

gas bubbles in a partially crystallized magma<sup>11</sup>. The irregular leucocratic veinlets could result from late stage liquids drawn into cracks formed either by deformation during flow or by expansion of gas bubbles.

The absence of basic globules in syenitic ocelli has also been interpreted as an evidence against liquid immiscibility<sup>12</sup>. Thus the petrographic and textural studies suggest that the ocellar structures of the camptonites of the area could not originate as immiscible silicate liquids, but are segregations of residual liquids drawn into gas vesicles, as a consequence of reduction of vapour phase volume during cooling of the magma<sup>12</sup>.

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## NEWS

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### CHOLERA/TYPHOID VACCINE TRIALS

... "The first human trials of a genetically engineered vaccine for cholera and typhoid [began] in Adelaide, South Australia, [in March]. The vaccine, which is taken orally, should give lifelong immunity against cholera, which kills millions of people in Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Africa every year. Derek Rowley from Adelaide U. has worked on the vaccine since 1980 and has successfully tested it on animals. He has approval from the South Australian department of health to carry out the human trials, which [are taking] place at a hospital in Adelaide once used to treat infectious diseases. . . . The vaccine is made by taking genes of

the typhoid and cholera bacteria and cloning them inside harmless bacteria. These bacteria then produce the specific antigens which stimulate the human immune system to produce antibodies able to recognise infection by cholera and typhoid."

[(In *New Scientist* 20 Mar 86, p. 23.) (See also: E. Garfield Mapping cholera research and the impact of Shambu Nath De of Calcutta. *Current Contents* (14): 3-11, 7 Apr 86.) Reproduced with permission from Press Digest, *Current Contents*®, No. 19, May 12, 1986, p. 13 (Published by the Institute for Scientific Information®, Philadelphia, PA, USA)]

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### A LASER-BASED GAS ANALYZER

A gas analyzer which has been devised by Soviet specialists can discover one molecule of carbon oxide among others. Unlike the earlier used devices, the new gas analyzer can make observations directly in the open atmosphere. If a laser with a different frequency is installed in the instrument, it is possible to determine

the concentration of molecules of other gases. The newly-devised gas analyzer has passed tests in the streets of Moscow and other cities of the Soviet Union. (*Soviet features*, Vol. XXV, No. 92, June 17, 1986; Information Department, USSR Embassy in India, P.B. 241, 25 Barakhamba Road, New Delhi 110001)