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Appendix I : [An Evasive Endnote]

1. In the simplest terms, a tsunami is a series of waves usually caused by violent movement of the sea floor. The withdrawal of the tsunami waves can cause significant damage. As the water rapidly withdraws toward the sea, the force of its movement scours out bottom sediments, undermines the foundations of buildings, and carries almost everything in its path out to sea. Entire beaches have been known to disappear as the sand is carried out to sea by the withdrawing tsunami waves, as have thousands of people, cars, trucks, houses, boats, and any other material caught in the retreating backwash.

2. 'Do cats eat bats? Do cats eat bats?' and sometimes, 'Do bats eat cats?' for, you see, as she couldn't answer either question, it didn't much matter which way she put it.

3. 44.7°N, 178.1°E. 10 January 1992. Ever Laurel.

4. This was her latest masterpiece of guile:
she set up a great loom in the royal halls
and she began to weave, and the weaving finespun,
the yarns endless, and she would lead us on

5. This information and the Guidelines and Code of Conduct are provided for people and organisations planning their own balloon release for fund raising or any other purpose. We strongly recommend that only a small balloon release should be attempted without professional assistance. Small being defined as anything up to 1000 balloons. This guidance is designed to minimize the risk of any potential danger to animals, sea creatures and the general environment.

What happens when a balloon is released?

A scientific survey carried out in 1989 revealed that on release a balloon will float up to a height of approximately 5 miles and then it becomes brittle and shatters into miniscule pieces falling back to earth at a rate of circa one piece every 5 square miles. Problems can arise when a balloon is not inflated properly or fully or is carrying too much weight and therefore does not reach the height at which shattering occurs. This situation causes a potential danger to wildlife and the environment.

6. Stonehenge is a prehistoric, mysterious circle of upright stones in southern England. Construction on the great monument began 5,000 years ago; the famous stones that still stand today were put in place about 4,000 years ago. ... Although the faith of the Stonehenge builders predates any known religion, the site has become a place of pilgrimage and worship for Neopagans who identify themselves with the Druids or other forms of Celtic paganism. It is also popular with New Age devotees, who report powerful energies at the site.