

- Loftus studies are laboratory based; lot of her research has been done with credible person telling someone that something happened to them; Loftus studies say can get people to endorse false details and experiences that haven't occurred
- Wouldn't just see something on tv and believe it happened to the person; in most studies, involve someone who subject knows or has reason to trust; no evidence to suggest that lab setting translates into real world memory for traumatic events; fact that someone can't remember certain details or details fade with time is not indication of how true memory is
- People lose peripheral details over time, that happens with normal human memory
- Lab research has shown that when someone tells a false story, remains less changed over time because it can be rehearsed
- Understood notice with Dietz opinion as saying that someone who has PTSD highly unlikely to keep item given by perpetrator
- Often people still feel fondness for perpetrator; part of dynamic of coercive control is abuse interspersed with positive interactions that build trust; often victim confused about nature of relationship and keeps sense of false hope; gift giving can be part of what victim associates with positive aspect of relationships; in clinical practice, LR has treated people who hold on to things of monetary value, feel that were abused, why not keep thing; has treated people who say reminds them that relationship not all bad all time; some people have said don't think about particular thing given, but triggered by something else; for some people, item is a reminder and don't want it; gift giving can have coercive effect, can increase dependency, increase perpetrator's control
- Prepared for trial testimony