1 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 2 FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES: . DEPARTMENT NO. 43 3 HON. BERNARD KAUFMAN, JUDGE In re the Marriage of 5 SANDRA ESCALANTE, 6 7 Petitioner, and 8 NO. CF 26066 PATRICE D'ASSIGNIES, 9 10 Respondent. 11 12 TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS 13 October 9 and 10, 1991 14 15 APPEARANCES: 16 For Petitioner: 17 NANCY RUTH HOFFMAN ANNIE WISHINGRAD 18 Suite 1224 10880 Wilshire Boulevard 19 Los Angeles, CA 90024-4113 (213) 475-8611 20 For Respondent: 21 MITCHELL, SILBERBERG & KNUPP BY: BEATRICE H. NEMLAHA 22 11377 West Olympic Boulevard Los Angeles, CA 90064 23 (213) 312-2000 24 ALSO PRESENT: ANDRE BUFFARD 25 26 27 COURTROOM MONITOR: ELIZABETH REYNOSO 28 SHIRLEY DOUGLASS TRANSCRIPTION BY:

FOX TRANSCRIPTIONS

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1991 1 DEPARTMENT NO. 43 HON. BERNARD KAUFMAN, JUDGE 2 3 (The following proceedings were had in the chambers of the court:) ٤ THE COURT: We're on the record with respect to the 6 case I'm going to call at this time of Escalante in case 7 No. C 026 066. And I'm going to continue to get the name 8 wrong. How do you -- the last name is pronounced? 9 MS. NEMLAHA: Nemlaha. 10 THE COURT: No. No. No. Your client's name. 11 MS. NEMLAHA: Pardon me. Da-seen-yae. 12 THE COURT: Da-seen-yae. Da-seen-yae. 13 All right. 14 This is Escalante, petitioner and D'assignies, 15 the respondent defendant. All right. 16 And I'm going to ask the attorneys to identify themselves, please. MS. HOFFMAN: Nancy Ruth Hoffman and Annie Wishingrad for the plaintiff, Sandra Escalante. MS. NEMLAHA: Beatrice Nemlaha, for the defendant, Patrice D'assignies. And with me is Andre Buffard. attorney from France, but as a percipient witness. THE COURT: All right. You want to swear in the interpreter now again.

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THE CLERK: Please raise your right hand.

(VICTORIA WINDLER CHEREN, the interpreter, was 1 2 sworn herein as follows:) 3 THE CLERK: You do solemnly swear that you will well and truly interpret French into English and English into 5 French in the cause now pending before this court, so help 6 you God? 7 THE INTERPRETER: 8 I do. THE CLERK: Please state your name for the record. 8 THE INTERPRETER: Victoria Windler. 10 THE COURT: All right. 11 And the judge's name in France? 12 MS. NEMLAHA: Is Judge Colette Perrault, that's 13 C-o-l-e-t-t-e, P- as in Peter, e-r-r-a-u-l-t. 14 THE COURT: Do you pronounce it Porrow? 15 MS. NEMLAHA: Pair-row. 16 MR. BUFFARD: 17 Pairo. THE COURT: Pair-o. 18 MR. BUFFARD: Good pronunciation. 19 THE COURT: Pair-o. All right. 20 21 Would you --THE CLERK: She is on hold, Your Honor, on that second 22 line. That one right there. 23 THE COURT: 24 Hello? (The following is a telephone conversation 25 between Judge Kaufman and Judge Colette Perrault 26 through the interpreter, Victoria Windler:) JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): Hello.

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THE COURT: This is Judge Bernard Kaufman, calling from Los Angeles.

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): Yes.

THE COURT: How do you do, Judge Perrault?

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): Judge Perrault is doing very well, thanks.

THE COURT: What time of day is it in your country? JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): 9:00. 9 o'clock.

THE COURT: It's slightly after 1 o'clock here.

.I have a number of people in my chambers in which we are taking all of this telephone conference down on a recording machine. And I'd like to indicate to you who is present with me today.

The parties are here Sandra Escalante, the mother. And with her are her attorneys, Beatrice Nemlaha --MS. HOFFMAN: No. No. Excuse me.

THE COURT: I'm sorry. Nancy Hoffman, I'm sorry. her associate Annie Wishingrad. The -- Mr. D'assignies is here; he flew in from France last Friday. And with him are his attorneys, Beatrice Nemlaha and also his attorney who flew in from France this week, Mr. Andre Buffard.

Do you know Mr. Buffard?

THE INTERPRETER: I didn't hear her.

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): Yes. Yes, I do.

THE INTERPRETER: Okay.

THE COURT: Okay. Judge Perrault, could you tell me the type of court that you have in there; in other words,

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what kinds of jurisdiction matters that you hear? I presume you hear these type of cases in your court?

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): I work in France in a court that's called a court of superior instance or superior court. A jurisdiction of first grade, because in France there are different grades of jurisdiction. I am in a small court, and I specialize in matrimonial matters. I judge matters of divorce and all the consequences that come from matters of divorce. And I also judge matters like this one for natural children, which are children born out of wedlock.

THE COURT: Let me explain to you the kind of court here. I'm a trial court judge sitting in the Los Angeles Superior Court. And on my present assignment, I am in a department of a number of judges that deals strictly with family law and matrimonial cases and cases of this kind.

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): Okay.

THE COURT: And before me, and coming up for trial tomorrow will be this case of Escalante against D'assignies, in which Mr. D'assignies' attorneys are urging me, both on law and fact, that the matter should be transferred to your court. I --

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): I --

THE COURT: I am working with a number of documents that have been filed in this case by both sides --

THE INTERPRETER: Did you say by both sides?

THE COURT: Both sides.

And Mr. --

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JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): Yes.

THE COURT: -- D'assignies is particularly urging that under both California law, that this matter should be transferred for jurisdictional purpose to your court. The particular law is embodied in what we call the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdictional Act.

THE INTERPRETER: Child law?

THE COURT: Uniform Child Custody Jurisdictional Act.

THE INTERPRETER: Maybe --

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): Okay.

THE INTERPRETER: Maybe I can explain try to translate.

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): Oh, yes. Yes.

THE COURT: Now --

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): Okay.

THE COURT: -- this -- it's incumbent upon me, and I'm obligated where such an issue of jurisdiction arises as to which court should proceed, to not only read over the papers but to discuss this matter with the court, such as your court. Because although I have the right to make a determination whether I have jurisdiction, I can also decline jurisdiction if I feel the case would be more appropriate in some other forum such as yours. My question to you, do you have such a similar mandate under your laws?

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): Yes. Real -quite -- quite the same. Yes, very, very similar. Well, it
is possible that before the judge before deciding the fate of
the children, first there comes the question of competence or
territorial competence or international competence.

I, in my judgment, I did not have that problem, because -- because both the rather and the mother lived in france, and the children were French. That's why I applied to the French jurisprudence.

THE COURT: All right.

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Let -- I would like to explain to you, if you are not already aware, as to when this case originally came to the attention of our court. Approximately four years ago on October 2, 1987 --

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): Um-hum.

THE COURT: 1987. 1987. The mother, Sandra Escalante, filed a petition which is -- or a document entitled, "Complaint to establish parental relationship." In effect --

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): Yes.

THE COURT: All right.

And she did that for both children.

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): Two children.

THE COURT: And she did it for both children asking that the defendant, Mr. D'assignies be found to be the father of the children, and also asking that she be given custody of the children and that he be allowed to have child visitation.

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): So she asked for that custody be given to whom?

THE COURT: To her, the mother.

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): Yes, her -- yes.

THE COURT: At the same time, she filed a document which required Mr. D'assignies to come into court approximately October 30th of 1987. And from the best I can

tell, he was served with these documents.

At that time, I believe, he was residing in
Los Angeles at an address in Los Angeles. The documents were
returned to court, showing proof of service. The mother's
attorney, at that time --

THE INTERPRETER: The mother's attorney --

THE COURT: -- was -- the mother's attorney was a Mr. Whitehead.

Based upon the documents that were filed and the service on Mr. D'assignies, the court determined that it had the authority to make certain findings and to make an order. And amongst the things that the court found and ordered, that the mother have custody of the two minor children, and that Mr. D'assignies have right of reasonable visitation. The court also made an order that neither party remove the children from the State of California without the consent of the other party.

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): Um-hum. Yes.

THE COURT: Now, any other issues such as support payments, or attorneys' fees for the mother's attorney and a final -- and a final determination on parenthood --

THE INTERPRETER: Parenthood?

THE COURT: That he's the father. Would be left to the time of trial. In other words, this was a preliminary, initial order which is common in our court.

Mr. D'assignies did not appear at that time, and the matter was won pretty much by default. I believe, but I

don't have a document here, but I believe he was served with a copy of this order, because I have an affidavit of mailing that it was mailed to him on November 2nd --

THE INTERPRETER: On October 2nd?

THE COURT: On November 2nd. It was mailed to him at the Los Angeles address where he supposedly was living. Now, the mother's attorney -- we'll forget.

That's somebody calling on the other line. I'll just forget about that. It's probably my wife wanting me to bring dinner home. But I'm afraid to pick up that other line.

I'm sorry for the interruption.

Now, the mother's attorney has stressed in all of her documents that this court had original jurisdiction over the custody issues of this case --

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): Yes.

THE COURT: -- and never lost jurisdiction. What is pretty evident from what has transpired, and from what I've read in the statements of both parties is that the parties and the children moved to France, and that the children were put in a French school and have lived most of the time in France. This action that was filed in 1987 has never been dismissed. The -- from what I understand from reading the documents in the file, in earlier this year, I believe was it March or April?

MS. NEMLAHA: March.

THE COURT: In March of this year, while the parties were living in France, following some kind of a dispute

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between the parties, or argument, Mr. D'assignies left the family home in France, and for almost two months took the children with him, and the mother did not know where they were.

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): Um-hum.

THE COURT: It's my understanding that she went into your court, or a French court, and asked the -- your court for help in getting her children returned to the family home in France. It's --

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): Yes. Yes, she complained to the public -- which is like the -- because the father had disappeared with the children.

THE COURT: All right.

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): I was presented with a complaint not by Mrs. Escalante, but by Mr. D'assignies.

THE COURT: All right.

May I --

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): Mr. D'assignies was planning to return the children to the mother, because -- because otherwise, he would be under a penal prosecution by French -- other French law. He -- he wanted for his rights to be established, that the situation of the kids be firmly established.

THE COURT: Well, when did he file any documents asking for help of the court to establish his rights?

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): The date?

THE COURT: Yes, approximately.

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JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): The -- that -- yeah, the May 13, 1991. Okay. On that date he filed a procedure that in France, is called a referee. That means an urgent procedure. And the date is May 13, 1991.

THE COURT: It was -- I had been under the impression that the mother had sought the help of the court in filing some document with -- did she merely go to the police, or just what happened?

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): Yes, I think she went to the police, and then it was taken in front of the public, which is like a prosecutor of the republic, which is the magistrate that is in charge of penal action -- penal violation.

THE COURT: And what if -- to the best -- do you know what she document -- do you know any documents that she may have given to establish her right to have the custody of the children? I mean, or did she just simply tell them that she was the mother?

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): I don't know any more what kind of documents she has shown, because it was to the proculaire, not to me. But it in any case, in France, according to French law, that the mother of natural children, or children born out of wedlock -- children born out of wedlock, according to French law, the mother has both parental authority and custody.

Yes. And the law allows the father the possibility of -- of asking the judge, such as I am, the right of visitation, or the custody of the children, or the

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sharing of parental authority. THE COURT: Well, what did Mr. D'assignies do? I mean. what did basically, did he ask your court to do? JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): Mr. D'assignies asked me to -- to award him parental authority, the custody of his children, and the residence placement of the -- in the domicile of the children. THE COURT: Now, this is --JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): And then visitation, overnight visitation for the mother reserved with a interdiction of leaving French territory. THE COURT: Now, did -- when he filed this, I gather Mrs. Escalante responded in some way through her attorneys, is that correct? JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): Yes. Mr. Escalante --MR. BUFFARD: D'assignies. I'm sorry. THE INTERPRETER: JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): Mr. D'assignies made -- yeah, Mr. D'assignies made an official request served by a bailiff. And this request also bore a date of summons before the court, and the summons was for May 22nd. THE COURT: Did --JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): Then on the 22nd

MR. BUFFARD: Bonnafous.

of May in my chambers, I received Mr. Picot D'assignies and

attorney Buffard, Mrs. Escalante, two French attorneys,

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JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): -Bonnafous Olympia and an interpreter.

I would like to say that in France at Carcassonme, where I work, for one judge of family matrimonial affairs -- matters -- there is a lot of work. I don't know if it's like that in Los Angeles.

THE COURT: Very much so.

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): At Carcassonme, usually, I receive people for ten minutes. It's impossible for more time. Yes. And in this matter, I received these people for three hours.

THE COURT: Well --

because all the points were negotiated. Because of several times, each party made -- proposed something and requested things. Sometimes they were in agreement, sometimes -- other times, it was I who negotiated; but several times, the parties went out to talk to their attorneys. Therefore, it was a very, very talked-over and negotiated decision. Well, that's how I lived it.

THE COURT: What was the decision?

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): Don't you have a copy of that judgment? The judgment of the 22nd of May.

THE COURT: Yes, I have that.

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): The judgment was a temporary provision -- provision. In the main, it ordered a social study and a psychological examination of the children so that the judge has a very precise report of the

psychological status of the children. And that the material, moral and the effective -- the affect -- the -- that each of the parents would offer them. And in France, I do a lot of times this way -- I act this way.

THE COURT: Well --

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JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): I -- I name -in France, I name a psychologist that describes to me the
real, I think, condition of the family. And then I find that
it's easier of ruling in the interest of the children.

THE COURT: If I can -- I'm sorry, go ahead. I'll -JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): This was -- this
was the main part of the decision. It was delayed for
ruling. And then waiting a new -- the new decision that it
was going to be rendered after the filing of the study -- of
the report of the study.

We had agreed that the children were going to live with their mother in a place near their father's house, because Mr. D'assignies was very afraid that Mrs. Escalante would go away again. It gave Mr. D'assignies a great right -- an extensive right of visitation and overnight visits during the week, during the weekend and during vacation. The -- alternating among the parents, one weekend the mother; one weekend the father.

Then I -- and then I also established a child-support pension, the participation of the father in support of the children. And I also noted, but without establishing it very precisely in my judgment -- oh -- establishing that Mr. D'assignies had to give back the

children to the mother, or to take them back -- oh -- to take back the children to the mother and --

MS. WISHINGRAD: Wait a second. Excuse me. He said that he committed to bring back the children.

promised to -- Mr. D'assignies, because he had promised to take back the children to the mother. And to leave at the court -- to take to the court and file with the court, the passports of the children, the French passports. Because the American passports had been lost. Mrs. Escalante had said that the passports had been lost -- passports had been lost. And Mrs. Escalante had promised not to leave France until a final judgment would be rendered by the judge.

And I -- and I want to underline once more, because this seems to me important, that all of this had been negotiated and agreed upon. The parties weren't always in agreement; but at the end, I really got to more or less make them agree. Because I found that it was in the interest of the children. That's all.

THE COURT: Well, what was -- well, I guess it won't be too important of what the father was urging about the mother, but it's obvious that mother left, soon after you made your order. And there's no question but that she may be in violation of some of your order. The question --

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): Yes. Because I rendered two judgments. I rendered one afterwards. One on the 20th of June, where I was ruling in my final manner, because the study could not -- I wasn't -- was not -- it

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wasn't able to be done, I gave the custody of the children to the father, taking into account the attitude of the mother.

But in this judgment which you have the translation of -- you have the copy --

THE COURT: I -- I --

THE INTERPRETER: I didn't --

MR. BUFFARD: (speaking in French.)

THE INTERPRETER: Okay. You will see the reason behind it if you have the copy and the translation.

THE COURT: Well, I think your actions are very clear and understandable. But one thing that you said earlier in our conversation, it's my understanding that both children were born in the United States.

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): Yes. I -- I think so, I don't know anymore.

THE COURT: And one major factor was that -- is that the younger child was just a few months old when the California order was made in 1987.

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): Um-hum.

THE COURT: And it would appear that on the issue of jurisdiction, that mother has some very strong law on her -- on her side. That California has jurisdiction, if -- of at least one -- jurisdiction of at least one, if not both, on a very clear basis. We -- it appears to me evident that we have to resolve -- or I'll have to resolve the question of jurisdiction here.

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): Um-hum. Yes.
THE COURT: Now, let me explain to you what would

happen if this court took jurisdiction. I would do very much the same that you did. I would require a evaluation by a independent group connected with the court, and probably a psychological study of the children and possibly a psychological study of each of the parents.

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): Um-hum.

How could you do a study of the father who lives in France?

THE COURT: I would require that -- if I took jurisdiction, I would require that as a condition of either his custody or visitation.

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): Um-hum. Um-hum.

THE COURT: By the way, I've had about three or four cases involving French mothers and fathers.

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): Um-hum.

THE COURT: And they've --

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): It's usual.

Okay. It is something that is getting to be more and more usual.

THE COURT: Very natural.

But you're the first French judge I've ever talked to.

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): It's a reciprocal.

THE COURT: I -- there's no question but that I have strong feelings about the fairness of any court, whether it's your court or my court.

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): Um-hum.

THE COURT: And -- but I'm not quite sure at this time, based on mother's legal arguments, as to whether or not california law is or such extent that would prevent me from --

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): I -- I didn't understand "of such extent."

THE COURT: Well, California law -- mandate of California law. The mandate of the California may be such, under the facts, that I may be required, as a matter of law, to find in her favor. That's simply on the matter of jurisdiction.

I could find that I had jurisdiction, and if I also found that your court also had jurisdiction under your laws, I could -- I could make a determination whether it would be better for your court to make the determination.

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): Um-hum.

THE COURT: But I can tell you what will happen, because there's some very good attorneys here; and they're not going to let me, as a judge, make it a very simple solution, no matter who I rule for. By that I mean, if I were to rule in favor of the father, either on the matter of jurisdiction, or on the matter that -- assuming I had jurisdiction, I would refer to you -- the matter would go up on immediate appeal.

And based upon what has happened in the recent months in my court, the appellate courts would grant a stay of my order, pending their decision. They would require me to hold -- in other words, the child could not be free to

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leave. The children -- and if I rule in favor of the mother, I'm not sure, but I'm pretty sure that father's attorneys will appeal any decision on the issue of jurisdiction in favor of the mother.

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): Um-hum.

THE COURT: This is not an easy case.

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): No. No, not at all.

THE COURT: And it has -- any decision -- I -- in other words, I wanted to talk to you today because I feel that the law requires me to talk to you, and also determine from you as to your belief as to -- as to whether you feel that you might be willing to let this court make a decision, since you're so busy.

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): Oh, yes.

THE COURT: I realize it goes deeper than that.

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): Yes, it -- I already done -- I've already done my work. I've ruled, and I finished already.

THE COURT: I know.

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): What I would wish in any case, in any probable case -- hypothetical -- no matter whose decision it is, mine or yours, that the children could benefit of the equal love of both their parents.

THE COURT: Well, that is --

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): In last resort, that is what's important.

THE COURT: I think that's the first primary concern

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because -- because even if I should decide that I either should, or I must take jurisdiction, the most important decision after that is what are the best interests of the children as to where they should reside, and who should have primary custody. And a lot of the time, the facts are not so difficult, because the lives and the businesses of the parties sometimes indicate who will be available to the children during their growing-up years.

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): I don't hear the translation.

THE COURT: Well, it's -- in other words, the -- it's my understanding, for example, in this case that the father does a lot of traveling. I believe he has some travel agencies; that he lives in the countryside; he has an extensive family; that that's a close family, but do not necessarily live close together.

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): Um-hum.

THE COURT: It's my understanding he does a -- in other words, he has other people caring for the children when he's not available.

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): Um-hum.

THE COURT: The mother, as I understand it, does not have as an extensive a family as father, but she has =- she's devoting her current time with the children, as opposed to working all the time.

I have not spoken to the children, and I would imagine that they are rather confused at this time.

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): It's normal.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to ask the attorneys if they wish me to discuss anything further with you this afternoon before we -- or at least before I conclude.

Mrs. Hoffman, do you have anything that you feel I should discuss with the judge in France?

MS. HOFFMAN: No, your Honor. I think you've been extraordinarily thorough.

THE COURT: Ms. Nemlaha, do you feel that there is anything further I should discuss with the judge in France?

MS. NEMLAHA: I have three short questions that I would like you to ask her, yes.

THE COURT: Okay

Ms. NEMLAHA: First was whether she was specifically aware of the California order when the parties were before her in May,

THE COURT: All right.

Mrs. Nemlaha, the attorney for the father has asked me as to whether or not you were aware when you made your order in May of the -- of the prior California action and order. Prior California action.

THE INTERPRETER: Of May 1987?

THE COURT: Yes. When the matter was before her in May, whether anybody brought it up.

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): I don't know anymore. I don't remember. I would lie if I'd say yes or no. I don't know anymore.

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THE COURT: Okay. One more -- she had another question.

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Ms. Nemlaha.

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MS. NEMLAHA: I had actually three -- three. But they're all quick, because they're the same, I think.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MS. NEMLAHA: The cocond was, if she had known there was an order, would she have nonetheless felt she had the authority to change that order? And what would be the basis for that authority in her mind?

THE COURT: I'm not going to ask the judge that question. That would be -- I don't think that's fair to ask the judge at this particular time. Either it was or wasn't brought up, and you're asking the judge to rule on something that's speculative. So I won't ask the judge that question.

MS. NEMLAHA: My -- my third question then is as part of the study that she wanted to do, would it have included a home study; that is, the -- a look at the interviews with the children's teachers, doctors, friends, witnesses who could observe how the family was together?

THE COURT: Mrs. Nemlaha has another question wanting to know whether or not the study that you were going to require that you required in May was going to be of a type of a home study which would not only include someone going to the place where the mother and father lived or the children lived, but some kind of an investigation that would go and talk with the children, and the teachers, and other relatives that would be aware of the children's situation. Is that included?

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): Yes. Yes, the

study, the investigation had a purpose to give the judge the most elements possible about the children's life and their life's conditions. Generally speaking, the investigator would get together with the teacher, the doctor, and the close family if they lived with the children.

THE COURT: Do you have any other suggestions,
Judge Perrault?

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): No.

THE COURT: Can't you think of some great idea? If you come up with an idea, we'll put you on the supreme court.

MS. NEMLAHA: We have a vacancy.

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): I would like very much to come and do some kind of an internship back there in the Los Angeles --

THE COURT: Oh, I was going to ask you that.

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): -- court.

THE COURT: I was going to ask you that, if I could come over and do the custody evalu- -- would you like to switch courts?

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): Oh, yes, with pleasure.

THE COURT: Where are you located?

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): In Carcassonme.

THE COURT: How far is that from -- from Paris?

JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): Carcassonme is a medium size city where there is a magnificent medieval village.

THE COURT: When's your vacation? I've always

wanted --1 JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): During summer, 2 and a French summer is July and August. 3 THE COURT: Okay. Well, I certainly appreciate your staying so late, and I will do my best to make a wise 5 decision here. 6 JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): I was very happy 7 to talk to you. Thank you. 8 THE COURT: Thank you and good evening. 9 JUDGE PERRAULT (through interpreter): Good evening. 10 Good-bye. 11 MS. NEMLAHA: Good evening. 12 13 (Pause.) THE MONITOR: All through, your Honor? 14 THE COURT: Off the record. I'll see the attorneys for 15 a few minutes. °16 (Conference Off The Record.) 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28