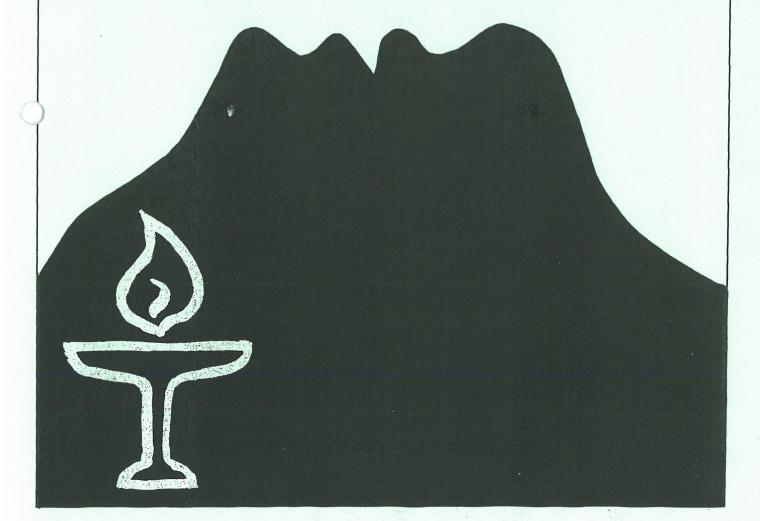


THE
UNITARIAN
COSMIC KIDS BOOK



JANUARY 2002

TO LEADERS

There are many puzzle and game books in the shops but this one is different and special. The answers and clues are linked with Unitarians in one way or another.

The content is copyright free to those involved in Unitarian activities. Advice may be sought from the address below.

It is not intended to be a programme of work. The intention is that it provides a resource to support other activities or it can be used as a book, to be presented to those few children who may be at church or it may help when attendance is spasmodic.

It is written so that only a small amount of guidance is needed to use each page. It is presented in a loose-leaf format, so that the pages can be used in any order and eventually integrated, and used with sheets from other booklets. If you want to set up a page numbering system, a small box appears at the bottom of each page for you to add your own.

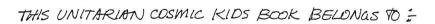
If you have any ideas, which could be considered for future booklets please let me know. It is written in the first person to address the children directly and if they wish to contact me by post at the address below, please encourage them to.

Now, I suggest that you detach this sheet and hand the book over to the nearest 7-11 year old!

DAVID SHAW

C/o RE & Youth Department Essex Hall 1-6 Essex Street Strand LONDON WC2R 3HY

My COSMIC ADDRESS



NAME NUMBER AND ROAD TOWN OR CITY COUNTY COUNTRY CONTINENT HEMISPHERE

PLANET PLANETARY SYSTEM GALAXY

THE UNIVERSE!

P.S. ASK FOR HELP IN FILLING THIS IN IF YOU NEED IT!



Now that you have filled in your address let me tell you about all the things that you will be doing. Your address was a long one - longer than usual.

It should remind us that although the exact spot where we are at the moment is very important to us, it is a very small spot. Even if we think about the building we are in, it is small when we begin to walk away.

Our town is small as we get further away and if we became space travellers we would realise that not only is our country a small place but our whole planet is as well.

Yet when we are in a place it does seem big and important. The people around us are important and so is this very day, but it is also good to think about other people, other places and other times.

You will probably know something about Unitarians. It may be a little, it may be a lot. I hope that these pages will help you to know more about Unitarians and about the ideas and places of the past and the present which are important to Unitarians.

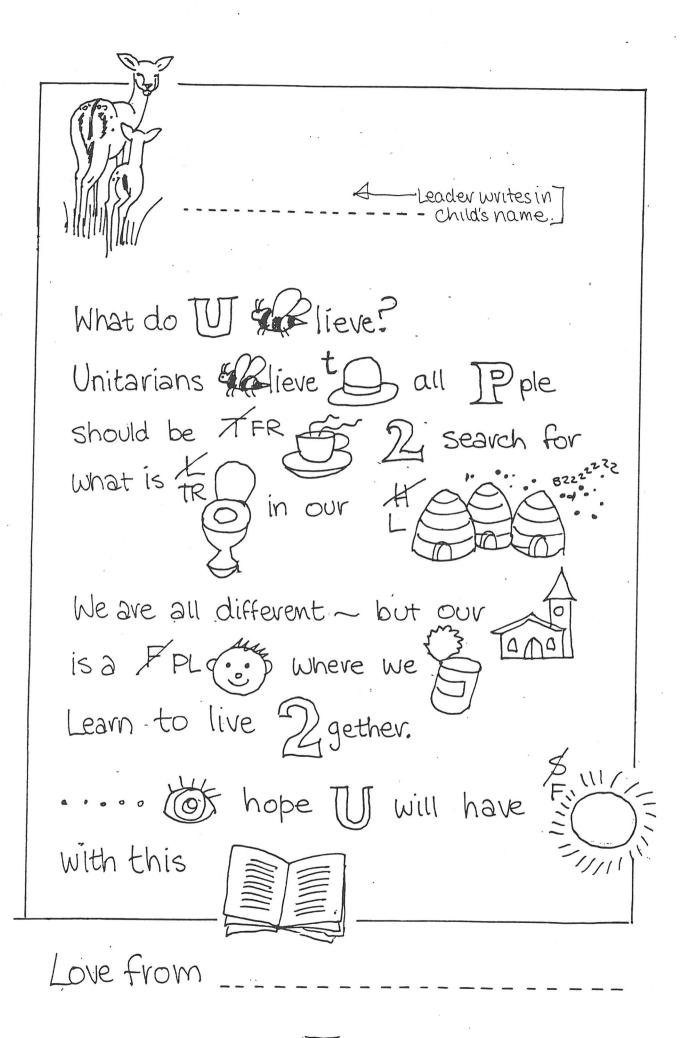
I enjoy being a Unitarian. It is very important to me. I hope that you will enjoy finding out more as you go through this booklet.

If you have anything you want to share with me then please write to the address below. I will be delighted to hear from you.

Enjoy yourself.

David Shaw

C/o RE & Youth Department Essex Hall Essex Street LONDON WC2R 3HY



- YOU --- are important

YOU ARE VERY IMPORTANT
THERE IS ONLY ONE OF YOU
YOU KNOW THE WOST ABOUT YOU
OTHER PEOPLE ARE IMPORTANT
THEY ARE IMPORTANT TO YOU-AND YOU ARE
IMPORTANT TO THEM

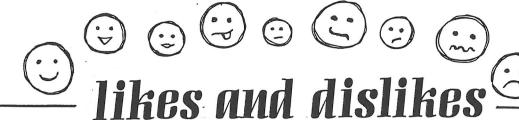
In the box draw a picture of yourself and then outside the box draw small pictures of many people you know.

Some may be closer to you than others.



We all need FRIENDS - THEY CHEV US UP, Shave our fun. Showe our secrets, help us to enjoy our lives. Who are Your friends?

AND ENITHING AT	, SOLLOW,	autoria e 🤎 (auri d'izarria rimana) bassaria ny atariminana zama u		
MY FRIENDS AT				
	maybe you could become	The state of the s		
	a friend to someone new		ار از	•
The state of the s	orsomeone		والمتنوع والمتناث والمت والمتناث والمتاث والمتناث والمتناث والمتناث والمتناث والمتناث والمتناث والمتنا	
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			تبيير المتمني	
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Think how lonely				Book Te
We would be WITHOUT				A. A
OUV			001	
Alends!			AT HOM	FRIENDS E
			OR AT CH	WRCH.
				Parterior
		200		a representation of the second
		Have you callen out with		
		omeone?		
	N	aybe you could lake it up?		
	and the second			



Amongst the things I like are anything to do with canals, Christmas Pudding and walking in the rain. I don't like seeing litter or eating fish. I even hold my breath or cross to the other side of the road when I come across a fishmonger.

I wonder what you like and don't like? Try these. Draw a face to show how you feel. I've started.....

FISH

(;

CABBAGE

SHOPPING

SNOW

RAIN

2005

MATHS

ARGUING

WALKING

WASHING UP

COOKING

GARDENING

ANIMALS

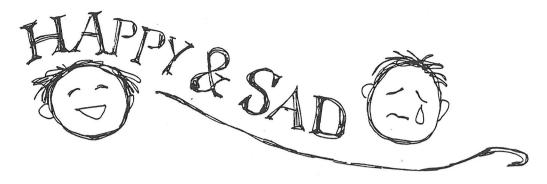
TRAVEL BY CAR

WALKING IN THE DARK

READING

SOLVING PROBLEMS

LOSING



Some days seem to be a load of fun from the moment we get up to the time we go to bed. Others just seem to be full of bad things. I expect that for you most days have a mixture.

5 THINGS THAT MAKE ME HAPPY

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

5 THINGS THAT MAKE ME SAD

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

T.B. KNOW YOU? ASK MUM OR DAD
TO FUL IN THE NEXT PAGE ...

* DON'T LET THEM SEE THIS SHEET ... THEN COMPARE THE ANSWERS!



Some days seem to be a load of fun from the moment we get up to the time we go to bed. Others just seem to be full of bad things. I expect that for you most days have a mixture.

5 THINGS THAT MAKE HAPPY

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

5 THINGS THAT MAKE _____ SAD

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

MUM OR DAD ? HOW WELL DO YOU KNOW
BETTER THAN I THOUGHT ! NOT AS WELLAS I THOUGHT!

UNITARIAN

When I was young I had never heard of the word Unitarian. I never came across it at school or at home and I did not know what it meant. I spent my time trying out all the youth clubs in my local town. Some I liked a little and others I didn't like at all.

A school friend invited me along to his Youth Club. It

wasn't the largest or the grandest I had been to, but it was the first place I went to which had people who were interested in me.

Like everybody else I was different. I was me. Whenever I had an idea I wanted to share it without being told I was always wrong or silly.

Anyway, I had more questions than answers, especially about churches. I felt that this Unitarian Youth Club and its minister were interested in me.

UNITARIAN

is not a word you see very often. Have you seen it in your church? Have you seen it anywhere else?

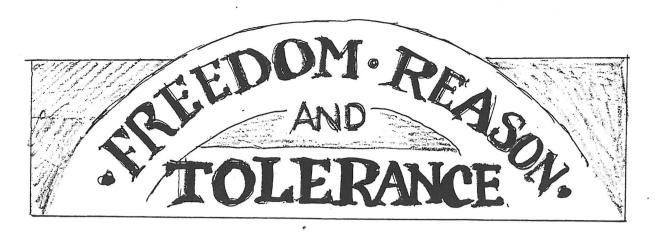
Using the nine letters in the word WNITARIAN

how many words can you make — remember that only the letters $'\mbox{I'}$ and $'\mbox{A'}$ come twice.

Can you manage 10?

What about another 10?

If you have managed more than 20 let me know and if you want I will let you have a list of everybody's put together so far.



To think about and work towards the meaning of these three words is very important to Unitarians.

They are sometimes used at gatherings when everybody raises her or his glass and drinks a toast.

I have searched in my dictionary for the definitions of the words. Which word do you think belongs to each statement?

sense e.g. REASON	independence		
forbearance	cause	•••••	
personal liberty	patience	2	

AND NOW .. CAN YOU FIND THE 3 WORDS HIDDEN /



M	N	T	R	E	A	S		R
' ' '	10	'	1		/ \	2		1
0	W	0	D	E	E	R	D	E
D	R	L	S	L	0	T	D	L
E	A	S	71	A	R	E	D	0
E	C	7	\land	R	[[]	L	0	T
R	T	0	L	R	A	R	M	\subset
F	R	E	F	R	Ē	ŧ	D	



I WONDER IF YOU HAVE EVER DONE A RIPDUE. LOOK ATTHIS ONE IST

The first is in coat and also in face The second is in jam and also in lace The third is in table and also in net The whole is a furry and friendly pet

The first (letter) is 'C', the second (letter) is 'A' and the third (letter) is 'T'. The whole (the answer) is certainly a furry and friendly pet. It is a CAT.

ARE YOU READY? This is harder but I am sure you can try.

The meaning of the word which is the answer is very important the world over and most important to Unitarians.



My first is in PIE but not in CAKE
My second is in HOE and also in RAKE
My third is in PIANO but not in VIOLIN
My fourth is in CASKET but not in TIN
My fifth is in CANDLES and also in FIRES



My whole is something we all desire

WHAT	15	172
0001131	1 -	('

The	first (letter) could be		OR	
The	second is			
The	third could be	~	OR	
The	fourth (letter) OR -	OR	OR_	OR
The	fifth (letter) is	OR		
THE	WHOLE WORD IS			

—The Flaming Chalice —

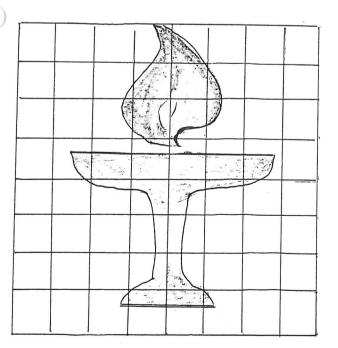
The symbol used by Unitarians is the Flaming Chalice. It was designed by Hans Deutsch during the Second World War. Like many people during that terrible time, Hans Deusch had to flee from country to country. To escape from the Nazis he first went to Austria, to France and then to safety in Portugal.

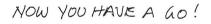
In Portugal he and many others were given food, medicine and clothing by the Unitarian Service Committee. Hans Deusch was so grateful to the Unitarian Service committee that he stayed on to work with them.

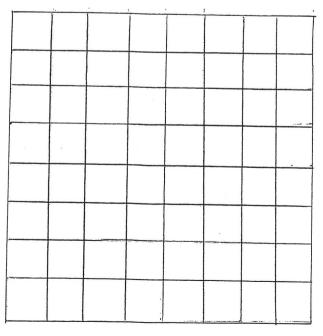
You will know that many organisations have a symbol sometimes called a logo. The Unitarian Service Committee felt that they too needed a symbol which they could put on their buildings, trucks and crates of supplies. Hans Deusch, who had been an artist and a musician, designed the Flaming Chalice symbol.

A Chalice is a special goblet. To the ancient Greeks it was a symbol of wisdom. To Unitarians it stands for the light of love. It also stands for the light of truth - the freedom for each of us to search for what is true and right in life.

Here is one design of a Flaming Chalice. It comes with a challenge. Can you copy it from one set of squares to the other? Sharpen your pencil and have a try!

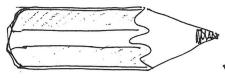






—The Flaming Chalice —

There are different types and styles of Flaming Chalice around the world. Have a look around wherever you are now. Look on books, paper, buildings, notice boards and anywhere else you can think of. Make a copy of all the different styles you can find.



Design a Chalice!

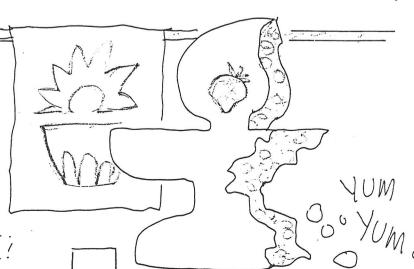
What about designing your own style of Flaming Chalice.

Think about the colours you want to use and why.

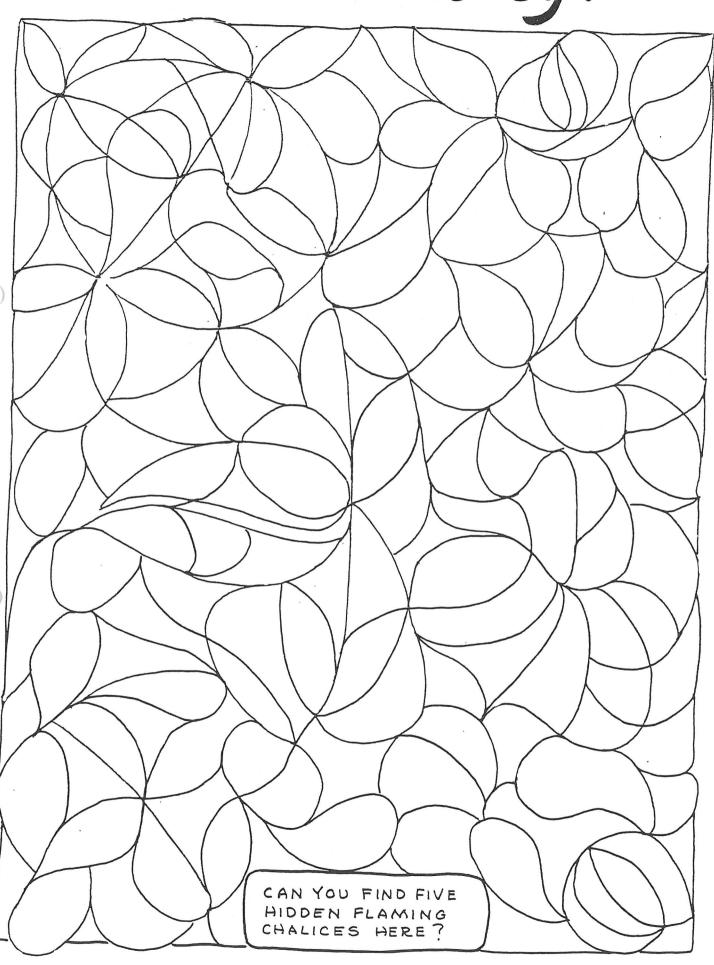
Perhaps you could transfer your design onto fabric or make something which could be eaten.

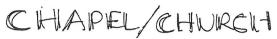


THE
BRIGHTER....
THE BETTER!



Where are they?





Hidden amongst these letters are 14 words. Can you find them?
The fourteen words are:

PULPIT

AISLE

STEPS

WINDOW

ORGAN

PEW

FONT

Books

BIBLE

HMMN

VESTRY

MINISTER

FLOWERS PROPLE

B	O	C	P	A	1	S	L	E	Y
N	Q	R	U	R	P	D	L	F	R
0	M	G	G	E	B	P	E	W	T
H	. [Y	T	A	Y	E	В	0	S
2	N	S	H	L	N	0	×	D	E
C	1	K	P	H	0	P	J	N	٧
L	S	1	4	K	E	L	В	1	В
Q	T	D	S	P	0	E	U	W	4
5	E	R	F	E	T	W		2	Y
S	R	E	M	0	L	F	0	N	T

PLACES OF WORSHIP

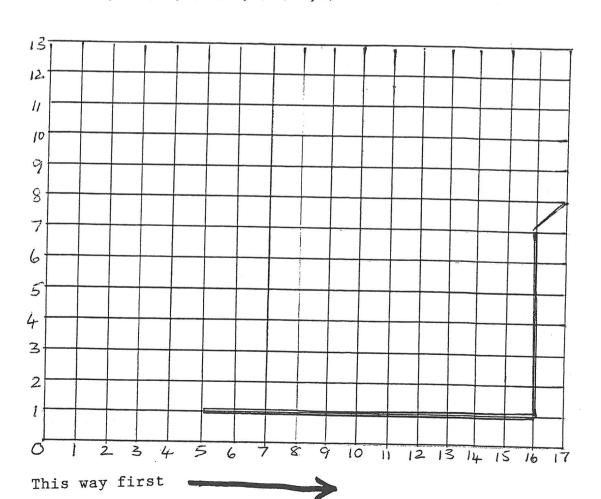
There are many buildings around the country in which Unitarians gather to worship together. Try this and see what happens.

Put dots at all these points and join them up as you go along. The first number is the one along the bottom and the second is the one up the side. The first three are done for you. Do all the others and join them up as you go along.

Part A

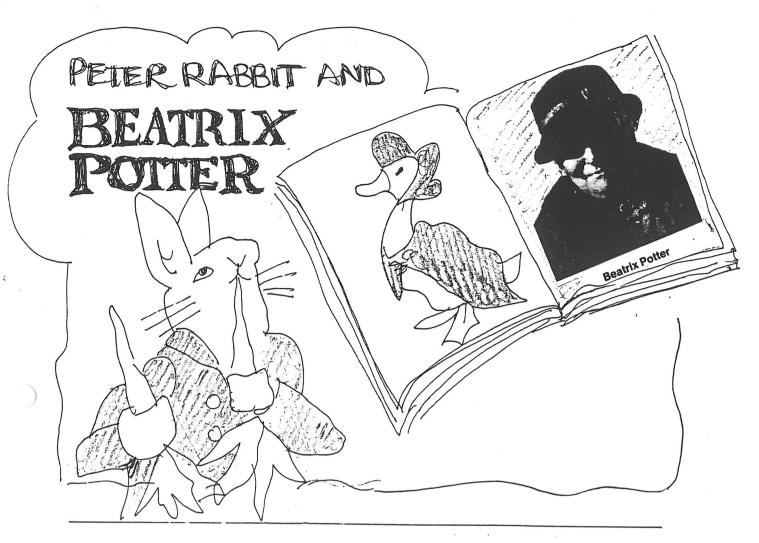
and join (6,11) to (7,11)

Now add these parts:



PLACES OF WORSHIP

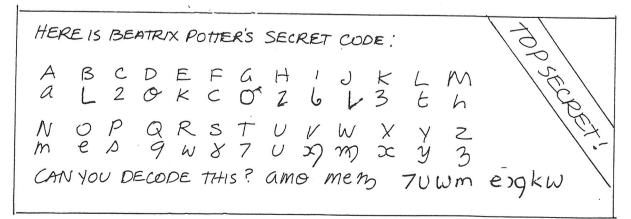
The drawing you have done may be like your church or chapel. It may be very different.
Write down five differences:
One
Two
Three
Four
Five
Do you call your place a Church or a Chapel?
Is part of the roof pointed?
Is the pulpit against one of the short or long walls?
When was it built?
If you can manage to draw a picture of your church/chapel send it to me. For an even bigger challenge what about sending me the points which I have to put on to squared paper to see what it looks like.



I expect that you have heard about Peter Rabbit, Benjamin Bunny, Tom Kitten and Mrs. Tiggy-winkle, the hedgehog. They were created about eighty years ago by a Unitarian called Beatrix Potter.

Beatrix was born in 1866 and lived with her parents and brother Bertram in a large house in London. Her family knew many other Unitarians and a favourite of Beatrix was Rev. William Gaskell who was the minister at Cross street Chapel, Manchester. She once knitted a scarf for William.

Beatrix had a number of pets which included a rabbit and a hedgehog. She drew many beautiful pictures of them, full of detail. Beatrix thought a lot about the world and the people around her and wrote many of her thoughts down. Many years later, after her death, her papers were found but they were difficult to read as she had written everything down using her special code.



BEATRIX POTTER

In 1890 she sold some of her drawings to be used for Christmas Cards. Three years later she wrote a letter to a sick boy, Noel, who was the son of her ex-governess, and as she had nothing to write about, wrote a story about four little rabbits instead. They were called Flopsy, Mopsy, Cottontail and Peter. The letter included many drawings.

Beatrix was encouraged by a friend to publish her stories but after being rejected by six publishers, decided to use her savings and publish 'The Tale of Peter Rabbit' herself in 1901.

Beatrix only printed a few hundred copies and gave many away. However, very soon, the company Frederick Warne said that they would be interested if Beatrix would colour her drawings and change the poetry into prose.

Beatrix agreed but insisted that the books should be small enough for a young child to hold. In just over a year the company had sold 50,000 copies.

Those small books which so many people have come to enjoy had been created. The books have now been translated into different languages and are sold around the world.

can you decode this?

LkaTwlx texko 72k 2eum Twyslok
amo mam 7ko 7e saxk a te7 ec 67.

slk tlxko lm a texkty saw 7
ec 72k tazk obs 7w627. slk
Cevo 27 a te7 ec tamo amo
oaxk 67 7e 72k ma 76e mat 7wu 87.



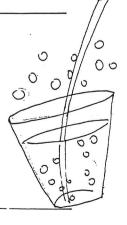
After his mother died young Joseph was looked after by his aunt. When Joseph was older he became a Unitarian minister at Mill Hill Church in Leeds. He was a warm-hearted, gentle person, who thought of all living things as "our family". He believed that science was a way to discover how everything linked together. One thing he investigated was what we call "rubber" today. Joseph was the first person to call it rubber as it rubbed out pencil marks.

He was very interested in doing experiments with air. In those days people called air 'good air' or 'bad air'. Joseph Priestley was the first person to discover that we breath in 'good air' and breath out 'bad air', and that sometimes plants do it the other way round. One day he did an experiment which made this 'good air' and called it Oxygen. He was the first person to do this. He also found a way to make 'bad air' which he called Carbon Dioxide.

imagine
School a J
Without a J
RUBBER

YOU CAN MAKE CARBON DIOXIDE - A HARMLESS GAS.

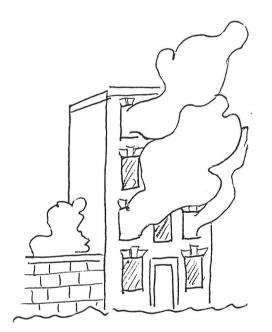
If you drop a little vinegar onto a small amount of Baking Soda (also called Sodium Bicarbonate) you will see it fizz. The bubbles are of carbon dioxide. I wonder if you can think of a way you can try to trap the Carbon Dioxide in a balloon. Joseph Priestley found that he could force Carbon Dioxide into water to make an interesting and tasty drink. Today we would call this Soda Water. Joseph called it Aeriated Water and used to invite friends round to drink it together.



Joseph Priestley

He became very famous and received many awards. However, in 1791 at the age of 58 while living in Birmingham, things changed. Joseph believed strongly in religious freedom and tried to change the law which said that everybody should give money to the Church of England, even if they supported a different religion. If Joseph won, the leaders of the Church of England were worried that they would lose some of their power. They wondered how they could get rid of him.





Joseph also supported the idea behind the revolution in France - that all people are equal. His enemies used this as an excuse to call him a traitor. Leaflets were handed out throughout the city saying that he should be killed!

An angry mob set out one night. They set fire to the Unitarian Church and then marched to Joseph's house. Joseph, with his wife Mary, managed to escape just in time before his house and laboratory were smashed up!

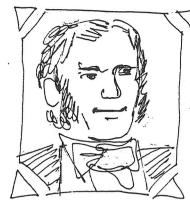
The Priestley family fled to London and then to America. In America he started the first Unitarian Church. The house he built in Northumberland, Pensylvania, still stands and is now a museum to the great chemist.

In Birmingham today there is a statue of Joseph Priestley in front of the Town Hall.



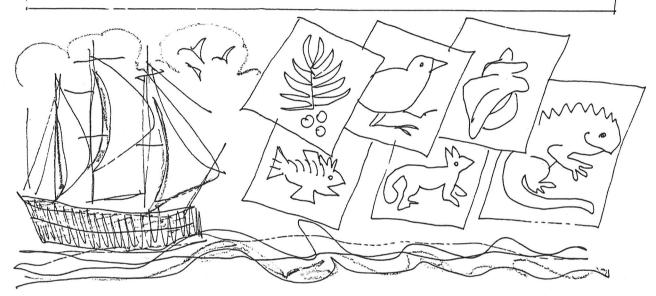
DARWIN

AND THE VOYAGE OF THE BEAGLE



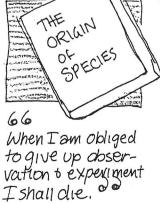
barwin as a Young Man

Charles Darwin was a scientist who studied plants and animals. In 1831 he went on a ship called 'The Beagle' and travelled to South America and the Galapagos Islands and spent five years looking at the plants and animals there.



From his observations he decided that over many years, plants and animals change and evolve by natural selection. In 1859 he published a book about his theory of evolution, called "The Origin of Species". His theory disagreed with the story of creation in the Bible and some people were angry with him and he was ridiculed, but he was sure he was right and went on working.

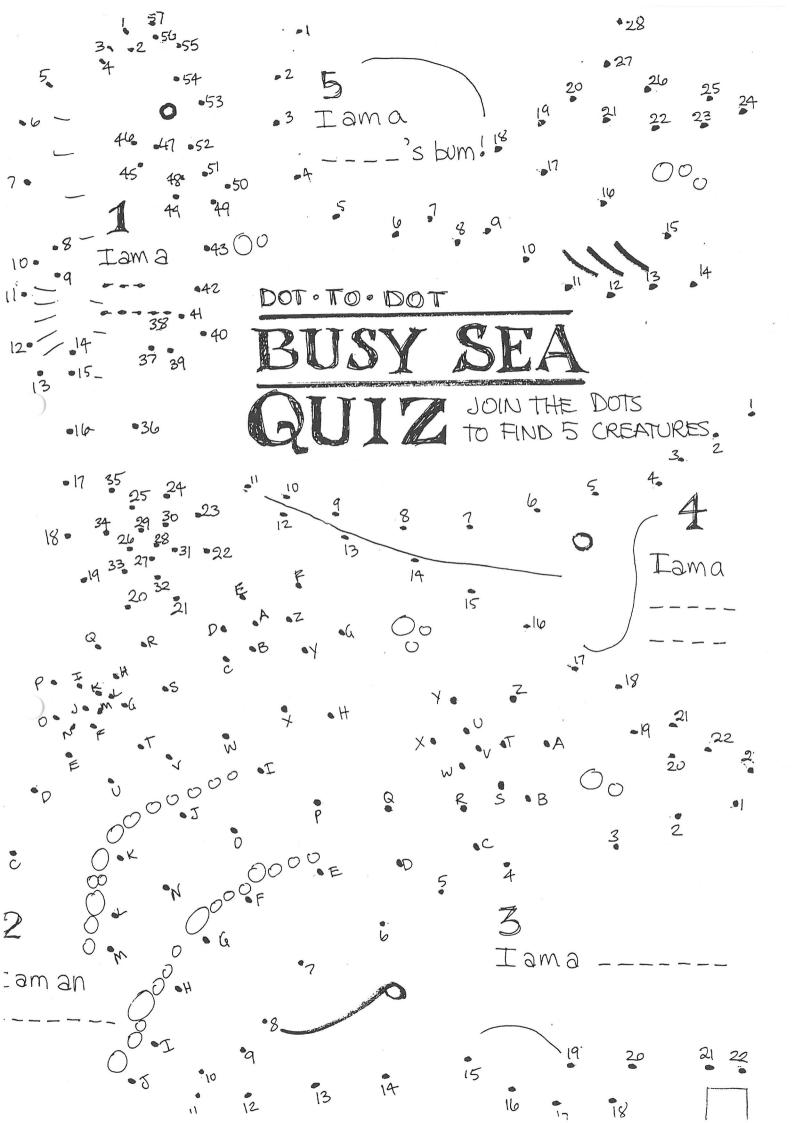






Please turn to Next page

CHARLES	
DARWIN	
Was brave to speak out for	(Charbing Out!
something he knew was true even although the whole	
world was against him	
can you think of Any other against ideas that everyone	ER PEOPLE WHO SPOKE OUT E else thought were right:
	*
We don't always have to spe	ak out for Bla or FAMous
things - even in little ways, have to be brave enough to	be different from everyone
use. Do you know some	me who 'spoke out'
against the crowp? Hav	e you ever owne as:
Tell about it here:	
the state of the s	



Where is it?

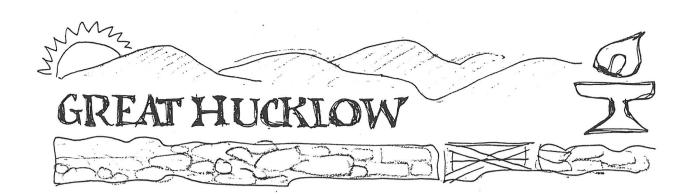
Where might you go for a long holiday or a short visit? To find out - solve these puzzles.

At the bottom of the page put in the letter to match the correct answer.

1.	2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2	A
2.	3 X 0	Н
3.	How many sixths make a whole?	R
4.	How many jars of jam at 55p can you buy for £1.10?	0
5.	How many sides has an octagon?	K
6.	What is the remainder when 28 is divided by 5?	W
7.	How many sides has a 20p piece?	U
8.	A pen costs 65p. How much do three pens cost?	G
9.	What time is three quarters of an hour after 10.15 a.m.?	E
10.	How many millimetres in one centimetre?	С
11.	What is half of half of 16?	Т
12.	100 - 59	т

£1.95 6 11.00am 12 4 0 7 10 8 41 2 3



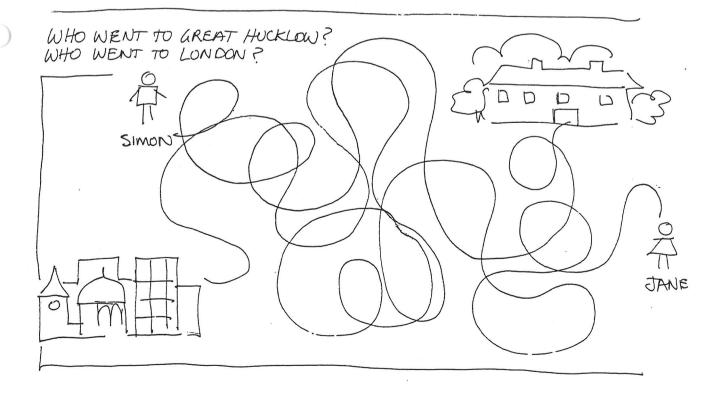


Great Hucklow is a small village in Derbyshire, about half way between Manchester and Sheffield. It is high up in the Pennine Hills surrounded by lovely countryside.

In the village there is an Old Unitarian chapel which was built about two hundred years ago. There is also a large Unitarian Holiday Centre which stands as a Memorial to all those who died during the two world wars. The Centre has become a very special place for many people, especially Unitarians.

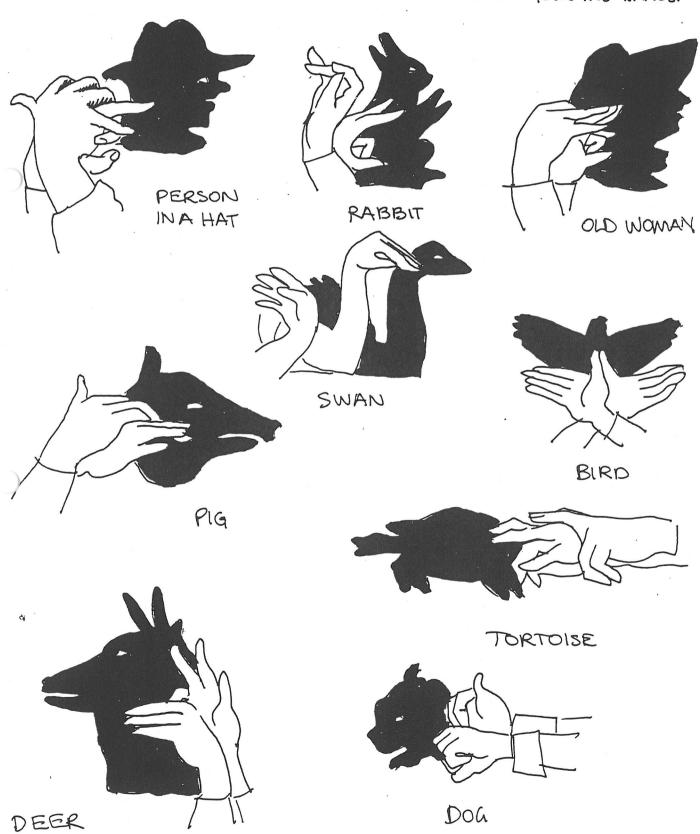
Many holidays and weekends are held there. There is a special Unitarian Weekend held twice a year for 7 - 11 year olds called 'Junior Weekend'. The main building is called 'Nightingale' after the Unitarian, Florence Nightingale, who was a famous nurse.

I have been to Hucklow many times and even now I always feel excited when the event gets near. I was once challenged to make the journey on a bicycle and after that managed to walk it in one day (uphill all the way), to prove I would get there however I could! I hope that one day you will stay at Great Hucklow because it certainly is GREAT!



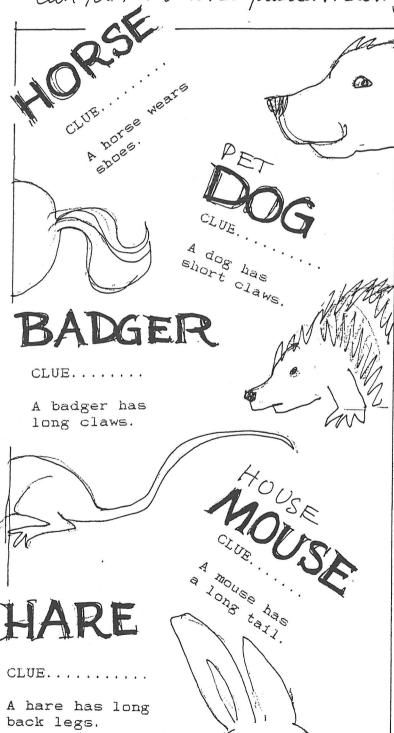


WITH A LITTLE BIT OF PRACTISE YOU CAN AMUSE YOUR FRIENDS ALL YOU NEED IS A BRIGHT LIGHT, A BLACK WALL AND YOUR TWO HANDS.

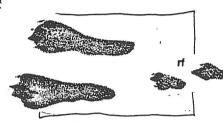


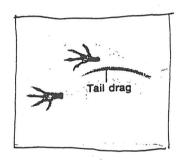
TRACKS CAN YOU MATCH THEM

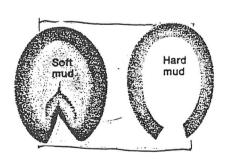
Imagine you are out for a long country walk and you come accross these prints -- Can you tell who has passed that way?











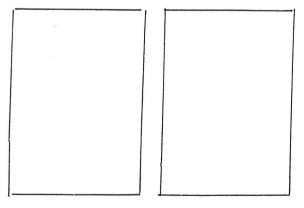




fingerprints

TRADIONALLY USED TO TRACK DOWN CRIMINALS

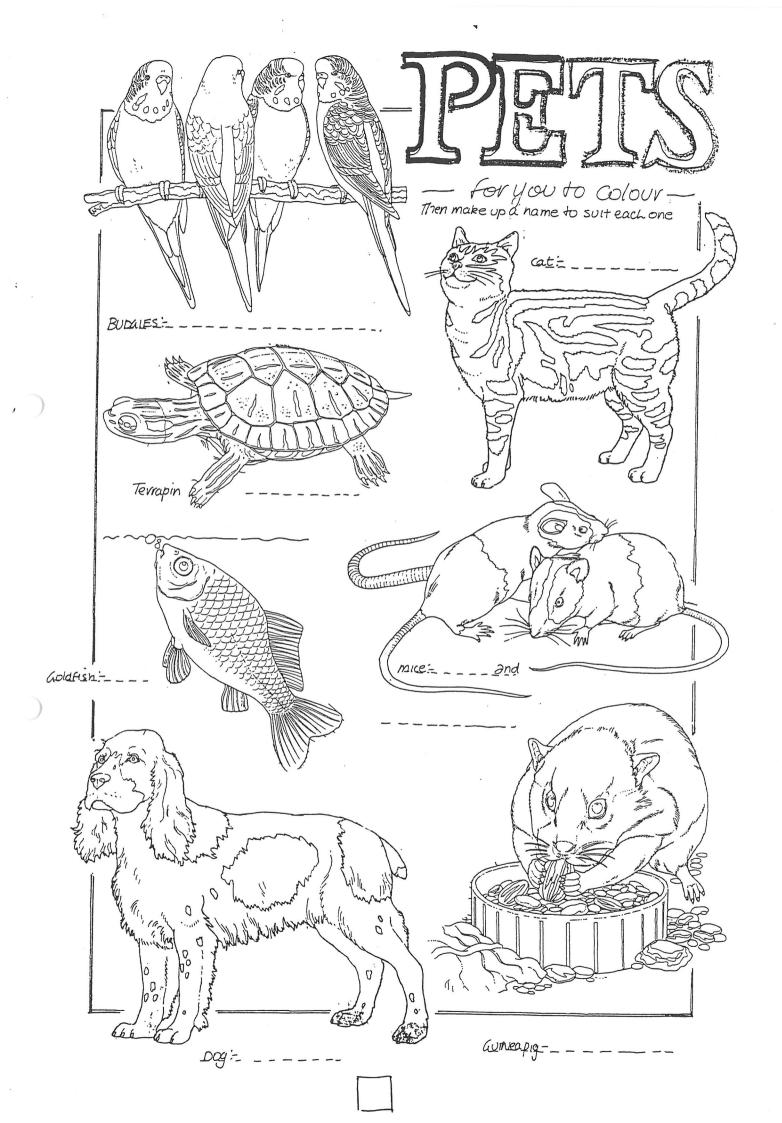
Exeryone in the world has a Unique set of fingerprints—
the technique of fingerprinting is a major aid in fighting Crime.
Ask your leader to let you make a thumb print below—ask a friend to make one beside it...



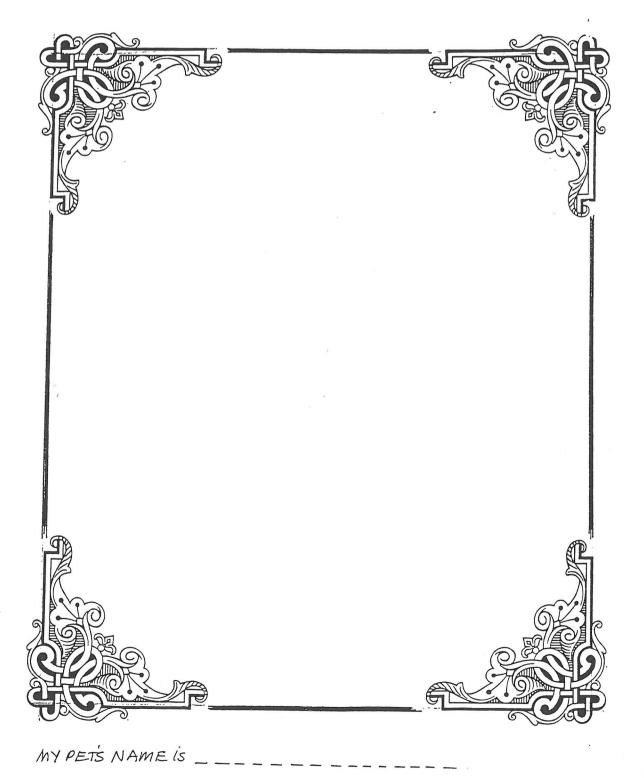
Canyousee any difference? you will need to make a very crear print, using an inked pad - The matching of prints requires good eyesight and intense concentration



What other TRACKS do we leave behind us? We can leave memories behind us. The friends we have, the interests in our lives are also like 'tracks'. How would you like people to remember you after you have passed by?



-- my pet --



DO YOU LOVE ANIMALS 2

We all love our pets but thinking of animals generally, do you think people treat them properly?

Lots of people give up eating meat and become vegetarians - What do you think of that?

Lots of people believe we should not use animals' skins to make fur coats and leather shoes and bags.

Many people object to BATTERY FARMING because animals are kept in bad conditions and their lives are miserable.

People are now beginning to object to scientists using animals to test things we use, like make-up and medicine. How do you feel about that?

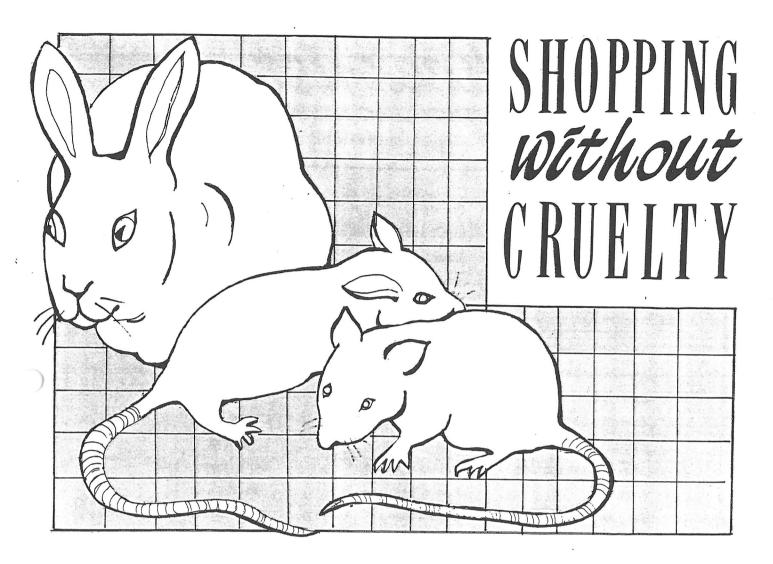
Read the leaflet on the next page and make up your OWN MIND!

What about FOX HUNTING and sports where animals are chased and trapped? Do you think they should be against the law?

Quite a few circuses have stopped using animals doing tricks to entertain the crowd and use people to do the tricks instead!

HERE'S A LIST OF TOPICS about animals - See How you feel;

POLATICE IN ONE OF THE BOXES.	AGREE	DISAGREE
VEGETARIANISM		
FUR 8 LEATHER TRADE		
BATTERY FARMING		
ANIMAL TESTING		
FOX HUNTING		
BADGER BATING		
CIRCUS ANIMALS		
Z00S		5



Some 20-30,000 animals are used every year in Britain in the testing of cosmetics, toiletries and household products. This is supposedly to ensure the 'safety' of the new products to humans, yet these tests are unnecessary as there are plenty of products available which have not been tested on animals.

THE COMMON TESTS ARE:-

DRAIZE EYE TEST

Rabbits are restrained in stocks, with their eyelids clipped back so that they cannot blink or scratch. The product is then dropped onto their eyes. As rabbits do not have tearducts they cannot flush away these substances. Over a period of days the damaging effects are monitored. The eyes become inflamed and swollen and the rabbits are often blinded.

SKIN IRRITANCY TEST

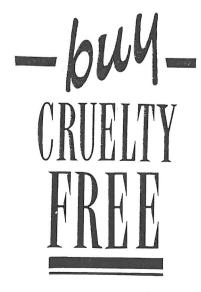
A patch on the animal's back is shaved and the substance is applied to this area. It is observed for a number of days to note the severity of the irritancy which can be severe in some cases.

TOXICITY TEST

Forced feeding, injections etc of animals with the product to test the toxicity.

You may believe that such abuse of animals should be banned by law, but you can act now by refusing to buy products developed through the use of animal tests.

DO NOT BE THE CAUSE OF UNNECESSARY SUFFERING...



COMPANIES NOT USING ANIMAL TESTING

HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS

Acdo

Ark

Astonish

Bio-D

Caurnie

Consolidated Chemicals

Ecover

EGL Foodbrokers (Nitor)

Faith (Clear Spring)

Homecare Products

Honesty

Janco Sales

Laboratory Facilities

Little Green Shop

York's Old English

TOILETRIES AND COSMETICS (This is only a selection, there are many others)

Aethera Products

Anita Phillips

Applewoods

Cara Collection

Aromatherapy Products

Austrian Moor Products

Beauty Without Cruelty

Blackmores

Body Care Co.

Carmela

Caurnie Soap Co.

Cherish

Colora

Creighton's

Crimper's Pure Haircare

Cornucopia

Daniel Field Retail

Denise Wynne Herbal

Dolma

East of Eden

Faith Products

Flear Aromatherapy

Health Sciences Lab.

Goodebodies Hebridean Herbals

Green Things Hollytrees

Honesty

Innoxa

Kingfisher Toothpaste

La Femme Cosmetics

Little Green Shop

Mandala Ayurvedic

Montagne Jeunesse

Mulcea Cosmetics

Natural Beauty Products

Nature's Secrets

Neal's Yard Remedies

One Earth Products

Orchard Acres

Organic Products

Pretty Natural

Pure Plant Products

Romany Herb Products

Shanti Health and Beauty

Tiki

Weleda

Ying Yang Beauty Care

Shops which sell exclusively non-animal tested products (eg The Body Shop) have not been listed. The above companies have either never used animals in tests or have not used them for at least five years.

A more detailed approved product guide is available from BUAV (British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection), 16a Crane Grove, London N7 8LB

There is no definitive list, partly because the situation is changing.

This leaflet has been produced as a result of a resolution passed at the Scottish Unitarian Association's annual meetings in St. Andrews in June 1991. Unitarian movement aims to promote a free and inquiring religion through the worship of God and the celebration of life, the service of humanity and respect for all creation.

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....to be continued!

We hope you have enjoyed the puzzles, stories, codes and drawing in this book. We will be sending out more pages as time goes by. It would be very helpful to us if you let us know which pages you enjoyed best. We would love to hear from you!

Write to David Shaw and Lyanne Mitchell,

C/O R.E.Y.D. Essex Hall, 1 - 6 Essex Street, LONDON WC2R 3HY

