FILED
APR 26 1983
CLERK SUPREME COURT

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF IOWA

IN RE THE MARRIAGE OF JEROME J. WISNOUSKY AND CLAUDIA C. WISNOUSKY

UPON THE PETITION OF **JEROME J. WISNOUSKY,**	)	Filed April 26, 1983
Petitioner-Appellant,	)	
AND CONCERNING **CLAUDIA C. WISNOUSKY,**	)	2-503 / 3-68600
Respondent-Appellee.		

Appeal from Johnson District Court, William R. Eads, Judge.

Petitioner-husband appeals the child custody and child support provisions of the decree and asserts that the trial court erred by (1) awarding joint custody to the parties' minor children; (2) not granting sole custody to petitioner, and (3) awarding child support to respondent-wife without receiving her financial statement. AFFIRMED.

Daniel L. Bray, Iowa City, for petitioner-appellant.

James C. Thomas, Cedar Rapids, for respondent-appellee.

Heard en banc.

PER CURIAM

Our de novo review of the record reveals that both parties show a keen desire to retain active contact with the two children and that both parents want to contribute to their physical, material, and emotional well-being. The evidence indicates that Jerome is willing to support Claudia's relationship with the children. Likewise, respondent is willing to work out problems as they arise with respect to the joint custody. Adding the fact that both parties will be living in the same geographical area, the trial court did not err in awarding joint custody to the parties. In re Marriage of Burham, 283 N.W.2d 269 (Iowa 1979).

With respect to the trial court's grant of physical care to the respondent, we have examined the whole record and have determined that in light of the factors set forth in In re Marriage of Winter, 223 N.W.2d 165 (Iowa 1974), respondent can minister more effectively to the long-range best interests of the children.

The petitioner's argument that the trial court erred in awarding child support to the respondent without receiving a financial statement is without merit. A financial statement was filed on April 27, 1982. The nunc pro tunc entry issued by the trial court on April 30, 1982, was appropriate as the court has the inherent power to correct evidence mistakes in a judicial pronouncement. Headley v. Headley, 172 N.W.2d 104 (Iowa 1969).

Accordingly, we affirm the trial court's order.

AFFIRMED.