

DISCUSSION GUIDE

[C] COMMUNITY
CINEMA

A DUANE BAUGHMAN FILM
BHUTTO
DEMOCRACY IS THE GREATEST REVENGE



As the first Muslim woman elected to lead an Islamic nation, former Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto's life story unfolds like a tale of Shakespearean dimensions. She evolved from pampered princess to polarizing politician in the most dangerous country on Earth. Accused of rampant corruption, imprisoned, then exiled abroad, Bhutto was called back to Pakistan as her country's best hope for democracy. Struck down by assassins, her untimely death sent shock waves throughout the world, transforming Bhutto from political messiah to martyr in the eyes of millions around the world.



WWW.PBS.ORG/INDEPENDENTLENS/BHUTTO

FILMMAKER'S STATEMENT

Like most of the rest of the world, I watched CNN in horror on Dec. 27, 2007, when Benazir Bhutto, the first woman in history to lead a Muslim nation, was blown away by a suicide bomber. Millions felt Bhutto was the best hope for democracy and progress in that strategically critical, nuclear-armed country.

I always wondered how Bhutto managed to defeat the impossible odds stacked against any woman in Pakistan and accomplish what she was able to accomplish.

As an American political consultant, my experience is both domestic and international. Before Bhutto's death, I was reconnected with Bhutto's advisor and close friend Mark Siegel, a man who had been pulling together American consultants on her behalf in anticipation of her third rise to power in Pakistan.

Three days after she died, I watched Mark desperately trying – almost single-handedly – to keep Bhutto's legacy alive by making the rounds on every conceivable news show. Before long, we spoke about telling the world Bhutto's story via a documentary film. A few months later, I would find myself with a film crew, in what had been Bhutto's living room, listening to her three heartbroken children and her shaken widower, Asif Ali Zardari, explain why Bhutto was compelled to leave her family and the safe confines of a cushy self-exile to march back into Pakistan to face death threats and a political hurricane.

While on the amazing journey of making this movie, I discovered the country of Pakistan and learned that Bhutto's family story was something out of a Greek tragedy, with unsolved murders, political intrigue, family feuds, hijackings, poisonings – you name it. Her story had all the elements from triumph to tragedy. I understand better now why the Bhuttos are called the "Kennedys of Pakistan." Ironically, at Harvard, Bhutto's roommate was Bobby Kennedy's daughter, Kathleen Kennedy. But, what made this experience so visceral and unique was how much a part of it you become when you immerse yourself into a completely different world. Three days after checking out of the Marriot Islamabad, where the crew and I had stayed during filming and had gotten to know the staff, the entire hotel was leveled by a suicide bomber and a truck full of explosives, killing over 40 people at the end of Ramadan.

That attack made me realize that Bhutto's story wasn't as much about a death-too-soon as it was about what we accomplish while we're here. What would you do in her situation? Rest in comfort as she might have or go back and fight?

As much as this film resonates with the entire world, I would like it to empower women and young girls everywhere with the message: If there are times when you think the world is against you, think of Bhutto, who came from a country where the law dictates that women come second, and honor killings are legal. Yet, in her 54 short years, Bhutto stared down the dictator who killed her father, restored democracy to her country, and shattered the glass ceiling in Pakistan forever – something that's never been done in America.

A country feared for its nuclear weapons and Taliban suicide soldiers produced Bhutto, a woman so brave that she made the world take notice. She reminded us that hope can spring from even the most dangerous place on earth.

– Duane Baughman, Director/Producer of *Bhutto*



Photo credit: Courtesy of Bhutto Film, LLC

THE FILM

Bhutto documents the remarkable life of the first woman leader of a Muslim nation. Opening with a quick overview of current conditions in Pakistan, this riveting film describes the country's intricate connection to the Bhutto family. Some two dozen experts – friends of Benazir Bhutto, former government officials, writers and other Pakistan observers – create a richly-textured history with their commentary and opinion.

Until her assassination in December 2007, Benazir Bhutto was the predominant figure in Pakistani political life for over three decades. She was born in 1953 into a wealthy and influential family, the daughter of Pakistan's first democratically elected president. When her father was overthrown, imprisoned, and executed, Bhutto took up his mantle and set in motion a chain of events that would vault her onto the world stage – and forever change the history of both Pakistan and her family.

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was Pakistan's president from 1971 to 1973, and was prime minister from 1973 to 1977. He founded the country's most popular political party (the Pakistan People's Party or PPP), as well as a family political dynasty that draws comparisons to the Kennedys for its stories of success and tragedy. It was under his tutelage, during her student days at Harvard and Oxford, that Benazir Bhutto received her first experience in politics.

Though he was a secularist, Zulfikar Ali made concessions to the Islamist political movement during his time as prime minister, while also implementing land reform and anti-poverty measures and overseeing a race against India to develop the nuclear bomb. The end of his term in office was marked by increasing unrest and discontent with his policies, culminating in his overthrow and imprisonment by General Muhammad Zia ul-Haq, who had been Army Chief of Staff.

Bhutto led her siblings in a campaign to free her father and restore democratic rule. Their attempt failed, however, as Zulfikar was executed in 1979 and the Soviet Union's invasion of neighboring Afghanistan led the United States to support and fund Zia's

dictatorship, ignoring its human rights and women's rights abuses. Bhutto herself was arrested many times for her political activity and imprisoned in solitary confinement during the summer of 1981. Finally, after six years of house arrest and imprisonment, she went into exile in London in January 1984.

Returning to win an election in 1988, Bhutto ascended to power as prime minister at age 35, the youngest person and first woman to lead the country. A traditional marriage was arranged with Karachi playboy Asif Ali Zardari, and the couple would go on to have three children. Over the next ten years, Bhutto found herself in and out of office twice, beset by charges of corruption and graft, feuding with her family over politics and her popularity, and clashing with a political and military establishment upset at taking orders from a woman.

Returning to exile in 1999, Bhutto watched as Pakistan fell under the control of a military dictator, this time named Pervez Musharraf. The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 again turned Afghanistan into a war zone, and U.S. aid to Musharraf's government increased.

Yet, realizing that Musharraf's regime was unstable and that the Pakistani security forces were in league with the Afghani Taliban, Bhutto worked with the U.S. government to engineer her return to the country in 2007 to restore democracy. She was assassinated before she could stand for elections, and her death left a legacy of controversy and an uncertain future for Pakistan.

In a country seething with poverty, beset by religious radicalism, and encumbered by a heavy-handed and powerful military, the film chronicles Bhutto's attempts to forge a tradition of secularism, women's rights, and rule of law, all the while facing charges of corruption and violent attacks on herself, the hanging of her father, and the unsolved murders of her two brothers. The story of Benazir Bhutto's life and death is a story which is bound up closely with Pakistan's own tumultuous historical narrative.



Photo credit: Robert Nickelsberg/Time Life Pictures/Getty Images

INDIVIDUALS FEATURED IN *BHUTTO*

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto – President of Pakistan from 1971-1973; Prime minister from 1973-1977; founder of the Pakistan People's Party; father of Benazir, Murtaza, Sanam, and Shanawaz Bhutto; imprisoned and hanged in 1979 after a military coup.

Murtaza Bhutto – Eldest son of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto; brother and later political rival of Bhutto; assassinated by police in 1996.

Shanawaz Bhutto – Youngest son of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto; poisoned in France at age 27 during the rule of Zia-ul-Haq.

Sanam Bhutto – Younger sister of Bhutto and only surviving child of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq – Army chief of staff under Zulfikar Ali Bhutto; coup leader; president of Pakistan from July 1977 until his death onboard a plane that exploded in August 1988.

Nawaz Sharif – Prime minister of Pakistan 1990-1993 and 1997-1999; a protégé of Zia-ul-Haq, a conservative politician and leader of Pakistani Muslim League; ousted by Pervez Musharraf in a military coup.

Pervez Musharraf – Army chief of staff who led coup against Nawaz Sharif in 1999; ally in US "War on Terror" after September 11, 2001; resigned in August 2008; accused of being responsible for Benazir Bhutto's death by the UN in 2010.

Abdul Qadeer Khan – Father of Pakistani nuclear weapons program; suspected of passing nuclear secrets to Iran and North Korea.

Asif Ali Zardari – Widower of Benazir Bhutto; president of Pakistan, elected 2008; accused of corruption, yet spent 11 years in prison without conviction; one of richest men in Pakistan.

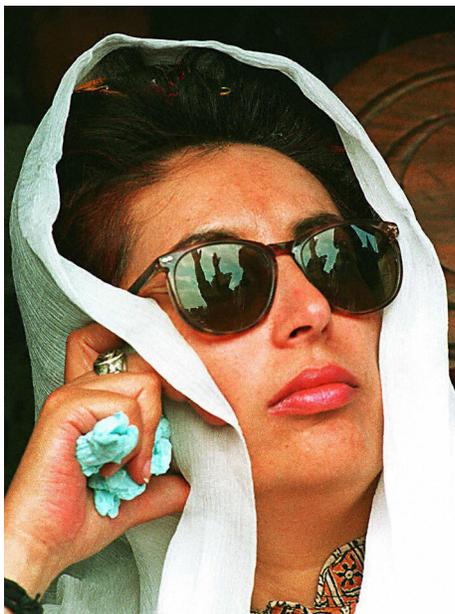


Photo credit: Saeed Khan/AFP/Getty Images

SELECTED ADDITIONAL COMMENTATORS

Amy Wilentz – Author of *Martyr's Crossing*

Mark Siegel – Friend of Benazir Bhutto and co-author with her of *Reconciliation*

Reza Aslan – Author of *No god but God*, an introduction to the history of Islam

Akbar Ahmed – Former Pakistani ambassador to the UK

Ibrahim Mallick – SAMAA TV Pakistan

Tariq Ali – Author of *The Clash of Fundamentalisms*

Victoria Schofield – Friend of Benazir Bhutto, author of *Bhutto*

Ahmed Ispahani – Benazir Bhutto's uncle

Christina Lamb – Author of *Waiting for Allah*

Peter Galbraith – Friend of Benazir Bhutto and former U.S. Deputy Representative to Afghanistan

John F. Burns – *The New York Times*

Steve Coll – *The New Yorker*

Condoleeza Rice – Former U.S. Secretary of State

BENAZIR BHUTTO – BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Born: June 21, 1953 in Karachi; eldest child of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Begum Nusrat Ispahani.

Education: Early education in Pakistan; BA from Harvard University 1973; graduate studies from 1973-1977 at Oxford University in London.

Personal: Married Asif Ali Zardari in 1987; mother of two daughters and one son.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

1977 – Started a career in politics after a military coup against her father

1984 – Exiled to London

1988 – Became first woman and youngest person elected to lead Pakistan as prime minister

1993 – Elected again to be prime minister

1998 – Exiled again, this time to Dubai

October 2007 – Returned to Pakistan

December 2007 – Assassinated in Rawalpindi, two weeks before elections

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

PROFILE OF PAKISTAN

As a modern state, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan traces its history only to 1947. In that year, the Indian subcontinent was liberated from British colonial domination and was partitioned into two states along sectarian lines, Hindu-majority India and Muslim-majority Pakistan. The immediate result was a humanitarian disaster, with millions of people forcibly relocated based on their religion, and hundreds of thousands killed in sectarian fighting and massacres.

Violence and chaos marked the ensuing years, with several wars between India and Pakistan, primarily over the disputed region of Kashmir. In another war, East Pakistan broke away from West Pakistan with India's assistance, to form the independent nation of Bangladesh in 1971.

Constant military conflict provided the impetus for building up one of the largest nuclear-armed militaries in the world. But this has led to several dangerous and destabilizing dynamics. One is the threat of military coups and rule by the military. This has happened multiple times in Pakistan's short history, with military rulers holding power for more than half of the country's existence.

Another dangerous situation facing Pakistan is its uneasy coexistence with India, another nuclear-armed state. The two countries have engaged in a decades-long arms race, with India developing the nuclear bomb in 1974. In 1998, the two countries alarmed the world by detonating nuclear bombs in competing tests. In 2004, the father of Pakistan's nuclear program, A.Q. Khan, admitted to selling nuclear technology to other countries including Iran, North Korea, and Libya.

A third problem stemming from the militarization of Pakistani society is the military's deep and complicated ties to armed Islamic radical movements. These ties include historical connections to the Taliban, which has wings in both Afghanistan and Pakistan. The Pakistani military lent its support to the development of the mujahideen in Afghanistan in the 1980s through its powerful intelligence agency, the Inter-Services Intelligence or ISI. With the aid of the U.S. government and the CIA, the Pakistani military actively cultivated a brand of militant Islam that produced fighters against the Soviet invasion. This involved not just military aid and training, but also funding for madrassas, or religious schools that trained their students in a particularly conservative and militant brand of Islam.

The consequences of these policies have had major repercussions, most obviously the development of the mujahideen into international terrorist organizations like Al Qaeda. The ISI's deep ties to the Taliban have also destabilized Pakistani society as tension has escalated between the Islamic movement and the Pakistani democratic tradition.

Despite Pakistan's recent return to civilian government, the foreign military presence in neighboring Afghanistan has exacerbated the challenge for democracy in the region. Huge numbers of arms have flooded the region, and bombing and fighting has spilled over the border into Pakistan. The tensions have only increased as the ISI has received more funding and backing from the U.S. government, which relies on Pakistan's help to carry out its occupation of Afghanistan.

The relationship between Islam and women's rights has become one of the most controversial issues of modern times, and Pakistan has been one of the key battlegrounds. It is important to note that political Islamic movements contain both progressive and extreme interpretations of Islam that place much harsher restrictions on women's freedom. The existence of Sharia Law and more specifically the brutal Hudood ordinances were imposed under the harsh Islamic rule of Zia. The status of women in Pakistan varies widely across different classes and regions due to uneven socioeconomic development and the impact of tribal, feudal, and urban social customs on women's lives. Women are represented in most of the traditional male professions, and continue to serve in Parliament, led by Pakistan's first female Speaker. In general, women in urban areas enjoy more freedom than their rural sisters. It is in rural areas particularly where a mix of traditional Islamic and tribal customs circumscribe the lives of women.

Women in Pakistan are far less educated than men, with a literacy rate below 50 percent. This is due in part to the state's concessions to conservative Islamic political forces that believe that women should not be educated or leave the home. In recent years, hundreds of girl's schools have been destroyed by Islamic radicals; there are reports that Pakistani Taliban have been enforcing a complete ban on female education in the Swat district.

Sources:

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/3453.htm>

<http://www.riazhaq.com/2009/03/status-of-women-in-pakistan.html>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Partition_of_India

QUICK FACTS

Capital City: Islamabad

Population: 180,000,000 (sixth largest in the world; second-largest Muslim country)

Religion: 97 percent Muslim; small minorities of Christians, Hindus, others

Literacy: 55 percent overall; 67 percent male, only 42 percent female

Geographic Importance: Pakistan occupies an import region in Central Asia between the Middle East and the Indian subcontinent. It shares a border with Iran and Afghanistan to the west, with China to the north, and with India to the east, and with the Arabian Sea to the south.

Economy: Pakistan has a semi-developed economy, with textiles and services being the largest industries, and with large sections of the population still engaged in agricultural production. Despite high rates of growth recently, 73 percent of people live on less than two dollars a day, 60 percent have no electricity or sanitation, and the country still has a poverty rate of over 25 percent.

Military: Pakistan has the seventh largest military in the world; it is the only Muslim-majority country with nuclear weapons.



NOTABLE DATES IN PAKISTANI HISTORY

- 1947 – August 14 – Pakistan is established as country, and gains independence from Britain
- 1948 – First Kashmir war
- 1956 – New constitution; Pakistan declared an Islamic Republic
- 1958 – Military coup by General Ayub Khan
- 1965 – Second war with India
- 1971 – Civil war that leads to breakaway of East Pakistan into independent state of Bangladesh
- 1972 – Zulfikar Ali Bhutto rises to power, first as president, later as prime minister
- 1977 – Zulfikar Ali deposed in military coup led by General Zia-ul-Haq
- 1977-1988 – Zia-ul-Haq implements elements of Islamic law, including the harsh Hudood Ordinances, and oversees the development of nuclear weapons
- 1979 – Zulfikar Ali Bhutto executed; Soviet Union invades Afghanistan
- 1988 – Zia-ul-Haq dies in plane crash; Benazir Bhutto elected prime minister
- 1990 – Nawaz Sharif elected prime minister
- 1993 – Benazir Bhutto re-elected prime minister, normalizes relations with Taliban-controlled Afghanistan
- 1997 – Nawaz Sharif re-elected prime minister
- 1999 – Military coup led by General Pervez Musharraf
- 2001 – United States invades Afghanistan, begins drone attacks and other military operations in Pakistani border regions
- 2007 – Benazir Bhutto returns from exile as Musharraf calls new elections; she is assassinated in December
- 2008 – Musharraf resigns; Asif Ali Zardari elected prime minister

GLOSSARY

Hudood – This is a law enacted in 1979 under the military rule of General Zia ul-Haq, as part of the process of Islamization; it was intended to implement Islamic Sharia law, by enforcing punishments mentioned in the Quran for *zina* (extramarital sex). Under Pervez Musharraf, the Hudood ordinances were repealed or weakened by new legislation.

Zina – Extramarital or premarital sex, considered one of the great sins in Islam, punishable by death (maximum penalty for married persons) or 100 lashes (for unmarried persons or non-Muslims). Controversy has arisen in cases of rape, which requires the woman to produce four witnesses to the crime. If she can't produce witnesses she can be charged with adultery.

Honor killing – This is the legal killing of a member of a family or social group by other members believing that the victim has brought dishonor upon the family or community. Honor killings are directed mostly against women and girls for such things as extramarital sex, homosexual acts, refusing an arranged marriage, or seeking a divorce.

Madrassah – This is the Arabic word for any type of educational institution, whether secular or religious. In Pakistan, madrassahs provide free religious education, boarding, and lodging and are essentially schools for the poor. Among other things, a madrassah student learns how to read, memorize, and recite the Quran. Since the 1990s reports have indicated that many of these schools in Pakistan and Afghanistan were primarily training grounds for fighters against the Soviet invaders of Afghanistan and later, against the U.S.

Mujahiddin – The best known of these Muslim fighters are the Afghani opposition groups, who rebelled against the pro-Soviet Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. When the Soviet Union intervened, the mujahideen were joined by Muslims from other countries. These fighters were financed and armed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) during the Carter and Reagan administrations as well as by Saudi Arabia, Pakistan under Zia-ul-Haq, Iran, China, and several Western European governments.

Umrah – This is a pilgrimage to Mecca that can be undertaken at any time of the year. Unlike the compulsory Hajj, Umrah is highly recommended but voluntary, involving a series of rituals performed by the faithful.

TOPICS AND ISSUES RELEVANT TO *BHUTTO*

A screening of *Bhutto* can be used to spark interest in any of the following topics and inspire both individual and community action. In planning a screening, consider finding speakers, panelists or discussion leaders who have expertise in one or more of the following areas:

- Nuclear-armed countries and geopolitics
- U.S.-Pakistani relations
- History and politics of South Asia
- Role of Islam in public life
- Women as political leaders
- The United Nations
- Democratic transition/transformation
- Rights and status of women in Muslim countries
- U.S. foreign policy
- Interpretations of Islam and the Qu'ran

THINKING MORE DEEPLY

1. What words would you use to describe Benazir Bhutto?
2. Was her return to Pakistan in 2007 from exile in Dubai the right thing to do at the time? What if she had waited until after the election? Could she have helped her country move toward democracy without holding office or even being present in the country?
3. One of the myths about women in leadership positions is that they are not tough enough. Was Benazir Bhutto tough enough to lead Pakistan? Explain your answer.
4. In her efforts to be Pakistan's leader, did Benazir Bhutto make accommodations or sacrifices that a male leader would not have to make? Explain.
5. What special challenges do women face as leaders in Muslim countries? How can these challenges be addressed?
6. What role did gender play in Benazir Bhutto's family? Do you think her brother Murtaza would have tried to become politically active if Bhutto had been a male relative? Why or why not?
7. Do you agree with Murtaza's daughter that Benazir Bhutto bears the moral responsibility for her brother's murder?
8. In [year] Pakistan, Benazir Bhutto granted recognition to the Taliban government in Afghanistan, one of only three countries to do so (the others were Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates). Why do you think Bhutto did this?
9. A major tactic by the U.S. in the ongoing "war on terror" is the use of drones (remote-controlled planes) to bomb specific targets in the tribal regions on the border of Afghanistan and Pakistan. Do you think this is an effective strategy the war on terror?
10. What are some ways the U.S. can help Pakistan build a democratic society?
11. Who do you believe murdered Benazir Bhutto, and why?

SUGGESTIONS FOR ACTION

Together with other audience members, brainstorm actions that you might take as an individual or that people might do as a group. Here are some ideas to get you started:

1. Organize a forum on the current state of affairs in Pakistan. Invite experts on the topic from local universities, the World Affairs Council, U.S. government agencies, and Islamic organizations to make presentations and answer audience questions. See the World Savvy Monitor's (<http://worldsavvy.org/monitor/>) archived issue on Pakistan for background material and potential discussion questions.
2. *Bhutto* can also be the starting point for a discussion of the global status of women. The World Savvy Monitor has an archived issue on this topic as well. Consider focusing the discussion on the status of women in Muslim countries. Contact Karamah (<http://www.karamah.org/>) about providing a speaker or other resources.
3. Learn about the power of women in your community. Invite women's organizations, committees run by women, and individual women who are community leaders to provide information for a community directory of "women in action." This can be distributed through neighborhood listservs, libraries, schools, and other organizations during Women's History Month (March).
4. Work with local businesses, colleges, and government agencies to sponsor a Women's Leadership Forum where you can examine perspectives on women as leaders, as well as topics such as balancing family and public responsibilities; leadership styles; and men's changing roles and responsibilities. Invite the participation of schools, Boys & Girls Clubs, Girl Scouts and other youth organizations.
5. Schedule a debate on the U.S.'s tactics in fighting terrorists in Pakistan. Work with U.S. history and government classes, and invite the local chapter of the World Affairs Council to provide judges, coaches and other expert help.

For additional outreach ideas, visit www.itvs.org, the website of the Independent Television Service (ITVS). For local information, check your PBS station's website.



RESOURCES

Benazir Bhutto and Pakistan

<http://www.bhuttothefilm.com> – The film's official website offers a timeline of major events and a list of links to more information about Bhutto's life.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benazir_Bhutto – This site provides a description of Bhutto's personal and political life.

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pk.html> – The CIA World Factbook site lists nine categories of data about Pakistan.

http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/country_profiles/1157960.stm – This BBC site provides a country profile, including a timeline, opinion and analysis.

Women and Leadership

<http://www.imow.org/wpp/index> – "Women, Power and Politics," a permanent online exhibition of the International Museum of Women, examines a variety of topics pertaining to women's leadership and provides a comprehensive list of organizations that offer opportunities for taking action.

<http://www.idea.int/gender/> – The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA) is an intergovernmental organization that supports sustainable democracy worldwide by providing comparative knowledge, and assisting in democratic reform, and influencing policies and politics. One of its main program areas supports initiatives in Democracy and Gender.

<http://www.onlinewomeninpolitics.org> – Online Women in Politics was created by Asian Pacific women leaders to explore ways of organizing a network of Asia Pacific women involved in politics, government, decision-making and transformative leadership. The site contains comprehensive statistics on political participation by women.

<http://www.unifem.org/progress/2008/> – The 2008-2009 UN report, "Who Answers to Women? Gender and Accountability," reviews women's progress worldwide in a variety of areas, including political leadership.

http://womenshistory.about.com/od/rulers20th/Women_Prime_Ministers_and_Presidents_20th_Century_Heads_of_State.htm – This site lists female political leaders from 1900 to the present.

<http://www.guide2womenleaders.com/Current-Women-Leaders.htm> – This is a listing of female heads of state currently in office.

<http://womensenews.org/story/21-leaders-the-21st-century/101228/womens-enews-announces-21-leaders-the-21st-century-2011> – The Women's E-news site describes 21 leaders for the twenty-first century (20 women and one man) who are "exemplars of the creativity, dedication, resourcefulness and commitment that it takes to improve the lives of women and girls."

Muslim Women

<http://www.wluml.org/> – Women Living Under Muslim Laws is an international solidarity network that provides information, support and a collective space for women whose lives are shaped, conditioned or governed by laws and customs said to derive from Islam.

<http://www.karamah.org/> – This organization of Muslim women lawyers for human rights promotes the rights of Muslim women, from within their faith perspective, through research and education.

<http://www.uga.edu/islam/Islamwomen.html> – This University of Georgia website contains general information about the status and rights of Muslim women as well as links to articles and other websites with related information.

International Issues

<http://www.worldaffairscouncils.org/main/index.cfm> – The World Affairs Councils of America is a national organization with a network of 94 member organizations across the country, all of which are nonprofit, nonpartisan groups working to engage and educate Americans in international affairs and foreign policy.

<http://worldsavvy.org/monitor/> – The World Savvy Monitor is a free service of World Savvy, a national education nonprofit. While designed and written for educators, the online publication is a universal tool for deepening content knowledge of world issues, providing background, context, and perspectives to help understand the conversation in the global community.

U.S. – Pakistan Relations

http://www.cfr.org/publication/18392/uspakistan_relations.html – This is a timeline of U.S.-Pakistan relations, from the Council on Foreign Relations.

<http://usforeignpolicy.about.com/od/countryprofile1/p/uspak.htm> – This is a brief summary of relations between the U.S. & Pakistan.

<http://www.csmonitor.com/Commentary/Opinion/2010/1018/A-game-changer-for-US-Pakistan-relations> – This opinion piece explores ways to help Pakistan & improve U.S.-Pakistan relations.

<http://www.commondreams.org/headline/2010/10/07-1> – This article explains how the U.S. drone strikes in Pakistan could backfire.





Photo credit: Lichfield/Getty Images

BHUTTO WILL AIR NATIONALLY ON THE EMMY AWARD-WINNING PBS SERIES *INDEPENDENT LENS* IN MAY 2011. CHECK LOCAL LISTINGS.

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COMMUNITY CINEMA is the national community engagement program of the Independent Television Service. COMMUNITY CINEMA works to leverage the unique and timely content of the Emmy Award-winning PBS series *Independent Lens* to build stronger connections among leading organizations, local communities and public television stations around key social issues and create more opportunities for civic engagement and positive social change. To find out more, visit <http://www.pbs.org/independentlens/communitycinema/>.

