

having to do not so much with the availability of energy, but of energy at low cost, which affects definitively the competitiveness of the industrial system—I don't think that there will be much of a future for an industrial system like the Italian one, which is still one of the foremost in the world, if it has to buy energy at uncompetitive prices and higher prices than its French, British, Japanese, German, or American competitors.

EIR: You gave a figure of one third for Italy's potential dependence on imported gas from the Soviets by 1990. What would be the dependence for all electrical energy consumption?

Galbusera: The degree of our country's energy dependence on the Soviet Union could reach a maximum of 10 percent.

EIR: What is the role today of the trade-unions and the socialist movement?

Galbusera: The role of the unions is sometimes direct and sometimes indirect, in situations in which it is possible to create relations, operate, and even build up official ties. I refer to the case of Poland, which with all its limitations is a new element. It is an indirect political role of support and pressure in all the other situations. It is not a question of thinking of creating improbable clandestine networks by the union. It is a question of making the existence of a clear-cut, pressing initiative permanently felt in official relations with the official structures of the East bloc countries. And on the other hand to build in our country all those initiatives that can contribute, in relations between states, to favoring the conditions for evolution in the Eastern countries.

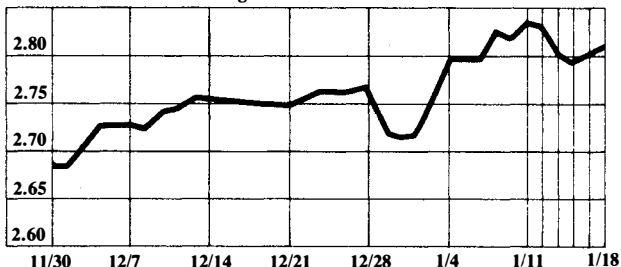
EIR: Given the current tensions and the grave strategic situation, the key problem posed is that of defense, as Lyndon LaRouche, candidate for the Democratic Party presidential nomination in the United States, has maintained and as was taken up by President Reagan when he announced his program for antiballistic-missile defense against nuclear attack last March 23. Can you comment on that?

Galbusera: We concern ourselves a bit with everything, but we are not always able to have sufficient knowledge on everything. Unfortunately one of the gaps in our knowledge has to do with the ability to discuss strategic military matters effectively and competently. I would just like to make one point. Every defensive weapon in general I think should be encouraged, all the more if, as I seem to understand, it is a defensive weapon limited to rendering inactive, or defusing, others' weapons. In principle I can only agree. In general, all weapons produce scientific discoveries and economic spinoffs. In general, certainly science is neither good nor bad in itself, but the use that one can make of the spinoffs of a defensive weapon of this type can go toward the development of the entire world. This is a positive aspect which we can support even if the purpose is effectiveness of a weapon, albeit a defensive one.

Currency Rates

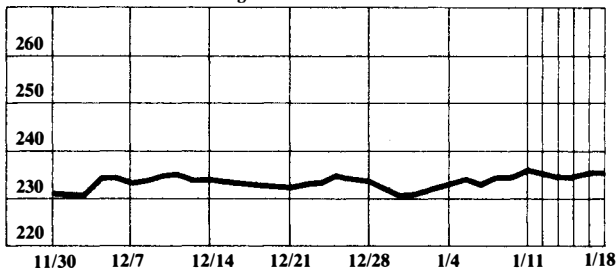
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



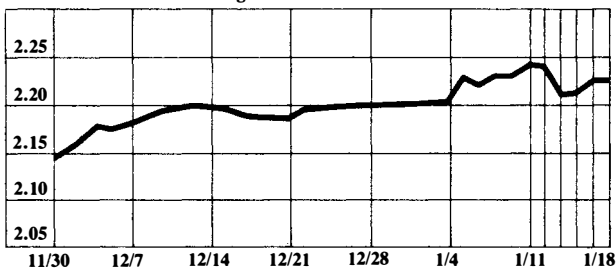
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing

