

than six years of such a term shall be eligible for reappointment."<sup>28</sup> Virginia also has a limitation on service, not permitting more than two terms in succession, although after a lapse, another two terms may be served.<sup>29</sup> The commentators on trusteeship who were read expressed no opinion on the advisability of successive terms.

**QUALIFICATIONS OF BOARD MEMBERS**

Seventeen of the twenty-two boards (or 77 per cent) have special requirements that must be satisfied in the selection of at least a portion of their trustees in order for the board to be legally constituted. It is interesting to note that only 43 per cent of the governing boards (as opposed to 93 per cent of the governing-coordinating boards) have special qualifications. This large differential is most likely attributable to what is deemed a need for proper balance in a board responsible for two or more institutional units. Where there is a potential for conferring benefit on one institution at the expense of another, state legislatures apparently think it necessary to add external controls to insure equitable decision-making. (See Table 8-C).

Table 8-C

**Individual Qualifications of Board Members**

Type of Qualification	Number of Boards
Residence within a state and/or specified district	10
Alumni status	5
Bipartisan	4
Sex	2
Conflicting allegiances	2
Profession or occupation	1

The special requirements prescribed by law can be classified by seven types:

<sup>28</sup> OHIO CODE ANN. §3335.02 (1963).  
<sup>29</sup> VA. CODE ANN. §§23-69 (1950).

1. Residence within a state and/or specified district;
2. Alumni status;
3. Bipartisan representation;
4. Sex;
5. Prohibition of conflicting allegiance; and
6. Profession or occupation.

The most frequently required qualification is that of residence, which is found in 45 per cent of all boards, where the law often requires not only state citizenship but also residence in a specific county or congressional district as well. In some cases, as for the Trustees of Purdue University, the law requires qualifications with respect to sex, profession, institution attended, and residence. Most boards, however, have only one requirement to satisfy in order to be legally constituted. The Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina is one of these. It is required by the state statute to have at least ten women among the 100 members elected by the state legislature.<sup>30</sup>

It has been suggested that qualifications for board membership such as sex, residence, or possession of a degree from a particular university are undesirable restrictions on the process of selecting members of institutional governing boards.<sup>31</sup> When an attempt is made to achieve such goals as a board balanced with respect to geography or sex or a board with members who have an intense pride and interest in the school, the more important goal of selecting the most able people is sometimes frustrated by eliminating from consideration individuals who cannot satisfy these require-

<sup>30</sup> N.C. GEN. STAT. §116-4 (1966).  
<sup>31</sup> See MARTORANA & HOLLIS, *supra* note 4, at 32.