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PACMUN 2025

# FORCE-136

## BACKGROUND GUIDE

DIRECTOR: UZAIR KHURRUM

CHAIR: KATE OH

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR: GABRIELLA BERESNIEWICZ

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# DIRECTOR'S LETTER

Agents,

— Directive from London follows. —

Welcome to the surreptitious Force-136 (F-136) at PACMUN 2025! My name is Uzair Khurram, a senior at Eastlake High School, and I have the esteemed honor of serving as your Director! Working alongside me is your creatively cut Chair, Kate Oh, and your amazingly adventurous Assistant Director, Gabriella Beresniewicz! Without them, this committee could never have become the force it is now! On behalf of your entire dais team, we are beyond excited to create the best experience possible for you all in F-136!

Traveling back to 1942, WWII was at its peak. In Asia, Japan was expanding its sphere of influence, slowly pushing its empire into more and more nations. The British created the F-136 to covertly fight against Japanese revolutionary groups in Southeast Asia. At the same time, China, the UK's main ally in F-136, was harboring a growing Communist movement. As anti-Communist sentiments continued to increase, Western leaders—especially in the US—became opposed to working with China. The F-136 helped stop Japanese influence in many Southeast Asian countries. But, if it wasn't for the influence of the United States, could it have done more? It is up to you, delegates, to balance the intricacies between completing your mission



# DIRECTOR'S LETTER

and appeasing the West.

As you prepare to join WWII and shape the future of Asia with your work in the F-136, it is important that you read this Background Guide thoroughly! Given the lack of information on specific F-136 operations online, we have taken creative liberties regarding the details of the situation. In order to understand the crisis arc, it is imperative to read this guide! It is also crucial that you read the F-136 Rules of Procedure document, which can be found on the PACMUN Resources Webpage. This document outlines the ROP that will be used in F-136 throughout the conference. Reading through both of these documents is absolutely necessary to understand debate on the day of the conference!

I hope to see each of you succeed as agents, world leaders, and spies, and I am excited to see you rise to the challenge of succeeding in the F-136 during this dire time of war!

In order to be eligible for awards, Position Papers must be emailed to [f-136@pacificmun.com](mailto:f-136@pacificmun.com) by **November 9th at 11:59pm PT**. If you have any questions regarding F-136 before the conference, please do not hesitate to reach out to us through email!

— End transmission. Await next dispatch. —



# DIRECTOR'S LETTER

Good luck and goodbye, agents,  
Uzair Khurram (he/him)  
Director | Force-136  
Pacific Model United Nations 2025  
f-136@pacificmun.com



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## COMMITTEE OVERVIEW

Welcome, Agent, to your long-awaited mission in the Force-136 at PACMUN 2025! The Force-136 (F-136) was a British covert intelligence organization that completed a series of operations in Southeast Asia near the end of World War II aimed at ending the threat of Japanese revolutionary groups. Created in 1941, F-136 was the United Kingdom's response to the spread of imperialism in Asia.

In F-136, delegates will represent agents of the Force, British and American officials, and Malayan leaders. These groups have vastly different viewpoints on the Force and its goals, meaning delegates will not only work on completing their operation, but will also decide the future of the Force. Delegates will need to navigate the complexities of a covert operation during wartime while also dealing with the outside forces influencing the Force. The West was against not only imperialism but also communism. It was around this time that China had begun to rise as a communist nation, and given that China was one of the UK's main allies in F-136, it was difficult to manage this relationship. The committee will need to decide the future of the Force's relationship with China, and if it should continue to operate alongside China at all.

F-136 will follow specialized Crisis Rules of Procedure (ROP), which can be found [here](#) on the PACMUN Resources Webpage. Debate will run in a Perpetual Moderated Caucus, and directives will serve as the main document of the committee. There are three types of directives: Public, Private Overt, and Private Covert. The differences between these are explained

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in the ROP Document and will be briefly covered at the conference. F-136 will also utilize specialized motions in order to aid the Force in its operations. These specialized additions to ROP are outlined in the ROP Document.

Although it is incredibly important to research the history of F-136, there are few sources online detailing the events of specific operations. In F-136, we will follow the rough history of operations in Malaya, but when it comes to specific details in each operation, this Background Guide has taken creative liberties. Thus, delegates will need to rely more heavily on this guide in order to prepare for the committee. We still encourage delegates to research the history of the Force, but in order to succeed in this committee, please read this Background Guide thoroughly. With that being said, the F-136 must be prepared to tackle the intricate dynamics of resistance movements in Southeast Asia. Even if they must force their way through.

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# TOPIC A

## OPERATION GUSTAVUS





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## TOPIC INTRODUCTION

By 1942, the Japanese had already wholly thrust the British out of control in Malaya, a region comprising over 40% of the nation now known as Malaysia. Also ousted from Malaya was Force 136, a British WWII intelligence organization tasked with establishing and aiding indigenous resistance movements in enemy-occupied territory. One such resistance movement was led by the Malayan Communist Party (MCP), which, prior to Japan's complete invasion, collaborated with the organisation to lead reconnaissance and attacks. Since then, the Communists have formed the Malayan Peoples' Anti-Japanese Army (MPAJA), operating with Freddie Spencer Chapman as their main British authority, a lone Force-136 operative who has remained in Malaya despite Japanese occupation.

Now, in May of 1943, British leaders are launching Operation Gustavus, a crucial operation intended to regain contact with Chapman and re-establish Force-136 operatives on Malayan soil. For more than a year, Chapman has had no means of contacting the Allied forces, leading to radio silence on both ends regarding news of the Japanese advance and the fate of the Malayan resistance. The MPAJA is illy-equipped; all their existing weapons and resources have been found in battlefields, taken from abandoned British bases, or previously donated by the F-136. Through this operation, the British hope to send their recruited Chinese and Malayan operatives by sea to the shores of Pangkor Island, where, if all goes according to plan, they will penetrate the Japanese offense and successfully rebuild the British intelligence

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network with the MPAJA. In doing so, they will lay the groundwork for a successful counterattack against the Japanese and the recovery of Malaya from the Japanese grasp. Against the backdrop of WWII, it would serve as a tremendous blow to the Axis powers.

However, the stakes will only continue to grow as Force-136 struggles to strike a delicate balance between action and caution. Mistrust and tension simmer as each individual suspects another. The MCP and MPAJA have already ruthlessly purged many of their own members for supposed treason and espionage; in a zero-sum game, one can never be too careful. Likewise, the Japanese are equally merciless. With the ever-lingering threat of execution if caught, Force-136 operatives and commanders must remain wary of the Japanese as the Japanese Imperial Guards round up any Chinese perceived as being "suspicious" or "rebellious".

It may be that Operation Gustavus is the last chance for the British to turn around the waxing tide of Japanese dominion over Southeast Asia. Innumerable Asian nations are falling under the iron-fist of the Japanese. Amidst the naysayers, cynics, and critics, operatives and executives alike must persevere in the face of the unknown. They must endeavour to reconcile differing opinions and reach a consensus on their next course of action, lest they strike too late. As supplies and morale dwindle in Malaya, the committee's next steps will grow to define the course of history. It is clear that the moment is now. One stumble, and the game is lost. After all, war waits for no one.

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## TOPIC HISTORY

The struggle for Malaysian independence has been ongoing for hundreds of years, dating back to 1511 when the British invaded Malaya (modern-day Malaysia). Since then, the Malaysians have fought back against the British, but to no avail. When in the 1920s and 1930s the Malayan people first began to receive proper education, many rose up against their colonizers, bringing hope to the resistance movement. Unfortunately, this was quickly cut short due to the rise of Japanese imperialism and the Japanese conquest of Malaya from the British in 1942.

While the Japanese officially adopted imperialist practices in 1868, the popularity of jingoism and military conquest reached their peak in the 1930s due to the Great Depression. Japan believed that through military conquest, its economic problems would be solved. The Japanese were also concerned with the growing Western influence, hoping to counter the spread of Western ideals and practices by conquering other Asian countries. Throughout the 1930s and 40s, Japan took over Manchuria, Korea, Indochina, the Philippines, Singapore, Burma, and Malaya, establishing occupied puppet governments in those regions.

Tensions had begun to rise between Japan and the Western powers after World War I, when the United States voted against a "racial equality clause" to guarantee equal treatment of foreign leaders regardless of race, further fueling Japan's hostility towards the West. Additionally, in the Treaty of Versailles, Japan was not given all of the territories they desired, as the West was concerned about Japan taking over too

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much land and becoming a dominant power in the Pacific. Shortly before the start of World War II, in November 1936, Japan signed the Anti-Comintern Pact with Italy and Germany, thus beginning the formation of the Axis Powers.

The Anti-Comintern Pact was replaced by the Tripartite Pact in 1940, which recognized Japan as the leader of a new order in Asia. The Axis Powers agreed to assist each other if they were attacked by any other world power, with the intended target of this being the United States. When the war in Europe began, Japan was faced with an opportunity to further expand while many of the colonizing countries were busy at war. One of their first targets was the French Colonies. However, following the Japanese takeover, the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands imposed embargoes on supplying oil and war materials to Japan, which they were heavily dependent on. Those countries hoped that restricting Japan's resources would cause it to halt military action in China. Japan was not quick to back down, however, as they believed agreeing to Western orders would make them lose face and pride. As a result, Japan turned to taking action against the United States, British, and Dutch territories in Southeast Asia, including in Malaya.

The Japanese invasion of Malaya started in December 1941 in Kota Bharu, a city in the northeastern peninsula. Quickly overwhelmed by Japanese forces, the British officially retreated from Malaysia in 1942. Once the Japanese had gained control over Malaysia, they launched propaganda campaigns with slogans such as "Asia for Asians" to create Malayan resentment towards Western powers. The Japanese also

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imprisoned many ethnic Chinese in Malaysia who were known to support Nationalist and Communist forces in China.

The mistreatment of the Malayan people led to the rise of several anti-Japanese groups in Malaysia, including the Malayan People's Anti-Japanese Army (MPAJA). Composed mainly of Chinese guerrilla fighters, the MPAJA worked with the Malayan Communist Party (MCP) and the British colonial government, including the British Force-136 (F-136). F-136 is an eastern branch of the British World War II intelligence organization, known as the Special Operations Executive (SOE). The SOE was formed in 1940 with the purpose of supporting indigenous resistance forces in enemy-occupied territory. The SOE's original objectives began around concerns in Europe; however, it quickly became clear that conflict with Japan was inevitable. F-136 started out as a mission in India, as the British feared that the Germans might take over India and the Middle East. When this threat was deemed unlikely in 1942, the F-136 redirected its focus to Southeast Asia, aiding resistance organizations against the Japanese.

### CURRENT SITUATION

It is May of 1943, and F-136 leadership has just approved the launch of Operation Gustavus. They have sent a preliminary group of agents to be stationed in Malaya. Operation Gustavus is meant to reestablish contact with Agent Freddie Spencer Chapman, who has been in hiding from Japanese forces in Malaya since the early 1940s, but there is disagreement among Force leadership and British allies on

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how best to proceed with operations. It is up to this committee to decide what type of involvement the F-136 should have in Malaya.

Freddie Spencer Chapman has been hiding in Malaya since the Japanese first invaded in 1941. Aided by Malayan Liaison Officers sent by the Malayan Communist Party, Chapman has been attempting to gather information that could aid the F-136 when they return to Malaya. After making contact with the group of preliminary agents, Chapman is working on sending his intel back to British leadership. Many British Leaders believe that this intel, along with increased F-136 operations in Malaya, could allow the Force to swiftly defeat the Japanese and aid Britain in their WWII efforts in the Pacific theater. However, others, like British Lieutenant General Arthur Ernest Percival, oppose further operations and believe them to be a waste of resources and taxpayer money. British and Force leadership are divided on how best to proceed, and the committee needs to make a decision soon lest more agents become stranded in Malaya like Chapman was for years.

American leaders have also made their opinions on the F-136 clear to the British. Even before America officially entered WWII, they were aiding Britain with funding, supplies, and resources needed for its war efforts. Now that they are officially allied with Britain, American leaders feel that they should have some say in British covert operations in the Pacific. Over the last few decades, the growing anti-Communist sentiment in America has reached a bubbling point. American leaders feel that although they are at war with

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Japan, allies of the USA should under no circumstances aid any communist groups such as those in Malaya. They believe that the war should be kept between the Allies and Japan, and that supporting a communist nation could lead to the spread of communism across Asia. American leaders are heavily opposed to continued operations in Malaya and have been urging the British to reconnect with Chapman and quickly evacuate the region.

F-136 agents, MPAJA agents, and members of the Malayan government have been caught in this dispute between allies. Force and resistance agents have been training for years, many having been sent from China to Australia to complete training for covert operations. Now that they know they might not even be sent to Malaya, they are urging Force leadership to try and change the minds of those opposed to Operation Gustavus. Malayan government officials have been counting on British support to finally quell Japanese invasions, and just like the agents, they are urging the British not to back out of further operations.

Meanwhile, tensions are rising among stakeholders in the F-136. Lieutenant General Arthur Percival has begun openly arguing with Prime Minister Winston Churchill, leading to disarray among British leaders. President Franklin D. Roosevelt has also openly opposed further operations, calling anyone who supports Operation Gustavus a communist spy. The most pressing issue arose when James Doyle, a British Reconnaissance leader who was among the first officials to make contact with Chapman, suggested that Japanese spies had infiltrated Force leadership. He had little evidence to back

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his claims, but the mere fact alone has further dissuaded some leaders from continuing Operation Gustavus.

If the F-136 does nothing, Japan may take over Malaya, and the agents already present in Malaya might be left stranded and captured by the Japanese. However, if the Force supports the Malayan Communist Party, communism might spread across the rest of Asia. There continues to be friction between British and American leadership, with F-136 agents and Malayan officials caught in the crossfire. It is up to the delegates of the F-136 to decide the fate of Malaya and how Operation Gustavus should end.

### POSITION DESCRIPTIONS

Fictional positions are denoted with an asterisk (\*)

#### Arthur Ernest Percival

Arthur Ernest Percival is a Lieutenant General who played a prominent role in commanding the British Commonwealth forces during the Malayan campaign. As such, he has seen the capabilities of Japan's forces firsthand, especially after his stinging defeat with the catastrophic fall of Malaya into Japanese hands. Nevertheless, he still boasts a tremendously successful military career, which gives his voice power to other F-136 delegates. He uses this power to insist that F-136 deployment would be an utter waste of taxpayer money. He believes that battles would be better fought elsewhere, as there is no point in throwing more soldiers and covert operatives into a "lost cause". His biggest priority is upholding Britain's pride and ensuring that the nation's

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soldiers are properly and strategically used, for which he can pull from his expansive military expertise.

### Bob Smith\*

Bob Smith is a British Regional Governor who lives in Great Britain. Smith grew up with wealthy, business-owning parents who instilled in him an extremely pro-capitalist mindset. Due to this, Smith dislikes the idea of working with the communist Malaysians. However, Smith is also a strong supporter of the war effort in the Pacific and would like to see Japan stopped. He believes a strong war effort can lead to more manufacturing and help boost the economy, so his biggest goal is to ensure the United Kingdom can continue to produce wartime goods. This leaves him ultimately neutral when it comes to the deployment of F-136 agents in Malaya.

### Chin Peng

Chin Peng is a Malayan politician, guerilla leader, and revolutionary who is the leader of the Malayan National Liberation Army (MNLA). Ever since he was a child, he has supported Malayan independence against colonialism, especially against the Japanese. He supports the F-136 and values their help, but he generally believes that the guerrilla fighters in Malaya are enough to stop the Japanese. He has been fighting the Japanese with the MNLA for years, so he is neutral on the subject of sending more F-136 agents to Malaya. Although he would appreciate the support, his biggest priority is in leading the MNLA to fight the Japanese rather than focusing on F-136 efforts.

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### Colin Mackenzie

Colin Mackenzie is the current leader and founder of F-136. As the son of a renowned British Officer, Mackenzie is determined to see Operation Gustavus through, believing that it will bring victory to the United Kingdom. Along with his diplomatic connections and renowned problem-solving skills, Mackenzie is the most respected member of the force, and his influence will be integral to convincing opposing sides.

### Deng Teng\*

Deng Teng is a Lieutenant Colonel of the F-136. Deng Teng comes from a family of radical communists, trained as a soldier from a young age to fight for Malayan independence. Despite working as an agent for F-136, however, he is still wary of the British and prefers to take matters into his own hands. Deng Teng knows that British support is integral to winning, yet he questions what the British plan to do with Malaya after the operation is over.

### Franklin D. Roosevelt

Franklin D. Roosevelt is the President of the United States and is serving his third term in office. Although he does recognize the danger of the Japanese, he firmly believes that no help, under any circumstances, should ever be awarded to communist factions. With there being more pressing issues elsewhere, he sees further F-136 deployment as a ridiculous waste of time and resources for both the British and Americans. Indeed, he has drafted several strongly worded letters reminding British leadership of America's continued

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support—be it in the form of funding, supplies, or resources—and has threatened to withdraw all aid in the scenario that the British continue to make the grave mistake of supporting the MPAJA. His greatest priorities at present are winning World War II and combating the troubling rise of communism. While he does not care for the specifics, he is not afraid to use harsher actions to force the UK's hand if they refuse to immediately pull out of Malaya.

### General Dwight D. Eisenhower

General Eisenhower is a United States Army General and the Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force. He is one of the highest-ranking officials in the United States Army and has a significant influence on United States military actions. Eisenhower is extremely anti-Communist, but at this point of World War II, he is much more concerned with defeating the Japanese threat in the Pacific. Given this conflict, he remains neutral on the future of the F-136 in Malaya. His largest priority is ensuring a swift end to the war, but he would like to avoid aiding a Communist nation as much as possible.

### Harimau (Tiger of Malaya)

Harimau is a Major-ranked officer of F-136. Harimau is famous for his "Voice of the Malayan Tiger" podcast, a British-operated podcast aired at the beginning of the war and aimed at spreading patriotism to Malaya. He recently joined the Force as a covert operative. Harimau's main objective is to ensure Malayan independence, and has helped to recruit F-136

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members by travelling to other countries.

### Henry A. Wallace

Henry A. Wallace is President Roosevelt's Vice President and has been so for the past two years. Although he grew up in a Republican family, he has grown to support the Democratic Party and is now a staunch Roosevelt supporter. Like Roosevelt, he opposes F-136 deployment and endeavours to provide a unified stance in order to further legitimize the President's now 10 years in office. Unlike others, however, he simply fears that continued covert operations would further antagonise the Japanese and risk capture of current and future opposition members. Wallace sees it as imprudent to engage in subterfuge at the risk of greater escalation, and would instead support diplomacy and peaceful coexistence when possible. This softer approach is one he seldom voices in order to align with the President, but he is nevertheless a visibly passionate and articulate speaker and is instrumental in gathering public support.

### James Doyle\*

James Doyle is a British reconnaissance leader who was among the first officials to make contact with Chapman, cementing himself as one of the few British officials with insight into the current situation in Malaya. Being allegedly blessed with uncanny hunches and occasional visions, Doyle is convinced that Japanese spies have infiltrated Force-136 leadership. This view is not without merit; he carries a controversial reputation, where his knack for finding the right answer

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while making vast intellectual leaps has caused great unease amongst some colleagues. Some wonder if he has secret sources to make such accurate guesses and observations, while others believe he is exactly the type of fresh and assertive personality needed to take a decisive lead. Regardless of his trustworthiness, he is sure to sway the situation to his favor.

### John Davis

John Davis is the Commander of Operation Gustavus and the Regional Head of F-136 agents in Malaya. With his background as a policeman in Malaya, Davis has had little trouble communicating and establishing relationships with members of the MCP. Other than Chapman, Davis is the agent with the most experience with both the people and the landscape of Malaya. His connections are vital to ensuring a peaceful environment, along with the diverse forces in F-136 and Malaya.

### Lai Teck

Lai Teck is the current leader of the Malayan Communist Party. Ever since Lai Teck's rise to power, he has stirred the party towards friendly relations with both the British and the Americans. Unlike previous MCP leaders, Lai Teck is eager to support the British under the assumption that the British will aid Malaya in turn. However, distrust of him is building among his party members after he was conveniently absent during a Japanese attack.

### Lim Bo Seng

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Lim Bo Seng is a Singaporean war hero, an agent of F-136, and a good friend of Tan Chong Tee. Before the war, Lim was a prominent businessman among the Chinese community in Singapore and Malaya. Now, Lim serves as the liaison between the Chinese and the British as a part of an allied cooperation between the two nations, with his biggest concern being the treatment of Chinese residents in Malaya.

### **Mian Lim Lee\***

Mian Lim Lee is the Secretary of the Malayan Communist Party, serving an important but not all-powerful role. He vehemently detests the increasing involvement of the British and believes that the integrity of the rebellion can only be upheld if Malaysians alone are allowed to become members. He dislikes the British and their clumsy "expertise", arguing that they do not know how to approach war on Malayan soil. Moreover, he is convinced that the British are approaching with ulterior motives: that they will simply replace the Japanese as the new rulers of Malaya and backstab the Malayan Communist Party without a second thought. He is painfully aware of the growing anti-communist sentiment and thus desires, first and foremost, independence from all parties. His more pressing priorities at the moment are warding off the Japanese and ensuring that none dare to betray Malaya.

### **Patrick Heenan**

Patrick Heenan is a Captain in the British-Indian army who was sent to Malaya in order to help suppress Japanese attacks. He has been trained as an air liaison and is currently working

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in the British Royal Air Force in Malaya. Heenan is also an expert in Morse code and encrypted communication. Heenan is neutral on the topic of F-136 troops as he is only temporarily stationed in Malaya. He would like to help defeat Japanese forces, but is willing to be stationed anywhere.

### Pengin Tip\*

Pengin Tip is a liaison officer for the F-136 and is acting as a covert operative in Malaya. As an F-136 agent, Tip sees firsthand the need for more agents. However, much to the dismay of his fellow agents, Tip has become obsessed with Japanese culture after seeing the camps of Japanese revolutionaries and speaking with captured Japanese agents. Tip has become clouded to the point where he is now neutral on the matter of more F-136 agents, and his biggest priority is ensuring that Japanese culture can be preserved in Malaya.

### Richard Broome

Richard Broome is a British Intelligence Officer who is a part of the Special Operations Executive and an F-136 agent in Malaya. His background in the military has made it clear to his superiors that he is an excellent negotiator in the face of danger, and they want him to help lead peace talks between Malayan forces and Japanese militants. Broome personally has no stake in the Force's success and is simply performing the duties assigned to him. He is more interested in furthering his career in the military, so he may take actions against his direct commanders if he sees an opportunity to gain more powerful allies.

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### Tai Leck\*

Tai Leck is second-in-command to Lai Teck, the leader of the Malayan Communist Party. Leck sees the need for more F-136 aid in Malaya in order to stop the Japanese, but unlike Teck, who is in support of the deployment of further F-136 agents, Leck sees it as a sign of weakness to continue to accept help from the very same Western nations who ruined the Pacific with their imperialism. He is still willing to allow further agents to be deployed, but to him, it is most important that Malaya remain debt-free, especially when it comes to Western nations offering aid.

### Tan Chong Tee

Tan Chong Tee is a nationally-loved badminton player who has recently joined the Force and is also a good friend of Lim Bo Seng. Born to an ethnic Chinese family, Tan has seen the horrors the Japanese militants are capable of firsthand. While Tan is young and less experienced than some of the other agents, his reputation may be useful in collaboration with the Malayan people.

### Tham Sien Yen

Tham Sien Yen is Lim Bo Seng's second-in-command and is an avid supporter of his actions and decisions. After Japan's invasion of Malaya, he became incredibly worried for his family's safety and the conditions of his hometown. Becoming his driving force, Tham is willing to do anything to ensure Malaya wins in the fight against Japan.

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### Winston Churchill

Winston Churchill is the current Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. He has been a major leader and guiding force in the war since its beginning, and he also has a good standing with President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Because of his close connections with America, he is willing to make some compromises for his allies; however, his most important goal is defeating the Axis powers.

### BLOC POSITIONS

#### Pro-Deployment:

Colin Mackenzie, Deng Teng, Harimau (Tiger of Malaya), John Davis, Lai Teck, Lim Bo Seng, Tan Chong Tee, Tham Sien Yen, Winston Churchill

These positions are highly supportive of F-136 deploying more agents in Malaya. This bloc consists mostly of F-136 agents themselves and their leaders. While some may have differing opinions on communism, they all collectively agree that the liberation of the Malayan people takes top priority. They believe that defeating the Japanese will not only benefit the well-being of the Malayan population but also deal a major blow to the Axis powers. To evade capture, F-136 leaders, government officials, and agents alike agree that covert intelligence to break the Japanese forces and their defenses from within is the best strategy.

#### Neutral:

Bob Smith, Chin Peng, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Patrick Heenan, Pengin Tip, Richard Broome, Tai Leck

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These positions have no stance on whether or not the F-136 should deploy more agents in Malaya. This bloc is comprised of delegates from backgrounds ranging from British and American leaders to F-136 leaders. They don't fully support sending more troops, but at the same time, do not want to see the United Kingdom fully withdraw from Malaya. These delegates may change their opinions throughout debate as their votes could prove to be extremely important for both the pro and anti-deployment blocs.

### Anti-Deployment:

Arthur Ernest Percival, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Henry A. Wallace, James Doyle, Mian Lim Lee

These positions are adamantly against Force-136 deploying more agents in Malaya. This bloc is predominately made up of high-ranking officials from varying backgrounds, whether it be the UK, US, or Malaya. While their reasons may differ—ranging from anti-communist sentiments to an odd gut feeling—none of them are likely to support further F-136 deployment in the current situation. However, as the crisis unfolds, some may find their values and loyalties shifting. After all, the majority is certainly in favor, and it seems that Force-136 deployment is all but guaranteed. Soon, it may just be a matter of how the individuals in this bloc adapt while trying to stay true to their beliefs.

### GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. Should F-136 foster more connections with foreign anti-communist powers in hopes of gaining more resources and

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1. allyship, even at the expense of losing members and support in Malaya?
2. What are the potential losses and the expenses if Operation Gustavus goes through, and how can the British and the Malaya Communist Party compensate for them if things go awry?
3. How should both the wishes and the well-being of common Malayan citizens and the analytical, governmental opinions of people in power be weighed in this operation?
4. What are the unique capabilities and possible advantages of your position, and how can you use those to both win over support for your side and make sure you obtain your desired outcome?
5. When conspiracy and distrust rise, how can your position most effectively keep secrets a secret while preventing communication problems that may overthrow your plans?
6. If Operation Gustavus does not succeed, what does that mean for the future of F-136, and what are other viable alternatives to striking back against the Japanese?

### FURTHER RESEARCH

1. <https://www.nlb.gov.sg/main/article-detail?cmsuuiid=9bc313d7-f893-4077-9f52-b985972d94f2>

This source provides a good starting spot for further research. It goes over basic information not provided in the background guide, along with additional specifics and important facts. While not something to fully rely upon, this source also provides information on what actually did occur, which can be useful in formulating solutions.

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2. <https://www.nlb.gov.sg/main/article-detail?cmsuuid=56327203-9842-46b4-85d3-c4f608578b2c>

This source focuses on the origin of and actions taken by the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM), which was later turned into the Malayan People's Anti-Japanese Army (MPAJA). It is a great starting point for delegates who hold a Malayan Official position and aim to understand more about their organization and their goals. Delegates should primarily use this as a stepping stone for additional research.

3. <https://warfarehistorynetwork.com/article/malayan-melange/>

This article describes the formation of Operation Gustavus and the WWII context in which it was created. It also gives important information about how British and Malayan Communist forces worked together against the Japanese. Furthermore, this article is a great resource to learn more about the relationships behind different F-136 positions, such as John Davis or Lai Teck.

4. <https://soeinburma.com/2020/10/04/force-136-intelligence/>

This report is a great place to find additional statistics and important facts about Force 136. It greatly details the operations done in Burma, with information such as their different methods of information gathering, types of reports, and how intelligence teams were organized. This source should be used to find creative solutions that can be applied in Malaya and Operation Gustavus.

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5. <https://www.usni.org/magazines/proceedings/1958/september/guerrilla-war-malaya>

This article focuses on the communism present in Malaya after WWII and the 'Malayan Emergency' that took place after Operation Gustavus. This source is primarily a good place for British and American Officers to understand the problems that arose from F-136, and to create innovative solutions that can avoid it. It can also be used by Malayan Officials to find where compromises can be reached and increase the success chance of Operation Gustavus.

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