#### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Arber K 1986. The practice of public relations: A review of the current state of the art. *Public Relations Review*, 10(2):36-48.

Arnold JE 1988. Communications and Strategy: The CEO gets (and gives) the message. *Public Relations Quarterly*, 33: 5-13.

Bailey KD 1987. Methods of Social Research. Third Edition. The Free Press: New York.

Baird F 1994. Public Relations Planning. In: Lubbe BA & Puth G 1994. Public Relations in South Africa: A management reader. Butterworths: Durban.

Bartha PF 1994. Managing Corporate External Issues. *Business Quarterly*, Summer 1994:138-143.

Beerel A 1998. Leadership through strategic planning. International Thomson Business Press: London.

Bergen JD 2000. Public relations measurement finally coming of age: A US perspective. *Journal of Communication Management*, 4(4):321-327.

Berzok RM 1993. Recipe for effective communication: Substitute emotion for B.S. *IABC Communication World*, October 1993: 23-25.

Broom GM & Dozier DM 1990. Using Research in Public Relations: Applications to program management. Prentice Hall: Engelwood Cliffs, New Jersey.

Bryce L 1991. The Influential Manager. Piatkus: London.



Budd J (Jr) 1995. Commentary: Communication doesn't define public relations, it diminishes it. *Public Relations Review*, 21(3):177-179.

Campbell CB 1993. Does Public Relations affect the bottom line? *Public Relations Journal*, October 1993:14-17.

Carr DK & Johansson HJ 1995. Best practices in reengineering. McGraw-Hill. Inc: New York.

Carrington J 1992. Establishing a more strategic role in PR practice: Why, how and when? *Public Relations Quarterly*, Spring 1992:45-47.

Cheney G & Dionisopoulos GN 1989. Public relations? No, relations with publics: A rhetorical-organisational approach to contemporary corporate communications. In: Botan CH & Hazelton V, Jr 1989. *Public Relations Theory*. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Publishers: Hillsdale, New Jersey.

Cherrington DJ 1983. Personnel Management: The management of human resources. WM.C. Brown Company Publishers: Dubuque, Iowa.

Churchill GA & Peter JP 1995. Marketing: Creating value for customers. Irwin:Burr Ridge.

Claassen TE & Verwey S 1997. A competency-based approach to communication management as applied to the South African business environment. *Communicare*, 16(2): 45-63.

Claassen TE & Verwey S 1998. Managing communication in the organisation: An integrated communication management model. *Communicare*, 17(2):73-89.

Cooper DR & Schindler PS 1998. Business Research Methods. Sixth Edition McGraw-Hill: Boston.



Cummings HW, Long LW & Lewis ML 1987. Managing Communication in Gorsuch Scarisbrick, Publishers: Scottsdale, Organisations: An Introduction. Arizona.

Cutlip SM, Center AH & Broom GM 1985. Effective Public Relations. Prentice-Hall International, Inc.: Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.

Dane FC 1990. Research Methods. Brooks/Cole Publishing Company: Pacific Grove, California.

De la Rey P 1994. Public relations as a management function. In: Lubbe BA & Puth G. Public Relations in South Africa: A management reader. Butterworths: Durban.

Diamantopoulos A & Schlegelmilch BB 1997. Taking the fear out of data analysis. The Dryden Press: London.

Dickson DN 1984. Business and its Public. Harvard Business Review Executive Book Series. John Wiley & Sons: New York.

Dozier DM 1992. The Organisational Roles of Communication and Public Relations Excellence in Public Relations and Practitioners. In: Grunig JE 1992. Communication Management. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Publishers: Hillsdale New Jersey.

Dozier DM & Broom GM 1995. Evolution of the Manager Role in Public Relations Practice. Journal of Public Relations Research, 7(1): 3-26.

Dozier DM, Grunig LA & Grunig JE 1995. Manager's Guide to Excellence in Public Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Relations and Communication Management. Publishers: New Jersey.

Du Plooy GM 1996. Introduction to Communication: Communication Research. Juta & Co Ltd: Kenwyn.



Eisenberg EM & Goodall HL Jr 1993. Organizational communication: Balancing creativity and constraint. St Martin's Press: New York.

Esler DR 1996. Communications measurement: An oxymoron bites the dust. *Internal Communication Focus*, May 1996:9-12.

Farace RV, Monge PR & Russell HM 1977. Communicating and Organizing. Addison-Wesley Publishing Company: Reading, Massachusetts.

Feingold PC 1987. Commentary: The emergence of management communication.

Management Communication Quarterly, 1(1):121-123.

Ferrari MR & Lauer LD 2000. Vision of the Future. Currents, xxvi(4):18-22.

Ferreira E 1999. Public relations practice and education in Africa: The view from South Africa. Communicare. 18(1): 29-52.

Forbes PS 1992. Applying Strategic Management to PR. *Public Relations Journal*, March 1992:31-32.

Foster LG 1990. The CEO Connection: Pivotal for the '90s. *Public Relations Journal*, January 1990:7-12.

Fulginiti AJ 1995. Book Reviews: Pincus JD & De Bonis JN 1994. Top Dog. McGraw Hill: New York. *Public Relations Review*, 21(1): 77-87.

Garratt B 1996. The fish rots from the head. Harper Collins Business: London.

Gerber PD, Nel PS & Van Dyk PS 1997. Human Resource Management. International Thomson Publishing (SA) Pty Ltd: Johannesburg.

Grates GF 1993. Competing in the 90s: What business wants and need from Public Relations Professionals. *Public Relations Quarterly*, Summer 1993:20-23.



Gregory A 1999. Measurement and evaluation. *Journal of Communication Management*, 4(1):6-8.

Groenewald R 1998. Die ontwikkeling van 'n model vir kommunikasiebestuursopleiding. Unpublished research script in partial fulfilment of the requirements for a lectured masters' degree in Communication Management. University of Pretoria, Republic of South Africa.

Grunig JE 1991. Scott Cutlip's worldview for Public Relations research. Public Relations Review, 17(4):364-375.

Grunig JE (ed) 1992. Excellence in Public Relations and Communication Management. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Publishers: Hillsdale New Jersey.

Grunig JE 1993a. Image and Substance: From symbolic to Behavioural Relationships. *Public Relations Review*, 19(2):121-139.

Grunig JE 1993b. Implications of public relations for other Domains of Communication. *Journal of Communication*, 43(3):164-171.

Grunig JE & Hunt T 1984. *Managing Public Relations*. Holt, Rinehart and Winston: New York.

Grunig JE & Jaatinen M 1999. Strategic, symmetrical public relations: From pluralism to societal corporation. *Journal of Communication Management*, 3(3):218-234.

Grunig LA 1990. Taking the measurements. In: Broom GM & Dozier DM 1990. Using Research in Public Relations: Applications to program management. Prentice Hall: Engelwood Cliffs, New Jersey.

Grunig LA 1992. Power in the Public Relations Department. In: Grunig JE 1992. Excellence in Public Relations and Communication Management. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Publishers: Hillsdale New Jersey.



Grunig LA 1997. Excellence in Public Relations. Paper delivered at PRISA National Conference. Midrand. May 6 1997.

Hair JF, Anderson RE, Tatham RC & Black WC 1998. Multivariate Data Analysis. Prentice-Hall International, Inc. Upper Saddle River, New Jersey.

Hazleton V & Botan CH 1989. The role of theory in public relations. In: Hazleton V (Jr) & Botan CH (eds). Public Relations Theory. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates: Hillsdale, NJ.

Heller FA & Wilpert B 1981. Competence and power in managerial decision-making. John Wiley & Sons: Norwich.

Hellriegel D, Slocum JW & Woodman RW 1998. Organizational behavior. South-Western College Publishing: Cincinatti, Ohio.

Holzhausen D & Verwey S 1996. Towards a General Theory of Public Relations. Communicare, 15(2) 25-56.

Horton JL 1991. "How am I doin'?" How to access an Executive Corporate Communications position. Public Relations Quarterly, Fall 1991:39-42.

Howard E 1995. Going global: What it really means to communicators. IABC Communication World, April 1995:12-15.

Howard CM 1995. "Building cathedrals" - reflections on three decades in corporate PR and a peek at the future. Public Relations Quarterly, 40(2):5-12.

Hunninger E (ed) 1997. The manager's handbook. Warner Books: London.

Hunt GT 1989. Communication skills in the organisation. Prentice Hall: Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.



Huse EF 1982. Management. West Publishing Company: Minnesota.

King SS & Cushman DP 1994. High-Speed Management and Organisational Communication in the 1990's: A reader. State University of New York Press: Albany.

Kinkead RW & Winokur D 1992. How Public Relations Professionals help CEOs make the right moves. *Public Relations Journal*, October 1992:18-23.

Koehler JW, Anatol KWE & Applebaum PL 1981. Organisational Communication: Behavioural Perspectives. Holt, Rinehart & Winston, Inc.: Florida.

Kotler P & Armstrong G 1990. *Marketing: An introduction*. Prentice-Hall, Inc: Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.

Krapels RH & Arnold VD 1996. The legitimacy of business communication. *The Journal of Business Communication*, 33(3):331-351.

Kroon J (ed) 1996. General Management. Kagiso Tertiary: Pretoria

Labovitz G & Rosansky V 1997. *The power of alignment*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc.: New York.

Lauzen MM 1995. Toward a Model of Environmental Scanning. *Journal of Public Relations Research*, 7(3): 187-203.

Lauzen MM & Dozier DM 1992. The Missing Link: The Public Relations Manager Role as Mediator of Organisational Environments and Power Consequences for the Function. *Journal of Public Relations Research*, 4(4): 205-220.

Leedy PD 1993. Practical research, planning and design. Macmillan Publishing Company: New York.



Leichty G & Springston J 1993. Reconsidering Public Relations Models. *Public Relations Review*, 19(4): 327-339.

Lindeborg RA 1994. Excellent Communication. *Public Relations Quarterly*, Spring 1994:5-11.

Lindenmann WK 1998. Only public relations outcomes count – That is the real bottom line. *Journal of Communication Management*, 3(1):66-73.

Loewen J 1999. The power of strategy: A practical guide for South African managers. Zebra Press: Halfway House.

Long LW & Hazelton V, Jr 1987. Public relations: A theoretical and practical response. *Public Relations Review*. xiii(2):8

Lubbe BA 1994a. The nature of public relations. In: Lubbe BA & Puth G 1994. Public Relations in South Africa: A management reader. Butterworths: Durban.

Lubbe BA 1994b. The placement and organising of the public relations function. In: Lubbe BA & Puth G 1994. *Public Relations in South Africa: A management reader*. Butterworths: Durban.

Malan JP & L'Estrange JA 1973. Openbare Skakelwese in Suid-Afrika. Juta & Kie Bpk: Kaapstad.

Mason RS 1974. What's a PR director for, anyway? Harvard Business Review, 52(5): 120-126.

Mathews WK 2000. The heresy of media measurement. Communication World, 17(3):11-12.



McElreath MP & Blamphin JM 1994. Partial Answers to Priority Research Questions - and Gaps - Found in the Public Relations Society of America's Body of Knowledge. Journal of Public Relations Research, 6(2): 69-103.

McGoon C 1998. A peek at the future of the world, the world of business. Communication World, September 1998:18-21.

McQuail D & Windahl S 1981. Communication models for the study of mass communications. Longman: London.

Mersham GM, rensburg RS & Skinner JC 1995. Public relations, development and social investment: A Southern African perspective. JL van Schaik Academic: Pretoria

Middleton J & Wedemeyer DJ 1985. *Methods of Communications Planning*. United Nations: Mayenne.

Mintzberg H 1994. The rise and fall of strategic planning. The Free Press: New York.

Mintzberg H & Quinn JB 1992. The strategy process: Concepts and contexts. Prentice Hall: Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.

Mondy RW & Noe RM 1981. Personnel: The management of human resources. Allyn & bacon, Inc: Boston.

Morgan BW 1998. Strategy and enterprise value in the relationship economy. Van Nostrand Reinhold: New York.

Mouton J 1996. Understanding social research. JL van Schaik, Academic: Pretoria.

Mouton J & Marais HC 1989. Metodologie van die Geesteswetenskappe: Basiese begrippe. Raad vir Geesteswetenskaplike Navorsing: Pretoria.



Mumby DK & Stohl C 1996. Disciplining organisation communication studies. Management Communication Quarterly, 10(1):50-72.

Finance Week, Top 200: A review of business achievement. Naudé C 1999. Johannesburg.

Oberholster M 1993. Communication: management by crisis or proactive strategy? HRM, July 1993:24-25.

Osborne J 1994. Getting full value from PR. Public Relations Journal, Oct/Nov 1994:64.

Peters TJ & Waterman RH, Jr 1982. In search of excellence. Warner Books: New York.

Pincus JD 1994. Top Dog meets Excellence. IABC Communication World. May 1994:26-29.

Pincus JD & De Bonis JN 1994. Top Dog. McGraw-Hill, Inc.: New York.

Pincus JD, Rayfield RE & Cozzens MD 1991. The Chief Executive Officer's Internal Communication Role: A Benchmark Program of Research. Public Relations Research Annual, 3:1-35.

Pincus JD, Rayfield RE & De Bonis JN 1991. Transforming CEOs into Chief Communication Officers. Public Relations Journal, November 1999:22.

Potter L 1998. Strategic communication: Dead or in demand as never before? Communication World, September 1998:14-17.

Puchan H, Pieczka M & L'Etang J 1999. Rethinking public relations evaluation. Journal of Communication Management, 4(2):164-175.



Puth G 1994a. The Communicating Manager. JL van Schaik, Academic: Pretoria.

Puth G 1994b. The role of research in public relations. In: Lubbe BA & Puth G 1994. Public Relations in South Africa: A management reader. Butterworths: Durban.

Rasberry RW & Lemoine LF 1986: Communication Management. PWS-Kent Publishing Company: Boston, Massachusetts.

Rhodes K & Baker V 1994. Public relations in Southern Africa: Inventory and perspectives. In: Lubbe BA & Puth G 1994. Public Relations in South Africa: A management reader. Butterworths: Durban.

Robbins SP 1997. Essentials of organizational behavior. Prentice-Hall International, Inc.: New Jersey.

Robbins SP 1998: Organizational Behavior. Prentice-Hall International, Inc.: New Jersey.

Robbins SP & De Cenzo DA 1998. Fundamentals of management: Essential concepts and applications. Prentice Hall International, Inc.: Upper Saddle River, New Jersey.

Rogers EM & Agarwala-Rogers R 1976. Communication in organisations. The Free Press: New York.

Rubin JR 1996. New corporate practice, new classromm pedagogy: Toward a redefinition of management communication. *Business Communication Quarterly*, 59(2):7-19.

Sadie Y 1994. Public affairs and issues management. In: Lubbe BA & Puth G 1994. Public Relations in South Africa: A management reader. Butterworths: Durban.



Seitel FP 1989. The practice of public relations. Merrill Publishing Company: Columbo, Ohio.

Senge PM 1990. The Fifth Discipline. Century Business: London.

Severin WJ & Tankard JW 1979. Communication Theories: Origins, methods, uses. Hastings House, Publishers: New York.

Siegel AF 1997. Practical Business Statistics. Irwin: Chicago.

Skinner JC & Von Essen LM 1982. South African Handbook of Public Relations. Southern Book Publishers: Johannesburg.

Smeltzer LR, Glab J & Golen S 1983. Managerial communication: The merging of business communication, organizational communication and management. *The Journal of Business Communication*, 20(4):71-78.

Smit PJ & Cronje GJ de J 1992. Management principles. A contemporary South African edition. Juta & Co, Ltd: Cape Town.

Sriramesh K 1999. The models of public relations in India. *Journal of Communication Management*, 4(3):225-239.

Stair RM 1996. Principles of information systems: A managerial approach. CTI:Cambridge.

Steyn AGW, Smit CF, Du Toit SHC & Strasheim C 1999. Modern Statistics in Practice. JL van Schaik, Academic: Pretoria.

Ströh U 1998. Communication management in a millennium of chaos and change. Communicare, Vol 17(2):16-41.



Ströh U & Leonard A 1999. Communication management research in South Africa: An exploratory study of the current state of affairs. Communicare, 18(2):1-31.

Van der Walt A, Strydom JW, Marx S & Jooste CJ 1996. Marketing management. Juta & co, Ltd: Kenwyn.

Van Heerden N 1994. Corporate Publics. In: Lubbe BA & Puth G 1994. Public Relations in South Africa: A management reader. Butterworths: Durban.

Verwey S 1998. The age of communication: A new organisational paradigm for the new millennium. Communicare, 17(2): 1-15.

Vorster P 1994. Public opinion and the paradox of communication. In: Lubbe BA & Puth G 1994. Public Relations in South Africa: A management reader. Butterworths: Durban.

The next generation of public relations practitioners. Walmsley M 1998. Communication World, September 1998:10-13.

Walton F 1990. Sampling the populations. In: Broom GM & Dozier DM 1990. Using Research in Public Relations: Applications to program management. Prentice Hall: Engelwood Cliffs, New Jersey.

Webster PJ 1990. What's the bottom line? PR Journal, February 1990:18-20.

White J & Dozier DM 1992. Public relations and management decision-making. In: Excellence in Public Relations and Communication Grunig JE (ed) 1992. Management. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Publishers: Hillsdale New Jersey.

White J & Mazur L 1995. Strategic Communications Management: Making Public Relations Work. Addison-Wesley Publishing Company: Cambridge.



White J 2000. Innovation, research and development in professional service firms: A comparison of management and public relations consultancies, drawing implications for public relations practice. Journal of Communication Management, 5(1):82-88.

White-Mills K & rogers DP 1996. Identifying the common and separate domains of The Journal of Business business-management-organisational communication. Communication, 33(3):353-361.

Wilcox DL, Ault PH & Agee WK 1989. Public Relations Strategies and Tactics. Harper & Row Publishers: New York.

Winokur D & Kinkead RW 1993. How public relations fit into corporate strategy. Public Relations Journal, May 1993:16-23.

Woodrum RL 1995. How to please the CEO and keep your job. The Public Relations Strategist, 1(3): 7-12.

Worcester R 1987. Why communications count. Management Today, May 1987:76-**78**.

#### **APPENDIX A**

8 August 2000

Dear Colleague

# EXCELLENCE IN COMMUNICATION MANAGEMENT: A SOUTH AFRICAN STUDY

In our on-going efforts to make the communication profession more professional, we, as communicators, constantly strive towards excellence in communication. In this effort it is important to realise that one of the most important determining factors of communication excellence in an organisation is the relationship between top communicators and senior management.

A team from the University of Pretoria is currently undertaking research to establish the nature of this relationship in the South African organisation. As part of this research, top communicators from a selection of corporations, associations, government agencies and non-profit organisations are questioned as to how they contribute to the practise of communication excellence in their organisations.

As a top communicator in your organisation, you could make a valuable contribution to this project and we would thus sincerely like you to take part in our investigation. The attached fact sheet contains more information on the project.

I would like to request that you take a few minutes to complete the attached questionnaire and send it back to me by e-mail, fax or post before or on **Friday**, 11 August 2000. The survey consists of 40 questions and will take approximately 15 minutes to complete.

This survey is strictly confidential and neither you nor your organisation will in any way be connected to the findings of this study. However, if you are interested in the results of the project, you are welcome to give your particulars at the end of the questionnaire, so that the findings can be forwarded to you.

Thank you, in advance, for your co-operation.

Kind regards

Estelle de Beer
COMMUNICATION MANAGER
UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA



Address:

**Department of Marketing Services** 

**University of Pretoria** 

**PRETORIA** 

0002

Tel: Fax:

(012) 420-2276 (012) 420-2262

E-mail:

edebeer@ccnet.up.ac.za

# EXCELLENCE IN PUBLIC RELATIONS (PR) AND COMMUNICATION MANAGEMENT

A NATIONAL RESEARCH PROJECT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MARKETING AND COMMUNICATION MANAGEMENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA

Dear Communication Manager/ Practitioner

#### BACKGROUND ON THE INTERNATIONAL EXCELLENCE STUDY

Research in the USA, Canada and the United Kingdom, generally known as the *EXCELLENCE STUDY*, has indicated that the public relations/corporate communication function will make a vital contribution to the organisation's bottom line if the person in charge of communication, functions at the managerial level and has the *knowledge* to practise strategic communication management.

The second prerequisite for 'excellent communication', as identified by the EXCELLENCE STUDY, is shared expectations between the communication manager and top management. In other words, if the chief executive (CEO) does not understand the corporate communication/ public relations/ public affairs manager's strategic role in decision-making and does not allow him/her a place at the boardroom table, the communication function cannot practise 'excellent communication', no matter how knowledgeable and experienced the communication manager is. This finding provides an explanation for the frustration experienced by many communication managers who feel that they are not being 'allowed' to contribute that which they are capable of.

A team at the University of Pretoria has been conducting research over the last two years in order to obtain empirical findings on 'excellent communication' in this country. The following findings were obtained from the first phase:

### BACKGROUND ON THE SOUTH AFRICAN STUDY: PHASE ONE (1997-1998)

Maybe you were one of the respondents who participated during 1997 in the first phase of the South African research project on 'excellent communication', undertaken by a team at the University of Pretoria (project leader: Retha Groenewald). The findings on the skills and knowledge that South African communication managers considered imperative in order to contribute to organisational effectiveness, were widely publicised. The background of the study was explained in two editions of the PRISA COMMUNIKA, the preliminary findings at the IABC Conference in September 1997, and the statistical findings at the PRISA Conference in Port Elizabeth, in May 1998. (On the latter occasion, the findings of the literature review on 'shared expectations' was also touched upon—this constituted the beginning of Phase 2 of the research).

The main findings of Phase 1 was the following:

- Only 37% of the respondents (which consisted of communication managers)
  can be seen as communication specialists (having undergone communication
  training);
- Only 10% of the respondents (communication managers) have undergone management training;
- 51% of the respondents have undergone training other than communication or management
- South African communication managers considered strategic communication skills and management skills as significantly more important than technical communication skills, and thought that they had not been sufficiently trained in this.

# REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE WITH PHASE TWO OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN STUDY: 'SHARED EXPECTATIONS'

We are now ready to start the empirical (quantitative) research, which consists of two surveys that will run concurrently—corporate communication managers will be asked to 'share their expectations' of, and comment on, the nature of their relationship with top management, whereas their chief executive officers (CEOs)/ managing directors will be asked to comment on their 'expectations' of an ideal role for, and their perceptions of the behaviour of, their most senior manager/practitioner responsible for the communication function. As in the 1997 survey, the sampling plan consists of the membership lists of professional communication associations (PRISA, IABC, SACOMM and UNITECH).



For this questionnaire the terms public relations management and communication management will be regarded as synonyms.

#### Part 1

#### **Section A**

In this first of three sections you will answer questions on the value the senior management in your organisation attaches to the communication department, and the strategic contribution that you as top communicator make in the organisation.

Please select a number between 0 and 10 to indicate to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statements:

		Totally disagree				Totally agree						
1.	Senior management supports the communication function in your organisation.	0	1	_	3	_	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Senior management recognises that communication can make a strategic contribution.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	You readily have access to senior management.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Senior management value your input before they make decisions.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Senior management expects you to make communication decisions fairly autonomously.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6			9	10
6.	Senior management expects you to contribute towards effectiveness by helping the organisation to meet its goals.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Senior management expects the communications department to manage its own programme in line with the principles of strategic management.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7			10
8.	Senior management expects you to work closely with them to solve organisational problems that involve relationships with target audiences.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Senior management expects you to use (formal and informal) research techniques to monitor trends in the organisation's environment for use in business decision making.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6			9	10
10.	You are in a position to influence key strategic decisions of senior management.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

#### **Section B**

The next section deals with questions about the communication model which is being used in your department and the expertise in your department.

Please select a number between 0 and 10 to indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements:

		Totally				Totally						
		L.,		sag			$\dashv$				ree	
1.	Senior management believes that the purpose of communication is predominantly to get your organisation's name into the media.	0	1	2			5	6	١		9	10
2.	Senior management believes that the success of communication is measured by the number of people who use your products or services.	0	1	2					7			10
	Senior management believes that the purpose of communication is to prevent unfavourable publicity for your organisation in the media.	0	1	2	3				7			10
	Senior management believes that it is your task to prepare news stories that reporters will use.	0	1	2	3	4	5		7			10
5.	Senior management believes that it is only necessary to keep a clipping file to determine the success of public relations.	0	1	2	3							10
6.	Senior management believes that the top communicator is a neutral disseminator of information.	0	1	2			,					10
7.	Senior management believes that in communication, the broad goal is to persuade publics to behave as the organisation wants them to behave.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		10
8.	Senior management believes that after completing a communication programme, research should be done to determine how effective this programme has been in changing people's attitudes.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Senior management believes you should make sure that the organisation's policies are described in ways its publics would be most likely to accept.	0	1		3		5			8		10
10.	Senior management believes that the purpose of communication is to change the attitudes of management as much as it is to change the attitudes of publics.	0	1				5			8		10
11.	Senior management believes it is the role of communication to facilitate mutual understanding between the management of the organisation and the publics the organisation affects.		1						7			
12.	Senior management believes communication should provide mediation opportunities to help management and publics negotiate conflict.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

#### Section C

Next you will answer questions about your role in the communication department. (These questions specifically refer to your role and <u>not</u> that of your subordinates.)

Please select a number between 0 and 10 to indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements:

		Totally						Totally agree						
			di	sag				-1						
1.	Senior management expects you to predominantly write communication material such as speeches, articles, advertisements, etc.	0	1	2	3	4	5			8		10		
2.	Senior management expects you to produce brochures.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
3.	Senior management expects you to edit the grammar and spelling of the material written by others in the organisation.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
4.	Senior management expects you to use your journalistic skills to establish what the media will consider newsworthy about your organisation.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6		8	9	10		
5.	Senior management expects you to issue news releases.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6		8	9	10		
6.	Senior management expects you to keep others in the organisation informed of what the media report about important issues.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6		8	9	10		
7.	Senior management expects you to take responsibility for the success or failure of your organisation's communication programmes just as other managers take responsibility for their terrain.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
8.	Senior management expects you to develop strategies for solving communication problems because of your experience and training.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
9.	Senior management expects you to make communication policy decisions.	0	1	2	3	4					9	10		
10	Senior management expects you to act as counsel to top decision makers when communication issues are involved.	0	1	2							9	10		
11	Senior management expects you to create opportunities for management to hear the views of various (internal and external) publics.	0		2										
12	Senior management expects you to represent the organisation at events or meetings.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		

## Part II

Finally, there are a few demographic questions about you and your organisation.

W	ould you regard that person to be part of:
J	unior management
M	fiddle management
S	enior management
	approximately how many people are employed by the rganisation you work for?
	Approximately how many communication practitioners are in your epartment?
V	What is your highest qualification?
ŀ	How many years experience do you have in the communications field
	What is your designation?

## Thank you. That completes the questionnaire

I am interested	in the results of this study. Please forw	vard it to me at:
Name:		
Postal address:		
		<del></del>
Tel:		
Fax:		_
Cell:		
E-mail:		
Address	Estelle de Beer	
Address:	<b>Department of Marketing Services</b>	
	University of Pretoria PRETORIA	
Tel:	0002 (012) 420-2276	
Fax:	(012) 420-2262	
E-mail:	edebeer@ccnet.up.ac.za	