

Birdie Kim Wins U.S. Women's Open on Final Hole | SPORTS, E1

The Washington Post

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 2005

M1 M2 M3 M4 M5 V1 V2 V3 V4

DISTRICT & MARYLAND FINAL

35¢

Prices may vary in areas outside metropolitan Washington. (See box on A2)

Weather

Today: Humid, storms. High 84, Low 70.
 Tuesday: Partly sunny, storms. High 84, Low 72.

Details, B6

128TH YEAR No. 204 M2 DC MD

Settler Resistance in Gaza



Israeli soldiers scuffle with a Jewish settler trying to prevent army bulldozers, back right, from demolishing uninhabited beachfront buildings outside the Jewish settlement of Shirat Hayam in the southern Gaza Strip. Hard-line settlers tried to take over the buildings to protest Israel's planned withdrawal from the area. Story, A12.

BY SHOHAM HADAD — ASSOCIATED PRESS

U.S. Plans New Tool to Halt Spread Of Weapons

Measure to Target Assets of Anyone Tied to Suspect Firms

By DAFNA LINZER
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Bush administration is planning new measures that would target the U.S. assets of anyone conducting business with a handful of Iranian, North Korean and Syrian companies believed by Washington to be involved in weapons programs, U.S. officials said yesterday.

The latest action is outlined in a draft executive order administration officials are hoping President Bush will sign before attending the Group of Eight summit in Scotland on Saturday. Officials who agreed to discuss the details only on the condition of anonymity said that the order's success would rely heavily on U.S. intelligence and that it is modeled in part on measures the government took against al Qaeda's finances shortly after the terrorist strikes of Sept. 11, 2001.

According to an internal government memo, it would provide a new tool in the efforts to stop trafficking in weapons of mass destruction "by authorizing the blocking or 'freezing' of assets of WMD proliferators and their supporters, and thereby prohibiting U.S. persons from engaging in transactions with them."

The effort would begin by targeting just eight entities, seven of which are suspected of working on missile programs, and not on chemical, biological or nuclear weapons. According to a government list obtained by The Washington Post, three companies identified are North Korean; four are Iranian, including the country's energy department; and one is a Syrian government research facility. Three of the eight companies have been targeted

See IRAN, A12, Col. 1

Iranian Defends Nuclear Program

In his first post-election news conference, incoming president Mahmoud Ahmadinejad affirms Iran's right to nuclear technology for peaceful uses.

WORLD, A12



U.S. Talks With Iraqi Insurgents Confirmed

Goal Is Sunnis' Political Inclusion, Rumsfeld Says

By DANA PRIEST
Washington Post Staff Writer

The U.S. military in Iraq has been holding face-to-face meetings with some Iraqi leaders of the insurgency there, Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld and the U.S. commander in charge of Iraq confirmed yesterday.

The talks are part of the military's revised campaign to drive a wedge between the Iraqi and foreign insurgents, according to U.S. commanders. Pentagon officials have acknowledged the new strategy but have not, until now, spoken openly about efforts to make contact with some Iraqi insurgent leaders.

Asked to respond to a report that U.S. military representatives had meetings with several Sunni Iraqi insurgents twice in June, Rumsfeld told Fox News that "there have probably been many more than that" and described the contacts as an effort to "split people off and get some people to be supportive" of the political process in Iraq.

Other parts of the U.S. government, including the State Department and CIA, have also been holding secret meetings with Iraqi insurgent factions in an effort to stop the violence and coax them into the political process, according to U.S. government officials and others who have participated in the efforts.

The military plan, approved in August 2004, seeks to make a distinction between Iraqi insurgents who are attacking U.S. troops be-

See INSURGENTS, A11, Col. 1

Three Suicide Attacks Kill 26 in Northern Iraq

Attackers in Mosul struck a hospital, a military base and the city's police headquarters, where many remain unaccounted for.

WORLD, A11

MIND AND CULTURE | Psychiatry's Missing Diagnosis

Social Network's Healing Power Is Borne Out in Poorer Nations

Second of three articles

By SHANKAR VEDANTAM
Washington Post Staff Writer

RAIPUR RANI, India — Psychiatrist Naren Wig crossed an open sewer, skirted a pond and, in the dusty haze of afternoon, saw something miraculous.

Krishna Devi, a woman he had treated years ago for schizophrenia, sat in a courtyard surrounded by religious pictures, exposed brick walls and drying laundry. Devi had stopped taking medication long ago, but her articulate speech and easy smile were eloquent testimony that she had recovered from the debilitating disease.

Few schizophrenia patients in the United States are so lucky, even after years of treatment. But Devi had hidden assets: a doting family and an embracing village that never excluded her from social events, family obligations and work.

Devi is a living reminder of a remarkable three-decade-

long study by the World Health Organization — one that many Western doctors initially refused to believe: People with schizophrenia, a deadly illness characterized by hallucinations, disorganized thinking and social withdrawal, typically do far better in poorer nations such as India, Nigeria and Colombia than in Denmark, England and the United States.

The astounding result calls into question one of the central tenets of modern psychiatry: that a "brain disease" such as schizophrenia is best treated by hospitals, drugs and biomedical interventions.

European and U.S. psychiatrists were so shocked by the initial findings in the 1970s that they assumed something was wrong with the study. They repeated it. The second trial produced the same result. The best explanation, researchers concluded, is that the stronger family ties in poorer countries have a profound impact on recovery.

See PSYCHIATRY, A6, Col. 1



Much has changed in and around Bentonville, Ark., where the visitors center stands on the site of Sam Walton's original discount store, left, and the population has boomed in Benton County. At the Market in Rogers, Susan Ang prepares an order of sushi.



PHOTOS BY SPENCER TIBBY FOR THE WASHINGTON POST

Upscale Tastes Invade Wal-Mart's Hometown

Migration of High-Priced Executives Transforms Arkansas County

By MICHAEL BARBARO
Washington Post Staff Writer

BENTONVILLE, Ark. — Wal-Mart's folksy, baseball cap-wearing founder, Sam Walton, so despised public displays of wealth that, after his death in 1992, the billionaire's heirs decided to enshrine his prized possession, a battered Ford pickup, behind a simple storefront on the town square here.

But Walton's spirit of restraint is harder to find next door to the museum at Fusion, a new fine-arts gallery that sells \$2,500 abstract paintings and \$1,200 urns. Or at the nearby Landers Hummer dealership, crowded with \$62,000 sport-

utility trucks. Or inside Shadow Valley, a gated community where four-bedroom houses fetch \$1 million.

The hard-nosed retailing tactics of Wal-Mart Stores Inc. have transformed communities across the country, but none more so than the one in its own back yard. Benton County, once a sedate backwater, is quickly morphing into a swanky oasis in the middle of the Ozarks.

Wal-Mart's unchallenged dominance in American retailing—it now sells about 30 percent of many household consumables—has persuaded scores of suppliers to open satel-

See WAL-MART, A8, Col. 1

INSIDE

Pencils Ready?

A new feature joins the comics pages: Sudoku, a daily number puzzle that doesn't require arithmetic.

STYLE, C13

A Sorry State Of Affairs

Politicians are demanding apologies right and left lately — test your knowledge of who said what in a game where "Sorry" is always a possible answer.

STYLE, C1

Annual Survey Of Executive Pay

The corporate elite reap rich rewards, even in some cases as stock prices fall.

WASHINGTON BUSINESS, D1

Today's contents are on A2



For Mexico's Fox, a 'Revolution' Unfulfilled

By KEVIN SULLIVAN and MARY JORDAN
Washington Post Foreign Service

MEXICO CITY — Five years after his historic election on July 2, 2000, as President Vicente Fox enters the twilight of his term and the nation moves toward elections next year in which he is not eligible to run, even his critics say he has made government more honest and transparent, fortified the economy and championed democracy.

But the idea of Fox as a revolutionary, a powerful figure who would energize and modernize a nation long strangled by corrupt and authoritarian government, has died. And many of his closest advisers say that despite his image, Fox succumbed far earlier than anyone realized, and sooner than they wanted to admit at the time.

Several advisers said that within weeks of the election, major problems emerged, including Fox's distaste for confrontation and his rejection of get-tough politics with the Institutional Revolutionary Party, or PRI, which ruled Mexico for seven decades until Fox became president. In addition, he was nearly paralyzed by concern that adversaries, if provoked, could destabilize the economy with strikes or protests.

Within a year, the advisers said, the bold promise of his administration had all but evaporated.

"The Fox revolution died in the transition," said Adolfo Aguilar Zinser, a key aide to Fox and architect of his presidential campaign, referring to the five months between his election and inauguration.

See MEXICO, A10, Col. 1



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