



Michelle Paulman/DN

Judy Janssen, left, Michele McClatchey and Lanelle Kant are all victims of sexual exploitation by a person of trust. The women testified at a legislative hearing Wednesday and favored a bill that would make sexual exploitation by psychotherapists illegal.

## Confidants exploit women's trust

### Years of anguish may be vindicated by proposed bill

By Jeff Zeleny  
Senior Reporter

Sixteen roses, given to Michele McClatchey on her 16th birthday, were the beginning of eight years of pain.

The roses, sent by her psychologist, were seen at the time as a friendly gesture from her trusted therapist.

Five years later, in 1990, McClatchey realized the roses were the beginning of a long, confusing affair that almost ended in a legal battle.

McClatchey was sexually exploited by her psychologist.

What began as a therapy session to help beat a bout of depression, turned into a traumatic sexual affair that lasted an entire summer.

McClatchey first saw her psychologist at age 15 for a depression problem. The therapist was extremely popular in the commu-

nity and among medical colleagues, and he soon became a trusted family friend.

When she graduated from high school in a small south central Nebraska community, she came to the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. After her junior year of college, McClatchey again began to experience problems with depression, and went to see her former therapist for help.

This time the therapist began to turn therapy sessions into sexually-connnotative discussions, she said. One day, he began his attack with a kiss.

"How did you feel about that," he asked her.

McClatchey knew the actions weren't quite proper, but dismissed the action as his genuine concern for her.

"I thought, 'is this part of therapy?'" she said.

The kiss slowly developed into more, McClatchey said, and eventually led to her having intercourse with him.

"I lost my virginity to him," she said solemnly. "He was three times my age."

The therapist convinced McClatchey if she told her parents about the affair, they would disown her, which would make her problems worse.

"My parents were paying for therapy," she said, "all it was was emotional and sexual."

McClatchey realized she had been abused after returning to UNL and seeing a therapist at the University Health Center. Her life turned into an emotional roller coaster, she said.

"I was a volcano walking around," she said. "I was so confused."

The university therapist encouraged McClatchey to tell her parents about the abuse. She also talked McClatchey into filing a complaint against the therapist to the Department of Health's Bureau of Examining Boards.

During the health department investigation, the therapist was contacted. He denied the charges, until McClatchey produced letters, cards and gifts he sent her.

One week before the complaints were to be aired at a hearing, the therapist admitted to the charges. His practicing license in Nebraska was revoked, but no charges were filed. What the therapist did was not against current Nebraska law.

A new bill would make it illegal.

The Judiciary Committee heard debate Wednesday on a bill that would make sexual exploitation by psychotherapists a felony.

LB493, introduced by Lincoln Sens. Don Wesley and DiAnna Schimek, will be discussed today in executive session.

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## Condom bill makes waves at Wesleyan

By Jeffrey Robb  
Staff Reporter

For the second time in almost a year, the Nebraska Wesleyan University Student Senate has overwhelmingly passed a bill requesting that condom machines be placed in the university's residence halls.

And for the second time in almost a year, NWU President John White expects to veto the proposal.

Last April, the original bill passed unanimously, with one abstention. Monday, a similar proposal passed unanimously, with one abstention. White said he didn't anticipate that he would respond differently to the new bill. If he finds the bill essentially the same, he said it could elicit the same reaction.

University of Nebraska-Lincoln residence halls have had condoms in their vending machines since the 1991 fall semester. The program began after UNL's Residence Hall Association advanced a bill requesting the condoms to the Vice-Chancellor for Student Affairs.

After discussions, it was decided to provide educational material in the condom packets and the program was instituted.

The condom issue has been much more difficult for NWU to resolve. John Heckman, the senator who wrote and proposed both bills, said his original bill was patterned after UNL's.

He said White was going along with the first proposal at one time. White was opposed to having condoms in the current vending machines, he said, but White was looking into having separate condom machines installed.

White vetoed the bill, but the move to install condom machines continued. Sites were surveyed, educational material for the condom packets was chosen, machines were ordered and standing by.

Everything was progressing well, Heckman said, so the Student Senate didn't try to override the veto. Then, Heckman said White had a change of opinion. The proposal was abandoned.

By vetoing the condom machine proposals, Heckman said, White was turning his back on an obvious student body opinion.

In addition to the all but unanimously passed bills, Heckman said petitions were signed and numerous letters were written to the campus newspaper supporting condom machines in the residence halls. He said he knew of only a few students who were against the idea.

White said he was against the idea because he saw only two ways to prevent sexually transmitted diseases — personal responsibility and education. In NWU's case, he said, the issue was not condoms. The issue was promoting education and personal responsibility.

Further availability of condoms to students may cause them to have sex on the spur of the moment, he said.

## Clinton's 'lofty' goal can be reached, professor says

### Economic proposal won't drastically affect Nebraska

By Matt Woody  
Staff Reporter

President Bill Clinton's economic proposals should affect Nebraska and the Midwest, but not drastically, a University of Nebraska-Lincoln professor said Wednesday night.

Craig MacPhee, chairman of the economics department, said the broad-based energy tax outlined by the president would be less harsh on Nebraska's agricultural sector than some alternative proposals, such as a fuel tax.

Clinton, in his State of the Union Address, called for the approval of his energy tax. He said it would help bring the deficit under control and would reduce pollution.

The tax, based on British thermal units, a measurement of consumption, was "environmentally responsible" and didn't discriminate against any one area in the country, Clinton said.

Americans have a lower burden on energy than any other country and can afford an energy tax increase, he said.

Reducing the deficit will be essential in the strengthening of America's economy and the creation of new jobs and prosperous industries, said an-

other UNL professor, echoing a theme of Clinton's speech.

John Anderson, an economics professor, said people must "keep the big picture in mind" when thinking about Clinton's proposals. Although new taxes and spending would be criticized, the overall proposal would accomplish much in cutting the federal budget deficit.

Cutting \$150 billion from the estimated 1997 fiscal deficit was a lofty goal, Anderson said, but one that could be attained.

The cut was not quite as drastic as something Ross Perot might have called for, he said. A higher cut could "exacerbate the stagnant economy."

While cutting the deficit could affect everybody, Nebraskans included, Clinton's other proposals, such as in-

creased taxes on retirees income, would probably not have a large affect on the state, Anderson said.

Clinton asked that wealthy social security recipients with additional sources of income pay more taxes on their benefits.

Clinton outlined four major components of his economic plan.

They include: shifting from consumption to investment, changing rhetoric into action, reducing the deficit and earning the trust of the American people with government cuts and fairness.

The president also proposed raising the income tax rate for families that make more than \$180,000 a year from 31 percent to 36 percent.

Clinton said big business needed

to help carry the tax burden, said he would raise the corporate rate to 36 percent for companies with revenue over \$10 million.

Perhaps Clinton's most applauded proposals during the one hour speech called for full funding of the Women, Infants and Children nutrition program and the Head Start program for underprivileged children.

Clinton also discussed one of his widely praised campaign ideas in his address, his National Service Loan Program. The program would make college loans available to students in return for public service.

MacPhee said the program could have a significant impact on students at UNL.

"I think it's a great idea," he said.