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Oak hill academy va basketball

Looking forward to seeing everyone at the meeting tomorrow and discussing our strategies. Under powerful leadership, Oak Hill Basketball is set for a bold new era. The program focuses on developing top student-athletes ready for success at high levels. With an emphasis on teamwork, sports programs foster sportsmanship, self-discipline, perseverance, and dedication - skills that serve students well beyond their time on the team. We celebrate spirited competition and excellence while teaching athletes to compete with integrity. Whether in victory or defeat, our students learn to respond with grace and resilience. Our athletic heritage is a testament to the potential we nurture at Oak Hill. Notable achievements include:
• Most NBA players produced by US high school history
• Over 300 NCAA Division I players produced
• More McDonald's All-Americans than any other high school in the country
• Founding member of EYBL Scholastic conference (formerly NIBC)
• Sent 2 students to State Wrestling Meet
• Soccer partnership with Paris St. Germain Academy starting next year
At Oak Hill, our athletic programs challenge all students to discover their potential and build character while striving for excellence. Through teamwork and dedication, athletes grow as individuals and leaders, prepared for success on and off the field. While we encourage participation in sports, we understand each student's journey is unique. That's why athletics is just one of many avenues where students can find their path to excellence.
- Returning Students and New International Students Arrive on Saturday, August 31
- New Domestic Students Arrive on Monday, September 2
- First Day of Class (1st Semester) is on Friday, September 27, through Monday, September 30
- Fall Parents' Day is from Friday, September 27 to Monday, September 30
- Fall Open Weekend is scheduled from Friday, October 25, at 3:35 pm, through Monday, October 28
- Thanksgiving Break takes place from Friday, November 22, at 12:00 pm, through Monday, December 2
- Christmas Break starts on Thursday, December 19, at 12:20 pm, and ends on Monday, January 13
- Spring Semester begins with Faculty/Staff meet and new students' arrival on Tuesday, January 14
- The first day of class for the second semester is on Thursday, February 6, through Tuesday, February 11
- Mid-Winter Break and OHA Trip Opportunities are from Thursday, February 6, to Tuesday, February 11
- Spring Break occurs from Thursday, March 6, at 3:35 pm, through Monday, March 24
- Spring Parents' Days and Easter Break take place from Thursday, April 17, to Monday, April 21
Oak Hill Academy offers approximately 80 courses per classroom, ensuring students have a wide range of curriculum options. To make education more affordable for eligible students, the academy works closely with families to create personalized payment plans and explore alternative financing methods. Domestic tuition includes room and board at \$44,050, with optional student loan programs available. Our campus fosters a supportive community where students, faculty, and staff learn together daily. With over 45 activities and clubs, strong visual arts, and opportunities for student leadership, our mix of structured activities and free time provides the perfect balance. Our remote environment and Residential Life Program offer the necessary structure and support for students to thrive socially and build a sense of community. A legendary basketball coach has been serving at a high school for an astonishing 50 years. Meanwhile, history was made on this day in 1998 when four students were tragically killed by Indonesian soldiers at Trisakti University in Jakarta, sparking widespread riots and ultimately leading to the resignation of President Suharto nine days later. The article begins with the unveiling of an unspecified product on MTV on May 12, 2005, followed by further details about its launch and gameplay shared later that month at E3. A photograph is featured showing a "Pro" model from the initial lineup, boasting a 20GB hard drive, wireless controller, and silver DVD bezel. The image's credit goes to Evan-Amos. The article also highlights Wikipedia as a platform written by volunteer editors and hosted by the non-profit Wikimedia Foundation. This foundation oversees other projects like Commons, Wikibooks, Wikidata, and more. Wikipedia is available in multiple languages, with some of the largest versions listed below the main English portal. The text concludes with a reference to the Wikipedia page's source code. The second part of the article discusses the 1st Australian Task Force (1 ATF), a brigade-sized formation that oversaw Australian and New Zealand Army units deployed to South Vietnam from 1966 to 1972. 1 ATF was based eight kilometres north of Bà Rịa in Phuoc Tuy Province and consist of two infantry battalions with armour, aviation, engineers and artillery support. The task force secured Phuoc Tuy Province and its units but sometimes moved outside of its area of responsibility. Signifacant battles included the Battle of Long Tan in 1966, Battle of Suoi Chau Pha in 1967, and Operation Coburg and Coral-Balmoral in 1968. Other signifacat actions were the Battle of Hat Dich in December 1968, and Battle of Binh Ba and Long Khanh in 1969 and 1971 respectively. Operations like Marsden in 1969 and Townsville in 1970 led to major enemy defeats. 1 ATF was withdrawn in late 1971. 1st Australian Task Force (ATF) established its presence in Phuoc Tuy Province, Vietnam, away from the Cambodian border, with the ability to resupply and evacuate by sea. This allowed for focused efforts and greater national recognition. The force operated independently under US II Field Force, Vietnam's operational control, granting flexibility and the chance to demonstrate Australia's counterinsurgency warfare concept developed during the Malayan Emergency. Brigadier David Jackson commanded 1 ATF, with hasty preparations underway in Australia to deploy the task force within two months. New Zealand's 161st Battery, Royal New Zealand Artillery initially attached to the US 173rd Airborne Brigade but later joined 1 ATF in June 1966. The task force aimed to dominate its Tactical Area of Responsibility (TAOR), conduct operations throughout Phuoc Tuy, and secure Route 15 for military movement while extending government authority in the region. Based in Nui Dat, with a logistics base in Vũng Tàu, 1 ATF's primary objective was to secure the port at Vung Tau and disrupt VC activity in the area. Establishing a Strong Presence in Phuoc Tuy Province The doctrine emphasized establishing a strong base and spreading influence outwards to separate guerrillas from the population. By locating at Nui Dat, Australian forces aimed to form a permanent presence between the VC and the inhabitants of the province. The 1 ATF task force focused on destroying VC forces in the province, while securing the towns and villages remained a South Vietnamese responsibility. Initially, 1 ATF consisted of two infantry battalions—the 5th and 6th Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment. Other units included APC Squadron, Field Regiment, SAS Squadron, engineers, signals squadron, and an intelligence detachment. The US provided significant support to 1 ATF, including artillery, close air support, helicopter gunships, medium and heavy lift helicopters, and additional utility helicopters. The task force was supported by eight UH-1B Iroquois helicopters from No. 9 Squadron RAAF and six 155 mm M109 self-propelled howitzers. The task force's logistical support at Vung Tau boosted its impact but created additional manpower demands to secure the base. The understrength brigade faced significant security requirements due to strong VC activity, utilizing up to half of the force and limiting its freedom of action. An area with a 4,000-metre radius was cleared of inhabitants, who were then resettled nearby. A protective security zone was established with designated Line Alpha as its limit, and a free-fire zone was declared. This unusual setup aimed to deny the VC observation of Nui Dat and provide greater security for patrols entering and exiting the area. The Battle of Long Tan on 18 August 1966 saw D Company 6 RAR, supported by considerable artillery, defeat a VC force of at least regimental strength. Although 18 Australians were killed and 24 wounded, the decisive victory proved a major local setback for the VC, indefinitely forestalling an imminent movement against Nui Dat. Later, during February 1967, the Australians suffered their heaviest casualties in the war to that point, losing 16 men killed and 55 wounded in a single week. The first New Zealand infantry, Victor Company RNZIR, arrived in May 1967 from Malaysia and served with the outgoing 6 RAR before joining the newly arrived 2 RAR. The laying of a minefield over a 10 km area from Dat Do to the coast proved to be a tactical blunder by 1 ATF Command. The VC simply uplifted the mines and re-used them against the Australians and New Zealanders, making security ineffective. Meanwhile, with the war escalating following further American troop increases, 1 ATF was heavily reinforced with additional infantry battalions and New Zealand companies. Australian participation in Vietnam involved significant military commitments, including tanks and infantry. Initially, Australian forces were supported by a single squadron of four tanks each, augmented by two additional headquarters tanks and bulldozer and bridgelayer tanks. The squadron reached its full strength of 26 tanks in August. Additionally, Iroquois helicopters were added to the deployment. In total, approximately 1,200 more troops were deployed, increasing the Australian combat force to 7,672 personnel at its peak. This surge effectively doubled the combat power available to the task force commander. In March 1968, the Australian and New Zealand governments merged the New Zealand rifle companies into a single battalion, known as 2 RAR/NZ (ANZAC). The ANZAC battalions were commanded by an Australian officer, with a New Zealand officer serving as deputy commander. At their peak in 1969, New Zealand forces consisted of around 552 troops. The 1 ATF, comprising three infantry battalions, armour, artillery, engineers, logistics, and aviation units, numbered over 8,000 personnel at its height. The unit conducted operations primarily from Phuoc Tuy but was also deployed further afield in III Corps and beyond. During the 1968 Tet Offensive and Battle of Coral-Balmoral, Australian forces clashed with regular PAVN and VC main force units in near-conventional warfare. This marked their largest, most hazardous, and sustained battle of the war, resulting in significant casualties on both sides. From May 1969 onwards, the main focus of the task force shifted back to Phuoc Tuy Province. Operation Mundingburra was a notable mine-clearing mission conducted in the Long Hai Hills from July 15, 1969, involving 6 RAR/NZ (ANZAC). The operation aimed to disrupt enemy infiltration into villages, maintain checkpoints on main access routes, and provide medical services to local villagers. All platoons were tasked with clearing mines and ambushing enemy forces. After 31 days, the operation concluded with casualties resulting from Australian mines that had been uplifted and re-laid or booby-trapped by the VC. The losses for 6 RAR/NZ included 11 killed (6 New Zealanders, 5 Australians), 54 wounded (10 New Zealanders, 44 Australians). Operation Marsden was another significant operation that took place from December 3-28, 1969. It was a search-and-destroy mission conducted in the Mây Tao Mountains where the VC 5th Division was headquartered. The area served as the base for logistics and controlled local VC guerrilla forces. On December 8, D Company discovered a major stores dump containing anti-personnel grenades, anti-tank mines, and various equipment. B Company found signs of the K76A Hospital on the same day. Over the following days, V Company located another hospital with large bunkers, while W Company encountered an enemy camp which they attacked on December 12, killing one VC soldier. The operation resulted in significant damage to the enemy forces in the region. The Australian medical team recovered a large supply of drugs in an orderly room, followed by the discovery of a major part of the hospital complex on December 19. The hospital contained underground pharmacies, operating pits, and convalescing wards, as well as a cache of medical supplies and equipment. The operation resulted in four Australian fatalities but no injuries. The subsequent week saw all rifle companies conducting search and destroy missions until December 29. During this time, VC forces were killed or captured, with the majority being prisoners who had been patients at the K76A Hospital. A significant amount of pharmaceuticals was seized, estimated to be the largest quantity captured by allied forces during the war. Australian actions in Vietnam took place throughout 1969 and 1971, including the Binh Ba and Long Khanh operations. The withdrawal of Australian combat forces began in November 1970, resulting in the reduction of units such as the 8 RAR and 1 ATF. New Zealand infantry companies were also withdrawn, with the last major battle fought by Australian and New Zealand forces occurring on September 21, 1971. The Battle of Nui Le marked the end of major fighting for Australian and New Zealand forces, resulting in five Australian fatalities and 30 wounded. The withdrawal continued, with V Company and the New Zealand medical team being pulled out in December 1971. D Company remained behind to protect the task force headquarters until March 12, 1972. Despite maintaining a professional reputation, the task force had little impact on the outcome of the war. 1971, 1 ATF recorded at least 3,370 PAVN/VC killed, mostly in Phuoc Tuy, while an unknown number were wounded.[60] Australian Army casualties totaled 478 killed and 3,025 wounded, primarily sustained by 1 ATF.[61] New Zealand casualties stood at 37 killed and 187 wounded, mostly while serving in 1 ATF.[62] The task force's organization varied as units rotated through South Vietnam. Typically, it consisted of:
* Headquarters Company
1 ATF
* Two or three infantry battalions
* One field artillery regiment (with a New Zealand battery and US medium artillery battery attached)
* One field squadron (engineers): 1 Field Squadron
* One engineer support troop: 21 Engineer Support Troop
* One construction engineer squadron: 17th Construction Squadron
* One APC Squadron (M-113)
* One Armoured Squadron (Centurion tanks)
* One Australian SAS Squadron
* One Signals Squadron
* 1st Australian Task Force Logistics Company
* 161 Reconnaissance Flight (Bell Sioux Light Observation Helicopters, Cessna 180s, a Cessna Bird Dog, and a Pilatus PC-6 Porter)
New Zealand forces attached to 1 ATF included:
* One or two rifle companies (W and V Company, Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment)
* One artillery battery (161st Battery, Royal New Zealand Artillery)
* One New Zealand SAS troop
The Australian Army Training Team Vietnam (AATTV) was separate from 1 ATF and reported directly to the Australian Force Vietnam (AFV) headquarters in Saigon. The 1st Australian Civil Affairs Unit (1 ACAU) worked closely with 1 ATF but was also under AFV command. Commanders of 1 ATF were:
* Brigadier O.D. Jackson (1966-1967)
* Brigadier S.C. Graham (1967)
* Brigadier R.L. Hughes (1967-1968)
* Brigadier C.M.I. Pearson (1968-1969)
* Brigadier S.P. Weir (1969-1970)
* Brigadier W.G. Henderson (1970-1971)
* Brigadier B.A. McDonald (1971-1972)
While the VC largely withdrew from Phuoc Tuy by 1968-69, the situation was challenged during the 1968 Tet Offensive, mid-1969 incursions, mid-1971 incursions, and the Easter Offensive in 1972. Given article text here Dennis, Peter; Grey, Jeffrey; Morris, Ewan; Prior, Robin; and Jean Bou (2008). The Oxford Companion to Australian Military History (Second ed.). Melbourne: Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-551784-2. Edwards, Peter (2014). Australia and the Vietnam War: The Essential History. Sydney: NewSouth Publishing. ISBN 9781742232744. Ekins, Ashley; McNeill, Ian (2012). Fighting to the Finish: The Australian Army and the Vietnam War 1968-1975. The Official History of Australia's Involvement in Southeast Asian Conflicts 1948-1975. Vol. 9. St Leonards, New South Wales: Allen & Unwin. ISBN 9781865088242. The Australian Army's Experience in Vietnam War Australian Task Force