

decision. A wrong decision." (Age 17, Filipina)

"Even though my father didn't want me to come here, I came because I wanted to. My father was worried, but I decided to come. I chose Korea because it's easy to come here. Though my friend and I took one month to get our papers done, other people could come in one week. I was working in a department store before coming to Korea." (Did you have to take any audition before coming to Korea?) "Yes, we had to wear short pants and they took some pictures of us. We also had training. We worked in a club in the Philippines." (Age 24, Filipina)

All of them cited money as a motivation and determining factor for them to decide to migrate and work overseas.

2) Entering Korea and Obtaining Visa

Local recruiters put women in touch with agencies, who sign contracts with the women either after an audition or looking at their photographs. After the contract is signed, the woman will have to wait for their visas--waiting period is said to range from one week to several months. Some of them have received training in a local club in the Philippines before coming to Korea. After their visas have been issued, they would come with an air ticket provided to them. The usual case for the Filipinas is to come through a third country such as Hong Kong and Bangkok.

Most of them declare to the immigration officers in the Philippines that they are going abroad for tourist purposes e.g. shopping, and then have their visas changed, with the help of their managers, in a third country such as Hong Kong or Bangkok. Alternatively, the person who brings them out of the

country will claim that the women are relatives or secretary going on the same trip. Some say that Korean immigration officials have not asked them any question when entering Korea. When they arrive at the airport, they are picked up by clubowners who would bring them to their respective clubs.

In principle, only those who have been issued with an entertainer visa can work in the entertainment industry in Korea. However, not all of these women come with an entertainer visa, nor do all of them know beforehand that they will be workers as entertainers. There are chiefly two ways in which these women find their way into Korea. First, there are those who have been recruited by agencies looking for entertainers to work overseas, such as Korea. They are either told that they would be working as karaoke hostesses, GROs (Guest Relation Officer, a term commonly understood as entertainers in the Philippines), or dancers.

Another way is that the women have heard that they could make a lot of money in Korea. They have been told that they would be working as waitresses and come with that expectation alone, without knowledge of the type of visa that they have been given. In these women's cases, most of them would leave the country as mentioned above claiming to go on tours, then have their visas changed in a third country. This has become more common with the new government in the Philippines that has been much stricter with women leaving for employment in an overseas country. Thus explains the increasing number of women who go through Hong Kong and Bangkok by the end of 1998. A Filipina we met in February, 1999, said that she did not come directly to Korea but through Bangkok, where she stayed for three nights. She passed through the immigration in the

Philippines by claiming to be the maid of her Filipino manager.

She added that there are many women who have come through another country because of visa problems. The detour and the total expenses incurred—air plane ticket, food and lodging, agency fee, visa and passport application — are transferred to the women. The Filipina mentioned above had three — month salary deducted to pay for these expenses.

Most of the women do not know how their own papers have been processed, and do not know exactly what their work will be. Most of them have been given the impression that they would be working as waitress in foreigners' clubs, or as dancers. Most of them have entrusted the local agencies or the recruiters for overseas employment they have been introduced to with all the formalities. In this process, illegal practices and counterfeit passports for underage women or those without their own passports can be found. Moreover, many of the women find themselves doing work very different from those stated in the contracts they have signed. Even though they find the situation very different from what they have expected, many of them feel that they could not break the contract and thus stay on in their workplace. A compensation of 2,000USD — 5,000USD is laid down in the contract in cases of breach of contract. Taking into account that the women's salary is 250USD — 300 USD a month, the compensation is extremely heavy.

Moreover, without communication ability in Korean, it is impossible for these women to argue with the clubowners about their contract terms.

For the Russian women, most of them enter Korea with tourist visas or business visas which last between two to three

months. It is necessary for them to leave Korea temporarily for another country whenever their visas are about to expire, and to come in with new ones. The costs incurred in this process are not insignificant. They know that since they have not got the visas to work as dancers in the night clubs, once they are caught working in the clubs, there is nothing they or their clubowners can do but to leave the country. The penalty for those caught working in Korea on a tourist visa or business visa is compulsory deportation and non-issuance of visa for three years. So these women have to be on constant alert against the police to avoid being arrested. It is said that their greatest fear lies with the police.

"I wanted to work overseas but I didn't know much about it. My husband didn't want me to go to another country. My sister is the only one who knows that I am here. She said, It's up to you to go abroad or not, you decide, but it's also your responsibility. I wrote a letter to my family last week, I told them that I am now working in Korea. But they don't know that I am working as an entertainer. I didn't tell them in detail." (Age 24, Filipina)

"I came to Korea because of my best friend. Her sister was working here first, then she helped her to come, and then she helped me...But she didn't tell me that we were going to dance solo dance, she just said we would be doing group dance. And she didn't tell me that we have to wear the sexy 2-piece costumes!" (Age 22, Filipina)

"Four of us went from Manila to Bangkok with manager Ms. A. She told me to tell the immigration offer that I was her maid, and other people had to say that they were her escort, secretary and sister. We went to Bangkok first and we spent three days there. It was only in Thailand that they told us we have to pay 1,500 USD for the ticket and paper processing. Then we came from Bangkok to Seoul, we told

the Thai and Korean immigration officers that we would be working as 'entertainers' in Korea." (Age 20, Filipina)

"We spent one day in Hong Kong before coming to Seoul. I heard that other girls have had to stay there for ten days to wait for their visas." (Age 19, Filipina)

"I want to have some experience. I have been living only in the Philippines. I want to get some new experience. I don't want to just live in the Philippines. I wasn't doing anything at home, so I wanted to come here. I waited for three months for my visa to come through. When I went to the agency after the visa was done, they told me that I had to leave for Korea the next day. I packed my bags with my mother the night before I left, then we slept together. At the airport, I didn't look at my mother, I would cry if I did." (Age 19, Filipina)

"When I came here, I was only 17, but in my passport, it says that I am 28! It's not my passport. My Filipino manager gave it to me, they just pasted my picture onto the passport." (Age 19, Filipina)

"When we arrived, six Korean men were waiting for us at the airport. We were divided into groups of two, I came to club K, two of my friends went to club S, and the others went to a club in Tokkuri." (Age 25, Filipina)

Once they leave their own country and arrive in Korea, they will be under the supervision of their clubowners, and their passports will be passed over to these clubowners. As a consequence, there is no way out for these women even when they are forced to perform sexual services.

"We don't know why they took away our passports. Maybe they want to stop us from running away. They took away our passports as soon

as we arrived...We thought that we would be working as entertainers for Koreans, but when we arrived, Mr. A told us that we would be serving American GIs...We told the immigration officers in the Philippines that we were going to Bangkok for shopping. They didn't ask us any questions in Bangkok or Korea. We just showed them our passports. Our visas are for six months, the ajumma (clubowner, middle-aged Korean woman) said we can extend it to one year. We signed our contracts in the Philippines, we didn't sign anything here." (Age 20, Filipina)

(Do you remember the contract?) "My father and uncle signed the contract with Ms. A, I don't know about the details. But my father thought that I was going to work as a waitress here, he didn't know that I would be dancing. When I arrived and found out about it, I called him and told him that I have to dance here, but he said, Do it. Because you are there already. Then I talked to my younger brother and sister, they were crying, they said they miss me. I told them, I miss you too. But I have to work. I have to work because of you." (Age 20, Filipina)

"At first I worked in a club in Tokkuri, but now I am working in a club in TDC (Posan-dong). I signed my contract in the Philippines, one copy in Korean, and one copy in English. I remember that there are fifteen conditions in the contract, one of them says that if I break the contract, I will have to pay 2,000 USD. But our clubowner said that if we break the contract, we have to pay 5,000 USD. It also says that we will be given free food and housing in the contract." (Do you have a copy of your contract?) "No, None of us here has a copy of the contract." (Have you asked for a copy?) "Yes, but they said no, you can't have one." (Age 17, Filipina)

Two of the Filipinas who came in late 1997 and early 1998 through their friends' introduction have run away from the club they used to work at together. They are now living with their

Filipino boyfriends who are working in the factories. They said that they also want to find a factory job.

(Before you came to Korea, did you know that you would be working in a club?) "I knew that I would be working in a club before I came to Korea. There was no problem with the contract. It said they would give us everything and the salary." (Age 30, Filipina)

"Before we came, we had no idea that we have to dance, and sometimes you have to dance without your clothes...I thought that I would be working as a waitress when I first came." (Age 24, Filipina)

3) Agency and Network

The Korea Special Tourism Association, approved by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, is the chief contractor in Korea. The KSTA is an organization made up of clubowners in different US military camp towns, currently headed by Kim Kwang-su, also a local elected councilor. Managers working for KSTA are dispatched to recruit women overseas and responsible for managing them during their stay in Korea. The KSTA also issue documents that facilitate successful visa applications for these women, playing a key role in bringing in these foreign women into the entertainment industry. Following the detention of the Kim Kwang-su on August 23, 1999, we learnt that counterfeit passports are also being used to help foreign women enter Korea.

Moreover, there is an increasing number of agencies bringing in foreign entertainers. There are signs that the authorities responsible for approving and regulating these agencies are

increasingly lax. The number of agencies increased from 27 in 1998 to 48 in August, 1999. Through these agencies, there are currently 4726 foreigners with E-6 visas who are working in the clubs around US military bases such as Tongduchon as well as entertainment venues in Seoul.

The foreign women call the local recruitment agent and their contractor 'managers'. These managers pay in advance for all expenses concerning the women's arrival at the club: passport and visa application, medical examination, recruitment fees, local agency fees, air tickets, airport tax, travel tax, and immigration-related costs. These will be paid for in turn by the women, with 300 USD being deducted from their salary for the first three months. This includes all the costs that have incurred in the process of bringing the woman into Korea, as well as those that might be incurred during the woman's stay in Korea. Recently, due to growing public awareness of foreign women's employment as a problem, an increasing number of local managers are recruited to Korea to work for the agency rather than hiring overseas Korean or native Koreans. This has in due course increased the possibility of organized crimes.

Managers are able to dazzle many foreign women with the attractive salary of 600 USD - 800 USD plus benefits like free food and lodging for a waitress job, drawing many willing women to be sent overseas. However, in reality, problems like confinement, violence, forced prostitution or sexual services, control of free time, excessive penalty system, withholding of salary etc. are common. Many women run away because of the unfair treatment. A manager, being directly in charge of the women, has considerable power over them. Entrusted with power from

the KSTA, a manager may be the only one to help a woman out of a particular club, or he may demand sexual services from the women. The Korea Special Tourism Association, however, has not taken any appropriate measure to address these problems of maltreatment and abuse of powers.

"The manager only told me that we have to entertain the customers by talking to them and things like that. My Filipino manager is a neighbour. She asked me if I wanted to go to Korea, I said yes, I want to. She then talked to my mother." (Age 19, Filipina)

(Do you also have a Korean manager?) "Yes, I have a Korean manager and a Nepalese manager. But I didn't know them before. I don't know the name of my Korean manager, I just call him 'manager'. I met him at the airport. They come to the clubs. I used to have the phone number of my Korean manager's, but I have lost it now. I don't call him. If I have a problem, I can just go directly to the embassy." (Age 23, Sri Lanka)

"There is no Nepalese embassy. If there is a problem...well." (Age 20, Nepal)-She does not know who she can go to if something happens to her.

A and R both came to Korea through the same manager, a Filipino-Chinese known by the name Mr. Lim. A and R came to Korea through Hong Kong. They went to Hong Kong with tourist visas and stayed there for just two hours. Then the Korean who brought them into Korea helped to change their visas. An ajumma (middle-aged Korean woman) came to pick them up at the airport in Korea. According to them, all the Filipinas working in their area they have been brought to all

work under the manager Mr. Y.

"Before I came to Korea, my manager told me that it's really good to work in Korea. We can make a lot of money in just one year. When I came here, they all turned out to be lies...My manager is called Mr. O. We call him a sex maniac. He has slept with many girls, they said. He has a house in the Philippines, and his son is studying there. I met him before I came to Korea." (Age 30, Filipina)

4) Working Conditions

For the female migrant workers in the sex industry, problems concerning money, illegal working status owing to tourist visas, violence, harassment, confinement, mental abuse etc. can be found simultaneously. In spite of the exposure to sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS caused by forced prostitution, the police and the government are both trying to conceal the situation. In addition, powerful figures (such as councilor Kim Kwangsu) are suspected to be behind the illegal operations, generating suspicions of corruption and the demand of sexual services for protection. Female migrant workers engaged in the sex industry are being alienated and discriminated by the people of their host country.

A Russian woman working in Pusan has been reported to have gone to a foreigners' human rights organization after she failed to receive six months' salary. She said that, until recently, she has been receiving a daily wage since she arrived in Korea. On the basis of 40,000 won a day, if she worked continuously, she could have made 1,200,000 won a month. However, with the declining number of customers, the clubowner could no longer

pay her a daily wage. Now, she gets money only from sitting at the tables and talking to the customers, with the 'table-tips' as her only source of income. Originally, it was possible for her to work on a part-time hourly basis, but now she has to rely only on 'table-tips'. The tip does not have to be shared with the clubowner, and at the beginning when business was better, she could make as much as 250,000 won a day.

It costs 80,000 won for 4 bottles of beer and a fruit plate, and 50,000 won as 'table-tip' for the company of a hostess. They have not signed any contracts with the clubowner. Their relationship with the clubowner is bound by the daily wage or table tip, and thus relatively more independent than other women in the industry. When they do not feel like working, they can simply call in to tell the clubowner. Since it is the woman who lose the daily wage or tip by not showing up for work, the clubowner does not suffer any losses.

This Russian woman is living with another woman from the same club at a motel. Most of them have settled down into a motel room. It costs them 400,000 won each for a room on a twin-share basis. The motel they are staying at is a bit worn out and customers do not look them up there. For the motel, getting 800,000 won for a room every month is certainly a profitable enterprise. Most of the Russian women staying at the motel eat at the local eateries, not only are there Russian restaurants but Korean restaurants also serve Russian food. Expenses for telephone calls, food and clothes etc. are considerable and what they make these days with fewer customers cannot make ends meet.

(Does the clubowner tell you beforehand if the police is coming to get you?) "The clubowner can't do anything about it if the police come and arrest the girls. We are different from the dancers so if we are caught, we would only be deported and can't come back to Korea again. The Russian dancers are fine because they have come with working visas, so they won't be caught. We actually are not allowed to have a job here. That is why we get caught."

(Do you want to continue working in Korea?) "I don't want to live here for long. I will go back to Russia. When I am here, I am always worried about getting caught, I get so nervous when I see the police, I don't have peace here. It's much better in Russia."

(There have been fewer customers these days, hasn't that been a problem?) "It was just two months ago when the customers had to queue up outside to get in. There were many Russian women too. However, these days the customers have suddenly stopped coming. We used to get a daily wage (from the owner) but now we are only getting the tips from the customers. It's even worse today because it is said that the Ministry of Justice is out arresting the women. (How much do you make a month?) About 500 USD. (In Russia, how much does a woman on average make?) About 100 USD." (Age 22, Russian)

► Salary and Drink Tickets

It is written in the contract that the women will be paid a salary between 600 USD to 800 USD. However, they actually end up getting between 250 USD to 300 USD every month, or no more than 360,000 won. Even though it is written in the contract that a woman's salary is 600 USD, clubowners claim that 300 USD of it is given to the manager every month as management fee. Furthermore, the rest of the salary will not be given to the woman until she leaves the country after finishing her contract.

This last measure is often taken to make sure that a woman would not even contemplate about the idea of running away. In addition, some managers claim that the money is deducted, as allegedly laid down in the contract, to pay back for what they have spent to bring the women into Korea. Some women do not get the first three months of their salary and are told that the money is transferred to their managers for the air ticket, food and lodging, agency fee, visa and passport application fees etc.

"We want to get 600 USD as our salary. The 300,000 won that we are getting now is just 250 USD. It says in the contract that we will be getting 660,000 won. So it is 500 dollar, isn't it? Mr. A (manager) said we get 300 USD and he takes 200 USD."

"For the first two months, I was working in Club B, but they wanted us to be 'wild'. I didn't like it, so I asked my manager to transfer me to another club and I came to Club S. I get 250 USD for my salary and I share the drinks with my clubowner along the 4:6 ratio. But I didn't get the first three months' salary, they said it's for air ticket and food and lodging etc."

"We get 300 USD a month. (How many drinks can you sell?) On a good day, about 5 - 60,000 won, otherwise 2 - 30,000 won. We get 4 USD out of a 10 USD drink, women in other clubs get only 3 USD, because we have longer working hours. We start from 1 p.m. to closing time. Other clubs usually start at 7 p.m."

► Working Hours

According to the contract, women are obliged to work at most eight hours a day. However, in reality, the women are required to work much longer than that, clubowners do not abide by the contract. In addition, the contract provision for four rest

days a month is also not followed. Days off have actually become one of the most wanted things for these women. Though there are clubs that give the women two days off work a month, this will not apply until three months after the women's arrival.

Moreover, a day off does not always mean an entire day of rest. At some clubs, a rest day starts from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m., when the club has not yet started business. Such are the poor working conditions these foreign women experience in Korea.

"Yesterday, our clubowner asked us to tell her about our thoughts these days. So we said that in the contract, we are supposed to start working only at 4 p.m., so why are we working now at 1 p.m.. But our Mamasan said that our manager has been telling lies. We work almost for eleven to thirteen hours a day. So we sleep a bit, and if we have a date the next day, we don't get much sleep. So we are really tired. But we have to have dates. Otherwise, how can we sell drinks?"

This same woman came to Seoul in early 1998. She was first sent to a club where she had to do dance with two-piece costumes, so she asked her manager for transferal and started working in the current club. She is staying with her mamasan. She did not get her first day off until the second month of working in the club, and she has two days off every month. Moreover, she has very long working hours since the club opens everyday between 1p.m. - 1a.m. (2 a.m. on Friday, Saturday and Sunday). In the same club, there is a Korean woman who is also working there. The Korean woman gets 50% of the drink prices, and has much shorter working hours (8 p.m. - 1 or 2 a.m.). It is another source of frustration to the foreign women to see that their Korean colleagues that special treatment.

(Have you ever asked why you don't get any day off?) "Maybe it's the same in other clubs. I have tried talking to my ajumma, but she said that she can't give me any day off."

"The most difficult thing is when we cannot go out. When we are working, we see other girls having their days off. And we will be so frustrated. The only problem we have is that we don't any day off. At first we thought that we would get two days off every month. Maybe we are the only club like that."

► Living Conditions

It is written down in their contracts that the women would be provided with hygienic living quarters and free meals. However, some women who get arranged to live in motels, rented rooms which the clubowners have found for them, they have to pay for half of their rents, food, and medical expenses etc. "We pay for our food and medical expenses, and half the rent. Our clubowner is nice, she doesn't push us to sell drinks, and she doesn't force us wear sexy dresses. We heard that some clubs force the Filipina girls to do that." (You mentioned that you have moved? How did you find the house?) "We had the first house, but it was not good, too small. So we told them (clubowners) that we wanted to change. We found this one through our Korean friend. Our owners paid the 1,000,000 won deposit, and we paid half the rent 100,000, the owner paid half, and the 2 other Korean girls paid for their own room. It's not expensive, it's more expensive down town."

► Drink Quota

(What's the most memorable thing your clubowner has said to you?)

"Sell more drinks. Don't go on dates!" "When I first arrived, the clubowner always said to me, 'More drinks, more drinks!'"

Foreign women have to sell drinks. Sometimes each drink is counted as a ticket. The number of drinks that have to be sold for each woman differ in each club. The women have to fulfill the quota or they get penalty for failing to do so. In certain clubs, the women would lose all the drink tickets they have sold that day if they do not fulfill the quota.

"If we can't get our drink money that month, our ajumma gives us 10,000 won for food. One time, the other girl sold eight drinks, and I sold seven. The ajumma suddenly got mad, 'Are you working? Why don't you work?' She yelled at me. So that night, she made me wash the glasses behind the bar. I didn't get a day off for six months. (How many rest day are you supposed to get?) No, it's not really a day off. You can go out only from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.. What kind of day off is that? Now we don't even get that. We have to get back to the club by 3 p.m. or 4 p.m. the latest. It's so hard."

"The drink price is different in each club. We get 360,000 won as salary. They said they would give it to us when we go back to the Philippines."

"For every 10 USD drink, we get 2,000 won. If ajumma finds out that we have taken tips from the customers, we have to pay 20 USD to buy our own drinks. So we hide our tip inside our panties or bras. If we get found out, we have to pay the ajumma penalty. (How are the Korean women working there?) They are nice to me and like talking to me. But the ajumma told them not to talk to Filipina girls. 'So we can't talk much.'"

"There is drink quota in Club D. Also in other clubs. If the quota is

ten drinks a day, and you get only seven, then you can't get your money for the drinks. So that's why four women ran away last May, it's all because of this quota system. We can only sit with the customers for five minutes without a drink. The clubowner will get mad at us if we can't get a drink after five minutes."

"We get only 2,000 won from a 10 USD drink, but we tell the customers that we can't 5,000 won. (Why?) Because if we tell them that we get only 2,000 won, then they won't buy as any drinks! Sometimes they give us tips, maybe 1 USD. Sometimes they give us money instead of buying us drinks."

"Our clubowner was always mad at me. I didn't do my job very well. When I first came, I couldn't speak much English. I was shy and couldn't ask the GIs to buy me drinks. But later, more GIs were buying me drinks, so the clubowner was happy with me. She always told me, 'You have to sell many drinks tonight!'"

One of the Filipinas we met says that she normally works from 7 p.m. to 12.30 midnight, but would have to start earlier on weekends. She has to take turns dancing on stage in the club every night. Her monthly income is around 500 USD - 700 USD. As usual, she is not being given her salary, and has been told that she would get it only when she finishes her contract. She said that she has asked for a 6-month contract and will go back after that.

Every time she sells a drink, she gets a yellow ticket that is equal to 3,000 won. She will give the mamasan the tickets at the end of each night and will get the money at the end of each month. The costs of bar fine (the money one has to pay to take a woman out of a club) depends on the day. On weekdays, it may be 100 USD but will become 200 USD - 300 USD on weekends

and/or pay days. She says that she only takes bar fine from her boyfriend. And they go out only for bar-hopping, and not for sex.

"Our clubowner gets mad if we can't sell many drinks. The new girls have quotas. On Friday and Saturday, they have to sell 30 drinks a night. I have been here the longest and my quota is 65. If we can't fulfill the quota, we don't get our drink money, but our clubowner would still yell at us and get mad at us."

► Sex-related Work

Actually, the women who have come to Korea with entertainer visas are not supposed to sit at the table and talk to the GIs nor to sell drinks. There are regular checks from the Immigration Department to see if the women are working as dancers or drinking with the customers. However, the clubowners gain prior knowledge of these visits through certain connections, and the owners would let the women know beforehand, telling them to just dance on the stage and not go near the customers.

"When the immigration people came to check, they asked 'why isn't there a stage?' So our clubowner put a stage in the club. It wasn't here when we first arrived."

Most of the women who have entered Korea with entertainer visas come with the knowledge that they would be working as dancers, singers or waitresses. However, some of them are forced by clubowners to perform prostitution, sexual services, strip shows or to wear sexy clothes.

"It's probably on Monday, a GI bought me a drink and he wanted to

go into the VIP room with me. (There are two VIP rooms in Club O). We went into the room with the drink. As soon as he closed the door, he started to unzip his pants. So I asked him, 'What are you doing?' He said, 'Aren't you going to do a blow-job for me?' I said, 'I don't do that kind of thing!' and I left the room, went to the counter and got back the money for the ticket. He didn't want to take it. There was another customer who asked me to go out with him. So I said, 'I cannot go out.' He said, 'Don't lie to me. We can go upstairs with the Korean girls... They ask for oral sex. You know, 'suck suck'."

(Have you been to Club W) "Yes, the girls there strip naked." (How do you feel when you see those shows?) "I feel sorry for them. I myself can't do that. They are also here for the money."

(What do you mean when you said they wanted you to be 'wild' in Club B?) "They want us to sit on top of the customers and dance. That means you sit on their laps and dance facing them. So asked my manager to move me to this club now."

The greatest difficulty to the women is that they have to do things they did not expect before coming here. R used to work at a fast food chain in the Philippines, and she thought that she would come to work as a waitress. But she was made to wear sexy clothes to dance.

"I don't want to do this. But I have no choice. (Did you say that you didn't want to do it?) Yes, I did, but it's no use."

In the spring of 1999, H arrived with four other Filipinas at a club where there were seven other Korean women working. As soon as she arrived, she was asked to wear 'sexy clothes' and dance on stage. She was so tired and wondered why she had to dance immediately after her arrival. The clubowner said they

would be given 100 USD if they dance naked. At first she didn't want to do it but the other four Filipinas persuaded her, saying that they have after all come for the money. So she had no choice but to follow them. Two Korean men were responsible for teaching the Filipinas how to dance. Before the club started business, they had to practice dancing on the stage. In addition, there were banana shows, chocolate shows etc. which H said were really 'dirty'. Since Filipina women did not want to be in those shows, the Korean women were the ones who performed those special shows.

The five Filipina girls in that club ran away together for three weeks. They stayed at the homes of some Filipino men who used to be customers at the club and wanted to look for jobs in the factory. One of the Filipino man was to marry one of the girls from the club. However, since they ran away immediately after the Korean government's amnesty for illegal migrants, there was a period of strict surveillance and they could not find any factory jobs without a valid visa.

At the end, H and another girl went back to the club area and met with their manager's assistant Mr. K. They asked to be transferred to another club. After working at a different club for one day, one of the Korean men who used to teach them dancing saw the two of them. He reported to the previous clubowner, who came to get them immediately.

"At Club D, I was so shocked when they told me to dance naked. I cried when they said that. So because we didn't want to do that, we didn't do it. The owner also asked as to sit on top of the men, I was so afraid. I tried but I didn't want to. So nine days later, I called my

manager Mr. A and asked him to transfer me to another club. So that's why I am here."

In a certain club in Tongduchon where the women perform banana show, chocolate show and candle show, one of the women broke into tears from the wounds she got after performing with the candles.

"The Korean men taught us that show. My friend was burnt by the candle wax, so she cried. But the man said, 'Why are you crying? You don't want to do the show?' We can't say that, it will be a big, big problem if we say that."

"In the club where we used to work, the clubowner would always say that we have a 'big, big problem'. Like when I got my mobile phone. She said that. Maybe because she thinks that we would be meeting customers on our own if we have our own mobile phones, and she is afraid that the customers won't go to the club anymore."

"I have to do the chocolate show. But I hated it. Can you imagine? We have to take a cold shower after doing the show, it was so cold. Before I came to Korea, I thought we just had to do 'sexy dance'. (What does that mean?) I didn't know that we have to dance naked. (Did you ask to be transferred to another place?) No, I haven't. The clubowner was always screaming at us, I was afraid. I don't want to be here. I want to go home. But I have no choice."

"I have heard that in some clubs, they force the girls to dance naked. And they don't let them go out on weekends. If they want to go out, they have to pay 230,000 won. Then they have to come back by 12 midnight. If the GIs want to take a girl out in the day time, they have to pay 100 USD."

"In a club the girls have to go and kiss the customers whenever they come in. To all the men who come in! You can't just say 'Hi!'. You either go and kiss them, or sit on top of them and put your arms around them. They said it's the rule. They forced the girls to do those things."

"When I first arrived, they wanted me to dance. But I can't dance, so they got mad at me. I had to drink so that I could dance. That's why I moved to another club."

"I heard from the GIs that in another club, the women there are different from us. They take drugs. And that the women are being controlled by the gangs. Some of the clubs here also make the women do those dirty things. I have heard that in one club, a GI went into the VIP room with four women. The women either give him or hand job or blow job. Sometimes the GIs would come in and say to us, 'Do you do what they do in other clubs?' I just say, 'Go fuck yourself.' Go and take a look at those clubs. Especially with the black guys and the Bangladeshi, but some Peruvians, Russian and GIs are also like that. (What about Korean men?) All the Korean men who come to our club are friends of our clubowner's."

► Penalty System

The biggest shackles to the women can probably be found in the penalty system. They are controlled by many of the penalties that can be imposed on them. For example, in a certain club, a penalty of 20 USD is charged for being five minutes late, 60 USD for not showing up for work. If they have been found going out with GIs in the day time, they have to pay 230,000 won, unless they pay 100 USD so that they can go out but must return by 12 midnight. They are not allowed to get married or leave the contract within the first three months of signing the

contract. While they are required to pay the clubowner 3,000 USD of compensation if they break the contract, in the case of leaving for marriage, they are asked to pay 3,500 USD to 5,000 USD. If they are found not doing their job properly, they may be fined between 200,000 - 300,000 won. Normally, they get 30,000 won a day if they manage to sell ten drinks, however, if such a penalty has been imposed, it may mean that what they have worked so hard for ten days will be completely taken away from them.

One of the Filipina has been in Korea for less than one month, but has already decided to marry her GI boyfriend. However, since she is not allowed to get married within the first three months of work, she is planning to pay for the 3,500 USD penalty for breach of contract then in order to get married. Though it has been laid down in the contract that a fine of 2,000 USD must be paid for breaking the contract, she was told that if she is leaving to get married, she needs to pay an extra 1,500 USD. She says that the GI will wait for her for three months, pay for the 3,500 USD penalty, and go with her to the Philippines to get married.

Another woman said that "If a Filipina wants to marry a GI, she has to pay a penalty of 5,000 USD to the clubowner. It has not been written in the contract. In the contract, it only says that if you break the contract, you have to pay 3,000 USD."

"In the contract, it says that if we go to a hotel with our customers, we have to pay 5,000 USD. Or if we are caught having a date with a GI, then we will have to pay a penalty of 100 USD. I heard that our clubowner does not like us to meet customers outside the club. She

thinks that if we meet them outside, there will be fewer people coming to our club. We also get penalty if we cry in the club and get drunk."

5) Violence and Running Away

"We have the right to know the ways to protect our human rights."

This Russian woman went to a foreigners' human rights organization to find out information about how she could protect her human rights. Women who are engaged in the sex industry have a high risk of exposure to sexual harassment, sexual violence, sexually transmitted diseases etc. Many women have tried to run away because of the poor working conditions, unfair contracts, and other arbitrary practices in the business. As of now, the reality is that channels through which these women can obtain concrete help are yet to be established.

"Some time ago, a Russian dancer ran away from the club, but she was caught by the Korean man and was seriously beaten. They said they beat her up real hard, and then sent her home. Though the women always want to run away, they always caught. In those places, the women don't get caught by police like we do, but they have contracts with their employers and cannot just quit. It's really difficult for them. It's tougher for them than for us. (Do dancers in the clubs make more money?) Not really. They get tips but have to share with their clubowners. Sometimes they don't get any of it."

Because of these problems, it is generally thought that there is no way to complain even if something happens to them. In addition, it is even more difficult for those working illegally to get any assistance. However, it is necessary to make sure that the basic human rights of these women are being protected.

Stories or experiences of violence from clubowners and managers - from throwing things at a woman to confinement to physical assaults - are not difficult to get. A clubowner was said to have thrown a mopping cloth onto a Filipina's face because she was not selling many drinks and was just chatting with the GIs.

"It's really bad in club M, Filipinas cannot leave the club without an escort. (Why?) They are afraid that the girls would run away..."

For some, after their plans to run away have been found out, they are being temporarily confined by their clubowners.

"Last month, our clubowner found out our plans to run away. We couldn't go out for a month. We were like birds locked up in a birdcage for two weeks. We worked very hard and we promise to sell many drinks, so she let us out again. She is like a snake...The Korean women in the club looked down on us after we wanted to run away, and the clubowner would get so mad at us whenever she says we are not selling many drinks. After we failed to run away, we didn't get our drink money for a whole month..."

"Our clubowner asked us why we wanted to run away, I said, 'The Korean women are always so nasty to us, and you are always asking me to dance.' I already said I don't like to do that, but I have to dance topless as soon as I arrived... I told other girls, 'You can't do anything about it.' Before I came, I thought I just have to do sexy dancing. I didn't think that I have to dance like that."

6) Health Examination

Women who are employed in the sex industry get regular

health examination every three month at designated clinics. When the women are asked if they know about the reason for taking these health checks, they said, "Because we are working in a club. We don't know what diseases we may get."

"We get the health check every three months. It's for our safety. So I think it's a good thing. Because in some clubs, they have sex and things like that. We get a blood test and paps' smear. The blood test is for HIV test. In the Philippines, you have to pay to get a health check before you can get a job. Our clubowner paid for our first health check. My friends and I have had three health checks since we came here."

3. Conclusion

While the world is becoming one, sex is also being commodified as part of the tourist business. The market principles of cost-benefit analysis - minimal costs for maximum profits - have led to the commodification of women across national boundaries. The demand for foreign women who can be imported at low costs is accelerating amongst transnational enterprises. Poverty and lack of employment opportunities have maintained a constant supply of these women willing to go overseas. However, those who profit most from the booming international sex industry are the clubowners and brokers. For an increasing number of female migrant workers, they are working in adverse conditions including a distressing job and low salary, sexual violence, forced prostitution, drugs, and risk of exposures to AIDS and other STDs.

As the current inflow of female migrant workers drastically increase, there have occurred teeming matters such as wage

exploitation, poor work environment, forced prostitution. Still, there is no network for helping and protecting victims in the field. In particular, it is absolutely necessary for female migrant workers to have resting and gathering places and centers to provide financial, legal consulting service. Practically it is nearly impossible for one civil organization to manage funding, establishing and operating these kinds of facilities. The regional network of organizations who share the urgency of foreign migrant workers will be one of relevant plans to deal with this issue. The network can reach out its operation into medical, legal support and development of co-project.

Filipinas Prostituted around U.S. Military Bases:

A Nightmare Recurring, This Time, in Korea

by Jean Enriquez (CATW-Asia Pacific, Philippines)

In the recent years, Filipino women have been migrating in flocks to neighboring countries, despite and because of the Asian economic crisis. Push factors for women in the Philippines are numerous. These include the feminization of poverty wherein the Filipino women suffer the worst impacts of structural adjustment programs, contingent upon loans from World Bank and IMF. 'Women fisherfolk are edged out by corporate fishing, indigenous women lose their lands to mining interests, urban poor women are displaced by development infrastructure, and rural women are enduring a steady decline in incomes because of agricultural free trade.'¹⁾ There is also increasing trend in casualization of labour among big companies, mostly victimizing women workers. In terms of employment, only 46.8% of women are employed compared to 85.7% of men. The severe economic burden experienced by women, in connection with their roles within the family and status within society, compels women to work abroad.

Another push factor is the alarming extent of domestic violence. A study conducted from 1994 to 1996 showed that 98% of victims of family violence are females and the abuse can be categorised as physical, sexual, and economic in form. Many women tend to escape violence in the homes by migrating either to work or to marry.

The above factors are compounded by cultural expectations

1) See the Asia-Pacific Post-Beijing Monitor, APDC, 1998

in the Philippines, especially in the rural areas that daughters are to save the family from poverty, placing great pressure on young women to seek 'greener pastures' abroad. This view takes root from feudal thinking that daughters are to pay for the family's debt.

These were affirmed by a study conducted by the Scalabrini Migration Center on the motivations for women to work overseas, where 45% of the respondents cited subsistence and survival, with most of them belonging to a family of six, while around 15% cited sense of duty to the family.

All these contribute to the continuing feminization of overseas employment. Statistics show that women comprise 60% of the total number of legally deployed workers, with female workers predominantly in the low-paying service sector (where sexual exploitation happens in insidious ways), and a sizable number in the entertainment industry. Women workers from the Philippines are mostly single and young, with more than half belonging to the age group 20-29.²⁾

It should be mentioned that the Philippine government considers overseas employment as a development strategy, being a major source of dollar reserves and a relief to the severe unemployment problem. The government, thus, encourages and promotes the trade of "Filipino human resources." In fact, a law³⁾

2) See Abrera-Mangahas, ILO, 1995

3) The Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos Act of 1995 mandates the Department of Labor and Employment to formulate a comprehensive 5-year deregulation plan on recruitment activities "taking into account labor market trends, economic conditions of the country and emerging circumstances which may affect... migrant workers" It shall phase out

has been passed seeking the deregulation of the recruitment industry, which spells greater risks for many women already targeted by unscrupulous recruiting agencies. As it is recruitment and placement for foreign work is characterized by deep commercial interests. The high costs of recruitment result in heavy indebtedness among migrant workers. The huge debt often makes it very difficult for women to keep to a single overseas contract, nor to do anything that may compromise their legal status, including entering prostitution.

Further, the enforcement of past regulations have not been effective such that very few recruiters up to now are convicted for illegal recruitment, and none for trafficking in women. With the deregulation measure, it is expected that the government will have less handle to monitor, much less prosecute, illegal recruiters. Qualitative studies show that many women victimized by traffickers land overseas through illegal means, even as some were also initially contracted for legitimate jobs.

The great concern over the increasing feminization of migration arises from the highly publicized abuse and exploitation that women experience - on one level as migrants, and on another as women. They face fraud and deception at the recruitment stage, contract violations, poor working conditions, delayed and non-payment of salaries. Women are more affected by health problems and even more seriously, by physical and sexual abuse.

the regulatory functions of the Department of Philippine Overseas Employment Administration, pursuant to the objectives of deregulation. Underpinning the law is the view that "migration is strictly a matter between the worker and his foreign employer"

Trafficking directly for prostitution is slowly being recognized as a widespread problem, such that a trafficking law is being sought to be passed in the Philippine legislature. Young women in southern Philippines are directly brought to Malaysia via pumpboats. Of those prostituted in Japan, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) noted that only 11% of the women in their study were informed in advance that they would be put into prostitution, while 80% of them found themselves trapped abroad. Despite the law penalizing the trade of brides, women keep leaving mostly for Europe and Australia under the mail-order-bride scheme.

This is because names, faces and physical characteristics of Filipino women are listed in the internet.

Profiles of women trafficked show that they are mostly young, with high school or less education, coming from the rural areas and from poor families. This reinforces the earlier assertion of the context of feminization of migration. However, there are particular communities of women that are targeted by traffickers, and these include the women displaced in Central Luzon due to the removal of the bases and subsequently, the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo. Government neglect of their plight and the inadequacy of programs for the women prostituted in the former base areas render the women most vulnerable.

The Context of Sexual Exploitation of Women in Korea

While the regional crisis caused the closure of several business establishments in East Asia, this remains to be a top regional destination. Now, Korea ranks 7th in terms of destination of deployed overseas Filipino workers, closely following

Malaysia, Brunei, Singapore and Japan. Migration channels, that is, illegal recruitment allegedly for work abroad, have historically been exploited to bring women into prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation in foreign lands. Current official estimates place the number of undocumented workers at 14,000.

The demand for labour in Korea is such that "dirty and low-paying" jobs are vacated for immigrants from the Philippines, China and Bangladesh. There are employment systems involving Filipino workers and Korean employers that are in place. These include the "trainee system" wherein Filipino workers are hired as apprentices in a joint venture with the Korean Federation of Small- and Medium-scale Businesses (KFSMB). Referred to as the Alien Technological Transfer Program, the scheme offers lower pay of \$326 to the migrant worker compared to the \$1,200 of the regular worker. The foreign worker gets no benefits outside of the accident insurance which he avails only in cases of work-related accidents.

Another scheme has a local recruiting agency standing as broker for the Korean employer. Therein, the migrant worker is demanded of a placement fee of 1,000USD to 2,500USD. In a third scheme, the migrant worker is directly hired by the Korean employer. In all schemes, the food and accommodation of the worker is shouldered. However, they would not usually receive the exact amount for food allowance as provided for in their contract, and the accommodations are poor. Further, the migrant worker is required to give 150USD of their monthly salary as "forced savings." This last condition is the factor that compels many workers to desert their legitimate employer and find other jobs, thus the huge number of undocumented workers. It was

reported that a female undocumented worker would receive instead 600USD, even as the male worker will receive 800USD.

Several employers would also prefer hiring 'married couples' to save on accommodation costs. This requirement forces Filipinas to succumb to offers by male migrant workers to posture as wife to them, to be able to get the job. This has resulted to unwanted pregnancies. It has been reported that 13 babies are being sired every month in the ranks of the Filipino migrant workers.

The grave labour situation that migrant women find themselves in, compounded by the continuing arrival of women in hordes that are directly recruited for entertainment, spell a fertile ground for their being victimized for sexual exploitation. Corollarily, women's groups and media people in Seoul are alarmed by sightings of more and more Filipinas being sold for prostitution around the U.S. military camps in the all over the country. This is certainly not a new phenomenon, since in 1987, it has been reported that Korea ranked 5th in among top destination countries of legally deployed Filipino entertainers.

It has been asserted by studies that the growing share of women in foreign employment reflects the dynamics of foreign demand. The presence of U.S. military bases in Korea is certainly a magnet for trafficking of Filipinas. There are reports that Filipinas are concentrated around the bases in Dongduchon-shi and Pyont'aekshi where around 50 military recreation centers are established in each, and where American military service men usually go. These centers are locally called "foreigners club" and are actually, bars. An unwritten policy within the U.S. military force is to "keep the men happy," as it considers sexualized recre

-ation vital for the morale of troops. Studies in 1992 show that there are about 18,000 registered and 9,000 unregistered Korean women around the U.S. bases.

During the stay of military forces in the Philippines, around 17,000 women have been prostituted in Olongapo City alone, which is site of the largest US military base outside the U.S. itself. The U.S. Navy ensured that the men are kept safe, thus funding for social hygiene clinics flooded the cities where the bases are located. If 25% or more of the women in an establishment are unregistered with the clinic, the establishment will be declared off-limits to U.S. servicemen until the women are registered. Guidelines, thus, were made available to the servicemen so that they know where to go. In sum, the construction and maintenance of prostitution is integral to the U.S. military's strategies for keeping the male soldiers content. This is obviously in collusion with local and foreign businesses that make profits from the "entertainment industry," and local governments that similarly earn from the lucrative R & R business.

Focus on the Process of Smuggling of Filipinas to Korea

Officials from the Overseas Workers Welfare Administration report that they estimate Filipinas prostituted around the U.S. bases in Korea to be around 1,000. The women recruited are very young and indeed, mostly from Central Luzon, specifically the Pinatubo area. They are recruited through friends and promised a job as entertainer or lured by prospects of marrying American GI's. The women are not asked of a placement fee and some are trained in Binan, Laguna. The POEA listed the names of suspected local recruiters as Leila Villaflor and a certain Boy

Banag. They are reportedly in connivance with Mr. An S. H. of the Korean special tourist Association. Mr. A is said to be residing in Metro Manila and works with Mr. Kim Kyung-Su who was recently reported in Hankyore as being investigated by the Yong-San District Police for importing 1,093 foreign women, from the Philippines and Russia, to work as entertainers near the U.S. military camp." He is being charged together with 2 other accomplices for illegal recruitment and forging of documents. He reportedly regularly received commission from 234 club owners in the area.

The women are transported to the airports of either Subic or Cebu and flown to Bangkok as tourists since Thailand do not require visas. There, the women apply for visas for Korea to work as entertainer, with invitation from Mr. Kim and false employment contracts. Subsequently, they are easily flown to Seoul.

Upon coming to the clubs, women are made to undress and perform sexual acts such as tabletop dancing. They are paid 600USD but only 300USD go to the woman. However, they are not given the money until after two months. The unbearable exploitation led 2 women to escape and report their conditions to officials. The Episcopal Commission for Migrants and Itinerant People of the Korean Catholic Bishops Conference report that 7 Filipinos ran to them for problems of contract violation, illegal taxation and prostitution.

Addressing the Problem

Current efforts of women's organizations in Korea have

focused on Korean women, and recently brought attention to foreign women, including Filipinas. Since information from Filipinas around the bases are difficult to gather, the research that Korea Church Women United(KCWU) has started will break the grounds towards informing the public on the reality of their sexual exploitation. Such research work could be helped by The Coalition Against Trafficking in Women-Asia Pacific(below CATW) by investigating returnees from Korea, as well as the nature of sending to Korea.

CATW has a documentation system that records human rights violations to women and this technology could be shared with women's groups directly working with the victims. Such system would capture the details of events of violations and would assist tremendously advocacy work on the issue, may it be legal, support or policy advocacy. CATW shall also assist in the networking of women's groups and support groups for migrant workers in Korea, as well as with Philippine officials to set up a system of referral to assist the Filipinas escaping prostitution. This network shall also help in the prosecution of the perpetrators of trafficking of Filipinas in Korea as well as in the Philippines. Preventive work, including education of vulnerable women, setting up of monitoring mechanisms and others, will also be explored by CATW with the Philippine authorities, given that the Coalition have been giving training to frontline agencies working with women migrants. CATW-Asia Pacific, with its network of Philippine women's groups, could drum up an information campaign about the exploitation of Filipinas upon going to Korea, to also mobilize actions, both preventive and curative.

This publicity campaign shall also direct attention to the

culpability of the U.S. military bases in the perpetration of the sexual abuse of women, as well as local authorities.

The Framework of Trafficking and Militarized Prostitution

CATW asserts that trafficking in women is inseparable with the issue of prostitution. The gender-based nature of trafficking exposes itself as serving the purpose of ensuring the steady supply of women to areas where men demand sexual services. We deplore trafficking and prostitution as violations of women's human rights.

The impact to women of sexual exploitation is hardly healed by time. American children were born to Filipinas prostituted around the U.S. military bases in the Philippines. Several have been abused physically, and some were murdered. With the Visiting Forces Agreement recently signed between the Philippine and U.S. governments, 22 ports will be opened to foreign troops and more women will be abused in the remote rural areas of the country. In Korea, the Philippines and elsewhere, the women are viewed as commodities to be bought, and being Asians, they are certainly perceived as less than human.

Trafficking and prostitution have reached crisis proportions in the Asian region, with the entry of military troops and worsening globalization of economies. The globalized trade includes the continuing export of labor which has become a convenient channel to traffic women for prostitution.

Appendix I.

Women's rights organizations

Association for the Prevention of Torture

Ms. Lilianna Valinas
P.O. Box 2267
CHC-1211 Geneva 2
Switzerland
Tel : (41 22) 734-2088
Fax : (41 22) 734-5649

International Commission of Jurists

Mr. Adam Dieng (Sec-Gen)
Ms. Mona Rishmaswi (Director)
Mr. Alejandro Artucio (Lefal
Officer)
Ms. T. Ige (Legal Officer)
Geneva, Switzerland
Tel : (41 22) 788-4747

International committee of the Red Cross

Mr. Jean-Paul Pallet
International Organizations
Division
17, avenue de la Paiz
CH-1211 Geneva Wsitzerland
Tel : (41 22) 734- 6001
Fax : (41 22) 736-8935

Amnesty International

Ms. Isabelle Scherer
UN Geneva Representative
25 route des Morillons
CH1218 Grand-Saconnex
Switzerland
Tel : (41 22) 798-2500
Fax : (41 22) 791-0390

**Churches' Commission on International Affairs
of the World Council of Churches**

Nicole Fischer
150, route de Ferney
P.O. Box 2100
CH-1211 Geneva 2
Switzerland
Tel : (41 22) 731-2420
Fax : (41 22) 735-1823

Inter-African Committee

Ms. B. Fas Work (President)
147, rue de Lausanne
1202 Geneva
Switzerland
Tel : (41 22) 731-2420
Fax : (41 22) 735-1823

Defence for Children International (DCI)

Mr. Richardo Dominice
1, rue de Varembe
P.O. Box 88

CH-1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland
Tel : (41 22) 714-0558
Fax : (41 22) 740-1145

Friends World Committee for Consultation (Quakers)

Ms. Rachel Brett
Quaker House
13, avenue du Mervelet
Ch-1205 Geneva
Switzerland
Tel : (41 22) 733-3397
Fax: (41 22) 734-0015

Human Rights Watch

33 Islington High Street
N1 9LH London, UK
Tel : (44 171) 713-1995
Fax : (44 171) 713-1800
e-mail : hrwatchuk@gn.apc.org

International Human Rights Law Group

1601 Connecticut Avenue NW
Suite 700
Washington DC 20009
USA
Tel : (1-202) 232-8500
Fax : (1-202) 232-6731
e-mail : lawgroup@igc.apc.org

Human Rights Watch

485 Fifth Avenue,
New York, NY 10017-6104
USA

Tel : (1-212) 972-8400

Fax : (1-212) 972-0905

e-mail : hrwnyc@hrw.org

Human Rights Watch

15 Rue Van Campenhout
1040 Brussels, Belgium

Tel : (32 2) 732- 2009

Fax : 932 2) 732-0471

e-mail : hrwatcheu@gn.apc.org

Appendix 2.

Directories of migrant organizations

Directorory of NGOs for Migrants in Asia

Scalabrini Migration Center

P.O. Box 10541

Broadway Centrum

1113 Queaon City

PHILIPPINES

Tel : (63 2) 724-3512

Fax : (63 2) 721-4296

e-mail : php@misa.irf.ph.net

USCC/MRS Directory 1993

US Catholic Conference

Migration and Refugee Services

3211 Fourth Street, N.E.

Washington, D.C 20017 USA

Repertoire des Associatins Immigrees dans la Communaute Europeene, 1991 and Migrant Solidarite droits de l'homme Recherch/Documentation, 1994

Centre de Information et Etudes sur les

Migrations Internationales

Lorenzo Prencipe, Director

46 Rue de Montreuil

75011 Paris FRANCE

Tel : (33 1) 43-72-49-34

Fax : (33 1) 43-72-06-42

e-mail : ciemiparis@aol.com

Miracoés Portuguesas : Anuario Catolico 1991

Obra Catolica Portuguesa de Migracoés
Campo Dos Marites da Patria, 43
1100 Lisbon PORTUGAL

Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women (GAAT)

P.O. Box 1281 Bangrak Post Office,
Bangkok 10500, Thailand
Tel : (662) 864-1427 Fax : (662) 864-1637
e-mail : GAATW@mozart.inet.co.th
URL : <http://www.inet.co.th/or/gaatw>

Major Activities :

- Exchange of information between member organizations;
- Advocacy activities to replace the 1949 Convention on the Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of Prostitution of Others
- Advocacy activities in the international fora;
- Action research.

The Coalition Against Trafficking in Women-Asia Pacific

Suite 406 Victoria condominium, 41 Annapolis St.,
Greenhills, San Juan Metro Manila 1500, Philippines
Tel : (632) 722-0859 Fax : (632) 722-0755
e-mail : adedios@phil.gn.apc.org
emc31@wtouch.com.ph

Major Activities :

- Education and Training
- Organizational Development and Core Group Building
- Research, Documentation and Publication
- Networking, Policy Advocacy and Campaigns

신문스크랩(Paper scrap)



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명의 옛 소련 및 동유럽 출신 참녀들이 활동하고 있는 것으로 집계되고 있다.

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<모스크바=김기현특파원>

러, 여성 수만명 노예신세

매춘 마피아에 납치돼
日·獨등서 성적노리개

국제인권단체 폭로

러시아 등 옛 소련출신 여성 수천 명이 일본, 독일 등에서 성적 노예로 일하고 있으며 이들 상당수는 국제적인 매춘 마피아 의해 조직적으로 유괴 혹은 납치 해외로 팔려나가고 있는 것으로 밝혀졌다.

같은 사실은 워싱턴에 본부를 둔 국제인권단체인 국제구조네트워크(CSNN)가 지난 2년동안 세계 14개국에서 일하고 있는 옛 소련 여성 50여명을 비롯해 포괄적 조직원들까지 직접 면담 자료에 의해 만든 보고서에서 밝혔다.

이 보고서에 따르면 미성년자를 포함한 여성들은 대개 해외 호텔이나 레스토랑 등에서 종업원이나 유흥업소 댄서 등으로 일하게 해준다. 는 유혹에 속아 외국에 나간 뒤 현지에서 여권을 빼기고 매춘을 강요당하는 길을 밟고 있다.

심지어는 외국에서 공부하고 싶다가나 순전히 외국여행을 하고 싶다는 동기에서 사기광고를 보고 속아서 이 길로 들어선 경우도 많다는 것이다.

옛 소련 여성들의 최대행선지로 지목된 나라는 일본이다. 일본은 연예 비자라는 명목으로 러시아 여성 입국을 허용하고 있는데 95년까지 이 비자로 입국한 여성은 5천여

귀순자-인터넷길 '賣春커넥션'

3~4개 조직서 러시아발레리나등 불려들여 '영업'

국제통화기금(IMF) 체제이후 국내 경제난이 가중되면서 국도의 생활고에 시달려온 일부귀순자들이 최근 러시아 '인터넷'을 '수입' 수단으로 매매추진에까지 진출한 것으로 밝혀져 충격을 주고 있다.

<관련기사 2면>

현재 파악되고 있는 귀순자 매춘망은 3~4개 정도. 이들은 지난해 말부터 각기 3~5명의 여자들을 러시아 및 우즈베키스탄 등지에서 들여와 서울 강서구와 송파구-강남구 일대는 물론 경기도 부천 등지에 있는 단란주점과 '비밀연락망'을 통해 매매추진 사업을 벌이고 있는 것으로 드러났다.

전문가들은 일부 귀순자들의 매매추진과 관련, "혈혈단신으로 한국에 온 일부 귀순자들이 생계유지를 위해 어렵다 할 기술교육도 받지 못한 채 체제적응에 실패하면서 돈을 쉽게 벌 수 있는 한탕주의에 빠져든 결과"라며 "귀순자들에게 대한 사후관리 및 재교육 강화가 시급하다"고 지적했다. 20일 오후 9시쯤 강서구 A 단란주점. 회사원으로 보이는 30대 초반의

서울-수도권 단란주점등과 비밀연락망 특별고객만 골라 30만원에 '은밀한 거래'

남자 2명이 물에서 술을 마시고 있던 중 이 업소의 영업상무인 B(28)씨가 들어와 눈인사를 나눈 뒤 곧바로 "인터넷 관촬조"라며 낯지시 말을 건넌다. 손님들은 고개를 끄덕였고 이후 30분쯤 지나자 잠바차림의 젊은 머리 를 한 20대 후반의 남자가 1m70이 넘는 글래머형의 금발 마녀 2명과 함께 나타나 B상무를 찾았다.

놀랍게도 여자들을 데려온 남자는 북한말씨를 쓰고 있었다. 여자들은 B상무의 안내로 정해진 룸에 들어갔다. 인터넷길의 화대는 30만원선. 여자들은 러시아어와 영어를 섞어가며 손님들과 얘기를 나눈 뒤 단란주점 인근의 모텔로 향했고 40여분 뒤 다시 주점으로 돌아와 함께 왔던 북한말씨 의 남자를 따라 어디론가 사라졌다.

B상무는 "전부터 알고 지내던 귀순용사가 러시아 여자를 소개해주셨

있다. C씨는 "정착금이 다 떨어진 뒤 막노동판과 환락가를 전전했다"며 "돈이 없다고 무시당하는게 싫어 '여자사업'이라도 해서 돈을 벌어야겠다 는 생각에 이 일을 시작하게 됐다"고 토로했다.

C씨에 따르면 최근 3~4명의 귀순자들이 '인터넷 사업'에 손을 대고 있으며 이들은 여자들과 수입을 50대 50으로 나누고 있다. 여자들은 고국으로 돌아가 한국에서 번 돈의 일부 를 '소개자'들에게 건네준다. IMF 체제이전에는 인터넷길의 한달소득 은 약 3천달러였지만 요즘은 원화가 치가 크게 떨어져 1천백~2천달러정 도라는 게 C씨의 설명.

이에 대해 중앙대 남북체제적응센터 차광욱(박광무)박사는 "귀순자들이 생활고에 시달린다는 사실은 어제 오늘의 일이 아니지만 이들에게 매매추진업을 하고 있다는 사실은 충격적"이라며 "귀순자들이 국내에서 건전한 시민으로 정착할 수 있도록 이들에 대한 정책의 전면 재검토가 시급하다"고 강조했다. <李正燁기자>



신석교기자

관광비자로 입국해 강남지역의 룬살롱 등에서 윤락행위를 해온 혐의로 경찰에 입건된 러시아 여성들이 고개를 돌린 채 앉아 있다.

러시아여성 윤락알선 소개비 챙긴 2명 구속

서울 용산경찰서는 23일 관광비자로 입국한 러시아 여성 10명을 합숙시키며 윤락행위를 알선하고 역대 의 소개비를 챙긴 이강민씨(29·용산구 보광동·무직) 등 2명 을 윤락행위방지법 위반 등의 혐의로 구속영장을 신청했다.

경찰에 따르면 이씨는 5월부터 러시아인 사샤(40대 중반·수배중)를 통해 알게 된 수로보바 비카(20) 등 러시아 여성 10명을 서울 용산구 보광동 지하셋방에 합숙시키며 강남 일대 룬살롱 등에 소개해 윤락을 알선한 뒤 소개비 명목으로 1억 7천여만원을 받아 가로

챌 혐의다.

경찰 조사결과 러시아 여성들은 17~27세까지의 사진 패션 모델들로 15일간의 단기관광비자를 받아 입국해 매월 1백50만원의 월급을 받으면서 윤락행위 건당 20만~30만원의 화대를 챙긴 것으로 드러났다.

경찰은 이들을 모두 불구속 입건해 강제 출국시킬 예정이며 외국인 여성의 윤락 행위를 알선한 서울 강남 일대 룬살롱 단란주점에 대해 수사를 확대하고 있다.

<이 훈기자>

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'인터걸' 이태원에 만 500명

불법체류 러-필리핀 여성
수도권 유흥가일대 진출
고수입 위해 매춘 나서

손님들과 무대 앞에서 춤을 추고 있었다. '외국인 전용 클럽'이지만, 외국인은 러시아 여성들뿐. 이들은 새벽 2시가 넘자 하나둘씩 한국인 손님들을 따라 나섰다. 근처 Y클럽도 러시아, 콜롬비아 등에서 온 외국인 여성업원 30여명이 분주했다.

작년 10월 관광비자로 입국한 유흥가(23·여)씨는 "집을 장만할 만큼 돈을 벌어 고향에 가겠다"고 했다. 그녀의 한달 수입은 300만~400만원. 이태원 유흥가의 러시아 필리핀인 여성들은 500명 정도. 이들은 동대문 천호동 등 서울의 유흥가로 진출,

매춘을 하고 있다. 지난 12일 발생한 러시아 여인 피살사건은 매춘을 둘러싼 영역 다툼이 원인이었다. 이날 밤 11시쯤 경기도 동두천시 미군기지 '캠프 케이스(Casey)' 앞 골목의 C클럽. 여성업원 10명 가운데 러시아인 6명, 필리핀인이 3명, 한국 여성은 4대 마담 한명이었다. 이곳 30여개 외국인 전용클럽에는 100명 이상의 필리핀 여성이 일하고 있다.

한 필리핀 여성은 "화대는 평일과 일요일엔 200달러, 금·토요일엔 300달러를 받아 업주와 반반씩 나눈다"고 말했다.

그러나 한국특수관광업협회 동두천시부 박영호(朴映皓) 회장은 "매춘행위가 적발되면 강제출국 당하기 때문에 업소에서 외국인 여성들을 엄격히 통제한다"고 말했다.

외국인 쇼걸이나 댄서들은 1년짜리 연예인(E6) 비자로 입국하지만, 대부분 기간을 넘겨 불법 체류한다. 러시아 여성들은 관광비자로 입국, 동대문 벌집촌이나 싼 여관에 3~4명이 장기 투숙하며 불법 체류를 하는 경우가 많다.

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이태원의 한 나이트 클럽에서 러시아 무희들이 한국 손님들과 어울려 춤추고 있다. /崔淳湖기자 choish@chosun.com

1999. 8. 23. 국민일보 외국여성 1천여명 연예인위장 입국 주선

1억대 쟁전 도의원 영장

비서관면서류 위조혐의
유흥가에 팔아넘긴
브로커 6명도 검거

외국 여성 1천여명을 연예인인 것처럼 관련 서류를 위조해 불법 입국시킨 뒤 유흥업소에 접대부 등으로 공급해 온 조직이 경찰에 붙잡혔다. 특히 이 과정에서 한국특수관광협회 회장인 현직 도의원이 송출업자의 부탁을 받고 연예인 비자를 발급받을 수 있도록 서류를 위조해 준 것으로 드러나 총격을 던져주고 있다. 서울 용산경찰서는 22일 외국인 여성들을 국내에 불법 입국시킨 뒤 유흥업소에 접대부 등으로 공급한

혐의(사무서위조 등)로 경기도의회 건설도시위원회 간사 김경수 의원(60·경기 동두천시 보산동)과 송출업자 권모씨(51·서울 신사동) 등 7명을 검거, 김의원 등 3명에 대해 구속영장을 신청했다.

경찰에 따르면 김의원은 문화관광부 인가를 받은 한국특수관광협회 회장을 맡아오면서 지난 11일 관련 서류를 위조해 1씨(26) 등 러시아 여성 3명에게 연예인 입국비자를 발급 받을 수 있도록 해 주는 등 지난 98년부터 최근까지 러시아와 필리핀 등의 여성 1천83명을 불법 입국시켜 주고 송출업자로부터 1억6천만원을 받아 챙겼다.

김의원은 존재하지 않는 연예인 그 불이나 공연단을 내세워 허위로 작성한 외국인 국내공연신청서를 문화관

광부에 제출하면서 연예인이 아닌 외국여성들을 가수나 무희로 끼워넣는 수법을 쓴 것으로 드러났다. 권씨 등 송출업자들은 불법 입국한 외국 여성들을 외국인 전용업소에 접대부로 공급해 주고 1억7천만원의 소개료를 받은 혐의를 박모씨(50·여·경기 동두천시) 등 유흥업소 임주들은 외국 여성을 고용한 뒤 "말을 듣지 않으면 강제 출국시키겠다"고 협박, 확대의 일부인 1억3천만원을 가로챈 혐의를 받고 있다.

한국특수관광협회는 정부의 관광진흥정책에 따라 지난 64년 설립된 단체로 외국인 전용유흥음식점 업주들이 회원으로 가입해 있으며 회원 업소들은 면세주류를 싼 값으로 제공받고 외국 연예인을 고용할 수 있다.

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99.8.23. 동아 道의회 의원이 인터걸 포주사업

러·比여성 연예인 위장 초청
유흥업소 앞선 1억여원 챙겨

서울 용산경찰서는 22일 외국인 여성을 국내 유흥업소에 위장 취업 시켜주고 사례비로 1억6000여만원을 챙긴 혐의를 받고 있는 경기도의회 의원 김경수(金梗洙·60·경기 동두천시)씨에 대해 구속영장을 신청했다.

경찰은 또 김씨와 짜고 외국인 여성을 국내 유흥업소에 위장 취업 시켜준 뒤 이들에게 윤락행위를 시키고 화대 1억3000여만원을 가로챈 혐의를 받고 있는 인력송출업자 권상철(權相哲·51)씨 등 2명에 대해서도 이날 구속영장을 신청했다.

김씨는 96년 7월부터 권씨 등과 짜고 러시아 필리핀 등에서 모집한 1093명의 현지 여성들을 연예인인 것처럼 속여 입국시킨 뒤 경기 동두천과 의정부 등 미군부대 주변 유흥업소에 취업시켜주고 유흥업소로부터 사례비 명목으로 1억6000여만원을 받은 혐의다. <이현두기자>

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경향신문 9.23 道의원이 러·比접대부 수입 1,093명 연예인위장 불법취업...6명 적발

서울 용산경찰서는 22일 외국인 여성을 국내 유흥업소에 불법 취업시켜 여대의 소개비를 챙긴 경기도의회 의원 김경수씨(60) 등 3명에 대해 사문사위조 등 혐의로 구속영장을 신청하고 인력 송출업자 김모씨(42)를 비롯

한 3명을 불구속입건했다. 사단법인 한국특수관광협회 회장인 김씨는 인력송출 브로커들과 짜고 96년 7월부터 최근까지 러시아, 필리핀 등에서 모집한 1,093명의 여성을 연에 인으로 위장, 국내에 입국시켜 동두천

동 미군부대 주변 유흥업소에 취업시키고 업주 234명으로부터 사례비조로 1억6천여만원을 받은 혐의다.

김씨 등은 러시아 블라디보스토크, 필리핀 마닐라 등지의 접대부 여성들이 한국특수관광협회 초청으로 국내 공연을 가지는 것처럼 공연계약서 등을 거짓으로 꾸민 뒤 출입국관리소에 제출해 사증발급 인증서를 받아냈다.

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도이원이 외국인 접대부취업 알선

사례비 1억6천만원 책거

서울 용산경찰서는 22일 외국인 여성을 국내 유흥업소에 위장취업시킨 혐의(사문서 위조 등)로 경기도의회 의원 김경수(60·동두천시)씨 등 3명의 구속영장을 신청했다. 또 인력송출업자 김아무개(42)씨 등 3명을 불구속 입건하고, 안아무개(43)씨 등 2명을 수배했다.

사단법인 한국특수관광협회 회장인 김경수씨는 인력송출 브로커들과 짜고 96년 7월부터 최근까지 러시아·필리핀 등에서 모집한 1083명의 현지 접대부 여성을 연예인으로 위장시켜 국내에 입국시킨 뒤 미군부대 주변 유흥업소에 취업하도록 하고 입주 23

4명한테 사례비로 1억6천여만원을 받은 혐의를 받고 있다.

이 과정에서 김씨는 현지 접대부 여성들이 한국특수관광협회 초청으로 국내 공연을 위해 입국하는 것처럼 공연계약서 등을 위조해 사증(비자)을 발급받도록했다고 경찰은 밝혔다. 경찰은 한국특수관광협회를 통해 입국해 유흥업소 전 대부로 일하는 외국인 여성이 8월 현재 동두천·의정부·평택시 등 21개 지역 343명에 이른다고 밝혔다. 인찰형기자

아시아 여성 수백명 성노예로 미국 팔려가

밀매조직 애틀랜타서 적발

[애틀랜타=외신종합] 한국을 비롯한 아시아 지역 여성 수백명을 미국에 밀입국시켜 매매춘을 강요하면서 돈을 뜯어온 범죄조직이 미국 남부 조지아주 애틀랜타에서 적발됐다.

미국 법무부는 지난 8년여 동안 아시아 여성 500~1000명을 미국에 밀입국시킨 밀매조직의 조직체, 경비원, 포주 등 13명을 적발해 기소했다고 밝혔다. 고21일(워싱턴포스트) 등 미국 언론들이 보도했다. 이들은 한국·중국·중국·말레이시아·베트남 등 아시아

나 나라들에서 10~20대 여성들을 피어 밀입국시킨 뒤 3만~4만달러의 밀입국 비용을 다 갚을 때까지 매매춘을 강요했다. 밀입국한 여성들 가운데 일부는 마사지사나 재봉사로 일할 것이라는 거짓말에 속아넘어간 것으로 밝혀졌다. 이 매매춘 밀매조직은 여성들을 가둬놓고 24시간 감시하면서 사실상 성노예 생활을 강요했다.

법무부 조사 결과 매매춘 행위를 강요당한 이 가운데는 13살짜리 소녀도 있었다.

흐름

밤에 스러진 코리안드림

러시아 베트남 등 외국인여성 매춘 늘어 무용수로 입국, 강압으로 몸팔아...심야 탈출극도

러시아 하바로프스크에서 지난 8월 한국에 들어온 예카테리나(21)는 지난 13일 한국에서 몸을 팔다 붙잡혀 강제출국되는 신세가 됐다. 서울 강남구 역삼동의 한 주택가에서 동료 8명과 합숙하며 매춘행위를 해오다 경찰에 붙잡힌 것이다. 그는 고향에서 의상디자인을 공부하는 꿈많은 여대생이었다. 50평짜리 아파트에서 공무원인 부모님과 남동생, 그리고 고교때 만난 남자와 결혼해 낳은 4살짜리 딸 마리나와 함께 살았다. 남편과는 지난 97년 이혼했다.

이런 그가 한국행을 결심한 것은 지난해 러시아가 모라토리움(지급유예)을 선언하면서부터다.

부모님 월급은 오르지 않았지만 물가는 5배로 뛰어들라 생활고를 겪게 됐다. 그러던 어느 날 우연히 '여성을 구한다'는 신문 광고를 보고, 한국으로 오게 된 것이다.

예카테리나는 "러시아는 모라토리움 이후 여성들의 외국행이 상류층 사회까지 번져 지금은 러시아 젊은 여성 3명 중 1명은 외국에 진출해 있다"고 말했다.

외국여성들의 한국행이 구제금융사태 이후 주춤하다 최근 다시 급증하고 있다.

20일 법무부에 따르면 국내 여성 불법체류자는 지난 9월 현재 4만5520명. 구제금융 여파로 주춤했던 지난해 3만4475명에 비해 32% 증가했다. 특히 남성보다 여성의 진출이 뚜렷해 불법체류자 가운데 여성의 비율이 97년 33.5%, 98년 34.6%에 이어 지난 9월 현재 35.5%에 이른다.

한국교회여성연합회 외국인여성노동자상담소의 고동

실 간사는 "공장 등 2차 산업에 종사하는 외국인 여성도 늘지만 무엇보다 러시아를 비롯해 동구와 남미 백인계 여성 등의 유흥업 진출 증가세가 뚜렷하다"고 말했다.

실제로 연예인비자를 통해 합법적으로 옛소련국가나 동유럽 등 백인여성을 들여오는 업체만도 지난해 26곳에서 지난 9월 현재 50곳으로 급증했다.

지난 4일에는 지난 2월 입국한 올가 등 7명의 러시아 및 우크라이나 여성이 오프로모션의 사장상을 상대로 낸 고발장이 경남 진해경찰서에 접수됐다.

이들은 고발장에서 "우리는 본국으로 돌아가기를 희망하고 있고 일부는 대학생으로 9월에 학기시험을 치러야 했다"면서 "기획사가 여권을 관리하면서 비자기간이 지났음에도 연장해 주겠다는 말만 하고 임금도 주지 않고 비자 연장도 되지 않아 우리를 불법체류자로 전락시켰다"고 주장했다. 이들은 애초 무용수로만 활동하는 것으로 계약했는데 기획사의 강요로 매춘을 할 수 밖에 없었다고 한다. 지난 8월에는 포주가 아파트에 감금한 채 1주일 내내 하루에 10명씩 손님을 받게 하자 감시원이 잠든 사이 러시아로 탈출한 여성도 있었다.

유흥업소로 진출하는 외국인 여성은 러시아, 남미 백인

계 등 이른바 '썩 빠진 백인 여자'들이 대부분이다. 필리핀과 조선족 여성들은 각각 영어와 한국어가 가능하므로 유흥업에서 쉽게 자리잡을 수 있지만 나머지 나라의 여성들은 미모와 몸매가 '출중'하지 않는 한 공장이나 식당 취업이 고작이다.

몽골 울란바토르에서 지난해 9월 입국한 마라(27)는 애초 서울 마포구의 한 단란주점에서 접객부로 일했다. 하지만 손님들이 원하지 않자 열흘도 못돼 쫓겨났다. 지금 그는 플라스틱 공장에서 아침 9시부터 밤 10시까지 일하고 있다. 그는 "월급이 70만원이지만 몽골에서 역사교사로 있을 때 받은 25만원에 비하면 엄청나다"며 위안을 삼고 있다.

하지만 그는 몽골에 남편이 있는데도 누가 아버지인지도 모르는 아이를 임신한 신세가 됐다. 4명의 공장 남자들로부터 20만원씩 받아 낙태수술을 준비하고 있다.

외국인 여성 노동자들은 저임금이나 임금체불 등 남성 외국인 노동자들과 같은 고통을 받고 있다. 하지만 외국인 여성들은 성적인 고통까지 견뎌야 하는 처지인 것이다.

베트남 처녀 꾸엔(26)은 지난해 3월 산업연수생으로 입국했다. 그는 그러나 연수생 신분을 박차고 임금이 좀

더 좋은 한 공장으로 도망갔다. 이 공장의 사장은 그에게 "나는 이혼했다. 때가 되면 결혼하자"며 자기 집에서 같이 지내도록 유혹했다. 산업연수생 시절에는 합숙소가 있었다. 하지만 불법체류자로 전락한 꾸엔에게는 뿌리치기 힘든 유혹이었다.

결국 그는 사장의 아이를 가졌다. 하지만 사장은 "자기 애가 아니라"고 우기며 다른 한국여자를 집에 들여왔다.

베트남에서 부모와 남동생 4명과 함께 살던 그는 동생들 공부를 돕기 위해 미화 2천달러의 브로커비를 주고 한국에 왔지만 돈도 못벌고 임신 5개월로 몸만 불린 채 발길을 돌려야 했다.

외국인여성노동자상담소(02-708-4181)의 고동실 간사는 "가난한 외국인이기 때문에 건드려도 문제가 없다는 한국 남자들의 사고가 문제"라면서 "성폭력방지법은 외국인 여성한테도 적용되는 만큼 이런 일을 당했을 때 어디로 연락해야 되는지 등 대처 방법 등에 대한 정보를 입국할 때부터 알려줘야 한다"고 주장했다. 성남 외국인노동자의 집 소장인 김해성 목사는 "한국에 온 여성들 가운데 상당수는 그 나라의 엘리트들"이라면서 "계약도 지키지 않고 학교시험도 못보게 하고 몸도 버리게 하는 등 외국인 여성을 성적인 노리개나 돈벌이로 여기는 한국의 이미지는 나중에 부메랑이 되어 올 것"이라고 꼬집었다.

김 목사는 또 "불법체류를 조장하는 저임금의 산업연수생제도를 없애고, 보다 투명한 출입국 심사로 송출비리를 줄여야 하며 '외국인 노동자 보호법'도 조속히 제정해야 한다"고 주장했다. 송창석 기자 number3@hani.co.kr

**외국인여성 실태조사 보고회
12일 기독교 연합회관**

한국교회여성연합회 외국인 여성노동자상담소는 12일 오후 2시 서울 종로5가 기독교연합회관에서 성산업으로 유입된 외국인여성 현장실태조사 보고회 및 간담회를 마련한다.

상담소는 지난 3~8월 송탄 등 두천 군산 부산 의정부 등 5개 지역에서 20여 외국인 여성과의 인터뷰를 통해 입국과정, 비자관계, 업소환경과 월급, 성적인 서비스의 형태, 인권유린의 상황 등을 조사했다. 연합회는 이를 바탕으로 성산업에 유입되는 외국인 여성들을 돕기 위한 지원체계와 방법을 모색할 계획이다.

이혜원교수(성공회대)의 사회로 국내 실태조사 보고 및 외국인여성 성매매 문제 해결을 위한 사례와 제언이 있는 뒤 김은주 연합회 총무의 사회로 간담회가 진행된다. 이준희

■ '성노예' 실태조사차 방한한 진 엔리케즈
 “'인터걸' 전략 필리핀여성에 인권을”

“한국인들의 인권상황에 대해선 뭐라 말할 수 없지만, 한국의 술집에서 일하는 필리핀 여성들은 분명 인권의 사각지대에 있습니다. 한국 정부는 철저한 실태조사를 통해, 한국에서 짓밟히고 있는 외국여성의 인권도 보호해 줘야 합니다.”



한국교회여성연합회(회장 김윤옥) 주최로 10일 열린 '성산업으로 유입된 외국인여성 현장실태조사 보고·간담회'에 필리핀 민간기구 대표로 참석한 진 엔리케즈('여성의 인신매매를 반대하는 모임' 국제연대 총무)의 호소다. 그는 “한국에서 즐지에 인터걸로 전략해 처절한 생활을 하는 필리핀 여성들의 처지에 관심을 가져달라”고 덧붙였다.

“물론 필리핀 여성의 인권유린이 가장 문제가 되는 나라는 일본입니다. 일본에서는 문제가 심각

하던 96~97년에는 한달에 한명꼴로 필리핀 여성들이 야쿠자들에 의해 살해되기도 했죠. 한국에선 아직 살인 이야기까지는 나오지 않지만 월급 체불, 계약과기, 매매춘 강요, 부당노동 등은 일본과 조금도 다를 바 없습니다.”

엔리케즈는 인신매매나 다름없는 해외송출을 방관하는 필리핀도 문제지만, 한국도 이를 그냥 보고만 있어서는 안된다고 강조했다. 이태희 기자 hermes@hani.co.kr

외국인 윤락녀 인권지킴이

한국교회 여성연합

백28명, 관광비자로 들어와 불법체류하고 있어 집계할 수 없는 여성들은 이보다 훨씬 많다. 미군기지 주변에는 필리핀·러시아·기타 국가 여성의 비율이 7:2:1이지만 서울·부산 등지의 한국인 상대 유혹가에는 러시아 여성이 압도적으로 많았다.

윤락가에 외국인 여성이 늘고 있다. 미군기지 주변 클럽에서 한국 여성은 찾아보기 어렵고 대신 필리핀 여성, 수단과 부상의 유혹을 받는다. 러시아 여성이 판치고 있는지는 이미 오래다. 외국인 여성의 성(性)산업 유입이 대적·조직적으로 이루어지고 있음에도 이에 대한 현장조사 자료나 대안이 없다고 판단한 한국교회여성연합회(회장 김윤옥)는 12일 오후 2시 기독교연합회관에서 성산업으로 유입된 외국인 여성 현장실태조사 보고회 및 간담회를 가졌다.

최근 현장조사 보고회 갖고

법적 구조사업 펴치기로

우리나라 유혹업소에서 일하려면 연예인비자를 지닌 가수나 무희여야 하는데 이 비자를 발급하고 관리하는 한국특수관광협회의 좀더 엄격한 자제가 필요하다고 밝혔다. 기지 주변에서는 또다른 '성산업' 대도시에서는 '이색적 성노예'로 전략한 한 외국인 접대부들의 인권을 위해 한국교회여성연합회는 법적 구조사업 등을 적극적으로 펼쳐나가기로 했다. 이경철 기자

<bacchus@joongang.co.kr>



관광비자 등으로 입국, 불법체류하며 몸을 팔고 있는 러시아 여성들.

교회여성연합회, 유흥업소 외국인 여성들 최초 현장 실태조사

(1999년 11월 19일) 여성신문

“다 벗은 몸으로 춤추는 줄 정말 몰랐어요”

“아름답게 왜 도망지려고 했냐고 물었을 때, 난 말했어요. 한국여자들이 우리들 항상 무시하고, 아름다움 내에게 항상 춤을 추라고 이야기했기 때문이라고. 난 그 일을 좋아하지 않아요. 난 오기전에 색시한 댄스를 추기만 하면 되는 거라고 생각했어요. 그런 다 벗은 몸으로 춤을 추 거라고는 생각도 못했어. 다른 곳으로 옮겨달라고 이야기해본적 없나구요? 없어요. 아름다움 항상 우리에게 소리를 지르고, 무섭기만 해요. 난 이곳에 있는 게 싫어요. 집으로 돌아가고 싶어요. 하지만 방법이 없잖아요.” (필리핀 여성 Q 양, 22세)

“우리가 유스업을 받지 못하는 달에는 아름다움 음식값으로 만원을 줘요. 한번은 다른 아가씨들이 8잔을 파는데 내가 7잔을 팔았더니 아름다움 막 화를 냈어요. ‘넌 일을 하는거냐며, 그날밤 아름다움 내에게만 설거지를 시켰어요 그리고 난 6개월동안 한번도 휴일이 없었어요. 예전에 아가씨들은 휴일이 있었어요. 하지만 휴일이란 게 아침 11시부터 저녁 5시까지예요. 그게 휴일이예요? 하지만 지금은 그런 것도 없어요.” (러시아 여성 S 양, 25세)

“필요일인가 어떤 미군이 유스업잔을 사주면서 VIP룸으로 오라고 했어요. 유스업을 가지고 갔더니 그가 문을 닫으래요. 그리고는 바가지파를 내리는 거예요. 그래서 내가 ‘뵈하는 거냐고 소릴 질렀더니, 너 입으로 해줄려고 여기 온 거 아니냐는 거예요. 난 “그런 거 하지 않는다고 소리치고 카운터로 가 유스업카드를 반납했죠. 그리고 화장실에 가서 울었어요. 이런 일은 수도 없이 많아요.” (필리핀 여성 A양, 23세)

일명 ‘인터걸’이라 불리는 유흥업소의 외국인 여성들의 현실이 처참하다. 댄서나 가수, 아니면 웨이트리스로서의 직업 정도를 생각하며 한국을 찾은 이들은 이렇게 매춘을 강요받게 될 줄, 그리고 휴일도 없이 장시간 노동에 시달릴 줄을, 그리고 이렇게 무시받고 천대받을 줄 몰랐다. 이들의 꿈은 산산조각났지만 그렇다고 당장 돌아가지도 못하는 형편이다. 여기까지 오는 데 들인 비용을 갚아야 하

고, 최소한의 돈이라도 고국의 가족들에게 보내줘야 하는 막대한 현실 때문이다. 특별한 대안이 없는 이들은 “어떻게 해야 할지 모르겠다”는 대답만 되풀이한다.

합법적 입국, 하지만 고강도 착취구조

이런 여성들의 인권에 이제는 눈을 돌려야 한다는 목소리가 높아지기 시작했다. 한국교회여성연합회 외국인여성노동자상담소는 지난 6월부터 9월까지 마군기주 주변 송탄, 동두천, 의정부, 군산, 부산 5개 지역에서 이들 여성들을 대상으로 한 현장실태조사를 벌이면서 20여명과 의 면담을 시도했다. 그리고 그 결과 보고서를 11월 12일 기독교연합회관 1308호에서 발표했다. 교회여성연합회의 보고서는 유흥업소에 종사하는 외국인 여성에 대한 최초의 실태조사라는 측면에서 중요한 의미를 가지고 있다.

보고서에 따르면 외국인 여성들의 입국은 문서 위조 혐의가 있긴 하지만 어쨌든 합법적으로 이뤄지고 있었다. 외국인 여성들의 국내 취업은 현지에 나가 있는 국내 프랜차이즈 혹은 에이전시와 국내 유흥업소의 협회인 한국관광특수협회 간의 거래로 성사되는데, 현지의 에이전시는 댄서 가수 모집공고를 통해 여성들을 모으고, 특수협회는 이들 여성에게 연 에이비자를 발급해주는 것이다. 국적은 러시아, 필리핀, 스리랑카, 태국 등 다양하다. 나이는 22세에서 26세가 대부분.

많은 경우가 가족의 생계책임자인 이들이 한달에 받는 월급은 계약상으론 6백달러에서 8백달러지만 실제 액수는 250-300달러로 한달에 36만원 정도에 불과하다.

외국인 여성들은 절대부로 근무하면서 유스업을 팔아야 한다. 유스는 현지에 5

현지서 가수 댄서 모집광고 보고 국내 입국 하루 12시간 일하고도 휴일 없어 결혼하면 3천5백 5천불 벌금 업주들 멋대로 계약파기 일수 교회여성연합회 “지원체계 절실” 주장



천원. 기간은데 여성들은 2천원에서 3천원을 받게 된다. 유스 판매에는 할당량이 정해져 있다. 이 할당량을 채우지 못할 경우엔 벌금이 따른다. 할당량은 업소마다 차이가 있지만 하루에 10잔, 주말엔 30잔, 일주일엔 100잔 이상. 어떤 업소에서는 자신의 할당량을 채우지 못한 여성에게 그날의 유스값을 지불하지 않는 경우도 있다고 한다. 그런 날에는 음식값으로 만원을 받는다.

유스판매 할당제 못 채우면 돈도 못받아

근로시간은 계약서상으로는 하루 최고 8시간까지 근무하는 것이지만 실제로는 이보다 훨씬 길다. 업소별 차이는 있

을 내야 한다. 지각의 경우 5분 단위로 20달러를 지불해야 하고, 하루 무단 결근을 하면 60달러의 벌금이다. 외출의 경우엔 23만원 또는 100달러를 벌금으로 내야 하고 또 12시까지에는 돌아와야 한다. 결혼은 계약후 3개월까지는 절대 할 수 없으며 3개월후엔 3천5백달러에서 5천달러를 물어야 한다.

스트립쇼·매춘 강요 “몹시 수치감 느껴”

이들 여성들이 살고 있는 곳도 상당히 열악한 환경이다. 계약서에는 ‘위생적인 숙박’과 ‘식사 무료제공’이라고 적혀 있지만 이들은 대부분이 여관에서 그들을 지어 생활하거나 업주가 구해준 집에서 생활한다. 집세와 음식값 등 생활에 드는 비용 역시 이들 여성들이 지불한다.

열악한 환경도 큰 어려움이지만 이보다 더욱 고통스런 것은 자신을 매춘부로 대접하고 있는 현실이라고 대답한다. 예초에 엔터테인먼트 계약을 하고 한국에 들어온 이들 여성들은 가수나 댄서로서의 직업정도로만 생각하고 있었는데 와서 보니 자신을 매춘부로 대하더라는 것이다. “꿈에도 몰랐다”는 것이 이들 여성들의 한결같은 대답. 이들은 춤을 출 때도 이한 옷을 입고 취하려고, 스트립쇼와 윤락행위 등을 강요받는 것에 “몹시 수치감을 느낀다”고 털어놓고 있다.

하지만 문제는 이들 여성들이 자신의 인권이 유린당하고 있다는 것조차 이해하지 못하는 데다가 계약을 위반하고 있는 업주들을 상대로 어떤 조치를 해야 하는지도 모르고 있다는 것. 교회여성연합회는 “이들 매춘을 강요받고 있는 외국인 여성들의 경우 최악의 매매춘 케이스”라고 지적하면서 “브로커를 통해 입국해 아무런 연고지도 없이 도움을 전혀 요청할 수 없다는 점을 악용한 업주들은 사법처리가 마땅하다”고 주장하고 있다. 이와 함께 교회여성연합회는 “국내에서 벌어지고 있는 외국인 여성들의 심각한 인권침해 사건에 대해 이제는 정부차원의 대책이 필요한 시점”이라고 목소리를 높였다.

(최진숙 기자 jinsu@womensnews.co.kr)

외국인여성 매춘은 사회구조적 문제

외국인 노동자 위한 쉼터 및 위기전화 개설 시급

동북아시아에 IMF가 시작되면서 여성노동자들이 해외 0순위로 직장에서 밀려났고, 세계이주 노동자가 여성화되어 가는 것과 맞물려 한국에서는 외국인 여성의 성(性) 산업으로의 집적적인 유입이 확대되고 있다.

이에 한국교회여성연합회(회장 김윤옥) 인권위원회 외국인여성노동자상담소는 외국인 여성의 성상품화에 대해 문제의식을 느끼면서 97년부터 외국인 여성들의 실태를 파악하기 위한 미군 기지주변 5개지역의 조사와 업을 바탕으로한 현장조사와 더불어 지원사업을 진행하던 중 외국인 연예인 에이전시들이 업소들의 불법영업을 발목인하고 있다는 사실을 발견, 지난 12일 필리핀 여성노동자 진 엔리케즈를 초청 한국기독교연립회관에서 '성 산업으로 유입된 외국인 여성에 관한 현장 실태조사에 대한 보고 및 간담회'의 시



간을 가졌다. 진 엔리케즈는 가난의 여성화와 가정폭력으로 인해 많은 필리핀 여성들이 해외로 진출하고 있다며 또한 필리핀 정부가 해외 취업자를 달라 버는 주요 수단으로 간주함으로써 필리핀 인력자원이 거래되는 것을 권장하고 있다는 사실을 설명했다. 더구

나 취업일선 산업의 규제를 자유화하는 법이 통과돼 불법적인 취업알선자들을 감시하거나 처벌할 방법이 더욱 줄어들어 필리핀 여성들이 성산업으로 유입될 위임성이 크다고 밝혔다. 진 엔리케즈는 한국교회여성연합회가 시작한 조사가 외국인 여성들의 성적 착취

의 현실에 대해 대중들에게 알리는데 초석이 되어줄 것으로 기대한다며 필리핀 여성단체들의 네트워크와 더불어 한국으로 파견되는 필리핀 여성들의 착취에 관한 계몽 캠페인을 활성화할 수 있을 것이라고 말했다. 또 한국과 필리핀 단체가 서로 교류해 문제를 논의하고 고용업주에 대한 법적 소송문제를 제기, 인식때매는 범죄행위라는 인식을 하는 것이 가장 우선되어야 할 과제라고 역설했다.

이어 진행된 간담회에서 참가자들은 외국인 성매매와 매춘은 강요나 아니나하는 문제를 떠나 자발적이라 할지라도 그것을 선택할 수 밖에 없는 상황은 개인의 선택의 문제가 아니라 사회구조적 문제임에 뜻을 같이하고 이들을 위해 현재 여성을 위한 각 상담소 센터를 이용할 것을 추진하기로 결의했다.

교회연합신문 1999년 11월 21일.

외국인여성 향락산업 유입 심각
여성연합회 실태조사 보고회 대책논의



법이 통과되면서 국내에서 불법알선거래업이 더욱 활발하게 진행하고 있다고 소개했다.

이에 대해 진 앤리케즈 간사는 외국인 여성의 인권을 회복하기 위해 외국인 여성들의 성적 착취의 실상을 대중들에게 솔직하게 알리고 해당 국가의 여성단체들과 네트워크

를 구성해 함께 동참할 수 있는 캠페인을 벌여나갈 것을 제안했다.

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향락산업으로 유입된 외국인 여성들의 인권을 보호하기 위한 대책 마련이 시급한 것으로 드러났다.

한국교회여성연합회(회장: 김윤옥)는 지난 12일 한국기독교연합회관에서 성산업으로 유입된 외국인 여성 현장 실태조사 보고회를 열고 외국인 여성을 돕기 위한 대책 방안을 논의했다.

보고서에 따르면 외국인 여성들은 특별한 기술이 없는 여성들로 이들은 월평균 36만원 정도 월급을 받고 하루 11시간에서 13시간씩 일을 하며 매춘을 강요받는 등 심하게 인권을 유린당하고 있는 것으로 드러났다.

또한 이날 필리핀 인신매매를 반대하는 아시아 태평양 연대모임의 진 앤리케즈 간사는 외국인 여성의 성산업 유입을 막을 수 있는 사례를 발표하고 이를 위해 함께 연대해 나갈 것을 피력했다.

진 앤리케즈 간사는 필리핀 여성들이 성산업으로 유입된 이유에 대해 필리핀은 국가적인 차원에서 실업률을 줄이고 달러를 벌기 위해 해외취업이 늘어나고 있으며 특히 최근 해외 취업

성산업으로 유입된 외국인여성 현장실태조사 보고

한국교회여성연합회는 다양한 교파로 나누어진 교회여성사이의 화해와 일치와 연합정신을 뿌리내리고 협력과 상호이해 위에 초교파 여성들의 힘을 묶어 민족의 아픔을 치유할 데 사회적 선교활동과 교회갱신운동 그리고 국제적 여성연합활동을 하는 연합체입니다. 본회는 8개의 교단이 연합하여 소외되고 어려운 이들의 인권 특히 여성인권 에 많은 관심을 가지고 1970년대 기생 관관대운동, 타키타방 반대운동, 가출 소녀와 매춘여성을 위한 열린 전화 통 개설하는 등의 활동을 하고 있습니다. 본회는 1995년부터 외국인여성노동자 상담소를 개소하여 해비라기를 비롯한 교육프로그램과 외국인여성의새로운 이슈개발, 현황조사등을 진행하던 중 외국인 여성의 성산업으로의 유입이 조직적인 인신매매의 형태로 이루어지고 있음에도 불구하고 이에 대한 현장자료도 없는 상황에서 본회 외국인여성노동자상담소에서 처음으로 현장실태조사를 실시하였다.

외국인 여성의 성 매매 현황

동북아시아에 IMF가 시작되면서 여

성노동자들이 해고 순위 0순위로 직장 에서 밀려났고 세계이주 노동자가 여성화되어 가는 것과 맞물려 한국에서 는 외국인 여성의 성산업으로의 직접 적인 유입이 확대되고 있다.

외국인여성의 성산업으로의 이동은 인신매매의 형식으로 이루어지고 있으며 현재 우리나라뿐만 아니라 세계여 성문제의 큰 이슈로 떠오르고 있다. 본 회 외국인 여성노동자상담소는 외국인 여성의 성산업화에 대해 문제를 느끼 면서 97년부터 현장조사와 더불어 지 원사업을 진행하고 있던 중 외국인 연 예인 에이전시들이 업소들의 불법영업 을 묵인하고 있는 것을 알게 되었다.

외국인 연예인의 유입은 주로 외국 인송출업체의 직접적인 구인이나 현지 브로커와 에이전시의 연결을 통해서 이루어진다.

필리핀과 라시여성들이 주류로 구 성되어 있던 외국인 여성들의 국적은 스페인, 네덜란드, 태국 등으로 매우 다양해지고 있는 상황이다. 여성들은 주로 관파비 자나 연예인비자(일명 E-6비자)로 들 어오는데 이들의 연예인비자는 문화관광 부에서 허가한 외국인 취업으로

악을 하고 들어오지만 대부분의 외국 인여성들이 접대부로 일하고 있으며 매매춘 또한 음성적으로 이루어지고 있다.

외국연예인 송출에이전시는 점점 중 기하는 추세이다. 외국인송출에이전시 는 허가제에서 신고제로 범위가 약화 되어 98년 8월 27개였던 에이전시가 99 년 8월 48개로 늘었으며 이 에이전시 를 통하여 4728명의 외국인이 E-6이 들어와 동부천동 미군기지주변 클럽과 서울유형에서 활동을 하고 있다.

지난 8월 23일 한국특수관광협회 김 경수도의원이 구속되는 사건을 통하여 외국인여성들의 여권과 비자가 위조되 어 들어오고 있음이 확인되었다.





(서울=연합뉴스) 맹찬형기자 = 서울 용산경찰서는 22일 외국인 여성을 국내 유흥업소에 위장 취업시킨 경기도의회 의원 김경수(60.경기 동두천시)씨 등 3명에 대해 사문서위조 등 혐의로 구속영장을 신청하고 인력 송출업자 김모(42)씨 등 3명을 불구속 입건하는 한편 달아난 안모(43)씨 등 2명을 수배했다.

경찰에 따르면 사단법인 한국특수관광협회 회장인 김씨는 인력송출 브로커들과 짜고 지난 96년 7월부터 최근까지 러시아, 필리핀 등에서 모집한 1천93명의 현지 여성들을 연예인으로 위장, 국내에 입국시킨뒤 미군부대 주변 유흥업소에 취업시켜 업주 234명으로부터 사례비조로 1억6천여만원을 받은 혐의다.

또 인력송출 브로커 권모(51.서울 강남구 신사동)씨 등 6명은 외국인 여성들에게 윤락행위를 시키고 화대 일부를 빼앗는 수법으로 262차례에 걸쳐 1억3천여 만원을 갈취한 혐의를 받고 있다.

조사결과 김씨 등은 러시아 블라디보스톡, 필리핀 마닐라 등지에서 현지 접대부 여성들을 모집한뒤 이들이 한국특수관광협회의 초청으로 국내 공연을 위해 입국하는 것처럼 공연계약서 등을 위조한뒤 한국공연예술진흥협회와 출입국관리소에 위조된 서류를 제출해 사증발급 인증서를 받아내는 수법을 써온 것으로 드러났다.

경찰은 한국특수관광협회를 통해 입국해 유흥업소 접대부로 일하는 외국인 여성이 8월 현재 경기 동두천, 의정부, 평택, 전북 군산 등 21개 지역 343명에 달한다고 밝혔다.

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● 연예인 둔갑 인터뷰



* 백운기 앵커 :

유흥업소에서 접대부로 일하면서 윤락까지 해 온 러시아와 필리핀 여성들이 무더기로 경찰에 적발됐습니다. 이들은 우리나라에서 공연을 하는 연예인으로 위장해서 입국했는데 이런 일에 현직 도의원까지 끼인 것으로 드러났습니다. 보도에 김개형 기자입니다.

* 김개형 기자 :

경기도 동두천의 한 나이트클럽, 발디딜 틈 없는 무대 옆에서 무희들이 몸을 흔듭니다. 유흥업소에서 일하는 외국여성 대부분은 한국특수 관광업협회를 통해 나이트클럽 댄스로 일하기 위해 입국했습니다. 그러나 실제로는 술시중을 들면서 윤락행위까지 해 왔습니다.

* 러시아 윤락녀 :

춤만 추는 것으로 알고 한국에 왔고 윤락은 한국 매너저가 애기했습니다.

* 김개형 기자 :

현직 경기도 의원이면서 한국특수 관광업협회장인 김경수씨, 김씨는 알선책과 짜고 러시아와 필리핀 여인들을 유흥업소에 소개 해주는 대가로 1억 6천여 만원의 수수료를 받았습니다. 계획에도 없는 공연을 증인하는 방법으로 외국 여성들을 입국시켰습니다. 러시아와 필리핀 여성들은 특수 관광업협회와 공연계약서를 허위로 작성하고 예술진흥 비자를 발급 받았습니다. 이런 수법으로 지난 96년부터 모두 1,093명의 외국 여성들이 입국했고 지금도 342명이 국내에 체류중입니다. 경찰은 적발된 김씨 등 9명 외에 외국여성을 국내에 알선하는 국제 인신매매단이 극성을 부리고 있다는 첩보를 입수하고 수사를 확대하기로 했습니다 KBS 뉴스 김개형입니다.

도 의원이 접대부 알선

◎앵커: 외국에서 접대부들을 모아 연예인으로 위장시킨 뒤 국내 유흥업소에 취업시켜 온 현직 도의원 등 일당이 경찰에 적발됐습니다. 보도에 이민주 기자입니다.

○기자: 오늘 구속영장이 신청된 60살 김경수 씨는 경기도 의회 건설도시위원회 간사를 맡고 있는 광역의회 의원입니다. 김 씨는 지난 96년 7월부터

러시아나 필리핀에서 외국인 여성 접대부 1000여 명을 모아 국내 유흥업소에 취업시켜 주고 1억 6000여 만원을 챙긴 혐의를 받고 있습니다. 김 씨가 외국인 여성들을 국내에 불법 입국시킨 수법은 공연 계약서를 거짓으로 꾸미는 것. 자신이 회장으로 있는 한국 특수 관광협회를 이용해 연예인도 아닌 외국 여성들이 공연을 위해 입국하는 것처럼 서류를 만들었습니다. 그러나 이 협회를 통해 입국한 외국인 여성들은 대부분 동두천과 의정부, 평택 등지의 미군 부대 주변 유흥업소에서 접대부로 일해 왔습니다.

박병호(서울 용산경찰서 강력반): 현재 일부 업소를 제외하고는 해외 여성 취업자들이 특수 관광협회 등을 통해서 불법적으로 위장 취업하여 대부분 활동한 것으로 파악되고 있습니다.

동두천에서 유흥업소를 직접 운영하고 있는 김 씨는 윤락과 폭력, 식품위생법 위반 등 전과가 7범이나 되는 것으로 밝혀졌습니다. 경찰은 김 씨와 함께 외국에서 여성들을 모은 인력 송출업자 권모씨 등 2명과 외국인 여성들에게 윤락행위를 시킨 박 모씨에게도 구속영장을 신청했습니다. SBS 이민주입니다.

<국제담당 이민주 기자, mjlee@sbs.co.kr>



UP



홈



지도



글쓰기



지면내용



도움말