

frankly, I was not prepared for the majority of the supervisors to tell me that the key, to them, in evaluating a crew, was to determine the attitude of not only the foreman, but the individual crew members. If there was a happy, smiling, work force with a good attitude, if the crew members had a good, positive attitude when the supervisor first approached their work site, the supervisor could almost be certain that production would be up and almost every other item I've discussed would be in line.

The on-site inspection centered on determining attitude, then the appearance of men and equipment, then work practices. Not just are the men working, but are they working as a team? The supervisor talks with the individual crew members. Has the foreman outlined what must be accomplished in the specific task assigned to the crew? Did the foreman point out ways to accomplish the work safely and efficiently? Had the potential hazards involved in the specific operation been discussed prior to commencing the work?

The supervisor then would look at the quality of the work and equate it to the quality level that the customer wants. Then, and only then, would the supervisor review the production or quantity of work produced in relation to the time spent.

I think it is extremely significant that the majority of the supervisors felt that without a good crew attitude some or all of the other items or subjects that we consider in crew evaluation will be in suspect and out of line. If the attitude is not right on the crew when you first approach it, you usually don't have to look any further. You'll know that production has not been attained and quality is not good, that the equipment has not been maintained, that usually you have more absenteeism, more turnover, higher costs, and your crew is about to receive or has already received a very poor evaluation from your customer.

*Vice President
The Davey Tree Expert Company
Kent, Ohio*

ABSTRACTS

Anonymous. 1976. **Pine beetle battle in Denver.** *Weeds, Trees & Turf* 15(7): 18, 20.

When hundreds and thousands of people moved up into their new homes in mountain valley subdivisions or onto their two or five acres further on up, they brought many changes with them. Along with the new homes came better fire protection. And because of that, trees are now growing where they've never grown before in such numbers. Weakened and overcrowded trees are most susceptible to mountain pine beetle destruction, so man created a situation that was ripe for a full-blown beetle infestation. And that's exactly what developed.

Sherald, J.L. and R.S. Hammerschlag. 1976. **How National Capital Parks control Dutch elm disease.** *Weeds, Trees and Turf* 15(7): 26, 30, 32.

Despite the constant threat from Dutch elm disease (DED), the elm continues to play the dominant role in the landscape of the Federal Enclave of our nation's capital. Over twenty-five hundred elms lend a graceful and majestic flavor to the streets, parks, monuments, and buildings of one of the world's most significant park areas. The successful perpetuation of our national elms has not been without a tremendous investment of time and effort. At a time when elms throughout the northeast and midwest were being devastated by DED, the National Capital Parks (NCP) took immediate action to maintain and preserve this elm resource. Successful elm management has been achieved through the conscientious implementation of an expanding, comprehensive, integrated control program.