

University of Mississippi

eGrove

Newsletters

American Institute of Certified Public
Accountants (AICPA) Historical Collection

5-20-1991

Inside AICPA, May 20, 1991

American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA)

Follow this and additional works at: https://egrove.olemiss.edu/aicpa_news



Part of the [Accounting Commons](#)

May 20, 1991

Staff Promotions

Joan Anderson, formerly Manager-Accounts Payable, has been promoted to Manager-CPE Accounting.

Peggy Olsen in Customer Service was promoted from Customer Service Rep. to Senior Customer Service Rep.

Best of luck in your new positions!

Staff Anniversaries

Congratulations to the following staff members who last week celebrated various anniversaries with the Institute.

Anniversary

Jose Morales	Data Processing Oper.	13th
Helen Figueroa	General Accounting	9th
Tommy Bodden	Shipping & Receiving	8th
Rudolph Llewellyn	CPE Accounting	5th

Farewell & Good Luck

Joining the 90 members of the AICPA retirement group are:

Margaret Carlucci, Mail Clerk - Mail Services. After 14 years of faithful service, Margaret retires on Wednesday, July 31, 1991. She plans on enjoying some of those precious moments with her grandchildren (before they get too old), traveling to Kennebunkport, ME to visit Mr. & Mrs. Bush, and then furnish her new apartment.

Art Lodge, Editor, CPA Client Bulletin - Editorial - Newsletters. Art retires on Friday, June 28, 1991 after more than 21 years of dedicated service with the Institute. Art has chosen Atlanta, Georgia as a home base for his retirement wanderings. Besides moving closer to his daughter, Art plans to scan the oceans of the world shooting educational videos.

Dorcas Ortiz, Control Clerk - Circulation. Joining the staff 19 years ago in 1972, Dorcas is retiring on Friday, May 31, 1991. Dorcas vouches, "I've worked long enough so I'm going to stay home awhile and enjoy my family".

Jean Wood, Gratis Order Clerk - Order. Jean, who joined the Institute staff on August 5, 1985, will retire on Wednesday, July 31, 1991. Jean plans on fixing up her home, taking an occasional trip to Atlantic City, and sleeping in on those cold and snowy winter days.

Welcome

Stuart Eisenberg - Tax Accountant - Financial Management. Before joining the Institute, Stuart was Assistant Vice President in the Corporate Tax Department of Citibank.

Don't look for an answer to your problem; look for lots of answers, then choose the best one.

Somebody once observed that 75 percent of the people in an organization don't think, 20 percent think they think, but only 5 percent actually do think.

We can't vouch for the accuracy of these figures, but they do reflect more than a germ of truth. Very few of us use all our brainpower all the time.

Most people have a tendency to act before they think, to leap before they look, to try to solve problems before they really know what those problems are.

All kinds of formulas have been proposed to help people think logically about their problems. We'd like to suggest a simple two-step approach. It doesn't guarantee easy answers or the best solution, but it can help you to organize your thinking.

The first step to take when faced with a problem of any magnitude is to find out what caused it. If sales are sliding, why are they going down? If personnel turnover is too high, what's behind it?

Unless a careful analysis is made of the cause of a problem, it's very easy to chase around in circles without accomplishing anything. Solving a problem is like digging out a weed. You have to get to the root of it first.

When you've analyzed a problem and found out what causes it, you're ready for the second step: finding a solution. In looking for that solution, remember the old saying: "There's more than one way to skin a cat."

The difference between a highly successful manager and a mediocre one is often reflected in the number of possible alternatives each considers before taking action. Faced with a critical problem, too many people grasp eagerly at the first proposal that offers any hope of relief. Thoughtful persons, on the other hand, deliberately resist first thoughts. Before they act, they try to think of every possible way to solve the problem. What are the drawbacks of each method? What are the advantages? What are the risks?

One solution may be an obvious choice over all others. But the decision isn't made until every possible answer can be considered. Then the chips are placed on the best one. The time to have second thoughts is before you make decisions, not after.