

## 2012년 시행 5등급(외무) 공채 제2차 시험 (영어)

제공: 정영한 박사 <[www.englishtop.com](http://www.englishtop.com)>

제 1 문. 다음 글을 우리말로 옮기시오.

(40점)

By the middle of the Thirties Americans had weathered the first shock of the Depression and were developing a new awareness of the nation's social ills. Labor pickets, such as those in Joe Jones' We Demand, were taking up the cudgels against management with renewed vigor. Intellectuals whose faith in capitalism had been destroyed by the Depression were joining the crusade for socialism, and artists, novelists, and playwrights were espousing the causes of society's oppressed minorities. But toward the end of the decade, as war clouds darkened Europe, the nation turned from domestic problems to a social disease of far graver concern: "...the epidemic of world lawlessness," as President Roosevelt put it, was threatening America herself.

On February 5, 1937, after the Supreme Court had invalidated many New Deal programs, the President sent to Congress a bill for the reorganization of the judicial branch of the government. It was to become known as Roosevelt's court-packing plan and was, in fact, an attempt to change the predominantly conservative structure of the Supreme Court by appointing one additional judge for each justice of the age of seventy who declined to retire. Even the Court's critics were shocked, and the Democratic-dominated Congress balked at such tactics. Roosevelt went on the air to assure the public that his proposal would "provide a reinvigorated, liberal-minded Judiciary necessary to furnish quicker and cheaper justice." On July 22 the bill was returned to the Senate Judiciary Committee, and there it died. It was a victory for the independence of the Court and a crushing defeat for Roosevelt.

제 2 문. 다음 우리말을 영어로 옮기시오.

(30점)

독도 영유권에 대한 한국과 일본의 논쟁이 수십 년 동안 간헐적으로 격렬하게 진행되었다. 한국 정부는 독도가 한국 영토이며 동해가 지리적으로, 역사적으로, 정치적으로 올바른 명칭이라는 것을 국제 사회에 알릴 특사를 얼마 전에 임명하였다. 말할 필요도 없이, 우리의 국가적 자존심을 세계 지도에서 회복하려는 싸움은 정부뿐만 아니라 국민 전체의 중대사이다. 한국의 국제 공보 담당 관리들과 자원봉사자들은 한국과 일본 사이

의 해역을 동해로 명명하는 노력을 계속해 왔다. 이 활동의 덕택으로 일본해로 명명해 온 몇몇 주요 출판사들이 지도책에 동해로 표기하거나 일본해와 동해 이름을 병기하여 인쇄하고 있다. 독도를 한국 영토로 확인하고 동해를 세계 지도책에서 되살리려는 국가적 노력은 결국 과거 식민지의 유산과 부당함을 바로잡는 것을 지향한다.

제 3 문. 다음 글에 나타난 국제주의자(internationalists)의 평화 유지 방안에 대해서, 본인의 의견을 200 단어 내외의 영문으로 제시하시오. (30점)

According to the 'internationalists,' peace which tolerates war is no longer peace. They say that war will not be banished simply by wishful thinking and that, to be effective, peace must have a positive meaning. Peace between nations must rely on international justice. A peaceful world society, like any of its component communities, must provide itself with a police force—an international army—ready to use force to ensure peace. As Quincy Wright points out in his noted book on war, such a concept of peace encroaches upon many established conceptions and interests, and the world public is not likely to favor it enough to achieve it unless it exists in more than symbols and myths. The conception that it most encroaches upon is that of national sovereignty. And just as at one time powerful dukes and barons fought against surrendering their authority to a central kingdom, so do modern nations balk at the thought of placing their future security in the hands of an international body. But, as Stanton Coblenz says, "peace-making by its very nature is not a unilateral matter." It calls for the cooperation of all nations, "any one of which, like a mad carouser in an overladen canoe, could upset the balance and tip the rest overboard."

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제공: 정영한 박사 <[www.englishtop.com](http://www.englishtop.com)>

## 제 1 문.

1930년대 중반 경에 미국인들은 이미 대공황의 첫 충격을 견뎌내고 미국의 사회적 병폐에 대해 새로운 인식을 키워가고 있었다. 조 존스(Joe Jones)의 『우리는 요구한다(We Demand)』에 등장하는 이들과 같은 노동계 시위자들이 새로운 활력을 띠고 경영진에 대항하고 있었다. 자본주의에 대한 신념이 대공황에 의해 깨진 지식인들은 사회주의를 위한 운동에 동참하고 있었고, 예술가들, 소설가들, 그리고 극작가들은 사회의 억압받는 소수자들의 명분을 옹호하고 있었다. 그러나 30년대 말로 향하면서 유럽에 전운이 짙어갈 때, 미국은 국내문제에서 훨씬 더 심각한 우려를 야기하는 사회적 병폐로 관심을 돌렸다. 그 병폐란 프랭클린 루즈벨트(Franklin Delano Roosevelt) 대통령이 언급했듯이 “세계적인 무법의 만연”이 미국 자신을 위협하고 있는 것이었다.

1937년 2월 5일에 미국의 대법원이 많은 뉴딜 정책들을 무효화한 후 루즈벨트 대통령은 사법부를 재구성하는 법안을 의회에 제출했다. 이는 후에 루즈벨트 대통령의 ‘법원충원계획(court-packing plan)’으로 알려지게 될 법안으로서 사실상 압도적으로 보수적인 대법원의 구조를 바꾸어 놓기 위한 시도였다. 이를 위해 70세가 된 후에도 퇴임을 거부하는 각 대법관에 대해 대통령이 추가로 대법관 한 명을 임명할 수 있도록 하는 것이었다. 심지어 대법원을 비판하는 사람들조차도 충격을 받았고, 여당인 민주당이 다수인 의회는 그러한 전술에 대해 주저했다. 루즈벨트 대통령은 방송에 나가 대중에게 자신의 제안이 “보다 신속하고 저렴하게 사법 정의를 실현하는 데 필요한 활력 있고 자유주의적 사고를 지닌 사법부를 제공하게 될 것”이라고 확신시키려 했다. 7월 22일에 그 법안은 상원법사위원회에 환부되었고, 그곳에서 폐기되었다. 이 사건은 대법원의 독립성에 있어 승리였고, 루즈벨트 대통령에게는 참패였다.

## 제 2 문.

Korea and Japan have had an intense debate intermittently over the past few decades on the sovereignty over the islets of Dokdo (known as Takeshima in Japan). A few days ago, the Korean government appointed a special envoy charged with promoting the international community's understanding of the fact that the islets of Dokdo were part of the Korean territory and that the name East Sea was the correct term for the body of water between the two nations from geographical, historical, and political perspectives. Needless to say, the struggle to recover national dignity in international maritime maps is a critical matter not just for the Korean government but for its people as a whole. Korean international public relations officials and volunteers have continued to exert efforts to name the body of water between Korea and Japan the East Sea. Owing to their efforts, several major international publishers that previously used the name Sea of Japan for the body of water now indicate it as the East Sea or use the two names alongside each other in their atlases. At the national level, Korea has put much effort into persuading other nations to recognize the islets of Dokdo as Korean territory and revive the name East Sea in international atlases. The ultimate goal of this effort is to eliminate the legacy of Japanese colonialism and rectify its unfairness.

제 3 문.

Internationalists argue that world peace cannot be attained without cooperation among countries to enforce peace and justice with strong—even military—measures. I agree with their argument given the interconnectedness among countries around the world and the threats from weapons of mass destruction (WMDs).

Firstly, since the fates of countries around the world are interwoven today, a nation cannot fully enjoy peace and stability if there is a major conflict in another region. For example, when Libya was embroiled in a civil war between rebels, who were trying to oust Libyan dictator Muammar Kaddafi, and government forces, international oil prices rose sharply. Wars between African nations rich in natural resources often lead to a surge in resource prices. In addition, when a war breaks out in a country, there is often an exodus of refugees into its neighboring countries.

Secondly, the development of WMDs poses a threat to a wide range of countries. For instance, nuclear development by North Korea is placing the whole of Northeast Asia in danger. This is why not just South Korea, which is facing a direct military threat from North Korea, but four other nations—the United States, China, Russia, and Japan—which have vested interests in the region, are participating in the Six-Party talks to deal with the problem.

In conclusion, intertwined relations among countries and the presence of WMDs make it impossible for a single nation to live in peace insulated from the effects of conflicts in other regions. Therefore, international cooperation is necessary, as internationalists argue, in order to use every possible measure, even military force, to guarantee collective security and peace.