



Chapter 9

Authors Wrap-Up

Author's Wrap-Up

Benito Mussolini's life ended standing against a stone wall in Giuliano di Mezzegra, Italy. His body, along with the bodies of seventeen of his faithful Fascist Comrades and relatives, came to a deplorable, ghastly end as part of a pile of human remains, dumped unceremoniously in a awkward cadaverous pile in the Piazzale Loreto on the immediate outskirts of Italy's war-torn, Communist dominated city of Milano, on Sunday morning, April 29, 1945. Later his bullet riddled, mangled body, along with six of his close associates and friends, were publicly hung up by their heels from the pavilion of a neighborhood gasoline station. Other Fascist bodies were added later in the day. This ghastly scene was photographed and remains today as one of the most memorable and often seen and widely reproduced World War II images.

Most, if not all non-Communist Italian Partisans, caught up in this great Italian drama of Lake Como, Milano and the savagery of the events at the Piazzale Loreto, while standing mute viewing the ghastly sight before them felt strongly that a great injustice was being carried out that morning in their name. One said "this brutality and desecration of human life must stop, we are all Italians after all. It is ugly and unfitting. It will injure the Partisan movement for years to come. After being informed, Cardinal Schuster telephoned General Raffaele Cadorna, Military Commander of Milano and told him " Take those bodies down immediately and end this horror or I will come down there and have it done myself."

This ghastly photographic reproduction portraying the inhumane treatment Mussolini received from the people he so loved and served in his lifetime has momentarily obscured his considerable and historical life's work and achievements which benefitted the Italian People, the Italian Nation and the people of the World. He was the first man to see the dangerous social and economic goals and ambitions of modern day International Socialism and its more devious counterpart International Communism. Both of these ideologies were seen by Benito Mussolini to be in direct opposition to his innate concepts of those values and concept which produced social unity, order and good government. As a result, early in life, after a military experience as a trench soldier in the first World War, he set in motion a new and unprecedented form of government which had at its heart the supreme benefit of the citizens and the nation of Italy. This governmental notion soon became a new standard for other nations of the world, and was later adopted by several countries outside of Italy. The world soon beat a path to his government offices at the Palazzo Venezia in Rome in order to learn from him the ideas behind his new and exciting Fascist way of governing a nation, a nation that he had inherited in 1922 that was bankrupt in every human expression of a normal and secure social life for its citizens.