

Cho 10 인터뷰/Interview [한국 옮김 & English Translation]

*오디오에서 글로 옮긴게 정확하지는 않지만 전체 의미를 잘 전하려고 노력했습니다.

*Important point of note: The Korean transcription is not exact; I have clarified some of the expressions and omitted repetitive parts. The essential message remains the same.

Person Code: Cho 10

Interviewer: I

I: 첫번째 질문이요, 6.25 전쟁 때 몇살이었고 어디서 사셨나요인데 19 살이었고...

I: My first question was how old were you during 6.25 and where did you live, but as you already told me that you were 19...

Cho 10: 19 살이었고 충청남도 서산 대한군 원북면이라는 촌에 살았어. 얼마나 빨갱이, 좌익분자가 넘쳐났는지... 더군다나 우리 둘째 형부가 경찰을 했었거든. 그러니 더 그랬지. 더군다나 군인들이 후퇴할때 우리 형부랑 언니가 당진군에 있었거든. 애기도 하나 있었고, 후퇴를 못해서 경찰 가족이어서 얼마나 빨갱이들이 무서웠는지. 그나마 이북에서 온 빨갱이 군인들이 누가 경찰가족인지 빨갱이인지 몰라서. 지역 사람들이 기세가 등등한거야. 드디어 우리 세상이 왔구나 해서 좌익이 뭔지도 모르는 사람들도 나서서 같이 어울려 가지고 난리 피고 한창 하니까 이북 군인들이 우리 형부네 집은 촌에 갔는데 빨갱이들이 체포해서 서산 경찰소에 보냈어. 그러더니 산꼴짜이에 데려다 죽인거야. 얼마나 사람을 많이 죽였는지 피가 강처럼 흐르는거야. 우리 언니가 죽었다는 건 아는데 시체를 찾으려 갈 수가 없는거야. 임신한 사람이 혼자 가서 신랑을 찾는데 너무 많아서 무섭지고 앉았데. 수복 후에 간 거야. 빨갱이 시대 때는 찾으려면 큰일나지. 돈좀 있고 살만한 사람, 관리사무소에 들락날락한 사람들 다 죽이는거야. 그리고 또 총이 아깝다고 대창으로 찢려 죽여. 소근소근 밖에 죽은 걸 얘기 못하지. 우리가 면사무소 밑에 살았는데 심부름 하는 사람이 내가 이제 대장이라고 부면장 끌어다가 때리고 죽였을거야. 수복될 무렵에 입이 마를 정도로 끄찍해. 시체를 차에다 방진 경찰소 직원이 차 갖고 나와서 실고 장례를 치렀다고 그런 식이지. 우리가 경찰 가족이라고 전쟁 중에 모두 끌어다가 의용으로 내보내. 우리는 논밭도 이고 하니까 하라는 데로 해야 아니 밥 해주고... 쌀도 떨어지고. 생전 처음으로 보리만 삶아서 밥 먹어보구.

수복 되서 우리 언니가 시체도 찾을수 있고. 지금 나이 사람들은 빨갱이 하면 싫어. 그런 못된 경험을 겪었으니까. 중군군들이 오면 처녀 다 잡아 간다 해서 나는 다락방에 숨고.. 무사히 넘어가기는 했지만. 관리 사무소에서 빨갱이들이 정치하고... [일제 시대때] 우리 언니는 빨리 시집

보냈어. 정신대 할머니들 얘기 많이 나오잖아. 시집 전 처녀들
내보내니까...

Cho 10: I was 19 and lived in a small village in Wonbuk-myeon, Daehan-gun located in Choongchungnamdo (South Choongchung Province). It was overflowing with Reds, or leftists... my second brother-in-law was a police. When our soldiers retreated, my brother-in-law and sister were in Dangjin-gun. They had one baby and couldn't retreat like the rest; we were a police family and my, how did we fear those Reds... But those Reds who came from the North didn't do much as they couldn't tell who were police or Reds. For Reds in the region though, it was as if their time had finally come. Even people who didn't know anything joined them and caused chaos; the soldier from the North went to my brother-in-law's house, arrested him, and sent him to Seosan Police office. Then they took him to the edge of the forest and killed him. They killed so many people that their blood flowed like a river. My sister knew that her husband had been killed but couldn't go to find the corpse. Even in her pregnancy, she went to find the corpse after our armies recovered our region, and she told me that she wasn't scared because there were so many corpses. She wouldn't have dared to go during the Red reign. They killed anyone who had some money or visited the town office. They killed with a bamboo spear to save their bullets. Nobody dared to talk. We lived just beneath the town office and we saw how a person who used to be a mere messenger boy suddenly turned into the leader and killed a man who worked as the assistant of the town head. It was terrible. Because we belonged to a police family, they wanted us all to join volunteer armies. We had to do what they say in order to eat... we ran out of rice. We ate barley instead of rice for the first time.

After inmin armies retreated, my sister-in-law recovered my brother's corpse. Can you imagine why people my age hate even the mention of Reds? I remember hiding in the attic because Chinese soldiers were said to kidnap any ladies. Thankfully, they didn't enter our town but what a reign under Reds when they took over the town office. During the Japanese Occupation, we married early to avoid forced prostitution. Every unmarried young woman were dragged from their homes into prostitution...

I: 지역 사람들이 헤치는 경우가 많다고 하셨잖아요. 그럼 강정기 시대 원망 때문에 생긴 일도 있었을까요?

I: You said that there were many occasions of civilians killing one another. How influential do you consider Japanese Occupation to be in creating resentment?

Cho 10: 그게 아마 그랬을거야. 강정기에 공무원된 사람들이 해방되고 바로 그 자리에서.. 했거든. 그리고 6.25 가 일어났고.

Cho 10: I wouldn't wonder at resentment. People who worked in the government offices during the Occupation were often killed during 6.25.

I: 인민군들이 저 나이 또래도 많다고 했는데...

I: I heard that inmin soldiers were often about my age...

Cho 10: 그럼. 그 사람들은 잘 모르지. 말 그대로 바닥 빨갱이, 지역 빨갱이들이 제일 난리 부렸어.

Cho 10: Yes. Those people didn't know much. It was those Reds from the region who caused most chaos.

I: 그 당시 6.25 전쟁을 어떻게 이해하셨나요?

I: How did you understand 6.25 then?

Cho 10: 전쟁 일어났다만 알았지.

Cho 10: I just knew that the war was happening.

I: 북한이 쳐들어 왔다고 생각하셨나요?

I: Did you consider the war as North invasion?

Cho 10: 북한이 쳐들어왔지.

Cho 10: Undoubtedly.

I: 그 다음 질문이 6.25 통해서 하루하루 살아가는게 힘들었잖아요. 이념 갈등, 주변의 갈등, 먹고 사는 것에 걱정 중 어느 것이 가장 힘들었나요?

I: During 6.25 every day must have been a struggle for you. Among the many conflicts involving ideology, neighbours' fight, and food shortage, what impacted you the most?

Cho 10: 이념의 갈등이지.

Cho 10: Of course it was ideology.

I: 사람들이 이념을 어떻게 이해했나요?

I: Do you think people fully understood ideology?

Cho 10: 모르고 나서는 사람이 많지. 오히려 이념 가진 사람들은 그렇게 안 했을거야. 6.25 전에도 사상자들이 있었잖아. 이념이 뭔지 모르는 사람이 설쳤어.

Cho 10: Often, people who didn't even know what ideology meant were the most active ones. People who knew wouldn't have been the same; you know that there were people with ideologies before 6.25, don't you? It was the people without ideology who caused most chaos.

I: 왜라고 생각하세요?

I: Why?

Cho 10: 내 생각엔, 그 때 이북은 가난한 사람 없이 다 잘살게 해준다
그런 말이 있었거든. 그런데 그런게 어딴어. 그런 말이 떠돌았어.

Cho 10: I think it is because of the rumour that in North there was no
poverty. Impossible, but such was the rumour back then.