General Strategy: Identify some salient features and see whether neuroscience can reconstruct some of these.

- **Involves Short Term Memory**
- **Independent of Sensory Input**
- **Steerable Attention**
- **Ability for Alternative Interpretations of Complex or Ambiguous Data**
- **Disappears in Deep Sleep**
- **Reappears in Dreaming**
- **Binds Sensory Modalities into a Single Unified Experience**

The ascending and descending connections between the intralaminar nucleus, the cerebral cortex, and subcortical areas constitute a large recurrent network (215).

Recurrent Networks Appear Able to Mirror These Phenomena (216-18)

Neural Activity in the Cortex Oscillates at 40 Hz. Neurons in the intralaminar nucleus tend to emit bursts of activity at 40 Hz.

During waking activity the 40 Hz is overlaid by nonperiodic activity, unique to areas, activities, perception. During deep delta sleep, the nonperiodic activity disappears. During dreaming, or REM sleep, non-periodic activity reappears, but not correlated to changes in environment.

Diverse sensory signals converge on the intralaminar cortex where they get “jointly and collectively” encoded in a polymodal vector representation.