

Research Article

Mind Genomics and Today's Realpolitik: Considering the Conflict between Texas and the Federal Government from the Point of View of What Mind-sets Might Exist and What to Consider

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Abstract

This paper deals with how AI can summarize issues emerging from the newly developing confrontation between Texas and the US Federal Government regarding unrestricted migration across the southern US border. The paper shows how AI embedded in the Mind Genomics platform can provide a mechanism whereby a person can profoundly explore subjective thinking about a topic. The paper presents the verbatim result of an easy-to-understand, easy-to-do, and very affordable investigation, one which required less than 36 to conceptualize, implement, understand, and 'work up' for publication. The combination of Mind Genomics and AI in the user-friendly Idea Coach promises a new capability to democratize critical thinking, world-wide.

Introduction

Since the informal opening up of the southern US Border, the news sources have been filled with innumerable accounts of migrants coming across the border and escaping into the United States. The issues involved in this wholesale unwanted, unplanned for and frankly dangerous entrance of hordes of strangers into the US has erupted into conflicts between states and now a conflict between the state of Texas and the US Federal Government. The issue is so grave that the government in Texas is announcing that it will maintain its protective system of wires, in defiance of the United States Federal Government. As one might expect, the issues are so important, so severe that within the past month alone (January 2024) dozens of treatments of the issue have appeared in Google Scholar, remarkable for a topic [1-6]. The sheer volume of published material on the topic, the continuing 'buzz' of the social media, the incessant reporting by today's media giants, and the unspoken concerns of the ordinary citizen suggest the need for a better way to understand the topic. It is to address that need that this paper was written, more from the desire to see how far AI could go to help the citizen 'understand', as well as how far AI could go to make a scholar contribution to civil society. This 'experiment in AI' looks at the situation from the point of view of what might be called the 'Mind of Texas'. The underlying structure of the AI study is to present the situation, then suggest that there are different mind-sets about this topic, mind-sets from the point of Texas, but not to name these mind-sets. Rather, the AI is instructed to name the mind-set, state what the mind-set believes to be the proper action, how does the

mind-set support that belief, and then assign a rating to the strength of the case that Texas is making with that mind-set. The important thing to keep in mind is that the effort represents a new way of thinking about AI and political issues. Rather than summarizing information to answer a specific question, AI is tasked with identifying new to the world groups, not given anything. Furthermore, for each group, the AI is tasked with finding out how they think, and finally and most uniquely, estimating the strength of the argument.

The Contribution of Mind Genomics and the Impetus of AI to Solve the Problem of Critical Thinking

The origin of the material reported here can be traced to the emerging science of Mind Genomics, colloquially the 'science of the everyday'. The inspiration for Mind Genomics was the desire to understand how ordinary people thought about the ordinary events of their day, the granular aspects of their quotidian existence to put in a way which may have more gravitas. Cognitive psychology recognizes that people make decisions in different ways but focuses on the person making the decisions rather than on the specific topics about which the decisions are made. Mind Genomics works with combinations of elements, these elements being simple descriptions of aspects of a thing or a situation. The combines these elements into small vignettes, combinations of elements, doing so according to a scheme which prescribes the precise combinations. Respondents, or in other disciplines so-called 'survey-takers' then read each vignette and rate the vignette, that combination of messages. The respondent may read several dozen vignettes, one vignette at a time, and then rate

the vignette on a scale. Once the data are collected, the researcher deconstructs the rating assigned to the vignette into the part-worth contribution of each of the elements. To the respondent the task is simple, although often boring. The elements are combined in different ways for the respondents, so that each respondent evaluates a different set of vignettes. The mathematical structure of the vignettes is the same from one respondent to the other. The only thing which changes is the particular set of combinations. This ability to give people different combinations of the same elements, but in reality the underlying structure is the same, is a feature of Mind Genomics. When doing the task the respondent, having been presented with these seemingly random combinations, stops trying to figure out the 'underlying game', stops trying to outguess the researcher, and ends up simply guessing, which turns out to be what was desired in the first place. The happy result is that the way the respondent thinks about the topic ends up being revealed by statistics (OLS or ordinary least-squares regression). The system works because it mimics nature. Nature continues to present to us vignettes, combinations of simple stimuli. In order to survive we have to pick out through *this blooming, buzzing confusion* in the words of the eminent 19th century Harvard psychologist, William James. The desire to understand how different elements drive the response is attractive to researchers because these elements possess 'meaning.' When the researcher presents combinations of phrases to the respondent, the combination does signify something, and elicits a response, even though the combinations may be put together in what seems to be a random way. When the researcher combines the phrases according to an underlying 'experimental design' which specifies the particular combinations, there is nothing in the design which forces a coherent meaning. Yet, for the most part, respondents have no problem finding meaning in the combination. When asked to rate the combination, the vignette, most respondents may be at first perplexed about what to do, but within one or two exposures the respondents cease being perplexed and go about the task of reading and rating the vignettes. The behavior is almost like 'grazing' for meaning. That is, the respondent looks at the vignette, extracts the information needed to decide, assigns a rating and moves on. From literally thousands of studies following the use of prescribed experimental designs and inexperienced panelists who don't know what to do, the data which emerge makes sense. What appeared to be a random set of

combinations, perhaps even a different set for each respondent, all combinations, all vignettes constructed by design quickly gives way by regression analysis to a clear picture of what specific messages 'drive' the response. The data are often clear even with the whole panel whose individuals may possess different points of view. The pattern emerges. When the data from the panelists is analyzed by clustering, the different points of view end up being separated into mind-sets, clusters of people showing different patterns of elements which drive the responses. The foregoing has presented a short history of a growing science, beginning in the world of food [7], beginning with commercial issues, soon morphing inexorably to issues of social importance, whether that be society, ethics and morals, just to name a few [8]. Over time Mind Genomics thinking further expanded its reach into the law [9], education [10] and medicine [11] continuing to do so today, as will be shown by the study discussed here.

The Introduction of AI to the World of Systematic Experimental Design of Ideas

The migration of research away from simple surveys to the evaluation of mixtures of messages was introduced to the research world in 1993, at the annual ESOMAR research congress, held in Copenhagen, Denmark [12]. The interest by market research companies was awakened, and a number of companies licensed the technology, which was run on a PC, and required local set up, but had automatic analysis. The one continuing issue in the licensing business was the need to develop the messages. Although the researchers were familiar with qualitative research (REF), the task of developing meaningful messages 'on demand' and for different topics began to stress the researchers, and in turn their clients. The requirement to develop a specific set of messages for a topic, messages with substance, proved harder to fulfill than simply creating a questionnaire with general ideas (e.g. how important is XYZ?) The problem of developing elements to put into the system continued to plague the growth of Mind Genomics, even though with experience most practitioners felt comfortable developing the requisite set of messaging. Over time the Mind Genomics system developed into a templated process. The user was instructed to assign the study a name, to think of four questions which tell a story, and then for each question to think of four answers. Figure 1, Panel A shows the request to provide four questions which tell a story. Creating a template

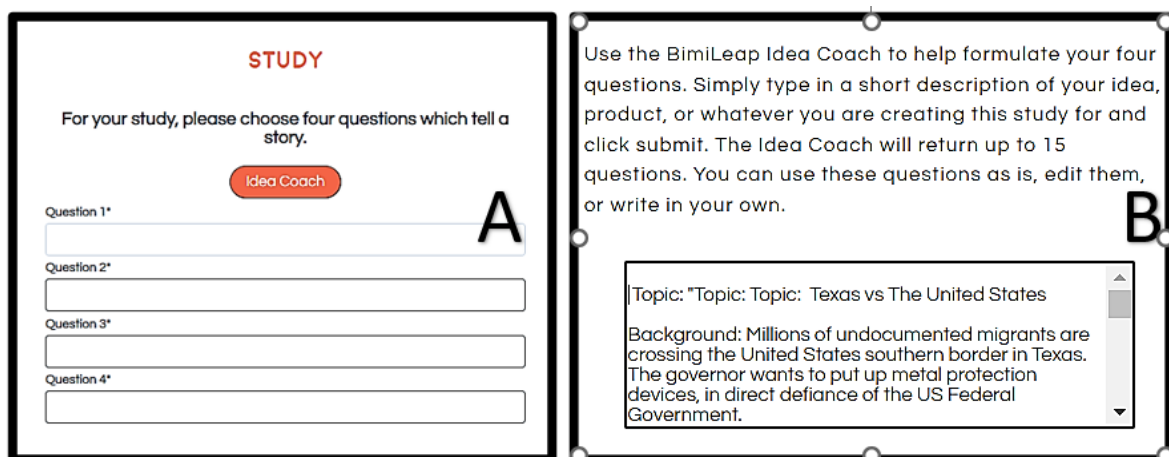


Figure 1: The templated request for four questions (Panel A), and the box where the user can communicate the request to AI embedded in the Idea Coach (Panel B).

helped the process of coming up with messages, although users of the program, www.BimiLeap.com, often reported that being confronted with the empty template and a request to provide questions was unnerving. Once the user developed the questions, however, providing answers became far less stressful. It became increasingly clear that the ability to think in a creative fashion seemed to have diminished, at least for the development of questions which 'told a story'. At the same time, it became obvious that people with little experience rarely complained about providing answers to questions that they had developed or that were posed to them by someone else. The introduction of artificial intelligence in 2022 through Chat GPT provided a breakthrough. The use of AI had been already demonstrated several years before [13]. The task was detailed, and not sufficiently quick, certainly not the 'turnkey' process, although for its time the process proved excellent. What was needed was a turnkey system. Chat GPT by Open AI [14] provided that system, one that was incorporated into the BimiLeap platform, which supported the now more mature science of Mind Genomics. AI was introduced in the form of a tool called Idea Coach, which required the user to write out the problem (Figure 1, Panel B), which would then result in the return of 15 questions. The process could be repeated, the expression of the problem could be edited, and the process could be repeated ad infinitum. Idea Coach allowed the user to select questions, populate the template, and then do the same thing to create each of the four answers, to each of the four questions. In other words, the Idea Coach embedding AI made the process faster.

Moving Beyond Questions and Answers to AI as a Deeper Guide to Critical Thinking

The initial use of Idea Coach focused on creating questions, then answers to the questions, and finally doing the 'experiment' with real people after having selected the four questions, and the 16 answers (elements). Over time, however, the appeal of AI grew, along with the unexpected discovery that AI would generate more when the squib (Figure 1, Panel B) was given more detail instructions, and asked to play a greater role. Table 1 shows what happens when the request for questions is replaced by a composition about a topic, specifically the issue of the Texas border. The input to the AI is far deeper, far more extensive. Table 1 shows a virtual briefing, requiring AI to carry out

specific actions and exhibit critical thinking. The initial experience with this approach simply requested AI to identify mind-sets, rather than simply to prepare a set of questions. Some months later the request for AI was far deeper, with many more levels. The ability to request answers with 'critical thinking' became a newly discovered benefit in the Mind Genomics platform. It was easy to put together these 'squibs' to put into the Idea Coach. Once the squib was created the user needed only to request one iteration after another, with the AI in Idea Coach returning with either new results, or occasionally excuses why the request could not be fulfilled anew, even though the request had just been fulfilled three times, each time with different types of answers. As a second benefit, it was quite easy to switch to an edit mode, revise the squib and try again, a capability which led to a half a dozen to two dozen iterations and edits in a matter of 30 minutes.

Table 2 shows the unexpected outcome. The request to the AI was to identify 18 different mind-sets, and to answer four questions (name of mind-set; believed 'right action', support for belief; numerical estimate of the strength of case). No other information was provided to the AI in Idea Coach. Yet, with 20 seconds of the request, the following set of 16 mind-sets (not the requested 18) was provided. The mind-sets may or may not be accurate. What is impressive, however, is both the speed at which this request was fulfilled, and the quite deep nature of the request, including the totally unexpected assignment of scores for the strength of the, or here really the 'strength of the opinion in a court of law.' Whether or not these conjectured mind-sets are correct is not relevant for right now. The important thing to keep in mind is that the AI allows the user to begin to think in a new manner. Rather than stranding the user with questions which require the user to enter into a potentially stressful situations, viz., required to produce ideas, the Idea Coach produces material which engages the user in a dialog. The user can discuss the conjectures produced by the AI. The AI is becoming a tutor. What is even more interesting is the 'seeming' ability of AI to produce estimates of the strength of the different arguments held by the mind-sets, as shown by the rating of the 'Strength of Texas' case, ranging from a high of 90% (Mind-Set #6; The State's Rights Advocate) to a low of 15% (Mind-Set #16; The Free Movement Advocate). The reasons for the ratings of strength of argument are not known, but the numbers themselves can serve as springboards for discussion.

Table 1: The request to AI to provide 'critical thinking' about the border issue between Texas the US Federal Government.

<p>Topic: Texas vs The United States</p> <p>Background: Millions of undocumented migrants are crossing the United States southern border in Texas. The governor wants to put up metal protection devices, in direct defiance of the US Federal Government.</p> <p>Texas is breaking the Federal Law, and disobeying, Texas is claiming that the unrestricted, uncontrolled migration is destroying the state of Texas and that the state has the right to protect itself.</p> <p>The Federal Government disagrees, claiming that Texas is breaking Federal Law</p> <p>There are 18 mind-sets about this case. For each mind-set please answer the numbered question below.</p> <p>Make sure that the answer shows 18 different mind-sets. For each mind-set, answer questions 1,2 3, and 4</p> <p>1. Name of mind-set is:</p> <p>2. What does the mind-set believe to be the proper action:</p> <p>3. How does the mind-set support its belief:</p> <p>4. How strong is the case that Texas is making. Be the judge. Rate the strength of Texas case from 0 (to denote totally weak case presented by Texas) to 100 (to denote totally strong case presented by Texas)</p> <p>Make the answers interesting.</p> <p>Make the answers exciting so people will take about it</p> <p>Make the answers clear and correct</p> <p>Make the answers as simple and as accurate as possible</p> <p>For the question 4, assign any number between 0% to 100%</p>
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Table 2: The 16 returned mid-sets, showing the name of the mind-set, information about the attitudes of the mind-set, and the hypothesized strength of the Texas argument, as estimated by the AI tool.

<p>Mind-Set #6: The States' Rights Advocate</p> <p>The proper action is for Texas to assert its state sovereignty and decision-making authority on border control measures.</p> <p>The mindset argues that the federal government should not impede states' rights, especially when it comes to issues directly affecting their citizens. They believe that Texas should have the power to protect itself as it sees fit.</p> <p>Strength of Texas' case: 90%</p>
<p>Mind-Set #1: The Sovereignty Advocate.</p> <p>The proper action is for Texas to exercise its sovereign authority and protect its borders.</p> <p>The mindset argues that each state has the right to maintain its own borders and protect its citizens. They believe that Texas should not have to bear the burden of uncontrolled migration and the associated costs.</p> <p>Strength of Texas' case: 85%</p>
<p>Mind-Set #4: The Fiscal Conservative</p> <p>The proper action is for Texas to prioritize fiscal responsibility by minimizing the financial burden caused by undocumented migration.</p> <p>The mindset emphasizes the strain that uncontrolled migration puts on public resources and argues that Texas should take measures to protect its economy and ensure the welfare of its taxpayers.</p> <p>Strength of Texas' case: 80%</p>
<p>Mind-Set #14: The National Security Protector</p> <p>The proper action is for Texas to prioritize border security to prevent potential threats to national security.</p> <p>The mindset argues that an uncontrolled border may allow criminals, terrorists, or contraband to enter the country. They believe Texas should take measures to protect the nation as a whole.</p> <p>Strength of Texas' case: 80%</p>
<p>Mind-Set #9: The Pragmatist</p> <p>The proper action is for Texas to implement practical solutions that focus on border security while ensuring efficient immigration processes.</p> <p>The mindset seeks realistic and effective approaches that balance security and efficiency. They argue for strengthening border patrol forces, improving immigration systems, and fostering regional cooperation.</p> <p>Strength of Texas' case: 75%</p>
<p>Mind-Set #5: The Realist</p> <p>The proper action is for Texas to strike a balance between securing the border and respecting humanitarian concerns.</p> <p>The mindset recognizes the complexity of the issue and believes that Texas should adopt pragmatic solutions that address both border security and humanitarian needs.</p> <p>Strength of Texas' case: 70%</p>
<p>Mind-Set #12: The Economic Protectionist</p> <p>The proper action is for Texas to take measures to protect its job market and ensure that citizens have access to employment opportunities.</p> <p>The mindset argues that uncontrolled migration can adversely impact job availability and wages for Texans. They believe Texas should prioritize the well-being of its own residents.</p> <p>Strength of Texas' case: 70%</p>
<p>Mind-Set #15: The Compassionate Conservative</p> <p>The proper action is for Texas to implement compassionate and efficient immigration policies that prioritize the well-being of both migrants and citizens.</p> <p>The mindset believes in upholding traditional conservative values while ensuring fairness and empathy in addressing migration. They argue for efficient processes that consider humanitarian concerns.</p> <p>Strength of Texas' case: 65%</p>
<p>Mind-Set # 3: The Legalistic</p> <p>The proper action is for Texas to comply with the federal law regarding immigration.</p> <p>The mindset argues that laws are in place to maintain order and fairness. They believe that Texas should not take matters into its own hands but instead work within the established legal framework to address migration concerns.</p> <p>Strength of Texas' case: 60%</p>
<p>Mind-Set #10: The Economic Opportunist</p> <p>The proper action is for Texas to leverage the potential economic benefits associated with immigration while preventing security risks.</p> <p>The mindset highlights the positive economic impact of migrant labor and entrepreneurship, advocating for policies that attract and integrate skilled individuals while addressing legitimate national security concerns.</p> <p>Strength of Texas' case: 55%</p>
<p>Mind-Set #13: The Global Citizen</p> <p>The proper action is for Texas to support international cooperation and address the root causes of migration, promoting stability and development in migrant-sending countries.</p> <p>The mindset emphasizes the interconnectedness of global issues and believes that Texas should actively engage with international organizations and address the underlying factors driving migration.</p>

Strength of Texas' case: 50%

Mind-Set #7: The Unity Advocate

The proper action is for both Texas and the federal government to work together constructively to address border security and immigration challenges.

The mindset believes that unity and collaboration are essential for finding effective solutions. They argue that Texas and the federal government should find common ground and develop comprehensive immigration policies.

Strength of Texas' case: 50%

Mind-Set #11: The Empathy Advocate

The proper action is for Texas to actively listen to the stories and needs of migrants, providing support and resources with empathy.

The mindset believes that fostering a compassionate society requires Texas to address the root causes of migration and create welcoming communities that respect the dignity of all individuals.

Strength of Texas' case: 45%

Mind-Set #8: The Human Rights Activist

The proper action is for Texas to prioritize upholding the rights and dignity of migrants, providing them with fair and just treatment.

The mindset emphasizes the importance of respecting human rights and argues that Texas should not implement harsh measures that may violate these rights. They advocate for compassion and empathy towards those seeking refuge.

Strength of Texas' case: 40%

Mind-Set #2: The Humanitarian

The proper action is for Texas to provide humanitarian aid and support to those crossing the border.

The mindset believes that the focus should be on assisting and integrating migrants instead of implementing strict border control measures. They argue that Texas has a moral obligation to help individuals seeking a better life.

Strength of Texas' case: 35%

Mind-Set #16: The Free Movement Advocate

The proper action is for Texas to support more open borders and facilitate the free movement of individuals for economic and personal reasons.

The mindset promotes a liberal approach to immigration, arguing for the benefits of cultural diversity, economic growth, and personal freedom associated with open borders.

Strength of Texas' case: 15%

The Idea Coach has been programmed to provide a detailed summarization of the information at the end of the iteration. Once the steps are completed which create the 'questions' and 'answer' (viz., silos or categories and their elements) the Mind Genomics platform assembles all the iterations, and for each iteration summarizes that iteration using a series of questions. The summarized material, including that shown in Tables 1 and 2, is returned by email in an Excel file. Each tab of the Excel file corresponds to a different iteration.

First Set of Summarizations – Viewpoints and Audiences

Summarization 1 is alternative viewpoints. For this effort, the Idea Coach returned with five general viewpoints, looking at the problem of migration from a variety of points of view. The Alternative viewpoints are general in nature. Once again the alternative viewpoints are presented in descending order of strength for Texas' case. Summarization 2 describes ten different groups who would be interested in the topic, and why specifically they would be interested in the topic. Summarization 3 describes six different groups who would be opposed to dealing with the topic for their own specific reasons. Once again it is obvious that the AI produces seemingly 'reasonable,' 'thought-out' analyses. Even if the analyses are incorrect, they serve as a springboard for discussion. Once again it is important to keep in mind that these summarizations are done quickly, inexpensively, and can be done at an 'industrial-scale' to produce specific 'knowledge' on virtually any topic (Table 3).

Second Set of Summarizations – Ideas, Themes, Perspectives

This second set of summarizations focuses on the different

ideas which emerge from the AI deep thinking, or deep simulation. The first summarization deals with the key ideas emerging from the exercise. The AI embedded in the Idea Coach takes the set of suggestions (questions, proposal of mind-sets), analyzes the text, and returns with the different basic ideas. In this way the summarization pulls together the different points into what could be a smaller set of more general ideas. The second summarization, themes, further reduces the information almost to a summary of the summary. The third summarization, perspectives, moves from reducing the ideas to expanding the ideas into points that can be discussed. At this point the AI has taken the user through ideas, through reducing the ideas to a limited set, and then having digested the information returns with points for further discussion (Table 4).

Third Set of Summarizations – What is Missing, and Suggestion for Innovation

The objective of this third set of summarizations revolves around using Mind Genomics and Idea Coach to drive innovation. The reality of having AI suggest both what is missing, and design innovations becomes the capstone of the effort. The sheer richness of information in Table 5 is remarkable, especially recognizing that the AI embedded in Idea Coach was given no starting information. Rather, it is simple the repeated summarizations emerging from one 'briefing' to the AI (Table 1) which generated this set of suggestions for innovation. Of course, the suggestions must be vetted for feasibility, and tested for acceptance by people.

Table 3. Three different ways of approaching the issues, by considering the topic from the mind of the person. These three ways are alternative viewpoints (general viewpoints), interested audiences (the topic is interesting to discuss), and opposing audiences (the topic is not of interest to them, and they would rather see the topic 'shelved' or otherwise eliminated.)

<p>1. Alternative Viewpoints</p> <p>1. The Nationalist: The proper action is for Texas to prioritize the interests and well-being of its own citizens over those of migrants and strictly enforce border control measures. The mindset believes that the primary responsibility of the government is to protect and prioritize the interests and safety of its own citizens. Strength of Texas' case: 80%</p> <p>2. The Security First: The proper action is for Texas to prioritize border security over other concerns and implement strict measures to prevent any potential threats to the safety of its citizens. The mindset argues that the primary role of the government is to ensure the safety and security of its citizens, which requires strict border control and enforcement. Strength of Texas' case: 75%</p> <p>3. The Utilitarian: The proper action is for Texas to evaluate and implement immigration policies based on their overall net benefit to the state's economy and society. The mindset focuses on the economic and social consequences of immigration and argues that Texas should adopt policies that maximize benefits and minimize costs. Strength of Texas' case: 70%</p> <p>4. The Internationalist: The proper action is for Texas to actively engage in international agreements and partnerships to address the global issue of migration and work towards comprehensive solutions. The mindset acknowledges that immigration is a global issue and believes that Texas should work collaboratively with other nations to address the underlying causes of migration. Strength of Texas' case: 60%</p> <p>5. The Open Borders Activist: The proper action is for Texas to advocate for completely open borders, allowing unrestricted movement of individuals across state and national boundaries. The mindset emphasizes the importance of freedom of movement and believes that open borders can lead to increased cultural exchange, economic growth, and personal freedom. Strength of Texas' case: 10%</p>
<p>2. Interested Audiences</p> <p>1. Texas residents: Texas residents would be most interested in the topic questions as they directly impact their daily lives and communities. They would want to understand different mindsets and their implications to better assess the actions they support or oppose.</p> <p>2. Border patrol agents: Border patrol agents have a vested interest in border security and immigration policies. They would be interested in understanding different mindsets to inform their approach to their work and the challenges they face on a daily basis.</p> <p>3. Immigration advocacy groups: Immigration advocacy groups would be interested in the topic questions as they focus on promoting the rights and well-being of migrants. They would want to understand different mindsets to strategize their advocacy efforts and push for policies aligned with their beliefs.</p> <p>4. Business owners: Business owners, especially those in industries that rely on migrant labor, would be interested in the topic questions. They would want to understand different mindsets to assess the potential impact on their workforce and business operations.</p> <p>5. Policy makers: Policy makers at both the state and federal levels would be interested in the topic questions as they are responsible for shaping immigration policies. They would want to understand different mindsets to inform their decision-making process and create policies that align with the concerns and priorities of their constituents.</p> <p>6. Human Rights organizations: Human Rights organizations would be interested in the topic questions as they focus on advocating for the rights and dignity of all individuals. They would want to understand different mindsets to identify opportunities for collaboration and push for policies that uphold human rights standards.</p> <p>7. National security agencies: National security agencies would be interested in the topic questions as they focus on safeguarding the country against potential threats. They would want to understand different mindsets to assess the potential risks and implications of different approaches to border security and immigration.</p> <p>8. Nonprofit organizations: Nonprofit organizations working on humanitarian and social justice issues would be interested in the topic questions. They would want to understand different mindsets to identify potential areas for collaboration and advocate for comprehensive and compassionate solutions.</p> <p>9. Academic researchers: Academic researchers in fields such as political science, immigration studies, and sociology would be interested in the topic questions. They would want to understand different mindsets to analyze their impact on policies, society, and public opinion, and contribute to the scholarly discourse on immigration and border issues.</p> <p>10. Media outlets: Media outlets would be interested in the topic questions as they play a crucial role in informing the public and shaping public opinion. They would want to understand different mindsets to provide balanced coverage and facilitate informed discussions on immigration and border control.</p>
<p>3. Opposing Audiences</p> <p>1. Anti-immigration advocates: This audience might oppose the topic because they prioritize strict border control measures and believe that undocumented migration poses a threat to national security and economic stability.</p> <p>2. States' rights critics: This audience might oppose the topic because they believe that the federal government should have more authority over immigration policies, arguing that individual states should not have the power to unilaterally determine border control measures.</p> <p>3. Fiscal conservatives: This audience might oppose the topic because they prioritize minimizing government spending and believe that the financial burden caused by undocumented migration places an unnecessary strain on public resources.</p> <p>4. National security advocates: This audience might oppose the topic because they prioritize stringent border security measures to prevent potential threats to national security, arguing that uncontrolled migration may allow criminals, terrorists, or contraband to enter the country.</p> <p>5. Economic protectionists: This audience might oppose the topic because they prioritize protecting job opportunities for citizens and believe that uncontrolled migration can lead to job scarcity and lower wages for Texans.</p> <p>6. Opposition within the Republican Party: Some Republicans might oppose the topic due to disagreements on immigration policies within the party. While there are various viewpoints within the Republican Party, some may have differing stances on border control measures and overall immigration reform.</p>

Table 4: Three different ways of sharpening the ideas. Key Ideas show the topics extracted from the different mindsets. Themes further reduce the information to a small set of general ideas. Perspectives challenge the reader to rethink the topic with greater insight, presenting arguments, both the pros and the cons.

<p>1. Key Ideas</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The different mindsets and their beliefs about how Texas should address border control and immigration challenges. 2. The strengths or validity of each mindset's case for their proposed actions. 3. The various factors and considerations that influence each mindset's perspective, such as state sovereignty, humanitarian concerns, economic impacts, legal frameworks, human rights, and national security. 4. The potential for collaboration and unity between Texas and the federal government in finding effective solutions. 5. The importance of balancing border security with empathy, compassion, and respect for human rights. 6. The potential economic benefits and opportunities associated with immigration, as well as the need to protect job markets and economic interests. 7. The interconnectedness of global issues and the need to address the root causes of migration. 8. The significance of practical and pragmatic approaches that prioritize both security and efficient immigration processes. 9. The role of empathy, compassion, and understanding in addressing the needs of migrants. 10. The potential risks and threats to national security that uncontrolled migration may pose.
<p>2. Themes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mindsets and beliefs about border control and immigration challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Different mindsets and their beliefs about how Texas should address border control and immigration challenges. - The various factors and considerations that influence each mindset's perspective, such as state sovereignty, humanitarian concerns, economic impacts, legal frameworks, human rights, and national security. 2. Validity and strengths of different mindsets' cases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The strengths or validity of each mindset's case for their proposed actions. - The importance of balancing border security with empathy, compassion, and respect for human rights. 3. Collaboration and unity between Texas and the federal government: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The potential for collaboration and unity between Texas and the federal government in finding effective solutions. - The potential economic benefits and opportunities associated with immigration, as well as the need to protect job markets and economic interests. 4. Root causes of migration and global interconnectedness: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The interconnectedness of global issues and the need to address the root causes of migration. 5. Practical and pragmatic approaches: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The significance of practical and pragmatic approaches that prioritize both security and efficient immigration processes. 6. Empathy, compassion, and understanding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The role of empathy, compassion, and understanding in addressing the needs of migrants. 7. Risks and threats to national security: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The potential risks and threats to national security that uncontrolled migration may pose.
<p>3. Perspectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mindsets and beliefs about border control and immigration challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plus: Allows for a diverse range of perspectives and solutions. - Minus: May lead to polarization and lack of consensus. - Interesting: Examining the factors that influence each mindset can provide deeper insights into their motivations and values. 2. Validity and strengths of different mindsets' cases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plus: Encourages critical analysis and evaluation of proposed solutions. - Minus: Can create heated debates and disagreements. - Interesting: Understanding the strengths and weaknesses of different mindsets can lead to more informed decision-making. 3. Collaboration and unity between Texas and the federal government: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plus: Collaboration can lead to more effective and comprehensive solutions. - Minus: Differences in priorities and policies may hinder cooperation. - Interesting: Exploring the potential economic benefits of immigration can incentivize collaboration. 4. Root causes of migration and global interconnectedness: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plus: Promotes a holistic understanding of migration issues. - Minus: Addressing root causes can be complex and require long-term solutions. - Interesting: Recognizing the interconnected nature of global issues highlights the need for international cooperation. 5. Practical and pragmatic approaches: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plus: Focuses on achievable goals and outcomes. - Minus: May overlook the complexities and nuances of immigration challenges. - Interesting: Identifying practical approaches can bridge ideological gaps and build consensus. 6. Empathy, compassion, and understanding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plus: Humanizes the experiences of migrants and informs compassionate policies. - Minus: May be viewed as weak or ineffective by individuals prioritizing security over empathy. - Interesting: Examining the role of empathy in policy-making can lead to more inclusive and humane approaches. 7. Risks and threats to national security: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plus: Raises awareness of potential risks and encourages proactive measures. - Minus: Can create fear and promote discriminatory attitudes towards migrants. - Interesting: Understanding and mitigating security risks without sacrificing human rights is a complex challenge.

Table 5: The search for 'what is next'. The top of Table 5 shows what's missing. The bottom shows the AI suggestion for innovative ideas.

1. What is missing
1. The role of federal immigration policies and enforcement.
2. The impact of immigration on the economy, including job creation or displacement.
3. The potential benefits or drawbacks of increased cultural diversity.
4. The current state of border security measures in Texas.
5. The historical and geopolitical factors contributing to migration patterns.
6. The perspectives and experiences of migrants themselves.
7. The capacity and resources of Texas to handle and provide support for incoming migrants.
8. The potential tensions or conflicts between different mindsets and their implications for policy-making.
9. The long-term consequences and sustainability of different approaches to immigration.
10. The legal and ethical implications of various proposed actions.
2. Innovations
New or innovative products, services, experiences, or policies that the themes suggest in relation to border control and immigration challenges in Texas could include:
1. Integrated Border Control Systems: Development of advanced technology solutions to enhance border control, such as AI-powered surveillance systems, biometric identification tools, and drones for patrolling and monitoring.
2. Smart Immigration Processes: Utilizing digital platforms and biometric identification to streamline immigration processes, allowing for faster and more efficient screenings while maintaining security protocols.
3. Border Crisis Management Centers: Establishing dedicated centers equipped with resources and personnel to handle border crises efficiently, coordinating efforts between federal and state agencies, humanitarian organizations, and local communities.
4. Immigration Reform and Pathways to Citizenship: Implementing comprehensive immigration reform policies that address the needs of undocumented immigrants, providing opportunities for regularization and pathways to citizenship.
5. Education and Workforce Development Programs: Investing in educational initiatives to equip immigrants and local communities with the skills needed for economic participation, reducing dependence on low-skilled labor and promoting long-term economic growth.
6. Community Outreach and Support Programs: Creating programs aimed at fostering understanding and collaboration between local communities and migrants, promoting empathy, and providing resources for integration and cultural exchange.
7. International Cooperation and Development Aid: Collaborating with neighboring countries and international partners to address the root causes of migration, supporting economic development, and creating opportunities in the immigrants' home countries.
8. Humanitarian Assistance and Refugee Programs: Expanding programs and resources for providing humanitarian assistance and shelter to refugees, while working towards durable solutions such as resettlement or repatriation.
9. Public-Private Partnerships: Encouraging partnerships between the government, non-profit organizations, and private enterprises to foster innovation, share resources, and deliver effective solutions to border control and immigration challenges.
10. Data Integration and Analysis: Developing comprehensive databases and analytical tools to track and analyze immigration patterns, enabling proactive policymaking and resource allocation based on accurate and real-time data.

Discussion and Conclusions

The project reported here represents what one can accomplish with today's AI, specifically the AI embedded within the Mind Genomics platform, www.bimileap.com. The simple approach of presenting a current issue and the plethora of information, suggestions, directions, and so forth becomes ever more remarkable when one realizes the simplicity of execution. The issue no longer becomes the ability to sit in a room of experts who have developed an understanding of the situation, that understanding coming after years of involvement, that understanding being the possession of the few, and of course in the world of homo economicus, that understanding coming at a high price tag. Rather, knowledge, direction, opportunity now lie at the hands of amateurs, those who are to inherit the future, rather than to profit from their experience. To end this paper, it is important to recognize that one can do the type of work here for virtually any topic where the mind of people is the driving force. The opportunity is to create a massive database of the mind, dealing with hundreds or even thousands of topics, these topics being general issues facing people, or

being specific issues facing just a few people. One can only imagine what will happen to a world where anyone, anywhere can avail themselves of this technology as part of their education, even at the level of an elementary school student (see Mendoza et. al., 2023). The future in that world remains to unfold, but the tools are already here.

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