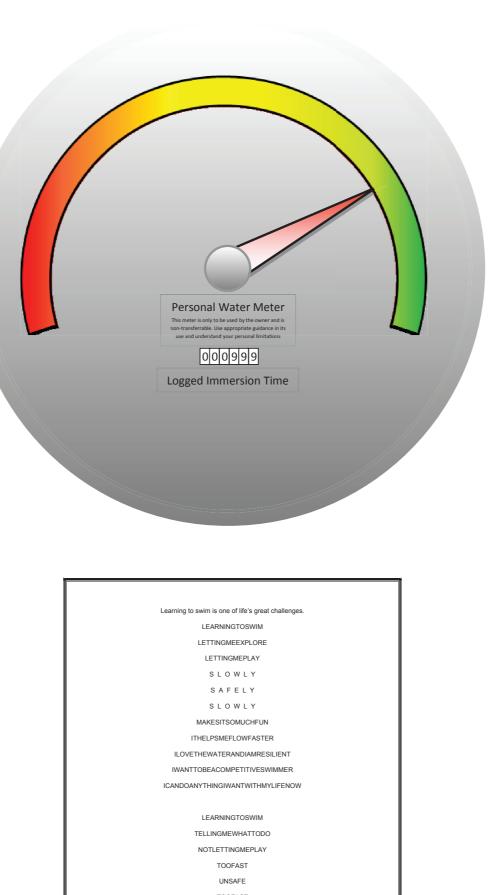
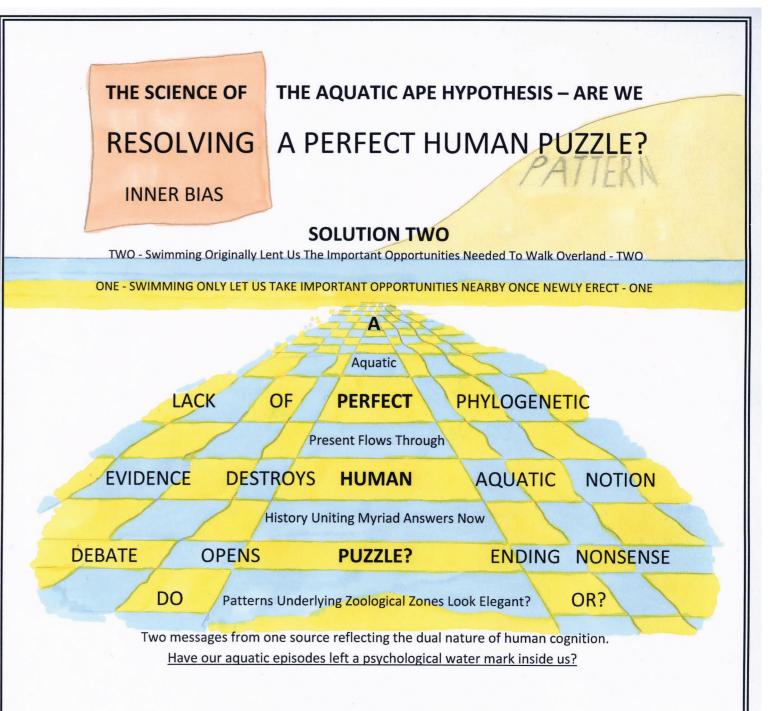
SHAPED IN WATER?



PLEASE READ YOUR LAND METER

The nature of (y)our own relationship with the land will NOT determine (y)our decision? We are an adaptable terrestrial ape built for running and hunting moving targets. We explored the aquatic environment after we learnt to run therefore any evidence from the human psyche and learn to swim lore is irrelevant to the argument because we cannot reconstruct the events of the pivotal bipedal past from our present. True scientists try to be rational beings by remaining completely objective and ready to face critical discussion of pathological findings? We Are Taking Every Reasonable Idea Seriously Deny Any Nonsense Getting Extra Recognition.

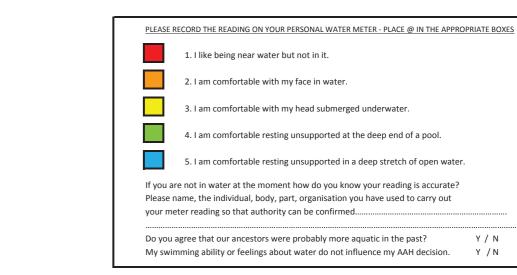




PLEASE READ YOUR WATER METER

The nature of (y)our own relationship with the water WILL determine (y)our decision? Being in water has a unique effect on the human psyche; evoking reactions to aquatic scenarios. Even when dry again, the sensory impact is retained. Clearly our physiological cognition IN water may be informing which side of the Aquatic Ape Hypothesis argument we land ON? Considering our body treasures negative experiences over positive ones to protect us, is this why society has fallen out of love with the water but is unaware of its inner bias? The narrative of our origin is then SHAPED by our visceral reaction and assessment of risk IN WATER.

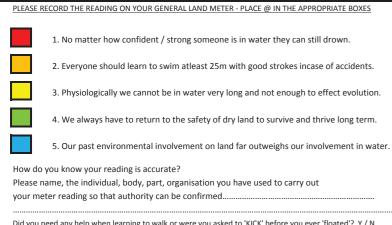
TOOFAST ISCONFUSINGM WILLSTAYONTHESOF ITSMYFAUL1



OPERATOR INSTRUCTIONS FOR YOUR PERSONAL WATER METER

- 1. Your meter is a natural safety device to help you explore water safely.
- 2. New meters need priming with water lore by a guardian who knows and respects the water.
- 3. Dry meters break down but can be re-primed and re-calibrated with Safe Enjoyable Aquatic Play.
- 4. Your meter is powered by an experiential flow of trust in your body.
- 5. Blockages occur where the system cocoons self blame or uncertainty in a shield of fear. To clear blockages avoid negative experiences, answer all queries, flush blame away, use SEAP.
- A PORTABLE METER GUARANTEED FOR LIFE: WARNING : USE IT TO GAIN "WATER SENSE" AND SHARED RESPECT FOR WATER THROUGH "LOCAL AQUATIC LORE". Last Serviced on: World Water Day - March 22/03/13 by Andrea Andrews.





Did you need any help when learning to walk or were you asked to 'KICK' before you ever 'floated'? Y / N My swimming ability or feelings about water do not influence my AAH decision. Please Circle: Y / N $\,$

OPERATOR INSTRUCTIONS FOR YOUR GENERAL LAND METER

1. Your reading reflects compliance with external views of how long you are safe in water.

2. Terrestrial Societies use fast travel schemas (strokes) as risk avoidance protocols are top priority.

3. You will be told to be brave (ignore your water meter) and place your trust in external support until you can find trust in yourself in the water through knowing intellectually you can do it.

4. Support cannot always be there although this system tries to guarantee life in all circumstances.



The SHAPED IN WATER Hypothesis.

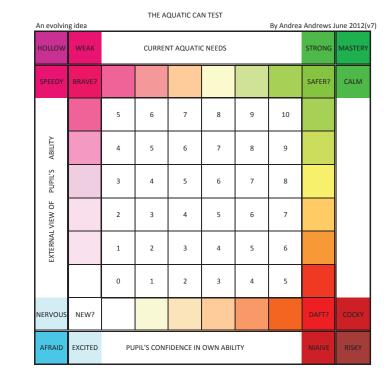
The System Holding Aquatic Perception Effects Decisions In Water

When in water you are alone with your personal water meter which gives you a heightened sense of aquatic perception triggered by myriad body receptors and maintained somewhere in the Enteric Nervous System, the amygdala and the Central Nervous System. With this meter you can either 'Flow' easily through the aquatic world or 'Fight' your way over it. These two states appear to lay either side of a perceptual door like the two faces of a coin. The side you fall onto is led by your current perception of risk which is governed by rapid intuitive thinking. Slower consideration will still be influenced subconsciously by the outcomes of these immediate visceral responses.

To investigate this hypothesis we could try to answer the following question:

Is a lack of first-hand knowledge about how to engage with water in our society preventing acceptance of the validity of the Aquatic Ape Hypothesis? by:

- a. Carrying out a simple survey of what our personal water meters say? Possibly up to 50% of the population have a mediocre to poor relationship with water (46% of the adult population in the USA was afraid in the deep end of a pool - Gallup 1998)
- b. Pinpointing the physiological basis for any heightened aquatic perception in "Flow" and "Flight" modes such as the possible role of myriad pressure receptors in the skin and electrical resistivity of sweat pores along with the results of physioneurological studies, aquatic sports science, sports psychology and known causes of drowning.
- c. Openly resolving personal and organisational bias from heuristic discussions of the validity of the Aquatic Ape Hypothesis to reach a well balanced consensus.
- d. Assessing if personal and organisational bias is slowing down acceptance rates of the new emphasis on fundamental play for learners currently recommended by UK governing bodies of swimming in swimming teachers and parents of learners.
- e. Asking adult swimmers who were once afraid of water how they feel about the Aquatic Ape Hypothesis as they have experienced both sides of the argument.
 - Andrea Andrews Bsc, MSc, Registered Aquatic Professional, Scientific Experimentalist. "Flow is being at one with your current environment whatever it is"



OBSERVER'S VIEWPOINT - APPLIED TO ANY CHOSEN SKILL			PUPIL'S VIE	PUPIL'S VIEWPOINT - APPLIED TO THE SAME CHOSEN SKILL		
Rating	Status	Assessment	Rating	Status	Assessment	
0	NOT READY / NEW	NO UNDERSTANDING	0	NO IDEA	"I do not know what to do"	
1	STARTING	VAGUE UNDERSTANDING	1	SOME IDEA	"I am beginning to understand"	
2	WORKING ON IT	UNDERSTANDING	2	UNDERSTANDING	"I am working on it"	
3	DONE IT ONCE	BREAKTHROUGH	3	BREAK THROUGH	"I have done it once or twice"	
4	PRACTICING IT	EMBODYING	4	EMBODYING	"I am practicing it"	
5	ACHIEVED GOAL	OWNED	5	OWNED	"I can do it every time easily"	

DESCRIPTION: PUPILS PASS THE AQUATIC CAN TEST WHEN THEY HAVE 10 POINTS.

THE MAIN ASSUMPTION - THE PUPIL HAS ASSESSED THE LEVEL OF THEIR OWN INTERNAL RELIABILITY (They have read their water meter) A pupil's internal ratings are based honestly on their "gut beliefs" or "feelings" and not on their intellectual beliefs or observer opinion

POINTS TO CONSIDER

a. The teacher's view of a learner's ability is influenced by their own water meter.

b. Large differences between the ratings indicate a need for greater vigilance or more open communication for goals to be reached safely. c. Fears "Negative gut beliefs" belong to the body, not the mind and cannot be forced to change through intellectual education alone. d. Confidence "Positive gut beliefs" belong to the body, only grow from positive experiences and are comfortably aligned with the intellect. e. When it comes to changing it's "gut beliefs" the human body places much more emphasis on negative experiences than positive ones. f. External views of CAN vary from observer to observer, internal CAN is always there in the water meter and governs outcomes in water

A pass of the CAN test is only an indicator of self trust in water and level of physical prowess at the time of measurement_ Factors such as frequency of swimming, changes in health, personal buoyancy and many others will influence whether it is maintained over time. Therefore the CAN test is only an interesting mental exercise and not a definitive test.

NB: THIS THOUGHT EXPERIMENT IS A WORK IN PROGRESS, FOREVER EVOLVING AND WILL NEVER BE COMPLETELY PERFECT.



THE INGREDIENTS OF AMOS & DANIEL'S LOW BIAS BAKING POWDER.

Nobel Prized Research into the heuristics of human decision making.

Daniel Kahneman and his late friend Amos Tversky spent years gleaning information from numerous discussion and thought experiments to identify how we all make decisions under conditions of uncertainty. They showed that we make systematic errors of judgement due to the machinery of cognition which is a combination of fast and slower thinking rather than the pure corruption of thought by emotion. Our fast intuition runs us normally answering easier questions than the ones it was asked until things get tricky and our slower reasoning kicks in. Our fast thinking is nothing more and nothing less than recognition and because it cannot be turned off it influences our slow thinking in subconscious ways. Research identified three forms of reasoning heuristic that produce reliable and predictable sources of bias:

- 1. Representativeness How probable is it that a piece of evidence represents this event? 2. Availability - How much evidence has accumulated in favour of this event?
- 3. Adjustment from the anchor How close is the evidence to our current best guess?

Also examined were the choices, values and frames we use to ask and answer our heuristic questions with risk, next without it. Among patterns discovered is the peak end rule where we retain a summary snap shot of an experience which is strongly influenced by the peak and end.

If D.Kahneman turned his attention to the question of why we drown the world would listen very carefully. He describes how humans are not intuitive statisticians and it is in the fourfold pattern of risk assessment in Prospect Theory that some of the causes of drowning are undoubtedly hiding. Combine this with our tendency to assume that what we see is all there is, a wide spread lack of confident aquatic experience, the overweighting bias of the rare event heuristic and our inherent negativity bias it is not at all surprising that we can drown in safe conditions or that we have not been able to come to a consensus on the Aquatic Ape Hypothesis.

Kahneman & Tversky explain why individually we can come to such different conclusions based on one set of evidence and hold our decisions so closely to our hearts. Our decisions define us and it is only our pure determination to get closer to the truth that will lead to compromise

A RECIPE FOR "CANSENSUS" CAKE

If you want to make a cake to suit everyone's tastes ensure you miss out none of the ingredients and read the instructions carefully

- 1. Take all relevant scientific research from dry terrestrial sources (Sieve all flour carefully to help disaggregate any solid lumps)
- 2. Add all relevant scientific research from aquatic sources (Ensure the water is warmed after checking it is clean/fresh)
- 3. Add some heaped tablespoons of Amos Tversky & Daniel Kahneman's research into how humans make decisions until you hear some fizzing and popping. (Low bias baking powder)
- 4. Consult your dietary advisers before adding further relevant ingredients of your choice to produce a richer depth of flavour and colour to the finished article (Check the ingredients' provenance are in keeping with your ethos/aims)
- 5. Invite all swimming teachers and other relevant psychologists to stir the mixture (Swimming teachers are having a parallel debate)
- 6. Sprinkle in any other outside academics such as neuroscientists, sports scientists and psychological taphonomists for good measure (A pinch of salt – often essential for a good rise)
- 7. Pour the mixture into a large container and bake on a moderate heat in the middle of the oven for two days. (Check the temperature of the cake by inspecting gauged water meter readings)
- 8. Wait for a bright flash of light before opening the oven door and remove the cake carefully to cool on a rack. (Assess the risks, take precautions)
- 9. Ask the scientists how they want to decorate the cake as they have done most of the work by supplying the bulk of the ingredients. (Don't leave them alone with the cake)
- 10. Invite society to the party to share the fruits of everyone's labours. (Tell the public that Science may be able to help them learn to swim more easily in the near future and then check on world water day next year to see if the cake has dried out again; which is highly likely!)