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Matuszak, Alice Jean Oral History Interview

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FACULTY EMERITI INTERVIEWS
UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC ARCHIVES



Matuszak, Alice Jean (1963-2002)
Professor, School of Pharmacy

March 5, 2012

By Doris Meyer

Transcribed by Kelly Gerhold, University Archives

Subjects: Pharmacy School curriculum and units, role of Medicinal Chemistry in Pharmacy, role of women in Pharmacy, honor societies, social-professional fraternities, history of Pharmacy.

UOP ARCHIVES FACULTY EMERITI INTERVIEWS

Alice Jean Matuszak—School of Pharmacy

March 5, 2012

Doris Meyer: And... I think, I think we're ready to go.

Alice Jean Matuszak: So we start out...

Meyer: Yeah, and first—today, what is it, Jean? March the 5th, maybe?

Matuszak: March the 5th, Monday March the 5th.

Meyer: Yeah. My name is Doris Meyer, and I'm the interviewer, and I have the opportunity and the pleasure today to be interviewing Alice Jean Matuszak, and we're in the library, in a nice room with a beautiful view, and it's a sunny day, and, we're ready to talk about Jean's recollections from the years that she was here at the University of Pacific, and the recollections will be part of the Oral History Project of the Emeriti Society. So it's the year 2012. Hello Jean.

Matuszak: Hello Doris. (laughter) Thank you for inviting me to participate in this.

Meyer: (laughter) Ok. Well, all of these, Jean, all of these interviews sort of start at a personal level, and in order for the listener or the reader to understand where you're coming from when you make your recollections in our conversation, tell us a little bit about how come you arrived at the doorsteps of the University of Pacific, what year, and so forth.

Matuszak: Well, I can tell you the first year, and then I'll go back and do the recollections.

Meyer: Ok.

Matuszak: I came to University of Pacific in the fall of 1963.

Meyer: Ok.

Matuszak: And they didn't really have a position for me at that time, but I was hired anyway, and I'll tell you about that.

Meyer: Ok.

Matuszak: And given courses to teach. And so I was ultimately Assistant Professor, and held that position until 1967. Then my husband and I—I'll bring him in now—we decided to have a family, and so between September '67 to April 1971 I was, I had the title "Research Assistant." I came back full-time—or not full-time—part-time, I was given the title Associate Professor in the School of Pharmacy, and this was in April 1971 to September 1975, where I was 50- to 60% time.

Meyer: What was your title during that '71 to '70 time—'75?

Matuszak: Associate Professor.

Meyer: Associate. Right. You mentioned it, but I didn't get it. Ok?

Matuszak: Yes, Associate Professor. In September 1975, I became full-time. The children were older ...

Meyer: Right.

Matuszak: And I could become full-time. So, I was full-time then as Associate Professor 1975 to 1978. I was granted tenure in 1976, and I became a full Professor in 1978. And then—

Meyer: Ok.

Matuszak: --obviously, was full Professor the rest of the time.

Meyer: Right. What were—

Matuszak: (overlapping) I had—

Meyer: Well, go ahead.

Matuszak: Well, let me just say one more thing. The only administration position that I held was as a Unit Advocate, which is something like a Department Chair, the way our school was arranged at that time, and this was called "Unit Advocate for Medicinal Chemistry, Biochemistry, and Pharmacognosy." And—

Meyer: (interrupting) Repeat the last one again.

Matuszak: Pharmacognosy.

Meyer: Ok.

Matuszak: You want me to spell it to you, or...?

Meyer: No, they'll catch it.

Matuszak: Ok. And that was in 1976 to '77, that I had that, was the Unit Advocate. And this was some—like I said—something like a Department Chair. We were responsible for the budget and getting our group oriented with what they would be teaching... Just really what Department Chair, except we didn't have much influence. But I served also on the Executive Committee representing my departments. So that kind of takes care of my sort of employment part, because I, you know, I mainly was a teacher.

Meyer: Yeah. I want to be sure, in a moment, to come back to the Units that you mentioned. You were a Unit Advocate of one of the Units, but let's go back to the more personal things first, and then go on to that a bit later.

Matuszak: Alright.

Meyer: I want to, I want to be sure that everyone understands, when you arrived, Charley, your husband, already had a position assigned to him, is that correct?

Matuszak: That's correct, but could we just go back and start out with the background, so I could tell you why that happened?

Meyer: Ok, why don't we do that.

Matuszak: Alright. Well, the first thing is, "why pharmacy?" Not very many women went into pharmacy at that time. And, I was raised on a farm in Ohio, and we raised registered Jersey cows and we had all kinds of crops going, and so we handled a lot of chemicals, in connection with this.

Meyer: Right.

Matuszak: When I got into my junior year in Newark High School in Ohio, I took chemistry, and all of a sudden, everything made sense. It was the most wonderful course that I had ever had, and I thought, "Oh my goodness! I think I would like to do something with chemistry!" You know, for my life, life's work. The teacher that I had in high school encouraged me, and said, "You should go to Ohio State University and study chemistry." I mean, he was the only one of all of the faculty who ever said to me, 'You should do something-or-other...'

Meyer: (overlapping) Something! Right.

Matuszak: ...even though I had very good grades and everything, but he did, he said this. Well, my parents thought, "Most chemists are men, and (laughter) we don't want you working in a laboratory with the men." And so I, you know, thought, "Well, I don't know (laughter) how this would work out," but I had the very good fortune to meet a woman pharmacist at that time, and she said, "Pharmacy students take lots of chemistry courses. We have to use it in our work, and so why don't you think about a career in pharmacy?" Now, there weren't very many women in pharmacy either, at this time.

Meyer: Right, right.

Matuszak: Yeah, this was 1953. And so, she not only told me about pharmacy, she got me a job working at the drugstore where she worked.

Meyer: Oh wow. That was wonderful.

Matuszak: And this was Arensberg's Pharmacy in Newark, Ohio. So I started working there after school in my senior year, and then I began in the summer working. They got me an apprenticeship license, so that all my work would count toward taking the Ohio State Board examination later on. There were five pharmacists that worked in this store, it was very professional, like an apothecary, we called them at that time. And, they made sure that I saw everything. I didn't just stay out in front and run the cash register or something like that. If there was something interesting being done, they called me back to do this. It happened that the pharmacy was on Hudson Ave. in Newark where the physicians had their offices. They weren't all in a medical center at that time. Most of them had a single house, you know, a big fancy house, and that's where they practiced. Some of them had partners. So, they would come, they'd take a break from the practice, they would walk across the street to the pharmacy, and come in the back where the prescriptions were being filled. There was a nook there with all of the new drugs,

information for them. We kept Coca-Cola (laughter) in the refrigerator for them—not a soda fountain in the store anymore—but anyway, they came, and so I got acquainted with all the physicians at the same time while I was doing this apprenticeship. And then—

Meyer: You were lucky.

Matuszak: I was! I was very lucky.

Meyer: You were lucky, that things just fell, rather, not in your lap, but just an opportunity that probably many others have not had. That was great.

Matuszak: And, I should say that there were five registered pharmacists. Betty Gunnerson was the lady who told me about it in the first place. Well, she graduated from the University of Illinois in Chicago. The other pharmacists all had graduated from Ohio State University in Columbus, Ohio. And so, obviously (laughter) you know, I had to go to Ohio State. There wasn't any question about that. And, of course, there wasn't any question in my mind, I'd wanted to go there regardless of what I was going to do.

Meyer: Sure.

Matuszak: Because I'd been a Buckeye fan from the age of nine on.

Meyer: And you're wearing a red blouse today in honor of that.

Matuszak: That's the—yes, they won last night! Well, anyway, so when I got to Ohio State, obviously I got into Chemistry right away, the general chemistry, the very first term, and I discovered that—well, we had a big class, 300 people or something like that in the lecture, and it met at 8:00 in the morning, and I discovered if I wanted a front-row seat, I had to be there by 7:30. And so I was, and I thought that was a good thing. Then I discovered I couldn't study in the dorm. Just terrible, you know. Freshman girls in the dorm, and all that. So, the TA (graduate student teaching assistant) for my lab in this chemistry course told me that I should come to the library in the chemistry building at night, that very few people came until right before exams. There were great big tables, and you had lots of room. So, my friends in the dorm that were also wanting to study, and my sister who lived up the street, we all met every night in the chemistry library to study, and we had big tables, and all of that sort of thing. So that was very good. Well, while we were studying, sometimes you'd look 'round, and my, there was this handsome young man sitting down there, just working away on his projects, and his name was Charles Matuszak. He was a TA in Freshman chemistry, but not my TA. He was working on his PhD in chemistry.

Meyer: Right.

Matuszak: And so, we got acquainted, and women students were not supposed to walk across the campus after dark without some kind of an escort, so Charley would walk across the campus with all the girls, including me, back to the dorm, and they referred to that group as "Charley's Harem."

Meyer: (laughter) Charley's Harem!

Matuszak: (laughter) Charley's Harem! Well, so that took care of the first year. The second year was more chem—more and more chemistry, and more biology, and all that sort of thing, and we decided to get married at the end of my second year. So, you can see that Charley has always been a part of everything that I've ever done since I've met him my Freshman year. Well, I went on to Pharmacy College, and I guess I can tell you a little tale about that, too. Because I had applied to Pharmacy College as 'Alice Jean Boyer"—B-O-Y-E-R, that was my last name—that I was going to come in that Fall as 'Alice Jean Matuszak,' different name. And so, we went to the College of Pharmacy. They had an Acting Dean, his name was Dr. Lloyd Harris, and so we talked to him about, 'Well, I'm going to be married and have a different name, so what do I do?' And, it was almost like I was asking his permission.

Meyer: Yes. (laughter)

Matuszak: And so, he said, "Well, we'll take care of all that, there's no problem about it." But there was a problem. As soon as I married—my husband was from Oklahoma, and when I married him, they tried to make me an out-of-state student.

Meyer: Oh...

Matuszak: And pay extra money. And so, I had to go and talk to the Vice President, his name was Bland Stradley. He grew up about 2 miles down the road from our farm, my parents' farm.

Meyer: So you knew him already?

Matuszak: Well, he knew me. (laughter)

Meyer: Oh! (laughter)

Matuszak: And so, he said, "Well, that obviously does not apply to someone in your situation." So, we had to fill out some forms and everything.

Meyer: Jean, before we go on, would you give the spelling and repeat the names of the two individuals, the two administrators, the one that lived down the street from you, or down the road, and then the other one was the first one that you mentioned.

Matuszak: Ok, the Vice President's name was Dr. Bland Stradley. And he was, you know, the university vice president. The acting dean of the College of Pharmacy, actually it was, was Dr. Loyd E. Harris (1955-56).

Meyer: Ok.

Matuszak: So, that was something I didn't anticipate to have happen. Well, when I got into pharmacy college, everything went quite well. My husband was [a] graduate student, working on his PhD, and so I was over in the chemistry building a lot, getting acquainted with the other graduate students that were there, and I thought, "Well, I believe I'd like to continue my education after I get my Bachelor's." This was a five-year Bachelors (Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy).

Meyer: Right.

Matuszak: So I graduated in 1958 with a Bachelor's degree, and then entered their Master's program. It was the MS in Pharmaceutical Chemistry, that's what it was called at that time.

Meyer: Ok. Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

Matuszak: That's right. We were Pharmaceutical Chemistry until about the middle of the 1970s, when our name got changed to Medicinal Chemistry.

Meyer: Everywhere?

Matuszak: Pretty much everywhere.

Meyer: Not just Ohio State.

Matuszak: Not, no—also here at Pacific.

Meyer: Oh, at Pacific.

Matuszak: Yes.

Meyer: Yeah. What year was that, again? I didn't catch that.

Matuszak: Well, it was sometime in the 1970s.

Meyer: Ok.

Matuszak: Because, when I came and joined the Pacific staff in 1963, it was Assistant Professor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and that's the way it is in the catalog.

Meyer: Tell me when I can interrupt you to talk a little bit about these titles of the units. Those are hard for a layman to understand.

Matuszak: Well, let's go back and get me to Pacific.

Meyer: Ok. Yeah.

Matuszak: Yes. I received my Master's Degree from Ohio State in Pharmaceutical Chemistry in 1959, with Dr. Lloyd Harris as my adviser for my Master's thesis. He was also on Charley's PhD thesis committee, and it turns out he was also from Oklahoma. So, we had a very nice relationship (laughter) after he gave me permission to get married! Later on, he said, "If your husband-to-be had not been from Oklahoma, I'm not sure I would have given you permission," but he thought that was so funny. Years later, he wrote me a letter about that. (laughter)

Meyer: Were there any other women Pharmacy students in your particular unit, or your particular little group?

Matuszak: Well, in my class, when I started, there was another woman, but she dropped out, and so the last couple years, I was the only woman in the class. It was a relatively small class, and so I was the only woman to graduate that year. In the class before mine, there were about five woman in about a total of thirty, let's say, and the class behind mine had about four or five in a class of about thirty-five.

Meyer: Ok. That's good. That gives us a little perspective of the number, the gender thing within a class of thirty-five.

Matuszak: Well, the reason that Ohio State had such small classes in 1955 is right then the university had started the five-year bachelor's degree. And why they did, there had been so many complaints about the four-year bachelor's for pharmacists, that they weren't getting enough general education courses. And so, that was their decision, to have a five-year program that had a lot of general education added to it. So, we had that as well as more chemistry than most people had ever had. The other thing, well, we can talk about that later when I get to Pacific.

Meyer: Ok.

Matuszak: Most of the faculty at Ohio State at that time who were teaching the graduate studies part had graduated from the University of Wisconsin in Madison, which was the first college of pharmacy to give a PhD in Pharmacy. It was way back in the early times, but, like, Dr. Harris got his PhD sometime in the 1930s, for instance. And, so, some of the other faculty had gone to Wisconsin. When they knew I was serious to work on a PhD, they said, "Don't stay at the same university for all of your degrees," that "You should go to Wisconsin," and then one of our newest faculty had just come from Wisconsin, and he said, "Well, not only should you go to Wisconsin, but you should go and work with Dr. Edward Smissman."

Meyer: Pronounce the last name again.

Matuszak: S-M-I-S-S-M-A-N, Dr. Edward Smissman. So, he actually came to Ohio State to visit, and I met him at that time. He said, "Well, you don't pick out your adviser until you come, and then you interview everybody that's a faculty, in Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and pick out what area you want to work in." So, he didn't say, "Well, you're going to come work for me," but he didn't say I couldn't. (laughter) So, when I got to Wisconsin—and you think, 'Well, what happened to Charley?' Well, Charley got his PhD in Chemistry from Ohio State Universtiy, and he was working for Owens Corning Fiberglass Co. in Newark, Ohio at that time. So, when we left Ohio State and went to Wisconsin, he got a post-doctoral fellowship with Dr. Morris Kupchan at the university.

Meyer: The...what?

Matuszak: Morris Kupchan was also one of the Pharmaceutical Chemistry faculty, but he had several grants and money for post-doctoral fellowships.

Meyer: At Wisconsin?

Matuszak: At Wisconsin.

Meyer: Was this at Madison?

Matuszak: Madison, Wisconsin. No, it's the big school at Madison. And so, when I got there, I talked to all the people and decided to work with Dr. Smissman, as he had projects [that] were interesting to me. I was the first woman that he ever accepted in his program, and I guess I found out later, if I hadn't been married, I probably would not have been accepted. He thought my being married was a good thing. (laughter)

Meyer: A good thing! (laughter) Wow!

Matuszak: So things, you know, things are kind of funny. Well, so everything started out fine, I'm at Wisconsin, I have a Research Assistant Fellowship, rather than a 'Laboratory Assistant,' so I didn't teach classes, I was doing research at the time. And, of course, you know, taking all the classes and things that I needed. And, about the middle of the year, Dr. Smissman said, "I'm going to leave Wisconsin and accept a position at the University of Kansas in Lawrence." He was going to be Distinguished Professor and Head of the Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry at Lawrence, Kansas! And—

Meyer: I bet you were *so* disappointed?

Matuszak: Well, he said, "Any of my graduate students who would like to go to Kansas are welcome to go, the grants are going with us, and you'll have all that." So my husband and I dug the car out of the snow (laughter) and—let's see, this was Spring Break, the Spring Break time, snowed in Wisconsin, and just everywhere—we drove down to Lawrence, Kansas, and everything was in bloom, they had a new building for us, so we went! We were part of a group of 15 graduate students with their families that went from Wisconsin to Kansas.

Meyer: I don't want to bother you, talking about that, but I can see the political thing, when the move took place and 15 graduate students moved out of Madison.

Matuszak: The next—well, this has nothing to do with pharmacy, but the next year, two of the chemistry faculty and all of their graduate students left and came to Stanford University in California.

Meyer: Oh! (laughter) And then we haven't even talked about the University of the Pacific movement from Idaho State!

Matuszak: That's right! (laughter) Well, anyway, the other point about how we ended up at Pacific. Charley had initially a post-doctoral fellowship at the University of Kansas, and then he had the opportunity to do university teaching at Washburn University in Topeka, Kansas. So he was over there for a year, teaching Chemistry and all sorts of things, at Washburn University, while I was working on my PhD at KU. This has a bearing on it, because before that, we had always thought we would go into working for the pharmaceutical industry as research scientists. He really enjoyed teaching. And so, he began to think, maybe he would prefer to teach rather than work in industry, because he worked at Owens Corning, as I said. So we thought we would see if there were any openings at Universities that had schools of pharmacy, if there would be any opening for a chemist. And so, he sent out his credentials to a number of schools, and, lo and behold, we got a letter back from the University of the

Pacific that they had an opening in Organic Chemistry. He also got contacted by Idaho State University that they possibly would have an opening in Biochemistry. So, there, for a while, we were—

Meyer: In Pocatello?

Matuszak: In Pocatello. And so, there for a while, we were thinking, we might be going to Idaho State.

Meyer: Isn't that a coincidence?

Matuszak: Well it really is, and even more of a coincidence is, one of the graduate students who I had met that worked with Smissman at Wisconsin, he stayed at Wisconsin, got his degree with Smissman, and when he graduated, he went to Idaho State to teach Pharmaceuticochemistry! (laughter) So, anyway, this is a kind of a convoluted thing! But anyway, this position seemed to be available at Pacific, so Charley came out to interview. It was a beautiful day, he could see the mountains covered with snow, he thought that it was going to be like that every day, but, he was kind of shocked at the facilities there, but he talked to people in the School of Pharmacy about whether or not there might be something for me, and he was given an application to bring to me, which I filled out at that time and mailed back to Dean Rowland. And, the one thing I remember specifically on the application, it was, you had to say what you could teach. Well, I put down, 'I can teach anything in the School of Pharmacy curriculum.' Now, you see, I didn't just put down Pharmaceutical Chemistry, I thought I was trained enough that I could, could just teach—

Meyer: Is that right?

Matuszak: That's right. And—

Meyer: Was that—excuse me—was that 1971?

Matuszak: No, no, this was 1963.

Meyer: '63!

Matuszak: Yeah, see, that was when I first, when we first came, 1963.

Meyer: Ok, sorry about that.

Matuszak: So 1963, Charley has a position in Chemistry. Jean sent in an application. When we got here, I phoned Dean Rowland and said, "Well, we're here, and perhaps I can make an appointment to see you sometime, you know, to see if there's anything, that, you know, might open up." And so, I was assuming he'd say, "Well, come when classes start, and all this, and we'll see." And he said, "Come! Right now!" Well, we had camped all the way across the country for five weeks, and I didn't have time to get all slicked up! (laughter) But anyway, we went down, and I talked with him, and of course he had my application.

Meyer: Right.

Matuszak: Well he hired me right on the spot. This is before Affirmative Action went in. You didn't have to, you know, invite ten people to campus. Well, not only did he hire me, he gave me two classes to teach. And this was about two weeks before school started. He gave me a two-credit course in Pharmacy Orientation—which he was teaching at that time—and he gave me a three-credit course called Chemical Toxicology, which he had also taught

Meyer: Chemical Toxi—

Matuszak: Toxicology.

Meyer: Right.

Matuszak: A laboratory course. One lecture and two labs.

Meyer: A lab course. Were you the instructor or the lab instructor?

Matuszak: Oh no, I did the whole thing.

Meyer: You did the lecture and all of that.

Matuszak: Yes, it was a relatively small class. I think, that first time, I only had, like, about six students in it. Now, then, well, let's see. So, anyway, that's how I got associated with (them?). You know, I mean, that's a long and involved story, but we don't have to put all of it on the interview

Meyer: Everything, everything you say goes on. No—(laughter)

Matuszak: (laughter) Well, I mean, it can be edited down to what's more appropriate!

Meyer: No! (laughter)

Matuszak: Well, I just wanted to tell you, because it is, I mean, Pharmacy was not a, necessarily a profession for women at the time.

Meyer: That's right.

Matuszak: But I loved everything about it, and particularly working with people. I really liked the chemistry part of it, because it seemed like, it was what everything else was built on. And that has been my goal, my thoughts about it, all the way through, that all of the other courses are built on chemistry.

Meyer: Ok. I'd love to, I would love to go back and ask you a couple of questions.

Matuszak: Surely.

Meyer: Um. I think, one question I might ask you that has nothing to do with what we have said so far is, your interest in—and then we'll move on—you're interested in history and how history of pharmacy, history of, the Lewis and Clark history, and up to now you've talked all about your love of chemistry and all of those things, so tell me a little bit about how you became interested in history.

Matuszak: Well, when you come to California, the first thing you find out is about the Gold Rush. And so, we went up to the Mother Lode, and visited some of the places before school started. Then, my two-credit Pharmacy Orientation class had some History of Pharmacy associated with it. Now, I had, of course, to make up my own lectures.

Meyer: Sure.

Matuszak: And, at that time, there were two projects that Dean Rowland had done, which I thought—or had each year, each class had to do two projects for him. One of them was some kind of a paper. Well, I thought, my goodness, that we should do the History of Pharmacy in each of the little towns all up in the Mother Lode country, and so I made a list of all of them, and students picked out the ones that they wanted to work on, and down the valley, and all that. And so, was the first, first one, was the students doing these projects. The thing that surprised them, when they went in the library, they couldn't find where somebody had already done the work. So, that meant that they were going to have to do a little digging in newspapers, and a little bit of work.

Meyer: That was a great idea.

Matuszak: But, I thought that that was the first. But I'll tell you about the next one when we get to that. (laughter)

Meyer: Ok. (laughter) So, moving on now. Here, you, you had this call from Dean Rowland, and you quickly ran over there and he quickly hired you. So, your impressions of Stockton, the University of Pacific, and Dean Rowland, and the Pharmacy School, and all of that, sort of quick. You either responded positively or, what was your reaction to all of this?

Matuszak: Well, I was a little bit surprised at the—what should I say?—the things that we had there. But Dean Rowland was saying that things would change in the future, so that sounded good to me, and not only that, but you see, both of those courses he gave me to teach were courses that he taught. I mean, he was responsible for the Pharmacy Orientation. When I started teaching that class, he was freed up to do fund raising.

Meyer: Sure.

Matuszak: So, he said later that that helped him a lot, for my coming and taking that particular class.

Meyer: Right. And, the buildings were across, the Rotunda?

Matuszak: We were at Weber Hall.

Meyer: At Weber? They were still at Weber.

Matuszak: Oh, I wanted to tell you about the building. Well, when they started the School of Pharmacy, the first class entered 1955, and Dr. Emerson Cobb essentially looked after them until Dean Rowland came down from Idaho State. He didn't get here until February 1956, but he was hired already, so he's considered the Founding Dean. Well, anyway, when I came, they gave me a desk, and said, "Well,

you're going to be in Room 206 on the second floor of Weber Hall." Well, I walked in, it's a laboratory. It had all of our equipment, it had the benches where the students would be taking this Chemical Toxicology class, and then just my desk. So, my first year, that was my office, my lab, everything.

Meyer: (laughter) Your home away from home.

Matuszak: (laughter) Pretty much it! And, how would I compare that to Ohio State? Wisconsin and Kansas? Well, I'm sorry, it didn't compare.

Meyer: That's right. Did you have second thoughts?

Matuszak: No. Absolutely not.

Meyer: Why not?

Matuszak: Students. I really liked the students, right from the word go.

Meyer: Is that right.

Matuszak: The students that I had in class, the ones that were in the Orientation class—let me see, (...?), well, I'll show that to you after (...?).

Meyer: Many women? Some?

Matuszak: A few, oh yes, a few.

Meyer: More than in your class.

Matuszak: Oh yes.

Meyer: There had been a shift already by that time?

Matuszak: Yeah, well...

Meyer: That was in the '60s.

Matuszak: This was 1963. Yes. Well, the very first graduating class from Pacific, 1959, had one woman, Kathy Lumow Young.

Meyer: Uh huh. I remember Ria Sutton and I remember Ellen.

Matuszak: Oh yes.

Meyer: And Ellen, what was Ellen's last name?

Matuszak: Romano.

Meyer: Right, Romano.

Matuszak: And she had responsibility for the campus pharmacy called the “clinical pharmacy”, where you probably got your prescriptions filled. (laughter)

Meyer: Yes. (laughter) And Ria Sutton, who of course I know because my colleague was Connor, her husband.

Matuszak: Yes, she was in the very first Rho Chi honor society group, which we’ll talk about too.

Meyer: Can we move ahead now? I keep needing my own knowledge to be expanded. So, you’ve talked about Chemical Toxicology, you’ve talked about—

Matuszak: Orientation.

Meyer: All, all—well, Orientation, I think I know that. But, tell me a little bit more about the groups, when we hear all of these long terms and words and—what’s the difference between Pharmacology and Toxicology, for instance, or, can you help me understand a little bit about these groups?

Matuszak: Well, but I taught Chemical Toxicology.

Meyer: Ok.

Matuszak: So that was different than Pharmacology. Meyer: Why?

Matuszak: Well, Chemical toxicology involved identification of poisons using chemical reactions.

Meyer: So that would have been—

Matuszak: Now, I wanted to tell you why *Chemical* Toxicology. Well, when I was given this course to teach, obviously I had the experiments or the records that Dean Rowland was using, but I also had training in the identification of all kinds of toxic substances in the two classes that I had taken in Ohio State. So I was perfectly ready to teach people the kinds of test that we would do. It’s chemistry again, chemistry identification. Well, why would pharmacists need to know that? Well, you remember, back in those days, a lot of the doctors were in the “Medico-Dental” building downtown.

Meyer: Yes.

Matuszak: Well, there was a pharmacy in the “Medico-Dental” building, and right next to it there was also a pharmacy, Leon Happel’s Pharmacy

Matuszak: And, when I went to visit his pharmacy, we went in the back room where he had a laboratory, and he was doing the blood alcohol for the police and other tests on identification of chemicals and drugs. So, it was considered that a pharmacist should know something about this. This was an elective course, but graduate students could take it if they wanted to, or other people, but it was kind of, you know, tied in with the idea that pharmacists were chemists at that time. A lot of the courses they took, many of the students just did one more course and they got a BS or a BA in Chemistry along with their BS in Pharmacy, because they didn’t have to take very much more to get that degree. So that’s the way it was at that time, and that sort of went along, until 1967 when I left, the classes were pretty much

that. The second year, I was given a course to teach in Inorganic Pharmaceutical chemistry. Dr. Barker had covered this topic in his Senior Dispensing course, and why in the world did we have that? Well, a lot of the drugs were inorganic substances at that time.

Meyer: Give us an example.

Matuszak: Silver Nitrate.

Meyer: Repeat it again?

Matuszak: Silver—

Meyer: Silver Nitrate.

Matuszak: Yes.

Meyer: And that class that Dr. Barker taught, before you, was taught Inorganic...

Matuszak: Well, he didn't teach the—well, the class that I taught was Inorganic Pharmaceutical chemistry.

Matuszak: So, and you see, well, why, besides having these compounds, over the counter products sold in the drugstore and you had to know about them. The other thing that was important is there was a section on the State Board of Pharmacy Examination that had Inorganic Chemistry—or Inorganic Pharmaceutical chemistry. So, they had to know it. It had to be covered.

Meyer: What's another large area of the whole pharmacy curriculum? What would be another rather large area?

Matuszak: Well, Pharmacy Department. That's the biggest one. (See Addendum A for departmental units and faculty)

Meyer: Ok, what is that? Yeah.

Matuszak: Because they had classes in it all four years. They started out with, well, let's see, Pharmacy orientation, pharmacy processes, pharmacy preparations, prescriptions and dispensing, and history and ethics.

Matuszak: Well, they had to learn how to make all kinds of preparations. They were still teaching how to make pills, how to make tinctures and fluid extracts and suppositories and just about every other kind of medicine that you'd think of. Pills, of course, were not probably being used then, but they were taught how to do it, because you never know when you might have to. If something wasn't available, then you'd know how to make it.

Meyer: And that's still one of the major areas of the pharmacy program, now called Pharmaceutics?

Matuszak: Yes, but it has a lot of different things. And so they had four—actually, they had four years of Pharmaceutics, and, at the time I came. Mrs. Kihara taught the first two years, Jim King 3rd year, and then Don Barker had the senior class, they called it Senior Dispensing.

Meyer: Right. What's another large area?

Matuszak: Well, we had Pharmacognosy, which includes medicinal plants.

Meyer: Plant drugs!

Matuszak: Yes.

Matuszak: And, so, Professor Emmens Roscoe was teaching that course when I came, and then Dr. Madhu Chaubel, I think a couple years after I was here. And so, he was involved in teaching that. And this was not only plant drugs like foxglove giving digitalis, but also the antibiotics were covered by them, because they, you know, came from some sort of a plant-life or plant-origin, and so they were covered.

Matuszak: Pharmacology.

Meyer: Pharmacology. Now what's that?

Matuszak: Well, this is the action of the drugs on the body, and it usually was Physiology-Pharmacology, because we taught our own Physiology at that time—and still do, as a matter of fact. Meyer: Have, these different groups, even, there, there're others, and some, and...

Matuszak: Well, these two go together. Pharmaceutical chemistry includes all this. The thing I didn't mention, Dr. Roscoe taught Organic Pharmaceutical chemistry. I taught Inorganic.

Meyer: Oh yeah, 'cause here's the organic, here's inorganic. Um, it, when you first came, or when you had your first training, back in either Ohio or Wisconsin or wherever, would these same kind of courses be pretty much the same in each pharmacy school, across the country?

Matuszak: Yes, it was required to have. See, we were, you know, we had to meet the accreditation standards.

Meyer: And so accreditation standards were national, or international maybe?

Matuszak: No, just national.

Meyer: National, yeah.

Matuszak: Now, there's one more group that we need to put in here.

Meyer: And what is that?

Matuszak: Pharmacy Administration. And that was Dr. Max Polinsky

Meyer: Max Polinsky, yeah. I remember.

Matuszak: And, see, he went back to University of Wisconsin-Madison to get his PhD.

Meyer: Is that right?

Matuszak: [To] prepare him for this.

Meyer: Yeah. He lived out at, O'Connor Woods for quite a while.

Matuszak: Yes he did.

Meyer: Yes, I remember.

Matuszak: Well, anyway, that's pretty much how it was set up.

Meyer: When the group with Dean Rowland came from Idaho State, and there were about four others that came with him—Cisco, who else? Cisco Kihara

Matuszak: Mrs. Ina Pearson came to start the library.

Meyer: The library, yes. Jean is showing me something. Jean, will you tell me what it is you're just showing me?

Matuszak: Um, this is a medallion that was created when the school had their 25th anniversary, and there are three 'R's on there for Riedesel, Rowland, and Roscoe, who were considered [the] three founders of the program. (See addendum A for all names)

Meyer: Yes, is that right?

Matuszak: And often, they were just referred to as "The Three Rs."

Meyer: Is that right?

Matuszak: When the Three Rs told you to do something, you'd better do it! (laughter)

Meyer: Well, I knew Carl Riedesel quite well, and I know Dean Rowland—I knew Helen better—and, uh, Emmens RoscFoe.

Matuszak: Emmens Roscoe.

Meyer: Yes. And, that's really interesting. So, this was 1980, that it was the 25th anniversary.

Matuszak: Yes. So, Dean Rowland was the Founding Dean of the School of Pharmacy and served for 25 years.

Meyer: I came to the university in '56 too, so I knew pretty—

Matuszak: You got to know [him] about (the same extent?) I did.

Meyer: Yes, I did, I do, and I knew Cisco Kihara almost from day one. That was a lovely lady. And Don Barker, and those folks. So.

Matuszak: Well, that's kind of the, you know, the...

Meyer: Jean, we're doing wonderfully. It's ok if we move ahead?

Matuszak: Well, let's see now. Ok, in addition to the teaching, now, I should have told you I was part-time.

Meyer: Yeah, because you were going to have some children pretty soon.

Matuszak: Yeah, well I was part-time the first year, but then the second year I was full-time.

Meyer: Yes, so in about '63, part-time, '64-'65 full-time, about that?

Matuszak: Yeah, '65, '66, '67 was full-time. And, you know, Assistant Professor. But I wanted to continue on with this first year at Pacific. So, he gave me two courses to teach, right? And I'm part-time pay-wise, not part-time activity-wise. So, when school got started, then, Dean Rowland said, "Jean, I want you to start the Rho Chi Honor Society here." And in order to do that, we had to write a petition, a very lengthy petition on why we felt we were, you know, capable and entitled to having the Rho Chi Honor Society for pharmacy students. So, I won't, we won't talk any more about that, except, it took a long time to do it.

Meyer: Men and women were invited?

Matuszak: Oh yes!

Meyer: Men and women were invited.

Matuszak: This was the Honor Society. They had to have a certain GPA—ok, here's a list of the students and graduate students, and maybe a faculty or two who are there. But see, I couldn't be listed here as a charter member because I already belonged from my undergraduate Ohio State days.

Meyer: So, this was a big project—

Matuszak: This was a big thing!

Meyer: --and a lot of work, besides your full-time teaching.

Matuszak: Yes.

Meyer: And, did, when you applied, were you, was the university accepted on the first go-round?

Matuszak: Yes, we were, Dean Rowland told us that he was informed that we had one of the best petitions that had ever been turned in to the national office.

Meyer: And that was a compliment to you, the school, and everybody. What were they looking for?

Matuszak: I think they were looking to see if we had the kind of university that taught the students in such a way that they would have a good education and be entitled to belong to this organization, because you had to have, you know, above a 3-point in order to get in.

Meyer: So, what year, so what year are we talking about?

Matuszak: Well, we're talking about the '63-'64 year. And we received our charter in 1964, and had our, first banquet, which has always been dinner and initiation ceremony.

Meyer: About this same time, approximately how many other pharmacy schools were there in the state of California?

Matuszak: The University of California San Francisco, and the University of Southern California.

Meyer: Just the two.

Matuszak: Just the two, and a total of 72 in the United States. Our petition was sent to each member school college of pharmacy, who voted to accept (or not) our school.

Meyer: And so, to establish the Pharmacy School of the University of Pacific, that was a big deal, because there was a void there, if there were only two others, and then to be accepted so early in the application for this is wonderful.

Matuszak: Yes, it really is. Well, so that was the second thing that he said. "We're teaching," "Jean has to do Rho Chi," and I was then the advisor for the group, and then (laughter) it turns out that the State Board, California State Board of Pharmacy was giving their pharmacy examination in April 1964 in Stockton. Now, part of it was downtown, and the part where you had to fill a prescription and to make something was on campus. Well, Dean Rowland said, "Jean, you're sitting for the State Board when they come in April 1964." Oh my goodness! So here I've got the classes to teach, I've got (laughter) application for Rho Chi the other, and now I have to study for the State Board, because, at that time, about a hundred new drugs per year were coming out. I had been out of pharmacy school for five years, so let's say I had five hundred drugs to learn. Well, he didn't say, "I'd like you to do it," he just said, "You're going to do it." Well, I did, a lot of the faculty helped me get prepared, and so I passed the State Board and became licensed in California as a pharmacist.

Meyer: Ok, that brings up the question of whether the other members of the faculty at that time, were they expected also or were they all, did they pass the boards, or was that not an expectation of a professor?

Matuszak: I don't know. I can't answer that. I'm not sure. I think some of them did take the California Board exam, because there was no reciprocity at that time. California had its own examination. Now, I was also licensed in Ohio, I took the Ohio Board exam as soon as I got my degree, and I had all my hours because I worked in the pharmacy, and got the year's hours done.

Meyer: It would be just sort of the same as being a teacher in the public school. So, I had a credential to teach at public school in the state of California, but I didn't need that to teach here at the university level. So one, it's sort of having to do with the practical vs. the Masters or the Doctorate at the university level.

Matuszak: Well, I'm thinking everyone who had pharmacy training had qualified in the state, probably all of them were registered in Idaho, and then I know Dr. Charles Roscoe went to the state of Washington, and so I know he was registered there, because, you know, when you're a graduate student, sometimes you have to have a job in addition to that. And so I know he worked as a pharmacist there. And so, I'm not sure who else took the California Board exam.

Meyer: So d—

Matuszak: Dean Rowland had to take it, he told me. He said that he met with the men—it was all men at that time—who constituted the Board of Pharmacy, and they told him he had to be licensed, you know, as the Dean. So, he said he had to study pretty hard to get ready for it too, but he passed.

Meyer: Did you ever use it?

Matuszak: You know, I didn't get the chance, because we were on a two-semester program at this time, which is what I thought we would be on forever, and it changed later to the trimester calendar, which we'll talk about.

Meyer: Right. I guess we should move forward. We're on, we're talking about curriculum now, and, let's see, here's a question here about let me think about how I could question this. There's something about challenges that you had under curriculum and so forth. So, one of the challenges is to dovetail these various responsibilities that you had. The work for the license, the work with the Rho Chi, and your teaching. How about family responsibilities, other responsibilities? Did you feel any other pressures, or was, wasn't it a big pressure at that time?

Matuszak: Well, it was a pressure, but it wasn't one that I couldn't handle at that time. So, I never really thought about that. I just wanted to do the best job that I could. I also had a group of freshman students that I advised. So, I mean, all of this just came together. I got to know the seniors, because of the Rho Chi, also some of the juniors, and they were taking my Toxicology class. The sophomores were taking the Inorganic Pharmaceutical chemistry, and the freshmen and some of the sophomores were taking Orientation. So, you know, I got to know virtually everybody.

Meyer: And, back on Rho Chi again, you mentioned, that was a senior Honorary.

Matuszak: Well, they come in as juniors, usually, in the second semester of their junior year.

Meyer: Ok.

Matuszak: Or, if there is a slot open and someone improves their grade point, they might come in as a senior, but also you have graduate students who have other standards, and if a faculty—maybe they

didn't go to Pharmacy School—that they could still join. Had to be approved by the national group. But that was it—it was a big thing, to get that organization on campus.

Meyer: Yeah, it's just like Phi Beta Kappa. I mean [we] worked really hard to get that here at this university, and at first they didn't get it, but... Uh, some questions along the line here about the community. Were you, or Charles, any place, involved in outside of the university but in the larger community? Were you involved in any of those kinds of programs, either indirectly with the university or totally separate, or was a lot of your life involved with your work here?

Matuszak: Well, most of it, in that first year, certainly, was trying to—

Meyer: No, I'm moving even ahead now, moving ahead now.

Matuszak: Oh, ok. I think that the activities that I had outside came in the '70s rather than in the '60s. I did give some talks to various groups, but the ones that I did in the '70s I thought were ones that were, perhaps...

Meyer: Ok, so you're wanting to move ahead, and, let's see, where are we?

Matuszak: Well, could I tell you about a couple other things that happened that first year? (laughter) It seems like we're never going to get past the first year.

Meyer: (laughter) Whatever you would like!

Matuszak: Well, I think the students wanted to become familiar with new teachers, and so I was invited by Phi Delta Chi, men's pharmacy fraternity, to attend the tea that they gave each year for their house mother. And so, I came to the tea, and then I was asked to pour. So, I'm sitting at this table, everybody's all dressed up—

Meyer: (laughter) With all the silver service?

Matuszak: Oh yes! And I'm the one that has to pour! (laughter) So, well, we only did that once.

Meyer: (laughter) Yeah, I know! So, there was a pharmacy fraternity as well, for the men? That they had their own house and everything?

Matuszak: Well, they were located I think in, let's see, the North Hall, they had part of North Hall.

Meyer: Yes, yeah. And they had their house mother, they had a house mother there?

Matuszak: Yes, they did. Uh-huh.

Meyer: Ok.

Matuszak: So, but then, I wanted to mention about the Lambda Kappa Sigma group. I was invited to speak at what they called Hygea Day, and it turns out that it was about the time that Rachel Carson wrote her book Silent Spring about pesticides effect on the environment, and so I thought, "Well, that'd

be a perfect thing to do, to review that book for them," so I did. But after they invited me to come, and I was made very welcome, gave my talk, and then they said, "Well, we're sorry, we can't invite you to join, because we found out you already are a member of Kappa Epsilon." And I had joined Kappa Epsilon fraternity for women at Ohio State, because they didn't have—(you had either one or the other), but they said, "Well, you can't belong to both." So, I really didn't have very much interaction with LKS. Now, Cisco was a founding adviser, and there were some other ladies, older ladies, that came to all of their activities, and I think they were—not Cisco, perhaps, but the others—didn't want me in there because I was not a member. So, if you're talking about, sometimes there's problems. (laughter)

Meyer: Yes.

Matuszak: Well, when Cisco retired in 1973, Dean Rowland said to me, "You're going to be the advisor for the LKS ladies." So, ok, that's fine, they were agreeable, that I could be the advisor. And then, a little bit later, they did initiate me as an honorary member.

Meyer: Ok, now, review with us the various, either honoraries, or professional, or social fraternities. You've alluded to two or three. You told us a little bit about Rho Chi—

Matuszak: Rho Chi is the Honor Society.

Meyer: And that's the Honor Society. Ok. And that was both men and women.

Matuszak: Yes.

Meyer: Ok, now tell, uh...

Matuszak: Lambda Kappa Sigma. Or, we say 'LKS.' Lambda Kappa Sigma.

Meyer: Yes, and, uh...

Matuszak: That was a women's fraternity, at that time. We're talking about in the '60s.

Meyer: Right. Was, was that professional? Those were professional?

Matuszak: Oh yes!

Meyer: Professional pharmacy students.

Matuszak: That's right.

Meyer: Then, the one that you were a part of, back in Ohio.

Matuszak: Oh, that was Kappa Epsilon.

Meyer: Yeah, and what, was that a similar, comparable?

Matuszak: Yes, it was. It, and it's all over the Midwest. It started at State University of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and then Ohio State has them, so.

Meyer: Is, are there others that are co-ed, or not? Or, are men—

Matuszak: Well, they're all co-ed now, but back in the '60s they were not. Ok, then here on, at Pacific, we had Phi Delta Chi, and that was for men only, and that was started by Dean Rowland. He was the national president of Phi Delta Chi at that time. The other one is Kappa Psi, and that was started when Jim, I think when Jim King came, he became the national president also.

Meyer: Kappa Psi.

Matuszak: P-S-I.

Meyer: P-S-I, yeah. And that, was that a men's...?

Matuszak: Men's, yes.

Meyer: Men's fraternity. These were not soci—these were not honoraries.

Matuszak: No.

Meyer: They were social/professional in a sense.

Matuszak: I think that's the term, I think that's the best term for them. Social/professional.

Meyer: Uh-huh, yeah. So they were, they were all pharmacy students, but there was, like, a sorority or fraternity house, except they didn't live in the house, is that right?

Matuszak: Well, I don't know that Kappa Psi did (...?) Now they have a house. I can't remember exactly when they got their house. I don't believe they were living in a house quite yet, that they had to get that figured out.

Meyer: Was it important, was this whole thing important in either the life of the student or the life of a professor—professor, who, you know, how does this sit in the eyes of a student, or in the eyes of a professor?

Matuszak: Well, I think they (...?) Far as I know, all the faculty—

Meyer: All good? All good?

Matuszak: Well, I don't know if I would say all good. I think that they thought that it served a useful purpose to have students belong to it. You know college students, sometimes you get people into some kind of trouble, and, but by and large I think that it was very good. And one thing, it offers leadership. I mean, there're all kinds of officers, so to me that's a very important point, having positions for students in leadership.

Meyer: Yeah, I think that's a really good objective, I mean, or outcome. Yeah.

Matuszak: Well, we had that at Ohio State, that we, you know, we had various things. I was in a social sorority, too, and, kind of interesting, that particular one. I was a member of Delta Zeta, a social

sorority. When we had our Fall rush, anybody that was Pre-Pharmacy or pre-chem, or, Chemistry, was sent to me, and we got three girls who joined Delta Zeta. And then, when I got in pharmacy school, two of them were there the year behind me as pharmacy students, and we've sort of kept in touch over the years. I would say it's important, yes.

Meyer: Because this, you know, not every major in a university has this kind of organization, kind, or opportunities. I don't know, maybe School of Business does, but it's quite extensive, I think.

Matuszak: Well, Chemistry has one.

Meyer: But it's not a big setup like this. I think these are, this is a large choice.

Matuszak: Oh yes! The one in Chemistry, Alpha Chi Sigma, has virtually everyone in it. Dr. Charley Matuszak was advisor of Alpha Chi Sigma for the 1st 5 years he was here, 1963-1968.

Meyer: Is that right?

Matuszak: Social and professional. And they had professional activities the various organizations would go out and do things in the community as a public service. So, they were doing this well before it was kind of required, let's say, for students, which it seems to be now.

Meyer: I think so too.

Matuszak: --(this?) absolutely required. But at that time, it was just getting started, and, praise be for those youngsters that really started all that. That I worked with the LKS girls who went around and gave talks at schools and talked about pharmacy and why pharmacy was a good profession for women, toward the end of that time. Then we had to say pharmacy was a good profession for *men!* Because there were so many women in there, so I take credit for getting a lot of women into the program.

Meyer: I've been reading a little bit—

Matuszak: That's a joke.

Meyer: Pardon?

Matuszak: That's a joke. (laughter)

Meyer: Yeah, (laughter) well I didn't get, I think I was thinking ahead of you (laughter), I was thinking of my next question, instead of following your joke. Anoth—let me ask you one thing about the gender thing again, here. I've been reading a little bit about that time in the '60s where there were so many changes in racial and civil rights things and whatnot. When you think back, at the time that we're talking about, when you went to school and then when you became a professor here and all of that, was there a huge jump in the chart of women that went into pharmacy? Or, when would you say that it might be fifty-fifty, almost, now, or, how does that sit, do you think?

Matuszak: You know, I have—here it is—I have a chart. Now, this was pharmacy degrees awarded all over the country, ok? Starting back about 1959 when we started. And what we have here is, we have

the males and we have the females, and the total. And so, the females started out pretty low, and then even drop down a little bit, and then they went up, and then for the males, they sort of drop down here, then they went up and peaked about this time, and started down again, until it crossed over—I think we say 1985, is when there were more women than men that graduated across the country.

Meyer: Could you identify some reasons why some of these things happened? Why this peak and why this drop, for instance? Do you have any idea?

Matuszak: Not totally—now, this is not Pacific. It's all the way across the country.

Meyer: No, it's the (...?), yeah, right, right.

Matuszak: Well, I think that one of the reasons that, in the early days, one of the reasons that men went into pharmacy was that they wanted to own their own store.

Meyer: Uh-huh.

Matuszak: And, I don't believe there were as many women that had that as a goal, to own their own store, but women often took jobs in hospital pharmacy. And so, that was, seemed to be popular. I mean, certainly there were women, you know, in all aspects of pharmacy as it became open. But, what happened later, maybe we're seeing the big chains taking over, and the start of the closing of the small pharmacies, because now, I think that you see a lot of women who work for the chains, but they didn't necessarily want to work in a small pharmacy, or they didn't want to own it, or weren't able to own a pharmacy. So, that's the only thing that I can see right off, that—because you put me on the spot, see, I (haven't?) had, really, read much about this, I just thought it was interesting, because of, you know, the time frame, about 1984, '85 was when...

Meyer: Well, other than hospital pharmacy and the retail chain and then going into the big boxes, you know, are there other, where else would a pharmacist fall in? Are there any other outlets?

Matuszak: Well, there are, but I didn't happen to put that down, so I'm not sure...

Meyer: (overlapping) Ok. Can you think of any?

Matuszak: Well, nursing homes...

Meyer: Oh yeah, ok.

Matuszak: Skilled nursing facility, I guess I should say. There's probably a better name for it, skilled nursing facility. Um, so that would be one. Many women, of course, have gone into research in pharmacy, and now with the PharmD, that they have the opportunity to get training, they don't have to go and get a PhD, although they can, and that would give them a different career path, but they have other post-graduate activities that, you know, help train them for research.

Meyer: Yeah, and so that would be in the private sector, in corporations and, or lab, Abbot Labs and so forth and so on.

Matuszak: Or again, in the medical schools or places where they do research, at the hospitals that do research. So many—

Meyer: What is the PharmD? What's the difference, where's that fall, in the training? Where does a PharmD fall? Is that...?

Matuszak: It's the only degree that's offered now. It's for any—

Meyer: It's the only degree.

Matuszak: In pharmacy, no matter where you go, I mean, that's it, that's the one for practicing.

Meyer: So, how many years of Pre-Pharmacy and how many years of Pharmacy School?

Matuszak: Four years, usually, in Pharmacy School, and two years Pre-Pharmacy, minimum. Or, however long it takes.

Meyer: Pretty much, pretty much six years?

Matuszak: Pretty much six years, except that we found the students that are entering our program that transfer in from some other school, they usually have a bachelor's degree already, so, um, but of course we have programs here at Pacific that include the Pre-Pharmacy as well as the Pharmacy. But it all is going for at least six years. It might be more. We have opportunities for them to do a PharmD, PhD, or a PharmD with a Master's, a PharmD with a MBA, so there really are a lot of opportunities for them. Administration, that's another one.

Meyer: Oh yeah, uh-huh. Well, I've quizzed you a little bit, now, maybe you'd like to go back, what, where, on something that you'd like to talk about.

Matuszak: What else? (laughter) Well, ok. Well, it says something about someone at Pacific especially helpful in the orientation? Is that a good one? We're still back on the first page! Would that be alright?

Meyer: Sure, any place you wanted to head.

Matuszak: Ok. Well, I wanted to talk about Don Barker. He, as I said, taught Senior Dispensing, and other, well let's see, the Industrial Pharmacy, that's another one that belongs in that list.

Meyer: Oh, ok, right.

Matuszak: Industrial Pharmacy.

Meyer: Yeah, I called it 'private corporations or something.'

Matuszak: Well, Industrial Pharmacy, perhaps you remember when Dr. Barker and the School of Pharmacy were making certain kinds of products that were used in the Physical Education department.

Meyer: I did not know that.

Matuszak: Well, they did. They manufactured them over here in Weber Hall, and then I suppose when we moved in the new building maybe they continued to do that. Some of the products were wonderful, that sometimes we would wander down the hall and say, "Gee, I'd like to have a bottle of this! Can you give me a little sample of that?" (laughter) But it was to teach the students how drugs were manufactured on a larger scale, and I remember they had vitamin C troches that were little orange, flat, tablets for chewing, do you remember seeing those?

Meyer: No, but I think I know what you're talking about. They had to do with performance enhancing drugs?

Matuszak: Oh, no, not at all! Oh no, they were lotions and things that—

Meyer: Oh, lotions and things...

Matuszak: Things like that. We had a sunscreen that was perfectly wonderful, better than anything on the market.

Meyer: Is that right?

Matuszak: Yes, and I think that they had—I'm not sure what all they made, but Dr. Barker was in charge of that. I just thought you perhaps had come in contact with—

Meyer: No I did not.

Matuszak: Well anyway, that has nothing to do with what I wanted to tell you about him! He was a very kind person, and he was considered one of the founders of the school, and so, I told you, I had my office and lab and everything in the second floor of Weber Hall. Well, he also was down toward the middle of the second floor, close to the entrance, you know, only on the second floor. He could see the snowball cherry tree out his office window. And, so, he would have to come up the stairs and walk past my office or lab or whatever, and he would come in, and he wouldn't ask me if I needed any help, he would say things like, "I'll bet you don't know how to use the ditto machine." And that was before I had to use it, and so he said, "Well, let's go. I've got something to do, and let's go downstairs and I'll show you how to do that." And, when I was getting ready to do advising, he would come in and he said, "I'll bet you don't know about this, this, this and that for the advising." And of course I didn't. So, he turned out to be what we now call a 'mentor.' I never thought of it as a mentor, but he was definitely my mentor. He said things like, "Ok, your Spring Break's coming up. You need to go to Death Valley over Spring Break, you and Charley, go down there. You can camp out, and, you need to go see Death Valley in Spring Break." So, what did we do? Well, of course! We packed up the car and went to Death Valley! So, every place he said, "You need to see this, you need to see that." It wasn't like him to say, "Have you ever heard of this?" or anything like that. It was just, "You need to do this." And he was just so very kind. He taught me all about all the rules and regulations in a very nice way.

Meyer: Yeah, I knew Don Barker primarily through Cisco, and I knew that he was just the exact man that you're talking about. One time, I went up to Cisco's cabin, and she pointed out Don Barker's cabin also, up in that same area.

Matuszak: I never went to either one of them, I wasn't invited, but you know, in the context of the school, we were very good friends.

Meyer: Oh yes. I—

Matuszak: I miss him still.

Meyer: I don't think I've ever heard a derogatory thing about Don Barker. It was just, uh, a pleasant, very—like you say, kind, very kind, kind man.

Matuszak: Well, he helped me so much in those early days, but how he presented himself initially, he came in and he said, "Well, I understand you went to Ohio State." And I said, "Yes." And he said, "Well, I had my PhD from Purdue," and he says, "that makes us Big 10 Buddies."

Meyer: Oh, I thought he was gonna say, "That makes us rivals!" or something!

Matuszak: No, no no.

Meyer: That wouldn't be his way.

Matuszak: We're both, both from the Big 10.

Meyer: Yeah. (laughter)

Matuszak: So, I thought—and that reminds me. Well, if Ohio State and Purdue were playing, we would not argue; it wasn't a strong rivalry, let's say. Not like the Michigan people.

Meyer: (laughter) Yeah, oh, is that right?

Matuszak: Yes. When Kathy Knapp came, and I found out she had her degree from Michigan, I said, "All right, we simply won't talk about it. At all." And we worked together on lots of things; we *never* talked about that rivalry.

Meyer: Yeah. (laughter) Your, your section, moving on to the people, we've talked about Don Barker, we've talked a little bit about Ivan Rowland. Were there, let's see now, women in the staff other than Cisco and, what was the librarian's name, again?

Matuszak: Ina Pearson.

Meyer: Ina Pearson. That's right.

Matuszak: Well, she was very helpful, you know, when you went up to the library and—of course, it was small compared to what I had been used to at the other schools, but she did her best to get all kinds of books.

Meyer: And journals?

Matuszak: Yes.

Meyer: When did the move take place, from Weber to across the Calaveras?

Matuszak: 1969.

Meyer: '69?

Matuszak: Yes, and I was not part of that, at that time. And Cisco, in her review, we talked with her about it, she was on sabbatical, so she wasn't here, so she can't tell me too much, but I asked Don Barker about it. And he indicated that it was almost like spreading the students from one building to the other and handing stuff down the line! (laughter) I'm not sure if that was the way it was, but they couldn't really pack everything up, but they had to move in there in - or, to get ready for class in 1969.

Matuszak: Well, I'm just wondering if we should jump over into what happened after, with me, after 1971, my coming back. See, we mentioned that I had two children, and so I was a Research Assistant at that time. I did some research work with my husband. We also went back to Ohio State for his sabbatical, and so I went to the School of Pharmacy and attended at a lot of seminars and talks. So I felt like I was kind of getting back in the swing of things. When we came back from his sabbatical—this would have been in January of 1971—

Meyer: '71, yes.

Matuszak: Yes. Then, I heard that Chuck Roscoe had started some new classes in the Medicinal Chemistry Department, and that he was really given a tremendous teaching load. So I went in to see Dean Rowland, and said, "Well, I might be able to teach one of those classes, if you're not hiring a new person or something like that." And so, he said, "Well, let me call Carl Riedesel." So, he picks up the phone and he says, "Jean Matuszak's here, and I'm going to send her down to you." So I got down there, and, guess what he did? He says, "I've got a class for you to teach, and can you do it this Spring?" And I said, "Well, sure, I can do it this Spring!" And it turned out that they had made some extensive changes in the curriculum, and Dr. Roscoe was teaching an Introductory Course that was to take the place of half of the Organic Chemistry, and then he was giving a six-credit course in Medicinal Chemistry. Not two three-credits, but a big six-credit course. Well, anyway, so it turned out that somehow I was teaching a three-credit to students who had not passed Dr. Roscoe's course. So, these were students that couldn't go ahead until they got a passing grade in the Medicinal Chemistry. Well, I thought, "I'd better get some more people in there," so I ran up and down the hall in the Pharmacy building and (talked?) to people that might possibly want to take the class early, and got a reasonable-sized group, and that's how I started back again, in 1971—which is the same old thing, only this time I didn't have a bunch of committees and everything to do and all of that. And, we got along fine, and everybody passed, and I guess I just taught the class a little bit differently than Dr. Roscoe

Meyer: That was, that was wonderful.

Matuszak: Then I had some of these youngsters in the additional classes later, but that was how it happened as I hadn't intended to go back teaching! *Yet!*

Meyer: Children were how old?

Matuszak: Well, Matthew was born in '67, and Jim was born in '69. So, Jim was just a year old when we went back to Ohio, and so he, you know, he was walking. (laughter) But that was about it.

Meyer: But, just that one class was the first—

Matuszak: Yes.

Meyer: The first start.

Matuszak: The start. Then, in the fall, I came back as part-time, and fortunately this time, they didn't give me a lot of extra things for that. I had the Medicinal Chemistry course, for the BS students. There were so many changes that took place in the School of Pharmacy when I went off and left them to their own devices, so when I came back I had a lot of things to get used to!

Meyer: Is that right?

Matuszak: Yes. They had started the Trimester program, you know, instead of two semesters with the summer off? So we had the trimester program going, but we had students in the BS program who needed to finish with the two-semester-a-year program. So, I was teaching those students. They called it the "old program" and the "new program."

Meyer: And they were going along, they were moving along until finally they (hit?) the one, the two semester one dropped.

Matuszak: (overlapping) Yes! It took a long, long time for that to happen, that, we were double-teaching a lot of classes. Really toward the end we had five graduates in 1991 in the BS program. And then they turned right around and did a post-BS PharmD, and got their PharmD! So, there was really no reason why we should have kept it that long. But we did, but it meant that we had to double-teach things. I mean, you teach Med Chem, it was, well, we'll call it Med Chem 1 and Med Chem 2. You teach Med Chem 1 to the PharmD students in the fall, and then in the winter you'd have Med Chem 1 for the BS students. For some reason or another they couldn't take them all at the same time. And it just, it was very difficult to do, to have that.

Meyer: So, for a while there, there was the two semester people, and then the tri-semester people.

Matuszak: That's right.

Meyer: At the same time?

Matuszak: Yes.

Meyer: And then...

Matuszak: So some people were teaching one group, and other people were teaching the other group.

Meyer: Were some of the same classes, then, actually broken into three, and then the other same class could be broken into two?

Matuszak: No, they started out in that PharmD by giving them six credits of Medicinal Chemistry, (whether?) the two three-credits.

Meyer: Two threes.

Matuszak: So, I don't think that the BS students ever had to take that six-credit course. Now, they also were having, I think, eight credit course of Pharmacology at that time, instead of four and four. Well, you can imagine what that did to students! Six credits of Chemistry, and eight of Pharmacology, in one semester that's 14 units, and then whatever the electives were. Well, that got changed. (laughter)

Meyer: That's right.

Matuszak: And, the other really big problem was, COP and the rest of the University went on the 4-1-4 Program.

Meyer: Uh-huh, yes.

Matuszak: And I truly feel—I wasn't here to hear everything—but I truly feel, that was probably why we went to the trimester, that we could have the same thing in the fall, but there was no way that we could have any useful one-month something, at that time.

Meyer: So, the Pharmacy School did not go on the 4-1-4, they didn't use the winter term, they used the winter term as part of the—

Matuszak: Second.

Meyer: Tri-semester.

Matuszak: That's right.

Meyer: So, the 4-1-4 and the tri-semester were going on at about the same time, but the 2-semester thing was earlier.

Matuszak: Yes.

Meyer: And it was phased out.

Matuszak: That's right.

Meyer: Do you happen to know what it is now, over there?

Matuszak: It's two semesters in COP.

Meyer: It's two semesters?

Matuszak: Yes.

Meyer: Two semesters?

Matuszak: Two per year, and then summer school. But then the—

Meyer: And summer school.

Matuszak: But Pharmacy is still the trimester. Once we went on the trimester—you understand the, one of the most important things about that, I told you they had to have four years.

Meyer: Yes.

Matuszak: But that equates to eight semesters. Ok, if you get three semesters plus three semesters plus two, then you get done in three years rather than four.

Meyer: Yes. I, say that again, so that people can hear that.

Matuszak: Three semesters plus three semesters plus two semesters. So that comes out to three years, rather than four years, where you would have two semesters each of four years. That was a drawing card for people coming to Pacific.

Meyer: Oh, five years rather than six.

Matuszak: Well, no, they had to have two years of Pre-Pharmacy before they came.

Meyer: Yeah, well they have two-year Pre-Pharmacy.

Matuszak: Yes, I guess that, yes, you could say that.

Meyer: Yeah, they have the two-year Pre-Pharmacy, and then they have the three-year rather than the four-year. Which makes—

Matuszak: Well, you know the Dental School also has the year-round program, and they get through in three years. So I think that it probably was—I don't know if they had theirs before we did, but I think that that's—it makes it possible for people to get through, and get a good education, but—

Meyer: Yes, yes, no, there's no point not having summer, I mean, might as well use it.

Matuszak: Yes.

Meyer: And so, what do they call those programs, that are, I forget. Anyway, they are accelerated in a degree.

Matuszak: (overlapping) Yeah, it's like, mm-hmm.

Meyer: Ok! We're doing well here. Where, back to, you're getting tenure pretty soon here. (laughter)

Matuszak: Well, if we go to 1976?

Meyer: Yes. (laughter)

Matuszak: 1976 was a very good year, as far as I was concerned. There, one of the things that I really wanted to do in 1976. We were hearing about the Bicentennial, and I thought the School of Pharmacy should make a nice exhibit and have an Open House, because we could talk about what Pharmacy was like 200 years earlier. We had the drugs. We could put out examples that were used back in 1776, and so I took it upon myself and got the Rho Chi people—I guess I was their advisor again—that I thought this would be a very good project. And so, I went to Dean Rowland and said, “What I’d like to have is a setup here”—and I’ve got a picture of it—“a display showing a colonial pharmacy such as one sees at Williamsburg.”

Meyer: Oh, wow!

Matuszak: Where we would have a counter, and we would have places to put the drugs. And so, it turns out that one of the students whose father was in the building business, said, “Oh, I can make that!” So Dean Rowland found the money somewhere and had him build—

Meyer: Yeah, I can see.

Matuszak: Build this for us. And—

Meyer: Where was, where was this located, or was it located?

Matuszak: When you go in the Pharmacy Building where the Dean’s Office is, the old campus pharmacy used to be off to the left—there’s a big display area, and so it was put into that display area show case to the right. And now, we didn’t have a whole lot of artifacts at that time, so I ran around and talked to faculty that had collected things, and said, “We need to borrow this.” I went over to the Haggin Museum and got a jar that had been used for leeches. We borrowed it from the museum. I had to sign my life over to borrow that!

Meyer: (laughter) Oh, wow!

Matuszak: And then, I started buying some things, like, this is a little pill tile, and some of the other jars. Chemistry had something called Hydrogen Bottles, that if you put a cork in them, they looked exactly like the old-fashioned bottles!

Meyer: Right here, yeah.

Matuszak: Yes! And so, anyway, we put this all together, and had an Open House—

Meyer: Gee, that’s great.

Matuszak: And most of the faculty did put up some kind of an exhibit in the school for us.

Meyer: Gee, that’s wonderful.

Matuszak: And, I called up the people back in Wisconsin, at the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy. Now, this is another organization. American Institute of the History of Pharmacy dedicated to teaching and research in the history of pharmacy.

Meyer: Wow.

Matuszak: I called them up, and said, "I want to do this, and I need some help." Well, anyway, they were very much involved, you know, wanting to help, and that was the second time I got into History of Pharmacy. Well, not only that. After I got this all done—and, actually, it was quite popular, and the president of the university, I guess that would be Stan McCaffrey at that time.

Meyer: Yes, I think so.

Matuszak: President McCaffrey (1976) came over and looked at it. University of Pacific had been invited to have some sort of a display in San Francisco for the Bicentennial. It was a twin Bicentennial, for San Francisco itself and for the country (USA). Well, Dean Rowland volunteered me, and our exhibit, to go over as the University's exhibit. Ralph Saroyan and some of the Phi Delta Chi were the ones that took it over and set it up and manned it during the time that it was on display.

Meyer: Let's repeat, let's repeat that and get that straight again. So, we're now talking about what—

Matuszak: 1976.

Meyer: 1976. And this exhibit was first in the Pharmacy School, and then, when it moved into San Francisco, where was it located?

Matuszak: Fort Mason.

Meyer: At Fort Mason?

Matuszak: Yes.

Meyer: Ok.

Matuszak: That was where they had their bicentennial show. The group that was sponsoring this was ARCS. ARCS means Academic Rewards in College Science. Well, anyway, they thought our exhibit, that we had brought over, was about the best of their show—

Meyer: I bet.

Matuszak: --and as a consequence of it, they increased the amount of scholarship or fellowship money that was being given to the Pharmacy School and Chemistry department.

Meyer: Gee whiz! That's a real compliment!

Matuszak: Well, yes! But the University never said anything about it.

Meyer: Yes! Move ahead. Could I back up just one question about, you keep mentioning about Medicinal Chemistry.

Matuszak: Yes. Pharmaceutical chemistry evolved into Medicinal Chemistry. No, it just got a new name.

Meyer: How long ago?

Matuszak: In the '70s. And now, there are really two kinds of Pharmaceutical or Medicinal Chemistry in most Pharmacy Schools, for those that wish to separate it, but the courses that are taught in the School of Pharmacy for the PharmD students would be called 'Medicinal Chemistry.'

Meyer: And it was originally called...

Matuszak: Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

Meyer: Pharmaceutical. Give me an example of something that would be in that class that the reader or I would understand.

Matuszak: All right. When I taught the class, I spent quite a little bit of time on aspirin. And you would find out that it was acetylsalicylic acid.

Meyer: Yes.

Matuszak: You would also find out, as we got into the '70s, that one of the ways that it had its activity of pain relief, anti-inflammatory, was because it could block the formation of something called prostaglandins.

Meyer: So, you're using chemistry, and how that, those chemicals join together in order to come out with a product that we would call a pharmaceutical, or we would call a medicine, or a med, or something.

Matuszak: Yes.

Meyer: So, it was the chemical makeup of that particular pill or liquid or whatever.

Matuszak: It, when you got through with my class, you could look at the structure and you could make a good idea as to what kind of activity the compound would have.

Meyer: And that sounds just exactly like, you're telling me about when you were a youngster and enjoying chemistry and, I mean, way back then, to think of how you were able to use it now in a professional way and moving it then into a, into a career. Ok. Let's move ahead. We're doing wonderfully. Now. People—we're still there—students, faculty, administrators, staff, regents, alumni...is there any group that you wanted to be sure that you said something about your relationship to, you mentioned about students, way back when, you said that you really didn't think about moving from the University of Pacific when you first came here, because the students were so pleasant, or...

Matuszak: I enjoyed teaching them. They seemed to be very much committed to the program. Now, I don't have a list of students, I'm sorry to say, that I could tell you about, but the students that, you know, I was doing advisor for Rho Chi, so I guess I could probably list, Ria Sutton, she and I were friends until they moved away, and I'm sorry they moved!

Meyer: (overlapping) That's right, yes.

Matuszak: She also worked with Dr. Barker in his laboratories, and she came in my office one day with a picture that showed a lady and two gentlemen from back in the 1800s, and she said, This is her great-grandmother, or great-great-grandmother, and she said, “She was supposed to be a pharmacist.” And this was some kind of a picture that was taken somewhere of her. Well, ok, she’s—and then, years later, she came in with a graduation certificate for her.

Meyer: She was a descendant of...?

Matuszak: Of a pharmacist, of a woman pharmacist. Now, I did a little bit of research on her, once we got her name on the certificate, that Baldwin University in Ohio had a pharmacy program, way back in the 1880s and, that she had graduated and gotten her degree: “Rhoda S. Seymour is awarded this diploma of the College of Pharmacy of Baldwin University thirteenth day of March 1872.”

Meyer: What do you know.

Matuszak: But, then she got married and they moved to California and they had a ranch. And so, as far as Rhea...

Meyer: Right.

Matuszak: We don’t know that she practiced. But I found her name at Baldwin-Wallace University in Berea, Ohio, in their alumni stacks. I went in and immersed myself in—

Meyer: (overlapping) Is that right?

Matuszak: And they let me go through their things, and I found her listed with a little bit of information. So, anyway, that’s my history. (laughter) Rhea and I.

Meyer: Yeah, but we got, we have to keep moving on, because I want to ask you still more about history, but are there any other, these other categories that you have any, you had any particular connection with?

Matuszak: Yes. I think, Charley Green, who owns Green Brothers’ Pharmacy. I was his advisor, when he came to Pharmacy School. He was in my Pharmacy Orientation class, and of course in Pharmaceutical chemistry and all the other things. I thought he was a very good student, and he of course has just done wonders for the profession, as well as, you know, for the pharmacies that he has here in town. He was the first Pacific graduate to be president of the California Pharmacists Association. He was also the first Pacific graduate to be president of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Meyer: Is that right.

Matuszak: That’s right.

Meyer: Could I interrupt for a minute? Is it common or uncommon for a retail pharmacist rather than an academic person to be in those leadership roles?

Matuszak: I think it used to be, that it was mainly faculty and deans and people like that.

Meyer: I bet!

Matuszak: But, we're proud of him. We are very proud of what he's done. And he's my pharmacist.
(laughter)

Meyer: (laughter) Of course he...!

Matuszak: Well, not necessarily of course, but I, you know that it's a very professional pharmacy. So, well, I'm...

Meyer: Yes. Oh, that's great. (laughter)

Matuszak: So there we go. So, I'll just mention him. There are other students that I kept in touch with. Faculty, I would particularly like to mention Dr. David Fries. Dave Fries, that he came to Pacific in the fall of 1973, and he took over teaching one of Dr. Roscoe's introductory courses. But he also worked with me. We team-taught a number of classes over the years. He was, he didn't get his PhD from a Big 10 school, but he did go and get a post-doctoral fellowship at the University of Minnesota with Phillip Portegnase, who actually was a graduate student when I was at Wisconsin and Kansas, and so, I, you know, he just, Dave Fries shows up, and I knew who he works with, and, it was just really good. And he was very smart, very much wanting to do the best job that he could in anything that he did, and we team-taught I-don't-know-how-many classes. He also served as Dean of the Graduate School.

Meyer: Gee, you know, I think that's wonderful. I didn't know that there were team—I know Dave, and not well, but I can see how he would be a wonderful co, co-team-person, and I didn't know that there were any team-taught classes in the Pharmacy School. Are there, or?

Matuszak: Well, we, some place (it?) said in here about, 'Have you designed any classes,' and that sort of thing. Well, let's see. I hope I can find it here. Well, can we turn that off?

Meyer: No. (laughter)

Matuszak: We can't turn it off at all? Well, I thought, it was going to take me a while to do this.

Meyer: Don't worry, just tell me generally about—

Matuszak: No, I wanted to find them here. Alright. Dr. David Fries and Dr. Donald Shirachi and I developed a course called Drug Biotransformation, and this was an elective course for the Pharmacy students. Eventually it became a required course for our graduate students, I mean, we made them work a little harder than the undergraduates. But, we started that class, I believe it must have been about 1974, '75, along in there. And so, there were three of us that gave it, and it was very much of a success, but we also learned so much that we could put some of the things into our regular courses that we taught. Dr. Fries and I developed Cancer, Chemotherapy and Other Chemotherapeutic Agents. This also was an elective course. It was transformed into a required course called Chemotherapeutic Agents, but we developed it initially as an elective course. Let's see, that says 'Chemotherapeutic Agents,

developed in 1991.’ I was given the responsibility of teaching that course, in addition to everything else I was doing at that time.

Meyer: Yeah, this, that’s great to know. And that little tidbit about the team-taught courses, I think, adds a lot, because many people, including myself, would probably think that the number of elective courses in a strict major like the Pharmacy School, that there would be very few elective courses, and there probably were, but there were good things about that that moved into the mainstream courses as well. Yeah, that’s great.

Matuszak: Well, let me tell you about another course that I developed. That was about 1974, I think, and it was called Biomedical Chemistry. And this was a course that we called the ‘introduction to the chemical basis of drug action.’ I developed this course not for Pharmacy students but for COP students, and I went and talked with Dr. Clifford Hand, who was I think the—

Meyer: COP Dean at the time.

Matuszak: (overlapping) COP Dean, and I said, “I would like to offer this elective course for COP students,” because I was told by my husband, Charley, in Chemistry, that there weren’t a lot of elective courses that were available for the students. When I talked with Dr. Hand, he seemed delighted that I would be interested in doing this. And so, I went ahead and developed the course. It turned out that a lot of students that were in Pre-Med or the Pre-Dental program took the course, and then after they went to Dental School they said, “Oh, we’re so glad that we had your course, because we could understand the pharmacology much better with the chemical background!”

Meyer: Yeah. So, repeat the name of that class. Bio—

Matuszak: Biomedical Chemistry: An introduction to the chemical basis of drug action.

Meyer: That, take a break for a minute, and have a drink of water. (laughter) We’re, do you know that we’ve already been going, we’ve been going two hours already! Oh, gee! (laughter)

Matuszak: Well, we’ve had a lot of questions to...

Meyer: Yeah, well, that’s my job. So, we’re, I wanted to be sure we were still being recorded, but we are. This red light is on.

Matuszak: Well, let me tell you about one other course that I was in as far as development, because it’s unusual. I was asked by Dean Benedetti in 1992 to serve on a team of eight faculty to develop the Mentor Seminar II course. And so, I served on that committee as, you know, someone from the professional schools to do this. I also taught that class. I taught the class in the winter of 1993. And, as far as I know, I was the only Pharmacy faculty that ever taught that.

Meyer: What was it called?

Matuszak: It was Mentor Seminar II.

Meyer: Oh yeah.

Matuszak: For freshmen. They gave me a few of the Pre-Pharmacy people in my class, but I don't remember them coming into (laughter) Pharmacy School later, so I don't know. I didn't have them again. But that was Dean Benedetti, crossed the river over to us, sat down with me, and asked me to serve on this Academic Committee.

Meyer: I think that's wonderful, because the Mentor classes, well, there was, we don't have to go into detail, but there was the one, Mentor I, and I forget exactly what the, those were assigned readings, and Mentor II was a bit more specialized, and then—

Matuszak: Yes, we were told what topics that we had to develop.

Meyer: You were told what topics?

Matuszak: Yes. Or certain topics, I guess we could talk about them, something, but one was on gender. And of course, all the men on the committee thought I should know all about that.

Meyer: (laughter) Anyway, then I remember, the last was what they called 'Mentor III' or something, and those were for seniors, and that was for, that was a Capstone kind of, kind of course. But, I think that was wonderful that he, that Bob Benedetti asked you to do that.

Matuszak: Yeah, I've often wondered how he got my name.

Meyer: I don't know, but I think it was also wonderful that you agreed to do that.

Matuszak: Well, let's see, I did find a couple other courses that I ended up with, working with other people to develop. I worked with Dr. Pat Catania and Dr. Jeff Jellin to develop the course Introduction to Pharmacy Practice in the 1980s when we were having curriculum changes. We team-taught that. I did the history and ethics, and then, I remember, the first year, my husband and I went with students all over the place to look at different kinds of pharmacy practice. We went to Syntex Laboratory, that was over in the Palo Alto area, we went to hospitals in Sacramento, we went to, let's see, Shell Oil had a research station down this side of Modesto, we took students down there to see that. And, but then I said, "Well, I can't do that again," and so they didn't do it again. (laughter) But that first year, we did that. But then I worked with Dr. Catania and Jeff Jellin with that class for several years. Another thing in the teaching part, they came out with some new machines, little machines that people could use to determine their blood glucose, if they had diabetes. They needed to know how to use these. Well, this was in 1990, it wasn't part of the program yet at Pacific, but I thought it belonged in Biochemistry lab. I said, you know, "We teach about these things in Biochemistry, but why don't we have these machines available, and teach the students how to use them?" And also there were other new techniques, for instance the kit for [determining] whether you're pregnant, if you've got this or that or whatever. Well, I was able to contact the companies that manufacture these, and told them what I wanted to do—and I wasn't teaching Biochemistry but that never stopped me, I guess (laughter)—

Meyer: That's right. (laughter)

Matuszak: So I said, "I'll learn how to use all these things. I can teach the TAs, and then they can teach the students, or we'll teach some of the students to do it and they can teach their classmates," which is one of the things that they've always wanted to do, to have students teaching students if at all possible.

Meyer: What was that, what did you entitle that?

Matuszak: Well, I called it Clinical Biochemistry Laboratory, because it was just in the lab, that we had a lecture or a handout or something that explained all the stuff, but it started in 1990, and it lasted as long as the class was being taught by I think Dr. Sayre and Dr. Oberlender, and I'm not sure just when it stopped. That was a good thing, and when I went to some of the state pharmacy meetings, I would talk to pharmacists there, and they'd say, "Oh, you're the one that teaches your students how to use the blood glucose testing machines."

Meyer: Yeah, that's great.

Matuszak: And they thought that, they did think that was great.

Meyer: I've, I've been thinking just as you've been talking about this kind of off-campus opportunities. Just yesterday, I drove past Oak Park, and there was a sign there, and it said, "Free screening," and I'm not sure if that was our pharmacy people, but I think it was, and—

Matuszak: I think that they do that.

Meyer: They're doing, I think quite a bit of that now, at senior centers, at community centers in lower-income areas. You were, you were ahead of the game. (laughter)

Matuszak: Well, I remember going with the LKS girls to the one on Pershing.

Meyer: Camlu?

Matuszak: Yes, Camlu, went there and did a Brown Bag, where people there would come in with their medicines, and then the students—and then there were some other pharmacists that joined us, to—

Meyer: Is it to explain to them what they were, what they were, what they had?

Matuszak: Yes!

Meyer: Yeah, I bet!

Matuszak: Yes! So that was one of the activities you were talking about. Do the fraternities, do we do anything good? I would say yes! They do. Well, there's one other thing I have to mention, and this is a program that I was involved in developing with my husband, Dr. Charles Matuszak in COP Department of Chemistry. We developed a program called the BS in Medicinal Chemistry, Bachelor of Science in Medicinal Chemistry. It was offered through the Chemistry department, because Pharmacy could not do it, that we had to do other things, but they were not ready or equipped or something to do it. So, it was offered as a program via the Chemistry department, but a lot of the classes were Pharmacy classes. And so, the Pharmacology and Medicinal Chemistry courses they took over with us. And, then in 2001,

when they went to this new program that Pharmacy has, that's pretty much all team-taught classes, and they put a little bit of this and a little bit of that and some new class, then it hasn't worked out, to have that degree anymore. So that probably stopped, I would say, about 2000 or 2001.

Meyer: That was offered in the Chemistry department in the College of the Pacific, but you were team-teaching it with Charley in the Chemistry department.

Matuszak: Well, we worked together to develop the program, and then it had lots of—

Meyer: Oh, that's right, it's not a course, a whole program! Yes!

Matuszak: A whole program.

Meyer: Wow.

Matuszak: Well, then, that's all I've got to say (laughter) about courses!

Meyer: Ok, well, that's wonderful. Um, let's move into the present and the future. I think we've talked—is there anything more about the past that you thought should come up?

Matuszak: Well, I did offer a course in the History of Pharmacy.

Meyer: Ah, now, I (...?) (laughter)

Matuszak: And that started in 1976, 1976. I told Dean Rowland, you know, after we'd done our project, all of this work to get our exhibits going, I said, "I really would like to offer a course." Cisco had offered courses, electives or required, in History of Pharmacy, but when she retired in 1973, then that was it. I mean, it was not picked up, it was not decided it should be required in the curriculum. So, when I got into this, and I had contacted the people at the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy in Madison, and said that I was interested in starting a course in History of Pharmacy. They sent me some things. And then, the summer of 1976, we—my family, and Charley of course—we went across the country and visited a number of Schools of Pharmacy that had wonderful history collections, History of Pharmacy collections. And so, I took a lot of slides of artifacts, and I visited the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Massachusetts College of Pharmacy. Philadelphia College of Pharmacy is the oldest one in the country, it was 1820-something, and Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, also in the 1820s, I think a year later, so there's a rivalry between those two. Then we went to some museums, and I had contacted them ahead of time that I wanted to take pictures of their artifacts. And so we stopped at a lot places on our—driving tour, of course—on our way back, and, to the point where Charley would look at me and say, "Jean, we don't have to see every pharmacy museum in the country!" But anyway, I had the pictures, the slides that I wanted to use, because my way of teaching history was not just textbook, but I brought in all these different artifacts and talked about how they were used and what they were for. And, students had projects, they always had some kind of a project to do, and then they would have to get up in class and make a presentation of their project, and I loved that class. I did, I really loved it.

Meyer: Well, that's what I, you know, when I think of you I think of the Lewis and Clark Newsletters, or the Pharmacy, what is the name, again, of the...?

Matuszak: California Pharmacists Association, Salvatore Museum.

Meyer: Yes. Can, can you bring that in now, for a moment, in relation to the history class, and how that dovetailed? Tell me more about that.

Matuszak: Well, one of our students that I had, one of the Pacific Pharmacy graduates, who graduated in 1981, became president—his name was Robert Nickell. He became president of the California Pharmacists Association. And so, he thought that we should have a museum associated with the state organization. So, he appointed a number of people to the committee to look into what they could do. Well, he put me on the committee. (laughter) And so, we had a number of meetings, we looked into whether we could put a museum in Sacramento in Old Town, but we just didn't have the money for it, and didn't really see how we could easily raise the money. So, we put together something on "I" street that was in a building that was owned by—we call them CPhA, the California Pharmacists Association—CPhA. And there happened to be a suite of rooms that was vacant not being rented right at the time, and so it was thought, "Well, why can't we put a museum in here?" They were located at that time on I Street, and so they were close to the capitol, and they often had displays of things pertaining to pharmacy practice, that they would bring the [legislators] or someone in their staff over to see them, so they could understand what, some bill that was being proposed, was all about. And so we thought, "Well, that's a good thing." We could have the museum. Well, we finally got it, and it was put up on display 2002.

Meyer: Is that building, is that museum still there?

Matuszak: No, I'm sorry to say it's not. They decided to move to a different building, and so they're out in the Natomas area of Sacramento. They had, one part of their building is dedicated to the museum.

Meyer: So the museum is still in effect, but it's in a different building.

Matuszak: In a different building, and somewhat more difficult to get people out to it.

Meyer: Are you disappointed that that hasn't moved ahead more, whatever?

Matuszak: Well, it's, I can't say I'm disappointed. I think we did a good job with it. And I wanted to tell you, though, that part of the exhibits that went into the original one, we set up a 1800s room, and that was mine. And so, you know, that I had bottles and things that came from that era. I also had a number of students that did Independent Study—with me, making various products that would had been used in the 1800s. And so, we had these set up in the room so that people could come in and see about them. So that was really the last major project that I've done with CPhA, of that time. I mean, I went ahead and wrote those articles that you saw.

Meyer: Right. Um, I don't want to lose where the new museum is located. How could one find that, either on the website or something, to find out where that is?

Matuszak: Yes. Well, it's the California Pharmacists Association.

Meyer: California Pharmacy Association?

Matuszak: Pharmacists.

Meyer: Pharmacists Association, yeah. Do they have a website?

Matuszak: Yes.

Meyer: And it would describe the, where the museum is, and about the organization?

Matuszak: Yeah, where they're located. Yes.

Meyer: Ok.

Matuszak: I didn't think about getting that, so.

Meyer: That's ok.

Matuszak: Didn't have it off the top of my head.

Meyer: Because, when they have Museum Day, up in Sacramento, I found the old building listed there as one of the museums that were open.

Matuszak: Yes, and it wasn't.

Meyer: I think not.

Matuszak: No. So it would be the new one.

Meyer: Yes.

Matuszak: I've forgotten the address. I don't have that with me.

Meyer: Ok. I am so excited about the Lewis and Clark thing, and you've got me excited, when I read those newsletters. Tell me how, what came first, the chicken or the egg (laughter), between the interested in the New—the Lewis and Clark, or the interested in what, or what, what happened there? How did you get involved in the medicines that were, or the different clinical things that Meriwether Lewis took, how did you get involved or interested in all of that?

Matuszak: Well, we were taking a trip, as usual (laughter), and we went through Chamberlain, South Dakota in 2003. And here was a big teepee along the road, and I said, "Oh, we've got to stop, let's get over there." So we stopped and went over, and here was an exhibit of some of the Lewis and Clark things. And so, of course, I bought a booklet. But then we got in the car and drove on down the road, we went to Ohio, my sister lives in Ohio. When we came back, we crossed the Mississippi River, and [I] said, "Well, my goodness, there are other things here!" You know, Lewis and Clark, around the St. Louis area. But on one side of the river, in Illinois, was another exhibit on Lewis and Clark that I'd read about

in some paper that I'd picked up. So we stopped there, and went in, and looked, and I got another book. And then, when we got home, I started to read them, and I thought, "Wow, this is absolutely fascinating!" And then, they were talking about an exhibit that was going to be in St. Louis in 2004 at the big museum downtown that was going to have authentic—they thought, or hoped—artifacts from Lewis and Clark. So, I kept searching, finding out what they had, and then I got that list of medicines that Lewis had ordered from a pharmacy in Philadelphia. I looked down the list, and I said, "I know all those drugs. I know them." When I was in Pharmacy School, in our Pharmacognosy and our Pharmaceutical chemistry, we covered all those drugs. They were still being used, at that time. This was in the 1950s, they were still being used. And I felt, "Well, this is just absolutely fascinating!" Then, thank the lord (laughter) for the computer, where you can get on and trace things, and I found that at the University of Virginia they had the whole text of the Lewis and Clark diaries online, so I could print them so a stack like that I went through them line by line and found all of the diseases and the medicines they used, and that's how I got into it. And then I thought, "Well, what am I going to do with this?" Well, I talked to the, Cindy Salvatore, and she said, "Oh, well, this would be great for our newsletter, if you could write it up for the newsletter." Well, it turned out we've gotten six parts to it (laughter). So that's how I got into it. I thought it was, the idea that most of the drugs they were taking with them I had studied in school, and I remembered them. I mean it hit close to home somehow.

Meyer: I, I enjoy those newsletters so much, and then I got interested the Lewis and Clark thing, and I read their journals and, and every time there was a conversation or a statement about a root they used, or something, I thought about your articles, and you had mentioned to me before, how you could identify, just as you've said today, how you could think about how this was (be?) homeopathic or something that was used from a plant (laughter), a plant medicine or something. It's unbelievable that Lewis knew as much as he did from the little learning that he did.

Matuszak: But his mother knew herbal medicine, and she lived—well, usually in Virginia, but she, I believe they lived in Georgia for a while, and then came back to Virginia. But the people who lived around her went to her as, for their health problems. So, she wasn't a doctor, but she was kind of an herb doctor? And so she taught Meriwether. And then, he was secretary to Thomas Jefferson and lived in the White House, and I'm sure Thomas Jefferson had all kinds of books. And Thomas Jefferson, you know, really was not particularly wanting social things, so he wanted to teach Meriwether what he needed to know to take this expedition. And then, the same with William Clark, just an amazing, amazing people, that I've just—we have traveled practically the whole Lewis and Clark route. The thing that, it really interested me, was it didn't start in St. Louis. It actually was way back east, where he was, Meriwether Lewis was having the boats built and getting the supplies, and then they were, it really started at Pittsburgh, and so they came down the Ohio River, and that made it close to home, you know, too, and they stopped in Cincinnati, Ohio for a while, and then they went on down to various places. So, when Charley and I were doing these trips across the country, we would trace over part of the Lewis and Clark route, and just, I loved it! Just, it just (laughter) I thought that it was just the grandest thing, that I have enjoyed that so much! It wasn't done, you know, because I had to do it, or for anything, but it just, I just really have enjoyed that. If I'd been teaching, of course, the class would have seen the whole thing. (laughter)

Meyer: Well, we've been here a long time. Is there anything that, in closing, that we should bring up that you wanted to be sure to include? Take a moment to look and see there, if there's anything else you would like to add, have me ask you.

Matuszak: Well, you didn't ask me about the women in pharmacy part, but I can tell you about that. In 1975, there were a number of women who came to the Pharmacy School to find out how women pharmacists and women pharmacy students were being treated, and they wanted to interview them separately so that they could really get the truth. Well, they didn't find anything, as far as mistreatment or that type of thing, but that wasn't enough for them, that they kept going on and on and on, trying to find something, anything, and it just got everybody, all the women in the School of Pharmacy, all worked up about "what is going on with these people? What are they trying to do? Have we got into a profession where we're going to be discriminated against?" Well, I didn't think so, and so what we did, the Lambda Kappa Sigma ladies and I, that we decided to have a program on Women in Pharmacy.

Meyer: A program?

Matuszak: A program that would be mainly for women on campus, but especially for the pharmacy women. This was 1975. And, we invited a number of notable women to give a talk about their particular kind of practice, and then I gave a talk about research and teaching, and it was a good program, because some of the ladies, you know, were working in hospitals, some in their community pharmacies, and they were there to be asked questions. So, you know, for the practitioners some questions were like, "Are you discriminated against, as you're working?" I mean, really, right down to the nitty gritty, and so they got the story, not from someone else, but someone who on a day to day basis was working under those conditions, and by and large, they didn't think there was discrimination, which seemed to be what they were really looking for. And so, I guess we ruined their study, but it was, they were so worked up that we felt we had to do something, and so having that program, 1975, that I think that that was a very good thing, to—but we didn't get any publicity, of course, from the university. We never get publicity from the university on anything we do! So (laughter)

Meyer: I don't know if I remember hearing about that or not.

Matuszak: Well, probably not.

Meyer: I mean, that was, but it was, it was something that they were, they were cynical, or the group that came in expected to find something that was a discrimination, or something, and...

Matuszak: Yes! Well, it was the same, I was interviewed by them, and they just kept poking and prodding, "Well, there must be something! How long have you been teaching? Surely you haven't been treated well!" All that kind of thing! Well anyway, so that's one point. Then another point in the Women in Pharmacy, in 1977—I was now full-time and all that—and I decided to go to an organization called the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy. AACP. And I was going to give a talk on our new curriculum to the Chemistry teachers' section. We drove up to Seattle for the meeting. I gave my talk. I saw a number of women running around, and I didn't know any of them, and I wanted to know them, but I wasn't sure how to get to know them. So, this went on for a couple years, and—

Meyer: Who were they?

Matuszak: Oh, they were not in Chemistry, but they were in Pharmaceutics, Pharmacognosy, Pharmaceutical Administration, clinical pharmacy, etc.

Meyer: But they, they went to—

Matuszak: They were all teaching in schools of pharmacy. But we didn't have the opportunity, somehow—unless you, and I didn't feel like I could march up to somebody and say, "I'm Jean Matuszak of Pacific, who are you?" Well, later on I did that kind of thing (laughter), but I was, that was my first meeting. But the thing that I really liked about it was the Chemistry teachers' section, there was one woman who I could talk to, and I found out that this was a group that was important in my life as a teacher, because they were having the same sorts of situations at their school that we were having, with, you know, the curriculum being changed, people not valuing Chemistry like they had at one time. The faculty wanted to (laughter) throw it all out, because they really couldn't see how it was important anymore. And of course, I've told you right now, to me it's the basis of the whole thing.

Meyer: That's right, that's what I've gathered.

Matuszak: (overlapping) So, I wasn't willing to let it go. Well, anyway, so that was one of the things, seeing, here are all these women, how do I get to know them. Well, later on, I thought, "Well, one thing we could do, that I'll contact the people back at the national headquarters of the AACP, and see if maybe we could schedule a women's breakfast," a breakfast at our convention. We were going to have a convention at Scottsdale, Arizona. Kathy Knapp by now was an Assistant Dean, so I asked her if she would get on board with me and sign a letter. We would ask the AACP to send this letter out inviting all of the women to come to breakfast. And so we did. And, we had a list, let's see here, something like 20-some women, and that's, we had them write down their addresses, and we sent them a list of everybody that had been there, and the next year we had a breakfast again, and more people came. At the breakfast, it wasn't just breakfast, but after people had eaten their breakfast pretty much, then we had each person stand up, introduce themselves, where they were from, what they were interested in, what kind of research they might be doing. And you know, we got people coupled together to do research together, but I got people to room with when I went to future conventions.

Meyer: So, instead of like the first time, when you didn't know who all were, these people were, that were running around, but, you mean, the whole convention, where mostly, but almost all men?

Matuszak: (overlapping) Well (they're similar to that?) Yes!

Meyer: And then these were the only women that were—

Matuszak: Well, they were the ones that decided to attend.

Meyer: Yes, I mean, that, uh, decided to attend.

Matuszak: So it wasn't necessarily all of them. And then—

Meyer: But then some of them came, I mean, here's somebody that came from Minneapolis, New York, they, so...

Matuszak: All over the country, every, see, there were 72 schools of pharmacy at that time, so.

Meyer: Oh yeah, I see now. These are all from pharmacy people.

Matuszak: Yes, they're all faculty at, or librarians, but they have faculty position too. And so, we all got to know each other.

Meyer: Oh, that was great.

Matuszak: It was! It really, really was. But, you know, it's, just started out pretty small. Well, people have to eat breakfast anyway! So why not get together, and (...?) enough times so that we—and of course, a lot of the men said, "Well, aren't we invited?" and [we] said, "No, you're not invited to this!" (laughter)

Meyer: Yeah, but, that, I mean, from Maryland, New Jersey, Texas, New York, Michigan...

Matuszak: Yes!

Meyer: Yeah. That's great.

Matuszak: So that, so that was part II of Women in Pharmacy.

Meyer: (laughter) Women in Pharmacy!

Matuszak: Now, we'll go forward again. 1985, Ohio State University College of Pharmacy was celebrating 100 Years of their existence.

Meyer: What year was, or, what—

Matuszak: 1985.

Meyer: So they were in 1885? Uh huh.

Matuszak: And so, I had been in contact with the faculty over the years, and as a matter of fact, in 1994 I received the Outstanding Pharmacy Graduate Award from Ohio State, but that was later. But anyway, in 1985, they asked me if I would like to come back during their year of celebration and give a talk. And I said, "Oh, I would be delighted." So, I thought, "I'm going to go back and tell them to get more women in the profession, and more women faculty." And then I thought about, "Well, now, how am I going to do this?" Because you can't go back to a school like Ohio State and just get up and tell them that! So I started doing research on women in pharmacy, and so I had a nice research-based talk for them when I went back there. Other people heard that I was doing research on women in pharmacy, and I began to be invited to a number of different groups. Then the American Pharmaceutical Association, I should say, APhA—just about that time decided they wanted to have a committee on Women's Affairs. And so, they invited all of the women who thought they might like to serve on that committee. Well, I thought,

“Ok, I’ll send my name in, I’m interested in that.” So I sent my name, and I think they said something like 80 or 90 women volunteered to serve on this committee. And, so they, you know, you had to write a little bit of something about what you had done or what you hope to do or whatever. So, when the Board of Trustees had their meeting, they looked over this group of people to see who they were going to pick, and they were only going to have about six or seven, I think. And so, one of the ladies who was working now at APhA had been at the Women’s Breakfast when we started, and she said, “Oh, well Jean Matuszak has to be on this committee!” And then they were looking at who should be the chair for the committee, and she spoke up again, and she said, “Jean Matuszak should be the chair.”

Meyer: Uh-oh! So, did you?

Matuszak: Yes! I was named the National Chair of this big committee! And—

Meyer: Repeat, repeat that so this gets that again. (laughter) You became the...

Matuszak: The Chair of the National Committee, the American Pharmaceutical Association Committee on Women’s Affairs. That is the name they gave to the committee.

Meyer: And what year are we talking about?

Matuszak: Well, we’re talking about, again, here we go again. (laughter)

Meyer: (laughter) *About* what year?

Matuszak: 1988 and 1989. And, in addition to, the thing that was rather interesting about that particular time, is that Charley Green was one of the people on the Board of Trustees, as well as Jack Schlegel. Jack graduated from the University of the Pacific. He had been active in the AACP, and had been their director, but when the position opened up—they called it President at that time, rather than CEO—that he became the President of APhA. And so, they were both sitting on this Board of Trustees when my name came forward. And they said they both, they had, they wanted so much (laughter)--!

Meyer: (laughter) So did they speak up?

Matuszak: Well, not until other people did. Yeah, I think that we should really say, from about 1982, really up ‘til the end of the ‘80s, that I was doing research on women in pharmacy. I served as Chair of that committee for two years, 1988 & 1989. We had programs at the National Conventions, a luncheon, where, with a guest speaker that had a message to give the ladies.

Meyer: (overlapping) Wow. So this is, these are the women?

Matuszak: Yes.

Meyer: These are the women. So, ‘82 would be fairly, fairly high at this point, and then there was a little drop—why, if we’re moving up here, where are the men? The men came down...

Matuszak: Yes.

Meyer: Why, why do you think you were concerned about the role of women in pharmacy, when you saw a trend moving up?

Matuszak: They called it the feminization of the profession, with the women coming in. Men were worried that the women would accept lesser pay for the work. And so, that was a major factor. But, of course, our committee said, "Equal pay for equal work!" that we weren't wanting to have, you know, less pay. But that was something that a lot of men were worried about, and, at least they expressed it this way. So, I don't know. I can't really answer anything more about that. But anyway, what I wanted to say, was that, once we got this committee—and also, I'd been doing this research on women in pharmacy, and then I began being invited to various programs. I went to the LKS, the Lambda Kappa Sigma, National Meeting and represented our APhA committee and talked to their members about what we were trying to do, and they didn't understand why we needed that committee, because they were trying to do the same thing. And that, that's true, they were trying to do the same thing. I went also to Kappa Epsilon, the other women's fraternity. I was invited to come to their National Convention, and I reestablished contacts with a bunch of the people that I'd known at Ohio State, and so that was important, really, to see those ladies again, and I went to several of their conventions. Actually I went to three different LKS where I spoke about some aspect of women in pharmacy, and that, that was really a very good thing. I have a picture here with Cisco, this was 1988, we are in Boston Harbor on a boat having dinner at the LKS 75th anniversary. And I gave a talk at their convention.

Meyer: a nice one too, gosh, yeah. Lobster? (laughter)

Matuszak: Yes! Boston thing, we had dinner out on a boat!

Meyer: Wow. Would you think that, what we're talking about now on the role of women in pharmacy, as you look back on your career, is that a time that you felt like you made a, more than, was it a time that you gave, you think you gave more impact, rather than, in the whole profession, rather than just teaching? Is that, you sound like this was a very important time in your own mind, about your career.

Matuszak: Well, it seems like it really was. Well, I wanted to mention that when I gave that talk at Ohio State in 1985, and I'd done the research on women on the various faculties, and I could say, I represent 20% of the women who are professors of Medicinal Chemistry. There were five of us in the country, in the 72 schools of pharmacy. Well, that's kind of a shocker!

Meyer: That's right.

Matuszak: And now, I don't know what it is now, but it's certainly higher (laughter) than it was then, but I thought that was a good point. And it's interesting because the men there that attended, they told me about other papers that I didn't know about, or sent them to me. So, it was a very, very positive thing. I should mention also, there's another organization that's called FIP, International Federation of Pharmacy. This is an international group – they meet all over the world—they have met in my time twice, here in the United States. Once was in Washington, DC. I had two posters there, not a spoken presentation but two posters, and then I had a paper that went with the chemists, so I was very busy, at that particular convention.

Meyer: Yeah, what were those posters, what did they show a study on, or what?

Matuszak: It was about the women in pharmacy, the various activities, the women that were presidents of their state associations, national associations, trying to get some information about them.

Meyer: Do you still keep up?

Matuszak: Now there's one more!

Meyer: Oh, ok! (laughter)

Matuszak: In 2004 the FIP came back to America. That first one was 1990-something. They came back in 2004, New Orleans, and I was invited to speak.

Meyer: Oh, really?

Matuszak: Yes. And so, I gave a presentation on, kind of updating the women in pharmacy. And I told them about Ria Sutton's great-great-grandmother (laughter) and how it was lost, because she is not listed with the first graduates in the School of Pharmacy, that's written in the history books but her name isn't there. So, I hope to maybe change that.

Meyer: Of course, 2005 wasn't that far back, but have you kept on, even though you're retired now, have you kept up with where things are going, either nationally or internationally, about women?

Matuszak: Well, sort of, not as much as I might, but I haven't done that much, I would say.

Meyer: Oh, you know—

Matuszak: I certainly don't consider myself an expert. I did quite a lot of research before I did that paper in 2004.

Meyer: I bet.

Matuszak: And I ran all over New Orleans looking for the first female pharmacist in this country. She was in New Orleans, before it was a part of the United States. So, I don't know. I don't consider myself an expert on this, it just has happened.

Meyer: Yeah. It's, you know, we think of today as, for instance, in India, where there seems to be so many people moving into the medical professions, both men and women, and I would, my guess, without having discussed this with you, is that there must be almost an equal amount of men and women in pharmacy school. Do you have any idea about that?

Matuszak: In this country?

Meyer: Either this country or the University of Pacific.

Matuszak: Oh, well I understand that it's about 65% women, but I haven't, now that I've got back into this, thanks to you, I intend to bring it up to date. I want to write an article for the Pharmacy In History

Journal, which is the one from the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy, because I gave a talk to them, but I never gave them the article, because Dean Rowland was going to write it. And so, then I got involved in all these other things, and so I really want to do the History of the University of the Pacific School of Pharmacy. You know they had their 50th anniversary. I was going to be part of that. They decided they didn't want to do an extensive book or anything like that, and so they did what they did, and, it's ok.

Meyer: Oh, I think you—

Matuszak: But I need to do something more.

Meyer: Yeah, I think it's important. Now, this little chart, you know, interests me a lot, and, moving ahead on that and what's, you know, I don't think I knew that you had that, those responsibilities as far as the women in pharmacy are concerned, and that's a real contribution to the prestige of the university, of this university, and, if nothing is as important as that is to the Oral History thing here, I think that's been worth our while this afternoon. That's really important.

Matuszak: Could I give you a couple more things? When I went to that first meeting in 1977 of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, to give a talk, and I walked into the Chemistry section, and here were all of these men that I had gone to graduate school with at Ohio State, Wisconsin, and Kansas. I had written a letter to the man who was the chair of the Chemistry teachers' section, and I said, "Well, I'm working full-time now, but I'd like to become involved with the organization." And so, I got a letter back that said, "Well, that's fine, we'll consider you." And then they nominated me to be chair of the organization. And I was the first woman to be chair of the section of Chemistry teachers.

Meyer: (overlapping) Is that right.

Matuszak: Yes. Then I had other activities with them, and then I was nominated to run for president of the organization, the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy. And I didn't get elected, but they told me I didn't miss out by much, that I was the first woman to run for the national office. So that, I just didn't get enough women rallying behind me. (laughter) I think now there're probably more women in it than men. Then, within the American Pharmaceutical Association—yes, I served on the Committee on Women's Affairs. Then there was a reorganization of the APhA, and they started a new system; they had an Academy of Pharmaceutical Research and Science, and under it they had these different disciplines that we talked about, Medicinal Chemistry and Pharmacology and all that. Well, I first ran for office as the, you know, for the Medicinal Chemistry, so I served as Chairman of their section. Then, I was asked to run to be president of the Academy, Academy of Pharmaceutical Research and Science, and I was elected president. So, I served, you know, as a national president. I attended the Board of Trustees Meeting, representing the Academy. And so, for a year, I was flying every month back to Washington, DC, to go to this trustees meeting.

Meyer: What year was that, about?

Matuszak: 1993 and '94 were when I was president of the organization. And that was, that was pretty good. I really enjoyed that. Then, like I said, I didn't get to be president of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, but I did run for the Board of Directors. And so, 1993-'95, I served on the Board of Directors.

Meyer: Yeah. Yeah, you should feel just really, a sense of, I mean when you, when, the things that we've talked about today and talking about a person from Ohio and the ranch and things that you've done, you know? And then you think back, you're, now that you're talking about the role of women, gosh, don't you feel like (you've?) sort of gone yourself, through every little phase of that movement? I, I do, I—we're in a transitional, we are, during these transitional times.

Matuszak: One more organization we were talking about is History. The American Institute of the History of Pharmacy. I was elected and served as president of that organization 1997 to 1999.

Meyer: And that's recent.

Matuszak: Yes. (laughter) That's recent.

Meyer: But back to retiring in 2000. Then you prepared and you did that presentation in '04, four years after you retired. So, you were still active in the professional organizations for—

Matuszak: 2005, I was invited by the AIHP to come and make a presentation in Florida to honor one of the outgoing individuals that's contributed a lot to the history of pharmacy, so I put together a "History of Pharmacy in California from 1950-2005". And so, that was a paper that was presented in 2005. Well, Dean Rowland really wanted us to be active in organizations, and I think, maybe I carried it on beyond, but (laughter), but it seemed like our Deans, Dean Sorby was very much in favor of me continuing on and staying with the organization.

Meyer: I think we—

Matuszak: (Dr. Oppenheimer?)

Meyer: I understand that, because we represent the university, so every time you gave a little speech, the name of the university came up, and then, and you represented Dean Rowland, (laughter) (...?) that that's exactly the way it is, so, the University of [the] Pacific has always had, I think, the Pharmacy School I think is so well recognized. You said at first, there were only the three. There was SC, San Francisco and we. Are there more now?

Matuszak: Yes, there are, quite a few more. 2012- 8 schools of pharmacy: UCSF, USC, Pacific, Western Univ. of Health Sciences in Pomona, Loma Linda Univ., UC San Diego, Touro Univ. in Vallejo, and Cal. Northstate Univ. in Rancho Cordova. I've been told that by 2014 there will be 6 more.

I wanted to mention something that the seniors did which was very unusual. It started back in, I guess in the 1950s and the '60s, but I didn't have [a] part in it until the 1970s, and they called it the Senior Sneak.

Meyer: (laughter)

Matuszak: And the seniors would come to the houses of the faculty and kidnap them, and take them off somewhere. When they had the Tiger Club in the stadium. Or, Pacific Club, I guess it was called. Usually we would go there and they'd serve us breakfast, and then they would take us somewhere to spend the rest of the day! No classes, right? If you don't have any teachers, you don't have any classes! One year, they had a Ghostbusters theme, so they had gotten the fire department out, I think in Linden, and fixed it all up like the Ghostbusters. Then we were all taken out there.

Meyer: Oh, that was, that's great fun!

Matuszak: One year they got one of those World War II landing craft and took us out to the St. Francis Yacht Club. One year, we went to the Rhyd Hotel, and they—

Meyer: How many of you faculty, how many faculty—

Matuszak: Everybody that they could get a hold of!

Meyer: Is that right?

Matuszak: Yes! All of us! Well, and then, the one that sticks in my mind the most, though, is when I had a class at 8:00. My Medicinal Chemistry class—we're on the other side of the river, you understand—and so I was in there lecturing, when all of a sudden, a group of people in army-looking stuff, and with "guns", came in and took me out! And so then we went off somewhere for, I can't remember exactly what that one was.

Meyer: Did you know who—

Matuszak: Oh, sure! I knew, yes! They were the ones I'd had the year before! (laughter) So anyway, that was interesting, and they always had, well, they had a very nice luncheon, dinner, whatever you want to call it. They also handed out awards to each of the faculty for whatever they were known for, good or bad, and I remember getting one from the students that had both Charley for Chemistry and me for Medicinal Chemistry, and it said something about, "that they had both Matuszaks and managed to survive both of them, so that was sort of" (laughter)

Meyer: Yes, that was, that was cute. That was cute.

Matuszak: Yes. (laughter) So that was something different. When we went to the new program, also in the '80s—everything happened in the '80s—in the late '80s, where the students were off-campus their last two semesters, things totally changed. We had no senior class. I mean they had these two clerkships, some of which was spent in hospitals, and some, you know...

Meyer: An internship.

Matuszak: Yeah, or, well, they called it externship—we started out calling it “internship,” and then they called it “externship.” But, it seemed like I was Chair of the Curriculum Committee when all of these changes were made, both in ’76 and in the 1980s.

Meyer: Yeah, stop a moment on that. When did the externships—they were the senior, before the senior year, or in place of that? What, were they--?

Matuszak: Well, they turned out that they, they had to go into the senior year, and (omit?) mainly—or, the main reason was, if you took a student off-campus for a semester and sent them to San Diego, let’s say, to do their internship or externship or whatever, then they came back for a while, and then they had to go out again? People did not like that. They said, “We’d rather go through the whole year, and we can find a place to live for both of the semesters.” So that was the main reason that it changed, but it changed the character of the school. We no longer had a senior class. And that made a big difference. And—

Meyer: And so all those fun things and all of that?

Matuszak: Well, they still have something, but it’s like a picnic, and they go on a rubber raft down the Stanislaus River or something. It’s not like this. They, *these* people put a lot of time and effort in doing this. But Dr. Barker usually knew when it, about when it was going to happen, so he would tell me, “Now, you’d better be ready, don’t go to the door in your pajamas or you might be (laughter) taken out!”

Meyer: Are they on the externships now, do you think, or has that changed?

Matuszak: Well, it’s part of the clerkship, the externship, which, they still call it a little bit like that, but I think that it has changed. But see, that was one of the things that really, when I came back in 1971, new calendar, externship, some people doing clerkship, but they had a choice. They could decide what they wanted to go into. Then it was decided that if you had a PharmD program, it had to be Clinical Pharmacy. And, many people said, “You cannot have this program unless you are at a medical center, a hospital where you could send your students over to the hospital.” Well, we didn’t have one, did we? But we worked it out. We had students in Hawaii, we had them in San Francisco, and all over the place. And, they did just fine. When they graduated and they took residencies, and they were excellent graduates, and they were excellent in the residencies. So, you didn’t have to have a hospital right next door to your school. And then the ironic thing—of course, it was University of California San Francisco. They were one of, who said, “You really can’t do it unless you have a hospital.” Then they got so many students they couldn’t have them all in San Francisco, so guess what? Their students were on clerkship at some of these places with ours, in later years. And, so, I thought that was quite interesting. (laughter)

Meyer: Our students...

Matuszak: They have always done well.

Meyer: They have always been well-received and well-respected.

Matuszak: I believe so.

Meyer: Do you think there's anything special? The, I was to an alumni thing the other day, and President Eibeck spoke, and she spoke again about the professional schools, and still the need to have a good teacher-student relationship, and what came first or what, would a new student coming in here, a potential student, would the potential student come in because there was a concern and caring for the student, or would the student come here because there's a School of Pharmacy, or are they both together? Do you, do you feel that there's a special quality to our school and our students, or not?

Matuszak: Well, I like to think there is, I mean, I don't have any data to prove either way. I know I interviewed very many students, back in the days when interviews were required before admission, and most of them seemed very much interested in the University of the Pacific. Usually they had heard from someone who had graduated from here. I would say, I don't know what the number is, but it would be interesting to know that our students, I think, send a good message to other people who are potential candidates to come. So, well, we'd certainly like to hope—I think that these various organizations that I've told you about, that are really good for the students, in my opinion, the fraternities and Rho Chi and the—the other one we didn't talk about is the APhA Academy of Students of Pharmacy, that's...

Meyer: Oh, the research group?

Matuszak: Well, this is the students.

Meyer: Oh, students? Oh yeah.

Matuszak: So you have the practice group, the research group, and then you'd have the student group. And so when they reorganized how they wanted to do things, that's what they referred to it, as "the Academy." And our students normally do very very well. They have some competitions amongst, either at the national level or the state level, and we normally do very well in those competitions, whether it's patient counseling, which is something that became kind of an interesting point. Or all of the activities of the particular chapter at Pacific are looked at. Are they better than everybody else in the country? Sometimes they are! And then you, you know, you go to the convention, and they get the cup, you jump up and down (laughter), we knew they did it! So, it's, it's been...

Meyer: Well, you sound proud, and I think that's, I think you should, you've earned, you've earned the appreciation, I think. As teachers, you know, what more can we say? If our students do well, and they think well of us, and they think well of the university, what more is there, really?

Matuszak: Really! I don't know! It's, you know, when you run into them at the national meetings, or the state meetings, and they come up and say, you know, whatever. (laughter) Chemistry is a hard course to teach, to get people to like it.

Meyer: I can, I can imagine.

Matuszak: So there were very many other courses that they thought were more practical. But then when they got out practicing, they found at least some of the things that were taught in our classes.

Meyer: Well, I'll tell you, I've learned more in these couple of three hours than I, than I ever knew. I knew I had questions that I wanted to ask you, just because I never really understood so much of what you had talked about today. So, you should not leave this just with this, as you say, if we've got you excited again, to get going, either on the history or the women's role or whatever, because we're not, we're not ready to fold up the tent and go away yet, are we? (laughter)

Matuszak: I don't think so! Well, there's some other things we could talk about, but I think that we've covered most everything!

Meyer: (overlapping) Yeah, I think we've had a wonderful time, Jean! I just, I thank you so much. This is going to be such a contribution to the history of the university. And lastly I want to thank you for taking the effort to go through your files and make that all available. Let's, should we close off? Let's close off.

(end)

Alice Jean Matuszak Emeriti Interview- 2012/2013- A

Addendum A:

UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC SCHOOL OF PHARMACY 1964

Dean Ivan W. Rowland, Professor

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT

Chairman Charles Roscoe, Associate Professor; Alice Jean Matuszak, Assistant Professor

PHARMACOGNOSY DEPARTMENT

Chairman Emmons Roscoe, Professor

PHYSIOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY DEPARTMENT

Chairman Carl Riedesel, Professor; James Thompson, Assistant Professor

PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Chairman Donald Barker, Professor; Cisco Kihara, Assistant Professor; James King, Assistant Professor

PHARMACY ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

Chairman Max Polinsky, Assistant Professor; Ellen Romano, Instructor

PHARMACY STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS (University of the Pacific 1964)

Lambda Kappa Sigma (LKS) - pharmacy women's social/professional fraternity

Phi Delta Chi – pharmacy men's social/professional fraternity

Kappa Psi – pharmacy men's social/professional fraternity

Rho Chi – pharmacy honor society

Student American Pharmaceutical Association (SAPhA) – pharmacy student's branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association

PHARMACY STUDENT ORGANIZATION AT OTHER SCHOOLS/COLLEGES OF PHARMACY

Kappa Epsilon (KE) – pharmacy women's social/professional fraternity

PHARMACY STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS – AFTER 1964

Phi Lambda Sigma – pharmacy leadership society

Rho Pi Phi – pharmaceutical fraternity

American Pharmaceutical Association – The Academy of Students of Pharmacy (ASP)

(name changed later to American Pharmacists Association - APhA)

OTHER STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS 1964

Alpha Chi Sigma – professional chemistry fraternity

Phi Kappa Phi – honor society for all academic disciplines

Sigma Xi – science honor society/scientific research society

Professional Fraternity Association (PFA) – represents and supports 30 professional fraternal member groups on campuses across the nation : includes all of Pacific's professional fraternities

Alice Jean Matuszak EmInt2012/2013-B

Addendum B:

Alice Jean Boyer Matuszak, PhD, RPh, FAPhA

Professor Emerita, University of the Pacific

Born: June 22, 1935, Newark, Ohio; Spouse: Charles A. Matuszak (Charley); Children: Matthew and James

EDUCATION:

The Ohio State University: B.S.(Pharmacy-Summa cum Laude) 1958; M.S. (Pharmaceutical Chemistry) 1959.

University of Wisconsin Madison: Graduate Study (Pharmaceutical Chemistry) 1959-60.

University of Kansas: Ph.D. (Pharmaceutical Chemistry) 1963.

AWARDS-UNDERGRADUATE:

B.S. (Summa cum Laude); Lehn and Fink Gold Medal Award and The Ohio State University College of Pharmacy Faculty Award to Outstanding Senior; Borden Scholarship; American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education Scholarship; Phi Delta Chi Scholarship Award to outstanding sophomore; Rho Chi Scholarship Award to Outstanding junior; Kappa Epsilon Outstanding Member Award; A.A.U.W. Scholarship (4 years); The Ohio State University Scholarship (2 years); Rho Chi Honor Society (for pharmacy students).

AWARD- GRADUATE:

Lunsford Richardson Pharmacy Award (Honorable Mention); Sigma Xi Honor Society

AWARDS-PROFESSIONAL:

Lambda Kappa Sigma Honorary Member ; Phi Lambda Sigma Pharmacy Leadership Society; Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society ; Lederle Pharmacy Faculty Award 1977; University of the Pacific School of Pharmacy Teacher of the Year Award 1987; American Institute of the History of Pharmacy Certificate of Commendation for "research and writing on the history of the School of Pharmacy of the University of the Pacific" 1990; Thomas J. Long Faculty Fellow- 1991, 1993, 1994, 1997, 1998; The Ohio State University College of Pharmacy Distinguished Alumni Award 1994; American Pharmacists Association-Academy of Pharmaceutical Research and Science Fellow Award 1996; Kappa Epsilon Fraternity for Women in Pharmacy- National Awards: Unicorn Award 1993, Order of Merit 1995, Merck Vanguard Leadership Award 2000; Professional Fraternity Association National Award: PFA Lifetime Achievement Award 2000; University of the Pacific- The Order of Pacific Award 2000.

NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND LEADERSHIP POSITIONS:

United States Adopted Names (USAN) Council: representative from the American Pharmacists Association (APhA) 1993-2002. Chair of USAN Council 2001, 2002. United States Adopted Names (USAN) Review Board, representative from APhA 2003-2012. United States Pharmacopeial (USP) Convention: delegate from University of the Pacific School of Pharmacy 1985-1995.

American Pharmacists Association (APhA):

APhA Academy of Pharmaceutical Research and Science (APRS), President and APRS representative to APhA Board of Trustees 1993-1994; President-elect 1992-1993.

Council of Scientific Society Presidents, represented APhA, 1993, 1994.

APhA Committee on Women's Affairs, Chairwoman 1988, 1989.

APRS Basic Pharmaceutical Sciences Section, Chair 1990-1991; Chair-elect 1989-1990.

APhA Sesquicentennial Celebration Convention, Philadelphia, 2002: Prepared and Presented two posters: "History of the California Pharmacists Association" and "History of the University of the Pacific T.J.L. School of Pharmacy and Health Sciences."

American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy (AACP):

AACP Board of Directors, 1993-1995, representative from Council of Faculties.

AACP House of Delegates, representative from the University of the Pacific School of Pharmacy, various times starting in 1978.

AACP Section of Teachers of Chemistry, Chair 1979-1980; Chair-elect 1978-1979. Plus service on various Chemistry Committees from 1978-2000.

Co-Founder of Faculty Women's Breakfast, 1981, which evolved into Women Faculty Special Interest Group (SIG).

AACP Centennial Meeting, Boston, 1999: Prepared a poster, "History of the University of the Pacific School of Pharmacy."

American Institute of the History of Pharmacy (AIHP):

AIHP President 1997-1999; President-elect 1995-1997.

AIHP Executive Committee 1995-1999.

AIHP Council Member, 1985-1997 plus service on various AIHP committees from 1985- present.

Section of Contributed Papers: Chair, 1990-1992; Vice-chair, 1986-1988.

AIHP "Symposium to Honor George Griffenhagen," APhA Annual Meeting, Orlando, 2005: presented invited paper, "History of California Pharmacy, 1950-2005."

Rho Chi Pharmacy Honor Society:

Councilor of Region VIII, National Executive Council, 1981-1983, 1984-1985.

Founding advisor of the Beta Omega Chapter of Rho Chi, University of the Pacific School of Pharmacy, 1963.

Lambda Kappa Sigma (LKS)(Honorary Member):

National Committee on Women's Health Issues, 1987-1989.

Publication Committee, 1987-1989, 1994-1996.

Advisor to Alpha Xi Chapter at University of the Pacific School of Pharmacy, 1974-1999.

LKS 75th Anniversary International Convention, Boston, 1989: presented invited paper, "Women in Pharmacy and Their Leadership Roles in National and State Pharmacy Organizations."

Kappa Epsilon (KE):

Committee member to write the 75 year history of Kappa Epsilon, 1996.

KE 75th Anniversary Celebration, Iowa City, 1996: presented invited paper. "History of Women in Pharmacy."

International Pharmaceutical Federation (FIP):

FIP International Congress, "Women for Pharmacy Luncheon", New Orleans, 2004: presented invited paper, "Her Story: Putting Women into Pharmacy's History."