

Lexis Advance™

Lexis Advance™ Case Summaries and Headnotes
Make Class Preparation Easier

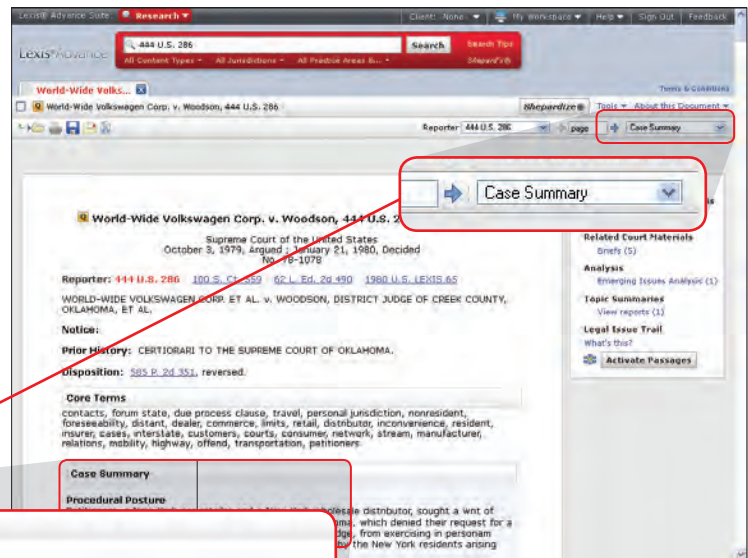
Be more prepared to answer your
professor's questions.



Save time and don't miss important points of law in your daily reading assignments

How long do you spend preparing for class and outlining each day? The Lexis Advance™ case summaries and headnotes save you time and ensure you don't miss important points of law by:

- Providing a summary of the facts and legal issues for the cases you're reading
- Surfacing the most important quotes from your cases and organizing them by legal topic



Case Summary

Procedural Posture

Petitioners, a New York car retailer and a New York wholesale distributor, sought a writ of prohibition to restrain respondent, a state trial judge...

Start by supplementing your reading with Lexis Advance case summaries

Get a quick look at the facts and legal issues covered in the cases you're assigned before you read them. Use the **Jump To** menu to go straight to the case summary when you're viewing a case on Lexis Advance. The case summary is divided into three parts:

- **Procedural Posture:** describes the case's procedural history (e.g., how this case arrived before this court).
- **Overview:** provides a brief review of the underlying facts, legal issues and the court's holding(s).
- **Outcome:** contains the ultimate procedural disposition of the issue(s).

Case Summary

Procedural Posture

Petitioners, a New York car retailer and a New York wholesale distributor, sought a writ of prohibition to restrain respondent, a state trial judge, from exercising in personam jurisdiction over them in a products-liability suit brought by the New York residents arising from an auto accident in Oklahoma.

Overview

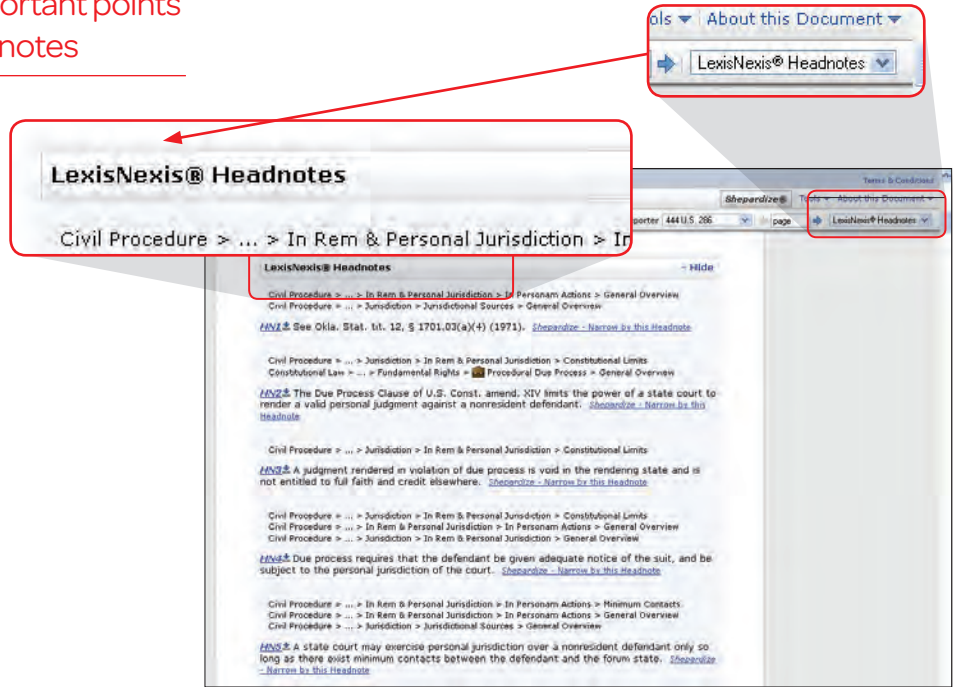
New York residents purchased a new car from petitioner retailer. While driving through Oklahoma to a new home in Arizona, the purchasers' car was struck in the rear by another vehicle, causing a fire, which severely injured them. The purchasers brought a products-liability action in an Oklahoma court against petitioners, among others. Petitioners, which were incorporated in New York and did business there, entered special appearances, claiming that, because they had no minimal contacts with the state, Oklahoma's exercise of jurisdiction over them would violate their rights under the Due Process Clause of U.S. Const. amend. XIV. The Oklahoma trial court rejected petitioners' claim, and petitioners sought a writ of prohibition in the Oklahoma supreme court to restrain respondent, a state trial judge, from exercising in personam jurisdiction over them. The state supreme court denied the writ, holding that personal jurisdiction was authorized by Oklahoma's long-arm statute, Okla. Stat. tit. 12, § 1701.03(a)(4) (1971). On certiorari, the Court reversed on due process grounds, finding that petitioners had no contacts, ties, or relations with the State of Oklahoma.

Outcome

Finding that petitioners had no contacts, ties, or relations with the State of Oklahoma, the Court reversed the state supreme court's denial of a writ of prohibition.

Finish by confirming the important points of law with LexisNexis® headnotes

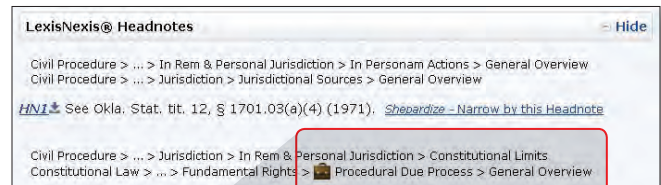
LexisNexis headnotes identify the important quotes from a case and organize them by topic. After you've reviewed the case summary and read the case, use the LexisNexis headnotes to ensure you've uncovered all the important points of law.



Need more information on a legal topic? Try the Topic Summary Reports

Topic Summary Report provides a brief summary of a specific point of law. Look for the briefcase icon in the LexisNexis headnotes to access these reports. You'll get:

- A one-paragraph summary of the point of law
- A list of seminal cases on the point of law
- Links to a variety of secondary sources discussing the point of law



Topic Summary: Procedural Due Process

Summary

Procedural due process is defined as a fundamental requirement of fairness requiring not only the right to present evidence but also a reasonable opportunity to know the claims of the opposing party and to meet them. Procedural due process mandates that defendant receive proper notice and have opportunity to be heard. [In re American Aluminum Window Corp., 15 B.R. 803](#)

Seminal Cases

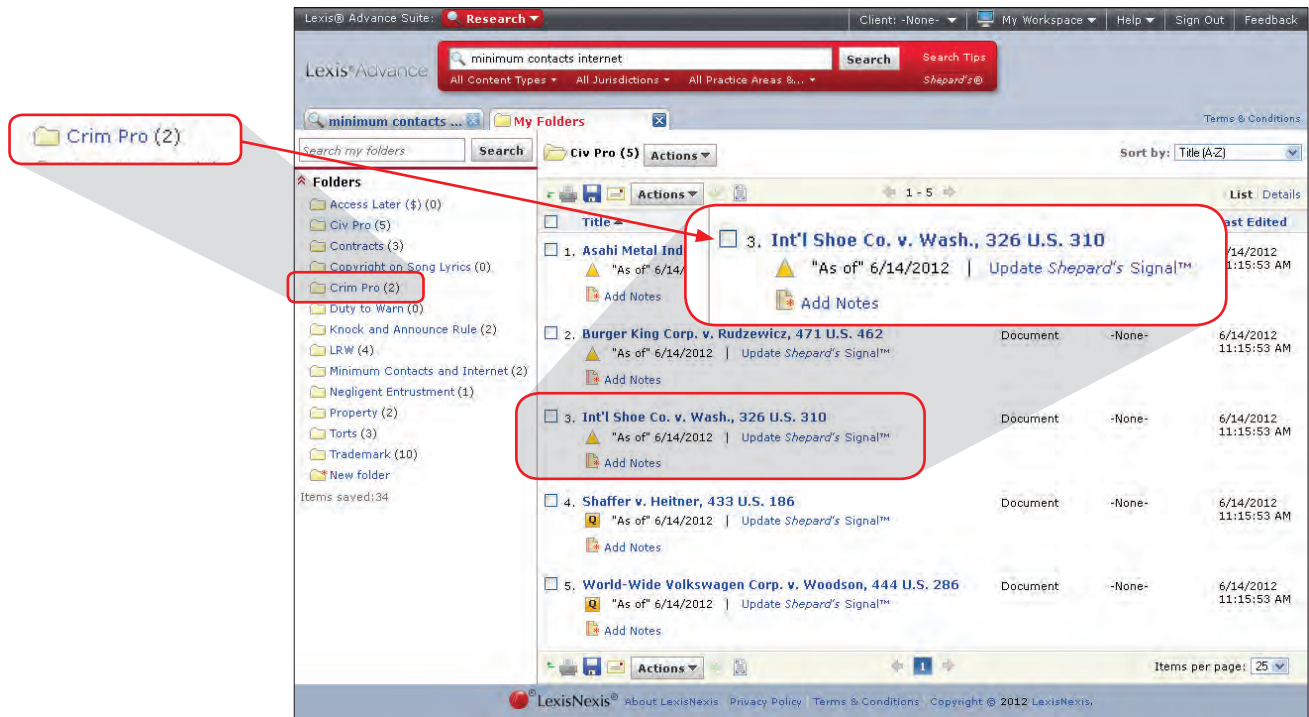
- ▲ [Swarthout v. Cooke, 131 S. Ct. 859](#)
- ▲ [Chicago, B. & O. R. Co. v. Chicago, 166 U.S. 226](#)
- ▲ [In re Winship, 397 U.S. 358](#)
- ▲ [Powell v. Ala., 287 U.S. 45](#)
- ▲ [Ark. Educ. Tv Comm'n v. Forbes, 523 U.S. 666](#)
- ▲ [Panetti v. Quarterman, 551 U.S. 930](#)
- ▲ [Ingraham v. Wright, 430 U.S. 651](#)
- ▲ [Hampton v. Mow Sun Wong, 426 U.S. 88](#)
- ▲ [Bd. of Regents v. Roth, 408 U.S. 564](#)
- ▲ [In re Ruffalo, 390 U.S. 544](#)

Topic Summary: Procedural Due Process

Personal Jurisdiction > Constitutional Limits
> Procedural Due Process > General Overview

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