team members do in a team (e.g., interact, coordinate, etc.). The third section addresses review of relevant cultural research and the implications of these studies on the research objective (i.e., measuring team knowledge, skills, and attitudes internationally). The fourth section presents specific strategies for measuring teamwork. The fifth section briefly discusses social and economic indicators that may affect teamwork.

Finally, the study concluded to consider this framework as a work in progress for two reasons. First, as with all survey development, we envision conducting significant pilot testing on the approaches we have selected. This testing is likely to lead to revision of our measurement strategies. Although the strategies we have suggested have been effective in other domains, their efficacy for assessing teamwork on an international level has yet to be determined. Second, new information becomes available on teams and the nature of teamwork almost daily. The field is growing and changing concurrently with our efforts. In response, we view our framework as evolving as well; thus, we will incorporate relevant new findings as they become available.

3- Brown, T. & Tagger, S. (2001) study entitled: "Problem-Solving Team behaviors; Development and Validation of BOS and Hierarchal Factor Structure".

This study aimed to develop a typology of performance-relevant team member behaviors from actual observations of intact teams (N = 94) completing a variety of problem-solving tasks. Through a critical incident analysis, behavioral observation scales (BOS) were developed using confirmatory factor analysis. The correlation between BOS and team performance was significant. The typology supports and adds to previous