100-Year Anniversary
IUPAT LOCAL 1010
1917-2017
100th Anniversary
COMMEMORATIVE 100-YEAR HISTORY & ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION PROGRAM BOOK
Proud to Stand Beside Local 1010 for Another 100 Years in Solidarity!

IUPAT Local 2301, Cape Coral
IUPAT Local 365, Coral Gables, Miami Beach
IUPAT Local 164, Jacksonville
IUPAT Local 1175, Miami
IUPAT Local 73, Orlando
IUPAT Local 88, Tampa
IUPAT Local 452, West Palm Beach

Your Brothers and Sisters in service to our Union and Jurisdictions throughout The Sunshine State.

The International Union of Painters and Allied Trades, AFL-CIO Congratulates Local Union 1010 As They Celebrate Their 100th Anniversary

May 1917 – May 2017
In our past lies our future.

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

One hundred years ago, a group of craft people made the decision to join in meaningful discussion about their future. In finding that they had more in common than in their differences, they made the decision to unite in a single voice.

With that voice, they petitioned the International Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, and their collective voices were heard and answered by the International Union in the form of the Local Union No. 1010 charter on May 1, 1917. That document and the union behind it granted those workers all the power, authority and benefits that come with being organized.

Since that first day, there have been 1,200 regular business meetings of the fellowship of this local.

Today, as during that first meeting 100 years ago, the discussion of the protection of wages, training of apprentices and benefits including retirement sits at the core of every meeting.

The legacy of our predecessors of Local 1010 and District Council 78, its training programs and all the collective bargaining agreements signed in both the construction and public sector employees divisions still carries on with vigilance today.

It is my sincere privilege to be a member of this union and to be in the service of my fellow brothers and sisters in preserving our legacy now and into our bold future.

Fraternally,

Walter Ilczyszyn, Business Manager/Secretary Treasurer
I.U.P.A.T. District Council No. 78/Local No. 1010

I.U.P.A.T. Local 1010 and Union Histories give special thanks to the following for their contributions to this book:

- Orlando Public Library
- Orange County Regional History Center
- I.U.P.A.T. International Office
- Local 1010 retiree Brother Dwight "Bucky" West
Well before the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America chartered Local No. 1010 in 1917 to serve Orlando, Florida, painters and decorators in the city were organizing. In fact, the Brotherhood initially established Local No. 865 back in December 1908 to unite the city’s union finishing-trades craftsmen.

Local 865 remained very small throughout its brief existence, to the point where by December 1912 the Brotherhood declared that the local was “in arrears per capita tax to the General Office” (as were nearly three dozen other locals), having not paid its dues to the international union for two subsequent months. As such, the Brotherhood warned Local 1010 and the other struggling, delinquent locals that their members would not be entitled to the union’s benefits if they did not “settle all arrears in 15 days from date of such notice.”

Ultimately, after less than five years in operation, the Brotherhood disbanded its fledgling Local 865 by July 1913, leaving Orlando without a painters union for the immediate future.
Nearly four years passed before the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators again turned its focus on a growing Orlando, whose population was on its way to doubling between 1910 and 1920, and eventually chartered Local 1010 in the city on May 1, 1917. Within the following month, Local 1010's original bylaws were approved by the Brotherhood as the city around the local was transforming from a rural, citrus-growing area to a major metropolis.

Brother H.C. Porter served as the first recording secretary of the local, which initially met every Friday in the Carpenters' Hall in the city. Brother S. L. Montgomery took over as recording secretary by July 1917, before which time he had been joined in the officers' ranks by Brother H.G. Butler, who would serve as financial secretary until October, when Brother L.T. Eubank took over the position.

Much like its predecessor, Local 1010 remained small during the first few decades after it was established, with a voting membership of anywhere between 10 and 50 journeymen at times through the 1940s. Nevertheless, the local very actively worked to improve
its condition and industry throughout that time, while Orlando experienced a building "boom" during the 1920s during which the Orlando Public Library was built in 1923 and the Municipal Auditorium (now the Bob Carr Theater) was built in 1926.

Case in point, on the evening of October 30, 1925, Local 1010 hosted a meeting of all painters in the city at its union hall at 30 East Church Street to "promote a better social feeling between union and non-union painters," The Orlando Sentinel reported the previous day. In a sign of its growing influence, the following year, Local 1010 announced its wage scale would be an increased, groundbreaking $1 per hour beginning April 1, 1926, "for the coming year."

While the onset of the Great Depression beginning with the stock market crash of October 29, 1929, (history's "Black Tuesday") throttled growth, employment and, in particular, construction throughout Orlando, the State of Florida and the nation, Local 1010 and the city withstood the hardships that continued throughout most of the 1930s. The federal government's Works Progress Administration created hundreds of public projects in Orlando during the Depression, including the expansion and renovation of the city's airport, and by 1936, the tourist trade was somewhat resuscitated and construction was improving.

To aid in the effort to ease the crippling burdens of the era, Local 1010 in mid-1933 led the way for the city's Building Trades in being the first to ask for a the shortened six-hour work day and a decreased $1-per-hour wage, "thus falling in line with the president's program," A. S. Middleton of the Orlando Central Labor Union wrote in the July 1, 1933, Sentinel. He went on to proclaim, "Organized labor is behind the president 100 percent and fully believes in his program to end the Depression."

In one particular case that exhibited the windfall potential of the New Deal, a union painting shop in Orlando working under the program's National Recovery Administration beginning in late August 1933 grew from one man to 20 union painters by late September. In just two weeks during that time, the shop increased its payroll from less than $21 to nearly $200, "increasing more buying power, (with) less hours and higher wages," Orlando Central Labor Union Secretary Thomas H. Thornton wrote in the September 20 Sentinel, while those painters worked on a multitude of projects including upgrades to the massive Yowell-Drew Department Store building at Orange Avenue and Central Boulevard.

By 1938, by which time the end of the Depression was nearing, Local 1010 had moved from its union hall and meeting place on East Church Street to a new location at 305 Citrus Avenue, a new location at 305 Citrus Avenue, where it would remain until 1941. That year, the local moved to the third floor of a building at 58-60 North Court Street in Orlando, where it would remain for over a decade before relocating to 21 Carolina Court in the early 1950s.
With the United States’ entry into World War II in December 1941 fully bringing the nation out of the despair of the previous decade, Central Florida prepared for war by constructing army bases, housing for servicemen and training facilities and enlarging its airport with barracks, a military hospital, administration buildings and mess halls. By 1944, Orlando had a second airport and was being called “Florida’s Air Capital,” as it was also home to major aircraft and aviation-parts manufacturers.

Another building boom followed World War II, during which new suburbs, new roadways and new shopping centers were built throughout the city. As a result, by 1950 Orlando had a population of over 51,000 and was the financial and transportation hub of Central Florida while enjoying a strong economy – as the city and the rest of the nation would throughout the coming decade.

Despite the bullish times, Local 1010 remained relatively small. In 1952, the local had a membership of only 105 painters, decorators and paperhangers – whereas in a town the size of Orlando it should have had a membership of “2,000 or more,” the Sentinel reported in January 6, 1952 (while it was covering a failed picket by the local at the San Juan Hotel, which was employing a non-union maintenance man while the Florida State Building Trades Council held its annual meeting there.)

Turning the Tables on the Taft-Hartley Act

Local 1010 was thrust into the national spotlight beginning in 1956 after it went on strike in March that year against painting contractor A. C. West, who had refused to sign a union contract and pay union wages. Subsequently, on July 26 and
again on August 10, the local picketed a job on which West was working at the Cape Canaveral Missile Test Center at Patrick Air Force Base in Melbourne, Florida – which was located outside of the local’s jurisdiction at the time – setting off a firestorm of legal wrangling that would persist through the coming year and thereafter support the way in which unions leverage their strike powers based on the anti-union Taft-Hartley Act of 1947.

So vital was the ensuing case that was put before the National Labor Relations Board (N.L.R.B.) that International Brotherhood General Counsel Herbert S. Thatcher proclaimed in the union’s January 1957 Painter & Decorator Journal:

“If these theories of the Board’s General Counsel prevail, the Brotherhood might just as well turn over its internal functioning to the Labor Board entirely, and local unions will have lost one of the most effective of all economic weapons, that is, the ability to strike and picket a primary employer wherever he operates.”

After over 250 construction trades members walked off the $3 million job at the base as a result of the Local 1010 picketing, A. C. West gave up the $41,500 painting subcontract on August 11. However, the contractor filed charges against Local 1010 and the N.L.R.B. issued a complaint against the local, to which the Painter & Decorator responded the following January:

“For some reason or other, the Brotherhood and certain of its locals have been selected by the General Counsel for the National Labor Relations Board as guinea pigs for test cases in which the anti-labor restrictions of the Taft-Hartley Act are sought to be carried to new and even more extreme lengths.”

In the litigation that followed, the N.L.R.B. “tried to extend the already rigid restrictions on construction site picketing into new and novel areas, asserting that a union cannot pick a contractor with which it has a dispute if the contractor leaves the union’s jurisdiction and does any work in some other area or some other state.” the Painter & Decorator explained in September 1959.

In the Local 1010 case (as well as a similar case against Local 130 of Houston),
board initially accepted charges asserting that the local acted illegally while attempting to picket a local contractor on jobs outside of the local’s jurisdiction. The charges against Local 1010 also “asserted that the union acted illegally in not restricting its picketing to an office of the painting contractor in Orlando where his employees would be picked up in the morning for transportation to their places of work and other areas into which they were returned at night.”

Because the Local 1010 case involved the same issue as the Local 130 case, the General Counsel of the N.L.R.B. decided to issue a complaint and proceed with a hearing only against Local 1010. The hearing was (“finally”) held before a trial examiner in February 1957, and on April 18, 1957, the trial examiner issued his intermediate report in which he rejected the contention of the Board’s General Counsel that the picketing was illegal because it was carried on beyond the jurisdiction of the local and was not confined to the headquarters of the painting contractor in Orlando. On appeal to the Board, the trial examiner’s findings were sustained, but the Board did find that the union violated Section 8(b)(2) of the Taft-Hartley Act in attempting to “coerce the painting contractor to enter into an illegal closed-shop agreement.”

Regardless, while Local 1010 was found guilty of violating those “secondary” boycott...
provisions of the Act, the outcome of the case was a victory for the union, as the Board eventually held that Taft-Hartley “does not impose any such restriction and that unions are free to pursue a particular employer with which the union has a labor dispute anywhere in the United States where that employer may attempt to operate or do work.” As Brotherhood General Counsel Thatcher pointed out, “The (N.L.R.B.) General Counsel did not persuade the Board to adopt its principle contention that the picketing at the base was automatically illegal because it was carried on outside of Local 1010’s jurisdiction or because it was not confined to the headquarters office of the painting contractor in Orlando.”

Importantly, the final decision did protect the rights of unions to picket a primary employer wherever the employer is operating or doing business or performing work – as long as it is clear that the dispute is directed against that particular contractor and not against other contractors. That outcome gave General Counsel Thatcher reason to include in the May 1958 Painter & Decorator a list of procedures that locals should follow so they can be “reasonably assured that any picketing conducted against a painting contractor with whom a dispute exists at a jobsite where other crafts are also engaged in work will be legal under Taft-Hartley.”

In the article in the May 1958 Painter & Decorator, Thatcher also cautioned that unions should take heed of the situation in which Local 1010 had been placed by adhering to its customary methods:

“The Local 1010 case has once more pointed up (sic) the necessity for eliminating all illegal union-security provisions from existing or future agreements. … The clause in question had been in previous agreements for a number of years and actually had never been considered seriously by the parties. It read in the usual pre-Taft-Hartley language that all employees of the contractor shall be members of the union. Such a clause is, of course, illegal under Taft-Hartley. … Furthermore, the (Local 1010) case serves as a warning against the retention in union by-laws of provisions which state to the effect that members will work only with fellow union members.”

Windfall: Disney Comes to Central Florida

Although the Cape Canaveral Air Force Station was not located within the Local 1010 jurisdiction but was, instead, under Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators Local No. 1287 when the facility was established in 1949 (until the local was merged into Local 1010 in 1978), the “primary” launch facility was a key employer
of Local 1010 members during the 1950s and 1960s. In fact, work at the base helped boost the Local 1010 membership to over 300 painters, paperhangers and drywall finishers in 1965.

Over the years, members of the local would be constantly and consistently employed at the facility as it performed the most important missile launch missions for the nation. Of course, projects there were not without their tribulations; for example, in 1966, union painters and other building trades members went on strike against their employing contractors on August 25 and 26 over union and non-union employees working together on a mobile service structure being built at the station.

The painters union had sparked the protests when it “was given to understand that Smith and Sapp (a contractor engaged in the project) had certified a non-union painting contractor for the mobile service structure,” the Sentinel reported on August 26. The painters then posted pickets and the other construction crafts of the Brevard Building and Construction Trades Council honored them. The stoppage idled more than 1,000 spaceport construction workers before the President’s Missile Site Labor Commission brokered an agreement that specified that a union painting company would be used for the work on the mobile service structure job.

The following year in 1967, Central Florida’s union painters were afforded another steady and enduring source of work on Cape Canaveral with the opening of the John F. Kennedy Space Center, NASA’s “primary” launch center of human spaceflight. Since then, Local 1010 members have been continuously involved in painting and maintaining the facility that hosted the final 10 Apollo moon missions, including the Apollo 11 launch on July 16, 1969, that made the first moon landing on July 20; and all of the Space Shuttle missions beginning with the Shuttle Discovery launch on February 3, 1994.

However, it was construction of the Walt Disney World Resort entertainment complex in Bay Lake and Lake Buena Vista, Florida, near Orlando beginning in 1967 that provided Local 1010 with its most significant—and illustrious—source of employment for the coming decades, through to its 100th anniversary in 2017 and beyond, for construction, maintenance and even Disney manufacturing workers.

When the Walt Disney World Company first announced its plan to build the amusement park and resort a short time earlier, it did not intend to use union labor for the construction. Subsequently, the Central Florida Building Trades picketed the company and site until Disney and the National Building Trades Department signed a Project Labor Agreement for the work, whereby construction would be done by the union trades including Local 1010 painters, wallpaper hangers and drywall finishers (the glaziers who had been part of Local 1010 had left the local some time before to form their own local).

In fact, Local 1010 and union craftsmen would perform all of the initial finishing work at Disney except scenic painting projects being...
done by non-union scenic artists – who would eventually be taken into the union by June of 1971 (just before the resort opened).

Along the way, Local 1010 tradesmen working for various, multiple contractors helped build all of the structures within Disney World and its Magic Kingdom theme park for its opening in October 1971, including the iconic Cinderella Castle. Since then, union painters, wallpaper hangers and drywall finishers have built and maintained just about every structure and facility within Disney World, including the popular Space Mountain ride that opened in 1975 and the “utopian city” EPCOT Center theme park and its symbolic Spaceship Earth, for which Local 1010 members painted all of the cars that visitors ride through the attraction, which opened on October 1, 1982.

Working conditions were not always “magical” for the Local 1010 members in Disney. In one particular instance, longtime Local 1010 Business Manager Arnold Johnson, who was guiding the local through its new era of prosperity, flew to California in July 1970 to research how the Disneyland park in Anaheim was handling issues that had arisen between the union painters and the scenic artists in Orlando.

Then the following month, workers walked off jobs at Disney after trouble started “with the spraying of an asbestos that was injurious to the human body,” the business manager reported during the local’s August 20, 1970, Executive Board meeting.

Nevertheless, Disney World became and would remain an undeniable foundation of growth and prosperity for Local 1010 – so much so that the local held a special meeting on February 26, 1970, to vote on hiring a secretary “to do the necessary office work of Local 1010.” Later that year in November, the local then hired an assistant business agent to help the business manager perform his escalating responsibilities.

Perhaps most significantly since the construction of Disney in Orlando, Local 1010 has been buoyed by its maintenance agreements with the company, through which it has serviced and upgraded resort facilities since it opened in 1971. In fact, the local and Brother Johnson were meeting with Disney officials by June 1971 to discuss a proposal from the local on setting up a “maintenance price for painters when Disney opens.”

Through the years, the union painters and other building trades unions have honored the maintenance agreements to help keep Disney “The Happiest Place on Earth.” To that end, the trades formed the Craft Maintenance Council to assist in negotiations with the company; in October 1984, for example, the Council avoided a possible strike in Florida (after Disney workers in California went on strike) when it was able to agree on a three-year contract covering the 2,700 maintenance
Indeed, the relationship between Local 1010 and the Building Trades and Disney World was and remained so inherent that the company at one time provided its own training programs for its union construction and building-trades maintenance workers, who are actually employed by contractors hired by Disney. In 2017, as Local 1010 marks a century since it was chartered, Disney now sits on the union’s Training Board.

Welcoming New Benefits, Public Employees

Taking full advantage of Central Florida’s evolution into a definitive vacation destination, Local 1010 members were also employed under a Project Labor Agreement on the construction the Sea World theme park in Orlando, which opened in 1973. Through the years, the local has also worked to expand, maintain and upgrade the facility, even working on one of its more exotic features, the $4.5 million Shark Encounter underwater tunnel and exhibition that was completed in mid-1980.

By 1974, Local 1010 had its own Health and Welfare Plan for members. To subsidize the benefit, the local instituted a 2-percent assessment on members back in 1970 to contribute to the plan (although the local’s paperhangers were reluctant to contribute), and it had taken bids from 12 companies at that time for the fund.

Later that year, the local also organized a softball team, spending over $470 on uniforms.

Two years later in 1972, the International Brotherhood granted Local 1010 jurisdiction of Sign, Display and Allied Workers in its territorial area, which by then encompassed Brevard, Citrus, Pasco, Pinellas, Manatee, Sarasota, De Soto, Hardee, Polk, Osceola, Orange, Seminole, Flagler, Lake and Volusia counties. Because its area was so large, the Sign, Display and Allied Workers were divided into divisions, each of which was deemed a committee of the local to enact rules and bylaws by referendum.

But with the local fully participating in the organizing efforts being undertaken by the Building Trades throughout the state in the early 1970s, an even more auspicious and profound event occurred in 1974 when Local 1010 won the right to represent the non-teaching employees of the Brevard County School Board. These workers included the system’s custodians, maids, cafeteria workers, bus drivers, warehousemen, maintenance workers, mechanics, clerks, paraprofessionals, teacher aides and secretaries – exponentially expanding the local to about 1,300 members.

By March 1973, over 70 percent of the district’s maintenance personnel had authorized the union to negotiate for them. However, certain regulations and some opposition prolonged the process until December 17, 1974, when the School Board unanimously granted the request by Local...
“for exclusive collective bargaining representation of the school system’s classified employees,” the December 18 Sentinel announced.

The union was finally certified in mid-February the following year after it submitted enough authorization cards from employees for recognition. The certification also followed an agreement between the union and school officials to exclude, for the time being, six groups of employees from the bargaining unit, including three classes of head custodians, training custodians, project foremen and shop foremen.

As a result of taking in its new classification, in 1975, Local 1010 would consist of four divisions: Painters, Drywall Finishers, Walt Disney World Maintenance and School Board (although drywall would be merged back with painters in July 1976.)

The Brevard County School Board then ratified its first collective bargaining contract with employees on September 23, 1975, with the document being signed by representatives of the Board and Local 1010. The contract was effective through June 30, 1976, and provided for a salary range from $2.35 to $6.87 per hour for approximately 1,800 classified school employees, as well as two additional holidays on the days immediately before and after Christmas Day. School Board member Winston W. Gardner Jr. told the September 24 Sentinel that the agreement was “the first contract of this magnitude representing this many employees to be ratified in the state under the new collective bargaining law.”

Inclusion of public-sector employees into the painting and allied-trades local gave it a boost with more members and, therefore, better representation, as the local at one time reached nearly 3,000 total members. As former Business Manager Dwight “Bucky” West, who had took over for Brother Arnold in 1976 and led the local for the next 20 years, also surmised:

“The big thing with taking in public employees is you had a steady group of members who work all the time. So you have steady income into the union from the public employees’ dues, which helps the construction members who work seasonally.”

Local 1010 struggled during the late 1970s and early 1980s as a slow national economy curbed construction in and around Central Florida. In that atmosphere, Executive Board minutes of meetings held as early as February 1977 referred to efforts to recapture lost work and membership of all crafts including painters “dropping off dramatically” even at Disney World.

On March 30, 1977, the financial situation of the local had become so severe because of the lack of working hours that Business Manager
West agreed to accept a $100 weekly voucher instead of a salary “until such time as the local is in a better financial standing.” Then on May 2, the local adopted a new hiring-hall procedure by which, among other provisions, construction members could seek employment with a signatory contractor on their own.

With the statewide construction industry struggling, Painters and Allied Trades Local No. 1287 of Cocoa was merged into Local 1010 in 1978. The very next year, Local No. 1088 of Daytona, which had been in operation since before 1906, was also merged into the Orlando local. (The painters’ union office in Daytona was eventually closed in March 1981.)

After a brief spike in construction work around Central Florida in 1979 and 1980, Local 1010 and the industry again fell on hard times during the first two bleak years of the new decade, during which local officers again accepted vouchers in place of salaries. Consequently, the city’s building trades unions, including Local 1010, were often compelled to protest in order to protect their fragile existence.

One of those more publicized actions occurred on May 4, 1981, when 12 local unions including Local 1010 picketed the construction site of a multimillion-dollar manufacturing plant for Western Electric in Orange County. In Central Florida’s “latest labor disturbance,” as the May 5 Sentinel described it, police arrested three laborers’ union members after a “small minority” of the pickets became violent.

Then on June 1 of that year, 11 more picketers were arrested during a peaceful pro-union demonstration, in which Local 1010 was also participating, against the Western Electric project. After police arrested a female demonstrator, according to the June 2 Sentinel, some of the protesters became violent and were also taken in by sheriff’s troopers.

Local 1010 also manned picket lines at the new construction sites of a Hyatt Hotel and the Universal Studios Florida entertainment-industry theme park in Orlando in 1982 (the latter of which would open in June 1990, with Local 1010 members having done some of the work there).

To further exacerbate the situation, in April 1983 the local’s painting and drywall construction contractors suggested during contract negotiations that the local accept a reduction in wages as part of a new agreement. To support their request, contractors stated during talks that they could “not compete against the non-union element outside of Disney.”

A “rebound in the economy” beginning in late 1983 helped union organizing efforts throughout Florida, according to the March 19, 1984, Sentinel. Local 1010 itself was increasing its organizing activity within its eight-county jurisdiction at the time and had organized at least eight contractors while working to sign employees of non-union contractors after they had already begun work on projects. Business Manager West even told the newspaper, “In
addition, we have been making adjustments for union contractors in wages and apprentice-journeyman ratios, while work rules have mostly been removed.

Meanwhile, work on Disney’s EPCOT Center was providing abundant work opportunities to the union painters and finishing tradesmen, adding to the improved employment environment. Indeed, during a September 1984 Executive Board meeting, Brother West reported that the local had a shortage of paperhangers and drywall finishers because work was so good.

Less than two years later, however, the business manager had to report to the Executive Board on June 26, 1986, that the Department of Labor was investigating Local 1010, as well as various other trade locals in Orlando, because of the “witch-hunt atmosphere” and “union-busting attitude” of the state-government administration. In that climate, the March 24, 1987, Sentinel reported that Orlando’s building trades unions were losing their clout as only 10 percent of commercial construction in Central Florida was being performed by unionized workers (whereas just two decades earlier that number was at about 90 percent). That, in turn, was leading to increased picketing by the unions – including a protest campaign in March 1987 at the Pickett Suites Resort (now the DoubleTree Suites), which is located on property leased by Walt Disney World in Lake Buena Vista.

During the late 1980s, even Disney attempted to do more of its work with non-union construction companies, often sparking incendiary protests. In one such incident, Local 1010 joined a union rally on July 15, 1988, near the construction site for the Swan and Dolphin hotel and convention complex on Disney property that was being built by Aoki Corporation of Japan. The unions were “furious
Local 1010 members give the 525-foot-high Vehicle Assembly Building at the Kennedy Space Center a facelift in August 1998, repainting the facility's 209-foot-by-110-foot American flag and replacing the NASA Bicentennial Emblem with a new logo honoring NASA's 40th anniversary. The painting of the flag required 510 gallons of red, white and blue paint. (Photos: NASA, National Aeronautics and Space Administration)
over allegedly low wages being paid to workers, which were reportedly $2 to $4 less than that $8 per hour paid through union contracts, according to the July 16 Sentinel. During the demonstration, some of the incensed protesters eventually pulled down construction fencing and used sledgehammers and ax handles to demolish a nearby car.

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Flexing Its Muscle to Its First Century

Expansive growth of the Greater Orlando area beginning in the late 1980s and continuing into the 1990s, as well multiple new vacation-industry projects in South Orange County such as a major expansion at Sea World in the early 1990s, greatly improved the local's condition during the decade. After staging another picket, the local would also eventually get some of the work to be done at the Orlando International Airport in the coming years.

The local also committed itself to organizing Universal Studios and Lake Buena Vista painters to the point where the membership approved the "necessary monies" for the campaign. As conditions improved, during a February 1993 Executive Board meeting, after he reported on projects including Orlando's convention center and airport, Brother West stated that he "felt the local was "losing some of the battles but maybe making ground in the war."

A new contract later that year gave the local's journeyman painters, paperhangers, drywall finishers and signwriters a $12.25 per hour wage for a year beginning July 1, 1993. Three years later, and wages were increased to $12.50 per hour across the crafts. In addition, employers were paying hourly contributions into a Pension Fund, a Health and Welfare Fund, an Apprenticeship Fund and a Supplemental Fringe Fund for the Local 1010 construction membership.

The formation of the International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades District Council No. 78 on October 1, 1996, to serve Florida and unite all of the state's Brotherhood locals under a single administration, turned out to be yet
Local 1010 has provided training to its future members since it was chartered in 1917, although during its first few decades the education of those prospective painters and allied craftsmen was provided mostly through on-the-job training. In 1970, the local began to lay the foundation of a more formal apprenticeship training program that would blend structured hands-on and classroom education. During an Executive Board meeting on November 19 that year, the local appointed its first apprenticeship director for the program, Brother Philip Butch. Three years later during its July 19, 1973, Executive Board meeting, Local 1010 Business Manager Arnold Johnson announced that the Local’s Joint Apprenticeship Program, operated by the union and its contractors, would begin on July 23, 1973.

As I.U.P.A.T. Local 1010 turns 100 years old in 2017, its apprentice training is conducted through I.U.P.A.T. District Council 78 in conjunction with the Florida Finishing Trades Institute. Training curriculum in the four-year program is formulated and regulated by the International Finishing Trades Institute, the education department for the I.U.P.A.T. and the Finishing Contractors Association. As such, the District Council provides an aggressive program of educating members, including journeyman upgrade training, about everything from workplace safety to new technology and techniques to use on the job. In addition to on-the-job training, apprentices receive classroom and laboratory instruction at the District Council’s training centers at its headquarters in Orlando and at a facility in Pompano. Local 1010 trainees choose from several finishing trades career paths through the Finishing Trades Institute: Drywall Finisher, Painter-Decorator, and Sign and Display.
another boon for Local 1010. The statewide amalgamation provided greater representation for all locals as well as improved training for all members, as all of the union’s resources were combined and managed under a single entity. (In 2017, District Council 78’s offices and primary training center are housed with the Local 1010 union hall and offices in Orlando.)

The following year, with work steady and the District Council fully functioning, Local 1010 membership stood at a healthy 2,438 in October 1997. Of that number, 1,464 were public-employee sector members.

With the new “Y2K” millennium, Local 1010 drastically increased its political activity going forward, going all-in on initiatives of the International Union of Painters and Allied Trades that included focusing on getting union members elected to political offices. Subsequently, the local successfully helped Brother Victor Torres, a school bus driver member of Local 1010, win his campaign to become a state representative in 2012 and to get re-elected in 2014. Then in 2015, Brother Torres won an open seat for State Senate with the support of Local 1010. “Being a union member is in my blood,” Senator Torres said in the October 2016 I.U.P.A.T. Journal. “The I.U.P.A.T. has always supported me and worked to get me elected.”

Out in the field, Local 1010 members were kept busy throughout the beginning of the millennium, in particular on a $200-million renovation project for the Orlando Citrus Bowl stadium (now called Camping World Stadium) in 2014 and construction of the $568 million Dr. Phillips Center for the Performing Arts in downtown Orlando from June 2011 to November 2014.

As Local 1010 celebrates its 100th anniversary in May 2017, it continues to help Orlando and Central Florida grow while still providing skilled craftsmanship to the region’s most iconic fixtures, including Disney and the growing downtown Orlando. The local also continues to meet any challenges head-on, most recently a February 2016 layoff of nearly 100-painters employed by Buena Vista Construction at Walt Disney World over “control costs.”

That same month, however, the Local 1010 and District Council 78 union hall became the first campaign office operating in Central Florida for that year’s presidential-cycle elections.

Meanwhile, Local 1010 services its vast membership, of which public service employees remain a vital part – and provides training to its apprentice and journeyman painting and allied-trades members alike to ensure its construction and maintenance finishing workforce will remain the best-prepared and most-highly skilled into Local 1010’s next century.
Congratulations Local Union 1010 on Your 100th Anniversary!
From Your Friends at District Council 21

Joseph T. Ashdale
Business Manager / Secretary Treasurer
Fran McLaughlin
Director of Servicing
Matthew Trzaska
Director of Organizing
Michael Previtera
Fund Administrator

Business Representatives & Organizers
Mark Allendorf
Matthew Cortez
Robert Griffiths
Chuck Murtha
Tom Boettner
Robert Cross
Joe Kelly
Ed Simpson
Frank Watton, Jr.

James Burke
Ken Kraft
Bernie Snyder
A.J. Casparro
David Forte
Bill Kresz
Don Steinmeier

Leonard Cid
Chuck Green
Michael Laughlin
Michael Varnes

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Jeff McGinley
President
Congratulations on 100 years of service

Best wishes for your continued success

IUPAT LOCAL 1010
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100th Anniversary

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From IUPAT District Council 77

District Council 77

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