

Research Article

Creating a Viable Gaza the ‘Day After’: How Mind Genomics and AI Can Suggest and Inspire

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Abstract

This paper introduces the combination of Mind Genomics thinking with AI for the solution of practical issues, focusing specifically on what to do to create a viable Gaza after the hostilities cease. The approach allows the user to specify the problem, and the type of answers required. In seconds, the AI returns with actionable suggestions. The user can iterate, either using the same problem-specification, or changing the problem specification. After the user finishes the iterations and receives the initial results. The system returns within 30 minutes with a detailed summarization of each iteration. The summarization shows the key ideas, the reactions of audiences (acceptors vs rejectors), and ideas for innovative solutions. The approach is proposed as a way to think of new solutions, doing so at the level of the granular.

Introduction

The 1993 and 1995 Oslo Peace Accords between Palestinian and Israeli leaders negotiated for Israel's withdrawal from Gaza and other key areas. This happened in 2005 under Prime Minister Ariel Sharon. An Islamist political group called Hamas won elections and took control of Gaza in 2006. Since then, Hamas has occupied the strip, which has become a site for protests, bombings, land assaults and other acts of violence. Israel and the United States, as well as several other countries, consider Hamas a terrorist organization [1].

The Hamas charter called for the abolition of Israel, and death to Israelis and Jews, world-wide. The Hamas charter did not have any proviso for co-existence, but rather called for a radical form of Islam. Hamas became the de facto government of Gaza, creating a massive military infrastructure. On October 7, 2023, during the Jewish holiday of Succoth, a Rave music festival was held in Israel, in areas abutting Gaza. An attack by Hamas terrorists ended up killing 1200 Israelis, and the abduction of more than, 200 many of whom were later killed. The Israeli response was justifiably furious, resulting in the wholesale destruction of Hamas, the destruction of the infrastructure of Gaza in a way resembling the destruction of Nazi Germany by the Allies. The academic literature is filled with the background to these issues, the public press filled with accusations, counter-accusations, and the brouhaha of seeming irreconcilable differences rooted in politics, education and Islam.

With the foregoing as a background, the question arose as what to do on the ‘day after,’ when Hamas would be declared ‘gone.’ What

creative ideas about Gaza could emerge. The same problems occurred 80+ years ago upon the occasion of the Allied victory. What would happen the day after? Would the Allies follow the Morgenthau Plan of returning Germany to a more primitive country to punish it for the horrible crimes the Nazi's had committed? Or would other plans for reconstruction be adopted, plans which guided Germany towards democracy, and towards a renewed place in ‘civil society.’ Fortunately for the world as well as for Germany, it was the latter plan that was adopted.

Using AI to Provide Suggestions about Rebuilding Gaza

The origins of this work come from at least three distinct sources. It is the combination of these sources which provides the specifics about what to do ‘the day after.’ These sources are Mind Genomics [2], then collaboration with Professor Peter Coleman at Columbia University [3], and finally the introduction of artificial intelligence into Mind Genomics and now the use of that AI technology to suggest ideas for rebuilding Gaza.

The first source is the emerging science of Mind Genomics [4]. Mind Genomics can best be thought of as an approach to understanding what the important factors are driving attitudes and decisions, the focus being the granular quotidian world, the world of the ordinary, the world of the everyday. Studies of decision making are the daily bread of those involved in consumer research, political polling, and so forth. Studies of decision making use a variety of techniques, such an observation, interpersonal discussions with individuals or groups, surveys, and even experiments creating artificial situations in

which the pattern of behaviors gives an idea of what rules of decision making are being used. Within this framework, Mind Genomics provides a simple but powerful process, best described as presenting the respondent (survey taker) with systematically constructed combinations (vignettes), getting ratings of these vignettes, and then deconstructing the ratings into the contribution of the individual elements which constitute the building blocks the vignettes.

The second source is the recognition that quite often the research effort in Mind Genomics seems to be unduly difficult for the typical user. More often than not, a user investigating a topic may feel overwhelmed when asked to generate four questions about the topic, and then for each question, provide four answers. This is the way the science of Mind Genomics works. The problem is that ordinary people feel quite intimidated. It is the introduction of artificial intelligence a way to generate ideas (questions, answers to questions) which provides a way through the thicket, a way to do the study [5] The AI provided here, SCAS, Socrates as a Service, becomes a tutor to the user, and in turn, a much appreciate feature of Mind Genomics.

The third source is the re-framing of the input to the AI. Rather

than simply abiding by the request to provide simple questions and answers, the user can provide AI with a complete story, and ask the AI to provide appropriate answers. In most, although to be not in all the times, the change in focus ends up delighting, as the SCAS provides a far more integrated approach to solving a problem.

It is important to keep in mind that the approach presented here deals with suggestions about the practical solution of a problem, rather than with the more conventional academic approach of defining a narrow problem and seeking a testable solution.

Example – One of Many Iterations Dealing with the Reconstitution of Gaza

The remainder of this paper shows what SCAS, the artificial intelligence embedded in Mind Genomics, produces when properly queried. The process begins with the creation of a Mind Genomic study, as shown in Figure 1, Panel A. The creation of the study is templated, with Panel A showing that the user simply names the study, selects a language, and then agrees not to request nor accept private information.

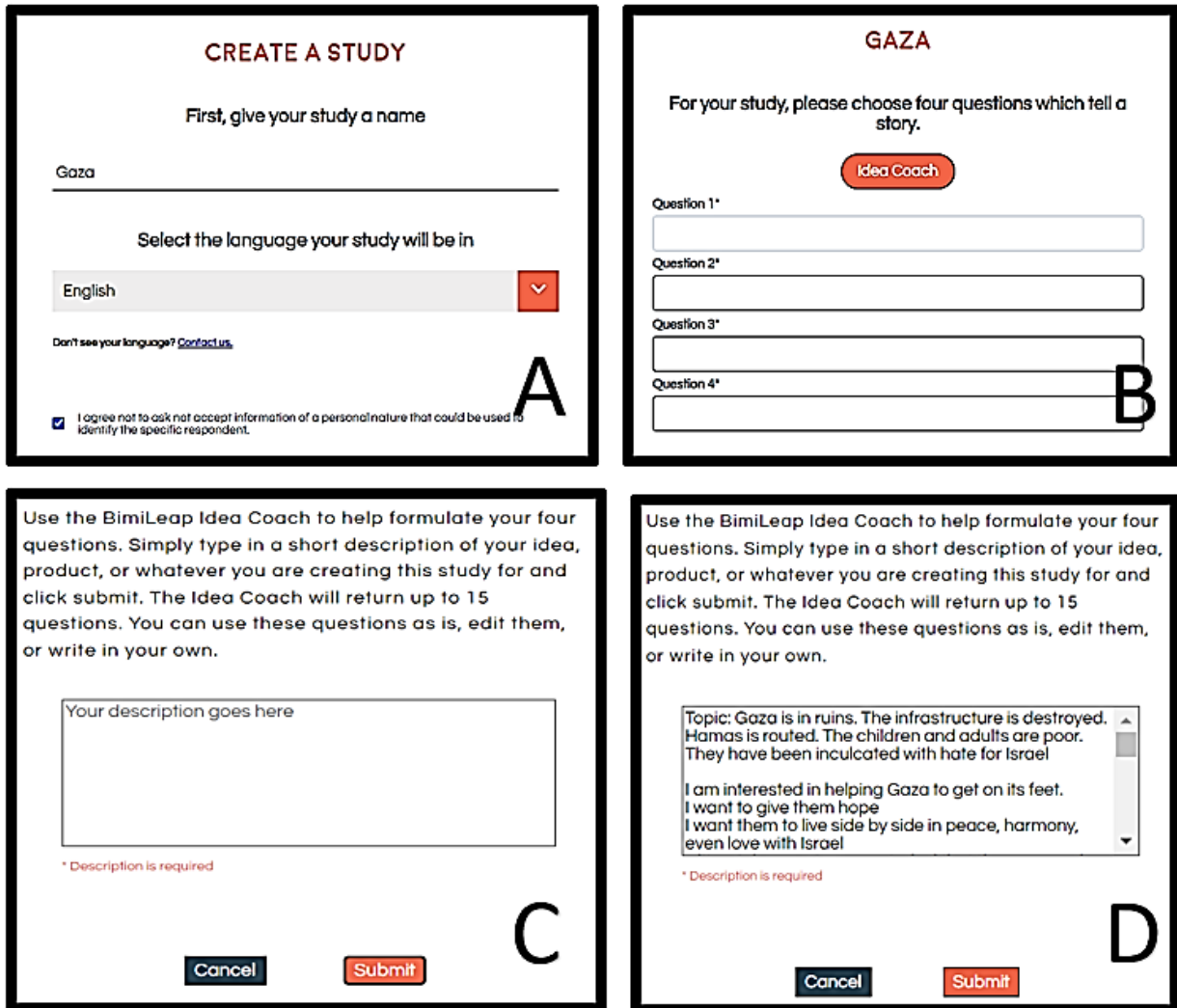


Figure 1: Panel A – Project initiation. Panel B – Request for AI help (Idea Coach), or user-provided questions. Panel C – Rectangle where the user types the relevant information to prompt SCAS. Panel D – The rectangle filled with the relevant information.

Once the study has been created, the Mind Genomics program, www.bimileap.com, presents the user with a screen requesting four questions. It is at this point that the user can work with SCAS, the AI embedded in the program. Rather than providing four questions, the user presses the 'Idea Coach' button, and is led to a screen requesting that user type in the request. That screen appears in Figure 1, Panel C. Finally, the user provides background materials and the requests, as shown in Figure 1, Panel D.

Table 1 presents the full text version of the request that the user simply created and copied into the rectangle in Panel D. It is important to note that the language in Table 1 is simple, written in the way one might talk, filled with material which is both relevant (e.g., the phrase

I want to find 14 different ways to do this. For each way, give the way a name and write that name in all titles. Then, in a paragraph tell me exactly what i should do) as well as personal and not particularly germane to the actual task (e.g., How do I do this as a private citizen who only can offer them Mind Genomics as a way to help business and education).

Within a minute or so after the user presses the 'submit' button in Figure 1, Panel D, the embedded AI generates the first response. The first response is a set of 15 questions. These questions are assigned sequential numbers and are shown in Table 2. Afterwards, material such as that in Table 3 will appear.

Table 1: The prompting information provided to SCAS (Socrates as a Service), the AI in Mind Genomics.

<p>Topic: Gaza is in ruins. The infrastructure is destroyed. Hamas is routed. The children and adults are poor. They have been inculcated with hate for Israel</p> <p>I am interested in helping Gaza to get on its feet. I want to give them hope I want them to live side by side in peace, harmony, even love with Israel Ultimately, I want Gazans to feel that they can work with Israel</p> <p>How do I do this as a private citizen who only can offer them Mind Genomics as a way to help business and education I want to find 14 different ways to do this. For each way, give the way a name and write that name in all titles. Then, in a paragraph tell me exactly what i should do. The paragraph should say how to start, what to do, how to talk about it, and to whom.</p> <p>Make what I should do interesting and fun to read, expressed in strong, powerful, positive emotional tones. Make the ideas doable, simple to understand, easy to read and convincing</p>

Table 2: Results from immediately using SCAS to answer the 15 questions provided by SCAS as the 'first answer' to its request (see Table 2). Each question posed by SCAS in its initial response to the user is shown as a three-component paragraph (question posed, answer provided, SCAS-estimated performance of the answer). This step is a slight detour.

Questions, answers, probability of success, degree of difficulty, degree of originality of answer
1. How can technology advancements contribute to fostering collaboration and economic growth between Gaza and Israel? By promoting the use of digital platforms for trade and communication, technological advancements can enhance collaboration and economic growth between Gaza and Israel. SUCCESS: 90% DIFFICULTY: 70% ORIGINALITY: 50%
2. What role can cross-border corporate ventures play in bridging the divide and promoting economic prosperity between Gaza and Israel? Cross-border corporate ventures can facilitate economic growth and collaboration by pooling resources and expertise from both Gaza and Israel. SUCCESS: 80% DIFFICULTY: 60% ORIGINALITY: 60%
3. How can joint research and development projects between Gazan and Israeli universities contribute to innovation and technological advancements in both regions? Joint research and development projects can harness the collective knowledge and expertise of Gazan and Israeli universities, leading to innovative solutions and technological advancements. SUCCESS: 95% DIFFICULTY: 75% ORIGINALITY: 45%
4. What strategies can be implemented to enhance cross-border trade and overcome logistical challenges between Gaza and Israel? Implementing streamlined customs processes, improving transportation infrastructure, and fostering cooperation between trade organizations can enhance cross-border trade and overcome logistical challenges. SUCCESS: 85% DIFFICULTY: 65% ORIGINALITY: 40%
5. How can cultural exchange programs and festivals promote mutual understanding and cooperation between Gazan and Israeli artists and performers? Cultural exchange programs and festivals provide opportunities for Gazan and Israeli artists to showcase their talents, fostering mutual understanding and cooperation. SUCCESS: 75% DIFFICULTY: 50% ORIGINALITY: 60%
6. What steps can be taken to ensure equal access to education and educational resources for children in Gaza and Israel, fostering peaceful coexistence starting from an early age? Implementing inclusive educational policies, promoting intercultural dialogue, and allocating resources to bridge educational gaps can ensure equal access to education and foster peaceful coexistence between children in Gaza and Israel. SUCCESS: 90% DIFFICULTY: 70% ORIGINALITY: 55%
7. How can joint scientific research initiatives between Gazan and Israeli institutions address common challenges, such as water scarcity, and promote sustainable development for both regions? Joint scientific research initiatives can leverage expertise and resources to address shared challenges, such as water scarcity, and promote sustainable development in Gaza and Israel. SUCCESS: 95% DIFFICULTY: 80% ORIGINALITY: 45%
8. What role can cross-border tourism initiatives play in promoting cultural exchange, fostering understanding, and boosting local economies in Gaza and Israel? Cross-border tourism initiatives can enable cultural exchange, promote understanding between tourists, and stimulate the local economies of Gaza and Israel. SUCCESS: 80% DIFFICULTY: 60% ORIGINALITY: 50%
9. How can joint agricultural projects and knowledge-sharing platforms contribute to food security and economic development in both Gaza and Israel? Collaborative agricultural projects and knowledge-sharing platforms can enhance food security, promote sustainable farming practices, and contribute to economic development in both Gaza and Israel. SUCCESS: 90% DIFFICULTY: 75% ORIGINALITY: 40%
10. What diplomatic measures can be taken to promote peaceful dialogue and collaboration between Gaza and Israel on a political level? Engaging in diplomatic negotiations, promoting dialogue between political leaders, and implementing confidence-building measures can foster peaceful collaboration and understanding between Gaza and Israel. SUCCESS: 85% DIFFICULTY: 70% ORIGINALITY: 30%
11. How can joint environmental initiatives and clean energy projects contribute to sustainable development and mutual benefits for Gazan and Israeli communities? Joint environmental initiatives and clean energy projects can mitigate environmental challenges, promote sustainable development, and bring mutual benefits to both Gazan and Israeli communities. SUCCESS: 95% DIFFICULTY: 80% ORIGINALITY: 50%
12. What measures can be implemented to facilitate cross-border knowledge exchange and skill development programs, ensuring the mutual growth and empowerment of Gazan and Israeli individuals? Implementing online platforms for knowledge exchange, establishing joint training programs, and introducing scholarships can facilitate cross-border cultural and skill development, empowering individuals from Gaza and Israel. SUCCESS: 90% DIFFICULTY: 75% ORIGINALITY: 35%
13. How can joint healthcare initiatives and medical collaborations enhance access to quality healthcare services and promote well-being in both Gaza and Israel? Establishing joint healthcare initiatives, sharing medical expertise, and improving medical infrastructure can enhance access to quality healthcare services and promote overall well-being in Gaza and Israel. SUCCESS: 95% DIFFICULTY: 75% ORIGINALITY: 40%
14. What measures can be taken to foster cross-border social entrepreneurship, encouraging collaboration and shared success between Gazan and Israeli entrepreneurs? Providing access to funding opportunities, creating collaborative spaces, and organizing entrepreneurship programs can foster cross-border social entrepreneurship, encouraging collaboration and shared success between Gazan and Israeli entrepreneurs. SUCCESS: 85% DIFFICULTY: 70% ORIGINALITY: 55%
15. How can joint disaster preparedness and emergency response initiatives between Gaza and Israel ensure the safety and well-being of both populations in times of crisis? Establishing joint disaster preparedness plans, sharing resources, and conducting joint emergency response drills can ensure the safety and well-being of both Gazan and Israeli populations during times of crisis. SUCCESS: 95% DIFFICULTY: 80% ORIGINALITY: 40%

Table 3: The 14 efforts requested to SCAS in the squib, along with the elaboration of these efforts in simple-to-understand prose English.

<p>1. The Human Bridge Initiative: Connect Gazan and Israeli business leaders to foster economic cooperation and create opportunities for growth.</p> <p>To start, reach out to local business organizations and influential leaders in both Gaza and Israel. Present mind genomics approach as a solution to revive the economy and promote collaboration. Emphasize the potential benefits for both sides, such as increased trade, job creation, and improved living conditions. Share success stories from other regions as examples of how cooperation can lead to prosperity.</p>
<p>2. Education for Peace Program: Establish joint educational initiatives to promote understanding, tolerance, and peace among Gazan and Israeli children.</p> <p>Begin by contacting schools, universities, and educational institutions in both Gaza and Israel. Present your mind genomics approach as a tool to shape educational programs that foster empathy, respect, and open-mindedness towards each other. Highlight the importance of creating a new generation that values peaceful coexistence and mutual understanding. Propose the incorporation of joint cultural and exchange programs, where students from both sides can meet, interact, and learn about each other's histories and cultures.</p>
<p>3. Innovation Hub: Create a platform for Gazan and Israeli entrepreneurs to collaborate and develop innovative solutions to common challenges.</p> <p>Reach out to startup accelerators, innovation centers, and technology hubs in Gaza and Israel. Introduce the mind genomics approach as a catalyst for creativity and idea generation. Emphasize the potential for joint ventures and partnerships that can address shared problems while fostering a sense of unity and trust. Encourage the exchange of skills, expertise, and mentorship opportunities between Gazan and Israeli entrepreneurs. Highlight success stories of cross-border collaborations in other conflict-affected regions.</p>
<p>4. Sports Diplomacy Program: Launch joint sports initiatives to promote camaraderie, fair competition, and mutual respect between Gaza and Israel.</p> <p>Engage with local sports organizations, clubs, and community leaders in both sides. Present mind genomics as a tool to reinforce positive emotions, teamwork, and sportsmanship. Propose friendly tournaments, sports exchanges, and training programs where Gazan and Israeli athletes can compete side by side without political or religious divides. Emphasize the ability of sports to bridge cultural gaps and foster a sense of unity and shared goals.</p>
<p>5. Art for Reconciliation Project: Facilitate collaborative art projects that allow Gazan and Israeli artists to express their thoughts, emotions, and aspirations.</p> <p>Connect with artists, art galleries, and cultural institutions in Gaza and Israel. Introduce the mind genomics approach as a means to unlock creativity and promote collective expression. Propose joint art exhibitions, workshops, and residencies where artists from both sides can collaborate on meaningful projects. Highlight the transformative power of art in challenging preconceptions, fostering empathy, and fostering dialogue towards peace.</p>
<p>6. Community Empowerment Network: Establish a network of Gazan and Israeli community leaders and activists dedicated to working together for social change.</p> <p>Reach out to grassroots organizations, NGOs, and local leaders in both Gaza and Israel. Present mind genomics as a tool to understand the needs and aspirations of the communities on both sides. Propose regular meetings, conferences, and workshops where leaders from various sectors can identify common goals and collaborate on initiatives that address shared challenges. Highlight the importance of grassroots movements in building bridges and driving positive change.</p>
<p>7. Cross-Border Mentorship Program: Connect experienced professionals from Gaza and Israel to provide guidance and support to aspiring Gazan entrepreneurs and students.</p> <p>Engage with professional associations, chambers of commerce, and mentorship programs in both sides. Introduce the mind genomics approach as a framework to facilitate effective mentoring relationships. Propose a platform where Gazan individuals can connect with Israeli mentors, remotely or through occasional visits, to receive advice, guidance, and support in their respective fields. Highlight the potential for personal and professional growth, as well as the network expansion that can be achieved through these relationships.</p>
<p>8. Joint Infrastructure Rehabilitation Initiative: Collaborate with Gazan and Israeli experts to restore and improve infrastructure that benefits both sides.</p> <p>Connect with engineering firms, urban planners, and infrastructure development organizations in Gaza and Israel. Present mind genomics as a tool to foster creative problem-solving and innovative approaches to infrastructure rehabilitation. Propose joint projects that focus on critical areas such as water management, renewable energy, transportation, and waste management. Highlight the long-term economic and environmental benefits that can be achieved through joint infrastructure development.</p>
<p>9. Media Collaboration Platform: Establish a cross-border media platform to promote objective reporting, dialogue, and mutual understanding between Gazan and Israeli journalists.</p> <p>Engage with media outlets, journalism associations, and communication professionals in both sides. Present mind genomics as a tool to challenge biases, promote balanced reporting, and foster constructive dialogue. Propose joint news segments, talk shows, and interviews where Gazan and Israeli journalists can share stories, perspectives, and insights to create a more nuanced understanding of each other's realities. Highlight the potential for greater empathy, trust, and accurate representation of both sides through media collaboration.</p>
<p>10. Interfaith Exchange Program: Organize forums and gatherings that bring together religious leaders, scholars, and practitioners from Gaza and Israel to foster dialogue and promote religious tolerance.</p> <p>Reach out to religious institutions, interfaith organizations, and prominent religious figures in both sides. Present mind genomics as a tool to defuse prejudice, cultivate understanding, and find common ground among different faiths. Propose interfaith conferences, seminars, and study groups where religious leaders and scholars can engage in open discussions, dispel misconceptions, and promote respect for diversity. Highlight the transformative power of interfaith dialogue to bridge divides and promote lasting peace.</p>
<p>11. Philanthropic Partnership Campaign: Collaborate with individuals, corporations, and international organizations to channel resources and support projects that benefit Gaza and promote peace with Israel.</p> <p>Engage with philanthropists, corporate social responsibility departments, and humanitarian organizations. Highlight the potential impact of combining mind genomics insights with financial resources to create sustainable initiatives. Present the case for investing in projects that address long-standing issues, such as healthcare, education, infrastructure, and economic development. Propose collaborative fundraising campaigns, grant programs, and initiatives that focus on building a better future for Gaza and fostering peace with Israel.</p>
<p>12. Youth Exchange and Leadership Program: Develop exchange programs and leadership training opportunities for Gazan and Israeli youth to promote dialogue, understanding, and future peacemaking.</p> <p>Connect with youth organizations, educational institutions, and youth leadership programs in both sides. Introduce mind genomics as a tool to empower young individuals to become agents of change. Propose exchange programs where Gazan and Israeli youth can live, study, and engage in joint projects together. Emphasize the importance of developing youth leaders who are committed to peace, with the skills to bridge divides and work towards a shared future.</p>
<p>13. Women's Empowerment Initiative: Facilitate joint programs and initiatives that empower Gazan and Israeli women, promoting their role in peacebuilding and conflict resolution.</p> <p>Engage with women's associations, NGOs, and women's rights organizations in Gaza and Israel. Present mind genomics as a tool to unlock the potential of women and encourage their active involvement in peace processes. Propose joint leadership development programs, workshops, and networking events that bring together women from both sides to foster collaboration and exchange. Emphasize the importance of gender equality and inclusive decision-making in building lasting peace.</p>
<p>14. Academic Collaboration Network: Foster partnerships and academic exchange programs between universities, research institutions, and scholars from Gaza and Israel.</p> <p>Connect with universities, research centers, and academic associations in both sides. Introduce mind genomics as an innovative approach to drive academic collaboration and knowledge sharing. Propose joint research projects, conferences, and scholarships that encourage Gazan and Israeli scholars to work together on topics of mutual interest. Highlight the potential for breakthrough discoveries, shared expertise, and academic diplomacy in bridging divides and fostering understanding.</p>

The Short, Momentary Detour, to Answer the Newly Presented Questions Which are Part of the Answer

Before proceeding, it is relevant to note an additional step that can be done, almost immediately. That step is to ask SCAS to 'answer'

the 15 questions through an immediate next iteration. When the 15 questions appear, those shown in Table 2, SCAS has already done its work, responding to the request in Table 1. The program has also recorded all that needs to be recorded from the output of SCAS. The user is free now either to read all the information provided by AI, run

another iteration, or take a quick detour to answer the 15 questions, before proceeding.

Table 2 shows what happens when the user copies the 15 questions, and then moves to the next iteration. The user presses requests permission to modify the input instructions to SCAS (Figure 1, Panel C). The user requests that SCAS repeat the question in text, then answer the question, and then rate the answer provided on three attributes, all on a 0–100-point scale. These three attributes are likelihood of success, degree of difficulty implementing the answer, and originality of the answer.

It is at Table 2 that one can see the power of the AI to help the user. It is not clear whether the user could have come up with these 15 questions, and certainly not in the time of 30 seconds. Should the user not like the questions, the user can continue to iterate until the user finds 15 questions of interest as outputs to the request made in Table 1. Once the set of questions are identified, it is straightforward to copy the set of questions, and move in another direction by requesting SCAS to answer the 15 questions, and 'scale the answer' on the three dimensions. Finally, when that action, Table 2 is produced, the user now returns to the main study.

Once the first set of materials have been delivered, SCAS can be rerun for a second iteration. The user provided 'squib' or information about the topic and request to the AI, either remain the same, or can be edited 'on the fly' by the user. SCAS is now ready for a second run, and so forth. Iterations can be done in periods of about 30 seconds (excluding editing the squib to change the information to SCAS). Thus, the system becomes a tool for immediate iteration, learning, and fine tuning.

Once the user finishes the iterations and closes the study, either by working with respondents or simply by 'logging off', as was done here, the program puts each iteration into a separate Excel tab, and for that iteration performs a number of 'summarizations' explained and demonstrated below. Each iteration is analyzed thoroughly by its own 'summarization,' meaning that SCAS both generated the information from a minimal input shown in Table 1, and then created deep analyses of that information (Tables 2-6). For each study, the user receives the information in the 'Idea Book,' the aforementioned Excel book. For example, when the user decides to work with the program 15 times, iterating and then changing some of the squib, or even simply re-running the squib without changing it at all, the program will return within 30 minutes with the fully summarized material.

The remainder of this paper presents the results, discussing the nature of the results, the implications of the analyses presented, and so forth. It is important to keep in mind that for this particular study, it was possible to run the SCAS module more than 15 times, each iteration requiring less than 30 seconds, unless the squib was manually changed to shift direction in the effort to understand.

Ideas Presented – Answering the Statement 'Mind Genomics for Business and Education'

The initial request to SCAS was to provide 14 ideas for initiatives and programs, and then to explicate them. Again, the input information

was minimal, focusing on business and education. Table 3 shows the results in detail, with the level of detail sufficient to 'paint the picture'.

The summarization further proceeds with a variety of analyses about the ideas themselves. Table 4 shows three summarizations, as follows:

1. Key ideas in the topic questions. As an aid to thinking, the summarization restates each of the questions in a simple manner.
2. Themes. Further summarization occurs by distilling the ideas into general themes, and then for each theme showing the specific ideas relevant to that theme.
3. Perspectives: For each theme, listing the positive and the negatives,

The expansion of the ideas continues, with the 'summarizer' considering which groups would be positive to the ideas (interested audiences) and which groups with be against the ideas (opposing audiences). Once again it is important to stress that these groups emerged from the AI further 'working up' the material that it generated before. Table 5 shows these two groups, interested audiences versus opposing audiences, emerging from this one iteration presented in depth in this paper.

The final summarization presents the basis for new ideas, new strategies, and new products. Table 6 shows different 'steps' towards creating the 'new'. The first comprises 'alternative viewpoints,' about the need for other perspectives. The second comprises 'what is missing?' focuses on additions to the 14 suggestions. The third comprises 'innovations,' first presenting the innovation and then providing some detail.

Discussion and Conclusions

As emphasized in the introduction to this paper, the focus here is to find so-called actionable solutions to the issue of what to do 'the day after.' There are many studies about the problems, their history, and their manifestations. The academic literature is replete with such analyses, and with suggested solutions, although the stark reality is that analysis often leads to its own implicit paralysis because the focus is on the 'why,' and not on the 'what to do'.

The inspiration for the Mind Genomics work and its evolution presented here came from the world of consumer psychology, whose academic goal of 'knowledge' was deeply intertwined with the ultimate desire by some to improve business by understanding the mind of people. It was from that beginning and from the experience in medicine, and actually changing people's behavior for the better [6] that the approach presented here evolved. The notion that SCAS (Socrates as a Service) could produce actionable results further motivated us, once it became apparent that one could challenge AI with issues, and have AI first provide solutions given minimal input, and then 'work up' those minimal solutions into far more profound results.

Finally, it is important to close with the realization that the information presented here required no more than a minute to create,

Table 4: Summarization of ideas into key questions, themes, and perspectives relevant to those themes.

<p>Key Ideas</p> <p>The key ideas in the topic questions are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The application of mind genomics to promote business growth and collaboration between Gaza and Israel. 2. Educational strategies to foster peace and understanding between Gazan and Israeli children. 3. Utilizing mind genomics for Gazan and Israeli entrepreneurs to develop innovative solutions together. 4. How sports initiatives can bridge divides and promote peace between Gaza and Israel. 5. The role of art in fostering dialogue and reconciliation between Gazan and Israeli artists. 6. Collaboration between community leaders from both sides to drive social change and promote peace. 7. The benefits of cross-border mentorship programs between Gazan individuals and Israeli professionals. 8. Working together to rehabilitate infrastructure for the mutual benefit of both sides. 9. Media collaborations that can effectively promote unbiased reporting and enhance understanding. 10. Interfaith exchanges to build religious tolerance and understanding between Gazan and Israeli communities. 11. Forming philanthropic partnerships to support Gaza's development and peace efforts with Israel. 12. Creating opportunities for Gazan and Israeli youth to engage in dialogue and leadership training for future peacemaking. 13. Empowering Gazan and Israeli women through joint programs for peacebuilding. 14. Fostering academic collaborations between Gaza and Israel to enhance knowledge sharing and understanding.
<p>Themes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Business and Innovation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Application of mind genomics for business growth and collaboration - Utilizing mind genomics for entrepreneurial solutions 2. Education and Youth Engagement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Educational strategies for peace and understanding - Sports initiatives for peace promotion - Leadership training for future peacemaking - Joint programs for youth engagement 3. Arts and Culture: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Role of art in fostering dialogue and reconciliation - Collaboration between artists for peace 4. Community and Social Change: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaboration between community leaders for social change - Cross-border mentorship programs - Rehabilitation of mutual infrastructure - Philanthropic partnerships for development and peace efforts 5. Media and Communication: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Media collaborations for unbiased reporting and understanding 6. Interfaith and Tolerance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interfaith exchanges for religious tolerance and understanding 7. Women's Empowerment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint programs for peacebuilding and empowerment of women 8. Academic Collaboration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaboration in academia for knowledge sharing and understanding. <p>Note: These themes are not mutually exclusive and there may be some overlap between them.</p>
<p>Perspectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Business and Innovation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plus: Potential for economic growth and creating new solutions - Minus: Possible competition or conflicts of interest - Interesting: Use of mind genomics for business collaboration is unique and innovative. 2. Education and Youth Engagement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plus: Opportunity for shaping future generations and promoting peace - Minus: Challenges in implementing effective educational strategies - Interesting: Sports initiatives can unite youth from diverse backgrounds. 3. Arts and Culture: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plus: Art's ability to bridge differences and foster dialogue - Minus: Limited resources and funding for artistic initiatives - Interesting: Collaboration between artists can lead to unique and thought-provoking creations. 4. Community and Social Change: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plus: Collaboration between community leaders can lead to impactful change - Minus: Resistance or pushback from certain community members - Interesting: Rehabilitation of mutual infrastructure can bring communities together. 5. Media and Communication: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plus: Collaborations can lead to more unbiased reporting and better understanding - Minus: Censorship or biased reporting in some regions - Interesting: Media's role in shaping public opinion and promoting peace. 6. Interfaith and Tolerance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plus: Interfaith exchanges can promote religious tolerance and understanding - Minus: Deep-seated religious divisions and conflicts - Interesting: Exploring common values and beliefs across different religions. 7. Women's Empowerment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plus: Joint programs can empower women and contribute to peacebuilding - Minus: Gender inequality and cultural barriers - Interesting: Women's unique perspective and contributions to peace efforts. 8. Academic Collaboration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plus: Knowledge sharing can lead to better understanding and innovation - Minus: Differences in academic approaches and methodologies - Interesting: Cross-cultural academic collaboration can bring diverse perspectives together.

Table 5: Responses to the suggestions, divided into interested audiences and opposing audiences.

<p>Interested Audiences</p> <p>1. Political leaders and policymakers: These individuals are responsible for making decisions related to the relationship between Gaza and Israel. They would be interested in topics such as business growth and collaboration, educational strategies for peace, and infrastructure rehabilitation, as these issues directly impact the economic and social development of both sides.</p> <p>2. Business leaders and entrepreneurs: These individuals are invested in the economic potential of Gaza and Israel. They would be interested in topics such as using mind genomics to promote business growth and collaboration, joint innovation hubs, and cross-border mentorship programs, as these initiatives can provide opportunities for economic cooperation and growth.</p> <p>3. Educators and school administrators: These individuals play a crucial role in shaping the minds and perspectives of young students. They would be interested in topics such as educational strategies for peace, interfaith exchanges, and youth exchange and leadership programs, as these initiatives can promote understanding, tolerance, and future peacemaking among Gazan and Israeli children.</p> <p>4. Cultural and artistic institutions: These organizations are dedicated to promoting artistic expression and cultural understanding. They would be interested in topics such as collaborative art projects and cultural exchanges, as these initiatives can foster dialogue and reconciliation between Gazan and Israeli artists and promote a more nuanced understanding of each other's realities.</p> <p>5. Non-governmental organizations and community leaders: These individuals and organizations work on the ground to drive social change and foster peace in conflict-affected areas. They would be interested in topics such as community empowerment networks, women's empowerment initiatives, and cross-border mentorship programs, as these initiatives involve collaboration and collective efforts to promote peace and positive change.</p> <p>6. Media professionals and journalists: These individuals play a crucial role in shaping public opinion and disseminating information. They would be interested in topics such as media collaborations, unbiased reporting, and dialogue promotion, as these initiatives can contribute to a more accurate and balanced representation of both Gaza and Israel, fostering understanding and mutual respect.</p> <p>7. Academic and research institutions: These institutions are dedicated to knowledge creation and dissemination. They would be interested in topics such as academic collaborations, research partnerships, and scholarship programs, as these initiatives can facilitate knowledge sharing, academic diplomacy, and a deeper understanding between scholars from Gaza and Israel.</p>
<p>Opposing Audiences</p> <p>Potential audiences that might oppose the topic include:</p> <p>1. Hardline nationalists: Some individuals who strongly identify with nationalist ideologies may oppose any form of cooperation or dialogue with the other side. They may see initiatives like the ones proposed as concessions or threats to their own national identity.</p> <p>2. Extremist groups: Radical factions on both sides may reject any attempts at peaceful collaboration and view them as a betrayal of their ideology. They may actively work against such initiatives and use violence or other means to undermine efforts.</p> <p>3. Skeptics of peace process: Individuals who have lost faith in the peace process over time may be skeptical of the potential for these initiatives to bring about real change. They may believe that previous attempts at cooperation and dialogue have failed, leading to a pessimistic view of future prospects.</p> <p>4. Politicians fueling conflict: Some politicians may intentionally exploit the ongoing conflict for personal or political gain. They may oppose any initiatives that promote dialogue or reconciliation, as it could undermine their own positions of power.</p> <p>5. Religious fundamentalists: Individuals who adhere strictly to religious doctrines may argue that any cooperation with the other side goes against their religious beliefs. They may view initiatives that involve interfaith dialogue or collaboration as a threat to their religious values.</p> <p>6. Opposition groups: Political or societal groups within Gaza or Israel that have their own agendas or interests may oppose these initiatives if they believe they don't align with their specific goals or ideologies.</p> <p>7. Fear and mistrust: There may be individuals from both sides who have deep-rooted fear and mistrust towards the other side, making them resistant to any attempts at cooperation or dialogue.</p> <p>It's important to anticipate and address the concerns and potential opposition from these audiences in order to effectively build support and overcome obstacles to implementing the proposed initiatives.</p>

Table 6: Steps towards innovation; Alternative viewpoints, What is missing, and Innovations.

<p>Alternative Viewpoints</p> <p>1. Some may argue that mind genomics could be seen as a simplistic approach to promoting business growth and collaboration, and that other strategies and factors should also be considered.</p> <p>2. There may be differing opinions on the most effective educational strategies to foster peace and understanding among Gazan and Israeli children, with some arguing that more emphasis should be placed on political and historical education.</p> <p>3. Some entrepreneurs may not see the value or relevance of mind genomics in developing innovative solutions and may prefer to rely on traditional business practices and approaches.</p> <p>4. Some individuals may believe that sports initiatives alone are not sufficient to bridge the political and religious divides between Gaza and Israel, and that other efforts should be made at the diplomatic and political levels.</p> <p>5. There may be differing perspectives on the role of art in fostering dialogue and reconciliation, with some arguing that it may not have a significant impact on the broader conflicts.</p> <p>6. Others may doubt the effectiveness of community leaders collaborating to drive social change and promote peace, believing that political and structural changes are necessary for significant progress.</p> <p>7. There may be concerns about the power dynamics and potential for exploitation in cross-border mentorship programs, with some individuals believing that more equitable models of mentorship should be established.</p> <p>8. Alternative viewpoints on the rehabilitation of infrastructure may include arguments about the unequal distribution of resources and the prioritization of certain areas over others.</p> <p>9. Some individuals may question the trustworthiness and objectivity of media collaborations, and the potential for narratives to be biased or manipulated.</p> <p>10. There may be differing views on the extent to which interfaith exchanges can truly promote religious tolerance, with some arguing that religious differences are deeply rooted and difficult to bridge.</p> <p>11. Alternative viewpoints on philanthropic partnerships may question the motives and intentions of external actors, and the potential for these partnerships to perpetuate power imbalances.</p> <p>12. Some individuals may question the efficacy of youth engagement programs and leadership training, arguing that the broader political context and structural issues need to be addressed for meaningful change.</p> <p>13. There may be differing opinions on the role and empowerment of women in peacebuilding, with some arguing for a more intersectional and inclusive approach.</p>
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14. Alternative viewpoints on academic collaborations may argue that academic exchange alone may not necessarily lead to broader societal change, and alternative strategies should also be pursued.
What is missing
1. What are the current barriers or challenges to economic cooperation between Gaza and Israel, and how can mind genomics address these obstacles?
2. How can the cultural and historical differences between Gazan and Israeli children be addressed in educational initiatives to promote better understanding and empathy?
3. What specific industries or sectors can benefit from joint ventures and partnerships between Gazan and Israeli entrepreneurs, and how can mind genomics facilitate collaboration in these areas?
4. How can sports initiatives be used as a platform to address larger political and social issues between Gaza and Israel, beyond promoting fair competition and mutual respect?
5. How can collaborative art projects between Gazan and Israeli artists be utilized to raise awareness and engage the wider community in discussions about peace and reconciliation?
6. What practical strategies can be employed by community leaders to overcome mistrust and skepticism and promote active collaboration and cooperation between Gazan and Israeli communities?
7. What are the key skills and expertise that Gazan individuals can gain through cross-border mentorship programs with Israeli professionals, and how can these relationships have a long-term impact on personal and professional growth?
8. How can the rehabilitation of infrastructure in Gaza be approached in a way that ensures equal benefits and opportunities for both Gazans and Israelis, and how can the mind genomics approach contribute to innovative solutions in this context?
9. How can media collaborations between Gaza and Israel navigate the challenges of political sensitivities and biases to promote authentic and balanced reporting on the conflict and peace efforts?
10. What can be done to address deep-rooted religious tensions and prejudices between Gazan and Israeli communities in interfaith exchanges, and how can mind genomics facilitate transformative dialogue and understanding?
11. How can philanthropic partnerships prioritize the needs and aspirations of both Gazans and Israelis while ensuring accountability, transparency, and a long-term impact on peacebuilding and development?
12. What specific leadership skills and qualities can youth gain through exchange programs and leadership training to effectively contribute to peace processes and conflict resolution in the future?
13. What structural and societal barriers need to be addressed in order to empower women from both Gaza and Israel to actively participate in peacebuilding and reconciliation efforts?
14. How can academic collaborations between Gaza and Israel not only foster knowledge sharing but also break down stereotypes and promote a sense of shared humanity and common purpose?
Innovations
<p>1. Business and Innovation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mind genomics software for analyzing consumer preferences and developing targeted marketing strategies. - Entrepreneurship training programs that utilize mind genomics techniques to identify business opportunities. - Collaborative platforms for businesses to share ideas and resources for mutual growth. <p>2. Education and Youth Engagement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peace education curriculum that incorporates innovative teaching methods and interactive experiences. - Sports initiatives that bring together youth from different backgrounds to promote understanding and unity. - Leadership training programs that focus on peacebuilding and conflict resolution skills. <p>3. Arts and Culture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Art exhibitions and cultural festivals that showcase the work of artists from diverse backgrounds, promoting dialogue and understanding. - Collaborative art projects that bring together artists from different communities to create works that promote peace and reconciliation. <p>4. Community and Social Change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Online platforms that connect community leaders and activists working towards social change, facilitating collaboration and sharing of resources. - Cross-border mentorship programs that pair experienced change-makers with aspiring leaders from different countries, fostering mutual learning and support. - Infrastructure rehabilitation projects that involve communities from both sides of a conflict, promoting cooperation and peacebuilding. <p>5. Media and Communication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaborative journalism initiatives that bring together journalists from different backgrounds to produce unbiased and balanced reporting on conflict situations. - Media literacy programs that educate the public on how to critically evaluate news sources and combat misinformation. <p>6. Interfaith and Tolerance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interfaith dialogue and exchange programs that facilitate conversations and understanding between people of different religions. - Online platforms that provide resources and educational materials on different religious traditions, promoting tolerance and awareness. <p>7. Women's Empowerment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint programs that combine peacebuilding and entrepreneurship training for women, empowering them economically while promoting peace in their communities. - Mentorship programs that connect successful women leaders with aspiring female changemakers, providing guidance and support. <p>8. Academic Collaboration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Virtual exchange programs that enable students and researchers from different universities to collaborate on peace and conflict studies projects. - Joint research initiatives that bring together experts from different disciplines to address complex challenges related to peace and security.

or perhaps more correctly, nor more than 30 seconds to create. The important thing about that short time is that it permitted the user, whether researcher or policy maker, to explore many different alternatives with on-the-fly modifications of the input squib shown in Table 1. In effort after effort author HRM has discovered that one iteration did not suffice. Rather, natural curiosity promoted many

iterations, almost in a way that could be called 'results-addiction.' The immediate information returning with 15 seconds, and then the receipt of the Idea Book by email within 30 minutes made the process almost irresistible, similar to consuming dessert for those who are so addicted to sweet things. Eventually the process stops, the Idea Book arrives, and the ideas contained therein take over, to be put into practice.

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