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Fourth, various kinds of memory loss occur in response to brain damage, and concussion often results in amnesia for events that occurred in a more or less extended period just before or after the accident. This kind of amnesia is, however, often reversible and the lost memories may well come back. The effects of brain damage are discussed in more detail in the next chapter; here it is sufficient to note that when brain damage results in loss of memory, this does not prove that the lost memories were encoded in the damaged tissue. It could mean that this tissue was associated with memory retrieval rather than storage, using the conventional framework of exclamation; or that the tissue was associated with the tuning in by morphic resonance to the person's own past states. This interpretation has already been discussed in connection with animal memory chapter 9.

Last, much forgetting appears to occur because of the interference of subsequent similar patterns of experience and activity. Our experience is cumulative, and similar experiences tend to "run together" or to be confused in such a way that we cannot recall them separately. Such repetition strengthens habits, but at the same time works against conscious recall. For example, we cannot recall all the separate occasions on which we have driven a car, although these cumulative experiences underlie our driving skills. We also know from our own experience that if we visit an interesting place or meet an important person only once, we are likely to remember our impression in detail. But if we visit a place or meet a person many times, the first occasion is harder to remember; the details tend to be lost in a "blur," a kind of cumulative composite memory of the place or the person. In this context, the emphasis in mnemonic systems on forming striking and unusual images makes very good sense

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