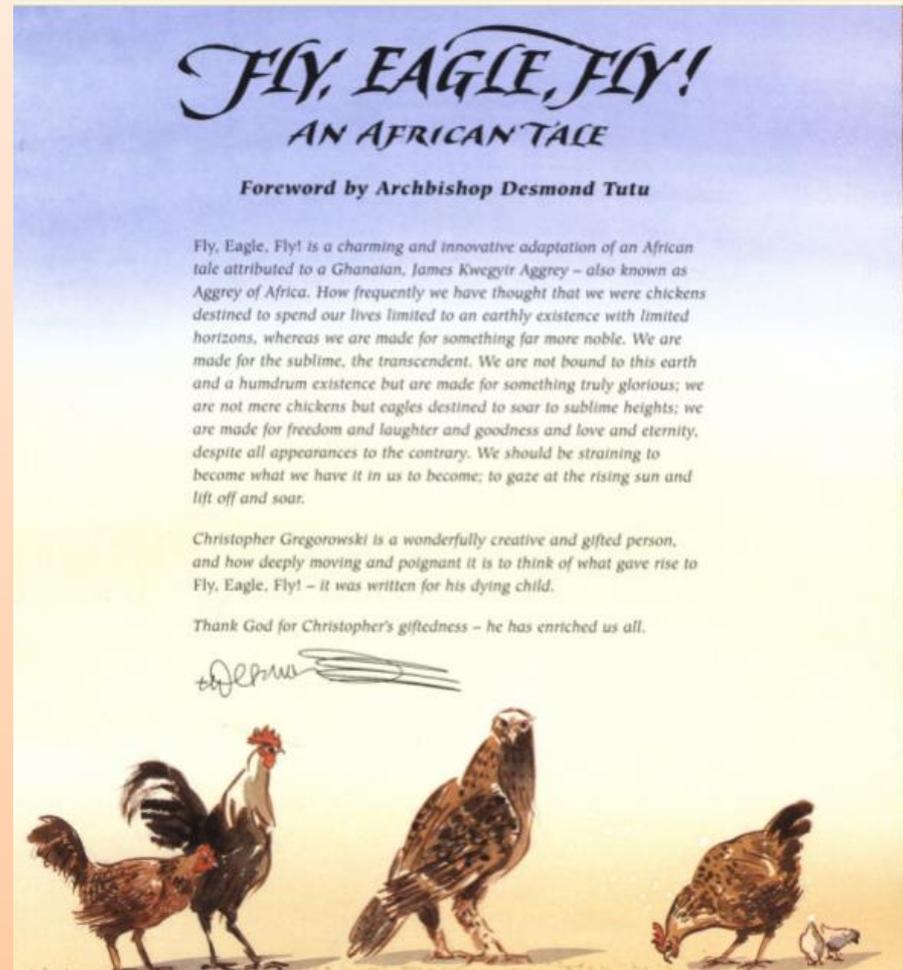


Foreword by Archbishop Desmond Tutu

Fly, Eagle, Fly! is a charming and innovative adaptation of an African tale attributed to a Ghanaian, James Kwegyir Aggrey -- also known as Aggrey of Africa. How frequently we have thought that we were chickens destined to spend our lives limited to an earthly existence with limited horizons, whereas we are made for something far more noble. We are made for the sublime, the transcendent. We are not bound to this earth and a humdrum existence but are made for something truly glorious: We are not mere chickens but eagles destined to soar to sublime heights; we are made for freedom and laughter and goodness and love and eternity, despite all appearances to the contrary. We should be straining to become what we have it in us to become; to gaze at the rising sun and lift off and soar.

Christopher Gregorowski is a wonderfully creative and gifted person, and how deeply moving and poignant it is to think of what gave rise to *Fly, Eagle, Fly!* -- it was written for his dying child.

Thank God for Christopher's giftedness -- he has enriched us all.



Desmond Tutu is a religious leader in South Africa. His protests helped to bring an end to South Africa's apartheid laws. Apartheid was a system that kept blacks separate from whites. In 1984 Tutu received the Nobel Peace Prize for his work.

Early life

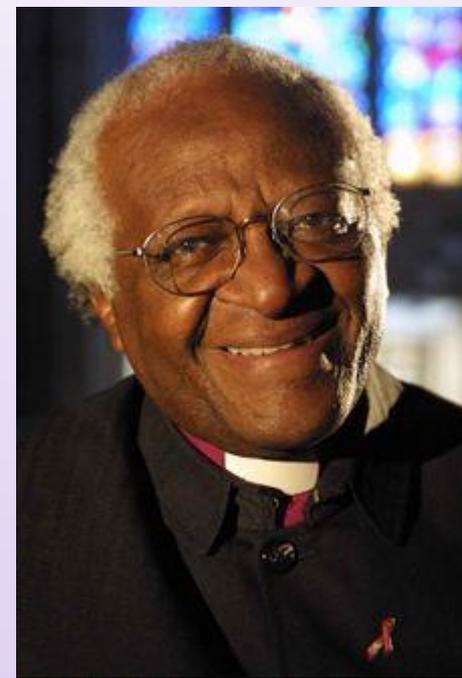
Tutu was born in the Transvaal and moved with his family to Johannesburg when he was twelve. His family could not afford to send him to medical school, so Tutu studied to become a teacher. Tutu taught for three years, then he went back to college to study religion. In 1961 he became a priest in the Anglican church. He then taught religion in South Africa and Lesotho (another country in southern Africa).

Career From 1972 to 1975, Tutu worked in Great Britain for a Christian group called the World Council of Churches.

After he returned to Africa, he led the South African Council of Churches. During this time he frequently made nonviolent protests against apartheid laws. The apartheid system made life hard for blacks. They did not have the same rights as whites. In 1986 Tutu became archbishop (the top rank in the Anglican church) of Cape Town, South Africa. He was the first black person to hold this job.

In 1988 Tutu also became chancellor (president) of the University of the Western Cape in Bellville, South Africa. He continued to protest against apartheid.

Apartheid finally ended in the early 1990s. In 1995 Tutu led a committee that investigated the crimes of apartheid. He retired as archbishop in 1996, but he continued to teach.



You can watch a story Desmond Tutu wrote about his own childhood here:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CC87FFdBvVM>