Cruisers – US, Japan, Italy, France

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| 1028 | 1937 | Cruiser | Tone | 17 |
| 1029 | 1924 | Cruiser | Aoba | 18 |
| 1030 | 1922 | Cruiser | Nagara | 19 |
| 1031 | 1943 | Cruiser | Oyodo | 20 |
| 1032 | 1934 | Cruiser | Mogami | 21 |
| 1045 | 1968 | Cruiser | Long Beach | 1 |
| 1287 | 1920 | Cruiser | Omaha | 6 |
| 1288 | 1936 | Cruiser | Brooklyn | 7 |
| 1289 | 1944 | Cruiser | Flint | 5 |
| 1298 | 1941 | Cruiser | Cleveland | 2 |
| 1299 | 1945 | Cruiser | Fargo | 3 |
| 1300 | 1933 | Cruiser | New Orleans | 4 |
| 1340 | 1942 | Cruiser | Attilio Regolo | 29 |
| 1341 | 1937 | Cruiser | Guiseppe Garibaldi | 25 |
| 1342 | 1937 | Cruiser | Eugenia de Savoia | 24 |
| 1343 | 1935 | Cruiser | Raimondo Montecuccoli | 26 |
| 1344 | 1931 | Cruiser | Giovanni delle Bande Nere | 27 |
| 1345 | 1933 | Cruiser | Bolzano | 22 |
| 1346 | 1929 | Cruiser | Trento | 23 |
| 1376 | 1914 | Cruiser | Luigi Cadorna | 15 |
| 1377 | 1911 | Cruiser | Bari | 30 |
| 1378 | 1913 | Cruiser | Taranto | 16 |
| 1379 | 1908 | Cruiser | San Giorgio | 28 |
| 1382 | 1932 | Cruiser | Algerie | 8 |
| 1383 | 1930 | Cruiser | Suffren | 10 |
| 1384 | 1928 | Cruiser | Duquesne | 11 |
| 1385 | 1933 | Cruiser | La Galisonniere | 9 |
| 1386 | 1933 | Cruiser | Emile Bertin | 13 |
| 1387 | 1930 | Cruiser | Jeanne D'Arc | 14 |
| 1388 | 1923 | Cruiser | Duguay-Trouin | 12 |

The Japanese cruiser Nagara, 1922 (Model number 1030) displays the design of vessel reflecting WW1 building. Japan was heavily influenced by British ship-builders, many ships being built in UK yards for the Japanese navy. The big change is seen in the huge heavy cruisers built from 1924 onwards. Aoba, 1924 (Model number 1029), Mogami, 1934 (Model number 1032), Tone, 1937 (Model number 1028) and Oyodo, 1943 (Model number 1031) represent the development of Japanese building to their own very specific designs. These ships are much larger than European built vessels which probably reflects the distances involved in warfare in the Pacific arena. They all have a distinctive modern silhouette with a single or double funnel amidships and double or triple 8 inch turrets in various arrangements. Together with a significant secondary armament and sets of 24 inch torpedo tubes they are very powerfully armed. During WW2 their power was never really demonstrated as they were fighting battles against air attack and submarines rather than other surface warships.

Early development of US cruisers mimics Japanese development. The Omaha, 1920 (Model number 1287) is clearly of an earlier era whereas New Orleans, 1933 (Model number 1300), Fargo, 1941 (Model number 1298), Brooklin, 1936 (Model number 1288), Flint, 1944 (Model number 1289), Cleveland, 1945 (Model number 1299) are large, heavily armed vessels with a distinctive 2 funnel layout and an armament of 6 or 8 inch guns in double or triple turrets, very similar to the Japanese. After WW2 cruiser development was limited and the colossal Long Beach, 1968 (Model number 1045) shows the final cruiser development with a missile armament and nuclear propulsion. Subsequent American developments tended to be towards larger destroyers, almost as big as the cruisers they replaced.

The Italian navy’s San Giorgio, 1908 (Model number 1379), Bari, 1911 (Model number 1377), Taranto, 1913 (Model number 1378) and Luigi Cadorna, 1914 (Model number 1376) were all designs from WW1 which remained throughout WW2. Designed towards the end of the 1920s Trento, 1929 (Model number 1346), Giovanni delle Banda Nere, 1931 (Model number 1344), Bolzano, 1933 (Model number 1345), Raymondo Montecuccoli, 1935 (Model number 1343), Giuseppe Garibaldi, 1937 (Model number 1341) and Eugenia di Savoia, 1937 (Model number 1342) represented a new style of large, heavily armed warship. Few ships were completed throughout WW2 Attilio Regolo, 1942 (Model number 1340) being a smaller light cruiser. Italian ships lacked an effective radar and in March 1941 at the battle of Cape Matapan, a night engagement, British forces sank the three cruisers Zara, Fiume and Pola and two destroyers for the loss of 1 British aircraft.

The French navy retained cruisers from WW1 like the Duguay-Trouin, 1923 (Model number 1388). Development reflected the changes in other navies, particularly the Italian navy, so Duquesne, 1928 (Model number 1384), Jeanne d’Arc, 1930 (Model number 1387), Suffren, 1930 (Model number 1383), Algerie, 1932 (Model number 1382), La Galisonniere, 1933 (Model number 1385), Emile Bertin, 1933 (Model number 1386) were the strength on which the French navy was built. After the French capitulation in 1940 the fleet played no part and there was little development post WW2.

