

[1] Nowadays, transcripts published verbatim are rare; normally only selected portions containing conversation relevant to the occurrence are released, and these may be paraphrased within a commentary. This was not the case back in 1979-80, and may not be the case outside of New Zealand even today.

[2] The *Rashomon Effect* was named for the 1950 Japanese motion picture that explored this phenomenon. See *Rashomon* (dir. Akira Kurosawa, Daiei Motion Picture Company)

[3] The plan was for the original document not to be reproduced in any way until after the CVR Group had arrived back in New Zealand.

[4] Macfarlane (1991) reports at 308 that such confirmations are recorded in the transcripts of the Royal Commission of Inquiry hearings at pages T.1777 and T.1797.

[5] This was exhibit 225 presented at the Royal Commission of Inquiry, and was often referred to as the "Washington Transcript," to distinguish it from the erroneous published version, which became alternatively known as the "Farnborough Transcript."

[6] This was from a depositions statement made by the IIC to the US District Court of Columbia on 16 October 1986 for a case, *Beattie v USA* that was brought against the US Government alleging negligence by the US air traffic controllers at McMurdo station.

[7] It is permissible to insert questionable text into a transcript, but there must be a valid reason, all members of the CVR Group should agree to the insertion, and such text must be clearly identified. Definitive text, on the other hand, simply stands on its own.

[8] "Ice Tower" was the radio communications call-sign of the control tower facility at McMurdo's aerodrome, Williams Field. The only communications at this point were with "Mac Centre" on long-range HF radio.

[9] A competent flight recorder specialist would never allow a CVR or any transcript from a CVR to be treated as the IIC did – it is completely contrary to normal, acceptable practice. That more than one transcript exists at all is proof positive of that.