

Borneo War Memorial Trail

Sabah-Sarawak-Labuan
Joint Tourism Co-Operation & Collaboration

Heritage Sub Committee of SSLJTCC

Sabah

- Ministry of Tourism, Culture & Environment Sabah
- Sabah Museum Department
- Sabah Tourism Board
- Sabah Cultural Board

Labuan

- Labuan Corporation
- Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture, Malaysia WP labuan
- Tourism Malaysia, WP Labuan
- Labuan Museum

Sarawak

- Ministry of Tourism, Creative Industry and Performing Arts Sarawak
- Sarawak Museum Department
- Sarawak Tourism Board



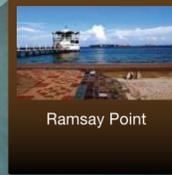
World War II Memorial



Surrender Point



Peace Park



Ramsay Point



Gedung Ubat



Australia Place, Kota Kinabalu



Petagas War Memorial, Kota Kinabalu



Kundasang War Memorial



Last Camp, Ranau



Prisoners of War Camp No.1, Ranau

KOTA KINABALU

KUNDASANG



Sandakan Memorial Park

RANAU

BEAUFORT



Starcevic Memorial Monument, Beaufort

LABUAN

MIRI



Brighton Beach, Miri



Air Raid Shelter, Miri



WWII Bunker, Miri



Batu Lintang Prisoners of War Camp, Kuching



Heroes Memorial Grave, Kuching



Air Raid Shelter, Kuching

KUCHING

<https://mtcp.sarawak.gov.my>

<https://sarawaktourism.com>

<https://www.sabahtourism.com>

<https://www.labuantourism.my>

War memorials are important tangible and intangible relics that link the past to the present. The Borneo War Memorial Trail is a heritage trail that connects the war history of three Malaysian states on Borneo island. Sarawak, Sabah, and Labuan endured almost similar fates during the Second War World with suffering and death. Memorials, cenotaphs, and plaques are erected to remember and pay respect to those who have fought and sacrificed during the war. The Borneo War Memorial Trail enables the present to be reconnected to the past, so that we should not forget about the war, and cherish the peace and harmony we have now.

Sarawak

Batu Lintang Prisoners of War Camp, Kuching



The Batu Lintang Camp (March 1941 - September 1945) also known as Lintang Barracks and Kuching POW Camp at Kuching, Sarawak was a Japanese Internment camp during the Second World War. It is unusual as it housed both allied prisoners of war (POWs) and civilian internees. There are some remains to be seen at the site: the "Punjabi Barracks" building, the flagpole, an ammunition bunker and two memorials.

Sarawak

Heroes Memorial Grave, Kuching



The World War II memorial is to honour thirteen men who sacrificed their lives helping prisoners of war of Allied Forces held in Batu Lintang and Sandakan POW camps during WWII. The three graves belong to Datuk Awang Raweng, Temenggong Datuk Kanang anak Langkau and DSP Michael anak Padel. The 21 gravestones are to honour the Iban trackers and Sarawak Rangers who fought fearlessly during the Confrontation period.

Sarawak

Air Raid Shelter, Kuching



The air raid shelter located next to Park Lane comprises of several chambers connected to each other by corridors. Each chamber has a window for ventilation. The shelters were built for the Europeans working in Kuching to take shelter during bombings by the Japanese planes.

Sarawak

Brighton Beach, Miri



The site where the Japanese landed first landed in Sarawak on 16 Dec 1941. The lighthouse was rebuilt and is still active today. The grave of the lighthouse caretaker, Awang Metali is located nearby. A WWII memorial commemorates those (local, foreigners) who sacrificed their lives while developing the oil fields.

Sarawak

Air Raid Shelter, Miri



The tunnel is a 'U' shaped and has two entrances/exits. The structure of the tunnel is made up of thick layer of sandstone, a little mixture of relatively thin soil (the outer part of the tunnel). The interior (floor, walls and ceiling) are made of sandstone. Tunnels are man-made manually with tools (big hammers, iron chisels and various types of rock breaking tools).

Sarawak

WWII Bunker, Miri



One of the remnants of World War II is the bunker located Kuala Baram-Lulong Road. The Ammo Bunkers is a military Facility property type. The Ammo Bunkers are roughly elliptical in shape, 150'x80', one story structure of reinforced concrete construction. The arched shaped roof and walls are covered with dirt.

Sabah

Sandakan Memorial Park



From mid-1942, Australian and British POWs captured in Singapore and Java were transferred to this site where they were put to work to build an airfield. Some later endured a grueling 250km trek across the mountainous-jungle which has been dubbed the Sandakan - Ranau Death March. Only 6 of more than 1000 POWs survived. The site now has relics and a gallery reminiscing this part of history.

Sabah

Prisoners of War Camp No.1, Ranau



The site where Keith Botterill, 1 of the 6 survivors successfully escaped. A cairn of stones marks this site and in the recent years, the Ranau Gallery was built containing a wall or photos / information of the prisoners who were based in the camp.

Sabah

Last Camp, Ranau



In June 1945, a new POW camp was established. It was here that about 183 survivors from the Death Marches died. This memorial was erected in 2009 and in memory, 183 river rocks have been symbolically added on site.

Sabah

Kundasang War Memorial



One of the first memorials to commemorate the brave Australian and British Prisoners of War who died in Sandakan and during the infamous death marches to Ranau during Second World War. The memorial also remembers the people of North Borneo who risked lives to help the prisoner of war.

Sabah

Australia Place, Kota Kinabalu



The camp site established by the Australian Liberation Forces when they landed in Jesselton in 1945. It was a familiar landmark and the local nickname become its official name for many years. Although times and landscapes have changed, old memories linger and the site continues to be known as Australia Place.

Sabah

Petagas War Memorial, Kota Kinabalu



Memorial of all those who lost their lives defending Sabah against the Japanese occupation during second world war. The memorial park is sited on the very spot where 176 of freedom fighters were massacred on 21 January 1944. The names of all those who died were inscribed on the plaques. Every year a memorial service is held at there on 21 January, the anniversary of the massacre.

Sabah

Starcevic Memorial Monument, Beaufort



This memorial is dedicated to the memory of Private Leslie Thomas Starcevic, of the 2/43rd Australian Infantry Battalion, who was awarded the Victoria Cross, on 28 June 1945, for most conspicuous gallantry in the presence of the enemy.

Labuan

World War II Memorial



The Labuan War Cemetery is the final resting place of more than 3908 World War II heroes from Australia, Britain, India, New Zealand and Malaya, now known as Malaysia. It is regularly visited by war veterans and families of those who perished during the Battle of Borneo (1941-42), the Borneo Campaign of 1945 and the Death Marches from Sandakan to Ranau.

Labuan

Surrender Point



At this very spot on Monday 10th September 1945, Lieutenant General Masao Baba, Commander of the 37th Japanese Army, surrendered the forces under his command and handed his sword over to Major General George Wootten, Commander of the 9th Division of the Australian Imperial Forces. The official surrender ceremony that took place here in a small wooden shack that afternoon marked the end of World War II in Borneo.

Labuan

Peace Park



Labuan was under Japanese occupation for four years before being yielded to Allied Forces on 10th September 1945. The park was built by the Japanese as a symbol of peace, harmony and friendship as well as a tribute to those who lost their lives in Borneo during World War II.

Labuan

Ramsay Point



On 24th December 1846, the Sultan of Brunei handed over control of Labuan to the British Crown in a gesture of friendship. In a brief ceremony, Admiral George Mundy raised the British Empire flag on this beach marking the start of British rule in Labuan. A hundred years later, this same beach entered the history books once again as it was used as a landing point during World War II. Led by General Douglas MacArthur, the Allied forces landed here on 10 June 1945 to liberate Labuan and Borneo from the Japanese army occupation.

Labuan

Gedung Ubat



Labuan's Gedung Ubat or Ammunition Store is believed to have been a storage area for artillery and explosives used by the Japanese army during World War II. The structure is cylindrical in shape with a height of 3.5 meters. It has a cone-shaped roof and a doorway overlooking the sea.