



VF-64 Indonesian Conflict – Phase 2

In May 1961, two years after the Malaysian emergency, Britain proposed the formation of a Federation of the States of Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei. This was immediately rejected by nationalist groups and Indonesia.

In 1962, Indonesian-backed rebels attacked the Sultan's Palace in Brunei and other establishments. These actions brought Britain into military action in the region.



Hawker Hunter



AVRO Shackleton



English Electric Canberra



Fairey Gannet



Scottish Aviation Twin Pioneer

Suggested Aircraft

Hawker Hunter
AVRO Shackleton
English Electric Canberra
Fairey Gannet
Scottish Aviation Twin Pioneer

Mission Legs

1. Deployment of SAS and Ghurkha troops to forward bases. Twin Pioneer aircraft to fly from Labuan (WBKL) to Bario (WBGZ). Return to Labuan - 190nm.
2. Canberra aircraft to fly from Kuching (WBGG) to Supadio-Pontianak (WIOO). Low level bombing of Indonesian insurgent camps. Return Kuching - 226nm.
3. Fairey Gannet or Shackleton aircraft to patrol coastal areas to prevent sea-borne Indonesian insurgents. Fly from RAF Seletar (WSSL) to Dabo (FS9 – WIKS/FSX - WIDS), Kijang (FS9 – WIKN/FSX - WIDN) and Pulau Tioman (WMBT). Land Seletar (WSSL) - 408nm. [FS2004 Flightplan](#) [FSX Flightplan](#) [X-Plane Flightplan](#)
4. Medevac. Twin Pioneer aircraft to fly from Labuan (WBKL) to Marudi (WBGM). Collect wounded and deliver to Brunei Intl (WBSB) - 144nm.

NOTAMS:

Total mission distance 968nm.
4 flights required for ribbon credit.
Runway at Bario (WBGZ) 2,200ft.