

Türkiye's Participation in the Korean War

1950–1971



1950

25 July

The Government of Türkiye decided to deploy troops in response to the United Nations request.

July–September

The 1st Turkish Brigade was organized and trained at the training unit in Etimesgut.

25 September

The first contingent departed from Iskenderun Port.

17–20 October

The brigade arrived at Busan Port, moved to Daegu, and began training.

10 November

The brigade departed Daegu and advanced northward toward Kaesong and Cheongdan.

12 November

Under attachment to the U.S. 25th Infantry Division, the brigade completed its first combat mission: rear-area guerrilla suppression and supply route security.

26–30 November

The brigade took part in the Battle of Kunuri. At Wawon, Sillip-ri, and other areas, it blocked the offensive of four Chinese Communist divisions. Refusing to shrink from hand-to-hand combat, the brigade secured the withdrawal route of the U.S. Eighth Army, suffering losses amounting to 15 percent of its personnel.

1951

1–6 January

Seoul fell during the New Year's Offensive, and the brigade withdrew to Cheonan.

25–27 January

The brigade took part in the Battles of Kumyangjang and Hill 151. It repelled Chinese Communist forces through hand-to-hand combat.

27 January

The brigade moved to the area south of Suwon and prepared for operations advancing toward the Han River. The medical company was stationed in Seodun-dong, Suwon.

30 January–6 February

Battle of Surisan.

16 March

The first reinforcement contingent sent from Türkiye, consisting of 643 personnel under Lieutenant Colonel Enonu, arrived in Busan and underwent training in Suwon.

22–23 April

During the Chinese Communist Spring Offensive, the brigade broke through the threat of encirclement and successfully withdrew in the Battle of Jangseungcheon.

17–18 May

The brigade repelled a Chinese Communist night raid with bayonet charges.

13–16 June

Fighting for Hill 507 and the occupation of the Cheorwon–Kimhwa sector.

2–15 July

Personnel of the 1st Brigade returned to Türkiye in stages.

6 July

The brigade received the U.S. Distinguished Unit Citation.

8 September

The 2nd Brigade landed in Korea.

8–11 November

The brigade completely secured Star Hill in the Battle of Star Hill.

16 November

Command was transferred from the 1st Brigade under Tahsin Yazici to the 2nd Brigade under Namik Arguc.



1952

17–18 April

In a raid on Hill 1052, the brigade infiltrated enemy trenches and achieved tactical gains.

5 June

Colonel Nuri Pamir, regimental commander, was killed in action while inspecting Hill 1052.

9 June–13 July

The commander and advance party of the 3rd Brigade landed in Busan, while personnel of the 2nd Brigade returned to Türkiye.

24 August

Command was transferred from the 2nd Brigade to the 3rd Brigade under Sirri Acar. The combined cumulative losses of the 1st and 2nd Brigades reached 2,508 personnel, including 515 deaths.

17 September

The brigade received a Unit Citation from the President of the Republic of Korea for its actions in the Battle of Kumyangjang.

14 November

The brigade was assigned to first-line defense duties on the main line of resistance between Cheorwon and Kimhwa.



1953

5 May

The brigade took over bridgehead positions north of the Imjin River near Panmunjom, including the Vegas, Elko, and Carson outposts.

28–29 May

Nevada Outpost Battle.

27 July

The Korean War Armistice Agreement was signed.

4 August

Command was transferred from the 3rd Brigade to the 4th Brigade under Kemal Akkurt.

August–September

All Turkish prisoners of war returned.

1954

August

Command was transferred from the 4th Brigade to the 5th Brigade.

1960

June

The stationing of the 10th Brigade ended. Beginning with the 11th Korea Detachment (11'inci Kore Birliđi) under Major Faruk Polat, the Turkish deployment was reduced to a company-sized force of approximately 100 to 150 personnel.

1966

July

The deployment of Turkish combat units ended with the return of the 16th Korea Detachment. Beginning with the 1st Honor Guard Detachment under Master Sergeant Koksal Keles, the Turkish presence was reduced to a squad-sized force of around 10 personnel.

1971

30 June

With the return of the 5th Honor Guard Detachment, the official stationing mission of Turkish forces in Korea came to an end.





① Turkish Forces Whose Deployment



④ Turkish Soldiers Crossing a Frozen River as They Advanced during Fighting with Guerrilla Forces



⑤ Turkish Soldiers Pressing Forward toward the Heights



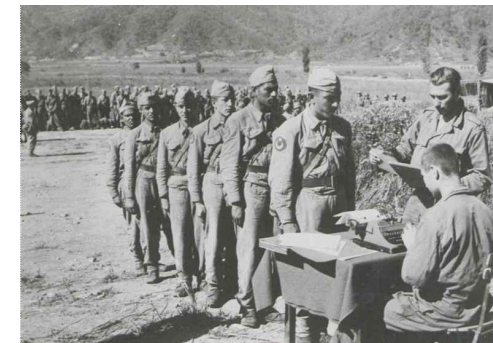
⑧ Turkish Artillery Battalion Personnel Raising a Flag



⑪ Turkish Brigade Military Police on Duty at a Road Junction



⑭ Turkish Brigade Soldiers Resting En Route to a Protected Area



⑮ Registration of Turkish Brigade Replacement Troops



② Turkish Citizens Waving Farewell to the Ship Carrying Soldiers Deployed to Korea in September 1950



⑥ Turkish Soldiers Pursuing the Fleeing Enemy



⑨ Turkish Forces Awarded the U.S. Silver Star for Their Actions in the Battle of Kunuri



⑫ A Turkish Military Police in Front of a Vehicle



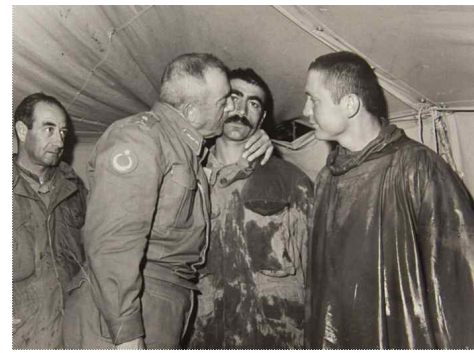
⑯ Wounded Soldiers Being Flown Home



③ Soldiers Training in Abandoned Houses Under Combat Conditions



⑦ Turkish Soldiers Firing on Enemy Positions



⑩ Turkish Brigade Commander Congratulating Soldiers on Their Promotions



⑬ Soldiers Playing Music and Dancing Together During a Break



⑰ Veterans Welcomed by Turkish Citizens

The Establishment and Transformation of the Ankara School

1951~1979

The 1950s

January 27, 1951

The Turkish Medical Company was stationed in the area around the Central Agricultural Research and Extension Services in Seodun-dong, Suwon.



June 11, 1951

Under the orders of Brigadier General Tahsin Yazıcı, Commander of the 1st Turkish Brigade, temporary quarters were established at 209 Seodun-dong, accommodating 80 children.



July 7, 1951

The first article related to Ankara School was published in *Chosun Ilbo*; the school had 93 children at the time.



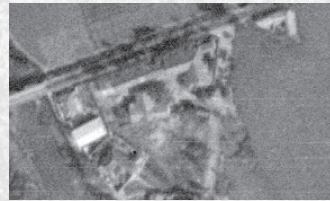
November 1953

Ji Dong-ik was appointed director.



December 1953

The temporary quarters within the Central Agricultural Research and Extension Services were handed over, and the facility was relocated to the area around 45 and 51 Seodun-dong.



October 29, 1954

Brigadier General Mete Yurdakul, Commander of the Turkish 5th Brigade, decided to donate 5,000 square meters of land to the school in commemoration of Republic Day.



1955

A new dormitory was built at 39 Seodun-dong, and land was purchased to support the school's operations.



The 1960s

August 15, 1965

The Ankara Infant Home was opened.

The 1970s

August 1971

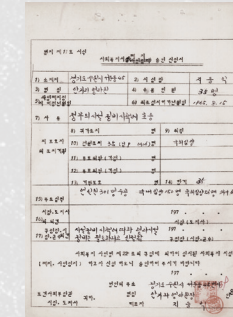
The executive board was reorganized, and the facility capacity was adjusted to 75 children in the childcare institution and 75 infants in the infant home.

November 10, 1971

A temporary shelter for abandoned children under the age of five was established.

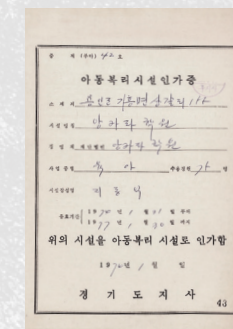
May 31, 1973

The Ankara Infant Home was closed.



January 31, 1974

The facility was relocated from Seodun-dong, Suwon, to 155-7 Sanggal-ri, Giheung-myeon, Yongin-gun.



April 9, 1974

Approval was granted for its conversion from a foundation to a social welfare foundation.

January 17, 1975

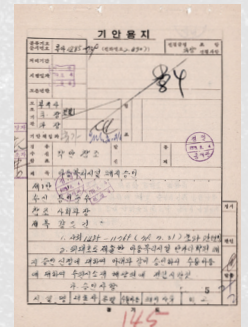
Hong Seok-young was appointed director.

May 21, 1979

The corporation merged with Hyegwangwon to establish the Socheon Maintenance Foundation, a social welfare foundation.

August 4, 1979

Approval was granted for the closure of the Ankara School facility.





① Turkish Unit Stationed in Seodun-dong, Suwon



⑤ Kim Eun-ja, the main character in the film &Ayla&



⑨ Turkish soldiers and Ankara School children



⑪ Turkish 5th Brigade Commander Mete Yurdakul visiting Ankara School



⑮ Ankara School Sewing Room



② Funeral ceremony for fallen soldiers of the Turkish 1st Brigade



⑥ Scene of Kim Eun-ja waiting for meal distribution with Turkish soldiers



⑩ Ankara School students gathered at the school in Seodun-dong (No. 45)



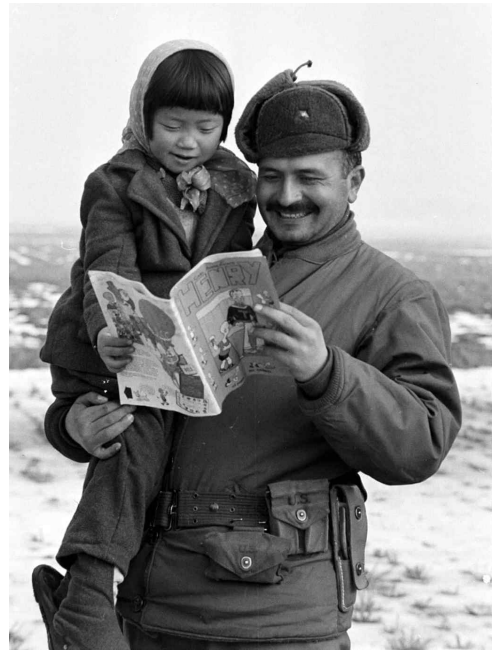
⑫ Ankara School Band



⑯ In front of Ankara School Boys' Dormitory



③ Wounded civilians being transported by Turkish medical company soldiers



⑦ Choi Min-ja and Suleyman on a Turkish postage stamp



⑧ Turkish soldier helping Choi Min-ja into new shoes



⑬ Children waiting for the Turkish military's entertainment performance



⑰ Ankara Brotherhood Meeting



④ Wounded civilians being transported by Turkish medical company soldiers



⑭ Children dancing during the Turkish military's entertainment performance



⑱ Ankara Brotherhood and Turkish Embassy in Korea staff