Board of Governors Representatives

News Commentary
by Joe FitzPatrick
Co-News Editor

In terms of potential impact, the Board of Governors (BOG) representatives are the most important aspects of student representation on campus.

The student members of the (BOG) are able to voice their views at the very highest decision-making body. It is the BOG where every decision about the University, be it financial or academic, is made or ratified. As the only governing body which spans both the Fredericton and Saint John campuses, it also forms the most important link between the two. It becomes increasingly important as the Saint John campus grows.

Student representatives, on the BOG, therefore, are most crucial not only for their decision-making power, but because of the information they are able to gather and relay to the students as a whole, when those decisions are made.

On the Fredericton campus, there are two representatives. These two students represent all students, undergraduate and graduate, full and part-time. One representative sits for Saint John.

There are three candidates in this race – two incumbents, one new comer.

Two of the candidates, Clark and Davis, are also competing for the Presidency of the Student Union.

Kelly Lamrock is seeking re-election as BOG representative, after a year of being BOG and Student Union President.

Clearly, Lamrock is in his element at the BOG. His strengths have always been best expressed in an "open" forum such as the BOG.

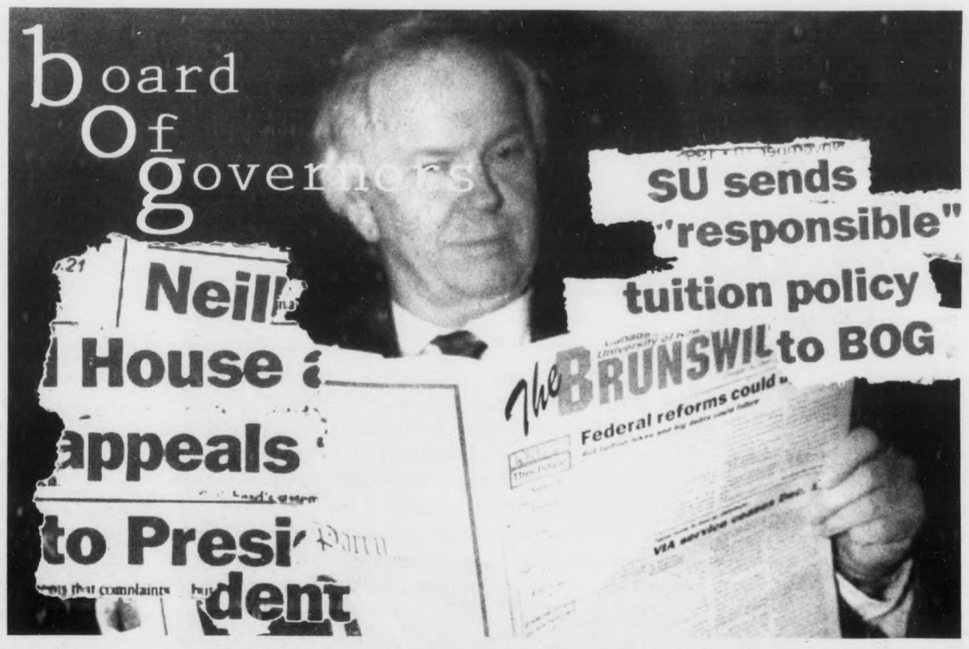
Lamrock has proven himself to be an outspoken advocate for students at UNB.

Clark's record is less clear, as Lamrock has, as the "senior BOG member" more often made more extensive reports to Council regarding BOG activities.

Clark's part in the efforts at BOG has included the proposal for a tuition policy where the effect of tuition on accesibility would be taken into account, and the proposal that student representation on Presidential and Vice-Presidential Search Committees be entrenched.

Davis can not be discounted by any means, simply because the others are incumbants. He has served on the University Senate for one year, and has another year in his two-year position.

The experience at the Senate meetings are not unlike those of the BOG, except that finances are also discussed at the BOG.



All students – graduate, undergraduate, part-time and full-time are eligible to vote Student Representatives on the Board of Governors (BOG)

One thing to be considered is whether the Union President should have a seat on the Board of Governors. It has been tradition for several years that the candidates for President also run for the BOG, the rationale being that the spokesperson for the Union should have a voice at the highest level of the University.

There is also something to be said about Lamrock's position next year. As a BOG member, but no longer President, he would be free to devote more time to the development of proposals for the BOG.

It is also possible that of Davis and Clark, while one may become President, the other may become the BOG representative.

The most exciting prospect for a non-Executive BOG member would be for a student to have the time to sit on the Budget Committee.

One of the barriers to a student on the Budget Committee, aside from a general reluctance on the part of the Administration, is the enormous time committment required.

The sheer volume of information which must be annually considered by this committee makes it beyond that which most students are able to afford.

It has been argued, in the past, that a student is not suited to sit on the Committee because of that very reason. The simple fact is, that, according to the BOG terms of reference, while a student may sit on the Committee, it means one less faculty member on a very powerful committee.

Entrenchment may be the only way to get adequate student representation on the Committee.

Of course, ending the closed-book policy would be less of a hassle.

Quest Searching Tip #3 - Searching for Books

There are many ways to retrieve books in Quest.
This tip presents the method most likely to find books quickly and accurately. However if you do not find the book you are looking for, ask at the Information Desk for assistance.

* In the following instructions, whenever it says "Type" you should also press Enter or Return.

A. To find a book when you know the title

1. On the screen headed "Lookup in Catalog By", type #8 (BROWSING).
2. Type #2 (TITLE).
3. Type the exact title omitting A, AN, THE, LE, LA, etc. at the beginning of the title. Do not use abbreviations.
4. The result will be a browse list of titles that begin in the same alphabetic range as the title word(s) entered. Each title on the list is numbered sequentially on the left and the number of catalogue records that contain that heading is shown on the right. If the library has the title you need, it should appear on this list. Type the sequential number beside that line.

B. To find a book when you know the author's name

1. On the screen headed "Lookup in Catalog By", type #2 (AUTHOR).
2. Type the author's name (e.g. Andersen Hans).
3. If you do not find the book, return to the "Lookup in Catalog By" screen and type #8 (BROWSING). Then type #1 (AUTHOR). On the next screen type : "author's last name first initial" (e.g. Dickens C).

C. To find a book when you know part of the author's name and title

1. On the screen headed "Lookup in Catalog By", type #6 (OTHER COMBINATIONS).
2. Tab to the appropriate lines and type the available information (general [from any field], author, title, subject or series).

D. To find books on a topic

1. If you are using keywords for a topic, on the screen headed "Lookup in Catalog By", type #1 (WORDS OR PHRASE). (e.g. MRI or magnetic resonance technology).
2. If you know the assigned subject words (Library of Congress or Canadian Subject Headings), on the screen headed "Lookup in Catalog By", type #4 (SUBJECT). (e.g. Magnetic Resonance Imaging). To find assigned and relevant subject words explore using #8 (BROWSING) and then select #3 (SUBJECT).

E. To find books about a person

1. On the screen headed "Lookup in Catalog By", type #4 (SUBJECT).
2 Type the person's name (e.g. Babbage Charles).

POINTS TO REMEMBER

1. **Exact phrase searching:** To search for a phrase, surround the words with single quotes (e.g. 'home economics').

2. **Truncation ($) or Wildcard (?):** Use the dollar sign ($) to indicate truncation. For example, **educat$** will search for educat, educator, education, or any other words that begin **educat.**
   Use the question mark (?) to indicate a single character substitution, or wildcard character. For example, **wom?n** retrieves both women and woman.

3. **Like:** This command is an easy way to expand your search to find other books by the same author or on a similar subject. To use **LIKE** you must first view an item in the full display. **LIKE** must appear above the dotted line as a valid command. Tab to **LIKE** (or type **L**) then select the numbered item on which you want to expand.

4. **Boolean and Positional Operators:** Relationships among words or phrases can be specified in several ways in the WORDS OR PHRASE, AUTHOR, TITLE,SUBJECT, and OTHER COMBINATIONS sections.

same	terms must be in the same field (author, title, etc.)
with	terms must be in the same sentence in the same field
near	terms must be next to one another in any order
adj	terms must be next to one another in the order in which they were entered
and	both terms must appear somewhere in the record
or	either one or both terms must appear somewhere in the record
not	the second term must not appear in the same record as the first term
xor	either one or the other term, but not both, must appear in the record

If no operator is entered between search words, Quest automatically supplies **same**.