

- 16** The divers are on their way, the semi-inflatable boats being navigated through the ice, pushing the bergs apart. In one boat the two divers, Dave Bowden and Paul Rose. There's also someone to oversee the dive, a coxswain and a scientist who will guide the ropes. In the other me and eight large concrete blocks. Dave assured me the effort was worthwhile.

Dave Bowden: It'll give us a, a, a very good idea of the possible consequences of any disturbance down here, any development: if we get fisheries developing down here or if, say drilling were allowed or mining of any sort. We, we'd actually have a good idea of how long it's going to take for the seabed to recover.

- 17** Richard Homingham: whilst the divers struggle with heavy gear, the fish around them have it easy. Loyd Pack says it's all down to physics.

Loyd Pack: As you get colder, you can get more oxygen into the water because the solubility of the oxygen goes up as the temperature goes down. So, if you look at Antarctic water, that's the water in the seas around the Antarctic, it holds about two-and-a-half times as much oxygen as water in the tropics. As well as that because the, the blood of the animals living in those environments is at the same temperature as the water outside, the solubility of the blood is much higher than the solubility is in the tropics.

So, if you like, there's more oxygen available and the animal's ability to carry oxygen around the body is enhanced so the animals can get much, much bigger.

(Derde gedeelte)

- 18** Laughter is something that we do to communicate a playful eh feeling, when we're in the presence of others. Laughter is not consciously controlled. Most people will tell you they can't laugh on command and that's a very important observation. Laughter simply happens in certain situations.

The fact that we can't laugh on command has been part of the speculation by previous psychologists about laughter being some kind of communication of sincerity, or truth, the fact that when you laugh because you can't control it, you are actually in a sense communicating genuine relaxation or trust in a relationship. Do you subscribe to that?

When you look at patterns of laughter, you're looking at uncensored versions of what people really think about each other.

- 19** If you look at men and women in conversation, you find some very striking things. Let's say two guys are laughing it out with each other, and a woman joins their group and suddenly the guys clam up and the women start to laugh more, both eh men and women laugh more in the presence of men than they do in women. This pattern simply happens and if you look at personal ads run in newspapers, women are advertising for men who make them laugh.

And why do you think that is?

One possible explanation is that female laughter in the presence of males is an acknowledgement of their subordination to a more dominant male.

- 20** Ehm do you do you subscribe to any of these evolutionary ideas about why laughter is there at all?

For the roots of laughter I think it's best to go back to the rough and tumble play and tickling that is probably the most primal stimulus for laughter. For example laughter, the sound hahahahahaha, is a kind of ritualisation that stands for the laboured panting of rough and tumble play. If we look at laughter in chimpanzees, orang-utans and gorillas, our nearest primate relatives, we find that their laughing is a kind of laboured panting. I give you a sample of it, hehehehehehehehehehehe, so we go from hehehehe to hahahaha. So when you laugh in the presence of someone else you are making a sound that has come to stand for what used to be the sounds of the laboured breathing.