

12-1961

AWSCPA Officers and Committee Chairmen

American Woman's Society of Certified Public Accountants

Follow this and additional works at: <https://egrove.olemiss.edu/wcpa>



Part of the [Accounting Commons](#), and the [Women's Studies Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

American Woman's Society of Certified Public Accountants (1961) "AWSCPA Officers and Committee Chairmen," *Woman C.P.A.*: Vol. 24 : Iss. 1 , Article 5.

Available at: <https://egrove.olemiss.edu/wcpa/vol24/iss1/5>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Archival Digital Accounting Collection at eGrove. It has been accepted for inclusion in Woman C.P.A. by an authorized editor of eGrove. For more information, please contact egrove@olemiss.edu.

AWSCPA Officers and Committee Chairmen



At the joint annual meeting of the American Woman's Society of Certified Public Accountants and the American Society of Women Accountants, held in Milwaukee, October 25-28, the Board of Directors of AWSCPA held a regularly scheduled meeting. Those who participated are shown above: (seated) Marguerite Baumann, secretary; Grace S. Highfield, second vice president; Winifred D. Owens, president; Mary F. Hall, first vice president; (standing) Lucille Preston, director and membership chairman; Loretta Culham, legislation chairman; Margaret E. Lauer, treasurer; Doris Parks, award chairman; and Doris Michalske, editor AWSCPA News. Gertrude Hindelang, junior past president was also present. Other directors include: Margaret Conley, Margaret Gnirk, and Pearl Scherer.

CLAIMS DISTRIBUTED BY PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SERVICES

<i>Services</i>	<i>No. of Claims</i>
Auditing	11
Tax	79
Technical	21
Management Advisory	2
	113
Total Claims	113

At first the accountant performed auditing services; his legal responsibility for auditing services was established; the public accounting profession realized that something should be done; generally accepted auditing standards were established; professional liability insurance was developed to take care of the element of human error and errors in judgment. Now the accountant performs other services;

his legal responsibility is being established in these new areas; professional liability insurance is the sole means of protection, aside from the individual accountant's judgment and conscience.

What Can Be Done

An obvious recommendation would be that uniform standards be established for each of the areas of tax, technical, and management advisory services before more damage is done to accountants in these fields. However, such a step would be impractical and unnecessary for several reasons:

1. The errors committed by accountants in cases involving nonauditing services were due to carelessness. In cases involving tax services accountants failed to file various tax returns on time or failed to properly supervise the work of their assistants. Had the accountants exercised due professional care, as