



PR Blitzkrieg: *Maneuver Warfare for Marketing Communications*

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May 2002

It is our conclusion that Toyota has developed a set of principles, Rules-in-Use we've called them ... so that (nearly) everyone can contribute at or near his or her potential, and when the parts come together the whole is much, much greater than the sum of the parts.

~ Prof. Steven Spear, Harvard University in HBS Working Knowledge, 21 Nov 2001

“Southwest’s secret is simple,” a *Fortune* magazine reporter once taunted CEO Herb Kelleher. “You fly one type of airplane, you concentrate on short, point-to-point routes, you don’t serve food, and you don’t assign seats.” Kelleher slammed his hand down on the desk, “Anyone can copy that, and they have. But they can’t copy the culture!” As the list of failed Southwest wannabes continues to grow [US Airways has disbanded its MetroJet operation, for example], while Southwest remains the most profitable major US airline—and the only one in the black during 2001 and into the first quarter of 2002—Kelleher’s remarks take on added significance.

There are two unique functions of top management. One is overall business strategy, answering fundamental questions such as: What business are we in? Why will people buy from us rather than our competitors? How will we tell if our strategy is working and how will we make changes?

The other unique function of senior leadership is to create the people system, the “culture,” that will carry out the strategy. It is truly amazing how many CEOs spend 20 hours a day on details best left to the responsible employees, and short shrift the strategy and culture issues that they alone can solve. But what defines a company’s culture?

Mutual trust

All high performing organizations, from Southwest Airlines to Toyota to the US Marine Corps, share certain cultural elements that permit them to shape and dominate their environments. First among these is *mutual trust*.

Far from being a touchy-feely new age concept, mutual trust is a basic leadership tool that says we will do anything before we let each other down. It is a force that will bring people up out of their foxholes and into the face of certain death. Obviously such a powerful motivator cannot be decreed from above, but must be earned from some period of working together so that we form the bonds of trust that the

military call “cohesion.” Along the way, people who show that they do not merit this level of trust are removed, *no matter how good their financial results!*

Mission

Given a high level of trust, and only then, we can employ a technique for which there is no good civilian name. The military call it the “*mission order concept*.” Under this, people throughout the company manage not by assigning tasks or even goals per se, but by giving people specific areas of responsibility and results to be accomplished. Within their areas, people are pretty much free to choose their own methods, so long as they act in harmony with company policies (and obey the law, of course.) At Toyota, for example, production line employees write the standard workbook themselves and are responsible for continually improving it.

Another caveat is that they must communicate frequently with the person who gave them the area of responsibility. A high degree of trust is needed to make this work so that bearers of the inevitable bad news report it as quickly and accurately as possible. In a high-performing organization, the “mission order concept” extends down to every employee and encourages people to use their initiatives while furthering the goals of the organizations.

Focus and direction

What keeps all this from becoming chaotic is another device with no good civilian translation. The idea is to designate a set of concepts that give *focus and direction* to our efforts. At Microsoft, for example, Bill Gates recently laid down a new directive: In the future, whenever there is a choice between adding new features and improving security, choose security. Whenever Microsoft employees are unsure of what to do, the guidance is: move in the direction of improving security. Similarly at Toyota, the guidance is: move in the direction that decreases throughput time.

Focus-and-direction flows down to every team and every level of the organization. There is a high art in this, in taking the guidance and areas of responsibility assigned at one level and apportioning them to the next level or sub-team. The trick is to choose these in ways that accomplish the overall purpose of the organization, without stifling the initiative and enthusiasm people will need to accomplish them.

Companies that have learned well from Toyota can confidently distribute a tremendous amount of responsibility to the people who actually do the work. ~Prof. Steven Spears, Harvard University

Bottom line

The payoff from nurturing a competitive culture is enormous:

Merrill Lynch analyst Michael Linenberg said Southwest's ability to avoid layoffs last fall has probably raised employee loyalty and improved its productivity - already considered the strongest among major carriers.

"They tend to have some of the lowest costs in the industry," Linenberg said. "So in times of depressed business, they can make money while others are losing money." DJNW 2/118/02

Communications strategy

The act of communicating strengthens bonds within an organization and so is an important device in building trust, cooperation, cohesion, and mutual understanding.—US Marine Corps, MCDP 6, Command and Control

Much of the communicating in such a culture is implicit, through nuance and body language, and often it's what's *not spoken* that's important. Implicit communication is very fast, but requires a period of time working together to develop. The best performing companies develop an explicit communications strategy to complement and reinforce the implicit side. Externally, the communications strategy must fit as part of the overall business strategy, primarily to help shape the market environment—increase market share, for example. This, of course, is the classic function of public relations.

Internally the communications strategy can reduce the time it takes for the focus-and-direction messages to propagate thorough the company. An effective strategy can also have a subtle but powerful effect on mutual trust: employees need to see that there is no conflict between the explicit messages the company is sending and the implicit signals they are receiving. When this happens – when company leaders are seen as acting in accordance with the direction they are providing – employees feel confident to use their initiatives to solve problems, improve productivity, and take the “big swings” former GE CEO Jack Welch encouraged in his managers.

Is Microsoft really serious about placing security ahead of features? Customers are not convinced: The chief information officer of the US Air Force recently told *InformationWeek*, “Microsoft has helped set the right tone with Bill Gates' internal memo advocating trustworthy computing, [but] the key will be, what's the follow through?” Microsoft's communications strategy will have to sell the follow through, and so harvest the benefits of its new policy. At the very least its communications – internally and externally – should carry stories about impressive improvements in security, *and how employees are rewarded for it* [which assumes, of course, that improvements are achieved and employees are rewarded. Otherwise the less said, the better.] It would be ironic if Microsoft were to close its security loopholes but lose sales because key customers did not know about these achievements or did not believe them.

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