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**2019 New Ambassadors  
Welcome Dinner**



Asia Society Korea held its New Ambassadors Welcome Dinner at the Lotte Hotel Seoul on March 21, 2019.

**After Hanoi :  
U.S.-ROK and U.S.-Japan Relations**



Asia Society Korea hosted its latest luncheon on Wednesday, April 24th with another prestigious speaker at the podium. Attendees had the pleasure of listening to Mr. Marc Knapper, the Acting Deputy Assistant U.S. Secretary of State for Japan and Korea. Mr. Knapper has a wealth of experience, having served twice at the U.S. Embassy in

Seoul – first between 1993 and 1995, and again from 1997 to 2001. Mr. Knapper has twice traveled to the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea for official purposes, once in 1997 as the State Department representative to the Spent Fuel Team at the Yongbyon nuclear facility, and again in 2000 as part of the advance team for then-Secretary of State Madeleine Albright’s visit to Pyongyang. This made him the perfect person to speak about this month’s topic: “After Hanoi: U.S.-ROK and U.S.-Japan Relations Following the February Summit”. Mr. Alastair Gale, Tokyo bureau chief of The Wall Street Journal moderated the talk.

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## Monthly Luncheon Series

# The Korean Economy in 2019: Challenge and Opportunity



Asia Society Korea hosted its first luncheon of 2019 on Tuesday, February 26. Those fortunate enough to be in attendance were able to listen to an esteemed panel discuss “The Korean Economy in 2019: Challenge and Opportunity”. The three members of the panel were **Ambassador Seokyoung Choi**, a Senior Advisor at Lee & Ko; **Mr. Wonjae Lee**, CEO of LAB2050; and **Dr. Jaemin Lee**, a professor at the SNU School of Law. The event was moderated by **Mr. Michael Breen**, who is the CEO of Insight Communications Consultants.

First, Mr. Lee spoke regarding Korea’s low growth forecast and suggested that it is being hindered by structural issues such as population and income distribution. He noted that the country’s aging population requires more social security, which the government hopes to achieve through income-led growth. Additionally, a decrease in the working-aged population will necessitate innovative growth strategies such as increasing productivity.

Next, both Professor Lee and Ambassador Choi answered a question regarding why some are predicting a global recession. They put forward reasons such as U.S.-China trade tensions, the global economic turn down, and Brexit. In terms of Korea, Professor Lee went on to mention that numerous factors are putting pressure on the economy; however, the biggest is the so-called trade war between the U.S. and China.

Then, in response to a question about the future of *chaebols*, Mr. Lee explained that the current government is approaching them on two fronts. One relates to the much-publicized reform and the other is by encouraging them to invest more on the peninsula; for example, building new factories to create new jobs and help reduce unemployment. However, Mr. Lee believes this is an unrealistic proposition with *chaebols* focused on more profitable options abroad in countries such as Vietnam.

Despite the day’s topic focusing on the economy, all three of the panelists were happy to give their views on the upcoming meeting between the U.S. and North Korean leaders in Hanoi, Vietnam. None of them predicted a significant outcome but they all expect small compromises, mostly related to the inter-Korean relationship.

Finally, the panelists took a number of challenging questions from some of the distinguished guests in attendance. The topics posed included job creation, international relations, and the challenge of raising domestic consumption. The first luncheon of 2019 was then wrapped up with the news that next month’s event will take place on Thursday, March 14th with Pyeongyang’s World Food Representative on hand to talk about North Korea.

**\*This series is sponsored by Lotte Chemical,  
Poongsan, Samjong KPMG, Best Network, Lutronic,  
and Mr. Young Joon Kim**



Young Joon Kim

## Monthly Luncheon Series

### Moving The Dial on Malnutrition in DPR Korea



Asia Society Korea held another successful luncheon on Thursday, March 14. Those in attendance had the opportunity to listen to Mr. Praveen Agrawal give a lecture titled “Moving the Dial on Malnutrition in the DPR Korea”. Mr. Agrawal is the Representative of the World Food Programme (WFP) in North Korea, and he is tasked with managing a \$52 million budget that covers the areas of food security, nutrition, and security preparedness.

Mr. Agrawal opened his talk by explaining how the WFP is dealing with malnutrition in North Korea. The objective is to target women and children during

**Mr. Praveen Agrawal, Representative of the World Food Programme (WFP) in North Korea**

their most vulnerable time, the children’s first thousand days of life. During this period, the right micro-nutrients are needed to avoid suffering from the effects of malnutrition throughout the rest of their lives. Poignantly, Mr. Agrawal showed the audience examples of malnutrition at different levels. He then pointed out that malnutrition is often misunderstood as a disease and effective action needs to be taken to combat it in places such as North Korea.

Mr. Agrawal moved on to note that the WFP provides support for societies struggling with malnutrition through mechanisms such as fortified food. At this point, Mr. Agrawal used realia in the form of a fortified biscuit to explain how, along with a normal diet, it can provide the necessary dietary requirements. A key and recurring message from the speech was the need to supply the right food at the right time. A good example was provided in the form of Latin America. Mr. Agrawal noted that many Latin American countries have an abundance of corn and grains but those food sources do not provide the necessary protein, vitamins, and minerals that a growing child needs. Next, Mr. Agrawal critically pointed out that the impacts of malnutrition are irreversible, with costs that stretch from the individual to the country at large; moreover, they continue until the vicious circle is broken.

Before wrapping up his speech, Mr. Agrawal also took some time to talk about several other issues that are impacting North Korea. First, he made reference to climate problems; for example, last year’s heat wave that engulfed the entire peninsula and a number of floods that hit the North. He also added that issues such as riverbank fortification need to be overcome to mitigate natural disasters. Second, he explained how the WFP is working to overcome food production issues to make sure they can meet demand.

Before Mr. Agrawal stepped down from the podium, he was happy to take several questions from the distinguished guests in attendance. After he responded and some interesting observations were made by the audience members, the second luncheon of 2019 came to an end. This was an event both for and about food, one that contained a very powerful and meaningful message and will give those who attended a great deal to think about.

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## In the News: From Asia Society

### Global Trade - Challenges and Tasks Ahead



Asia Society Korea, the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI), and the Lee & Ko Global Commerce Institute jointly organized a seminar under the theme ‘2019 Global Trade: Challenges and Tasks Ahead – Would the World be Better Off after a U.S.-China War?’ at the FKI Conference Center on January 29, 2019. **Ms. Wendy Cutler**, Vice President of the Asia Society Policy Institute (ASPI), delivered keynote remarks that touched upon the priorities of the U.S. trade agenda this year as well as some of the challenges and recommendations for Korea during these uncertain economic times. A panel discussion was also held to further explore the changes occurring in U.S. trade policy under the Trump administration and some of the major trade issues between the U.S. and China. **Mr. Taeho Bark**, President of the Lee & Ko Global Commerce Institute, moderated the discussion and the panelists included **Mr. Seokyoung Choi**, Senior Advisor of Lee & Ko; **Mr. Jaemin Lee**, Professor of the Seoul National University School of Law; **Mr. Byung-il Choi**, Professor of the Ewha Womens University Graduate School of International Studies; and **Mr. Young-kwan Song**, Fellow at the Korea Development Institute. More than one hundred participants attended the seminar and broadened their understanding of current international trade issues.

### 중미 무역협상의 재개



2019년 1월 7일 월요일 베이징에서 미국과 중국간의 무역협상이 재개되면서 **웬디 커틀러 (Wendy Cutler)** 아시아소사이어티 정책연구소 (ASPI) 부소장은 금주 NPR의 **아리 샤피로 (Ari Shapiro)**와 미국 대표단의 목표에 대해 대화를 나눴다.

커틀러 부소장은 “중국시장에 대한 미국의 우려를 해결하기 위해 중국 대표단의 심각성을 확인하는 것이 주 목표다. 시장 접근의 어려움, 높은 관세, 높은 무역적자, 강제적 기술 이전, 지적 재산권 보호 저해 및 기타 문제들을 확인하는게 목표” 라고 전했다.

또한, 커틀러 부소장은 관세가 중국과 미국 경제에 미치는 영향에 대해 논의하면서 양국의 갈등이

해소될 것을 기대한다고 밝혔다. 그는 “위험성이 높다. 만약 중국이 미국에 2천억 달러 상당의 중국산 수입품에 25% 관세를 부과한다면, 미국 경제는 상당한 영향을 받을 것” 이라고 지적했다.

## In the News: From Asia Society Policy Institute

### 미국과 한국의 경제적 유대를 증진시킬 수 있는 방법



아시아소사이어티 정책 연구소(ASPI)의 새로운 보고서는 최근 한-미 자유무역협정 개정 이후 양국의 경제 관계를 증진시키기 위한 구체적인 조치들을 다양하게 제시하고 있다.

보고서는 양국간의 기회와 풀어야 하는 과제로 크게 나누었고 나아가서 거래와 투자, 에너지 산업, 디지털 경제와 첨단과학기술, 인프라 구축, 마지막으로 여성의 경제적 자율권 분야에 관해서 세밀하게 서술하고 있다. ASPI의 부소장이자 전 미무역대표부의 부대표인 웬디 커틀러(Wendy Cutler)와 전 G20 대변인을 역임한 이해민 국제 협력 대사가 보고서를 집필하였고, 한국국제교류재단으로부터 연구비를 지원받았다.

부시와 오바마 정부 시절, 최초의 한미 자유무역협정 협상을 타결한 커틀러는 “양국의 경제가 긴밀히 협력하기에 적절한 시기,” 라며 “이제 한미 자유무역협정이 효력을 발휘하게 된 만큼, 한국과 미국은 여러가지 다른 안건들을 다루어야 하는 것이 명확하다. 우리가 보고서에 제시한 제안들이 도움이 되어 박차를 가하기 바란다.” 라고 말했다.

보고서는 미국 안보를 위협한다는 근거로 미대통령이 수입을 제한할 수 있는 무역확장법 232조에 따른 조치에 있어서 미국 정부는 한국을 제외해야 하며 또 향후에도 제외해야 할 것이라고 권고하고 있다. 또한 중국의 불공정 무역 관행을 해결하는데 한국도 동참할 것을 촉구했다.

저자들은 한미 무역 관계에서 늘 대두 되었던 자동차 시장 진출과 같은 쟁점 들을 뒤로 하고 자동차 자율주행, 그리고 또 이 같은 신기술의 기준을 세우는 데 함께 협력할 것을 권고했고 양국의 상생을 위한 중대한 기회로 에너지 산업을 꼽았다. 이를 위해 미국의 액화천연가스(LNG)의 수출을 증가시키는 것을 제기 하였는데 이를 위해 양국은 수출입 규모를 늘리고 수송 문제를 해결해야 하며 특히 서부 해안의 LNG 수출 터미널을 위한 재정 조달 위해 투자를 받아야 한다고 강조했다.

인도 태평양 지역의 인프라 구축을 감당할만큼 재정이 튼튼한 기업 모델 육성은 양국 모두의 이익이 될 것임을 강조했다며 보고서는 실현 가능할 경우, 이러한 육성 프로젝트가 북한 지역을 포함해 진행 되어야 한다고 말했다. 덧붙여 서울시와 워싱턴 주가 여성의 경제 자율권을 위한 방안을 이행할 것을 촉구했다.

저자들은 앞서 논의된 분야에서 양국의 경제적 협력이 확대될수록 트럼프 대통령과 문재인 대통령 정부는 상호간 우선적 배려가 가능해 질 것을 시사했다. 협력이 깊어질 수록 서울시로써는 불황 속에서도 경제 성장을 촉진할 수 있으며 혁신 주도 서비스 산업으로의 전환을 선제적으로 진전시킬 수 있을 것이며 워싱턴 주로써는 미국의 투자 유치와 수출량을 키울 수 있으며, 무엇보다도 미국과 뜻이 맞는 국가와 함께 성장할 수 있을 것이라고 주장했다.

#### 아시아소사이어티 정책연구소

아시아소사이어티 정책연구소는 사명을 가지고 아시아-태평양 지역의 안보, 번영, 지속가능성 그리고 지역의 공동 규범이나 가치 분야에서 마주하게 되는 주요한 정책적 문제에 대해 조명하고 그에 따른 해결책을 제시한다. 아시아소사이어티 정책연구소는 아시아 최고 전문가들의 가장 좋은 생각을 합쳐 선제적인 정책 아이디어를 이끌어내고 정책 입안자들과 함께 아이디어들을 합쳐 실현에 옮기는 두뇌집단이다.

## Ambassador Interviews

### Interview with H.E. Abdul Hakim Atarud



H.E. Abdul Hakim Atarud

1. **While both South Korea and Afghanistan are located in Asia, a geographical gap between the two exists. However, culture transcends boundaries. Are there any cultural similarities between the two countries?**

There certainly are interesting traits and similarities between the two nations as Afghanistan and Korea possess many characteristics which are considered the basic elements of nationhood – national pride, romantic patriotism, a sense of superiority, and, above all, a love for freedom. Many nationalities in Asia share a set of traits as well, which are most common for Koreans and Afghans. It's also worth mentioning that according to the research by Prof. K. Warikoo, JNU, New Delhi, the first documented contact between the two nations was by Hui-Chao, a Korean monk who passed through the Hindu Kush around 827 AD and found that the King of Bamiyan to be a Buddhist with considerable power.

Koreans, just like Afghans, are typically very proud of their country. If you are ever watching a big sportive event (whether you're following the Olympics or staying up late watching MMA), then you will start to notice a pattern among the Korean winners – they all dedicate their successes to their country. The reason is because Koreans, similar to Afghans, are brought up to have a mindset in which they put their country first and themselves second.

Respecting elders is somewhat expected across the globe whether you are in Korea or not, but Koreans, just like Afghans, are incredibly respectful to their elders. You might find that if you spend some time in Afghanistan, you'll be asked your age shortly after meeting someone for the first time. This is so that they can determine whether to speak to you in a polite manner or in a casual tone. Similarly, Korean people find speaking to someone who is older than them in a casual tone disrespectful.

Family is of utmost importance to Koreans to Afghans, and so they follow their elder's instructions strictly. This respect towards age is so important that if there's even a one-year difference in age, they will make sure that the elder is respected properly. This respect towards elders originated from Zoroastrianism – Buddhism teachings in ancient Afghanistan which at subsequent stages were propagated by Afghan monks though China to the Korean Peninsula and Japan.

If you have a solid understanding of Zoroastrianism, then you'll have an easier time adapting to the Korean lifestyle. Although, perhaps, little-known to most Koreans, Afghanistan has had a strong influence on the pillars of Far East Asian religious identity. As the cross road of numerous civilizations over many centuries, Afghanistan served as the hub of the Silk Route with a flow of

## Ambassador Interviews

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goods and ideas between Europe and Asia. Both Zoroastrianism and Buddhism spread eastward to China, although the latter eventually made it to Korea and Japan. There is no doubt that many elements from Zoroastrianism in Korea can be traced back to Afghanistan.

### **2. Speaking of culture, the Korean people may not be familiar with the Afghan culture. With this in mind, what cultural aspects of Afghanistan would you want to share with the Korean people?**

I agree that Korean society in general may not be familiar with Afghan culture, but the Korean Peninsula has a long history of cultural contact with the ancient Afghan civilization dating back to the late fifth or early sixth century.

Korea's long-standing cultural and historical relations with our ancient civilization through the Silk Route has not permeated to popular levels/audiences. However, interest and enthusiasm in Afghanistan and Afghan culture has been on the rise in South Korea, especially since 2001, with many books and various documentaries being published on the subject. Especially following the establishment of diplomatic ties and the active involvement of the Korean government in Afghanistan, there have been a number of television shows and documentaries that included aspects of Afghan culture and sometimes Muslim characters. As a result, Afghan culture and history have already been presented to some extent in the Korean context.

In addition to this, the Afghan Embassy and Afghan academics who have been studying in Korea will also be exploring how these images have been changing to a more sympathetic or realistic depiction of Afghans. We have also actively been in close interaction with Korean officials and entities with the ultimate intention of further exploring and strengthening our mutual cultural ties. I believe it would be of big interest to present components of our culture, such as historical artifacts, traditions, diversity, clothes, languages, cuisine, film, and music, as it can surely hold great significance in a large majority of Korean people's lives.

### **3. Last month, Afghan President Ashraf Ghani said at a U.N. conference in Geneva that Afghanistan is open for business. Additionally, the new mining and hydrocarbon laws in 2017 have created the stable policy environment that is a prerequisite for investment. With market building and more competition in mind, what do you believe is the next step for making successful business synonymous with modern-day Afghanistan?**

Afghanistan is one of the richest countries of the world in terms of natural resources, ranging from semi-precious to precious stones, copper, oil, gold, and many more. According to the USGS assessment, there are over three trillion dollars' worth of untapped natural resources exist in Afghanistan. As you rightly mentioned, the Afghan government passed a hydrocarbon and mining law to create better operating environments for FDI in the mining sector.

As agriculture is one of the most important components of our national income and its proportion of the GDP of the country is significant, Afghanistan is investing in the modernization of agriculture. Our organic agro products are world class and in high-demand markets; for instance, tons of our saffron, pomegranate, and pistachio are exported each year to India, China, the Middle East, and the EU. Recently, a number of in-land and air transit corridors have been opened under different platforms to facilitate the export of Afghan agriculture items as part of the trading products.

Additionally, as an emerging market, there are also many other possibilities of doing business in the health and telecommunication sector. Afghanistan pays special attention to FDI, a set of laws that are approved by the National Assembly of Afghanistan. President Ghani is personally overseeing the promotion of investment in Afghanistan, which provides a favorable political supporting environment to those who want to do business in Afghanistan.

The leadership of Afghanistan firmly believes one of the ways to overcome the current situation in the country is by bringing positive economic changes and uplifting the living standard of ordinary citizens since providing better job opportunities and economic prosperity for people is the key task of a government.



## Ambassador Interviews

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**4. Talking more about business, online shopping by the younger generation has been on the rise in Afghanistan. In a country where visiting the local markets or bazaars is the traditional method for shopping, six online shops have already opened in the last two years. Considering the changes that young people are bringing about in your country, is there a business aspect of Afghanistan that you would like to promote in Korea?**

Information Communication Technology is a relatively new phenomenon in Afghanistan. Recently, however, many improvements have been made towards modernizing the traditional way of doing business by utilizing IT. A huge portion of youngsters educated in information technology are in the market with innovative mindsets. The objectives of the Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) Sector Development Project are to expand connectivity, mainstream the use of mobile applications in strategic sectors in the government, and support the development of the local IT industry in Afghanistan.

Currently, Afghanistan is utilizing the consultancy of international experts in order to develop its e-environment, heavily investing in hardware and renting a satellite to smooth both public and private e-platforms. There are many private companies utilizing these resources to reach consumers. Considering the fact that Korea is a pioneer in the IT sector, the Afghanistan National ID Project has been designed and is being implemented through three Korean companies.

Seventy-five percent of Afghanistan's population is under 35 years of age, a generation of technology, internet, and e-commerce. It is estimated that around 15 percent of the population has access to the internet and over 95 percent of them via mobile phone. From 2014 onwards, Afghanistan has seen a phenomenal growth in access to the internet and mobile applications. Mobile applications have started to support education, healthcare, and financial services, boosting the rise of e-commerce in Afghanistan. For example, today there are apps such as ZOOT ZOOT by which Afghans order food and track delivery. There are many other apps that provide a range of online services that expand access to healthcare and financial services. Afghanistan is greatly in need of transforming to e-trade from its traditional infrastructure. We, therefore, welcome our Korean friends in the IT sector for making a feasibility study of the Afghanistan IT market and exploiting the opportunities that exist in the country.

**5. Female education has faced changes in Afghanistan, especially in science and technology. Nevertheless, this year The Afghan Girls Robotics Team was nominated as one of the winners of Asia Society's Asia Game Changer Awards. Do you think that this can be the beginning of a positive trend that will stimulate interest in improving educational opportunities for the women of Afghanistan?**

I can't agree more! It definitely is the beginning of a very positive trend in our country. Any society without women's participation can't be civilized and achieve its objectives. Over the past two decades, Afghan women went through an incredible journey of achievements in all aspects of their lives. In 2001, there was not a single girls' school open; now, there are millions of girls attending schools, universities, and vocational training centers. In today's Afghanistan, women are ministers, parliamentarians, ambassadors, lecturers, and doctors, etc.

The accomplishments of our women in science, sports, music, arts, and politics are visible and admirable. However, improvement for women is a process not a destiny. Hence, Afghans firmly believe that women's rights, access to health care, and education in some parts of the country are critical areas that need more attention. The Afghan government has committed itself to paying special attention to these challenges for creating a better society for women.

*P.S. A word to the friendly people of Korean, the Afghans are proud of the relations that exist between our two nations, over the past two decades Koreans have been actively involved in Afghan issues, and the presence of the Korean National Army, KOICA colleagues, doctors, nurses, and technicians in post-Taliban Afghanistan are remarkable. Since the revival of our relations in 2001, the Republic of Korea has generously contributed to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the country with tangible outcomes which the Afghan people will never forget. We perceive a bright future in our relations and hope the current level of interaction between our nations will grow even stronger with the stabilization of Afghanistan.*



## Korean Beauty

# Japsang: A Group of Small Animal-Shaped Statues



**By Asia Society Korea staff**

If you have ever visited Korean royal places such as Gyeongbokgung or Changdeokgung, you might have noticed a school of small, cute, animal-shaped statues lined up on the edge of the eaves and wondered what they are and their purpose, as they don't seem to match the ornateness of the palaces. These figures are called *Japsang* and, surprisingly, they are considered critical elements in the construction of royal palaces that elevate the level of construction.

*Japsang* were never seen during the Three Kingdoms Period (57 BCE – 935 CE). However, during the Goryeo Dynasty (918 CE – 1392 CE), there are records, although rare and in dragon or monster shapes, about the use of *Japsang*. Drawings from this period vividly illustrate these small statues on top of palace buildings. This tradition would continue on to the Joseon Dynasty (1392 CE – 1897 CE) as Sungnyemun (also known as Namdaemun), first built in 1398 and is the first National Treasure of South Korea, has nine *Japsang* on the edge of its eaves. The number of *Japsang* is always an odd number, ranging from 3 to 11. The more, the better.

During the Joseon Dynasty (1392 CE – 1897 CE), which was under the influence of the Ming Dynasty (1368 CE – 1644 CE), Koreans began to place *Japsang* on high-class buildings such as palaces. It is believed that during that time, Koreans' greatest fear was fire since most of the buildings were made of wood. *Japsang*, therefore, were believed to prevent fire in a shamanistic way.

*Japsang* are comprised of different animals – dragon, phoenix, lion, giraffe, sea horse, *haetae* (a mythical unicorn lion), and monkey – that are considered sacred and become guardians to the building. Although the origins differ, each of these animals has its own name. The first few animals, for example, were named after the characters in *Hsi Yu Chi* (西遊記; Journey to the West) such as *Tang Sanzang* and *Sun Wukong* according to studies from the early 20th century. Through this, it can be inferred that the Koreans hoped *Japsang* would be strong like the protagonists in the story.

Today, in addition to the ancient palaces, you can see *Japsang* on the Blue House, the Korean presidential residence. The next time you see them, let's hope they do their job well.

## Korean Beauty

# Why Do Koreans Eat Everything at Once?



*By Asia Society Korea staff*

First-time visitors to Korean restaurants are usually taken aback by the number of plates presented to them all at one time. People from Western countries, in particular, often wonder why the dishes are not staggered from appetizer through to dessert, having become accustomed to course menus. Instead, whether at a restaurant or a family home, the table is littered with an assortment of choices from soup and rice to a myriad of *banchan* – the collective name for small Korean side dishes.

While foreigners marvel at the number of plates that fill the table and the fact that the majority are served for free, they often question why this is the case. It seems Koreans enjoy the eclectic array of flavors that comes from eating all the dishes together at once. It would be wrong, however, to assume the focus is on quantity and make comparisons to Western buffet-style fare; instead, the soup, rice, and each *banchan* contribute to the overall meal.

In order to thoroughly understand the customs associated with Korean cuisine, we need to look at its history. For a long period of time, the southern part of the Korean Peninsula has harvested rice during the fall and barley during the early summer. Naturally, rice, along with soup and *banchan*, were always on the table. An early 20th century Korean culinary book, *Joseon mussang sinsik yorijebup*, specifically states: “Most compatible with *banchan*, soup is the second most important dish after rice. A memorial service (*jesa*) cannot proceed without soup, and a meal without soup is like a face without eyes.” *Yangban* (aristocrat) men would usually eat their meals in the order of soup, rice, and *banchan*, generating a perfect harmony and combination of tastes.

It is also important to add that taste is not the only factor at play when analyzing the distribution of Korean cuisine. Long before the days of Facebook and Instagram, Koreans have taken pleasure from the visual presence of countless dishes systematically spread out around the table. This form of service – known as space-occupational – contrasts with sequential forms in the West, and it suits collective dining, which is why you will see everyone sharing the dishes rather than each member of the party eating independently.

Even though it is true that in modern times we often see something of a hybrid food culture in Korea, the nation’s traditions endure to the enjoyment of locals and foreigners alike. The next time you are at a Korean restaurant, make sure to try all of the dishes on display since they all have an important part to play and are surely one of the reasons that Korean food is becoming increasingly more popular around the world.

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### Upcoming Monthly Luncheons

- May 21, 2019 (Tues.) 12 - 13:30
- Jun 18, 2019 (Tues.) 12 - 13:30
- Sep 24, 2019 (Tues.) 12 - 13:30
- Oct 22, 2019 (Tues.) 12 - 13:30
- Nov 19, 2019 (Tues.) 12 - 13:30

### LEO GALA

- June 28, 2019 (Fri.) 18:30