



**Honored Life Member  
John B. Glude**

Marine Biological Laboratory /  
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution  
Library  
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John Glude was born August 2, 1918 to William and Florence Glud of Silverdale, Washington. William Glud worked at the Bremerton Naval Shipyard and Florence worked as an elementary school teacher. Growing up in the Silverdale area with his brother Clarence, John got his first taste of aquaculture when his father had two ponds on the property where trout were raised. The fact that he was able to be involved with raising trout got him interested in aquaculture, which he continued to pursue and later became known for.

Along with his skills related to farming, building, and raising fish, he helped his father create an innovative system for generating electricity by taking advantage of the changing elevation of the stream entering their property. A wooden sluice carried water from the stream to the pond. There the water was released, falling into cups on the paddle wheel they had constructed. Through a series of axles and gears, enough force was created to generate all the electricity they needed. They were the first in the area to have electric lights.

John attended grade school and high school in Silverdale from which he graduated in 1935 as class salutatorian at the age of 16. He then entered the University of Washington received his Bachelor of Science degree in Fisheries in 1939, with a major in Fisheries and a minor in Engineering. He then got his first job with the Washington Department of Fisheries (WDF), but left briefly during World War II. He put his education in engineering to work by taking a job as a naval architect draftsman at the Tacoma Naval Shipyard. His work was considered vital to the war effort. After the war was over, he returned to his position as a Fishery Biologist with the WDF. He was then involved with research to determine the effects of polluted waters from pulp mills on oysters. This work formed the basis for regulatory actions to reduce sulfite liquor waste from pulp mills, which set the stage for assisting in the preservation of the valuable oyster resources in the state of Washington.

After the war, John was sent to Japan to inspect sea oysters for export to the United States to prevent contamination and/or introduction of undesirable organisms to the west coast oyster growing areas. Cedric Lindsay was a colleague of John's with the WDF who also went along with him on some of the early trips to Japan to inspect seed oysters for importation to the United States. These trips ultimately led to major seed importation to the Pacific coast of the United States and thus maintained the major oyster fisheries until recent years when seed shipment from Japan was no longer necessary. There John learned a great deal about the various Japanese methods for culturing oysters and other species which he brought back to the United States to share with growers.

In 1948, John was offered a position at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute in Woods Hole, Massachusetts. The main emphasis during that time was research on the abundance and survival of soft shell clams throughout the entire U.S. east coast. The research project was moved the following year to a former fish hatchery at Boothbay Harbor, Maine. He continued his research on softshell clam populations and other species found in the region. During this time, he became lab director of the Boothbay Harbor facility and instituted

further research on artificial propagation of clams and other species. Some of the earlier efforts were relative to wild catches of soft shell clams, but were also concerned with hatchery setting. He also studied the effects of green crab predation and their control. The research during those years on the soft shell clam was ground-breaking and is still referred to extensively.

John continued his career in the federal government with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the subsequent National Marine Fisheries Services (NMFS) under the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). He later became director of the NMFS Laboratory in Annapolis, Maryland where he moved in 1956 with his wife Jean, daughter Nancy and son Terry. This laboratory was primarily engaged in research to develop methods for farming shellfish (main emphasis on oysters). With the lab's closure, John was offered a position in the national headquarters of NMFS in Washington, D.C. While there, he was in charge of the shellfish research branch of the NMFS and responsible for seven regional laboratories. At that time, he developed the first National Aquaculture Plan through NOAA.

During President Kennedy's Administration, John was appointed to lead a team of fisheries experts to assist Ireland in improving their fisheries resources. He spent one year on this project and recommended many changes to the Irish Department of Fisheries which were implemented to improve the economic situation.

Yearning to return to the northwest and the state of Washington, John accepted a position of Assistant Regional Director of the Northwest Region of the National Marine Fisheries Service, which was headquartered in Seattle, Washington. His family moved back to the state where John not only oversaw federal fisheries research in the area but also pushed to promote and implement the NOAA National Aquaculture Plan.

Upon retirement in Seattle, John started the Glude Aquaculture Consultants. Much of his work involved aquaculture, and he was a primary consultant for numerous aquaculture projects in various countries. He continued to encourage aquaculture enterprises and eventually organized a program in Puerto Rico to test the applicability of known culture methods for fresh water prawns. John also acted as a consultant for the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization where he headed a team of scientists to determine how to increase fishery resources and revenues in a number of developing countries. One project was entitled "The South Pacific Fisheries Investigation" through which recommendations were provided for best approaches to increase fisheries activities for the regions.

John has been a life member of several professional organizations. He served as Vice President and President of the World Aquaculture Society in 1977 and 1978, respectively. He also served for two years as president of the National Shellfisheries Association in 1963-65. Along with this service to the societies, he has published over 100 scientific papers related to his many areas of shellfish research. John is retired now, but he is most certainly a pioneer in the fields of aquaculture and fisheries, best known for his research on clam and oyster culture. An avid sportsman, his love for fly-fishing and duck hunting is well recognized. I have been on many duck hunting trips with John and his brother-in-law Dick Steele in Dabob Bay, Hood canal in Washington State and know of his obsession with bird hunting. John now resides at 6101 River Crescent Drive, Annapolis, MD 21401.

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