Joseph V. Brady, Ph.D. (1922-2011) was an internationally renowned behavioral neuroscientist and behavioral pharmacologist. After earning a bachelor’s degree in 1943 from Fordham University, Dr. Brady enlisted in the Army, where he served in the European Theater as a combat infantry platoon leader. After the war, he attended the University of Chicago, where he earned his doctorate in 1951. His doctoral research on conditioned anxiety and drug effects set the stage for modern behavioral pharmacology.

From 1951 to 1963, Dr. Brady was an investigator in neurobehavioral science at the Walter Reed Institute in Washington. Among the many important discoveries of Dr. Brady’s interdisciplinary neuroscience team was the finding that psychological stress could be far more damaging than physical stress. From 1964 to 1970, he was deputy director of neuropsychiatry at Walter Reed. In 1977, he received a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health to establish a psychopharmacology laboratory at the University of Maryland, College Park. During this time, Dr. Brady and two of his students demonstrated that monkeys will self-administer drugs and that they were fit to be candidates for today’s non-human models for drug abuse studies. In addition, Dr. Brady was director of the space research laboratory at Maryland, where he oversaw the training of several monkeys for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). Those he trained included “Ham,” who became the first astrochimp for NASA, and “Ham” made history on Jan. 31, 1961 when he became the first chimp in the United States to rocket into space.

In 1960, Dr. Brady founded the nonprofit Institute for Behavioral Resources (IBR), whose purpose was to enhance the scientific understanding of behavior and to apply behavioral principles to the solution of human problems. IBR also served as the venue to study the effectiveness of a mobile methadone treatment unit in Baltimore, which became a successful program and a model for bringing treatment services to underserved communities.

Joe remained in the Army until being discharged with the rank of colonel in 1970, when he went to work at Johns Hopkins School of Medicine. At Johns Hopkins, Brady not only founded the Division of Behavioral Biology [in the Psychiatry Department] and promoted the launch of the Behavioral Research Unit, but also founded the Department’s first Behavioral Medicine Clinic.

In 2001, Dr. Brady purchased a six-story building on Maryland Avenue to house IBR’s corporate offices and research laboratories. The building also is the permanent home for a thriving and innovative substance abuse treatment program that serves more than 500 patients daily.

Dr. Brady was survived by his wife of 28 years, the former Nancy Heathon. Also surviving are a son, Michael Brady of San Clemente, Calif.; four daughters, Barbara Finchman of Shipman, Va., Dr. Kathleen Brady of Charleston, S.C., Nancy Brady of Tucson, Ariz., and Joanne Brady of San Diego; a step-daughter, Dr. Meg Sullivan of Ennis, Texas; a brother, James Brady of Brooklyn, N.Y.; 13 grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

Those who had the pleasure of meeting, working with, or being trained by Joe know that he had a “presence.” He is a man who will be missed by many and who seized upon the opportunity to not only advance science, but to mentor and shape the careers of many scientists who now follow in his footsteps.

Barbara E. Havassy, Ph.D. (1942-2011) was a research psychologist. Born in the Bronx, New York, she moved with her family to Los Angeles in 1951 and she earned her B.A. in psychology from UC Berkeley in Psychology in 1964, where she was active in the civil rights and feminist movements. She completed her Ph.D. at the University of Colorado, Boulder in 1969, where she was among the first group of women graduate students in Psychology.

Dr. Havassy had many research interests including the relationship between issues of intellectual development and school achievement among children from non-English speaking backgrounds. This early work resulted in a series of early publications and a book published by Georgetown University Press. She continued to work on issues affecting language minority children until she joined the University of California, San Francisco Department of Psychiatry in 1974 as a Research Psychologist and was appointed to the faculty in 1975.

During her career at UCSF she conducted numerous studies and published widely on issues affecting substance abuse treatment, especially for patients with serious mental illness. In addition, Dr. Havassy served as a Co-Director for the Drug Abuse Training Program in Treatment and Services Research, and for the San Francisco Treatment Research Center, an NIH funded center grant that focused in the treatment of drug abuse. She was a Fellow of both the American Psychological Association and the American Psychological Society.

Barbara’s love of travel was reflected in a well-worn passport and a wide variety of folk and fine art collected from her travels throughout Europe, Asia, and the world. She retired from UCSF in 2009 but her commitment to research and teaching continued, as she remained a mentor to junior investigators and more recently had begun volunteering as a docent at the California Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Most of all, Barbara loved to spend time with her friends and family, especially her two grandchildren, Lila and Isaac. Her research contributions in the field of drug abuse treatment and language minority children will be remembered. She will be missed by family, friends and many colleagues.
Joseph V. Brady, Ph.D. (1922-2011) was an internationally renowned behavioral neuroscientist and behavioral pharmacologist. After earning a bachelor’s degree in 1943 from Fordham University, Dr. Brady enlisted in the Army, where he served in the European Theater as a combat infantry platoon leader. After the war, he attended the University of Chicago, where he earned his doctorate in 1951. His doctoral research on conditioned anxiety and drug effects set the stage for modern behavioral pharmacology.

From 1951 to 1963, Dr. Brady was an investigator in neurobehavioral science at the Walter Reed Institute in Washington. Among the many important discoveries of Dr. Brady’s interdisciplinary neuroscience team was the finding that psychological stress could be far more damaging than physical stress. From 1964 to 1970, he was deputy director of neuropsychiatry at Walter Reed.

In 1977, he received a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health to establish a psychopharmacology laboratory at the University of Maryland, College Park. During this time, Dr. Brady and two of his students demonstrated that monkeys will self-administer drugs and that they were fit to be candidates for today’s non-human models for drug abuse studies. In addition, Dr. Brady was director of the space research laboratory at Maryland, where he oversaw the training of several monkeys for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). Those trained included “Ham”, who became the first astrochimp for NASA, Ham made history on Jan. 31, 1961 when he became the first chimp in the United States to rocket into space.

In 1960, Dr. Brady founded the nonprofit Institute for Behavioral Resources (IBR), whose purpose was to enhance the scientific understanding of behavior and to apply behavioral principles to the solution of human problems. IBR also served as a venue to study the effectiveness of a mobile methadone treatment unit in Baltimore, which became a successful program and a model for bringing treatment services to underserved communities.

Joe remained in the Army until being discharged with the rank of colonel in 1970, when he went to work at Johns Hopkins School of Medicine. At Johns Hopkins, Brady not only founded the Division of Behavioral Biology [in the Psychiatry Department] and promoted the launch of the Behavioral Research Unit, but also founded the Department’s first Behavioral Medicine Clinic.

In 2001, Dr. Brady purchased a six-story building on Maryland Avenue to house IBR’s corporate offices and research laboratories. The building also is the permanent home for a thriving and innovative substance abuse treatment program that serves more than 500 patients daily.

Dr. Brady was survived by his wife of 28 years, the former Nancy Heaton. Also surviving are a son, Michael Brady of San Clemente, Calif.; four daughters, Barbara Finchman of Shipman, Va., Dr. Kathleen Brady of Charleston, S.C., Nancy Brady of Tucson, Ariz., and Joanne Brady of San Diego; a step-daughter, Dr. Meg Sullivan of Ennis, Texas; a brother, James Brady of Brooklyn, N.Y.; 13 grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

Those who had the pleasure of meeting, working with, or being trained by Joe know that he had a “presence”. He is a man who will be missed by many and who seized upon the opportunity to not only advance science, but to mentor and shape the careers of many scientists who now follow in his footsteps.

Barbara E. Havassy, Ph.D. (1942-2011) was a research psychologist. Born in the Bronx, New York, she moved with her family to Los Angeles in 1951 and she earned her B.A. in psychology from UC Berkeley in Psychology in 1964, where she was active in the civil rights and feminist movements. She completed her Ph.D. at the University of Colorado, Boulder in 1969, where she was among the first group of women graduate students in Psychology.

Dr. Havassy had many research interests including the relationship between issues of intellectual development and school achievement among children from non-English speaking backgrounds. This early work resulted in a series of early publications and a book published by Georgetown University Press. She continued to work on issues affecting language minority children until she joined the University of California, San Francisco Department of Psychiatry in 1974 as a Research Psychologist and was appointed to the faculty in 1975.

During her career at UCSF she conducted numerous studies and published widely on issues affecting substance abuse treatment, especially for patients with serious mental illness. In addition, Dr. Havassy served as a Co-Director for the Drug Abuse Training Program in Treatment and Services Research, and for the San Francisco Treatment Research Center, an NIH funded center grant that focused in the treatment of drug abuse. She was a Fellow of both the American Psychological Association and the American Psychological Society.

Barbara’s love of travel was reflected in a well-worn passport and a wide variety of folk and fine art collected from her travels throughout Europe, Asia, and the world. She retired from UCSF in 2009 but her commitment to research and teaching continued, as she remained a mentor to junior investigators and more recently had begun volunteering as a docent at the California Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Most of all, Barbara loved to spend time with her friends and family, especially her two grandchildren, Lila and Isaac. Her research contributions in the field of drug abuse treatment and language minority children will be remembered. She will be missed by family, friends and many colleagues.
In Memoriam

2012