

of officers of a local labor organization would violate section 401(b) of the Act. For example, a procedure whereby the local's membership elects an executive board or some similar body by secret ballot which in turn selects (either from among its own membership or from the local's membership at large) the persons to fill specific offices would not comply with the Act.<sup>21</sup> Similarly, the election of a chief steward by the shop stewards would violate the Act if the chief steward, by virtue of that position, also serves as a member of the executive board, since members of the executive board must be elected directly by secret ballot among the members in good standing.

**§ 452.27 National, international organizations, and intermediate bodies.**

The officers of a national or international labor organization or of an intermediate body must be elected either directly by secret ballot among the members in good standing or indirectly by persons acting in a representative capacity who have been elected by secret ballot among all members in good standing.<sup>22</sup>

**§ 452.28 Unopposed candidates.**

An election of officers or delegates that would otherwise be required by the Act to be held by secret ballot need not be held by secret ballot when all candidates are unopposed and the following conditions are met: (a) The union provides a reasonable opportunity for nominations; (b) write-in votes are not permitted, as evidenced by provisions in the constitution and bylaws, by an official interpretation fairly placed on such documents, or by established union practice; and (c) the union complies with all other provisions of title IV.

**§ 452.29 Primary elections.**

Where a union holds primary elections or similar procedures for eliminating candidates prior to the final vote in connection with regular elec-

tions subject to these provisions, the primary election or other procedure must be conducted in accordance with the same standards required under the Act for the final election.

**§ 452.30 Run-off elections.**

A run-off election must meet the standards set forth in title IV if the original election was subject to the requirements of the Act. For example, if the run-off is to be held at the same meeting as the original election, the original notice of election must have so stated and all records pertaining to the run-off must be retained.

**§ 452.31 One candidate for several offices.**

Where a union constitution or other validly adopted rule provides that a single elected officer will perform the functions of more than one office, a separate election need not be held for each office.

**Subpart E—Candidacy for Office; Reasonable Qualifications**

**§ 452.32 Persons who may be candidates and hold office; secret ballot elections.**

Section 401(e) provides that in any election of officers required by the Act which is held by secret ballot, every member in good standing with the exceptions explained in sections following shall be eligible to be a candidate and to hold office. This provision is applicable not only to the election of officers in local labor organizations, but also to elections of officers in national or international and intermediate labor organizations where those elections are held by secret ballot referendum among the members, and to the election of delegates to conventions at which officers will be elected.

**§ 452.33 Persons who may be candidates and hold office; elections at conventions.**

Where elections of national or international labor organizations or of intermediate bodies are held at a convention of delegates elected by secret ballot, protection of the right to be a candidate and to hold office is afforded by

<sup>21</sup> *Wirtz v. Independent Petroleum Workers of America*, 75 LRRM 2340, 63 L.C. ¶11,190 (N.D. Ind. 1970).

<sup>22</sup> See § 452.119 and following for discussion of indirect elections.