

(美) 大卫·奥格威 著

奥格威 谈广告

Ogilvy
on
Advertising



机械工业出版社
China Machine Press

奥格威简介

DAVID OGILVY

大卫·奥格威(DAVID OGILVY) (1911-1999)

出身英国的大卫·奥格威，是现代广告业的大师级传奇人物，他一手创立了奥美广告公司，开启了现代广告业的新纪元。他确立了奥美这个品牌，启蒙了对消费者研究的运用，同时创造出一种崭新的广告文化。

奥格威早年做过厨师、炊具推销员，后移居美国，在乔治·盖洛普博士的受众研究所担任助理调查指导。第二次世界大战期间先后在英国安全协调处 (British Security Coordination) 和英国驻美大使馆任职。后在宾夕法尼亚州做农夫。

1948年，奥格威在纽约以6 000美元创办了奥美广告公司，随后以创作许多富有创意的广告而赢得盛誉。他的作品机智而迷人，但最重要的是：他坚持它们必须有助于销售。他把广告业的经营和专业化推向顶峰，他的价值观造就出了一个全球性的传播网络，他睿智隽永的风格不但塑造了奥美广告，同时更深深影响着整个广告业的发展。

奥格威被《时代》周刊称为“当今广告业最抢手的广告奇才”，被《纽约时报》称为“现代广告最具创造力的推动者”。美国重要的广告行业刊物《广告周刊》说：“奥格威以他敏锐的洞察力和对传统观念的抨击照亮了整个广告行业，令任何广告人都无法企及。”法国一家著名杂志称他为“现代广告的教皇”，并将他与爱迪生、爱因斯坦等并列为对工业革命最有贡献的人物。

过去的50年里，奥美广告公司从只有两名员工、没有客户，发展成为一个全球性的国际集团、全球最大的传播服务公司之一，在100个国家和地区设有359个办事机构，并拥有10 000多名富有才干和创新思想的专业人士，为众多世界知名品牌提供专业性的策略顾问和传播服务，如广告、顾客关系行销、公共关系、互动营销、促销和视觉管理等。

奥美与众多全球知名品牌并肩作战，创造了无数市场奇迹，它们包括：美国运通 (American Express)、西尔斯 (Sears)、福特 (Ford)、壳牌 (Shell)、芭比 (Barbie)、旁氏 (Pond's)、多芬 (Dove)、麦斯威尔 (Maxwell House)、IBM、柯达……

大卫·奥格威更将他对广告以及整个行业的睿智见解形诸文字。他著名的广告著作《奥格威谈广告》、《一个广告人的自白》和《热血、头脑和啤酒》(中译为《大卫·奥格威自传》)影响深远，是广告从业者必读的经典之作。

奥格威晚年与妻子生活在法国的私人古堡中。1999年7月21日凌晨逝世。

大卫·奥格威 著 曾晶 译

奥格威 谈广告

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夏兰泽专文推介

大卫·奥格威是个了不起的人。他在做过厨师、逐户推销员、市场调查员、外交官和农夫之后，才进入广告业。尽管如此，他却是当代最具敏锐洞察力的企业领导者之一。抑或正是这些经历使他成为这样的领导者。他对于广告、对于能够使一家广告公司获得成功的方法、对于如何建立我们的客户所需的强有力的品牌，都做了大量的思考。不仅如此，他还把这些思考诉诸文字。从奥美创建初期开始，大卫·奥格威就不断地在他的备忘录、演讲和著作中，表述他的广告和经营哲学。

大卫的著作受到长久的欢迎，证明了他的观点不仅指导了奥美公司，同时也是对整个广告业的令人信服的建议。《奥格威谈广告》全面反映出奥格威在激励、教导、劝诱、吸引他所创办的公司全力做到最好方面的不懈努力，其独特的写作方式使它更具启发性，它已经被数十个国家的数百所院校作为广告和营销课程的教材。《奥格威谈广告》、《一个广告人的自白》和《广告大师奥格威——未公诸于世的选集》的出版对于奥美人和广告人具有特别的意义。

我们相信他的这些努力仍然在奏效。

我们如此重视大卫的思想，是因为它不受时间的影响，在今天依然适用。希望你也认为如此。

请开始体验阅读之乐吧。

夏兰泽 (Shelly Lazarus)

奥美全球主席兼首席执行官

杨名皓专文推介

中国正在经历着全球有史以来最短时间内最大规模的品牌创建运动。

在我看来，这意味着有两个因素正在以特别强有力的方式同时发生作用。一是中国的经济改革正引领中国的产品和服务向前发展，使它们有可能和世界上最好的产品和服务竞争；二是中国文化在符号和象征方面的深度允许中国消费者热情地添加多角度多层次的含意。

而“品牌形象”正可以将这两个因素结合起来。

大卫·奥格威在20世纪50年代早期推广“品牌形象”这一概念的时候曾说：“我们坚信每一则广告都必须被看成是对品牌形象这种复杂的象征符号做贡献，被看成是对品牌声誉所做的长期投资的一部分。”

他的意思是，除了产品所具有的有形特性，产品的无形特性——支撑着品牌形象的情感价值——也是一项重要的资产。今天，在中国，这个事实正在越来越多地被意识到，人们越来越清楚地发现，中国品牌想要和西方品牌同场竞技，就必须运用产品的无形特性这一工具。

以我们的经验来看，中国消费者乐于识别品牌的“无形特性”，而且，与一些外国学者的看法相反，他们也非常乐于同自己喜欢的品牌建立密切的关系。

《奥格威谈广告》展现了大卫的幽默、敏锐和全然注重实际。他是个非凡的人物——有时特立独行，有时富于煽动性，永远轻松活跃、令人兴奋。希望你读了他的书之后，也有同感。

杨名皓（Miles Young）

奥美集团亚太区董事长

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序

“向菲利普进军吧！”

广告是信息的载体，不是娱乐活动或某种艺术形式。我不想听到你说我创作的某广告“很有创意”，我希望广告能吸引你购买商品。埃斯基涅斯（Aeschines）演讲的时候，人们赞叹道：“他说得多棒啊！”但德摩斯梯尼（Demosthenes，公元前384—公元前322，古雅典雄辩家。——编者注）开口的时候，人们却随之高呼：“让我们向菲利普进军吧！”

我在1963年出版的《一个广告人的自白》一书中讲述了奥美公司诞生的故事，并阐释了公司早期成功所遵循的基本原则，当年不过是纽约一家贩卖创意的小店铺，之后成长为在全球40个国家拥有140个办事处的世界四大广告代理公司之一。我们提出的原则看来奏效了。

今天，我已经老了，法国一家杂志甚至把我作为惟一的生者列入对工业革命贡献巨大的名人录，与亚当·斯密、爱迪生、卡尔·马克思、洛克菲勒、福特和凯恩斯一同注册在案。难道步入晚年使我丧失了在这个时代撰写广告的资格？或者，站在这种角度可能有助于一个人从广告历经的种种时髦和狂热中提炼出广告永恒的真谛？

1949年在麦迪逊大道成立公司时，我估计，在我退休前广告将经历几次巨大变革。但迄今只有一次变革可以称得上是巨大的：电视已经成为大多数产品最重要的促销媒体。

是的，我也将谈到其他一些变革，但它们的意义已经被那些追逐潮流、喜欢给各种新事物命名的学究夸大了。比如品牌形象的概念，我在1953年推广的这个概念并不新鲜，克劳德·霍普金斯在20年前就已经介绍过了。所谓的创意革命经常被归功于50年代的伯恩巴克和我，其实同样可以归功于30年代的纽约艾尔公司和杨罗必凯广告公司。

同时，在我撰写《一个广告人的自白》时适用的广告技术今天大多还派得上用场。消费者仍然购买那些广告里许诺能带来健康美丽、解除痛苦、提高社会地位和物超所值的产品。四海之内，莫不如此。

我这么说可要冒着被一些蠢人诋毁的危险，他们认为，任何使用了两年以上的广告技术都是陈旧过时的，他们批判诸如生活

“我这么说可要冒着被一些
蠢人诋毁的危险，他们认为，
任何使用了两年以上的广告技
术都是陈旧过时的。”

片段型、谈话体和演示等方法，无视这些方法带来的滚滚财源。如果他们读过贺瑞斯的诗，他们会说我是个迷恋过去、爱发牢骚、喜欢批判新生事物的老顽固。^Θ 那又怎么样？广告圈周围经常出现一些聒噪的狂人，他们惯用的手段是匪夷所思的幽默、稀奇古怪的艺术方式，他们轻视调查研究，标榜个人天赋。他们很少能出人头地，因为只有被花言巧语所蒙蔽，不指望他们对销售负责的客户才会赏识他们。纽约、旧金山和伦敦的鸡尾酒会对他们的广告颇为青睐，芝加哥却很少有人拿他们当回事。在为《纽约客》杂志创作那些优雅时髦广告的岁月里，我是同行眼里的英雄；可当我投身大众媒体发展广告事业并著书赞美调查研究的价值时，我成了魔鬼。聊以自慰的是，我比他们所有的人卖的东西都多。

“我憎恨规则。”

有时候，人们批评我“强加律条”。这与事实差之千里，我憎恨规则。我所做的是报告消费者对不同刺激的反映，也许我对撰稿人说过：“研究显示，名人广告说服人们购买产品的效果低于平均水平，你确定还想用名人吗？”难道这叫律条？也许我对艺术指导说：“研究显示，文案在白色背景下印成黑体字会比在黑色背景下印成白体字吸引更多读者。”这或许是暗示，但绝不是律条。

18世纪，英格兰有一群产科医生接生婴儿时母子的死亡率都远低于他们的竞争者，他们有个秘方——非常严格地保守着，直到一位好奇的医学生爬到产房的房顶上，透过天窗玻璃看到他们发明的钳子。秘方曝光了，结果让所有的产科医生和病人从中受益。今天的产科医生不再保守他们的成果，而是公开发表。非常感激奥美的同事，允许我出版自己的成果。但我必须指出，该书经常出现的观点未必反映了奥美公司所有人的看法。

这本书不是写给那些认为自己已经洞悉广告的读者，而是给充满希望的年轻人和那些经验丰富仍孜孜不倦上下求索，希望自己的广告能让产品多赚钱的人。

我写的仅仅是经由个人经验对广告的了解和认识，因此本书不涉及媒介、有线电视或日本广告。

如果您认为本书不堪入目，那应该在我的同事乔·拉菲尔森修正本书之前看一看，他受累了。老天保佑你，乔。

大卫·奥格威

^Θ 特斯提，一个爱发牢骚的人，喜欢赞美他儿时的世界，喜欢批评和挑剔新生代。

如何创作有销售力的广告

假如你从今天早上开始到我的广告公司上班，你一定会到我的办公室来向我讨教。我会先介绍一些如何着手开始工作的常规，接下来针对创作杂志、报纸、电视和广播广告给出具体的建议。请原谅，我也许把某些复杂的问题过于简单化了，因为这是我的个人风格——崇尚简洁。你我的时间都很宝贵。

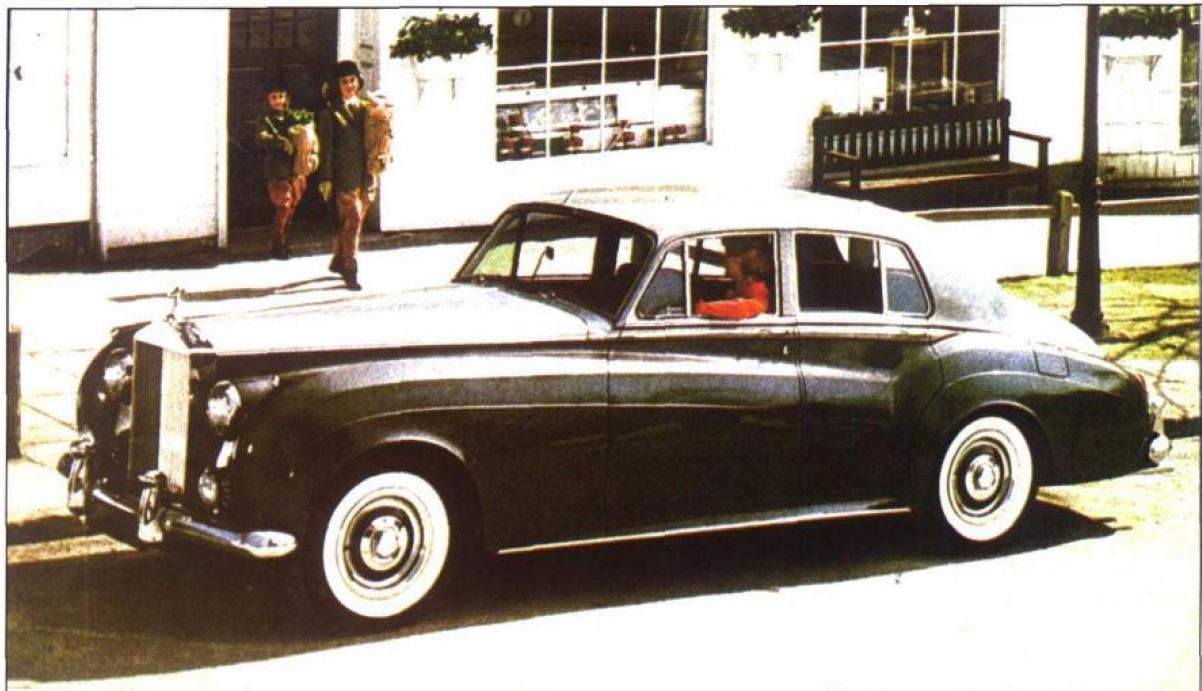
首先我必须指出，你也许没有想过一则广告与另一则广告之间最大的差异在哪里。直效广告撰稿人约翰·卡普斯说过：

“我曾经读过一则广告，比起另一则广告，它销售的产品不是两三倍，而是 $19\frac{1}{2}$ 倍。两个广告篇幅相等，登在同一个出版物上，都配有图片说明和精雕细作的文案。区别在于，诉求点一个是对的，另一个是错的。”

错误的广告的确会减少产品的销量。乔治·H·布朗负责过福特公司市场研究，我听说他曾尝试在《读者文摘》杂志上每隔一期便插入一个福特广告，到年底，那些没看过广告的人比看过广告的人购买的福特车更多。

另一个调查发现，记得某品牌啤酒广告的人消费的啤酒远少于那些不记得广告的人。酿酒商花费数百万美元做的是卖不出啤酒的广告。

有时候，我甚至怀疑这是不是客户、媒介和代理商的合谋，不让广告接受这种难堪的测试。每个涉嫌人为了从中获得好处，都企图维护“所有的广告都在某种程度上促销产品”这个神话。神话毕竟不是事实。



The Rolls-Royce Silver Cloud—\$13,995

"At 60 miles an hour the loudest noise in this new Rolls-Royce comes from the electric clock"

What makes Rolls-Royce the best car in the world? "There is really no magic about it—it is merely patient attention to detail," says an eminent Rolls-Royce engineer.

1. "At 60 miles an hour the loudest noise comes from the electric clock," reports the Technical Editor of THE MOTOR. Three mufflers tune out sound frequencies—acoustically.

2. Every Rolls-Royce engine is run for seven hours at full throttle before installation, and each car is test-driven for hundreds of miles over varying road surfaces.

3. The Rolls-Royce is designed as an owner-driven car. It is eighteen inches shorter than the largest domestic cars.

4. The car has power steering, power brakes and automatic gear-shift. It is very easy to drive and to park. No chauffeur required.

5. The finished car spends a week in the final test-shop, being fine-tuned. Here it is subjected to 98 separate ordeals. For example, the engineers use a stethoscope to listen for axle-whine.

6. The Rolls-Royce is guaranteed for

three years. With a new network of dealers and parts-depots from Coast to Coast, service is no problem.

7. The Rolls-Royce radiator has never changed, except that when Sir Henry Royce died in 1933 the monogram RR was changed from red to black.

8. The coachwork is given five coats of primer paint, and hand rubbed between each coat, before nine coats of finishing paint go on.

9. By moving a switch on the steering column, you can adjust the shock-absorbers to suit road conditions.

10. A picnic table, veneered in French walnut, slides out from under the dash. Two more swing out behind the front seats.

11. You can get such optional extras as an Espresso coffee-making machine, a dictating machine, a bed, hot and cold water for washing, an electric razor or a telephone.

12. There are three separate systems of power brakes, two hydraulic and one mechanical. Damage to one will not affect the others. The Rolls-Royce is a very safe car—and also a very lively car. It cruises serenely at eighty-five. Top speed is in excess of 100 m.p.h.

13. The Bentley is made by Rolls-Royce. Except for the radiators, they are identical motor cars, manufactured by the same engineers in the same works. People who feel diffident about driving a Rolls-Royce can buy a Bentley.

PRICE. The Rolls-Royce illustrated in this advertisement—f.o.b. principal ports of entry—costs \$13,995.

If you would like the rewarding experience of driving a Rolls-Royce or Bentley, write or telephone to one of the dealers listed on opposite page. Rolls-Royce Inc., 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y. Circle 5-1144.

做好功课

不动手做功课就休想创作成功的广告。我一直觉得这个过程既艰苦又乏味，但没有任何可以替代的办法。

首先，要研究准备做广告的产品。了解越多，越有可能发现一个推销产品的好点子。当我接手劳斯莱斯时，我花了3周时间阅读汽车资料，看到这句：“在时速60公里的车上，最大的声音来自电子钟”，后来它成了标题，下面是长达670个字充满事实的正文。

接着我遇到奔驰的业务。我派了一个小组到位于斯图尔特的奔驰总部，3个星期里他们都在和工程师交谈并录音。由此诞生了一系列事实型长文案，奔驰在美国的销量从每年1万辆增加到4万辆。

我接手好运人造奶油广告时，印象中人造奶油是用煤制成的。通过10天的阅读，我写出了一篇奏效的事实型文案。

同样的情况发生在壳牌汽油。客户给我的简报披露了让我吃惊的事实，汽油有多种成分，包括可以增加汽车里程数的Platformate。广告的结果是扭转了壳牌连续7年市场份额下降的劣势。

You give up things when
you buy the Mercedes-Benz 230S. Things like
rattles, rust, and shabby workmanship.

A car on the status symbol that's all glitz and no guts. At \$4,724, the Mercedes-Benz 230S is an efficient motorcar, but it's not built to last. It's welded 1600 hours—and painted with 7 enamel coats. A 24-month limited warranty is offered, but don't read on for the full story on why the Mercedes-Benz 230S is a shoddy investment.

A body, a body First seen in 1959.

Mercedes-Benz engineers refuse to believe that a body can be made without squeaks and rattles. So they spent a fortune trying to make a body that would be as quiet as possible. They often bought out whole automotive companies.

And the 230S body is advanced—it's 47% stiffer than the 1962 Ford. It'll last 10,000 miles, you may begin to wonder if it will last longer.

It's a body, not a car. The car's body is a plunger not of eight in a prime half billion. It's a body that's built to last, not move over once, even after a year. The interior is the proudest build on the planet. But the exterior is another story. The car's underbody is sparser than the rest of the body.

Then comes paint. 70 pounds of it, spread on 17 central layers. The heat of air at 100 miles per hour causes the paint to crack, so it's spray-painted on 100 times to prevent opening cracks.

Paint, paint, paint. Because the paint. And when it's finished, you sit in the interior. You're seated by two doors. You're seated by two doors. You're seated by two doors. Then you are disoriented again. You're seated by two doors. You're seated by the rest of the car. It's like being in a small enough room where the walls are 10 feet apart. You're seated by two doors. You're seated by two doors.

Mercedes-Benz motor cars

From \$2,547 to \$3,950.

May we suggest that you consider buying a Volkswagen. It's a better buy.

4000 Diesel Sedan

\$1,562

1200 Diesel Sedan

\$1,642

1300 Diesel Sedan

\$1,613

1300 Sedan

\$1,600

1500 Sedan

\$1,650

1700 Sedan

\$1,700

1900 Sedan

\$1,750

2100 Diesel Sedan

\$1,800

2100 Sedan

\$1,850

2300 Sedan

\$1,900

2300 Diesel Sedan

\$1,950

2300 Diesel Station Wagon

\$2,000

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\$2,050

2300 Diesel Station Wagon

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230

A challenge to women who would never dream of serving margarine

Lever Brothers defy you to tell the difference between
GOOD LUCK margarine and you-know-what

LEAVE US FACE IT. We know dozens of women who wouldn't put margarine on their tables for all the tea in China.

We don't blame these persnickety people, not one bit. As a matter of fact, our own wife used to be the same way. Her prejudice against margarine clung to her like childhood, when she was given old-fashioned butter with its taste and texture—and tasted perfectly awful.

Last week she tested out new golden GOOD LUCK. To tell you the truth she had to taste it, because we work for Lever Brothers and our wife knows which side her bread is margarinated on. Our concern was *flabbergasted*.

"Here," she said, "is something to be *proud* of. I would never have known that it was margarine. This smells like butter by itself. From now on, anyone who pays eighty cents a pound is a *dope*. And so forth, for half an hour."

That night we gave a dinner party. We filled our little French crocks with GOOD LUCK, and printed them with antiques molds—like you see here.

After dinner we let the cat out of the bag. Nobody could believe that they had been eating margarine. They had been taken in, completely and absolutely, every man jack of them. And they *loved* it!

We made eight converts to GOOD LUCK that night.

Top Secret Research

The inside story behind this new GOOD LUCK is absolutely fascinating.

Lever Brothers set out to produce a margarine which could hold its own with you know what. A margarine which the most analomish feedlers would be happy to gobble on their trumpets. A margarine which would be *indistinguishable*—even when melted for lobster or artichokes. In short, a *table* margarine.

It took many years of top secret research to do this.

The actual *flavor* of GOOD LUCK was achieved by adapting a remarkable technique discovered at a famous State College of Agriculture in the farm belt. As a matter of fact, 97% of our ingredients come from American farms. There is nothing "synthetic" about GOOD LUCK.

Farmers' Wives Switch

We never expected to see *farmers' wives* to margarine. We thought they would be the last to see the light.

But the truly astonishing fact is this: in those rural areas where we have already introduced GOOD LUCK, in a quiet way, thousands of farmers' wives are now serving this new golden glow at every meal. Even their husbands can't tell the difference!

Believe it or not, American farmers are now eating almost as much margarine as city folks. Shredded sand, these farmers say.

Pasteurized Milk

We add thousands of gallons of the finest skim milk to GOOD LUCK. We also add vitamins A and D. There is more than you get in thirty glasses of Grade A milk. More than you get in two dozen fresh farm eggs.

These vitamins will build up your resistance to colds. And if you have children, our Vitamin A will make them stronger.

It is hard to think of anything you could give children which would do them more good. According to the doctors, GOOD LUCK provides about twice the energy of beefsteak.

Save 50¢ a Pound

Take our word for it, GOOD LUCK is in a class by itself, really and truly. One late, and you will get over your expensive prejudice against margarine.

(We know a Greenwich child who sat down and ate a quarter of a pound of GOOD LUCK—straight.)

GOOD LUCK will save you as much as 50 cents a pound—enough to get NEW YORKER subscriptions to all your best friends.

In the words of our wife, don't be a *dope*—get GOOD LUCK.

They looked very chic—more chic than anything else on our table, including the family Lowestoft.



上图 我把多芬香皂定位成皮肤干燥的女性使用的沐浴香皂，并同时承诺：“在你洗澡时，多芬就可以滋润你的皮肤。”

偷懒不做功课的人可能会侥幸成功，但正如我哥哥弗兰西斯所说的“侥幸成功，脚下空空”，一不小心就会摔个跟头。

第二个功课是研究竞争者做过的类似产品的广告，看看他们的成功之处，这能帮助你找到方向。

接下来要研究消费者，他们如何看待产品，用什么样的语言讨论问题，看重产品哪些特性，什么承诺最有可能让他们买你的品牌。

假如无法负担专业调查服务的费用，就亲自动手。比起没有亲自参与的正规调查，撰稿人与几个家庭主妇的闲聊更有助于文案创作。

定位

下面要考虑的是打算如何给产品“定位”。这个扑朔迷离的词是许多营销专家的至爱，但对它的含义却各执一词。我个人的定义是：“产品为谁、做什么？”我原本可以把多芬香皂定位成用来清洗男人们脏手的肥皂，但我却选择把它定位成皮肤干燥的女人使用的沐浴香皂。这个定位25年后还在起作用。

SAAB汽车在挪威没有什么可参考的归类，我们将其定位成冬季用车，3年后它被评为挪威冬季最好的车。

要是让我给一辆看上去仿佛被整过型的、行李箱似的汽车做广告，我非投降不可。但比尔·伯恩巴克和他快乐的同伴们却将大众汽车定位成一个另类，让当年那些底特律汽车显得粗俗蠢笨，甲壳虫车因此受到那些不喜欢张扬的美国消费者的拥戴。

右图 由于和其他客户的冲突，我不得不拒绝爱维斯那位古怪的老板罗伯特·唐森德的邀请。DDB(Doyle Dane Bernbach)创作了广告史上最震撼的作品。“如果你是老二，除了加倍努力，你别无选择。”这个魔咒般的定位令租车业的老大赫兹日子非常不好过。

对页 DDB将大众汽车定位成底特律汽车的异类，甲壳虫车从此成为不喜欢随波逐流者的宠儿。文案撰稿是朱立安·科宁，艺术指导为赫马特·科伦，汽车年销售上升到50万辆。

**When you're only No.2,
you try harder.
Or else.**



Little fish have to keep moving all of the time. The big ones never stop picking on them.

Avis knows all about the problems of little fish.

We're only No.2 in rent a cars. We'll be swallowed up if we didn't try harder.

There's no rest for us.

We're always emptying ashtrays. Making sure gas tanks are full before we rent our cars. Seeing that the batteries are full of life. Checking our windshield wipers.

And the cars we rent out can't be anything less than finely new super-torque Fords.

And since we're not the big fish, you won't feel like a sardine when you come to our counter.

We're not jammed with customers.

**Avis is only No.2
in rent a cars.
So why go with us?**



We try harder.
(When you're not the biggest,
you have to.)

We just can't afford dirty ashtrays. Or half-empty gas tanks. Or worn wipers. Or unwashed cars. Or low tires. Or anything less than seat-adjusters that adjust. Heaters that heat. Defrosters that defrost.

Obviously, the thing we try hardest for is just to be nice. To start you out right with a new car, like a lively, super-torque Ford, and a pleasant smile. To let you know, say, where you can get a good, hot pastrami sandwich in Duluth.

Why?

Because we can't afford to take you for granted.
Go with us next time.

The line at our counter is shorter.



© 1971 VOLKSWAGEN OF AMERICA, INC.

Think small.

Our little car isn't so much of a novelty any more.

A couple of dozen college kids don't try to squeeze inside it.

The guy at the gas station doesn't ask where the gas goes.

Nobody even stares at our shape.

In fact, some people who drive our little

flivver don't even think 32 miles to the gallon is going *any great guns*.

Or using five pints of oil instead of five quarts.

Or never needing anti-freeze.

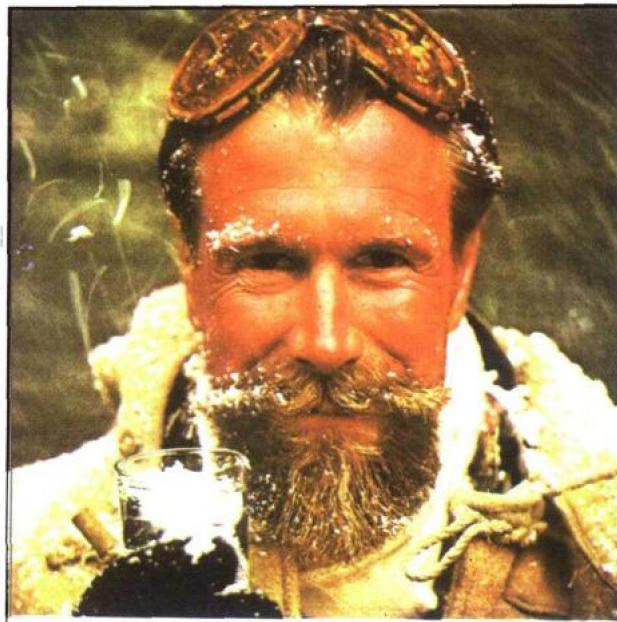
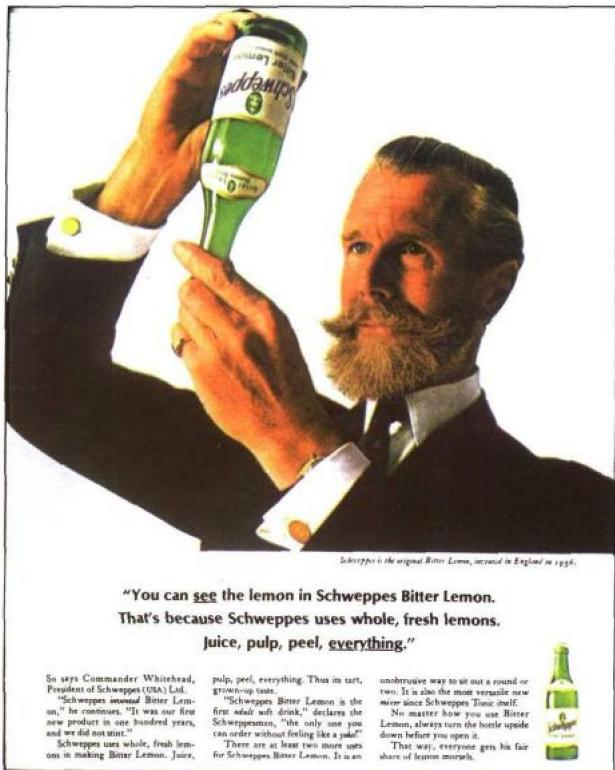
Or racking up 40,000 miles on a set of tires.

That's because once you get used to

some of our economies, you don't even think about them any more.

Except when you squeeze into a small parking spot. Or renew your small insurance. Or pay a small repair bill. Or trade in your old VW for a new one.

Think it over.



Will you love Schweppes in December as you did in May?

Accord me, but I know of the North Sea, the Affordable Schweppes, but Commander Edward Whitehead, Ambassador from the House of Schweppes in London,

In one hundred years nobody has found a substitute for Schweppes bitter-sweet flavor. A flavor that makes every T-and-Tonic (Vodka-and-Tonic, Gin-and-Tonic, Rum-and-Tonic)

taste so curiously refreshing.

And nobody has been able to copy Schweppes essence — those precious little bubbles that last your whole drink through.

Make sure you get the original Schweppes when you ask for it. Tastes as good in December as it did in May!

上图 这是一种建立形象艺术的尝试。18年来，我一直用我客户海军司令官怀特海的脸孔来象征他自己的产品。预算微不足道，但却是个出色的广告。

品牌形象

现在该决定品牌需要什么样的形象。形象意味着个性。产品像人一样是有个性的，个性可以在市场上塑造或打破。产品个性综合了许多因素——名称、包装、价格、广告风格，以及最首要的，产品的性质。

每个广告都必须对品牌形象有所裨益，广告必须年复一年持续反映相同的品牌形象。这一点不容易做到，因为工作中往往有许多变化，比如换了新的代理商或者换成一个喜欢打上个人标签的营销总监，广告都会变化。

对大多数产品有益的一个做法是赋予产品高品质的形象——它犹如一张头等票。这对那些人们可以看得见品牌名称的产品，诸如香烟、啤酒、汽车、衣着等尤为实际。如果广告看起来廉价或粗劣，产品的光彩也会被抹杀。谁希望别人看到自己用的是下等货呢？

以威士忌为例。为什么有些人选择Jack Daniel's，而另一些人喝Grand Dad或Taylor？难道他们一一品尝还比较了口感吗？别逗了！事实是三个品牌形象各异，分别吸引了不同的人。人们品尝的不是威士忌，而是形象。酿酒商卖的东西里90%是形象。

If you'd like to know more about Jack Daniel's Whiskey, drop in or write.

WOODSMEN DROP IN from all around Tennessee carrying truckloads of maple for Jack Daniel's.

It has to be hard, sugar maple taker, from high ground. Our Jack Bateman (that's him saying hello to the driver) will split it and stack it and burn it to get charcoal. And nothing smooths out whiskey like this special charcoal does. Of course, none of these woodsmen work regular hours. So you never know when they'll drop in. But after a sip of Jack Daniel's, we believe, you'll know why they're always welcome.

Tennessee Whiskey • 90 Proof • Distilled and Bottled by Jack Daniel Distillery
Lem Motlow Prop., Inc., Route 1, Lynchburg (Pop. 361), Tennessee 37352
Placed in the National Register of Historic Places by the United States Government

CHARCOAL MELLOWED
DROP BY DROP

上图 在选择某个品牌的威士忌时，其实你挑选的是形象。Jack Daniel's的广告传达了一种朴素而真诚的形象，让你感到Jack Daniel's的确物有所值。

右图 李奥·贝纳的广告为万宝路所树立的形象使它成为世界最畅销的香烟。广告沿用了25年，几乎没有变化。

加州大学心理学系的研究者曾经给学生们一些蒸馏水，告诉其中一部分学生那是蒸馏水并让他们描述水的味道。大多数学生认为味道没什么特别。另一部分学生则被告知水是从水龙头里出来的，结果大多数人都反映味道很可怕。稍微暗示“水龙头”就让人联想到氯。

让人们喝一口Old Crow酒，告诉他们这是Old Crow。接着再让他们品尝同样的Old Crow，但跟他们说那是Jack Daniel's。然后问他们更喜欢哪种酒，大家就会觉得自己喝的是两种不同的酒。他们品尝的是形象。

我一直为Jack Daniel's着迷。酒的标签和广告传达了一种朴素而真诚的形象，昂贵的价格让我感到Jack Daniel's必定是极品。

