

Who can earn the badge?

- Any member, youth or adult

How is the badge earned?

- Guides must participate in an ANZAC service
- Guides aged 5-9 years complete three challenges
- Guides aged 10-17 years complete four challenges
- Adults complete four challenges

Can the challenges be completed in groups?

These challenges can be completed by an individual Guide or as a member of a Patrol, Unit, District, Region or State program

Participation in an ANZAC Service can be as part of a Guide activity, attendance at a school service or a service attended with family or friends.

On completion of the challenges the Saluting Their Service Badge can be presented. This badge can be worn on the sash (back at the top) for the next 12 months. This badge is available for purchase from your State's retail shop.

When deciding on what challenges to complete Guides are encouraged to consider what activities might be cross credited towards Award badges or other Challenge badges.

Information and ideas for this Challenge have been gathered from a number of sources including:

- Australian War Memorial – www.awm.gov.au
- ANZAC Website – www.anzacwebsites.com
- ANZAC Portal – <http://anzacportal.dva.gov.au>

Come in Spinner Game - www.mylittlebookcase.com.au/activities/activity-come-in-spinner-an-anzac-game-for-kids/



www.girlguides.org.au



Saluting Their Service 2019

Communication



- Attend an ANZAC Service (this must be completed to achieve the badge)
- 5-9 Years complete 3 challenges; 10+ complete 4 challenges

Radio

The radio was used as a split second communication tool among all levels of troops. It served as a way for troops and generals to communicate between one another. Communication ranged from Generals discussing strategies to soldiers reporting positions of themselves or enemies.

- Research common phrases used in communicating over 2-way radio during the war.
- Learn the phonetic alphabet.
- Visit a radio station and find out what has changed since war times.

Airplanes

Airplanes served as a way to quickly deliver something. This included care packages or letters from back home. It also helped to deliver messages that couldn't be delivered on the ground because the trip would be too dangerous.

- Design and make a plane that can deliver a note or object to the other side of the room or area.
- Send a letter or care package to Australian Troops overseas.

Telegraph

The teletypewriter was a device for transmitting telegraph messages as they are keyed and for printing messages received. Questions and answers could be passed rapidly back and forth over the thousands of miles separating them.

- Research how telegraphs worked and share with your Unit.
- Design a telegraph with modern features.

Telephones

Telephones were secure and immediate; they were the primary way people communicated. In World War I, telephones were called candlestick phones. You lifted up the speaker tube and told the operator on the other end who you wanted to talk to, they would then connect the call manually.

- Construct a telephone from 1915. E.g. with Lego, playdough or other materials.
- Arrange a debate within your Unit on the topic of modern day phone communication - Are verbal telephone calls essential to our daily life?
- Make and use tin can telephones to relay messages.
- In modern day we use telephones to call for help in emergency situations. Have a discussion about how you would "call for help" while in 1915.

Animals

Animals were even used as a form of communication during World War I. They helped to deliver handwritten messages among troops. Dogs and pigeons were the most effective animals the military used.

- Imagine how small a note would need to be to fit on a pigeon. Investigate different ways to get your message as small as possible.
- An effective way of training animals is done using treats. Bake some dog treats and use them to train your dog. If you don't have one, donate them to an animal shelter.

Mail

Mail served as a way for the troops to catch up on what was going on at home.

"Civilians were encouraged to write their service men and women about even the most basic activities. Daily routines, family news, and local gossip kept the armed forces linked to their communities."

(Smithsonian)

It helped to boost troop morale and keep them from getting lonely. This is also when Victory Mail became extremely popular. Victory Mail was a way to quickly deliver a lot of mail to troops.

- Write a letter about your day to day life. What would you include to help 'boost morale'?
- Send a letter in the mail to another Guide Unit.
- Play the Come in Spinner game.
www.mylittlebookcase.com.au/activities/activity-com-e-in-spinner-an-anzac-game-for-kids/

Signallers

Signallers were required to be proficient in Morse code, semaphore, lamp and heliograph, as well as map reading. Candidates who were skilled in all these areas were classified as "first-class signallers" and wore crossed flags with a star on their right forearm

- Learn Morse code to send a message.
- Learn semaphore flag signaling.
- Investigate how lamps and heliographs were used.
- Go on a hike by following a map.
- Design a game using signals to play in your unit.