IN MEMORIAM JOHN B. GLUDE 1918–2004

Author(s): MELBOURNE R. CARRIKER
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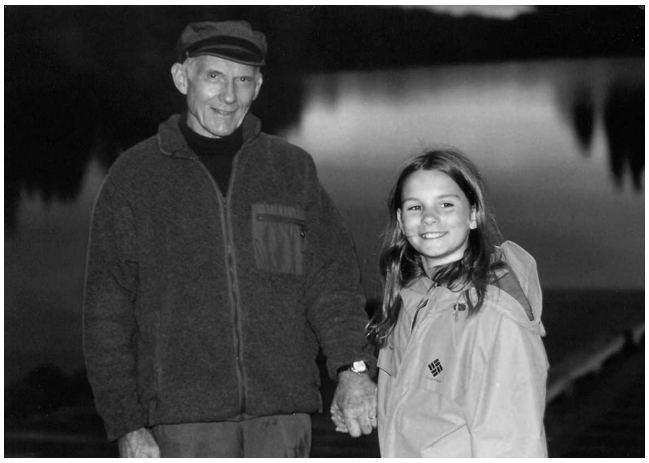

IN MEMORIAM
JOHN B. GLUDE
1918–2004

A person of many talents, John Glude dedicated the first part of his productive professional career, as a field research biologist, to improving the fisheries of commercial bivalves. His academic training, a Bachelor of Science in fisheries, some engineering courses, and a Masters Degree in business administration, completed in 1939 at the University of Washington, prepared him well for this endeavor. But success, as so often happens to talented professionals, ironically promoted him into increasingly responsible organizational and administrative positions. Thus in time he left behind field work in aquaculture for administrative functions in the halls of government. And even in retirement, as an active consultant, John continued his service to practical shellfisheries. The appended long list of titles of papers and reports in his bibliography reflect the depth and breadth of his activities.

John's first field position, as a Fishery Biologist with the Washington State Department of Fisheries, was briefly interrupted during World War II when he served as a naval architect draftsman at the Tacoma Naval Shipyard. He later returned to the department to investigate the effects of pulp mill pollution on oysters. The results of this important research formed the basis for regulatory actions that reduced sulfite liquor waste from pulp mills and in time helped to preserve the valuable oyster resources of the State of Washington.

During his tenure in the Department of Fisheries John was sent to Japan, occasionally with his colleague Cedric Lindsay, to inspect for the presence of undesirable organisms on Japanese seed oysters that were to be exported to the northwestern United States. These critical surveys led to the importation of major quantities of seed oysters, thereby supporting the oyster fishery on the Pacific Coast until the time when sufficient local seed would be raised in local hatcheries to supply local demand. An astute observer, during these visits John studied with keen interest the Japanese methods for the culture of oysters and other bivalves. He returned enthusiastically to the United States to share this information with shellfish growers in oral and written reports. These reports were often presented at joint annual meetings of the National Shellfisheries Association and the Oyster Growers and Dealers Association on the East Coast and to the West Coast Division of NSA and the Pacific Coast Oyster Growers Association on the West Coast.

Then in 1948 John accepted the position of Chief of Clam Investigations with the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWLS) at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in Massachusetts. His objective was to study the abundance and survival of soft-shell clams along the East Coast.

The next year he moved the project to a former fish hatchery at Booth Bay Harbor, a region where populations of clams were much more abundant. He was named director of the facility. While there he and his staff conducted investigations on soft-clam larvae, clam populational fluctuations, and depredations of clams by green crabs. These studies are still cited. He was the first scuba diver in Maine, possibly in New England. In 1952, and an example of John's concern for accuracy, John sent several of us malacologists on the East Coast a questionnaire hoping to arrive at a consensus on an acceptable common name for *Venus mercenaria* then known as the hard clam, quahaug, quahog, and cohog. Out of the 35 responses, 12 favored quahaug, 12 quahog, and 5 hard clam. In view of the tie John decided to use the geographically more widely used name, hard clam, in FWLS publications.

One of John's innovative projects in Boothbay Harbor was the invention of a mechanical device for trapping soft-clam larvae from tidal flows. At the time Thurlow Nelson, Harold Haskin, and I were conducting hard clam investigations in New Jersey and visited John to compare notes and to examine the ingenious trap. However, to my knowledge, the trap never gained acceptance.

During his stay in Boothbay Harbor, John organized a series of annual conferences on clam research and widely distributed the results of the papers and deliberations in reports. These were helpful to all of us bivalve fisheries researchers on the East Coast.

In 1956 John became Chief of the Clam and Chesapeake Oyster Investigations, FWLS (later the National Marine Fisheries Service) in Annapolis, Maryland. His wife, Jean, daughter Nancy, and sons Terry and Bill, soon joined him. John and his staff were engaged primarily in research to develop better methods for farming oysters and other shellfish in Chesapeake Bay.

Later my research on oyster drills (*Urosalpinx cinerea*) at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill was supported by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), and John served as my grant representative. I found him approachable, responsive, kind, open minded, intellectually curious, and very helpful in managing the grant.

For financial reasons John's Chesapeake Laboratory was closed, and in 1958 he accepted a position at the national headquarters of the NMFS in Washington, DC. There he was placed in charge of the shellfish research branch of NMFS, with the title of Chief Branch of Shellfisheries, and with responsibility for the seven NMFS regional laboratories. His quiet, soft spoken, persuasive approach contributed strongly to his success in carrying out his often ambitious plans. During this time he developed the first draft of the important first NOAA Aquaculture Plan. John had now became a full time organizer-administrator, and the field research of which he was so fond was set aside, done by his staff.

In 1961 I left the University of North Carolina, and John persuasively invited me to take the position of Chief Shellfish Mortality Program at the new US Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Laboratory in Oxford, Maryland. It was a pleasure working under his knowledgeable guidance. But unfortunately, because of funding limitations, and through no fault of John, the government was unable to provide my program the additional personnel that had been promised. So I accepted a position at the Woods Hole Marine Biologic Laboratory, where I was invited to develop a program in systematics and ecology for the laboratory.

John did, though, experience one enjoyable return to field work. During President Kennedy's administration John led a team of fisheries experts to Ireland to assist Irish fisheries biologists in developing a plan for the improvement of the economics of their fisheries resources. In the one-year sojourn there his team was able to formulate several recommendations to the Irish department of fisheries. Many of these suggestions were implemented. John experienced there one of the most stimulating of his many foreign adventures.

But John's heart was still in the northwestern United States. So when the position of Assistant Regional Director of the Northwest Region of NMFS became available in Seattle, Washington, John gladly accepted the post. His family soon joined him. John now oversaw federal fisheries research in the region, and had the opportunity to promote and implement the NOAA National Aquaculture Plan, his longtime central interest.

In addition to his early field investigations and subsequently many organizational–administrative activities, John took time to participate actively in professional organizations related to fisheries. For one, he served as a capable secretary-treasurer in 1959 to 1961, vice president in 1961 to 1963, and president in 1963 to 1965 of the National Shellfisheries Association (NSA). And in 1977 and 1978, respectively, he served as vice president and president of the World Aquaculture Society. In the 1970s there was growing interest among NSA officers to explore affiliation with an aquaculturally oriented group like the Aquaculture Federation; John, seeing the value to such wide affiliations, strongly encouraged the move. This tentative first step led to the current strong affiliation of NSA with the World Aquaculture Society.

Being an adventurer and traveler, John did not retire to a sedentary life in 1979; instead, he formed the Glude Aquaculture Consultants in Seattle. In this role he reviewed aquacultural projects in several countries, continued to encourage aquacultural enterprises, and organized a program in Puerto Rico to test the applicability of known culture methods to the culture of fresh water prawns. During this time he also worked as a consultant to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. In this position he headed a team of scientists to determine methods to increase fishery resources and revenues in several developing countries. One of these projects was entitled "The South Pacific Fisheries Investigation," which provided recommendations for increasing fishery activities in the region.

A pioneer in the fields of aquaculture and fisheries, John reported and published in several areas of shellfish research, primarily that on clam and oyster culture. The bibliography below demonstrates the breadth of his shellfisheries interests.

Soft spoken, articulate, friendly, a good listener, John generously helped many persons, especially young people, in the fields of aquaculture and shellfisheries. He was physically strong, fit, and an avid sportsman, and to escape the tedium of the office, he frequently went fly fishing and game and duck hunting. Ken Chew remarked that he was on many duck-hunting trips with John and his brother-in-law Dick Steel, in Dabob Bay, Hood Canal, Washington, and experienced first hand John's love of bird hunting. In fact, one of John's most requested scientific papers was one on the effect of scoter duck's feeding on young oyster and clam populations. John also enjoyed kayaking, and began wind surfing at the age of 65!

John was born August 2, 1918, in Silverdale, Washington. He died October 19 in Annapolis, Maryland, at the age of 86. He had lived in Seattle, Washington, for 30 y. His wife of 50 y, Jean Harrison Glude, died in 1991. He is survived by 2 sons, Terry Glude of Atlanta, Georgia, and Bill Glude of Juneau, Alaska, and a daughter, Nancy Kelly of Annapolis. Ken Chew reminds me that John's family name used to be Glud, but John changed it to Glude, "probably from too much ribbing."

John was highly respected in government circles. Paul A. Sandifer, Senior Scientist for NOAA's National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science, for example, wrote to his daughter Nancy Kelly: "In my view, John was the best representative for aquaculture the US Government has ever had, and he was also one of the nicest human beings it has ever been my privilege to know."

John's family also thought very highly of him. The minister in the funeral eulogy said in part: "Say a heartfelt 'thank you' that John lived; that he touched you and filled your life with his spirit and his deeds. Say a private 'thank you' that his life filled our world and made it a better place. Remember his kindly ways, how he walked and talked with you. Remember his face and remember his embrace and the touch of his hands."

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MELBOURNE R. CARRIKER
College of Marine Studies
University of Delaware
Lewes, Delaware
carriker@udel.edu

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