# Declassified documents may be re-examined

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e past three years to declassify 600 million pages of ocuments, opening doors to America's secret past. Now, because Washington fears that China got its ands on U.S. nuclear secrets, these bleary-eved deassifiers could face a daunting new task: Doing it Legislation headed for approval in Congress would re-uire all of the documents to be re-examined to make re that sensitive details about the U.S. nuclear arsenal o not slip out of the government's attic.

"This is all part of the frenzy about Chinese espiage that is driving Washington crazy," said Steven ftergood, who directs The Project on Government Seecy at the Federation of American Scientists. "The ea that they're going to reread material that's already en declassified is preposterous. It will basically criple the declassification program by driving it in cir-

WASHINGTON (AP) — Box-by-box, sometimes

ne-by-line, government record keepers have worked

Present efforts to lift the veil of government secreare driven by an executive order President Clinton ned in 1995.

The order instructs federal agencies to open — by pril 2000 — classified records that contain historical aterial and are more than 25 years old. Exceptions narrowly defined.

Fear of espionage fuels Congress'consideration of law In the past three years, more than 600 million pages have been declassified.

Subjects range from the Cold War to Vietnam, POWs to UFOs. Researchers are rewriting history with new information about the U.S.-Soviet arms race, the failed Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba, a 1973 coup in Chile, covert action around the globe, and more.

The public already can access 400 million pages that have been unsealed. Another 200 million pages are declassified, but are not yet on public shelves. Nearly 1 billion more pages still must be reviewed.

Declassification was moving at a fast clip until last year when some lawmakers worried that nuclear secrets — still classified under the Atomic Energy Act were not being properly protected. Sens. Jon Kyl, R-Ariz.; Richard Shelby, R-Ala. and Bob Smith, I-N.H., wrote to National Security Adviser Samuel Berger saying that "in a frenzied attempt" to meet the April 2000 deadline, documents containing sensitive nuclear weapons information may have been released or were in danger of being released.

Such concerns prompted Congress to pass a law last year requiring declassifiers to come up with a plan to scan documents, page-by-page, looking for nuclear material — unless the records were "highly unlikely" to contain such information.

# Kidney, marrow transplant may prevent organ rejection

BOSTON (AP) — A woman reeived a new kidney along with a one marrow transplant in a pioneering operation that doctors said will spare her from having to take anti-rejection drugs for the rest of

The bone marrow should make easier for her immune system to ccept the new kidney, doctors said. Dr. Thomas Spitzer, who as diector of the Massachusetts Gener-Hospital bone marrow transplant rogram participated in the operaon, said the approach has promising ramifications for other trans-plant patients.

The operation was believed to be the first time a patient received a kidney and bone marrow transplant in a single operation, according to Spitzer and other experts. Spitzer reported on the case in yesterday's

ssue of the journal Transplantation. The patient, a woman in her 50s from the Boston area, was diaglosed with kidney failure about a tics have a hig year ago. At the time, she learned she also had cancer of the bone in blood sugat marrow — multiple myeloma d his colleas that had caused the kidney failure. She underwent surgery at Massachusetts General Hospital last September, receiving a new kidney and bone marrow from her sister to treat both the kidney failure and the bone marrow cancer

"It [the transplants] could benefit many patients who need transplants."

- Dr. Thomas Spitzer Director of transplant program

Many transplant recipients must take strong drugs for the rest of their lives to suppress the immune system so it will not attack the new organ, which the patient's body sees as a foreign invader. But these drugs leave patients vulnerable to severe infections and can cause oth-

er serious side effects. In the Boston patient, however, the infusion of bone marrow had the effect of blending her immune system with her sister's. As a result,

the new kidney was not entirely foreign to her body and she was bet-

ter able to accept it, Spitzer said. The woman took anti-rejection drugs for just 73 days. She now has completely normal kidney function and her bone marrow cancer is in

remission, Spitzer said. Bone marrow transplants are not done solely to prevent organ rejection because they are invasive and carry risks, Spitzer said. But doctors might be able to achieve the same result by giving transplant patients enough stem cells, which are contained in blood and bone marrow,

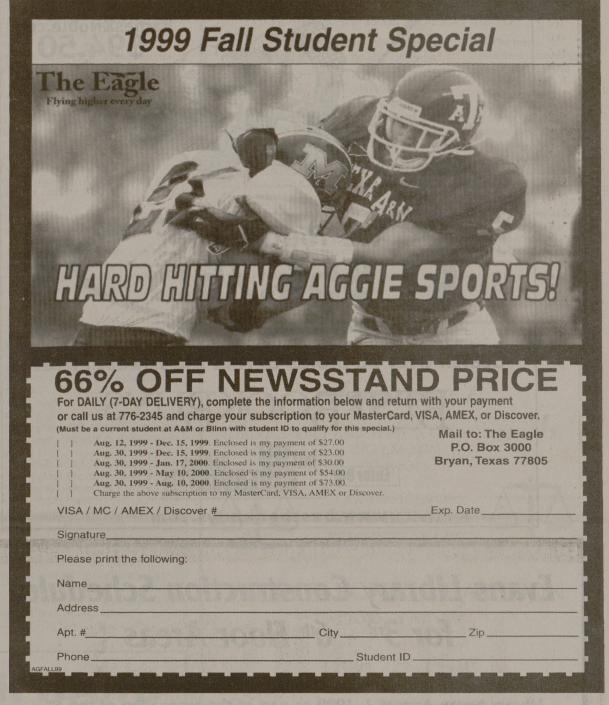
"If we can, by introducing a donor's immune system — even at a very low level — create this kind of transplant tolerance, then it could benefit many patients who need transplants," Spitzer said.

"I think it is a very significant achievement that they were able to treat renal failure plus an underlying bone marrow disease," said Dr. Thomas E. Starzl, a professor of surgery at the University of Pittsburgh who pioneered liver transplants in 1967 and was not involved in this operation.

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