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DAILY BRIEFS

New book chronicles 21 congressional investigations in American history

The Levin Center for Oversight and Democracy at Wayne State University Law School announced Tuesday the publication of “Congress Investigates: George Washington to January 6th” — a comprehensive and compelling look at the role of congressional investigations throughout the course of American history.

The book explores 21 major congressional investigations, beginning with the first probe of the Executive Branch under George Washington and covering landmark events including hearings on the Ku Klux Klan, the sinking of the Titanic, the Enron scandal, the 2008 financial crisis, and the January 6th insurrection. Through these accounts, the book highlights how congressional oversight has helped shape the nation.

The project was led by Elise Bean, a national expert in congressional oversight and the director of the Levin Center’s Washington, D.C. office. Tragically, Bean passed away earlier this year before seeing the final publication of the book.

Her co-author, Kyle Bule, serves as the Levin Center’s research and communications specialist. Both authors were supported by the Levin Center in their efforts to bring this important work to life.

“Publication of this book is a fitting tribute to its driving force and co-author, Elise Bean, who dedicated herself to enabling Congress to fulfill its duty, through oversight, to serve as the eyes and voice of the American people,” said Jim Townsend, director of the Levin Center. “The Levin Center also owes much gratitude to Nell Minow of Miniver Press, publisher of the book, who could not have been a better or more encouraging partner.”

Early readers of Congress Investigates have praised its engaging narrative and educational value.

“This is an excellent view of U.S. history through the lens of congressional investigations,” said U.S. Senator and former Senate Majority Leader Tom Daschle. “The chapters are easy to read yet deeply informative. Since the beginning of our country, Congress has stepped in to uncover the facts and inform the public on critical issues—sometimes it succeeded more than others. This is the dramatic story of those times and that effort.”

Kevin R. Kosar, editor of Understanding Congress and senior fellow at the American Enterprise Institute, added, “Hapless military leaders. Vicious Klansmen. Inept ship captains. Grifting high officials. Shady financiers. Villainous Mafioso. Raging partisans. Who knew a book about congressional oversight could be a thriller!”

Congress Investigates: George Washington to January 6th is available now on Amazon in print (\$15), Kindle (\$8), and audiobook formats.

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L. Hart Wright Teaching Award winner shares five lessons from her work

By BOB NEEDHAM
Michigan Law

The ongoing process of teaching and learning creates a chain of human knowledge that spans generations, Professor Michelle Adams said during an informal “blue jeans” lecture recently.

“The highest level of teaching is about our faith in the future,” Adams told the Michigan Law community. “It’s about the idea that one person can communicate something they’ve thought about to someone else who maybe hasn’t thought about that subject quite as much—and together, they can go into a new place. Then, at some point, the student becomes the teacher and that whole cycle repeats again.

“When we talk about teaching, we’re also talking about life—what it means to be part of the link in the great chain of learning, education, and humanity.”

Adams, the Henry M. Butzel Professor of Law, spoke as the winner of the 2024 L. Hart Wright Teaching Award—the oldest of the annual student-nominated awards presented by the Law School Student Senate. An expert on race discrimination and related subjects, Adams has taught courses on constitutional law; the First Amendment; and race, law, and history.

She recently published “The Containment: Detroit, The Supreme Court, and the Battle for Racial Justice in the North” (Macmillan, 2025). The book details the history and impact of *Miliken v. Bradley*, the landmark Detroit school desegregation case that effectively ended the era of *Brown v. Board of Education*.

As part of her lecture, Adams shared an excerpt from her book and took questions from students in the audience. The core of the talk, though, was five lessons she has learned in her work.



Photo courtesy of Michigan Law

Michigan Law Professor Michelle Adams’ book ‘The Containment: Detroit, the Supreme Court, and the Battle for Racial Justice in the North’ details the history and impact of *Miliken v. Bradley*.

Lesson one: The 10,000 hour rule is actually true.

“I’m a much, much, better teacher today than I was that very first semester, and it isn’t because I know more law—although I do—it’s because I’ve gone through countless hours of study and repetition on how law students receive information, what questions they are likely to ask, and how to successfully manage the classroom,” Adams said.

“But more than that, I now have a sense of the deep structure of constitutional law. I get how the pieces fit together, and that’s different from just knowing a lot of doctrine. When you marry the thousands of hours I’ve spent teaching to the thousands of hours I’ve spent studying constitutional law, you begin to reach

true mastery in terms of performance in the classroom. I don’t know that I’m ever going to get there, but I’m a lot closer than I was in the fall of 1995.”

Lesson two: See lesson one.

Adams noted that it took her 12 years to write her book, and if she had known that going in, she might not have ever started. Along the way, she had to learn a number of new skills, such as interviewing and demography.

“If you get to a point in your practice — or whatever it is you want to do with respect to what you’re trying to master — and you get frustrated, do not give up,” she said. “Keep going. You’ll get there. It just might take you a little bit longer than you thought.”

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State Bar president named to Ireland diplomatic post

By TOM KIRVAN
Legal News

Nearly halfway through his term as president of the State Bar of Michigan, attorney Joseph McGill added yet another feather to his leadership cap when he recently was appointed Ireland’s Honorary Consul in Michigan.

McGill’s appointment coincided with the visit of Ireland Attorney General Rossa Fanning to Michigan for a series of political, economic, and community engagements, including the formal opening of the Honorary Consul office in Detroit.

“It has a five-year term and I have joined the global diplomatic corps for Ireland,” McGill said of his appointment, which signals Ireland’s commitment to the state of Michigan. “I expect that I will be networking with Irish Consuls around the globe and locally with Consuls of different nations. This is the first diplomatic mission that Ireland has had in Michigan and I am the first one to hold this post.”

Approximately 10 percent of Michigan’s 10 million residents claim Irish heritage, and Ireland and Michigan share strong economic ties, with Ireland ranking 11th for job creation among investing countries in the state.

According to McGill, Ireland has an extensive network of approximately 100 honorary consuls or honorary consuls general throughout the world. While the roles and functions performed by honorary consuls can vary, they are generally appointed to provide consular services and assistance to Irish citizens in a specific geographic area, particularly in countries where there is no resident mission, and they also assist with trade promotion, in consultation with their supervising embassy.

McGill, who accompanied Attorney General Fanning during his visit to Michigan last week, possesses strong



Photo by John Meiu

Joseph McGill, pictured with Ireland Attorney General Rossa Fanning (left) during his recent visit to Detroit, is an attorney with Foley Baron Metzger & Juip, a Livonia law firm that focuses on high-stakes civil litigation across a spectrum of practice areas. He recently marked his 22nd year with the firm.

Irish roots and is well-suited for his Consulate role as one of the founders of the Michigan Irish American Chamber of Commerce, now known as the Irish Network Detroit. Fittingly, McGill also is a past president of the Catholic Lawyers Society of Metro Detroit and the Incorporated Society of Irish American Lawyers.

As Honorary Consul in Detroit, McGill will work with the Consulate General in Chicago to support Irish citizens, grow Ireland’s ties in the state, and build Ireland’s profile throughout Michigan as a place to visit, work, invest, and study.

Speaking during a visit to Detroit to mark the appointment, Brian Cahalane, Ireland’s Consul General in Chicago, said: “We are delighted to announce that Joseph P. McGill will serve as Ireland’s

first Honorary Consul in Detroit. The relationship between Ireland and Michigan is based on deep cultural and people-to-people ties, but also flourishing economic links. This appointment reflects Ireland’s ambition to grow the relationship even further. We look forward to working with Joe to support Michigan’s vibrant Irish community and strengthen our connections throughout the state.”

McGill, who was sworn in as State Bar president last September, is a product of Royal Oak Shrine High School and Michigan State University, where he earned a bachelor’s degree in finance while also serving as president of a fraternity. McGill then took his academic talents to the University of Detroit, where he simultaneously earned his law degree and MBA in 1990.

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Current Voice

MICHAEL WALDMAN
The Brennan Center for Justice, president

The most expensive judicial election ever

An op-ed in Rupert Murdoch’s New York Post called it “America’s most important election of the year.” The New York City mayor’s race? Perhaps a contest for governor? No, the tabloid was hyperventilating about the race for the Wisconsin Supreme Court.



In Wisconsin, as in many states, voters choose high court justices. On April 1, liberal candidate Susan Crawford is vying against conservative Brad Schimel. The election is supposed to be nonpartisan, but nobody is fooled. The outcome of the race could flip the court’s current liberal majority.

There are strong arguments against judicial elections, but citizens cherish the chance to make this choice. No state with elected justices has gone back in decades. Yet as politics has grown more intense, more polarized, and more expensive, high court election campaigns now resemble the worst of a presidential primary, complete with attack ads, dark money, and presidential endorsements.

It’s already the most expensive judicial race in American history. According to data collected by the Brennan Center and analyzed by my colleagues Ian Vandewalker and Douglas Keith, campaigns and committees have spent \$81 million so far, with a week to go.

In 2023, the last time Wisconsin voted for a seat on the court, a liberal justice won by 11 percentage points, reflecting public backlash against the U.S. Supreme Court’s Dobbs decision overturning abortion rights. This year, Republicans want the debate to be driven by support for Donald Trump in a state he won just a few months ago. The president endorsed Schimel last week.

Democrats want to make this year’s race not a referendum on Dobbs but on DOGE. They assail Elon Musk for spending freely in a state where he never lived. Groups connected to Musk have spent more than \$17 million on this race. His America PAC has literally started giving away money, offering \$100 to any Wisconsin voter who signs a petition against so-called “activist judges.” (Even John D. Rockefeller only gave away shiny dimes.)

Liberals and Democrats — who spent the most in Wisconsin’s high court race two years ago — have spent freely as well. A state group with ties to national dark money groups and Wisconsin philanthropist Lynde Uihlein spent \$6.2 million to boost Crawford. Billionaire George Soros spent \$2 million.

Much of the money being spent is untraceable. As the latest data shows, Crawford’s campaign spending of \$22 million is more than double that of Schimel’s \$10.4 million. But independent groups like super PACs and nonprofits spending untraceable dark money favor Schimel by a much larger margin: \$13.5 million benefiting Crawford compared with almost \$35.5 million boosting Schimel.

Behind it all lurk issues of voting rights and fair representation. The Wisconsin Supreme Court first blessed, then undid, a highly effective partisan gerrymander. With a new majority, it could redraw maps once again.

All this hardly seems the best way to induce public trust in the courts. So, what kinds of reforms could set things right?

At a minimum, state laws could require full disclosure of who is spending and giving in judicial races. States can also tighten ethics rules to ensure that judges don’t hear cases involving their biggest backers.

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POST-DEI:*Sephora, Ulta stay committed*

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she said.

Moodeaux was the first Black-owned perfume brand to get its perfumes into Urban Outfitters and Credo Beauty, which specializes in natural vegan products. In the current environment, Arps is looking to expand her brand's presence independent shops and to support other Black fragrance lovers.

"The resiliency of brands like ours and founders like myself will still exist," she said.

Accentuating the positive

Aurora James, the founder of the Fifteen Percent Pledge, said nearly 30 major companies that joined the initiative remain committed to it, including Bloomingdale's, beauty retailer Sephora, J. Crew and Gap.

Ulta Beauty, another pledge signatory, and Credo Beauty carry Pound Cake products. Velazquez and Belle want to use social media

to direct their followers to support retailers like Ulta and to bolster their online sales.

"It's going to be fostering the community that we have and growing that," Velazquez said.

While making a strategic decision "to appeal to a broader audience" when selecting puzzles for Barnes & Noble, Chambers said she plans to introduce Black faces and experiences to the chain's bookstores over time, in boxes of 500, 750 and 1,000 pieces.

In the meantime, Puzzles of Color expanded its "Pride" collection as a response to the DEI backlash. The subjects include Harriet Tubman, a mother and daughter tending a garden, and a little girl in a beauty supply store gazing up at hair accessories.

"Do we lean in all the way?" Chambers asks herself. "Part of why we started this was because we didn't see enough Black people in puzzles."

WELL:*Check with reputable sources*

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latest evidence-based medical consensus.

"Just because somebody has an 'M.D.' after their name doesn't make them entirely trustworthy," said Elias Aboujaoude, a psychiatrist and Stanford University professor who studies the intersection of psychology and technology.

Aboujaoude suggests double-checking health claims with traditionally reputable sources, such as major academic institutions or government health agencies. He also advised looking at studies cited by

creators and assessing whether they've been published in reputable journals and subjected to peer review.

In some cases, it might be too soon to know if promising results should be trusted or not, said Katherine Zeratsky, a registered dietitian with the Mayo Clinic in Minnesota. For example, a study might show the benefits of a specific type of herb. But that doesn't necessarily mean the findings have been replicated in other research, a requirement for treatment methods to be considered proven effective, she said.

PRESIDENT:*McGill's wife is also a lawyer*

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Four years after beginning his legal career with a prominent Detroit law firm, McGill obtained a Master of Laws degree in Corporate and Finance Law from Wayne State University Law School. Seven years later in 2001, he was awarded a Master of Laws in Taxation from Wayne State.

McGill and his wife, Lauren, have an 11-year-old son, William Henry. Like her husband, Lauren is an attorney and a Michigan State alum, and has worked as a

sole practitioner for the past 15 years.

"I am humbled and honored to be appointed the first Honorary Consul of Ireland in my home state of Michigan," said McGill. "Having long been engaged in Detroit's vibrant Irish-American community, this is an exciting opportunity to build on our rich shared history. I look forward to the journey ahead and the opportunities it holds to develop economic, political, and cultural relations. Together, we will celebrate and strengthen our deep ties."

CONSIDER:*Often unnoticed as it happens*

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Even just maintaining the pendular equilibrium to conserve some manner of democratic regime will require those who oppose authoritarianism to boldly insist on political leaders who value democratic principles: fair elections, voting rights, civil liberties and rule of law.

Dangerously, many Americans won't notice the end of democracy as it happens. As the political scientist Tom Pepinsky writes, life in

authoritarian states is mostly boring and tolerable.

For those who pay attention, the frequency and seriousness of lawless actions can nonetheless make it difficult to sustain an organized opposition.

Until and unless the U.S. nurtures and elects political movements and leaders who make lasting democratic changes, I believe the country will continue to lurch back and forth in its pendulum swing.

MEMO:*Other documents include texts*

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corruption and a campaign-style website — they didn't warrant dismissing the case.

"There are myriad ways to address any arising prejudice or weaponization well short of a dismissal — steps routinely taken in other cases with pretrial publicity — but I never had a chance to raise them," Sassoon wrote.

Other documents made public Tuesday included texts about case strategy and edits to a draft of a January court filing. Among them: a prosecutor's suggestion to nix mentioning who signed off on Adams' indictment.

Hagan Scotten, who also resigned in protest last month, wrote: "There's no world in which saying the Biden Justice Dept approved this helps us."

Political SceneSubmit news & views to
bcox@legalnews.com**U.S. Supreme Court Notebook****WASHINGTON****Supreme Court upholds Biden rule requiring serial numbers and background checks for ghost guns**

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court on Wednesday upheld a Biden administration regulation on the nearly impossible-to-trace weapons called ghost guns, clearing the way for continued serial numbers, background checks and age verification requirements to buy them in kits online.

The 7-2 opinion found that existing gun law allows regulation of the kits increasingly linked to crime.

Sales of the homemade firearms known as ghost guns grew exponentially after kits came onto the market that let people easily build them at home, Justice Neil Gorsuch wrote in the majority opinion. "Some home hobbyists enjoy assembling them. But criminals also find them attractive," he said.

The number of ghost guns found at crime scenes around the country has also soared, according to federal data. Fewer than 1,700 were recovered by law enforcement in 2017, but that number grew to 27,000 in 2023, according to Justice Department data.

Since the federal rule was finalized, though, ghost gun numbers have flattened out or declined in several major cities, including New York, Los Angeles, Philadelphia and Baltimore, according to court documents. Manufacturing of miscellaneous gun parts also dropped 36% overall, the Justice Department has said.

Ghost guns are any privately made firearms without the serial numbers that allow police to trace weapons used in crime. The 2022 regulation was focused on kits sold online with everything needed to build a functioning firearm — sometimes in less than 30 minutes, according to court documents.

Ghost guns have been used in high-profile crimes, including a mass shooting carried out with an AR-15-style ghost gun in Philadelphia that left five people dead. Police believe a ghost gun used in the slaying of UnitedHealthcare's CEO in Manhattan was made on a 3D printer rather than assembled from a kit of the kind at the center of the Supreme Court case.

Finalized at the direction of then-President Joe Biden, the "frame and receiver" rule requires companies to treat the kits like other firearms by adding serial numbers, running background checks and verifying that buyers are age 21 or older.

Gun groups challenged the rule in court in

the case known as *Garland v. VanDerStok*. Most crimes are committed with traditional firearms, not ghost guns, they argued. It's legal for people to build their own firearms at home, the challengers said, arguing that the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives overstepped its authority by trying to regulate the kits.

The Supreme Court majority disagreed, pointing out that the law gives the ATF the power to regulate items that can be quickly made into working firearms.

"The 'Buy Build Shoot' kit can be 'readily converted' into a firearm too, for it requires no more time, effort, expertise, or specialized tools to complete," Gorsuch wrote, referring to a specific product.

Some kits may take more time to build into guns and therefore fall outside of the ATF's power, he wrote, but many of the most popular kits are subject to regulation.

The justices had previously allowed the rule to stay in place while the lawsuit played out.

The court previously struck down a firearm regulation from President Donald Trump's first administration, a ban on gun accessories known as bump stocks that enable rapid fire. The court has also expanded Second Amendment rights with a finding that modern gun regulations must fit within historical traditions.

In a dissent, Justice Clarence Thomas wrote the kits are only firearm parts and shouldn't be subject to a regulation that could open the door to rules on other popular weapons. "Congress could have authorized ATF to regulate any part of a firearm or any object readily convertible into one," he wrote. "But, it did not."

WASHINGTON**Trump asks Supreme Court for OK to cut teacher-training money as part of anti-DEI push**

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Trump administration on Wednesday asked the Supreme Court to allow it to cut hundreds of millions of dollars for teacher training.

A federal judge in Boston temporarily blocked the cuts, finding they were already affecting training programs aimed at addressing a nationwide teacher shortage. An appeals court turned away a plea from the administration to allow them to resume.

The government asked the high court to step in, arguing that the order is one of several issued by federal judges around the country wrongly forcing it to keep paying out millions in grant money.

The Supreme Court called for a response to the appeal by Friday.

It comes after U.S. District Judge Myong Joun issued a temporary restraining order sought by eight Democratic-led states that argued the cuts were likely driven by efforts from President Donald Trump's administration to eliminate diversity, equity and inclusion programs.

The Republican president signed an executive order calling for the dismantling of the Education Department, and his administration has started overhauling much of its work, including cutting dozens of contracts it dismissed as "woke" and wasteful.

"So long as there is no prompt appellate review of these orders, there is no end in sight for district-court fiscal micromanagement," acting Solicitor General Sarah M. Harris wrote.

The Justice Department has filed four other emergency appeals of court rulings that blocked administration actions amid a wave of lawsuits that have slowed, at least for now, aspects of Trump's agenda.

The Supreme Court has yet to rule on an appeal asking to narrow court orders that have imposed a nationwide hold on Trump's desire to restrict birthright citizenship. An appeal to halt an order requiring the rehiring of thousands of federal workers is also pending.

The justices previously rejected a bid to freeze nearly \$2 billion in foreign aid and did not immediately allow Trump's firing to proceed of the head of a federal watchdog agency. A later ruling from a lower court, though, did force Office of Special Counsel head Hampton Dellinger from his job.

The two education programs at issue — the Teacher Quality Partnership and Supporting Effective Educator Development — provide more than \$600 million in grants for teacher preparation programs, often in subject areas such as math, science and special education, the states have argued. They said data has shown the programs had led to increased teacher retention rates and ensured that educators remain in the profession beyond five years.

The administration halted the programs without notice in February. The administration argues the states could at least temporarily draw on their own funds to continue funding the programs.

Joun, who was nominated by Democratic President Joe Biden, found that the cancellations probably violated a federal law that requires a clear explanation for such cost-cutting moves.

The appellate panel that rejected the administration's request for a stay also was made up of judges nominated by Democratic presidents.

California is leading the lawsuit and is joined by Massachusetts, New Jersey, Colorado, Illinois, Maryland, New York and Wisconsin.

The order the administration wants from the high court would allow the cuts to go forward while the legal fight over them plays out.

LESSONS:*Among Cleage's favorite figures in book is Judge Damon Keith*

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Lesson three: Anger is a distraction.

Adams related how during the research for her book, she found herself getting angry at the historical words of a Detroit preacher and activist named Albert Cleage, who was an advocate for Black nationalism in the 1960s.

Reading his words that were critical of the Black middle class, Adams said she realized, "The minister was talking about my parents. They were proud members of the Black middle class. What did this guy know about that?"

Yet, she said that continuing to think about his words opened up a whole new perspective: that her story was set against the backdrop of two modes of Black political thought—integration and black

nationalism. "If I'd stayed in my feelings, in my anger, it would've distracted me from the real work of the project."

Lesson four: Empathy is not the same thing as agreement.

Cleage's story also led to the next lesson, Adams said. As she learned more about his life and the experiences of others like him, she came to understand him, even though she still didn't agree with his politics.

"I used those insights and applied them to other characters in my book. I applied the same kind of empathy to the white characters in my book, and that allowed me to be able to think about the idea of making choices under systematic constraints," she said.

"Did many whites behave badly during this period, roughly '68 to '74? Yes, they did, and I

have the receipts to prove it," Adams said. "But empathy allowed me to discover and tell the stories that you probably don't know—about Maxine Rose and some of the other white folks in the suburbs, not an extraordinary number, but some who were trying to figure out a way to build bridges with Black parents in the city of Detroit."

Lesson five: *Brown v. Board of Education's* promise in the civil rights movement itself was about democracy.

"My book is about this great American story, one that we're still telling today, still fighting about today, still struggling over today," Adams said. She noted that her favorite figures in the book are "the democracy-loving, coalition-building, work-within-the-system guys," including Roy

Wilkins, a former head of the NAACP; Remus Robinson, the first Black member of the Detroit School Board; and Black judges such as Thurgood Marshall, Damon Keith, and Harry Edwards, '65.

"Some of them risked their lives, they sat in, they advocated, they protested, they litigated cases in Southern Jim Crow courts, they went undercover in the South to protect the rights of Black workers there. They put their bodies on the line," she said.

"As they aged, they changed their tactics but not their belief in this nation and our democracy. ... Collectively, they were fighting for Black citizenship and the citizenship rights of all Americans. And that, as I discovered through my research, was at the core of the promise of *Brown v. Board of Education*."

WALDMAN:*State courts can play vital role in revitalization of democracy*

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And, as the Brennan Center has urged for years, limiting judges to single terms could reduce the risk of reelection concerns influencing their decisions.

Other campaign finance reforms could do more to ensure that judges serve the broad electorate rather than narrow special interests. Public campaign financing, for exam-

ple, has proven to be a powerful antidote to the outside influence of big money in statewide elections.

And then there is the farce of supposedly independent spending that actually enables candidates to raise funds in large denominations. Here is where the courts come in. All this is legal only because the U.S. Supreme Court effectively deregulated campaign finance in *Citizens United v. Federal Election*

Commission 15 years ago. The Court has given hints that it sees judicial races as different from other elections and that it may be willing to allow stronger rules to protect the independence of judges. But states must pass laws to test this approach.

All this matters greatly. State courts and constitutions will play an ever-greater role as federal courts step back from protecting

rights and equality. They can be an independent bulwark to protect liberty and democracy. That is the premise of our State Court Report project and the exciting cross-partisan movement to bolster the state courts and highlight their role.

State courts can play a vital part in the revitalization of American democracy — or they can become one more part of a polarized system dominated by dark money.

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