

*The
Kerr County Historical Commission
presents*

An ORAL HISTORY

Of

James Wright

Kerrville, Texas 2018

Kerr County Historical Commission

ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

Interviewee: James Wright

Interviewers: Francelle Robison Collins
Bonnie Pipes Flory

Date: November 21, 2017

Place: Kerr County Courthouse
Kerrville, Texas

*The Oral History Project is a project of
The Kerr County Historical Commission,
a volunteer organization. Oral History
Committee chair is Francelle Robison Collins.*

Transcribed and Edited by Rita Edington Odom

Kerr County Historical Commission

ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

Name: James (Bud) Wright
Date of Birth: October 14, 1940
Place of Birth: Kerrville, Texas
Education: Tivy High School
 Texas A&M University
 Ohio State University
 Father: Eugene Washington Wright, Jr.
 Mother: Grace Trubon Shepherd
 Spouse: Judy Wright
 Children: James E. Wright II
 Jason E. Wright
 Sheila Whitely
 Holli Whitely

SUMMARY

James (Bud) Wright was born in Kerrville, Texas. He went to Tivy from first through twelfth grade and graduated in 1959. He attended Texas A&M University and the Ohio State University where he received a PhD in Medical and Veterinary Entomology. Traveling to many places in the world and meeting many interesting people, he worked in the field of printentomology, specializing in neurohormonal mechanisms of metamorphosis and reproduction in economically damaging arthropods. He became interested in his field from early work in high school and college at the USDA Entomology Station in Kerrville. He was involved in the research that led to the eradication of screwworms from its beginning stages in Kerrville. He also led the program that resulted in the eradication of the boll weevil. He has several patents. He worked in his specialty in Texas, Mississippi, Washington DC and in more than 65 foreign countries. He is married to Judy and they have a blended family with two sons (one deceased), two daughters and many grandchildren. He is an avid fisherman. Now retired, he lives and ranches in Kerrville where he has a cow and calf operation.

An Oral History of James Wright

My name is Francelle Robison Collins and I am with the Kerr County Historical Commission, Oral History Project. Today is November 21, 2017, and I am here at the Kerr County Courthouse in Kerrville, Texas, with Bonnie Pipes Floury. We are talking with James Wright, who understands that we are making audio and video recordings of this interview and that a typewritten transcript of this interview will be provided so that changes can be made. The audio and video tapes, however, cannot be edited. This information along with copies of any family pictures and documents provided by you will then be turned over to the Kerr Regional History Center, Schreiner University, and the University of North Texas' Portals to Texas History, where they will be available to the public unless specific restrictions are placed on them by you. These restrictions will be noted in the Release form after you have had a chance to review your manuscript. Are you clear on what we are doing today?

FRANCELLE: What is your given name?

JAMES: James Elbert Wright

FRANCELLE: And what do you go by?

JAMES: I go by Bud.

FRANCELLE: How did you get that name?

JAMES: My Uncle J.W., my father's brother, named me Bud. I don't really know why. I have been Bud to all my friends and those close to me and people I know all my life.

FRANCELLE: When and where were you born

JAMES: I was born in the hospital here in Kerrville on October 16, 1940

FRANCELLE: Secor?

JAMES: I don't know the name of the hospital but it was an old red building over there.

FRANCELLE: That was Secor Hospital.

JAMES: Dr. Jones was the physician.

FRANCELLE: Do you have any siblings?

JAMES: Yes. I'm the fourth child in an eight child family. I have two older brothers and one older sister and four younger sisters. Today I have two older brothers and one older sister and two younger sisters. We've lost two sisters.

FRANCELLE: What was your father's name?

JAMES: My father's name was Eugene Washington Wright, Jr.

FRANCELLE: What did your father do?

JAMES: He and my mom came out of East Texas area and moved to the Center Point area and worked for the Burneys. My dad was a cowboy. And mom was a cook for the ranch hands. They eventually moved in to Kerrville and dad became manager of the city farm and mom stayed at home, of course. Then he went into real estate with Mr. E.R. Dishinger at the Bluebonnet Hotel. He was one of the first realtors working with Mr. Dishinger in Kerr County.

FRANCELLE: Were your parents born here?

JAMES: No. They were born in East Texas. It is ironic how my dad met my mother. You remember the old barn dances. My dad and his two brothers were cowboys so they were pretty rambunctious. My mother, you could say, was from a family of nesters. The way they met, according to my Uncle J.W. was they decided to start a fight.

FRANCELLE: Where was that?

JAMES: Around Corrigan and Striker, in that area.

FRANCELLE: How did they get to Kerrville?

JAMES: I don't really know. My grandfather on my father's side was a Texas Ranger but I guess at that time everybody was a Texas Ranger if you could carry a gun. And I think he came out to this part of the world and my dad and mom probably followed him.

FRANCELLE: What was your mother's name?

JAMES: Grace Trubon Shepherd. Both are out at the Garden of Memories. I always thought my mother's name was Truman until I found out it was Trubon.

FRANCELLE: Would you tell us some endearing qualities about your parents?

JAMES: My mom was a really good mom. There were eight kids in the house. She was an excellent cook. She made all of our clothes. We lived out in the country you know.

JAMES WRIGHT

Dad was a hard worker, an excellent cowboy. He could rope, ride. I remember

thinking maybe when I grew up I could get me a big horse, a quarter horse. Daddy trained roping horses, particularly for the Mansfield's of Bandera. He had three national champion roping horses. One uncle was really good too, Uncle J.W. I think Zeke Marlow was the city manager in the old City Hall. We were kids and had little or nothing. We were poor and didn't know it.

FRANCELLE: Did you live out of town?

JAMES: We lived out off of Spur 100 for a few years. Had some land and moved to town and lived up at the top of Quinlan street. About fifth or sixth grade we started living there.

FRANCELLE: Is it still there?

JAMES: It's still there. One of my nephews has it now. He's not there. He works out of state but he comes back and has kind of rebuilt the house. We played in the park. I remember the roads were dirt. In order to get them paved the people had to help.

FRANCELLE: Did you know your grandparents?

JAMES: Sure did. I knew my grandparents on my mother's side and "nesters" would be a broad generic term. My Grandfather Shepherd was a carpenter, built things, and my Grandmother Shepherd dipped snuff. They were good people. And Grandfather Wright and Grandmother Wright. Grandfather Wright was a big man, 6 feet plus and long hair. Last week I had long hair and had to get it cut to go to town on Saturday. Grandfather Wright spoke Spanish, he spoke German, he spoke French and he spoke English and as far as I know he never was educated to that extent. He was an interesting individual. We would go to their house and Grandmother Wright would make cookies. Big ole sugar cookies. And they had a feather bed and that was a big deal to sleep in a feather bed.

FRANCELLE: The Wrights lived here and the Shepherds didn't?

JAMES: Yes. The Shepherds eventually moved and they all passed away here.

FRANCELLE: Where did you start school?

JAMES: I started first grade at Tivy, right at the end of the building. It's kind of like a manufacturing facility. You go in one end and come out the other end. You go in as an unfinished part and hopefully when you come out some sort of assembly has occurred. I went to Tivy for twelve years.

FRANCELLE: Were you on Quinlan when you started Tivy?

JAMES: No. We were out in the country.

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FRANCELLE: How did you get to school?

JAMES: We rode the bus. I don't remember much about the first grade. I remember the second grade. I wanted Mrs. Sutherland and I didn't get her. She had a lot of stuffed animals in her room. I remember in third grade I had a lisp. I couldn't say "s," "t" or "th". Maybe I still can't. I had to see Mrs. Roman. I guess today you would call her a special ed teacher and every day I had to do exercises with my tongue. But that worked out well.

FRANCELLE: What grade were you in when you started living on Quinlan?

JAMES: I think fourth or fifth grade and we walked or rode bicycles to school.

FRANCELLE: Do you know the names of any of your neighbor kids?

JAMES: Oh not really. I remember a lot of kids.

FRANCELLE: So you went all the way through Tivy. What year did you graduate?

JAMES: I graduated in 1959.

FRANCELLE: What were you involved in?

JAMES: I was involved in FFA, Student Council, National Honor Society and all that stuff. But me go back a little to what we're going to get to eventually. When I was a sophomore in high school I had the opportunity to work at the entomology lab that summer.

FRANCELLE: How did you get that opportunity?

JAMES: Mr. Oliver was the Ag teacher at that time and he knew Dr. Hugh Graham the laboratory there. I found this out later on. He saw Dr. Graham at the post office one day and told him that he had this kid that you might be interested in. Dr. Graham's daughter, Georgia, was also in my class. So that's how I was introduced to him and one day I was over at Dr. Graham's house, he was Mr. Graham at that time, helping John Henley dig up a sewer pipe And I started working at the lab that summer and every weekend and summers for three years. My job was basically cleaning out cow stalls, feeding the animals. And I got pretty well indoctrinated into the field of livestock entomology and veterinary toxicology. I went to Denver with Dr. Jones one summer and worked on disease transmission, viral transmission with another microbiologist at the Denver Federal Center. We worked on blue tongue transmission. I was just a gofer but I was learning what they did about disease transmission, about isolation and basically how to grow viruses in eggs and take the viruses out of those eggs. The insects feed on those eggs and transmit the virus to the sheep. Of course blue tongue is very detrimental to horses, big horn sheep and other sheep. I spent two summers working on this, one in high school and one in

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college. I met all of the scientists working at the entomology station at the old lab across from Schwethelm's ranch on the Fredericksburg highway.

FRANCELLE: This was federal?

JAMES: Yes. All federal.

FRANCELLE: And this was all lab work?

JAMES: It was lab work but also field work. The lab work is transferred to the field, working on ticks and flies, lice, etc. So that's how I became involved in entomology. In doing so, at the same time, I learned a lot about screwworms and the impact of what that laboratory and that science did for Kerr County, the U.S. and really the rest of the world. This is where it all began. And I was lucky enough to be involved in that from an early stage.

FRANCELLE: Tell us what screwworms are.

JAMES: They are basically the larval stage of an adult fly. They are flesh eating maggots and they thrive and develop on the flesh of warm blooded animals and that includes humans. Any type of flesh wound, the fly, the blowfly, would come and lay eggs in that wound and the eggs would hatch and the larvae would eat the flesh. You would start out with a small nick and wind up with a huge hole and it would eventually kill the animal. So, the history is, it started out in Menard, Texas with Dr. E. F. Knipling who back in the 40's, who observed that the screwworm fly, the male fly, when mating with a female fly, the female fly wouldn't mate anymore. So a one-time mating opportunity for the female but the male would mate many times. Later on at the University of Kansas there was another study going on with Dr. R.C. Bushland and his aide, Don Hopkins. They observed what X-rays would do to chromosomes, basically change or impact the genetic material that went into mating. So they got together and found out that you could sterilize male screwworm flies with X-rays. They did it in hospitals because where else would you find an X-ray machine? So the challenge was, how do you X-ray the flies without harming the animal? And how do you grow these things away from the host? Here in Kerrville we discovered how to grow these things in a warm, bloody environment, in heat and blood. This was some good basic science that you don't see much of today. One scientist here went through meat from horses, whales, any meat, and we came up with an artificial diet to raise these things. My job in high school was to take care of the stink house. That's where they maintained the basic screwworm population. Then, we had to determine the population density of flies. They are basically found in the spring and summer; they are not active in the winter.

FRANCELLE: Is this any kind of fly?

JAMES: The screwworm fly. If we could raise and release enough flies that were sterile to mate with the female fly and then the female fly would produce sterile eggs. The

other part was how do you attract the female fly and find the density of flies needed

in the hill country. A lot of research was going on. We found out we could grow these screwworms by the billions. We raised them in airplane hangars. We started the process here in Kerrville. We had engineers working on how to grow these flies, how to handle these flies. You can imagine what a billion flies smell like and in isolation. We had security rooms. You had to go through a change of clothes, and you would come out and take a shower and go home and still stink. That was the introduction. And we saved billions of dollars for the economy of livestock producers here and throughout the world. And people don't realize that this started right here in Kerrville, starting from scratch. I have friends who don't care anything about the government who say the only good thing the government ever did was get rid of the screwworms.

FRANCELLE: There was an antibiotic you could put on the animal and they wouldn't die?

JAMES: There were treatments available. Not an antibiotic. One was EQ335. It was a mixture of pesticides, insecticides. If they knew what we did we would be in jail. We would cut holes in animals and put screwworms on them and use different insecticides to try to get rid of them.

FRANCELLE: Does the warm weather in Texas make it more susceptible to screwworms?

JAMES: Yes. Texas was the hotbed. At one time we probably had the second largest air force in the world because we used planes to dump out the flies.

FRANCELLE: Was that just in Texas?

JAMES: Initially started on an island Curacao to determine if the program would be successful and then we went into Florida. From Florida we came over to Texas.

FRANCELLE: What about other countries?

JAMES: We went in to other countries, particularly Mexico and Central America. We established a barrier trying to keep the worms from coming from South America up into this area and that barrier is still in place. We still have screwworms in the world. We recently had an outbreak in Florida. Someone brought in some dogs or cows or goats that had screwworms and our agency was on top of that and were able to eliminate that and that was just two years ago. We went in to Libya several years ago because they had an issue. So we went there and eliminated that with our sterile technique. Politics aside, it's a world issue. There were other things we did at that lab with systemic insecticides where you pour a liquid on an animal and the liquid gets into the bloodstream and any sucking insect consumes that blood and it kills them.

FRANCELLE: You don't use that insecticide anymore?

JAMES: Oh yes we still do. I think people don't understand what that laboratory has done. The impact has diminished because of the number of sheep and goats we no longer have. And the emphasis now is on the high tech stuff but we still have to work our animals.

FRANCELLE: When you said people could get screwworms, that would be like a cowboy that's out and couldn't bathe?

JAMES: If you get a cut and a fly lays its eggs on you, you don't know it. It's called human myiasis. People have had screwworms in their head, ears, etc.

FRANCELLE: From the time it lays its eggs, how long before you have a major case?

JAMES: It lays its eggs and they hatch within 24-48 hours and they may grow in that wound for 6, 8, 10 days and in doing so it just goes from a small place to a large place and then the fly will drop out. In the meantime it's pretty disseminating.

FRANCELLE: What year did the screwworm research start?

JAMES: It really got going in the United States in the late 50's and 60's and went in to the 70's. You know with every action there's an opposite reaction. It's like a sword has two edges. In this case we got rid of screwworms but we also increased the deer population. When we were kids we had big deer. Deer usually have twins and the screwworms would usually kill one. Now we have more deer, smaller deer and no screwworms. We messed with the balance of nature.

FRANCELLE: And where did you go to college?

JAMES: Texas A&M. I spent four years at Texas A&M. I majored in Entomology, and then at the Ohio State University for Medical and Veterinary Entomology.

FRANCELLE: What does the word entomology mean?

JAMES: It's the study of insects. I was particularly interested in the study of man and livestock insects. And every summer when I was in college I would come back and work at the laboratory. When I graduated from A&M in 1963 I went to Ohio State. One of the entomologists at the lab here, Dr. Gingrich, was an Ohio State graduate and I had applied to Michigan, Ohio State and Cornell and also California and was accepted at all into the graduate programs. Dr. Gingrich had contacted Dr. Carl Venard. Dr. Venard did the life study and the history of the heartworms and the transmission by the mosquito. So he had in-depth knowledge of disease transmission so I opted to go to Ohio State. And I picked up a National Institutes of Health scholarship and that was gravy on the biscuit. I spent three years there. I didn't go for my masters but went straight for my doctorate. I got my doctorate

there in medical entomology. Ohio State was on the quarter system so four quarters a year, you go to school all year. It was an intense program. I enjoyed it. I was the

only Texan there and they picked on me like crazy but I didn't mind it. I enjoyed Ohio and could have stayed there to be a professor, but I didn't want that. I had several job offers but I came back to Kerrville and enjoyed a good initial career at the lab. Later studied for another advanced degree in Public Policy and Administration at the Senior Executive Institute at the University of Virginia.

FRANCELLE: Had the lab grown?

JAMES: It had grown. It had moved from the old place to the new place. And I co-inhabited the lab with Dr. Gingrich so that worked out nice. We had good leadership there. Dr. Graham and, of course, Dr. Roger Drummond was there. Dr. Drummond was primarily responsible for the development of systemic insecticides. I spent three years there and then went to Texas A&M to the new USDA Veterinary and Toxicology Entomology Research Laboratory.

FRANCELLE: It's not called Entomology Station. What is it called? In Kerrville the laboratory is

JAMES: Bushland Knipling Laboratory. They were the two who initiated the screwworm program. So I wound up at the Veterinary and Toxicology Entomology Lab. At that time I had evolved into studying the neuro and endocrine system of insects. I got into the reproductive processes, the endocrine processes of insects and growth and metamorphosis. I worked on the growth regulators of insects that was my work and received patents for the insect growth regulators.

FRANCELLE: Will they find a cure for the heartworms?

JAMES: They have something to give the dog for heartworms but if a dog gets heartworms the treatment almost kills the dog. So you try to prevent the dog from getting them.

FRANCELLE: So you think there might be a cure?

JAMES: No. No cure.

FRANCELLE: So it will never be eradicated?

JAMES: No. Because it's a universal problem all over the United States. And mosquitoes are all over the United States. And the work was done up in the area of Cornell University.
We did have a project, later on when I became administrator, to eliminate the yellow fever mosquito and it never got off the ground. It's just too widespread. Later on I used the same methodology we used on the screwworms. I was walking down the hall one day and there was an administrator sitting in my office and that meant "we have something we want you to do", an offer you can't refuse. They wanted me to go to Mississippi and work on boll weevils. They wanted me to use

the system that I knew how to use to deal with the boll weevil situation. The next thing I knew I was going to Mississippi State University USDA Boll Weevil

Research laboratory and I was in charge of getting rid of boll weevils. Boll weevils came to Texas in the late 1800's when cotton was a cash crop here but the boll weevils ruined it. They sprayed them with arsenic, all kinds of poisons. You could kill them. We had a good program to poison them but you run into a cost/benefit problem. So that was quite a challenge. USDA was under a congressional mandate to come up with a method to eliminate the boll weevil. Otherwise, they weren't going to get any more funding. And I stepped right in it. We were fortunate. I worked with some good people and boll weevils are pretty much eliminated. We went through a process again of how do you determine the number of boll weevils in fields. There could be millions of them, there could be one or two of them. You have to go back to basic science, basic behavior, basic habits. Come up with an artificial diet, raise them by the millions and we could do that. We had machinery just like a hospital room, an operating room. It was a sterile room because the diet was susceptible to contamination. We had a machine from France that basically stirred the ingredients and there were big trays in which all the ingredients were sealed with the eggs and then were held in isolation until adults developed. But a primary factor also was the development of lime green trap cones, that one still sees today by cotton field along the side of the road, those are boll weevil traps. In it was the pheromone that the female would be attracted to and thus determines the presence or absence of boll weevils.

FRANCELLE: What is that word, pheromone?

JAMES: It's like a perfume but it's a sexual perfume. It's something specific to an insect species that they would recognize and come to but in this particular case it's a chemical emission that the other insect of that species recognizes and come to. We had chemists that identified the pheromone and then to learn how to use it, how to let it emit over a period of time so we could determine if there were any weevils in the area.

FRANCELLE: Would the pickers be able to see a boll weevil on the cotton?

JAMES: We had another group of scientists that would grow the cotton and determine mathematically what the fertilizer does to the growth. In the field when the boll weevil comes to the cotton square, the fruiting square, the male would come and land on that square and feed on the square and defecate on it and that defecation would have a smell and here comes the female attracted by that smell. That's how you determine economic levels by how many cotton squares were punctured and that would be done by cotton scouting people and you would know how to spray. The good thing is that we knew the technology and how to implement it and eliminate the boll weevil from the United States.

FRANCELLE: Isn't cotton primarily picked by machines now?

JAMES: Yes. There's no hand picking of cotton. But you have to understand. We had to identify every cotton field in Alabama, every cotton field in Georgia, in South Carolina, North Carolina, Texas. They might have a cotton field about as big as this room and had a mule or something and made a little money off of it and we had to identify all of them so we didn't miss any areas. And we identified alternative plants they could grow and reproduce on. It was a nice program

FRANCELLE: How safe are insecticides today, would you say?

JAMES: I would say they are not very safe. Insecticides are like anything else. Some are crude. You go through different chemicals. An example is DDT. It killed some birds. But DDT has saved more lives over a period of time than anything else in the world. In WW2 they dusted the soldiers with DDT. And worldwide DDT has killed insects and saved many, many lives.

FRANCELLE: Are organics any safer?

JAMES: Yes. Organic materials. The pesticides have gotten a lot more toxic. When we used to use a gallon of pesticide on an acre, now they use an ounce. The impact on humans are a lot greater. And there are fewer pesticides. But we do have good pesticides and they are very effective. They do reduce populations on an economic level. Later on, again, I was in Mississippi and guess who was in my office?

FRANCELLE: The same guy?

JAMES: No. Another guy. This one was from Washington. The next thing I know I was in Washington DC. I was the national program director for all of the entomological sciences. We had 143 labs here in the states and multiple laboratories all over the world. And that was enjoyable. I really got an education on what goes on in the world in terms of agriculture. I really got into what we did as an agency and what we did worldwide.

FRANCELLE: How long were you in Washington?

JAMES: About three or four years. My son was involved in a serious airplane crash at that time and I came back and stayed in Texas for a couple of years. And then they came back and said they wanted me to go back to Washington or go to California and head up a new gene expression laboratory. I had worked in California and didn't want to go there and I sure didn't want to go back to Washington. So, I basically said I'd had enough of this and went to work in private industry with a biotech company in Scottsdale, Arizona. I started out as a Chief Technology Officer and ended up as CEO.

FRANCELLE: When did you retire? Or are you retired?

JAMES: Yes, I'm retired. I've been retired for a long time. Maybe 20 years. I've been fortunate in my work and jobs to work all over the world.

FRANCELLE: You ranch now, don't you?

JAMES: Yes, I ranch.

FRANCELLE: What do you ranch?

JAMES: I have a cow and calf operation. I have Brangus cows crossbred with Beef master bulls. It's a hobby. It's a nice hobby. I have several acres.

FRANCELLE: Tell us about your family.

JAMES: My first wife is deceased. We had two boys. I still have one. The one that was in a plane crash we had for 48 or 49 years but it eventually caught up with him. I'm now married to a lady who has two girls. I grew up with sisters and fortunately I found Judy and she worked in the lab at Texas A&M in College Station. So we have a blended family. We have maybe 12 or 13 grandkids. We have a big family.

FRANCELLE: Any of the kids interested in farming or ranching?

JAMES: No. My older son lives down around Corsicana in a rural area. He is superintendent of schools. They have animals. They also raise cows.

FRANCELLE: You like to fish, don't you?

JAMES: Oh yes. I'm a bass fisherman. When I came back to Texas I became associated with the Texas Association of Bass Clubs and eventually found myself president. It has a few thousand members. I work with the state legislature on fishing areas, fishing regulations. I do fish. I fish with your brother, Gerald Robison. He's a good angler.

FRANCELLE: Do you hunt?

JAMES: I do hunt. Not much anymore. I used to go elk hunting out west. Now I don't really hunt. After a while, you've hunted enough. I hunted moose in Siberia. I like to fish. And have fished all over the world.
When you travel you never tell people you're a hunter because you kill things. But if you tell them you fish. That's okay. Everybody loves an angler.

FRANCELLE: Did you fish in Alaska?

JAMES: I didn't fish in Alaska. I've been to Alaska a few times but we were just going out that way. I would love to catch a halibut. Those things are huge. I have caught

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about every major Marlin in the world except the black. I was over in New Zealand to fish off of Australia and a typhoon came that way so I didn't get to the Great

Barrier Reefs. I did a lot of work in Australia with the biggest cotton farmer in Australia. This guy was fabulous to work with. If I put up my system against one of his systems and at the end of the year he took my system. It made him money. He had his own scientists and he had a building you could eat off the floor in where his equipment was.

FRANCELLE: Were there patents involved in your systems?

JAMES: Yes. I have patents. Particularly when I found a boll weevil fungi, so I went to Abbott Laboratories and talked to those people and came back and took that fungi and grew it out and grew more of it and more of it. It would kill the boll weevil. So I got a patent on that. I have several patents. This is interesting. When I was working in the lab I was working on the growth regulator. I got to work with the Dr. Djarassi in Palo Alto, California at Stanford and the CEO of that company, John Siddal, an Englishman working out of Mexico City. They developed the first birth control pill for humans. So you can understand why I went out there.

FRANCELLE: Is there a birth control pill for animals?

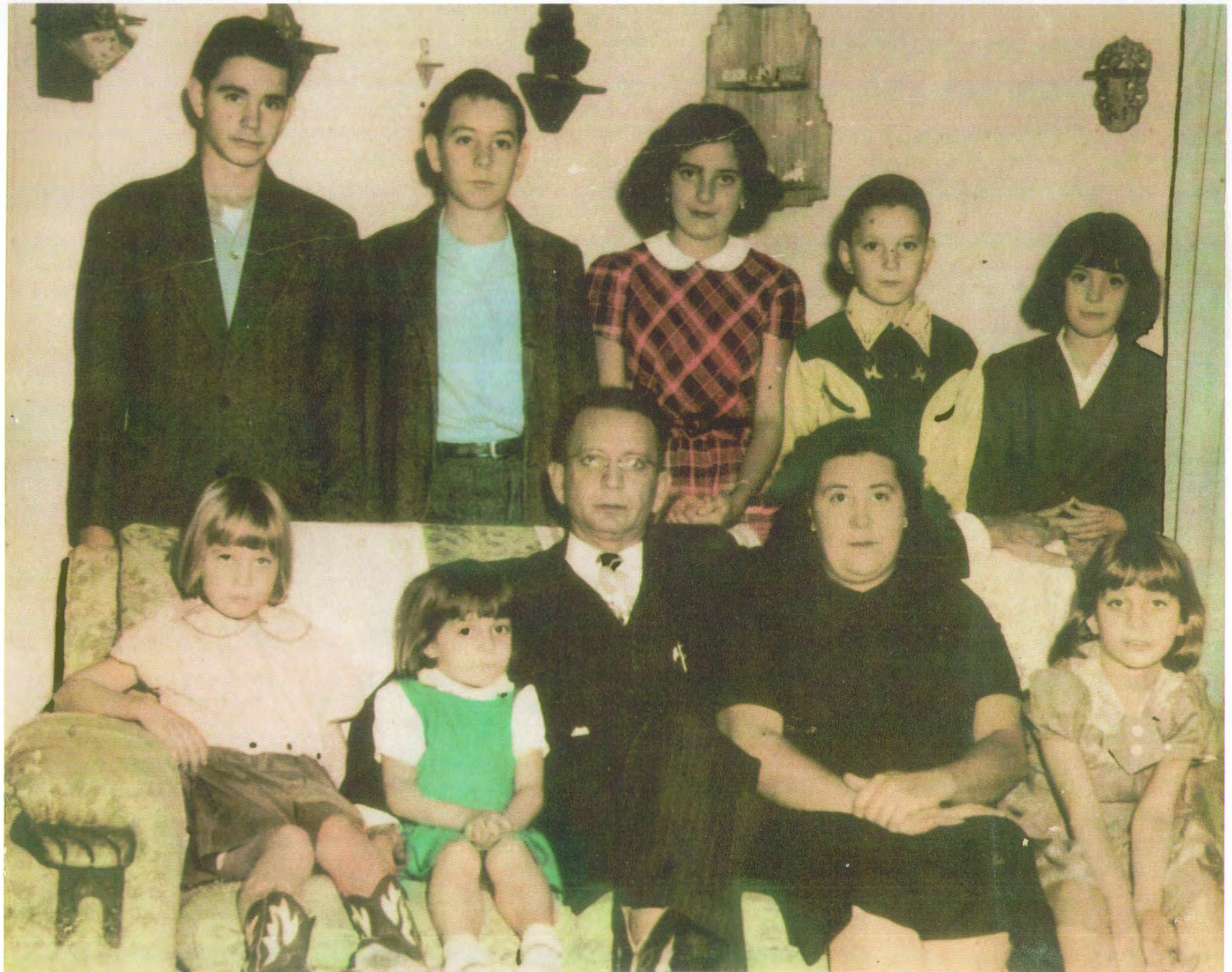
JAMES: Yes there is. Here's a funny story. When I was in Washington, out in Utah they were having a terrible time with coyotes killing their sheep. So we had a project out there. We were trying to develop a repellent for coyotes. We're sitting in this big conference room and this guy is showing this film, and he's sprayed his sheep with this repellent and he turns his sheep out and the coyote goes over and grabs the sheep then drops him and goes and rubs his nose in the dirt, goes back and does it again, three or four times and the next time he comes over and kills the sheep. They told the guy, "Get rid of that film!"

END





BUD'S PARENTS EUGENE WASHINGTON WRIGHT AND GRACE TRUBON WRIGHT



THE WRIGHT FAMILY IN 1952. (FRONT ROW) BESSIE, LAVERNE, FATHER, MOTHER, AND GERALDINE.
(BACK ROW) BILL, WILL, LORENE, RUD AND GERTIE.



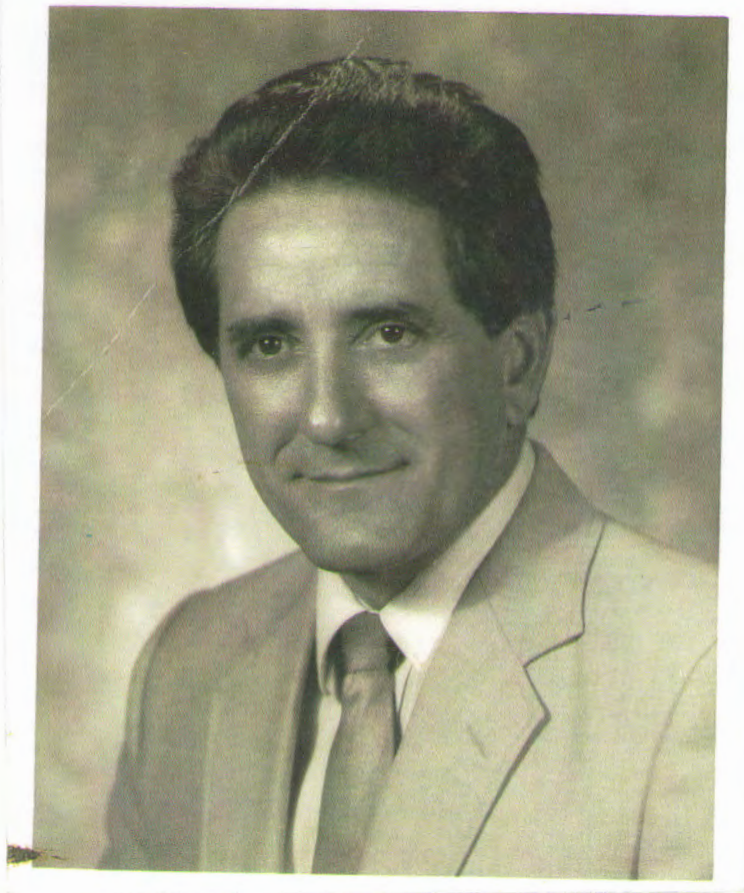
To James E. Wright
With Sincere Congratulations
& Best Wishes

Richard E. Lyng

BUD RECEIVING THE USDA SUPERIOR SERVICE AWARD FROM THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE IN WASHINGTON, D C



BUD RECEIVING AWARD FOR BOLL WEEVIL RESEARCH WITH RESEARCH LAB LEADER



BUD'S PASSPORT PHOTO



BUD IN RUSSIA DOING RESEARCH



BUD IN SIBERIA WHERE PRODUCT RESEARCH IS CARRIED OUT



BUD ON THE SUEZ CANAL



BUD IN HONDURAS AT THE W.K. KELLOGG CENTER



BUD IN TURKMENISTAN DEMONSTRATING HOW TO KILL INSECTS WITH HIS PATENTED PRODUCT BEAUVERIA



BUD AS PRESIDENT OF THE BASS CLUB



BUD WITH HIS 10 LB. BASS CATCH



BUD AND WIFE JUDY