

1880Å to 1952Å. We have aligned the wavelength bins in both composites, so we are summing over exactly the same wavelength range. Note that, with this partial REW method, systematic velocity differences in the BEL centroids between the samples will have a large effect. (For more on QSO emission-line velocity differences, see Steidel & Sargent 1991 and references therein.) For the LBQS composite, we find REWs of 10.2, 7.4, and 16.6, and for the BALQSO composite we find 15.9, 5.5, 17.5, for N V, C IV, and C III], respectively. These correspond to ratios (BALQSO REW/non-BALQSO REW) of 1.56, 0.74, and 1.06, for N V, C IV, and C III], respectively. This can be compared with WMFH, who find values closer to unity for these same lines, (1.16, 0.87, and 1.07, dividing their “sample 2” objects by their “sample 1” objects, see table 4 of WMFH). We also compare with the ratios in Junkkarinen *et al.* 1987 who use seven BALQSOs, six of which are included in our sample. Their measurements indicate ratios of 1.5, 0.5, and 1.0, for these same lines (derived from the values in table 7 of Junkkarinen *et al.* 1987). Note that there may be significant differences in the way different workers fit continua and measure REWs.

Presumably, the C III] comes mainly from the non-BALR BELR, (since this semi-forbidden transition does not absorb continuum photons), and thus is similar in both composites.

The excess in N V emission could be due to re-emitted isotropic line radiation from BALR gas. Since the excess appears at low velocities (relative to the systemic z_e), this BAL gas would be primarily flowing perpendicular to our sight line, in order to yield a small velocity component along our sight line. A portion of the light absorbed by these clouds should be re-emitted along our line-of-sight. This gas “sees” a Ly- α BEL redshifted to the wavelength of the N V transition. If the N V and C IV have similar optical depths, than the BALR will produce more N V resonance scattering. However, the BAL gas often extends over a wider a velocity range than the width of the Ly- α BEL, so the increase in resonance scattering may be negligible. Also, if the BALR did produce a substantial