1

INTERVIEW

OF

JOAN FEYNMAN

2

1 PROCEEDINGS 2 MS. FEYNMAN: Hello. 3 MR. CLINE: Hello, Joan. This is Troy Cline. How are you? 4 MS. FEYNMAN: Okay. Well, pretty good. 5 I'm 6 trying to beat a cold. 7 MR. CLINE: Oh, is that right? 8 MS. FEYNMAN: So I didn't go to work. Huh? 9 MR. CLINE: You're trying --10 MS. FEYNMAN: Yeah. 11 MR. CLINE: -- beat the cold? 12 MS. FEYNMAN: Yeah, I'm -- I'm coming down with a cold and I'm trying to --13 MR. CLINE: Hope not. 14 15 MS. FEYNMAN: -- I didn't want to go outside 16 because it'll only get worse. Let me turn off my 17 iPad. Okay? 18 MR. CLINE: Okay. 19 MS. FEYNMAN: I'll be right back. 20 MR. CLINE: No problem. 21 Can you hear --22 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Uh-huh.

3

MR. CLINE: -- her? 1 2 (Off the record.) 3 MS. FEYNMAN: Okay. MR. CLINE: Okay. Welcome back. 4 MS. FEYNMAN: I'm back. Yeah. Now, do we 5 6 want --7 MR. CLINE: She's --MS. FEYNMAN: Do we want to do an interview 8 9 now or what? 10 (Off the record.) MR. CLINE: Yeah, we're working -- right now 11 we're working on just the sound. So as you were 12 talking, I was -- we're adjusting the volume. And --13 14 MS. FEYNMAN: Okay. 15 MR. CLINE: And I think we're just about 16 ready. Yeah, we can absolutely do the interview right 17 now. And usually --18 MS. FEYNMAN: Okay. 19 INTERVIEWER: -- how I open that up is in a 20 minute I'll just ask you to tell us, this is for the 21 audio person later on when he's doing the files, but I 22 usually ask the person to just say who they are and

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what they do or most recently have done and basically 1 2 your field. And then we start with the first 3 questions. And then I won't speak as much, as I was 4 telling you before, so that they don't have to edit me 5 out. And we'll just start with the primary research 6 interest, what you like about it, and how you're 7 8 involved in space weather and some of the key events 9 and turning points. And then you can talk about 10 anything --11 MS. FEYNMAN: You mean, you want me --12 MR. CLINE: -- that sounds interesting. 13 MS. FEYNMAN: -- to just start talking and 14 you're --15 MR. CLINE: Uh-huh. 16 MS. FEYNMAN: -- not going to ask me 17 anything? 18 MR. CLINE: I will -- actually, I will pop 19 in here and there as we go through the conversation. 20 I'11 --MS. FEYNMAN: Because --21 22 MR. CLINE: -- make sure we stay on track

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with the right questions. And if we do get --1 2 MS. FEYNMAN: Okay. So you --3 MR. CLINE: -- into a conversation, that's fine. 4 MS. FEYNMAN: I think it's a good idea to 5 you -- for you to ask me questions and I'll answer 6 them because --7 8 MR. CLINE: Okay. 9 MS. FEYNMAN: You know, one by one, because I don't see -- you know, I don't have a talk --10 11 MR. CLINE: Uh-huh. 12 MS. FEYNMAN: -- ready to -- if -- to go on for a few minutes. So it's --13 MR. CLINE: Okay. 14 15 MS. FEYNMAN: -- not the way I normally 16 work. So --17 MR. CLINE: Okay. 18 MS. FEYNMAN: -- if you're going to ask me 19 who I am and --20 MR. CLINE: Uh-huh. 21 MS. FEYNMAN: -- what I do, please ask me 22 that, then you can edit it out.

1	MR. CLINE: Okay. That's fine. That will
2	be fine. And if I do ask a question, if it makes
3	sense during the conversation, right after I ask the
4	question, you can just restate the question as you
5	talk.
6	Like, if I say, you know, what is your
7	primary area of research; you say, well, actually my
8	primary area of research is, you know, and you just.
9	That way it's easier to edit me out if we
10	need to. Sometimes they keep my voice in, just
11	depending on what I say. I never know what I'll be
12	saying either until the interview starts.
13	MS. FEYNMAN: Okay. This is slow to work
14	with, but I'll do my best.
15	MR. CLINE: Oh, you'll be just fine. And
16	actually, the way we're talking right now is exactly
17	the way to do it. And if there's
18	MS. FEYNMAN: Okay.
19	MR. CLINE: any part that doesn't make
20	sense and you're like, oh, scratch that, let's let
21	me start that over, just say that and the
22	MS. FEYNMAN: Yeah, okay.

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MR. CLINE: -- editor will know to do that. 1 2 MS. FEYNMAN: Interrupt me and tell me, you know, if I go off but please --3 4 MR. CLINE: Okay. MS. FEYNMAN: -- lead me along, because --5 6 MR. CLINE: I sure will. 7 MS. FEYNMAN: -- otherwise, I will be 8 babbling. 9 MR. CLINE: That's no problem. We'll take -10 11 MS. FEYNMAN: Yeah. 12 MR. CLINE: -- care of that. 13 MS. FEYNMAN: Okay. MR. CLINE: Well, we're -- I'm really --14 15 we're real excited that you agreed to do this. And 16 it's -- I'm looking forward to talking with you right 17 now about space weather and -- and your influence and 18 what you've -- your part in the space weather research 19 that's been going on over the years. 20 EXAMINATION 21 BY MR. CLINE: 22 And why don't we start this interview, Joan, Q

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1	by just why don't you tell us who you are and a
2	little bit about what you do with space weather.
3	A Okay. My name is Joan Feynman. I work at
4	the Jet Propulsion Lab at this time. And space
5	weather is something I do from time to time.
6	But the solar terrestrial relationship is
7	what I do all the time. Space weather is a subset of
8	those because it consists of the sun doing something
9	to the solar wind that does something to the earth.
10	And it becomes space weather when it's dangerous to
11	something else, like people or power plants.
12	Q So in large, the greater picture of what
13	you've studied over the years, really has to do with
14	the effects of the sun on the entire solar system. Is
15	that correct?
16	A Well, it's really effects of the sun on the
17	earth
18	
19	Q Okay.
20	A mostly and on the interplanetary medium
21	between the sun and the earth. And it's not just
22	effects of the sun. It's also understanding the sun

9

1	itself. There are lots of problem with the sun; for
2	instance, how does it get its solar cycle and why is
3	the solar wind the way it is, and so on. And so I
4	cover all of those problems.
5	Some years ago, when I first came to JPL,
6	which must be like 30 years now, I was in a group
7	where my boss asked me to to make a model for the -
8	- the environment that the Magellan satellite would be
9	could be expecting as it flew.
10	And I looked at what had been done, and I
11	thought the person who had done it had done a very
12	good start at devising a method but that there were
13	certain things that needed improvement, so I improved
14	them.
15	One of the things was that it had been
16	considered that each solar energy particle event was
17	independent of another. And if you looked at the
18	data, that wasn't true. They came in groups.
19	And if you do a statistical analysis, which
20	is what I was doing, you have to take account that
21	there are groups, not just individual ones.
22	And that was my major contribution to that

for quite a while. There are still arguments about 1 what are the groups. I think it's known but not 2 everybody agrees. 3 And when you say "groups," can you explain 4 Q to us a little bit more of what you mean --5 6 А Yeah. -- when you say that. 7 Q 8 А Uh-huh. Yeah. When there's -- the way --9 the most important thing in space weather, I would say, is that there are events when in the solar wind 10 there are high energy particles accelerated by 11 disturbances in the solar wind. 12 13 These disturbances are due to phenomena related to solar flares. A big glob of the solar 14 15 corona comes flying out at enormous velocities like 16 1,000 kilometers per second. 17 And solar wind, which is a -- which is totally ionized, that is, it's a bunch of protons and 18 19 electrons and some helium doubly -- with charged 20 helium, so on, it acts like a fluid which was a big 21 surprise to the early people. They couldn't see how it acted like a fluid. 22

		11
1	What it does is and the reason is unknown	
2	but not for this anyway, the this big blob,	
3	which is called a "coronal mass ejection," goes	
4	through the solar wind and like a boat going through	
5	an ocean it causes the shock a shock.	
6	And this shock manages to accelerate	
7	particles in the solar wind to very high energies.	
8	And those particles come into the earth and can do all	
9	sorts of damage to spacecraft, also spacecraft in	
10	space.	
11	And the whole coronal mass ejections cause	
12	great geomagnetic storms. And there are big currents	
13	in certain parts of the atmosphere. And those	
14	currents cause currents in the flow in the power	
15	plants in their, you know anyway, And the result of	
16	that can be (inaudible).	
17	Q Uh-huh.	
18	A You know, like if you have a big surge of	
19	current on the on your wire at home, you're liable	
20	to blow up the toaster.	
21	Well, here, there's a big surge of current	
22	in the ionosphere, you blow out the power plants. And	

1	it's very expensive and very annoying.
2	And so that's one of the things people, if
3	you knew one of these very fast coronal mass ejections
4	was coming, then you could do something to shut down
5	the power plant for a couple of hours and then put it
6	back up again.
7	Q So
8	A But.
9	Q Uh-huh.
10	A So this is of great importance to power
11	plant people and causes lots of money being lost.
12	Q Now, you mentioned Magellan, the Magellan
13	spacecraft. Can you tell us a little bit about what
14	that spacecraft was and the instrument aboard the
15	spacecraft that
16	
17	A Of course.
18	Q that was connected to the work you did.
19	A No, I can't. Several reasons I can't do
20	that.
21	Q Okay.
22	A One is my the only question I was asked

1	was what was the space environment that spacecraft had
2	to be able to operate in. And that does not include -
3	- I mean, I knew where it was going, I don't remember
4	anymore but that does not include the particular
5	instruments. It only includes what kind of particles.
6	They will have to be designed so they're not clobbered
7	
8	Q Uh-huh.
9	A by the particles as they're expected. So
10	I don't have to know about the details of the project
11	that Magellan was on.
12	If you want to know, you can look it up.
13	Q Oh, sure.
14	A Actually.
15	Q And then
16	A Yeah.
17	Q But what you found was very interesting.
18	And it was because of your research that you found out
19	that these particles operated in groups, if I'm
20	understanding properly, and that it
21	A Yes, right, and so that the expectation, if
22	you got one you got several, was high. And that made

1	a difference in the predictions as to what you may
2	get. That is, we knew there were in the time we
3	flew about ten big events, big coronal mass ejections.
4	It makes a big difference in predicting
5	whether those ten came in three groups of three and
6	one separate or was which would make you'd have
7	to predict four groups or ten separate groups. The
8	statistics are all together different.
9	And the that's and those models, the
10	models that the spacecraft designed to that is to
11	say, I calculate the probability that you couldn't get
12	an event with so and so many high energy particles
13	of such in such a well, the the flux
14	Q Uh-huh.
15	A of the particles. And then the designers
16	of the spacecraft have to take that information and
17	say, okay, we have to design our spacecraft and the
18	instruments on it so that it can stand that much
19	radiation without collapsing. And that's what the
20	space environments needs.
21	Q Well, so up until that
22	A Okay.

-- point, they weren't -- the spacecraft --1 Q 2 Α No. -- really weren't prepared for that? 3 Ο What happened was that the model that 4 Α No. was invented had an error in it. And I corrected the 5 error and the error gave different results for the 6 space environment in the original prediction method. 7 8 Q Well, that's significant. And they were important different events. 9 Α In fact, when Magellan went up, suddenly it 10 -- I got a telephone call from the chief scientist 11 12 saying, my God, we've had all these sudden events on 13 the sun. He said could it kill us. I said, no, you designed for it. And he was very much relieved. 14 15 Q I'll bet. I'll bet. Even today, can you 16 imagine people not paying attention to that --17 А Well --18 Q -- research. 19 Α Huh? 20 I mean, even today, can you imagine if they Q 21 -- if anyone sent spacecraft up without that type of protection or preparation, it wouldn't last that long, 22

I would imagine. 1 2 Α Well, it would be a waste of money, because, I mean, you have to make certain decisions about how 3 to protect the spacecraft. And if you make decisions 4 that are way out of reality --5 Uh-huh. 6 Q -- it -- you waste money because you spent 7 Α 8 too much time or too much money protecting it or it 9 wastes time because you haven't spent -- given it enough protection and it gets clobbered. 10 11 So it's -- and -- in spacecraft design and so on you have to worry about the possibilities that 12 13 things get broken or that things don't work. And it's money either way, so it's --14 15 Q That's right. 16 А -- a -- it's a give and take on that 17 project. 18 0 And it's also vital to human exploration. Ι 19 can imagine if we have humans exploring or living in 20 space and even in those days, I mean, we're -- I guess this is --21 22 Well, the human stuff is very important. А Ι

mean, if you want to fly to Mars or something, you 1 2 have to know what the environment is. And if you've got a human being in there, 3 then you have to decide what probability you want that 4 he will not be hurt, he or she will not be hurt by the 5 high energy particles (inaudible). 6 7 And my job was to predict the probabilities. 8 And the -- there are new models that have been developed since mine, but they were -- all the models 9 were based on the same general principles. 10 11 And one of the problems is there's a lot of question about the description of if you make 12 13 something -- if you want to know how many events are going to have fluencies or fluxes above a certain 14 15 amount, it very much depends on -- when you do it, it 16 very much depends on what you know about coronal mass 17 ejections. 18 And so besides doing this space weather 19 part, I also do things like study what you know about 20 coronal mass ejections. And the sun has a solar 21 cycle, which every 11 years the sun gets more spots 22 and then it starts out for three or four years in the

sun increasing the number of sunspots. You know about 1 2 sunspots? Yes, and the sunspot cycle, uh-huh. 3 0 Yeah, and then for seven years it decreases 4 Α 5 the number of sunspots. And the number of events that you expect depends partly on the sunspot number. 6 7 So it would be nice to be able to predict 8 the sunspot number. And it takes, say, ten, 15, 20 9 years to decide you're going to make a spacecraft, to design the spacecraft, to get it all ready, and to 10 11 launch it. Okay. 12 Uh-huh. Ο 13 So you have to know what the sunspot cycle Α is going to be like 20, 30 years from now. And we 14 15 don't know how to do that. And we don't know how to 16 make those predictions because we don't understand the 17 solar dynamo. 18 0 Uh-huh. 19 Which is the dynamo is emulsions which cause Α 20 the sun to have the magnetic field that it does and 21 the sunspots that it does. 22 And so one of the things I do is study the

1	solar cycle and the solar dynamo. And during the last
2	ten years, the sun has been doing something very
3	unexpected, that is to say, it has been much, much
4	calmer than was generally expected.
5	Q Huh.
6	A In my opinion, that's because it's another
7	cycle of the amplitude of the sunspot cycle which is
8	about 90 to 100 years.
9	And so what I'm doing at the moment is
10	seriously looking into that finding whatever I can
11	find out about this 80 to 90, 90 to 100 year cycle,
12	which I call the "Centennial Gleissberg Cycle," and
13	what's its cause on the sun and what's its effect on
14	earth.
15	Now, there's a lot of evidence that during
16	periods at the minimum of at least 88 or a hundred
17	year cycle, Centennial Gleissberg cycle, there's a
18	cooling effect. It's from ultraviolet radiation is
19	apparently we don't really know, but there's some
20	evidence that it changes, that it interacts with the
21	earth's atmosphere. This is not agreed to by
22	everybody but there's evidence for it.

1	Q Uh-huh.
2	A That the changes in the solar output
3	interact with the earth's atmosphere to change the
4	climate.
5	Q Ah.
6	A So that when the sun is at the minimum of
7	the Centennial Gleissberg Cycle, it's a little cooler
8	on earth than it would otherwise be.
9	So my guess, because at this point only a
10	guess, is that one reason that the earth isn't hotter
11	than it is is because the sun has been cooling it
12	relatively. That is to say, heating from the sun has
13	been relatively small 2010 20 yes.
14	Q Uh-huh.
15	A 2007 to 10 and but I don't know how much
16	smaller. And I don't even know if that's true. But
17	you asked me what I'm working on, so I am working to
18	find out if that's true.
19	Q Wow. So
20	A So that's my present
21	Q that's amazing.
22	A present. And if it is true, it would

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1	mean that the warming due to the carbon dioxide, which
2	I think people now believe in since it's true and
3	we've known it's true for 15 years or so, but anyway,
4	it would mean that the cooling from the carbon dioxide
5	is partially canceled by this I mean, the heating
6	from the carbon dioxide is partially canceled by the
7	cooling from the sun.
8	So that we are probably underestimating the
9	cooling that will happen in 15 years if you just say,
10	okay, it's going to continue whatever it's doing now.
11	Q Uh-huh.
12	A So it's important. I think that the most
13	important problem in the earth for all societies in
14	the earth world today society that we are paying no
15	attention, essentially no attention to the global
16	warming which is going to clobber us. And
17	Q And that's right. And the impact that
18	the sun is having on that.
19	A The impact that the sun is having is minor.
20	Q Huh.
21	A But it is in the direction of currently
22	making the carbon dioxide high warming or looks

21

smaller. If you think it's all due to carbon dioxide, 1 2 then you think that the warming of the earth is less 3 important than it really is. Oh, I see. 4 Q Because the -- yeah. So that what the 5 Α effect of the sun on the earth in this Centennial 6 7 Gleissberg Cycle is still not agreed to by everyone. 8 And the question you're asking me, what I'm 9 working on, I've got to be working on something that's not agreed to by everybody. If it's agreed to, you 10 don't work on it anymore if you're a scientist. 11 12 That's right. And that's exciting --0 13 А Yeah. -- to hear you talking about this, because 14 Q 15 there are many, many young scientists and people who'd 16 like to go into science that will be hearing this. 17 And this is really --18 А Uh-huh. 19 -- an area I think that many people would Q find interesting to explore. 20 21 А Well, look there, earth science is a 22 wonderful thing because when we know something, one of

the side effects is that we realize there's something 1 else we don't understand. Like -- and then you go on 2 from there. 3 So there are always new subjects in science. 4 5 And for young people it's a good idea to work, if they're interested, on the subject that they find 6 interesting or delightful and that's new. Because 7 8 it's easier when it's new. 9 What happens is all the easy things get done at the beginning and then it gets harder and harder to 10 11 make new contributions and they're less and less 12 important. 13 So rather than looking at what's, you know, a 15-year-old kid, boy or girl, who looks and sees 14 15 what's interesting now may find it, by the time 16 they're ready to get their Ph.D, something else is 17 more exciting and that's where they ought to be 18 studying. 19 But you got to study something that really 20 Otherwise, you know, it's a matter of excites you. 21 personality, what you like to do. But science is 22 something you have to do because you like to do it.

Otherwise, it doesn't work. 1 2 Ο Uh-huh. It's all about passion. So, yeah, you know, scientists are supposed 3 Α to be such dispassionate people. We're not at all. 4 We're very passionate people. 5 Uh-huh. 6 Q We spend long hours working on things. 7 Α 8 We're only paid for part of the time, more or less. Ι 9 mean, you don't leave the problem when you come home 10 from work. You work on it in your sleep. You know, it's not a job like selling shoes where you may want 11 12 to forget about it when you come home and think of something else. 13 Uh-huh. 14 0 15 А It's a passion. 16 Q It's a passion. 17 А For all of us. 18 Q It's a lifestyle. 19 А Huh? 20 Yeah, it sounds like science for people who Q 21 are passionate about it and really pursue it, it becomes an entire lifestyle and a way of being. 22

1	A Well, yes. And if you're not passionate
2	about it, you shouldn't try it because
3	Q Uh-huh.
4	A it's very it's difficult. You have to
5	do a lot of learning and a lot of thinking. And if
6	you don't have a passion for it, you're not going to
7	make any nice you know, you're not going to enjoy
8	it. There's no point in going into it if you're not
9	passionate about it. And I've always been passionate
10	about it.
11	The reason I was interested in all of this
12	was because, you know, all of this geomagnetic
13	activity and solar influence on the earth, one of the
14	things that it produces is aurora. It's very
15	beautiful.
16	And when I was a kid, not a terrible lot was
17	known about them except that they came from
18	something from the sun caused them.
19	And when I was about four years old, my
20	brother got permission from my mom it was nighttime
21	and I was in bed asleep my brother got permission
22	from my mom to wake me up and take me to see the
1	

aurora which was happening on Long Island at that 1 2 time. 3 And he walked me to a nearby golf course, and I looked up and there were lights turning bluish 4 5 green -- though they may not have been green but there were lights flashing in the sky and it was very 6 beautiful. And I got hooked. So that's what I've 7 8 been studying the rest of my life. 9 Well, that's amazing. Q 10 Things to do with those aurora. Huh? А I love those stories of what it was that 11 0 actually ignited the interest or the passion to pursue 12 a particular career. 13 Some people have talked about stories of 14 seeing the aurora. Others have talked about looking 15 16 up and seeing a comet or shooting stars or the moon 17 and it just totally ignited this entire path in their 18 life from that point on. 19 А Yeah. Well, of course, all my family was very interested in science -- my father, my brother. 20 21 My mother was interested in the beauty of nature. 22 Q Uh-huh.

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But, you know, there I was a little kid and Α 1 my brother got permission to break all of the rules so 2 that he could show me the aurora. So my mother and 3 father were behind this also. So it was very exciting 4 for a little kid. And it's been fun. 5 It's been fun. 6 0 That's why I'm still working at this 7 Α 8 insanely a long time. 9 And still making -- and still exploring new Q territory. That's what's -- that's really awesome. 10 11 That's amazing. Yeah. Well, you know, I still -- quite 12 Α awhile back I thought I might retire, so I tried it 13 for two weeks. And I decided I didn't like it, so I 14 15 came back. 16 0 Well, my dad's a minister, and I can totally 17 understand that that certain people --18 А Yeah. 19 -- in certain careers that are passionate Q 20 about their careers, they --21 А That's right. 22 Q -- never stop.

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1	A You never stop unless somebody forces to you
2	stop but and they can't really, because you can
3	always do it at home especially now with the computers
4	where all the data is available and so on.
5	So it's been great fun for my life. And I
6	started at a time when it was not considered
7	reasonable for women to do this, but now it is.
8	And so I think, you know, anybody who finds
9	something, you know, in science or somewhere else that
10	interests them, should choose to do it, you know.
11	Q That's right.
12	A I was told it was impossible. It turned out
13	that was wrong.
14	Q Wow, what a
15	A Thank goodness.
16	Q different time.
17	A Yes. Yes. Yes. That's right. Women
18	didn't make a living when I was a child. And women
19	weren't supposed to be mathematicians and scientists.
20	There was a prejudice against it.
21	But it doesn't make any difference. You
22	just do it anyway. You don't have to get permission

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from the entire world to decide what you're going to 1 2 do. 3 They will eventually catch up. 0 Oh, yeah. But I, you know, just think 4 А passion takes you a long way. 5 6 Q It sure does. And you know in the interviews that we've been conducting for Space 7 8 Weather Living History, it seems that many of the 9 scientists and people being interviewed always come 10 back to that word, that that is really --11 А Passion. 12 Passion, that that really is the torch --0 13 А Yes. -- that kept them involved. 14 Q 15 Α That is. That is. That is the torch for 16 scientists. And it always strikes me as strange that 17 laymen think we're very serious, very, you know, 18 unpassionate people. 19 Q Uh-huh. 20 Α We're not. We're not. So you want more 21 information? 22 I -- this has been already, believe it or Q

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not, we've been talking for 33 minutes. 1 2 Α Oh, my. That's a long time. 3 0 Yeah, these interviews go very well especially when people start talking about what it is 4 that they're excited about and what they do. It just 5 And it's such a pleasure --6 happens. 7 А Yeah. 8 Q -- on my end to be able to hear that and to 9 listen to it. 10 А Yeah. I think it's a very unique experience for me 11 Q as well. 12 Yeah, well, I'm glad you enjoy it. And I 13 А hope people really warm up to the idea that science is 14 15 not a chore, it's a pleasure. Well, we'll probably take that statement and 16 0 17 make that one of the main statements in your interview 18 that you just said. I'll make sure --19 А Okay. 20 Yeah, that would be wonderful. Q 21 А Okay. 22 Q Yeah.

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1	A	Okay. Fine.	
2	Q	Well, thank you so much.	
3	A	Okay.	
4	Q	And do you have anything else that you think	
5	you would	like to add or are you good with	
6	A	No. I think my yeah, my main dream has	
7	been real	ly to get this preserved.	
8	Q	And it was very good.	
9	A	My main idea is that you should find	
10	something	you're passionate about and do it whether	
11	people te	ll you can or not. And that it's that's	
12	the messa	ge, not the particular thing that you're	
13	passionat	e about, that'll be part of your life	
14	somehow.		
15	Q	Wow.	
16	A	Yeah.	
17	Q	Well, thank you	
18	A	Okay.	
19	Q	so much, Joan, for your time.	
20		And what we'll do from this point on is,	
21	Carolyn a	nd Barbara Thompson will take a look	
22	they'll l	isten to the sound, they'll have it	

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1	transcribed, and then they will go through and edit	
2	out the parts that they know that we don't need or	
3	that my voice or whatever it is that they edit out.	
4	And then they'll send that final transcript to you and	
5	you can take a look	
6	A Okay, great.	
7	Q at the actual transcript and give input	
8	to it. So if there are parts that you'd rather be	
9	moved around or changed, that's no problem.	
10	A Fine. Fine.	
11	Q And then we'll put it up online on Sun-Earth	
12	Day and in the Space Weather Living History Project at	
13	some point. And we'll let you know when that happens,	
14	so.	
15	A Okay, fine.	
16	Q Well, thank you so much.	
17	A It's been nice talking to you.	
18	Q I'm glad we finally were able to	
19	A Beautiful	
20	Q make it happen.	
21	A really. Okay.	
22	Q All right. You have a wonderful day.	

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1	A	Bye.	
2	Q	Good-bye.	
3	A	You, too.	
4		(Whereupon, the interview of JOAN	
5		FEYNMAN, was concluded.)	
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		34
1	CERTIFICATE OF TRANSCIBER	
2		
3	I, JANET M. RICE, a Transcriber for the State of	
4	Oregon, do hereby certify that I transcribed the audio	
5	tapes(s) of the proceedings had upon the hearing of	
6	this case, previously captioned herein, that I	
7	thereafter had reduced by typewriting the foregoing	
8	transcript; and that the foregoing transcript,	
9	consisting of Pages 1 to 34 both inclusive,	
10	constitutes a true, and accurate record of the	
11	proceedings had upon the hearing of said cause, and of	
12	the whole thereof.	
13	WITNESS my hand as Transcriber this 27th day of	
14	August, 2013.	
15		
16		
17		
18		
19	JANET M. RICE Transcriber	
20		
21		
22		

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