|  |
| --- |
|  **Sista Soldier** Military Nurse png images | PNGEgg |
|  **NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BLACK MILITARY WOMEN NYC 1/2024** |
|  **HOT TOPICS****NYC chapter Post Holiday Celebration Location**: VFW 483240-08 135 Rosedale, Queens, NY 11422Dates: TBD LTC(Ret) Bernice Simmons POC NABMW South New Jersey Installation Ceremony: Saturday, **January 27, 2024****JOURNAL for 23rd Convention 2024** **Need Volunteers to update****SAVE THE DATE**FIRST QUARTERLY WORKSHOPTopic: Disability, Education , Health Care Retirement**When: JAN 31, 2024****Time: 6PM** **National Association of Black Military Women** 2023 Biennial Convention Invisible Warriors Living The Dream When: **September 18-22, 2024** Where: Chicago, ILPlease go to the website to register NABMW.org **Veteran ID Card** Steps To Apply For A Veteran ID Card The Veteran ID card is mainly for veterans that are not eligible for full retirement benefits. It is an alternative to the VA ID card “Veteran proof of service” letter. As of September 2022, all new Veteran ID Cards are digital. Learn A Few Ways to Save On Flights Fare | YouTube<https://www.militaryliving.com/post/learn-a-few-ways-to-save-on-flights-fare-youtube?utm_campaign=e7490a9d-902c-4aac-8074-05449fdd96de&utm_source=so&utm_medium=mail&cid=22fe26ff-b724-43e7-95b8-7ae7ef067622>**What Is Space-A Air? Where Do I Start?**Space-A Air travel can be an incredible benefit to military members. Many of us are unfamiliar with the process that can occur before taking a Space-A flight.**BLACK HISTORY FACTS Paul Williams: African American Architect.** **Donated his star-shaped design to the St Jude’s hospital founded by his friend Danny Thomas.**In the early 1920s, after studying architecture in art schools and college and then working for others in the profession, Williams opened his own office and became **the first African-American member of the American Institute of Architects.**(more information on Paul Williams See below)  | **VET NEWS**New Member for January 2024None **Membership dues for 2024,** **deadline Feb 29, 2024****PRAYER CALL- MONTHLY JANUARY 5@ 7PM , EXECUTIVE BOARD MTG –JANUARY 8th@ 7PM****NYC CHAPTER MTGS – JANUARY 19,** 5PM **Happy BDAY to all Capricorns**  **INNER PEACE**  Service

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|

|  |
| --- |
| CommunityMy family and community are my strength and support. |

 |

 |
|

|  |
| --- |
| They are to me what good soil is to a budding flower. My roots are strong in my community, and I grow tall as I reach for opportunities to use my talents and gifts to the best of my ability. My dreams and my potential are without limit. My community of support knows this; it urges me forward to success and comforts me during times of disappointment. I feel the love of God in their words and actions, and return that love without hesitation. ***If one member suffers, all suffer together with it; if one member is honored, all rejoice together with it.—1 Corinthians 12:26*** |

 |

Thank you Mrs. Leeada Durant |

**Paul Revere Williams drew up plans for the original St. Jude Children Research Hospital**

He styled a Mid-Century Modern bachelor’s abode for Frank Sinatra that enthralled a national audience during a televised tour. For Lucille Ball and Desi Arnaz, he designed a Palm Springs weekend home that epitomized sleek, glass-walled elegance.

. For this project, the so-called architect to the stars **sketched a star.**

**With five wings radiating like spokes from a central hub, the first St. Jude building served thousands of patients during the hospital’s formative period. It accommodated groundbreaking research that produced the first major advances in treating leukemia and other previously incurable childhood diseases.**

The satisfaction was nothing if not reciprocal. Among all the contributions that transformed St. Jude from a quixotic dream into concrete-and-steel reality, few were as significant as the one made by the brilliant, **yet humble African-American architect** who donated his services to help his friend and St. Jude founder Danny Thomas get the hospital built.

**In the early 1920s, after studying architecture in art schools and college and then working for others in the profession, Williams opened his own office and became the first African-American member of the American Institute of Architects.**

Over the next half-century, Williams’ high-profile commercial and government projects, as well as his designs for residential clients that included movie stars and business and entertainment moguls “sort of shaped the collective memory of a region within our country,” said Daisy-O’Lice Williams, an associate professor of architecture at the University of Oregon who is not related to Paul.

**The architect was able to transcend racial barriers that forced him to accept lower fees than his white counterparts and then build an unusually successful and long-lived practice. “He was a shrewd businessman. He knew how to read clients,” Williams said.**

**Reading clients, however, also meant he had to tread carefully amid the unenlightened racial attitudes of the day. Knowing that some clients were uncomfortable sitting next to a black man, the architect learned to draw upside down so he could sit across from them during consultations.**

“**Basically, he knew the tenor of the time, and if he wanted to get jobs he said he had to use tricks, and that was one of them,” his granddaughter said.**

**He used a number of other tricks to win over hesitant clients. “If they came in and saw him and then kind of wanted to back out he’d say, ‘Well how much are you going to spend on your home?’ It’s the early Twenties, and if they said $8,000, he’d say, well, I’m sorry, I make it a point not to take any jobs for under $10,000.’ And then, they’re like, ‘Ok, maybe we’ll listen.’”**

**Williams had to take similar care when visiting construction projects.**

**“When he went to a job site, he always had his hands behind his back, because it was an affront for a black man to shake hands with a white person,” said Lee Askew, founder of the Memphis firm ANF Architects and member of a committee that organized the Paul R. Williams Project.  The project, a collaboration of the Memphis chapter of the AIA and the Art Museum of the University of Memphis, compiled a retrospective of the architect’s life and career**.

**The St. Jude project**

Williams might not have come to Memphis, his ancestral hometown, were it not for one of his famous Hollywood clients. “He had known **Danny Thomas** for a very long time. He had renovated their home…,” said Leslie Luebbers, director of the U of M art museum and the Paul R. Williams Project. “They were quite good friends.”

**St. Jude founder Danny Thomas with Paul Williams, the architect who donated the plans for the original hospital.**

**Not only were they friends, they shared a common passion, Williams’ granddaughter said. “They used to sit around and talk about their joint vision for children – my grandfather as an orphan, and Danny Thomas caring so much about the health of children.”**

A March 1954 article in Jet **magazine reported that Williams would donate his services in designing St. Jude, which would be open to people of all races and creeds**. The architect submitted several renderings for use in fundraising, including one that, to Thomas, evoked the five-sided star that was the symbol of St. Jude Thaddeus, the patron saint of hopeless causes and the inspiration for the hospital.

Thomas was delighted. “Some people call this a nice coincidence,” the hospital founder said at the time. **“I call it the hand of God pushing Williams’ pencil.”**

Hudson said her grandfather actually had another star in mind. He had a dream about a building in the shape of the Star of David. In that respect, she said, the drawing resembled stars that both Thomas and Williams believed in.

**In the final design, Luebbers sees consistencies with Williams’ other projects. The architect liked to use circles and angled wings to let in as much light as possible.**

**A hub-and-spoke design especially made sense for a children’s hospital, Luebbers said, given that the traditional methods of treating sick kids involved sunlight and fresh air. It also was a common design for the sanitoria housing patients stricken with tuberculosis — the disease that had killed both of Williams’ parents.**

“**In some ways, that star design was natural to him, his design philosophy…,” Luebbers said. “He wanted to make it as light and airy as possible for very sick children**.”

**A lasting legacy**

**The hospital that Williams designed opened February 4, 1962, having cost about $3.5 million to construct and $2.5 million to equip. During dedication ceremonies that day, Thomas mentioned Williams’ involvement as an example of St. Jude’s race-blind, multicultural mission.**

**The hospital accommodated rapid growth during its early years. At a 1972 dinner in Memphis honoring Williams for the design work he and his firm donated to St. Jude, Pinkel praised the architect for having the vision to leave “vast amounts” of open space allowing for research facilities to be arranged as needed.**

“He was able to foresee that any great research institution must always be changing to meet the needs of the people it serves.”

**He retired a year after the dinner and died in 1980 at age 85. Thomas — the longtime friend with whom Williams shared a dream to help children — delivered a eulogy at his funeral.**

**Nearly four decades after Williams’ death, the AIA named him the first African-American recipient of its Gold Medal. The institute cited his portfolio of nearly 3,000 buildings and his “lasting influence on the theory and practice of architecture.”**

.