

FROM PAGE ONE

# FBI director orders Flynn case review

**Matt Zapotosky and Devlin Barrett**  
The Washington Post

WASHINGTON — FBI Director Christopher Wray has ordered an internal review of how the bureau handled its investigation of Michael Flynn, President Donald Trump's former national security adviser, the bureau said in a statement Friday.

The review, which will be handled by the FBI's inspection division, will both seek to "determine whether any current employees engaged in misconduct," and evaluate broader FBI policies and procedures to "identify any improvements that might be warranted," the statement said.

The review is unusual, particularly because Attorney General William Barr already had commissioned St. Louis U.S. Attorney Jeff Jensen earlier this year to examine the handling of Flynn's case. The statement said the FBI's review would "complement" that work, and Jensen's examination would take priority. Jensen is one of a number of U.S. attorneys whom Barr has commissioned to investigate



Flynn



Wray

matters of interest to Trump.

"I don't know what the point is, other than to appease the attorney general," Gregory Brower, a former FBI official who served under Wray, said of the new review. "There's a pattern of wanting to be able to say certain things are being investigated."

Trump has complained publicly about Wray for "skirting" the debate about the FBI's 2016 investigation of possible coordination between Russia and the Trump campaign to influence the election, of which the Flynn case was a part. He has even suggested Wray's future as FBI director might be in doubt. People close to the president, though, have said he does not seem

inclined to fire Wray, and Barr has publicly defended the FBI director, calling him "a great partner to me in our effort to restore the American people's confidence in both the Department of Justice and the FBI."

Trump appointed Wray as FBI director in 2017, and he is supposed to have a 10-year term to keep his position insulated from politics.

"It's disappointing," Trump told Fox News earlier this month when asked about Wray's role in ongoing reviews of the FBI's handling of the Russia investigation. "Let's see what happens with him. Look, the jury's still out."

Wray's move could partially placate Trump, as it suggests the FBI director is heeding his repeated calls to explore what the president sees as malfeasance in the Russia investigation. But the FBI statement made clear its impact would be limited. Trump has pushed for criminal prosecutions of those involved in the case. The FBI noted it "does not have the prosecutorial authority to bring a criminal case."

While the FBI said current employees could face discipline, most of those involved in the matter that have drawn Trump's ire — including former FBI director James Comey, former deputy director Andrew McCabe, and former counterintelligence agent Peter Strzok — are no longer employed there.

"As for former employees, the FBI does not have the ability to take any disciplinary action," the statement said.

Flynn pleaded guilty in 2017 to lying to agents about conversations he had with a Russian diplomat. Trump had fired him as national security adviser for lying to the vice president about the same thing. But as he awaited sentencing, Flynn changed legal teams and sought to undo his plea, alleging a host of misconduct, including that he was entrapped by the FBI agents who interviewed him.

At Jensen's recommendation, the Justice Department this month took the rare step of asking the court to throw out the case entirely, decid-

ing that agents did not have a reason to interview Flynn in first place. Two FBI agents had detailed to Jensen's team, and officials said there had been discussions about an internal FBI review after he received his recommendation to drop the case.

The department's move has provoked a controversial, with many legal observers asserting that Barr seemed trying to help a friend of the president. A career prosecutor assigned to the case withdrew from the matter but the department changed its position. But many on the political right have cheered the move, and Trump heaped praise on his attorney general.

The case is now mired in complicated legal proceedings. U.S. District Judge Emmet Sullivan appointed a retired judge to oversee the Justice Department's position and consider whether Flynn should be held in contempt of court, a legal team asked an appeals court to intervene. A three-judge panel Thursday ordered Sullivan to explain his actions.

## Trump admin discussed first

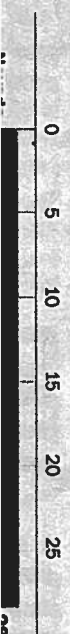
## Historic levels of unemployment in nearly every state last month

**Tony Romm**  
The Washington Post

The coronavirus outbreak has devastated the economies of Nevada, Michigan and Hawaii, leaving roughly one

**State-by-state unemployment: Highs and lows**

Nevada had the country's highest unemployment rate — and Connecticut had the lowest — during the month of April, new federal data show.



empty. The abrupt slowdown in local commerce hasn't hit tourism, but also restaurants, transportation providers, cleaning services and other businesses that rely

# nuclear test in decades

John Hudson  
and Paul Somme  
The Washington Post

WASHINGTON — The Trump administration has discussed whether to conduct the first U.S. nuclear test explosion since 1992 in a move that would have far-reaching consequences for relations with other nuclear powers and reverse a decades-long moratorium on such actions, said a senior administration official and two former officials familiar with the deliberations.

The matter came up at a meeting of senior officials representing the top national security agencies last Friday, following accusations from administration officials that Russia and China are conducting low-yield nuclear tests — an assertion that has not been substantiated by publicly available evidence and that both countries have denied.

The environmental and health-related consequences of nuclear testing moved the process underground, eventually leading to near-global moratorium on testing in this century with the exception of North Korea. Concerns about the dangers of testing prompted more than 184 nations to sign the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty, an agreement that will not enter into force until ratified by eight key states, including the United States.

President Barack Obama supported the ratification of the CTBT in 2009 but never realized his goal. The Trump administration said it would not seek ratification in its 2018 Nuclear Posture Review.

Still, the major nuclear powers abide by its core prohibition on testing. But the United States in recent months has alleged Russia and China have violated the “zero yield” standard with extremely low-yield or underground tests, not the

would be the starting gun to an unprecedented nuclear arms race. You would also disrupt the negotiations with North Korean leader Kim Jong Un, who may no longer feel compelled to honor his moratorium on nuclear testing.”

The United States remains the only country to have deployed a nuclear weapon during wartime, but since 1945 at least eight countries have collectively conducted about 2,000 nuclear tests, of which more than 1,000 were carried out by the United States.

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## The Washington Post

The coronavirus outbreak has devastated the economies of Nevada, Michigan and Hawaii, leaving roughly one quarter of each state's workforce unemployed — and illustrating how the shutdown has disproportionately walloped some parts of the country more than others.

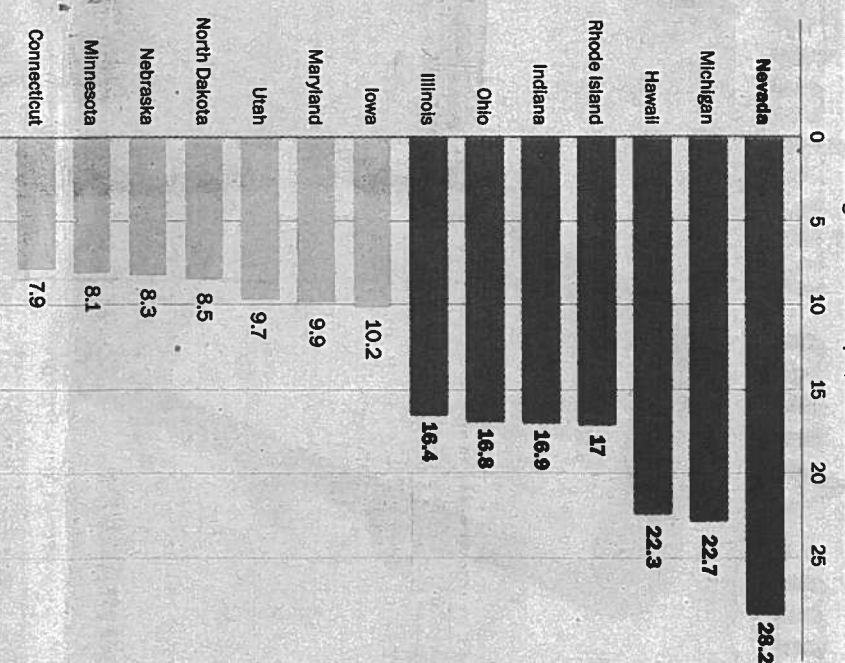
The three states have been the hardest hit in the nation, according to the Labor Department, which released on Friday its first breakdown of state unemployment rates during the pandemic. The data reflect the disastrous, and often uneven, effects of darkened factories, halted tourism and other efforts to arrest the spread of the coronavirus, contributing to the highest rate of U.S. joblessness since the Great Depression.

Nevada, for example, registered an unemployment rate last month exceeding 28 percent the highest in the nation, due in large part to its reliance on tourism and hospitality. That was about three times higher than the 8.9 percent unemployment rate in Maryland, the home of many civil servants and government contractors, including those still operational in Washington D.C.

“To the extent that your economy depends on services that interface with people, you’re in deep trouble,” said Jared Bernstein, a senior fellow at the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities and a former top aide to President Barack Obama.

In total, 43 states in April registered jobless rates higher than at any point since the government started keeping records more than 40 years ago, putting the national unem-

Nevada had the country's highest unemployment rate — and Connecticut had the lowest — during the month of April, new federal data show.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

TONY ROMANO/THE WASHINGTON POST

filed for unemployment benefits over the past nine weeks. Absent additional federal aid, especially targeting the hardest-hit industries and states, the job losses could worsen, experts say, inflicting hard-to-erase economic hardship on workers and their families.

The White House, however, recently has joined with Republicans in opposing some calls for new federal aid, including a renewal of soon-expiring enhanced unemployment benefits. “We’re opening up; the states are opening up,” Trump said on Tuesday. “It’s a transition to greatness.”

Some of these companies have since restarted operations, seizing on their states’ decisions to open up or ease restrictions in May. But concerns persist that labor force cuts in recent months might become permanent, delaying a full economic recovery for years.

The economic turmoil has been felt greatest in states where local economies hinge on travel, tourism, shopping, commerce and other service-industry professions where face-to-face interaction has become a medical hazard. That includes Nevada, where under a third of the states

in local commerce hit tourism, but a rants, transportation cleaning services at other businesses the influx of newcomers of this work can be home, unlike other including many p services, that allow work remotely.

“It is the character economy,” Aguerro ing to this escalated ment rate.”

A year before the virus arrived in States, the unemployment in tourism-heavy E sured at about 2 percent data show. But unemployment rate more than 800 percent compared to the a year prior, according Labor Department 121,000 workers on a single month.

Mark Muro, se and policy director ropolitan Policy Prc Brookings Instituti struggle facing Ha playing out across that includes Verm Rhode Island, w of the biggest loss workers in service, hospitality industri “We know that is ing these statistics.” In other parts o try, including Mi closures of count floors have contrib to the droves of resi work. The unempl in this car-centric i ing state surged to 22 percent just last eral data show.

Over that period lost 237,000 jobs in hospitality, 174,00



as Washington seeks a trilateral deal to regulate the arsenals of the biggest nuclear powers.

The meeting did not conclude with any agreement to conduct a test, but a senior administration official said the proposal is "very much an ongoing conversation." Another person familiar with the meeting, however, said a decision was ultimately made to take other measures in response to threats posed by Russia and China and avoid a resumption of testing.

The National Security Council declined to comment.

During the meeting, serious disagreements emerged over the idea, in particular from the National Nuclear Security Administration, according to two people familiar with the discussions. The NNSA, an agency that ensures the safety of the nation's stockpile of nuclear weapons, didn't respond to a request for comment.

The United States has not conducted a nuclear test explosion since September 1992, and nuclear nonproliferation advocates warned that doing so now could have destabilizing consequences.

"It would be an invitation for other nuclear-armed countries to follow suit," said Daryl Kimball, executive director of the Arms Control Association. "It

2018 Nuclear Posture Review.

Still, the major nuclear powers abide by its core prohibition on testing. But the United States in recent months has alleged Russia and China have violated the "zero yield" standard with extremely low-yield or underground tests, not the type of many-kiloton yield tests with mushroom clouds associated with the Cold War. Russia and China deny the allegation.

Since establishing a moratorium on testing in the early 1990s, the United States has ensured that its nuclear weapons are ready to be deployed by conducting what are known as subcritical tests — or blasts that do not produce a nuclear chain reaction but can test components of a weapon.

U.S. nuclear weapons facilities have also developed robust computer simulation technologies that allow for modeling of nuclear tests to ensure the arsenal is ready to deploy.

The main purpose of nuclear tests has long been to check the reliability of an existing arsenal or try out new weapon designs. Every year, top U.S. officials, including the heads of the national nuclear labs and the commander of U.S. Strategic Command, must certify the safety and reliability of the stockpile without testing.

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In total, 43 states in April registered jobless rates higher than at any point since the government started keeping records more than 40 years ago, putting the national unemployment rate at 14.7 percent. The figures may represent an undercount of the total percentage of Americans out of work, since the federal survey on households includes only those actively looking for new positions.

Some economists said the new data should offer a cautionary tale to policymakers, a day after the Labor Department reported that roughly 38 million Americans have

ever, recently has joined with Republicans in opposing some calls for new federal aid, including a renewal of soon-expiring enhanced unemployment benefits. "We're opening up; the states are opening up," Trump said on Tuesday. "It's a transition to greatness."

The initial wave of job losses began in March, as states around the country issued unprecedented stay-at-home orders that closed all but the most essential businesses. The restrictions aimed to stop the spread of a disease that has killed nearly 100,000 Americans, but it also left many

employers without capital or customers, forcing companies to furlough or lay off workers they could no longer afford to pay.

## JOBLESS

From A1

The state's leisure and entertainment industry — which includes bars, restaurants and hotels — was particularly hard hit, losing 263,500 jobs in one month, or about 50 percent of total employment, Crow said. The double-digit Ohio rate spiked from 5.8 percent

in March and 4.1 percent in April a year ago.

The U.S. unemployment rate for April was 14.7 percent, up from 4.4 percent in March and up from 3.6 percent in April 2019.

The state reported Thursday that more than 1.2 million people filed unemployment claims in the past nine weeks as Ohio's stay-at-home order depressed the economy and led to widespread layoffs.

The economic turmoil has been felt greatest in states where local economies hinge on travel, tourism, shopping, commerce and other service-industry professions where face-to-face interaction has become a medical hazard. That includes Nevada, where under a third of the state's workforce before the coronavirus belonged to the hospitality and leisure industry, according to Jeremy Aguerre, a principal analyst with Applied Analysis, a Las Vegas-based economic research firm.

Now, though, the Las Vegas Strip has gone dark, with many casinos shuttered until further notice. Travel to the city's airport, one of the busiest in the country, has plummeted, and hotel rooms largely sit

doors have continued to the droves of residents in this car-centric state surged to 22 percent just last year data show.

Over that period lost 237,000 jobs in hospitality, 174,000 facturing and 159,0 transportation and state officials said noting its jobless rate is its highest on record though, Gov. Gretchen (D) began to

## WOBL TRANSLATOR RENEWAL

On May 20th, 2020, WOBL Radio Inc. filed application with the Federal Communications Commission for renewal of license of FM Translator W299CJ, which is licensed to serve Oberlin. The station is licensed to transmit from a site following coordinates: 41-16-04.8 N. Latitude 37.7 W. Longitude, on 107.7 MHz, with an radiated power of 0.25kW. The station rebroadcasts WOBL-AM, Oberlin, Ohio, which operates on 1410 kHz. Individuals who wish to advise the FCC relating to the renewal application and to whom FM translator station has operated in the past should file comments and petitions with the FCC by September 1, 2020, by writing to the FCC in Arlington, DC 20554.

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**2018 Nuclear Posture Review.**  
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*It's a nuclear test explosion administration prepares on Open Skies, a nearly that came into force in need to reduce the chances war by allowing mutual rights for members of the treaty agreement.*

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