

Girlfriend wants live-in beau to end his marriage



DEAR ABBY
ADVICE

Dear Abby: I have been with a man for the last six years. He has been separated for 20 years. When I asked him if he was going to finalize his divorce, he said no. When I said I would like a commitment, he said he gave me one when he moved in five years ago. I said I want more. His wife even asked him for a divorce, but he said it's expensive. I told him by my upcoming 50th birthday I want a yes or no on the divorce. What should I do? — **In Limbo**

In Massachusetts

Dear In Limbo: Assuming this man lives with you rent-free, you have spent the last six years with a houseguest who is more concerned with his net worth than your need for validation. If his wife wanted a divorce, it would have happened already, and the issue of property division could have been bifurcated (separated). Obviously, this arrangement is serving them both in some way. Your next step should be to make a final decision about whether the status quo is acceptable to you, because it isn't going to change.

Dear Abby: My brother-in-law (age 75) apparently doesn't like kids. He and my sister don't

have kids. He just told my husband that what he doesn't like about our family gatherings is the attention everyone shows my two granddaughters. (They are 7 and 8.) At a recent gathering, he actually threw down game pieces and stomped off when they approached. Should I sever contact with my sister and him? I know if I tell my son about this, my son will cut ties with them. What parent forces their children on anyone who doesn't like them? Your advice might help. — **Family Gal In Alabama**

Dear Family Gal: Not everyone relates well to kids. That said, your brother-in-law's behavior was appalling. Have

a private talk with your sister. Could he be entering a second childhood? Knowing how he feels about children, if you wish to see him and your sister, consider socializing with them separately. If other family members with children invite them to anything other than an adults-only gathering, Sissy and her hubby should politely offer their regrets.

Dear Abby: I have a class reunion coming up and want some advice on how to stop a fellow classmate from giving a religious sermon. I don't want to hurt his feelings, but after the last reunion, several people complained about his lengthy preaching. I'm afraid if it happens again, some people

may choose not to attend. How can I tactfully handle this issue? Any help is appreciated. — **Wants To Have A Good Time**
Dear Wants: Unfortunately, some people don't know how to let go of a microphone once they have one and aren't able to sense they have lost their audience. Handle this uncomfortable situation by advising all the speakers that their remarks must be limited to no more than three minutes. Of course, if the "sermon" runs long, you will have to step forward and call a halt to it by asking the audience to give the person a big hand to show their appreciation. (If that doesn't do the trick, you may have to resort to a hook.)

Physics Nobel rewards work on climate change, other forces

By **DAVID KEYTON** and **SETH BORENSTEIN**
The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM — Three scientists won the Nobel Prize in physics Tuesday, Oct. 5, for work that found order in seeming disorder, helping to explain and predict complex forces of nature, including expanding our understanding of climate change.

Syukuro Manabe, originally from Japan, and Klaus Hasselmann of Germany were cited for their work in developing forecast models of Earth's climate and "reliably predicting global warming." The second half of the prize went to Giorgio Parisi of Italy for explaining disorder in physical systems, ranging from those as small as the insides of atoms to the planet-sized.

Hasselmann told The Associated Press that he "would rather have no global warming and no Nobel Prize."

Manabe said that figuring out the physics behind climate change was "1,000 times" easier than getting the world to do something about it. He said the intricacies of policy and society are far harder to fathom than the complexities of carbon dioxide interacting with the atmosphere, which then changes conditions in the ocean and on the land, which then alters the air again in a constant cycle.

He called climate change "a major crisis."

The prize comes less than four weeks before the start of high-level climate negotiations in Glasgow, Scotland, where world leaders will be asked to ramp up their commitments to curb global warming.

Call to action

The Nobel-winning scientists used their moment in the limelight to urge action.



Pontus Lundahl/The Associated Press

Secretary General of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences Goran Hansson, center, flanked at left by member of the Nobel Committee for Physics Thors Hans Hansson, left, and member of the Nobel Committee for Physics John Wettlaufer, right, announces the winners of the 2021 Nobel Prize in Physics at the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, in Stockholm, Sweden, Tuesday, Oct. 5, 2021. The Nobel Prize for physics has been awarded to scientists from Japan, Germany and Italy. Syukuro Manabe and Klaus Hasselmann were cited for their work in "the physical modeling of Earth's climate, quantifying variability and reliably predicting global warming."

"It's very urgent that we take very strong decisions and move at a very strong pace" in tackling global warming, Parisi said. He made the appeal even though his share of the prize was for work in a different area of physics.

All three scientists work on what are known as "complex systems," of which climate is just one example. But the prize went to two fields of study that are opposite in many ways, though they share the goal of making sense of what seems random and chaotic so that it can be predicted.

Parisi's research largely centers around subatomic particles, predicting how they move in seemingly chaotic ways and why, and is somewhat esoteric, while the work by Manabe and Hasselmann is about large-scale global forces that shape our daily lives.

The judges said Manabe, 90, and Hasselmann, 89, "laid the

foundation of our knowledge of the Earth's climate and how human actions influence it."

Starting in the 1960s, Manabe, now based at Princeton University, created the first climate models that forecast what would happen as carbon dioxide built up in the atmosphere.

Scientists for decades had shown that carbon dioxide traps heat, but Manabe's work offered specifics. It allowed scientists to eventually show how climate change will worsen and how fast, depending on how much carbon pollution is spewed.

Manabe is such a pioneer that other climate scientists called his 1967 paper with the late Richard Wetherald "the most influential climate paper ever," said NASA chief climate modeler Gavin Schmidt. Manabe's Princeton colleague Tom Delworth called Manabe "the Michael Jordan of climate."

Curiosity rules

Manabe's models from 50 years ago "accurately predicted the warming that actually occurred in the following decades," said climate scientist Zeke Hausfather of the Breakthrough Institute. Manabe's work serves "as a warning to us all that we should take their projections of a much warmer future if we keep emitting carbon dioxide quite seriously."

"I never imagined that this thing I would begin to study has such a huge consequence," Manabe said at a Princeton news conference. "I was doing it just because of my curiosity."

About a decade after Manabe's initial work, Hasselmann, of the Max Planck Institute for Meteorology in Hamburg, Germany, helped explain why climate models can be reliable despite the seemingly chaotic nature of the weather. He also developed ways to look for specific signs of human influence on the climate.

Meanwhile, Parisi, of Sapienza University of Rome, "built a deep physical and mathematical model" that made it possible to understand complex systems in fields as different as mathematics, biology, neuroscience and machine learning.

His work originally focused on so-called spin glass, a type of metal alloy whose behavior long baffled scientists. Parisi, 73, discovered hidden patterns that explained the way it acted, creating theories that could be applied to other fields of research, too.

All three physicists used complex mathematics to explain and predict what seemed like chaotic forces of nature. That is known as modeling.

"Physics-based climate models made it possible to predict the amount and pace of global

warming, including some of the consequences like rising seas, increased extreme rainfall events and stronger hurricanes, decades before they could be observed," said German climate scientist and modeler Stefan Rahmstorf. He called Hasselmann and Manabe pioneers in this field.

When climate scientists with the United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and former U.S. Vice President Al Gore won the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize, some who deny global warming dismissed it as a political move. Perhaps anticipating controversy, members of the Swedish Academy of Sciences, which awards the Nobel, emphasized that Tuesday's was a science prize.

"What we are saying is that the modeling of climate is solidly based on physical theory and well-known physics," Swedish physicist Thors Hans Hansson said at the announcement.

Caught off guard

For a scientist who trades in predictions, Hasselmann said the prize caught him off guard.

"I was quite surprised when they called," he said. "I mean, this is something I did many years ago."

The award comes with a gold medal and 10 million Swedish kronor (over \$1.14 million). The money comes from a bequest left by the prize's creator, Swedish inventor Alfred Nobel, who died in 1895.

On Monday, the Nobel in medicine was awarded to Americans David Julius and Ardem Patapoutian for their discoveries into how the human body perceives temperature and touch.

Over the coming days prizes will be awarded in the fields of chemistry, literature, peace and economics.

AccuWeather | Go to AccuWeather.com

weather

	TONIGHT	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON
	Mostly cloudy and cold	Partly sunny	Clouds and limited sun	Cloudy and cooler	A p.m. shower possible
Baker City	32	63 28	62 31	57 28	49 25
Comfort Index™	5	9	5	5	0
La Grande	29	63 29	62 36	52 31	46 29
Comfort Index™	9	8	8	2	0
Enterprise	29	59 25	58 32	53 27	41 30
Comfort Index™	8	5	7	2	0

Comfort Index takes into account how the weather will feel based on a combination of factors. A rating of 10 feels very comfortable while a rating of 0 feels very uncomfortable.

ALMANAC

TEMPERATURES	Baker City	La Grande	Elgin
High Tuesday	79°	81°	81°
Low Tuesday	39°	42°	36°
PRECIPITATION (inches)			
Tuesday	0.00	0.00	0.00
Month to date	0.00	Trace	0.00
Normal month to date	0.08	0.16	0.22
Year to date	3.58	7.38	16.41
Normal year to date	6.94	12.16	17.09

TUESDAY EXTREMES

NATION (for the 48 contiguous states)	
High: 97°	Cotulla, Texas
Low: 18°	Yellowstone N.P., Wyo.
Wettest: 3.75"	Monroe, Ga.
OREGON	
High: 81°	Rome
Low: 28°	Lakeview
Wettest: 0.48"	North Bend

WEATHER HISTORY

On Oct. 7, 1902, a waterspout was spotted off Cape May, N.J. When the first chilly air masses of fall cross warm bodies of water, waterspouts form.

SUN & MOON

	THU.	FRI.
Sunrise	6:58 a.m.	6:59 a.m.
Sunset	6:21 p.m.	6:19 p.m.
Moonrise	8:21 a.m.	9:42 a.m.
Moonsset	7:17 p.m.	7:45 p.m.

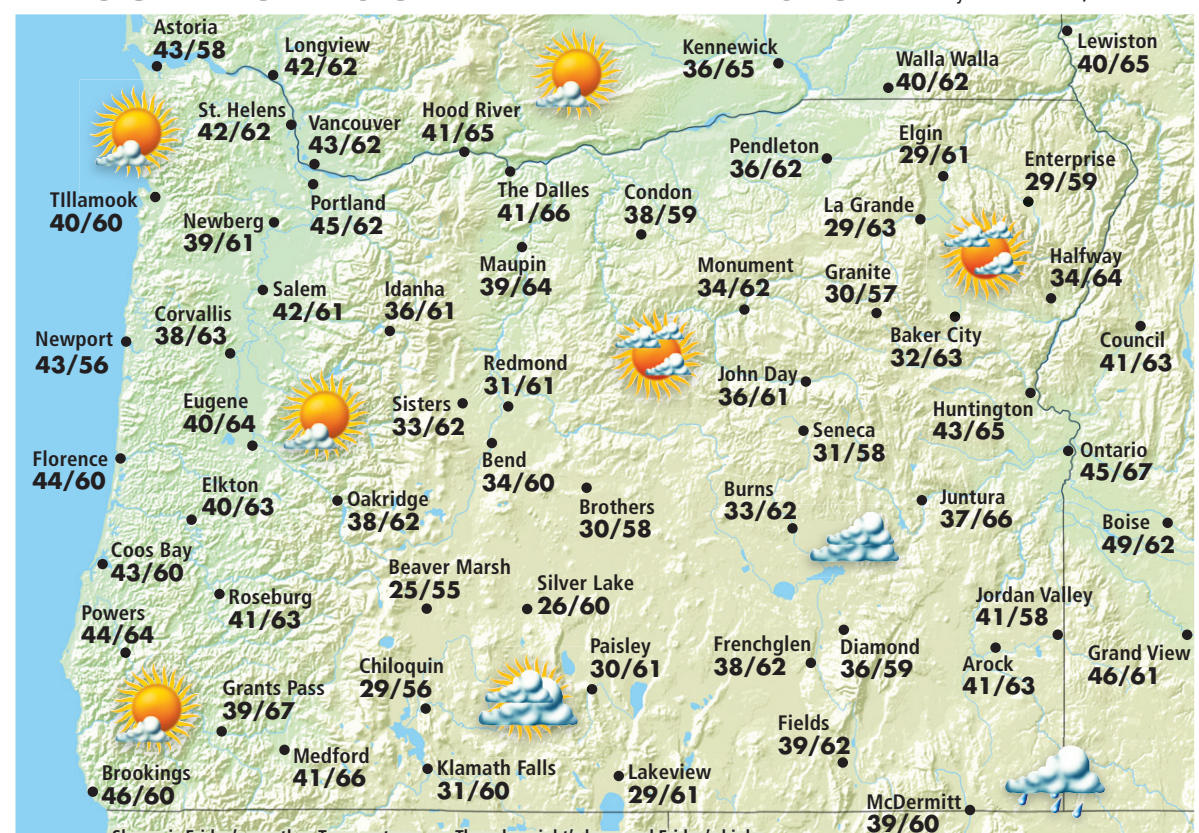
MOON PHASES



Oct 12 Oct 20 Oct 28 Nov 4

AROUND OREGON AND THE REGION

Forecasts and graphics provided by AccuWeather, Inc. ©2021



REGIONAL CITIES

City	FRI. HI/Lo/W	SAT. HI/Lo/W	City	FRI. HI/Lo/W	SAT. HI/Lo/W
Astoria	58/48/c	59/51/c	Lewiston	65/39/pc	66/47/c
Bend	60/31/pc	62/37/c	Longview	62/45/pc	58/51/c
Boise	62/41/c	63/42/pc	Meacham	61/27/pc	60/36/pc
Brookings	60/46/c	61/47/pc	Medford	66/40/pc	69/43/pc
Burns	62/23/pc	63/25/pc	Newport	56/46/c	59/48/pc
Coos Bay	60/45/c	65/48/pc	Olympia	58/45/pc	57/48/c
Corvallis	63/41/pc	63/48/c	Ontario	67/39/c	66/36/pc
Council	63/33/c	65/31/s	Pasco	65/39/s	68/50/pc
Elgin	61/28/pc	60/36/c	Pendleton	62/38/s	65/46/pc
Eugene	64/44/pc	64/49/c	Portland	62/47/pc	61/52/c
Hermiston	66/39/s	67/50/c	Powers	64/46/c	66/48/c
Hood River	65/45/c	63/50/c	Redmond	61/30/c	63/36/c
Imnaha	63/33/pc	64/39/c	Roseburg	63/44/c	67/47/c
John Day	61/30/pc	60/36/c	Salem	61/45/pc	64/51/c
Joseph	58/26/sh	57/35/pc	Spokane	58/37/s	57/43/c
Kennewick	65/36/s	68/51/pc	The Dalles	66/42/pc	66/47/c
Klamath Falls	60/29/pc	62/30/pc	Ukiah	59/27/s	59/34/pc
Lakeview	61/20/pc	61/23/pc	Walla Walla	62/43/s	63/52/pc

Weather(W): s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, i-ice

RECREATION FORECAST FRIDAY

ANTHONY LAKES	PHILLIPS LAKE
Rain and sleet	A shower
39 21	59 27
MT. EMILY REC.	BROWNLEE RES.
Some sun; chilly	Mostly cloudy
48 26	66 34
EAGLE CAP WILD.	EMIGRANT ST. PARK
Showers around	Partly sunny
46 19	55 23
WALLOWA LAKE	MCKAY RESERVOIR
A few showers	Mostly sunny; cool
58 26	60 38
THIEF VALLEY RES.	RED BRIDGE ST. PARK
Partly sunny	Partly sunny
63 28	63 29