"A bird has two wings; it cannot fly with one. Material and spiritual science are the two wings of human uplift and attainment." — 'Abdu'l-Bahá





WINGS FOR FLIGHT!

irds have powerful wings. Did you know that people do, too? One wing is our material strengths, and the other is our spiritual strengths. We need both to soar in life.

One way we use our material wing is with scientific inventions. When we build spaceships or amazing buildings, that's our material wing in action.

Our spiritual wing flies when we practice virtues,

such as justice and caring. Virtues help us use technology wisely. For example, vehicles and buildings that use wind or solar power can express moderation and respect for the environment.

Just as birds need two wings to fly, we need to balance our material and spiritual wings to glide through the winds of life's challenges.

Create this wind-powered toy that really flies!

Make a Bird Kite

You'll Need: Paper bag approx. 5" x 9 3/4" (12.7 x 24.8 cm) • pencil • scissors • two bamboo skewers • wire cutters • sandpaper • glue • three strips tissue paper—1 ½" x 2 ft (3.8 x 61 cm) • three small craft feathers • paint, paintbrush, or construction paper scraps • roll of string

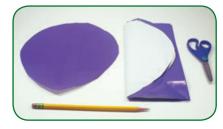
1 Open bag. Cut along one vertical corner's crease and bottom creases to remove bag's bottom.



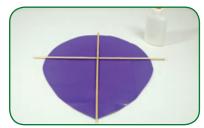
2 Fold paper in half. Fold again in same direction.



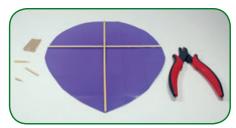
3 From folded edge, draw half teardrop shape that nearly touches edges. Length should be shorter than skewer. Cut shape to reveal two teardrops, but use only one.



4 Glue skewers to kite in a "T" so horizontal skewer rests across upper third portion of kite. Don't glue spot where skewers meet. Let dry.



With help from an adult, use wire cutters to cut off skewers at kite's edges. Sand ends flat.



6 With paint or paper, make bird's beak, eyes, and designs. Glue on feathers and strips of tissue paper for tail. Once dry, knot string to center of "T." Now it's ready to fly!



How It Works

A kite's shape makes air move faster over the top side. That causes the air pressure on the top of the kite to be less than the pressure on the bottom. The difference in pressure creates the force that lifts the kite into the air.

