

occurs as interstitial grains in association with plagioclase. Calcite occurs as inclusions in plagioclase; it is polysynthetically twinned and frequently exhibits twinkling. Small rounded grains of apatite are generally associated with plagioclase. Colourless to pale buff masses of very fine grained analcite occur in ocelli.

The main characteristics of the Settupalle ocellar lamprophyres are, in general, common with those of similar dykes the world over⁸⁻¹⁰.

There are differences of opinion on the origin of ocelli. In lamprophyres it is attributed to the process of liquid immiscibility (as in the case of Callandar Bay of Ontario⁹ and of the Monterigian Province of Quebec¹⁰) or to the segregation of residual liquids (as in the case of Western Otago of New Zealand⁸). At Settupalle, the lack of plagioclase phenocrysts, the abundance of mafic phenocrysts and the hydroxyl mafic phases in the lamprophyres reflect the water-rich environment during magmatic crystallization. The occurrence of leucocratic ocelli in them is akin to the liquid immiscibility between a silicate melt and a melt relatively rich in H₂O and CO₂ (evidenced by the presence of abundant biotite in groundmass and carbonate in both groundmass and ocelli)^{9, 11}. The presence of ocelli and deuteric alteration of clinopy-

roxene suggest retention, at least in part, of magmatic volatile constituents¹¹.

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NEWS

NEW STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Soviet iron and steel industry, faces a new stage of technological rejuvenation. The very structure of steel-smelting production has been radically changing in favour of converter and electric furnace technologies. In 1986-1990, steel production by the continuous casting method will grow not less than two times over.

The range of products has also been expanded from steel plates and 1.5-metre pipes to a micron-thick steel band. There is also a drive to improve the quality of metal.

The new stage of iron and steel industry development will be initiated by the start of high-tech projects now under construction, such as the Oskol Electrometallurgical Plant. Steel is produced here not of cast iron but of polletised metal, specially treated

iron-ore primaries. This technology drops the blast-furnace stage and does not require costly coke.

The draft Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the Period Ending in the Year 2000 set a wide range of important economic tasks before the Soviet iron and steel industry. It will have to expand the production of pipes for oil, gas and other projects with high corrosion-resistant properties and metalware and to start the serial production of not less than 500 types of rolled stock articles. (*Soviet Features*, Vol. XXV, No. 32, February 23, 1986; Information Dept., USSR Embassy in India, P.B. 241, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi 110 001).