



Persuasion for Lawyers, Perfected.

ULUesq is your innovative legal storytelling AI-powered, human-curated consultant, designed to elevate your case preparation, narrative development, and courtroom presentations. Below is a cohesive sampler of what ULUesq can do for you, organized into logical sections to showcase its diverse capabilities.

INTRODUCTION

ULUesq can be used at any stage of litigation, the earlier the better. Below is a list of possible uses in the hypothetical case below. These all relate to the use of storytelling to drive litigation coherently, cohesively, substantively and procedurally to support your client's goals. The steps may be taken in any order that is useful to the user's needs.

This list is by no means comprehensive – the uses are limited only by your imagination.

Here is a short table of contents for those who cannot access the TC through a reader:

- Hypothetical case
- Outline of Hearing
- The Core Narrative
- Evaluating the Power of Each Storyline
- Four Story Themes for Beauvoir
- Four Counter-Narratives for the Government
- Prioritized Witness List
- Possible Data Visualizations
- Use of Neuroscience to Measure Engagement

HYPOTHETICAL CASE

Case Summary

Jean-Pierre Beauvoir, a Haitian refugee, has been living in the United States for three years while awaiting the outcome of his asylum application. He fled Haiti due to political persecution after speaking out against corruption and violence in his home country. After his asylum application was denied by USCIS, Beauvoir's case was referred to **Immigration Court** for a removal hearing. Beauvoir now seeks protection through **asylum, withholding of removal**, and relief under the **Convention Against Torture (CAT)**. The administrative hearing takes place before an Immigration Judge (IJ). Both the government's attorney (representing DHS) and Beauvoir's legal counsel have the opportunity to present arguments through **opening statements, evidence, witness testimony**, and **closing arguments**.

Statement of Material Facts

Jean-Pierre Beauvoir, 34 years old, is a Haitian journalist and political activist who has been living in the United States for three years while awaiting the outcome of his asylum application. Beauvoir fled Haiti in early 2021 after facing escalating threats and acts of violence directly tied to his outspoken criticism of the Haitian government and its connections to powerful criminal gangs. His case highlights the perilous situation for political dissidents in Haiti and the broader crisis of governance and security in the country.

Background in Haiti

Jean-Pierre Beauvoir worked as an investigative journalist for a prominent Haitian news outlet, *La Vérité Libre* ("The Free Truth"). Over a period of five years, he published a series of investigative reports exposing corruption in the Haitian government, particularly the embezzlement of international aid funds meant for disaster relief and infrastructure projects. His reporting also uncovered collusion between high-ranking government officials and organized criminal gangs that dominate much of Port-au-Prince and its surrounding areas.

In addition to his journalistic work, Beauvoir was an active participant in pro-democracy movements. He frequently gave speeches at anti-corruption rallies, advocating for accountability and justice. Beauvoir's activism earned him a significant following among Haiti's youth but also made him a target of powerful political and criminal figures.

Threats and Persecution in Haiti

Beauvoir began receiving death threats in mid-2020 after publishing a piece detailing the misuse of earthquake recovery funds by a government minister. The threats initially came in the form of anonymous phone calls and text messages, warning him to stop his reporting or face consequences. Over time, the threats escalated. In late 2020, Beauvoir's home was vandalized, with graffiti accusing him of being a "traitor" and a "foreign puppet." Shortly afterward, armed men surrounded his office, firing shots into the air and demanding that he stop his work. Although the police were called, they failed to conduct a serious investigation, and Beauvoir suspected that law enforcement was complicit in the harassment.

The most significant incident occurred in December 2020. While working late at his office, armed men stormed the building. Beauvoir managed to escape through a back door, but two of his colleagues were shot and killed. Following the attack, Beauvoir went into hiding, moving between the homes of trusted friends and family members. He reported the attack to local authorities, but no meaningful action was taken. Fearing for his life, Beauvoir made the difficult decision to flee Haiti.

Journey to the United States

In early 2021, Beauvoir used his savings to pay for a series of flights out of Haiti, eventually arriving in the United States on a tourist visa. Once he entered the U.S., he filed an asylum application, citing his experiences as a journalist and activist targeted for his political opinion. He has been living in the U.S. ever since, primarily in Miami, Florida, where he has found work as a part-time translator and community organizer in the Haitian immigrant community.

Conditions in Haiti

Haiti's political and security situation has only deteriorated since Beauvoir fled. The assassination of the Haitian president in mid-2021 created a power vacuum, leading to widespread political instability. Armed gangs now control large portions of the country, including Beauvoir's hometown of Port-au-Prince. International organizations, including the United Nations, have documented rampant human rights abuses, including kidnapping, torture, and killings. Journalists, in particular, are at high risk, with several being murdered in recent years. The Haitian justice system remains dysfunctional, offering no meaningful protection to individuals targeted by gangs or political actors.

Asylum Application and Denial

Beauvoir applied for asylum with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) shortly after arriving in the United States. In his application, Beauvoir detailed the threats he faced, the December 2020 attack on his office, and the broader conditions in Haiti. He provided supporting evidence, including copies of his published articles, photographs of the graffiti on his home, and a death threat letter he received. He also submitted statements from colleagues and friends who confirmed his role as a journalist and activist.

Despite this evidence, Beauvoir's asylum application was denied by USCIS. The denial letter cited insufficient evidence to prove that the threats he faced were due to his political opinion rather than generalized violence. USCIS also suggested that internal relocation within Haiti might be a viable option for Beauvoir, though they did not address the ongoing gang violence and instability that has engulfed the entire country.

Key Facts:

1. **Personal History:** Jean-Pierre Beauvoir was a journalist and political activist in Haiti. After publishing articles exposing government corruption and gang collusion, he received death threats. His office was attacked by armed men, killing two of his colleagues. Fearing for his life, Beauvoir fled to the U.S.
2. **Current Conditions in Haiti:** Haiti faces widespread gang violence, political instability, and humanitarian crises following natural disasters. International organizations, including the UN, have called for urgent intervention in the country.
3. **Legal Grounds for Relief:**
 - **Asylum:** Beauvoir argues he qualifies as a refugee under U.S. law because he has a well-founded fear of persecution based on his political opinion.
 - **Withholding of Removal:** Beauvoir seeks protection from being deported to Haiti under 8 U.S.C. § 1231(b)(3), which prohibits removal to a country where there is a clear probability of persecution.
 - **CAT:** Beauvoir also argues that deporting him would violate the Convention Against Torture, as he would likely face torture by gangs or government-affiliated groups.
4. **Government's Argument (DHS):**
 - DHS claims Beauvoir's asylum application was properly denied because he failed to provide sufficient evidence of targeted persecution.

- DHS argues that the threats Beauvoir received were generalized violence and not specifically due to his political opinion.
- DHS claims Beauvoir can safely relocate to another part of Haiti where he would not be harmed.

OUTLINE OF HEARING

The administrative hearing includes the following key components:

1. Opening Statements

- Beauvoir's Attorney:
 - Argues that Beauvoir fled Haiti to escape political persecution as a journalist and activist.
 - Asserts that the conditions in Haiti, including gang violence and political turmoil, make it impossible for Beauvoir to safely return.
 - Frames the case as a clear example of the U.S. obligations under immigration law and international treaties (Refugee Convention and CAT).
- DHS Attorney:
 - Argues that Beauvoir failed to meet the burden of proof for asylum, as his claims are based on generalized violence rather than specific persecution.
 - Asserts that internal relocation within Haiti is a viable option for Beauvoir.
 - States that granting Beauvoir relief would set a dangerous precedent of allowing economic migrants to misuse the asylum system.

2. Evidence and Witness Testimony

- For Beauvoir:
 - Beauvoir testifies about the threats he received, the attack on his office, and the murder of his colleagues. He describes his fear of returning to Haiti.
 - An expert witness (e.g., a human rights researcher) testifies about the current political and humanitarian crisis in Haiti.
 - Documents submitted as evidence include Beauvoir's articles, death threat letters, and international reports on the situation in Haiti.
- For DHS:
 - DHS introduces reports suggesting that some regions of Haiti are stable and argues that Beauvoir could relocate internally.
 - DHS cross-examines Beauvoir, challenging the credibility of his testimony and evidence.

3. Closing Arguments

- Beauvoir's Attorney:
 - Reiterates that Beauvoir faces a well-founded fear of persecution based on his political opinion, as required for asylum.
 - Argues that Beauvoir meets the higher standard for withholding of removal, as it is more likely than not he would face harm if deported.
 - Highlights the U.S.'s obligations under the Convention Against Torture, citing evidence of widespread torture and violence in Haiti.

- Concludes that deportation would violate both U.S. law and international human rights standards.
- DHS Attorney:
 - Argues that Beauvoir failed to prove his claims of targeted persecution or that he would face harm beyond generalized violence.
 - Asserts that the denial of asylum was justified under the law and that Beauvoir does not meet the higher standard for withholding of removal.
 - Concludes that Beauvoir's case is an example of economic migration rather than a legitimate refugee claim.

Key Legal Issues:

1. Asylum Standard:
 - Did Beauvoir establish a well-founded fear of persecution based on political opinion or membership in a particular social group?
2. Withholding of Removal:
 - Is it more likely than not that Beauvoir would face persecution or harm if returned to Haiti?
3. CAT Protection:
 - Does Beauvoir face a high likelihood of torture if deported, as required for relief under the Convention Against Torture?
4. Internal Relocation:
 - Is it reasonable to expect Beauvoir to safely relocate to another part of Haiti?

Potential Outcomes:

1. Outcome 1: The Immigration Judge grants Beauvoir asylum, finding that he meets the statutory requirements as a refugee with a well-founded fear of persecution.
2. Outcome 2: The IJ denies asylum but grants withholding of removal, allowing Beauvoir to remain in the U.S. without the ability to apply for permanent residency.
3. Outcome 3: The IJ denies all forms of relief, and Beauvoir is ordered deported. His attorney appeals the decision to the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA).
4. Outcome 4: The IJ defers Beauvoir's removal under CAT, recognizing the likelihood of torture but not granting permanent relief.

THE CORE NARRATIVE

Four Story Themes for Beauvoir

1 - The Relentless Seeker of Truth

Theme: Courage in the face of danger.

Story: Jean-Pierre Beauvoir gave a voice to Haiti's voiceless. As an investigative journalist for "La Vérité Libre" (The Free Truth), he uncovered corruption that siphoned life-saving resources from Haiti's most vulnerable citizens. Armed only with a pen and unwavering belief in justice, Beauvoir exposed powerful alliances between government officials and criminal gangs. He was warned repeatedly to stop writing. They said he would pay the ultimate price. But Beauvoir persisted because truth mattered more than fear—until the day his colleagues were murdered for standing by his side. Now,

his path to freedom in the U.S. is not just about protecting himself; it's about preserving the essential human right to speak against tyranny.

2 - The Betrayal of Safety

Theme: When your own country turns against you.

Story: Beauvoir's life in Haiti became a nightmare not because of ordinary crime or random violence, but because the very system meant to protect its people turned against him. In December 2020, armed men stormed his office in a politically motivated attack, killing two of his colleagues. Days prior, his home was marked with graffiti labeling him a "traitor." The betrayal didn't stop there—police, complicit with his attackers, ignored his pleas for justice. His government didn't just fail to protect him; it actively enabled those who sought to harm him. Beauvoir fled only when it became undeniable that remaining would mean certain death.

3 - No Shelter, No Safe Haven

Theme: Why internal relocation is a death sentence.

Story: In its denial, USCIS claimed that Beauvoir could move to another part of Haiti. But where? Haiti has no boundaries of safety. Armed gangs rule vast territories across the nation, extorting, attacking, kidnapping, and killing indiscriminately. These same gangs are tied to the political corruption Beauvoir exposed. The country's assassinated president left a power vacuum that has made Haiti one of the most dangerous places in the world. For a whistleblower like Beauvoir, no corner of Haiti is untouched by lethal danger. To suggest relocation is to send him to the grave by a slower route.

4 - A Contributor to His Community in Exile

Theme: The promise of asylum fulfilled.

Story: Since arriving in Miami, Jean-Pierre Beauvoir has embraced the safety and opportunity that the United States represents. He has used his linguistic skills and leadership experience to serve the Haitian-American immigrant community, working as a part-time translator and community organizer. His contributions reflect the values the U.S. asylum system is meant to uphold: providing refuge to those who fled persecution so they can rebuild their lives and contribute meaningfully to society. He seeks not just survival here but also the chance to thrive—and to continue amplifying voices silenced in his homeland.

Four Counter-Narratives for the Government

1 - Generalized Violence, Not Political Persecution

Theme: Haiti is dangerous for everyone, not just Beauvoir.

Counter-Narrative: The government may argue that Jean-Pierre Beauvoir's claims are based on generalized conditions in Haiti and not specific, targeted persecution. They may suggest that Haiti's security issues—gang violence, political instability, and crime—affect all citizens indiscriminately. The

death threats, vandalism, and attack on Beauvoir's office could be interpreted as acts of generalized criminality, rather than clear retaliation for his political opinion or journalism.

2 - Lack of Credibility or Proof

Theme: Insufficient evidence to connect the threats to political opinion.

Counter-Narrative: USCIS already cited "insufficient evidence" in its initial denial, and this point will likely be reinforced during litigation. The government may question whether Beauvoir can conclusively link the threats and attacks to his political activities. They may question the authenticity of the death threat letter, suggest that graffiti is an unreliable indicator of motive, or argue that the December 2020 attack could have targeted his colleagues—not him.

3 - Viable Internal Relocation Option

Theme: Haiti is unsafe, but some areas may be less dangerous.

Counter-Narrative: The government will likely lean on the idea that Beauvoir could relocate to another part of Haiti. They might argue that while Port-au-Prince is dangerous, other regions could provide refuge. By referencing general standards for asylum, they could claim that Beauvoir hasn't sufficiently proven that internal relocation isn't reasonable. The government will likely avoid addressing the broader collapse of governance in Haiti and focus narrowly on geographic and personal options available to Beauvoir.

4 - Beauvoir's Safe Travel Out of Haiti

Theme: If he escaped before, he can safely flee again

Counter-Narrative: The government could point to Beauvoir's ability to flee Haiti for the United States using a valid tourist visa as evidence that he is capable of navigating persecution and finding safety elsewhere. They may argue that the same resources and networks he used to leave Haiti could be used to relocate internally—or leave the country permanently for another safe destination.

Impact of specific storylines on litigation strategy and process

The storyline you choose will serve as the **narrative lens** through which all discovery and evidence development are guided. By identifying the central theme early on, you can strategically prioritize key witnesses, develop a targeted evidence strategy, and preemptively address government counter-narratives.

Storyline 1: The Relentless Seeker of Truth

Focus: Highlights Beauvoir's bravery as a journalist and the threats rooted in his political activism.

Impact on Discovery and Case Development:

- **Journalistic Evidence:**

- You'll prioritize obtaining and presenting *La Vérité Libre* articles authored by Beauvoir that exposed corruption and criminal gang activity.
- Use witness affidavits or declarations from Beauvoir's editorial colleagues to authenticate his reporting and confirm that his work directly placed him in danger.
- Request or locate any evidence of his activism appearing in public records, like televised speeches, rally photos or footage, and media coverage from inside or outside Haiti.
- **Expert Testimony on Journalists in Haiti:**
 - Focus heavily on securing reports (via affidavits or live testimony) from human rights experts or journalist advocacy organizations like the International Federation of Journalists or Reporters Without Borders. These will contextualize the risks Haitian journalists face and show that Beauvoir's experiences fit a clear pattern of targeting journalists for political dissent.
- **Death Threat Corroboration:**
 - Seek to "pinpoint" moments in Haiti when his reports were published and the timeline of threats or retaliatory acts, using graffiti photos, threatening letters, or confirmation from his colleagues.

Storyline 2: The Betrayal of Safety

Focus: Beauvoir was betrayed by the Haitian government, the police, and a complicit system that put his life in clear danger.

Impact on Discovery and Case Development:

- **Focus on Government Inaction Evidence:**
 - Prioritize obtaining records Beauvoir might have filed with local police reporting the threats or the December 2020 attack. Show how police failed to investigate or even aided his persecutors.
 - Solicit witness declarations from colleagues, friends, or family who witnessed law enforcement complicity or called authorities during pivotal events (e.g., the armed men at his office).
- **Country Conditions Evidence:**
 - Seek reports from international organizations (e.g., Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International) documenting police corruption, the lack of meaningful government action to protect activists/journalists, and collusion with criminal gangs.
 - Emphasize systemic dysfunction to counter the government's internal relocation argument.
- **Leverage Familiar Witnesses:**
 - Emphasize testimony from people close to Beauvoir—colleagues and family members who can describe how state institutions betrayed him at key moments, leaving him no choice but to flee.

Storyline 3: No Shelter, No Safe Haven

Focus: Haiti's pervasive gang violence and political instability leave Beauvoir with no viable option for safety, anywhere in the country.

Impact on Discovery and Case Development:

- **Countrywide Persecution Evidence:**

- Country condition experts become indispensable. Evidence must focus not just on Port-au-Prince but also on the widespread influence of gangs across Haiti, showing how no internal relocation options exist due to the interconnected nature of gangs and corrupt officials.
- Secure reports on the assassination of the Haitian president and widespread control by violent gangs to show the systemic collapse of law and order.
- **Targeted Threat Evidence:**
 - Use Beauvoir's personal experience to demonstrate how gang retaliation is inevitable for someone with his public profile, ensuring the narrative frames him as a sustained, intentional target—dismissing the idea that he could "fade away" in another city or region.
- **Expert Testimony on Gang Retaliation and Journalistic Risks:**
 - Experts on gang operations in Haiti should testify or submit reports showing that gangs often operate nationally and that public dissidents like Beauvoir, no matter where they relocate, become marked targets.

Storyline 4: A Contributor to His Community in Exile

Focus: Beauvoir's value as a contributor to U.S. society and his future-oriented contributions.

Impact on Discovery and Case Development:

- **Contributions in Miami:**
 - Prioritize gathering declarations from Beauvoir's colleagues, employers, and community members in Miami who can validate his role as a translator, community organizer, and immigrant advocate.
 - Solicit recommendations or letters of support from Haitian community leaders to showcase his integration into U.S. society.
- **Strategic Shift in Witness Priority:**
 - Focus more attention on domestic witnesses (e.g., Miami contacts) compared to Haitian witnesses. Ensure their testimony reflects respect for Beauvoir's efforts and emphasizes his need for legal stability to continue serving others.
- **Softening Tone on Country Conditions:**
 - Still address the systemic failures of Haiti that required Beauvoir to leave, but shift the emphasis toward what he has made of the opportunities afforded in the U.S. This storyline can help counter the government's focus on generalized danger without sounding overly fatalistic.

Strategic Direction

1. Attacking the Counter-Narratives

Your rebuttal to the government's counter-narratives should focus on reframing specificity and context:

- Emphasize that Beauvoir's case isn't about generalized violence but clear, targeted actions linked to his political work (e.g., evidence of government complicity and the attack on his office).
- Bolster the direct connection between his journalism, his activism, and the retaliation he suffered by reinforcing the chronology and context of threats, the graffiti, and the attack.

- Use country condition reports, expert witnesses, and recent documentation of gang control and journalist deaths to obliterate the myth of viable relocation options.

2. Strengthening the Stories

Ensure Beauvoir's story weaves together the personal and the systemic:

- Position his fight as universal: make it about ideals the judge or listener can empathize with (freedom of the press, standing up to oppression).
- Pair his story with the human rights context in Haiti—and the collapse of any meaningful distinction between government and criminal gangs.
- Show his contributions to the U.S. as not just evidence of his integration but also a mirror of the values the asylum system exists to protect.

3. Leveraging Evidence

The key storytelling device here is amplification of fear and courage through evidence:

- Use the tragic murders of Beauvoir's colleagues to evoke visceral emotional reactions to what might happen if he returns.
- Use his published articles to illustrate his bravery—and as a direct threat to the individuals he exposed.

By staying ahead of the government's counter-narratives and leaning into Beauvoir's compelling story of resilience, you can craft a case that appeals not just to legal reasoning but also to the human instinct for empathy and justice. Build the legal framework around his humanity.

Impact of Narrative Choice on Discovery

Your discovery efforts should target the following based on the storyline focus:

1. Witness Selection and Preparation:

- Choose witnesses (Haitian colleagues, activists, experts, or Miami community leaders) whose testimony most directly supports your chosen storyline's central theme.
- Tailor witness affidavits or declarations to emphasize the crux of their role in the narrative (e.g., a journalist colleague's affidavit centers on Beauvoir's persecution as a reporter, while a Miami community leader focuses on his contributions here).

2. Evidence Compilation Strategy:

- If focusing on targeted persecution (Relentless Seeker of Truth or Betrayal of Safety), concentrate on evidence tying attacks to Beauvoir's articles or activism.
- If focusing on systemic breakdown (No Shelter, No Safe Haven), emphasize reports and expert opinions showing Haiti's impossibility as a safe alternative.
- If highlighting contributions (A Contributor to His Community), prioritize Miami-based evidence, letters of support, and testimony showcasing Beauvoir's successful integration and societal contributions.

3. Head-Off Government Counter-Narratives:

Your storyline will shape how you preemptively address opposing arguments through discovery (e.g., countering claims of generalized violence or viable internal relocation by collecting evidence disproving these assumptions).

EVALUATING THE POWER OF EACH STORYLINE

Preliminary Comparison of Power of Each Storyline Based on Context

Thank you for submitting these four compelling storylines for analysis by our "Achilles Heel" analyzer. Here is a detailed report evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of each narrative against the key AMP-TMT storytelling factors.

Narrative 1: The Relentless Seeker of Truth (84/100)

A: 17 - Tugs at human desire for justice and truth but could alienate some

M: 19 - Clear, compelling message of courage facing danger

P: 15 - Purpose could be more explicitly tied to asylum criteria

T: 13 - Theme reinforced well throughout

M: 10 - Mindset of defiance celebrated but ethics boundaries unclear

T: 10 - Timely, universal topic of truth vs oppression

Achilles Heel: Purpose - Strengthen link between details and legal asylum grounds

Narrative 2: The Betrayal of Safety (82/100)

A: 19 - Taps into shared fear of systemic failure and betrayal

M: 19 - Impactful message about a state turning against its people

P: 18 - Clear purpose aimed at a core premise for asylum

T: 10 - Theme gets buried under visceral details

M: 8 - Mindset of victim a bit passive compared to others

T: 8 - Topic very specific to Haitian context

Achilles Heel: Mindset - Highlight Beauvoir's resilience and determination

Narrative 3: No Shelter, No Safe Haven (86/100)

A: 16 - Realistic view resonates but may seem too cynical

M: 18 - Hammers home lack of internal relocation options

P: 18 - Directly rebuts claim of safe relocation as solution

T: 12 - Theme could be more clearly drawn as throughline

M: 12 - Mindset conveys urgency and high stakes vividly

T: 10 - Timely topic given global instability/violence

Achilles Heel: Audience - The brutal pragmatism could alienate some

Narrative 4: A Contributor to His Community in Exile (79/100)

A: 18 - Uplifting portrayal could inspire and build support

M: 17 - Positive but more implied than directly stated

P: 17 - Aligns with spirit of asylum as a heroic ideal

T: 10 - Theme a bit disconnected from details provided

M: 11 - Mindset comes through clearly as aspirational

T: 6 - Topic narrows to just the Haitian immigrant experience

Achilles Heel: Topic - Broaden scope to more universal immigrant struggle

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Strengthen Narrative 2 by showcasing Beauvoir's resilience and heroic mindset
- Balance the harsh realities in Narrative 3 with glimmers of hope
- Expand Narrative 4 to encompass the wider immigrant/refugee experience
- Directly tie Narrative 1's details to legally-relevant persecution for asylum
- Consider a hybrid merging the most effective elements across storylines

Draft Opening Statements

Draft Opening Statement: Jean-Pierre Beauvoir's Attorney

Your Honor,

Today, we ask this court to honor the principles of justice and humanity that are enshrined in U.S. immigration laws and international conventions. Jean-Pierre Beauvoir, a journalist and courageous political activist, fled Haiti to escape persecution, threats to his life, and the violent collapse of the rule

of law in his homeland. Returning him to Haiti would not only violate U.S. law, but also our nation's commitment to protecting those who seek refuge from harm.

Mr. Beauvoir's case is clear. He has a **well-founded fear of persecution** based on his political opinion, as required for asylum, and he meets the standard for **withholding of removal** and protection under the **Convention Against Torture**. He is not fleeing generalized violence or economic hardship; he is fleeing targeted persecution by individuals and groups tied to the corrupt government that he exposed as a journalist. The evidence will show that the threats Mr. Beauvoir received were specific, credible, and directly tied to his political activism.

We will demonstrate that:

1. **First**, Mr. Beauvoir's work as a journalist and his outspoken criticism of Haiti's government and its affiliated gangs made him a target of persecution. He received death threats, and his office was attacked in a violent raid that killed two of his colleagues.
2. **Second**, the current conditions in Haiti make the risk of harm even more certain. Haiti is in the grip of political chaos, gang violence, and human rights abuses at an unprecedented scale. There is no safe place for Mr. Beauvoir to relocate within Haiti.
3. **Third**, deporting Mr. Beauvoir would likely subject him to torture, imprisonment, or death, violating the U.S.'s obligations under the **Convention Against Torture**.

The United States has long been a beacon of hope for those fleeing persecution, and Mr. Beauvoir embodies the very reason these protections exist. By granting him relief, this court will affirm that we stand by the values of protecting the vulnerable and upholding the rule of law.

At the conclusion of this hearing, we will ask this court to grant asylum or, at a minimum, withholding of removal or protection under the Convention Against Torture. Thank you.

Opening Statement: DHS Attorney

Your Honor,

This case is about the proper enforcement of U.S. immigration laws and ensuring that the asylum system is not misused. While we recognize the challenging conditions in Haiti, Mr. Beauvoir has failed to meet the legal standards for asylum, withholding of removal, or protection under the Convention Against Torture.

The government will demonstrate that Mr. Beauvoir's claims are based on **generalized violence** and **economic instability** rather than the specific, targeted persecution required under the law. While Mr. Beauvoir may have encountered challenges in Haiti, the evidence will show that he has not established a credible fear of harm based on his political opinion or any other protected ground under U.S. asylum law.

We will present the following evidence:

1. **First**, the threats that Mr. Beauvoir claims to have received are vague and unsupported by verifiable evidence. There is no clear link between his alleged political activities and the harm he fears.

2. **Second**, Mr. Beauvoir has not proven that he cannot safely relocate within Haiti. While Haiti faces significant challenges, U.S. law does not guarantee asylum or withholding of removal to individuals fleeing generalized violence or poverty. There are regions in Haiti where Mr. Beauvoir could live without facing the risks he describes.
3. **Third**, Mr. Beauvoir has not met the higher burden required for withholding of removal or protection under the Convention Against Torture. The evidence does not show that it is more likely than not that he would face torture or inhumane treatment if returned to Haiti.

Your Honor, granting relief in this case would undermine the integrity of our immigration system by allowing claims based on generalized conditions rather than specific, targeted persecution. The facts and the law simply do not support Mr. Beauvoir's request for relief.

At the conclusion of this hearing, we will ask the court to deny Mr. Beauvoir's application and uphold the Department of Homeland Security's removal order. Thank you.

Key Points in Each Argument:

For Mr. Beauvoir:

- Emphasizes his **specific fear of persecution** due to political opinion.
- Argues that the **conditions in Haiti** make internal relocation impossible.
- Frames the case as a matter of U.S. and international legal obligations to protect refugees.

For DHS:

- Challenges the **credibility and specificity of the claims**, portraying them as generalized rather than targeted persecution.
- Argues that **internal relocation** within Haiti is a viable alternative.
- Focuses on maintaining the integrity of the asylum system by applying the legal standards strictly.

Draft Closing Arguments

For Beauvoir: Closing Argument for Narrative 3: No Shelter, No Safe Haven

Your Honor,

Promises matter, but so does protection. No one should have to choose between their voice and their life. Yet, that is the impossible choice Jean-Pierre Beauvoir faced. Today, we have shown that Jean-Pierre's life was not just one of peril but one of purposeful persecution. His courage as a journalist—to report on the corruption and criminality poisoning his country—was met with calculated, systemic attempts to silence him. Despite facing these threats, he stayed as long as he could, believing perhaps there was still a sliver of safety in his homeland. But Haiti is no longer a country that offers sanctuary, even to its own children. For Jean-Pierre Beauvoir, there is no shelter, no safe haven there—not in Port-au-Prince, not in Cap-Haïtien, not anywhere.

Jean-Pierre isn't just fleeing what some might call *generalized violence*. He is running from a country engulfed in disaster—where gangs own entire corridors of power, where corruption isn't the exception but the rule, and where his pursuit of truth has made him a marked man. Let's be clear: this is not about abstract risks or conjecture. This is a specific case of a man targeted for his work, whose freedom, dignity, and life have been stripped away—and for whom returning to Haiti wouldn't just be dangerous. It would be a death sentence.

A Narrative Rooted in Life-And-Death Risks

Jean-Pierre Beauvoir's story is rooted in courage, risk, and loss. He stood on the front lines of truth, investigating and exposing systemic corruption and gang control that robbed ordinary Haitians of their chance at safety and security. His reporting, published in *La Vérité Libre*, directly challenged Haiti's powerful entrenched systems. He uncovered stolen aid money, bribes between criminal syndicates and public officials, and policies that crushed the average Haitian citizen under the weight of greed.

The retaliation came swiftly. It was not a theoretical danger. They came for him—first with anonymous threats, then with open violence. They marked his home with graffiti branding him as a “traitor,” putting a target on his back for any gang or corrupt official. Then, in December 2020, they escalated their campaign of terror. Armed attackers stormed his office and killed two of his colleagues. *Killed them, Your Honor*. For doing the same work Jean-Pierre has devoted his life to. That day, Jean-Pierre saw more than a crime—he saw his own future if he stayed in Haiti. Can you imagine watching your colleagues fall for the same truths you have uncovered? Can you imagine living each day marked for death, knowing those who should protect you are either powerless—or, worse, pulling the strings?

This is not generalized gang violence unrelated to Jean-Pierre's actions. This is retaliation aimed at silencing him specifically. Your Honor, we don't need to ask *if* Jean-Pierre is in danger because we've already seen it unfold.

A Broken System Across Haiti

The government may argue that Jean-Pierre could simply relocate to another part of Haiti. But relocation is not only impossible for him—it is also a cruel fantasy that ignores the realities of Haiti today. Internal relocation implies that there is some corner of Haiti, however small, that would provide Jean-Pierre with safety. But Your Honor, we cannot pretend that such a place exists.

Haiti today is a collapsed state, with power split between criminal syndicates and corrupt officials. Armed gangs control over 60% of Port-au-Prince and major transportation routes. These are the very same individuals implicated in Jean-Pierre's reporting. As the U.N. recently reported, Haiti's people live under constant terror of kidnapping, extortion, and murder from these gangs. Regardless of where Jean-Pierre attempts to hide, these networks of power and violence are vast and interconnected. They know how to find their enemies, and Jean-Pierre Beauvoir is already on their radar.

Even if he could survive the gangs, Jean-Pierre cannot survive the government's complicity. Haitian institutions—police, prosecutors, politicians—have offered no protection to journalists or political

activists like him. Not only are they failing to stop the violence, they are often active participants in it. We provided evidence that Jean-Pierre's reports of personal threats and the December 2020 attack went ignored by the police—who we know have been infiltrated by the gangs themselves.

Safety is not just geographically unavailable; it is politically impossible. The idea of “relocation” is not a solution—it is a death sentence wearing the guise of optimism. In a country as destabilized as Haiti, there *is nowhere to go* when your persecutors are everywhere.

This Court's Responsibility to Freedom and Humanity

Your Honor, when Jean-Pierre arrived in the United States, he didn't just come here seeking safety—he came here seeking a chance to live a life with dignity, free from fear. We know from his time in Miami that he isn't here to take up space or disappear into the shadows. Jean-Pierre is already working to contribute to his new community—offering translation services as part of a Haitian immigrant resource group, volunteering, and helping others like him find their voice. His story reflects exactly why the U.S. asylum system exists: to protect people who cannot live freely in their own countries, who have been chased by violence to the last refuge of their humanity.

When the United States created its framework for asylum, it recognized a simple but profound ideal: persecution cannot coexist with freedom. And for freedom to survive, it must have a haven in the face of persecution. Jean-Pierre Beauvoir came here because America promised asylum to men and women like him who stand for truth, speak out against tyranny, and refuse to give up their values, even in the face of unbearable danger. He isn't asking for charity or sympathy, Your Honor. He is asking for what this nation promised in the Refugee Act of 1980—protection from persecution and a chance to reclaim his life.

A Simple Conclusion: Jean-Pierre's Return Is Unconscionable

If Jean-Pierre is forced to return to Haiti, we know, with chilling certainty, what will happen. He will become another statistic, another journalist murdered for daring to speak the truth. His name will vanish into shadows. His reporting will be snuffed out. His story will end.

But here, Your Honor, we have the power to prevent that outcome. Each piece of evidence we've presented today—his courageous reporting, the threats he received, the murders of his colleagues, the undeniable collapse of his nation—supports only one conclusion: Jean-Pierre cannot return to Haiti. Granting asylum isn't just the legally correct choice here; it is also the moral choice. The choice that ensures a man of courage can walk forward into a life of safety, contribution, and dignity.

Your Honor, granting asylum in this case is not just about protecting one man—it is about upholding the promise that freedom will always have a home. Let us not fail that promise. Give Jean-Pierre Beauvoir the haven he so desperately needs and so profoundly deserves.

Thank you.

Analyses of Closing Argument (Narrative 3)

Thank you for providing the closing argument draft aligned with the "No Shelter, No Safe Haven" storyline for Jean-Pierre Beauvoir's asylum case. Here are two analyses using different but important criteria:

- **ULUstoryAHA** (Achilles Heel Analysis) which focuses on the power of this argument/presentation in any particular context (e.g., specific audience, purpose, message to be projected, etc.)
- **ULUstoryARC** which analyzes the emotional resonance of the narrative based on the structural strength of its dramatic arc .

ULUstoryAHA

Overall, this is an incredibly powerful and compelling closing that effectively builds on the key strengths of that narrative while addressing some potential weak areas identified in the initial AMP-TMT analysis. A few thoughts:

Strong Areas

- Purpose (20/20) - Closing forcefully rebuts the idea of internal relocation as a viable option and directly ties the narrative to well-established legal grounds for asylum
- Mindset (15/15) - Portrays Beauvoir as extremely resilient and determined in face of grave danger rather than just a passive victim. His courage really shines through.
- Topic (10/10) - While based on Haitian context, skillfully broadens scope to speak to wider issues of persecution of truth-tellers and America's ideals as a haven for the oppressed.

Areas for Further Improvement

- Audience (18/20) - Overall very engaging tone though a few slight tweaks could make it even more universal (see recommendations)
- Message (21/25) - Core message of lack of safety quite clear, could highlight secondary message of hopes for better life in the U.S. a bit more
- Theme (13/15) - Theme comes through strongly in parts but meanders slightly at times - could be tightened up

Recommendations

- In opening, consider rephrasing "Haitian children" to "its own citizens" or something more universal to avoid potential alienation
- In the second section, add a line reinforcing hope/aspirations he has for new life in America beyond just safety
- Tie final line back more explicitly to overarching theme of lack of any true shelter for Beauvoir in Haiti

Examples to Study

- For inspiring theme/message, review final courtroom scenes in Philadelphia and A Few Good Men
- For enhancing universal audience appeal, observe the closing arguments in Erin Brockovich and My Cousin Vinny

Overall Score: 97/100

With some minor refinements in the areas noted, this draft has phenomenal potential to be a canonical example of highly effective narrative persuasion aligned with the "No Shelter, No Safe Haven" storyline. The foundation is excellent - just needs a few extra touches to take it to an elite level across all the AMP-TMT factors.

Please let me know if you would like me to re-analyze after implementing any revisions or if any other ULUstory strategy resources would be helpful. I'm happy to provide additional suggestions for strengthening this closing further.

ULUstoryARC

Here is my analysis of the draft closing argument for Jean-Pierre Beauvoir's asylum case:

Total Score: 83/100

M (Storyteller/Protagonist) - 13/16

The background on Beauvoir's work as a journalist exposing corruption and his role as a pro-democracy activist is well established. His mindset and principles as someone committed to truth and democratic values are clear.

E (Precipitating Event) - 14/16

The escalating threats, attacks, and ultimately the assassination attempt on Beauvoir and murder of his colleagues represent a compelling precipitating event that upends his circumstances.

C (Choice/Dilemma) - 12/16

While Beauvoir's choice to flee Haiti is implied, the argument could more explicitly lay out his range of choices and decision-making process in that dilemma.

H (Consequences) - 15/16

The consequences of Beauvoir fleeing to the U.S., applying for asylum, and facing denial are clearly delineated, including his continued work in the Haitian community.

A (After) - 11/16

The argument touches on who Beauvoir is now - a refugee contributing positively - but could perhaps delve deeper into how his experiences have shaped his current mindset and principles.

Opening Lines - 9/10

The opening lines effectively capture attention by highlighting Beauvoir's embodiment of democratic ideals of free speech. Solid opener.

Closing Lines - 9/10

The closing drives home the principled argument for asylum as upholding American values of protecting refugees. A strong closing appeal.

Key Strengths:

- Vivid details surrounding the threats and violence establish a clear pattern of persecution
- Refutes the idea of internal relocation by highlighting country-wide instability
- Underscores the government's inability/unwillingness to protect Beauvoir
- Ties Beauvoir's story to upholding American ideals of protecting free speech

Potential 'Achilles Heel': Choice/Dilemma (C)

While the escalating threats are well documented, the argument could more explicitly lay out Beauvoir's range of choices in that dilemma and his decision-making process in ultimately fleeing Haiti. Exploring the difficulty of that choice, the risks he weighed, and perhaps what he left behind could elevate this aspect.

Recommendations to Strengthen Choice/Dilemma:

- 1) Add 1-2 sentences directly stating the choices Beauvoir faced (e.g. go into permanent hiding, attempt internal relocation, flee the country and seek asylum, etc.)
- 2) Note the agonizing nature of having to make this choice to leave his homeland due to the risks. A quote or anecdote about the difficulty of this decision could personalize it.
- 3) Mention any specifics of what he had to leave behind - close friends/family, his career, his activism community, etc. to underscore the gravity of this dilemma.
- 4) Use the "burning bridge" metaphor - i.e. by fleeing he had to burn the bridges to his entire past life in Haiti, but felt he had no choice.

Example: "Mr. Beauvoir faced an impossible choice no person should have to make - abandon the homeland he loved and fought for, or risk being assassinated for speaking the truth. He agonized over leaving behind close friends and his community of pro-democracy activists. But the bridges back to his past life in Haiti had been burned by the gang violence. Staying meant living under the boot of oppression he had railed against or potentially being killed."

The argument overall is very strong, but fleshing out this "Choice" aspect could elevate it further by personalizing the gravity of Beauvoir's dilemma and underscoring the principles at stake.

PRIORITIZED WITNESS LIST

1. Jean-Pierre Beauvoir / Client

Priority Level: High – Anchor for the Narrative

- **Why First:** Beauvoir must be the linchpin of the story. Starting with his testimony establishes *his* perspective directly, sets the emotional tone, and introduces a sympathetic voice. Hearing directly from the client will allow the judge or authority to understand the stakes at a deeply human level. His testimony will act as the foundation for the evidence provided by subsequent witnesses, tying all their facts directly back to his lived experiences.
- **Evidence/Key Points to Highlight:**
 - The timeline and details of the threats he faced while living in Haiti (vandalism, anonymous phone calls, armed attack at his office, and the murder of his colleagues).
 - His role as a journalist and political activist, including the government corruption and gang collusion he uncovered.
 - His experience reporting the threats to Haitian authorities and their complicity or failure to act.
 - The December 2020 attack, where he narrowly escaped but lost two colleagues.
 - The ongoing dangers in Haiti and why internal relocation is not a realistic option for someone with his profile.
 - Proof of his contributions to the Haitian immigrant community in Miami (role as a translator and community organizer).

2. Colleague or Editor from *La Vérité Libre* (The Free Truth)

Priority Level: High – Verifies Credibility and Targeting

- **Why Second:** This is the key corroboration witness. Someone from Beauvoir's professional life can verify his investigative reports, his activism, and the direct link between his work and the retaliation he suffered. This witness will emphasize that Beauvoir was targeted not randomly but explicitly for his professional role and political opinions.
- **Evidence/Key Points to Highlight:**
 - Confirmation of Beauvoir's employment and his investigative reporting on corruption and gang collusion, specifically citing key published articles (to be entered as supporting exhibits).
 - Specific examples of how his articles were perceived as threatening to powerful interests in Haiti.
 - Details about the December 2020 attack and aftermath, including the murder of their colleagues and the impact on the newspaper and its staff.
 - A broader perspective on the dangers faced by all journalists and activists in Haiti, tying Beauvoir's experience into the pattern of targeting press freedom.

3. Expert Witness on Haitian Human Rights and Political Conditions

Priority Level: High – Bolsters Systemic Context

- **Why Third:** An independent expert can validate country conditions and refute the government's counter-narratives about internal relocation or generalized violence. Expert testimony will establish that Beauvoir's account is consistent with well-documented patterns of persecution of journalists and activists in Haiti.

- Evidence/Key Points to Highlight:
 - Overview of Haiti's deteriorating governance, including the political vacuum following the assassination of the president and the widespread control of armed gangs.
 - Statistics and case studies on the targeting of journalists and political dissidents, emphasizing the high risk of harm for individuals like Beauvoir.
 - Analysis of how gang leaders and political officials collaborate, eliminating any meaningful "safe zone" within Haiti.
 - Refuting the claim of internal relocation as a viable option—demonstrating that persecution spans national borders, especially for high-profile individuals.
 - Corroboration of Beauvoir's specific threats and attacks as consistent with known targeting patterns in Haiti (e.g., graffiti, physical violence).

4. Fellow Activist or Protest Leader from Haiti

Priority Level: Moderate – Humanizes and Grounds Activism

- Why Fourth: Placing a fellow activist after the expert witness augments Beauvoir's credibility further and personalizes his political profile. The testimony of a peer with firsthand knowledge of their shared pro-democracy advocacy efforts will demonstrate that Beauvoir is more than just a journalist; he was a public figure and a leader.
- Evidence/Key Points to Highlight:
 - Details of Beauvoir's speeches, participation in anti-corruption rallies, and his role as a prominent member of the pro-democracy movement.
 - The risks associated with their collective activism, confirmed by personal experiences and instances where activists were persecuted or killed.
 - The activist's own fear or their experiences of threats, showing the broader pattern Beauvoir was part of.
 - Verification that Beauvoir's activism gained significant traction among Haiti's youth, further highlighting his visibility and prominence as a target.

5. Community Leader from Miami Haitian Diaspora

Priority Level: Moderate – Demonstrates Rehabilitation and U.S. Contributions

- Why Fifth: After painting the picture of persecution in Haiti, turn to how Beauvoir has embraced his life in the United States to show his contributions and connection to his community here. A community leader can provide a voice that vouches for his character, dedication, and civic responsibility, disproving any suggestion that Beauvoir is a burden or unworthy of asylum.
- Evidence/Key Points to Highlight:
 - Examples of Beauvoir's work as a translator, community organizer, or advocate for Haitian immigrants in Miami.
 - Specific anecdotes about how Beauvoir has supported others, integrated into local networks, and enriched the community.
 - Background on the importance of granting asylum to individuals like Beauvoir, sending a broader signal that whistleblowers and truth-tellers are welcome and valued in America.

6. Family Member or Friend from Haiti

Priority Level: Low to Moderate – Personal Emotional Appeal

- Why Sixth: A close family member or friend who knew Beauvoir's situation before he fled can add a human and emotional dimension that drives home the personal stakes. This testimony is less central (since you don't want the case to rely on just friends/family), but it is a powerful closer to re-emphasize his humanity.
- Evidence/Key Points to Highlight:
 - Their observations of the threats Beauvoir faced, including specific incidents of fear, hiding, and physical attacks.
 - Their perspective on the December 2020 office attack and its impact on Beauvoir's mental state and decisions.
 - The reasons they urged Beauvoir to flee or supported his decision to seek asylum elsewhere.

Rationale for Proposed Order

1. Start with Beauvoir to establish ownership of his story and forge an immediate connection with the adjudicator.
2. The colleague/editor corroborates Beauvoir's claims with direct evidence connecting his work to the attacks and threats.
3. The expert witness adds authoritative, independent context to dismantle government counter-narratives about generalized danger or relocation.
4. The fellow activist humanizes and deepens Beauvoir's role as a political dissident beyond his journalistic work.
5. The community leader redirects focus to his U.S. contributions, providing a future-oriented narrative about his potential.
6. The family member concludes with an emotional appeal, anchoring the case in humanity and loss.

This list and sequence balance legal, factual, and emotional elements to build a persuasive and cohesive narrative, rebutting government opposition at every turn.

POSSIBLE DATA VISUALIZATIONS

Data visualizations could be highly impactful in Jean-Pierre Beauvoir's case, especially given the complexity of the narrative and the need to simplify and amplify key points for the adjudicator. In asylum cases, visuals are not just tools to clarify; they are also tools to persuade. They can help bridge the gap between the narrative's emotional resonance and its logical underpinnings, creating moments of clarity and emphasis that allow the adjudicator to both see and *feel* the critical parts of Beauvoir's story.

Here are some specific visualizations that could help Beauvoir's case and how they align with his storyline, **"No Shelter, No Safe Haven"**:

Timeline of Threats and Persecution

Purpose: To establish a clear, indisputable sequence of events that demonstrates persecution was deliberate, targeted, and escalating—and that the Haitian government failed to protect him.

What to Include:

- Dates of key events:
 - Publication of investigative articles exposing corruption.
 - Incidents of threats (phone calls, graffiti on his home labeling him a "traitor").
 - December 2020 office attack (colleagues murdered, Jean-Pierre narrowly escaping).
 - Attempts to report threats to authorities and lack of government action.
- Visual markers:
 - Use icons (e.g., newspaper for published articles, a phone for threats, a police badge with a red "X" for failed intervention).
 - Show escalation visually, e.g., threats start small and increase in severity, culminating in direct violence.
- Emphasis:
 - Highlight the immediacy and inevitability of danger, with a focus on how consistent the threats were over time.

Impact: A timeline simplifies a chaotic narrative for the decision-maker. It underscores the inevitability of Beauvoir's need to flee and rebuts arguments that his fear is speculative or exaggerated.

Map of Haiti with Gang-Controlled Areas

Purpose: To visually refute the government's argument that Beauvoir could relocate safely within Haiti.

What to Include:

- Geographic depiction of Haiti with:
 - Gang-controlled territories highlighted (in red or another threatening color), showing how pervasive gang influence is geographically.
 - Key cities (e.g., Port-au-Prince, Cap-Haïtien) marked, with annotations about their connections to the government corruption and how gangs operate across them.
 - Major roads or regions known as gang strongholds (to clarify there is no way to "hide" or "travel safely" in the country).
- Annotations from credible sources:
 - Reference reports (e.g., UN, Human Rights Watch) to validate areas of control.
 - Overlay data showing how gang violence has spread post-assassination of the Haitian president.

Impact: A map underscores that Haiti's problems are systemic, not localized. It conveys that internal relocation is not just impractical but impossible, as gangs operate as networks across the nation.

Comparative Data on Murdered Journalists in Haiti

Purpose: To establish that members of Jean-Pierre's profession—specifically investigative journalists—regularly face targeted violence and murder, proving that his fear of being killed is not speculative.

What to Include:

- A bar or line chart showing:
 - The number of attacks, kidnappings, and murders of journalists in Haiti over the past 5–10 years.
 - Specific references to cases of media figures who were targeted after publishing politically sensitive stories (like Jean-Pierre).
 - If possible, highlight particular high-profile cases of journalists murdered after publishing similar findings about gangs and government corruption.
- Evidence markers:
 - Cite Amnesty International, Reporters Without Borders, or Committee to Protect Journalists data.

Impact: This visualization shifts his story from appearing anecdotal to being representative of a clear trend and pattern. Establishing that Jean-Pierre falls squarely into a persecuted group strengthens the argument that his fear of violence is reasonable and well-founded.

Flow Chart Linking Criminal Gangs to Haitian Authorities

Purpose: To illustrate the systemic corruption that connects gangs and the government, showing that Jean-Pierre's work did not merely expose isolated bad actors but implicated entire institutions—making him a systemic target.

What to Include:

- A web or flow chart with:
 - Key players (gang leaders, government officials) named in Jean-Pierre's work, along with their roles.
 - Lines connecting gang actions (e.g., attacks, extortion) to government tolerance, highlighting collusion.
 - Visual links between Jean-Pierre's articles and retaliation against him (e.g., a line going from "published exposé" to "death threats").
- Citations:
 - Reference specific documents or testimony from Jean-Pierre and his colleagues that connect the dots.

Impact: This visualization solidifies Jean-Pierre's argument that his journalism made him a specific target and that there's no hope of escaping this network anywhere in Haiti. It also reminds the adjudicator that this persecution is deliberate, not incidental.

Jean-Pierre's Contributions to the Miami Community

Purpose: To humanize Jean-Pierre by showing how granting him asylum allows him to provide value to the U.S., specifically the Miami Haitian diaspora.

What to Include:

- A simple infographic or pie chart showcasing:

- Total hours he has volunteered as a translator or in community outreach efforts.
- Partnerships with Haitian resource groups or his role in creating awareness events.
- Data on how his work positively impacted individuals, such as helping immigrant families navigate the asylum process or access social services.

Impact: By visually grounding his contributions with numbers, this infographic enforces that Jean-Pierre is not a drain or liability but rather an asset to his new community. This implicitly supports the moral argument for asylum while reinforcing his credibility and character.

Testimony Impact Timeline

Purpose: To preempt potential skepticism about credibility by visualizing how different witnesses corroborate aspects of Jean-Pierre's story.

What to Include:

- A timeline or table matching:
 - Witness testimony (e.g., editor of *La Vérité Libre*, family members, human rights expert) with specific events in Jean-Pierre's story.
 - Evidence or supporting documents (e.g., graffiti photos, his published articles) and where they align with witness accounts.
- Example Structure:
 - Date of December 2020 attack → Testimony from Editor verifying office raid → Supporting photo entered as evidence.

Impact: This instills confidence in the consistency of Jean-Pierre's story while visually reinforcing how each piece of evidence builds upon another.

General Design Principles for Visuals

1. **Simplicity:** Use straightforward designs that minimize clutter.
 - Avoid extraneous information or overly technical data—clarity is key.
2. **Annotations:** Annotate visuals with concise, persuasive statements that reinforce the narrative.
 - For example: A gang-controlled areas map might include a note: "*Haiti's gang networks span 60% of Port-au-Prince and stretch across every major safe zone.*"
3. **Emotionally Engaging Aesthetics:**
 - Red for danger (gang-controlled areas).
 - Progressively darkened tones on timelines to reflect increasing threats.
4. **Credibility Through Sources:**
 - Every visualization should clearly cite authoritative sources like the United Nations, Amnesty International, or credible news outlets.
 - Judges and adjudicators value information grounded in facts more than rhetorical flair, even when visuals are emotionally charged.

Conclusion

Data visualizations bring Beauvoir's story to life in a way that transcends words. They help anchor the narrative emotionally and logically while countering speculative government claims. Each visual—

whether a timeline, map, or chart—emphasizes the systemic, inescapable nature of his persecution and his critical need for asylum. Including these thoughtfully designed tools would make your arguments more accessible, persuasive, and difficult to refute. Let me know if you'd like specific guidance on crafting these visuals or integrating them into your closing argument!

USE OF NEUROSCIENCE TO MEASURE ENGAGEMENT

How to Use Neuroscience Tools in the Asylum Context (*Check our website for our White Paper on ULUesq's partnership with Immersion/SIX tools developed by neuroscientist Paul J. Zak.*)

Mock Hearings with Observers

Simulate the experience of presenting your case to a factfinder to capture and analyze audience engagement levels.

- **How It Works:**

- Conduct mock hearings before small panels of volunteers or paid “brains” playing the role of judges or USCIS officers. Equip participants with wearable devices connected to tools like Immersion and SIX to measure their reactions as you deliver opening statements, question witnesses, and present the narrative.
- Focus on specific moments, such as Beauvoir recounting the December 2020 attack or an expert contextualizing Haiti’s collapse, and analyze their emotional and engagement peaks.

- **Real-Time Insights:**

- Identify which portions of your opening or closing arguments are most persuasive (high engagement) or where you lose the audience (low engagement).
- Measure emotional resonance during powerful moments, such as Beauvoir’s testimony or photos of the graffiti labeling him a “traitor.”

- **Inexpensive Implementation:**

- Use low-cost smartwatches or readily available fitness trackers compatible with these platforms. These devices can be reused, keeping costs down. Immersion and SIX often offer scalable pricing for software access.

Refining Opening and Closing Narratives

Optimize your storytelling approach to focus on emotionally resonant themes.

- **How It Works:**

- Record multiple versions of your opening and closing statements with small variations in structure, tone, or word choice.
- Ask participants to “experience” (listen/watch) these versions while their physiological responses are recorded.
- Determine which version kept their attention longest, triggered the most emotional connection, and built trust in your narrative.

- **Practical Example:**

- Compare how the emotional hook ("Promises matter. In this case, we will show how Haiti's institutions shattered every promise they made to those who stood for truth.") lands versus a more fact-driven lead-in. Use metrics from Immersion to see which most strongly engages attention.
- **Value for Real Courts:**
 - This process allows you to test different messaging strategies before walking into court, saving time and ensuring that your arguments are finely tuned to resonate with both the logical and emotional dimensions of a factfinder's decision-making.

Emotional Testing of Visual and Documentary Evidence

Ensure images, exhibits, and other visual aids are compelling without overwhelming.

- **How It Works:**
 - Present key exhibits during mock proceedings or test runs (e.g., the photo of Beauvoir's vandalized home with graffiti accusing him of being a traitor).
 - Use neuroscience tools to assess whether they provoke the intended emotional response (trust, empathy, concern) or unintended reactions (discomfort, confusion, emotional shutdown).
 - Example: If data reveals that the photo elicits too much stress and disengagement, you might choose to contextualize it with more verbal explanation to temper the emotional impact while staying persuasive.
- **Inexpensive Testing:**
 - Focus on key visuals only to avoid elaborate setups. For instance: (1) Beauvoir's published investigative articles, (2) threatening graffiti images, and (3) country conditions graphics that illustrate gang control in Haiti.

Witness Preparation and Delivery

Enhance the credibility and impact of witness testimony.

- **How It Works:**
 - Run simulated testimony sessions with witnesses (e.g., Beauvoir's journalist colleague, expert witness on Haiti). Use neuroscience tools on "listeners" to test whether the witness testimony is compelling, clear, and engaging.
 - Adjust witness preparation based on the feedback:
 - If engagement drops, train witnesses to condense their answers or emphasize key emotional points.
 - If the audience shows high arousal but distrust/concern (e.g., stress levels), coach witnesses to adjust their tone to sound more grounded and calm.
- **Judicial Perspective Testing:**
 - In asylum cases, immigration judges often focus on credibility. Neuroscience insights during witness testing can help you refine delivery to avoid "red flags" that might create subconscious skepticism.

Live Feedback During Presentation (Immersion Dashboard)

Gauge engagement in real-time during your hearing or trial presentation.

- **How It Works:**

- For judges open to innovation (or in legal competitions, training scenarios, or appellate settings), Immersion offers real-time engagement dashboards. These provide immediate insights into where attention wavers or peaks within moments of your presentation.
- While unlikely in actual immigration court, understanding when factfinders are most engaged can help you improve pacing, emphasize crucial arguments, and decide when to transition to evidence or witnesses.

Cost-Effective Use and Collaboration

1. **Leverage Existing Wearables:** Many people already own smartwatches (Apple, Garmin, Fitbit). Collaborate with colleagues or community partners to gather willing participants using such devices.
2. **Scalable Testing Sessions:** Run small-group mock presentations rather than large-scale audience tests.
3. **Focus on Critical Moments:**
 - Opening and closing arguments.
 - Testimony from key witnesses.
 - Crucial pieces of evidence, like death threats or graffiti photos.

Ethical and Procedural Considerations

While neuroscience tools can be a highly effective preparation aid, use them ethically and transparently:

- Inform all mock audience participants about data collection and purpose.
- Do not attempt to use such data directly on judges, opposing witnesses, or government counsel—focus solely on your mock prep and case refinement.
- Avoid over-engineering: Neuroscience tools should enhance your intuition and expertise, not replace them.



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