

867. *Meyer v. Grant*, 486 U.S. 414 (1988).

A Colorado law punishing as felony the payment of persons who circulate petitions for ballot initiative abridges the right to engage in political speech, and therefore violates the First and Fourteenth Amendments.

868. *Clark v. Jeter*, 486 U.S. 456 (1988).

Pennsylvania's 6-year statute of limitations for paternity actions violates the Equal Protection Clause as insufficiently justified under heightened scrutiny review.

869. *Shapero v. Kentucky Bar Ass'n*, 486 U.S. 466 (1988).

The Kentucky Supreme Court's rule containing categorical prohibition of attorney direct mail advertising targeted at persons known to face particular legal problems violates First and Fourteenth Amendments.

Justices concurring: Brennan, White, Marshall, Blackmun, Stevens, Kennedy
Justices dissenting: O'Connor, Scalia, Rehnquist, C.J.

870. *Bendix Autolite Corp. v. Midwesco Enterprises, Inc.*, 486 U.S. 888 (1988).

An Ohio statute tolling its 4-year limitations period for breach of contract and fraud actions brought against out-of-state corporations that do not appoint an agent for service of process within the state—and thereby subject themselves to the general jurisdiction of Ohio courts—violates the Commerce Clause.

Justices concurring: Kennedy, Brennan, White, Marshall, Blackmun, Stevens, O'Connor
Justice concurring specially: Scalia
Justice dissenting: Rehnquist, C.J.

871. *Supreme Court of Virginia v. Friedman*, 487 U.S. 59 (1988).

The Virginia Supreme Court rule imposing residency requirement for admission to the bar on motion, without taking the bar exam, by persons licensed to practice law in other jurisdictions, violates the Privileges and Immunities Clause of Article IV, § 2.

Justices concurring: Kennedy, Brennan, White, Marshall, Blackmun, Stevens, O'Connor
Justices dissenting: Rehnquist, C.J., Scalia

872. *Riley v. National Federation of the Blind*, 487 U.S. 781 (1988).

Three different aspects of North Carolina's Charitable Solicitations Act unconstitutionally infringe freedom of speech. These aspects are: limitations on reasonable fees that professional fundraisers may charge; a requirement that professional fundraisers disclose to potential donors the percentage of donated funds previously used for charity; and a requirement that professional fundraisers be licensed.