

that are responsible for two or more institutional units. The former is termed a "governing board" and the latter a "governing-coordinating board"—terminology borrowed from S. V. Martorana and Ernest V. Hollis in their comprehensive study *STATE BOARDS RESPONSIBLE FOR HIGHER EDUCATION*. The Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina falls within the second category, since it exercises control over four separate institutional units. Data collected for governing boards can be found in Appendix I at page 291, and the data collected for governing-coordinating boards can be found in Appendix II at pages 293-296.

METHOD OF SELECTION

There were six basic methods used in the selection of members by the institutional governing boards examined. They are:

1. Appointment by the governor;
2. Election by popular vote;
3. Election by the state legislature;
4. Election by the alumni;
5. Election by a special group; and
6. Ex officio membership.

Of these six, appointment by the governor is the one most commonly used. Thirteen of the twenty-two boards examined (Or 59 per cent) are selected by this method, with appointment to twelve of them requiring confirmation by the upper house of the state legislature. Two of these thirteen boards, however, have only part of their members appointed by the governor.⁵

In terms of the total number of trustees on the twenty-two state university

⁵ The Trustees of Purdue University are elected in part by the alumni, and the Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania State University are elected in part by alumni and in part by special interest groups.

boards, 143 of a grand total of 362 trustees, or 40 per cent, are appointed by the Governor to their trusteeship. Compared to the national average for 209 boards of state-supported institutions of higher education, compiled in 1960 by Martorana and Hollis for the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare,⁶ this percentage is low. Martorana and Hollis reported that 70.2 per cent of all state board members are appointed. This difference of 30 per cent from the national average is due primarily to the fact that 100 members of the 107-member Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina are elected by the state legislature.⁷ Omitting the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, we find that 57 per cent of the members of the remaining twenty-one boards are appointed.

⁶ MARTORANA & HOLLIS, *supra* note 4, at 26.

⁷ In addition to the 100 elected members, there is one ex officio member and six honorary lifetime members. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is made an ex officio trustee by N.C. GEN. STAT. § 116-4 (1966). He has the privilege of voting and is counted in establishing a quorum. The six honorary lifetime members can be divided into categories—former governors of the State of North Carolina who are made trustees by public law and individual citizens who have been made trustees by joint resolution of the General Assembly. N.C. GEN. STAT. § 116-5 (1966), which makes former governors honorary members of the Board of Trustees, confers upon them the privilege of voting. The joint resolutions that have named the second category of lifetime members, makes no mention of a voting privilege. They apparently have none.

The current Governor is often mentioned as an ex officio member of the board. Technically he is not. N.C. GEN. STAT. § 116-9 (1966) authorizes him to "preside at all the meetings of the board at which he may be present," but it does not confer membership or a voting privilege upon him. Presumably he would have the right to vote in the event of a tie vote.