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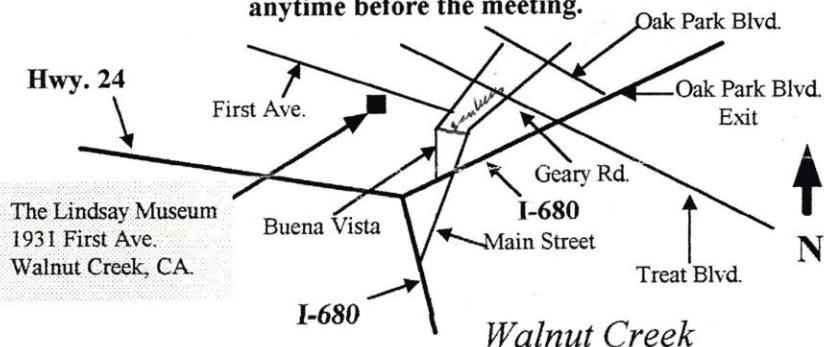
JANUARY MEETING ANNOUNCEMENT

DATE: Thursday, January 16, 1997

LOCATION: Lindsay Museum, 1931 First Ave., Walnut Creek

TIME: 7:00 p.m. refreshments; 7:30 p.m. presentation.
Cost is \$5.00 per member; spouse and family free.

RESERVATIONS: Leave your name on the recorder at 510-842-0592 anytime before the meeting.



Speaker: Dr. Amos Nur, Dept. of Geophysics, Stanford University

EARTHQUAKES, ARMAGEDDON, AND THE DEAD SEA SCROLLS

Why are there so many ruins especially in the Mediterranean and Middle East? Most people think that time and war are responsible. But actually most of the damage we now know was caused by historical earthquakes. Simple examples are Troy, Micenean, Crete, or ancient Jericho. A special example is Armageddon--the single most excavated site in Israel. Because it is situated on top of an active earthquake fault we believe now that its 42 layers of destruction are the result of repeated past earthquakes. Another example is the huge earthquake of 31 B.C. in ancient Judea. We now think that this earthquake caused collapse in many caves in the Qumran area where the Essenes wrote the Dead Sea Scrolls. New evidence suggests that many scrolls, and some of their writers, were buried in the caves in which they were found under this collapse, not by enemies, but by this earthquake. Understanding the major roles of earthquakes in archaeology thus provides a new insight into the interpretation of excavated evidence from areas like Central America, Peru, and China. This talk will explore these fascinating discoveries.

(continued on the back page of the newsletter)

NCGS JANUARY MEETING

A FAMILY/SPOUSE EDUCATIONAL EVENT

EARTHQUAKES, ARMAGEDDON, AND THE DEAD SEA SCROLLS

LECTURE BY DR. AMOS NUR
DEPT. OF GEOPHYSICS, STANFORD UNIVERSITY

AT THE LINDSAY WILDLIFE MUSEUM
1931 FIRST AVENUE, WALNUT CREEK

DATE: JANUARY 16, 1997

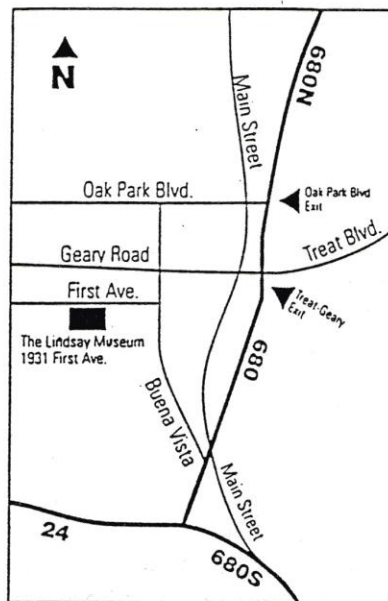
TIMES: 7:00PM REFRESHMENTS (NO DINNER)

7:30PM PROGRAM BY DR. NUR

COST: \$5 FOR NCGS MEMBER, SPOUSE AND FAMILY FREE

CALL THE NCGS RECORDER FOR RESERVATIONS: (510) 842-0592

DIRECTIONS TO THE LINDSAY MUSEUM



PLEASE PARK IN THE MUSEUM PARKING
LOT, ALONG STREET BY LARKEY PARK,
OR BEHIND CHURCH ACROSS THE STREET.
DO NOT PARK IN FRONT OF HOUSES.

1996-97 AAPG Haas-Pratt Distinguished Lecture

1:00 p.m. Thursday, February 6, 1997
Chevron Park, 6001 Bollinger Canyon Rd., San Ramon, CA.
Building A, Room 1036

Impact of the Application of Sequence Stratigraphy on Reservoir Management: A Retrospective Analysis of Field Development and Depletion Experiences

Presented by:

Marianne T. Weaver

Exxon Production Research Company, Houston, Texas

To better understand the impact of the application of sequence stratigraphy on field development and depletion, Exxon initiated a project that examined the use of this technology in the reservoir management of many of the corporation's major oil and gas fields. Analysis of Exxon's experience consisted of the evaluation of fifty-eight fields, documentation of individual case studies, and the completion of a cost/benefit analysis for two production affiliates. The results of this analysis demonstrate that there are quantifiable benefits and reservoir management improvements resulting from the proper use of sequence stratigraphy during all the stages of field development, including appraisal, initial, mature, and final depletion stages. The documented benefits include reserve additions at competitive finding costs, depletion cost savings, and development of improved reservoir surveillance tools. These benefits can be very large when the sequence-stratigraphic studies are fully integrated with additional field data and interpretations, and the fields selected for study meet appropriate criteria.

In older fields, with large remaining reserves in place, the application of this technology can provide a better understanding of complex reservoir distribution and a method to improve primary, secondary, and tertiary recovery. For example, in a North Sea field, the development of a detailed sequence-stratigraphic framework has led to new and accurate maps, and procedures to monitor contact movement and improve reservoir surveillance capabilities, resulting in the identification of by-passed oil. In new fields, optimizing the number and placement of development wells can provide significant investment savings and can potentially lower operating costs. When correctly applied at the appropriate stage of field development, fully integrated, sequence-stratigraphy field studies will result in obtaining maximum ultimate hydrocarbon recovery at the lowest full-life cost.

Marianne T. Weaver received her B.S. in Geology from Florida State University, Tallahassee, in 1974, and an M.S. in Geology from FSU in 1978. Her graduate thesis was entitled "Quaternary Paleoclimatic and Paleoglacial History of the Southeast Pacific Subantarctic and Antarctic Region: Analysis of a Glacial Cycle." She has worked for Exxon Company, USA, since 1979 as a Geologist, Exploration, Gulf/Atlantic Division (1979-1982); as Geologist, Exploration, Gulf Coast Division (1982-1987); as Exploration Geologist, Central Production Division (1987-1992); and as a member of the Exxon Production Research Company, Reservoir Geometry and Continuity Division since 1992.

Marianne's professional accomplishments include the completion of a series of exploration assignments applying sequence stratigraphy to prospect development and play assessment efforts in the Yegua, Wilcox, and Frio/Vicksburg trends in the Gulf Coast; an involvement with the development and maintenance of fields in Southeast Texas and Oklahoma, and as a development team member for the 25,000 foot-deep Northeast Mayfield Field, Anadarko Basin; coordinating sequence-stratigraphy studies for fields in East Texas; and coordinating a project that demonstrated and quantified the reservoir management benefits of applying sequence stratigraphy in producing fields. She is a member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists.

December Meeting Speaker Discusses State of San Francisco Bay Estuary

The final NCGS monthly meeting of 1996 featured an informative talk by **Tobi Tyler** of the Association of Bay Area Governments and the Regional Water Quality Control Board on the "*State of the San Francisco Bay-Delta Estuary.*" Tobi began by defining an estuary system to her audience, and proceeded to describe the salient features of the San Francisco Bay-Delta Estuary complex, which is the largest estuarine system on the Pacific Coast of the Western Hemisphere. It encompasses 40% of California's drainage, with ~90% coming from the Sacramento-San Joaquin River system. The remainder of her talk focused on five topics: 1) the decline of the estuary's biological resources; 2) the effects of intensified land use and increasing population in the greater Bay Area; 3) water diversion for industrial, agricultural, and municipal use; 4) the effects of pollutants on the estuary; and 5) dredging and waterway enlargement.

The biological resources of the estuarine complex are considerable, and represent the third largest ecosystem in the hemisphere after the tropical rain forests of Central and South America. Uplands constitute the majority of the estuarine-delta ecosystem by area, with wetland marshes and open water accounting for the remaining ~20%. The wetlands are influenced by tidal activity. They are an important groundwater recharge area that influences water quality in the estuary, and supports by far the largest biological community in the drainage system. The wetlands and tidal marshes cover about 600,000 acres, most of which is associated with Suisun-San Pablo Bays and the Sacramento-San Joaquin River delta. Since 1850, this complex has diminished by 90% as a result of seasonal farming in the delta. These wetlands and open waterways comprise a major staging area for waterfowl, and have been severely impacted by a substantial decline in phytoplankton levels, a key nutrient in the food chain. Some of this decline has been attributed to the introduction of foreign fauna into the Bay, like the ubiquitous Asian clam, although its effects on the phytoplankton population is subject to debate.

Freshwater diversion and altered flow regimes for agricultural irrigation and industrial/public consumption both in the Bay Area and in Southern California have had a major effect on fish populations in the estuary. These practices have affected spawning grounds, caused movement in the fresh water-salt water mixing zone (null zone) in Suisun Bay, and have effectively reduced the breeding capability of certain fish that play a key role in the food chain. Pollutants, both solid and chemical, from industrial and municipal sources have impacted San Pablo Bay and South San Francisco Bay. Heavy metals and hydrocarbons from urban and rural (agricultural) runoff are the dominant offenders. Vehicle fluids (mostly oil-based hydrocarbons) are the key urban pollutants, and pesticide residues are the major pollutants from agricultural areas. Dredging and waterway enlargement have had an effect on the estuary, but are less significant than the other sources named above.

Tobi closed her talk by mentioning some of the improvements being made by the State and Federal governments in the form of regulatory controls that will help protect the Bay-Delta estuary. These include stormwater regulations and controls on industrial and municipal waste discharges, as well as educational programs to increase overall public awareness in cities and the ever-expanding Bay Area suburbs. Right now we have a good regulatory handle on the point sources of pollution. Other programs have been initiated to save the wetlands and marshes, but most are currently in the experimental stage. The biggest obstacle to be tackled is the growing population in the Bay Area and its effects on the estuary ecosystem.

Many thanks go to Tobi Tyler from the NCGS and its members for her informative, and quite sobering, presentation on the current ecological status of the San Francisco Bay-Delta estuary, and the efforts to help preserve it.

The NCGS would like to take this opportunity to thank the Chevron Corporation for its support of the organization and the AAPG Distinguished Lecture series we host each year. Chevron has also graciously allowed the NCGS to use their facilities to hold many of the Distinguished Lectures during the 1996-1997 season at no cost to the organization and its members. Their continuing contributions to the NCGS and its programs is greatly appreciated.

Faculty Position Opening for Hydrogeologist, San Francisco State University

The Department of Geosciences invites applications for a tenure-track faculty position at the assistant professor level in hydrogeology, beginning in August 1997. The position requires a Ph.D. in geology and a strong commitment to excellence in teaching and research. Some background in teaching and in industry is preferred. The successful candidate will be expected to teach at all academic levels and will be primarily responsible for teaching undergraduate and graduate courses in hydrogeology, groundwater contamination, and environmental geology. Responsibilities will include maintaining an active research program that involves graduate and undergraduate students. We seek someone who will work with local firms and agencies and assist in building our new graduate program in Applied Geosciences and an interdisciplinary undergraduate environmental studies program.

The Department of Geosciences includes geology, meteorology, and oceanography and consists of 13 faculty members from these fields. The department offers BS and BA degrees in geology and, beginning Fall 1996, a MS degree in Applied Geosciences.

To apply, send curriculum vitae including a statement of teaching and research interests, and names and addresses of three references to: **Ray Sullivan**, Department of Geosciences, San Francisco State University, San Francisco, CA 94132. **Applications should be received before January 15, 1997.**

San Francisco State University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action employer.

GEOLOGY IN DISTANCE LEARNING FORMAT AT LANEY COLLEGE, OAKLAND

Is a friend, family member, or co-worker of yours interested in geology but has never taken a college level geology class due to the inconvenience of regular campus meetings?

This Spring, Laney College will be offering a 3-unit traditional introductory geology course in a distance-learning format. The class will be taught by NCGS member Julie Menack, who has worked in the Bay Area as a geologist for 13 years. The fundamental processes that drive the Earth System are examined, including plate tectonics, earthquakes, volcanism, and mountain building. The processes that shape the Earth's surface are also studied and include weathering, rivers, groundwater, landslides, waves and wind. Students will also learn how to recognize and interpret the most important minerals and rocks. Environmental concerns like natural resources, natural hazards, and the role of geology in many environmental issues are woven throughout the course.

Telecourses can be very rewarding for the self-motivated student. Goals for this class are that everyone come away with a general understanding of how the earth works and to make people aware of the local environment. A variety of different types of learning experiences will be offered including teacher-led and independent field trips and laboratories, CD-ROM and other computer tutorials, the Internet, and personal interaction via telephone and email. Assignments will be thoroughly graded and returned and on-campus review sessions will be held before each exam

If you know someone who might be interested, please let them know about this class. Attendance at one orientation session is required on either: Wednesday January 15 at noon, Saturday January 18 at 1 pm, or Thursday January 23 at 6 pm. All review sessions are in the Laney College Forum. Please call Julie Menack at (510)547-6120 or email jmenack@msn.com with your questions. The course syllabus can be found on the Peralta Telecourse Web page at <http://www.peralta.cc.ca.us>.

Please note that Ms. Menack will also be offering a 3-unit geology class at the College of Alameda during the Spring Semester at 8:00 to 9:00 am Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Senior Environmental Engineers and Geologists Needed!

The Opportunity:

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The Requirements:

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Preferred BS/MS and professional registration

Please submit resumes to:

**Sierra-Pacific Groundwater Consultants Inc., Department of Administration,
4911 Windplay Drive, Suite 4, El Dorado Hills, CA 95762-5144**

An Equal Opportunity Employer

Bay Area News Notes

A new report on background concentrations of inorganics and metals in soil was released in March 1996 by the Kearney Foundation of Soil Science, Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources, University of California. The report, titled "Background Concentrations of Trace and Major Elements in California Soils," is an excellent resource. It was prepared by Bradford, et. al. from UC Riverside and DTSC. Samples are classified and reported by soil series, county, and taxonomy. The data are then presented for individual samples and are summarized following statistical evaluation. For copies, contact Dr. Andrew C. Change, Director, Kearney Foundation of Soil Science, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521.

To get on **Barney Popkin's E-mail List for San Francisco-Area Environmental Events** (Every Friday or Saturday Night Since 1994), please E-mail Barney at bppopkin@sirius.com, fax him at work at (415) 543-5480, or call him via voice mail at (415) 222-8351. The calender included all sorts of environmental events including classes for professional development, public meetings and political events, ecological courses and nature walks, professional organization events, and opportunities to make the Bay Area a better place to live in. The list can be sent either weekly or monthly. International listings also available. Contributions welcome.

From the SF Business Times, Dec. 13-19. The List of 25 Largest Environmental Consulting Firms in the Bay Area:

1. OHM Remediation Services
2. Bechtel National
3. Tetra Tech
4. Kvaerner Davy
5. Montgomery Watson Americas
6. ICF Kaiser International
7. Smith Environ. Technologies
8. Brown & Caldwell
9. Harding Lawson Associates
10. Dames & Moore
11. CH2M Hill
12. Metcalf & Eddy
13. ERM-West

Memorial for Publication by Geological Society of America

William Franklin Barbat (1905-1996)

The story of how William Franklin Barbat ("Bill" to all who knew him) developed a lifelong interest in geology and paleontology began as a youth living in San Francisco near Golden Gate Park, which is home to the California Academy of Sciences. At age twelve Bill took some fossils from his deceased father's collection to Dr. G. Dallas Hanna of the Academy for identification. This led to the hiring of young Bill as a part-time helper in the paleontology lab from that early age until Bill began his college education at the University of California at Berkeley.

Bill spent one memorable summer period during college assisting the excavation of a wealth of Ice Age vertebrate remains from the newly discovered McKittrick (Kern County) Tar Pit. Later, one of Bill's supporting jobs as a college student was to sort tar-pit fossils into bins designated for each particular bone or tooth, which were stored in Berkeley's Campanile. From these bins paleontologists could assemble a complete skeleton of a Pleistocene sabre tooth tiger, a dire wolf, or a ground sloth, or other extinct animals. Another happy summer was spent assisting a crew of paleontologists collecting vertebrate fossils from the John Day region of eastern Oregon.

Bill graduated in Geology from the University with honors in 1926, after being elected to Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi. Also in 1926 he married Dorothy Naunton, whom he had met in a geology class at the University. Bill's contemporaries became scattered around the world as the international petroleum industry grew rapidly, but Bill's geological career allowed him to spend his entire life in California.

After graduation, Bill was hired by Standard Oil Company of California and was stationed at the town of Taft, a small desert oasis in the midst of Kern County's several giant oil fields. Standard of Cal was then a relatively small provincial company that had acquired an extensive checkerboard of oil lands along the west side of the San Joaquin Valley as the result of a merger with the Pacific Oil Company. Bill became Standard's sole on-site geologist in this area except for short periods when he was assisted by Allen Weymouth or Fritz von Estorff.

In pioneering the use of micropaleontological correlations for stratigraphic problems of oil exploration and development in the San Joaquin Valley, Bill left a lasting legacy. As John Silcox notes, Bill was largely responsible for developing the lab in Taft, which set the standard for all of Socal operations - domestic and abroad.

It wasn't until 1936-37 that Bill could begin to build a professional geological/paleontological staff at Taft. A story recalled by Jack Bainton, one of Bill's first hires and eventually his successor at Taft, sums up the tremendous liking and respect that Bill had built up during his career. Numerous oil companies around Taft eventually allowed their competitors to examine the cores that they had recovered in their drilling operations. Many young geologists were at a loss to identify the invertebrate megafossils which were usually present in the upper section of the cores. Time after time they would bring a fossil over to Bill for identification, and he would supply them a name, which they would duly note on

their descriptions. One Christmas, to show their mutual appreciation, they all chipped in to buy Bill an expensive gift in those pre-war days, a fancy Leica camera.

As the oil industry rebounded from the Depression, Standard's geological staff in Taft grew to 10-15 people before several of the staff were called to serve their country in World War II. The country's insatiable wartime needs for petroleum spurred intensive development activity in Kern County's oil fields, in the deeper plays in the San Joaquin Valley, and at the giant Kettleman Hills oil field. Standard's geological staff was stretched very thin to take care of all the around-the-clock well-sitting. Bill's children remember their father being called out at all hours of the day and night for months on end. Bill also worked closely with the U.S. Navy staff during the war helping to develop the Elk Hills Naval Oil Reserve into one of America's giant oil fields.

While at Taft, Bill became active in the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, the Society of Economic Paleontologists & Mineralogists, and the Paleontology Society. Bill also helped found the local chapter of the American Petroleum Institute and for many years collected statistical data for their publications. Bill served his community as a member of the Kern County Planning Commission and as a member of the Taft Rotary Club, including one year as the club's president.

In 1946 Bill was appointed as Assistant Chief Geologist of Western Operations at Standard of California's home office in San Francisco under William S.W. Kew. When Kew retired, Bill was promoted to Chief Geologist in 1951, and he served in that capacity until his retirement in 1970. His greatest contribution was helping to build a highly competent professional staff for his company, which is now the mighty Chevron Oil Corporation.

Bill's only hobby in retirement was - geology! He came full cycle by associating again with Doc Hanna as a volunteer three days a week at the California Academy of Sciences. Bill commuted to the Academy from his home in the Oakland hills, and for exercise, walked from the BART station to Golden Gate Park. This walk took him through his childhood neighborhood, which had changed from its more conventional lifestyles to the now well-known Haight-Ashbury district. On one walk through this area he suffered a broken arm from a mugging, but he still looked forward to this stroll to his Academy office and back.

Bill became a fellow of the California Academy of Sciences and a fellow of the Geological Society of America. He continued his association with the University of California through the LeConte Club, and he remained a member of the Northern California Geological Society. As his memory started to fail a little, Bill discontinued his active involvement in geology and enjoyed his leisure retirement at home. Bill remained in relatively good physical health until his sudden death one month before his 91st birthday. Dorothy had preceded him in death by three years.

Bill and Dorothy were survived by two children, Jeannette Griego of Monterey, California, and William N. Barbat of Lake Oswego, Oregon, who retain fond memories of their parents.

- William N. Barbat

Selected Bibliography

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Draft of 11/21/96

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First Call for Technical Papers and Exhibitors

For The 1997 AEG Annual Meeting
Hosted by the Oregon Section

Paper and Poster Presentation Topics:

| | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Coastal Engineering | Landslides and Slope Stability |
| Environmental Investigations | Seismic Hazards |
| Field and Laboratory Testing | Stream Restoration |
| Ground Water Investigations / Modeling | Fluvial Geomorphology |
| Water Supply Studies | Transportation Geology |
| Landfill Technology | General Engineering Geology Topics |

Topics other than the above suggestions will be considered. Presentations based on case histories are encouraged. Presentations will be limited to 20 minutes each. Poster session will be provided during the exhibitors luncheon. Abstracts should be no longer than 250 words should be sent to the address listed below.

Abstract Submittals Due May 15, 1997, E-mail preferred: aegjuliek@aol.com
or mail to:

AEG'97 c/o Julie Keaton
130 Yucca Drive
Sedona, AZ 86336-3222
(520) 204-1553 Fax (520) 204-5597

Exhibits:

Exhibitors spaces will be provided for at least 28 booths (more space available, located in Prime Exposure Ballroom. Each booth will include a table and chairs, pipe and draped 8x10 space. A brief description of the exhibit and any special requirements should be sent to the exhibitor committee chair shown below. We can accommodate small vehicle sized equipment.

Committee Chairs:

Gary Peterson, Chairman, Annual Meeting, inquiries and general information

(503) 635-4419 E-mail: garyp@squier.com

Ed Stearns, Chairman, Technical Sessions

(503) 661-0462 E-mail: 73564.3251@compuserve.com

Dave Michael, Chairman, Exhibitors and Sponsors

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AEG 97 40th Annual Meeting, September 30-October 4, 1997

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CHAIR

C. Ed Stearns
TECHNICAL PROGRAM

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SHORT COURSES

Sue D'Agnes
FINANCE

Tom Kuper
FIELD TRIPS

Dave Michael
EXHIBITORS



1997 PACIFIC SECTION CONVENTION
AAPG SEPM SEG SPWLA
MAY 14-16, 1997



Why come to the 1997 PS-AAPG convention?

- *Bakersfield is the heart of the California oil industry.*
- *Heavy oil, light oil and natural gas are all produced in the area.*
- *If Kern County was a state it would be the fourth largest producer of hydrocarbons in the country.*
- *The largest producing field in the lower 48 is here along with four other fields that have passed the billion barrel mark.*

If you are looking for useful information which will help you improve your, or your employer's bottom line, then you should plan on attending the 1997 PS-AAPG convention in Bakersfield.

The 1997 convention committee is planning a world class technical program emphasizing local topics with wide-ranging applications to take care of your technical needs. We are also planning several social venues which will allow you to visit and relax with old and new acquaintances, do a little networking, and shake out the cobwebs.

Planned Technical Sessions Include:

- Ⓐ EXPLORATION: NORTHERN SAN JOAQUIN BASIN GAS PROVINCE
- Ⓐ IMPROVING RECOVERY IN MONTEREY (SILICEOUS) SHALES
- Ⓐ HORIZONTAL DRILLING REVIVING MATURE FIELDS
- Ⓐ HYDROCARBON IN THE SANTA BARBARA CHANNEL
- Ⓐ RESEARCH IN ADVANCED EOR TECHNOLOGY
- Ⓐ LESSONS LEARNED IN GIANT FIELDS
- Ⓐ MAGNETO-STRATIGRAPHY
- Ⓐ TURBIDITES



plus short courses, field trips and new publications. The Exhibits Area will be centrally located to the technical session rooms and the poster session area allowing convenient and repeat opportunities to see it all. For more information, contact one of the following:

Bob Timmer
General Chair
Mobil
805-665-4042
805-665-3539 fax

John Howe
Asst. General Chair
Archer Exploration
805-325-2545
805-325-7754 fax

Larry Knauer
Technical Coord.
Bechtel Petroleum
805-763-6280
805-763-6659 fax

Frank Cooper
Exhibits Coord.
Halliburton Energy
805-837-2971
805-837-0201 fax

Dr. Amos Nur, is Wayne Loel Professor of Earth Sciences and Professor of Geophysics at Stanford University. He received his B.Sc. in Geology at the Hebrew University, Israel, in 1962, and his Ph.D. in Geophysics from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1969. He was a Research Associate in Geophysics at MIT from 1969 to 1970. Since 1970 he has been affiliated with Stanford University as an Assistant Professor of Geophysics (1970-74), as Associate Professor of Geophysics (1974-79), and as Professor of Geophysics (1979-present). Dr. Nur was Visiting Professor at the Weizmann Institute of Sciences (1974-77), and served as Chairman of the Department of Geophysics at Stanford from 1985 to 1991. He has been Director of the Stanford Rock Physics & Borehole Geophysics Project since 1977, and the Director of the Stanford Program on Crustal Fluids since 1993. In addition to several service positions at Stanford University, Dr. Nur has been a member of the Lunar Sample Review Board (1972-73), an Associate Editor for the Journal of Geophysical Research (1974-77), a member of the Committee on Seismology, National Research Council (1974-77), President of the Tectonophysics Section, AGU (1976-77), member of the National Science Foundation Earth Sciences Advisory Board (1974-77), Associate Editor of Tectonophysics (1979-92), and member of the Day Medal Committee (GSA) and the Bucher Medal Committee (AGU) in 1981. He is recipient of I.B. Macelwane Award, AGU (1974), the Mellon Fellowship, Stanford University (1974-75), the Newcombe Cleveland Prize, AAAS (1975), and the Silver Apple Award, National Educational Film & Video Festival (1991).

Dr. Nur was a Research Fellow, A.P. Sloan Foundation (1972-74), is a Fellow of AGU (1976) and GSA (1980), a University Fellow at Stanford University (1980), was a Fellow at the Sackler Institute, Tel Aviv University (1985-87), was Bicentennial Fellow, U. de los Andes, Venezuela (1988), was elected Fellow of the California Academy of Sciences in 1990, and was awarded Honorary membership in the Society of Exploration Geophysicists in 1996. He has been Visiting Professor/Scholar at the University of Tokyo and the ERI (1988), and at Amoco/Canada and the University of British Columbia, Vancouver (1989). His professional affiliations include the AGU, GSA, AAAS, Society of Exploration Geophysicists, Seismological Society of America, Society of Petroleum Engineers, and the New York Academy of Sciences. He was Co-organizer of the Conference on Strike-Slip Tectonics held in Italy in 1989, participated in the Harris Distinguished Lecture Series at Texas A&M in 1989, has published over 170 professional papers in refereed journals, and has authored three books.

NCGS
c/o Dan Day
9 Bramblewood Court
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