

JEWISH LATIN PRINCESS
NORMA TRUSCH, COLLABORATIVE FAMILY
LAWYER AND MEDIATOR
EPISODE 59

You're listening to Jewish Latin Princess Podcast by Yael. Every week get your dose of inspiration from the world's most uniquely talented Jewish women and from Yael herself. Seeking profound and practical ways to live a joyful, richer Jewish life? Welcome to Jewish Latin Princess Podcast.

And now, Jewish lifestyle expert and bilingual blogger at www.jewishlatinprincess.com, your host, Yael.

[Theme Music]

Yael Trusch: Is there a non-adversarial approach to divorce? Can two people dissolving their marriage actually do it in a respectful way that takes into account their interests and protects their children from their parents' dispute and saves them a whole lot of money and time? Welcome to Jewish Latin Princess, I'm Yael Trusch your host and today I'm talking to my dear mother in law, Mrs. Norma Levine Trusch. Why? Well because she is one of the pioneers of Collaborative Law in the state of Texas and in this country.

What is Collaborative Law and why should people pursue it in lieu of litigation. Is it for every couple? Who is the perfect couple to go through this process? Why should collaborative law be a course that should be taught in every law school? What about the Jewish Get, how does it play into the picture? If you want to know anything about collaborative law either because you or someone you know might be undergoing divorce or because you are contemplating going to law school, Norma Trusch is the person to talk to.

Norma has been a collaborative lawyer since the turn of the century when the certification first came to Texas and get this, she was already 63 years old and ready to retire from practicing law! Why was she burned out from

law? And why does she say now that she's not planning on retiring ever! Norma was Board Certified in Family Law in 1983, became also a mediator a few years into her career as a lawyer and entered the field of Collaborative Law in the year 2000. Has been named Texas Super Lawyer by Texas Monthly Magazine, many years consecutively and Elected to the Best Lawyers in America in 2006. She's a recipient of the Dan R. Price Award for Outstanding Contributions to Family Law and the Gay G Cox Collaborative Law Award. And most recently, in 2018 received the lifetime achievement award for her work in mediation and collaborative law by the Association for Conflict Resolution. This is certainly a topic that I knew nothing about before I came into the Trusch family – even though my own mother is an attorney as well – and I think we all need to learn about it.

Here's the lovely, Norma Trusch.

[Theme Music]

Yael Trusch: My dear, Norma Trusch, my dear mother-in-law, welcome to Jewish Latin Princess! How are you?

Norma Levine Trusch: I'm fine. How nice to be here.

Yael Trusch: What am I supposed to call you? You're Bubby to me, I've never called you *shviger*, but I feel very weird calling you Mrs. Trusch, so I'm going to do Norma, how's that?

Norma Levine Trusch: I'd appreciate that.

Yael Trusch: And the Bubby might slip in there just because that's who you are in my life. So Norma, I'm so excited to have you here because this is not such a pleasant topic to talk about but its part of reality, divorce. And if we're going to talk about divorce, you're the person to talk to divorce about because you're one of the people in the world who make this process as positive as it can get, I would say, right?

Norma Levine Trusch: I hope so.

Yael Trusch: Yeah. You are a leader in bringing Collaborative Divorce to Texas. So why don't we start with defining what that means exactly because it's kind of still a very new topic.

Norma Levine Trusch: Right. Collaborative Law is a process, and in that process, the parties, the couple who are getting divorced and their attorneys sign an agreement that they will not go to court to resolve their differences if they will work together with the attorneys and sometimes with Mental Health professionals and Financial professionals who are neutrals to help them resolve their differences without going to court, and in a non-adversarial way.

Yael Trusch: So there are definite benefits to this. What are some of the benefits of going that route?

Norma Levine Trusch: Well, first of all there is privacy. All of the meetings are held in the offices of the attorneys or the other professionals so you're not airing your differences in court which is a public place, so that's certainly an advantage. The most important advantage as far as I'm concerned, is the children are kept off the playing field. If information is needed to help the parties understand their children's needs, then neutral people are hired to educate them but not to represent them in an adversarial way.

So that's two ways. The other is scheduling. The meetings are held at everybody's convenience. If you're in litigation and you're – something is said in court, you can sit in court all day waiting to be heard. All that time your attorney is having to be paid for his or her time, whereas in Collaborative, we don't waste the parties time or their money.

Yael Trusch: Hm... so aside from that, there's a financial benefit also to going through this process rather than litigation, correct?

Norma Levine Trusch: Oh, absolutely! Litigation can be outrageously expensive. Whereas in Collaborative, the decisions about how to spend the money in the course of settlement are made by the parties. Not by the

attorneys, not by a court, so they can limit the expenses based on what they can afford.

Yael Trusch: So I understand that you were an experienced litigator before you moved to Collaborative Law, and anyway, I need to brag a little bit about you because you just won a Lifetime Achievement Award for your work in Mediation and Collaborative Law, so Mazel tov! That's huge!

Norma Levine Trusch: Thank you! Thank you.

Yael Trusch: So you were a litigator before, and you were one of the firsts to train in this area of Collaborative Law, so take us back to those early days and why you made that decision for something that was very, very new at that time?

Norma Levine Trusch: Well, around the turn of the century, I was seriously contemplating the idea of retiring. I was going to be 63 at that time and I thought in another couple of years I'll quit doing this because quite frankly, litigating for me was depressing and exhausting. The courts very frequently ask me to represent children when their parents were fighting over whatever issue involving them they wanted to fight about, and all I ever heard from my young clients was, please, make my parents stop fighting.

I really felt somewhat helpless because I wasn't in charge of how things went. There were two attorneys who were directing the litigation. I was just there to, as much as I could, protect the children, but quite frankly I was burning out. And about that time, I heard about Collaborative Law and I heard about a training that was going to be held for in Dallas.

So I went to the training and I had that, "aha moment" you get, when you here, that's something I've been looking for my whole professional life! And quite frankly, I don't think I'll ever retire. It is such a pleasure to work in an area where I feel I'm doing a real service to my clients and especially to their children.

Yael Trusch: So but you mentioned that there were two litigators, so what was your role? You were representing – you were a mediator? What was your role at that point when you were already trying—I mean, starting to burn out?

Norma Levine Trusch: Okay, well, and ad-litem or an amicus is appointed by courts to represent the children.

Yael Trusch: Oh, I see.

Norma Levine Trusch: To make sure that the children's needs are brought to the courts attention along with what the parents are bringing to their attention, which is their needs or their anger, or their accusations. So my job is as much as possible was to protect the children and keep them away from the litigation as much as possible, but often time I couldn't even do that because under Texas Law, a child over the age of 12 can actually be called as a witness in the parent's divorce if one or both of the attorneys want to do so. So I did have one or two cases where I actually had my young clients sitting on the witness stand being asked questions about their parents while their parents sat there watching.

Yael Trusch: Oh, god!

Norma Levine Trusch: It was just awful.

Yael Trusch: Oh, that sounds horrific! That sounds really, really... just really awful! Is this... has this become more mainstream? It seems like there's so many benefits like the ones you listed before, from an emotional standpoint, it seems like the better route yet we still see divorce as something that is just cutthroat and hurtful for so many. How mainstream has this – how advanced has this become in becoming more popular?

Norma Levine Trusch: Okay, from a global approach, let me just say that the idea was started by a gentleman in Minneapolis, Minnesota in 1990.

Yael Trusch: Okay.

NORMA LEVINE TRUSCH: Now it's 2018, and this movement and I call it a Movement for Collaborative Law is in 26 countries.

Yael Trusch: Oh, wow!

NORMA LEVINE TRUSCH: So, globally it is spreading like wildfire. Here in Texas, it's grown slowly but steadily and more and more attorneys are getting trained because you really have to be trained to do Collaborative Law. It's very different from what they taught us in Law School, because basically at least when I went to Law School, we were all trained to be litigators. Now, I do know there are Law Schools who are teaching Mediation and I personally do Collaborative Law trainings at a local Law School here.

It is catching on. In the beginning I had to explain it to every client who came through the door, and now I have clients who walk in asking for Collaborative Law. So it certainly is catching on but not as quickly as I'd like it to, I'd like every client to think about Collaborative first before they opt for litigation.

Yael Trusch: So you mentioned 26 countries, do you think the United States, it's still – and you mentioned Texas, but what about other states in the United States? I mean, are we moving as fast as you would like nationally?

NORMA LEVINE TRUSCH: We are in every state.

Yael Trusch: Okay.

NORMA LEVINE TRUSCH: We have Canada, we're in South America, we're in Asia, we're in Australia, we're in Africa, all of Europe, we're in Israel – we're all over the world!

Yael Trusch: It's almost like Collaborative lawyers are trained to be peacemakers which is kind of the opposite of what traditional Law School is about, I guess.

NORMA LEVINE TRUSCH: Well, in a way we're supposed to be peacemakers even when we're litigating.

Yael Trusch: Okay.

NORMA LEVINE TRUSCH: Unfortunately, I think the culture, especially among some younger lawyers – look, you make more money on an individual case when you litigate and I'm afraid some people go into the law because it can be a lucrative profession. So there are a lot of people out there who are described by the public as sharks, who to me, are fermenting the adversarial approach rather than looking for settlements. Now, I'm proud to say that most family lawyers are different, not all of them but most family lawyers really do approach things with the idea of helping people reach agreements.

Yael Trusch: Nice. Now, you mentioned the clients, so – and now you have the joy of having many clients who come to you already knowing that this is an option. Who's the “perfect client” who should be considering this, I mean, I don't know, is it for everybody? Who's the client that really should definitely be exploring this option?

Yael Trusch: That's an interesting question. When I first started, I was looking for the perfect couple. The couple, you know, had been in therapy trying to save their marriage for a couple of years, had decided that they needed to divorce but wanted to do it in a way that would protect their children. And so, I sort of cherry picked to I told them about it, but slowly but surely, when the word got around, I started having clients come in asking for Collaborative Law that didn't fit that profile. Some of them had been in abusive relationships, in some cases there had been adultery, or years and years of alienation, or problems with in laws; and what I discovered is that the Collaborative process works even with the most difficult cases if both of the parties have made up their mind that they want to try to do things peacefully despite everything.

So if I had settled almost every case that has come to me collaboratively, and a couple that I didn't settle, didn't settle because somebody did not want to play by the Collaborative Rules which basically requires you to be honest about everything, about your property, about your goals and your interest and what you care about, and so if clients are willing to follow the Collaborative Rules, just about any couple can. Now I do make exceptions.

Yael Trusch: What?

Norma Levine Trusch: Well, if there's active cocaine use, substance abuse especially with the hard drugs to make it almost impossible to reach settlement because the people quite frankly especially with cocaine use, I don't think they're capable of being honest or consistent in working on their divorce. And, I think if there's extremely serious physical abuse, where there's a danger for the client to be anywhere in the building with the other client, now I do know there's a group of attorneys in medicine at Alberta, Canada, that routinely do Collaborative Law with serious physical abuse. They have some Mental Health specialist there who specializes in physical abuse in the marriage who are able to control the situation. I certainly would not do an abuse case without a Mental Health professional in the room.

Yael Trusch: Wow! It's complicated stuff, but so you mentioned that both of them have to be in agreement. They have to be mentally ready to do this. Is this something that they come to terms on their own or they walk into your office and you help them come to that conclusion that they really have to agree to not be adversarial?

Norma Levine Trusch: Well, in most of my cases, someone might come to my office who doesn't know about Collaborative Law.

Yael Trusch: Oh, yeah!

Norma Levine Trusch: Unfortunately, there are a lot who do, but if they come in, I explained to them all of their options. There are couples for instance who can sit down at the kitchen table and settle everything and all

I have to do is the paper work. Other couples can go to early Intervention Mediation, come to a settlement, come back to me and I do that paperwork.

But if that's not possible for the couple and I explained to them the other two options, Collaborative and Litigation, and they really like Collaborative and want to do it, then they've got to persuade their spouse if they haven't discussed it with them. So I give the material, I send them to websites and I urge them, I give them names of Collaboratively trained attorneys who their spouse might hire and then I cross my fingers and hope that there's going to be a Collaborative case coming.

Yael Trusch: Very nice. So you are on the side of the making sure this divorce happens in a more civilized way, but I know that you've seen many couples walk into your office and you've seen some who walked out of your office willing to reconcile and give up the idea of divorce.

Talk to me a little bit about those success stories, those couples that don't end up getting the divorce that they thought they're going to get. Is there something that stands out as different about them or when do you know that there's still room for working things out?

Norma Levine Trusch: You know, it's hard to put your finger on, but I have seen it happened enough times to know that if the attorneys are careful, they don't push the client's, let's get this done, keep pushing them to work in the divorce, and step back and let them do things at their own pace, that if there's hope, it can happen.

There are several cases I've had, where the other attorney and I when we meet afterwards agree that this couple really shouldn't be getting divorced and both of us have urged our clients to try marital counseling, and that's worked in several cases. So I think a lot of it has to do with sort of leading things percolate when they need to. We never can predict when that's going to happen, but it does.

Yael Trusch: Very nice. So, I'm going to step back in time a little bit again, you went to Law School later on in life, you didn't – that wasn't your career in your young adulthood, right?

Norma Levine Trusch: That's correct.

Yael Trusch: You went straight for Family Law, like what brought you to even consider law?

Norma Levine Trusch: That's an interesting question. Well the first thing I wanted to do was go to Medical School.

Yael Trusch: Oh, I didn't know that.

Norma Levine Trusch: Yes. I must have been in my mid 30s and so I contacted some local Medical Schools and they informed me that I was too old, they don't do that anymore, but back then, they could tell you that the State was going to spend so much money educating you, and since they assumed you're going to retire at 65, that they wanted more years out of you than you were be able to give to the profession if you started too late.

So then I thought, what else could I do and I remembered an old friend of mine who was a lawyer, who told me – You know you really should be a lawyer. So I investigated law school and I had actually gone to work very briefly for a lawyer friend of mine straightening out his Law library and discovered that I really interested in what he was doing. So the old advice came into my head and what I was seeing at my friend's office and I thought, well, I think I'll do that. So I started Law School and went through in less than 3 years and graduated, a few months short of my 40th birthday.

Yael Trusch: Wow! And it was straight into Family Law in particular?

Norma Levine Trusch: No. One thing I knew going through Law School two things. That I didn't want to work with anybody else ever again, so I wanted my own office, and number two, I certainly didn't want to do divorce because that sounded very depressing. In fact when I opened my office, what came through the door way back then, was women looking for

someone to represent them in a divorce and since I have to pay the rent, I took the cases and what I discovered was something I really didn't know about myself, was that I had an ability to calm people down, which is a very useful talent if you're going to be a Family Lawyer.

Plus I found that I could really be useful to people doing Family Law and if I was careful enough, I could do what I was doing and protect children. And so all of that sort of appeal to my own values and I became a Family Lawyer as quickly as I could.

Yael Trusch: And then you trained later on as a Mediator. Does that require separate training, right?

Norma Levine Trusch: Yes it does. I took Mediation training when it first came to Texas and I have been Mediating on and off for over the years.

Yael Trusch: Very cool. So back to the current I guess, University curriculum. Is Collaborative Law going to be... do you foresee it becoming standard, a required courses that students in Law School need to be taking?

Norma Levine Trusch: I'm hoping so, I think it might take as much as 10 years but Law School education is really evolving. When I went to school there were no courses in Mediation, there were no courses really in Negotiation and certainly not in Collaborative Law, and slowly but surely, it's happening all over this country. I don't know about other countries, but certainly here I'm seeing it spring up in one Law School after another so I'm very optimistic.

Yael Trusch: Yeah, it sounds like – you know, this conversation reminds of... I had several conversations with women on the podcast from Wendy Sachs who wrote *Fearless and Free*, and Erica Keswin who works – she founded the Spaghetti Project and she tries to bring the human back to work, and Barbara Stanley who wrote *Sacred Success* and she talks about – all of these women talked about this idea similar to your work where this... I guess more feminine approach to doing things, a more feminine

energy where principles of collaboration, of dialogue are becoming much more popular and more valued in all areas, in business, corporate and now as we're discussing here today in the practice of law. Do you see this trend? I mean you had a lifetime career seeing and have worked with male peers as well for many years.

NORMA LEVINE TRUSCH: Well, when I graduated from my Law School, women were about 10% of the student body. Today, they are over 50% in Law Schools, and I have seen over my practice a huge change in Family Law as more and more women moved into that practice and the change I've seen has to do with a more humane, a more sensitive approach.

And I feel, and in fact, I was just at a meeting of lawyers where one of the real be as old hands at Family Law received an award and what he said was most interesting. He was talking about changes in Family Law and he said he credited most of the changes to the fact that there were so many women in the profession –

Yael TRUSCH: Wow!

NORMA LEVINE TRUSCH: That has made it so much more humane and so not only is it happening, but some men are actually recognizing it.

Yael TRUSCH: Yes! Yeah, no, definitely. In the case, I didn't ask you yet about Jewish couples, but I guess is it, you know, what are I guess a Jewish couple also needs to go through the process of obtaining a gett. I'm assuming that going through a Collaborative Process also somehow facilitates this process maybe because now their divorce is shorter. I mean what are the – how did the two interject?

NORMA LEVINE TRUSCH: Well, if – even in the past, if I was working on an agreement for Jewish couple, I would use the getting of the gett or the giving of the gett as part of the negotiation and we draft in my final agreement so in the court's order an agreement that parties would within 30 days after the divorce, the husband would apply for a gett and the woman would of course accept it.

Yael Trusch: Wow, brilliant!

Norma Levine Trusch: I've been doing that for a long time. In Collaborative Law of course that would come up with any Jewish couple. The surprising thing to me and in some ways the disappointing thing to me is that some Reformed Jewish couples don't care and in fact tell me they're not interested. I can't force it on anyone, but that has been a disappointment, but another change I have seen now that I'm working with more Orthodox couples, is many couple will do the Jewish divorce before the Civil divorce. That's something that I didn't experience earlier in my career so that's very heartening.

Yael Trusch: Yeah, yeah. And it's probably helpful because it's like almost like a spiritual, I don't know, like an emotional bond has been kind of, I don't know... I don't know how to put it in words but I guess it makes sense to do it before, I don't know. It's interesting, very, very interesting. Okay, let's do some JLP fill in the blanks and I think you know how this goes, yes?

Norma Levine Trusch: No, I don't!

Yael Trusch: You don't? Okay, so this is the part of the show where I tell you, I give you an open ended sentence and you finish it with the first thing that comes to mind, okay.

Norma Levine Trusch: Oh, dear. This sounds dangerous.

Yael Trusch: This sounds dangerous? Sounds a little challenging but I think you're up for it. Alright. I'm Norma Levine Trusch and I feel most spiritual when?

Norma Levine Trusch: When I'm walking in Muir Woods.

Yael Trusch: Really?

Norma Levine Trusch: Yes, Muir Wood in California is one of the most spiritual places I have ever been in my life. There's something about the

quality of the light that comes down through these very tall redwoods that always touches me and I feel closer to God.

Yael Trusch: Wow, that's so beautiful! When was the last time you were there?

Norma Levine Trusch: About two years ago.

Yael Trusch: Oh, okay, so fairly recent. Do you try to make it out there often?

Norma Levine Trusch: No, I don't get there very often but whenever I made it in the San Francisco area, I try to fit in a visit to Muir Wood.

Yael Trusch: I would have to go check it out. Maybe we should go together?

Norma Levine Trusch: That would be lovely.

Yael Trusch: My favorite mitzvah or one I feel most connected with is?

Norma Levine Trusch: My favorite mitzvah? Oh, dear me. I guess helping a couple finish their divorce and watching them walk out hand in hand discussing their children.

Yael Trusch: Wow, that's really powerful, peacemaking. It's really an art and not – it's really a God given gift. Obviously not too many are gifted with this ability that you've been granted, so it's really amazing to hear it. Anyway I didn't ask about challenging couples, you know, what has been – we've talked about success stories that you've seen but anything that stands out as, whoa, whoa! This was such a huge challenge?

Norma Levine Trusch: Well, the most challenging case I had was the case where I took the case believing that the husband had been to rehab and was no longer addicted to alcohol or cocaine.

Yael Trusch: Oh...

NORMA LEVINE TRUSCH: But in the course of 17 months, he lapsed about five times. We always knew he had lapsed when he disappeared, his wife, who was my client, would say to me, oh, he's gone back to rehab.

So, it was a stop and start, stop and start for 17 months. Thank goodness, his attorney had had her first training as a Mental Health professional and she somehow was able to help him get to the finish line and it was very difficult for everyone – for him, for his wife, and definitely for the professionals working in the case. And we had a Mental Health professional working with us. So it was difficult all around.

Yael Trusch: Wow, that's very difficult for the wife. That's really incredible. Is there a pattern by the way, like you've seen it all, things that are just these are the grounds for divorce and you kind of like see it over and over and over a certain issue, or it's just totally varied?

NORMA LEVINE TRUSCH: It really varies but I think the reason Collaborative has this many reconciliations as it has is the primary breakdown between the people seems to be, communication.

Yael Trusch: Oh.

NORMA LEVINE TRUSCH: They stopped talking to each other and more importantly they stopped listening to each other and one of the things we emphasized in Collaborative, is you must listen to what your spouse is saying, in order to understand what their real values are, what their real goals and interests are, so that when we start discussing settlement, whatever settlement we come up with; has to respect both of the parties, values, goals, and interests.

Yael Trusch: Wow, but that's hard because if they haven't been listening or communicating properly for the last, I don't know, 5 10, 20 years, they got to start now?

NORMA LEVINE TRUSCH: Well, but if they learn how to do that, sometimes they realized that their problems aren't insoluble, which is why I

really think that Collaborative, if there's hope for the couple and the couple is willing to do what their attorneys teach them to do, I think there's can be hope for reconciliation.

Yael Trusch: And there you go another benefit. You might end up saving your marriage. Alright, my fondest sweetest Jewish memory is?

Norma Levine Trusch: Oh! Oh, my heavens... I guess it was going to Moshia's bris in Jerusalem and seeing my son and my husband holding that baby between them and being so touched.

Yael Trusch: Yeah, that was very special. I had a feeling it would have to do with one of my children.

Norma Levine Trusch: Of course!

Yael Trusch: Something I wished I had learned about Judaism growing up is?

Norma Levine Trusch: Oh, something I wished I had learned when I was growing up. I guess how important I would end being in my life.

Yael Trusch: That's a neat one. I never heard that one, that's beautiful. That is very beautiful, you know I guess we don't realize.

Norma Levine Trusch: Not when you're young, you never really think about it.

Yael Trusch: Right. Was marrying Jewish always a thing? Like you we're going to do for example? Or was it not even that important in that sense?

Norma Levine Trusch: It was presumed.

Yael Trusch: So it's something you were going to do, you were going to marry a Jewish. That's what I was brought up with. That was familiar, that's what I wanted in my life.

Yael Trusch: Right, right. By the way do you think, this is totally not off the cup, but do you think, since you're in the field of marriage and divorce, do you think there is an added benefit to –aside from we could go on the spiritual side, but really on a practical level, of marrying somebody of your own faith?

Norma Levine Trusch: That's a good question because I have seen so many divorces among people of the same faith.

Yael Trusch: That's sad.

Norma Levine Trusch: I'm not sure that in even when the people shared a real commitment to their faith, when they were very, very into being true to their faith, just following the tenants of their faith, but I've had divorces among Christian couples who had Bible readings in their home all through their marriage. So their commitment was equal. So I'm not sure, I'm really not sure. On the other hand I've seen a lot of divorces that turned on a differences in faith, and usually one party wanted to be more religious and more strict about their observance than the other and that I've seen a real problem, a dispute over the level of observance.

Yael Trusch: Interesting, interesting. When I give Tzedakah charity I like to give to?

Norma Levine Trusch: Oh, dear, I have so many charities I care about. I guess it would be the ACLU, the American Civil Liberties Union. I'm a typical lawyer I guess, I really care about the constitution and that's been something consistent with me over my life. I always give to Israel, I always give to any number of Jewish causes but I always give to the ACLU

Yael Trusch: Very nice, and finally, I'm Norma Levine Trusch, and today I'm most grateful for?

Norma Levine Trusch: The fact that my son found such a wonderful woman to marry.

Yael Trusch: You are not allowed to say this, this is embarrassing, now I'm getting... you're very sweet. You are amazing and I'm so glad that we had this conversation. I think it's so helpful for people to know that this is an option and for people who might be thinking of Law School, to also know, listen, there's this non-traditional route that you could actually be helping people in a really meaningful way and it's really amazing. And I so appreciate it. If people need to learn more about Collaborative Law, what resources would you recommend?

Norma Levine Trusch: Oh, there are a lot of them. If they lived in Texas, the best source is on the internet, www.collaborativedivorcetexas.com. They live in other States, www.collaborativepractice.com, is the website for the International Academy of Collaborative professionals and then just go on the internet and look up Collaborative Divorce or Collaborative Law. There are a lot of sites out there where you can learn a lot about the process.

Yael Trusch: Beautiful, beautiful. Well good! I'm glad that we've had this conversation. I think it's an important one too to have and again these things are part of reality so if we –it's part of reality. Let's try to make it as productive and positive as we can. Thank you so much. I so appreciate you.

Norma Levine Trusch: Oh, I appreciate you, too!

Yael Trusch: Alright, thanks so much for being here.

Norma Levine Trusch: Bye-bye, Yael.

Yael Trusch: Thanks for Norma Trusch for stopping by. To learn more about Collaborative Law, you can visit her website, www.normatrusch.com. I hope everyone is enjoying Memorial Day. I certainly will, although I admit, with my traveling to New York and jumping into a three day holiday, Shabbat another short week was not exactly what I wanted, because I have a lot of work to catch up on, but here we are, we will be going swimming with the children, which is always fun.

If you haven't jumped into my newsletter, you might be missing out on some great information there. Blog posts, giveaways, winners of giveaways; so head over to www.jewishlatinprincess.com and hit the subscribe button. Oh, and guess what? I just, we actually surpassed the 15,000 download mark recently on the podcast. I don't know how I missed that. I knew we were approaching it but somehow, with everything that was going on, I forgot to keep checking until today I just saw that we're well over 15,000 downloads. I should throw in a party! Well, maybe the last two giveaways on www.jewishlatinprincess.com or the party I guess, although I have another giveaway coming up, so there you go, stay tuned for that.

As always, thank you for being here and FYI, I'm taking speaking engagements for the fall now. So if you know of a community who'd love to have me, you know where to find me! Lots of great interviews coming up including in the field of art, as well as in fashion. So stay tuned for that. Have a great Memorial Day and a great rest of your week.

[Theme Music]

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