

DOWNLOAD PDF THE FORM OF ACCIDENT : THE BOUNDARIES OF PERCEPTION

Chapter 1 : Prism-Perception | Tumblr

Accident tells an original history of Western thought from the perspective of Aristotle's remarkably durable categories of accident and substance. Throughout antiquity and the Middle Ages, Aristotle's distinction underwrote an insistence on order and subordination of the inessential.

Same as Centrifugal Force. A method for determining the radius of a roadway curve by laying a known length of a tape measure between two points on the curve and measuring the offset from the curve at the middle of the tape. The speed differential between two vehicles traveling on the same line. The sum of the two speeds for opposing vehicles. The following vehicle speed minus the lead vehicle speed for vehicles traveling in the same direction. The skid resistance of a roadway surface expressed in tenths and hundredths of one G. The lower the number, the slicker the surface and the longer it will take a vehicle to stop at a given speed. A short, usually broad, skidmark made during the engagement of vehicles in a collision. When the basic speed formula is used to calculate the equivalent speed loss over more than one surface. The results of each calculation must be squared, added together, and then the square root of this sum represents the actual speed of the vehicle at the beginning of the event. A method for determining the degree of a roadway curve by measuring the change in compass heading through the curve and dividing times that change by the length of the curve. The radius of the curve can then be calculated by dividing by the degree of curve. A complex reaction time is usually referred to as a Perception-Reaction Time, which has four elements including: The principle of physics that says the amount of energy in a closed system is constant regardless of the form of that energy. The principle of physics that says the total momentum Mass x Speed of two colliding bodies is equal before and after collision. The quality of being conspicuous e. The art and science of determining crash causes and events from known circumstances and available physical evidence. The aftermath of a crash where the vehicles and the people involved are still present. The location of a crash after the vehicles have been moved. A theoretical maximum vehicle speed on a roadway curve assuming the vehicle is tracking the exact radius of the roadway curve at a steady speed and is using all of the available friction between the tires and the roadway. Loose material scattered on the road as the result of a crash including: The time rate of change in velocity manifest in braking or slowing of a body. Damage to a vehicle caused by direct contact with another vehicle or object. The acceleration or deceleration rate of a vehicle expressed as a fraction of the acceleration of gravity. The horizontal force needed to produce acceleration divided by the weight of the body. With all wheels locked, the Drag Factor and the Coefficient of Friction have the same value. A weighted portion of a car tire pulled across the roadway surface with a fish scale used to determine the Coefficient of Friction of a road surface. A branch of mechanics which involves the study of why objects move. Refers to the motion of bodies caused by applied forces. Electronic control module, a. A surrogate measure for the impact speed required to create a given damage pattern when impacting a barrier. Used to compute the energy dissipation associated with crash damage to a vehicle. Same as Equivalent Barrier Speed. Any action such as steering, braking, or acceleration taken to avoid a collision. A device used for recording data associated with a crash. These are usually integrated into to the engine control module or airbag electronic control module. The trajectory of a vehicle when its velocity carries it without ground contact from its take-off from a point at a steep drop off until the point where it strikes the ground. Flat Tire Scuff Mark: A mark made on the pavement by an under-inflated tire. A dynamic commonly mistaken for a rollover that occurs when a vehicle slides to a point where its velocity is suddenly decreased by impact with a low object such as a curb or a ground furrow below its center of gravity, which results in the ensuing lift off and rotation. Usually considered in a sidewise direction. An endwise flip is usually called a Vault. The solid white line on the right edge of a roadway. A crash scene or site diagram produced using electronic surveying type equipment. A depression left by a skidding or scuffing tire in loose material such as snow or soil. This kind of mark is often an indicator of the beginning of a flip. A term used when accelerations are expressed as a multiple of the acceleration of gravity. The acceleration of

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gravity equaling 1G or Skid mark made by application and release of the brakes. Is the paved area between a highway and an exit ramp. A pavement scar made by a crash-involved vehicle. The rate of change in elevation of a roadway or vehicle path. The acceleration rate at which objects accelerate towards the earth. This acceleration rate is equal to Hot shock occurs when a crash force is applied to a vehicle causing its headlights, taillights, brake lights, etc. The study of how humans behave physically and psychologically in relation to particular environments, products, or services. Occurs when a layer of water builds between the tires of a vehicle and the road surface.

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Chapter 2 : The Ethics of Police Deception | The Institute for Applied & Professional Ethics

Objective. To explore the significant referents of safety perceptions among permanent and temporary employees in order to identify the boundaries of safety climate in a heterogeneous workforce.

As we mentioned in our essay last issue, because our eyes are separated horizontally images we see in the two eyes are slightly different and the difference is proportional to the relative depth b . The visual areas in the brain measure these differences, and we experience the result as stereo—what we all have enjoyed as children playing with View-Master toys. Visual-image processing from the eye to the brain happens in stages. Rudimentary features such as the orientation of edges, direction of motion, color, and so on are extracted early on in areas called V1 and V2 before reaching the next stages in the visual-processing hierarchy for a progressively more refined analysis. Returning to the concept of stereo, we can ask: If you are looking at a scene with hundreds of features, how do you know which feature in one eye matches with which feature in the other eye? How do you avoid false matches? Until the correct matching is achieved, you cannot measure differences. In stereopsis, this conundrum is called the correspondence problem. Questions about Boundaries To address this issue, the great 19th-century German physicist, ophthalmologist and physiologist Hermann von Helmholtz asked: Is the comparison done very early, before object boundaries are recognized, or does the brain first separately extract contours in each eye before comparing them? He concluded, without a great deal of evidence, that form perception of outlines in each eye occurs prior to interocular comparison. The brain solves the correspondence problem by initially recognizing forms and then comparing the extended outlines of the forms. This strategy allows the brain to avoid or minimize false matches. This idea was challenged nearly years later by the late Hungarian scientist Bela Julesz, a non-self-effacing man of unparalleled genius, while working at Bell Labs. He employed a different stereogram c , using computer-generated random-dot patterns rather than photographs or line drawings. In neither the left nor right eye image is there any recognizable contour or form—at all. Although these are made using a computer as schematized in d , the principle can be understood by using a digital camera and random-dot images. Begin with a random-dot pattern about five square centimeters in size. Use a pair of scissors to cut out a one- by one-square-centimeter patch from another random-dot pattern call it S , for square. If S is correctly positioned, it becomes virtually invisible because of camouflage from background dots. Now, slightly shift S horizontally to the right making sure to position it so that no boundary of overlapping dots is seen from the small square. Julesz presented just one image from his random-dot stereogram to each eye and was astonished to see a small square float out so vividly that he was almost tempted to grab it, even though no square is visible in either eye. The original experiment was done with digitally generated pixels rather than bits of paper, and the shift was also exactly digital. It is defined exclusively by the difference—the horizontal shift of S shown by the column of X s and Y s in d . Julesz concluded that von Helmholtz was wrong. Because the square emerges only as a result of stereoscopic fusion, stereo matching must be a point-to-point or pixel-to-pixel measurement of displacement, and the outline of the square emerges solely from this comparison. Until then, the problem of stereoscopic vision seemed intractable because, if von Helmholtz were right, researchers would have had to tackle the physiology of form perception first—about which no one had the foggiest idea how to proceed. Pettigrew found, however, that his hunch was right—these cells were extracting the horizontal shifts and signaling stereo as we discussed in our previous column. He created a stereogram that had a texture-defined square in each eye. He then shifted this entire square instead of shifting the dots that defined the textures e . He had two random-dot patterns, one in each eye. But this time there is a square visible in each eye separately—unlike Julesz patterns. It is still made of random dots yet, because of a difference of texture, a square is visible separately in each eye. Ramachandran found that when he viewed this image through a stereoscope, the central square floated out. Because the dots defining the squares were uncorrelated in the two eyes, he and his colleagues concluded that, in this case, form perception occurred prior to stereo. The square was recognized separately in each eye before

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the shift across the eyes was measured. The Julesz rule could be violated. The brain often uses multiple tricks to achieve the same goal. In a noisy camouflaged environment, it makes sense to use both strategies. The second display he invented makes the same point. It takes advantage of a curious visual effect dubbed illusory contours. What you see, though, is not people facing each other; you see an opaque illusory white square occluding four black disks in the background. More likely it is an opaque square, so that is what I will see. Now can these illusory edges provide an input for stereo? This shift entails taking bigger bites out of the pie. When you view the images through a viewer and behold the illusory square floats out! Again, form processing and image segmentation occur prior to stereo. Let us take a template of this stereogram and paste it on repeating wallpaper made of columns of dots. The dots are identical in the two eyes; they convey no disparity information. Yet amazingly, the dots inside the illusory square float out along with it—an illusion we call stereo capture; the dots are captured by the illusory square and dragged forward even though they themselves are not shifted. Once this information has been extracted and disparity measured, the brain constructs a 3-D illusory surface. The fact that the enclosed dots are dragged forward implies that the 3-D surface feeds back to be applied to the dots. Thus, we may conclude that von Helmholtz, Julesz, Pettigrew and Ramachandran are all right; the visual processing of stereo is more complex than we thought. We have no inkling of the physiological mechanisms underlying these interactions. Cells signaling disparity are in V1 as shown by Pettigrew, but cells that extract illusory contours from implied occlusion are extracted in area V2, the next stage up, as shown by Rudiger von der Heydt of Johns Hopkins University. These findings imply that messages from V2 must be fed back to V1 to modulate processing of smaller features. This idea has yet to be tested. This article was originally printed with the title, "Two Eyes, Two Views. University of Chicago Press, MIT Press edition, The Role of Contours in Stereopsis. Madhusudhan Rao and T. Vidyasagar in Nature, Vol. Ramachandran in Perception and Psychophysics, Vol. Basic Mechanics and Vol. Howard and Brian J. Oxford University Press, They are on the board of advisers for Scientific American Mind.

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Chapter 3 : Perception - Wikipedia

Moreover, evidence about perception of discontinuity in goal-directed motion is not restricted to adults. Ten-eleven months old infants are sensitive to the hierarchical structure of the events and possess skills for parsing ongoing behaviour along boundaries related to the initiation and completion of intentions (Baldwin & Baird,).

Generally, international instruments define sexual harassment broadly as a form of violence against women and as discriminatory treatment, while national laws focus more closely on the illegal conduct. All definitions, however, are in agreement that the prohibited behavior is unwanted and causes harm to the victim. Such conduct can be humiliating and may constitute a health and safety problem; it is discriminatory when the woman has reasonable ground to believe that her objection would disadvantage her in connection with her employment, including recruitment or promotion, or when it creates a hostile working environment. The ILO has made clear that sexual harassment is more than a problem of safety and health, and unacceptable working conditions, but is also a form of violence primarily against women. The European Commission of the EU defines sexual harassment as: This includes unwelcome physical, verbal or nonverbal conduct Unlike other international definitions of sexual harassment, the European Commission also distinguishes three types of harassment: Finally, definitions of sexual harassment found at the international and regional level form the international laws that prohibits sexual harassment. At the national level, the United States was one of the first countries to define sexual harassment, as a prohibited form of sex discrimination that violates Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, a federal law. In addition to national definitions of sexual harassment, most states in the U. In Canada, all labor issues are within the jurisdiction of the provinces, and each territory or province administers its own human rights law. All Canadian human rights acts at the provincial level prohibit discrimination in employment on the basis of sex. Despite the lack of a universal definition of sexual harassment, there is general consensus about what constitutes prohibited conduct. For an action to be considered sexual harassment it must meet these criteria: Webb, New York Therefore, behavior which may appear relatively innocent such as joking, innuendoes, flirting and asking someone on a date to behavior which is blatantly illegal such as forced fondling, attempted or actual rape and sexual assault can all constitute conduct of a sexual nature. Some forms of sexual behavior are so offensive that the first time they occur they are considered deliberate, inappropriate, and sometimes even illegal actions. Other behaviors must be repeated over and over again before they become harassment. Whether a particular behavior is defined as sexual harassment depends largely on whether the behavior is unwelcome to the target, along with the circumstances surrounding those events. Unwelcome behaviors, which are considered sexual harassment, can be of verbal, non-verbal, physical, or visual nature. Sexual Harassment is Unwelcome Conduct Sex-based conduct in the workplace is unwelcome when 1 an employee does not solicit or initiate the conduct; and 2 when the employee regards the conduct as undesirable and offensive. It is important to note that persons in position of power within the workplace, such as supervisors and employers, must ensure that any social contact between employees is consensual and welcome. Furthermore, even though employees may not actively object to specific conduct, they may in fact find the work environment hostile because of the conduct of others. Frequently employees do not feel safe enough or strong enough to voice their objections. Particularly if an employee is in a relatively weak and vulnerable position, she may appear to acquiesce. Because the employee has appeared to acquiesce, however, this does not mean that the conduct was consensual or that sexual harassment has not occurred. In Canada, for example, laws that address sexual harassment do not require the victim to confront the alleged harasser in order to establish that the behavior was unwelcome. Additionally, it is not necessary for the victim of sexual harassment to expressly object to the conduct if a reasonable person would understand the behavior to be offensive and sexual in content. In establishing a sexual harassment claim, the fact that the victim made previous complaints about the same conduct is evidence that the conduct was, in fact, unwelcome. In cases where the behavior is not self-evidently offensive, however, express

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objection is required. In such cases, it is sufficient for a legal claim if the victim has expressed objection through body language, meaning that a verbal objection is not necessary. The Human Rights Commission of British Columbia, Canada has created a manual, Preventing Harassment in the Workplace, which provides detailed information on the obligations of employers as well as the evidence an employee must submit to make a claim of sexual harassment. Severity and Frequency of Sexual Harassment Whether one or a series of incidents amounts to harassment depends on a balancing of the severity of the incidents and their frequency. The purpose for balancing the severity and frequency of the incident is to ensure that offensive comments are not made in the work environment but also to protect the employer from liability for every objectionable remark. A single incident may constitute harassment, especially if the incident is prolonged, offensive and very serious in nature. On the other hand, a combination of events with varying amounts of seriousness and frequency may also be harassment. For example, a case in which a manager repeatedly asked a clerk for a date despite consistent refusals, told sexually explicit jokes in front of the clerk, and repeatedly made sexual innuendoes to the clerk to make her blush would also constitute sexual harassment. This is particularly true when the harassment is physical. What matters is the impact of the behavior on the work environment. Regardless of intent, the behavior may be judged on its impact upon the work environment. Therefore, the statement that the conduct was not intended to have a negative consequence is not a valid defense of harassing behavior. A hostile environment usually requires a pattern of offensive conduct. Isolated or infrequent incidents of extremely offensive sexual or sex-based verbal conduct, particularly when perpetrated by a supervisor or coupled with physical conduct, however, may create a hostile environment. It is also important to note that the boundaries of the work environment are not determined by location. Instead, the boundaries of the work environment are defined by whether or not the person is doing something related to his or her job. For this reason, harassment can occur in locations outside the traditional work site. The workplace includes any place where employees happen to be for work related purposes. This includes traveling to work-related conferences or branch offices, attending staff parties, attending conferences, or at the home of a colleague for a work-related activity. The key to understanding the boundaries of the work environment is to consider whether the person is in a specific place because of their job. For example, a sexual solicitation made at a private party by a person who works for the same employer would not give rise to a complaint under the U. It includes both physical violence and more subtle forms of violence such as coercion or the creation of a hostile work environment. A hostile work environment includes situations, for example, when the victim is not appointed to important committees, does not receive information about training opportunities or is not considered for promotion because of family responsibilities. In this case, the exchange is between employees, where one provides sexual favors in exchange for something else, such as favorable treatment in work assignments, pay or promotion. Quid pro quo sexual harassment occurs when employment decisions and conditions are based upon whether as employee is willing to grant sexual favors. Hiring, promotions, salary increases, shift or work assignments, and performance expectation are some of the working benefits that can be made conditional on sexual favors. Sample Quid pro quo cases from the U. Examples of this conduct include sexually explicit talk, sexually provocative photographs, foul or hostile language or inappropriate touching. Sample hostile work environment cases from the U. It is commonly thought that workplace sexual harassment is limited to interactions between male bosses and a female subordinates. This is not true. In fact, sexual harassment can occur between any co-workers, including the following: Another common perception is that the person who is the recipient of the behavior is the victim of the sexual harassment. Is Sexual Harassment about Sex or Power? He is engaging in aggression. Confusion about the difference between sexual invitation and sexual harassment is common. Many men and women around the world believe that sexual harassment is a practice based on simple sexual attraction. However, the difference between invitation and harassment is the use of power. Harassment is not a form of courtship and it is not meant to appeal to women. It is designed to coerce women, not to attract them. When the recipient of sexual harassment has no choice in the encounter, or has reason to fear the repercussions if she declines, the interaction has moved out of the

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realm of invitation and courtship into the arena of intimidation and aggression. Confusion about the dynamics of sexuality and power in sexual harassment prevents women from reacting to harassers with strong, effective countermeasures. Adapted from Back Off! Permission is granted to use this material for non-commercial purposes. Please use proper attribution.

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Chapter 4 : Gestalt Therapy and Gestalt Psychology

Accident Reconstruction: See Crash Reconstruction. Accident Scene: See Crash Scene. Accident Site: See Crash Site. Airborne: Projectile Motion involving a vehicle. Antilock Brake Scuff: A skid mark created by an antilock brake vehicle during a deceleration which instigates the activation of the antilock brake system.

Please fill out the form below: Type of Accident please select one: You will hear from us within 12 hours. Did you know you could be eligible to make a claim for an injury sustained on your way to and from work, or while you are at work? Or, that if the accident is fatal, your family might be able to make a claim on your behalf? At GC law we specialise in car accident compensation claims. Motor vehicle accident claims are one of our core areas of practice. If the primary income provider in your household has suffered an injury or been involved in a fatal car accident on the way to work, you or your family might be eligible to make a claim for compensation. You could also be eligible to make a claim where you have experienced psychological problems as a result of your employment, or suffered an aggravation of an injury. WorkCover Queensland is the government body set up to process applications for compensation. If your employer is a self-insurer however, they may have obtained insurance from another provider for its employees, other than through WorkCover. It is compulsory for your employer to have insurance coverage for injuries sustained by all its employees during the course of their working duties. The only difference is that an application for Compensation is made to your employer rather than to WorkCover. Even if your employer is a self-insurer and you believe that a wrong decision has been made by your employer about your Application for compensation, you have the right to contact a body called Q-Comp to review the decision. Q-Comp is an independent authority set up to oversee decisions made by WorkCover and self insurers. The review process is exactly the same for workers. If your employer does not have insurance with WorkCover nor have they made arrangements for similar insurance for workers, then your employer has committed an offence under the WorkCover Queensland Act. In this case, you should immediately advise WorkCover if your employer is not insured. WorkCover can then recover what it pays back from the uninsured employer. Journeys to or from work This is a question we are asked numerous times when assessing car accident compensation claims, am I covered when driving to and from work? So to answer that question GC Law has put together the following points to assist you: You are covered for injuries that occur on the way from home to work or from work to home. These are referred to as journey claims. The definition of a journey, is that it starts and ends at the boundary of the land on which your home is situated. You should take note however, that WorkCover will not pay a compensation claim if the accident that caused your injury: WorkCover will look at: There are exceptions, including if you are injured during a trip between your home or place of employment and a place you are attending in order to obtain medical or hospital advice, attention or treatment, or to undertake rehabilitation or to submit to examination by a registered person in relation to an existing injury for which compensation is payable to you, you will be covered. Our team of Gold Coast based lawyers are specialists in car accident and workers compensation claims and we can help you through this claims process. We have a Free Case Review , which allows us to offer you free legal advice and assess your claim, so that you will know exactly where you stand. Contact GC Law today and get your car accident compensation claim started, call 1 or chat live with a lawyer now.

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Chapter 5 : Had a car accident on the way to work? Claim Compensation - News

Every form required investigators to make judgment calls about the entries, for reasons that included the inapplicability of the form to their specific accident, lack of investigative data, misperceptions about the accident phenomenon that found their way into the forms, and conflicts with entry specifications.

Subjective constancy Perceptual constancy is the ability of perceptual systems to recognize the same object from widely varying sensory inputs. A coin looked at face-on makes a circular image on the retina, but when held at angle it makes an elliptical image. Without this correction process, an animal approaching from the distance would appear to gain in size. The brain compensates for this, so the speed of contact does not affect the perceived roughness. Principles of grouping Law of Closure. The human brain tends to perceive complete shapes even if those forms are incomplete. The principles of grouping or Gestalt laws of grouping are a set of principles in psychology , first proposed by Gestalt psychologists to explain how humans naturally perceive objects as organized patterns and objects. Gestalt psychologists argued that these principles exist because the mind has an innate disposition to perceive patterns in the stimulus based on certain rules. These principles are organized into six categories: The principle of proximity states that, all else being equal, perception tends to group stimuli that are close together as part of the same object, and stimuli that are far apart as two separate objects. The principle of similarity states that, all else being equal, perception lends itself to seeing stimuli that physically resemble each other as part of the same object, and stimuli that are different as part of a different object. This allows for people to distinguish between adjacent and overlapping objects based on their visual texture and resemblance. The principle of good continuation makes sense of stimuli that overlap: The principle of common fate groups stimuli together on the basis of their movement. When visual elements are seen moving in the same direction at the same rate, perception associates the movement as part of the same stimulus. This allows people to make out moving objects even when other details, such as color or outline, are obscured. The principle of good form refers to the tendency to group together forms of similar shape, pattern, color , etc. Contrast effect A common finding across many different kinds of perception is that the perceived qualities of an object can be affected by the qualities of context. If one object is extreme on some dimension, then neighboring objects are perceived as further away from that extreme. Perceptual learning With experience, organisms can learn to make finer perceptual distinctions, and learn new kinds of categorization. Wine-tasting, the reading of X-ray images and music appreciation are applications of this process in the human sphere. Specifically, these practices enable perception skills to switch from the external exteroceptive field towards a higher ability to focus on internal signals proprioception. Also, when asked to provide verticality judgments, highly self-transcendent yoga practitioners were significantly less influenced by a misleading visual context. Increasing self-transcendence may enable yoga practitioners to optimize verticality judgment tasks by relying more on internal vestibular and proprioceptive signals coming from their own body, rather than on exteroceptive, visual cues. Set psychology A perceptual set, also called perceptual expectancy or just set is a predisposition to perceive things in a certain way. Subjects who were told to expect words about animals read it as "seal", but others who were expecting boat-related words read it as "sail". They were told that either a number or a letter would flash on the screen to say whether they were going to taste an orange juice drink or an unpleasant-tasting health drink. In fact, an ambiguous figure was flashed on screen, which could either be read as the letter B or the number When the letters were associated with the pleasant task, subjects were more likely to perceive a letter B, and when letters were associated with the unpleasant task they tended to perceive a number People who are primed to think of someone as "warm" are more likely to perceive a variety of positive characteristics in them, than if the word "warm" is replaced by "cold". For example, people with an aggressive personality are quicker to correctly identify aggressive words or situations. It starts with very broad constraints and expectations for the state of the world, and as expectations are met, it makes more detailed predictions errors lead to new predictions, or learning processes. Clark says

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this research has various implications; not only can there be no completely "unbiased, unfiltered" perception, but this means that there is a great deal of feedback between perception and expectation perceptual experiences often shape our beliefs, but those perceptions were based on existing beliefs [40]. Indeed, predictive coding provides an account where this type of feedback assists in stabilizing our inference-making process about the physical world, such as with perceptual constancy examples. Theories[edit] Perception as direct perception[edit] Cognitive theories of perception assume there is a poverty of stimulus. This with reference to perception is the claim that sensations are, by themselves, unable to provide a unique description of the world. A different type of theory is the perceptual ecology approach of James J. His theory "assumes the existence of stable, unbounded, and permanent stimulus-information in the ambient optic array. And it supposes that the visual system can explore and detect this information. The theory is information-based, not sensation-based. Animate actions require both perception and motion, and perception and movement can be described as "two sides of the same coin, the coin is action". Gibson works from the assumption that singular entities, which he calls "invariants", already exist in the real world and that all that the perception process does is to home in upon them. A view known as constructivism held by such philosophers as Ernst von Glasersfeld regards the continual adjustment of perception and action to the external input as precisely what constitutes the "entity", which is therefore far from being invariant. The invariant does not and need not represent an actuality, and Glasersfeld describes it as extremely unlikely that what is desired or feared by an organism will never suffer change as time goes on. This social constructionist theory thus allows for a needful evolutionary adjustment. Evolutionary psychology EP and perception[edit] Many philosophers, such as Jerry Fodor, write that the purpose of perception is knowledge, but evolutionary psychologists hold that its primary purpose is to guide action. Theories of perception[edit].

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Chapter 6 : Accident Investigations – A Case for New Perceptions

Deception erodes public confidence and may create a perception of law enforcement as being of the same sort as felons and fugitives, even if the deception is publically acknowledged later, as Bok would demand (p).

Further, I believe there to be cases where a police officer is morally obligated to lie. In this paper, I will present a discussion of why philosophers should be interested in law enforcement ethics, what the role of police is in society, particular sorts of police lies, how police officers justify deception, and the consequences of police deception. Please note, though, this is a work-in-progress. Everyone, from prostitutes to philosophers, is affected by the conduct or misconduct of police officers. Philosophers can assist by calling into question standard ethical precepts and providing tests or methods for evaluating options, though what is easily understood in the classroom may become clouded or more complicated in the field. Some goals of philosophers who deal with law enforcement ethics are to: The nature of police training and work requires police officers to use both intellectual and moral abilities. Ethics instruction builds moral character in officers and on-the-job use of moral reasoning enables police administrators to identify fundamental problems and balance often conflicting laws, community expectations, and their own consciences p. While it has been traditional to describe the role of police in the context of social contract theory with police officers as agents charged with the enforcement of law such a definition here is not sufficient. Peace by peaceful means is a trait of modern society – it is evidenced by the establishment of international diplomacy with the task of controlling outbreaks of war, the virtual elimination of force from the administration of justice, and the social condemnation of using violence as being of a low-class mentality. This is not to say, however, that society is blind to the frequent occurrence of violence within it. The use of force is tightly restricted in modern society, limiting its use to three general categories. Self-defense is generally permissible when used as an absolute last resort – all other methods must have been considered, including retreat, and either attempted or determined to be impossible. Caretakers like prison guards and hospital orderlies are also permitted to use force for self-defense and to enforce a court order for confinement or restricted freedom. Police authority to use force, though, is significantly different from the previous two examples. Of these three categories, only one is granted near limitless authority to use force – the police. The only explicit restrictions placed on police use of force are limits on the use of deadly force, that the officer must be performing his legitimate duties, and that the force must not be applied in a frivolous or malicious manner. Among other tasks, police officers are called on to obtain and maintain order in large crowds, remove drunk patrons from bars, mediate domestic disputes, and deal with medical and psychiatric emergencies – taken together, situations that require the use of force without invoking law Bittner, p. Some might argue that these chores are the responsibilities of other professionals – doctors, EMTs, tavern owners, and counselors – even though those practitioners are the ones who may have summoned police assistance. And for what reason? By the rules society has established, the practitioner lacks the authority to evict a patron or family member by force or to compel a critically ill person to check into a hospital or clinic. Police work, then, requires the overcoming of actual or potential resistance. Four types of domination and control are available to cops: Authority is marked by unquestioning recognition by those who are asked to obey, neither coercion nor persuasion is needed. Those who obey do so because they understand the command to be right and necessary and they understand the person or institution to be rightly entitled to issue the command p. It is impossible to know what proportion of encounters between police and citizens are marked by relations of authority. Power is the chance of a man or a number of men to realize their own will in a communal action even against the resistance of others who are participating in the action p. This form of domination is similar to authority in that it is a social thing, but can be distinguished from authority in two ways – power calculates the cost of resistance, must deal with the idea of if resistance is made that it will be overcome – police are subject to extreme restrictions on action when reacting to the provocative practices of others. Persuasion involves seeking to overcome resistance through the use of words

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and arguments that induce in the mind of the person persuaded the belief that he or she ought to comply Klockars, p. A person is not considered persuaded until he believes he ought to do or behave in a certain manner. Lying or deceiving is a subset of this type of domination. The lie communicates a message the sender knows to be false with the intention of taking from the mind of the person receiving it the capacity to draw its own conclusion. Errors are excused on the ground they lack the intent to deceive. Physical force differs from the previous three in that the will of the person being coerced is irrelevant to the means used to obtain compliance. Force is rarely approved of by those to whom it is applied, as is demonstrated by a general unwillingness of society to give approval or legitimacy to its use p. Brooks suggests the decision to lie involves a utilitarian calculusâ€”a belief that the truth will cause a greater evil than the deception and that individuals, including cops, find themselves in these situations frequently p. Common areas of deception in law enforcement include the use of wiretaps, informants, stings, and undercover operations. These common deceptive practices involve lying to individuals believed to be involved in criminal activity p. Four major assumptions are necessary on the part of the police officer. The first is the operative assumption of guiltâ€”guilt is assumed as a necessary working premise in searches and interrogations. The officer is often not in a position to alter this assumption until some action results in disconfirmation. The cop must be prepared for danger and understand the one who has the most to hide will try the hardest to evade responsibility. Deception can occur in any or all three stages of the detecting processâ€”investigation, interrogation, and court testimony. According to Skolnick, each stage is subject to increasingly stringent normative constraints p. In the investigation phase of a case police are permitted by the courts to engage in deception and are trained to do so p. Methods may include the use of wiretaps, informants, undercover agents, and the possession and sale of illegal materials or substances. Courts recognize that police deal mostly with wolves provide at least tacit approval of deceptive strategies and techniques Skolnick, p. It is being recognized that these deceptive practices will be used against those who are reasonably suspected of engaging in criminal behavior or otherwise acting in an unjust mannerâ€”people who are willing to do anything they can to avoid being detected and made accountable for their crimes Kleinig, p. Criminals have every reason to expect that force and deception will be used against them, as they employ it in their own escape p. The police officer in this situation must take several things into account including what sorts of methods are permissible and what the costs are. Skolnik suggests that judicial acceptance of deception in the investigative process has a positive affect on the moral acceptance of the same methods by detectives in the interrogation and testimony phases, as well p. Interrogation tactics employing deception vary widely, though they all represent the adversarial nature of this phase of a case Kleinig, p. The goal of an interrogation or criminal interview is to obtain factual information about a crime and the confession of the person responsible for it. Some methods seem clearly illegal, like those that deny or distort the meanings of the Miranda rules that guarantee at least certain minimum conditions of conduct p. Others may take the form of distorting the seriousness of the crimeâ€”engaging in victim blame or suggesting to a murder suspect that, for example, the victim is still alive. Testimonial deception may be undertaken for any number of reasons, including cases where the motivation is to conceal criminal behavior on the part of the investigator or cover up investigative incompetence Kleinig, p. There are, though, a significant number of cases where the motivation is a desire to secure the conviction of those who are factually or morally guilty and circumventing apparent deficiencies in the criminal justice system p. The task of police officers is to deal with factual guiltâ€”not legal culpabilityâ€”and many officers are frustrated by the exclusion of evidence on the basis of a technicality or a lost case on the grounds of unreasonable doubt on the part of the jury. This account of when police officers have the opportunity to employ deception may be misleadingâ€”we have only explored lying in the context of a criminal case. Since the early s Supreme Court and other judicial rulings have created the impression that the judiciary exercises control over police, even though those rulings are not binding norms for police work Bittner, p. The rulings merely provide that if police are to set a criminal case in motion then there are certain legally restricted ways in which they must work. Outside of these cases, judges typically only take notice of police deception or other

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practices if a citizen makes a claim in civil court. Two categories of deception—police placebos and blue-lies are worth examining, even though they occur outside of a strict application of law. For the legitimacy of these lies the officer must rely on their experiences, their values, and the occupational culture of police work. Police placebos are lies commonly told by police officers for the benefit of the person being lied to. Examples of placebos can be as simple as telling a homeowner who was burglarized that the burglary was probably committed by a small-time crook who picked the house at random when the officer can clearly see that the crime was effected by a professional housebreaker who likely scouted it out ahead of time or telling the family of a car accident fatality that their relative died instantly and painlessly when his experience as a highway patrolmen indicates otherwise. Others may be more elaborate—Klockars presents a case where a police sergeant tells two brothers, who are likely schizophrenic that he has called Washington, D. To be morally justifiable the placebo must be given partly for the benefit of the person being lied to. It sponsors the impression of a meaningful response to the problem as it is understood by the victim—though in most cases the perception of the deceived is wrong—whether it be caused by mental illness or someone who believes that police have the resources to investigate every radio theft or bicycle-snatching. Before employing a placebo the officer must determine or at least assume the person will not be better served by some other non-deceptive treatment p. Blue-lies are told to control a person, not offer comfort or help, as was the case with police placebos. Officers derive the legitimacy of this deceptive practice from a general right to take control of an emergency situation. Blue-lies are always risky—both legally and situationally—if there is another more efficient method available, lying may simply be a stupid choice. Occasionally police may feel compelled to lie and pursue non-legal intervention when the legal legitimacy required to do the work is somehow lacking p. In other cases, though, employing deception is preferred to using physical force An example of a blue-lie from Klockars involves a police officer telling an abortion clinic protester that he is recovering from surgery and would be caused great pain if he were to have to pick her up and carry her from the building, prompting the woman to agree to walk out with them p. Brooks offers a scenario in which the police falsely tell a newspaper that they have disrupted a major drug supplier in an effort to use the resulting news report to complete an undercover sting operation p. So blue-lies may exert control directly or indirectly over a suspect. It appears that opportunities to lie abound in police work and those opportunities are often seized. What follows here is an account of how police officers might approach situations where deception seems called for. Police officers have a duty to uphold the law of the jurisdiction in which they work, AND they have an obligation to maintain order and a myriad of other duties, as were outlined earlier. The question now is when and to what extent a morally good end justifies the use of morally or legally dangerous means. In these situations the police officer finds himself in a position of having to choose between two wrongs, as illustrated by Klockars as the Dirty Harry problem, though street stops and suspect interrogations can fit the same framework p. In these situations the officer cannot be both just and innocent. It must be proven, or reasonably assumed, that an officer is, in fact, in a situation where there exists a morally good end to be attained and a morally dirty in a universal sense means to be employed. The second condition is an empirical or epistemological one that creates a connection between the dirty act and the good end p. It must be known that the deception will result in the good end. In some cases, lying is not only ineffective, it is a stupid thing to do Klockars, p. As absolute certainty is generally held to be impossible we may think here in terms of probabilities. It follows that the better a cop is at using legal means, the less likely he is to use dirty ones. The final question an officer must consider is whether the effort will be in vain Klockars, p. Again, this requires a high degree of professional competence. The officer must realize that constantly forcing an assumption of guilt on any and everyone will lead him astray as often as it confirms his suspicions p. If a cop is still willing to use dirty means to achieve an unquestionably good end and risk becoming guilty himself, then he knows he has behaved justly in that situation. Police find prevention and punishment of criminal behavior to be a good thing and are intimately aware of the availability of dirty means to achieve that end. The cultural norm of reciprocity implies a direct and natural relation between wrongful acts and their punishment p. Failure of cops

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to recognize that deception applied outside of the conditions just discussed are of the same class as lies told by criminals is reinforced by an occupational culture that simply denies the dirtiness of its means. It is unlikely that a moral cop could fit this mold— to do so would require him to regard his actions as substantively no different from anyone else. Prospects for punishing a cop for dirty means is unlikely, and when confronted with the prospect of jury condemnation the officer will rely on the subcultural assertion that ordinary citizens cannot appreciate the same moral and technical distinctions they face p. What, then, are the consequences of police deception?

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Chapter 7 : Two Eyes, Two Views: Your Brain and Depth Perception - Scientific American

skilled sculptor, which he had never attempted before his accident. So, as Jonathan's world of color died, a new world of "pure forms" was born in his perception of the people, objects, and.

It remains the most definitive article on the relationship between Gestalt therapy and Gestalt psychology. This paper attempts to expand on the work of previous academic writers on the theoretical precursors of Gestalt therapy. Most of the relevant articles, monographs, or books which mention Gestalt psychology still refer to Wallen , whilst Perls in his books referred to the influence of Gestalt psychology, but gave little indication of the extent of that influence. Neither Gestalt psychology nor the connection with Gestalt therapy is adequately understood, even by most Gestalt therapists, and has not been adequately discussed in the Gestalt therapy literature. Unfortunately this very important subject must be reserved for a more technical paper see Perls, The aim of this paper is to discuss the areas of commonality between Gestalt therapy and Gestalt psychology. The final conclusion that she drew was that ". One Gestalt psychologist apart from Henle who has mentioned the relationship between the two approaches was Arnheim Only by critical analysis of certain quotations and extracts from early writings in the Gestalt literature can a meaningful conclusion be drawn as to the degree to which Perls adopted, developed and integrated certain notions and concepts from Gestalt psychology. Perls regarded Gestalt therapy with its "dependence on the laws of Gestalt dynamics" as "the next step after Freud in the history of psychiatry" Perls, b, p. Simkin reported Perls as saying of Gestalt psychology: For the first time, the breaking away from the piecemeal consideration and getting perspective. Quoted in Ruitenbeck, , p. For instance, Enright a argued that Gestalt psychology was probably the least important theoretical influence on Perls, but was possibly used to name the new therapy because it was the most recent influence, and ". It is significant that Perls did not use the word "Gestalt" in any title nor in any significant manner when he wrote *Ego, Hunger and Aggression* , his first major attempt to outline his theory. Perls chose the title "Gestalt therapy" in the title of *Gestalt Therapy*: Laura Perls considered that the approach as outlined in the book had little relation to the academic Gestalt psychology she had studied, and wanted to use the name "Existential Therapy. In his autobiography b , Perls described his relation to Gestalt psychologists as a peculiar one, but in no way denied that such a relationship existed. He acknowledged his adoption of the fundamental idea of the unfinished situation, or incomplete gestalt, to Gestalt therapy. He also stated his admiration for their work, although disagreeing with their logical positivism. The academic Gestaltists of course, never accepted me. I certainly was not a pure Gestaltist. The irreducible phenomenon of all Awareness, the one he named And we still call Perls, b, p. The greatest value in the Gestalt approach, according to Perls, Hefferline and Goodman , p. This basic premise was not only adopted by Gestalt psychology, but also by Gestalt therapy, and in fact all of the humanistic and existential psychologies Back, Perls had largely credited the Gestalt psychologists with the formulation of the concept of holism and applied to his model of personality wrote that it was: Smuts formulated a number of basic concepts, the most important of which to Perls were the unity of the individual and integration. This distinct, single, indivisible unity of life in each individual I call the personality of that individual. Holistically we cannot attain an adequate concept of self by merely summing up the individual component parts of self -- the whole is greater than the sum of its parts. Gestalt therapy is a philosophy of life based on the holistic epistemology outlined above. It is descriptive, integrative, and structural, emphasizing phenomenology, the here and now as well as a positive wholeness which emphasizes our creating our lives and discovering our strengths. The Organism-Environment Interaction Basically, Gestalt therapy is concerned with the interaction between the organism and its environment Baumgardner, In the healthy organism, many needs are present at any one time. These organize themselves into a hierarchy of importance, as a natural process. The most dominant need forms, or becomes figure. In order to satisfy this need, the organism searches its environment for the desired object sensory activity ; when the object is found, the organism acts to assimilate it motor activity. The concept of the connection between the sensoric and motor activities has been

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extensively discussed by the Gestalt psychologists for many years for example, Koffka, ; Hartmann, When the needed object has been assimilated, the Gestalt is closed, and a state of equilibrium is reached. The formerly dominant need recedes from awareness becomes ground , and the energy thus freed is directed towards the next most dominant need. Organisms are thus self-regulatory or homeostatic. Smuts, ; Lewin, ; Goldstein, ; Latner, ; Perls, In this way, the organism is regarded as being "born with the capacity to cope with life" Simkin, , p. He had direct contact with Lewin and with Goldstein, working with the latter at the Goldstein Institute for Brain Damaged Soldiers in His views appeared in *The Organism* Goldstein, , and came to be known as "organismic theory. He proposed three dynamic concepts -- i the equalization processes or tension reduction systems that keep the organism centered or balanced; ii the processes of "getting what one wants in the world" a concept adapted by Perls extensively in psychotherapy ; and iii "the notion of self-actualization. In this theory, self-actualization is the "master motive. This notion was also incorporated almost verbatim from Goldstein e. Perls b wrote that whilst working for Goldstein, he had not understood the term self-actualization, although twenty five years later, coming from Maslow it acquired more meaning. It was not until much later that the concept was fully understood and acquired. Wheeler had recorded this notion as the first of his eight "organismic" laws, which hold that any item of reality is in its own right an integrated whole that is more than the sum of its parts. Fantz argued that academic Gestalt psychologists did not fully apply the principles of Gestalt formation similarity, symmetry, pragnanz to organic perceptions--e. Fantz claimed that this integration was successfully introduced by Perls. It may be, however, that Fantz had overlooked the work of Goldstein and other Gestalt psychologists, which shows how the figure-ground and other principles can be applied to the total motivation and action processes of individuals, and how physical and mental pathologies may be viewed in terms of these principles. Derived From *Pathological Data in Man*. In fact, Perls appears to be simply the first to apply such principles, and especially that of the figure-ground, to psychotherapy. This figure-ground concept was quickly assimilated into the main body of Gestalt therapy and today it is almost synonymous with Gestalt. The figure-ground principle stated that every perception is organized into a figure which stands out from a background. However, these are not necessarily properties of the stimulus object, but rather of the psychological field. Koffka devoted five chapters to the environmental field, and to figure-ground differentiation. Although Koffka did attempt to incorporate memory, will, and action, and referred to the "silent organization" of human experience, figure remained limited essentially to inside-the-form visual phenomena, and ground to outside-the-form phenomena. Koffka, however, referred to a super sensory ground, from which all sensory figures arise, and to which all figures return once needs have been satisfied. It can be argued that in Gestalt psychology as in Gestalt therapy, Gestalt formation is considered a primary characteristic of organismic functioning. Formulating this principle in terms of Gestalt psychology, we can say that the dominant need. A field that is poorly organized is still organized to the individual. Thus it is possible, as was recognized by Koffka and Kohler years ago, that certain circumstances can interfere with the Gestalt formation process e. This concept was adopted by Perls, who went on to argue that in neurotic self-regulation, certain forces are prevented from having their full effect on the individual. Thus, the meeting or contact between the self and the environment may be less than optimal, resulting in a distorted perception of the contact process. This position was endorsed by Perls The impression that the Gestalt principle of figure-ground is merely the equivalent of "attention" in other systems is not implied here. This criticism may be seen as an overstatement, for it is contrary to the principle of "what is, is" implying acceptance of the self , Perls, ; it is also contrary to the anti-analytic position generally espoused by Gestalt therapists and Gestalt psychologists. Both the Gestalt psychologists and Perls adopt the position that the figure is more impressive, it dominates consciousness and is usually mentioned before the ground. One of the important laws in Gestalt psychology was that of closure Koffka, Closure for Perls was achieved by concentrating on the now, by rejecting intellectualization and flights into the past or future, and by accepting responsibility for ourselves Ronan, Polster and Polster suggested that closure was more than a perceptual reflex. Rather, it is a personal reflex which is frequently thwarted by societal restraints and thus interrupts

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some processes which are forced into the background where they remain as "unfinished business. With satisfaction, the imbalance is annihilated, it disappears. The incident is closed. Just as balance and discovery are met on all levels of existence, so are frustration, satisfaction and closure. The perceptual field and its underlying isomorphic cortical field are said to be dynamic wholes, which, like a magnetic field of force in physics, tends towards equilibrium. When the psychological field is disturbed by the introduction of new forces, the whole undergoes a new alignment of forces until equilibrium is once more established. In short, it is a fundamental property of percepts to tend towards stability, and to remain as stable as conditions permit. Man seems to be born with a sense of social and psychological balance as acute as the sense of physical balance. Attention for Perls is a deliberate way of listening or attending to the foreground, a. Fantz regarded perception as a function of the figure-ground relationship and a direct result of the focus of attention and activity is called the figure or Gestalt, and what does not become part of the focus remains background Latner, Perls would probably have concurred with Henle , p. Polster and Polster described awareness or experience as one of the three touchstones of all Gestalt therapy, the other two being contact and experiment. Enright described awareness in the following manner: Most people interrupt or block awareness if it is unpleasant, and avoid it, developing defense mechanisms such as intellectualization or flights into the past or future, anxiety, denial, deflection or other "coping" strategies. Kreuger had foreshadowed such techniques when reflecting that an emotional state tended to be dissipated by attention to it as such. When attention and awareness come together -- the "fuzzy twin" -- there is an experience of the "now" Baumgardner, The greater the experience of the now, the more choices become available to the person. And, although it is not apparently mentioned elsewhere, Baumgardner credited Perls with saying that the greater the awareness, the greater the chance of tracing -- otherwise called a "grooving" process. This means that there is an after-image that links up the past and the acquisition of experience. This concept is firmly rooted in Gestalt psychology. Gottschaldt wrote that past experience is an explanatory concept in that such experience constitutes an independent force, capable of modifying subsequent perception in a specific manner. Baumgardner concurred to a large degree -- the grooving always provides one part of the Gestalt -- the background. The Here and Now Perls , p. Just as the parts fail to explain the whole, so the past fails to explain the present or the present the future. Murphy and Jensen, , p.

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Chapter 8 : Accident Analysis & Prevention - Journal - Elsevier

Perception of risks is segregated into an emotionally based risk perception (feeling of insecurity), assessment of probability of a traffic accident (with slighter and heavier consequences) and the concern about the personal safety and the safety of other traffic.

Deception includes several types of communications or omissions that serve to distort or omit the complete truth. Examples of deception range from false statements to misleading claims in which relevant information is omitted, leading the receiver to infer false conclusions. In fact, sunflower oil is relatively low in omega-3 fatty acids and is not particularly good for brain health, so while this claim is technically true, it leads the receiver to infer false information. Deception itself is intentionally managing verbal or nonverbal messages so that the message receiver will believe in a way that the message sender knows is false. Intent is critical with regard to deception. Intent differentiates between deception and an honest mistake. The Interpersonal Deception Theory explores the interrelation between communicative context and sender and receiver cognitions and behaviors in deceptive exchanges. Some forms of deception include: While it is difficult to deceive a partner over a long period of time, deception often occurs in day-to-day conversations between relational partners. Deception, however, places a significant cognitive load on the deceiver. He or she must recall previous statements so that his or her story remains consistent and believable. As a result, deceivers often leak important information both verbally and nonverbally. Deception and its detection is a complex, fluid, and cognitive process that is based on the context of the message exchange. The interpersonal deception theory posits that interpersonal deception is a dynamic, iterative process of mutual influence between a sender, who manipulates information to depart from the truth, and a receiver, who attempts to establish the validity of the message. It is during this exchange that the deceiver will reveal verbal and nonverbal information about deceit. Noted deception scholar Aldert Vrij even states that there is no nonverbal behavior that is uniquely associated with deception. There are, however, some nonverbal behaviors that have been found to be correlated with deception. Vrij found that examining a "cluster" of these cues was a significantly more reliable indicator of deception than examining a single cue. If a response to a question has a lot of disturbances, less talking time, repeated words, and poor logical structure, then the person may be lying. Vocal cues such as frequency height and variation may also provide meaningful clues to deceit. Streeter, Krauss, Geller, Olson, and Apple have assessed that fear and anger, two emotions widely associated with deception, cause greater arousal than grief or indifference, and note that the amount of stress one feels is directly related to the frequency of the voice. Camouflage This wallaby has adaptive colouration which allows it to blend with its environment. This usually involves colouring the camouflaged object with the same colours as the background against which the object will be hidden. Military camouflage as a form of visual deception is a part of military deception. Disguise A disguise is an appearance to create the impression of being somebody or something else; for a well-known person this is also called incognito. The fictional detective Sherlock Holmes often disguised himself as somebody else to avoid being recognized. This is a form of political spin or propaganda. Depicting an act of war an attack as a "peace" mission or "spinning" a kidnapping as a protective custody. Dazzle[edit] Example: The defensive mechanisms of most octopuses to eject black ink in a large cloud to aid in escape from predators. The terms for the means by which governments employ deception are: Subterfuge - in the case of disguise and disguised movement Secrecy - in the fortification of communications and in the fortified concealing of documents. Propaganda - somewhat controversial label for what governments produce in the way of controlled information and message in media documents and communications. Fake news - in criminal investigations, the delivery of information to the public, the deliberate transformation of certain key details. Misinformation - similar to the above, but unconfined to criminal investigations. Military secret - secrecy for military operations False flag - military operations that deal with deception as their main component. Simulation[edit] Simulation consists of exhibiting false information. There are three simulation

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techniques: Animals for example may deceive predators or prey by visual , auditory or other means. For example, in World War II , it was common for the Allies to use hollow tanks made out of wood to fool German reconnaissance planes into thinking a large armor unit was on the move in one area while the real tanks were well hidden and on the move in a location far from the fabricated "dummy" tanks. Mock airplanes and fake airfields have also been created. For example, a security company publicly announces that it will ship a large gold shipment down one route, while in reality take a different route. A military unit trying to maneuver out of a dangerous position may make a feint attack or fake retreat, to make the enemy think they are doing one thing, while in fact they have another goal. Although other, less common, partner-focused motives such as using to deception to evoke jealous reactions from their partner may have damaging effects on a relationship. Using deception to limit relationship harm by avoiding conflict or relational trauma. Deception may also be used to facilitate the dissolution of an unwanted relationship. The deceiver typically perceives less understanding and intimacy from the relationship, in that they see their partner as less empathetic and more distant. Once discovered, deception creates feelings of detachment and uneasiness surrounding the relationship for both partners; this can eventually lead to both partners becoming more removed from the relationship or deterioration of the relationship. In general, deception tends to occur less often in relationships with higher satisfaction and commitment levels and in relationships where partners have known each other longer, such as long-term relationships and marriage.

Infidelity Unique to exclusive romantic relationships is the use of deception in the form of infidelity. When it comes to the occurrence of infidelity, there are many individual difference factors that can impact this behavior. Infidelity is impacted by attachment style , relationship satisfaction, executive function , sociosexual orientation , personality traits, and gender. Attachment style impacts the probability of infidelity and research indicates that people with an insecure attachment style anxious or avoidant are more likely to cheat compared to individuals with a secure attachment style, [20] especially for avoidant men and anxious women. Women are more likely to commit infidelity when they are emotionally unsatisfied with their relationship whereas men are more likely to commit infidelity if they are sexually unsatisfied with their current relationship. The level of executive control that an individual possesses is impacted by development and experience and can be improved through training and practice. In their study, men and women were equally likely to accept a sexual proposal from an individual who was speculated to have a high level of sexual prowess. Additionally, women were just as likely as men to accept a casual sexual proposal when they did not anticipate being subjected to the negative stigma of sexually permissible women as slutty.

Catfishing Research on the use of deception in online dating has shown that people are generally truthful about themselves with the exception of physical attributes to appear more attractive. The researchers purposely mislead or misinform the participants about the true nature of the experiment. In an experiment conducted by Stanley Milgram in the researchers told participants that they would be participating in a scientific study of memory and learning. After the study, the subjects were informed of the true nature of the study, and steps were taken in order to ensure that the subjects left in a state of well being. In psychological research[edit] Psychological research often needs to deceive the subjects as to its actual purpose. The rationale for such deception is that humans are sensitive to how they appear to others and to themselves and this self-consciousness might interfere with or distort from how they actually behave outside of a research context where they would not feel they were being scrutinized. For example, if a psychologist is interested in learning the conditions under which students cheat on tests, directly asking them, "how often do you cheat? In general, then, when it is unfeasible or naive to simply ask people directly why or how often they do what they do, researchers turn to the use of deception to distract their participants from the true behavior of interest. So, for example, in a study of cheating, the participants may be told that the study has to do with how intuitive they are. At the conclusion of this or any research involving deception, all participants must be told of the true nature of the study and why deception was necessary this is called debriefing. Moreover, it is customary to offer to provide a summary of the results to all participants at the conclusion of the research. Though commonly used and allowed by the ethical guidelines of the American Psychological Association, there has

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been debate about whether or not the use of deception should be permitted in psychological research experiments. Those against deception object to the ethical and methodological issues involved in its use. Dresser notes that, ethically, researchers are only to use subjects in an experiment after the subject has given informed consent. However, because of its very nature, a researcher conducting a deception experiment cannot reveal its true purpose to the subject, thereby making any consent given by a subject misinformed p. Baumrind , criticizing the use of deception in the Milgram obedience experiment , argues that deception experiments inappropriately take advantage of the implicit trust and obedience given by the subject when the subject volunteers to participate p. From a practical perspective, there are also methodological objections to deception. Ortmann and Hertwig note that "deception can strongly affect the reputation of individual labs and the profession, thus contaminating the participant pool" p. Those who do not object to the use of deception note that there is always a constant struggle in balancing "the need for conducting research that may solve social problems and the necessity for preserving the dignity and rights of the research participant" Christensen, , p. They also note that, in some cases, using deception is the only way to obtain certain kinds of information, and that prohibiting all deception in research would "have the egregious consequence of preventing researchers from carrying out a wide range of important studies" Kimmel, , p. Additionally, findings suggest that deception is not harmful to subjects. Furthermore, those participating in experiments involving deception "reported having enjoyed the experience more and perceived more educational benefit" than those who participated in non-deceptive experiments p. Lastly, it has also been suggested that an unpleasant treatment used in a deception study or the unpleasant implications of the outcome of a deception study may be the underlying reason that a study using deception is perceived as unethical in nature, rather than the actual deception itself Broder, , p.

In philosophy[edit] Deception is a recurring theme in modern philosophy. In Descartes published his meditations , in which he introduced the notion of the Deus deceptor , a posited being capable of deceiving the thinking ego about reality. The notion was used as part of his hyperbolic doubt , wherein one decides to doubt everything there is to doubt. The Deus deceptor is a mainstay of so-called skeptical arguments, which purport to put into question our knowledge of reality. The punch of the argument is that all we know might be wrong, since we might be deceived. Stanley Cavell has argued that all skepticism has its root in this fear of deception. In religion[edit] Deception is a common topic in religious discussions. Some sources focus on how religious texts deal with deception. But, other sources focus on the deceptions created by the religions themselves. He stated that the organizations "goal is to reduce the amount of deception and untruths and unethical behaviors that exist in some facets of religion". But, in practice, many Christians are criticized as being deceptive and otherwise problematic. The prominent political speech writer Michael Gerson said that evangelicals were "associating evangelicalism with bigotry, selfishness and deception. But, many Muslims view Taqiyya as a necessary means of alleviating religious persecution. The dispute went on for years. Tort of deceit For legal purposes, deceit is a tort that occurs when a person makes a factual misrepresentation, knowing that it is false or having no belief in its truth and being reckless as to whether it is true and intending it to be relied on by the recipient, and the recipient acts to his or her detriment in reliance on it. Deceit may also be grounds for legal action in contract law known as misrepresentation , or if deliberate, fraudulent misrepresentation , or a criminal prosecution, on the basis of fraud.

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Chapter 9 : Blurring the Boundary Between Perception and Memory - Scientific American

The NTSB aviation accident database contains information from and later about civil aviation accidents and selected incidents within the United States, its territories and possessions, and in international waters.

The obvious division of things into the stable and the unstable, the more or less independently subsistent and the dependent, or essentially inherent, appears beset with obscurity and difficulty as soon as it is brought under reflective consideration. In their endeavour to solve the problem, philosophers have followed two extreme tendencies. Some have denied the objectivity of the substantial or noumenal element, and attributed it wholly or in part to the mind; others have made the phenomenal or accidental element subjective, and accorded objectivity to substance alone. These two extreme tendencies are represented among the ancient Greek materialists and atomists on the one hand and the Eleatic pantheists on the other. Aristotle and his medieval followers steer a middle course. They hold to the objectivity both of substance and of accident, though they recognize the subjective factor in the mode of perception. They use the term accident to designate any contingent *i*. As such it is a merely logical denomination, one of the five predicables or universals, modes of systematic classification genus, difference, species, property, accident. In this sense it is called predicable, as distinguished from predicamental, accident, the latter term standing for a real objective form or status of things, and denoting a being whose essential nature it is to inhere in another as in a subject. Accident thus implies inexistence in substance *i*. Accidents modify or denominate their subject in various ways, and to these correspond the nine "Categories": Quantity and quality, and, in a restricted sense. For this reason a real, and not a merely conceptual, distinction between them and their subject is maintained. The supernatural order also furnishes an argument in the theology of the infused virtues which are habits supervening on, and hence really distinct from, the substance of the natural mind. With the reaction against scholasticism, led on by Descartes, a new theory of the accident is devised, or rather the two extreme views of the Greeks referred to above are revived. Descartes, making quantity the very essence of matter, and thought the essence of spirit, denies all real distinction between substance and accident. On the other hand substance seems at last to disappear with Locke, the world is resolved into a congeries of qualities primary, or extension, and secondary, or sensible properties. The primary qualities, however, still retain a foundation in the objective order, but with Berkeley they become entirely subjectified; only the soul is allowed a substantial element as the support of psychical accidents. This element is likewise dissolved in the philosophy of Hume and the Associationists. Several other classifications of accidents are found in the pertinent treatises. It should be noted that while accidents by inhesion modify substance, they are witnesses to its nature, being the medium whereby the mind, through a process of abstraction and inference, builds its analogical concepts of the constitution of substances. Through these two groups of accidents, and concomitantly with their perception, the underlying subject is apperceived. Substance in its concrete existence, not in its abstract essence, is said to be an accidental object of sense. The modern views of accident, so far as they accord to it any objectivity, are based on the physical theory that all, at least material, phenomena light, colour, heat, sound, etc. In part, the kinetic element in such phenomena was known to Aristotle and the Scholastics *cf.* While all Neo-Scholastic philosophers maintain that motion alone will not explain the objectivity of extension, some *e. Gutberlet* admit that it accounts for the sensible qualities colour, sound, etc. The majority of Neo-Scholastic writers favour this latter view. The teaching of Catholic philosophy on the distinct reality of certain absolute, not purely modal, accidents was occasioned by the doctrine of the Real Presence of the Body and Blood of Christ in the Eucharist, though the arguments for the theory are deduced from natural experience. The same doctrine, however, suggests the further question, whether such accidents may not be separable from substance. Reason alone offers no positive arguments for such separability. The most it can do is to show that separability involves no inherent contradiction, and hence no absolute impossibility; the Omnipotence that endows substance with the power of supporting accidents can, it is claimed, supply some other means of support. Nor would the accidents thus separated, and supernaturally

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supported, lose their character as accidents, since they would still retain their essential property , i. Of course the intrinsic possibility of such separation depends solely on the supernatural interference of God , nor may it extend to all classes of accidents. Theorists who, like the Cartesians , deny the objective, distinct entity of all accidents have been obliged to reconcile this negation with their belief in the Real Presence by maintaining that the species, or accidents, of bread and wine do not really remain in the Eucharist, but that after Consecration God produces on our senses the impressions corresponding to the natural phenomena. This theory obviously demands a seemingly unnecessary multiplication of miracles and has at present few if any serious advocates. About this page APA citation. In The Catholic Encyclopedia. Robert Appleton Company, The editor of New Advent is Kevin Knight. My email address is webmaster at newadvent. Dedicated to the Immaculate Heart of Mary.