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ROME PRESS DAILY REVIEW

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SECURITY MATTER

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THIS FOLDER
CONTAINS PAPERS

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LIBERATED ITALY

ROME PRESS DAILY REVIEW

ROME, January 9 — Depositions in the forthcoming Rastin trial, Alberto Cianca's speech, an issue between Italy and Yugoslavia and the Sicilian Fascist reaction form the basis of comment in today's Rome newspapers.

Avanti! (Socialist) reports a statement made by Francesco Jacomoni, former Governor of Albania, one of the defendants in the forthcoming Savich-Rastin trial: "Ciano told me that he intended to make King Zog disappear; by disappear he meant to kill."

Unità (Communist) writes: "If things did not go well in Albania, according to Jacomoni, it was largely due to Zenone Benini, former Under Secretary for Albanian Affairs, who saw in Albania only a country to be exploited. He (Jacomoni) more than once energetically opposed speculations of the under secretary, which would have damaged the Albanian people."

Tempo (Independent) writes: "Jacomoni denies that the occupation of Albania was an 'aggression'."

Italia Libera (Action Party) publishes a confidential document which it defines as proof of the Mussolini Government's "cynicism and irresponsibility." It is the report of the Cabinet meeting held on May 29, 1940, in which the war against France was decided.

The same newspaper gives the full text of the speech made on Sunday morning at the Brancaccio Theater by Alberto Cianca, Action Party leader and Minister without Portfolio in the first Bonomi Cabinet, in which he defined the policy of his party.

Il Popolo (Christian Democrat), commenting on the speech, writes: "Alberto Cianca, among many interesting and true things, inserted a few which do not correspond to the truth: 'We have been against the Badoglio Government, because Badoglio is not only one of the principle Fascist culprits but also a typical representative of the reaction forces. Nevertheless the Action Party representatives were very glad to become members of the Badoglio Cabinet in South Italy.'

"After Bonomi's sudden resignation we decided that we would have betrayed our cause, if we collaborated again with him."

"But the facts show that if the British had not placed a veto on Storza's becoming Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cianca and his friends would not have dreamt of leaving the Government."

Italy and Yugoslavia

Under the headline "Between Italy and Yugoslavia," Bruno Pincherle in *Italia Libera* (Action) comments on the Statement made by the Yugoslav Commissar for Foreign Affairs in London, and according to which "a peace is possible between Italy and Yugoslavia only after Trieste, Fiume and the other districts annexed to Italy have been ceded to Yugoslavia."

Pincherle writes: "Trieste, Gorizia, the Istrian coast are undeniably Italian in tradition, customs and culture."

"The fact that Yugoslavia will be one of the victors of the war is not a reason for Marshal Tito to pass from a national policy to a nationalistic one."

Writing on the Fascist reaction in Sicily, Edoardo D'Onofrio writes in *Unità* (Communist): "Coming from the Con-

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of comment in today's Rome newspapers.

Averdi (Socialist) reports a statement made by Francesco Jacomoni, former Governor of Albania, one of the defendants in the forthcoming Sutich-Rostfa trial: "Clano told me that he intended to make King Zog disappear by disappear he meant to kill."

Unità (Communist) writes: "If things did not go well in Albania, according to Jacomoni, it was largely due to Zefrane Benini, former Under Secretary for Albanian Affairs, who saw in Albania only a country to be exploited. He (Jacomoni) more than once energetically opposed speculations of the under secretary, which would have damaged the Albanian people."

Tempo (Independent) writes: "Jacomoni denies that the occupation of Albania was an 'aggression'."

Italia Libera (Action Party) publishes a confidential document which it defines as proof of the Mussolini Government's "cynicism and irresponsibility." It is the report of the Cabinet meeting held on May 29, 1940, in which the war against France was decided.

The same newspaper gives the full text of the speech made on Sunday morning at the Brancaccio Theater by Alberto Clanca, Action Party leader and Minister without Portfolio in the first Bonomi Cabinet, in which he defined the policy of his party.

Il Popolo (Christian Democrat), commenting on the speech, writes: "Alberto Clanca, among many interesting and true things, inserted a few which do not correspond to the truth. We have been against the Badoglio Government, because Badoglio is not only one of the principle Fascist culprits but also a typical representative of the reaction forces. Nevertheless the Action Party representatives were very glad to become members of the Badoglio Cabinet in South Italy."

"After Bonomi's sudden resignation we decided that we would have betrayed our cause, if we collaborated again with him."

"But the facts show that if the British had not placed a veto on Sforza's becoming Minister of Foreign Affairs, Clanca and his friends would not have dreamt of leaving the Government."

Italy and Yugoslavia

Under the headline "Between Italy and Yugoslavia" Bruno Pincherle in *Italia Libera* (Action) comments on the Statement made by the Yugoslav Commissar for Foreign Affairs in London, and according to which "peace is possible between Italy and Yugoslavia only after Trieste, Fiume and the other districts annexed to Italy have been ceded to Yugoslavia."

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"The fact that Yugoslavia will be one of the victors of the war is not a reason for Marshal Tito to pass from a national policy to a nationalistic one."

Writing on the Fascist reaction in Sicily, Edoardo D'Oncio writes in *Unità* (Communist): "Coming from the Continent, one is surprised to see the force which the reaction still has and the abundance of Fascist residues which still infest Sicilian life. In Sicily, the epuration is still a myth and the Fascists not only walk in the streets undisturbed, but have got together again, and are doing their best to organize anti-democratic plots and manifestations of sabotage against the Government and the war for national liberation."

"In Palermo, as in the rest of Sicily, the blame for this situation is placed on the policy followed by the AMG on the morrow of the invasion. Having received an enthusiastic welcome from most of the population, they thought it would be a wise policy to leave reactionaries or even agents of Fascism in office, in order to avoid who-knows-what political and social risings."

(UNN)

