

1940-an: Perang Dunia Kedua dan Selepasnya

Sebelumnya

- [1900-an: Pembangunan Kajang dan Sekitarnya](#)

1942-1945: Penaklukan Jepun

1942-01-12: Kajang High School Menjadi Markas Tentera Jepun Daerah Ulu Langat

"Pada zaman kemaraan Jepun di Tanah Melayu, bangunan sekolah ini telah diambil alih oleh pihak tentera Australia sebagai tempat tinggal. Operasi sekolah bertukar ke Sekolah Convent Kajang dan berjalan pada sesi petang. Bermula pada 6 Disember 1941 hingga 12 Septeber 1945, bangunan sekolah ini menjadi ibu pejabat tentera Wilayah Jepun dan dikenali sebagai "Toa Seinen Gakko". Sekali lagi sekolah ini dipindahkan ke Panggung Wayang Nasional (Sekarang pusat Karaoke). Kemudian ia dijadikan Maktab Latihan Perguruan yang pertama di negara ini. Semua buku dari Maktab Raffles dipindahkan ke sini. Selepas perang tamat, buku-buku ini dihantar kembali ke Maktab Raffles (Singapura) pada tahun 1946." (CNM @ Kajang High School, 2/4/2011:

"SEJARAH SEKOLAH";

"(Reposted at Kajang High School @ Facebook, 18 Jun 2016)".

Ketika pendudukan Jepun di Kajang, [Sekolah Tinggi Kajang](#) telah dijadikan markas tentera Jepun bagi daerah Ulu Langat. Berikut adalah beberapa petikan catatan pengalaman seorang bekas pelajar sekolah tersebut:-

"Within a month of their landing, the Japanese soldiers had reached Kuala Lumpur(11). The people of Kajang had braced themselves for any eventuality. They had dug trenches in which to seek cover upon hearing the wailing of the ARP (Air Raid Precaution) siren, the harbinger of the aerial onslaught. The Japanese intended to bomb Kajang and their planes had flown several reconnaissances for that purpose.

The much-anticipated bombing occurred on January 12, 1942(12). The target was of course the Kajang Railway Station at 15th Milestone, Reko Road. The intention was to interdict the British retreat to Singapore. Unfortunately, the bombs fell in the grounds of the cathedral-like Catholic Church which was just across the railway tracks in front of the Railway Station. It was badly damaged; the residence of the Infant Jesus Sisters in the Convent School ground was destroyed (13). The Japanese warplanes at the same time bombed the Rice Stockpile Center near the Railway Station and strafed the neighborhood. There were scores of civilian fatalities. Several dead bodies lay sprawled in the drains and on the stretch of Reko Road from the Sun Cinema (now a Buddhist Center) to the Kampung Bukit (Reko Road) Muslim Cemetery. There were a few dead bodies too in front of the Kajang English School

building near the Sun Cinema.*

Several brick houses which suffered the aerial attack had gaping holes punched by machine- gun bullets into their walls. These tell-tale signs were evident in the neighborhood in 1947 when this writer, aged nine, moved in with his parents to live in his uncle's house called the Sentosa at No 11 Reko Road or Kampung Bukit, Kajang(now non-existent).The house had undergone some repairs and had a fresh coat of paint.It was a walk away to the Rice Stockpile Center.Before the outbreak of the War, it was a private school known as the Kajang English School . As far as it could be ascertained,it had not suffered any significant damage.*

PART IV

The Japanese bombing raid of Kajang Town mercifully, didn't cause any significant damage to the Kajang High School. Perhaps it was not considered legitimate target on the basis of their assessment of intelligence reports from their espionage network operating from the Japanese Photo Studios in Jalan Tukang.

On entering Kajang after the British and Commonwealth troops had fled, the Japanese army seized the Kajang High School and turned it as the Headquarters of the Japanese Imperial Army in the District of Ulu Langat.(14) They also removed the brass plaque commemorating the opening of Kajang High School. It read thus :

“This tablet was unveiled on the occasion of the opening of this Shool by His Highness Ala'iddin Suleiman Shah, G.C.M.G, Sultan of Selangor, on 19th of March 1930.”(15)

The disappearance of the plaque was perhaps the only “collateral damage” sustained by the school.A sizeable collection of English books kept in the school were left largely untouched and they were all carted back to Singapore Raffles College in 1946.(16) Those books were brought to Kajang High School just before the outbreak of war to be “mothballed” in its safe sanctuary. So it was thought.But there was a claim that the school had been converted as the first Teachers' Training College in the country before the end of WW 2 and those books were brought over to stock its library. However, this was not corroborated in the school journal dated 27.09.1945 by the Head Master, Mr.Mailvahanam. Just for the record, the British established the first Teachers' Training College in Taiping in 1898.(17)

As the Head quarters of the Japanese Imperial Army in Ulu Langat, the name of the school was changed to TOA SEINEN GAKKO.(18) It was no longer known by its old British colonial name. Everything associated with British Colonialism and Western Culture in the school was forthwith eliminated and prohibited. Of course the English Language, the standard-bearer of Western Culture, was proscribed and supplanted with the language of the new masters- NIPPON-GO.

Highest on the liquidation list of the Japanese were the pro-western and anti-Japanese elements in the Kajang population. The school mythology claims that torture and summary executions of those perceived to be anti-Japanese rule were carried out at Kajang High School. An incident in 1949 tend to lend credibility to this popular belief. A human skull was found by a pupil on the site which was being cleared for the school's Primary Department. He caused quite a sensation by putting the skull at the end of a short stick and twirling it around before his wonder struck and gaping school-friend spectators! Digging further at the site, several boys found the rest of the skeleton. It was taken out and cleaned under the supervision of the school's first Senior Science Master, Mr. A.D. Dennison-a useful and authentic visual aid during biology classes.

PART V

As the Kajang Catholic Church had suffered "collateral damage" due to the Japanese bombing of the Railway Station, the Japanese army ordered the closure of the Kajang Convent.(19) The Kajang High School (TOA SEINEN GAKKO) classes in the Convent were ordered to shift to a new location- a movie house called the Queen's Theater (later known as National Theater) on the bank of Sg. Jeluk just a stone's throw from the Convent.(20)

Mr. T. Mailvahanam who had earlier taken over from Mr. O.G. Williams was allowed to continue as Head Master and ordered to start Japanese classes at the Queen's Theater.He stated in the School Log that two Nippon-go (Japanese Language) teachers, known as Nippon-jin sensei, were sent to teach Japanese in July 1942. They were IKENOBU SAN and TSUBOCHI SAN. The Headmaster wrote that they ceased teaching at the end of the year.(21)

It appears that IKENOBU SAN was also instructed to teach Japanese to Mother Martha's pupils.(22) She had started a small class in the church ground after the Convent was closed. It was a sine qua non for the class to function.However,not long afterwards he perished in the Straits of Malacca when the boat taking him home to Japan was bombed and sunk.

One of the surviving students of the Japanese class of TOA SEINEN GAKKO held at the Queen's Theater was young V. Pathamanathan. Being a very determined and resolute youth, he didn't quit school but was prepared to undergo the discipline and rigor of the Japanese regime at the Queen's Theater.

The pupils at the Queen's Theater had to learn Nippon-go as fast as they could under pain of punishment. In addition they had to undergo "Thaiso", drills which were like calisthenics. They were taught at Mother Martha's too.(23) Two other pupils whom Pathmanathan could recall attending classes with him were Hashim (tall and fair) and Ismail. Both of them were from Cheras.(24)

The Japanese classes and Thaiso were held in the morning and afternoon. The Japanese Language was taught to the exclusion of other subjects. In between classes, they had to do gardening on vacant plots of land on the banks of Sg. Jeluk. In this way, pupils were taught self-reliance.Such simple agriculture pursuit in the backyard were naively perceived to be the way to achieve self-sufficiency in food production. The Allied naval blockade of the Malay Peninsula had brought unprecedented hardship and deprivation among the population. Rice was extremely difficult to get,not mention other needs.

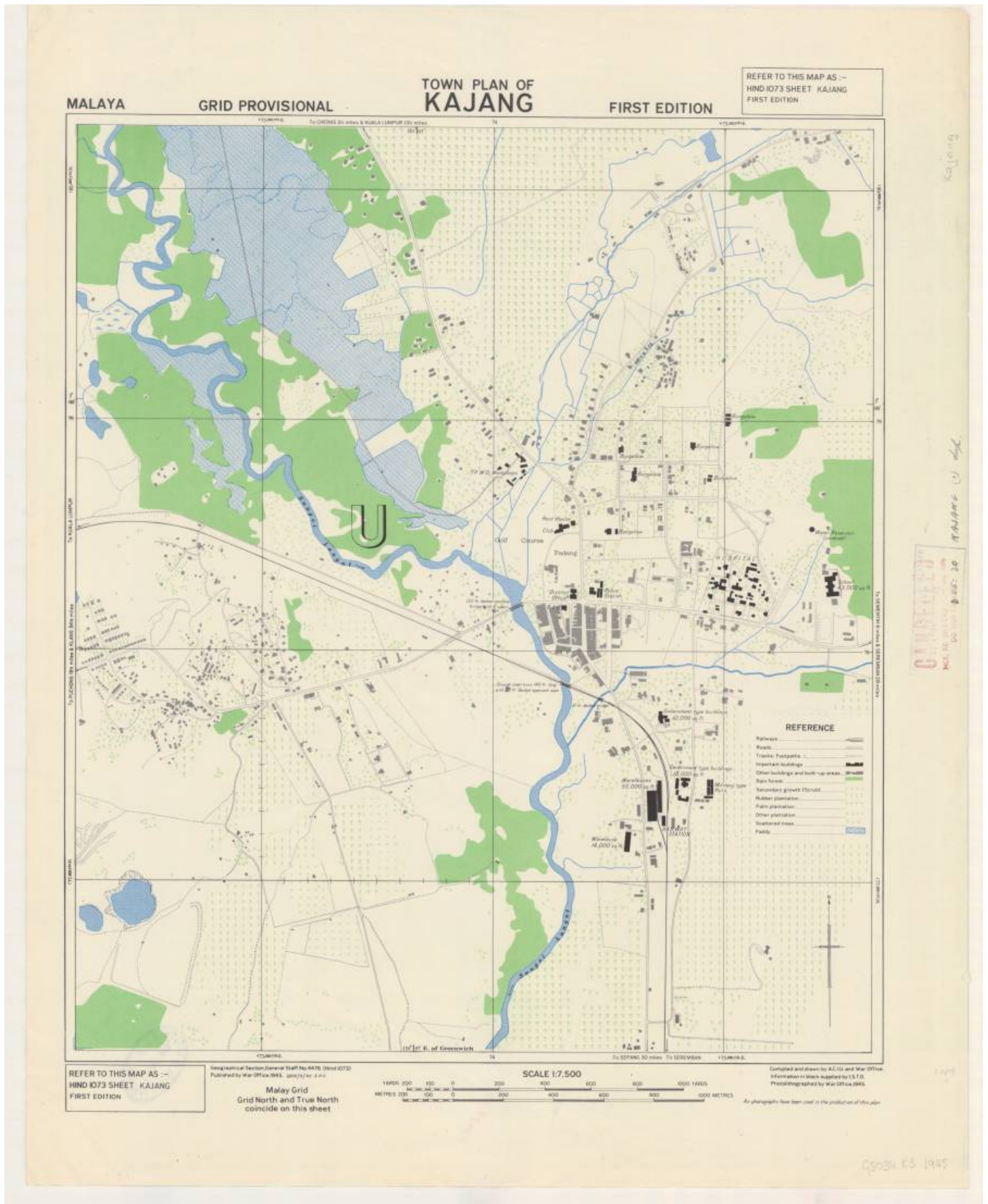
The long dark nights and the nightmare of the Japanese Interregnum came to an end when the Atom Bombs fell on Japan. After the defeat of the Japanese, Kajang High School was reopened on September 27, 1945. Mr Mailvahawam who was still Head Master had to hand over the baton to Major Waters July 11, 1946. He continued to remain on the teaching staff until 1949. He used to come to conduct Spelling exercises in SMC 1B (Special Malay Class) of that year-the indefatigable School Master that he was.

** As recounted by Kang Buang (deceased) a long-time resident of Kajang and an alumnus of Kajang English School— Han.Kamalbahrin Lubis."*

(Sumber: Hanafiah Lubis, July 20, 2010:

"THE JAPANESE INTERREGNUM-TOA SEINEN GAKKO; IKENOBU SAN, TSUBOCHI SANAND NIPPON-GO").

Peta 1945



Peta lama Kajang (1945): "Scale: Scale 1:7 500 (E 101°47'/N 2°59'); Description: [London] : published by War Office, 1945; 1 map : col. ; 49 x 42 cm.; Notes: Town plan of Kajang showing transportation, water features, vegetation, cultivation, built-up areas and buildings. Relief shown of hachures. At top of map: Malaya. Prime meridian: Greenwich. "2,500/9/45 S.P.C."." (Great Britain. Royal Air Force. Central Interpretation Unit, 1945 @ National Library of Australia digitised item:

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"Town plan of Kajang [cartographic material]/ compiled and drawn by A.C.I.U. and War Office").

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