea for the formation of a union of the former British colonies, namely, Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak and North Borneo was mooted as early as the late 19th century, but it was Tunku Abdul Rahman who officially announced the proposal of wider federation in May It also seemed that this idea was supported by the British. The Commission had found that the union was generally favoured by the people but wanted certain terms and conditions incorporated to safeguard the interest of the people. The Commission had also noted some opposition from the people but decided that such opposition was minor. The Commission published its report on 1 August and had made several recommendations. Unlike in Singapore, however, no referendum was ever conducted in Sabah. The intention had been to form Malaysia on 31 August but due to objections from the Philippines and Indonesia, the formation had to be postponed to 16 September Indonesian confrontation and the Brunei Revolt Main articles: Indonesiaâ€™Malaysia confrontation and Brunei Revolt Some 1, men from the indigenous tribes of Sabah and Sarawak were recruited by the Malaysian government as Border Scouts under the command of Richard Noone and other officers from the Senoi Praaq to counter the Indonesian infiltrations. Leading up to the formation of Malaysia until , Indonesia adopted a hostile policy towards Malaya and subsequently Malaysia, which was backed by British forces. This undeclared war stems from what Indonesian President Sukarno perceive as an expansion of British influence in the region and his intention to wrest control over the whole of Borneo under the Indonesian republic. The proposal culminated in rebel attacks in Brunei and some parts of Sabah and Sarawak. The rebellion was foiled by the Bruneian Army with the help of the British colonials in December Philippine claim to eastern Sabah Main article: It maintains

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the position that the sovereignty of the Sultanate over the territory was not abolished and that North Borneo was only leased to the North Borneo Chartered Company. However, Malaysia considers this dispute as a "non-issue" as it interprets the agreement as that of cession and that it deems that the residents of Sabah had exercised their right to self-determination when they joined to form the Malaysian federation in Flag of Sabah from The official flag of the state of Sabah "present. Tun Fuad Stephens became the first chief minister of Sabah. Tun Mustapha became the 3rd chief minister following the first state election. During his administration, a large Filipino refugees from Mindanao and the Sulu Archipelago began arriving in Sabah as a result of an insurgency taking place in that region. On 6 June , after only 44 days being elected for the second time as chief minister, Tun Fuad Stephens together with other state cabinet ministers died in a plane crash known as the Double Six Tragedy. He was replaced by Harris Salleh. Along in the same year, Moro Pirates attacked Lahad Datu, killing 21 people and injuring 11 others in an event known as the Lahad Datu ambush. In , opponents of the newly elected PBS government started riots around the state , mainly in the cities of Kota Kinabalu , Tawau and Sandakan , resulting in bombings and five fatalities. Among those arrested were Jeffrey Kitingan and Maximus Ongkili. Other politicians, including Pairin, were hit with corruption charges. The arrests and charges were suspected to be politically motivated. The rotation system was introduced by the then prime minister Mahathir Mohamad in which the chief ministerial post would be rotated every two years among the three main communities in Sabah, namely, the Muslim Bumiputeras, non-Muslim Bumiputeras and the Chinese. Sakaran Dandai became the first chief minister under this system in The rotation system was finally abolished in with current chief minister Musa Aman at the helm. The storm hit the western coast of the state resulting in over deaths and thousands of home destroyed. Kota Kinabalu in It became the first city in the state in and has become not only the administrative capital but also the economic and transportation hub of the region. In , the state capital Kota Kinabalu was granted city status, making it the 6th city in Malaysia and the first city in the state. On 3 May, the Abu Sayyaf militant group from southern Philippines arrived on the resort island of Sipadan and kidnapped 21 people consisting of tourists and resort workers for ransom. Most hostages were rescued on 16 September following an offensive by the Philippine army. Sabah has had 14 different chief ministers and 10 different Yang di-Pertua Negeri. References Rozan Yunos 21 September Archived from the original on 31 May

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7: Sarawak Communist Insurgency | Military Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

The Communist insurgency in Sarawak occurred in Malaysia from to , and involved the North Kalimantan Communist Party and the Malaysian Government. It was one of the two Communist insurgencies to challenge the former British colony of Malaysia during the Cold War.

It was one of the two Communist insurgencies to challenge the former British colony of Malaysia during the Cold War. As with the earlier Malayan Emergency , the Sarawak Communist insurgents were predominantly ethnic Chinese , who opposed to British rule over Sarawak and later opposed the merger of the state into the newly created Federation of Malaysia. Following the successful peace talks between the Malaysian government and the Malayan Communist Party in , the remaining NKCP insurgents signed a peace agreement on 17 October which formally ended the insurgency. At its height, the SCO had 24, members. The Communist Organisation operated through both legitimate and secret organisations to propagate Communist ideology. Their tactic was to establish a "united front" with other left-wing and anti-colonial groups in Sarawak to achieve their goal of independence of the colony from British rule. According to the Australian historian Vernon L. Porritt, the first known Sarawak Communist Organisation operation was an assault on the Batu Kitang bazaar on 5 August . In response, the Sarawak colonial government approved more funding for security measures, strengthen the security forces, and introduced legislation to deal with internal security. Sarawak Communists were also opposed to the formation of the Federation of Malaysia , a sentiment that was shared by the Indonesian Communist Party , A. The Brunei Revolt was a failed uprising against the British by the A. In December , the SCO still lacked a military wing and its members had not yet undergone military training. Following the Brunei Revolt, the SCO switched to a policy of armed insurgency from January since the defeat of the Bruneian rebels deprived it of a source of weapons. There, these Communists received military-style training at Indonesian camps. As with Sukarno and the Indonesian Communist Party PKI , the Sarawak Communists opposed the newly formed Federation of Malaysia as a "neo-colonialist conspiracy" and supported the unification of all former British territories in Borneo to create an independent leftist North Kalimantan state. The Indonesian armed forces did not approve of the leftist nature of the PGRS and generally avoided them. Some three months later, two lieutenants were also sent there. Overnight, the Sarawak Communists lost a safe haven and the Indonesian military would subsequently co-operate with the Malaysians in counter-insurgency operations against their former allies. By the end of , the Federal Government had built three permanent settlements at Siburan , Beratok , and Tapah to replace the five temporary settlements, which covered acres and were designed to accommodate 8, inhabitants. The Tunku also offered amnesty and safe-conduct passes to SCO guerrillas under Operation Harapan, but only 41 guerrillas accepted this offer. The end of the Indonesian-Malaysian Confrontation also enabled the establishment of military co-operation between the Indonesian and Malaysian armed forces against SCO guerrillas in Borneo. On October , both governments allowed their military forces to cross the border in "hot pursuit" operations. This enabled the Malaysian Federal government to consolidate its control over Sarawak. While the Pontianak Conference was regarded as the foundation of the Sarawak Communist Movement, none of the conference attendees were Communist. While they had discussed creating a Communist party in Sarawak, they delayed doing so until due to the tense political situation in Indonesia. It was established on 18 April by the Malaysian government and its main headquarters is located at Sibiu. By , the Communist insurgency had become confined to the Rejang Delta. Both sides sustained casualties and many civilians were also killed and wounded in the cross-fire. By 17 October , a peace agreement formally ending the insurgency was ratified at Wisma Bapa Malaysia in the state capital Kuching. These developments ended the communist insurgency in Sarawak.

8: Communist insurgency in Sarawak - WikiVisually

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The Indonesia-Malaysia Confrontation, or Konfrontasi, lasted from to The conflict was an intermittent war waged by Indonesia to oppose the formation and existence of the Federation of Malaysia.

9: SUPP Official Website Research & Resource Centre

*Indonesian Confrontation and Sarawak Communist Insurgency Experiences of a Local Reporter [Gabriel Tan] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

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