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THE COPY WORKSHOP WORKBOOK

By Bruce Bendinger

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Introduction.

We've needed a book like this.

It presents the essential creative and business principles needed for one of the toughest jobs in American business - writing effective advertising.

It was written by one of the genuine creative talents in the advertising business.

I first met Bruce in 1970 when I was President of Leo Burnett.

He came to us from one of Chicago's creative boutiques, where he'd won numerous awards. We put him on one of our toughest accounts - P & G's All Temperature Cheer.

Over the next two years, Bruce led a team that built Cheer into the #2 brand in the category with advertising that was engaging yet effective.

In 1972, we named him a Creative Director and vice-president. He was 27.

Since then, Bruce has established himself as a creative consultant doing projects for clients and agencies across the country.

He also spent a few years as Sr. VP Group Creative Director at FCB/ Chicago where he was responsible for such things as saving and then turning around the Pizza Hut business.

We worked together again in Washington D.C. on Campaign '76 and, over the years, we stayed in touch.

When Bruce sent me an early version of the book, I opened it with curiosity . . . and then delight.

I thoroughly enjoyed it.

It's great reading - Bruce demonstrates contemporary copywriting at the same time he teaches it.

And even though it was written for advertising copywriters, there's something in it for everyone in our business.

Bruce set out to do a tough job. And I think he's done it wonderfully. I think you'll enjoy this book.



Leonard S. Matthews
President, American Association of
Advertising Agencies (1979-1988)

How to Read This Book.

However you want.

If you think you want to be a copywriter, use it like a good friend. Or a good boss.

If you're a college student, use it the way your teacher tells you.

If you're already in the advertising business, use it like a set of stretching exercises.

And if you just picked it up because you're curious about how they make advertising, just enjoy yourself.

Bruce Bendinger







Bruce Bendinger on The CBS Morning News.

nce upon a time... copywriting was taught.

It was acquired through years of apprenticeship and hard work.

It was a skilled craft.

But TV, The Baby Boom, and The Creative Revolution changed all that.

The shift from print to television created copywriters with outdated skills.

Meanwhile...

The War Babies, our first TV generation, hit the advertising business at about the same time Bill Bernbach's writers and art directors revolutionized it.

Creative careers accelerated.

A memorable theme and a decent TV idea turned a writer into a Creative Supervisor.

Escalating salaries and expectations made apprenticeship unaffordable and impractical.

The economy changed.

The easy growth of the 60's slowed in the 70's and staggered into the 80's.

Clients grew nervous.

While slowly, the tempo grew faster.

For small clients, increased media noise made it harder to be heard.

For large clients, growing bureaucracies made it harder to decide.

For agencies, the battle between the rules of research and the rule-breaking spirit of The Creative Revolution just made it harder.

And so it goes. Haphazardly ever after...

Meanwhile...

You have a job to do.

As a copywriter.

The Objective of this book is to help you do your job better.

The first step of the journey is to become a student of our craft.

Let's Go!

AN HISTORICAL NOTE.

Advertising seems to be uniquely American.

Though a business practice in use since earliest recorded history, and now practiced worldwide, advertising grew and prospered in the United States of America.

This was due to a number of unique forces working together:

The English Language.
An adaptable, democratic and easy-to-use language, English has become the language of business.

Useful concepts and phrases are quickly and easily adapted.

It's a language made for the changing marketplace.

Economic Opportunity.
Again, America was uniquely suited - with an abundance of resources and opportunity.

It had a population motivated to exploit both to the fullest and a government that encouraged and subsidized enterprise.

America was the best place to have a new idea and the best place to advertise it.

Growth was encouraged and reinforced by further growth.

Two important examples are the reinforcing relationship between advertising and the media and the growth of marketing and advertising as professions.

One of the key players in this process has been the person who shapes the communications of commerce, originally known as advertising copy - the copywriter.

An American original.

Index:

INTRODUCTION.

Some brief words of welcome and purpose.

FORE WORDS.

Assignments #0 and #1.

1. HISTORY: ADVERTISING'S AGES. p.14 An introduction to the advertising business and the craft of copywriting.

It focuses on major changes in advertising approach and technique: Claude Hopkins and person to person communication, Rubicam, 50's USP, 60's Image, 70's Positioning and 80's Visual emphasis.

Assignments and Exercises.

2. BIOLOGY: TWO BRAINS ARE BETTER THAN ONE.

p.58

A discussion of Right and Left Brain function as it relates to advertising and an introduction to The FCB Planning Grid, a unique approach to advertising planning based on these Right and Left Brain functions.

Addendums cover additional ways to think about advertising problems.

3. PSYCHOLOGY:

HOW TO HAVE AN IDEA.

p.72

Description and discussion of the creative or "ideation" process.

- **4.** PHILOSOPHY: ZEN COPYWRITING.p.78 A brief indulgence by the author. Ad Haiku Exercise.
- 5. ART DIRECTOR APPRECIATION. p.80 An examination of the relationship with the copywriter's visual partner The Art Director. Visual Communication Exercises.

THE FIRST SECTION:

We'll take a look at the historical development of Advertising techniques and ways to think about advertising problems.

We'll examine the creative or "ideation" process.

And we'll talk about the way verbal and visual communication have to work together.

A MESSAGE FOR READERS WHO AREN'T WRITERS.

As you can see, this book was designed for young writers who are already working in advertising and students who'd like to.

But there's something in it for almost everybody.

It's an introduction to modern communication techniques.

It offers a few insights into how to get ahead in business.

It can make communicating to others easier and more fun.

It can help you learn how to solve problems creatively.

It can help you learn to work with others more effectively to solve business problems.

If you're in business, perhaps it can help you be a more effective marketer.

And if you're not, it can help make you a smarter consumer.

This is the beginning of an interesting journey.

Along the way, you may learn a few new concepts and develop a few new skills.

You might even enjoy it.

MORE WORDS.

6. HOW TO COPYWRITE. p.86
Beginning principles.
Salesmanship = Strategy + Structure + Style.

7. DISCOVERING THE OBJECTIVE. p.89 A simple approach to a complex process:

- 1. Think about the customer. 2. Think about the product. 3. Think about the competition. 4. Think about The Problem. 5. Combine them.
- **8.** STRATEGY. p.98 An introduction.

9. HOW TO WRITE A STRATEGY. p.102
This section shows you how to write a
P&G/Leo Burnett-style Advertising Strategy
Statement. Step by step.

Exercises give you a chance to look at and develop various types of Strategies.

Addendums examine the Y&R Creative Work Plan and the Isidore and Paulson Creative Work Plan.

10. SELLING IDEAS.

p.134

Practical observations as to what makes a good Selling Idea.

11. HOW TO SELL IDEAS.

p.140

Some good advice for working in the world of ideas. Sales Power!

12.SALESMANSHIP=

STRATEGY+ STRUCTURE +STYLE. p.146

Practical guidelines to contemporary copywriting style. The New Writing.

Our philosophy - Readin', Writin', Rhythm, & Re-Writin'!

13. TYPING & TYPOGRAPHY. p.176
More practical advice.

THE SECOND SECTION:

This part of the book deals with the development of Advertising Strategy and basic Copywriting Techniques for print, radio and television.

The Strategy section will help you learn how to write a P&G-style Advertising Strategy.

The sections on Copywriting
Style and writing for the various
media focus on the underlying
Structure of various types of ads
with Exercises designed to put the
principles learned into practice.

14. PRINT PRINCIPLES:

p.180

Structure of various types of print ads.

- A. The One Liner.
- B. News (Including Demos).
- C. The Spiral.
- D. The Story.
- E. The Sermon.
- F. The Outline.

15. SOUND ADVICE FOR RADIO. p.218

Three types of radio commercials:

The Pitch, The Situation and The Song. . . Plus combinations.

The Structure of Radio Scripts- Context, Content and Conclusion.

Basic principles - Time & Tempo, Natural Rhythm and Sound.

16. HA!

A QUICK COURSE IN COMEDY. p.233 Basic principles of humor in advertising: The Double Meaning, Exaggeration, Incongruity and Humanity.

17. TELEVISION:

p.240

Basic types of TV commercials beginning with some advice on how to think about TV.

- A. Slice.
- B. The Talking Person.
- C. The Demo.
- D. The Visual.
- E. Graphic Collage.
- F. Combinations.

18. TELEVISION PRODUCTION AND VIDEO TERMINOLOGY. p.274

Script format information.

Includes insight into little-known production problems such as "The Winking Dog Syndrome."

THE THIRD SECTION:

We talk about working relationships in the advertising business, including Group Creativity, Supervision and the way it all works together... Campaigns.

ONWARDS...

19. TELL THE TRUTH.

To the point. Thought-provoking.

20. PROBLEMS.

p.282

p.279

Some favorite problems <u>plus</u> more good advice, such as "Your job is to make money for the client."

21. BUILDING YOUR BOOK.

p.290

Good advice for the beginner.

22. BEYOND ADVERTISING.

p.294

This chapter briefly surveys other areas of marketing that can be very important to the marketing success of a business such as Direct Response and Sales Promotion.

23. BEYOND COPYWRITING.

p.301

This chapter briefly surveys other copywriting-related career opportunities.

24. SUPERVISION.

p.304

Some good advice for the writer with his first supervising responsibilities.

25. TEAM WORK.

p.310

"Advertising is a team sport."

We discuss how to work within an advertising agency and Team Creativity.

26. THE CAMPAIGN.

p.332

This chapter examines some successful advertising campaigns: Apple Macintosh, Federal Express, McDonald's, Myer-EMCO and Volvo. Assignments and Exercises.

27. NEXT STEPS:

p.344

Some encouraging words.

WORDS: GLOSSARY.

p.347

Basic advertising vocabulary including media and production terminology, and slang.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

p.358

Assignment #0.

This Assignment is so easy, we won't even give it a number. It's designed to help you start thinking about advertising.

A. MAGAZINE EXERCISE.

- Pick 2 ads you LIKE. Tell us why you like them.
- Pick 2 ads you HATE. Tell us why you hate them.

B. VCR EXERCISE.

Tonight, when you watch TV, save the commercials and zap the programs.

Now, look at them again.

- Pick the 2 commercials you like best. Why did you like them?
- Pick the 2 commercials you like least. Why didn't you like them?

You might want to clip your ads to this page.

Assignment #1.



I CAUGHT MY DAD EATING BARBECUED RICE KRISPIES!

Forthink I'm joking don't you?
I only wish I were.
The Ghaxstly truth is that grown ups,

not content with eating us children's RICE KRUSPIES coreal normally with milk and sugar, are now cooking with Unom Look, I came in and there's my and eating his tea. And he is acstrally actually eating larbecued RICE KRISPIES! Your mum cooked it "he says shamelessly." Barbecued meat loaf in barbocue sauce... it's jolly nice." "Is there any more?" I say cooly, obviously meaning to give what's left to some deserving children. "But you're always complaining about me cooking with RICEKRISPIES. I didn't think you'd like it," says my mum. "Here's your egg and chups."

We're all-domed-downed in lots of trouble.

BARBECUED MEAT LOAVES

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Combine of ingredients; mix lightly but discrete file Shape maxture into 12 balls and piace in shallow taking dish. Brush meet balls with remaining sauce. Sprinkle with Rev Kingres. Pake in but over ARPC able. For Cas New Durch to mixtures.

BARBECUE SAUCE

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RICE LURISPES

Adapt the Wester

Hellogg's RICE KRISPIES. Now everyone's hearing how good they are.

This ad for "Barbecued Rice Krispies" won awards in Great Britain. It sold a few Rice Krispies, too. Now it's your turn. Your assignment is to create an ad that looks like this one.

ASSIGNMENT #1 (CONTINUED)

First, pick your product.

Throughout the book, you'll be asked to "pick a product."

Sometimes the categories are very specific and sometimes they aren't.

In this case, your product is either:

A. A product you like -

Cereal, peanut butter, whatever.

B. A service you might offer - Baby sitting, dog-walking, whatever.

C. An event -

A party, a picnic, lunch, whatever.

D. You -

Think of it as a fun way to do a resumé.

SO, HERE'S HOW TO DO IT:

1. Find an appropriate picture of yourself - snapshot, school picture, etc.

That's your visual.

2. Decide on your product.

Got it? Good.

If you can find a picture of your product, that should be in the ad, too.

3. Write a headline.

It can be a quote, a story title, or a "true confessions" type of headline.

Whatever.

4. Write some copy.

Tell us things we should know about your product. Why is it a good product?

What's **the benefit** of your product? Write it like a story or a short theme.

- 5. You might want to add an extra something at the bottom: a coupon, your recipe for a great peanut butter sandwich, directions to the lunchroom. An offer, a slogan. Whatever.
- 6. Now put 'em all together in a layout that looks sort of like the Rice Krispies ad.

| IF YOU'D LIKE, Y | OU CAN TRACE THIS FOR YOUR | LAYOUT. |
|------------------|----------------------------|---------|
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As you can see by the Rice Krispies ad, neatness is optional. It can be typed up nice and neat. Or super sloppy. Whatever. There's only one absolute requirement. Have fun.

Advertising's Ages.

A IS FOR ADVERTISING. The Four A's of Advertising: Attention. Get noticed. Awareness. Be remembered. Attitude. Your advertising should make the consumer's attitude toward your product more positive. Action. Ads should work towards motivating action.



Claude Hopkins. Copywriter. In 1908, Lord & Thomas paid him \$185,000 a year! He was worth it. Hopkins' clients made millions.

In the beginning, advertising agencies were advertising "agents."

They sold advertising "space," primarily in newspapers and magazines, and collected a commission. Today, it's about 15%.

Advertising was "keeping your name before the public," since customers who knew your name were more likely to buy your product*.

Today, we call that "Awareness" and it's still a priority of almost all advertising.

Then, in the early 1900s a young man named **Albert Lasker** at the Lord & Thomas agency (now Foote, Cone & Belding) had a startling revelation.

The advertising business was <u>not</u> selling space. Rather, it was selling what was <u>inside</u> that space. The advertising itself.

Claude Hopkins, a Lord & Thomas copywriter, was advertising's first great salesman.

In his book, "Scientific Advertising," Hopkins describes the attitude a successful copywriter must develop.

"Don't think of people in the mass.

That gives you a blurred view.

Think of a typical individual, man or woman, who is likely to want what you sell."

Hopkins continues...

"The advertising man studies the consumer. He tries to place himself in the position of the buyer. His success largely depends on doing that to the exclusion of everything else."

Times have changed.

The truth remains.

Talk to people.

One at a time.

^{*} Throughout this book, the words "product" and "brand" are used interchangeably.

PRE-EMPTION.

Hopkins is also credited with inventing a technique known as "pre-emption."

You take a product feature or a quality that is generic to the category, and, by pre-empting that feature, make it yours.

Two early examples from Hopkins were "It's Toasted" for Lucky Strike and the claim that Schlitz beer bottles were sterilized with "Live Steam."

In fact, all tobacco was "toasted," and all beer bottles were sterilized with steam.

This technique is still used today.



HOW HOPKINS WROTE COPY.

Here is one of Hopkins most famous ads for Sunkist. In 1916, this was a new idea for the average American. Orange Juice!

The headline was simple and perfect. "Drink an Orange."

Look at the first section of copy.

First, Hopkins focuses on Consumer Benefits - good taste and health.

Next, to support these benefits, he focuses on benefits or attributes of the product - **Product Benefits**.

Note the use of Informative Captions throughout.

And finally - An Offer. Claude Hopkins and Albert Lasker actually had a juice extractor designed and manufactured.

They knew it would help increase use of oranges.

It worked!

Hopkins' copy offered good reasons to add orange juice to your diet, and a "Juice Extractor" available for 10¢.

America's breakfast habits changed forever.

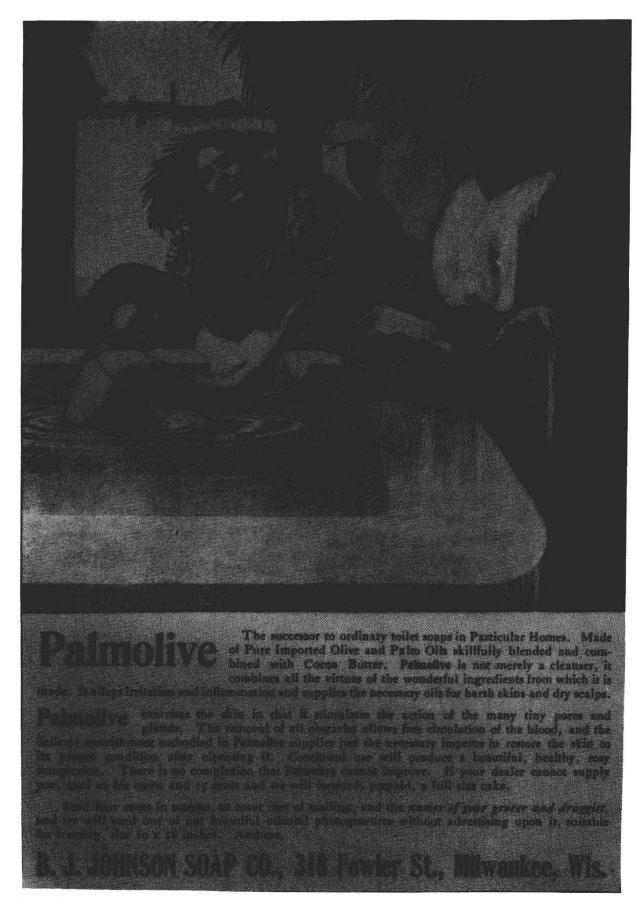


Image Advertising. Though Hopkins might deny it, he also did image advertising. Here, he took an unknown soap made of palm and olive oils and created America's leading beauty soap. Palmolive! Despite the "reason why" copy, the real impact of this ad is visual. Once again, an offer. This time, the art from the ad!