## Blunder collection lesson to businessmen

## Cultural differences, language barriers can cause problems in international marketing

United Press International
COLUMBUS, Ohio — Figuring students learn
best by studying the mistakes of others, David Ricks, chairman of the Ohio State University International Business Program, has built what he calls a "rather

For 10 years Ricks has been ferreting out blunders made by big businesses — mistakes the companies would rather forget but which show students "why it's important to pay attention to concepts that don't

Some samples from the nearly 200 documented blunders Ricks has uncovered:

— A baby food company tried unsuccessfully to peddle its product in a mostly illiterate African nation with a label showing a cuddly infant. It turned out Africans thought the jars contained ground-up

— Chevrolet was puzzled when its Nova model, popular in this country, would not sell in Latin American markets. Firm officials finally figured out that in Spanish, Nova means "does not go.

— An airline advertised the "rendezvous lounges" on its 707 flights in Brazil and lost customers. Rendezvous in Portugese is a place to have sex.

- Pepsodent's promise of white teeth bought no new customers in part of Southeast Asia — where people of status chew betelnuts, and black, discolored teeth are a symbol of prestige.

A blunder, as defined by Ricks, "is a mistake that

could have been avoided, but because of carelessness it's not. It usually results in some type of loss.

For that reason he counts MacDonald's advertising of "Big Macs" in Canada as embarrassing, but not a blunder.

In French-Canadian slang big macs are big busts, but the giant hamburgers still are selling wonder-

Similarly, an American company that manufactures female sanitary napkins noticed an increase in sales in South American areas.

They soon discovered farmers were buying the napkins in quantity, and using them as dust masks.

While most of the blunders Ricks has found are marketing and advertising mistakes — the most noticeable and hardest to hide — blunders have also occurred in management, personnel and finance.

"There are a big variety and they occur in every area of business. If there's a way to make a blunder, a business has done it," said Ricks.

That's most likely to happen, he said, when the foreign customers are most alike, not the farthest

Chevrolet was puzzled when its Nova model, popular in this country, would not sell in Latin American markets. Firm officials finally figured out that in Spanish, Nova means "does

removed from Americans. Britain has been the downfall of many an established American firm.

General Foods, for example, found that England had no room for Jell-O. The firm found out too late that British shoppers look for gelatin in cakes or wafers, not powdered form. Campbell Soups languished on English shelves,

But most frequently, he added, errors occur when a business overlooks some cultural difference in the so small next to the English cans selling for the same price. In England, soup is sold with the water already

> Also culturally ignorant was the aircraft company that used ads in India picturing Pakistanis. Americans may not be able to tell the difference, Ricks said, but Indians can.

> Or the firm that tried selling refrigerators to the mostly Moslem Middle East with an ad picturing their appliance chock full of food — including a giant ham on the middle shelf.

Colors are culturally significant, too, noted Ricks, who has collected the blunders made by firms that forgot when labeling their products that green is the color of disease in Africa and white the color of death

Hiring translaters can be tricky as well. Frenchmen working on advertising for French Canada and American-trained language students working on campaigns intended for overseas have blundered

"Body by Fisher" became "Corpse by Fisher" in a Belgian ad. Pepsi's familiar "Come Alive with Pepsi" became in a German translation "Come alive out of

the grave." A car wash turned into a "car another of Ricks' blunders.

While some blunders are amusing, more serious and costly, said Ricks, who every company involved in a blunder asking fication and for information on corrective ol. 74 No Pages

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"Some companies deny it happened sor said. "Some will say that it happened ering all the decisions we make it's not to only make a few mistakes. And quite a few guys who made the mistake are no longerwi

I can't confirm this, but it's not a good to the guys who make that bad decision. Like the decision of a U.S. pineapple or buy land in Mexico near a river. Companyon were going to use the river to transport its

were going to use the river to transport its. The Democ ples. After building a plant, the firm found ited at the river was dry — except at harvest time by a few poir flooded. Or the decision of a fast food chain to locate German hamburger stand on a street the showed was heavily traveled. The hamburger

Finally company officials checked out the next door. It was a bordello.

# Mexican town booming again

United Press International
LAZARO CARDENAS, Mexico
Lazaro Cardenas, the sleepy
fishing village that boomed and then went bust with an over-ambitious industrial development program, is

about to boom again.

Some 20,000 workers already are pouring into the Pacific port to help build and operate a \$2.5 billion addi-

tion to the existing steel mill.

The influx will almost double the town's current population of 21,000
— and perhaps bring back many of
the problems that once gave it a
reputation as a lawless "frontier"

Back in 1971 Lazaro Cardenas' 3,000 fishermen and dirt-poor far-mers lacked paved roads, telephones and electricity.

Then President Luis Echeverria introduced a plan to turn the port into the largest steelmaking complex in Latin America. Almost overnight, the village exploded to 70,000 people, most of them construction workers. Prostitutes and petty criminals followed them.

ment to postpone indefinitely the multi-million dollar industrial development project.

Some 45,000 people evacuated Lazaro Cardenas, and local authorities began shutting down the worst bars and all but five of the houses of prostitution

But even now, 25 of every 100 technicians and administrators quit SICARTSA every year, most of them complaining of the town's cultural isolation, overwhelmingly hot and humid weather and prices that average 20 percent higher than in Mexico

Last month the government of President Jose Lopez Portillo announced it would resurrect the second and third stages of the ambitious Lazaro Cardenas project.

Within two weeks most buses were arriving full and leaving empty.



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