Bette Horstman

February 4, 2021
Interviewed by Leah Cohen
Transcribed by Gabrielle Tornquist
Edited by Leah Cohen
Web biography by Gabrielle Tornquist
Produced by Brad Guidera & Angel Melendez

COHEN: All right, that's a fair announcement. Okay, well, welcome. Nice to see you face to face. And are we good to get started? Are you comfortable?

HORSTMAN: Sure.

COHEN: Okay, okay. So today is February 4th, 2021. My name is Leah Cohen. And on behalf of the Pritzker Military Museum and Library, I have the honor of interviewing Bette Carolyn Horstman, who is a first lieutenant, physical therapist at the U.S. Army Medical Specialists Corps during World War II and served in Saipan.

COHEN: We're very happy to have with us as well the oral history intern Gabrielle Tornquist and Mrs. Horstman's niece, Suzy Andrews. So welcome, everybody. So, let's begin at the very beginning. Bette, where were you born?

HORSTMAN: May I make a correction?

COHEN: Yes, please.

HORSTMAN: I was in the United States Army *Medical* Corps, there was not a women's specialist group yet. I was actually in the Army Nurse Corps at that time.

COHEN: Okay, thank you. So the U.S. Army Medical Corps and within that the Nursing Corps.

HORSTMAN: Correct.

COHEN: Okay. Okay, thank you. Thank you. So going back to the beginning, where and when were you born?

HORSTMAN: I was born in Hibbing, Minnesota, in December of 6, 1921.

COHEN: And what was it like growing up in Hibbing?

HORSTMAN: I really don't remember much because we left Hibbing when I was six years old to move to Chicago.

COHEN: Oh, so I'll ask you, what was it like growing up in Chicago?

HORSTMAN: I of course enjoyed it, I grew up on the North Side of Chicago and lived on the North Side until I went into ser—went to—went away to college.

COHEN: What were your parents' occupations?

HORSTMAN: My mother was a housewife. My father owned several jewelry stores in Chicago, one in the Loop next to the Chicago Theater, the other one on the South Side.

COHEN: Oh, okay. Were you affected or your family affected by the Depression or how did it go?

HORSTMAN: No, my father… did very well with the jewelry stores, he said, "Diamonds never go bad, they never get stale and they're always repossessed. They're always as good as new."

COHEN: [laughs] That's true.

HORSTMAN: Actually, my father was one of the co-owners of the original Greyhound Bus Company up in Minnesota.

COHEN: No kidding?

HORSTMAN: No.

COHEN: Wow. Where did you go to school?

HORSTMAN: My grammar school and high school were both in Chicago on the North Side: Swift Elementary and Senn High School, but to my Catholic friends, I used to call it, "Our Lady of Sin."

COHEN: [laughs] That's funny, on a personal note, my husband's mother went to Senn High School. What were your favorite subjects?

HORSTMAN: Really, I don't remember. In high school it was athletics. I liked to play volleyball and softball.

COHEN: So were you on the teams for volleyball and softball?

HORSTMAN: Yes, I was.

COHEN: Did you like to play sports just in the neighborhood?

HORSTMAN: Well, I played on the high school team and in the neighborhood, yes.

COHEN: Yeah, yeah.

HORSTMAN: I guess [phone rings] in those days you would call me a tomboy.

COHEN: Did you have other activities that you liked to do, like gardening or anything else?

HORSTMAN: Well, when I was, when I was in high school and before I went to college, I was into horseback riding. My father had taken a racehorse because someone couldn't pay their jewelry debt and the horse was boarded on the Near North Side. I rode every weekend in Lincoln Park on the bridle path. The only problem was the horse was a racehorse. And when another horse would come trotting up alongside, it would want to challenge it and run so I had to wear leather gloves in order to control the horse.

COHEN: How did you learn to do horseback riding?

HORSTMAN: Oh, my father must've paid for lessons. I really enjoyed it. As when I was thirteen, he gave me a choice of a horse, 'cause that horse I finally couldn't control, or a car. Well, of course I chose the car.

COHEN: [laughs] Cool, did your father or any other relatives serve in the military?

HORSTMAN: No, there was no one in my immediate family or in his family that I knew of that served in the military. Later, I found out there were

cousins that were in World War II and one was actually stationed in Saipan.

COHEN: Oh, my goodness. So, but at the time you were not aware that your cousin was at Saipan?

HORSTMAN: No.

COHEN: When did you graduate from high school?

HORSTMAN: Uh, nineteen thirty-eight.

COHEN: And what did you do after that, after your graduation?

HORSTMAN: My father said he'd be very happy to pay for college, but I had to choose a profession in case my future marriage went sour. So I chose teaching. So I then chose the University of Michigan to go to school because it was a small town. And I was, I did not want to live in a place like Chicago for college.

COHEN: Mmm-hmm. So did you like the program?

HORSTMAN: I chose education at the University of Michigan. And, I of course, continued to participate in sports.

COHEN: Oh. I meant to ask you before, do you have any brothers or sisters?

HORSTMAN: I had a younger sister three years younger, who unfortunately passed away one day after she was sixty-five.

COHEN: Oh...

HORSTMAN: That was it.

COHEN: So did you graduate from the University of Michigan?

HORSTMAN: Yes, yes, I did. I received my B.S. from University of Michigan. At that time, I decided I wanted medical school. But after giving it a little more thought, I thought, “No, I don't want medical school.” That takes *forever* to complete, and I was pretty tired of school at that point. So my mother took me around and I talked to people

in x-ray, people in labs, people in other occupations and I don't know how I heard about physical therapy.

COHEN: Okay, so eventually you found out about physical therapy that was being taught at the Mayo Clinic in Minnesota?

HORSTMAN: Excuse me a minute. [Sue, I can't hear with your talking.] Pardon me, I didn't catch your question.

COHEN: Oh, that's okay. So eventually you learned about the physical therapy program at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota?

HORSTMAN: Yes, I looked around and I found out that one of the people that wrote a book on, the textbook on physical therapy, had a program at Mayo. So I decided to go where the program was.

COHEN: Wow, oh, and okay, well that's really neat. Was it unusual for women to look for a career at the college level at that time? Or were most of your girlfriends?

HORSTMAN: Yes, it was very unusual. Very unusual. And I was extremely grateful to be accepted at Mayo Clinic. [interruption] I think part—one of the reasons that I was accepted at Mayo was I was born in Minnesota, the Mayo was selective. They wanted to keep their physical therapists in-state and they assumed that I would continue to live in Minnesota.

COHEN: I see. So, what was the program like? Could you talk about it, like which courses, how long it lasted? Were there men also studying physical therapy?

HORSTMAN: Well, at that, that—the war had just begun. And so the program, which was normally a two-year program at Mayo, was condensed to one year. They called it the "emergency physical therapy program." So I went to it right from graduation at Michigan up to Minnesota, graduated in June and started in, I believe in August at Mayo.

COHEN: So was the "emergency physical therapy program" supposed to address specifically those who were wounded or injured in the war, like what was the thinking?

HORSTMAN: Absolutely not.

COHEN: Oh.

HORSTMAN: No. Mayo was renowned for treating rare and obscure diseases. Mayo was strictly concerned with traditional medicine.

COHEN: Interesting. Okay. I was reading on their, on the Mayo Clinic history and I don't know if again, I don't know if it's true or not, but I was curious to see whether—what you thought about it. So the website stated that, "Treatment up through the 1940s primarily consisted of exercise, massage and traction."

HORSTMAN: Hmmm...

COHEN: Or not so much?

HORSTMAN: Yes… and also, they were just beginning with machines, electrical machines to afford heat and electrical stimulation. But there was absolutely no consideration of war, war injuries or amputees, nothing. That was very lightly touched.

COHEN: I see. So my sense of timing is a little bit not clear. Had you already completed the Mayo Clinic when the attack on Pearl Harbor occurred on December 7th, 1941?

HORSTMAN: No, I was in college with Pearl Harbor. I was actually in the living room of my sorority with my then college boyfriend when we heard over the radio about Pearl Harbor. Though I was still at Michigan then.

COHEN: Were you—how did you react?

HORSTMAN: Well, of course, shock. But at that point in time, I had not yet considered physical therapy 'cause I did not graduate until '43 from Michigan.

COHEN: Yeah, yeah. So after you finished at the Mayo Clinic, was the next step, your residency as an emergency physical therapist at the Harmon General Hospital in Longview, Texas?

HORSTMAN: No. Since this was the emergency program, six months was completed at Mayo with didactic studies and a little bit patient exposure. The next six months you had to go into civil service for six months. Since I had decided I was going to go into the Army since the [US] Navy had turned me down. The Army sent me to Harmon General Hospital in Longview, Texas for the final six months of my emergency program.

COHEN: Oh, why had the Navy turned you down and why had you preferred to go to the Navy?

HORSTMAN: Because I was quite vain then and I was a towhead blond and I would look better in blue than in green. I wanted the Navy. Besides, the Navy said they won't send you overseas, to the *female* medical personnel. But… since the Navy turned me down, I took the Army and the Marines were yet not available to female therapists.

COHEN: Okay, so, what was the training like at the Harmon General Hospital? What type of tasks were you doing there?

HORSTMAN: Physical therapy. They had a clinic and we treated army-injured. Not… not severely injured, but all types of musculoskeletal fractures, spinal cord injuries, and of course, some amputees. Then, that was my first exposure to amputees.

COHEN: Were people who were being shipped back from the European theater of war to the States for more treatment?

HORSTMAN: Right. We treated many from the European theater of war, but the ones that required long-term physical and nursing care went to Walter Reed [Hospital] or one of the other large, general Army hospitals.

COHEN: Were you with the same group of physical therapy students whom you had studied with at the Mayo, like were you sent as a group to the Harmon General Hospital?

HORSTMAN: I'm sorry, would you repeat that question?

COHEN: Oh, were you with other physical therapy students that you knew from the Mayo Clinic when you were at the Harmon General Hospital?

HORSTMAN: Yes, I was. There were other students from other schools who were completing the emergency program.

COHEN: What was the atmosphere like, or do people get along or is there a good spirit?

HORSTMAN: Well, good spirits, we knew we were going to be officers at the end of the six months. And we were acclimating to a life I had never experienced. I had not ever had to be told I had to go be at dinner at a certain point of time, that I was restricted with what I could do. I couldn't go off the base, off the hospital area. It was a little—it was different.

COHEN: Yeah, yeah. I was reading that the Harmon General Hospital was built up— was built up a lot during World War II, and they built a large gymnasium and a theater and USO groups and other entertainment would come. That some of the more advanced reconditioning patients were provided bicycles. So I was wondering, did you find this to be so when you were at the Harmon?

HORSTMAN: Well, no, really, Harmon was fairly well equipped. [I can't hear, Sue.] And we did typical physical therapy treatments.

ANDREWS: Sorry. Sorry to interrupt, that was her nephew.

COHEN: Oh, okay. So just to go back here. Okay, at what point of time did you enlist, like you're at the Harmon for six months, at what point did you eventually enlist?

HORSTMAN: I enlisted while I was at Mayo. I decided I wanted to go into service because, of course, it was wartime and I felt I was needed. So that I was technically in the Army when I was at Harmon General Hospital, even though I was paid by Civil Service.

COHEN: Thank you, I know that area is a little bit grey, I understand. You mentioned, though, if I understand correctly, that you did basic training after Harmon at Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio, Texas?

HORSTMAN: Right, I was sworn in as a second lieutenant in August of '45 and then sent to San Antonio for basic training. We had no choice in where we were going to end up, of course. Just like any other GI going into the service, whether you enlisted or drafted, you didn't know where you were going to be sent.

COHEN: Was there an impression that they would try not to send the women to the front?

HORSTMAN: Well, there was—that was not a huge problem 'cause physical therapists couldn't do much at the front. Physical therapists would treat the injuries *after* the people had been to the front. We were not like nurses.

COHEN: True. Were there men who were in the physical therapy program with you at the time?

HORSTMAN: Mayo, as I mentioned earlier, was selective, wanting only people that lived in Minnesota, so they'd stay in the state. There were *equally* selective by restricting the number of males they accepted in the program because they felt the males were financially motivated and would not remain in working for hospitals or clinics. So there was, out of our class of possibly twenty-four at Mayo, we had only three men. The Army was *equally* restrictive because when I graduated from the program at Mayo, I went in as a second lieutenant. The three men that graduated from our program went in as staff sergeants.

COHEN: Oh, my. In general, how did you feel the men's attitudes were towards you, like when you began basic training, you and the others, did you find that they were pleased that there were women joining or the others who felt that women didn't have a place in the Army? Like, what was your impression of their attitude?

HORSTMAN: Well, the Army is, well is military. So I had to be treated with respect. I think my first impression of something different was

walking down the street one day in Longview and an African-American GI was approaching me, I was, of course, on the sidewalk, he was on the sidewalk, but he stepped off the sidewalk and as he went by me, he saluted me, and said, "Good day to you, Lady Blue Eyes."

COHEN: [laughs]

HORSTMAN: It was my first contact being in the service. Then I recognized I was an officer, he was enlisted.

COHEN: It's really interesting, yeah. Could you describe a typical day at basic training?

HORSTMAN: Horrible. My first impression: heavy, heavy boots. And the second was this very heavy helmet, which was squashing my hair. But the boots were the worst. They were really heavy... and tight. And of course, I had never had any experience or thought of using a gun. I had to learn how to use a gun, how to crawl on my stomach, how to use a gas-mask. So I was not aware of where I was going. They treated us as if we were going into combat at first, but we knew wouldn't be going into combat, at that point in time in the military.

COHEN: What type of gun did you have to learn how to use?

HORSTMAN: I don't know guns, but I knew I would call a rifle. It was long and heavy, very heavy and we had to carry it around with a knapsack and the gas-mask. It was scary.

COHEN: Was it scary because it made combat seem very real?

HORSTMAN: Yes, I know even though they said we wouldn't be goin' to combat, I was wondering, "Why are they teaching me all this com—things that you do in combat?" So I guess I was a little afraid. The gas-mask—I was about to say the gas-mask was horrible. It was confining and I would panic when I put it on, 'cause I felt like I couldn't breathe.

COHEN: What did the gas-mask look like?

HORSTMAN: Covered the whole face… it hung down. That's really all I remember, covering my whole face. It's much different than when I later in my life started scuba diving, it was more restrictive.

COHEN: So it sounds quite—like quite something to adapt to, the scheduled times, the heavy, you know, the heavy equipment, the gas mask...

HORSTMAN: And we had to learn to throw grenades. That also scared me. I was not used to violence. 'Course the grenades weren't guns, you know, but we still had to learn to throw them.

COHEN: Yeah, yeah.

HORSTMAN: I would guess my basic training was the same as anyone going into the infantry. It made no differentiation.

COHEN: No. Who were the people who were training you? Was it other men, or women or...?

HORSTMAN: They were very, mmm, bossy, bossy. Typical drill sergeants, the picture that you see of a drill sergeant: loud, gruff. Oh, but, that was not a pleasant time.

COHEN: No. What was your uniform like, like did you wear—was there a skirt, were there pants or both?

HORSTMAN: Well, in the PT clinic we wore seersucker and caps like nurses used to wear. We had to wear a cap. Out of the clinic, we had typical Army-issue clothes. My father was furious that I went into service. When I came home and told him that I had enlisted, he took me down to a local department store called Marshall Field's and had a uniform made for me, so I wouldn't wear the coarse Army-issue clothes.

COHEN: Were you permitted to wear that uniform?

HORSTMAN: Well, yes, it was of the same material. Well, not the same material, it was better material, but it was the same color as regular Army-issue clothes.

COHEN: Why was your father furious that you had enlisted?

HORSTMAN: I'm sorry, I didn't catch that question.

COHEN: Why was your father furious that you had enlisted?

HORSTMAN: He felt I was too good for the service, that I was a lady, and I did not belong in the service. He was very rigid. My father, at one point in time, was awarded "Best Dressed Man—Businessman—in Chicago." He felt image was very important.

COHEN: What did your mother think about your joining up?

HORSTMAN: She was equally unhappy. My mother was a lady. She came from a very wealthy Minnesota family, who disinherited her when she married my father. She had been educated only in private schools, so she was a real lady, but she was more accepting.

COHEN: Oh, so how long did your basic training last? How long was basic training?

HORSTMAN: To the best of my memory, it was six weeks, six horrible weeks.

COHEN: Yeah. So you were—what happens next? Were you then assigned to Fort Lewis, Washington?

HORSTMAN: After basic training, I was sent to Fort Lewis to await assignment somewhere. We were allowed to go anywhere we want after twelve o'clock each day. Until twelve o'clock we had to stay on the base. Till after—from nine to twelve, I would bowl every day at the Army bowling alley.

COHEN: [laughs] That was—I bet that was good. And did you like the people with whom you were, in general, like when you did basic training? Did you like the other women who were with you?

HORSTMAN: Well, we were all in the same boat, so, sure we liked each other. We had our differences, but we all became friends. [background noise]

COHEN: Okay, and so when you were at Fort Lewis waiting for your assignment, were you expecting that you would be shipped overseas? And were you preferring or hoping to be at one place versus another?

HORSTMAN: I was kind of hoping, not kind of, seriously hoping for a warm climate. I don't like cold weather, and that six months at Mayo in Minnesota in the winter was miserable. So I was really hoping for a warm climate, but the clothes we were issued were not for a warm climate or cold climate, so we had no idea where we were going.

COHEN: How long did you have to wait until you heard where you would be going?

HORSTMAN: I would say a minimum of three weeks. And then one day at noon, as I mentioned, we couldn't leave the Fort Lewis until after twelve, they announced that we would be shipping out the next day, but they did not—

COHEN: —say where...

HORSTMAN: By shipping out I mean we really landed on a ship. Horrible. I always had a very precarious relationship with water. I remember as a young—younger woman, my father had to pay a captain to go back to shore while we were deep-sea fishing in Florida. So the six or seven days on that ship were probably the most miserable days of my life, I was so seasick. I had—my fellow bunkmates made me get into the bottom bunk so I could quickly get up and go out so I could vomit over the rail.

COHEN: Wow.

HORSTMAN: It was awful.

COHEN: Was the sea particularly rough or did you have, like, a sensitivity to seasickness?

HORSTMAN: I don't really know how to answer that question, I know that I was seasick the entire time from Fort Lewis to Oahu. I was never so glad to see land in my life.

COHEN: Yeah, yeah.

HORSTMAN: I guess, I can assume it was rough.

COHEN: Yeah, yeah. Would you like to talk about your assignment in Hawaii?

HORSTMAN: We were sent to Tripler General Hospital. And of course, they didn't want us to be inactive. While at Tripler I was assigned to a clinic that was associated with Tripler. The clinic was located miles or some miles away from Tripler. It was called Mosquito Gulch and it housed Italian prisoners of war. That's all it housed, the Italian prisoners of war... at that time. The Italian prisoners of war were there primarily recovering from malaria, but we assume they came from South Africa, but since I didn't speak Italian, and there was no translator, I really don't know where they came from, but they were all Italian.

COHEN: You mentioned the area was called—this had a nickname, "Mosquito Gulch?"

HORSTMAN: Yes. That was probably—it probably had a regular Army name, but all of us called it Mosquito Gulch. And we were assigned to treat the patients recovering from the malaria. They were very weak, so they all had to have physical therapy.

COHEN: So was the malaria a result of the local mosquito area?

HORSTMAN: No. They came to Mosquito Gulch recovering from malaria.

COHEN: I see, I see. What type of physical therapy, like does one do, what kind of exercises were you doing with the Italians as they were recovering?

HORSTMAN: Strengthening exercises, exercises to regain function and to get up out of a chair, how to get up and down from a bed, [phone ringing] how to walk, [phone ringing] how to walk safely.

COHEN: Did—Sorry it's a little distracting. Could Suzy make the phone calls another time, would that be okay or maybe another part of the house?

HORSTMAN: I'm sorry, I couldn't hear that question.

COHEN: Oh, Sorry. Sorry. I just find it a little distracting, like, would it be okay if Suzy makes the calls at another part of the house where I don't hear? I'm sorry.

HORSTMAN: I'm hoping my niece catches that phone and then stops them.

COHEN: Yes, sorry about that. Excuse me, I have a simple mind. Okay, so you're working with the Italian prisoners of war. And how would you communicate with them?

HORSTMAN: Mainly gestures or demonstration. We had no—we did not have the luxury of an interpreter. Ah, they were fairly cooperative, but not—not like I would want, because they really had no motivation to get well. They were prisoners of war; they had nothing to look forward to. They were poorly motivated.

COHEN: Were they afraid of being conscripted, like if they would get well? Were they afraid of being conscripted into the U.S. Army once they had regained their health?

HORSTMAN: I honestly don't know. All I know is they were poorly motivated.

COHEN: So how did you work with people who were poorly motivated?

HORSTMAN: It's discouraging to a physical therapist because you know you can help them but if they don't want to help themselves, you can't force them to do exercises.

COHEN: Where were you living at that point when you were working at the Mosquito Gulch? Where were you yourself living?

HORSTMAN: I didn't catch that question, I'm sorry.

COHEN: Where did you live when you were treating patients at Mosquito Gulch?

HORSTMAN: At Tripler General Hospital in the nurse's barracks.

COHEN: Okay, so you had the nurse's barracks. And did you have to do other things like marching or other—or kitchen?

HORSTMAN: No.

COHEN: No, so strictly...

HORSTMAN: No, no. We had a full day in the physical therapy clinic. Eight to I suppose four, I don't know. It was an eight-hour day. It was eight hours. Of course, we were there just filling in time, waiting for a permanent assignment.

COHEN: I see, I see. Where were the Italians housed? Like was this a barrack? Were the Italian prisoners of war housed in barrack-type buildings or what did the clinic look like?

HORSTMAN: Yes, it was a barrack, but it was a prison-type. They were surrounded by a fence. They were very tightly contained. And actually, it was like a prison.

COHEN: Could you describe the clinic there, the clinic that was there?

HORSTMAN: It was very small and very limited in equipment. We did most of the things manually. Because we were basically trying to get them strong so that we would apply manual resistance to an arm or a leg. We didn't always have the luxury of having them lift weights.

COHEN: Did you have free time in the evenings or time to see any of the sites?

HORSTMAN: No, no, we were not allowed to leave Tripler area. As I say, we were waiting for assignment, a permanent assignment.

COHEN: Well, how long was it 'till you got word?

HORSTMAN: Approximately three weeks. And we were informed to—so we were told we were going to be leaving the island. We were taken to an airport, were told to prepare for a flight. It was a lengthy flight. I would say five, six, seven hours after I boarded the plane, we landed at Johnston Island, which was on the route to what turned out to be Guam. When we landed at Johnston Island, it was late at night but the airfield was brightly lit. And the field was covered with American GIs. We wondered what all the men were doing on the field. Later when they took us to breakfast—or it was dinner, it was dinner—we found out that they were there because they had not seen American women in years or months. They

were there just to see us. They were very friendly, yelling, "What's happening back home?" And things like that. But we were not allowed to intermingle with them.

COHEN: So you were told not to intermingle with them?

HORSTMAN: No, we could not intermingle. We were taken to the mess hall to eat and then go back and board the plane to go on to Guam.

COHEN: So your next stop is Guam?

HORSTMAN: Yes, yes, we still didn't know where we were going. There was approximately six of us: four nurses, occupational therapists, another—I'm not sure if there was another physical ther—yes, there must have been another physical therapist than myself.

COHEN: Was the stop at Guam for refueling or...?

HORSTMAN: I would assume that's why we stopped there, not just to [laughs] let us have dinner.

COHEN: [laughs] And when does the plane continue on to Saipan?

HORSTMAN: The next day. Yes, the next day I was in Saipan. I was there the longest.

COHEN: So, what—were there men waiting to meet you guys at Saipan as well? Like other men who hadn't seen American women for a long time that were looking forward...?

HORSTMAN: There were—there were nurses that had been on Saipan, yes.

COHEN: I see.

HORSTMAN: They had been there months.

COHEN: Okay.

HORSTMAN: And... I believe one Red Cross, so that when we came in, the Red Cross was replaced by—I'm not—well it had to have been another Red Cross on my plane. They were happy to see us, and again, they were like the GIs on Johnston island, "What's happening back home?" "Is the war gonna end soon?" Lots of questions.

COHEN: I'll just jump ahead a little bit, but talking about information, when you yourself were on Saipan, how did you receive news? How did you receive news or information when you were on Saipan?

HORSTMAN: For me, there was a daily... issuing of orders—[I'm telling you Sue]—daily issuing of orders and information, and then we had the *Stars and Stripes*, which was our chief form of communication, chief form that we would know things that were happening.

COHEN: When you read the *Stars and Stripes*, did you come across any cartoons or did you come across any editorial cartoons in the *Stars and Stripes*?

HORSTMAN: Not really.

COHEN: Yeah.

HORSTMAN: Yeah, I'm having a lot of trouble hearing you because my niece is talking in the background.

COHEN: Okay, I'm going to—let me see if I can make—I'll try to speak up more and, you know, sit straighter and let me see if I can adjust the volume, okay, I'm going to try better. Okay, so. This is a bit of a side note, but the Pritzker Military Museum and Library has collected a lot of the artwork of the famous cartoonist Bill Mauldin, and I was wondering whether you happened to come across any of his cartoons, it could have been it was more in Europe than in the Pacific.

HORSTMAN: Oh, there was a famous cartoonist... trying to remember his name? It was somebody that was here. We looked forward to the cartoons... really. I don't know how I could have survived without the *Stars and Stripes*. As mail took forever to reach Saipan.

COHEN: Would it take like about a month or...?

HORSTMAN: I would say easily a month, easily a month. But my mother was wonderful; She kept sending me packages of food 'cause I hated the Army food, hated it, oof [shakes her head]. To this day, I can hardly eat lamb. In fact, I won't touch it because all we had on

Saipan was mutton, mutton, mutton. Horrible food. I was fortunate that I was able to leave the hospital area with a couple of guards, and we would go and I would pick pineapple and avocados—[Sue!]—Sorry.

COHEN: Yeah, no. Okay, so were those the only vegetables and fruit that were available, like the local...?

HORSTMAN: That's it. Yes, that's it. Other than that I lived on chocolate milk. I got extremely flat. Because I couldn't—I couldn't and wouldn't eat the Army food.

COHEN: Wow.

HORSTMAN: So if it weren't for my mother sending me packages and chocolate milk, I don't think I would have survived.

COHEN: [laughs] It's lucky, that's lucky. So when you were in Saipan, were you living in the same place the whole time or had you moved around within the island?

HORSTMAN: Well, no, I was originally sent to the 22nd Station Hospital, which had its own barrack. The 22nd treated just minor injuries, like sprains. After a short time there, they sent me to a convalescent hospital. Each hospital had its own barracks for females. And then I ended up with the 147th General Hospital.

COHEN: So what was it like at the 22nd Station Hospital? You mentioned it was light, lighter injuries. Who were the people whom you were treating at that point?

HORSTMAN: Civilians that were on the island that had minor injuries. Fast healing fractures, no burns, no amputees. Sprains, muscle spasms, low back pain, nothing really serious.

COHEN: Nothing serious... You know one thing that I maybe forgot to mention that I think is important is that, as we know, the Battle of Saipan took place from June 15th to July 9th, 1944. But when did you arrive in relation to the end of the battle? How much after that?

HORSTMAN: In August.

COHEN: Oh. And could you see a lot of the signs of war?

HORSTMAN: Oh, very, very visible. Bomb—bombed out buildings. There was a huge factory, I guess the only factory in Saipan. They produced—they took—it was a sugar cane factory and there was—that was bombed, we could see that. There were Japanese pillboxes, there were buildings. All civilians that remained on Saipan, when I was there, were kept in a compound. They called it a camp. They were not allowed to intermingle with us, and that camp was somewhat near the camp where the Japanese prisoners of war were kept. I remember the name of the POW camp: Camp Susupe, S-U-S-U-P-E, 'cause that's where our patients came from, that camp.

COHEN: Were your patients from Camp Susupe afraid of the Americans? Like, did they trust you as health care providers?

HORSTMAN: They were wonderful patients. They were not typical Japanese prisoners of war; they were Japanese Imperial Marines. They were extremely tall, I don't know what the height measurement was, but I would say their average height was 5' 10." They were very tall, proud men. They were wonderful patients.

COHEN: What made the Japanese Imperial Marines wonderful patients?

HORSTMAN: Because they wanted to get well, they were determined to get well. I believe they—in a little bit like—pardon the expression, like Trump. They did not believe the war was over. They believed they were gonna eventually win. So they wanted to get well.

COHEN: Yeah, and what were the civilians like, the Japanese civilians like...?

HORSTMAN: Very humble, very shy. They equally wanted to get well, but not like the of prisoners of war.

COHEN: At any point of time, was there a translator? At any point of time, did you have access to a translator from English to Japanese, Japanese to English?

HORSTMAN: Occasionally, but not that often. The Army provided me with a little handbook with simple phrases like, "yes," "no," "pain," "get

well," "move," "walk," simple single words. But of course, they didn't love demonstration and encouraged them to follow what we were doing. I had no trouble communicating with the Japanese prisoners of war.

COHEN: When you were treating the Japanese prisoners of war, the Marines, was this at the 22nd Station Hospital or later on at the 5th Convalescent Hospital?

HORSTMAN: I think I treated them at both—

COHEN: Both, yeah.

HORSTMAN: —but mainly the convalescent hospital and later the 148th. There were a lot of Japanese prisoners of war. And, of course, there were a lot of Japanese still on the island in the caves.

HORSTMAN: So was that a concern for you? You know, as a security concern for you, you know, knowing that there were Japanese hiding in the caves and elsewhere trying to—

HORSTMAN: Well, it was a concern, but it was not a fright because we lived in a barracks that was surrounded with at least ten-foot fence and it was well-lit at night. We could go nowhere off the hospital area without each female having two GIs with side arms accompanying us anywhere we went, so it was no concern, no. Besides, we knew instinctively Japanese were not interested in us as women, they simply wanted to raid the kitchen because they had no food.

COHEN: Yeah.

HORSTMAN: In my time there, I don't know any woman that was confronted by a Japanese prisoner of war or a Japanese that was still in the caves.

COHEN: How did you find it being accompanied by two GIs all the time?

HORSTMAN: How did I find the Japanese-what?

COHEN: Oh, how did you find having two GIs accompany you all the time? Like was it—did you like it, was it confining...?

HORSTMAN: At first it was embarrassing that you couldn't do anything, but then you got used to it. It was just accepted. You were in the Army, you followed Army orders. You go anywhere, you have two people protecting you.

COHEN: Were you with the same two GIs or did it change?

HORSTMAN: No, it would change. Each time it would change, each day.

COHEN: So could you describe the physical locations of the different places, like the 22nd Station Hospital versus the 5th Convalescent Hospital versus the 149th General Hospital? Like what kind of buildings and set up did they have?

HORSTMAN: Oh, they were a very large barracks. The largest, of course, was the General Hospital. Where they—we—the patients were treated and if they needed further treatment, they were sent by ship back to the United States. They were large buildings, large barracks.

COHEN: I think you mentioned in an article, called "War Tales," that you found the Americans difficult to treat. What were typical issues that they had? And do you— why were they difficult to treat?

HORSTMAN: They had injuries that would recover or should recover within months. If it was over that time, they were sent back to the United States. Fractures, sprains, low back pain, as I mentioned, not amputees, because they were—we treat them a short time and then they would go back, be sent back. The—that's basically it.

COHEN: In retrospect, do you think that some of them had PTSD?

HORSTMAN: Yes, I do. Then, there was a rumor going around the island that something major was coming. A large campaign was coming, and I treated three GIs that had shot themself in the foot so that they would not be in any physical condition to go on to whatever this campaign was. After we treated them and they were able to walk, they were, of course, dishonorably discharged.

COHEN: Yeah. So, one thing I was reading is that sometimes on the front, or close to the front, there were operational problems in terms of the physical therapy, such as a lack of supply of hot water, the size of the clinic or the slow procurement of equipment. Did these issues come up for you when you were working in Saipan?

HORSTMAN: Oh, yes. Water was [clicks], well we had water for a machine we call a "whirlpool," but it was not always hot. We had to make up our own equipment. I would use gallon jugs from the kitchen to fill with water to use as weights. We didn't have the luxury of a cuff weight. So mainly our treatment was manual. We did not do massage, because that would stimulate the young GIs.

COHEN: True. So it sounds like you improvised a lot, like using the gallon jugs with water—

HORSTMAN: Right.

COHEN: Do you remember any—

HORSTMAN: —or cans, cans of food… sixteen- ounce cans of food from the kitchen.

COHEN: Did you ever have to build anything like a, I don't know, like a table for them to lie on or...?

HORSTMAN: Yes, we had—we would have a table because we had to lay them on there to do exercise. It was—in a regular clinic, it would have been called a plinth. We called them, well, they were a plinth, but they were table period. We put blankets on the top to soften the surface. When I say, "we," that would be my corpsmen that were helping me, because as a female, I was never left alone with any patient.

COHEN: So with the corpsmen helping you with the exercises or was it purely because they wanted to protect you against a possible assault?

HORSTMAN: Both, both. They would help us as well as they were there each day, two of them a minimum, and I had to teach them basic physical therapy techniques to help me. And to help me walk

them, to help the GI learn to walk. We didn't have what is a traditional physical therapy department, parallel bars, so we would support them while they were learning to walk.

COHEN: Were the corpsmen receptive, like how—and how did you find the right way to train people who weren't familiar with this field?

HORSTMAN: I heard—I didn't know, I didn't understand it. I didn't know the difference because I was fresh out of school. And this was my first experience as a physical therapist... other than the six months where I worked at Harmon. But there we had equipment. In Saipan we had very limited equipment.

COHEN: I found it interesting that you wrote that it forced you to think out of the box being a physical therapist in Saipan with very little equipment and—

HORSTMAN: —I had to improvise. You do what you can do.

COHEN: Yeah.

HORSTMAN: I remember once I asked a corpsman to get me some strips of rubber from old tires that we could use for resistance. So that the patients could do what we call strength training exercises or resistance exercises. You can't get strong without resistance.

COHEN: Yeah, found all ways—so one thing, of course, that Saipan is noted for is the airfields and the fact that Saipan is so close to Tinian. Do you want to talk a bit about that?

HORSTMAN: Right, we had some major Air Force locations there. I don't know how many B-29s that were located on Saipan. There was an air—I know there was a huge airbase, at M-A-R-P-T – Marit Naval Base B-29s were there. And Tinian... we didn't know at the time, but we knew it was the closest neighboring island was seven miles, seven nautical miles away. We could see it— [phone rings]. So that— [phone rings]. That was it, but the worst part was the B-29s coming in, they had been damaged in their bombing runs and when they came in, sometimes their landings were bad and there were major injuries and fires. And and to this day, I remember the smell of burning flesh and patients that were from the airmen

that were on those B-29s. We would treat the burn patient, but not very long, 'cause ninety—I would say 90 percent of them or 99 percent were shipped back to the United States, but the burns were so horrible.

COHEN: Oh... yeah. You don't forget that. Yeah. I think you also mentioned seeing B-29s take off from Tinian.

HORSTMAN: Well, we saw them—I have to correct myself, I did not see them take off from Tinian, I saw them take off from Saipan, after the A-bomb. They took off on mercy flights with food for Japanese, but that was all.

COHEN: Were there any—sorry, I didn't mean to interrupt you. Had you heard any rumors about the atom bomb or rumors that there would be a major attack on mainland Japan?

HORSTMAN: No, no. Never heard any news, at least I didn't. And the rumor mill was very strong in Saipan, but no, I heard nothing about that. We didn't know about it until after it happened. And I think probably the *Stars and Stripes* told me.

COHEN: Was there any celebration with the V-J Day, like the end of the war and victory in Japan, was there—was it marked in some way?

HORSTMAN: Yes. Yes, we did. The hospital had a celebration, we had a special dinner. And we couldn't care less about the special dinner because on everybody's mind was, "Oh my God, we're going to be going home soon. We're going to be going home."

COHEN: Yeah. You know, you talked before about your mother and letter writing. Did you write letters to other people, as well? And just in general, what did you do in your spare time? How did you cope with this situation?

HORSTMAN: I developed a garden, I dug and dug and dug, and turned over the soil. I was able to get seeds from some of the natives on the island and I had a little garden - all I was able grow were the little bitty, smaller than the end of my finger—little finger, peppers. And they were so hot I could hardly eat them. It was my main crop, couldn't grow much else. But that was okay because I was able to have

access to the pineapples and avocados. Oh, I forgot the coconuts, coconuts...

COHEN: Yeah. How did you get hold of the seeds from the native [Japanese], like how did the person know what you were looking for?

HORSTMAN: One of my corpsmen was able to get seed, I never found out how he did it. He must have had access to someone who also had access to the civilian compound because [General] MacArthur did not allow any intermingling between the [phone rings] native Japanese and any military personnel, no interaction.

COHEN: No.

HORSTMAN: So I don't know how he got the seed.

COHEN: So you mentioned that everybody, you and the others, were excited at the prospect of going back home—how long—

HORSTMAN: —oh, everybody.

COHEN: Everybody, yeah. Yeah. How long did it take you after the end of the war until you were shipped back?

HORSTMAN: I was shipped out of Saipan in November, back to Oahu, back to Tripler, where I had to perform physical therapy while I waited to be finally deployed back to the United States, but it was November.

COHEN: Oh, so although you left Saipan earlier, like a few months before, the rest of the time you were at the Tripler in Hawaii…

HORSTMAN: I left Saipan, and went—was shipped—flew—to Oahu to await final deployment in November.

COHEN: I see. Okay. So with the final deployment, were you sent directly back home or to your parents' home or...?

HORSTMAN: No, I spent at least a month on Oahu waiting for my replacement to replace me in Saipan. And I kept saying, "This is foolish, why am I waitin' here?" With the Army, it's the Army, I waited until

someone landed back in Saipan before I could finally be deployed back to Camp Beale.

COHEN: Okay. You mentioned earlier, like you really hoped to be in a warm climate, but what was your impression, both of Hawaii and Saipan in terms of the geography or the, you know, or the weather or the nature, the fauna, or any animals you saw that you wouldn't have seen before?

HORSTMAN: It was gorgeous. I loved Saipan. On the rare times I could get away, I would go to the ocean and hunt shells. And this was not considered very good conduct because the beaches were still covered with landmines. So I had to go to just protected beaches. They called it an, “officer's beach.” But I loved it because I loved the water and the sun and the sand. And the beautiful lilies that grew on Saipan.

COHEN: Wow...

HORSTMAN: It was an enjoyable time, when I wasn't working—

COHEN: [laughs]

HORSTMAN: —you get to the beach... But of course—

COHEN: I think... sorry, go on...

HORSTMAN: You know, of course, I always had my two GIs with me. But it was still enjoyable. I'm sure much more than I would have enjoyed being in Europe.

COHEN: Yeah. I think you mentioned in the article called “War Tales” that at some point you had a boyfriend and that you would steal away to Suicide Beach. Do you want to talk about that?

HORSTMAN: No, it was not Suicide Beach, there was a Suicide Road, a Suicide Cliff.

COHEN: Oh.

HORSTMAN: And we would go there, it was outstanding geography, beautiful. And I would wonder how could people have the courage to walk up to this point and jump off, which many of the Japanese civilian

population did before the Marines attacked Saipan. So it was beautiful, beautiful geography, beautiful scenery.

COHEN: Wow. At what point had you been promoted to 1st lieutenant?

HORSTMAN: I honestly don't know...

COHEN: Okay.

HORSTMAN: If it was done, it was done without any formal notification. I didn't realize I was the 1st lieutenant until I landed in Camp Beale and I was given bars to replace the gold bars that I had, Silver bars of a first lieutenant so I have no idea when I...

COHEN: [laughs] That's good. So on a similar line, I believe you mentioned that you received the Meritorious Service Unit Citation? Was that for like a specific event or for your overall—?

HORSTMAN: No, it was just because—I guess I did a good job with my patients. Or rather, the patients did a good job for me and got well, listened to me. I did nothing personal except to be an instructor to them.

COHEN: Is there a moment that you're most proud of when you look back to your service?

HORSTMAN: I would say in training the corpsmen to help me, because I couldn't do it alone. That's my most proud moment.

COHEN: Yeah.

HORSTMAN: Other than that, in civilian life, my proudest moment was talking two people into joining my profession and becoming physical therapists.

COHEN: Yeah... makes sense.

HORSTMAN: And in thinking of... training nurses, which I did again in civilian life after I left service… teaching, I guess.

COHEN: [Interrupts] You know, it seems like training and teaching is important to you.

HORSTMAN: Yes, it was. I developed a program for the State of Illinois to teach nurses, registered nurses, rehabilitation techniques. And the Illinois Department of Public Health implemented it in 1980 and kept it up for years.

COHEN: Wow.

HORSTMAN: I trained a little over five hundred nurses in how to become rehab specialists, how to continue exercises after the physical therapist discharged the patient. And this was basically in long-term care facilities.

COHEN: It's very, very impressive.

HORSTMAN: It was a good program.

COHEN: One thing I was curious about, is you had mentioned that you had found or you have a flag of Saipan that was drawn on a parachute of silk.

HORSTMAN: Yes.

COHEN: How did you obtain it and what do you know about it?

HORSTMAN: Well, one of my patients gave it to me. Actually, he did it. He was an artist and it's a picture of Saipan with the location—major—some major locations pinpointed on the location of the 148th General Hospital, where the harbors were. He was quite an artist. I still have that.

COHEN: Wow. You mentioned that before the interview, that you had taken a lot of photos and, you know, was that important for you to somehow document what was going on?

HORSTMAN: Yes, I was very interested in what was going on. 'Course I was a tourist. I would gawk at the buildings that were torn apart by the bombs and so I'd take pictures. I took pictures of [deceased] Japanese [and their] graves... of Japanese... I can't remember if they were two-toed or one-toed shoes... I sent lots of pictures to my mother who never received them because they were confiscated... mail to the Army they allowed through... and I still

have pictures of a Japanese civilian with her baby, of the old sugar mill factory. I still have those pictures...

COHEN: So some of them, the ones that were confiscated—

HORSTMAN: —were more gruesome.

COHEN: Gruesome, yeah.

HORSTMAN: Hell, I remember one that I particularly wanted mother to see. It was a picture of a Japanese helmet with the bullet hole at the front. You had to really see that.

COHEN: So this sort of leads maybe back to where we left off before. You're back in the States, I think at Camp Beale, waiting to get discharged. And what happens next? And what was it like coming back home, you know, after seeing a lot of the horrors, if not directly then indirectly?

HORSTMAN: I still wanted to do physical therapy, so as soon as I was back in the States, I started looking for a job as a therapist. There was a new hospital on the Northwest Side of Chicago that was just getting ready to open up. Which turned out to be Resurrection [Medical Center]. I applied for a job there and became the chief [physical therapist] of that hospital. I stayed there ten years. Then another new hospital was opening up on the South Side of Chicago called Holy Cross [Hospital]. They decided I did a good job opening up Resurrection, so they lured me away with money and I opened up Holy Cross.

COHEN: Wow.

HORSTMAN: Then a third hospital opened up, Saint Joe [Saint Joseph Hospital], they decided the same thing. So they had no trouble luring me back to the North Side of Chicago rather than travel way south to Holy Cross, so I opened up St. Joe. I've opened up three new [physical therapy departments]— the three newest hospitals in Chicago in my career.

COHEN: It's incredible.

HORSTMAN: The Army had taught me to, as you mentioned earlier, think outside the box, things we couldn't do

COHEN: Do you think that your military experience prepared you in other ways as well, like in addition to the professionally, did it contribute to you in your civilian life?

HORSTMAN: I think that all I think it did was teach me to obey rules, “Don't speed, even though you want to go forty miles an hour.” Taught me to follow the rules. I had never been one to follow rules, ‘till I went in service.

COHEN: That’s funny. Had you gone back for—back to it for another degree in school or...?

HORSTMAN: Yes, I went back to the University of Illinois and completed my master's in education and then... I completed a nursing home administrator's license.

COHEN: Wow.

HORSTMAN: So that I would know the problems of an administration. PT school does not teach you anything about administration.

COHEN: No. Did you use the G.I. Bill?

HORSTMAN: No, no, I did not have to have to. My father was well-off, so I did not have to take advantage of that.

COHEN: Yeah. Yeah. Did you marry or anything or...?

HORSTMAN: I married a sergeant that I had met on Saipan when I—about six months after I was discharged. And he was a musician, so it did not work out too well. I worked days, he worked nights. I was working days at the PT, he was doing nights as a musician. So didn’t last—well it lasted seven years.

COHEN: Yeah.

HORSTMAN: Then I remarried... and that one lasted longer.

COHEN: Yeah, that's nice. In retrospect, what is your—did you ever go back to Saipan or to Hawaii?

HORSTMAN: I would love to have gone back to Saipan. I had anticipated going back, so I had booked a flight to Japan, which is where you had to then to hop back to Saipan from Japan. Unfortunately, I had to have major surgery just before that trip so I canceled the trip and I never made it to Saipan. I still would like to go there. I understand it's a Japanese honeymoon mecca now, well built-up.

COHEN: So, it was so interesting, you know.

HORSTMAN: I went to Hawaii, but it was totally different than when I was in service. I was really disgusted. As far as I was concerned it was a tourist trap.

COHEN: Yeah, like it lost its—

HORSTMAN: I stayed two weeks and that was it, I've never gone back.

COHEN: No.

HORSTMAN: Maybe the other islands would be better, but not Oahu.

COHEN: Not Oahu? No. What is your view of the—what was your view of the enemy when you served during World War II and has it changed over time?

HORSTMAN: I never considered them my enemy. They were fighting what they believed in and we did not believe the way they did, so I never considered them my enemy. I bear them no enmity, none.

COHEN: Would you like to talk about your involvement in veteran groups?

HORSTMAN: My main involvement is with the Veterans of Foreign War, although I belong to the American Legion, you can't donate time—good time to both. So mine became mainly with the Veterans of Foreign War, where I offered to help whatever I could do, give them anything they needed, any volunteer time. My main volunteer time other than the veterans, where I eventually became a commander of a post, my main contribution has been to the Veteran’s Administration, where I volunteer, until this virus epidemic, once a week at the VA in North Chicago. I'm in my nineteenth year volunteering there. I think volunteering is important. You have to give back.

COHEN: Yes, yes. What type of volunteering had you done at the VA?

HORSTMAN: First in health education, and then now I'm in a program called "No Veteran Dies Alone," where you visit the beds of veterans, you sit and talk to them...encourage them to talk and talk about their time in the service. I think it's an important program 'cause a lot of veterans have family that can no longer drive to visit them or the fact that they're gone. I think it's an important program. I think every private hospital should have a program, so no person dies alone.

COHEN: No, no, especially—

HORSTMAN: Of course with the epidemic, it's out the window.

COHEN: Yeah. Yeah, it's very sad now.

HORSTMAN: So my last five years have been in "No Veteran Dies Alone". It's hard, but… you do what you have to do.

COHEN: You do, right, this is true. Yeah. Well, as you know, the Pritzker Military Museum and Library collects stories and artifacts of what we call the "Citizen Soldier." What does this term "Citizen Soldier" mean to you?

HORSTMAN: Someone who steps up and meets the problem. Someone who contributes what they can. And of course, I think the Pritzker should be commended for the—for doing this, for taking oral histories from people like me. Otherwise, you know, you don't even talk about these things that happened to you, even to your family.

COHEN: I think it's important too, and I think it's an important piece of history. I mean it's—yes, a historian needs to study the documents, but they also need to listen or read the stories of as you're saying, just think of individuals who served or who went through these important events.

HORSTMAN: I certainly agree.

COHEN: You know, before we close, I'll ask you, as well as Suzy and Gabrielle, is there a question that we did not ask that needs to be asked?

HORSTMAN: Yes, I would like to know how Pritzker, someone in the Pritzker came up with this idea. I think it's wonderful.

COHEN: Oh, I don't know the answer to that. In general, the mission of Jennifer—Colonel Jennifer Pritzker, who started it, it started originally as a library, wanted it to sort of not be focused on one period or one branch of the Army, but rather to, exactly that, record people and of all aspects and to try to get a broader view. And also to, I think, honor people who have given of themselves. So the oral history program began a little bit later, I think, first informally, and then they began the program a little more officially. I don't really know what prompted them. That's a good question I could ask. I myself have been here three years and it would have started about ten years before that, I believe.

HORSTMAN: No, I think it's an outstanding service. It’s to be commended.

COHEN: Well, thank you. Thank you.

HORSTMAN: I have a picture of me, I don't know if you can see it, of when I was in service. I'll hold it up. Okay? [Bette holds up framed photo]

COHEN: Okay, yeah. Oh, that's wonderful. Well, that's wonderful. Thank you.

HORSTMAN: Well, thank you.

COHEN: Yeah, it's a—

HORSTMAN: Well, I certainly appreciate your asking me. I'm honored.

COHEN: No, we're honored too and is there something else that you would like to talk about that we did not yet talk about or...?

HORSTMAN: No, you've really covered more than I ever expected. Your questions are really on target.

COHEN: Okay, well, and I thank you for providing a lot of information in the biographical survey and so on. Thank you, it was helpful.

HORSTMAN: Thank you and good luck to your intern.

COHEN: Oh, thank you. So our next step will be—[echo]—oh, sorry, did somebody talk? Okay, so our next step will be to send you a transcript, an interview transcript and also we'll do a short write-up that would appear on the website. I must confess, we're a little bit—we're not as fast with this as we would like to be, but that is the next step.

HORSTMAN: There's no hurry, I'm not going anywhere.

COHEN: Okay—

HORSTMAN: —except bowling.

COHEN: Okay, sounds good. So we would send that to you for your review. I'm happy to send you a copy of the recording. You can also request a DVD if you wish, as well. And ultimately, the production people will post it, you know, they'll do their side of the editing, whatever magic they do, and put it on the website itself.

HORSTMAN: Okay, thanks a bunch.

COHEN: Thank you so much. Okay—

HORSTMAN: And I'm only sorry you hit [phone rings]—you hit me before my hair day!

COHEN: I don't know, I think you have beautiful hair. So thank you, so not to worry, you have beautiful hair, really. Okay.

HORSTMAN: All right, take care.

COHEN: Take care.

HORSTMAN: Stay healthy.

COHEN: You too. Thank you.

HORSTMAN: Thank you very much.

COHEN: Bye, everybody.

TORNQUIST: Thank you, Bette.

COHEN: Buh-bye.

HORSTMAN: Army. [Bette shows U.S. Army sweatshirt she is wearing to camera]

COHEN: Army... that's right, the United States Army, the appropriate outfit. Thanks again.

HORSTMAN: Stay well.

COHEN: You too, stay well.

HORSTMAN: Thank you.

COHEN: Thank you.

HORSTMAN: Bye.