11 If you believe that popular music can inspire and elevate, then you can also believe that popular music can harm and can degrade, and undoubtedly it can. If you accept one then you accept the other. I'd say that hip hop's social resp-, irresponsibility really takes effect when it's heard by people who have no stake in society. So, when it's heard by young white middle-class kids who are comfortably off, then that, it's, it's, then it's engaged as, erm, it's felt as tourism, as enjoyment, as excitement. If it's heard by people who have no stake or no place in society as it functions, then hip hop can (----------)

Slot
Laurie Taylor: I was talking there to, er, Andy Bennett and to Kodjo Eshun.

(Tweede gedeelte)

Intro
Visit the British Antarctic Survey's headquarters in Cambridge and in chilly rooms containing large tanks of near freezing water you can find fish, crustaceans, molluscs and all sorts of marine life harvested from the southern ocean. Richard Honingham has done better than go to Cambridge. He's been to Antarctica itself. Here's his report on what scientists are finding out about survival at the edge of existence.

12 Richard Homingham: This is Rider Bay, just off Rothera Point on the Antarctic Peninsula. The British Antarctic Survey has its largest base here just behind me. In front beyond the small dirt runway is the sea, packed with icebergs: some great slabs others just small lumps around the size of a fist. Ice cliffs surround the water rising up to the peaks of mountain ridges, a few tips of dark rock protruding above the snow. On the face of it this is certainly an extreme hostile environment. But take a look under water and the story is very different. There's a complex eco-system of everything from microscopic single-celled animals to sea spiders, limpets and large fish – although they're all slightly different to anything else in the world.

13 Loyd Pack is head of a new research program to study life at extremes.

Loyd Pack: They have very, very low costs of staying alive, so their metabolic rates, the, their rate of consuming oxygen, their respiration rates are very, very low. Their abilities to survive low food supplies are extreme and extended. They also grow very, very slowly. They live a long, long time. Many of them living in excess of fifty years. They can survive with very little food, they also have very limited abilities to survive raised temperatures and they die usually at around plus five degrees. So for them a comfortable temperature is round about zero and it gets much, much too hot and uncomfortable when you get to refrigerator temperatures.

14 *Briefing: If I can just run through the, the two-part brief. Er, Jenny's our, er, diving supervisor for the, for the dive. I just want to run through the overall plan really. Er, it's two boats out to deploy, er, Dave's sediment plates on anchorage –*

Richard Homingham: In the dive – briefing room scientists are preparing for an ambitious experiment. They're planning to drop concrete blocks down to the seabed each one covered with a perspex sheet. The idea is to monitor them to see how long it takes before they're covered in life. Dave Bowden is trying to find out how the animal communities here establish themselves when so much is against them.

15 Dave Bowden: We've got very large bergs, small bergs, little bits of ice floating. This is grinding against the seabed, all the time: the big bergs are coming in and they just, there's that much momentum behind a large berg, it just needs to touch the seabed and everything underneath it is dead. So thi-, this is happening all the time in these waters. We've got massive physical disturbance – very frequently in shallow waters, less frequently as you get deeper