

## 1: Controlled Burn : Stories of Prison, Crime, and Men by Scott Wolven (, Hardcover) | eBay

*Scott Wolven is such a talent, and his raw, blistering tales of hard-bitten convicts, dodgy informers, and men running from the law make for "the most exciting, authentic collection of short stories I have read in years," says George Pelecanos.*

Mackworth authored "The breakdown of vigilance during prolonged visual search" in and this paper is the seminal publication on vigilance. Mackworth simulated rare irregular events on a radar display by having the test participants watch an unmarked clock face over a 2-hour period. A single clock hand moved in small equal increments around the clock face, with the exception of occasional larger jumps. This device became known as the Mackworth Clock. Participants were tasked to report when they detected the larger jumps. Vigilance decrement[ edit ] Vigilance decrement is defined as "deterioration in the ability to remain vigilant for critical signals with time, as indicated by a decline in the rate of the correct detection of signals". Detection performance loss is less likely to occur in cases where the target signal exhibits a high saliency. For example, a radar operator would be unlikely to miss a rare target at the end of a watch if it were a large bright flashing signal, but might miss a small dim signal. Under most conditions, vigilance decrement becomes significant within the first 15 minutes of attention, [6] but a decline in detection performance can occur more quickly if the task demand conditions are high. SDT assumes an active observer making perceptual judgments as conditions of uncertainty vary. This is termed a criterion shift. The degree to which the observer tolerates false alarms to achieve a higher rate of detection is termed the bias. Bias represents a strategy to minimize the consequences of missed targets and false alarms. As an example, the lookout during a bank robbery must set a threshold for how "cop-like" an approaching individual or vehicle may be. Failing to detect the "cop" in a timely fashion may result in jail time, but a false alarm will result in a lost opportunity to steal money. Mathematically, this can be accomplished by subtracting the z-score of the hit rate from the z-score of the false alarm rate. Application of SDT to the study of vigilance indicates that in most, but not all cases, vigilance decrement is not the result of a reduction in sensitivity over time. Parasuraman and Davies employed discrimination tasks which were either successive or simultaneous, and presented both at high and low event rates. Successive discrimination tasks where critical information must be retained in working memory generate a greater mental workload than simultaneous comparison tasks. Their results indicate the type of discrimination and the rate at which discriminable events occur interact to affect sustained attention. Successive discrimination tasks indicate a greater degree of vigilance decrement than simultaneous discriminations, such as comparisons, but only when event rates are relatively high. For detection tasks, empirical evidence suggests that an event rate at or above 24 events per minute significantly reduces sensitivity. Further investigation has indicated that when the discrimination task is difficult, a decrement can occur when the mental workload is low, as with simultaneous comparisons, at both high and low event rates. Clock test research conducted in the late s and s indicates that an increase in event rate for rare irregular low salience signals reduced the vigilance decrement. When non-target "artificial" signals similar to target signals were introduced, the vigilance decrement was also reduced. When the "artificial" signal differed significantly from the target signal, no performance improvement was measured. These include but are not limited to: Successive discriminations, for example, were assumed to impose a greater workload than simultaneous discriminations. Beginning in the late s, neuroimaging techniques such as positron emission tomography PET , functional magnetic resonance imaging fMRI and Transcranial Doppler sonography TCD have been employed to independently assess brain activation and mental workload during vigilance experiments. Research employing these techniques has linked increases in mental workload and allocation of attentional resources with increased activity in the prefrontal cortex. Neuroimaging studies also indicate that the control of vigilance may reside in the right cerebral hemisphere in a variety of brain regions. Arousal is defined as a component of vigilance, though it is not, as one may believe, the sole source of the main effect of the vigilance decrement. Because the amygdala plays an important role in the recognition of emotional stimuli, it appears to be an important brain structure in the regulation of vigilance. The basal forebrain cholinergic system is

associated with cortical acetylcholine release, which is associated with cortical arousal. Blocking the release of acetylcholine in the forebrain with GABAergic compounds impairs vigilance performance. These include the right frontal, inferior parietal, prefrontal, superior temporal cortices and cingulate gyrus. In the frontal lobe, fMRI and TCD data indicate that brain activation increases during vigilance tasks with greater activation in the right hemisphere. Lesion and split brain studies indicate better right-brain performance on vigilance tasks, indicating an important role for the right frontal cortex in vigilance tasks. Chemically blocking the release of noradrenaline induces drowsiness and lapses in attention associated with a vigilance decrement. The dorsolateral prefrontal cortex exhibits a higher level of activation than other significantly active areas, indicating a key role in vigilance. The cingulate gyrus differs from other brain regions associated with vigilance in that it exhibits less activation during vigilance tasks. The role of the cingulate gyrus in vigilance is unclear, but its proximity and connections to the corpus callosum, which regulates interhemispheric activity, may be significant. Reduced activation in the cingulate gyrus may be a by-product of asymmetrical frontal lobe activation initiated in the corpus callosum. If the vigilance decrement were the result of less brain activity rather than more, vigilance tasks could not be expected to be stressful. High levels of epinephrine and norepinephrine are correlated with continuous extensive mental workloads, making these compounds good chemical indicators of stress levels. Subjects performing vigilance tasks exhibit elevated levels of epinephrine and norepinephrine, consistent with high stress levels and indicative of a significant mental workload.

Individual differences in performance[ edit ] Large individual differences in monitoring task performance have been reported in a number of vigilance studies. For a given task, however, the vigilance decrement between subjects is generally consistent over time, such that individuals exhibiting relatively higher levels of performance for a given task maintain that level of performance over time. An individual exhibiting no significant decrement while performing a counting monitoring task may exhibit a significant decrement during a clock test. Relative performance between subjects may also vary based on the nature of the task. Conversely, subjects performing similar monitoring tasks, such as radar versus sonar target detection, can be expected to exhibit similar patterns of task performance. For example, some tasks may require rapid comparisons or "perceptual speed", while others may require "flexibility of closure", such as detection of some predefined object within a cluttered scene. Reducing the vigilance decrement with amphetamines[ edit ] Considerable research has been devoted to the reduction of the vigilance decrement. As noted above, the addition of non-target signals can improve task performance over time if the signals are similar to the target signals. Additionally, practice, performance feedback, amphetamines and rest are believed to moderate temporal performance decline without reducing sensitivity. Participants dosed with amphetamine exhibited no increased sensitivity but did exhibit a highly significant reduction in vigilance decrement. In feedback trials, sensitivity increased while the performance decline was significantly reduced. In trials where both amphetamine and feedback were given, sensitivity was increased and there was no significant vigilance decrement. Practice and sustained attention[ edit ] Training and practice significantly reduce the vigilance decrement, reduce the false alarm rate, and may improve sensitivity for many sustained attention tasks. Changes in strategy or bias may improve task performance. Improvements based on such a criterion shift would be expected to occur early in the training process. In pilotage and airport security screening experiments, trained or expert subjects exhibit better detection of low salience targets, a reduction in false alarms, improved sensitivity, and a significantly reduced vigilance decrement. In some cases the vigilance decrement was eliminated or not apparent. In , Parasuraman and Giambra reported a trend towards lower detection rates and higher false alarm rates with age when comparing groups between 19 and 27, 40 and 55, and 70 and 80 years old. Lack of habituation[ edit ] Early theories of vigilance explained the reduction of electrophysiological activity over time associated with the vigilance decrement as a result of neural habituation. Under passive conditions, when no task is performed, participants exhibit attenuated N Event Related Potentials ERP that indicate neural habituation, and it was assumed that habituation was also responsible for the vigilance decrement. More recent ERP studies indicate that when performance declines during a vigilance task, N amplitude was not diminished. These results indicate that vigilance is not the result of boredom or a reduction in neurological sensitivity.

## 2: Summary/Reviews: The best American mystery stories, /

*Scott Wolven writes about an America that few of us have ever seen--and he writes about it from first-hand experience.*  
-- Nelson DeMille "It has been at least a few years since a story collection gripped me from first to last."

## 3: Table of Contents: The best American mystery stories, /

*In each, Scott Wolven reveals a broken world where there is no bottom left to hit. In the haunting "Outside Work Detail," convicts stoically dig graves for their fellow prisoners yet reserve their deepest grief for the senseless death of a deer.*

## 4: Controlled Burn - Boston Public Library - OverDrive

*Scott Wolven lives in upstate New York. His work has been selected three years in a row for The Best American Mystery Stories (, , and ). His work has been selected three years in a row for The Best American Mystery Stories (, , and ).*

## 5: Vigilance (psychology) - Wikipedia

*Get this from a library! Controlled burn: stories of prison, crime, and men. [Scott Wolven] -- Controlled Burn is divided into two sections: "The Northeast Kingdom" and "The Fugitive West."*

## 6: The Best American Mystery Stories by Scott Turow

*Twenty of 's stand-out short mystery stories, by bestselling authors and newcomers, selected by internationally acclaimed author Scott Turow.*

## 7: The best American mystery stories / | Arlington Public

*Once or twice a decade, an unknown short-story writer blazes onto the literary scene with work that is thrilling and new. Scott Wolven is such a talent, and his raw, blistering tales of hard-bitten convicts, dodgy informers, and men running from the law make for "the most exciting, authentic collect.*

## 8: Controlled Burn: Stories of Prison, Crime, and Men by Scott Wolven

*-- from the introduction by Scott Turow Best-selling author Scott Turow takes the helm for the tenth edition of this annual, featuring twenty-one of the past year's most distinguished tales of mystery, crime, and suspense.*

## 9: Controlled Burn (Audiobook) by Scott Wolven | [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*The best American mystery stories (Book) Average Rating. Contributors.*

*Securities Exchange Act of 1934 The 2007-2012 Outlook for Instant Tea in Greater China Key to a New Arabic Grammar Ernest Bracebridge, School Days Want to edit my file Introduction to sociology a collaborative approach 5th edition Report : show what you know Angoon remembers : the religious significance of balance and reciprocity Nancy Furlow (Tlingit) Clinical assessment : the patient interview and history 4. Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin in the gathering storm The European competitive environment Anglo-Norman nobility in the reign of Henry I Sas certification prep guide for sas 9 Back To Madeline Island The New Websters Thesaurus The Folly Of Assumption Trane xe80 furnace manual Sniper on the eastern front Electrical wiring practice volume 1 7th edition The Nuclear Apocalypse Biographical sketch of Bunsen. The Day the Sky Opened Nobel evening address Vietnam (Destination Detectives) NLP Coaching (Coaching in Practice) Tool to redact Space Plasma Simulations Religion, order, and law OBrien of Thomond The Complete Robot (Nelson Graded Readers) Eleanor longden learning from the voices in my head The Sophists and fallacious argument: aristotles legacy Us history chapter 6 Painted Furniture (Quick Easy Series) Speaking of Pictures On literature, cultures, and religion Something borrowed emily giffin book Confessions of a Surly Barber Computational chemistry, molecular complexity and screening set design. CAM Jansen and the Mystery of the Dinosaur Bones (CAM Jansen)*