

## Research Article

# Dealing with 21<sup>st</sup> Century Accusations of Genocide Levelled Against Israel: The Contribution of AI-enhanced Mind Genomics to Debunk a Myth

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## Abstract

Using AI embedded in a user-friendly platform ([www.bimileap.com](http://www.bimileap.com)) it became possible to request new knowledge rapidly and easily about mind-sets dealing with accusations of genocide against Israel. Given only requests to identify mind-sets and suggest their beliefs and relevant communications, the AI embedded in the platform provide concrete, testable recommendations in a user-friendly form easily understood, as well as AI-summarizations of its own recommendations. The process, taking only minutes, is recommended as a new thrust for understanding conflicts, and improving the current world order.

## Introduction

The tragic events of October 7, 2023, in the southern part of Israel culminated in the deaths of more than 1200+ Israelis and others attending an outdoor concert/festival. The military response of Israel against Hamas resulted in a widespread destruction of much of Gaza and the deaths of many people. The response of many students around the world was to support Gaza, and to claim that a genocide was being committed. Many university students around the world protested, wearing the black and gray keffiyehs which have come to symbolize the Palestinian fight against Israel. During this time, the increasing level of accusation reached unheard of proportions in the modern world as antisemitic tropes and canards emerged about Jews and their so-called activities. The remarkable ferocity of the accusation requires an understanding of how to deal with the hostility.

## The Contribution of Mind Genomics

The approach here comes from the emerging science of Mind Genomics. Mind Genomics studies the way people make decisions about the issues of the everyday, such as what they will purchase in a store, what kind of service they want from a physician or lawyer or other professional, and so forth. Rather than doing experiments to understand specific things such as the way people process information, Mind Genomics works at the level of granular, everyday experience, attempting to understand how people think about the specifics of their lives. Mind Genomics can thus be thought of as the science of everyday experience [1-3].

## Moving to Detailed Instructions Given to AI

The AI embedded in Idea Coach allows the user to pose more complicated questions. The questions move from simply questions to statements, actually hypotheses, and then pose questions based upon the hypotheses. Table 1 shows the instructions provided to Idea Coach in the [www.bimileap](http://www.bimileap.com) platform. The instructions posit the existence of three mind-sets, although the instructions could have been changed to posit fewer or more. Previous work investigations with Mind Genomics often revealed that three mind-sets generated both a comprehensive coverage of different points of view on the topic but at the same time generated a feeling of parsimony. That is, three mind-sets satisfied both the need to cover the different points of view, but the desire to do with as little hypothesizing as possible. After introducing the topic, the request asked eight specific questions, all of which required the AI to hypothesize about what might be the case for each mind-set. The final piece of information was the group about whom the request was being made, specifically college students.

As requested, Idea Coach returned with three mind-sets, shown in Table 2. These mind-sets are:

1. Human rights advocates for Palestine
2. Anti-colonialist perspective
3. Anti-Zionist activists

It is instructive to keep in mind that there is nothing provided to the AI to suggest these three groups. Rather, it is the AI which

**Table 1:** The request as given to Idea Coach.

<p><b>Israel is being accused of genocide because of the war against Hamas.</b> There are 3 mind-sets of college students who are defending Hamas and protesting 'From The River To The Sea'</p> <p>We believe that we need to challenge these three mind-sets with facts and questions which show that Israel is doing the correct thing</p> <p>For each mind-set of college student defenders of Hamas, please answer these eight questions in order</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. What is the name of the mind-set?</li><li>2. What does this mind-set believe about Israel?</li><li>3. What is this mind-set willing to discuss about Israel in the middle east?</li><li>4. What four things will make this mind-set want to change their mind and consider in a positive light the point that Israel is making?</li><li>5. What four things that one says about Israel will fail to convince them?</li><li>6. What four things that one says about Israel will most likely convince them?</li><li>7. What do you think is the reason why they dislike Israel so much?</li><li>8. What is the likelihood that they will go from discussing the situation with Israel to acts of vandalism, violence, and overt antisemitism?</li></ol>
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**Table 2:** Specifics of the three mind-sets returned by the AI in Idea Coach.

<p><b>First Mind-Set: Human Rights Advocates for Palestine</b> This mind-set believes that Israel is violating human rights through its actions in the war against Hamas. They are willing to discuss the impact of the conflict on Palestinian civilians, the Israeli blockade on Gaza, the loss of lives, and the disproportionate use of force by Israel. To convince this mind-set, one could present evidence of Hamas using civilian infrastructure for military purposes and endangering innocent lives, showcase Israel's humanitarian efforts in providing medical aid to Palestinians, highlight instances where Israel has taken steps to minimize civilian casualties, and emphasize the importance of Israel's right to defend itself. Arguments that question the legitimacy of the Palestinian cause, delegitimize Palestinian suffering, overlook the impact of Israeli actions on civilians, and downplay the humanitarian crisis in Gaza are unlikely to convince them. Highlighting Israel's efforts to promote peace negotiations, discussing the security threats faced by Israel, emphasizing the shared historical and cultural ties between Israelis and Palestinians, and underlining the importance of a negotiated two-state solution are more likely to convince them. Reasons for their dislike of Israel may include perceptions of injustice towards Palestinians, feelings of solidarity with an oppressed group, historical grievances, and the impact of media narratives that focus on Palestinian suffering. It is difficult to determine the likelihood of individuals engaging in vandalism, violence, or overt anti-Semitism based solely on discussions. While strong emotions and disagreements may exist, it is important to promote respectful dialogue and understanding.</p> <p><b>Second Mind-Set: Anti-Colonialist Perspective</b> This mind-set views Israel as a colonialist entity with its existence considered illegitimate. They are willing to discuss the historical context of Israel's establishment, the impact of displacement on Palestinians, the ongoing occupation of the West Bank, and the settlements issue. To convince this mind-set, one could emphasize Israel's aspiration for self-determination as a Jewish homeland after the Holocaust, discuss the connections of Jewish people to the land of Israel throughout history, showcase Israel's contributions in various fields, and acknowledge the complexities of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Arguments that deny or downplay the impact of colonialism, dismiss Palestinian narratives and aspirations, devalue the significance of land for indigenous peoples, and promote a one-sided perspective of the conflict are unlikely to convince them. Highlighting Israel's support for the establishment of a Palestinian state, discussing the potential benefits of cooperation and coexistence, acknowledging the need for addressing Palestinian self-determination, and promoting dialogue and negotiations as essential for resolving the conflict are more likely to convince them. Their dislike towards Israel may stem from a rejection of colonialism and perceived violations of Palestinian rights. It is impossible to determine the likelihood of individuals engaging in vandalism, violence, or overt anti-Semitism based solely on discussions. It is crucial to focus on fostering understanding and peaceful dialogue.</p> <p><b>Third Mind-Set: Anti-Zionist Activists</b> This mind-set opposes the ideology of Zionism, which they perceive as inherently discriminatory and seeking to subjugate Palestinians. They are willing to discuss the historical context of Zionism, the establishment of Israel, the impact of Zionism on Palestinian rights, and the role of international powers in supporting Israel. To convince this mind-set, one could engage in discussions regarding the diverse interpretations of Zionism, the achievements of the Israeli state in various fields, Israel's recognition of the rights of its Arab citizens, and the importance of self-determination for Jewish people. Arguments that reject the Palestinian narrative entirely, justify discriminatory policies, deny the existence of legitimate concerns of anti-Zionists, and delegitimize opposition to Zionism are unlikely to convince them. Discussing the different perspectives within Zionism, highlighting Israel's respect for religious freedom, acknowledging the need for addressing Palestinian rights, and promoting dialogue between different ideologies are more likely to convince them. Dislike towards Israel among this mind-set can be rooted in opposition to the Zionist ideology, concerns about its impact on Palestinian rights, and a perception of Zionism as colonialist. It is difficult to determine the likelihood of individuals engaging in vandalism, violence, or overt anti-Semitism based solely on discussions. The focus should be on respectful dialogue and finding common ground. Note: It is important to approach these discussions with nuance, empathy, and respect for differing opinions. The aim should not be to forcefully convince individuals but to promote understanding and the exploration of different perspectives.</p>
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generates the three mind-sets. It is also interesting to note that repeated efforts with AI will return with different sets of mind-sets. That is, for whatever reason, the answers may not be repeatable. That is, it appears almost the a similar but not the same person is thinking through the problem, so that the general patterns are repeated, but not specifics. The AI returns with sets of answers which appear to be internally consistent and agree with the name of the mind-set. There are two disclaimers.

*Question #7: What is the likelihood that they will go from discussing the situation with Israel to acts of vandalism, violence, and overt antisemitism?*

*Answer to Question #7: It is difficult to determine the likelihood of individuals engaging in vandalism, violence, or overt anti-Semitism based solely on discussions. While strong emotions and disagreements may exist, it is important to promote respectful dialogue and understanding.*

*General disclaimer: Note: It is important to approach these discussions with nuance, empathy, and respect for differing opinions. The aim should not be to forcefully convince individuals but to promote understanding and the exploration of different perspectives.*

Table 2 presents the specifics for the three mind-sets returned by the AI in Idea Coach. The table shows the specifics for these three mind-sets. It is important to emphasize here that mind-sets presented in Table 2 are strictly those ‘conceptualized by the AI’. What is important here is that AI returns results that are similar to what a human being might provide, or at least are plausible answers. In a Turing Test one might assume that these answers would defy the attempt of a person to know whether results are generated by machine or generated by people, especially if one were to ignore the language and focus just on the ‘information’ provided.

The initial ‘success’ in the process encouraged the use of AI to move further into the possibilities of looking at the topic in deeper granularity. Rather than instructing Idea Coach and its AI to assume

three different mind-sets, the second part of effort ‘pushed the envelope’ to an arbitrary set of 12 different mind-sets. Table 3 shows the instructions to Idea Coach, positing the existence of these 12 mind-sets of students. The task assigned to Idea Coach was made simpler because initial efforts to have the AI answer seven questions for each of 12 mind-sets proved too difficult. The AI returned with a polite refusal each time the large request was made. It was easier simply to ask three questions, comprising name of mind-set, belief about Israel by mind-set, and finally the action step of ‘what does one say to convince this mind-set that Israel is doing the right thing?’ These steps were immediately acted upon by the AI in Idea Coach.

Table 4 presents the 12 mind-sets hypothesized by AI and returned to the user. The interesting points to note are that the mind-sets are plausible, seemingly different from each other, and that the AI attempted to fulfill the requests about belief regarding Israel and suggesting what to be said to justify Israel’s action. The underlying AI provides its answer in a form that is diplomatic and gentle.

**Table 3:** The questions asked in the second phase, where 12 mind-sets were posited.

1. Israel is being accused of genocide because of the war against Hamas. We are talking to college students.
2. There are 12 mind-sets of students who are defending Hamas and protesting ‘From The River To The Sea’
3. For each of the 12 mind-sets of student defenders of Hamas, please answer these three questions in the order asked.
4. Make the answers interesting to read and make the answers appeal to the emotions
5. What is the name of the mind-set?
6. What does this mind-set believe about Israel?
7. What can one say to convince this mind-set that Israel is doing the right thing”

**Table 4:** The 12 mind-sets, their hypothesized beliefs, and the suggested statements that could be used with them to convince them that Israel is doing the right thing.

- 1. The Idealistic Advocate.** This mind-set believes that Israel’s actions are unjust and disproportionate, claiming Israel is using excessive force against Palestinians and is effectively carrying out a genocide. One way to convince the Idealistic Advocate that Israel is justified in their actions is to emphasize the constant threat of terror attacks faced by Israel and its citizens. Highlighting the numerous attempts of Hamas to launch rockets into civilian areas can help demonstrate the necessity of Israel’s defensive measures for the safety of its people.
- 2. The Humanitarian Crusader.** This mind-set believes that Israel’s policies and actions are causing immense suffering and displacement among Palestinians, with allegations of ethnic cleansing and oppression. Convince the Humanitarian Crusader by highlighting Israel’s consistent efforts to provide humanitarian aid to Gaza, including medical supplies, food, and clean water. Explain that Israel’s goal is not to harm innocent civilians but to dismantle a terrorist organization that poses a threat to both Israelis and Palestinians alike.
- 3. The Justice Seeker.** This mind-set believes that Israel’s treatment of Palestinians is rooted in discrimination, injustice, and a disregard for human rights. To convince the Justice Seeker, emphasize the democratic values and institutions that exist within Israel, showcasing the equal rights afforded to Israeli Arab citizens. Explain that Israel’s actions against Hamas are to protect the rights and safety of all citizens, regardless of their ethnicity or religion..
- 4. The Empathy Enthusiast.** This mind-set believes that Israel’s military actions are causing unnecessary civilian casualties, leading to feelings of sorrow and empathy for the innocent people caught in the crossfire. Help the Empathy Enthusiast understand that Hamas uses civilian areas, such as schools and hospitals, to store weapons and launch attacks, making it extremely challenging for Israel to carry out operations without unintentionally causing harm. Emphasize Israel’s efforts to minimize civilian casualties and provide evidence of warning systems and targeted operations to protect innocent lives.
- 5. The Historical Sympathizer.** This mind-set believes that Israel’s actions are an extension of colonialism and occupation, disregarding the historical context and rights of the Palestinian people. Convince the Historical Sympathizer by providing historical background on Israel’s establishment as a refuge for Holocaust survivors and a homeland for Jews. Explain that Israel’s intent is to secure peace and self-determination for its people, rather than imposing a colonial rule.
- 6. The Social Justice Advocate.** This mind-set believes that Israel’s military actions are perpetuating inequality and social injustices, further marginalizing the Palestinian population. To persuade the Social Justice Advocate, emphasize Israel’s commitment to a two-state solution and peace negotiations, highlighting the complexity of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Explain that Israel’s actions against Hamas are not intended to perpetuate injustice but rather to ensure stability and safeguard the social well-being of both Israelis and Palestinians.
- 7. The Anti-War Activist.** This mind-set believes that any form of military action, regardless of the circumstances, is unjustifiable, preferring peaceful resolutions over armed conflicts. Convince the Anti-War Activist by highlighting the numerous attempts at peaceful negotiations and ceasefires made by Israel, emphasizing that Israel’s military actions are a response to Hamas’ continuous attacks. Discuss how Israel seeks to protect its citizens and maintain peace in the region.
- 8. The Media Skeptic.** This mind-set believes that media bias and manipulation play a significant role in portraying Israel as the aggressor, leading to a distrust of mainstream narratives. Convince the Media Skeptic by providing alternative sources of information and unbiased reports on Hamas’ actions, demonstrating the constant threat posed by the organization. Encourage critical thinking and independent research to uncover the true nature of the conflict and Israel’s justifiable response.
- 9. The Cultural Critic.** This mind-set believes that Israel’s policies and actions are erasing Palestinian culture and heritage, fostering a sense of injustice and cultural appropriation. Convince the Cultural Critic by emphasizing the multicultural and diverse society within Israel, showcasing the coexistence of different ethnicities and religions. Emphasize the importance Israel places on preserving cultural diversity and heritage, alongside the need for security measures to protect all citizens.
- 10. The Global Humanitarian.** This mind-set believes that the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is distracting global attention from other pressing humanitarian crises worldwide, leading to frustration and a sense of misplaced priorities. Convince the Global Humanitarian by demonstrating that Israel’s actions aim to address an ongoing security threat within its borders, which is crucial for regional stability. Highlight Israel’s continued engagement in humanitarian aid efforts worldwide, proving their commitment to global causes alongside their domestic security concerns.
- 11. The Peace Advocate.** This mind-set believes that both Israel and Hamas bear responsibility for the perpetuation of the conflict, advocating for dialogue and negotiations as the only path to peace. Convince the Peace Advocate by acknowledging the value of peaceful resolutions and expressing support for continued international efforts to promote dialogue. Validate their commitment to peace, while stressing the need for Israel’s actions against Hamas to protect its citizens until a lasting peace agreement can be achieved.
- 12. The Empowerment Seeker.** This mind-set believes that Israel’s actions are hindering the empowerment and self-determination of the Palestinian people, creating feelings of sympathy and resentment. Convince the Empowerment Seeker by highlighting Israel’s previous withdrawal from Gaza Strip, emphasizing the potential for Palestinian autonomy in the absence of extremist control. Explain that Israel’s actions against Hamas aim to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their rights and pursue their self-determination without the suppression caused by terrorist organizations.

**AI Summarization and the Creation of ‘New Knowledge’**

The creation of ‘new knowledge’ using AI has emerged as a hot topic [4-6]. The issue is whether AI produces new knowledge in the way that believe a person produces new knowledge, although the reality is this question has not really been adequately answered. What has been suggested, however, is the power of AI to drive innovation, whether that means new knowledge or simply new applications of current knowledge [7,8]. It is clear that whatever the philosophical issue may be, AI seems to be on the cusp of producing something ‘new’, something unexpected, tangible and useful [9-11] Whatever the philosophical issue may be, can the Idea Coach be said to produce something which resembles new knowledge? The results suggested by Tables 2 and 4 hint at new knowledge because the AI seems to have

generated clearly delineated mind-sets which ‘make sense’, as well as mind-sets that have not been widely articulated. A further effort to produce new knowledge beyond the simple answers to requests posed to AI in Tables 1 and 3 comprises the request to AI to summarize its own contributions, viz., to take the answers that AI had previously provided, and then provide additional summarizations. Table 5 shows eight sets of ‘summarizations’ based on the limited information provided in Table 4. After the Idea Coach provided the information in Table 4, it applied a secondary set of instructions called the ‘summarizer.’ Without any interference from people, the summarizer asked eight questions shown as numbers topics in Table 4. These topics range from key ideas to themes, to interested audiences, and finally to what’s missing and to innovations.

**Table 5:** Eight summarizations of the key ideas presented in Table 4. The summarization is returned automatically in the ‘Idea Book’ and is provided automatically to the user.

<p><b>1. Key Ideas</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Israel's actions are justified due to the constant threat of terror attacks and the need to protect its citizens.</li> <li>2. Israel provides humanitarian aid to Gaza and aims to dismantle terrorist organizations, not harm innocent civilians.</li> <li>3. Israel's treatment of Palestinians is not rooted in discrimination, but rather in democratic values and the protection of all citizens' rights and safety.</li> <li>4. Hamas's use of civilian areas makes it challenging for Israel to carry out operations without unintentionally causing harm, but Israel minimizes civilian casualties and employs warning systems.</li> <li>5. Israel's establishment is rooted in historical context and the desire for a refuge for Holocaust survivors and a homeland for Jews, not colonialism or occupation.</li> <li>6. Israel is committed to a two-state solution and peace negotiations, seeking stability and the wellbeing of both Israelis and Palestinians.</li> <li>7. Israel has made numerous attempts at peaceful resolutions and ceasefires but responds to continuous attacks by Hamas.</li> <li>8. Media bias and manipulation contribute to misperceptions about Israel, and alternative sources of information should be considered.</li> <li>9. Israel values and preserves cultural diversity and heritage while striving to protect all citizens.</li> <li>10. Israel's actions are a response to an ongoing security threat, but the nation also engages in humanitarian aid efforts worldwide.</li> <li>11. Peace can only be achieved through dialogue and negotiations, with continued international efforts.</li> <li>12. Israel's actions aim to enable the empowerment and self-determination of the Palestinian people by combating extremist control.</li> </ol>
<p><b>2. Themes</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Justification for Israel's actions                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Israel's actions are justified due to the constant threat of terror attacks and the need to protect its citizens.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Humanitarian aid and protection                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Israel provides humanitarian aid to Gaza and aims to dismantle terrorist organizations, not harm innocent civilians.</li> <li>- Israel's treatment of Palestinians is not rooted in discrimination, but rather in democratic values and the protection of all citizens' rights and safety.</li> <li>- Israel's establishment is rooted in historical context and the desire for a refuge for Holocaust survivors and a homeland for Jews, not colonialism or occupation.</li> <li>- Israel values and preserves cultural diversity and heritage while striving to protect all citizens.</li> <li>- Israel's actions aim to enable the empowerment and self-determination of the Palestinian people by combating extremist control.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Challenges and minimizing harm                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hamas's use of civilian areas makes it challenging for Israel to carry out operations without unintentionally causing harm, but Israel minimizes civilian casualties and employs warning systems.</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. Commitment to peace                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Israel is committed to a two-state solution and peace negotiations, seeking stability and the well-being of both Israelis and Palestinians.</li> <li>- Israel has made numerous attempts at peaceful resolutions and ceasefires, but responds to continuous attacks by Hamas.</li> <li>- Peace can only be achieved through dialogue and negotiations, with continued international efforts.</li> </ul> </li> <li>5. Media bias and alternative sources of information                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Media bias and manipulation contribute to misperceptions about Israel, and alternative sources of information should be considered.</li> </ul> </li> <li>6. Security threat and self-defense                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Israel's actions are a response to an ongoing security threat, but the nation also engages in humanitarian aid efforts worldwide.</li> </ul> </li> </ol> <p>Overall, these themes cover Israel's justifications for its actions, its commitment to peace and dialogue, its efforts to minimize harm, its treatment of Palestinians and preservation of cultural diversity, the challenges it faces, and the influence of media bias on public perception.</p>
<p><b>3. Perspectives</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Justification for Israel's actions:                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Plus: Israel's actions are justified due to the constant threat of terror attacks and the need to protect its citizens.</li> <li>- Minus: Some may argue that Israel's actions are disproportionate or violate international law.</li> <li>- Interesting: The ongoing debate surrounding the justification of Israel's actions raises important questions about the balance between security and human rights.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Humanitarian aid and protection:                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Plus: Israel provides humanitarian aid to Gaza and aims to dismantle terrorist organizations, not harm innocent civilians.</li> <li>- Minus: Critics may argue that Israel's actions still result in harm to innocent Palestinians and that its treatment of Palestinians is rooted in discrimination.</li> <li>- Interesting: The discussion on humanitarian aid and protection highlights the complexities of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the different perspectives on Israel's intentions.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Challenges and minimizing harm:                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Plus: Israel takes measures to minimize civilian casualties and employs warning systems.</li> <li>- Minus: Some may argue that Israel's actions still cause harm to civilians and that more could be done to prevent unnecessary harm.</li> <li>- Interesting: The challenges faced by Israel in carrying out operations without unintentionally harming civilians highlight the complexities of urban warfare and the need for constant improvement in military tactics.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

<p>4. Commitment to peace:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Plus: Israel is committed to a two-state solution and peace negotiations, seeking stability and the well-being of both Israelis and Palestinians.</li> <li>- Minus: Critics may argue that Israel's actions, such as settlement expansion, hinder the prospects of peace.</li> <li>- Interesting: The commitment to peace and the ongoing peace negotiations demonstrate the complexities of achieving a resolution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.</li> </ul> <p>5. Media bias and alternative sources of information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Plus: Recognizing media bias and considering alternative sources of information is important for gaining a comprehensive understanding of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.</li> <li>- Minus: Media bias and manipulation can contribute to misperceptions and misinformation about Israel.</li> <li>- Interesting: The influence of media bias raises questions about the role of journalism in shaping public opinion and the importance of critical thinking when consuming news.</li> </ul> <p>6. Security threat and self-defense:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Plus: Israel's actions are a response to an ongoing security threat, and the nation also engages in humanitarian aid efforts worldwide.</li> <li>- Minus: Critics may argue that Israel's actions are disproportionate or that its policies contribute to the security threat it faces.</li> <li>- Interesting: The notion of self-defense and the question of proportionality in responding to security threats are crucial aspects to consider in evaluating Israel's actions.</li> </ul>
<p><b>4. What is missing</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What are the historical events and circumstances that have contributed to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict?</li> <li>2. What are the key grievances and demands from both the Israeli and Palestinian perspectives?</li> <li>3. How have international actors, such as the United States and other countries, contributed to the conflict and attempted to facilitate a resolution?</li> <li>4. What are the potential solutions or proposals that have been put forward to achieve a peaceful resolution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict?</li> <li>5. How has the international community responded to Israel's actions and policies towards the Palestinians?</li> <li>6. How have neighboring Arab countries been involved or affected by the Israeli-Palestinian conflict?</li> <li>7. How do the economic realities and disparities between Israelis and Palestinians shape the dynamics of the conflict?</li> <li>8. What role does religion play in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, particularly in terms of the significance of Jerusalem and religious sites?</li> <li>9. How has the Israeli settlement construction and expansion in the West Bank impacted the prospects for a two-state solution?</li> <li>10. What role do non-state actors, such as Hamas and other Palestinian militant groups, play in the conflict?</li> </ol>
<p><b>5. Alternative Viewpoints</b></p> <p>It is important to note that these alternative viewpoints may not align with the mindsets described above, but they represent additional perspectives on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Nationalist: This mindset believes in the importance of protecting and advancing the interests of one's own nation, supporting Israel's actions as necessary for their safety and security in a hostile region. They prioritize Israel's sovereignty and self-determination.</li> <li>2. The Anti-Zionist: This mindset rejects the establishment of Israel as a Jewish state and opposes the Zionist ideology. They argue that Israel's actions are inherently unjust as they stem from a colonial project that has displaced and oppressed the indigenous Palestinian population.</li> <li>3. The International Law Advocate: This mindset focuses on the legality of Israel's actions, arguing that the occupation of Palestinian territories and the blockade on Gaza violate international law. They advocate for holding Israel accountable for its alleged violations and demanding adherence to international norms and principles.</li> <li>4. The Nonviolent Activist: This mindset believes in the power of nonviolent resistance and peaceful solutions to conflicts. They argue that Israel's military actions exacerbate the cycle of violence and advocate for dialogue, negotiation, and nonviolent means to address grievances and achieve a just resolution.</li> <li>5. The United Nations Supporter: This mindset emphasizes the role of the international community, particularly the United Nations, in resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. They argue that a comprehensive and fair solution can only be achieved through multilateral diplomacy and the enforcement of UN resolutions.</li> <li>6. The Religious Perspective: This mindset views the Israeli-Palestinian conflict through a religious lens, with a focus on the historical and religious significance of the land for Jews, Christians, and Muslims. They may emphasize the importance of religious freedom, access to holy sites, and the protection of religious minorities in the region.</li> <li>7. The Economic Analyst: This mindset analyzes the economic impact of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and its implications for both Israeli and Palestinian societies. They may discuss issues such as economic inequality, resource allocation, and the potential for economic cooperation between the two sides as a means of promoting peace and development.</li> <li>8. The Neutrality Advocate: This mindset seeks to remain impartial, acknowledging both the complexities of the conflict and the suffering endured by both Israelis and Palestinians. They advocate for balanced dialogue, empathy, and understanding between all parties involved.</li> <li>9. The Regional Stability Advocate: This mindset prioritizes regional stability and cooperation, arguing that the Israeli-Palestinian conflict has broader implications for the Middle East as a whole. They underline the need for resolution and peaceful coexistence to prevent further instability and conflict in the region.</li> <li>10. The Expatriate Perspective: This mindset represents the views of individuals living outside of Israel and Palestine who have personal or ancestral connections to the region. They may have complex and diverse opinions, drawing from cultural, family, and personal experiences to inform their understanding of the conflict.</li> </ol>
<p><b>6. Interested Audiences</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Activists and advocates for the Palestinian cause: These individuals are likely to be interested in understanding different perspectives on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, including those that may challenge their beliefs. They may engage with the topic questions to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the complexities surrounding the issue.</li> <li>2. Supporters of Israel: Individuals who have a strong affinity for Israel and its government's actions would be interested in these topic questions. They may seek to strengthen their arguments and broaden their understanding of the conflict in order to defend Israel's actions more effectively.</li> <li>3. Political analysts and researchers: Professionals in this field would be interested in exploring various viewpoints and gathering information to study and analyze the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in depth. They may engage with the topic questions to develop a well-rounded understanding of the issue.</li> <li>4. General readers interested in global conflicts and human rights: Individuals with a general interest in understanding and analyzing international conflicts and human rights issues may engage with the topic questions to broaden their knowledge. They may seek to grasp the dynamics of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict from different perspectives.</li> <li>5. Students studying international relations or Middle East politics: Students pursuing degrees or courses in international relations or Middle East politics may find these topic questions valuable for their studies. They may use the questions as a starting point for further research and to develop critical thinking skills by considering multiple viewpoints on the conflict.</li> <li>6. Peace activists and those interested in conflict resolution: Individuals deeply invested in promoting peace and conflict resolution would be interested in the topic questions. They may engage with them to understand different arguments and viewpoints surrounding the Israeli-Palestinian conflict to help inform their efforts for peaceful resolution and reconciliation.</li> </ol>
<p><b>7. Opposing Audiences</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pro-Palestinian activists: This group opposes the actions of Israel due to their support for Palestinian rights and self-determination. They may argue that Israel's actions are an unjust occupation and violation of international law.</li> <li>2. Anti-Zionists: This audience opposes the ideology of Zionism which underpins the establishment and existence of Israel as a Jewish state. They may view Israel's actions as illegitimate and advocate for the dismantling of the state.</li> </ol>

3. Supporters of Hamas: Individuals who support Hamas see them as a legitimate resistance organization against Israeli oppression. They may argue that Israel's actions are disproportionate and aimed at suppressing the Palestinian people rather than combating terrorism.
4. Anti-Israel activists: This audience opposes the policies and actions of the Israeli government, viewing Israel as an aggressor and perpetrator of human rights violations. They may criticize Israel's military occupation, settlement expansions, and treatment of Palestinians.
5. Arab and Muslim nations: Many nations in the Arab and Muslim world strongly oppose Israel's actions due to historical, cultural, and religious ties to Palestinian people. They may view Israel as an occupying force and highlight the plight of Palestinians as a key concern.
6. International human rights organizations: These organizations often criticize Israel for alleged human rights abuses and violations, including the treatment of Palestinians, restrictions on movement, and home demolitions. They may advocate for accountability, justice, and international intervention.
7. Academic critics: Scholars and intellectuals may critique Israel's actions based on their own research and analysis, questioning the morality and legitimacy of Israeli policies. They may raise concerns over the impact on Palestinian society and the perpetuation of the conflict.
8. Non-aligned nations: Countries that maintain a neutral stance on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict may oppose Israel's actions due to concerns about regional stability, adherence to international law, or diplomatic relations with other countries involved in the conflict.

#### 8. Innovations

1. Security technology and measures: Israel's commitment to protecting its citizens and combating terrorism can lead to the development and implementation of new security technologies and measures. This could include advancements in surveillance systems, border control technologies, and intelligence gathering techniques.
2. Humanitarian aid programs: Israel's emphasis on providing humanitarian aid to Gaza and other areas in need can inspire the creation of new programs and initiatives. These could focus on delivering medical supplies, food and water, infrastructure support, and educational resources to communities affected by conflict or natural disasters.
3. Peace negotiation and conflict resolution platforms: Given Israel's commitment to peace and dialogue, there is potential for the development of new platforms or organizations dedicated to facilitating peace negotiations and conflict resolution in various regions around the world. These platforms could bring together representatives from conflicting parties and provide a neutral space for dialogue and negotiation.
4. Alternative media sources: The recognition of media bias and the need to consider alternative sources of information can lead to the emergence of new media outlets or platforms that provide balanced and unbiased reporting on international conflicts, including the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. These alternative sources could help to counteract biased narratives and offer a broader understanding of complex situations.
5. International cooperation in counterterrorism efforts: Israel's expertise in combating terrorism can be utilized through increased international cooperation in counterterrorism efforts. This could involve the sharing of intelligence, training programs for security forces, and joint operations to address global terrorist threats.
6. Cultural preservation and diversity initiatives: Israel's emphasis on valuing and preserving cultural heritage and diversity can inspire initiatives focused on cultural preservation and celebration in other parts of the world. This could include the development of museums, cultural exchange programs, and initiatives to protect minority cultures and languages.
7. Warning systems and technology to minimize civilian harm: Israel's efforts to minimize civilian casualties through warning systems can lead to advancements in technology and techniques aimed at protecting civilians in conflict zones. This could include the development of advanced warning systems, evacuation procedures, and civilian protection protocols.
8. Two-state solution advocacy: Israel's commitment to a two-state solution can inspire the creation of new advocacy groups and organizations dedicated to promoting this approach in other conflicts around the world. These groups could work to raise awareness, build international consensus, and support peace negotiations between conflicting parties.

## Discussion and Conclusions

The advances in AI on the one hand, and in consumer research on the other, have been melded into a user-friendly tool, known by the rubric of Mind Genomics, and available in a user-friendly platform ([www.bimileap.com](http://www.bimileap.com)). What began as a tool to drive knowledge by having people evaluate combinations of messages has evolved to an AI-driven tool to generate these combinations of messages (Idea Coach). That evolution began with the effort to address the problems that novice users and perfectionists alike experience, viz., the sheer emotional difficulty of having to develop ideas. It was this emergent 'block' to using Mind Genomics which promoted the use of AI to suggest these ideas to the user. The results were positive, and within 18 months the use of AI was so easy that even grade-school children could become published researchers, with quite relevant topics [12]. Indeed, the experience with Idea Coach was so positive to some that it actually became fun to do. The next step was to move beyond suggesting single ideas or messages to 'test'. Rather than requesting single ideas to be provided as answers to a question, the evolution was to provide a deeper question, to provide complete structures of knowledge, such as the request to list mind-sets for a topic, and then to define many of the properties of the mind-set. It was this breakthrough which revealed the power of AI to provide what might be called deep knowledge, or at least deep synthesis of ideas. At the practical level, the effort involved in the creation of the knowledge

should be a motivator for further exploration. The entire effort to create the information presented here was less than 10 minutes. The effort involved formulating a request to AI, incorporating the request into a simple squib, and then receiving the information within 30 seconds. The Mind Genomics program, automatically storing the results and allowing 'on-the-fly' re-runs (iterations) of either the same request or an edited one, made it possible to explore different aspects. The final results of just two of what turned out to be dozens of easy-to-do iterations appear here. The reality is that the platform enable the exploration of many ideas having to do with the 'genocide' accusation, these results not shown here. Some of the other explorations involved the exploration of mind-sets in different universities (viz., Harvard, Columbia, City University of New York), as well as explorations of different types of people specified as participants (e.g., college students versus non-students, of the same age). The sheer speed with which the results emerges combined with the depth of information available immediately and in summary form suggest the opportunity to create a reference book of hundreds of pages about any topic for which the mind of people may be an important feature.

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