In full: Prime Minster Jacinda Ardern's Erebus apology

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Family, friends and colleagues gathered at the Erebus Crew Memorial Garden to commemorate the 40 years since the incident.

The Government has apologised to the families of the 257 people who died in the Erebus disaster, with Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern saying "the time has come to end piecemeal acknowledgement".

A private memorial service was held at Government House in Auckland on Thursday – the 40th anniversary of the crash – where Ardern spent time with those who had lost loved ones and issued an apology.

Air New Zealand flight TE901 took off from Auckland Airport on a sightseeing trip to Antarctica on November 28, 1979. All 257 people on board were killed just hours later when the plane flew directly into the Erebus volcano near Scott Base.

Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern speaks to media after the Erebus Memorial Event at Government House on November 28, 2019 in Auckland.

"After 40 years, on behalf of today's government, the time has come to apologise for the actions of an airline then in full state ownership; which ultimately caused the loss of the aircraft and the loss of those you loved," Ardern told families on Thursday.
Jacinda Ardern apologises for Air New Zealand Erebus tragedy at 40th anniversary event

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The apology recognised the findings of the Royal Commission of Inquiry, Ardern told media afterwards.

Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern and Air NZ's Dame Therese Walsh addressed the private memorial at Government House on Thursday – the 40th anniversary of the Erebus disaster.

"No one knows what it's like to lose family members in that way, but I know we have a responsibility to acknowledge the facts of this inquiry.

"Today was about the simple, but important, giving of an apology.

"I didn't know how the apology would be received, I just knew it was the right thing to do. But I sensed relief [from the family members]."
Ardern pictured at Thursday's press conference offering an apology to the Erebus families on behalf of the government.

PRIME MINISTER JACINDA ARDERN'S FULL SPEECH TO EREBUS FAMILIES:

E aku manukura, tēnā koutou.

He kupu whakamahara tēnei i te aituā nui i Te Tiri o Te Moana, i Erebus

I runga i tētahi maunga tikitike i riro atu rā tētahi hunga i arohanuitia

E murimuri aroha tonu ana ki a rātou. Kua titia rātou ki te manawa, mō te āke tonu. Ko te pō ki a rātou, nau mai te ao ki a tātou, tēnā tātou.

Greetings distinguished guests

In remembrance of the tragic events of Erebus

On a high mountain, those who were loved, were lost

We continue to grieve for them. They are etched forever in our hearts. The place of the departed is for them; for us, the world of light — greetings to us all.

Greetings to you all

My very warm greetings to all of you gathered here today: Your Excellency, to whom I give my very grateful thanks for hosting this event; families of the Erebus victims; members of the Diplomatic Corps, representing families from other nations; members of Operation Overdue; Hon Nikki Kaye, representing the Leader of the Opposition; Mayor Goff; representatives of the New Zealand Police and
friends.

It is twelve months since I last met with many of you, and I feel privileged to be in your presence again on an occasion that is so deeply personal for so many.

In a year that has seen new tragedy for New Zealand, and for New Zealand families, your eloquence last year at the Dalmatian Cultural Centre has stayed with me. Thank you for all that you said then, and for your messages afterwards.

Today I want to speak in explicit recognition of the fact that in 1979 so much was lost; and the ramifications were immense. And time hasn't necessarily diminished any of that.

257 people died on the slopes of Mt Erebus on 28 November 1979, 40 years ago today. Let me pause to acknowledge the enormity of that loss, and the effect it has had on the lives of the families — and also on the lives of those who took part in Operation Overdue.

That loss, in and of itself, was huge. It sent ripples across the country, and trauma that those who weren't directly affected would probably struggle to fathom.

But that loss and grief was compounded. It was undeniably worsened by the events that followed.

While today is a day for reflection, I feel we will serve you poorly if we don't recognise what has stood in the way, for so many years, of you all having the space to grieve, to mourn and to reflect on the lives of your family members.

Today, of all days, I hope we can say the things that should have been said.

I don't need to tell all of you that the accident we are marking today was the subject of two official reports. The first, by the Chief Inspector of Air Accidents, Mr Ron Chippendale, was published on 12 June 1980. It concluded that the 'probable cause' of the disaster was pilot error. I know this finding magnified the grief of many families, particularly devastating the families of the pilots.

The second report, the product of a Royal Commission of Inquiry presided over by a High Court Judge, Justice Mahon, was presented to the Governor-General on 16 April 1981. Justice Mahon rejected pilot error as the cause of the disaster. Instead, he found that the dominant and effective cause of the accident was the airline's actions in reprogramming the aircraft's navigation system without advising the aircrew.

More controversially, however, the Judge went on to find that witnesses from Air New Zealand had conspired to give false evidence to his inquiry. This led to his report being severely criticised by both Air New Zealand and the then Prime Minister. When the airline took judicial review proceedings, both the Court of
But what was lost in all this was the fact that no challenge was made to the Judge's findings as to the cause of the accident. On the contrary, the Law Lords placed on record their tribute to the brilliant and painstaking investigative work undertaken by the Judge in the course of his inquiry. They said there was ample supportive evidence at the Judge's inquiry for his conclusions about causation, and noted that his different conclusion from the Chief Inspector was based in part on new evidence before the Judge that was not available to the Chief Inspector.

In particular, the Privy Council said, and I quote, "the Royal Commission Report convincingly clears Captain Collins and First Officer Cassin of any suggestion that negligence on their part had in any way contributed to the disaster. That is unchallenged."

Those findings stood then, and they stand now. The pilots were not responsible for this tragedy, and I stand here today to state that again.

But these were not findings accepted by the Government of the day. The Government did not table the report in Parliament. Nearly 20 years went by before the report was finally tabled in 1999.

That was wrong. It caused trauma on top of grief. And persecution on top of pain.

I want to acknowledge, as many in Parliament did when the inquiry was finally tabled, that the way Justice Mahon's report was handled was wrong.

That mishandling was one very difficult feature of the long hard road you have travelled — in the years leading up to the tabling of the report in 1999, and through the years following. In an environment of tumultuous claim and counter claim, of public confusion and ongoing debate, it is difficult I am sure to find a clear place to set down your grief.

After 40 long years, you deserve to find that place. No one can assume to know what that requires though, or even if it's possible. I have read many accounts from family members — letters telling stories of that day, of the weeks that followed, of the trauma that arises any time that Erebus is mentioned. All I know is that after 40 years, setting down grief will only be made harder, if we don't acknowledge past wrongs.

If we accept the Royal Commission's findings on the cause of the accident, which are well established, then the time has come to end the piecemeal acknowledgements.

After forty years, on behalf of today's government, the time has come to apologise for the actions of an airline then in full state ownership; which ultimately caused the loss of the aircraft and the loss of those you loved.
In making this apology I speak also for and with Air New Zealand. I know that for many, grievances still exist with the airline. I do not comment on some of the more famous phrases of the Royal Commission of Inquiry except to note what I believe is the change in the Air New Zealand of the 21st century, a company that in form, structure and approach is very different to the Air New Zealand of 1979. I acknowledge the efforts the airline has itself made over recent years to address your grief, including bringing people from throughout New Zealand, and from overseas, to this gathering today.

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