



KEY TERMS:

testimony
lie

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DISCUSSION & REVIEW QUESTIONS:

- At the beginning of the video, Mr. Elder contends: “One of the most significant events of this century happened early afternoon of August 9, 2014. It took place in Ferguson, Missouri, a city on the outskirts of St. Louis. So embedded in the popular mind is this event that if you just say the name ‘Ferguson’ everyone knows what you’re talking about: police brutality and racial injustice.” Why do you think that Mr. Elder characterizes what happened in Ferguson as ‘one of the most significant events of this century?’ Explain. Do you think it is right for the name of the town of Ferguson to be equated with police brutality and racial injustice, even though neither of those things occurred during the infamous incident? Why or why not?
- Mr. Elder goes on to point out: “The shooting in Ferguson led to nights of riots and gave fuel to a new social movement, Black Lives Matter.” Why do you think that the community of Ferguson reacted the way that it did after this event took place? Explain. Why do you think that so many people were quick to jump to the conclusion that police brutality and racial injustice had occurred- without waiting for the facts to emerge?
- After setting up the scene and explaining the first events that happened, Mr. Elder notes: “Here’s how one witness whose testimony closely fits the forensic evidence described the scene. ‘[Brown] ran towards the officer full charge. The officer fired several shots at him, and... Mike Brown continuously came forward in the charging motion... And when he stopped, that’s when the officer ceased fire... When he charged once more, the officer returned fire with, I would say... three to four shots. And that’s when Mike Brown finally collapsed.’ The Brown family’s own medical expert, respected pathologist Dr. Michael Baden, also conceded this point: the wounds Brown suffered were consistent with Brown charging toward Wilson, not running away.” What’s so important about the fact that the witness testimony and the expert’s testimony closely matches the scientific evidence? Explain. What do you think motivated Mr. Brown to charge at the officer instead of complying with the officer? Explain. Considering that Mr. Brown had already physically assaulted the officer and attempted to take the officer’s gun, do you think that it’s likely and highly probable that Officer Wilson was genuinely concerned about his own safety and welfare when Mr. Brown charged at him? Why or why not?
- Later in the video, Mr. Elder asks: “True or false? Before Michael Brown was shot and killed, he raised his hands above his head and shouted ‘Hands up. Don’t shoot.’ False. Federal investigators from the Department of Justice found no credible evidence that Brown ever raised his hands in a ‘don’t shoot’ gesture. Or in any way heeded the officer’s commands for him to surrender. The Federal report concluded that... ‘witnesses who originally stated Brown had his hands up in surrender recanted their original accounts, admitting that they did not witness the shooting or parts of it...’ Investigators also concluded Brown never uttered the now iconic phrase.” Why do you think that some people falsely claimed to be witnesses and provided false testimony? Explain.
- At the end of the video, Mr. Elder concludes: “The statement that an innocent black man was killed by a racist cop in Ferguson, Missouri is a lie. Those who say otherwise are either willfully deceiving you for their own purposes or are wholly ignorant of the facts. Now you know. Act accordingly.” Considering the breadth and credibility of the evidence, why do you think that so many people still believe, or at least claim to believe, the ‘Ferguson Lie?’ Explain. What do you think Mr. Elder means by his admonition for viewers who are now armed with the facts of the case to ‘act accordingly?’ Explain.

EXTEND THE LEARNING:

CASE STUDY: Black Lives Matter/ Chief David Dorn

INSTRUCTIONS: Read the articles “The Lies Told by the Black Lives Matter Movement,” and “Second man, 22, is charged in the murder of retired St. Louis police captain David Dorn, 77, who was shot dead ‘protecting his friend’s pawn shop from looters during protests’” then answer the questions that follow.

- Police officers are being assassinated in the name of which ideology? The idea that the U.S. is experiencing an epidemic of what is dangerously false? In the year prior to the article being published, the proportion of black victims of fatal police shootings was lower than what? Why was this the case? What is the percentage of black homicide victims of police shootings compared to whites and Hispanics, and what drives that disparity? Of the more than 6,000 black homicides each year, what percentage is from police shootings? What question have police critics never answered, in light of the vast differences in rates of criminal offending? What ratios should police stops, arrests, and shootings mirror? What rebuts the charge that racism, not crime, determines the incidence of police shootings? Who is Ted Miller, and what did he tell the Guardian? What did the Criminology and Public Policy study find, and what was the hypothesized reasoning for the results? How much evidence of racial discrimination in shootings did Professor Fryer of Harvard University find in his research? What did an analysis of police use of force by the Center for Policing Equity conclude? What does the mainstream media relentlessly focus on, and what does it ignore in regards to the notion of a law enforcement war on blacks? Though they are 6 percent of the population, black males comprised what percentage of cop killers over the last decade, and what does this mean? What have cops been repeatedly told by President Obama and the media, and what is the result of this? What is the ‘Ferguson Effect’ and who are its overwhelming victims? How many protests have been organized by Black Lives Matter activists to stigmatize the assailants of the children being killed in Chicago? What has the country has been talking about phantom police racism in order to avoid? Who was David Dorn, and what happened to him? What were Stephan Cannon and Mark Jackson allegedly doing at the scene at the time of the murder? What evidence supports the charges against these suspects? How many years had Chief Dorn been a police officer? What did the witnesses do instead of helping Chief Dorn? What did President Trump say about Chief Dorn?
- Why do you think that in so many cases, suspects decide to put themselves in danger by not complying with police directions rather than drastically increasing their chance of safety by simply following the directions of peace officers? Why do you think that so many people seem so much more concerned about perceived police brutality than the actual murder of police officers and children? How culpable do you think the media should be for the hysteria and violence that sometimes ensues when reporting on such events? Explain. How culpable do you think politicians should be for the hysteria and violence that sometimes ensues when commenting on such events? Why do you think that so many BLM supporters know Michael Brown’s name, but not the name of the girl shot on her mother’s bed in Ferguson whilst doing her homework nor the name of Chief Dorn? Why do you think

EXTEND THE LEARNING (cont.):

that the focus for BLM supporters is currently on George Floyd, but not equally on Chief David Dorn- shouldn't all black lives matter equally? Explain. Considering the preponderance of evidence to the contrary, do you think that the police in general are racist, and/or that 'institutional racism' exists in police departments? Why or why not?

- Why do you think that some people are so willing to ignore the facts of a case or even to purposefully be deceitful about the facts in order to advance their political agenda and narrative? Explain. Why do you think that the killing of police officers is not the right way to solve any problems? What peaceful, meaningful, and tangible steps do you think can be taken to eliminate actual racism and to eliminate the perception of and actual rare condition of police abuse? Explain. Do you agree with the author of the first article that the best way to save black lives is to strengthen families and proactive policing? Why or why not? Do you think that the BLM movement and its agenda are based on lies? Why or why not? What might some better ways of helping the black community be instead of supporting Black Lives Matter?



QUIZ

THE FERGUSON LIE

1. The shooting in Ferguson led to nights of riots and gave fuel to a new social movement called _____.
 - a. Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions
 - b. Me Too movement
 - c. Black Lives Matter
 - d. Occupy Wall Street

2. Michael Brown's back was turned to Officer Wilson when Mr. Brown was shot and killed.
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. What happened with witnesses who stated that Michael Brown had his hands up when he was shot?
 - a. they doubled down on their stories and testified to that as truth at the trial
 - b. they recanted their statements admitting that they did not witness the shooting
 - c. they later claimed that federal investigators pressured them to lie about it
 - d. none of the above

4. The federal investigation that concluded that Officer Wilson did nothing wrong and that there was no basis to prosecute him was led by _____.
 - a. President Barack Obama
 - b. Attorney General Eric Holder
 - c. Vice President Joe Biden
 - d. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton



QUIZ - ANSWER KEY

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The Lies Told by the Black Lives Matter Movement

Heather Mac Donald

Washington Examiner September 3, 2016

The Black Lives Matter movement has been feted repeatedly at the White House and honored at the Democratic National Convention. Hillary Clinton has incorporated its claims about racist, homicidal cops into her presidential campaign pitch.

The idea that the U.S. is experiencing an epidemic of racially driven police shootings is false, and dangerously so...

The recent assassinations of police officers in the name of Black Lives Matter ideology have not slowed down the anti-cop demonstrations or diminished the virulent hatred directed at cops during those protests.

And more recently, San Francisco 49ers quarterback Colin Kaepernick refused to stand for the National Anthem to protest the country's treatment of black people, while pop singer Beyonce has made the movement the focal point of her performances.

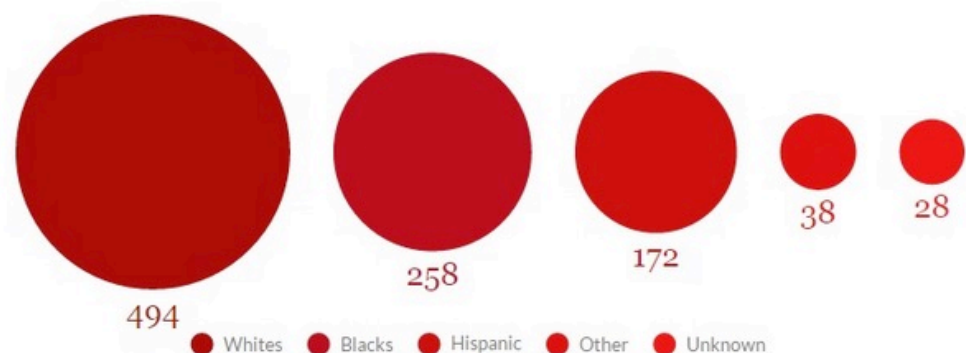
Yet the Black Lives Matter movement is based on a lie, and not just the lie that a pacific Michael Brown was gunned down in cold blood by Ferguson, Mo., police officer Darren Wilson in August 2014.

The idea that the U.S. is experiencing an epidemic of racially driven police shootings is also false, and dangerously so. Several studies released this year show that police officers are less likely to shoot blacks than whites.

But just as Michael Brown continues to be venerated as a martyr to police brutality despite the Justice Department's evisceration of the "hands up, don't shoot" narrative, the media, activists and many politicians continue to traffic in demonstrable untruths about police shootings, race and crime.

The facts are these: Last year, the police shot 990 people, the vast majority armed or violently resisting arrest, according to the Washington Post's database of fatal police shootings. Whites made up 49.9 percent of those victims, blacks, 26 percent. That proportion of black victims is lower than what the black violent crime rate would predict.

Fatal Police Shootings in 2015



Source: Washington Post police shootings database

Last year, police fatally shot 990 people, the vast majority armed or violently resisting arrest, according to the Washington Post's database. Whites made up 49.9 percent of those victims, blacks 26 percent.

Blacks constituted 62 percent of all robbery defendants in America's 75 largest counties in 2009, 57 percent of all murder defendants and 45 percent of all assault defendants, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, even though blacks comprise only 15 percent of the population in those counties.

In New York City, where blacks make up 23 percent of the city's population, blacks commit three-quarters of all shootings and 70 percent of all robberies, according to victims and witnesses in their reports to the New York Police Department. Whites, by contrast, commit less than 2 percent of all shootings and 4 percent of all robberies, though they are nearly 34 percent of the city's population.

Police critics have never answered the question of what they think non-biased policing data should look like, in light of the vast differences in rates of criminal offending.

In Chicago, 80 percent of all known murder suspects were black in 2015, as were 80 percent of all known nonfatal shooting suspects, though they are a little less than a third of the population. Whites made up 0.9 percent of known murder suspects in Chicago in 2015 and 1.4 percent of known nonfatal shooting suspects, though they are about a third of the city's residents.

Such racially skewed crime ratios are repeated in virtually all American metropolises. They mean that when officers are called to the scene of a drive-by shooting or an armed robbery, they will overwhelmingly be summoned to minority neighborhoods, looking for minority suspects in the aid of minority victims.

Gang shootings occur almost exclusively in minority areas. Police use of force is most likely in confrontations with violent and resisting criminals, and those confrontations happen disproportionately in minority communities.

You would never know it from the activists, but police shootings are responsible for a lower percentage of black homicide deaths than white and Hispanic homicide deaths. Twelve percent of all whites and Hispanics who die of homicide are killed by police officers, compared to 4 percent of black homicide victims.

That disparity is driven by the greatly elevated rates of criminal victimization in the black community. More blacks die each year from homicide, more than 6,000, than homicide victims of all other races combined. Their killers are not the police, and not whites, but other blacks. In Chicago this year through Aug. 30, 2,870 people, mostly black, were shot.

If you believed the Black Lives Matter narrative, you would assume that the assailants of those black victims were in large part cops. In fact, the police shot 17 people, most of whom were threatening lethal force, accounting for 0.6 percent of the total.

Gun-related murders of officers are up 52 percent this year through Aug. 30 compared to last year.

Police critics have never answered the question of what they think non-biased policing data should look like, in light of the vast differences in rates of criminal offending. Blacks commit homicide at eight times the rate of whites and Hispanics combined. Black males between the ages of 14-17 commit gun homicide at nearly 10 times the rate of white and Hispanic male teens combined.

Should police stops, arrests and those rare instances of police shootings nevertheless mirror population ratios, rather than crime ratios? President Obama apparently thinks so. Just hours before the assassination of five officers in Dallas on July 7, he criticized the police for arresting blacks at twice the rate of whites. The president remained assiduously silent about crime rates.

The raw numbers alone rebut the charge that racism, not crime, determines the incidence of police shootings. But academic research also demolishes the Black Lives Matter narrative.

A recent study by an economist at Maryland's Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation found that race does not affect a civilian's risk of injury or death following an arrest or a police stop; blacks and whites face an equal chance of getting injured or killed by a police officer.

If blacks are killed by officers at a rate higher than their population numbers, economist Ted Miller told The Guardian, "it's the excessive arrest of minorities that's the problem. We need to bring down the numbers of [blacks] being arrested in the first place." (Unless blacks themselves bring their crime rate down, however, the only way to lower their arrest rate is to eliminate criminal statutes or to ask the police to ignore crime.)

Miller's study, published in Injury Prevention, was a relative outlier in finding that blacks face the same risk as whites of having potentially lethal force used against them. Other research this year shows that blacks are actually shot less than whites by the police.

The most sophisticated lab study of police shoot-don't-shoot decisions to date, published this year in Criminology and Public Policy, found that officers were three times less likely to shoot unarmed black suspects than unarmed white suspects and took significantly longer to decide to shoot armed black suspects than armed white suspects.

Lead investigator Lois James, from Washington State University, hypothesized that officers were second-guessing themselves when confronting black suspects, due to their awareness of the potential negative repercussions of shooting a black civilian.

James' work anticipated a much-discussed working paper by Harvard economist Roland Fryer. He found that police officers in Houston were nearly 24 percent less likely to shoot blacks than whites.

In a data set comprising officer shootings from Dallas, Austin, Houston, Los Angeles and six Florida counties, he found that officers were 47 percent less likely to discharge their weapon without first being attacked if the suspect was black than if the suspect was white, and that black and white victims of police shootings were equally likely to have been armed. Overall, Fryer found no evidence of racial discrimination in shootings.

And an analysis of police use of force by the Center for Policing Equity concluded, consistent with James and Fryer, that whites were disadvantaged compared to blacks when it comes to lethal force. Officers' use of lethal force following an arrest for a violent felony was over twice the rate for white arrestees than for black arrestees.

Why is this happening?

Why, then, the widespread perception that there is a law enforcement war on blacks? Because the mainstream media relentlessly focuses on a handful of police shootings of blacks and ignores police shootings of whites, as well as the crime that brings officers into disproportionate contact with black suspects.

Among the nearly 500 white victims of fatal police shootings last year was a 50-year-old suspect in a domestic assault call in Tuscaloosa, Ala., who ran at the shooting officer with a spoon; a 28-year-old driver in Des Moines, Iowa, who led police on a chase, then got out of his car and walked quickly toward the shooting officer; and a 21-year-old suspect in a grocery store robbery in Akron, Ohio, who had escaped on a bike and did not remove his hand from his waistband when ordered to do so.

While the nation was focused on the non-epidemic of racist killings by police throughout 2015, the routine drive-by shootings in urban areas were taking their usual toll, including on children, to little national notice.

Had any of these victims been black, police critics would have conferred on them instant notoriety; instead, they are unknown. And had the media focused exclusively on those and other police killings of whites, the impression would have been created that there is an epidemic of officer-involved shootings of whites.

In fact, fatal police shootings are rare, no matter the race of the victim. The police have about 385 million contacts with citizens a year; in 2014, they made more than 11 million arrests. According to data collected by the FBI from only two-thirds of police departments, officers in those departments were assaulted more than 48,000 times.

Deadly weapon assaults against officers in those same departments occurred 27 times a day. Only .009 percent of all arrests ended with a civilian death, and for every 10 deadly weapon assaults on a police officer there was at most one fatal police shooting.

Police officers are far more likely to be killed by a black person than vice versa. Over the past decade, black males comprised 40 percent of all cop killers, though they are 6 percent of the population. That means that an officer is 18.5 times more likely to be killed by a black male than an unarmed black male is to be killed by a police officer.

But the Black Lives Matter narrative has nevertheless had an enormous effect on policing and public safety, despite its mendacity. Murders of officers are up 62 percent this year through Aug. 7 compared to last year. The cop assassinations are only a more extreme version of the Black Lives Matter-inspired hatred that officers working in urban areas encounter on a daily basis.

Officers are routinely surrounded by hostile, jeering crowds when they try to conduct a street investigation or make an arrest. Resistance to arrest is up, officers report. Cops have been repeatedly told by Obama and the media that pedestrian stops and public order enforcement (known as "broken windows policing") are racist. In consequence, they are doing less of those discretionary activities in high-crime minority communities.

The result? Violent crime is rising in cities with large black populations. Homicides in 2015 rose anywhere from 54 percent in Washington, D.C., to 90 percent in Cleveland. In the nation's 56 largest cities, homicides rose 17 percent in 2015, a nearly unprecedented one-year spike. In the first half of 2016, homicides in 51 large cities were up another 15 percent compared to the same period last year.

The victims of this politically driven de-policing, what I have called the "Ferguson effect," are overwhelmingly black. While the nation was focused on the non-epidemic of racist killings by police throughout 2015, the routine drive-by shootings in urban areas were taking their usual toll, including on children, to little national notice.

In Cleveland, three children ages five and younger were killed in September 2015 alone. Five children were shot in Cleveland over the 2015 July 4 weekend. A seven-year-old boy was killed in Chicago that same weekend by a bullet intended for his father. In November, a nine-year-old in Chicago was lured into an alley and killed by his father's gang enemies; the father of the murdered nine-year-old refused to cooperate with the police in identifying his son's killers.

In August 2015, a nine-year-old girl was doing her homework on her mother's bed in Ferguson when gunfire ripped through her house and killed her. In Cincinnati in July 2015, a four-year-old girl was shot in the head and a six-year-old girl was left paralyzed and partially blind from two separate drive-by shootings. A six-year-old boy was killed in a drive-by shooting on West Florissant Avenue in March in St. Louis. Ten children under the age of 10 were killed in Baltimore in 2015.

The carnage has continued this year. In Chicago alone, at least 15 children under the age of 12 have been shot in the first seven months of 2016, including a three-year-old boy who is now paralyzed for life following a Father's Day drive-by shooting. While the world knows who the thug Michael Brown is, few people outside these children's immediate communities know their names. Black Lives Matter activists have organized no protests to stigmatize their assailants.

To be sure, every police shooting of an innocent, unarmed civilian is a stomach-churning tragedy. There have been some bad police shootings over the last two years, many the result of faulty tactics that needlessly exposed officers to potentially lethal risk. Officers yearn for more hands-on tactical training, and some pay for their own training when their cash-strapped departments are unable to provide it.

But in a grotesque waste of resources, the Obama administration and Hillary Clinton are pushing tactically useless "implicit bias" training on departments, based on the false conceit that the nation's officers are in the throes of endemic racism.

For the past two decades, the country has been talking about phantom police racism in order to avoid talking about a more uncomfortable truth: black crime. But in the era of data-driven law enforcement, policing is simply a function of crime. The best way to lower police-civilian contacts in inner-city neighborhoods would be to radically lower the crime rate there.

For that to happen, more boys need to be raised by their fathers. Until family structure is strengthened, however, the best way to save black lives is lawful, proactive policing — not a duplicitous war on cops.

This piece originally appeared in the Washington Examiner

Heather Mac Donald is the Thomas W. Smith fellow at the Manhattan Institute and contributing editor at City Journal.

<https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-8425567/Second-man-22-charged-murder-retired-St-Louis-police-captain-David-Dorn.html>

Second man, 22, is charged in the murder of retired St. Louis police captain David Dorn, 77, who was shot dead 'protecting his friend's pawn shop from looters during protests'

By [Lauren Edmonds For Dailymail.com](#) and [Alice Cachia For Mailonline](#)

Published: 03:51 EDT, 16 June 2020 | Updated: 06:49 EDT, 16 June 2020

A second man has been charged with murder in the death of retired police captain David Dorn, who was shot dead in front of a pawn shop by suspected looters during a night of violent protests.

Mark Jackson, 22, was charged with second-degree murder, robbery, burglary, stealing, and three counts of armed criminal action.

It comes days after suspected shooter Stephan Cannon, 24, was charged with first-degree murder, burglary, robbery, armed criminal action and being a felon in possession of a firearm.

Charging documents say Jackson, Cannon, and a third person were caught on CCTV fleeing the store in a Pontiac G6.



Mark Jackson (pictured above left) is the second man to have been charged with murder in the death of retired police captain David Dorn, as well a string of other offences related to the incident. Alleged shooter Stephan Cannon (top right) was charged with first-degree murder in the days after the killing.

The Pontiac was found by police parked nearby Jackson's home, with a temporary license plate in his name as well as paperwork inside the car that also had his name on it.

A debit card belonging to Jackson was found inside the shop and officers also discovered his fingerprint on a television set left inside the shop.

He is currently being held with bail, according to **STL Today**.

Dorn, aged 77, was found dead on the sidewalk in front of Lee's Pawn & Jewelry after trying to protect the shop from looters, according to St. Louis Circuit Attorney Kim Gardner.

The looting occurred during one of many protests following the killing of George Floyd in Minnesota last month.

Dorn, 77, was reportedly friends of the pawn shop's owner and frequently checked on the business when alarms went off.

His death was initially streamed on Facebook Live, but footage has since been deleted.

The same night Dorn was killed four St Louis officers were shot, others were pelted with rocks and fireworks, and dozens of businesses were burglarized or damaged, including a convenience store that burned.

According to a police statement, Cannon and Jackson were among those seen on surveillance footage entering the store and then stealing several televisions.



Retired St Louis police captain David Dorn, pictured, was shot dead by looters who had broken into his friend's pawn shop, officials said.

Cannon then reportedly walked towards the street corner with a gun in his hand.

'At the time the shots were fired, (Cannon) was the only person standing at that corner,' according to a probable cause statement obtained by New York Post.

'Multiple plumes of smoke' were allegedly seen coming from where Cannon was standing on the street corner and shell casings were later found.

Court documents revealed that Cannon acknowledged that he was inside the pawn shop the night of Dorn's murder and that he cut his hair to change his appearance.



Police investigate the scene of a shooting at Lee's Pawn & Jewelry in St. Louis on June 2 after Dorn was found shot dead.

The St. Louis Police Department released surveillance footage taken inside the store shortly after 2.30am, in which seven persons of interests are seen entering through the pawn shop's front door.

A stolen TV was later found inside Cannon's home and the serial number matched that of Lee's Pawn and Jewelry store.

Cannon also admitted he became aware that his photograph being distributed after local authorities released CCTV footage from the pawns shop.

CCTV footage showed the Pontiac G6 pulled up alongside the store that night and reportedly showed Cannon entering with the driver.

Cannon is also being held without bail. In a statement from Kim Gardner, she cited police work and public outrage as what helped locate the pair.

Two other men have also been charged with looting the shop.

Retired captain Dorn had served 38 years on the St. Louis police force before retiring in October 2007. He then became chief of Moline Acres, a small town north of St. Louis.

The Ethical Society of Police, which represents black officers in St. Louis, said in a news release that Dorn was 'the type of brother that would've given his life to save them if he had to'.

One witness to the Facebook Live video said the incident had 'sickened' him.

Marquaello Futrell wrote: 'The man just was shot and killed outside of Lee's Pawn and Jewelry has me sick to my stomach.'

The St. Louis PD posted the video on Twitter, where they also stated they were offering a reward for those who had information on the men.



The store looks to have already been completely ransacked by the time the group arrived at the scene, with windows shattered, display cabinets emptied and trash discarded on the floor

He suggested eyewitnesses did not help Dorn after he was shot, adding: 'It's one thing to be a victim of a robbery/assault but to lie in you own blood pleading for help and no help comes other than people standing around on FB Live recording his death. All over social media. I'm upset and can't sleep!'

Colonel John W. Hayden, Jr., a St. Louis police commissioner, called Dorn a 'fine captain.'

'Many of us, the other officers, looked up to him,' Hayden said. 'Was very well-liked, very pleasant. And his wife still works here. So a very sad time for our agency. We will honor him.'

Tim Fitch, the former St. Louis County police chief called Dorn 'a true public servant', adding: 'Protecting & serving all the way to the end. None of us who knew you are surprised you went out fighting at Lee's Pawn this morning. God speed my friend.'



Donald J. Trump ✓
@realDonaldTrump



Our highest respect to the family of David Dorn, a Great Police Captain from St. Louis, who was viciously shot and killed by despicable looters last night. We honor our police officers, perhaps more than ever before. Thank you!



9:30 PM · Jun 2, 2020 · Twitter for iPhone
©realDonaldTrump/Twitter



President Trump tweeted his own tribute Tuesday evening, writing: 'Our highest respect to the family of David Dorn, a Great Police Captain from St. Louis, who was viciously shot and killed by despicable looters last night. We honor our police officers, perhaps more than ever before. Thank you!'

State Rep. Rasheen Aldridge, D-St. Louis, told the Post-Dispatch that he watched to Facebook Live post before it was removed.

'Very traumatized right now,' he said about an hour after the shooting occurred. 'I'm hurting.'

President Trump also shared his own tribute for Dorn on Twitter last Tuesday.

'Our highest respect to the family of David Dorn, a Great Police Captain from St. Louis, who was viciously shot and killed by despicable looters last night,' he wrote.

'We honor our police officers, perhaps more than ever before.'