

APRIL 23, 2007

The Mixed Legacy Of Jackie Robinson

Sixty years later, why African
Americans don't want to play ball



Kurdistan: The Place Where Iraq Works

Big Tobacco To Hollywood: Thank You For Smoking



TIME

What the Imus implosion tells us
about the boundaries of acceptable talk

**WHO
CAN
SAY
WHAT?**

BY JAMES PONIEWOZIK



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WORLD

The Truth About Talibanistan

Islamic militants have turned the borderlands between Pakistan and Afghanistan into a new base for al-Qaeda. An inside look at the next battleground of the war on terrorism

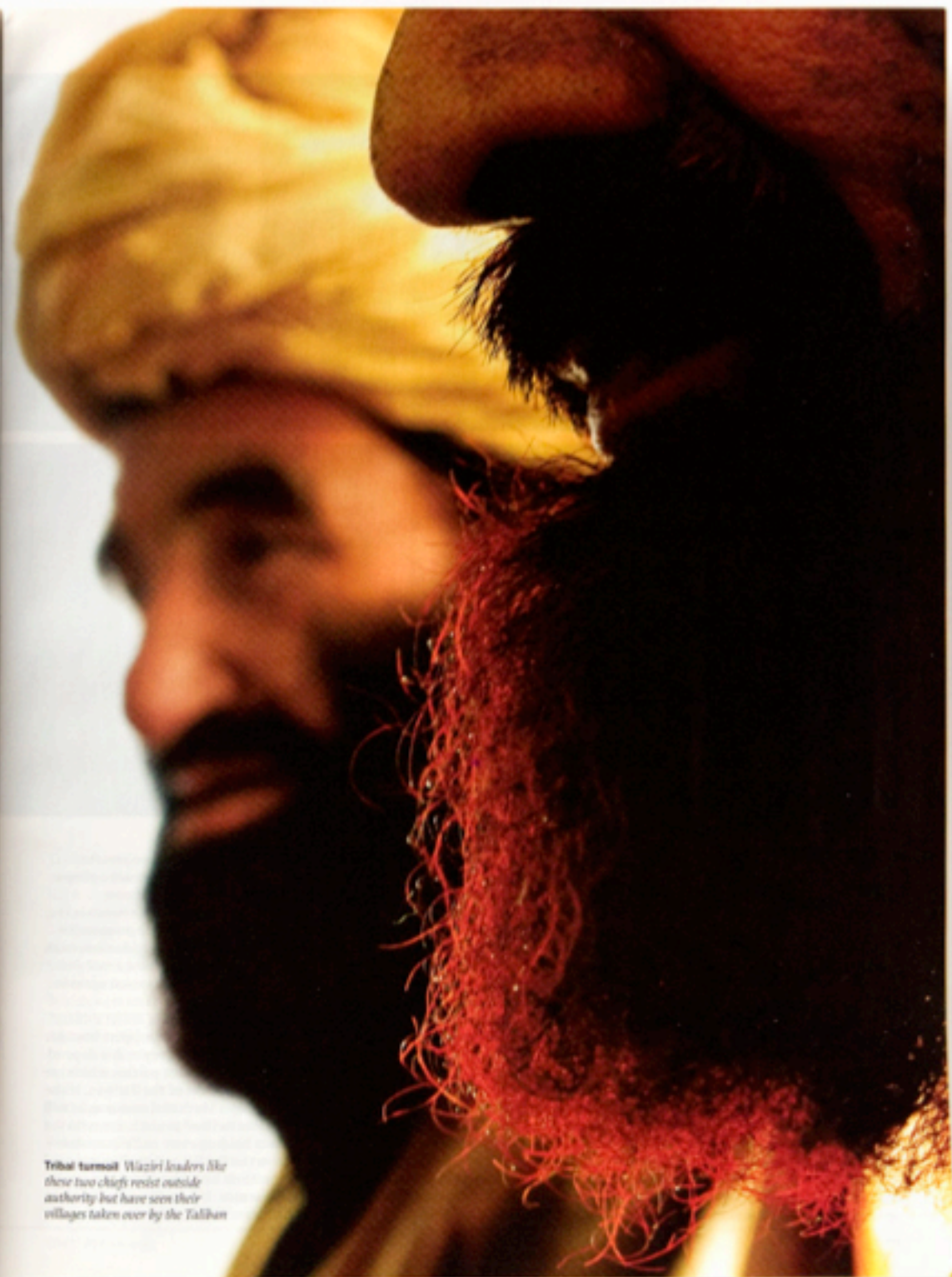
BY ARYN BAKER

KABUL, AFGHANISTAN

THE RESIDENTS OF DARA ADAM Khel, a gunsmiths' village 30 miles south of Peshawar, Pakistan, awoke one morning last month to find their streets littered with pamphlets demanding that they observe Islamic law. Women were instructed to wear all-enveloping burqas and men to grow their beards. Music and television were banned. Then the jihadists really got serious. These days, dawn is often accompanied by the wailing of women as another beheaded corpse is found by the side of the road, a note pinned to the chest claiming that the victim was a spy for either the Americans or the Pakistani government. Beheadings are recorded and sold on DVD in the area's bazaars. "It's the knife that terrifies me," says Hafizullah, 40, a local arms smith. "Before they kill you, they sharpen the knife in front of you. They are worse than butchers."

Stories like these are being repeated across the tribal region of Pakistan, a rugged no-man's land that forms the country's bor-

der with Afghanistan—and that is rapidly becoming home base for a new generation of potential terrorists. Fueled by zealotry and hardened by war, young religious extremists have overrun scores of towns and villages in the border areas, with the intention of imposing their strict interpretation of Islam on a population unable to fight back. Like the Taliban in the late 1990s in Afghanistan, the jihadists are believed to be providing leaders of al-Qaeda with the protection they need to regroup and train new operatives. U.S. intelligence officials think that Osama bin Laden and his deputy, Ayman al-Zawahiri, may have found refuge in these environs. And though 49,000 U.S. and NATO troops are stationed just across the border in Afghanistan, they aren't authorized to operate on the Pakistani side. Remote, tribal and deeply conservative, the border region is less a part of either country than a world unto itself, a lawless frontier so beyond the control of the West and its allies that it has earned a name of its own: Talibanistan.



Tribal turmoil Waziri leaders like these two chiefs resist outside authority but have seen their villages taken over by the Taliban

WORLD

How to Walk Away



Long gray line

In Fort Bragg, Ga., soldiers from the Army's 3rd Brigade, 3rd Infantry Division, board a plane for Iraq, many for their second or third tour of duty

Withdrawing U.S. troops from Iraq won't end the war. But if done right, it could save American lives, contain the violence and restore U.S. credibility. Here's why

BY MICHAEL DUFFY

Photograph for TIME by Anthony Swan

WORLD

The Small-Town War

U.S. troops fight insurgents where they are dug in hardest: away from Baghdad, in the Iraqi hinterlands

BY MARK KURIS
PHOTOGRAPHS BY YURI KOZYREV

BAQUBAH, IRAQ



Fallen comrade Members of Charlie Company tend to a soldier who suffered gunshot wounds to the leg and head in a firefight with Iraqi insurgents in Qubah on March 24. Though his injuries were serious, the soldier is in stable condition and is expected to make a recovery.