= Italian cruiser Fiume =

Fiume was a Zara @-@ class heavy cruiser of the Italian Regia Marina . She was the second of four ships in the class , and was built between April 1929 and November 1931 . Armed with a main battery of eight 8 @-@ inch (200 mm) guns , she was nominally within the 10 @, @ 000 @ - @ long @-@ ton (10 @, @ 000 t) limit imposed by the Washington Naval Treaty , though in reality she significantly exceeded this figure .

Fiume saw extensive service during World War II , having participated in several sorties to catch British convoys in the Mediterranean . She was present during the Battle of Calabria in July 1940 , Battle of Cape Spartivento in November , and ultimately the Battle of Cape Matapan in March 1941 . In the last engagement , Fiume and her sister ships Zara and Pola were sunk in a close @-@ range night engagement with three British battleships .

= = Design = =

Fiume was 182 @.@ 8 meters (600 ft) long overall , with a beam of 20 @.@ 62 m (67 @.@ 7 ft) and a draft of 7 @.@ 2 m (24 ft) . She displaced 13 @,@ 944 long tons (14 @,@ 168 t) at full load , though her displacement was nominally within the 10 @,@ 000 @-@ long @-@ ton (10 @,@ 000 t) restriction set in place by the Washington Naval Treaty . Her power plant consisted of two Parsons steam turbines powered by eight oil @-@ fired Yarrow boilers , which were trunked into two funnels amidships . Her engines were rated at 95 @,@ 000 shaft horsepower (71 @,@ 000 kW) and produced a top speed of 32 knots (59 km / h ; 37 mph) . She had a crew of 841 officers and enlisted men .

She was protected with a armored belt that was 150 mm (5 @.@ 9 in) thick amidships . Her armor deck was 70 mm (2 @.@ 8 in) thick in the central portion of the ship and reduced to 20 mm (0 @.@ 79 in) at either end . The gun turrets had 150 mm thick plating on the faces and the barbettes they sat in were also 150 mm thick . The main conning tower had 150 mm thick sides .

She was armed with a main battery of eight 203 mm (8 @.@ 0 in) Mod 29 53 @-@ caliber guns in four gun turrets . The turrets were arranged in superfiring pairs forward and aft . Anti @-@ aircraft defense was provided by a battery of sixteen 100 mm (3 @.@ 9 in) 47 @-@ cal. guns in twin mounts , four 40 mm (1 @.@ 6 in) guns in single mounts and eight 12 @.@ 7 mm (0 @.@ 50 in) guns in twin mounts . She carried a pair of IMAM Ro.43 seaplanes for aerial reconnaissance ; the hangar was located in under the forecastle and a fixed catapult was mounted on the centerline at the bow .

Fiume 's secondary battery was revised several times during her career . Two of the 100 mm guns and all of the 40 mm and 12 @.@ 7 mm guns were removed in the late 1930s and eight 37 mm (1 @.@ 5 in) 54 @-@ cal. guns and eight 13 @.@ 2 mm (0 @.@ 52 in) guns were installed in their place . Two 120 mm (4 @.@ 7 in) 15 @-@ cal. starshell guns were added in 1940 .

= = Service history = =

Built in the Stabilimento Tecnico Triestino in Trieste , Fiume was laid down on 29 April 1929 , the first member of the class to be laid down . She was launched nearly a year later on 27 April 1930 , the same day as her sister ship Zara . Fitting @-@ out work lasted another year and a half , and the new cruiser was commissioned into the Regia Marina (Royal Navy) on 23 November 1931 . In January 1935 , tests with autogyros were conducted aboard Fiume ; a wooden platform was built on the stern of the ship to support the aircraft . The experiments proved to be successful , although the autogyros themselves had very limited range and were unreliable . Fiume took part in a lavish ceremony held for the visit of Adolf Hitler , the dictator of Nazi Germany , in May 1938 . She and Zara conducted a gunnery demonstration while Hitler and the dictator of Italy , Benito Mussolini , observed from the battleship Conte di Cavour .

When Italy formally joined the Second World War by declaring war on France and Britain on 10 June 1940 , Fiume was assigned to the 1st Division with Zara and the four destroyers of the 9th Destroyer Flotilla . The unit was assigned to the 1st Squadron , under the command of Admiral Inigo Campioni . Two days later , Fiume and the rest of the 1st Division , along with the 9th Division , sortied in response to British attacks on Italian positions in Libya . While they were at sea , the British submarine HMS Odin unsuccessfully attacked Fiume and her sister Gorizia . On 6 July , a convoy left Naples , bound for North Africa ; the following day , Italian reconnaissance reported a British cruiser squadron to have arrived in Malta . The Italian naval high command therefore ordered the 1st Division and several other cruisers and destroyers to join the escort for the convoy . The battleships Conte di Cavour and Giulio Cesare provide distant support . Two days later , the Italian fleet briefly clashed with the British Mediterranean Fleet in an inconclusive action off Calabria .

In late September , the Italian fleet , including Fiume , made a sweep for a British troop convoy from Alexandria to Malta , but it made no contact with the British ships . Fiume was present in the harbor at Taranto when the British fleet launched the nighttime carrier strike on Taranto on the night of 11 ? 12 November , but she was not attacked in the raid . Another attempt to intercept a British convoy in late November resulted in the Battle of Cape Spartivento . The Italian fleet left port on 26 November and clashed with the British fleet the next day , in an engagement that lasted for about an hour . Campioni broke off the action because he mistakenly believed he was facing a superior force , the result of poor aerial reconnaissance . The British heavy cruiser HMS Berwick was hit twice by 203 mm rounds during the engagement , either fired by Fiume or her sister Pola .

= = = = Battle of Cape Matapan = = = =

The Italian fleet , now commanded by Admiral Angelo Iachino , made another attempt to intercept a British convoy in late March 1941 . The fleet was supported by the Regia Aeronautica and the German Fliegerkorps X (10th Air Corps) . This operation resulted in the Battle of Cape Matapan ; early in the battle , Fiume and the rest of the 1st Division were to the northeast of the rest of the Italian fleet , which had encountered the British to the southwest . The battleship Vittorio Veneto was torpedoed by British aircraft and forced to withdraw during this phase of the battle . The 1st Division remained on the port side of the Italian fleet as it began its return to port to screen against another possible British attack . A second British airstrike later in the day failed to locate the retiring Vittorio Veneto and instead torpedoed Pola , which left the cruiser immobilized . Fiume , Zara , and four destroyers were detached to protect Pola . The British fleet , centered on the battleships Valiant , Warspite , and Barham , was at this point only 50 nmi (93 km ; 58 mi) away .

Guided by radar , the British fleet closed in on the crippled Pola in the darkness while Fiume , Zara , and the destroyers approached from the opposite direction . At 10 : 27 , the searchlights aboard Warspite , the leading British battleship , illuminated Fiume at a range of 2 @,@ 900 yards (2 @,@ 700 m) , followed immediately by a salvo of six 15 @-@ inch (380 mm) shells from her main battery ; five struck Fiume and caused serious damage . Her superfiring rear turret was blown overboard before a second salvo from Warspite struck the ship . Shortly thereafter , Valiant fired four 15 @-@ inch shells into Fiume , causing further devastation . Fiume , now a burning wreck , was spared further destruction as the British battleships turned their attention to Zara . Fiume fell out of line , listing badly to starboard , as Zara was similarly hammered by 15 @-@ inch broadsides . Fiume remained afloat for about 45 minutes before she capsized and sank stern first at 23 : 15 . Two of the destroyers , Alfieri and Carducci , were also sunk , as were Zara and Pola . The action had lasted a mere three minutes . 812 men were lost with Fiume , among them her commanding officer Capt. Giorgio Giorgis ; the survivors were picked up by British destroyers on the following morning , Greek destroyers in the evening of 29 March and the Italian hospital ship Gradisca between 31 March and 3 April .