

officials' attendance at work -1- sokp'yŏn, sang

attendance at
p.488, 25:26b) --. With respect to/official offices (kwanbu chwagi 官府坐起, unless
an official has a reason (excuse), he must attend his post on a daily
basis (il pi kaejwa 日必開坐). (note: for the procedures for joint
meetings or conferences of the changgwan(長官) chwai(佐貳)
and naggwan(郎官) see the law codes.)(end note)

indented: At the present time in the provinces when the provincial
governor is in attendance in his office (kaejwa), the tosa (都事)
does not attend (his office) together with the governor, and he does
p.489, 25:27a) not participate at all in the conduct of all affairs in the governor's
yamen; all he does is once a day ~~inquire~~ inquire after the health of the
governor, and that is all he does. Now the Tosa is the governor's
second in command (chwai 佐貳), so how is this (practice) in accordance
with the basic intention behind the establishment of this post (in the
first place)? At the present time when the governor is in attendance
at his post, the Tosa must also ~~be~~ attend to affairs with him, just like
the second (assistant) ministers in the yamen in the capital. The same
goes for the provincial army and navy commander's Uhu(虞候), and the
2nd official in command at each of the district magistrates' yamen!

- . In general when an official attends his post in the capital or
provinces, he must set up (paste up?) his tally (changp'ae 張牌)(note:
in the provinces, when an official arrives at his office, you blow
the horn and set up his tally)(end note). When the official is about

to make his appearance in his office, you paste up a ~~sign~~ that reads
Order 肅整牌 # 4, p.310 肅靜)
"Keep Quiet" (sukchŏng-p'ae 肅整牌 :Pyongyang has 肅靜)
outside the large gate on both sides so that all the petty officials and
people will maintain order (sukchŏng 肅整) when they enter and in deciding
on business (conducting business). When there is a private guest, nobody
will dare enter (his office). (note: If it is not public business, then
in every case it is a private guest)(end note). When the official is about
to quit work, change the sign to the one that reads hoep'i (回避:Withdraw!)

p.489, 25:27a) and then all the clerks and runners will withdraw. (note: Only those waiting on some business will remain)(end note) During periods of idleness in the office, the official will be permitted to do as he pleases (hō up'yōn 許便), or he may entertain guests, or study books or play the flute or practice his archery. (note: I hear said that this is the way they do things in China.)(end note)

indented: At the present time the provincial offices, when the officials are in attendance on the job, either entertain private guests or conduct their own private business, so that public and private matters are mixed together in confusion, and many matters are not convenient (done well). When it comes to the various bureaus in the capital, then the officials are supposed to be in attendance in their offices, the offices are open for business, even though the officials are still in their homes. This is more like playing games (instead of doing work). If we were to make the chief officials of the capital yamen also take their families with them to live in their bureaus (offices), and established fixed regulations for attendance on the job for all officials in the capital and provinces, then if done like this, the situation in the government offices would be put in order; all affairs would be handled uniformly, and it would put a stop to people making (constant) requests (for favors).

25:27b)

Cho Hōn (Cho Chung-bong 趙重奉) submitted a memorial which said:

When I went to China I saw how the officials of the Board of Rites attended their offices. ~~When the~~ Before the tang-shang (堂上) arrived in his office, the lang-chung (郎中), yian-wai-lang (員外郎), chu-shih (主事), ssu-mu (司務), kuan-cheng (觀政), and chin-shih (進士) would (line up) to the left and right and stand facing one another at the top of the hall, and they would briefly bow (to one another)(揖). Then the li-shih (歷事) and chien-sheng (監生) would stand facing one another to the east and west of the stairs at the top of the hall with the clerks standing to their rear. The tang-shang (堂上 : official) would come in from the rear gate (ho 閤) and take

p.489, 25:27b) his seat, and then the lang-chung and all lesser officials would face where the tang-shang was standing and bow. (note: they would stop with one bow to 3 tang-shang officials (at once) instead of bowing to each of them separately)(end note) Then the tang-shang in their seats (chairs) would make a small bow and the lang-chung and lesser officials would divide up and stand to the east and west facing each other and bow once. (note: Each would bow to the other person in the same rank)(end note), and then they would go out. Then the chien-sheng and tang-li(堂吏 :clerks) would in order proceed to beneath the eaves (檐下) and bow once and withdraw. The lang-chung and lesser officials would withdraw to their own offices

25:28a)

and take their seats together and discuss business. Provincial officials who had some business to present would stand at the bottom of the courtyard, advance and genuflect, and then advance to the top of the wŏltae(月臺 : platform?). One of the lang-chung would take their document in his hand, bow once (手持揭帖一揖) and put it on the desk of the tang-shang. The tang-shang would say: Stand up ~~and bow once~~" The provincial official would then arise and bow once and then withdraw. And the tang-shang would accept the document that was offered to him. (note: The same as the soji (所志 in our country. (Hanhandaesajŏn, p.738, soji is defined as sojang 訴狀) He would then turn it over to the ssu-ssu(四司) and withdraw to rest in the hua-pang(火房). The lang-kuan(郎官) would discuss it in detail and make their recommendations for a decision. For this reason the time taken for a petition and decision on public business did ~~not~~ not take more than one or two days, and in the case of a re-memorializing ~~or a~~ popular petition (pokchu minch'ŏp 覆奏民帖) then a decision was made the same day. Thus the procedures at the Chinese court are ~~in~~ in order and regular (chŏngsuk 整肅) and there are no delays in the conduct of government business, like this (as I have described). But in our court in the 6 ministries and other places, the procedure and appearance of things is lax ~~and~~ and bad habits prevail.

petition

p.489, 25:28a) (officials) fool around and ~~the~~ things desultorily. Even ~~if~~ if this
 (has been)
 unreasonable situation ~~was~~ be slightly reformed, still in terms
 of the relationship of the chwarang (佐郎 :subordinate officials) to
 the ~~the~~ chŏngnang (正郎 :head bureau officials), they still do not dare
 lift their heads to address them, and in general whenever there is
 any officials business, they turn all of it over to the ~~the~~ ministerial,
~~the~~ bureaus, but they are not able to manage all the work.
 Thus it takes weeks and months before memorialized/^{public business}are acted upon (given
 rescripts), and no one gives any thought to re-memorializing (repetitioning).
 As for suits (petitions) from the soldiers and people, without paying
 a bribe to a clerk, there is no chance for a decision. What I fear
~~is~~ is that if these evils are not eliminated, there will no day
 (time) ~~is~~ on which state business will in the end be managed ~~so~~ well.

25:28b)

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--. Tours of inspection

V { -When the provincial governors go around to the various district towns
 on tours of inspection (sunhaeng (巡行)), they must stay there
 quietly and conduct an accurate ~~the~~ investigation into all matters. The
 same goes for the Chŏltosa.

indentation: The reason why a provincial governor makes a tour of
 inspection of the districts under his jurisdiction is to see what the
 customs of the people are and investigate whether the people are happy
 or suffering, promulgate the king's edicts and provide guidance to the
 people, and inspect whether the magistrates are worthy or not, and see
 if government has been well conducted or not. This is not something that
 can be done hurriedly or in an instant of time. The people who currently
 serve as governors (pang'akcha (方岳者)) customarily all make their
 patrols hurriedly, covering one district in one day's time. Or perhaps
 when they arrive at several hyŏn districts, the magistrates rarely meet
 with them face-to-face. How could the purpose of governor's tours of inspection

