

THEY WEREN'T OFFICIALLY MARRIED IN THE UNITED STATES UNTIL WHATEVER THE DATE OF MARRIAGE IS, BUT PRIOR TO THAT -- APRIL 13TH OF 2012, THEY ACTUALLY HAD A WEDDING CEREMONY.

THE COURT: APRIL 13TH. THE CHILD WAS BORN ON MARCH 29TH.

MR. MANDEL: THEY WERE LEGALLY MARRIED ON APRIL 13TH. THE WEDDING CEREMONY --

THE RESPONDENT: JULY 2011.

MR. MANDEL: OKAY. SO --

THE COURT: I DON'T KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT THAT. AND THAT'S NOT IN ANY OF THE PLEADINGS BEFORE THE COURT.

MR. MANDEL: THE PARTIES KNEW -- THEY WERE MARRIED, BUT NOT LEGALLY.

THE COURT: THEY WERE NOT LEGALLY MARRIED SO LEGALLY AT THE HOSPITAL -- LEGALLY AT THE HOSPITAL, THE MOTHER SHOULD HAVE HAD COMPLETE CONTROL.

BUT BASICALLY, SHE DIDN'T ASK TO PUT THE CHILD'S NAME AND NOW, LATER, AFTER THE FACT THEY BREAK UP, SHE WANTS TO HAVE HER NAME.

MR. MANDEL: BUT THERE'S NO PREJUDICE TO DO IT. THE CHILD IS A YOUNG AGE WHERE IT WOULDN'T HAVE ANY IMPACT ON ANYTHING THAT THE CHILD HAS DONE AT THIS POINT IN HER LIFE SO THERE'S NO PREJUDICE.

THE COURT: I THINK SHE COULD HAVE ADDED HER NAME WHEN THE CHILD WAS BORN.

MR. MANDEL: WELL, TRUE.

PEOPLE ARE ALLOWED TO ASK FOR NAME CHANGES
REMOVAL, AFTER THEY'RE BORN, WHENEVER --

THE COURT: AND THEY'RE NOT AUTOMATICALLY GRANTED
WITH RESPECT TO CHILDREN.

MR. MANDEL: NO, BUT THERE'S NO PREJUDICE TO DOING
IN THIS CASE.

THE COURT: BUT SHE COULD HAVE GIVEN THE CHILD HER
NAME, AND NOT THE FATHER'S NAME AT ALL AT THE TIME OF
BIRTH. SHE COULD HAVE GIVEN THE CHILD THE HYPHENATED
NAME AT THE TIME OF BIRTH.

THE ONLY DIFFERENCE NOW AND THEN IS THAT THE
PARENTS HAVE SPLIT UP.

MR. MANDEL: WELL, AND THAT'S A BIG DIFFERENCE.

AND SHE'S NOT ASKING TO REMOVE THE FATHER'S
NAME; SHE JUST WANTS TO HAVE HER NAME HYPHENATED SO THAT
HER NAME IS THERE AS WELL.

THE COURT: I DON'T THINK THAT'S THE STANDARD.

I DON'T THINK THAT'S THE APPROPRIATE STANDARD.

MR. MANDEL: WELL, I THINK THE STANDARD WOULD BE

THE --
THE COURT: AND IN THE UNITED STATES, FRANKLY, IN
THIS COUNTRY, IT IS NOT THE STANDARD FOR CHILDREN TO HAVE
HYPHENATED NAMES. THE STANDARD IN THE UNITED STATES IS
FOR CHILDREN TO BEAR THE NAME OF THE FATHER IN CASE
MARRIAGES SOMETIMES, WHEN THEY'RE SINGLE, SOMETIMES IT'S
JUST THE WOMAN; SOMETIMES THE FATHER ALONE, EVEN WHEN THE
PARENTS AREN'T MARRIED.

PEOPLE ARE ALLOWED TO ASK FOR NAME CHANGES AFTER BIRTH, AFTER THEY'RE BORN, WHENEVER --

THE COURT: AND THEY'RE NOT AUTOMATICALLY GRANTED WITH RESPECT TO CHILDREN.

MR. MANDEL: NO, BUT THERE'S NO PREJUDICE TO DOING IT IN THIS CASE.

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THE COURT: IT'S A CHOICE THAT THE PARENTS MAKE AT THE TIME -- A DECISION THAT THE PARENTS MAKE AT THE TIME THAT THE CHILD IS BORN.

SEE, NEITHER YOU NOR I WERE THERE.

I DON'T KNOW WHAT, IF ANY, CONVERSATIONS THESE PARTIES HAD ABOUT IT; WHETHER OR NOT IT WAS AN AGREEMENT.

BUT I KNOW THE FATHER'S NAME COULD NOT HAVE BEEN PUT ON THIS CHILD'S BIRTH CERTIFICATE WITHOUT THE MOTHER'S CONSENT.

MR. MANDEL: I UNDERSTAND. BUT SHE IS --

THE COURT: AND SHE CONSENTED TO PUT HIS NAME ON THERE AND TO LEAVE HER OWN NAME OFF, AND NOW SHE WANTS TO CHANGE THAT.

MR. MANDEL: SHE IS THE PRIMARY CUSTODIAL PARENT.

THE COURT: WHAT DIFFERENCE DOES THAT MAKE?

MR. MANDEL: WELL, I MEAN, SHE HAS CARE AND CONTROL OF THE CHILD MOST OF THE TIME. THEY'RE GOING TO BE DIVORCED. SHE'S GOING TO HAVE HER MAIDEN NAME. IT WOULD BE MORE CONVENIENT TO ADD HER LAST NAME AS A HYPHENATED NAME.

THE COURT: I THINK THAT'S A CHOICE THAT SHE COULD HAVE MADE AT THE TIME, AND I'M NOT INCLINED TO DO SO. I'M GOING TO DENY THE REQUEST.

MR. MANDEL: ALL RIGHT.

THE COURT: ON THE ISSUE OF TRAVEL FOR THE CHILD AND A PASSPORT, THE MOTHER IS REQUESTING THAT -- FIRST OF ALL, THAT THE CHILD BE ABLE TO GO TO THE UKRAINE WITH HER FOR A PERIOD OF TWO MONTHS THIS YEAR IN SPRING OF THIS YEAR.