A FESTSCHRIFT IN HONOR OF JOSEPH V. BRADY IN HIS 70TH YEAR

This special issue of *JEAB* was conceived of as a tribute to Joseph Vincent Brady in appreciation of his many contributions to behavioral and neural science and his generous support and encouragement of four generations of scientists. Some of those scientists contributed articles to this commemorative issue. Many also spoke at a symposium and dinner in his honor in Baltimore, Maryland, on March 27, 1993.

Joe Brady was born in New York City on March 28, 1922. He received a BS from Fordham University in 1943. During World War II, he served as a combat infantry platoon leader. After the war, he attended the University of Chicago under an Army training program. He earned his PhD there under Howard Hunt in 1951. His research on the effects of electroconvulsive shock on conditioned anxiety resulted in a series of papers in the *Journal of Comparative and Physiological Psychology*.

In 1951, while still in the Army, he was assigned to Walter Reed Army Institute of Research in Washington, D.C., where he served as Chief of the Department of Experimental Psychology from 1951 to 1963 and Deputy Director of the Division of Neuropsychiatry from 1963 to 1971. There he joined one of the first interdisciplinary neuroscience teams under the leadership of David MacKenzie Rioch. This collaboration with people like Murray Sidman, John W. Mason, and Walle J. H. Nauta produced a classic series of interdisciplinary studies of the relationships between the limbic system, the endocrine system, and behavioral stress. Among the many important discoveries of this project was the finding that psychological stress could be far more damaging than physical stress. One of the better known products of this work was Brady's article in *Scientific American* (1958) entitled "Ulcers in Executive Monkeys," which still is cited in textbooks.

His paper on the effects of reserpine on conditioned anxiety (Brady, 1956) was one of the first of the modern era to demonstrate the usefulness of operant baselines in nonhuman animal models for studying the effects of psychoactive drugs. His subsequent enthusiastic efforts to convince drug companies of the value

of such baselines for screening drugs for behavioral effects, and of the value of behavior analysts to do such work, helped to create the field of behavioral pharmacology (Pickens, 1977).

Brady received one of the first grants from the National Institutes of Mental Health to establish a psychopharmacology laboratory at the University of Maryland, where he held an adjunct professorship (1955 to 1968) while still at Walter Reed. At Maryland, his first graduate student, Charles R. Schuster (who later became director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse, NIDA) and his first postdoctoral fellow, Travis Thompson, demonstrated that monkeys will self-administer drugs, thereby providing the forerunner of today's nonhuman primate models for studies of drug abuse.

Not content merely to manage events on Earth, Brady participated in the earliest explorations of outer space as Director of the Space Research Laboratory at the University of Maryland by overseeing the training of the first U.S. animals in space; thus paving the way for John Glenn's historic space flight. He continued his association with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) by working on the development of programmed human environments at the University of Maryland, with Jack Findley and Bernard Migler, and later established the Programmed Environment Research Center at Johns Hopkins (Brady, 1992).

Brady retired from the Army in 1970 and set up shop in the Division of Behavioral Biology of the Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences at Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, where he has fostered innovative research in behavioral pharmacology and physiology, behavioral medicine, and drug abuse treatment.

In 1960, Brady participated in founding the Institute for Behavioral Research (IBR), a nonprofit institute for animal research and human behavioral research. A number of applied behavioral research projects continue to the present day, and IBR serves as the venue for a new effort in his career to study the effectiveness of a mobile methadone treatment unit in Baltimore (Brady, 1993).

During his long career, Brady has won many

awards and held many elected offices in learned societies, such as the American Psychological Association, the Pavlovian Society, the Society of Behavioral Medicine, the Behavioral Pharmacology Society, the Committee (now College) on Problems of Drug Dependence, and the American College of Neuropsychopharmacology. He has served on advisory panels and review boards for agencies whose names *almost* cover the gamut of his spheres of interest and influence, from the President's Science Advisory Committee to the National Academy of Sciences to NIH to NIDA to NASA.

The papers in this special issue are representative of the breadth of Brady's interests, his impact on the growth and direction of various scientific disciplines, and the interests of those scientists who credit him with having been an important influence in their professional development. Philip N. Heline, Felix Strumwasser, James M. Petras, Harold L. Cohen, John C. Armington, Larry Stein, and William Hodos all were part of the extraordinarily rich interdisciplinary research program headed by Brady at Walter Reed. Edward Taub was employed by IBR. David E. Anderson and David C. Randall were part of the Pavlovian Laboratory headed by Horsley Gantt when Brady arrived at Johns Hopkins in 1967. They became members of the division Brady christened "Behavioral Biology" (Ator, 1986). Robert D. Hienz, Roland R. Griffiths, Nancy A. Ator, Jaylan S. Turkkan, Marian W. Fischman, Richard W. Foltin, and Thomas H. Kelly later became faculty in the division, which is still under Brady's direction in the new Behavioral Biology Research Center. Danielle A. Bowers and Cleve S. Emurian served as research assistants in the psychophysical and programmed environment laboratories, respectively, of the division. George F. Koob was a graduate student at Johns Hopkins, and Brady was an influential force on his doctoral dissertation committee. Koob credits Brady with having played a significant role in his subsequent professional growth, as does Michael J. Lewis. Many of these close relationships continue to this day.

Among other contributors to this special issue, Richard J. Lamb, Kenneth Silverman, Geoffrey K. Mumford, Jack E. Henningfield,

Harry L. June, Warren K. Bickel, Steven T. Higgins, and Debra J. Spear all were postdoctoral fellows at Johns Hopkins in either the animal laboratory of the Division of Behavioral Biology or the human laboratories of the Behavioral Pharmacology Research Unit. Regardless of the context in which the contributors to this special issue first came to know Joe Brady, most came to realize that they can continue to rely on him for support, advice, pep talks, and a professional boost now and again.

Brady recently was awarded the American Psychological Association's Distinguished Scientific Award. The citation concluded that "He has had a breadth of vision, an undaunted enthusiasm, and a degree of dedication that is unparalleled and is a continued inspiration to countless students and colleagues" (Distinguished Scientific Award for the Applications of Psychology, 1992, p. 476). We could not agree more.

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Joseph V. Brady, ca. 1960 (U.S. Army photo courtesy of William Hodos).

Joseph V. Brady, 1993 (photo by Lloyd Ator).