



Chapter 12

Mussolini's Legacy to the World

The Prophecy of Capus



Between 1939 and 1945, six short years in a man's life, Mussolini, in his late fifties, saw that all that had inspired him in his very public life had now taken on a much different and menacing hue than that of his early days of struggle and starvation, to his glory years of power and influence. One of the most powerful and interesting men of the twentieth century, Benito Mussolini, son of an Italian peasant blacksmith, through the several stages of his life, by his inner courage and convictions became an exemplary amalgam of a radical, teacher, soldier, publisher, visionary, politician, dictator and political philosopher. The mark he left on the century is profound. He had led a nation that was totally devastated from centuries of social and political neglect, to a new goal of becoming one of the world's most influential and prosperous nations. He saw the dangers of Socialism and Communism early in their development, the power and influence of Secret Societies, the weaknesses and excesses of Capitalism and the brutish hegemony of the victorious rich nations of the world. He foresaw the promises of efficient and innovative transportation systems on the land, water and skies of the world, the importance of State intervention as a moderating and enriching influence in the economy of nations, and saw the need for an edifying marriage of Church and State.

He was truly an Italian and a world statesman in the best traditions of the Italian Renaissance period of man's history.

In death, his body became the symbol of hatred, ridicule and an object of mutilation. After the public display of revenge and hatred demonstrated at Milan by war weary Italians, the whereabouts of his body was unknown for 12 years. It was not until 1957 that his widow Rachele was able to bury his body in the Mussolini family crypt in Predappio's town cemetery.

The world, for the past fifty years has been fed a steady diet of misinformation film and television images of a pompous, full of himself, jaw jutting simpleton speaking to a half-crazed crowd from an ornate balcony. The popular public image of Mussolini has not been good! In fact, it has been dangerous to those who rely only on popular modern media for their historical evaluations and information.

Mussolini's brilliant and intellectually brave handling of Italy, the Italians, Europe and England, America, the Vatican and a vision of a modern society in general have, in his day, received plaudits and praise from every corner of the earth. What has happened to change their cheers and laudatory praises to the ridicule of modern media? In short, the Second World War and his association with Adolph Hitler.

Lost in all of this destiny and fate is the matter of Mussolini's visionary concepts of state economies and the required organizational super structure needed to achieve a modern social and economic program for the benefit of all the citizens of the state.

There is no convenient, easy way to describe Fascism to those who do not care what it means, and never will. The term has now been discounted and transformed to describe any violent air-brain who roams the world looking for the destruction and elimination of all and any social good, or better still, to describe anyone or anything that meets with one's disapproval. To define it properly today would require a leap of the imagination and courage, and the publication of an exhaustive treatise.

For our purposes it may be best to allow the words and actions of Benito Mussolini, as set out in this book, to be a representation of what he wanted Fascism to be.