## University of Mississippi

## **eGrove**

American Institute of Accountants

**Deloitte Collection** 

1940

## Public Information Program of the American Institute of **Accountants**

Frank A. Gale

Follow this and additional works at: https://egrove.olemiss.edu/dl\_aia



Part of the Accounting Commons, and the Taxation Commons

## **Recommended Citation**

Gale, Frank A., "Public Information Program of the American Institute of Accountants" (1940). American Institute of Accountants. 383.

https://egrove.olemiss.edu/dl\_aia/383

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Deloitte Collection at eGrove. It has been accepted for inclusion in American Institute of Accountants by an authorized administrator of eGrove. For more information, please contact egrove@olemiss.edu.

Yale 19812

PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAM OF THE -/2...

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS

By Frank A. Gale, New York

Assistant secretary, American Institute of Accountants

619 in 30

Mr. Chairman and Presidents of the State Secieties-

It is a pleasure and an henor to be with you today and to have the opportunity to present in brief the story of the work the American Institute is doing to promote and develop our public relations.

Several years ago, at the fiftieth anniversary meeting, in fact your council permitted me to speak before it for the purpose of putting for it the steps we proposed to take to develop the public relations of the profession. I remember distinctly telling the gentlemen who then held the high office meaning as presidents of state societies, that the first thing we wanted to do was to build upward from the good start which the Institute had already made.

Today, I can report progress to you. Through the efforts of the Institute, and with the cooperation of those state societies which have been in a position to help constructively, we have made ci deduced progress in our public relations. At the time I first took advantage of the opportunity to address this honored Council, I made much of the point that public relations includes other things besides news publicity. I stressed this point for the reason that the person who is unschooled in this art of making the public know about what you do and what you stand for is likely to make the mistake of regarding publicity as the beginning and the end of public relations.

discounting the importance of publicity. In most cases, it is the printed expression of the things we are trying to say and do. But it is not see the major part of public relations. The major might for the purposes of this brief talk, be divided into two parts which are themselves of major importance. They

14%

and the same

Sale-2

is a maximum of effort toward securing new members and a maximum, too,

of convincing those members they did the right thing in joining their
state society and the Institute; (2) agreeing upon the story to be

total fullic
told and presentation of a united professional front in telling that

story.

10-21-11

The approach to the public is not a simple matter of telling all of the people what we are doing. It is not necessary to tell all of the people. The thing to do is to tell the <u>right</u> people. Who are the right people? They are the business men, the bankers, legislators and others who should know the basic facts with respect to the importance of the services of the certified public accountant.

In telling the right people about themselves, the accountants must utilize manymedia. One of these is, of course, publicity, or that presentation of news facts about ourselves which we call publicity. But, the more important media are contacts with the individuals and groups who should know about us.and of whom, fortunately, many already do know the things we want them to know.

Let me say here—that, from the public-relations standpoint and from the standpoint of reality, the profession of accountancy, insofar as the presentation of a united front in public is concerned, is divided into two parts. One of these is the state society, or the state societies collectively. The other is the Institute. In order to present a strong professional front to the public, these two groups must work together. By working together, I do not mean compulsory agreement upon every professional question that comes up but I domean constant effort by both to present the facts about accountancy to the public. Both the Institute and the state society must be constantly on the alert to develop every opportunity to present the important facts about the

Processian)

18ali-3

profession to the right groups and individuals.

What have both of these parts, these cooperating halves, of the profession accomplished, so far? For one thing, there is evidence that, when we take the country as a whole, there has been a great gain in publicity results. More state-society meetings are reported more fully in the daily press than before. This means but one thing that the state societies have become mere alert to their publicity opportunities. I hope and believe it is due in no small measure to careful study and reading by public-relations chairmen of the publicity and public-relations manual which the Institute issues to incoming presidents, public-relations chairmen, and others interested.

There has been a gain too, in the approach of the state societies to opportunities in public-relations channels other than publicity. There has been an increase in the number of speakers from outside groups at state-society meetings; there has been an increase, too, in the number of state-society representatives at meetings of outside groups. This is the very essence of good public relations.

What has the Institute been doing to develop this important work?

It has accomplished much: In the first place, it has been on the alert develop its acquaintance among government, association, and other leaders whose understanding of the basic purposes of accountancy and its values as a social force can be counted upon to bring strong cooperative support to the profession and, in months of danger, help it to protect itself against legislative and other acts which may endanger its independence.

There have been many examples of action by the Institute which have helped the profession. Many situations have arisen in which the institute has developed sympathetic contacts which cannot be talked about. 't would not be on the side of clever public relations to broadcast the facts about many situations in which contacts of the Institute properly

0-21-11

A Property

Sale - 4

7.

developed have made friends for the profession in high places. I would like to review for you here certain acts of cooperation in which are the very essence of good public relations. For one thing, there is the regional conference in which there is an ideal opportunity for cooperation and for presenting publicly the facts about accountants and what they are doing, saying and thinking. These conferences present to the prefession an unusual opportunity to develop interchange of ideas among its members and to bring to accounting groups as speakers teaders in business, the other professions and in government. As you know, the institute cooperates actively with regional conference committees in planning conference programs, in the securing of speakers, and in publicity arrangements.

It is gustomary for accountants to constantly look ahead for new

10-21-11

opportunities to develop their professional activities and widen their field of usefullness. With this fact in mind I would like to present to you at this time a program of activity by which each state society in the year 1940-41 can develop its public relations.programx This program I have in mind has parts to it. so I there fore will offer it as a format point program. Here it is: (1) Intensify your efforts to increase the membership of the state society. not on the basis of an undignified and unprofessional drive for members. but on the basis of giving to each prospective member at least the opportunity to learn of the activities of the society and of the advantages to him in membership therein (2) Devise interesting meetings and other activities to hold the intestst of members(3) Develop a definite public relations consciousness and plan activities which present through the public a good example of service by the accountancy profession in the public interest(4) Establish and maintain contacts and melations with outside groups. (5) Know your state and national legislators. Invite

Gale-5

Christa (19)

10.21.11

them to your meetings and ask them to speak, not on strictly political matters but on broad subjects involving government and public affairs. Convince them that accountacy groups have no axes to grind and do not play politics. There is no politics involved in a friendly approach by your state society to state and national legislators. (6) Promote actively the natural business year in your state and arrange joint meetings with business, bar, and other groups for the purpose of discussing national business year. (7) Study the public questions of the day in your state and in the mation and make these subjects of discuss ion at at least one meeting each year and, if possible, two meetings or more each year. These meetings will offer a splendid opportunity for invitations to legislators and important business and professional leaders in your state to appear as speaker.

I know this seems to be an ambitious program, but in some degree or other each state society can venture some part of this schedule in 1940 and 1941. It follows closely the general public-relations conception of the American Institute. In any planning you may attempt under this proposed program, we at American Institute Meadquarters will do all we can to help you.

Aside from its natural obligation to developments of professionally, the accountancy profession can find no problem more worthy of its attention than the problem of developing its public relations.

#