**Student’s Name**

**Course Name and Number**

**Professor’s Name**

**Date**

**Case Brief**

Case Brief

The plaintiffs of the case are minors of school age residing as immigrants in the Virgin Islands. These minors, Hosier and Evans, are accompanied by their parents, who are referred to as "next friend." The plaintiffs seek declaratory relief for themselves and all the non-citizenry children in their class on whose behalf they raise their complaints to the court. The plaintiffs request the court to rule that they and other members of their class are entitled to public education in the Virgin Islands. The plaintiffs also request the court to bar the defendants from excluding them and other class members from accessing public education.

Facts of the Case.

The plaintiffs of the case are Hosier and Evans. Since they are minors of school-going age, they are accompanied by their parents as required by law. The parents of the plaintiffs are lawful residents of the Virgin Islands, and they identify as non-immigrant visitors. The case defendants include:

* The Virgin Islands’ Governor
* St. Croix Commissioner and deputy commissioner of Education
* The Virgin Islands board members of education.

# The case was heard at the **U.S. District Court for the District of the U.S. Virgin Islands on 26th June 1970, and it was titled**Hosier v. Evans, 314 F. Supp. 316 (D.V.I. 1970).

 Legal Principles

# The decision of the case was made according to the Fourteenth Amendment, which provides equal protection for all Americans, including the right to public education whether they are documented or not. The District Judge further stated that the Fourteenth Amendment's long reach reaches as far as to the aliens.

Issue(s) of the Case

# The primary issue about the case is this;

# Is public education provision to alien children living in the Virgin Islands provided for by the Fourteenth Amendment?

Decision of Court & Rationale

The court found the construction advanced by the defendants was unwarranted and unreasonable, and therefore invalid. The judge also found that the Board of Education went against 17 V.I.C. Sec. 82 while they also offended the equal protection clause provided by the Fourteenth Amendment. 17 V.I.C. Sec. 82 was seen to support the plaintiffs among the children with the right to education.