



Margaret Goldie Jasper

In the 35th year of this successful journal it is fitting to remember its modest beginnings, not yet with a publisher but with a printer. This could not have succeeded without the enterprise and drive of Dr. Herbert Jasper, the first Editor-in-Chief and he, in his turn during these seminal years, relied most heavily on help from his wife, to whom he has written the following tribute.

A Tribute

On Christmas day in 1982, by a sudden unexpected heart attack, electroencephalographers lost an important contributor to the founding of this journal. Through her keen interest and untiring devotion, her enthusiasm and good humor, and her personal friendship with many neuroscientists throughout the world, she made a lasting contribution which deserves a tribute at this time. Her steadfast encouragement, wise council and imaginative vision played an important role in the success and pleasure of our work over the years, especially during the pioneer days of our early development. Margaret Goldie Jasper, commonly known as Goldie, was truly a major contributor to this undertaking.

In 1937, when I began commuting between the Bradley Hospital in Providence, Rhode Island and the Montreal Neuro-

logical Institute to establish the EEG laboratories and electrocorticography with Dr. Penfield, one of the first patients I brought with me was Sam, a young 8 year old with seizures. He was installed on the children's ward in charge of nurse Goldie. She had her hands full but managed to control him to some extent by her sense of humor and confidence that we could help him with his problems. He was the first patient to be operated upon by Dr. Penfield with the aid of preoperative EEG localization and corticography during the surgical procedure. His seizures were controlled and his behaviour problem eventually improved after his anticonvulsant medication was reduced. Forty-five years later, while in Providence to lecture at Brown University, we were surprised to see a distinguished looking gentleman in the audience. It was Sam. He had come in a huge chauffeur-driven limousine which he offered for our use and for the trip back to Montreal. He greeted his old friend, nurse Goldie, with enthusiasm.

While working on the EEG Classification of the Epilepsies with John Kershman it was Miss Goldie who came down after duty to help us chart the results, and to serve midnight snacks. I soon found that she was also a very challenging tennis player. We were married in 1940, at the outbreak of World War II. Our laboratories became engaged in various kinds of war research while, in my spare time, I entered McGill Medical School; taking advantage of the accelerated course and with tutoring by Goldie, I managed to graduate with the Class of 1943. In spite of the pressure of war research, with the help of Goldie we also managed to complete studies of conditioning of the alpha rhythm with Charles Shagass (using Air Force cadets as subjects while they were being screened for pilot training). In collaboration with John Kershman and Goldie we were also able to complete our studies of the EEG Classification of the Epilepsies which was published in 1941.

The opening of the EEG and neurophysiology laboratories at the Montreal Neurological Institute in 1938, with the first Laurentian ski meeting, attracted many pioneer workers from the United States and Canada. Through the years these annual meetings were attended by many from other countries as well. Through her keen interest and friendly hospitality, Goldie became a personal friend of many of these early pioneers, sharing in the excitement of new developments.

Following the war there was a resurgence of interest in electroencephalography and related research in neurophysiology. The Laurentian EEG ski meetings had continued during the war, with only one exception, drawing attendance from all over North America, and soon leading to the founding of the Eastern Association of Electroencephalographers. Societies were organized in Great Britain and France. The International Federation was organized in London in 1947, at which time it was decided to establish the international journal, *Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology*. Grey Walter became the European Editor, Robert Schwab the Managing Editor and Herbert Jasper the Editor-in-Chief. It was edited and published in Montreal, the first issue appearing in 1949. During this time Goldie played a more active role in our affairs.

Editorial offices were established in Goldie's home, with proof reading in the home of a neighbour, Mrs. Micaela Prados, a Spanish lady and an experienced multilingual proof reader. The Journal was printed and mailed by a local printing company, Thérien Frères. The familiar logo on the front cover was designed on Goldie's dining room table, with the help of the artistic talents of John Hunter. Management was soon consolidated in Montreal, and Goldie took the responsibility for subscriptions, which put her in personal contact with EEG workers throughout the world. Her eagerness and good humor contributed much to the rapid growth of our journal during the early years, and her circle of EEG friends enlarged rapidly.

In the community of electroencephalographers and neuroscientists throughout the world, Margaret Jasper has left a great legacy of loyal support, friendly encouragement and good humor, especially important to me of course as my close

companion and colleague over 45 years of work. She is survived also by our son Stephen and our daughter Joan (Pateman), both living in London.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Norbert Jasper." The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large loop at the end of the last name.

Montreal (Canada)