



PART A

It's well known the French government **collaborated** with the Nazis during World War Two, helping send tens of thousands of Jews to their deaths. What is less well known are the heroic efforts by members of underground resistance groups to save Jews in France. Many of those who risked their lives are now gone or have been **reluctant** to share their stories. 92-year-old Adolfo Kaminsky was a Jewish teenager when he joined the French resistance. He had a unique talent he had picked up while working at a dry cleaners, an expertise that helped him become one of the greatest **forgers** in France during the war. Incredibly, he and the resistance networks he worked with created fake identity documents that helped save the lives of as many as 14,000 Jewish men, women, and children.

Hitler's army entered Paris with a massive show of force. German troops marched past the Arc de Triomphe and raised the Nazi war flag over a **stunned** city. Hitler personally attended the **surrender ceremony**. The Nazis took control of Paris, but relied on French authorities and police to begin to identify Jews and **round them up**. As part of Hitler's final solution, tens of thousands of Jews, and others targeted by the Nazis in France were arrested and loaded onto trains bound for Auschwitz and other **concentration camps**. French resistance networks tried to save as many Jews as possible, especially children giving them fake identity papers and smuggling them across the border or hiding them in farms, schools and **convents** in France. Adolfo Kaminsky was just 18 when he began to work as a forger for the resistance. We had to move very quickly and help these people disappear

before they were arrested. So it was just racing against the clock and actually, I called it racing against death. That's what you were doing? Yes, day and night.

Kaminsky still has some of the fake documents he made, identity cards, passports, **food ration cards**, and birth and marriage certificates. This is one that was **fabricated**. This is one that was made for this person. So this is, this is your work? This is fake? That's all my work. It's all false. It's incredible. Oh yes, that's my writing. Everything. Jewish sounding names had to be replaced with more French-sounding ones, and the word Jew had to be somehow erased. Wow look at that, that's incredible. What is that? That is a real one. That is a model we would use. So this stamp, this word, Juif, was the difference between life and death? Yes. Having Jew **stamped on** anything meant you were in danger.

Two of the Jewish children who were saved by the resistance network Kaminsky worked for are Edith Mayer and Sarah Miller. Edith was 15 when she was forced into hiding, after her father and brother were sent to Auschwitz. What sort of documents did you need in order to be able to live? Well in France at the time, you were nothing if you didn't have ID. So I had to have a birth certificate and I had to have a carte d'identite. I guess, you know, an identity card. She showed us a copy of the fake birth certificate that saved her life. They gave you a new name. They gave me a new name, so instead of Edith Mayer, I became Elise Maillet, which sounds more French. And my fake father was Jules Maillet and my fake mother was Elian Marie Chauvin. It was critical that the papers be absolutely correct. Absolutely. If the forger made a mistake. Yeah, you were done for. Sarah Miller used her fake papers to get a job when she was 16 hiding in plain sight working as a salesgirl in a store **frequented** by Nazi troops. You were **interacting** with German soldiers all the time at work? I tried my best to speak as little as possible. Obviously if they had known you were Jewish. Believe me, they would have come and picked me up and send me to the camp, that's for sure. But they didn't know.



PART B

“When was the last time, you came back here?” Adolfo Kaminsky took us to the street where he ran his secret lab, right under the nose of the Nazis. It was located in a narrow **attic room** in the center of Paris, just blocks from the Cathedral of Notre Dame. There, Kaminsky and three others used chemicals and other tools of the forging trade to create and **alter** documents, all the while avoiding detection by pretending they were artists. The neighbors thought we were painters. We had paintings on the walls and paintbrushes and all kinds of colors. Using everyday items, like this sewing machine he still has, he created **perforations** in stamps. He **salvaged** metal from **junk shops**, and used **wood blocks** and inks to create rubber stamps.

He also manufactured paper and reproduced watermarks, letterheads and official signatures. You could make the document and the signature, but also the stamp and even the raised watermark? Oh yes, of course. And the pipe? The pipe was to print with this... so you would apply the ink and you would put a piece of paper there and... And you rub it? And then there you go and just do this... and it was perfect. His secret lab would become one of the biggest suppliers of forged documents for Jews in France, producing, he says, as many as 500 a week. One of the people who worked with him is 93-year-old Suzy Schidlof. We met her in a small town near Bordeaux where she has an art studio. Was he a great forger? He did incredible things. He had a sort of genius, first to find very very simple answers to problems and also to learn things that other people learned years, to learn it in a few days.

Schidlof was 19 years old and a fine arts student when she joined the resistance with her sister Herta. She says they spent such long hours in the **clandestine** lab with Kaminsky that she often fell asleep at her workstation. In the lab, what was your job? Everything which has to do with drawing with

imitating handwriting. She also drew stamps or in many cases, partial stamps because they looked more realistic. Like somebody had just stamped quickly? Yeah. That sounds difficult. No, it's art. It's amazing when you think back to how young you all were and how brave. I think it's much easier not to be afraid when you are very young. They all knew the risks, but Schidlof says Kaminsky in particular, was determined to take them. It so fits with his character. He could not stand people being oppressed and not being free and false papers give you the freedom.



PART C

Nobody knew that better than Adolfo Kaminsky. When he was 18, his family was arrested and sent here to Drancy, a concentration camp in the suburbs of Paris. Miraculously, after 3 months, they were released. Though they were Jewish, they had Argentinian citizenship, and at the time, Argentina was neutral in the war. But in Drancy, Adolfo witnessed countless others being put on trains and sent to Auschwitz. For 3 months, every week, I saw 1,000 people be deported. It was horrible suffering. When you saw people going onto trains, did you know what it meant? Yes, we knew. In fact, everyone knew **deep down**. There were some people who didn't want to believe it. But everyone knew. There was just a huge unimaginable quantity of people murdered. After being released from Drancy, Kaminsky's father decided the family should split up and adopt false identities. He sent Adolfo to pick up their new papers from a member of the resistance. That fateful meeting took place in front of the Sorbonne University. When the man from the resistance learned that Kaminsky had worked at a dry cleaners, and knew how to remove stains, he got excited. And he said, "Dry cleaner? Do you know how to work with colors? And do you know how to bleach ink?" And I said yes.

The resistance had been **desperately** trying to figure out how to erase a permanent blue ink from official documents. Kaminsky knew the chemical that could do the trick: **lactic acid**. When you realized that lactic acid could work to remove this blue ink - how important was that? It was very important because that enabled us to use existing identity documents, existing papers that were real. And you could erase things from them without leaving any trace. It was at that meeting that Adolfo Kaminsky decided to join the resistance. When he asked you to join, you weren't frightened? Afraid of what? Afraid of what? The risk was the same if you did nothing. So at least working in the resistance, I could fight. I was fighting for humanity. When you realized what he had done during World War II, what did you think? I was amazed. I was amazed. I didn't understand why he didn't want to talk about it. Adolfo Kaminsky's daughter Sarah says she first heard about her father's heroic work when she was in high school. But it took years before he could talk with her about the horrors of the occupation and the memories of trying to save people from being deported to concentration camps. He still feels guilty. That he survived and the others didn't? Yes. If I couldn't have saved so many people, I wouldn't have survived myself. Most of my friends who were survivors ended up committing suicide. It's just really tough, so many people were treated like animals with no respect. It's just really hard to bear. By saving others, you saved yourself? Absolutely. Sarah Kaminsky wrote a book about her father and they share his story with high school students throughout France.

Do you feel like you know your father now? I do now, yes, yes, I do. And you're proud of him? I'm very proud of him. Very. I'm always asking myself what would I have done. If you were in his shoes...Yes, I'm sure that I would not have had his courage. There's not many people who would have. Yeah, I'm sure of that. What I like in his story is that, a few people can make a difference in front of big armies. So it gives a lot of hope I think. In all, 76,000 Jews in France were sent to death camps during the war. Only about 2,500 of them survived. Edith Mayer and Sarah Miller, who went into hiding, eventually were smuggled into Switzerland. To this day, they don't know if it was Adolfo Kaminsky or one of his colleagues who made their false papers. What would you say to Adolfo Kaminsky or to the other forgers? They have my **eternal gratitude**. They saved your life Absolutely. Absolutely. Without papers, you were as good as dead. Absolutely. I agree with her. They saved my life. Kaminsky was awarded the Medal of the Resistance after the war, along with a stack of other medals. But he doesn't like to display them. He keeps them in a suitcase under his bed. Wow that's a big one. Yes, Grenoble. They say I saved how many people was it? 1,500-3,000 Jewish children You never take them out even to look at them? No, you know, I've seen them. They don't change. Were you one of the best forgers? Now I'm nobody. But I think I was able to meet the challenge. I did what I had to when I had to... and I was lucky to be able to do it.

(역사) 프랑스 레지스탕스 운동 비사

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1. It's well known the French government **collaborated** with the Nazis during World War Two, 프랑스 정부가 2 차 세계대전 중에 나치에 협력했다는 것은 잘 알려져 있습니다.
2. helping send tens of thousands of Jews to their deaths.
수만명의 유대인들은 수용소에 보내는 도움을 주면서 말입니다.
3. What is less well known are the heroic efforts by members of underground resistance groups to save Jews in France.
잘 알려지지 않은 사실은, 프랑스의 유대인들을 구하기 위한 지하 레지스탕스 대원들의 영웅적 노력들입니다.
4. Many of those who risked their lives are now gone or have been **reluctant** to share their stories.

그들의 생명을 건 많은 사람들은 이미 서거했거나, 또는 그들의 이야기를 꺼내기를 꺼려해왔습니다.

5. 92-year-old Adolfo Kaminsky was a Jewish teenager when he joined the French resistance.
92 세의 아폴포 카민스키는, 프랑스 레지스탕스에 가입했을 때, 10 대 유대인 소년이었습니다.
6. He had a unique talent he had picked up while working at a dry cleaners,
그는, 세탁소에 근무하면서, 유일한 기술을 알았습니다.
7. an **expertise** that helped him become one of the greatest **forgers** in France during the war.
전문 기술은, 전쟁 중에, 가장 위대한 위조범이 될 수 있도록 도왔습니다.
8. Incredibly, he and the resistance networks he worked with
믿지 못 할 정도로, 그와 그가 일하던 레지스탕스 네트워크는
9. created fake identity documents that helped save the lives of as many as 14,000 Jewish men, women, and children.
가짜 서류를 만들어내서, 14000 명의 유대인 남녀와 어린이들의 생명을 구하는데 도움을 주었습니다.
10. Hitler's army entered Paris with a massive show of force.
히틀러의 군대는 엄청난 군대와 함께 파리에 입성을 했습니다.
11. German troops marched past the Arc de Triomphe and raised the Nazi war flag over a **stunned** city.
독일군인들은 개선문을 지나 행진하면서, 놀라는 도시 위로, 나치 깃발을 걸었습니다.
12. Hitler personally attended the **surrender ceremony**.
히틀러는 개인적으로, 항복식에 참가를 했습니다.
13. The Nazis took control of Paris,
나치가 파리를 통제했습니다.
14. but relied on French authorities and police to begin to identify Jews and **round them up**.
그러나 프랑스 당국과 경찰에 의존하여, 유대인의 신원을 파악하고 체포를 했습니다.
15. As part of Hitler's **final solution**, tens of thousands of Jews, and others targeted by the Nazis in France
히틀러의 민족말살의 일부로, 프랑스에서 나치의 목표가 된, 수만명의 유대인들과 다른 사람들이
16. were arrested and loaded onto trains bound for Auschwitz and other **concentration camps**.
체포되어, 기차에 실려 아우스비치와 다른 수용소로 실어 날랐습니다.
17. French resistance networks tried to save as many Jews as possible,
프랑스 레지스탕스 조직은 가능한 많은 유대인들을 살리려고 노력했습니다.
18. especially children giving them fake identity papers and smuggling them across the border
특히 아이들에게 가짜 신분증명을 주고, 그들을 국경 밖으로 몰래 실어 날랐습니다.
19. or hiding them in farms, schools and **convents** in France.
또는, 그들을 프랑스의 농장, 학교, 수녀원들에 숨겼습니다.
20. Adolfo Kaminsky was just 18 when he began to work as a forger for the resistance.
아돌포 카민스키는 레스스탕스를 위해 위조범으로 일을 시작할 때는 겨우 18 세 었습니다.
21. We had to move very quickly and help these people disappear before they were arrested.
우리는, 매우 빨리 움직여야 했으며, 이 사람들을 도와야 했습니다. 그들이 체포되기 전에
22. So it was just racing against the clock and actually, I called it racing against death.
그래서, 실제 시간과의 싸움이었습니다. 저는 이 일은 죽음과의 싸움이라고 했습니다.
23. That's what you were doing? Yes, day and night.
그 일을 당신이 한 거지요? 네 밤, 낮으로....

24. Kaminsky still has some of the fake documents he made,
카밍스키는 아직 그가 만든 가짜 서류들을 가지고 있습니다.
25. identity cards, passports, **food ration cards**, and birth and marriage certificates.
가짜 카드와, 여권, 식량배급카드 그리고 출생 및 결혼 증명서를 말합니다.
26. This is one that was **fabricated**. This is one that was made for this person.
이것은 위조된 것입니다. 이것은, 이 사람을 위해 만들어진 것입니다.
27. So this is, this is your work? This is fake?
그러면 이게 당신이 한 일인가요? 이것이 가짜이지요?
28. That's all my work. It's all false. It's incredible.
전부 내가 한 겁니다. 모두 가짜입니다. 믿기지 않네요
29. Oh yes, that's my writing. Everything.
네, 내 글씨입니다. 모든 것이 말입니다.
30. Jewish sounding names had to be replaced with more French-sounding ones,
유태인처럼 들리는 이름은 좀더 프랑스 적인 이름으로 대체되었습니다.
31. and the word Jew had to be somehow erased.
그리고, 유태인이란 말을 어쨌든 지워졌습니다.
32. Wow look at that, that's incredible. What is that?
와, 보세요. 믿을 수 없네요. 그것은 무엇인가요?
33. That is a real one. That is a model we would use.
이것이 진짜입니다. 이것이 우리가 사용한 모델입니다.
34. So this stamp, this word, Juif, was the difference between life and death?
이 도장과 이 글자 Juif 는 삶과 죽음을 가르는 것인가요?
35. Yes. Having Jew **stamped on** anything meant you were in danger.
네, 어떤 것이든 유태인의 도장이 있으면, 당신은 위험하다는 의미입니다.
36. Two of the Jewish children who were saved by the resistance network Kaminsky worked for
카밍스키가 일을 한 레지스탕스에서 구한 두명의 유태인 아이들은
37. are Edith Mayer and Sarah Miller.
에디스 마이어와 사라 밀러입니다.
38. Edith was 15 when she was forced into hiding, after her father and brother were sent to Auschwitz.
에디스는 15 세 였는데, 강제로 숨어 지내야 했습니다. 아빠와 오빠가 아우스비치로 보내진 이후에
39. What sort of documents did you need in order to be able to live?
살기 위해서는 어떤 종류의 서류가 필요했지요?
40. Well in France at the time, you were nothing if you didn't have ID.
당시 프랑스에서는, 당신의 신원증명이 없으면 아무것도 아닙니다.
41. So I had to have a birth certificate and I had to have a carte d'identite. I guess, you know, an identity card.
그래서 난 출생증명서가 있어야 했고, 신원증명카드가 있어야 했습니다.
42. She showed us a copy of the fake birth certificate that saved her life. They gave you a new name.
그녀는 그녀를 구한 가짜 출생증명서를 보여주었습니다. 그들은 당신에게 새로운 이름을 주었습니다.

43. They gave me a new name, so instead of Edith Mayer, I became Elise Maillet, which sounds more French.
그들이 내게 새 이름을 주었습니다. 에디스 마이어 대신에, 엘리제 마일레트로.. 좀 더 프랑스풍으로...
44. And my fake father was Jules Maillet and my fake mother was Elian Marie Chauvin.
내 가짜 아버지는 줄레스 마일렛이고 가짜 어머니의 이름은, 에리언 마리 샤번이었습니다.
45. It was critical that the papers be absolutely correct. Absolutely.
서류가 완벽하다는 것은 중요했습니다.
46. If the forger made a mistake. Yeah, you were done for.
만약 위조범이 실수를 하면.. 끝입니다.
47. Sarah Miller used her fake papers to get a job when she was 16
사라 밀러는 그녀의 가짜 서류를 이용해서 16 세때에 직장을 얻었습니다.
48. hiding in plain sight working as a salesgirl in a store **frequented** by Nazi troops.
평범한 곳에 숨어 지내며, 나치 군들이 자주 오는 가게의 점원으로 일을 했습니다.
49. You were **interacting** with German soldiers all the time at work?
당신은 항상 일을 하면서 독일군인들과 소통을 했나요?
50. I tried my best to speak as little as possible.
난 가급적, 말을 안 하려고 했습니다.
51. Obviously if they had known you were Jewish.
분명히, 그들이 당신이 유대인인 것을 알았으면
52. Believe me, they would have come and picked me up and send me to the camp,
그들은 와서, 날 체포하고, 캠프로 보냈을 겁니다
53. that's for sure. But they didn't know.
확실합니다. 그러나 그들은 몰랐습니다.
54. "When was the last time, you came back here?"
당신이 여기에 마지막으로 온 것은 언제 인가요?
55. Adolfo Kaminsky took us to the street where he ran his secret lab, right under the nose of the Nazis.
아돌포는, 우리를 그가 운영한 비밀 작업실로, 나치의 코앞에 있던 거리로 안내했습니다.
56. It was located in a narrow **attic room** in the center of Paris, just blocks from the Cathedral of Notre Dame.
그 곳은 파리 중심의 좁은 작은 다락방이었는데, 노트르담 사원에서 겨우 몇 블록 떨어진 곳이었습니다.
57. There, Kaminsky and three others used chemicals and other tools of the forging trade
거기에서, 카밍스키와 다른 세명이 위조작업을 위해서, 화학약품과 다른 도구들을 이용했습니다.
58. to create and **alter** documents, all the while avoiding detection by pretending they were artists.
가짜서류를 새로 만들고, 변조하고..... 그들이 예술가들인 것처럼 내내 행동하며, 탐지를 피하며
59. The neighbors thought we were painters.
이웃들은 우리가 예술가들인 것으로 생각했습니다.
60. We had paintings on the walls and paintbrushes and all kinds of colors.
우리는 벽에다가 그림을 그리고, 붓질을 하고, 온갖 색깔로 말입니다.
61. Using everyday items, like this sewing machine he still has, he created **perforations** in stamps.

아직도 가지고 있는 재봉틀 같은 매일 쓰는 물건들을 사용하여, 그는 도장의 구멍을 뚫었습니다.

62. He **salvaged** metal from **junk shops**, and used **wood blocks** and inks to create rubber stamps.

그는 고물상에서 쇠를 구해서, 목판과 잉크를 이용해서, 고무 도장을 만들었습니다.

63. He also manufactured paper and reproduced watermarks, letterheads and official signatures.

그는 또한 종이를 만들어 내서, 투명무늬와 레터헤드 그리고 공식 사인을 다시 만들어냈습니다.

64. You could make the document and the signature, but also the stamp and even the raised watermark?

당신은 서류와 사인을 만들고, 도장과 심지어는 투명무늬도 만들었어요?

65. Oh yes, of course. And the pipe? The pipe was to print with this...

네 물론입니다. 그리고 파이프도? 파이프는 이것과 프린트를 하기 위한 것이었습니다.

66. so you would apply the ink and you would put a piece of paper there and...And you rub it?

잉크를 사용하여, 종이에 발라서, 그리고 문지르나요?

67. And then there you go and just do this... and it was perfect.

맞습니다. 그저 이렇게 함으로써 완벽했습니다.

68. His secret lab would become one of the biggest suppliers of forged documents for Jews in France,

그의 비밀 작업장소는 프랑스에서 가장 큰 위조서류 공급처 중의 하나가 되었습니다.

69. producing, he says, as many as 500 a week.

그의 말로는, 매주 500 개 정도를 생산하면서 말입니다

70. One of the people who worked with him is 93-year-old Suzy Schidlof.

그와 함께 일을 한 사람들 중의 한 사람은 93 세의 수지 쉬드로프 입니다.

71. We met her in a small town near Bordeaux where she has an art studio.

우리는 그녀를 그녀의 아트 스튜디오가 있는 Bordeaux 근처의 작은 마을에서 만났습니다.

72. Was he a great forger?

그는 위대한 위조 범이었나요?

73. He did incredible things. He had a sort of genius, first to find very very simple answers to problems

그는 엄청난 일을 했습니다. 그는, 문제들에 봉착하면 매우 간단한 답을 가진 일종의 천재였습니다.

74. and also to learn things that other people learned years, to learn it in a few days.

또한 그는, 다른 사람들이 수년에 걸쳐 배울 일을 며칠만에 배웁니다.

75. Schidlof was 19 years old and a fine arts student when she joined the resistance with her sister Herta.

쉬드로프는 19 세였고, 그녀의 자매인 Herta 와 레지스탕스에 합류할 때, 미술학도 였습니다.

76. She says they spent such long hours in the **clandestine** lab with Kaminsky

그녀의 말로는, 그들이 카밍스키의 은밀한 장소에서, 그런 긴 시간을 보냈다고 했습니다.

77. that she often fell asleep at her **workstation**.

가끔은 그녀의 작업장소에서 떨어지면서 말입니다.

78. In the lab, what was your job? Everything which has to do with drawing with imitating handwriting.

작업장소에서, 당신의 임무는 무엇이었나요? 모든 것은 필체를 모방해서 그리는 일였습니다.

79. She also drew stamps or in many cases, partial stamps because they looked more realistic.

그녀는 또한, 도장을 그리고, 많은 경우, 좀더 사실적이기 위해, 부분적 도장을 그렸습니다.

80. Like somebody had just stamped quickly? Yeah. That sounds difficult. No, it's art.
마치 누군가가 빨리 직인을 찍은 것처럼 말이죠. 네, 무척 어려운 일처럼 들리네요. 아닙니다, 그게 예술입니다.
81. It's amazing when you think back to how young you all were and how brave.
당신들 모두의 나이를 생각하고, 얼마나 용감했나 생각하면, 놀라운 일입니다.
82. I think it's much easier not to be afraid when you are very young.
내 생각은, 어릴 때에는, 두려워 하지 않는 일이 훨씬 더 손쉬운 일이었습니다.
83. They all knew the risks, but Schidlof says Kaminsky in particular, was determined to take them.
그들은 모두 그 위험을 알고 있었으나, Schidlof 의 말로는, 특히, 카밍스키가 그들을 데리고 가기로 결심 했습니다.
84. It so fits with his character.
그것이 그의 성격에도 맞는 일이었습니다.
85. He could not stand people being oppressed and not being free and false papers give you the freedom.
그는, 사람들이 압제 받고, 자유롭지 못한 일에 항의할 수가 없었고, 가짜 서류들이 그들 자유롭게 했습니다
86. Nobody knew that better than Adolfo Kaminsky.
누구도 Adolfo Kaminsky 보다도 더 잘 알지는 못했습니다.
87. When he was 18, his family was arrested and sent here to Drancy,
그가 18 세일 때, 그의 가족은 체포되어, 여기 Drancy 로 보내 졌습니다.
88. a concentration camp in the suburbs of Paris.
파리의 외곽에 있던 한 수용소입니다.
89. Miraculously, after 3 months, they were released.
기적적으로, 3 개월 후, 그들은 석방이 되었습니다.
90. Though they were Jewish, they had Argentinian citizenship,
그들이 유대인이었지만, 그들은 아르헨티나 시민권을 가지고 있었기 때문입니다.
91. and at the time, Argentina was neutral in the war.
그리고 당시에, 아르헨티나는 전쟁에서 중립을 취하고 있었습니다.
92. But in Drancy, Adolfo witnessed countless others being put on trains and sent to Auschwitz.
그러나 Drancy, Adolfo 는 수많은 다른 사람들이 열차에 태워져, 아우스비츠로 보내지는 것을 목격했습니다.
93. For 3 months, every week, I saw 1,000 people be deported. It was horrible suffering.
3 개월 내내, 매주, 나는 수천명이 축출되었습니다. 그것은 끔찍한 고통이었습니다.
94. When you saw people going onto trains, did you know what it meant?
당신은 사람들이 열차에 태워 졌을 때, 그 의미를 알고 있었나요?
95. Yes, we knew. In fact, everyone knew **deep down**.
네, 우리는 알았습니다. 모든 사람들이 내심으로 알고 있었습니다.
96. There were some people who didn't want to believe it. But everyone knew.
일부 사람들은 그런 일을 믿지않으려는 사람들이 있었습니다. 그러나 모두가 알고 있었습니다.
97. There was just a huge unimaginable quantity of people murdered.
그저 엄청난 상상하기 힘든 숫자의 사람들이 살해되었습니다.
98. After being released from Drancy, Kaminsky's father decided the family should split up and adopt false identities.

Drancy 에서 석방된 이후, 카밍스키의 아버지는 가족이 헤어져야함을 결정하고, 가짜 신분증을 받아들었습니다.

99. He sent Adolfo to pick up their new papers from a member of the resistance.

그는 아돌포에게, 한 레지스탕스 대원에게 새로운 증명서를 받아오게 보냈습니다.

100. That fateful meeting took place in front of the Sorbonne University.

그 운명적인 만남이, 소르본느 대학의 앞에서 이루어졌습니다.

101. When the man from the resistance learned that Kaminsky had worked at a dry cleaners, 레지스탕스의 그 대원이, 카밍스키가 세탁소에서 일했다는 사실과

102. and knew how to remove stains, he got excited.

얼룩을 어떻게 지우는지를 알고는, 그는 흥분했습니다.

103. And he said, "Dry cleaner? Do you know how to work with colors?"

그는, "세탁소라고? 난 색깔들을 어떻게 처리하는지 알어?" 라고 했습니다.

104. And do you know how to **bleach** ink?" And I said yes.

잉크를 어떻게 표백하는지 알어? 난 그렇다고 했습니다.

105. The resistance had been **desperately** trying to figure out how to erase a permanent blue ink from official documents.

레지스탕스는 필사적으로, 공식서류에 있는 블루잉크를 지우는지를 알려고 노력해 왔습니다.

106. Kaminsky knew the chemical that could do the trick: **lactic acid**.

카밍스키는 그것을 지울 수 있는, 젖산이라는 케미컬에 대해 알고 있었습니다.

107. When you realized that lactic acid could work to remove this blue ink - how important was that?

당신이 이 블루잉크를 젖산으로 지울 수 있다는 사실을 알았을 때, 얼마나 중요했나요?

108. It was very important because that enabled us to use existing identity documents, existing papers that were real.

매우 중요했습니다. 그 이유는, 그 사실이, 존재하는 신원증명, 존재하는 서류로 만들게 가능했기 때문

109. And you could erase things from them without leaving any trace.

당신은 어떤 흔적도 남기지 않고, 그것들을 지울 수 있었습니다.

110. It was at that meeting that Adolfo Kaminsky decided to join the resistance.

그 순간, Adolfo Kaminsky 는 레지스탕스에 합류하기로 결정을 했습니다.

111. When he asked you to join, you weren't frightened?

그가 합류를 요구했을 때, 당신은 두렵지 않았나요?

112. Afraid of what? Afraid of what? The risk was the same if you did nothing.

113. 무엇 때문에, 뭣 땀에 두려워 해야 하지요? 아무것도 안 하더라도 위험은 마찬가지였습니다.

114. So at least working in the resistance, I could fight. I was fighting for humanity.

적어도 레지스탕스와 합류함으로써, 난 싸울 수 있었습니다. 나는 인간애를 위해 싸웠습니다.

115. When you realized what he had done during World War II, what did you think?

2 차 대전 중에 그가 어떤 일을 했는지 알았을 때, 당신은 어떤 생각이었어요?

116. I was amazed. I was amazed. I didn't understand why he didn't want to talk about it.

난 놀랐습니다. 나는 그가 한 일에 대해서, 말을 안 하는 것에 대해 이해할 수가 없었어요

117. Adolfo Kaminsky's daughter Sarah says she first heard about her father's heroic work when she was in high school.

카밍스키의 딸인 사라는, 그녀가 고등학교때 그의 아빠의 영웅적인 일에 대해 처음 들었다고 합니다

118. But it took years before he could talk with her about the horrors of the occupation
그러나 그 작업의 공포에 대한 이야기를 할 수 있었던 것은 몇 년 이후의 일이었습니다.
119. and the memories of trying to save people from being deported to concentration camps.
그리고 수용소로 추방되는 사람들을 구하려 한 기억에 대해서 말입니다.
120. He still feels guilty.
그는 아직 죄의식을 자지고 있습니다.
121. That he survived and the others didn't? Yes.
즉 그는 살아났고, 다른 사람들은 그렇지 못했다는 사실에 대해서 말입니다.
122. If I couldn't have saved so many people, I wouldn't have survived myself.
만약 내가 그렇게 많은 사람들을 구할 수 없었으면, 난 내 스스로 살아남지 못했을 겁니다.
123. Most of my friends who were survivors ended up committing suicide.
생존한 대부분의 내 친구들은 자살로 생을 마감했습니다.
124. It's just really tough, so many people were treated like animals with no respect.
그것은 정말 힘든 일입니다. 너무 많은 사람들이 존중을 못 받고, 동물들처럼 취급되었습니다.
125. It's just really hard to bear.
견디기가 정말 어려웠습니다.
126. By saving others, you saved yourself? Absolutely.
그러나 다른 사람들을 구함으로써, 당신은 자신을 구했네요. 그래요
127. Sarah Kaminsky wrote a book about her father
사라 카민스키는 그녀의 아버지에 관한 책을 썼습니다.
128. and they share his story with high school students throughout France.
그리고 그의 이야기는, 전 프랑스내의 고등학교내에서 읽혀지고 있습니다.
129. Do you feel like you know your father now?
이제 당신은 아빠에 대해 안다고 생각이 드나요?
130. I do now, yes, yes, I do. And you're proud of him?
네 그래요. 그에 대해 자랑스러운가요?
131. I'm very proud of him. Very. I'm always asking myself what would I have done.
난 매우 자랑스럽습니다. 매우. 난 항상 자신에게 묻습니다. 나라면 어떻게 했을까 하고...
132. If you were in his shoes...Yes, I'm sure that I would not have had his courage.
만약 당신이 그의 입장이라면... 난 그가 가진 용기를 가지지 못했을 거라는 것에 대해 확신합니다.
133. There's not many people who would have.
그런 용기를 가진 사람이 많지 않을 것입니다.
134. Yeah, I'm sure of that. What I like in his story is that, a few people can make a difference in front of big armies.
네, 그것에 확신합니다. 그의 이야기 중 좋아하는 부분은, 극히 작은 수의 사람이 거대한 적군들 앞에서, 커다란 일을 할 수 있다는 것입니다.
135. So it gives a lot of hope I think.
그래서, 이 이야기는 많은 희망을 주고 있다고 생각합니다.
136. In all, 76,000 Jews in France were sent to death camps during the war.
모두, 전쟁 중, 프랑스에서 모두 76,000 명의 유대인들이, 죽음의 수용소로 보내 졌습니다.
137. Only about 2,500 of them survived.
그 중에서 겨우 2500 이 살아남았습니다.

139. Edith Mayer and Sarah Miller, who went into hiding, eventually were smuggled into Switzerland.
숨어 지내던 에디스 마이어와 사라밀러는, 결국 스위스로 잠입했습니다.
140. To this day, they don't know if it was Adolfo Kaminsky or one of his colleagues who made their false papers.
오늘까지, 그들은, 카밍스키인지 아니면 그의 동료중의 한 사람인지 알지를 못합니다. 그들의 가짜 서류를 만들 사람이...
141. What would you say to Adolfo Kaminsky or to the other forgers?
당신은 카밍스키와 다른 위조범들에게 무슨 말을 전하고 싶나요?
142. They have my **eternal gratitude**. They saved your life **Absolutely**.
그들은 나의 영원한감사의 대상입니다. 그들이 당신의 삶을 구했습니다. 네...
143. **Absolutely**. Without papers, you were **as good as dead**.
그래요, 증명서들이 없이는, 당신들은 죽음 목숨이나 마찬가지였습니다.
144. **Absolutely**. I agree with her. They saved my life.
그래요, 난 그녀의 말에 동의합니다. 그들이 내 생명을 구했습니다.
145. Kaminsky was awarded the Medal of the Resistance after the war, along with a stack of other medals.
카밍스키는 전쟁후에, 다른 많은 메달과 함께, 레지스탕스 훈장을 수상했습니다.
146. But he doesn't like to display them. He keeps them in a suitcase under his bed.
그러나 그는 그걸 내보이는 것을 좋아하지 않습니다. 그는 그것들은 침대 밑 가방속에 가지고 있습니다.
147. Wow that's a big one. Yes, Grenoble.
와 크네요. 그르노블
148. They say I saved how many people was it? 1,500-3,000 Jewish children
사람들은 내가 1500~3000 명의 유대인 아이들을 구했다고 합니다.
149. You never take them out even to look at them?
당신은 훈장들을 가지고 나가서 본적이 없나요?
150. No, you know, I've seen them. They don't change.
아닙니다. 난 그것들을 보았습니다. 그것들은 변하지 않습니다.
151. Were you one of the best forgers?
당신은 최고의 위조범들 중의 하나였나요?
152. Now I'm nobody. But I think I was able to meet the challenge.
이제 난 아무것도 아닙니다. 그러나, 난 도전에 직면할 수 있었다는 생각입니다.
153. I did what I had to when I had to... and I was lucky to be able to do it.
난, 내가 해야만 할 일을 했고, 난 그 일을 할 수 있어서, 행운이었습니다.