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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

ANN B. HOPKINS,

Plaintiff,

: Civil Action No. 84-3040

PRICE WATERHOUSE,

v.

Defendant.

VOLUME I

Washington, D. C. Wednesday, February 6, 1985

Deposition of:

THOMAS O. BEYER

a witness of lawful age, taken on behalf of the Plaintiff in the above-entitled action, pending in the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia, pursuant to notice and agreement between Counsel, before Laura A. Hall, a notary public, in and for the District of Columbia, whose commission expires September 14, 1988, taken in the law offices of Gibson, Dunn and Crutcher, 1050 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D.C. Suite, 900, Washington, D. C. 20036, commencing at 10:25 o'clock a.m.



Diversified Reporting Services, Inc.

1511 K Street, N.W. Suite 808 Washington, D.C. 20005 (202) 628-2121

APPEARANCES:

On Behalf of the Plaintiff:

DOUG HURON, Esq.
Kator, Scott and Heller
1029 Vermont Avenue, N. W.
Suite 900
Washington, D. C. 20005

On Behalf of the Defendant:

STEPHEN E. TALLENT, Esq.
WAYNE A. SCHRADER, Esq.
KATHY D. IRELAND, Esq.
Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher
1050 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Suite 900
Washington, D. C. 20036

-and-

ULRIC A. SULLIVAN, Esq. Assistant General Counsel Price Waterhouse 1251 Avenue of the Americas New York, New York 10020

Also Present:

Ann B. Hopkins

Diversified Reporting Services, Inc.

INDEX

PAGE
Examination by Plaintiff's Counsel 4

EXHIBITS

	PAGE
Beyer Deposition Exhibits Nos. 1 & 2	44
Beyer Deposition Exhibits Nos. 3 & 4	62
Beyer Deposition Exhibit No. 5	69
Beyer Deposition Exhibit No. 6	96
Beyer Deposition Exhibit No. 7	98
Beyer Deposition Exhibit No. 8	134
Beyer Deposition Exhibit No. 9	144
Beyer Deposition Exhibit No. 10	161

Diversified Reporting Services, Inc.

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PROCEEDINGS

Whereupon,

THOMAS O. BEYER

was called as a witness and, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

MR. HURON: For the record, this deposition is taken pursuant to stipulation between the parties. The Plaintiff intends to use it for all purposes permitted by the Federal rules.

EXAMINATION BY PLAINTIFF'S COUNSEL:

BY MR. HURON:

Q. Mr. Beyer, before we start, my name is Doug Huron. I am going to be asking you some questions. If at any point you have any question about what I am getting and want me to rephrase something, please ask me. I will try to make it as intelligible as possible.

Would you state your name, please.

A. Thomas O. Beyer.

MR. TALLENT: Counsel, may we agree that all objections be reserved except as to the form of the question?

MR. HURON: Sure.

BY MR. HURON:

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- Q. Your address, Mr. Beyer?
- A. My home address? 7104 Heathwood Court, Bethesda, Maryland 20817.
 - Q. Do you work with Price Waterhouse?
 - A. I am a partner with Price Waterhouse.
 - Q. What is your position there?
- A. I am the partner in charge of the Office of Government Services.
 - Q. That office is located here in Washington, D. C.?
 - A. It is
- Q. Would you briefly describe your educational background, your work history and, in particular, your history with the firm.
- A. I graduated from the University of Wisconsin and then from Harvard Business School?
 - O. When was that?
- A. 1963. I joined Price Waterhouse upon graduation and spent until 1970 in the Chicago office, then six months in the London office of the firm and then returned to the United States to take up residency in Boston where I was the -- became a partner in 1972. In 1979, I was transferred to Washington.

In 1979, in Washington, was that when you came to

7	2. Bid you come to washington to meda up the out
5 .	office?
6	A. No, I did not.
7	Q. When did you assume that responsibility?
8	A. Officially, in February of 1981. Practically, I
9	will have to add, somewhat before that, because I followed in
10	the footsteps of Roscoe Egger, who is now the Commissioner
11	who was then becoming Commissioner of the Internal Revenue
12	Service.
.13	Q. Was he the first head of OGS?
14	A. I believe, until I came in, he was the only head
15	of OGS.
16	Q. When did OGS when was it organized as part of
17	the firm?
18	A. Approximately 1973.
19	Q. You became a partner out of the Boston office?
20	A. That is right.
21	Q. Can you just briefly describe what the partnership
22	process was at that time, as you understand, how it was that

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Q.

Α.

Yes, it is.

OGS?

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you became a partner.

- A. Well, that is not very easy for me to answer, because I was on the other side of the fence at the time.
 - Q. Right.
- A. About all I do know is that I was up for consideration in that year, the year of 1972. I knew that fairly early on in the year.

And in April, I was called into the office of the partner in charge of that office and in that room were the other partners in the office and they proceeded to congratulate me on becoming a partner in Price Waterhouse.

It was effective July 1 --

- 0. 1972?
- A. So, it was a congratulations on an even to take place.
- Q. Was that the first formal announcement you received about it?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Before that time, did you know informally that you were being proposed?
 - A. No, I did not.
 - Q. All right. How many partners were in the Boston

1	office at that time, approximately?
2	A. Prior to my entry, I would say ten.
3	Q. After your entry there were 11?
4	A. There were three of us that came in that year,
5	into the Boston office.
6	Q. What was your specialty at the time as between,
7	say, tax audit
8	A. I was titled MAS Partner, which stands for
9	Management Advisory Services Partner.
10	Q. I have noticed in some of the documents we have
11	received recently that there appears to be a new designation.
12	It is MCS rather than MAS. Is that correct? Is it a typo?
13	A. No, it is not a typo. Approximately last summer,
14	the United States firm of Price Waterhouse changed the
15	designation from MAS to MCS, standing for Management
16	Consultancy Services, to conform with the majority of the rest
17	of the worldwide firm.
18	Q. That MCS, for all practical purposes, is the same
19	thing as what MAS used to be?
20	A. Yes, that is right.
21	Q. You came in as a MAS partner?
22	A. Yes

21

22

Q. Let me ask you a few questions about the manner in which Price Waterhouse is organized.

As I understand it, there are some geographic regions and then some separate offices such as the national office and OGS.

First of all, is that understanding generally correct and then can we --

- A. Are we speaking of the United States firm, though?
- Q. Let's focus on the U.S., yes.
- A. What is your question again, please?
- Q. I want to find out how it is organized geographically and functionally in the United States.
- A. At the present time, it is organized into, essentially, ten areas, of which OGS is not a part. In some ways OGS may be looked upon as an 11th region or an 11th area.

The other ten areas report through a structure, which winds its way through the Co-Chairman of Operations and finally the senior partner of the firm.

The Office of Government Services reports through me to the senior partner and Chairman of the firm, directly.

- Q. We are talking about Mr. Connor?
- A. That is right.

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- Q. The ten areas, are those our geographic areas?
- A. Yes, they are.
- Q. Let me --
- A. With one exception and that is an emerging office area, which really does not have any geographic resemblance. It is based upon new offices coming into the firm or opening up.

And until such time as they are able to operate effectively on their own, within a regional area, they are held in that status.

Q. Let me show you something -- I am not going to have this marked, although I may at a later point in this deposition -- I will give you a copy.

(Mr. Huron handing document to the witness.)

What I am showing you, simply, is a blank form, which is used, as I understand it, in the partnership proposal process.

The only reason I am showing it to you now is that at the bottom of the form a number of different regions appear to be listed. There does not seem to be ten and I just want to be sure that I understand what the breakdown is today.

A. (The witness perusing document.)

2	Q. Okay. Forgetting what the purpose of the form is,
3	at the bottom it lists the national office, OGS and five
4	geographical regions.
5 ,	I wonder whether that is your understanding of
6	what the organization is now, was at one time or
7	A. This is the organization as it was, prior to what
8	it is now.
9	Q. So, there used to be five geographic regions and
10	now there are nine, plus the national office?
11	A. Well, no, if you will count here, you will add
12	more than five.
13	Q. Okay, tell me how to count it to add more than
14	five.
15	A. Well, you have Area 1 through 5, the metropolitan
16	area and OGS.
17	Q. That is seven.
18	A. That is right.
19	Q. So, you had six you said there are now ll if
20	you count OGS and ten if you do not count OGS?
21	A. I believe that is correct.
22	Q. So, there are another four?

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I have never seen this form before.

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I am just curious, are those other four geographic

3	regions or
4	A. As I said, one of them is not. It is an emerging
5 .	office area.
6	Q. Right.
7	A. Area 3 on this designation, the form you just
8	handed me, was split into three areas, therefore, adding two
9	more.
10	Area 4 was split into two areas adding another
11	one. I guess that would make the total ten, including OGS,
12	rather than 11.
13	Q. Now, does each area have one partner who is
14	designated as being in charge of that particular geographic
15	area?
16	A. Yes.
17	Q. Is that partner necessarily in audit, tax or MAS,
18	or could it be any of the three?
19	A. It could be any of the three. In fact, two of the
20	area partners are not audit.
21	Q. Within any particular area, there are what, a
22	number of offices representing different cities, typically?
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Α.

Q.

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Right.

1	Again, excluding OGS or the national office?
2	A. Yes, that is right.
3	Q. Now, would each office necessarily have an audit
4	practice, tax practice and MAS practice or does it depend on
5	the size of the office?
6	A. No. There is nothing, to my knowledge, that says
7	that each office must have a full complement of audit, tax,
8	MCS, comprehensive professional services or anything in the
9	firm, any other service that the firm might provide.
10	What is the make-up of an office is based upon
11	the strategy to be pursued by that office.
12	Q. Is it accurate to say that some offices do not
13	have the full complement?
14	A. Yes, OGS, for one.
15	Q. Is OGS only the MCS specialty?
16	A. No.
17	Q. What else do you have?
18	A. Tax.
19	Q. But you do not have audit?
20	A. No.
21	Q. As between MCS and Tax, what is the relative
22	proportion of OGS?

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MR. TALLENT: Proportion of what, Counsel?

MR. HURON: Well, let's start with people,

4	partners.
5	THE WITNESS: Number of partners?
6	MR. HURON: Yes.
7	THE WITNESS: At the time, there are three tax
8	partners and 15 MCS partners in OGS.
9	BY MR. HURON:
10	Q. What relationship, if any, do you have to the
11	does OGS have to the Washington practice office of Price
12	Waterhouse?
13	A. We share the same telephone system. We share the
14	same landlord and a few other administrative sharings also go
15	on.
16	Q. Basically, the relationship is administrative in
17	nature in terms of sharing things in order to reduce cost?
18	A. Yes, but not responsibility. Administrative
19	support functions.
20	Q. In terms of your responsibilities, you are two
21	separate entities?
22	A. That is right.
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People? Money?

1	Q. You, as the head of OGS, report directly to
2	Mr. Connor?
3	A. That is right.
4	Q. Who is the head of the Washington practice office?
5	A. Carl Rupert.
6	Q. He reports through an area practice partner?
7	A. Yes.
8	Q. To headquarters?
9	A. Yes, he does, if by headquarters you are referring
10	to the national office, yes.
11	Q. Can you briefly describe what the mission of OGS
12	is in terms of Price Waterhouse generally?
13	A. How brief do you want me to get on this?
14	Q. Well, I mean, I can ask all the question.
15	A. The mission of OGS at the present time is to
16	develop the tax and consulting services primarily for
17	government at the Federal level, but also at the state, local
18	and international levels in concert with offices at the state,
19	local and international levels.
20	Q. When you say
21	A. As to taxes excuse me?
22	Q. You say "in concert" with offices, is that in

1	concert with other Price Waterhouse offices?
2	A. That is right. As to tax, it is to develop our
3	Federal tax practice in rendering services associated with
4	Federal tax laws to private sector and public sector as
5	possible or necessary.
6	Q. In terms of the MCS work that you do at OGS, to
7	your knowledge, is OGS the biggest single Price Waterhouse
8	office in terms of the MCS practice?
9	A. At the present time, OGS is the largest consulting
LO	MCS practice in the United States firm.
L1	Q. You said you began officially heading up the
L2	office back in early 1981, is that correct?
L3	A. In February of 1981.
L 4	Q. At that time, what was the size of the office in
L5	terms of partners and, secondly, professional support staff?
L6	A. Again, I will have to give you approximations.
L 7	Q. All right.
L8	A. As best I can remember them, the partnership
19	component was two tax partners and approximately four to six
20	MCS partners.
21	(Interruption to proceedings.)
22	MR. HURON: Let's go off the record.

 $\label{eq:continuous} \textbf{Diversified Reporting Services, Inc.}$

2	MR. HURON: On the record.
3	BY MR. HURON:
4	Q. What was the size approximately of the
5	professional staff at that point in OGS?
6	A. I think the total size of the professional staff
7	in OGS in February 1981 was approximately 100 to 125 people.
8	Q. What do those figures look like today; that is,
9	the number of partners, which I think you have already given
10	me, three tax partners
11	A. Yes, I have.
12	Q. And 15 MSC partners. What about the professional
13	staff today?
14	A. Approximately 300 professional staff.
15	Q. When you took over in 1981, do you recall what the
16	average size of the OGS job would be in terms of dollars and
17	chargeable hours?
18	A. No, I cannot estimate that amount at this time.
19	Q. Do you know what it would be today?
20	A. No. There are both large and small jobs in many
21	of them.
22	Q. Let's look, for example, at the State Department
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(A short break was taken.)

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1 job as it stands today, which I understand, and correct me if I am wrong, has a couple of principal components, the FMS and 2 REMS. Is that correct for starters? 3 MR. TALLENT: Is that a question? 5 MR. HURON: Yes. 6 Well, that is not very WITNESS: 7 comprehensive, but if you want to start there, please go 8 ahead. 9 BY MR. HURON: 10 Is FMS one of the components of the work that you Q. 11 do for the State Department? 12 Yes, it is. Α. 13 0. Are there any larger components? 14 No, there are not. Α. 15 Q. Do you know what the dollar volume on an annual 16 basis is for that particular component? 17 Α. For the Financial Management Systems component? 18 Q. That is correct. 19 Α. About \$6 million per year. 20 Q. Is REMS a component? 21 That is another component. Α. 22 Q. What does that stand for, just for the record?

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+	A. Real Estate Management System.
2	Q. The annual dollar volume on that?
3	A. About a million and a half per year.
4	Q. I take it from your earlier response that there
5	are some other components of work that you do for State?
6	A. Yes, there are.
7	Q. Is one the Foreign Service Institute?
8	A. Yes, it is.
9	Q. What is the annual dollar volume on that?
10	A. At the present time it is probably \$100,000.
11	Q. Are there other components for State?
12	A. Yes, there are.
13	Q. Could you identify them, please?
14	A. The work they were doing for the USIA, United
15	States Information Agency, is another component and the work
16	we are doing for the CIA, the Central Intelligence Agency, is
17	another component.
18	Q. What are the dollar volumes on the latter two?
19	A. The USIA dollar volume for this year is estimated
20	at about a half a million dollars.
21	Q. The CIA is
22	A. About a half a million dollars also.

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- Q. I had asked you earlier about the size of OGS when you took over, officially, in early 1981. What was it at the time you actually arrived in 1979?
- A. You understand that I was not the partner in charge of the office then.
 - Q. I understand that.
- A. I would say the size of the professional staff in OGS in July of 1979, when I came into OGS, was approximately 25.
 - Q. How many partners?
- A. My best guess is that there were six partners in OGS at the time.
 - Q. A couple for tax and four MAS, roughly?
- A. No. Because OGS at the time was broken into a number of components and, therefore, it is not sufficient to say tax and MCS or MAS.

There was a state and local government practice with one partner. There were there were one or two tax partners, plus the partner in charge of the office, who was also a tax partner.

There were three MCS partners, including myself. There were also people associated with the office, whether

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they were organizationally included in OGS at the time, I am not clear.

One of them, for example, was in charge of what is called the PWAI, Price Waterhouse Associates International, which dealt with international consulting development.

There was also the partner in charge of specialized services -- industry specialization is a better title.

Now, it is not clear to me whether all of those were part of OGS or some were merely resident in the office at that time. But suffice it to say they were present at least.

- Q. The first partner in charge of OGS was a tax partner?
 - A. That is right.
- Q. Then you became the second and current partner in charge?
 - A. That is right.
 - Q. Your specialty was MAS, now MCS?
 - A. That is right.
- Q. Would it be accurate to say that Price Waterhouse made a decision in the late Seventies to focus the emphasis of the OGS office on consulting business and that --

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- A. No, it would not be accurate.
- Q. That decision was not made?
- A. Not to focus on MCS at the expense of -- or defocus on tax -- no, it was not a decision that was made.
- Q. Would it not be accurate that today, in terms of the number of partners involved, five times as many are on the MCS side?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. That represents, at least numerically, a shift from what it was when you first came into the office?
- A. What I am suggesting, Counsel, is that size does not reflect emphasis, necessarily.
- Q. Okay. In terms of the dollar volume of the work that is done on an annual basis in the office, roughly what percentage today would be MCS as opposed to tax?
 - A. The dollar volume of revenues, profits or what?
- Q. Let's just use the figures you were using before when we were going over the State Department. You said that FMS was \$6 million per year.
 - A. Those are billings.
 - Q. Right. Looking at billings.
 - A. I would say that the proportion of MSC to the

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total in billings is probably 80 percent.

- Q. Is that proportion higher than it was when you first came to the office in 1979?
 - A. Somewhat, yes.
- Q. Let me ask you a few questions about Ann Hopkins, whom you know, I believe.
 - A. Yes, I know Ann Hopkins.
- Q. She worked on what was then MAS, now the MCS side of the operation. Is that right?
 - A. At what time?
 - Q. When she was with Price Waterhouse with OGS.
- A. I met Ann Hopkins in 1979. She had already been a member of the office and the firm, prior to my joining OGS. She was a member of the MAS and then later the MCS practice.
- Q. Now, within that practice, as I understand, there is some sub-specialties: EDP, FPS and so forth. Is that correct?
- A. No, not in OGS. We do not break up the MCS practice at the specialties.
- Q. Again, I will not have this marked at this time, but just looking at what is Ann Hopkins' proposal for admission to partnership as of July 1, 1983 -- if you could

look at that briefly, in the upper right-hand corner, there were indications of the specialty. (Indicating.)

- A. I am sorry, where am I supposed to look?
- Q. The upper right-hand corner.
- A. I am looking there.
- Q. It says, "For MAS candidates, indicate specialty," and there is a check mark for FPC for her and I just wonder whether that conforms to your understanding generally of the way the specialties are designated within MAS.
- A. No, we do not organize the office according to specialties. FP&C, which stands for Financial Planning and Control, happened to be the predominant area of involvement of Ann Hopkins.
- Q. I see. Would that have been true, generally, for the managers, the professionals, that the predominant area would have been FP&C as opposed to electronic data processing?
 - A. At what time?
 - Q. As of 1983.
- A. I would say that it is probably a fairly even split between the number of people designated, if we were to designate them, who would be classified or designated as FP&C and those as EDP.

/

Q. I would like to ask you a few questions about practice development, specifically projects in which Ann Hopkins was involved.

Are you aware of a proposal she helped to write early on in her tenure involving the BIA, Bureau of Indian Affairs?

- A. No, I believe that preceded my involvement in OGS.

 I am somewhat familiar with the job, but I was not involved and do not really know much about the proposal itself.
- Q. Did you know that, in fact, she was responsible for putting together a proposal for about a \$200,000 job with BIA?
 - A. No, I do not know that.
- Q. Let's look at the State Department. Is it accurate that the State Department was the first big work that you did with the Federal agencies at OGS that --
- A. No, I would not say that. In the 1970's, prior to my involvement with the office of government services, a substantial amount of work had been performed for the Department of Energy, the Federal Railway Authority, which is a subsection of the Department of Labor -- Department of Transportation -- with the Pension Benefit Guarantee

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Corporation and the FDIC, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

- Q. Was that ongoing at the time you got there in 1979?
 - A. Which?
 - Q. Any of that work?
- A. Some of that was, yes. The FDIC work was still in progress. The Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation was still in progress and there was still work being performed for the Department of Energy.
- Q. Let's look at the State Department and dividing it along the lines of the components we discussed earlier, the first was the FMS part. I want to make sure that I understand how Price Waterhouse got that business.

As I understand it, there was initially two-firm competition between Price Waterhouse and AMS, which was sponsored, if you will, by State. Is that correct?

- A. No.
- Q. Okay, tell me what is.
- A. In 1979, I became aware that sometime toward the end of that calendar year a request for proposal would hit the street from the State Department.

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I was aware that, in my intelligence, that the subject matter would be something akin to Financial Management Systems design and development and implementation, that the project might be fairly substantial.

We undertook to find out more about that pending request for proposal and when it was finally issued in approximately late November or December of 1979, we were not surprised when it came.

It was a request for proposal for anybody who could meet the requirements contained therein, some of which were fairly stringent. But it was an open proposal.

In fact, approximately five to ten organizations, either individually or in combination, bid on that request for proposal. AMS was one of them and we were another.

- Q. At some point, did this reduce to a competition between AMS and Price Waterhouse?
- A. Yes, the award on that initial part of the Statement Department financial management system was given to two parties to perform in parallel the same tasks; AMS was one party and Price Waterhouse was the other.

This proceeded for approximately two years until such time as the State Department in its judgment felt that

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that was no longer a valuable approach to the project and called for a reproposal from just those two parties as a basis for choosing one or the other to go on to completion.

- Q. So, both Price Waterhouse and AMS were submitting "reproposals," as you put it, so that State could make the final determination?
- A. Yes, and in time, this is the very end of 1981 and early -- well, it is approximately a year and a half later.
- Q. Is this what is called sometimes a "fly-off" between the two?
- A. I understand that that is the terminology used, particularly -- apparently, this approach is used in the military agencies with some frequency and the State Department borrowed that approach.
- Q. Who was managing the Price Waterhouse effort at this time?
 - A. At which time?
- Q. At the time you were competing with AMS to try to get State to choose Price Waterhouse?
- A. I was the partner in charge of the State Department engagement.
 - Q. Who was managing it on a day-to-day basis?

3	the State Department work in terms of billings? We are
4	talking about the competition now with AMS.
5	A. I am sorry, but I am not sure are you talking
6	about the dollar amount of the proposed second proposal for
7	the State Department or are you talking about the dollar
8	amount of the first job that we performed for the State
9	Department?
10	Q. The first job includes
11	MR. TALLENT: Counsel, the record cannot pick up
12	your hand.
13	MR. HURON: I understand that and I was not
14	MR. TALLENT: And I do not know whether the
15	witness understands it the same way I do.
16	BY MR. HURON:
17	Q. The first job includes the competition with AMS,
18	does it not?
19	A. Yes, it does.
20	Q. Okay, I am talking about the first job.
21	A. The first job was proposed and awarded at some
22	\$385,000. That included, at least in part, the requirement

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Q.

Ann Hopkins was the project manager.

What was the dollar volume of that component of

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to repropose, on a limited basis, that is against AMS alone, for the second stage of the State Department project.

- Q. What did it actually go out at, \$385,000 or something in excess of that?
- A. It was in excess to that, because there were a number of amendments and causes for us to ask for compensation for services performed.
 - Q. Do you recall what the final figure was?
- A. I would say probably somewhere around \$500,000, maybe a shade more.
- Q. The second job is the -- what we have been calling the basic FMS job. Is that right? The second job at State? The second part of this job?
- A. Yes. The contract that was awarded for Stage 2, was essentially in its original form for the ongoing work with the financial management system.
- Q. What was, at the outset, the objective value of that contract?
- A. The contract was awarded for \$7,200,000, I believe.
 - Q. Over how many years?
 - A. A number of years. I do not recall exactly how

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long it was supposed to transpire.

- Q. Was there an option to renew?
- A. No, there was no option to renew. The option was to complete.
 - Q. Has it, in fact, been renewed?
- A. The contract is ongoing and has been expanded to include a number of other elements which we have previously discussed.
- Q. But initially this is the same contract which was originally awarded for \$7.2 million, which is today billing about \$6 million a year. Is that right?
 - A. That is right.
- Q. I have heard this or I have seen references to estimated figures, total figures for this contract, of anywhere between \$25 and \$35 million.

Which of those or which of the one would you think to be accurate as of today, since some of these estimates were made a couple of years ago.

MR. TALLENT: Would you restate that, Counsel? I am not sure --

MR. HURON: I am trying to find out what the estimated total billings resulting from this contract are.

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THE WITNESS: Are or will be?

BY MR. HURON:

- Q. All right, have been to date, will be as far as you can see. Let's make it a two-part question.
- A. In the first year or so, the contract billed about \$5 million, which has now risen to \$6 million. This includes more than just the FMS. It includes the overlap into other agencies with which the State Department deals.

Furthermore, it is not all together clear as to how long this will continue. The contract, of course, can be terminated at the government's will.

In fact, there have been concerns almost in every year in the contract as to whether or not there will be adequate funding to support the contract beyond the current year we are in.

- Q. But, in fact, so far, it has kept rolling along?
- A. Very fortunately, yes.
- Q. How does the FMS component of the State Department job compare in dollar volume of billings to other jobs now being done at OGS? Is it the largest single one, second, third?
 - A. It is probably tied for -- it is either the

Navy, a Navy financial management system. 3 Α. Is that Navy job -- did you get that before or Q. 5 after you got the State job? 6 Α. After. 7 Was the proposal modeled in any respect on the 8 State FMS work you were doing? No, because it is a military agency as opposed to 9 a civilian agency and it is a different kind of contract. 10 11 is a task order type of contract as opposed to a cost plus 12 fixed fee arrangement, which is the State Department's 13 contract. 14 It is for somewhat different types of work, 15 dealing more in the accounting and administrative areas of Navy and less in the data processing area. 16 17 Q. Look at State FMS, who was the manager responsible for putting that proposal together and selling it to State? 18 Again, I must ask which proposal are we talking 19 Α. about. There are two. 20 21 I am talking about the second one. Q. 22 The second one, now --Α.

largest or tied for the largest single job in the office.

What would the other job be?

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Q.

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- Q. Yes.
- A. Where we are competing with AMS?
- Q. Yes.
- A. There was a team effort made up, starting with myself as the leader, Ann Hopkins, Nick Homer, Steve Higgins, Tom Colberg, Karen Nold, to name just a few.

Of course, this was supported by, on the partnership side, in the deliberations as to pricing and strategy and which personnel -- how we would organize the job, involvement by Joe Connor, himself, Paul Goodstat, Norm Statland and a number of other partners, including Lew Crew in our office and Ben Warder in our office.

- Q. Who was running the project on a day-to-day basis?
- A. I was.
- Q. What was Ann Hopkins role?
- A. She was the project manager on the job.
- Q. What was her degree of responsibility, in your view, in landing this project for Price Waterhouse?
- A. She was to -- she had a very -- all embracing responsibility to assist in every way possible in our efforts to pull this proposal together, to insure that every element of it was done on time and in a first class fashion and in as

an efficient a manner as possible.

This was everything from the actual text of pieces written by people involved understanding the problem to the detailed work plan, to the alignment of personnel, their resumes, their background histories as called for by the request for proposal, to the typing of the proposal and the graphics required therein, all the way to the binding of it and the submission of it by the deadline date and hour.

To discuss with me any issues, problems, concerns that she had. Either I would resolve such problems or issues or such strategy or I would discuss them with other partners, particularly Statland and Connor for purposes of deciding what the best possible strategy would be to win the proposal, which then we would turn back to Ann and her team for purposes of implementing and the writing of the proposal.

- Q. How did she perform her "all embracing" responsibility?
- A. Ann was marvelous. She did a very fine piece of work.
 - Q. And it landed the job?
 - A. We won the award, yes.
 - Q. In 1982, there was -- did State submit a sole

source request for what later became the REMS job?

- A. Let me explain that.
- Q. Okay.
- A. In the traditional, typical sense, it was not a sole source request for proposal. They did not go out in the marketplace and tell anyone that they were asking for a sole source proposal, which si the normal approach used by an agency.

In fact, the State Department came to us with a statement that they -- that the management of the State Department felt very strongly that there was a need for substantial improvement in the management of the real estate function within the State Department, and that a system should be developed for -- to assist in that management.

We were asked to attempt to define the problem and to propose an approach to its -- to a system for its solution.

After a number of false starts on our part to try to draft that document in which the client assisted us by its critique of the way in which we had written it, we finally arrived at an acceptable document and the State Department amended our second contract to include funding and responsibility for the Real Estate Management System.

The team that wrote this proposal is not the same team that wrote the FMS proposal.

- Q. What was the team that wrote the REMS proposal?
- A. The team included Ann Hopkins, myself and Bob Freeman. There may have been some others at a lower level, but basically it was the three of us.
 - Q. Who is Bob Freeman?
- A. Bob Freeman is a senior manager on the State -- I am sorry, in the OGS department. He came to this proposal effort with knowledge of the State Department, which he had gained as the project manager from AMS on the Financial Management System.

In short, he was our competition throughout the first phase or first stage of the State Department bid. Upon AMS losing that job, he came to us, joined us and assisted us in writing the Real Estate Management System proposal.

- Q. Did Ann Hopkins have the same type of role in preparing this proposal that you described for her in preparing the FMS proposal?
 - A. No, she did not.
 - O. How did it differ?
 - A. In my view she and Freeman were co-equals in

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attempting to arrive at the proposal, in part because Freeman knew a substantial amount about the area from his experiences with State 1 through AMS.

But in my view neither one of them had a comprehensive knowledge of how Real Estate Management Systems really should operate for their lack of experience with the private sector, an experience which I brought to the proposal effort and, therefore, helped mold that proposal into one that was more acceptable to the State Department management's way of thinking.

- Q. Who were you dealing with at State on that one, on REMS?
- A. The individual we worked with, primarily, was Roger Feldman, the Comptroller, plus Joe Linneman, one of his assistance, and Howard Renman, another one.
 - Q. So, it was Feldman and a couple of his assistants?
- A. Yes. They were not the recipients of the proposal, because the real estate function in State is assigned to the area of the Administrative Bureau and not to the Comptroller's office.
- Q. But they were the people at State who were in the capacity of client as far as putting the proposal together was

1 concerned?

- A. They were aiding us in clarifying our thinking and their perception of the needs of the Department in this area.
- Q. In late 1982, Ann Hopkins went on a tour in St. Louis. Is that right?
 - A. That is right, in August of 1982.
 - O. She was sent there to do what?
- A. I think we ought to step back a minute, because this is, I think, an important element in her career. Throughout my association with Ann, we had many, many, many discussions, not only about the job and her work on the job, her performance on the job and her responsibilities, strategies for the tasks at hand, but also on a personal basis as to how Ann could develop into a better candidate for partnership in Price Waterhouse.

Now, it is an essential element in Price Waterhouse that every candidate have sufficient exposure to enough partners in the firm as to qualify as a valid candidate.

Ann and I had talked at length on numerous occasions about the number of people who -- with whom she had had sufficient exposure and would therefore be in a position,

development of the proposal with their people and would particularly take a constructive view in assisting her in that endeavor.

So, with those three reasons, we suggested, and Ann agreed, and St. Louis agreed, that Ann go out to St. Louis and assist them in developing this proposal for whatever period of time it took and, in fact, at the expense of OGS.

We did not charge them for this service, which had been done in the past by some offices and, in fact, by us. We did not attempt to get reimbursed in any shape or fashion.

In fact, we even ended up, because of a fairly limited word processing capability of the St. Louis office -- ended up by sending one of our word processors to St. Louis on a full-time basis -- in fact, on a night and day basis -- to assist Ann in getting the proposal typed.

dIn my opinion, Ann did a very -- another very marvelous job -- and I so indicated in a letter to Joe Connor that I thought she had again performed an outstanding effort in the development of a proposal, which just happened to have been successful.

I would also argue that Ann was not given the kind of support by the St. Louis office that either she or I had

been used to in the Washington -- the OGS office -- and it made it especially difficult for Ann and the word processor that we sent to complete this job in an efficient and timely and winning basis.

Now, I am not privy to the all the reasons -- all that Ann went through. I have only listened to Ann to others who went through that effort, but it was a significant effort, expending some hundreds of hours over a six week period -- four to six week period, I believe, to pull that proposal together.

It was followed up, of course, by extensive negotiations in Washington with the partners in St. Louis and in some cases with Ann to determine a proper price for that proposal, to make it a winning proposal.

Obviously, there are -- in all Federal Government proposals at least, two elements, two sections of every proposals, two separate documents submitted -- one is the technical proposal, which Ann had written in St. Louis with the help of the St. Louis people.

And there is the cost proposal, which is a separate document and it is held up from the technical reviewers so that they do not bias their decision by an

examination of cost.

This was a highly competitive proposal. Highly competitive, because we knew that Arthur Anderson and some other firms would, in fact, submit very low price proposals and that we would have to agree -- develop a strategy and agree to that strategy to offset that price competition.

That no matter how good a technical proposal we wrote, and it had to be good, it still would not win unless the price were right.

In fact, the price was the right proposal, the right amount, because we were told at a later date that we had the lowest price and were able to withstand the competition in that regard.

- Q. This is a contract that was valued at \$2.5 million?
 - A. At the time, yes.
 - Q. Has it risen over the years?
- A. It has been amended. It has been terminated and it has -- we have reproposed for the ongoing work, the implementation again of that system, which we are now finishing up and there are additional features and elements which will probably be contained in another request for

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proposal and the work will go on if we are successful.

- Q. Is this being handled out of St. Louis?
- A. Yes, this is a St. Louis client, primarily because most of the operations of the Farmers Home are in St. Louis, but there is still, of course, the element tied in with the USDA. It is an agency of USDA here in Washington.

MR. HURON: Let's take a short break. Off the record.

(A short recess was taken.)

MR. HURON: On the record. I would like to have a couple of documents marked for identification as Beyer Deposition Exhibits Nos. 1 and 2, for purposes of identification.

(Beyer Deposition Exhibits Nos. 1 and 2 marked for identification.)

BY MR. HURON:

- Q. Mr. Beyer, could you look briefly at the documents that have been marked for identification as Exhibits 1 and 2 to this deposition and when you have had a chance, could you identify them if you can?
 - A. (The witness perusing document.)

MR. TALLENT: Have you ever seen the documents

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before, Mr. Beyer?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I have. These are -- I have seen these documents.

BY MR. HURON:

- Q. Can you tell me what they are, starting with Exhibit 1?
- A. Exhibit 1 was submitted at the request of Mr. Paul Goodstat as a representative of the Admissions Committee to illustrate the specific role of partner candidate Henry Lum in his work with the Office of Government Services.

Exhbit 2 was a very similar document for partner candidate Fred U. Pshyk, submitted also in response to a request of Paul Goodstat. In fact, the request came for both of those to be submitted at the same time.

The documents were prepared by us in OGS under my general supervision.

- Q. This was during the 1983 partnership cycle when Mr. Lum and Mr. Pshyk were under consideration for partnership?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. Do you know at what point in the cycle these document were requested?

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- A. Yes, they were, subsequent to the proposal submitted by the Office of Government Services, as of August 1, 1982, and I believe somewhere -- in fact, were around the time of the Admissions Committee's deliberations toward the end of January, 1983.
 - Q. Was a similar document requested for Ann Hopkins?
 - A. No, it was not.
- Q. Did you talk to Mr. Goodstat about whether or not a request like this would be made for Ms. Hopkins?
- A. I believe I asked him the question, "Did you also want such a document as these for Ann Hopkins?" The answer was, "No."

And I believe the -- I believe his rationale for that was simply that the unusual nature of Pshyk's and Lum's experience with the firm.

That is to say, the unusual or out of the mainstream of the firm's activities that they had participated in through their career with the firm caused the Admissions Committee to explore further just exactly what they had done because of this unusual nature.

- Q. Do you believe that is what Goodstat told you?
- A. I believe that is correct.

- Q. Looking at what has been marked as Exhibit 1, would it be accurate, looking at the bottom line here, down below, Project No. 11, that the figures 190 and so forth -- and those are all in hundreds of thousands. Is that right?
 - A. That is right, as it indicates up above.
- Q. Right. Would it be accurate to say that this was the maximum dollar volume billings that could be attributed to Mr. Lum's work in whole or in part for the particular year in question?
- A. Yes, I think that that is -- it was an attempt -- you are correct, it was an attempt to itemize, as best we could remember, the most significant projects performed in -- on which Lum had performed in some fashion or another in his career with Price Waterhouse since 1979.
- Q. Looking at Exhibit 2, which is the comparable documentation for Mr. Pshyk.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Page 2 of that Exhibit, the bottom line under Item No. 22, it is comparable figures in terms of your estimates of the -- what could be reasonably attributed in whole or in part to him?
 - A. Are you suggesting that the 22 items would be --

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would represent the most significant items that Pshyk either had a significant role in developing and conducting the work or a key role in developing the work?

- Q. That is what I am asking.
- A. Fine, then I would agree to that, that that is correct.
- Q. So, again, looking at Exhibit No. 1, focussing on 1983, Mr. Lum had a role in approximately a million dollars worth of work?
- A. Yes, in both negotiating the contract and in managing the project, he participated.
- Q. Is it evident from this what his role was in terms of either management or writing the proposal?
- A. Well, it says only that he was involved in managing the project. He had a role in managing the project and he had a role in negotiating the contract.

He did not have a role in writing the proposal or in working on the project, as opposed to managing it.

- Q. Okay. The point I am trying to make is that it is not evident just simply from this document what his role was in negotiating the contract?
 - A. No, for that you would have to look into his

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detailed file and the files of the project itself, which are, of course, available.

- Q. Looking at Exhibit No. 2, for Mr. Pshyk, again it is Fiscal Year 1982-1983, the billings that can be attributed to him are listed as \$326,000. Is that correct?
- A. No, I do not think it says that at all. That simply says that he had a key role in developing work which in Fiscal Year 1982-1983 amounted to \$326,000.
 - Q. Right.
- A. It also says he had a significant role in developing and conducting work in Fiscal Year 1982-1983 of \$833,000.
- Q. So, if you added those two together, are you saying that would be a more appropriate figure?
- A. I would think that would be fair to give him credit for both of those, yes.
- Q. I understand that comparable documentation was not prepared for Ann Hopkins?
 - A. That is right.
- Q. Based on what we have discussed before the break, that is, her role in State Department proposals, as well as the Farmers Home proposal, what would, roughly, a comparable

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figure for her be?

MR. TALLENT: Counsel, comparable to what?

MR. HURON: Comparable to this bottom line figure for Fiscal 1982-1983 that we have been discussing in Exhibits 1 and 2 for Lum and Pshyk.

THE WITNESS: My best guess is that it would be substantially more. How much, I cannot really answer at this point.

BY MR. HURON:

- Q. Steve Higgins was also proposed that year?
- A. That is correct.
- Q. Was he proposed out of OGS or --
- A. No, he was not.
- Q. He was out of New Orleans?
- A. He was proposed by the New Orleans office even though he was resident in the OGS office.
 - Q. How long had he been resident in OGS?
- A. In fact, Higgins had been a -- on a tour of duty in the national office in New York for a -- I believe a two year period.

We borrowed him in OGS from New York, which had, of course, borrowed him from New Orleans, sometime around the

fall of 1982 -- sometime around the fall of 1981 -- to assist us in developing first a better profile relative to our EDP capabilities in Price Waterhouse with the State Department.

Essentially it was more of a marketing effort without a specific proposal in mind and then to assist us secondly by December in the development of the actual proposal against AMS for Stage 2 of the FMS system.

So, he came into OGS sometime in the fall of 1982 and stayed and is still with us.

Q. The fall of 1982?

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- A. That is right -- I am sorry, the fall of 1981.
- Q. So, he had been with OGS roughly a year when he was proposed by the New Orleans office?
 - A. About nine months at the most.
- Q. Okay. As a general proposition, is the ability to develop business, secure business an important characteristic for a partner candidate?
 - A. Absolutely.
- Q. Some of these questions state the obvious. We have discussed the amount of business for which Ann Hopkins was responsible and compared that, at least in general terms, to Mr. Lum and Mr. Pshyk.

Are you aware, in your experience with OGS, of any other manager who brought in -- responsible for business in the amount equivalent to that of Ann Hopkins of late 1982?

A. I think it is important that we distinguish between your words "bringing in" and the actual award of a contract.

I will never support anyone who says that Ann Hopkins did not participate extremely well in assisting the office on a team basis in developing the work.

But I think it is -- it amounts to silliness to say that Ann Hopkins specifically brought in "X" dollars or "Y" dollars in "Y" year or "X" year nor anybody else for that matter.

You will notice, even on the Exhibits that you have given us here, Exhibits 1 and 2, we refer to a role in developing work on the part of Lum and Pshyk.

We do not specifically, "He brought in a dollar amount in a given year." That is not to say they are not participating actively and taking a very key role, a very important role, and do a great deal of work in making those things happen.

Q. I guess --

- A. There are a lot of elements that go into the decision on whether a proposal is successful and not the least of which is the pricing and structure of the organization that we propose, which is a matter of partnership determination, and in this case, the State Department at a very high level.
- Q. I guess what I am trying to compare is -- looking again at Exhibits 1 and 2 -- Lum and Pshyk had some role and it is not defined precisely how much role in the business of a million-plus dollars in Fiscal 1982-1983.
 - A. That is right.
- Q. You had said that Ann Hopkins had -- I think you said an important role, and you can characterize it, in developing business substantially in excess of that amount for that period.
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. My question is do you know of other managers who have had a role in developing equivalent amounts of business?
 - A. In OGS?
 - Q. Yes.
- A. I do not think that anybody would compare in having such a significant role in such a significant result.

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- Q. As Ann Hopkins?
- A. As Ann Hopkins.
- Q. Do you know whether anyone else in the firm generally would compare? Do you happen to know that?
 - A. No. It is a large firm.
 - O. I know.
- A. I am not trying to be cute here. I am not privy to all the proposals that are proposed or made by any individual office.

Some of them obviously are quite large and particularly in the audit area where they arrive in a very large Fortune 500 client -- a company as a client -- discounting the annuity associated with an award of that sort could compare with the State Department, yes.

- Q. You are saying it is possible?
- A. It is possible.
- Q. But you do not know.
- A. No.
- Q. Returning to the first State Department, which I understand is the project leading up to the FMS award, at that time a proposal was written, if I am accurately summarizing, which resulted in the second award, which among other things,

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set up a staffing partner for how the work would be managed at State. Is that right? I mean, that is one of the elements of the proposal?

- A. I am really not following. Are we talking about the first proposal or the second proposal?
 - O. Well --
 - A. And what are you actually asking?
- Q. Well, the first proposal results at the end lead into the second proposal, is that not correct?
- A. The end of the first job is the proposal for the second job.
- Q. Yes, okay. And the proposal for the second job, among other things, would include staffing patterns, who is going to manage the work, who is going to be on it, that type of thing?
- A. Contained in the proposal as required by the request is an organization structure that Price Waterhouse would put forth for consideration by the State Department for the ongoing job, yes, most assuredly.
- Q. Was Ann Hopkins initially designated as the project manager for that proposal?
 - A. No, she was not.

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- Q. She was never considered for that position?
- A. Yes, she was considered, but she was not proposed.
- Q. Who was ultimately proposed?
- A. Don Eplebaum.
- Q. Can you tell me why she was not ultimately proposed to manage the project?
- A. Yes, I received a call, in the midst of our developing the proposal, from Howard Renman at the State Department in which Mr. Renman indicated that Price Waterhouse would very likely be unsuccessful in receiving the award if Ann Hopkins were the project manager.

I was startled, particularly in view of the fact that I had based a lot of the plans in developing that proposal and the ongoing work on the use of Ann Hopkins in that role.

Obviously, this created problems for me in trying to find an alternative. I asked him why she was not acceptable.

He did not say -- he said to me that he did not want to get -- have me believe that she was unacceptable, but that we would not likely win and that the reason for this is that they felt that this job was so large and so significant,

in terms of its scope, its complexity, its worldwide nature, its requirement to use Price Waterhouse people throughout the world to support development and installation of systems in Embassies throughout the world, its sheer comprehensiveness within the State Department -- that they believed it was absolutely essential be a partner in Price Waterhouse.

I must have asked him two or three times to repeat that in different ways in order to assure myself that in no way was he telling us that Ann Hopkins had performed unsuccessfully on the job.

I did not get that kind of response from him. Now that does not mean that that was not possible, that they felt that she was not acceptable for reasons of whatever performance or relationship they had with her. They simply did not say that.

Q. But they said --

A. I subsequently asked -- I subsequently called Joe Linneman, another State Department operative involved in this work, and asked him the same question, would be explain why they were taking the position that they were relative to needing a partner and that Ann was not appropriate.

Essentially, he came back with the same kind of

commentary. It was clear they had talked to each other.

Unsatisfied still, I went back to Roger Feldman the Comptroller at the State Department and asked the same question.

Now, Roger did add one additional feature that had not been spoken by either Linneman or Renman and that was the thought that it might be very valuable for us to use in the proposal Ann Hopkins in the proposal process, to develop the proposal, to assist in conducting the orals before the State Department people to explain what the proposal meant and perform the transition, if you will, from the Stage 1 to the Stage 2 of FMS.

Thirdly, that it might be valuable for us to consider using her in the early stages of Stage 2 as a -- in a transitionary mode to assist Eplebaum in getting up to running speed.

In fact, that is exactly what we did. We allowed in the proposal some three or four months for this transition to take place in order for Eplebaum to become completely familiar with the State Department since he had no prior exposure or involvement with this job.

As it turned out, we were successful. Eplebaum

took over as the project manager and assisted him and there was a considerable amount of redetermination of the work plan and the timing of certain objectives and so on required in which Ann was very useful in getting Eplebaum up to running speed.

However, it soon became apparent that Feldman would not wait for three or four months to pass before the transition would be completed.

Finally, probably in a fit of frustration told Eplebaum that he would not accept -- in so many words, told him he would not accept the transition.

He had viewed Eplebaum as in charge, project manager now, even though only roughly a month had passed.

Q. Did he say why?

A. I think he wanted to put a certain fire under Eplebaum to get him going and get him into the job and to relieve the dual cost of Hopkins and Eplebaum to the State Department.

I am only speculating here, but I would think that those would be reasonable --

Q. Sometimes a client at a law firm will want to have a partner try a case instead of an associate, because they

think it is an important case. Is this the type of impression
you were getting from State about the FMS project?

A. It is not altogether clear. About the thing that was absolutely, abundantly clear was that they did not want Ann as the project manager on Stage 2.

I even talked to Ann at length about this. We speculated together as to what the reasons -- the rationale might be. We attempted to probe together whether there was anything in our performance, hers, mine or anybody else's that might cause them to make the suggestion that we had not performed adequately.

In my view, there was more at stake at that time than whether or not Ann was acceptable, but whether Price Waterhouse was acceptable and whether they were silently telling us that we had a far more difficult chance for success than we even anticipated and we were not terribly optimistic even at that point.

We could find nothing in our discussions. We could really not uncover any specific reason why, other than their statement that Ann's latitude of control over people in other offices worldwide would be sufficient to allow her to do the job as complex and as large as this one.

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- Q. So, she did not manage the FMS job, in short?
- A. In short, she did not.
- Q. She did later manage the REMS job after the proposal was written and it was accepted. Is that right?
- A. Yes. In the sequence there, she was coming off of the FMS project. She became available and that was perhaps a fourth reason why the opportunity in St. Louis was particularly delightful and desirable. She had time.

It was a good use of her time to go to St. Louis and assist.

Upon completing the St. Louis effort, I believe the sequence of events was that then the State Department came back to us with a request for -- that led to the Real Estate Management System effort.

- Q. She was proposed as the manager and accepted as the manager and, indeed, managed that project?
 - A. Yes, up until the time of her departure.
 - Q. Right.

MR. HURON: I would like to have these marked as Exhibits 3 and 4 to this deposition.

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(Beyer Deposition Exhibits Nos.

3 and 4 were marked for

identification.)

THE WITNESS: (Perusing documents.)

BY MR. HURON:

- Q. Have you had a chance to review these?
- A. I have.
- Q. Can you briefly identify them, starting with the first Exhibit, No. 3.
- A. Exhibit No. 3, in fact, follows Exhibit No. 4 in time. Exhibit 3 is the evaluation of performance of Ann Hopkins to the Foreign Billings Operations, the so-called REMS project, and it is dated by me on the document as October 12th, 1982.

Exhibit No. 4 is the -- a similar evaluation of performance only for the State Department FMS project and it is dated on the document as September 28th, 1982.

- Q. At that point, would it be accurate to say that the REMS project and the FMS project, as of these dates, the fall of 1982, were the two principal on which she had worked recently for OGS?
 - A. They were certainly the two most recent projects.

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1511 K STREET, N.W. SUITE 808 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005 (202) 628-2121 I do not think we should overlook her efforts on BIA, which I was not responsible for.

She had done other things in the office, proposal writing and such other things, but these were her two principal client responsibilities of the last few years.

- Q. Looking at Exhibit 3, again this refers to the REMS project?
 - A. That is right.

- Q. Which she was managing at that time?
- A. That is right.
- Q. The bottom portion under "Comments" on the first page of Exhibit 3 sets forth your assessment of how the client felt about her at that time?
- A. Yes. That is quite accurate. The client, in fact was -- and by client, I am specifically referring here to Roger Feldman -- was insisting that Ann help write that proposal because, of course, she had extensive prior experience through her FMS work with that area -- not extensive, but she had had sufficient experience which qualified us to write the proposal and to do the work.

In fact, in some sense, it was the basis for the sole source. That is also, of course, why we brought Bob

Freeman to assist here, because he also had prior experience to the FMS engagement, although, of course, through his association with AMS.

The State Department was not asking us to write a proposal on something that we would have to study cold. Ann's prior experience and Freeman's prior experience were important.

Because the proposal effort then took some time and because it required a great deal of understanding as developed through our interaction with the State Department people far more than even could be said in the writing of the proposal itself an understanding that was required, the State people said they wanted Ann to manage the project.

I readily agreed, particularly since she did not have any other responsibility at that time and because she would be quite qualified to do so.

- Q. It is accurate that they were entirely satisfied with her managing the project?
 - A. Absolutely.

Q. Now, at some point, you designated Ann Hopkins as a -- to be in charge of your internal word processing section, did you not?

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- A. Yes, that is true.
- Q. She had succeeded Hunter Jones in that capacity?
- A. Hunter Jones was, if I recall correctly, sent on a -- was in charge of word processing and was sent on a mission to Cairo, Egypt, as well as I believe got very deeply involved with a client matter.

As a matter of fact I believe it was some litigation assistance that took him out of town. Both requirements took him out of town and made it impossible for him to continue on in that capacity.

At the time, no other partner was really available to handle that responsibility and because Ann had considerable use of the word processing function in the past, I felt she would understand how it operated in some of its peculiar needs and requirements.

Ann finally -- I wanted to make sure that Ann had a chance to work on her personnel skills with a staff at a substantially lower level than her.

Hence, the basis for the decision to ask Ann to take it over. She readily agreed. In opinion, after a short while, did a very fine job.

Q. Did she, in fact, work well with the lower staff

that she had not had an opportunity to work with before?

A. Yes, she did. And, in fact, it was one of the few times I have seen somebody at that level, partner or manager, who would get involved with the people themselves, their personal needs and problems, not just compensation, but compensation as well, and to try to resolve any differences and problems.

That tends to be a very difficult area to manage, to run, to keep from turning over rather rapidly. We make excessive demands of that department and there is a need for them to go to somebody with authority for purposes of expressing their unhappiness and having somebody find a way to solve their problems. I thought Ann did quite well at that.

- Q. So, would it be accurate to say that as of late 1982 or early 1983, that she had two principal management responsibilities: One being the REMS project, which was with a client of Price Waterhouse; and, the second being the word processing section within Price Waterhouse?
- A. Yes, but let's put that in proper perspective. The REMS client project far outweighed any other responsibility.

In fact, Ann might have had some other minor

responsibilities in the office that are not even worth mentioning.

If she were to have come to me and say, "I cannot handle both," immediately I would have dropped the word processing responsibility. It just did not compare. I do not think we want to put them on the same level by any means.

- Q. But you have described how she performed on both of those on the management side?
 - A. That is right.

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- Q. Again, summarizing at this time, late 1982 or early 1983, it would be accurate to say, I think, from what you have justified, that Ann Hopkins helped to bring in, helped to secure substantially more business than other managers at OGS with whom you are familiar and that --
 - A. We have discussed this.
- Q. Yes. And that she also managed the work for which she was responsible entirely to the client's satisfaction, that is, the State Department?
 - A. To the best of my knowledge, that is true.
- Q. You called State, and I think I am quoting accurately, a "very demanding client." Is that right?
 - A. Even more so now than ever.

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- Q. Tell me what more you personally would want in a partnership candidate besides the ability to help sell services on the one hand and managing them satisfactorily after they have been sold on the other?
- A. My personal view is that Ann had all that it took; hence, my very active and strong support for her candidacy.

I do not think there is any question that throughout my relationship with her, and even when one reads the file on my evaluations of her, one picks out a steadily improving profile that I am describing of a partner candidate.

The ratings are getting better. The words get better and by the time we submitted her application -- her proposal for partnership -- I felt it was a very strong proposal.

It is for that right why I was not terribly concerned that when Goodstat called and said, "I need some further data and information on your two other candidates, Pshyk and Lum," that he passed by Ann, because I felt that Ann's proposal was strong on its own merits.

Now, admittedly Ann operated in the mainstream of the firm's activities, Financial Management Systems. And it was and is much easier for our partners in other offices to

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understand that.

Whereas, of course, Lum and Pshyk are unique. There is nobody else like them in Price Waterhouse in the kinds of work they do and the clients they deal with.

But nevertheless, I felt that beyond that Ann's strengths clearly were proposed, or as proposed, were accurate.

I was rather proud, as a matter of fact, of the proposal, itself, that we made on her, feeling that we had done a good job of portraying exactly what we felt about her and I must admit that the majority of the writing of that was my own.

MR. HURON: Let's just get that on the record, as long as we are talking about it. I would like to have this marked as Exhibit No. 5.

(Beyer Deposition Exhibit No. 5 was marked for identification.)

MR. HURON: Let's go off the record a minute.

(Discussion off the record.)

MR. HURON: On the record.

BY MR. HURON:

Q. Before this very recent break, a short one, you

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were testifying about OGS's proposal for admission for partnership for Ann Hopkins. Is Exhibit No. 5 the document you are referring to?

- A. It is.
- Q. You said that you wrote most of it. Who else worked on it?
- A. Every partner in the office, to the best of my knowledge.
- Q. Was anyone, in particular, given initial responsibility to put together a draft?
- A. Yes. My procedure in OGS, as the partner in charge of that office, is to first ask if there is anybody who particularly wants to write the proposal and then to assign that responsibility to the individual.

The process then is that the individual, after having done a draft, prepares copies of it and brings it to a full partner meeting in OGS in which it is critiqued, streamlined, edited, improved, et cetera.

Another partner may then take up the responsibility to rewrite it, to make the changes or that same partner may.

Ultimately, the proposal lands on my desk for

final preparation and typing and signature and finally mailing.

I believe that in this case, in Ann's case, this proposal was written initially by Ben Warder. I am not absolutely certain about that.

Why Ben Warder? Well, one, he volunteered. I think -- and secondly, because he felt, and I felt, that he knew Ann from his association with her on the State Department.

It is possible that it might have been Krulwich, but I do not think so. I rather thing that the one writing this was Warder.

At any rate, he did not stay on it beyond the draft stage, because I felt that the proposal had to be written extremely well in order that our partners would view it very favorably.

- Q. Why would --
- A. The reason for this is that there had been criticism of Ann throughout her career of her ability to deal with people and her ability to deal with people and her ability to manage projects.

I felt that the proposal had to touch on those

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points to overcome them as best we could in order that we could make her -- present her candidacy in the most favorable light.

I recognize that this proposal is the culmination of the best possible efforts that an office can make to sell an individual to the rest of the partners.

There is no other vehicle for doing that in the firm. The firm frowns, the partners frown terribly on politicking for an individual.

By "politicking" I am referring to promotion of an individual by any other means than this written document, verbally or in writing.

In fact, in my -- it is my belief that that is the surest way to lose a candidate if you violate that unwritten law.

So, I felt that this proposal had to be written extremely well in view of my concern for Ann's strength with the partners.

- Q. The draft that you got initially, you believe it was from Warder, did not meet your requirements in that regard?
 - A. No, it did not. I felt that Warder -- or the

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first draft was not bad. It needed more work, word changes, emphasis, explanatory comments, particularly in the text of the last page of this Exhibit No. 5.

The way in which you say what you say matters a very great deal. It cannot be too long, yet, it has got to say everything that has to be said about the candidate.

- Q. You took it upon yourself to make the necessary revisions?
- A. And working with other partners. It was not done in a vacuum. I took over the process of rewrite, rewrite and rewrite again.

Understand, I was very firmly convicted that Ann made an excellent candidate. I was very proud of the work that she had done for Price Waterhouse, for me in particular, in assisting me in developing and carrying out the early stages of two very important projects for the State Department.

- Q. We will get to this a little bit more later, but my understanding from some of the documents received that you said among the three candidates proposed out of OGS that you ranked her first. Is that right?
 - A. I do not believe I have said that.

MR. HURON: I would like to have this marked as Exhibit No. 6 -- well, let me ask you first, before we mark it, since we are getting close to lunch, whether or not you said it, is that accurate?

THE WITNESS: Well, look, I think she was an extremely strong candidate. I also felt very strongly that the other two candidates from OGS should also be partners.

I would not support them and would not have signed my name to the document if I did not believe that. We are talking about a matter of degree, if anything, amongst three very fine people as candidates for partnership in Price Waterhouse.

It takes a long time and a lot of hard work on the part of the candidate, as well as the partners in the office, to get to a point where a person is a candidate.

To say that one is better than the other is almost absurd, because they all are top notch. But I would say Ann Hopkins, in my view, was -- could well be number one of the three.

MR. HURON: Let's take a break for lunch now. Off the record.

(A luncheon recess was taken.)

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AFTERNOON SESSION

(1:40 p.m.)

MR. HURON: On the record.

BY MR. HURON:

Q. Mr. Beyer, before the lunch break, we had been talking somewhat about the partnership proposal, which was prepared in OGS, for Ann Hopkins for the 1983 partnership cycle and you were explaining how it was written.

One of the things you said, if I recall accurately, was that one of the things that you wanted to address or overcome in your proposal was the perception that you felt existed on the part of some partners concerning -- you mentioned two things: personality problems and management deficiencies on the part of Ann Hopkins.

Am I right that those are the two things that you wanted to be sure --

A. I said there were two things, which I knew to be of serious concern to some of my partners, based on their experiences with Ann in prior dealings.

One was her project management skills and the second was her interpersonal relations with people at all levels, subordinates, peers and superiors, and this included

clients.

- Q. Included clients?
- A. Yes. And that it -- in fact, these two concerns had been prevalent throughout her career with us and as a matter of fact, they were even in existence at the time of hiring her when we did a reference check on her with American Management Systems where she had previously been employed.

They were of concern and had been of concern to her tenure with us. They had been discussed with her by me on a verbal basis.

They had been written about. We had strategized as to how to overcome those issues and I was concerned that we had to find ways to tone down that -- those negatives, if not eliminate them as best we could, in order to present her very strong pluses in other areas.

- Q. You say you engaged at times in counselling sessions with her. Was that with respect to her interpersonal relations?
 - A. Well, we --
 - Q. I mean, you had mentioned --
- A. We had many, many, many, many conversations, many discussions. No one conversation would be specifically aimed

l at a single topic.

Ann was given free and unbridled freedom, liberty, to pop into my office to discuss any matter as she chose because, of course, I felt the State Department project was to terribly vital and terribly important to the welfare and the ongoing strategy of OGS.

I was willing to shove aside all other considerations, concerns and items on my desk in order to discuss with her when she needed -- or at any point in time when she had a concern -- at least as long as I felt this conversation was productive.

I can recall many times when it would last for quite some time. It would cover a wide range of topics, including the job, and that is usually where it started, strategies: "How could we do this?" "What can we do about that?" "We have a problem here," and so on.

Discussions of our competition, AMS, moves that they would make and how we would counter those. And also her relations with her staff on the jobs, whether they were really performing at the level that we really wanted them to, whether they were getting bogged down, whether they were -- had sufficient technical background and strength to perform the

job that we were asking them to perform. Whether there was a need for an alternative, how they related to the client.

And, finally, Ann, herself, and her candidacy. Always in the back of my mind, at least, was the question of how do we develop a profile for Ann to the external world. "External" is anything beyond the two of us -- that would be a presentable, acceptable partner candidate.

- Q. You mentioned two types of concerns: One was project management skills.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Could you detail that? Who had that concern, what they had to do with it?
- A. Ann had a facility for working extremely well in a crisis situation. And many proposal situations, particularly for larger projects, virtually become that, because first of all you are on a very tight time deadline.

The client, or the potential client, at least, imposes a due date for the delivery of the proposal. And to get all the materials together to get the documents written, organized, takes time. That creates the crisis.

Secondly, you are dealing in many cases in areas where you are not terribly familiar.

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1 When an agency in the Federal Government issues an 2 RFP, they do not allow you to come in and do a great deal of investigation of their situation.

> In fact, in many cases, they simply allow you to talk to the procurement officer, the CO. He knows nothing, really, about the technical issues of the jobs. He merely knows the procurement requirements.

> He may get you some technical answers about the job or the potential job, but only after contacting the various functionaries and operatives in that agency, so you really do not have a lot go on.

> It becomes necessary to find as much about the proposal or as much about the area you are proposing into as you possibly can by alternative means.

> One way to do this, of course, is bringing in people into the organization who have had prior association with the job. Another way is to bring in outsiders who are familiar with the area or the agency in total.

> In effect, you debrief them to gain insights as to what the problems and concerns and issues are in order to make a far better proposal.

> > We did that on the State Department, for example.

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21 22 We brought a gentleman in who had previously been associated with State and uncovered a lot of the concerns and opportunities and incorporated that into our writing.

In fact, I think that was one of the selling points, because we turned a lot of his commentary into a points list, about nine to eleven points, for use in the orals; that is, after the proposal has been delivered, the State Department calls us back and investigates further what exactly we had written and we supplemented that discussion with what we felt to be the chief concerns in the State Department.

And I remember distinctly that they came back quite impressed with the fact that we had -- as to the depth of our knowledge of the State Department and the way in which our team had put forth these items.

Now, Ann was very good at this kind of thing, but in her crisis management, there would be people whose toes would be stepped on, who would be slighted or would be hurt or angered by her brusqueness in giving commands and requirements, in the way in which she asked for things to be done and also in the tight time deadlines that she imposed on them.

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It made it difficult for them to respond and there were people who were not very happy with that.

- Q. Would it be accurate to say, looking just for a moment at the tight time deadlines that were imposed, that these were in response to deadlines imposed by the client or prospective client?
- A. In the background, of course, is the requirement to meet the client's requirements, but we would develop, in many cases, certain, at least general, checkpoints along the way which would allow us to meet the scheduled deadline and so we imposed our own schedule, if you will.

"I need a document by such and such time tomorrow morning," or what have you.

A proposal generally is written in a crisis and Ann was very good at a crisis management. The question in Ann's case came up in a number of cases, whether Ann really had the strengths in a long, ongoing project beyond the crisis introductory phases of it.

In my view, Stage 1 of the State Department project was really, in its collapsed form, its unfettered form, nothing more than a paid proposal writing effort in which we carried out a requirements definition, conceptual

design, which would allow the State Department to make a choice as to which firm really operated the best with them, knew the most, had the best approach to a job and, therefore, allowed them to a conclusion as to which one was the better one to go on with for the really big job that would follow.

In fact, we approached it that way. Our pricing on Stage 1 was really, I would say, virtually a rock bottom level in order to secure the job and the opportunity therefore to bid on Stage 2, the big, longer running job.

- Q. If Stage 1 was, in your terms, a paid proposal writing effort are you saying that because of that and because of the nature of the client and the size of the job under consideration, that there was a, if you will, a crisis atmosphere about Stage 1, in the terms you have been talking about?
- A. Yes, in much of that. Not only was there in just simply the first part of writing the proposal for Stage 1, but after we had won the award and were into competition, in the parallel competition with AMS, there were deliberables and deliverable dates.

Even before that, there were meetings on a weekly, bi-weekly and monthly basis with the State Department

officials and we were in a constant state of trying to get ready for one meeting as we were debriefing ourselves as a result of the previous meeting.

We were trying in many way to perceive just what it was that the State Department wanted from us, what it was that made them -- would impress them with our approach, our style, our manner, our content and so on.

We had a number of false starts, in which we would be, in the early stages, very deflated because we felt that we were just not getting through to them.

We would constantly be asking ourselves, "What did we do wrong?" "What can we do better?" "How can we change this," and I felt that Ann was very good at -- in these discussion which usually were held between Ann, Ben Warder and myself and sometimes others, to try to uncover the true meaning and intent of the Department.

We were groping, therefore, to improve in our next performance and develop a profile of an ever improving organization that eventually would write a winning proposal.

Ann I thought was very good in this, the give and take, the discussions that would go on.

It was in the stages of the REMS job, in the later

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stages of that, which was not under a crisis of any kind, it was not a proposal writing effort -- we were given the job in the first instance and that was it.

We were to develop the full systems life cycle from the requirements definition all the way into implementation of programmed packages.

I think the differences in Ann's capabilities showed up and here I am referring especially to the difficulties we had encountered in the last year of Ann's tenure with Price Waterhouse in the managing of the Real Estate Management System and the problems that we uncovered in her management of that project.

I would say that in the final analysis that project management style, I viewed, even in the developing of her proposal for candidacy for partnership, that Ann served a very important key role for OGS in helping us develop work.

Others would serve a very key role in helping us implement systems. I saw a place in the firm, in OGS at least, for both kinds of personalities, both kinds of approaches, both kinds of capabilities.

I am not sure that everybody in the firm shared that view with me. In fact, I am quite sure they do not. And,

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1511 K STREET, N.W. SUITE 808 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005 (202) 628-2121 hence, again, I think the proposal that we tried to develop for her partnership tried to cross over that -- smooth over that differentiation to make it seem not nearly as glaring and as significant in order to promote her best interests.

Q. I want to get back to how things stood in late 1982, at the time her proposal initially went up, and I will do that in a moment.

First, I want to talk to you generally about REMS. Looking at management skills, in determining whether or not a partner or a manager is managing a job well, how important is what the client feels about the management of the job?

A. It is important, but it is not controlled for this reason: the client has to be persuaded that we are doing a successful job. They pay the bill.

If they are not satisfied, they will not pay the bill and they will stop the work. Obviously, that is important.

But the client, particularly in Federal Government agencies, in my experience, do not always know what they are getting. They are not always technically attuned to exactly what it is we are doping, how we are doing it and what it is going to end up as.

In many cases, we are feeding them the things that we think they ought to know and how they ought to be evaluated.

They are not always terribly understanding of exactly what it is that they need. The Real Estate Management System is a classic example of that.

We had a great deal of difficulty getting them to focus on and enunciate those things they really felt they wanted and they needed to manage the real estate of the State Department.

Hence, a lot of the things that we dealt with and developed had to be developed by ourselves, offer it to them and, "Is this what you want?" "Is that what you are going to get?"

So, that that aspect of it is very important, but it is not controlling that the client absolutely be the all —the final answer as to whether a person is successful in a job or not. The client will not always know.

We have, in addition, standards of performance in the carrying out of jobs, projects, systems projects, particularly in Price Waterhouse, that -- as to how a job should be performed, its methodology, the steps that have to

be carried out and the documentation that has to support what has been done.

It is a long standing tradition in Price Waterhouse that every job shall be subjected, at least, to the possibility of an intensive review on a cold or unknowing basis by outsiders; that is, people outside the office.

Q. That is the QCR?

A. That is correct. This is a natural follow through from our Audit Standards Review, ASRs, which are done on the audit side, and the Tax Quality Control Review, is done in the Tax Department.

Usually, these reviews take place in the summer months, somewhere between May and the end of September, which is traditionally less of a busy season for the firm than the other months.

This serves two vehicles. One is, of course, to do -- go into an office and select projects for review, to gain an understanding of how they have been done and they follow a check list of questions, which are very detailed and very penetrating as to what to find, what to look for and how to evaluate it once it is there. Ann, herself, participated in one such review.

The second reason, of course, as we have explained this morning, is that this is a vehicle for exposing a senior manager to other partners, other people in other offices for purposes of expanding their partnership candidacy.

Now, the Real Estate Management System, itself, was subjected to a Quality Control Review in the summer of 1983 and in that review, which was conducted by an outside team, partners and managers from outside the office, the Real Estate Management System project was criticized for certain deficiencies and inadequacies.

This, in fact, was the second time it had been criticized, previously have been criticized under a second partner review performed by Ben Warder some one or two months earlier.

O. That is a PAR 766?

A. That is right. The PAR 766, which is now 623, I believe. Everything changes.

Warder, at my request, had conducted a PAR 766 review on the Real Estate Management System job for two reasons: Because he knew something about the State Department; and, because I was concerned that not having spent as much time on this -- as partner in charge of this job,

1511 K STREET, N.W. SUITE 808 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005 (202) 628-2121 having reviewed it myself, that it might, in fact, represent problem areas for the firm.

I think a third reason is that I began to feel very uneasy about the job because of the significant turnover of personnel on the project and the general lack of ability to produce end product which could be supported by documentation as to how we got that end product.

Warder conducted his review and had considerable difficulty in doing so. It took him a number of months to do this, firstly, I suspect because he and Ann had trouble getting their schedule dates to match up.

She was very busy on the job, running the job at the time and he also had other jobs that he was responsible for.

And, secondly, because it was not an easy job to review because, as it turns out, and as Warder so indicated in his review, there was not a sufficient amount of evidential material to support the conclusions and the final determinants that had been developed, the end product.

In many ways, this was the same kind of a conclusion that had been -- come to following that in the QCR by Norm Hollander and the managers that reviewed the --

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performed the QCR on REMS.

I reviewed both of these reports, the QCR and the second partner review with Ann --

(Interruption to the proceedings.)

MR. HURON: Let's go off the record a moment.

(A short break was taken.)

MR. HURON: On the record.

BY MR. HURON:

- Q. Mr. Beyer, before we broke, I think you said that you reviewed both the PAR 766 review that Ben Warder had undertaken and the QCR and you were just getting into your own review of those two reviews.
- A. I studied them, made an extensive review of them, talked with the two partners in question, who were responsible for the two separate documents.

I then asked Ann to come in and we went through them and we went through them point by point.

Some of the times on there, and I so marked in the margin on my copy, at least, particularly in Ben Warder's review -- I felt were pretty small items, not of deep concern.

But a PAR 766 does not ask you to put only significant items on. It says, "Anything that you find, plus

or minus, relative to the questions that have to be addressed should be so recorded."

There were a few items, though, that I felt were significant and Ann and I spent some time going through that.

She raised some objections. I went back to Ben and to the Quality Control Review team and asked them for clarification. Received it.

Went back again with Ann and we had a long discussion and I can remember distinctly my final comment to her at that point was, "Ann, well all of this is not terribly relevant. Some of these items are relevant and in my opinion, they are accurate."

Ann did not really object to that. I do not think she was terribly happy.

Now, I took the position on this that, one -there were a number of reasons why this could have happened.
One, of course, was my decision, at the early part of REMS
that I was dealing with Ann as a partner candidate.

In my mind, in many ways, she was as close to being a partner as one could get without being one. I was prepared to let her go and run the job without a lot of interference or involvement on my part, unless, of course, she

asked it and desired it.

This is unusual. It is not often done, even when a partner -- even when an individual is already a partner. The review of a project is far more normal than the tight control of the lead individual on it. But I had confidence in Ann.

The second reason that I left Ann pretty much alone was because it was an area, the State Department, and particularly the area of Real Estate Management, where Ann had had some prior experience.

She knew a lot about the State Department and she knew something about this area of the State Department. I did not feel that she needed an awful lot of help from me.

The second reason that the -- that this might have happened is that, besides leaving Ann pretty much on her own, I thought that the -- I think the staff that we accumulated for that project was pretty young, pretty green and certainly not well attuned to the Price Waterhouse approach to doing things.

- Q. Let me ask you how the staff was assembled.
- A. Not easily. We had attempted to fill the ranks of that staff for the Real Estate Management System with people

that were still available from the existing staff, the existing OGS group.

That did not quite make it. It was necessary, as it always is in our OGS operations, because of the growth, to go outside the office to hire new people and bring them in to work on a project. In fact, in this case, we did.

Ann ended up with a mixture, some existing OGS people and some brand new ones.

I would say that some of the existing OGS people that she had on that job were not of the highest caliber. That is to say, if they had been, I think they probably would have been snapped up in a moment elsewhere.

But we felt, in discussion, that the group assembled was adequate to do the job, although I will say that on a number of occasions, Ann and I talked about whether that, in fact, was true.

In one or two cases, Ann -- in one case, in particular, Ann came to me with a person she wanted to hire for the job and I really did not want to. I really did not think that the person was qualified for Price Waterhouse, much less this project.

Ann said, "I would like to give this person a

1511 K STREET, N.W. SUITE 808 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005 (202) 628-2121 chance. I would like to work along and see if I cannot make a go of it." I believe I said, "All right, fine, for a while anyway."

Well, as it turned out, this person was not qualified and we eventually had to terminate.

Q. Who was that?

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A. I do not remember the name. I can look up the records on it, but I forget exactly -- I understand there were some eight to ten, maybe, people in total on that project.

There were others that were brought on that project who were also not particularly acceptable --

- Q. Brought on from OGS?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay.
- A. Bob Lamb from the State Department FMS project, and we brought him in to this project and I would have to say that he did not do terribly well and we eventually terminated him also.

There was a lot of turmoil amongst the staff and Ann had to suffer with this difficult -- but it made it difficult to do the job, but it gave rise to concern on my

part as to whether we really could get that job done well and right and, hence, was one of the reasons why I asked for a second partner review as an early warning to whether there were difficulties in the job content as opposed to the job administration.

There is a third reason why Ann's difficulties in managing project could have arisen and that was this was during a period, starting somewhere around November of 1982 until her departure in December, I guess, of 1983, which was the time in question when Ann was being considered, and she well knew this, for partnership, when she was told that she had not been proposed -- not been accepted, but not had been rejected, had been held. This was April or so of 1983.

Ann, then eventually was told, later on in 1983 that she was being held again, but at this point at the local office level.

So, in short, this was a period of extreme turmoil for her in terms of her career with the firm and her goal to become a partner and our goal to have her become a partner in the firm.

I think it is important that these three issues be understood as extenuating circumstances for results of the

REMS project and its obvious difficulties as described in the two reviews.

On the other hand, I would have to say that it does reflect a less than completely adequate performance on the part of a project manager, a senior manager, and especially one who is a candidate for partnership in the firm.

I tried to explain this to Ann. I think I succeeded. I can see fully well why others might view her performance on REMS, to the extent that they were even aware of it, and we did not try to broadcast it, as reasons why they might not so strongly in support of her candidacy.

Q. Let me ask you a couple of questions about the REMS job. I may want to get a little more detail about the QCR and the PAR 766.

MR. HURON: I would like to have a couple of things marked as Exhibit No. 6.

(Beyer Deposition Exhibit No. 6 was marked for identification.)

BY MR. HURON:

- Q. Could you review what has been marked for identification as Exhibit No. 6.
 - A. It is a letter from Fred Cook, who at the time,

September 22, 1983, is the COTR of the Real Estate Management System project, Contracting Officer's Technical Representative.

- Q. He is your client?
- A. No.
- Q. Okay.
- A. He is the representative of the Contracting Officer. He is our technical person responsible for the technical content of our work, a member of the client.

He has written a letter to me, which is this document (indicating) and it follows the Paris Design Review activity which took place earlier in September in which Ann led a group of the REMS project staff to Paris to review the project deliverable at that point in time to the -- to a collection of State Department people in the Paris office.

In the letter, he expresses his view that -- as he says in the second paragraph, he had an opportunity to work with the project team for the better part of a year and that he continues to be impressed by their professionalism.

His impressions are shared by Marvin Smith who was the Deputy Director of the Foreign Billings operation.

His final paragraph is that the Paris Design

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Review confirms that the REMS project is producing a high quality management tool which will meet the Department's needs and that he is very please with all members of the project team.

- Q. It is Ann Hopkins who is running the project here?
- A. That is correct.
- Q. Then you say Cook is the person at State who is most responsible for the technical aspects of the work from the client's perspective?
 - A. That is correct.
 - Q. You do recall receiving the letter?
 - A. Absolutely.
- Q. This letter, I take it from the date, the 22nd of September of 1983, is written approximately a month to six weeks after the QCR that you have testified about, which was in early August of 1983?
 - A. Yes, that is correct.
- MR. HURON: I would like to have this marked as Exhibit No. 7.

(Beyer Deposition Exhibit No. 7

was marked for identification.)

MR. HURON: For the record, what has been marked

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1 as Exhibit No. 7 is a letter to Joseph Connor from Thomas O. 2 Beyer dated August 19th, 1983. BY MR. HURON: Are you familiar with this letter? Α. I am. 5 I will probably want to ask you some more 6 questions about it later, but for starters, on the first page of the letter you -- indicate you have three bullets 8 indicating what some partners feel are problems with Ann. 9 Ιs that correct? 10 Α. Yes. 11 Does the third bullet refer to the QCR on REMS? 12 Q. No, it refers to the important deficiencies on Α. 13 14 REMS. As reflected in the QCR? Q. 15 Yes. 16 Α. Now, if the -- you note in a parenthetical that 17 Q. the deficiencies discovered by the QCR team had since been 18 Is that right? 19 corrected. Yes. Α. 20 That report was -- do you recall it being early 21 Q. 22 August?

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- A. Yes, I do.
- Q. So, it was approximately two weeks before you wrote this letter?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. Whatever deficiencies that were noted were corrected in that two-week interval?
 - A. That is correct. That is what the letter says.
- Q. What was your position as you wrote this letter? I know you said you were one of the partners who strongly supported Ann Hopkins' candidacy still, and you outlined these bullets, were you in disagreement with partners who were saying these were reasons why she should not be made a partner?
- A. I supported Ann's candidacy for partnership from a number of years before this --
 - Q. Right.
- A. All the way through to the end. I did not change in that. Now, that may have varied to some extent, day to day, as a matter of degree.

I certainly was not overwhelmed in my support of her when we saw the letter she addressed to Mr. Connor on constructive termination.

I do want the record to show, however, that I could understand where others could disagree with my point of view.

I did not have a perfect position, a perfect view of Ann at all times. I certainly did not have the view of those who were subordinate to her, at a peer level and even of the partners who worked with her.

In my view, I have a very strong -- in my view, I had a strong support for her candidacy as a partner and was prepared to vote favorably for her when the partnership vote question arose or when it ever did arise.

I was aware from very early on and throughout her career with the firm of people who did not share that view. I did not know how strong it was and it really did not come out until we got really down to the point of making a proposal for her.

I did not know at all times the basis for this view. I understood that in general it had to do with her interpersonal skills, the way in which she related to people, not only on projects, but in her daily dealings with them in the office. Even her management of the word processing department was not always accepted by everybody in the office.

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- Q. Now, you testified before that you thought she had done quite well on the word processing?
- A. Yes, I -- let's make that distinction. My view is one thing. The view of others is another thing. And there could be a difference and there was a difference.
- Q. Sure, of course. What I am trying to clarify here, just in terms of Exhibit No. 7, is when you are outlining these three bullets, you are saying these are the views of others? You are not saying these are your views, they are someone else's views. You disagree with them, but from what you have said now, you can understand now that there might be a disagreement?
- A. I am saying that the negative view in the meeting of the partners in OGS could be summarized in three areas. Without elaborating on those three areas, I said, "Ann is a crisis manager." That is one negative view.
 - Q. Right.
- A. The second is her ability to work with staff, develop them, her interpersonal skills and the third was the specific criticism of her project management of the Real Estate Management System on the -- for the State Department, which had, in fact, been noted in the QCR and as we all know

as a result of this discussion, also by Ben Warder in his PAR 766 review.

However, addressing this letter to Mr. Connor, who is my immediate superior, I wanted to assure nim that I did not think that the deficiencies uncovered in the QCR, of which he had received a copy -- in fact, it had been directed to him that -- were such that he had to worry about them, because we had been able to overcome them in the intervening time period.

This does not say that the problems as outlined by Mr. Warder in the PAR 766 review had been overcome. In fact, Mr. Connor was not even aware of that report since that was an interoffice activity done at my investigation and directly reported to me.

I did not feel that the problems contained therein were less important than the QCR. As a matter of fact, more time had been spent in developing those points. I felt they were more serious and they had not been corrected at the time of this letter.

I do not say that they have been corrected in this letter.

- Q. You supported Ann Hopkins as of this letter?
- A. I supported her beyond this letter.

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- Q. That is right. To the extent that you saw problems in PAR 766, you did not feel that they were of the type that should disqualify her from partnership?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. We have been talking about crisis management, management skills and so forth. Let's go back to 1983 on that if we may for a moment.

When I initially asked you the question, you said in 1983 when the original proposal on Ms. Hopkins' candidacy was drafted, you wanted to make sure that a couple of things were covered and one was the question of her management skills. Then we got on to the REMS projects which was really somewhat after that.

As of the fall of 1982, were there any specific criticisms levelled at projects she had worked on that you can recall up to that point? I am talking as of August or September of 1982.

- A. Yes. But I would say that nothing that could not and had not been dealt with in the course of events.
- Q. These are the types of things that arise from time to time at a firm that you deal with and you address?
 - A. Not just on State, on the BIA job, which Lew

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Krulwich handled, in her workings with staff and people in the office and so on, but matters that could and had been dealt with at least to my satisfaction.

And we had gone from those problems and carried on quite nicely.

- Q. Are these the types of things, not exact detail, but the same general types of things that could arise with other managers and you deal with them and go on?
 - A. Yes, in my opinion.

Q. Now, moving to interpersonal relations, you have mentioned the phrase a number of times, and you have said -- I think I am saying this accurately -- dealings with subordinates, with peers, with superiors and with clients, can we go through each of those categories?

I would like to get as specific as possible on what the criticisms were in terms of the job, the people if possible, down the line.

First of all, subordinates, and let's fix the date now as of the first of that proposal for Ms. Hopkins' partnership, back in the fall of 1982, as of that time. What types of criticisms did you think needed to be addressed or overcome relating to her dealings with subordinates?

1 Α. Some of the problems she had with subordinates came to me from other partners. They were aware. managers, they were aware of them; sometimes staff below that.

> On some occasions, though, I was aware of them, because the people involved themselves would come directly to me.

> Ann at one point in time caused a great deal of consternation in the office when we were involved in writing and typing a -- one of the proposals, and I do not remember which one at this point -- one of the major proposals.

> Under severe tight -- severe deadlines -- Ann chose to, in order to meet the deadline, crisis through the development of the proposal by, in one step, closing down the word processing department in the office and having it devote its entire six or eight stations to the typing of that proposal.

> I do not know how many people came to me. There must have been a line-up outside my office throughout the days, the two days I think that this went on.

> There were people yelling and screaming that they also had priorities and deadlines and so on and so forth.

> > In one sense, you can justify the act, because I

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 had told Ann that this was a very important job, that State

Department was terribly -- terribly important to the office.

I am sure, now, looking back that was created was a view on the part of a lot of people in the office that Ann was my favorite, that she got the preferential treatment; in fact, anything she wanted in most cases in order to accomplish our objectives at the expense and to the detriment — at the expense of other people in the office and to the detriment of their work with their clients.

- Q. So, what happened on this one occasion, as I understand it, is that basically the word processing unit was commandeered for a couple of days to meet a deadline on State.
- A. A sign was hung out on the front door "Out of Order Until Further Notice." The only ones that paraded into that department and out of it were the people involved in getting the proposal or document deliverable, whatever it was, typed for the State Department.
- Q. Were the people who were upset about this Ann Hopkins' subordinates or peers in the office who felt that they needed --
- A. At all levels, those people who needed to use that function at that time.

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- Q. Was that, in fact --
- A. They were very unhappy with the fact that Ann had done this and they voiced it.
- Q. Was that, in fact, right at that time the number one priority in that office, getting the deadline met?
- A. In my view, getting that project out was terribly important. It is not clear to me whether the other projects that were in line to get word processed -- what they were or what importance they had.

I was not aware that the department had closed down until after -- until at least the end of the day when this had taken place.

- Q. So, it was a one day thing?
- A. A day or so.
- Q. Are there other examples that you can think of of things that Ann Hopkins did or said which may have created some problems, as you view them, in terms of interpersonal relations?
- A. In the early stages of doing -- carrying out the State Department 1 project, the first stage, which would put us in time somewhere in 1980, the fall thereof, roughly.

Some of the staff on that project were not

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terribly happy with the way in which the job was being run. Karen Nold came to me and asked what -- Karen Nold being one of the principal managers underneath Ann on this -- came to me and asked just how she should conduct herself on the engagement.

I was a little startled by the question and asked her to what did she refer. It seemed like an obvious answer.

She said that she felt that her positions -- her proposals were not having the force and weight in the discussions, in the give and take that would go on in the development of the requirements definition that she felt that they merited.

She was not sure how she could get her position across. I said to her that I felt that she had to take a strong stance, that she had to stick up for her views and I wanted to see more of that coming from her whether I was in the meeting or not.

She then said that she had difficulty doing that, because she had difficulty overcoming Ann's very brusque, demanding and very hard driving style and that she was very unhappy about the fact that she could not get through that style.

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I asked her if she knew any other way to overcome it than to take -- if she wanted me to do anything about it. She said, "No." She would try my approach with the conviction that I supported her in this.

We had a discussion later on in about January of the following year in which I went to her and asked her on a follow-up basis -- this is some months later -- how was she faring as a result of our conversation.

She indicated that it was still a struggle but that she felt that it was much better. I said, "You know, you just have to stick up for yourself with Ann, otherwise you never get a chance." That is important.

On another occasion, on another matter, Pat Bowman on the job --

- Q. The same job?
- A. Yes, at about the same point in time, another person on the job, I believe she was the new manager. In a conversation -- in a discussion in which the whole team was sitting around the table much like this here (indicating), a large table, discussing the job late in the afternoon, what the problems were, how we stood, how we were progressing.

Ann got quite upset with Pat -- quite agitated

with the progress which did not seem to be made -- snapped at

Pat for whatever reason, and Pat being very strong in her own

right, said something to the effect of, "I don't have to take

that from you. Don't deal with me in that way."

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Ann immediately backed off and Pat went on her way and nothing more came of it.

I noted those things that, in my view, as being not problems that could not be overcome. I would make mental notes of those and other items like that.

In later counselling Ann to tone her style down, because I felt she had so much to give to the project, that it should not be lost in a somewhat brusque and dictatorial approach.

We needed her, valued her leadership, but if she could not get the team to move together in concert with her, we could not succeed.

- Q. Did she get the team to move in concert with her?
- A. Well, we submitted the documents and the requirements definition in that first instance in that area and it was quite successful.

In fact, I would have to say that it was substantially better than that which was submitted by the

1 2 marvelous piece of work. 3 5 6 7 8 9 10 0. Who is he? 11 12 Α. 13 office. 14

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competition. I thought that the entire team had done a

Now, in some sense, I think Ann listened to that. She responded to it. And I was encouraged by that.

I did hear and was privy to comments later on from people not on the team some years later, David Ziskie being one, who was never very happy with Ann's style, but had a great deal of respect for her abilities.

But on a number of a occasions he indicated that he just -- he resented her manner.

- David Ziskie is another senior manager in the
 - He did not work on the team or he had?
- No, he was not on the State Department and never Α. had been and still has not been involved. He wa just one who knew of Ann and worked -- and interrelated with her in the office itself.
 - It was on a casual, day-to-day basis? Q.
- Office meetings or continuing education sessions and what have you. Being at somewhat the same level as Ann, whenever we would have meetings at that level, they would

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participate together.

Now, those are some of the ones that I am aware of that are directly -- were reported -- or directly I was aware of. There were others, of course, that I was told about.

Situations on the State Department Financial Management System, I know that Marge Geller, a young manager; Tom Colberg, another senior manager; for two, really voiced some displeasure to Don Eplebaum as to their view -- their concern with the way in which Ann conducted the meeting and their unhappiness with it.

- Q. Which meeting?
- A. I am sorry, conducted the job, the project.
- Q. Which project are we talking about?
- A. We are talking about the tail end of Financial Management 1 and the beginning parts of Financial Management 2, to the extent that Ann was involved in it.
- Q. So, these were back before -- or at the time that Ann was proposed for partnership?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Things that had arisen?
- A. Now, I do not wish to give the impression that all the people in the office -- you line them all up and say they

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1 are all against Ann. There were some who were quite supportive. 3 I would say that numbered among those would be

Leslie Klein on the Real Estate Management System, a young senior consultant, as a matter of fact, was impressed with Ann.

Jamie McCullough, another one on the Real Estate Management System, was also quite favorably -- in view of Ann's work and leadership.

So, you take a cross sample and I am sure you get people with opinions, at all levels, on both sides. And I think, you know -- I have to put an ending on this.

My letter to Joe Connor on August 19th, your Exhibit 7, if you will, the ending of Paragraph 2 probably says it all. "No one ever said Ann was not controversial."

(Reading.) "Two partners strongly rejected her candidacy. Another felt some loyalty toward, but was mildly opposed to the proposition. No one ever said Ann was not controversial."

Ann was never in the middle. There were people on both sides.

0. Did you ever hear any complaints or criticisms

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about any other managers in terms of occasionally snapping at staff or anything like that?

A. Of course.

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- Q. When you heard things like this about Ann, was it the first time the topic had ever arisen in the office?
- A. No, but let's put it into perspective. I think it is a consistent thread throughout Ann's career with us, present enough to make me concerned, to make me try to find ways in working with her that we could overcome this, tone her down, to help her as best I could.

To make suggestions which would be along the lines of working with people instead of working against them and I think Ann responded. I think Ann improved and I was terribly encouraged by that as time went on.

And I, for one, working with her as much as I did, could see that. I am not sure that everybody else could. Even if they worked with her as much as I did, they may not have the same impression, because they might be coming to her or working with her at a different level.

Q. Are you aware -- you mentioned the time in which the word processing unit was used for one aspect of the State 1 project.

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We have talked about a couple of people who came to you during Stage 1 of State. You also mentioned David Ziskie as well as other individuals, I think I have their names, Karen Nold, Pat Bowman, Marge Geller, Tom Colberg. We also talked about Leslie Klein and Jamie McCullough.

Apart from those particular individuals, do you recall anyone else raising specific problems or things they consider to be problems in terms of Ann Hopkins' interpersonal dealings.

- A. Yes. Do you want me to keep on?
- Q. I would like to know more --
- A. Talking about these? I think if I went chronologically through time of her tenure with the firm, I would consistently bring up more and more. I mean, there are plenty more. How many do you want?
- Q. Well, I am trying to get an understanding. You said you thought the situation, to the extent it was a problem, improved over time and that she responded well to your talking to her about it. Is that right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. So, in your mind, this was not a significant element as it evolved in 1982 when she was being proposed for

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partnership?

A. In my mind, I thought she was a valid, true, strong candidate for partner.

MR. HURON: Do you want to take a break?

MR. SCHRADER: I think we should.

MR. HURON: Okay. Off the record.

(A short recess was taken.)

MR. HURON: On the record.

BY MR. HURON:

- Q. Do you have a copy of Exhibit No. 5, Mr. Beyer, which was the 1983 proposal?
 - A. I do.
- Q. Okay, looking at the third page, which we have previously discussed, the third paragraph down at the bottom, midway through there is a sentence that begins:

market, manage and control a large technical computer systems design and development projects. This highly developed skill is adaptable to both commercial and public sector clients and is an especially critical need for MAS activities in all offices."

I take it that was your assessment of, among other

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1 on the progress of an audit person and to some extent a tax 2 person and far less on an MCS person simply because most of 3 the hiring that had been done by the MCS Department throughout the firm has been at more advanced levels and not at the recent college graduate level. 5 So, at MCS, in particular, you have the phenomenon 6 7 of lateral entry, not at the partner level, but at the upper levels of professional staff. Is that right? 9 People filling in at any level in that entire Α.

- Q. So, people could come in, as Ann Hopkins did, laterally and get a contract immediately?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. But in that case, her time or partnership consideration would still be in the five to six year range after first getting that contract?
 - A. No.
 - O. No?
 - A. No.
 - O. When would it be?
- A. It would have to be determined based upon prior experience and performance in the firm, because we would not

1 really know where that individual, who came in at the manager 2 level, actually would be placed in the stream of folks who are already in the firm.

> In one sense, it could be a lot shorter than five years. Not a lot, but it could be shorter than five years. another sense, it could be a lot longer than five years.

> In fact, the contract was merely a form and not of a -- of hiring and not, in fact, a level of technical development. So, it means less, significantly less than for an MCS manager coming in from the outside.

- Now, when Ann Hopkins was first proposed for partnership, she had had a contract for five years. Right? She was contracted in 1978?
- She entered the firm with a contract, which Α. means that was August of 1978 and we were proposing her in July of 1982 for entry in 1983, which meant that she would have had five years -- five busy seasons, winter seasons, audit winter seasons with Price Waterhouse, plus a substantial amount of prior experience.
- Pshyk's contract year was also 1978? Do you Q. recall?
 - Yes, I believe it was. In fact, I think they came Α.

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1 to the firm about the same time, but, of course, that was before I joined OGS. 2 3 1979? 5 remember. 7 0. Fine. 9 10 -11 months, if not a year. 12 13 14

And Lum came about the time you joined, right?

- I think Lum also came in 1978. I think all three of them came about the same time. I really do not
- I know all three of them were there when I arrived in July of 1979. And they had been there for a number of
- In any year, when -- in the late summer or fall, when the OGS partners would propose new candidates for partnership, is there any quota or ceiling on the number of proposals you can make, formal or informal?
 - Α. Absolutely not.

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- Q. Any expectation that you are aware of that it will be no more than "X" number?
 - Not to my knowledge.
- How do you decide at a given point who is going to get proposed? How does the process work in OGS? How has it worked since you have been there and been in charge?

A. Well, I think it is fairly typical of any office.

The partners develop a level of comfort in their attitude toward the prospects of an individual borne out over a certain amount of time and exposure to that individual.

If that individual can handle the requirements and tasks assigned and handle them when, if the partners become satisfied that the individual can operate as a partner and will project themselves as -- in the partner image.

Q. What is the "partner image"?

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- A. We have an idea in the firm of somebody that we would be quite willing, at any point in time, to introduce to a high level executive of major client or a prospect as a client, introduce as our associate.
- Q. Are there any criteria that are formulated or written down anywhere for the offices, that is OGS -- are there any other offices' consideration of partnership candidates when they are making proposals that you are aware of?
- A. Not any different than anywhere else. OGS has nothing specifically different than anybody else.
 - Q. In Price Waterhouse?
 - A. That is right.

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- Q. Are there any criteria in Price Waterhouse that you are aware of that govern how -- what an office is supposed to do when it is sitting -- partners are sitting down and deciding who should be proposed this year if anyone?
- A. No, the process is to evaluate every individual, job by job, on a regular basis throughout the year. These evaluations should give forth green sheets, which are the personnel evaluations of performance.
 - Q. These are the types of things we are looking for?
 - A. You have looked at some of Ann's previously.
 - Q. Okay.
- A. Those are accumulated, summarized, evaluated as the basis for an annual counselling session with the individual; counselling in terms of strengths and weaknesses of the individuals' performances; prospects for further advancement, not necessarily to partnership, but just another advancement, another notch higher; compensation adjustment.

Their need for continuing education, technical development and so on and so forth, a whole range of factors.

That becomes the basis, if they are a senior manager, and in some cases a heavier weighted manager, for consideration in a partner session in the summer for entering

1 on the partnership forecast, which is a three-year forecast of the office's expectations at that point in time of who it will 2 3 propose for partnership. Over the next three years? Now, the first year of that forecast are 5 Α. those that we are putting up that year. 7 Q. Right. Which is due as a proposal by August 1 of that 8 Α. 9 year for admission, if successful, by July 1 -- or on July 1 10 of the following year. 11 0. 12 forecast? 13

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When did Ann Hopkins first go on the partnership

I would say three years before 1983. forecast is a formal document, a matrix, if you will, submitted to the national office each year.

An individual can come off of that forecast and can come back on again. A year can change. They can be moved up, moved back.

Their rating on that form can change. What does not change is their name, age and serial number.

So, you would think that Ann first went on -- she Q. was proposed in 1982, so she would have first gone on in --

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- A. No, she would have been proposed in 1982 for admission in 1983, so 1981 would have been the first forecast year, 1981, 1982, 1983, one, two, three.
- Q. She would have appeared on the forecast for the first time in the fall of --
 - A. In the summer of 1980.
 - Q. In the summer of 1980, okay.

MR. HURON: For the record, I think that this type of forecast is something that would be responsive to some requests we have made and I have not seen it.

THE WITNESS: If it exists.

MR. HURON: If it exists, we would like to see it going back at least to 1980.

BY MR. HURON:

- Q. How do you make the decision within OGS, what mode of decision making do you use, when you are talking about possible partnership candidates? Is that a straight up and down vote? Is it unanimity? Consensus? How do you operate?
- A. Well, I think it is all -- a sense of it -- in the cryptic notes I took in the conversations. It is a free-for-all discussion allowing anyone to speak on any topic relevant to the general theme that they choose to for any

1 length that they can get their words in before another partner 2 interrupts and they continue on.

> It is a very tumbling, somewhat chaotic attempt to air our views about a candidate.

> I do not, as a rule, attempt to, in fact, never have, attempted to control the discussion, feeling that in any way, if I imposed control that I would be imposing or be indicating some kind of imposition of my view on a candidate.

> I try not to let in any way my view control or be even exposed until I can no longer stay out of the discussion. In fact, I do not think this is awfully different from the way in which the decisions are made in the majority if not all of the other offices.

> I am privy to, of course, the way in which partnership candidate discussions took place in the Boston office, since I was -- participated in those.

- The OGS system is the same as operated in Boston 0. basically?
- Not exactly, but essentially, yes. Α. There are certain adjustments that have to be made because we are talking essentially about different types of people.

In Boston, there was a far greater weight to the

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discussion concerning the audit personnel. There are no such people in OGS.

- Q. Right.
- A. We had relatively few candidates in MCS in Boston. Whereas it predominates in OGS. You respond, you react, you adjust in your discussions to the candidates, the nature of their experience the problems associated with it.
- Q. Would you have any internal rules in OGS as to the number of votes needed for a proposal or --
 - A. No. There are no rules.
- Q. Let me ask this: I take it you have been participating in OGS partnership discussions as partner in charge since 1981?
 - A. That is right.
- Q. And at least one year previous as a partner in the office?
 - A. That is right.
- Q. During that time, apart from Ms. Hopkins, have there been any -- do you recall -- and I am talking about the Hopkins discussion in 1983 now, the second one -- have there been any circumstances in which there has been what you consider to be a serious difference of opinion as to whether

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or not someone should be proposed?

- A. Not just Ann Hopkins, anybody else?
- Q. Yes.

A. Oh, absolutely. There are violent discussions that go on every year about a whole range of people. Some of them ending up quite controversial, requiring us to come back a second time, as was the case with Ann and a third time even to discuss, air out our differences, to end up in a hold position. That happened this year.

Some people felt -- a strong group of people -- that is to say, a larger group of people in the partnership in OGS, felt very strongly about a particular candidate and were ready to go to the mat on it.

Three or four said, "No, not this year." And one may have even been saying, "Not at all."

That ended up in serious debate over a number of different sessions, until it finally ended up a hung jury, in effect, and we decided not to make any decision and wrote a letter to Joe Connor saying that we would not make any decision until the last possible moment, which would be December 1.

There has grown up in the last few years a vehicle

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by which you can come in with a late proposal by that date.

- Q. Right.
- A. We chose that approach, fully understanding that that might, in fact, seriously jeopardize the candidate's ability to get in at all, because we were -- put a red flag on his proposal that he, in fact -- there was some controversy in the OGS office.
 - Q. Who was that?
- A. Al Hoffman. A decision was made right before Thanksgiving this last year that, in fact, we would not propose Hoffman and he was told by December 1 that we were not going to propose him that year, that he had a good chance for the next year, but that we were not going to do it that year. He, of course, was mightily disappointed.
 - Q. Do you know what his contract year is?
- A. 1980. I think he came in the summer of 1980. I am not quite -- not positive on that, but it is in that range.
- Q. Okay. If there is a split of opinion, does that mean as a normal matter a proposal does not go forward or have there been occasions when there has been a split to make a general judgment about that?
 - A. In OGS, since I have been the partner in charge, I

have taken great pains to submit proposals, candidate proposals that, after all the discussion is terminated and the proposal is finally prepared and we are ready to sign it, that it contains the following sentence:

(Reading.) "All the partners in the Office of Government Services strongly support her candidacy and look forward to her admission."

We said that about Ann in her proposal of 1982 for entry in 1983. We have said that line, changing the gender, as appropriate, in all the proposed candidates we have submitted from OGS since I have been the PIC.

- Q. So, you personally feel and as a matter of policy you have put this into effect that when you propose someone they have the support of all the partners in the office?
- A. Yes, but we have agreed amongst the partners in OGS that that is not absolutely essential. It is a highly desirable trait of the office and other partners in the firm have commented on that to us saying, "Is that, in fact, true, that all the partners in OGS supported his/her candidacy?"

And the answer is, "If we put it in there, we meant it." But, again, I assure you, if it is not the case, if we do not put it in, that does not necessarily the proposal

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from going forward.

- I understand. After -- again, just getting the general process -- after OGS makes its proposals in the early fall -- the late summer, I quess it is, typically August 1st, these proposals are submitted to the Admissions Committee in New York. Is that right?
 - No, they are submitted to Joe Connor. Α.
 - To Connor directly? 0.
 - Α. Yes.
- Q. Okay. At that point, the proposals for everyone are circulated to -- for all the candidates are circulated to all the partners for filling out long and short forms if they know the candidates?
- Α. I think that that is the way the process There is some way of reproducing them along with a picture and so on and so forth and they circulate it with the blank copies of the long and short form report, plus some series of discussions on what to do and how to do it, as to filling out the forms.

The request for secrecy, the -- and that takes place mid-September to early October, somewhere in there.

Q. When partners are filling out the long or the

2	to the Admissions Committee?
3	A. There is an envelope accompanying the package with
4	all the tear sheets and you return that return the forms in
5	that envelope, I believe.
6	It is addressed to Joe Connor, but it is at a
7	it is a Post Office Box at Union Station.
8	MR. HURON: I would like to have this marked as
9	Exhibit 8.
10	(Beyer Deposition Exhibit No. 8
11	was marked for identification.)
12	MR. HURON: For the record, Mr. Beyer, Exhibit 8
13	is a one-page document, which I had shown you earlier this
14	morning captioned "Area Practice Tax and MAS Partner
15	Comments," on the 1983 partner candidates in their respective
16	areas.
17	BY MR. HURON:
18	Q. I believe you said this morning that you had not
19	seen this document before. Is that right?
20	A. I do not recall ever seeing it, certainly not in
21	the last year.
22	Q. It appears to be some sort of rating form or

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short form, where do they send them, to Mr. Connor directly or

2	A. Yes. It asks you to "Among the candidates
3	reported on by you on this form, please rank him/her as blank
4	out of blank."
5	Q. Now, OGS is listed at the bottom of that form.
6	Right?
7	A. Yes, it is.
8	Q. You are the partner in charge of OGS?
9	A. That is correct.
10	Q. But for whatever reason, you did not you have
11	not recently filled out these forms that you can recall?
12	A. I could be mistaken, but I am not even aware that
13	this form I have ever seen this form or ever filled it out
14.	relative to OGS.
15	It is possible that Connor may do this. It is
16	possible that it is not done for OGS, as being a rather
17	unusual area. I cannot give you that answer. I simply do not
18	recall ever having seen this.
19	MR. HURON: Does anybody know what the answer is?
20	(No response.)
21	MR. HURON: We have them for the areas. I am just
22	curious.

ranking form.

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1	(No response.)
2	MR. HURON: Can we find out?
3	MR. SCHRADER: Yes. Does the term "Area Practice"
4	have a particular meaning? Is there someone designated as an
5	"Area Practice Partner"?
6	THE WITNESS: Yes. That is the head of the area.
7	MR. SULLIVAN: These are only forms that the Area
8	Practice Partner fills out.
9	MR. HURON: That may be, I do not know. But they
10	do have OGS listed on it.
11	BY MR. HURON:
12	Q. Is there an Area Practice Partner for OGS? I
13	thought there was not. I thought you reported directly to
14	Mr. Connor, that you were, in effect, the Area Practice
15	Partner for OGS if it came to that.
16	A. Well, I am in the partner in charge of OGS.
17	Mr. Connor is the partner in charge of the firm.
18	Q. Right.
19	A. In between us is nothing.
20	Q. Yes.
21	A. I do not know the answer to your question.
22	MR. SULLIVAN: That, indeed, may be the answer to

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1	your question.
2	MR. HURON: It may be, but let's find out.
3	BY MR. HURON:
4	Q. Have you ever served on the Admissions Committee?
5	A. No, that it is a function of members of the Policy
6	Board.
7	Q. You have never served on the Policy Board?
8	A. No, I have not.
9	Q. The Policy Board is the Board that oversees
10	manages the firm's operations?
11	A. No, not precisely. There is an organization
12	called the Management Committee, which would duly be required
13	to handle the management of the firm.
14	The Policy Board deals with policy issues such as
15	people who become partners, the partner making process and
16	policies related to that kind of thing.
17	Q. The Admissions Committee is a Committee of
18	A. A function of the Policy Board.
19	Q. That is made up of some of the members of the
20	Policy Board?
21	A. Yes.
22	Q. When the do you know when the Admissions

1 2 proposed, if they are proposed early in August? The Admissions Committee meets? 3 been filled out? Α. 6 8 9 10 time, I do not know. 11

- Committee meets to consider the candidates who have been
- Yes, after the long forms and short forms have
- I am sure they are meeting by the time the forms are submitted by the due date, which is approximately mid to late October. I am sure they are meeting from then on. much, how long, so on and so forth, and until what point in
- Do they -- are there occasions during the process after the proposals have been submitted when a member of the Admissions Committee will come to OGS and talk to the partners about your nominees, look at their personnel files, that type of thing?
 - That is correct. Α.

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- Roughly where does that happen in the process, at Q. about what point in time?
- Well, I am sure it could vary, because they have a long list and the list may be of people from a number of different offices, so their travel schedule may be impacted by their work schedule.

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So, it could be any point in time, but generally somewhere around October, November, December time period.

- Q. Late fall?
- Α. Yes.
- At some point the Admissions Committee makes recommendations to the Policy Board as to who should be placed on the ballot?
 - I do not really know that.
 - Q. You do not know that process?
 - Α. I suspect that that is the answer.
- As a general rule each year, when this process is Q. going on, what do you hear about it? What do you learn about it in your capacity as partner in charge of OGS or in any other capacity?
- As in any organization, particularly one as large Α. and as complex as Price Waterhouse, there is an underground intelligence system which says, in whispered fashion, "Your candidate has got good possibilities," or "Your candidate is having trouble."

I tend to disregard those notions. You never know where they start or for what reason.

I also receive, if I ask for it, direct

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- A. That is correct.
- Q. Was technically proposed out of New Orleans that year. Did your office make any sort of endorsement of his candidacy? Is that done?
- A. We made comments on his green sheets, his personnel evaluation form, which were included in his file and I recall that they used some of that material in developing that proposal.
- Q. Had Mr. Higgins served as a subordinate of Ann Hopkins on the State project at one point?
- A. Higgins was assigned a task of assisting, after the initial marketing effort to develop our data processing skills profile with the State Department, Higgins was used for developing the detailed work plan and the hours estimates associated with that work plan.

He worked pretty much with Mr. Homer, Nick Homer, in doing that.

- Q. Homer was a manager?
- A. Yes, that is right, senior manager.
- Q. Was Homer under Ann Hopkins' direction?
- A. Your use of the term "under direction" bothers me

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at this point. I think a point of clarification is needed here.

Hopkins was doing the writing and the development of the technical parts of the proposal, which was an extensive and difficult complex job in its own right.

A statement of understanding the problem, a statement of our approach to carrying out our work and so one, all kinds of certifications and representations, resumes, job citations to demonstrate our credentials were required.

There was another major task associated with this which led eventually to the pricing of the proposal and that had to do with the detailed work plan and the steps contained in that program and the hours associated with that program, which is what Higgins and Homer were working on.

Hopkins was involved in that, but there were many others besides her that reviewed it, examined it, criticized it and so on and so forth.

- Q. Was she responsible for it, though -- was it among those --
- A. In the sense of taking it into the total package and putting it together and wrapping it up and saying, "We have completed the typing of the proposal for the State

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1	Department."
2	MR. HURON: I would like to have this marked as
3	Exhibit No. 9.
4	(Beyer Deposition Exhibit No. 9
5	was marked for identification.)
6	MR. HURON: For the record, what has been marked
7	for identification is Exhibit 9 to this deposition. It is a
8	form captioned, "1983 Partner Admission for Ann Hopkins." It
9	is a document which was
10	THE WITNESS: Excuse me one minute. This is a
11	document that I have never seen before and is not usually
12	shown to anybody outside the Admissions Committee. I think
13	that we ought to ask the question as to whether it is
14	appropriate for me to review this document.
15	MR. SCHRADER: The answer is yes at this point in
16	time.
17	MR. SULLIVAN: He can ask you to review it and
18	there is no basis on which to object to that.
19	THE WITNESS: Fine.
20	(The witness perusing document.)
21	MR. HURON: Go ahead and review. I will just
22	state what it is and why we have it.

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1 It is an office visit for Ann Hopkins. The office 2 The date of the visit is November 17, 1982. consists of seven pages, the first two of which contain a file review. Then there are two pages dealing with discussions with partners in Washington. There is a page dealing with discussions with partners in St. Louis.

MR. SCHRADER: The document is going to speak for itself and if you want to ask him to respond to particular statements in it, then that is, I guess, appropriate and as he can, he will respond.

Why don't we go ahead and get on with the questions and move through the document if you are going to question him on it.

If you are not going to question him on it, given that he has not seen it and does not see it as part of the process, then I would just as soon that he did not review it to maintain the confidentiality.

Well, I am going to ask about a couple MR. HURON: items, particularly comments at the bottom of the third page, which is --

MR. SCHRADER: All right.

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MR. HURON: Which somebody has numbered as Page 2.

2	These are comments of Mr. Beyer. I may get into one or two		
3	areas as well, but let's start with those.		
4	THE WITNESS: I read my alleged comments.		
5	BY MR. HURON:		
6	Q. Do you recall that Mr. Marcellin from the Dallas		
7	office, a member of the Admissions Committee came to OGS in		
8	November of 1982 to		
9	A. I do.		
10	Q. To locate various partners, not just Ann Hopkins,		
11	but others?		
12	A. I remember the conversation with him.		
13	Q. You did have a discussion with him?		
14	A. I did.		
15	Q. Having reviewed his summary of the discussion, do		
16	you recall essentially having the discussion that he has		
17	recorded here?		
18	A. I recall having a discussion with him. I would		
19	not agree with exactly the way it is written here.		
20	Q. Tell me what you disagree with, those aspects of		
21	it.		
22	A. I would not rank her Number 1 in bold face like		
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this (indicating). Not without explanation and not without substantial caveats associated with it.

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I certainly would emphasize the extent to which I was conscious of the problems associated with her proposal, with her candidacy. I do not think it is sufficient at all to say just "conscious of problems."

I would not say that she is an FPC specialist, because we did not intend to be an EDP specialist. She is not an EDP specialist. Her technical qualifications do not allow us to call her that.

She does have an outstanding ability to sell a client on her ability and on the firm's ability. She does, as a result, help to bring home substantial profits.

I do not believe she was viewed as or thought of as the partner on the job in the client's mind. I could not possibly think that in view of the fact that they came to me and said that they needed a partner to be the project manager.

In the second phase of State Department work, the client did not specify Ann Hopkins.

- O. Is that REMS or --
- A. No, the second phase of FMS. That is usually referred to -- REMS did not have phases. It was REMS. The

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second phase refers to the FMS project.

- Q. Is it possible that the reference here was to REMS where she was specified?
- A. No, I do not -- it is possible. Anything is possible.
 - Q. She was specified --
- A. In the context in which we would discuss it in OGS, the second phase would refer only to FMS.

It is true that she demonstrated to Tim Coffey that she is a great technician in developing a proposal. Notice the add on.

She did go through hell writing the St. Louis proposal. There was considerable unhappiness as a result of that hell on her part, for one; on the word processor that we sent with her, for two; and, on the people in St. Louis, for three. I think they all suffered. This does not -- clearly does not describe that.

I am not sure what this means, "Coffey will change is original comments." I do not have access to Coffey's -- I do not think I have access to Coffey's comments. I do not recall him saying positive or negative. I do not know which way this is going.

I do recall, and this is a separate incident, that on one occasion Ann and I were in discussion about some matter and I recall the details having to do with the fact that she was -- I was not very happy with the way in which she was handling certain matters with certain people.

I made the offhand comment that I thought she should understand that I was having enough trouble proposing her for partnership for her not to dig her well even deeper for me by creating more problems.

She got very upset at that and in a -- the next day a memo -- one of her notes was on my desk or a little letter was on my desk which said, in effect, "I quit."

I believe a copy of that or the document itself is in the file. It said, "I quit," in so many words.

I went back to her to try to find out what the problem was. We -- it took a few days to get together and sort of iron it out. But in that process, I indicated to her that one of the problems I had was the fact that her husband, Tom Gallagher, was a partner in Touche Ross.

She well knew about this. We discussed it almost every year since she had joined the firm and had made the mistake at originally hiring her, by Paul Goodstat, that it

difficulty if she were to be proposed for partnership.

The firm's rules, PAR 305 or 350, stated -- at

had not been brought to her attention that this would be a

that time stated that a partner in Price Waterhouse could not be the spouse or related to a partner in another CPA firm.

That has subsequently modified, if not totally eliminated. But at that time it was very real and of some concern to us because we were getting an annual letter from the Human Relations partner, Personnel Director partner in New York, as was required, informing us of the fact that there was this relationship and that we should deal with it.

- Q. Who is the Human Relations partner?
- A. At the time, Bob Maynard. He has since retired from the firm. Interestingly enough, Tom Gallagher, Ann's husband, called right about that time, asked for a meeting with me. A cup of coffee at the Mayflower Hotel.

I said, "Fine," I would be happy to meet with him. Ann caught me in the hall before I went to that session and said, "I don't know what he is going to talk about, but look out."

I was not quite sure what to expect, but it was a very pleasant, most honorable meeting, in which he explained,

uninitiated by me, the fact that he had certain concerns with Touche Ross' ability to embrace the kinds of work and the efforts in the real estate area that he really wanted to pursue and that he was seriously considering leaving the firm, Touche Ross, for purposes of striking out on his own.

This was, of course, quite relevant, because if he did this, eliminate the obstruction -- that obstruction in Ann's profile for partnership -- I do not recall that it was two weeks later, but at some point later -- let's say at the end of that meeting we agreed that if and when we got to the point in OGS that we would be prepared to make a written proposal for Ann's candidacy for partnership Price Waterhouse that I so inform him that such was the case and that he would then take action on his side, as he chose, to leave the firm of Touche Ross.

That, in fact, if I recall actually did happen. He left Touche Ross and in the meantime, as a result of that discussion or on reconsideration, Ann withdrew her termination note and we went on with the job.

Now, in a separate matter, and here is where Marcellin got confused and I had to set the record for him, he linked these two separate incidents together, saying that Ann

had been -- her compensation had been increased because she had "held a gun to my head" arguing that she would quit if she did not get a compensation adjustment.

I informed him in this meeting that that was not the case, that the two events not only were different, but they were separated by time and that, in fact, I did increase her compensation and that of Karen Nold's to reflect the fact of the partners in OGS, particularly my strong sympathy and pleasure with the tremendous effort that the two of them had made in delivering -- that that be deliverable to the State Department.

They were both given an increase in compensation and something of a mid-term adjustment, if you will, which was a unilateral action on my part.

Neither one of them had asked for it. Both got it a took it.

- O. And you made this clear to Marcellin?
- A. Yes, I did.
- Q. Okay.

A. Now, the last comment raised here -- there is one about -- including this compensation adjustment in the contract rate with the government -- and the answer, yes, that

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is the applicable additional cost that can be recovered.

The second -- the last point here has to do with the word processing service and it is true that first Fred Laughlin and then Hunter Jones ran that department and that Ann followed Hunter Jones, as I have explained earlier, as a result of his having to be out of town and unable to carry on with that activity.

Each one of them ran it in a different way. Laughlin took the approach of an efficiency expert attempting to developing software which would record the extent to which the -- or how efficient the personnel in the department operated.

Hunter Jones took the position of attempting to sort out the work flow and other aspects to improve the efficiency of the department.

Ann took more of an approach having to do with the concerns and the -- the personal concerns and human relations aspects of what these people had in mind and not only the compensation, the benefits, their hours worked and their living conditions in the office and so on and so forth.

In that sense, she was far more successful than they were because she hit right to the core of some of the

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problems in that department and I wa very pleased with her efforts in that regard.

- Q. Let me ask you something, during the period when the Admissions Committee was considering the OGS candidates for 1983, that is, Hopkins, Pshyk, Lum and maybe (Higgins), in parentheses, what did you hear through your underground intelligence system or in any other fashion about what was going on, what the chances of the various candidates were or did you hear anything?
- A. Of the other candidates? Of the other three that we are talking about?
 - Q. Yes, let's talk a minute --
- A. Or about all the candidates that were up that year?
 - O. Pardon me?
- A. Are you asking the question about just the other three candidates besides Ann or are you talking about all of the candidates in the firm that were being proposed?
 - Q. I am talking about the four out of OGS.
- A. The three out of OGS and the one out of New Orleans?
 - Q. Right.

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- A. I heard a considerable amount about Ann. I heard direct from Goodstat about some of the problems relative to Pshyk and Goodstat -- Lum. I heard very little about Higgins.
- Q. What did Goodstat say the problems were with Pshyk and Lum?
- A. Essentially that the partners on the Admissions Committee were accountants and auditors and that Pshyk and Lum were not -- they did not look -- Pshyk and Lum did not look like them, did not -- they did not view them in the same way and they had trouble relating to them in that regard.

They were concerned as to just what role they would play in the firm as partners, whether they -- and most importantly, whether they would have a long-term viability to stand on their own and develop a practice and be contributing partners on a continuing basis.

- Q. That was the most important?
- A. Yes, because they were generally out of the mainstream of the firm's practice of accounting, auditing, tax and management systems, information systems.
- Q. Was it at that point that Goodstat asked for this additional documentation on Lum and Pshyk?
 - A. No, I had heard that point discussed -- he

discussed that with me, I think probably, sometime in December and I believe that -- I do not recall exactly. I think it had to be toward the end of January when they asked for the documents which you have seen as Exhibits 1 and 2.

I would say that I had heard about this issue or these problems with respect to Pshyk and Lum, two, maybe three times. I believe all of them from Paul Goodstat, who was on the Admissions Committee.

They state, at least, that in my opinion the questions had nothing to do with their competence, their ability to perform or their past record. It had to do with the fact that they did not look, feel, taste or smell like a normal candidate in Price Waterhouse. And the Committee was concerned about that fact.

- Q. Is it fair to say, related to that, whether they would be viable in the long term in terms of the ability and practice -- bringing in business?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Was that type of concern raised about Ann Hopkins?
 - A. No, for obvious reasons.
 - Q. Because she had demonstrated that ability?
 - A. No. Because she practiced in the mainstream of

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the firm's activities, management information systems, EDP based.

There was no question that that kind of work, which had been the work of the MAS and MCS practice for years would continue to be the mainstream of the MCS practice for years and there was not question whether that work would continue. So, it was not an issue.

- Q. Did you learn that at one point the Admissions Committee had determined to place Lum on hold?
- A. No, I did not ever know that. You are telling me something that I have never heard before.
- Q. So, you did not know he was eventually placed on hold and then placed on the ballot later on?
 - A. I did not know that.
- Q. Did you have any conversations with Goodstat about Hopkins?
- A. I have just reiterated that I have, on a number of occasions.
- Q. I am sorry, I thought you were just talking about Lum and Pshyk.
- A. Yes. And I said earlier today that in the request that he made for Exhibits 1 and 2 that I asked him

4	Q. Right. Apart from that did you have any
5	conversations with Goodstat concerning Hopkins?
6	A. I was in contact with Goodstat on numerous
7	occasions in the time prior to that and he agreed with me and
8	we discussed the problems associated with Ann's profile as a
9	tough, rugged, demanding, not altogether endearing leader of
10	people.
11	The problems that we would have in getting
12	partnership approval of her candidacy under those conditions.
13	We agreed that there were partners in the firm who
14	might who did not care for that at all.
15	Q. Do you recall any other with Goodstat about any
16	other elements of Ms. Hopkins' candidacy?
17	A. I had I must inform you that I had numerous
18	discussions and always had numerous discussions with Paul
19	Goodstat throughout the day, throughout the weeks in any given
20	year.
21	As the Vice Chairman in charge of MCS, I have to
22	relate to him, particularly on people. The need to obtain

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specifically did he want the same thing for Hopkins?

He answered, "No."

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Right.

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additional people from other offices. The strategy and structure of the MCS practice throughout the United States and so on and so forth.

We cover a range of topics in every conversation.

I cannot tell you every conversation that took place. There
were a tremendous number of them.

But I can assure you that we discussed all of our candidates in OGS many times and all future candidates as well. That is part of his job.

- Q. What you have just given me concerning Ms. Hopkins is basically the gist of the conversations you had concerning her candidacy. That is all I wanted to get at.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Did you have any conversations with Mr. Connor concerning Lum, Pshyk or Hopkins?
- A. Well, the final conversation in which Connor called me in Florida and informed me of Ann Hopkins' outcome on the -- from the Admissions Committee.
- Q. Let's put that one on hold for a minute. Before that time.
- A. I can say that substantially less discussions with him than with Goodstat. In fact, the most -- at best I can

say -- at one point he informed that he thought that all three looked like good, strong candidates.

At another point I remember riding in a taxi cab with him, coming back from the State Department and he said that -- something to the effect that he believed that Ann's interpersonal skills were posing some problems with -- in the Admissions Committee process.

I did not seek to gain further clarification from that since I knew exactly what he was talking about in the sense that that was the very issue that we had deliberated on for -- that Ann and I had deliberated on over the past, that Goodstat and I had deliberated on and that I had personally worked on so hard in trying to overcome the proposal itself.

- Q. Other than Connor and Goodstat, did you talk to anybody on the Policy Board or the Admissions Committee concerning the candidacy of any of the three who were proposed out of OGS?
- A. No, I do not think so. In fact, I will have to tell you I do not even know now who was on the Admissions Committee, besides Goodstat.

MR. HURON: I would like to have this marked as Exhibit No. 10.

(Beyer Deposition Exhibit No. 10

was marked for identification.)

3	MR. HURON: Let's take a short recess. Off the
4	record.
5	(A short recess was taken.)
6	MR. HURON: On the record.
7	BY MR. HURON:
8	Q. Did you get a chance to review Exhibit No. 10,
9	which is captioned "1983 Admissions Committee/Ann B. Hopkins,
10	Admissions Committee Recommendation: Hold"?
11	A. This is the first time I have seen this document.
12	Q. You have not seen that one before either?
13	A. No, I am not involved in the admissions process.
14	Q. I understand
15	A. The Admissions Committee process.
16	Q. My understading was that these and perhaps you
17	are telling me that I am wrong about this was that these
18	forms were developed in part for communication with the office
19	out of which a candidate was proposed or was placed on hold.
20	MR. SCHRADER: I will help you with that and I do
21	not know where you got that understanding. These documents

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No. 10 -- my understanding, and I think it is correct -- but Mr. Marcellin and others can obviously help you with that -- my understanding is that this memo is one generated by the Admissions Committee itself and transmitted to the Policy Board with its recommendation.

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It does not go to anyone other than that and is not shared with anyone other than, obviously, the members of the Admissions Committee from whom it is being sent and members of the Policy Board, who would presumably receive it and review it.

As to Exhibit 9, that, too, is a set of -- I will call it -- notes created a member of the Admissions Committee. I believe in this case it would be Mr. Marcellin, but I am not sure, for use by the Admissions Committee and I believe by the Policy Board.

The Admissions Committee acting first on the candidates, making recommendations to the Policy Board, which makes the final decision on the status of a candidate, none of this would be shared with anyone in the firm outside of those two bodies, one of which I think is a subset of the other.

MR. HURON: Can we confirm that it was Marcellin who is the author of these notes? Not of Exhibit 10, but of

1 Exhibit 9?

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MS. IRELAND: I believe there is -- Page 3845 is a --

MR. SCHRADER: Yes, I am sorry. Page 3845 would be Ziegler, because he was the person who visited the St. Louis office.

The way that they divide the work up of the Admissions Committee is by offices that the people are to visit. Mr. Marcellin visited the OGS office as well as others. I do not know which other offices.

So, I can tell you and I will also check it out and confirm it that everything up to Page 3845 is Marcellin created. Page 3845 would be created by Mr. Ziegler. The letter is obviously self-explanatory. The one from Coffey is self-explanatory.

I think that Page 3847 is also a Marcellin document, although I cannot tell you for sure. There are even initials at the bottom.

MS. IRELAND: I believe that is Goodstat. I believe it is "PDG" but that is just --

MR. SCHRADER: Perhaps Goodstat created it then. I honestly do not know.

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BY MR. HURON:

- Q. I am showing Page 3847 to Mr. Beyer. Does that look like Mr. Goodstat's initials down there? It is the last page, a discussion with --
 - A. Those are his initials.
 - Q. Pardon me?
 - A. Those are his initials.
 - Q. Goodstat's?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. You first learned that Ann Hopkins would not be admitted to partnership for 1983 when Mr. Connor called you when you were on vacation. Is that right?
 - A. That is correct. We were both on vacation.
 - Q. Where were you at the time?
 - A. Marco Island.
 - Q. What did Mr. Connor tell you?
- A. He informed me that this was the week in which he had to inform the sponsoring partners of the failure of their candidate to be approved by the Policy Board and that it was his unfortunate duty to tell me that Ann Hopkins had not been approved.

However, I should understand that she was not

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Q. What were those?

A. Essentially -- I cannot recall the details now of the entire conversation, which lasted -- it was a fairly lengthy conversation, 30 - 45 - 50 minutes maybe. I cannot even recall that.

Further, I would say much of it was repetitious because I kept asking him to go over and over the exact rationale and reasons. I was much upset at the fact that this was the conclusion.

I first simply was angry and I know he felt my anger over the phone that this result was, in fact, coming forth.

As time went on in the conversation, I began to understand the basis on which my partners could draw a conclusion other than the one that I had drawn, which was that she should be approved.

He essentially said that it was necessary for Ann Hopkins to tone down her image, tone down her attitude and

approach to working with people at all levels everywhere.

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She had to develop her interpersonal skills to a far greater degree before she could be accepted.

He suggested that I talk with her immediately so that she did not find out the result by indirect means, that it should come from me or, since I was on vacation, Lew Krulwich, as soon as possible, but as shortly thereafter as possible, I should get to her and talk to her about the situation.

I should be careful about this, but -- in how I phrased it, but that I did have, of course, the opportunity to describe for her that there still was a chance for her. It was a hold and not a reject.

But he was concerned and issued his concern that I not overstate this possibility.

I did not try to ask him what the roll call was in specific details underneath the issues of interpersonal skills. I knew essentially what he was talking about. I had heard him before.

Ann and I had worked on them, had talked about them and tried to discuss them in our conversations. I had discussed them with other partners.

I had attempted to, in some sense, cover them up in the written proposal. And, perhaps, I had, in my own way, overlooked them, because they did not really affect me and particularly because was I extremely pleased with Ann's performance.

She did a job for me. Through all those years, I was most happy with it. Understand, therefore, my reluctance to even view negatives, problems, very seriously in my overall impression and view of her.

Nevertheless, this was important to other people. There was no way I could get around it. The decision had been made not to accept her.

We also talked then about Lum and Pshyk, but very briefly and he indicated that they were going to be approved for purposes of putting their names on the ballot.

MR. HURON: Just for the record, putting the names on the ballot is the real decision to make partner. The balloting is pro forma. Is that correct?

THE WITNESS: I have never seen it otherwise, but I am sure that it could possibly be -- end up a reject on that basis. I have never seen it though.

BY MR. HURON:

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- Q. Is that basically the substance of the conversation you had with Connor?
 - A. That is the substance of it, yes.
 - Q. What did you do after that, in terms of --
- A. Well, if it had been any later in the afternoon, I probably would have gone out and had a real stiff scotch. As it was not late in the afternoon, my wife and I took a walk on the beach and we talked about it.

I described what I thought was a -- well, she attempted to elicit from me the discussion of how this was -- how the partners could take a contrary view to mine and I thought that was very useful. It helped me to put the whole thing in a better perspective.

- Q. Did you call Ann?
- A. No -- yes, I attempted to call Ann, could not reach her. This was on a Thursday, I believe, Wednesday or Thursday, something like that.

So, in response to Connor's request to get notification to her immediately, I asked -- I called and asked Lew Krulwich to discuss this with her very briefly and tell her that I would be back early next week and would at the earliest possible moment sit down and talk with her about it.

I told Krulwich further that Connor had made the offer which I thought was one that Ann should readily accept and that was to have Ann call him and make an appoint to come to New York to see him, to have him give her a first-hand account as best he could within the context of appropriateness in the process -- of what had transpired and the reasons for the decision and what she could do about it.

- Q. Do you know whether or not that was Connor's typical practice?
- A. Absolutely not. I was frankly quite surprised when he offered it, recognized it as his attempt to take a very personal interest in her welfare, and attempt to get her to understand what the situation was.

He felt a deep concern and, particularly, he was responsible for OGS and, therefore -- where this might be done by an area practice partner, he was serving in that stead.

I further think that he used that, perhaps, as a vehicle by which to ameliorate me, knowing that I was extremely unhappy, if not angry at the conclusion.

Q. You talked to Krulwich on the phone and told him to speak briefly with Ann to let her know what the decision had been?

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- Q. To let her know that Connor had offered to talk to her personally about it? And that you would be --
- A. I do not know whether I told him to say that, but I did say that I would get to her as soon as possible, early the next week.

I did tell him about Connor's offer. I am not sure whether he told her or not. It did not really matter, because when I got to her, I, in fact, repeated it or gave it to her for the first time.

- Q. You got back to the office a week later, roughly?
- A. No, the next Monday.
- Q. Within four or five days?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Did you talk to Ann at that time?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Can you describe that discussion as best you can remember?
- A. Well, she knew the conclusion. I cannot call it the most satisfying discussion I ever had with anybody, we simply went through what Connor had told me.

I reiterated as best I could what it was that

caused her to not be approved. I told her that it was not a negative vote. That there was an opportunity here, that I still had great confidence in her, great belief in her and was still very optimistic that I could help her overcome the objections of my partners, that I wanted to have time to think about exactly how we would do this.

I think she asked me if I thought she needed further exposure in another office. I do not recall if she did or not. Somebody asked me that at the time and I remember thinking about it for a fairly long period and decided that, no, exposure was not necessary.

As a matter of fact, maybe she had been overexposed and maybe people should see less of her and review her skills, her results from a distance.

Then we talked probably mostly about Connor's offer and how she should approach it. And I tried to talk to her about how she should make sure that she came to him with an image of success, an image of professionalism, of partnership and not come to him bitter and critical of the firm, come to him in an upbeat fashion, sell him on the fact that she was a candidate and she was prepared to wait another year in order to achieve the objective.

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Q. What was her reaction to that?

A. Generally, I thought favorable, generally encouraging. I mean, she was upset. Sure she felt like she had been kicked in the teeth and frankly I cannot say that I would feel much differently if I had been in that position.

But, I think she understood -- she knew that there were problems. She knew that the -- she had to overcome some faults and they just do not overcome in short order.

I think she was optimistic and I think she went up to New York with -- in a constructive manner, to glean from Connor as much as she could about what she could do to -- from here on to improve her image as a winner.

- Q. She did go to New York to see Connor?
- A. Yes, she did. She called Connor, made arrangements and went there. And on coming back, I recall that afternoon, she came into my office and I could not wait to ask her, "How did it go?" And she said, "Very well."
- Q. Did you talk to Mr. Connor after that about the meeting he had had with Ann?
- A. Yes. I asked him how it went and he said he thought very well. He said it was a rather upbeat meeting. He was pleased.

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Q. What was your understanding of what Ann Hopkins was supposed to do specifically better her chances for the next year?

A. My interpretation, under the heading of tone down, would be to be less brusque with people, to listen to their suggestions, to work with them, to be patient, be less strident and if I can use the word dictatorial, in manner and style, more of a working partner rather than -- in a project toward an objective rather than a titular head.

To see the worth and value of all of the people and not cast aside their good intentions as irrelevant or unnecessary or worse, incompetent, until she had thoroughly examined them.

She should be very careful in dealing with people, that she did not give the image of being a -- something very special in the sense of being above them, but being a part of the office, being a part of the team, being part of the project.

To soften her image in the manner in which she walked, talked, dressed, especially talked --

- Q. What does that mean?
- A. To use less of the hard words. Ease up on the

To try and avoid crisis situations which created an environment which was conducive to an unfavorable image or view of her.

tendency to be profane. To be more reasonable in voice tone.

- Q. Did you discuss all these things with Ann or most of them?
- A. On a number of occasions, yes, both as an explanation of what had transpired, of the conclusion that had been reached and as a program for moving forward.

I sincerely wanted to help. I felt that I could help. I felt that my attempts to help had been somewhat successful in the past, but I had not really seen all sides of the case and I was interested in the results of getting the job done, achieving the winning proposal, getting the deliverables out on time and in a quality fashion and Ann was very good and helping me do that. She was key to that.

- I, therefore, had a strong tendency to overlook any other problems that she might have in the past. But now I felt I had to personally spend more time on that, to help her as best I could. Yes, we talked about this.
- Q. You mentioned the manner in which she walked and dressed. Could you elaborate on that a little as to what you

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mean by that?

A. Ann has a very strident movement about her. When she comes into the office or starts walking down the hall, it is with a lot of authority and forcefulness. I admire that quality. I respond to it.

It does not always appear in the same view or in the same manner to other people.

- Q. You told her that?
- A. Yes. In dress, I suggested that she look more toward appearing more feminine in a more dressed up fashion, to come across as, you know -- with the inner side of her coming forth, what I thought was a very warm and genuine person.
 - O. How --
- A. I mean, I wanted the image to be external and internal, to -- the total person to be viewed in the proper light.

So, in our discussions we really left no stone unturned as to what steps she could take in manner, in dress, in conversation, in dealings with people and in her discussions with clients and so on and so forth.

Q. Just in terms of what you were saying about dress,

1	and I want to go on to each of these points, but is that
2	how did she dress then that you thought ought to be changed,
3	might be more effective for her in terms of dealing with
4	others?
5	A. A piece of jewelry, less of the, as we called it
6	"power blues."
7	Q. More jewelry, less "power blues"?
8	A. That is right.
9	Q. Okay.
10	A. More attention to her hair, more attention to the
11	need for her to get enough sleep so that she did not look
12	tired out and looked the image as well as exuded the image of
13	a confident, yet understanding professional.
14	Q. Did you talk about make-up at all?

- I am sure it came up. Α.

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- Again, like the jewelry, more rather than less?
- Yes. As I say, we covered every aspect of it. Α. Even things like less -- "Don't put your feet up on the desk. Stay seated in the chair. Be of appropriate decorum at all times."
- You were talking about her manner of her talking and you mentioned that she used profanity.

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A. Let me say that this is not the first conversation that we had in these terms, but it now became paramount that we look at every -- she and I and anybody else who was willing to do so -- look at every side or every facet of her style and manner in order to address the concerns that had been -- that had resulted in her getting a hold vote.

But we had discussed this in the past on a number of occasions and, in fact, I do not think I am the only partner that did that.

- Q. I take it what you are trying to do at this point is using your best efforts to convey to her things that she can do to improve to give herself a better shot at bringing some of the other partners around?
- A. Two things: That, plus to build in her, again, the confidence and the optimism that she could, in fact, succeed.

I mean, it is very easy to slip, I think, into the view that a hold is really a no vote and that all you have done is really the final no.

- Q. But that is not true of Price Waterhouse, is it?
- A. That is true. But Ann would not know that.
- Q. Okay.

A. She had not very much experience with the firm.

She had not been with the firm long enough to know that that

was the case.

It is difficult for anybody on the outside, even for some of us on the inside to determine exactly what a hold is.

So, my attempt was not to say this is what it is, because I could not answer that comment directly. Instead, I tried to build up in her the confidence and the optimism that it could be overcome positively.

- Q. Did you tell her that -- did you know that roughly two-thirds of the holds are accepted the next year?
- A. There was a discussion of count, number of long forms, number of short forms and I got that information from Connor.
 - Q. In your phone conversation with him?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. The initial one?
- A. Yes. I do not know whether it was exact and I do not know the extent to which I discussed it with Ann, but I believe that when she went to talk with Connor that they, Connor and Ann, talked about it.

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I think he did that, in fact, I am sure he did 1 that, demonstrate to her that there was a body of support for 2 Again, the important point is saying, "Not all is lost. Still a tough row to hoe, but not all is lost." How much did she swear? Q. In times of crisis, a lot. Α. 6 Do other people at Price Waterhouse swear a lot? Q. Α. Yes. 8 It is 5:00 o'clock and I think it 9 MR. HURON: would be a convenient time to break. I appreciate your 10 patience and I wish it was over today. I know you do. 11 We will finish it tomorrow. 12 13 (Whereupon, at 5:00 o'clock p.m., the deposition of THOMAS O. BEYER was adjourned, to reconvene, Thursday, 14 February 7, 1985.) 15 ***** 16 17 I have read the foregoing pages which reflect a 18 correct transcript of the answers given by me to the questions 19 herein recorded. 20 21 22 DATE DEPONENT

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CERTIFICATE OF NOTARY PUBLIC

I, Elma S. Dirolf, the officer before whom the foregoing deposition was taken, do hereby certify that the witness, whose testimony appears in the foregoing deposition, was duly sworn by me; that the testimony of said witness was taken by me using stenomask dictation and thereafter reduced to typewriting under my direction; that said deposition is a true record of the testimony given by said witness; that I am neither counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties to the action in which this deposition was taken; and, further, that I am not a relative or employee of any attorney or counsel employed by the parties hereto, nor financially or otherwise interested in the outcome of this action.

Notary Public in and for the District of Columbia

My commission expires September 30, 1989

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