

## § 451.5

be distinguished from system boards of adjustment established under the Railway Labor Act, which are composed of management and labor members. These joint labor-management boards are not included within the definition of a labor organization under the Act.

(3) *Joint or system boards.* As mentioned above, in connection with railroad labor organizations the term "general committee" includes system boards. However, as used here the term has a broader meaning and includes, among others, boards which have members from more than one labor organization.

(4) *Joint councils.* A joint council is composed of locals not necessarily of the same national or international labor organization located in a particular area, such as a city or county. These bodies are sometimes called joint boards, joint executive boards, joint councils, or district councils. Included, for example, are councils of building and construction trades labor organizations.

[28 FR 14388, Dec. 27, 1963, as amended at 42 FR 59071, Nov. 15, 1977]

### § 451.5 "State or local central body."

(a) The definition of "labor organization" in section 3(i) and the examples of labor organizations deemed to be engaged in an industry affecting commerce in section 3(j)(5) both except from the term "labor organization" a "State or local central body." As used in these two sections, the phrase *State or local central body* means an organization that:

(1) Is chartered by a federation of national or international unions; and

(2) Admits to membership local unions and subordinate bodies of national or international unions that are affiliated with the chartering federation within the State or local central body's territory and any local unions or subordinate bodies directly affiliated with the federation in such territory; and

(3) Exists primarily to carry on educational, legislative and coordinating activities.

(b) The term does not include organizations of local unions or subordinate

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bodies (1) of a single national or international union; or (2) of a particular department of a federation or similar association of national or international unions.

[29 FR 8060, June 25, 1964]

### § 451.6 Extraterritorial application.

(a) It is not the purpose of the Act to impose on foreign labor organizations any regulation of the activities they carry on under the laws of the countries in which they are domiciled or have their principal place of business. The applicability of the Act is limited to the activities of persons or organizations within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. The foregoing would be applicable, for example, to Canadian locals affiliated with international labor organizations organized within the United States.

(b) On the other hand, labor organizations otherwise subject to the Act are not relieved of the requirements imposed upon them with respect to actions taken by them in the United States or which will have effect in the United States, by virtue of the fact that they have foreign members or affiliates that participate in these actions. For example, a national or international labor organization which conducts its required election of officers by referendum or at a convention of delegates must comply with the election provisions of the Act,<sup>16</sup> even though members of foreign locals participate in the balloting, or delegates of foreign locals participate in the election at the convention.

(c) Similarly, the provisions of the Act with respect to imposition of trusteeships<sup>17</sup> are applicable to United States national or international labor organizations subject to this Act even though the action of the United States organization is taken with respect to a foreign local.

<sup>15</sup> [Reserved]

<sup>16</sup> See § 452.13 of this chapter.

<sup>17</sup> See title III of the Act.