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McGraw-Hill Education Expands EMEA Headquarters to Enhance Customer Experience and Business Growth The company has announced the opening of its new EMEA headquarters, located in Central London, which features a state-of-the-art lab and personalized learning technologies. The new facility aims to improve education through collaborative and adaptive learning science technologies. Here are some of the key highlights about McGraw-Hill Education: They offer an adaptive learning suite called LearnSmart Advantage, which includes tools like SmartBook, McGraw-Hill Connect, ALEKS, and Engrade. This platform is used by students, educators, and professionals to achieve better results. With offices in many countries across North America, India, China, Europe, the Middle East, and South America, they make their learning solutions available in nearly 60 languages. -- High school basketball coach serves same institution for astonishing 50 years. Notable events from around the globe include Robert Prevost being elected Pope Leo XIV and becoming the first US-born Catholic pope. Additionally, Friedrich Merz becomes Chancellor of Germany, Zhao Xintong wins the World Snooker Championship, and Sovereignty, ridden by Junior Alvarado, takes home the Kentucky Derby. The Australian Labor Party secures a majority in their federal election. The text describes several topics including the launch and game information announced at E3 in 2005, a photograph showing the "Pro" model from the launch line-up, and various Wikipedia-related information such as volunteer editors and hosted projects. It also lists different languages available on the platform with the number of articles in each language. Additionally, it briefly describes the 1st Australian Task Force (1 ATF), a brigade-sized formation that commanded Australian and New Zealand Army units deployed to South Vietnam between 1966 and 1972. The information about E3 launch is only few sentences long and was randomly selected from large text. The rest of this huge article will be omitted. The First Australian Task Force (1 ATF) played a pivotal role in the Vietnam War. Initially, it comprised infantry, artillery, engineers, and aviation support, with a primary objective of securing Phuoc Tuy Province. Although its main focus was within its Tactical Area of Responsibility, 1 ATF units occasionally ventured outside this area to tackle significant battles. Notable conflicts included the Battle of Long Tan in 1966, Battle of Suoi Chau Pha in 1967, and Operation Coburg and the Battle of Coral-Balmoral in 1968. The Task Force also participated in other crucial operations like the Battle of Hat Dich in late-December 1968 and early 1969, and the Battle of Long Khanh in June 1971. The Australian government decided to increase its involvement in the Vietnam War by deploying a two-battalion brigade, along with supporting elements from the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) and Royal Australian Navy (RAN). This marked a significant shift in the country's commitment to the war effort. The introduction of 1 ATF showcased Australia's distinct approach to counterinsurgency, emphasizing deliberate patrolling using dispersed companies supported by artillery and helicopters. This method allowed for gradual separation of Vietcong forces from local populations while slowly expanding government control. Key operations conducted by 1 ATF led to significant intelligence gains, including the discovery and destruction of substantial enemy caches during Operation Marsden in 1969, and the capture of operational signals codes used by the VC headquarters during Operation Townsville in April 1970. These successes earned recognition from senior U.S commanders, who referred to them as "the biggest intelligence coup of the war." As a result of its accomplishments, the First Australian Task Force was eventually withdrawn in late 1971. Main articles: Military history of Australia during the Vietnam War and New Zealand in the Vietnam War Australian Task Force Vietnam established in single area to achieve greater national recognition, with operations focused on securing Route 15 and extending government authority in Phuoc Tuy. Initially, Australian forces operating in South Vietnam focused on destroying enemy combatants while allowing local authorities to maintain control over towns and villages.[19] The initial task force, known as 1 ATF, consisted of two infantry battalions from the Royal Australian Regiment - the 5th and 6th Battalions.[5][20] This group was supported by various other units, including armored personnel carriers, artillery, special forces, engineers, signals specialists, reconnaissance planes, and an intelligence team.[21] For logistical purposes, a support base was set up in Vung Tau, about 30 kilometers south of the combat zone, with eight UH-1B helicopters also based there to assist the task force.[5] Although 1 ATF was supposed to operate independently, US forces provided considerable backing, including artillery, air support, and helicopter gunships.[22] A total of six self-propelled howitzers from a US artillery unit were permanently stationed in Nui Dat.[23] The Australian task force, the largest deployed since World War II, consisted of many inexperienced National Servicemen and had not been able to train together before deployment. Despite these challenges, 1 ATF was required to rapidly deploy into a complex environment.[24] The task force began arriving at Vung Tau between April and June 1966.[5] From May 17 to June 15, US and Australian forces secured the area around Nui Dat during Operation Hardihood by deploying two US battalions and an element of the Royal Australian Regiment.[25] The 5th RAR battalion deployed from Vung Tau on the same day, tasked with clearing any enemy fighters in a specific area.[26] 1 ATF occupied Nui Dat starting June 5, with Jackson leading his tactical headquarters to take command via helicopter.[25] To operate independently, significant self-defense measures were needed, and securing the base became 1 ATF's primary concern initially.[27] Although occupying Nui Dat allowed for greater impact on enemy forces, it also increased manpower needs for security purposes in an area heavily influenced by VC activity.[16] This ended up utilizing half of the force or more, limiting their operational flexibility. As part of the occupation, all inhabitants within a 4,000-metre radius were relocated outside the area. A secure perimeter was established, marked by Line Alpha, and a designated free-fire zone declared. The Australians aimed to deny VC observation of Nui Dat, ensuring greater security for patrols entering and exiting the region. At the Battle of Long Tan on August 18, 1966, D Company 6 RAR with artillery support repelled and defeated a VC force of at least regimental strength. Despite losses, Australian victory proved a significant setback for the VC, halting their plans to target Nui Dat indefinitely. The battle solidified the task force's dominance over the province, allowing it to focus on restoring government authority. However, in February 1967, the Australians suffered heavy casualties during Operation Bribie, losing 16 men killed and 55 wounded in a single week. As the war escalated, the Australian contingent was reinforced with additional infantry battalions and armoured units, while the New Zealand contribution also increased. The Australian Army deployed additional Iroquois helicopters and tank troops to Vietnam, increasing their combat strength by 1,200 men. This move doubled the combat power available to the task force commander, making it stronger than ever before. In March 1968, the Australian and New Zealand governments merged the New Zealand rifle companies into one Australian battalion, creating a more formidable unit. The ANZAC battalions were commanded by an Australian officer with a New Zealand deputy commander, and all New Zealand soldiers were regular troops. Later, New Zealand Special Air Service troops were attached to the Australian SAS Squadron. At its peak, 1 ATF had over 8,000 men, including three infantry battalions, armour, artillery, engineers, logistics, and aviation units. The Australians conducted operations in various regions, including Phuoc Tuy, and clashed with PAVN and VC forces in battalion and regimental strength during the Battle of Coral-Balmoral. Australian casualties included 25 killed and 99 wounded, while PAVN/VC casualties were confirmed at 267 killed and 60 possibly killed. Operations such as Operation Goodwood and Operation Mundingburra involved mine-clearing actions and disrupted enemy infiltration into villages. Given text is about Australian military operations against VC forces during Vietnam War in 1969-70 period. Key events include: Operation Marsden from 3-28 Dec 1969, where five infantry companies from 6 RAR/NZ searched and destroyed VC base in Mây Tao Mountains. They found hospital with large bunkers and enemy supplies. A major operation involved searching for enemy camps and medical stores. Casualties were significant, especially from mine detonations. Four Australian soldiers were killed with no injuries during the operation, while there were no casualties among New Zealand troops. The enemy suffered significant losses, with 22 VC fighters killed, five wounded, and 21 taken prisoner - including 14 patients from the K76A Hospital. A large quantity of pharmaceuticals was also seized, estimated to be the largest haul ever recorded by Allied forces. Notable Australian operations during this period included the Binh Ba in June 1969 and Long Khanh in June 1971. As part of the US Vietnamization strategy and Australia's efforts to reduce its military commitment, 8 RAR was not replaced at the end of its tour. The withdrawal of Australian forces began in November 1970, with the last major battle fought by Australian and New Zealand troops taking place on September 21. The Battle of Nui Le resulted in five Australian fatalities and 30 wounded. New Zealand's SAS troop withdrew in February, while artillery units left in May. On October 16, Australian forces handed over control of the base at Nui Dat to South Vietnamese forces. The last Australian infantry battalion, 4 RAR, departed on December 9, 1971. D Company and V Company remained in Vung Tau until March 12, 1972, protecting the task force headquarters and assisting with the final withdrawal of equipment. Despite their efforts, PAVN/VC forces eventually re-established control over Phuoc Tuy province after Australian forces withdrew. Between June 1966 and December 1971, 1 ATF recorded at least 3,370 enemy fatalities, while unknown numbers were wounded. The Australian and New Zealand Force in South Vietnam underwent several changes from its establishment to the end of the conflict in 1972. The provided text is a bibliography of sources related to Australia's involvement in the Vietnam War. The list includes books written by various authors, as well as some chapters from edited volumes and proceedings. To rewrite this text using the Selected Method: ADD SPELLING ERRORS (SE), I have made occasional and rare spelling mistakes that do not affect the overall understanding of the content: Frost, Frank (1987). Austalia's War in Vietnam. North Sydney, New South Wales: Allen & Unwin. ISBN 004355024X. Greville, Phillip (2002). Paving the Way: The Royl Australian Engineers 1945 to 1972. Vol. 4. Moorebank, New South Wales: The Corps Committee of the Royl Australian Engineers. ISBN 1-876439-74-2. Grey, Jeffrey (2006). "Diggers and Kiwis: Australian and New Zealand Experience in Vietnam". In Wiest, Andrew (ed.). Rolling Thunder in a Gentle Land: The Vietnam War Revisited. Oxford: Osprey, pp. 156-173. ISBN 184603020X. Horner, David, ed. (2008). Duty First: A History of the Royl Australian Regiment (Second ed.). Crows Nest, New South Wales: Allen & Unwin. ISBN 9781741753745. Kuring, Ian (2004). Redcoats to Camis: A History of Australian Infantry 1788-2001. Loftus, New South Wales: Australian Military Historical Publications. ISBN 1876439998. Lyles, Kevin (2004). Vietnam ANZACs - Australian & New Zealand Troops in Vietnam 1962-72. Elite Series 103. Oxford: Osprey. ISBN 1-84176-702-6. McAulay, Lex (1986). The Battle of Long Tan: The Legend of Anzac Upheld. London: Arrow Books. ISBN 0099525305. McGibbon, Ian, ed. (2000). The Oxford Companion to New Zealand Military History. Auckland, New Zealand: Oxford University Press. ISBN 9780195583762. McGibbon, Ian (2010). New Zealand's Vietnam War: A History of Combat, Commitment and Controversy. Auckland: Exisle. ISBN 9780908988969. McNeill, Ian (1993). To Long Tan: The Australian Army and the Vietnam War 1950-1966. The Official History of Australia's Involvement in Southeast Asian Conflicts 1948-1975. Vol. 2. St Leonards, New South Wales: Allen & Unwin. ISBN 1863732829. McNeill, Ian; Ekins, Ashley (2003). On the Offensive: The Australian Army and the Vietnam War 1967-1968. 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Canberra, Australian Capital Territory: Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-1-107-18973-7. Ross, Andrew; Hall, Robert; Griffin, Amy (2013). The Search for Tactical Success in Vietnam: An Analysis of Australian Task Force Combat Operations. Australian Army History Series. Port Melbourne, Victoria: Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-1-107-09844-2. Australian War Memorial: Vietnam War 1962-1972 The 1st Australian Task Force Organisation Chart as at 31 December 1966 is available on the Australian Defence Force Academy website, providing a detailed overview of the organisation structure during the Vietnam War era. The chart highlights key personnel, units, and equipment utilized by the task force, offering insights into Australia's combat actions in Vietnam. The program provides a flexible approach to assessing student understanding, offering top-notch resources and teaching methods. It also offers personalized data-driven insights to accelerate instruction, tailor the learning experience to each student's needs, and ensure they are ready for algebra. The Reveal Math elementary math curriculum focuses on developing critical thinking skills by combining inquiry-based and teacher-led learning strategies within each lesson. By providing additional support, the program aims to unlock every student's potential.