Board Chairman Patricia Dunn shortly after May 18, when the board reviewed the report that what gets discussed stays in the dark. Dunn said in a statement. "But the botched investigation by the board to date is blatant fraud, and he refused, saying he was elected by shareholders to avoid a disagreement about the legality of that practice."

This is, after all, Hewlett-Packard board chairwoman Patricia Dunn, who, days earlier, had been swept off her feet by the board's about-face on an obviously critical practice known as "sweat," which involves the use of cell phones to monitor employees. The board was meeting about board deliberations. A Hewlett-Packard statement released during that board meeting said that "what gets discussed stays in the dark." Dunn was said to be among the few who were shocked by the board's decision. She was also said to be among the few who were shocked by the board's decision.

The board's about-face underscores the ur-

'

A Board Swings Into Action

The Comeback

Of Manhattan

Since 9/11, a surprising return in the demand for office space

The PROPERTY REPORT / B1

Designed Director

Ford Taps Boeing Executive as CEO

Alan Mulally Succeeds

Bill Ford, Who Keeps Post of Chairman

Fasten Your Seatbelt

Ford's U.S. market share has slipped...

pros have plagued Ford's quarterly net income/

Steeing Home:

Thieves Eye Copper

From AC units to plumbing, the toll of a hot commodity

A New Era of Governance

The WALL STREET JOURNAL.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 2001 - VOL. CCXLVIII NO. 26 - $$$ 8.00

INDEX

D1

A16

Business and Finance

GAO Chairman says in a statement: "But the botched investigation by the board to date is blatant fraud, and he refused, saying he was elected by shareholders to avoid a disagreement about the legality of that practice."
Mr. Perkins was a storied figure in Silicon Valley, having started out as the chief executive of Digital Equipment Corp. in 1981, turned that company into the third-largest computer manufacturer in the world, and then spun off its personal computer business in 1995. HP hired him in 1996 and, after a tumultuous start, briefly returned him to that company's leadership. He was credited with helping to turn the company around in the late 1990s, and then he served as chief executive of Compag in 2002, where he helped to turn that company into the fourth-largest computer manufacturer in the world. But he left in 2005, following disagreements with company leaders, including Ms. Fiorina. The organization he was first named chief executive of HP in 2002, and then the company moved to Compaq, a leader in the computer industry where he had been a long-time executive. He was dismissed from the company in 2005, and then he served as chief executive of Compaq, a leader in the computer industry where he had been a long-time executive. He was dismissed from the company in 2005, and then he served as chief executive of Compaq, a leader in the computer industry where he had been a long-time executive. He was dismissed from the company in 2005, and then he served as chief executive of Compaq, a leader in the computer industry where he had been a long-time executive.