



El Alamein, San Marco ship's tribute to fallen Italian servicemen

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A delegation of the crew from the amphibious assault ship **San Marco** and the **Naval Non-Commissioned Officers School of the Italian Navy in Taranto** visited the **Italian Military War Cemetery of El Alamein**, in Egypt, paying tribute to Italian servicemen who fell during the North African campaign.

The news was released today by the **Italian Navy** through its official channels. In the message accompanying the images of the visit, the Armed Force described the moment as an opportunity for reflection and gratitude towards those who sacrificed their lives in service to their country. The official release confirms the presence of the delegation from San Marco and the Taranto Non-Commissioned Officers School at the El Alamein War Cemetery.

Tribute at the El Alamein War Cemetery

The delegation paid homage to the fallen at one of the most important sites of Italian military memory abroad.

The **Italian Military War Cemetery of El Alamein** holds the remains of thousands of Italian servicemen who fell in the fighting of the North African campaign. The name El Alamein is particularly linked to the **Folgore parachute division**, protagonist in the autumn of 1942 of one of the most notable chapters in Italian military history, but tank crews, artillerymen, bersaglieri, infantry, and men from numerous other units also fought and fell in that sector.

The visit takes on particular significance precisely because of the connection between generations: servicemen serving today who pay tribute to those who wore the uniform over eighty years ago.

The Italian Navy emphasized this aspect in the message published today: **remembering means not only looking at the past**, but keeping alive the bond between generations and transmitting to those who serve today the values of sacrifice, honor, and duty.

A place symbolic of Italian memory

The War Cemetery stands in the area of the El Alamein fighting of 1942. Its history is closely linked to **Colonel Paolo Caccia Dominioni**, who in the postwar period devoted years to searching for and recovering the fallen scattered in the desert and to creating the memorial complex.

The Ossuary Tower and the War Cemetery still represent today one of Italy's principal testimonies to the African campaign and a point of reference for commemorations, institutional visits, and pilgrimages of remembrance.

The presence today of men and women from the **Italian Navy**, coming from San Marco and the Taranto Non-Commissioned Officers School, thus renews a gesture that preserves a simple yet profound meaning: to remember those who did not return.

In the silence of El Alamein, the bond between those who served Italy then and those who serve it today continues to live.

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