

**TIMELINE: World War II**

# Dark Evil And The Light Of Triumph

*Timeline information courtesy  
National Public Radio*

## 1939

### MARCH 15

Czechoslovakia surrenders after Adolf Hitler annexes the country into the Third Reich. Although the Czechs had warmly welcomed the Germans when they entered the Sudetenland months earlier, they stood silently in despair when the Nazis entered Prague.

### AUGUST 31

Germany's Adolf Hitler signs the order for an assault on Poland. After the Germans stage a phony raid on a Gleiwitz radio station, they blame the Polish for the "unprovoked attack."

### SEPTEMBER 1

Without declaring war, Germany invades Poland. The coordinated air-and-land attack is conducted with such brutal efficiency that "blitzkrieg" becomes a feared offensive tactic.

### SEPTEMBER 3

Honoring their treaty with Poland, France and Great Britain enter the war against Germany.

### SEPTEMBER 4

Japan, engaged in war with China, declares its neutrality in the European War.

### SEPTEMBER 5

As war broke out in Europe, American sentiment heavily favored isolationism. With the nation still skeptical of Allied propaganda after it had lured the U.S. into the first World War, the United States declares its neutrality in the European War.

### SEPTEMBER 10

Canada declares war on Germany.

### SEPTEMBER 27

Warsaw, Poland, surrenders to German forces. Poland is partitioned by Germany and Russia.

### OCTOBER 16

In the first attack on British territory, the Germans hit the Brits at the Firth of Forth. They damage cruisers South-Hampton and Edinburgh and the destroyer Mohawk.

### NOVEMBER 14

The Soviet Union is expelled from the League of Nations for its aggression against Finland.

### DECEMBER 2

The 1940 Olympic Games, to be held in Finland, are cancelled.

## 1940

### MARCH 19

The British drop the first bombs on German soil as the RAF hits the seaplane base at Hornum.

### APRIL 9

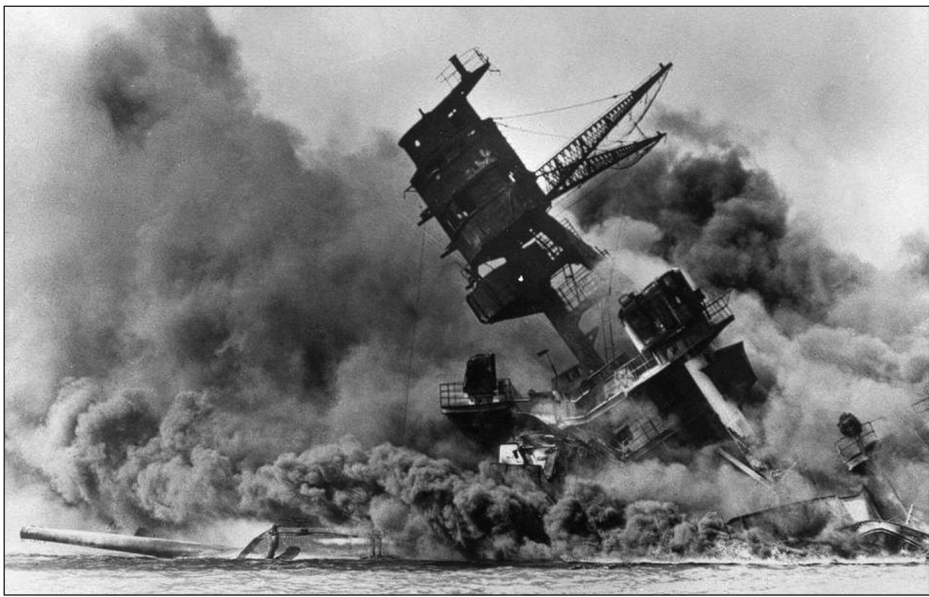
Germany invades Denmark and Norway with the first major airborne attacks on Allied forces.

### MAY 10

Germany invades Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg. Because of the failure of his appeasement policies, British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain resigns. Forming a coalition government, Winston Churchill replaces him. Standing alone, Churchill soon began conferring with U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt for aid to the British cause.

### MAY 12

The Germans cross the French border. Leaving behind weapons and supplies at Dunkirk, the British evacuate more than 338,000 soldiers from France.



AP PHOTO

**The smoke of the USS Arizona pours out after it was struck during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in Hawaii on Dec. 7, 1941. The next day, the U.S. officially declared war on Japan and became an active combatant in World War II.**

### JUNE 10

Italy joins the war as an ally of Germany.

### JUNE 11

Italy declares war against the Allies. Great Britain, France, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, India and South Africa declare war on Italy. General Herring, the military governor of Paris, declares the French capital an open city to prevent its destruction.

### JUNE 14

The Germans march into Paris.

### JUNE 21

France accepts German armistice terms, establishing the Vichy Government under Marshal Petain.

### JULY 3

A British airborne attack sinks French vessels at Oran and Mers-el-Kebir to prevent them from passing into German possession.

### AUGUST 13

The Battle of Britain begins. The air war designed to destroy the RAF and ease the German invasion opens with the Luftwaffe outnumbering its opponent in operational aircraft: 2,669 to 704.

### SEPTEMBER 7

The London Blitz starts as Germany, attempting to weaken the country's resolve, bombs the British capital.

### SEPTEMBER 19

The U.S. Congress passes the Selective Service Act. It calls for the first peacetime draft in American history. To serve, men had to be five feet tall, weigh 105 pounds, have correctable vision and at least half their teeth.

### SEPTEMBER 27

Germany, Italy and Japan sign the Tripartite Pact. It recognizes their right to establish a new order in Europe and Asia.

### OCTOBER 16

Close to 16 million American men between the ages of 21 and 36 are required to register at one of 6,500 draft boards across the country. Nearly 50 million men would register during the war.

### OCTOBER 28

The Italians invade Greece.

## 1941

### JANUARY 10

The Lend-Lease program is introduced into U.S. Congress.

### MARCH 11

Despite opposition from isolationists, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signs the Lend-Lease act to provide aid to Great Britain.

### MARCH 21

The first all-black unit of the U.S. Air Corps — the 99th Pursuit Squadron — is activated. They became known as the Tuskegee Airmen.

### APRIL 13

Japan and Russia sign a neutrality pact.

### MAY 27

On its first mission, the German battleship Bismarck is hunted down and sunk.

### JUNE 22

Unleashing its "Barbarossa" plan, Germany invades the Soviet Union without declaring war. Despite massing troops at the border, the Germans encounter little opposition. Hitler is now fighting a two-front war.

### JUNE 25

Under threat of a forced march on Washington, Roosevelt signs Executive Order 8802. It combats discrimination against blacks and women in the hiring practices of defense jobs. It is the first federal gesture toward civil rights since Reconstruction.

### JULY 8

Germany and Italy declare the end of the Yugoslav nation.

### JULY 12

With Luftwaffe raids, Germany hits Moscow for the first time.

### AUGUST 2

The U.S. extends aid to the Soviet Union.

### OCTOBER 16

The Germans reach the gates of Moscow. Civilians flee the "Bolshoi Trap" amid panic and looting.

### OCTOBER 19

Soviet Premier Josef Stalin remains in Moscow, vowing that the city "will be defended to the last."

### OCTOBER 31

A German U-boat torpedoes and sinks the U.S.S. Reuben James off the Icelandic coast. It is the first U.S. Navy vessel sunk by enemy action in WWII.

### NOVEMBER 16

Roosevelt extends Lend-Lease to the Soviet Union.

### DECEMBER 7

At 7:55 a.m. on a Sunday, hundreds of Japanese warplanes, launched from aircraft carriers far out at sea, attack the American Pacific fleet anchored at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, based on a plan by Isoroku Yamamoto. Eight battleships, including the U.S.S. Arizona, three light cruisers, three destroyers and four other naval vessels are either sunk or damaged. One hundred-sixty-four American aircraft, mostly on the ground, are destroyed. And 2,403 Americans are killed. On the day that President Roosevelt would call "a date which will live in infamy," the Japanese also hit Guam, Wake Island, the Philippines, Malaya and Hong Kong.

### DECEMBER 8

The U.S. declares war on Japan.

### DECEMBER 11

Germany and Italy declare war on the U.S.

### DECEMBER 22

As more than 40,000 Japanese troops come ashore north of Manila, American general Douglas MacArthur orders a retreat to Bataan.

### DECEMBER 23

Manila is declared an open city as the army departs.

## 1942

### JANUARY 13-14

Silhouetted against the lights of Manhattan, eight unarmed vessels are sunk by a German U-boat. By the end of January, U-Boats would sink 25 tankers along the East Coast, continuing a fierce struggle for supremacy of the seas called the "Battle of the Atlantic" and threatening to choke off America's allies. More than 230 Allied ships and almost 5 million tons of desperately needed materiel went to the bottom of the sea in the first six months of 1942.

### JANUARY 20

The Wannsee Conference in Germany establishes the "Final Solution" for Jews in Europe. The plan would attempt to exterminate an estimated 11 million people.

### FEBRUARY

Philip Johnston proposes to the Marines that the Navajo Indians be used to transmit military messages through a secure code. The code talkers would develop an unbreakable code.

### FEBRUARY 19

U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt signs Executive Order 9066. Its neutral tone authorizes the War Department to designate "military areas" and then exclude anyone from them whom it felt to be a danger. But it has a specific target: the more than 110,000 Japanese-Americans, living along the West Coast. They were about to be forced from their homes and moved inland.

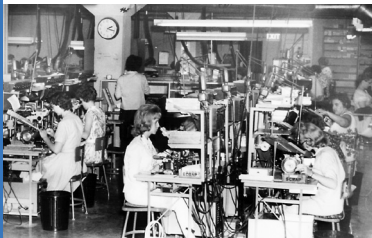
### MARCH 1

U.S. War and Navy Departments announce that commanders of the forces in Hawaii at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack will be court-martialed for dereliction of duty.

### MARCH 11

General Douglas MacArthur, under orders from the President, leaves the troops and departs for Australia.

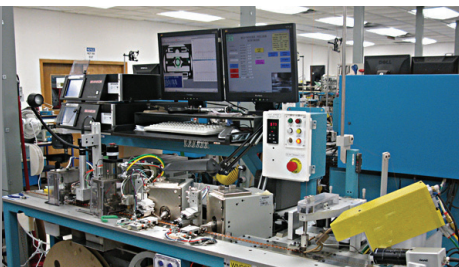
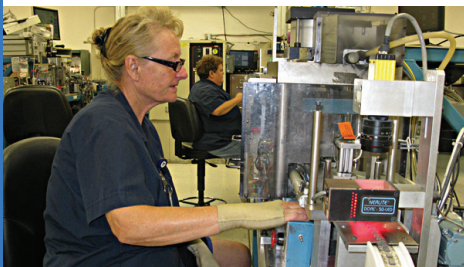
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## Division History

- Inductors Division/Dale Yankton was established in 1960 as Dale Electronics Inc. - Sioux Division.
- Began with 18 employees in a small downtown building producing a variety of Custom Magnetics, High Frequency Inductors, Surge and Lighting Arresters, and Motorized Potentiometers.
- 1968 moved into the current building on E. Hwy. 50.

- 1985 Dale Electronics was acquired by Vishay.
- Today - The Yankton location of the Inductors Division of Vishay Dale Electronics currently employs 325 people who manufacture, as well as design and support products at other Inductor Division manufacturing sites throughout the world. The Inductor Division now has 1,000 employees across the globe.



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