

Shooting of Michael Brown

For the protests that followed the shooting of Michael Brown, see [Ferguson unrest](#).

The **shooting of Michael Brown** occurred on August 9, 2014, in Ferguson, Missouri, a northern suburb of St. Louis. Brown, an 18-year-old African-American male, was fatally shot by Darren Wilson, 28, a white Ferguson police officer. The disputed circumstances of the shooting of the unarmed young man sparked existing tensions in the majority-black city, and protests and civil unrest erupted. The events received considerable attention in the U.S. and elsewhere, attracted protesters from outside the region, and generated a vigorous debate about the relationship between law enforcement and African Americans, and police use of force doctrine in Missouri and nationwide.

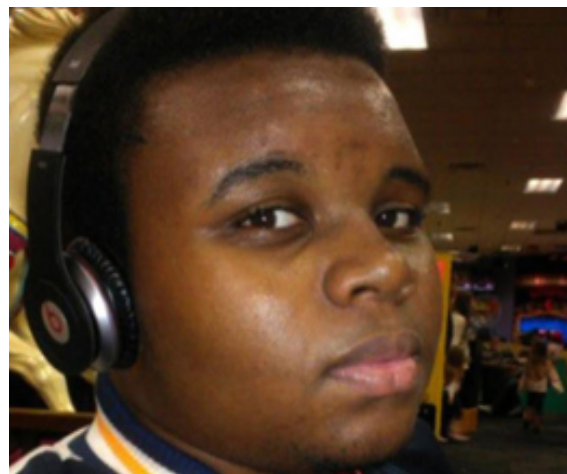
Shortly before the shooting, Brown stole several packages of cigarillos from a nearby convenience store and shoved the store clerk. Brown was accompanied by his friend Dorian Johnson.^[2] Wilson had been notified by police dispatch of the robbery and descriptions of the two suspects. He encountered Brown and Johnson as they were walking down the middle of the street. Wilson said that he realized that the two men matched the robbery suspects' descriptions.^{[3][4]} Wilson backed up his cruiser and blocked them. An altercation ensued with Brown and Wilson struggling through the window of the police vehicle for control of Wilson's gun until it was fired.^[5] Brown and Johnson then fled, with Wilson in pursuit of Brown. Brown stopped and turned to face the officer, then Brown moved toward him.^[6] Wilson fired at Brown several times in total, all shots striking him in the front, with the possible exception of the two bullets fired into Brown's right arm.^[7] In the entire altercation, Wilson fired a total of twelve bullets;^[8] the last was probably the fatal shot.^{[9][10][11]} Brown was unarmed and moving toward Wilson when the final shots were fired. Witness reports differed as to what Brown was doing with his hands when he was shot, but none of the witnesses who said that Brown had his hands up in surrender were later found to be credible.^[12]

The shooting sparked unrest in Ferguson. The "hands up" account was widely circulated immediately after the shooting and it contributed to the strong protests and outrage about the killing of the unarmed man. It was not proved inaccurate until months later.^[13] Believing accounts that Brown had his hands up in surrender when he was shot, protesters chanted, "Hands up, don't shoot." Protests, both peaceful and violent, along with vandalism

and looting, continued for more than a week in Ferguson; police established a nightly curfew. The response of area police agencies in dealing with the protests was strongly criticized by the media and politicians. There were concerns over insensitivity, tactics, and a militarized response. Missouri Governor Jay Nixon ordered local police organizations to cede much of their authority to the Missouri State Highway Patrol.

A grand jury was called and given extensive evidence from Robert McCulloch, the St. Louis County Prosecutor, in a highly unusual process. On November 24, 2014, McCulloch announced that the St. Louis County grand jury had decided not to indict Wilson.^[14] On March 4, 2015, the U.S. Department of Justice reported the conclusion of its own investigation and cleared Wilson of civil rights violations in the shooting. It found that witnesses who corroborated the officer's account were credible, and it was also supported by forensic evidence. Witnesses who had incriminated him were not credible, including some who admitted they had not directly seen the events.^{[15][13]} According to the evidence, Wilson shot Michael Brown in self-defense.^{[16][17]}

1 Backgrounds



Michael Brown in a photo posted to Facebook in May 2013

Michael Brown, Jr. (May 20, 1996^[18] – August 9, 2014) was the son of Lesley McSpadden and Michael Brown Sr.^[19] Brown graduated from Normandy High School in St. Louis County eight days before his death, completing an alternative education program.^[20] At the

time of his death, he was 18 years old, 6 ft 4 in (1.93 m) tall and weighed 292 lb (132 kg).^[11]

Darren Dean Wilson^[21] (born May 14, 1986) was born in Fort Worth, Texas.^{[22][23]} He was 28 years old at the time of the shooting.^{[24][25]} Wilson is 6 ft 4 in (1.93 m) tall and weighs about 210 lb (95 kg).^[26] Wilson first worked as a police officer in Missouri in the police department of Jennings.^[27] Wilson had no disciplinary history. After the Jennings Police Department was disbanded following a federal probe into department misuse of funds,^{[28][29]} Wilson was hired as a police officer in Ferguson.^[30]

2 Incident

At 11:47 a.m., Wilson responded to the call of a baby with breathing problems and drove to Glenark Drive, east of Canfield Drive.^[31] About three minutes later and several blocks away, Michael Brown was recorded on camera stealing a box of Swisher cigars and pushing away a Ferguson Market clerk. Brown and his friend, Dorian Johnson, left the market at about 11:54 a.m.^[32] At 11:53, a police dispatcher reported a “stealing in progress” at the Ferguson Market and described the suspect as a black male wearing a white T-shirt running toward QuikTrip. The suspect was reported as having stolen a box of Swisher cigars.^[31] At 11:57, the dispatch described the suspect as wearing a red St. Louis Cardinals hat, a white T-shirt, yellow socks, and khaki shorts, and that he was accompanied by another male.^[31] At 12:00 p.m., Wilson reported that he was back in service and radioed units 25 and 22 to ask if they need his assistance in searching for the suspects.^[31] Seven seconds later, an unidentified officer said the suspects had disappeared.^[31] Wilson called for backup at 12:02, saying “[Unit] 21. Put me on Canfield with two. And send me another car.”^[31]

Reports of what happened next differ widely among sources and witnesses, but Wilson ended up fatally shooting Brown, who died on the street. At noon on August 9, Wilson drove up to Brown and Johnson in the middle of Canfield Drive and ordered them to move off the street and onto the sidewalk. Wilson continued driving past the two men, but then backed up and stopped close to them.^{[4][11][33][34]} A struggle took place between Brown and Wilson after the former reached through the window of the police SUV, a Chevrolet Tahoe.^[35] Wilson’s gun was fired twice during the struggle while it was inside the vehicle, with one bullet hitting Brown’s right hand.^{[35][36]} Brown and Johnson fled and Johnson hid behind a car.^[37] Wilson got out of the vehicle and pursued Brown.^[38] At some point, Wilson fired his gun again, with at least six shots striking Brown,^[11] fatally wounding him. Brown was unarmed.^{[35][39]} Less than 90 seconds passed from the time Wilson encountered Brown to the time of Brown’s death.^{[40][41]}

An unidentified officer arrived on the scene and, 73 sec-

onds after Wilson’s call, asked where the second suspect was. Thirty-one seconds later a supervisor was requested by Unit 25. At 12:07 p.m., an officer on scene radioed to dispatch for more units.^[31] Also at 12:07 the St. Louis County police were notified and county officers began arriving on scene at around 12:15 p.m. The St. Louis County detectives were notified at 12:43 p.m. and arrived about 1:30 p.m., with the forensic investigator arriving at about 2:30 p.m.^[42]

Police dispatched a dozen units to the scene by 1:00 p.m. with another dozen, including two canine units, by 2:00 p.m. Gunshots were recorded in Ferguson police logs at 2:11 p.m., and by the ambulance dispatch again at 2:14 p.m., which led to the response of 20 units from eight different municipal forces in the next 20 minutes. As the situation deteriorated, the police commanders had investigators seek cover and detectives assisted in crowd control. At 2:45, four canine units arrived on scene, and the SWAT team arrived at 3:20 p.m.^[43] The medical examiner began his examination at around 3:30 p.m. and concluded about half an hour later, with the body being cleared to be taken to the morgue.^{[43][44]} At 4:37 p.m., Brown’s body was signed in by workers at the morgue.^[43]

3 Investigations into the shooting

3.1 Police investigation

Brown was fatally shot by Wilson at about 12:02 p.m. The Ferguson Police Department was on the scene within minutes, as were crowds of residents, some expressing hostility toward the police. Paramedics covered the body with sheets. About 20 minutes after the shooting, the Ferguson Police Chief turned over the homicide investigation to the St. Louis County Police Department (SLCPD). The arrival of SLCPD detectives took about 70 minutes, as they were occupied with another crime scene 37 minutes away. On arrival at 1:30 p.m., they put up privacy screens around the body. Their investigation was slowed due to safety concerns regarding the sound of gunfire in the area and some hostile members of the crowd encroaching on the crime scene. An investigator from the St. Louis County Medical Examiner’s office arrived at 2:30 p.m. The body was removed at 4:00 p.m.^[45] The authorities were criticized by local residents for leaving Brown’s body in the street for 4 hours, as they thought it was demeaning.^[43]

3.2 Department of Justice investigation

On August 11, 2014, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) opened a civil rights investigation into the incident.^[46] A spokeswoman for the FBI’s St. Louis field office stated that the decision to open an investigation was not motivated by the protests and riots which had

ensued.^[47] Forty FBI agents went door-to-door looking for potential witnesses who may have had information about the shooting.^[48] Additionally, attorneys from the Civil Rights Division and from the United States Attorney's Office were participating in the investigation.^[49]

On March 4, 2015, the federal investigation cleared Wilson of civil rights violations in the shooting. The investigation concluded that there was no evidence upon which prosecutors could rely to disprove Wilson's subjective belief that he feared for his safety, that witnesses who contradicted Wilson were not credible, that forensic evidence and credible witnesses corroborated Wilson's account, and that the facts did not support the filing of criminal charges against Wilson.^{[15][50][51]} Credible witnesses did not support accounts that Brown had his hands up in surrender. He was not shot in the back. Forensic evidence showed he was moving toward Wilson. Numerous witnesses were found to have given accounts of actions they were unable to see from their vantage points, or to be recounting others' accounts.^{[15][50][51]}

4 Grand jury hearing

The grand jury was made up of members who had been impaneled in May 2014 for a regularly scheduled term, to hear all cases put forward by the prosecuting attorney's office. There were three African Americans (one man and two women) and nine whites (six men and three women), an ethnic breakdown that roughly reflects the racial makeup of St. Louis County,^[52] which is about 30% African American and 70% white. By contrast the population of the St. Louis suburb of Ferguson is about 66% black, and some neighboring jurisdictions are also majority black.^[53] On August 20, 2014, the grand jury started hearing evidence in the case *State of Missouri v. Darren Wilson*, in order to decide whether a crime was committed and if there was probable cause to believe Wilson committed it.^[54]

There was intense interest focused on the grand jury. Robert P. McCulloch, the elected prosecuting attorney for St. Louis County, was in charge of the prosecution but did not participate in the direct handling of the grand jury hearing.^{[55][56][57]} It was handled by two Assistant Prosecuting Attorneys of McCulloch's office: Kathi Alizadeh and Sheila Whirley.^[56] McCulloch announced an unusual process: the grand jury would hear all the evidence, the proceedings would be transcribed, and the materials would be made public if the grand jury did not indict.^[58]

The grand jury took 25 days, over the span of three months, to hear more than 5,000 pages of testimony from 60 witnesses and then deliberate on whether or not to indict Wilson.^{[58][59]} Most grand juries complete their work in a matter of days.^[58] The grand jury was not sequestered during the process.^[60]

On the night of November 24, Prosecutor McCulloch reported in a 20-minute press conference that the grand jury had reached a decision in the case and would not indict Wilson.^[61]

Following his announcement, McCulloch released thousands of pages of grand jury documents, with materials published on the Internet for public perusal.^[62] The documents include transcripts of the proceedings, expert statements, and the testimony of some witnesses.^[63] On December 8, more witness interviews and more than 50 brief audio recordings between the police dispatchers and responding police officers were released.^[64] On December 13, a third release included the transcripts of witness interviews, including one with Dorian Johnson.^[65] A video of the two-hour interview of Johnson by FBI and county police was withheld.^{[66][67]}

Robert P. McCulloch was the main focus of much of the criticism throughout the process and well into its aftermath. Attorney Raul Reyes characterized McCulloch as not being impartial, as his father was a police officer killed in an incident with a black suspect and other members of his family served with the St. Louis Police Department.^[68] A petition calling for McCulloch to recuse himself gained 70,000 signatures.^{[69][70][71][72]} Governor Jay Nixon declined to remove McCulloch and released a statement that doing so would potentially jeopardize the prosecution.^[73] McCulloch would dismiss the claims of bias, but later said he regretted not speaking publicly about his background at the time.^{[56][74]}

Legal analysts raised concerns over McCulloch's unorthodox approach, asserting that this process could have influenced the grand jury to decide against indictment and that they were given too much material to assess.^{[75][76]} The analysts highlighted the significant differences between a typical grand jury proceeding in Missouri and how Wilson's case was handled.^[38]

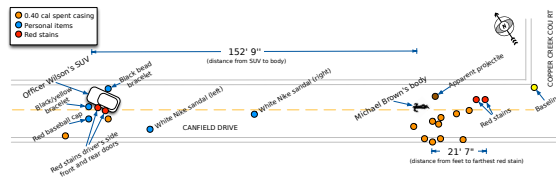
5 Evidence

5.1 Shooting scene evidence

Evidence presented to the grand jury showed that the shooting scene extended approximately 184 feet (56 m) along Canfield Drive, near where it intersects Copper Creek Court. The two-lane street runs in an approximately west-to-east direction and has sidewalks and curbs on both sides. Immediately prior to the incident, Brown was walking eastbound on Canfield and Wilson was driving westbound. Evidence at the scene was generally clustered around Wilson's SUV on the western side of the scene and near Brown's body, which was in the eastern part of the area.

Diagram of shooting scene^{[77][1][38][78]}

The 30-foot (9.1 m) western area included Wilson's police vehicle, which was angled slightly toward the right



curb with its left-rear corner on the center line. Evidence included two bracelets, a baseball cap, and two .40 caliber spent casings. One of these casings was found at the western edge of the scene and the other is located near the rear driver's side of the police vehicle. There were two groups of red stains near the driver's side of the vehicle and a left sandal was also located in the vicinity. The right sandal was approximately 44 feet (13 m) east of the western area.

The eastern area, which is approximately 124 feet (38 m) east of the western area, is about 29 feet (8.8 m) wide. Brown's body was situated along the center-line of the road with his head oriented in a westerly direction. The distance from the driver's door of the SUV to Brown's head was about 153 feet (47 m). Two groups of red stains were located at the extreme eastern edge of the scene, with the furthest under 22 feet (6.7 m) from Brown's feet.

One apparent projectile was found near the body. There were ten spent .40 caliber casings scattered on the south side of the road near Brown's body. The distribution of the casings, combined with most of the casings being east of the body, is consistent with the officer moving backward while firing.^[1] Blood spatter approximately 25 feet behind Brown's body suggest that Brown was moving toward Wilson when he was killed.^{[38][79]}

5.2 DNA evidence

Brown's DNA was found on the gun. His DNA was also found on the left thigh of Wilson's pants and on the inside driver's door handle of Wilson's police SUV,^[36] the result of Brown's spilled blood staining Wilson's pants and the door handle.^[80] Wilson's DNA was found on Brown's left palm but was not found under Brown's fingernails or on his right hand.^[36]

Dr. Michael Graham, the St. Louis medical examiner, said blood was found on Wilson's gun and inside the car, and tissue from Brown was found on the exterior of the driver's side of Wilson's vehicle; this evidence was consistent with a struggle at that location. According to Judy Melinek, a San Francisco pathologist who commented on the case as an expert, the official autopsy, which stated Brown's hand had foreign matter consistent with a gun discharge on it, supported Wilson's testimony that Brown was reaching for the weapon,^[81] or indicated the gun was inches away from Brown's hand when it went off.^[36]

According to the detective who performed tests on the gun, he had to decide whether to perform a DNA test or

dust for fingerprints, because only one test can be performed without affecting the other.^[36] He found the gun stored in an unsealed envelope, contrary to the customary evidence-handling protocol.^[82] Documents released after the grand jury proceedings show that Wilson washed blood from his hands and checked his own gun into an evidence bag, both actions described by media outlets as unorthodox procedures for such a case.^{[83][84]}

5.3 Autopsies

Three autopsies were performed on Brown's body, with all three noting that Brown had been shot at least six times, including twice in the head. He received no shots in his back.^[85]

The county autopsy report described gunshot entry and exit wounds to Brown's right arm coming from both the front (ventral, palms facing forward) and the back (dorsal, palms facing backward).^[86]

5.3.1 County autopsy

The local medical examiner autopsy report released to state prosecutors said that Brown was shot in the front part of his body. When Mary Case, the St. Louis County medical examiner, was asked to provide details, she declined to comment further, citing the ongoing investigation into Brown's death.^{[87][88]} The official county autopsy was later leaked to the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.^[81]

The narrative report of investigation from the office of the medical examiner of St. Louis agreed with Wilson's testimony.^[81] It noted that Brown had sustained multiple gunshot wounds to the head, torso, and right arm, as well as a single gunshot wound to the inside of his right hand near his thumb and palm; it also noted that Brown's body had abrasions to the right side of his face and on the back of his left hand.^[89]

The autopsy noted the absence of stippling, powder burns around a wound which indicate that a shot was fired at a relatively short range. Dr. Michael Graham, the St. Louis medical examiner, notes that gunshot wounds within an inch of the body do not always cause stippling. Microscopic examination of tissue taken from the thumb wound detected the presence of a foreign material consistent with the material which is ejected from a gun while firing.^[81] The gunshot wound to the top of Brown's head was consistent with Brown either falling forward or being in a lunging position; the shot was instantly fatal.^[81]

A toxicology test performed by a St. Louis University laboratory revealed the presence of THC, the active ingredient in marijuana, in Brown's blood and urine. The presence of THC indicates that Brown had used marijuana within a few hours of his death, but it could not be determined whether or not Brown was impaired at the time of his death.^[81]

5.3.2 Independent autopsy

On August 17, a preliminary autopsy was conducted by Dr. Michael Baden, chief medical examiner for the City of New York (1978-1979), at the request of Michael Brown's family. Dr. Baden said that he did not find any gunshot residue on the body. Dr. Baden said that he did not have access to Brown's clothes, and that the body had been washed prior to his autopsy. Dr. Baden said that this might have prevented him from finding gunshot residue. In an interview with *PBS*, expert pathologist Dr. Judy Melinek said that "the second autopsy was done after the first autopsy was completed by the Saint Louis Medical Examiner. And that's done on a body that has been washed and been embalmed, and all of the evidence has been taken off of it as part of the primary independent autopsy. So a second autopsy is not going to catch trace evidence such as this. And so this is different information because it confirms that a close-range gunshot wound occurred of the hand probably during the struggle in the vehicle."^{[90][91][92][93]}

According to the report, Brown was shot six times into his front: four of the bullets entered his right arm, one entered his right eye on a downward trajectory, and one entered the top of his skull.^[11] According to Baden, all of the rounds were fired from a distance of at least one to two feet.^[94] One of the shots to Brown's head shattered his right eye, traveled through his face, then exited his jaw and reentered his collarbone. The shot that entered the top of Brown's skull caused the fatal injury, according to Baden. Baden also provided a diagram of the entry wounds, noting that the six shots produced multiple wounds, with some of the bullets entering and exiting several times.^[11] He also said that Brown could have survived the first bullet wounds, but the bullet that entered the top of his head resulted in a fatal injury.^[95]

Baden had no access to the clothing of the victim, and had not yet seen the x-rays showing where bullets were in the body. He could not determine if any gunpowder residue was on that clothing. Baden concluded that there was too little information to forensically reconstruct the shooting.^[11] At least two commentators noted that the results of both autopsies contradicted some aspects of some eyewitness accounts, which had reported that Wilson shot Brown in the back^[11] and that Wilson shot Brown while holding Brown's neck.^[96] In later analysis, Baden reclassified one of Brown's chest wounds as an entry wound.^[97]

Dr. Baden was assisted by Shawn Parcells, who does not have a degree or other credentials in medicine or pathology.^{[98][99]} Dr. Thomas Young, former Jackson County Medical Examiner, said that Parcells is giving out forensic pathology opinions when he is not qualified to do so.^[98] Dr. Mary Case, who performed the initial autopsy, said that Parcells' involvement could cause issues with the second autopsy.^[100] Parcells says that all he did was assist Dr. Baden.^[101]

5.3.3 Federal autopsy

Attorney General Holder ordered a third autopsy of Michael Brown.^{[102][103]} Its findings matched the other two autopsies, but its detailed findings were initially withheld from the public due to the ongoing investigation.^{[87][104]} The federal autopsy report was among a group of documents released by the St. Louis County Prosecutor's Office on December 8, two weeks after the grand jury chose not to indict Wilson.^{[104][105]}

5.4 Audio recording of gunshots

On August 27, CNN released an audio recording purported to contain the sounds of the shooting.^{[106][107]} The recording was made by an anonymous third-party who happened to be recording a video-text message at the time of the incident.^[108] *Glide*, a video messaging service, confirmed that the audio had been recorded on their site at 12:02 p.m. on the day of the shooting.^{[109][110]} The twelve-second recording contains a series of shots, a short pause, and then a second series of shots.^[108]

Forensic audio expert Paul Ginsberg says he heard six shots, a pause, and then four additional shots. Ginsberg said, "I was very concerned about that pause ... because it's not just the number of gunshots, it's how they're fired. And that has a huge relevance on how this case might finally end up."^[107] CNN's law enforcement analyst Tom Fuentes noted that most accounts of the shooting say there was a single shot earlier in the incident near the vehicle that is not audible in the recording.^{[111][112]} The recording was also analyzed by *SST, Inc.*, a company specializing in *gunfire locator* technology. The company confirmed the sound of ten gunshots and seven gunshot echoes within seven seconds, with a three-second pause after the sixth shot. The company was also able to confirm that all ten rounds were fired from within a radius of 3 feet (0.91 m), indicating that the shooter was not moving.^[113]

5.5 Evidence handling

The Washington Post stated that there were unorthodox forensic practices shown in the published testimony of Wilson and other law enforcement officials. It said Wilson washed blood off of his hands without photographing them first. It also said that Wilson submitted his gun to evidence by himself, and that initial interviews of Wilson were conducted with other personnel present and were not taped. It described Wilson's face injuries after the shooting as photographed by a local detective at the Fraternal Order of Police building, instead of at Ferguson Police headquarters. An investigator with the St. Louis County Medical Examiner's office testified that he decided not to take measurements at the crime scene nor did he photograph the scene, instead relying on photographs

taken by the St. Louis County Police Department.^[114]

6 Witness accounts

Multiple witnesses saw part or all of the event and have given interviews to the media, testified to the grand jury, and were interviewed by the U.S. Department of Justice. The witness accounts were conflicting on various points.^{[87][115][116][117][118][119]} David A. Klinger, a criminologist at the University of Missouri–St. Louis, said that eyewitness testimony often differs from witness to witness, a phenomenon commonly known as the Rashomon effect.^[120]

An *Associated Press* review of the grand jury found that there were numerous problems in the witness testimony, including statements that were “inconsistent, fabricated, or provably wrong”. Several of the witnesses admitted changing their testimony to fit released evidence, or other witness statements.^[121] Prosecuting attorney Robert McCulloch said, “I thought it was important to present anybody and everybody, and some that were, yes, clearly not telling the truth, no question about it.”^[122]

The Department of Justice investigation into the shooting determined that witnesses who corroborated Darren Wilson’s account were credible while those who incriminated him were not. The witnesses that claimed Brown was surrendering or did not move toward Wilson were not credible; the report stated that their claims were inconsistent with the physical evidence, other witness statements, and in some cases prior statements from the same witness. No witness statements that pointed to Wilson’s guilt were determined to be credible. Twenty-four statements were determined to lack any credibility, while eight which were found credible corroborated Wilson’s account. Nine did not completely contradict nor corroborate Wilson’s account.^[50] Several witnesses reported fear of reprisals from the community for providing evidence that corroborated Wilson’s account.^[50]

6.1 Witness accounts consistent with Wilson’s testimony

Numerous witness accounts were consistent with Wilson’s account and also agreed with the physical evidence at hand. Many witnesses corroborated that Wilson acted in self-defense during the event. A number of the witnesses who corroborated Wilson’s account of events expressed fear and apprehension in testifying, saying that they had been harassed or threatened by individuals from the Ferguson community.^{[13]:pp.27–34} The following are a sample of the witnesses whose accounts aligned with Wilson’s testimony.

Witness 102 was a 27-year-old biracial male. He said he saw Wilson chase Brown until Brown abruptly turned

around. Brown did not put his hands up in surrender but made some type of movement similar to pulling his pants up or a shoulder shrug and then made a full charge at Wilson. Witness 102 thought that Wilson’s life was threatened and he only fired shots when Brown was coming toward him.^{[13]:pp.27–28}

After the shooting Witness 102 remained in the neighborhood for a short period of time, and corrected a couple of people who claimed Wilson “stood over [Brown] and shot while on [he was on] the ground”. In response, Witness 102 stated that Wilson shot Brown because Brown came back toward Wilson. Witness 102 “kept thinking” that Wilson’s shots were “missing” Brown because Brown kept moving.^{[13]:p.28} Witness 102 did not stay in the neighborhood for long, and left the area shortly afterward because he felt uncomfortable. According to the witness, “crowds of people had begun to gather, wrongly claiming the police shot Brown for no reason and that he had his hands up in surrender. Two black women approached Witness 102, mobile phones set to record, asking him to recount what he had witnessed. Witness 102 responded that they would not like what he had to say. The women responded with racial slurs, calling him names like ‘white motherfucker’.”^{[13]:p.28}

Witness 103, a 58-year-old black male, testified that from his parked truck he saw “Brown punching Wilson at least three times in the facial area, through the open driver’s window of the SUV... Wilson and Brown [had] hold of each other’s shirts, but Brown was “getting in a couple of blows [on Wilson]”.^{[13]:p.29} Wilson was leaning back toward the passenger seat with his forearm up, in an effort to block the blows. Then Witness 103 heard a gunshot and Brown took off running. Wilson exited the SUV, appeared to be using his shoulder microphone to call into his radio, and chased Brown with his gun held low...Brown came to a stop near a car, put his hand down on the car, and turned around to face Wilson. Brown’s hands were then down at his sides. Witness 103 did not see Brown’s hands up. Wanting to leave, Witness 103 began to turn his car around in the opposite direction that Brown had been running when he heard additional shots. Witness 103 turned to his right, and saw Brown “moving fast” toward Wilson. Witness 103 then drove away.^{[13]:p.29}

Witness 104, a 26-year-old biracial female, witnessed the end of the altercation from a minivan:

[Witness 104] saw Brown run from the SUV, followed by Wilson, who “hopped” out of the SUV and ran after him while yelling “stop, stop, stop”. Wilson did not fire his gun as Brown ran from him. Brown then turned around and “for a second” began to raise his hands as though he may have considered surrendering, but then quickly “balled up in fists” in a running position and “charged” at Wilson. Witness 104 described it as a “tackle run”, explaining that Brown “wasn’t going to

stop". Wilson fired his gun only as Brown charged at him, backing up as Brown came toward him. Witness 104 explained that there were three separate volleys of shots. Each time, Brown ran toward Wilson, Wilson fired, Brown paused, Wilson stopped firing, and then Brown charged again. The pattern continued until Brown fell to the ground, "smashing" his face upon impact. Wilson did not fire while Brown momentarily had his hands up. Witness 104 explained that it took some time for Wilson to fire, adding that she "would have fired sooner". Wilson did not go near Brown's body after Brown fell to his death.^{[13]:p.30}

Witness 108, a 74-year-old black male, told detectives that the police officer was "in the right" and "did what he had to do," and that statements made by people in the apartment complex about Brown surrendering were inaccurate. Witness 108 later told investigators that he "would have fucking shot that boy, too", and mimicked the aggressive stance Brown made while charging Wilson. He explained that Wilson told Brown to "stop" or "get down" at least ten times, but instead Brown "charged" at Wilson. Witness 108 also told detectives that there were other witnesses on Canfield Drive who saw what he did.^{[13]:p.32}

Witness 109, a 53-year-old black male, said he decided to come forward after seeing Dorian Johnson "lie" about the events on television.^{[13]:p.32} He said that when Wilson asked the two boys to get out of the street, Brown responded something to the effect of "Fuck the police." Afterward, Wilson got out of his car and Brown hit him in the face. Witness 109 said he saw Wilson reach for his taser but dropped it and then grabbed a gun, after which Brown grabbed for Wilson's gun. According to 109, at one point Brown ran away from Wilson, but turned around and charged toward the officer. He said that Wilson fired in self-defense, and did not appear to be shooting to kill at first.^{[13]:p.33}

Witness 113, a 31-year-old black female, made statements that corroborated Wilson's account. She said that she was afraid of the 'neighborhood backlash' that might come from her testimony, and feared offering an account contrary to the narrative reported by the media that Brown held his hands up in surrender.^{[13]:pp.33-34} She also told investigators she thought that Wilson's life was in danger.

Witness 136 was in his apartment using a video chat application on his mobile phone while the shooting occurred. After hearing the first few shots, he recorded the remainder of his chat on his phone and turned it over to the FBI. The recording is about 12 seconds long and captured a total of 10 gunshots. The gunshots begin after the first four seconds. The recording captured six gunshots in two seconds. After a three-second pause, a seventh gunshot is heard. A pause of less than one second gave way to the final three-shot volley within two sec-

onds. The recording was not time-stamped. As detailed below, this recording is consistent with several credible witness accounts as well as Wilson's account, that he fired several volleys of shots, briefly pausing between each one.^{[13]:pp.24-25}

6.2 Witness accounts against Darren Wilson's testimony

Several witnesses who originally testified against Darren Wilson, were also interviewed by the prosecution. They admitted to lying under oath as to the truthfulness of their testimony.^{[123][124]} At least one witness took an account from a newspaper; this witness was later discredited by investigators during the process.^[124]

Witness 22, who originally claimed she saw Wilson kill Brown in cold blood, admitted she lied to investigators and never saw the incident at all. She said she was just passing along information which her boyfriend told her he saw.^{[123][125][126]} The court transcript reads:

Prosecution: "You gave two statements, were both of those statements true?"

Witness 22: "No. I just felt like I want to be part of something... I didn't see what I told the FBI what [*sic*] I saw."

Prosecutors also played the grand jury a 10-minute police interview with a man who claimed to have witnessed the shooting. They then played a phone call in which that man admitted that he actually had not seen the incident at all.^[125] Another witness insisted another officer was with Wilson at the time of the shooting. (By all other accounts, Wilson was the only officer present when he shot Brown). This witness described having a clear view of what transpired despite there being a building between the witness' location and where the incident took place.^[125]

Witness 35 said Brown was "on his knees" when Wilson shot him in the head. Under questioning, however, his testimony fell apart, and acknowledged that he fabricated his testimony.^[125]

Prosecution: "What you are saying you saw isn't forensically possible based on the evidence. Are you telling us that the only thing that's true about all of your statements before this is that you saw that police officer shoot him at point blank range?"

Witness 35: "Yes."^[125]

Another witness described Brown on his hands and knees pleading for his life. After a prosecutor confronted the witness and told them that what they saw as not forensically possible based on the evidence, the witness later asked to leave.^[125]

Another witness—number 37—testified that, during a confrontation at Wilson’s vehicle, Wilson shot Brown point blank in the chest—but that Brown did not fall over and was not clearly bleeding as he ran away. This witness gave several different accounts of how many shots were fired. While he was further pressed for answers as to the truthfulness of his statements, he instead posed questions in return, refusing to elaborate on his statements.

Prosecution: “You told three different stories in the time we’ve been here today. So I want to know which one is really your memory or did you see this at all?”

Witness 37: “If none of my stuff is making any sense, like why do y’all keep contacting me?”^[125]

6.3 Darren Wilson’s interview and testimony



Bruising on Darren Wilson’s face after the shooting

Wilson gave his account of the incident in an interview with a detective on August 10, and in testimony before the grand jury in September. Wilson said that he had just left a call involving a sick person when he heard on his radio that there was a theft in progress at a local convenience store. Wilson heard the description of the suspects and soon after observed two black males walking down the middle of the street. Wilson pulled up to them and told the two to walk on the sidewalk, and Johnson replied, “we’re almost to our destination”. As they passed his window, Brown said “fuck what you have to say”.^[127]

Wilson then backed up about ten feet to where they were and attempted to open his door. After backing up, Wilson told the two to “come here”, and Brown told him in reply, “what the fuck are you gonna do”. Wilson shut the door and Brown approached him and he opened the door again “trying to push him back”, while telling him to get back. Brown “started swinging and punching at me from outside the vehicle”, and Brown had his body against the door. Wilson stated that the first strike from Brown was a “glancing blow”, and at that point he was trying to get Brown’s arms out of his face. This was

when Brown turned to his left and handed Johnson several packs of the stolen cigarillos he had been holding.^[127] Wilson then grabbed Brown’s right arm trying to get control, but Brown hit him in the face. Wilson said that he “felt like a 5-year-old holding onto Hulk Hogan” while he attempted to restrain Brown when he reached through his police car window.^[26] Wilson stated that it “jarred” him back and he yelled at Brown numerous times to stop and get back. Wilson said he thought about using his mace and his baton, but he was unable to reach either of them. He then drew his weapon and pointed it at Brown and told him to stop or he would shoot him, while ordering him to the ground.^[127]

According to Wilson, Brown then said “you’re too much of a fucking pussy to shoot me” and grabbed for his gun and twisted it, pointing it at him, into his hip area. Wilson placed his left hand against Brown’s hand and his other hand on the gun and pushed forward with both his arms. The gun was somewhat lined up with Brown, and Wilson pulled the trigger twice, but the weapon failed to discharge. On the next try, the gun fired and Brown then attempted to hit him multiple times inside his vehicle. Wilson shot at Brown again, but missed and he took off running east, while Wilson exited his vehicle and radioed for backup. Wilson followed him, yelling for him to stop and get on the ground, but he kept running. Brown eventually stopped and turned and made a “grunting noise” and started running at him with his right hand under his shirt in his waistband. Brown ignored Wilson’s commands to stop and get on the ground, so Wilson fired multiple shots at him, paused and yelled at him to get on the ground again, but Brown was still charging at him and had not slowed down. Wilson then fired another set of shots, but Brown was still running at him. When Brown was about eight to ten feet away, Wilson fired more shots, with one of those hitting Brown in the head, which brought him down with his hand still in his waistband. Wilson said two patrol cars showed up approximately fifteen to twenty seconds after the final shot. When his supervisor arrived, he was sent to the police station.^[127]

Wilson told detectives that Brown had reached his right hand into his waistband and that the hand still appeared to be in the waistband after Brown was shot. The medical investigator at the scene of the shooting did not take any photographs and testified to the grand jury that Brown’s left hand was under his dead body, near the waistband, and the right hand was extended outwards.^[3]

On November 26, Darren Wilson gave his first public interview about the shooting to ABC News’ George Stephanopoulos.^[128]

6.4 Dorian Johnson

Johnson, a friend of Brown, who was with him that day, gave his account of the incident to media outlets in August and testified before the grand jury in September. In me-

dia interviews, Johnson said that Wilson pulled up beside them and said, “Get the f— on the sidewalk.”^{[129][130][131]} The young men replied that they were “not but a minute away from [their] destination, and [they] would shortly be out of the street”.^[131] Wilson drove forward without saying anything further and abruptly backed up, positioning his vehicle crosswise in their path. Wilson tried to open his door aggressively and the door ricocheted off both of their bodies and closed back on Wilson.^[37] Wilson, still in his vehicle, grabbed Brown around his neck through the open window, and Brown tried to pull away, but Wilson continued to pull Brown toward him “like tug of war”.^{[118][132]} Johnson stated that Brown “did not reach for the officer’s weapon at all”, and was attempting to get free, when Wilson drew his weapon and said, “I’ll shoot you” or “I’m going to shoot”, and fired his weapon hitting Brown.^{[130][133][134][135][136]} Following the initial gunshot, Brown freed himself, and the two fled. Wilson exited the vehicle, and fired several rounds at the fleeing Brown, hitting him once in the back.^{[37][131]} Brown turned around with his hands raised and said, “I don’t have a gun. Stop shooting!” Wilson then shot Brown several more times, killing him.^{[37][137]}

In his testimony to the grand jury, Johnson said that he and Brown had walked to a convenience store to buy cigarillos, but Brown instead reached over the counter and took them and shoved a clerk on his way out the door.^[138] Johnson testified that on their walk back home, Brown had the cigarillos in his hands in plain sight and that two Ferguson police cars passed them, but did not stop.^[138] When Wilson encountered them, he told the two to “get the fuck on the sidewalk” and Johnson told him they would be off the street shortly as they were close to their destination.^[139] Johnson testified that Wilson was the aggressor from the beginning and that for no apparent reason, he backed his vehicle up and tried to open his door, but Brown shut it, preventing him from getting out.^[139] Johnson said that Wilson then reached out and grabbed Brown by the neck and the two were engaged in a “tug of war”, and Wilson said “I’ll shoot”. Johnson said he never saw Brown hit Wilson and did not think Brown grabbed for Wilson’s gun, but that a shot was fired.^{[139][140]} At that point, Johnson said they both ran and Wilson fired while Brown was running away, and that Brown turned around and “at that time Big Mike’s hands was up, but not so much in the air, because he had been struck”.^[140] Johnson told the jurors that Brown said “I don’t have a gun” and that he was mad and tried to say again “I don’t have a gun”, but “before he can say the second sentence or before he can even get it out, that’s when the several more shots came.” In his testimony, Johnson maintained that Brown did not run at Wilson prior to the fatal shots.^[140]

7 Early reaction and analysis

See also: [Ferguson unrest](#)

7.1 August 9–14

Peaceful protests and civil disorder broke out the day following Brown’s shooting and lasted for several days. This was in part due to the belief among many that Brown was surrendering, as well as longstanding racial tensions between the majority-black population and the majority-white city government and police.^[141] As the details of the original shooting event emerged from investigators, police grappled with establishing curfews and maintaining order, while members of the Ferguson community demonstrated in various ways in the vicinity of the original shooting. On August 10, a day of memorials began peacefully, but some crowd members became unruly after an evening candlelight vigil.^[142] Local police stations assembled approximately 150 officers in riot gear.^[143] Some people began looting businesses, vandalizing vehicles, and confronting police officers who sought to block off access to several areas of the city.^[142] Widespread media coverage examined the post-9/11 trend of local police departments arming themselves with military-grade weapons when dealing with protests.^{[144][145]} In the days following the shooting, state and federal officials weighed in on the matter. On August 12, President **Barack Obama** offered his condolences to Brown’s family and community.^[146] On August 14, Senator **Rand Paul** of Kentucky said in an op-ed in *Time Magazine*, that the event was a tragedy and that police forces need to be demilitarized.^[147]

7.2 August 15–30

On August 15, a report and video showing the robbery of a convenience store by Brown was released by the Ferguson Police Department. Brown was accompanied by his friend Dorian Johnson. The report and video were part of a packet that included information about the shooting afterward.^{[148][149][150]} The report contained frames of the surveillance footage showed Brown grabbing a box of cigarillos, followed by an apparent struggle or confrontation between Brown and a store clerk.^{[151][152]} The statutory deadline in the Sunshine Law, Missouri’s equivalent of the federal Freedom of Information Act, was the cited reason for the release following requests by *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, *Judicial Watch* and others.^{[153][154][155]}

The Department of Justice had urged the video not be released, saying a release would inflame tension.^[156] Missouri Governor **Jay Nixon** identified the release as an attempt to disparage Brown during the investigation and that it would inflame the community.^{[157][158]} The family of Michael Brown released a statement in which they

condemn the way the police chief chose to disseminate information, calling it character assassination following the execution-style murder of their son.^[159]

The August 15 release of information was criticized as part of an erratic and infrequent release of information by the police.^[160] Previously, the police withheld the name of the officer involved in the shooting, citing safety concerns following death threats against the unnamed officer.^[148] The St Louis County Police incident report lacked details.^[161] The Ferguson Police incident report was obtained by the ACLU after a request and subsequent lawsuit.^[162] Wilson did not file an incident report^[161] and there was no Ferguson Police use-of-force report related to the incident.^[163] The Ferguson Police Department refused to commit to a deadline for releasing a full autopsy report.^[137]

When the report and video were released, the police stated that Wilson had known Brown was a suspect in the robbery.^[164] In a media conference, Jackson said that the robbery was unrelated to the initial contact, and had nothing to do with Wilson stopping Brown and Johnson.^{[148][164]} Jackson later clarified that Wilson recognized Brown as a suspect because he saw a box of cigars in his hand.^{[34][165]} Eugene O'Donnell, a former district attorney in New York City who now serves as a professor at the John Jay College of Criminal Justice, said that while the police officer may have stopped Brown for jaywalking, Brown may have been thinking the officer knew about the robbery: "Obviously the cop's reaction is not affected, but what could be affected is [Brown's] reaction to the cop."^[166]

On August 24, St. Louis held their annual Peace Fest, which had a particular focus on Mike Brown. In attendance was Mike Brown's father, Mike Brown Sr., as well as the parents of Trayvon Martin (an unarmed black teen who was shot and killed in Florida in 2012).^[167]

In August, Ferguson's chief of police Tom Jackson stated that Wilson had been injured in the incident.^[168] Wilson's medical record shows that his injuries were diagnosed as a facial contusion, a term used to describe a bruise.^[169]

Brown's funeral was held on August 25 and was attended by an estimated 4,500 people.^{[170][171]} Al Sharpton delivered one of two eulogies.^{[172][173]}

7.3 September–November 24

On October 22, anonymous sources leaked to the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* what they described as Wilson's grand jury testimony,^[174] following other leaks on Wilson's version of the events.^[175] The Justice Department issued a statement saying that it "considers the selective release of information in this investigation to be irresponsible and highly troubling. Since the release of the convenience-store footage, there seems to be an inappropriate effort to influence public opinion about this



Ferguson Police Chief Tom Jackson at the news conference



A makeshift memorial placed during protests



Protesters gather at the Ferguson police department

case."^[174] Wilson's defense team denied they were behind the leaks, stating that they "[were] not in possession of any of the disclosed reports or the investigative report".^[174] The St. Louis County prosecutor spokesperson said that his office would not investigate the leaks because they could not force journalists to divulge their sources, and said that "you can tell by the information they have that the leaks are not coming from the grand jury or the prosecutor's office."^[176] The leaks concerning grand jury testimony were condemned by the Justice Department as inappropriate effort to influence public opinion about this case.^[174] The leaks referred to evidence

that supported Wilson's testimony and increased the likelihood that there would be no indictment whilst fanning the flames of angry protesters.^[177]

7.4 November 24–Early December



Missouri Highway Patrol Captain Ronald Johnson was asked to take over policing of Ferguson, as a tactical shift to reduce the violence



Police sharpshooter atop a SWAT vehicle during protests at Ferguson



Clashes between police and protesters

Following the grand jury announcement, protests, some of them violent, broke out in Ferguson and other cities across the United States. Several Ferguson businesses were looted and fires set by protesters. Protests erupted

in 170 cities across the U.S., including^[178] St Louis, Philadelphia, Seattle, Albuquerque, New York City, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Oakland, Minneapolis, Atlanta, Chicago, and Boston.^[179] Numerous media reports and legal experts criticized the process for failing to return an indictment; except in cases concerning law enforcement officers.^{[180][181]}

A December 2014 opinion poll that was done by Washington Post-ABC News showed that a majority of blacks do not believe the police or criminal justice system receive equal treatment as whites do. Six out of ten white Americans believe the police treat races equally with roughly half of white Americans believing the criminal justice provides equal treatment, but there is a sharp partisan divide between white Americans. Conservative or Republican white Americans are far more likely to say whites and blacks receive equal treatment in the justice system than the liberal or Democratic white Americans.^{[182][note 1]}

7.5 March 2015

On March 4, the U.S. Department of Justice announced that Darren Wilson would not be charged in the shooting. Its report stated that "[t]here is no evidence upon which prosecutors can rely to disprove Wilson's stated subjective belief that he feared for his safety," and that accounts that Brown put his hands up are "inaccurate because they are inconsistent with the physical and forensic evidence".^[183]

President Obama reacted to the announcement, stating, "The finding that was made [by the Department of Justice] was that it was not unreasonable to determine that there was not sufficient evidence to charge Officer Wilson. That was an objective, thorough, independent federal investigation." He further added, "We may never know exactly what happened. But Officer Wilson like anybody else who is charged with a crime benefits from due process and a reasonable doubt standard."^[184]

7.6 International reactions

Various heads of state and foreign news organizations have commented on the shooting and subsequent protests including the Chinese Xinhua News Agency, Germany's *Der Spiegel*,^[185] Egypt's Ministry of Foreign affairs,^[186] the Iranian Islamic Republic News Agency,^[185] protesters throughout the Middle East,^[187] the Russian Foreign Ministry,^[185] Spain's *El Mundo*,^[188] the British *Metro*,^[189] and others.^[185]

Amnesty International (AI) sent a team of human rights observers, trainers, and researchers to Ferguson. It was the first time the organization deployed such a team in the United States.^{[190][191]} In a press release, AI USA director Steven W. Hawkins said, "The U.S. cannot continue to allow those obligated and duty-bound to protect to become

those who their community fears most.”^{[192][193]} On October 24, AI published a report declaring human rights abuses in Ferguson. The report cited the use of lethal force in Brown’s death, racial discrimination and excessive use of police force, imposition of restrictions on the rights to protest, intimidation of protesters, the use of tear gas, rubber bullets, and long range acoustic devices, restrictions imposed on the media covering the protests, and lack of accountability for law enforcement policing protests.^{[194][195]}

8 Reactions to grand jury decision



Protesters react the day following the grand jury decision in Union Square, Manhattan in New York City.

The grand jury process was atypical because of significant and numerous departures from other normal grand jury proceedings. The American grand jury process operates in secret, with the proceedings, evidence and testimony rarely being released to the public in cases of no indictment. From the beginning, McCulloch desired to provide transparency to the process and had the proceeding transcribed with the intention of releasing the materials to the public if there was no indictment. Paul Cassell, former U.S. federal judge, said the investigative grand jury was unique because they were investigating with no assurance that any criminal conduct was present, in contrast to normal grand jury proceedings which have been screened for probable cause by a prosecutor. McCulloch’s intentions to present all the evidence resulted in the proceedings which took far longer than regular grand juries which decide within days.^[58]

Earlier in the hearing, the prosecution presented a 1979 Missouri statute that allowed officers to use deadly force “to effect the arrest or prevent the escape from custody [of a person]”. However, before the grand jury deliberated, jurors were told to disregard the previous instructions and use case law from the *Tennessee v Garner* ruling, which stated that it was unconstitutional for police officers to use deadly force to apprehend non-dangerous fleeing suspects.^[196] Missouri Attorney General Chris Koster, acknowledged that the grand jury was

given information based on the state law before being informed that deadly force cannot be used merely to prevent the escape of an unarmed suspect.^{[196][197]} *MSNBC’s* Lawrence O’Donnell argued that this change amounted to a deliberate attempt by the prosecution to make it impossible to indict Wilson.^[198] Andrew F. Branca, a Massachusetts lawyer focusing on self-defense law, attributed O’Donnell’s comments as a straw man because self-defense is a completely independent and sufficient justification for the use of deadly force.^[199] The St. Louis Public Radio would later clarify that even if Wilson was indicted and convicted at trial based on the *Garner* ruling, the conviction could be challenged on the basis that Missouri law permitted the use of deadly force.^[196]

The prosecution’s handling of the case received particular attention. Roger Parloff said that prosecutors do not usually exclude truly exculpatory evidence and that prosecutors do not typically indict if they believe the accused is not guilty, disagreeing with the notion that McCulloch should have presented evidence with the purpose of obtaining an indictment.^[200] Jay Sterling Silver said that the grand jury case indicated a conflict of interest between local prosecutors and police, as the former needs to maintain a good relationship with law enforcement.^[201] Mark O’Mara said the unusual process was to avoid arguments that the presentation was to effect a particular result, yet despite this McCulloch was still criticized for the decision. Paul Callan, former deputy chief of homicide in the Brooklyn District Attorney’s Office, gave a layered response which asserted that while the choice to present all the evidence was unusual, but not unprecedented in controversial cases. Callan said some prosecutors use the grand jury process as political cover in cases which would not succeed at trial, and in cases in which subsequent investigations and civil lawsuits would raise further criticism.^[125] William Fitzpatrick, of the National District Attorneys Association, said that it was not strange for prosecutors in police-involved cases to provide all available evidence and not ask for a specific charge and defended McCulloch’s inclusion of evidence.^[76] Jeffrey Toobin agreed that the exoneration may have been well-justified because a conviction would have been very unlikely at a trial, but the process that was used does not inspire confidence in the legal system.^[125] In a later interview, McCulloch defended the choice to include all evidence and not skew the presentation just for the sake of getting an indictment.^[74]

The New York Times described prosecutors’ questioning of Wilson as “gentle” and said it contrasted with the sharp challenges to witnesses whose accounts seemed to contradict Wilson’s, and reported that this had led some to question whether the process was as objective as McCulloch had claimed. The *Times* reported that prosecutors asked witness after witness if Brown appeared to be reaching for a weapon when confronting Wilson, though few of them said that. Furthermore, contradictions in testimony by Wilson and other law-enforcement officers were left un-

challenged by prosecutors.^[79] CNN legal analyst Sunny Hostin criticized the prosecutors for asking softball questions during the cross examination of Wilson's testimony, and referred particularly to the fact that no witness could corroborate Wilson's story that he had warned Brown twice to lay down on the ground, and when asked, witnesses said that they did not hear him say that.^[202]

After the grand jury's decision was announced, Michael Brown's stepfather, Louis Head, turned to a crowd of demonstrators who had gathered, and yelled "Burn this bitch down", according to a *New York Times* video.^[203] Moments before, he had said "If I get up [on the platform] I'm gonna start a riot."^[204] He later apologized for the outburst.^[205]

9 Aftermath

On November 29, Wilson resigned from the Ferguson police force with no severance, citing security concerns.^{[206][207]} Wilson's lawyer stated that Wilson "will never be a police officer again" as he does not want to put other officers at risk due to his presence.^[208] The *National Bar Association*, an organization of African American lawyers and judges, made a complaint to the Missouri Department of Public Safety demanding that Wilson's police officer license be revoked.^[209] Wilson's attempts to obtain employment as a police officer have been unsuccessful.^[7]

President Barack Obama announced that the federal government will spend \$75 million on body cameras for law enforcement officers, as one of the measures taken in response to the shooting.^{[210][211]}

According to the *Associated Press*' annual poll of United States news directors and editors, the top news story of 2014 was police killings of unarmed blacks—including the shooting of Michael Brown—as well as their investigations and the protests in their aftermath.^{[212][213]}

Roger Goldman, emeritus professor at Saint Louis University Law School, Flanders, a Saint Louis University law professor, and Senator Jamilah Nasheed seek the updating of Missouri state law to comply with the 1985 U.S. Supreme Court decision, *Tennessee v. Garner*.^[196]

The cover of *The New Yorker*'s January 26, 2015, issue depicted Martin Luther King Jr. linking arms with Eric Garner and Wenjian Liu, and joined by Trayvon Martin and Michael Brown.^[214]

Funds for Wilson and the Brown family were solicited on the Internet,^{[215][216]} each accumulating hundreds of thousands of dollars in donations.^{[217][218]}

Brown's death has been cited as one of several police killings of African Americans protested by the *Black Lives Matter* movement.^{[219][220][221][222]}

As of August 7, 2015, approximately a year after

Michael Brown's death, no headstone had been put on his grave.^[223]

9.1 Hands up, don't shoot



"Hands up!" sign displayed at a Ferguson protest

Main article: [Hands up, don't shoot](#)

"Hands up, don't shoot", or simply "hands up", is a slogan and gesture originating from the incident and was seen in demonstrations in Ferguson after the shooting incident and throughout the United States following the Ferguson grand jury's decision not to indict the police officer involved in the shooting.^[224] The gesture became a rallying cry against police violence.^{[225][226][227]}

On March 4, 2015, the U.S. Department of Justice issued a report on the shooting,^[13] which said, "There is no witness who has stated that Brown had his hands up in surrender whose statement is otherwise consistent with the physical evidence" and "our investigation did not reveal any eyewitness who stated that Brown said 'don't shoot'."^{[228][229]}

9.2 Related incidents

Further information: [2014 killings of NYPD officers and Ferguson unrest § March 2015](#)

On December 20, two NYPD officers were shot and killed in their police car in Bedford–Stuyvesant, Brooklyn. The suspected gunman, Ismaaiyl Brinsley, posted days earlier on Instagram his intention to kill police officers in response to the killings of Brown and Eric Garner.^[230] The suspect, who had a long criminal record and had shot his girlfriend in the stomach a few hours earlier, entered the *New York City Subway* and committed suicide.^{[231][232][233]}

On March 12, 2015, two police officers were wounded by gunfire outside the Ferguson police headquarters. The officers, one from nearby Webster Groves, the other from the St. Louis County Police, were providing security at

a protest being staged outside the station.^[234] Two days later, 20-year-old Jeffrey L. Williams was arrested in connection with the shooting.^[235] Williams' attorney said that, although Williams fired the shots, he was not aiming at the officers.^[236]

9.3 Task force on policing

Main article: [Police reform in the United States](#)

In December 2014, president [Barack Obama](#) created a commission to make recommendations for broad police reform in the United States. The commission created by Obama released an interim report on March 2, 2015, with numerous recommendations, including the recommendation that policy be created mandating “external and independent criminal investigations in cases of police use of force resulting in death, officer-involved shootings resulting in injury or death, or in-custody deaths”.^[237]

9.4 Department of Justice investigation into the Ferguson Police Department

On September 5, 2014, the U.S. Department of Justice began an investigation of the Ferguson, Missouri police force to examine whether officers routinely engaged in racial profiling or showed a pattern of excessive force. The investigation was separate from the federal department's other investigation of the shooting of Michael Brown.^[238] The results of the investigation were released in a March 4, 2015 report, which concluded that police officers in Ferguson routinely violated the constitutional rights of the city's residents, by discriminating against African Americans and applying racial stereotypes, in a “pattern or practice of unlawful conduct”.^{[239][240]}

9.5 Brown family lawsuit

On April 23, 2015, the Brown family filed a wrongful death lawsuit in state court against Wilson, Jackson, and the City of Ferguson, asking for damages in excess of \$75,000 as well as attorney's fees.^{[241][242]} On May 27, 2015, the lawsuit was moved from state court to federal court.^[243]

On July 14, 2015, U.S. District Judge [E. Richard Webber](#) responded to defense motions by dismissing four of the seven counts of the lawsuit and declining to dismiss two other counts.^{[244][245]} The trial is scheduled to begin in October 2016.^[246]

9.6 Dorian Johnson lawsuit

On April 29, 2015, Johnson filed a lawsuit in state court against Wilson, Jackson, and the City of Fer-

guson for being stopped by Wilson without probable cause, reasonable suspicion or legal justification to detain him. The lawsuit claimed that according to the findings of the [DOJ report about the Ferguson Police Department](#), law enforcement efforts focused on generating revenue rather than protecting the town's citizens. Johnson seeks US\$25,000 in damages.^{[247][248][249]} On May 27, 2015, the lawsuit was moved from state court to federal court.^[250]

10 See also

- [List of incidents of civil unrest in the United States](#)
- [List of killings by law enforcement officers in the United States, August 2014](#)

11 Notes

- [1] The poll was conducted December 11–15, 2014, with a random national sample of 1,012 adults with an overall margin of error of 3.5 percentage points, but an error margin of 11 points for results among African Americans and Hispanics.^[182]

12 References

- [1] “Documents Released in the Ferguson Case”. *The New York Times*. November 25, 2014. Archived from the original on December 5, 2014. Retrieved December 5, 2014. (See [diagram](#) and [legend](#) in second row from bottom.)
- [2] USDOJ 2015, p. 6.
- [3] Clarke, Rachel (November 27, 2014). “Wilson's testimony changes little, though evidence questions some points”. *CNN*. Archived from the original on December 4, 2014. Retrieved December 4, 2014.
- [4] CBS/AP (August 15, 2014). “Ferguson police say teen shot by cop was suspect in robbery; officer's identity revealed”. *CBS News*. Associated Press. Archived from the original on August 16, 2014. Retrieved August 26, 2014.
- [5] USDOJ 2015, pp. 80–81, §1. Shooting at the SUV.
- [6] USDOJ 2015, p. 82, §3: “The physical evidence establishes that after he ran about 180 feet away from the SUV, Brown turned and faced Wilson, then moved toward Wilson ...”
- [7] Jake Halpern (August 10, 2015). “The Cop Darren Wilson was not indicted for shooting Michael Brown. Many people question whether justice was done.”. *The New Yorker*. Retrieved August 11, 2015. Wilson said that he had interviewed for a few police positions but had been told that he would be a liability.

- [8] Clarke, Rachel; Castillo, Mariano (November 25, 2014). "Michael Brown shooting: What Darren Wilson told the Ferguson grand jury". *CNN*. Archived from the original on December 7, 2014. Retrieved December 6, 2014.
- [9] Curry, Colleen; Ghebremedhin, Sabina (August 18, 2014). "Michael Brown Could Have Survived First 5 Shots, Last Shot Killed Him, Autopsy Says". *ABC News*. Archived from the original on November 26, 2014. Retrieved November 26, 2014.
- [10] Tacopino, Joe (November 25, 2014). "Darren Wilson on why he shot Michael Brown". *New York Post*. Archived from the original on November 25, 2014. Retrieved November 26, 2014.
- [11] Robles, Frances; Bosman, Julie (August 17, 2014). "Autopsy Shows Michael Brown Was Struck at Least 6 Times". *The New York Times*. Archived from the original on August 19, 2014. Retrieved August 21, 2014.
- [12] USDOJ 2015, pp. 8, 82–83.
- [13] "Department of Justice Report Regarding the Criminal Investigation Into the Shooting Death of Michael Brown by Ferguson, Missouri Police Officer Darren Wilson" (PDF). *United States Department of Justice*. March 4, 2015. Archived (PDF) from the original on March 15, 2015. Retrieved March 29, 2015.
- [14] "Gunshots, looting after grand jury in Ferguson case does not indict officer in Michael Brown shooting". *Fox News*. November 25, 2014. Archived from the original on November 25, 2014. Retrieved November 25, 2014.
- [15] Mohr, Holbrook; Lieb, David A. (March 4, 2015). "Feds: Evidence Backs Ferguson Officer's Account in Shooting". *The New York Times*. Associated Press. Archived from the original on April 3, 2015. Retrieved March 9, 2015.
- [16] Phelps, Timothy M.; Muskal, Michael (March 4, 2015). "Federal report largely backs Darren Wilson in Ferguson police shooting case". *Los Angeles Times*. Archived from the original on March 18, 2015. Retrieved March 25, 2015.
- [17] USDOJ 2015, pp. 80–82.
- [18] Ahmed, Saeed (October 6, 2014). "Ferguson flash mob disrupts St. Louis symphony with Michael Brown requiem". *CNN*. Archived from the original on December 1, 2014. Retrieved December 13, 2014.
- [19] Rhodan, Maya; Sauerwein, Kristina (August 11, 2014). "Parents of Slain Missouri Teen Plead for Justice". *Time*. Archived from the original on August 18, 2014. Retrieved August 22, 2014.
- [20] Lowery, Wesley; Frankel, Todd C. (August 12, 2014). "Mike Brown notched a hard-fought victory just days before he was shot: A diploma". *The Washington Post*. Retrieved August 24, 2014.
- [21] Leonnig, Carol D.; Kindy, Kimberly; Achenbach, Joel (August 23, 2014). "Darren Wilson's first job was on a troubled police force disbanded by authorities". *The Washington Post*. Retrieved August 26, 2014.
- [22] Kohler, Jeremy; Hunn, David; Patrick, Robert (August 21, 2014). "Little trail of Ferguson police officer behind the gun". *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. Retrieved August 26, 2014.
- [23] Staff and wire reports (August 21, 2014). "Officer in Ferguson shooting has dropped from sight". *Star-Telegram*. Archived from the original on August 22, 2014. Retrieved August 30, 2014.
- [24] Itkowitz, Colby (August 16, 2014). "Here's what has been reported so far about Ferguson police officer Darren Wilson". *The Washington Post*. Retrieved August 26, 2014.
- [25] Deere, Stephen; Thorsen, Leah (August 15, 2014). "Police chief provides officer's name, but few other details". *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. Retrieved August 22, 2014.
- [26] Harris, Andrew; Pettersson, Edvard (November 25, 2014). "Ferguson Officer Compared Brown to Hulk Hogan". *Bloomberg*. Archived from the original on November 27, 2014. Retrieved November 26, 2014.
- [27] Davey, Monica; Robles, Frances (August 24, 2014). "Darren Wilson Was Low-Profile Officer With Unsettled Early Days". *The New York Times*. Archived from the original on August 31, 2014. Retrieved August 26, 2014.
- [28] Tucker, John H. (November 11, 2011). "New Jennings Police Commander Tries to Right the Ship". *Riverfront Times Blogs*. Archived from the original on August 30, 2014. Retrieved December 5, 2014.
- [29] Weiss, Debra Cassens (August 25, 2014). "Ferguson officer's first job was on a police force disbanded amid racial tensions and probe". *ABA Journal*. Archived from the original on August 27, 2014. Retrieved December 5, 2014.
- [30] Ohlheiser, Abby (August 25, 2014). "Here's what we know now about Darren Wilson, the officer who shot Michael Brown". *The Washington Post*. Retrieved August 31, 2014.
- [31] Patrick, Robert (November 14, 2014). "Darren Wilson's radio calls show fatal encounter was brief". *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. Retrieved November 15, 2014.
- [32] Freivogel, William (October 30, 2014). "What We Know -- And Don't Know -- About Michael Brown's Shooting". *KWMU*. St. Louis, Missouri. Archived from the original on November 16, 2014. Retrieved November 15, 2014.
- [33] Green, Treye (August 13, 2014). "Dorian Johnson, Mike Brown Shooting Witness, Meeting With FBI And County Prosecutor". *International Business Times*. Archived from the original on August 14, 2014. Retrieved August 20, 2014.
- [34] Alcindor, Yamiche; Bello, Marisol; Madhani, Aamer (August 15, 2014). "Chief: Officer noticed Brown carrying suspected stolen cigars". *USA Today*. Retrieved August 23, 2014.

- [35] Schmidt, Michael S.; Apuzzo, Matt; Bosman, Julie (October 17, 2014). "Police Officer in Ferguson Is Said to Re-count a Struggle". *The New York Times*. Archived from the original on October 18, 2014. Retrieved October 18, 2014.
- [36] Cuadra, Alberto; Gamio, Lazaro; Kelly, Kimbriell; Higham, Scott (December 6, 2014). "Chaos in a police vehicle". *The Washington Post*. Retrieved December 15, 2014.
- [37] McLaughlin, Elliott C. (August 15, 2014). "What we know about Michael Brown's shooting". *CNN U.S.* Archived from the original on August 25, 2014. Retrieved August 20, 2014.
- [38] "What Happened in Ferguson?". *The New York Times*. November 25, 2014. Archived from the original on November 29, 2014. Retrieved December 1, 2014.
- [39] Anderson Cooper 360 (August 11, 2014). "Police Chief: Michael Brown was 'unarmed'". *CNN*. Archived from the original on August 13, 2014. Retrieved August 20, 2014.
- [40] Mejia, Paula (November 15, 2014). "Altercation Between Michael Brown and Darren Wilson Unfolded in 90 Seconds: Report". *Newsweek*. Retrieved November 16, 2014.
- [41] Davey, Monica (November 15, 2014). "Fatal Encounter in Ferguson Took Less Than 90 Seconds, Police Communications Reveal". *The New York Times*. Retrieved November 16, 2014.
- [42] Bosman, Julie; Goldstein, Joseph (August 23, 2014). "Timeline for a Body: 4 Hours in the Middle of a Ferguson Street". *The New York Times*. Archived from the original on August 24, 2014. Retrieved December 13, 2014.
- [43] Hunn, David; Bell, Kim (September 14, 2014). "Why was Michael Brown's body left there for hours?". *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. Archived from the original on October 14, 2014. Retrieved November 30, 2014.
- [44] Mosendz, Polly (November 25, 2014). "Crime Scene Medical Examiner Took No Measurements, Photos of Brown". *Newsweek*. Archived from the original on November 25, 2014. Retrieved December 15, 2014.
- [45] USDOJ 2015, pp. 8–9, Section **B. Initial Law Enforcement Investigation**
- [46] Berman, Mark (August 11, 2014). "FBI opens investigation into shooting of Michael Brown". *The Washington Post*. Retrieved August 24, 2014.
- [47] "FBI Investigating Ferguson Police Shooting of Teen Michael Brown". *NBC News*. August 11, 2014. Archived from the original on January 8, 2015. Retrieved January 6, 2015.
- [48] "Gov. Nixon declares state of emergency, imposes curfew in Ferguson". *Fox News*. August 16, 2014. Archived from the original on August 19, 2014. Retrieved August 20, 2014.
- [49] Taub, Amanda (August 16, 2014). "40 FBI agents are in Ferguson to investigate the shooting of Michael Brown". *Vox*. Archived from the original on August 19, 2014. Retrieved August 23, 2014.
- [50] Eckholm, Erik; Apuzzo, Matt (March 4, 2015). "Darren Wilson Is Cleared of Rights Violations in Ferguson Shooting". *The New York Times*. Archived from the original on March 5, 2015. Retrieved March 5, 2015.
- [51] USDOJ 2015, p. 12.
- [52] Staff reports (August 22, 2014). "Grand jury in Michael Brown case: 3 black members, 9 white". *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. Retrieved August 26, 2014.
- [53] Trumbull, Mark (November 19, 2014). "Ferguson Grand Jury: What Do We Know about Michael Brown Deliberations?". *Christian Science Monitor*. Retrieved December 14, 2014 – via HighBeam Research. (subscription required (help)).
- [54] Raab, Lauren (August 20, 2014). "Grand jury starts on Michael Brown case: What you need to know". *The Los Angeles Times*. Archived from the original on August 21, 2014. Retrieved August 26, 2014.
- [55] O'Neil, Bridjes (August 10, 2014). "STL County Police Chief claims struggle with gun lead to fatal shooting of Michael Brown". *The St. Louis American*. Archived from the original on August 13, 2014. Retrieved August 22, 2014.
- [56] Kindy, Kimberly (September 25, 2014). "Q&A with Robert McCulloch: 'Some people regardless of the outcome...will not be happy'". *The Washington Post*. Retrieved December 25, 2014.
- [57] Toobin, Jeffrey (November 25, 2014). "How Not to Use a Grand Jury". *The New Yorker*. Archived from the original on December 20, 2014. Retrieved December 20, 2014.
- [58] Cassell, Paul (November 25, 2014). "The Michael Brown grand jury process was fair". *The Washington Post*. Retrieved December 17, 2014.
- [59] Bello, Marisol; Toppo, Greg; Eisler, Peter (November 25, 2014). "Grand jury charges are easy, except against police". *USA Today*. Retrieved November 26, 2014.
- [60] Block, Melissa (November 17, 2014). "Examining The Grand Jury Proceedings In The Michael Brown Case". *NPR All Things Considered*. Retrieved December 14, 2014 – via HighBeam Research. (subscription required (help)).
- [61] Basu, Moni; Yan, Holly; Ford, Dana (November 25, 2014). "Fires, chaos erupt in Ferguson after grand jury doesn't indict in Michael Brown case". *CNN*. Archived from the original on December 2, 2014. Retrieved November 26, 2014.
- [62] [transcript] Hu, Elise; Montagne, Renee (November 25, 2014). "Ferguson Grand Jury Testimony Made Public". *NPR Morning Edition*. Retrieved December 30, 2014 – via HighBeam Research. (subscription required (help)).

- [63] “Ferguson Grand-Jury Documents Reveal the Evidence It Reviewed”. *The Seattle Times*. November 30, 2014. Retrieved December 30, 2014 – via HighBeam Research. (subscription required (help)).
- [64] Davey, Monica (December 8, 2014). “Audio and Witness Interviews Are Among Ferguson Records Released”. *The New York Times*. Archived from the original on December 31, 2014. Retrieved December 30, 2014.
- [65] Davey, Monica (December 13, 2014). “More Files Are Released in Shooting in Ferguson”. *The New York Times*. Archived from the original on December 30, 2014. Retrieved December 30, 2014.
- [66] Hammer, David (December 8, 2014). “Ferguson grand jury documents withheld”. *Detroit Free Press*. Archived from the original on December 9, 2014. Retrieved December 8, 2014.
- [67] Zagier, Alan Scher (December 8, 2014). “Federal Autopsy Released in Ferguson Shooting”. *ABC News*. Associated Press. Archived from the original on December 12, 2014. Retrieved December 8, 2014.
- [68] Reyes, Raul A. (November 27, 2014). “Ferguson message: Justice system unfair to minorities”. *CNN*. Archived from the original on December 1, 2014. Retrieved November 27, 2014.
- [69] Chuck, Elizabeth (August 21, 2014). “Petition Against Prosecutor in Ferguson Case Has 70,000 Signatures”. *NBC News*. Archived from the original on August 22, 2014. Retrieved August 26, 2014.
- [70] Pistor, Nicholas J.C.; Holleman, Joe (August 16, 2014). “St. Louis prosecutor has faced controversy for decades”. *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. Retrieved September 9, 2014.
- [71] Robles, Frances (August 20, 2014). “St. Louis County Prosecutor Defends Objectivity”. *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. Retrieved September 18, 2014.
- [72] Sorkin, Michael D. (August 17, 2014). “20,000 sign petitions seeking special prosecutor in Michael Brown shooting”. *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. Archived from the original on August 20, 2014. Retrieved September 19, 2014.
- [73] McDermott, Kevin (August 19, 2014). “Jay Nixon won't remove Robert McCulloch as Brown case goes to grand jury”. *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. Archived from the original on August 21, 2014. Retrieved December 30, 2014.
- [74] McGraw Milhaven, Robert P. McCulloch (December 19, 2014). *McGraw Live* (Televised Radio Broadcast). St. Louis, Missouri: Big 550 KTRS.
- [75] Johnson, Kevin; Alcindor, Yamiche (January 22, 2015). “Probe finds insufficient evidence to charge Darren Wilson”. *USA Today*. Retrieved January 23, 2015.
- [76] Zucchini, David (November 25, 2014). “Prosecutor's grand jury strategy in Ferguson case adds to controversy”. *The Los Angeles Times*. Archived from the original on November 26, 2014. Retrieved November 26, 2014.
- [77] Borgman, Tom; Spurlock, Chris (November 26, 2014). “Map: The Michael Brown shooting scene”. *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. Retrieved December 8, 2014.
- [78] Karklis, Laris; Chow, Emily (November 25, 2014). “What Ferguson police collected at the scene”. *The Washington Post*. Retrieved December 4, 2014.
- [79] Bosman, Julie; Robertson, Campbell; Eckholm, Erik; O'Connell Jr., Richard A. (November 25, 2014). “Amid Conflicting Accounts, Trusting Darren Wilson”. *The New York Times*. Archived from the original on November 26, 2014. Retrieved November 26, 2014.
- [80] Lieb, David A.; Mohr, Holbrook (November 25, 2014). “Ferguson grand jury focused on 'tussle' seen before shooting”. *Portland Press Herald*. Portland, Maine. Archived from the original on December 17, 2014. Retrieved December 17, 2014.
- [81] Byers, Christine; Bernhard, Blythe (October 22, 2014). “Official autopsy shows Michael Brown had close-range wound to his hand, marijuana in system”. *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. Retrieved October 22, 2014.
- [82] “Ferguson Grand Jury Transcripts Show Widely Varying Witness Testimony”. *The Wall Street Journal*. n.d. Archived from the original on December 18, 2014. Retrieved December 16, 2014. (subscription required (help)).
- [83] Staff reports (November 30, 2014). “From the documents: Tidbits from the grand jury testimony”. *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. Retrieved December 16, 2014.
- [84] Markon, Jerry; Hamburger, Tom (November 25, 2014). “Unorthodox police procedures emerge in grand jury documents”. *The Washington Post*. Retrieved December 16, 2014.
- [85] Lowery, Wesley; Fears, Darryl (August 31, 2014). “Michael Brown and Dorian Johnson, the friend who witnessed his shooting”. *The Washington Post*. Retrieved September 5, 2014.
- [86] “Brown, Michael — Post Mortem Examination — Exam Case:2014-5143” (PDF-15.3 MB-6 pages). St. Louis County, Office of the Medical Examiner. August 10, 2014. pp. 3–4. Retrieved December 1, 2014.(HTML version)
- [87] Robles, Frances; Schmidt, Michael S. (August 19, 2014). “Shooting Accounts Differ as Holder Schedules Visit to Ferguson”. *The New York Times*. Archived from the original on August 21, 2014. Retrieved August 21, 2014.
- [88] Wax-Thibodeaux, Emily; Lowery, Wesley; Berman, Mark (August 18, 2014). “County investigation: Michael Brown was shot from the front, had marijuana in his system”. *The Washington Post*. Retrieved August 24, 2014.
- [89] Payne, Wendell. “Narrative Report of Investigation”. *Office of the Medical Examiner of St. Louis, MO*. Retrieved October 22, 2014.

- [90] Kiekow, Anthony (November 11, 2014). "Dr. Baden to testify before Brown grand jury". *KTVI*. St. Louis, Missouri. Archived from the original on November 19, 2014. Retrieved November 19, 2014.
- [91] Alcindor, Yamiche (October 30, 2014). "Brown family's pathologist wants to testify". *USA Today*. Retrieved November 19, 2014.
- [92] [transcript] CNN Newsroom (August 18, 2014). "National Guard troop are now in charge in Ferguson, Missouri security; Result of autopsy performed by Michael Baden to Michael Brown's body was released; A Woman told officer Darren Wilson's side of the story on the incident;". *CNN*. Archived from the original on November 19, 2014. Retrieved November 19, 2014.
- [93] "What the forensic evidence says about Michael Brown's death". *PBS*. October 23, 2014. Archived from the original on November 17, 2014. Retrieved November 19, 2014.
- [94] Hennessy-Fiske, Molly; Serrano, Richard A. (August 17, 2014). "Autopsy shows Michael Brown was shot six times, and twice in the head". *The Los Angeles Times*. Archived from the original on August 19, 2014. Retrieved August 20, 2014.
- [95] Duara, Nigel (August 18, 2014). "Police, protesters collide again in Ferguson". *The Seattle Times*. Associated Press. Archived from the original on August 19, 2014. Retrieved August 22, 2014.
- [96] Moyer, Justin (August 18, 2014). "Autopsy: Michael Brown shot six times, twice in the head". *The Washington Post*. Retrieved August 23, 2014.
- [97] Piper, Brandie (November 14, 2014). "Crump: This will be a 'defining moment' in history". *KSDK*. St. Louis, Missouri. Retrieved November 18, 2014.
- [98] O'Brien, Shannon (August 19, 2014). "Shawn Parcels' credentials, role in Michael Brown autopsy questioned by doctors". *WDAF*. Kansas City, Missouri. Archived from the original on October 22, 2014. Retrieved November 18, 2014.
- [99] Morris, Mark (September 1, 2014). "Local pathology assistant Shawn Parcels is at the heart of the Ferguson storm". *The Kansas City Star*. Archived from the original on September 6, 2014. Retrieved November 18, 2014.
- [100] Ross, Chuck (August 21, 2014). "St. Louis Medical Examiner Slams Brown Family Hire". *The Daily Caller*. Archived from the original on October 29, 2014. Retrieved November 19, 2014.
- [101] Harrison, Haley (September 24, 2014). "Pathologist assistant in Michael Brown case responds to controversy". *KMBC*. Kansas City, Missouri. Archived from the original on November 18, 2014. Retrieved November 18, 2014.
- [102] Staff reports (August 18, 2014). "Private autopsy says Brown shot 6 times; Holder orders third autopsy". *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. Retrieved August 22, 2014.
- [103] CBS/AP (August 18, 2014). "Michael Brown autopsy results revealed; National Guard deployed". *CBS News*. Associated Press. Archived from the original on August 19, 2014. Retrieved August 26, 2014.
- [104] Queally, James; La Ganga, Maria L. (December 8, 2014). "Ferguson, Mo.: New recordings, documents released in Michael Brown case". *The Los Angeles Times*. Archived from the original on December 9, 2014. Retrieved December 9, 2014.
- [105] "Federal Autopsy of Michael Brown". *The Los Angeles Times*. December 8, 2014. Archived from the original on December 9, 2014. Retrieved December 9, 2014.
- [106] Yan, Holly (August 27, 2014). "FBI analyzing alleged audio of Michael Brown shooting". *CNN U.S.* Archived from the original on August 28, 2014. Retrieved August 28, 2014.
- [107] Yan, Holly (August 27, 2014). "Attorney: New audio reveals pause in gunfire when Michael Brown was shot". *CNN U.S.* Archived from the original on August 27, 2014. Retrieved August 28, 2014.
- [108] Allen, Ron; Connor, Tracy (August 26, 2014). "FBI Probing Alleged Audio of Michael Brown Shooting". *NBC News*. Archived from the original on August 27, 2014. Retrieved August 28, 2014.
- [109] Hanna, Jason (August 28, 2014). "Audio captured about time of Michael Brown shooting, company says". *CNN Justice*. Archived from the original on August 28, 2014. Retrieved August 28, 2014.
- [110] "In the Moment: Glide Verifies Ferguson Shooting Recording". *Glide*. August 28, 2014. Archived from the original on August 28, 2014. Retrieved August 29, 2014.
- [111] "American Killed Fighting for ISIS; Interview with Rear Admiral John Kirby, Pentagon Press Secretary; FBI Analyzing Alleged New Audio of Brown Shooting". *CNN*. August 27, 2014. Archived from the original on August 28, 2014. Retrieved August 28, 2014.
- [112] Wemple, Erik (August 27, 2014). "CNN commentators doubt CNN Ferguson audio scoop". *The Washington Post*. Retrieved August 28, 2014.
- [113] Keating, Dan (September 2, 2014). "Acoustic experts detail purported Ferguson shooting". *The Washington Post*. Retrieved September 8, 2014.
- [114] Hamburger, Tom; Sullivan, John (November 26, 2014). "Unorthodox forensic practices shown in Ferguson documents". *The Boston Globe*. Archived from the original on December 4, 2014. Retrieved November 26, 2014.
- [115] Hanrahan, Mark (August 21, 2014). "Michael Brown Shooting: Witness Accounts Tell Conflicting Stories". *International Business Times*. Archived from the original on October 5, 2014. Retrieved October 16, 2014.
- [116] Browning, Blue (August 31, 2014). "Conflicting accounts of Michael Brown shooting". *HLN*. Archived from the original on August 31, 2014. Retrieved October 16, 2014.

- [117] CNN Staff (September 16, 2014). “Dueling narratives in Michael Brown shooting”. *CNN*. Archived from the original on October 16, 2014. Retrieved October 16, 2014.
- [118] Queally, James (August 21, 2014). “What key witnesses to the Michael Brown shooting have to say”. *The Los Angeles Times*. Archived from the original on August 22, 2014. Retrieved September 4, 2014.
- [119] CNN Wires (August 22, 2014). “Calm in Ferguson, but fight over conflicting stories goes on”. *KTVI*. St. Louis, Missouri. Archived from the original on August 24, 2014. Retrieved October 16, 2014.
- [120] Byers, Christine (October 16, 2014). “Witness adds new perspective to Ferguson shooting”. *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. Retrieved October 16, 2014.
- [121] Mohr, Holbrook; Lieb, David A.; Lucas, Phillip (November 26, 2014). “Ferguson grand jury papers full of inconsistencies”. *AP News*. Archived from the original on November 27, 2014. Retrieved November 27, 2014.
- [122] Woolf, Nicky (December 19, 2014). “Ferguson prosecutor says witnesses in Darren Wilson case lied under oath”. *The Guardian*. Archived from the original on June 29, 2015. Retrieved July 4, 2015.
- [123] “Ferguson witnesses admit they lied to grand jury”. *WJLA*. Washington, D.C. December 16, 2014. Archived from the original on December 27, 2014. Retrieved April 27, 2015.
- [124] Jauregui, Andres (December 19, 2014). “Witnesses Lied Under Oath In Ferguson Grand Jury, Prosecutor Says”. *The Huffington Post*. Archived from the original on January 16, 2015. Retrieved April 27, 2015.
- [125] Levs, Josh (December 14, 2014). “One challenge for Ferguson grand jury: Some witnesses’ credibility”. *CNN*. Archived from the original on April 20, 2015. Retrieved April 28, 2015.
- [126] Somashekhar, Sandhya; Rich, Steven; Brittain, Amy (November 25, 2014). “Inconsistency the only constant with evidence in Michael Brown case”. *The Washington Post*. Retrieved April 27, 2015.
- [127] “Documents describe Ferguson officer’s version of fatal shooting”. *CBS News*. November 25, 2014. Archived from the original on November 25, 2014. Retrieved November 26, 2014.
- [128] Good, Dan (November 26, 2014). “Exclusive: Police Officer Darren Wilson Discusses Firing Deadly Shot”. *ABC News*. Archived from the original on November 27, 2014. Retrieved November 27, 2014.
- [129] KMOV (August 12, 2014). “Michael Brown’s friend describes shooting”. *CNN*. Archived from the original on August 25, 2014. Retrieved August 20, 2014.
- [130] Lee, Trymaine (August 12, 2014). “Eyewitness to Michael Brown shooting recounts his friend’s death”. *MSNBC*. Archived from the original on August 13, 2014. Retrieved August 20, 2014.
- [131] Fazal, Farrah (August 13, 2014). “Witness to Michael Brown shooting comes forward”. *USA Today*. Retrieved August 23, 2014.
- [132] Robles, Frances; Bosman, Julie (August 18, 2014). “Michael Brown was shot 6 times by Ferguson officer, preliminary autopsy shows”. *The Boston Globe*. Archived from the original on August 19, 2014. Retrieved August 26, 2014.
- [133] Fantz, Ashley; Howell, George; Shoichet, Catherine E. (August 12, 2014). “Gunshots, tear gas in Missouri town where police shot teen”. *CNN U.S.* Archived from the original on August 17, 2014. Retrieved August 20, 2014.
- [134] Lussenhop, Jessica (August 12, 2014). “Why Police Haven’t Interviewed Michael Brown Shooting Witness Dorian Johnson”. *Riverfront Times*. Archived from the original on August 14, 2014. Retrieved August 22, 2014.
- [135] Zagier, Alan Scher (August 10, 2014). “Missouri crowd after shooting: ‘Kill the police’”. *Yahoo! News*. Archived from the original on August 12, 2014. Retrieved August 26, 2014.
- [136] Thorsen, Leah; Giegerich, Steve (August 10, 2014). “Ferguson Day One Wrapup: Officer kills Ferguson teen”. *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. Archived from the original on August 14, 2014. Retrieved August 22, 2014.
- [137] Von Drehle, David (August 12, 2014). “The Long, Tangled Roots of the Michael Brown Shooting”. *Time*. Archived from the original on August 21, 2014. Retrieved August 22, 2014.
- [138] Barrabi, Thomas (November 25, 2014). “Michael Brown Robbed Convenience Store, Stole Cigarillos Before Darren Wilson Shooting, Dorian Johnson Says”. *International Business Times*. Archived from the original on December 2, 2014. Retrieved November 26, 2014.
- [139] Peralta, Eyder (November 26, 2014). “Ferguson Documents: What Michael Brown’s Friend Saw”. *NPR*. Archived from the original on December 2, 2014. Retrieved November 27, 2014.
- [140] “What the grand jury heard: Ferguson witness accounts differ from story on street”. *Fox News*. November 25, 2014. Archived from the original on November 26, 2014. Retrieved November 26, 2014.
- [141] Lowery, Wesley; Leonnig, Carol D.; Berman, Mark (August 13, 2014). “Even before Michael Brown’s slaying in Ferguson, racial questions hung over police”. *The Washington Post*. Retrieved August 24, 2014.
- [142] “Looting Erupts After Vigil for Slain Missouri Teen Michael Brown”. *NBC News*. Associated Press. August 10, 2014. Archived from the original on August 13, 2014. Retrieved August 20, 2014.
- [143] Tribune wire reports (August 11, 2014). “Protests near St. Louis continue for slain teen after riot, arrests”. *Chicago Tribune*. Archived from the original on August 25, 2014. Retrieved August 20, 2014.

- [144] Alcindor, Yamiche; Bello, Marisol (August 19, 2014). "Police in Ferguson ignite debate about military tactics". *USA Today*. Retrieved August 23, 2014.
- [145] Gibbons-Neff, Thomas (August 14, 2014). "Military veterans see deeply flawed police response in Ferguson". *The Washington Post*. Retrieved August 24, 2014.
- [146] McDonald, Adam (August 12, 2014). "President Obama releases statement on death of Michael Brown, Jr". *KMOV*. St. Louis, Missouri. Archived from the original on August 13, 2014. Retrieved August 20, 2014.
- [147] Paul, Rand (August 14, 2014). "Rand Paul: We Must Demilitarize the Police". *Time*. Archived from the original on August 15, 2014. Retrieved August 22, 2014.
- [148] Chappell, Bill (August 15, 2014). "Ferguson Police Release Name Of Officer Who Shot Michael Brown". *NPR*. Archived from the original on August 16, 2014. Retrieved August 20, 2014.
- [149] Hennessy-Fiske, Molly; Pearce, Matt; Susman, Tina (August 15, 2014). "Officer who shot Michael Brown didn't know he was a robbery suspect". *The Los Angeles Times*. Archived from the original on August 15, 2014. Retrieved August 20, 2014.
- [150] Williams, Aja J. (August 18, 2014). "What is strong-arm robbery?". *KSDK*. St. Louis, Missouri. Retrieved August 20, 2014.
- [151] Roig-Franzia, Manuel; Brown, DeNeen L.; Lowery, Wesley (August 16, 2014). "In Ferguson, three minutes — and two lives forever changed". *The Washington Post*. Retrieved August 26, 2014.
- [152] Berman, Mark; Lowery, Wesley (August 15, 2014). "Ferguson police say Michael Brown was a robbery suspect, identify Darren Wilson as officer who shot him". *The Washington Post*. Retrieved August 26, 2014.
- [153] "Ferguson City Attorney Stephanie Karr makes Statement on FOI Requests". *Devin James Group*. September 5, 2014. Archived from the original on December 15, 2014. Retrieved December 29, 2014.
- [154] Deere, Stephen (September 5, 2014). "Did Ferguson police chief mislead public about robbery video?". *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. Retrieved September 26, 2014.
- [155] Murphey, Mandy (August 15, 2014). "Video: Timeline of robbery surveillance video purportedly showing Michael Brown". *KPLR*. St. Louis, Missouri. Archived from the original on August 29, 2014. Retrieved September 19, 2014.
- [156] Kosnar, Mike (August 16, 2014). "Feds Urged Police Not to Release Michael Brown 'Robbery' Video". *NBC News*. Archived from the original on August 17, 2014. Retrieved August 20, 2014.
- [157] Walters, Joanna; Swaine, Jon (August 17, 2014). "Missouri governor points finger at Ferguson police chief for new violence". *The Guardian*. Archived from the original on August 18, 2014. Retrieved August 20, 2014.
- [158] Hausam, Michael (August 2014). "Missouri Gov. Nixon Joins Obama Admin. & News Media Condemning Release of Ferguson Robbery Footage". *Independent Journal Review*. Archived from the original on August 18, 2014. Retrieved September 26, 2014.
- [159] Vega, Tanzina; Williams, Timothy; Eckholm, Erik (August 15, 2014). "Emotions Flare in Missouri Amid Police Statements". *The New York Times*. Archived from the original on August 14, 2014. Retrieved August 21, 2014.
- [160] "Ferguson Police Chief Thomas Jackson cedes much of his authority". *Fox News*. Associated Press. August 16, 2014. Archived from the original on August 19, 2014. Retrieved September 15, 2014.
- [161] Altman, Alex (August 22, 2014). "There's Very Little in the Michael Brown Shooting Incident Report". *Time*. Archived from the original on December 2, 2014. Retrieved December 15, 2014.
- [162] "ACLU Receives Ferguson Police Department's Incident Report on Fatal Michael Brown Shooting". *ACLU of Missouri*. August 22, 2014. Archived from the original on December 28, 2014. Retrieved December 28, 2014.
- [163] Sickles, Jason (September 25, 2014). "Key report in Michael Brown shooting doesn't exist, Ferguson police say". *Yahoo! News*. Archived from the original on September 28, 2014. Retrieved September 27, 2014.
- [164] Yaniv, Oren (November 25, 2014). "Darren Wilson not indicted: Bombshell evidence, testimony laid out in fatal shooting of Michael Brown". *New York Daily News*. Archived from the original on November 27, 2014. Retrieved December 21, 2014.
- [165] Staff reports (August 15, 2014). "Day Six, Day: The Rev. Jesse Jackson shows up at protest site as Brown family calls for calm". *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. Retrieved December 21, 2014.
- [166] Queally, James (August 15, 2014). "Robbery matters little in shooting death of Michael Brown, experts say". *The Los Angeles Times*. Archived from the original on August 16, 2014. Retrieved August 20, 2014.
- [167] Jervis, Rick (August 24, 2014). "St. Louis Peace Fest focuses on Michael Brown's death". *USA Today*. Retrieved February 22, 2015.
- [168] Shoichet, Catherine E.; Brumfield, Ben; Smith, Tristan (August 13, 2014). "Tear gas fills Ferguson's streets again". *CNN U.S.* Archived from the original on August 27, 2014. Retrieved August 20, 2014.
- [169] Hamblin, James (November 25, 2014). "The Photos of Darren Wilson's Injury". *The Atlantic*. Archived from the original on December 28, 2014. Retrieved December 28, 2014.
- [170] Henry, John (August 22, 2014). "Church ready for Michael Brown's funeral". *KSDK*. St. Louis, Missouri. Retrieved August 26, 2014.
- [171] Henderson, Nia-Malika (August 23, 2014). "White House officials to attend Michael Brown's funeral". *The Washington Post*. Retrieved August 26, 2014.

- [172] McLaughlin, Elliott C.; Pearson, Michael; Capelouto, Susanna (August 25, 2014). "Michael Brown's funeral: Hope, tears and a call for social change". *CNN U.S.* Archived from the original on August 26, 2014. Retrieved August 26, 2014.
- [173] Suhr, Jim (August 25, 2014). "Mourners urge black Americans to take action". *The Kansas City Star*. Archived from the original on August 26, 2014. Retrieved August 26, 2014.
- [174] Coscarelli, Joe (October 23, 2014). "Justice Department Not at All Pleased With Michael Brown Leaks". *New York Magazine*. Archived from the original on October 27, 2014. Retrieved October 24, 2014.
- [175] Corcoran, Kieran (October 22, 2014). "Blow by blow, Ferguson cop's full version of why he shot Michael Brown". *Mail Online*. Archived from the original on October 23, 2014. Retrieved October 22, 2014.
- [176] Pearce, Matt (October 23, 2014). "Feds blast Ferguson leaks as attempt to sway public". *Detroit Free Press*. Archived from the original on October 24, 2014. Retrieved October 24, 2014.
- [177] Altman, Alex (October 23, 2014). "What the Ferguson Leaks Tell Us About Michael Brown's Death". *Time*. Archived from the original on November 27, 2014. Retrieved December 30, 2014.
- [178] "We don't belong here". *The Economist*. November 29, 2014. Archived from the original on November 29, 2014. Retrieved November 29, 2014.
- [179] "Ferguson shooting: Protests spread across US". *BBC News*. November 26, 2014. Archived from the original on November 26, 2014. Retrieved November 26, 2014.
- [180] Bruinius, Harry (December 9, 2014). "Eric Garner case 101: Why grand juries rarely indict police officers (+video)". *Christian Science Monitor*. Archived from the original on December 16, 2014. Retrieved December 16, 2014.
- [181] Casselman, Ben (November 24, 2014). "It's Incredibly Rare For A Grand Jury To Do What Ferguson's Just Did". *FiveThirtyEight*. Archived from the original on December 18, 2014. Retrieved December 17, 2014.
- [182] Balz, Dan; Clement, Scott (December 28, 2014). "Divide over Police Is Also Partisan". *The Washington Post*. Retrieved December 30, 2014 – via HighBeam Research. (subscription required (help)).
- [183] Levine, Mike; Thomas, Pierre; Cloherty, Jack; Date, Jack (March 4, 2015). "Ferguson Report: DOJ Will Not Charge Darren Wilson in Michael Brown Shooting". *ABC News*. Archived from the original on March 20, 2015. Retrieved March 22, 2015.
- [184] Larotonda, Matthew; Good, Chris (March 6, 2015). "Obama Says 'We May Never Know What Happened' in Ferguson, But Defends DOJ". *ABC News*. Archived from the original on April 11, 2015. Retrieved April 11, 2015.
- [185] Makenin, Julie (August 18, 2014). "Michael Brown shooting in Ferguson becomes an international incident". *The Los Angeles Times*. Archived from the original on August 19, 2014. Retrieved August 20, 2014.
- [186] "Egypt calls for restraint in Ferguson". *Daily News Egypt*. August 19, 2014. Archived from the original on August 26, 2014. Retrieved August 20, 2014.
- [187] Mackey, Robert (August 14, 2014). "Advice for Ferguson's Protesters From the Middle East". *The New York Times*. Archived from the original on August 19, 2014. Retrieved August 22, 2014.
- [188] Taylor, Adam; Noack, Rick (August 18, 2014). "How the rest of the world sees Ferguson". *The Washington Post*. Retrieved August 26, 2014.
- [189] Chandler, Abigail (August 14, 2014). "Michael Brown protests in Ferguson: When the police dehumanise a community, it shames all of us". *Metro*. Archived from the original on August 17, 2014. Retrieved August 20, 2014.
- [190] Pearce, Matt; Hennessy-Fiske, Molly; Susman, Tina (August 16, 2014). "Some warn that Gov. Jay Nixon's curfew for Ferguson, Mo., may backfire". *The Los Angeles Times*. Archived from the original on August 17, 2014. Retrieved August 20, 2014.
- [191] Geidner, Chris (August 17, 2014). "Amnesty International Takes 'Unprecedented' U.S. Action In Ferguson". *BuzzFeed News*. Archived from the original on August 21, 2014. Retrieved August 26, 2014.
- [192] "Amnesty International Takes 'Unprecedented' Step in Sending Delegation to Ferguson". *KMOX*. St. Louis, Missouri. August 18, 2014. Archived from the original on August 19, 2014. Retrieved August 20, 2014.
- [193] "Amnesty International Sends Human Rights Delegation to Ferguson, Missouri". *Amnesty International*. August 14, 2014. Archived from the original on August 19, 2014. Retrieved August 20, 2014.
- [194] "On the Streets of America: Human Rights Abuses in Ferguson". *Amnesty International*. October 24, 2014. Archived from the original on October 24, 2014. Retrieved October 25, 2014.
- [195] Alter, Charlotte (October 24, 2014). "3 Key Takeaways From Amnesty International's Ferguson Report". *Time*. Archived from the original on October 24, 2014. Retrieved October 25, 2014.
- [196] Freivogel, William (November 26, 2014). "Grand Jury Wrangled With Confusing Instructions". *KWMU*. St. Louis, Missouri. Archived from the original on December 2, 2014. Retrieved December 2, 2014.
- [197] Garcia, Arturo (December 4, 2014). "Lawrence O'Donnell: Missouri atty. general admits Ferguson grand jury was misled". *Raw Story*. Archived from the original on December 8, 2014. Retrieved December 8, 2014.
- [198] *The Last Word with Lawrence O'Donnell - "Rewrite" segment* (Television). MSNBC. November 26, 2014.

- [199] Branca, Andrew (November 28, 2014). "No, Prosecution did not Misdemean #Ferguson Grand Jury into Erroneous Decision". *Legal Insurrection*. Archived from the original on December 20, 2014. Retrieved December 20, 2014.
- [200] Parloff, Roger (December 5, 2014). "Two deaths: The crucial difference between Eric Garner's case and Michael Brown's". *Fortune*. Archived from the original on December 13, 2014. Retrieved December 12, 2014.
- [201] Silver, Jay Sterling (December 6, 2014). "Silver: A hopeless conflict of interests". *Richmond Times-Dispatch*. Retrieved December 7, 2014.
- [202] Edwards, David (November 25, 2014). "'Fanciful and not credible': CNN legal analyst destroys Darren Wilson's testimony". *Raw Story*. Archived from the original on November 26, 2014. Retrieved December 4, 2014.
- [203] Sanchez, Ray (November 26, 2014). "Michael Brown's stepfather at rally: 'Burn this bitch down!'". *CNN*. Archived from the original on December 4, 2014. Retrieved December 1, 2014.
- [204] The America Tonight Digital Team (December 3, 2014). "What Michael Brown's stepdad said before he climbed onto the car". *Al Jazeera America*. Retrieved December 8, 2014.
- [205] Hanna, Jason; Perez, Evan; Prokupecz, Shimon (December 4, 2014). "Michael Brown's stepfather sorry for outburst in Ferguson protests". *CNN*. Archived from the original on December 5, 2014. Retrieved December 4, 2014.
- [206] Wallis, Daniel; McAllister, Edward (December 1, 2014). "Missouri officer in fatal shooting resigned without severance: mayor". *Reuters*. Archived from the original on December 1, 2014. Retrieved December 1, 2014.
- [207] Ellis, Ralph; Todd, Brian; Karimi, Faith (November 29, 2014). "Citing security concerns, Darren Wilson resigns from Ferguson police force". *CNN*. Archived from the original on November 30, 2014. Retrieved November 29, 2014.
- [208] "Ferguson Cop Darren Wilson Will Never Police Again, His Lawyer Says". *NBC News*. November 27, 2014. Archived from the original on December 7, 2014. Retrieved November 28, 2014.
- [209] Hampel, Paul (December 8, 2014). "African-American lawyers association seeks revocation of Darren Wilson's police officer license". *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. Retrieved December 8, 2014.
- [210] Lee, Trymaine; Roth, Zachary; Timm, Jane C. (December 1, 2014). "Obama to announce \$75 million for body cameras". *MSNBC*. Archived from the original on December 1, 2014. Retrieved December 1, 2014.
- [211] "Obama Wants More Police Funding After Ferguson Unrest". *VOA News*. December 1, 2014. Retrieved December 2, 2014.
- [212] Nicks, Denver (December 22, 2014). "Shootings by Police Voted Top Story of 2014 in AP Poll". *Time*. Archived from the original on December 22, 2014. Retrieved December 22, 2014.
- [213] Crary, David (December 22, 2014). "AP poll: Police killings of blacks voted top story of 2014". *AP*. Archived from the original on December 22, 2014. Retrieved December 22, 2014.
- [214] Berman, Mark (January 16, 2015). "The New Yorker cover on Martin Luther King Jr. connects Selma and Ferguson". *The Washington Post*. Retrieved January 20, 2015.
- [215] "Online fundraisers for both officer and Michael Brown's family surpass \$100,000 each". *WJLA*. Washington, D.C. August 21, 2014. Archived from the original on August 27, 2014. Retrieved April 20, 2015.
- [216] Goldstein, Sasha (August 21, 2014). "Supporters create fund-raising pages for Michael Brown's family, cop Darren Wilson after Ferguson shooting". *New York Daily News*. Archived from the original on February 22, 2015. Retrieved April 20, 2015.
- [217] Suhr, Jim (August 27, 2014). "Nearly \$700K donated after Michael Brown shooting". *KSDK*. St. Louis, Missouri. Associated Press. Retrieved April 20, 2015.
- [218] Bates, Daniel (November 28, 2014). "Darren Wilson's '\$1 million' war chest revealed by woman organizing support for officer - and who says: 'Michael Brown made a bad choice that day.'" *Mail Online*. Archived from the original on December 30, 2014. Retrieved April 20, 2015.
- [219] Williams, Yohuru (June 29, 2015). "You're Nobody 'Till Somebody Kills You: Baltimore, Freddie Gray and the Problem of History". *The Huffington Post*. Archived from the original on May 29, 2015. Retrieved June 30, 2015.
- [220] Fields, Liz (April 10, 2015). "After Walter Scott Killing, Black Lives Matter Movement Calls For Citizen Oversight of Police". *Vice News*. Archived from the original on May 26, 2015. Retrieved June 30, 2015.
- [221] Anderson, Michelle D. (December 13, 2014). "Muskegon-area churches to participate in 'Black Lives Matter' movement on Sunday". *MLive.com*. Archived from the original on May 26, 2015. Retrieved June 30, 2015.
- [222] "#BlackLivesMatter stands in solidarity...". *Black Lives Matter*. n.d. Archived from the original on June 28, 2015. Retrieved June 30, 2015.
- [223] Lussenhop, Jessica (August 7, 2015). "Ferguson: The other young black lives laid to rest in Michael Brown's cemetery". *BBC News Magazine*. Retrieved August 9, 2015.
- [224] Alter, Charlotte (December 1, 2014). "St. Louis Cops Condemn Rams' 'Hands Up, Don't Shoot' Gesture". *Time*. Archived from the original on December 4, 2014. Retrieved December 2, 2014.
- [225] "'Hands Up, Don't Shoot' becomes rallying cry despite questions whether hands were raised high". *Fox News*. Associated Press. November 27, 2014. Archived from the original on January 15, 2015. Retrieved December 4, 2014.

- [226] Wright, Nick (December 2, 2014). "'Hands Up, Don't Shoot' Is Bigger than Ferguson and Bigger than the Rams". *VICE Sports*. Archived from the original on December 2, 2014. Retrieved December 4, 2014.
- [227] Giorgis, Hannah (November 10, 2014). "Beyond 'Hands Up, Don't Shoot': what if there's no indictment in Ferguson?". *The Guardian*. Archived from the original on December 3, 2014. Retrieved December 4, 2014.
- [228] USDOJ 2015, p. 83.
- [229] Lee, Michelle Ye Hee (March 19, 2015). "'Hands up, don't shoot' did not happen in Ferguson". *Washington Post*. Retrieved April 28, 2015.
- [230] Holley, Peter (December 20, 2014). "Two New York City police officers are shot and killed in a brazen ambush in Brooklyn". *The Washington Post*. Retrieved December 21, 2014.
- [231] Celona, Larry; Cohen, Shawn; Schram, Jamie; Jamieson, Amber; Italiano, Laura (December 20, 2014). "Gunman executes 2 NYPD cops in Garner 'revenge'". *New York Post*. Retrieved April 11, 2015.
- [232] Schabner, Dean (December 21, 2014). "Two NYPD Cops 'Assassinated' in Brooklyn Ambush". *ABC News*. Archived from the original on April 11, 2015. Retrieved April 11, 2015.
- [233] Mueller, Benjamin; Baker, Al (December 20, 2014). "2 N.Y.P.D. Officers Killed in Brooklyn Ambush; Suspect Commits Suicide". *The New York Times*. Archived from the original on December 21, 2014. Retrieved December 21, 2014.
- [234] Botelho, Greg; Shoichet, Catherine E. (March 12, 2015). "State, county police take over Ferguson protest security after shooting". *CNN*. Archived from the original on March 18, 2015. Retrieved March 27, 2015.
- [235] Richard Valdmanis (March 16, 2015). "Suspect charged in shooting of police officers in Ferguson, Missouri". *Reuters*. Retrieved March 22, 2015.
- [236] "Attorney: Ferguson shooting suspect didn't target officers". *Yahoo! News*. February 16, 2015. Retrieved February 16, 2015.
- [237] "Interim Report of the President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing" (PDF). *United States Department of Justice*. Office of Community Oriented Policing Services. March 4, 2015. Archived (PDF) from the original on March 5, 2015.
- [238] CBS staff; AP (November 26, 2014). "Feds launch investigation into Ferguson police department". *CBS News*. Archived from the original on September 5, 2014. Retrieved April 27, 2015.
- [239] "Investigation of the Ferguson Police Department" (PDF). *United States Department of Justice*. USDOJ Civil Rights Division. March 4, 2015. Archived (PDF) from the original on March 10, 2015.
- [240] Apuzzo, Matt (March 3, 2015). "Justice Department Finds Pattern of Police Bias and Excessive Force in Ferguson". *The New York Times*. Archived from the original on March 3, 2015. Retrieved March 3, 2015.
- [241] McLaughlin, Elliott C.; Payne, Ed (April 23, 2015). "Michael Brown family files lawsuit, seeks at least \$75,000 in Ferguson case". *CNN*. Archived from the original on April 23, 2015. Retrieved April 23, 2015.
- [242] Lawsuit petition in "Michael Brown's family files civil lawsuit against Ferguson". *Los Angeles Times*. April 23, 2015. Archived from the original on April 25, 2015. Retrieved April 24, 2015. See **PRAYER FOR RELIEF** on pp. 42–43 of petition.
- [243] Hahn, Valerie Schremp (May 27, 2015). "Michael Brown wrongful death lawsuit removed to federal court". *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. Retrieved July 22, 2015.
- [244] Zagier, Alan Scher (July 14, 2015). "US Judge Narrows Michael Brown Family Suit Against Ferguson". *ABC News*. Associated Press. Retrieved July 22, 2015.
- [245] Patrick, Robert (July 14, 2015). "St. Louis federal judge dismisses several counts of Brown family lawsuit". *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. Retrieved July 22, 2015.
- [246] "2016 Trial Set for Brown Family's Suit Against Ferguson". *KMOX*. St. Louis, Missouri. Associated Press. September 8, 2015. Retrieved October 10, 2015.
- [247] Stewart, Mariah (May 7, 2015). "Witness to Michael Brown's Death Sues City of Ferguson, Former Police Chief And Darren Wilson". *The Huffington Post*. Retrieved May 7, 2015.
- [248] "Dorian Johnson Lawsuit Against Ferguson, Wilson". *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. May 5, 2015. Retrieved May 7, 2015.
- [249] Lussenhop, Jessica (May 6, 2015). "Dorian Johnson vs. Ferguson". *Scribd*. Retrieved May 9, 2015.
- [250] Hahn, Valerie Schremp (May 27, 2015). "Dorian Johnson lawsuit against Ferguson and police to be handled in federal court". *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. Retrieved July 22, 2015.

13 External links

- Surveillance video that police contend shows Michael Brown robbing a convenience store.
- Police Department incident report of contemporaneous convenience store robbery
- Chief of Ferguson Police Press Conference August 15, 2014
- Documents from the Ferguson grand jury
- Labelled grand jury testimony documents
- Video of statement at end of grand jury along with press conference and transcript of statement

- DOJ investigation report into shooting
- Michael Brown's family's civil lawsuit against Ferguson

14 Text and image sources, contributors, and licenses

14.1 Text

- Shooting of Michael Brown** *Source:* https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shooting_of_Michael_Brown?oldid=694382231 *Contributors:* Fred Bauder, Ixfd64, Marteau, Jay, Fuzheado, Andrewman327, Tpbbradbury, Furrykef, Scott Sanchez, Anthony Fok, Carllossuarez46, Auric, Gidonb, Vfrickey, Tom harrison, MSGJ, Lestatldec, Robert Bruce Livingston, JE, Kaldari, Deecevoice, Neonchameleon, Brianhe, Rich Farmbrough, GeoEvan, Smyth, Bender235, RoyBoy, MPS, Ardric47, Eric Kvaalen, Daniel.inform, Titanium Dragon, SidP, Geraldshields11, Stemonitis, Nuggetboy, Pol098, MONGO, Apokrif, Jbarta, E090, KyuuA4, Edison, Tlroche, Sjö, Nightscream, Koavf, Mick gold, Funnyhat, MarnetteD, Arilakon, Ground Zero, Nihiltes, Itinerant1, Dyrnych, Mrschimpf, Kazuba, Bgwhite, Wavelength, Wester, Arzel, Chris Capocchia, CambridgeBayWeather, Anomalocaris, Renamed user gQYDM0WJs1, Rjensen, Ashwinr, Robert McClenon, Voidxor, Tony1, Rwalker, Barnabypage, Bdel555, Jacob Eliosoff, NeilN, Groyolo, Patrickneil, Bmearns, Cla68, Inonit, Gilliam, Ohnoitsjamie, Hmains, The Gnome, Chris the speller, Jprg1966, Victorigrigas, Veggies, Hmlarson, Rrburke, Dbdb, Pkeets, Ser Amantio di Nicolao, Caladonia, John, General Ization, Gobonobo, IronGargoyle, Bilby, Yogesh Khandke, Collect, Loadmaster, Rainwarrior, Larymcp, InedibleHulk, Dcflyer, Ryulong, Fluppy, Daviddaniel37, Xionbox, Norm mit, ISD, Kencf0618, Pudeo, Kevin Murray, Americasroof, Megannnn, Avanu, BeenAroundAWhile, Lmcelhiney, Bobnorwal, Wwdamron, Cydebot, Reywas92, Gogo Dodo, Bellerophon5685, Siberian Husky, Daniel J. Leivick, Manfroze, DumbBOT, Helvetica, Gaijin42, Eugene Banks, Nerwen, Headbomb, EdJohnston, Yellowdesk, Lklundin, Deadbeef, Ekabhishek, Nthep, MelanieN, Hello32020, Greg Comlish, Rotherpe, GOV, Z22, Bongwarrior, Rblaster, Roches, I JethroBT, KConWiki, JaGa, Edinyuma, Vigo97, Gandydancer, Illuminatedwax, Fconaway, APS221, Public Menace, Cocoguy, Hellosparta, Paris1127, Shawn in Montreal, Fredlyfish4, Mdumas43073, Arms & Hearts, Student7, Abundant-enwiki, John2510, WWGB, Chromancer, Annoynmous, Hammersoft, Andyvphil, Akld guy, Oshwah, Dwight666, C.J. Griffin, Martin451, Bearian, Wikii-sawesome, David Condrey, Quindracco, Meters, Y, Joseph A. Spadaro, Spinningspark, Riversong, Milowent, Unknown Unknowns, Scotty-wong, Ndanie01, Michael-Ridgway, StAnselm, Ummkkay, Swliv, Dawn Bard, RJaguar3, Jerryobject, Maddiekate, Happysailor, Flyer22, Reborn, Onebadtown, Likeminas, Dillard421, Dravecky, Calatayudboy, Dymogeek, ProductofSociety, Erinmiran, Denisarona, Tjayh913, Sfan00 IMG, NickCT, Artichoker, Aa88x, Fnordware, All Hallow's Wraith, Unbuttered Parsnip, Cptmurdok, Farolif, Factchecker aty-ourservice, Frmorrisson, Niceguyedc, Zl1vette, Parkwells, P. S. Burton, Myopia123, Maxeternity, Solar-Wind, Megiddo1013, EBY3221, Rhododendrites, Another Believer, Aprock, Tezero, Berean Hunter, Wnt, Jax 0677, XLinkBot, Staticshakedown, Loganmac, Hierarchitectitiptitoploftical, JohnWilmerding, Jdevola, JoeM3120, Fgnievinski, S31064, Fluffernutter, Martin henry, Stlmopoet, Bob K31416, Timeraner, Mbinebri, Unibond, Patrick24601, LuK3, Kurtis, Yobot, Editor993, Louisstar, Jet556, EnochBethany, DrFleischman, Dmarquard, AnomieBOT, Archon 2488, Jim1138, Cyanidethistles, EryZ, Materialschemist, Quebec99, Cameron Scott, TracyMcClark, Lesbreed, Apples grow on pines, HannesP, VladimirReshetnikov, GorgeCustersSabre, Mark Schierbecker, A Quest For Knowledge, Bakheer, Breakingaway, Plot Spoiler, Edgars2007, Banak, FrescoBot, Surv1v411st, Sock, Paine Ellsworth, Toby72, FagusNigra, RoyGoldsmith, Jonny Quick, Cannolis, Redrose64, Pink Bull, Jonesey95, Tinton5, Borderings, Braneof, Serols, B2project, Mj, Miguel Escopeta, Diblidabliduu, Animalparty, Callanecc, Clarkcj12, MrX, LoriLee, OO7-AAA, Canuckian89, Squirechristopher1934, DaemonischEngel, Mean as custard, Dlambe3, DarkLightA, RAN1, John of Reading, Oliverlyc, Orphan Wiki, Charlesaaronthompson, ExistentialBliss, Dewritech, GoingBatty, RA0808, TuneyLoon, Wikiturrican, Falconerd, Lithistman, Solomonfromfinland, Erpert, Illegitimate Barrister, Thargor Orlando, Starskeptic, Whatzinaaname, Seattle, Aarp65, Donner60, Bbliss, Japarthur, HandsomeFella, Stormymountain, ClueBot NG, Bongey, CRJ200flyer, Somedifferentstuff, Joefromrandb, Baseball Watcher, David O. Johnson, A wild Rattata, Frietjes, Patapsco913, JoetheMoe25, J.R. Alison, Popcornduff, Mark Marathon, Theoldsparkle, BZTMPS, Technical 13, BG19bot, Djfreddietm, Pine, Starship.paint, Benefac, PearlSt82, MusikAnimal, Darouet, AndrewK760, Sinai Horus, AdventurousSquirrel, Dainomite, Meatsgains, Harizotoh9, Jfhutson, Erlbaeko, McLennonSon, 220 of Borg, Wikidesloge, BlueSalix, Jason from nyc, Samwalton9, Tikihouse, Hippocrashed, Cyberbot II, ChrisGualtieri, ZappaOMati, CrunchySkies, Padenton, Isaidnoway, Stumink, Winkelvi, Image2012, Raymond1922A, Dissident93, Cwoebel, 331dot, Inacity, Ranze, XXzoonamiXX, Frosty, Dnichols57, Zziccardi, Malerooster, Corn cheese, Rselby1, Librarynerds, Ekips39, Epicgenius, Jp4gs, Melonkelon, PraetorianFury, Newsjunk12, PhantomTech, Everymorning, Curtster3, Soffredo, Super-saiyen312, Backendinggaming, S0208, Shiningroad, NorthBySouthBaranof, Mandrus, MateoTimateo, Two kinds of pork, I.am.a.qwerty, Atotalstranger, WeldNeck, Mo2010, CFredkin, American Money, Wayweary, OccultZone, NazariyKaminski, Jeremyb-phone, H. Harold Harris, Yaakovaryeh, Matthewfisher09, SnoozeKing, Oathed, WikiWinters, Melcous, Monkbot, Dmelc9, Eva Poland, SantiLak, Adisnog, Sean308255, Equilibrium103, Ptb1997, JudgeJason, Trackteur, Encyclopedia Lu, Upjav, J8wb7rd, ScubaSharky, Darmokand, Amortias, Ratatosca, GaiaHugger, ACanadianToken, DissidentAggressor, Immanuel Thoughtmaker, Signedzzz, Libertarian12111971, Sy9045, Je.est.un.autre, Tommynewsnetwork, GLG GLG, NotHowItWorks, Inthefastlane, 9kat, TranquilHope, ChamithN, Delawarefella, MeropeRiddle, Narky Blert, Wikipuser777, CitiV, CookieMonster755, Jones 8842, Dbonte35, E10QZ, Icarosaurus, Eurodyne, Saer-anv, Wybulldog, Bander.Quraishi, Krzyhorse22, XXN00BF16H73RXX, Arilynmil91, Mrpototoman, BoxingBlake, Knowledgebattle, Ontahlevel, EoRdE6, Trishasalas, Mandm4, Williamsweat, Echastain, Aggreen3, XavierItzm, Gf95750, Jc21539, Truthtellerfugesonreality, Emmyfan, Lkiode43, TheBIOGuy, Jaredsem, Hoferrier, Hinmatóowyahtqit, Eaaq, Damvile, Bluemoussered, WillSchenk, Justin-case1992, Mpena12, Halktraz, Xstigi, MikeBrown1989, Jakethedogan, 4154aiden, WickedTurth, Desertguardsman, Daddy2d, Zortwort, Toxichild311, DerpJohnson239, Heretosuckyouoff, July.love30, GeneralizationsAreBad, Wwwwykit, Xoxogossipgirl666, Nøkkenbuer, Denge2, Babylonianprince56, Edunk5, Kiwifist, Mkwuel, Thetruthdudes, I like big dudes, The Skypuppy, DaRealMCYallKnowWhoItBe, Fwm1393, DisuseKid, Kiwidwj, Jrdrew102, Versus001, Williammacewen, Yomomma265, Lawgiver0, Gopzgoz, Herold M., Rick Sanchez1, 75quidnunc, Mr32296 and Anonymous: 274

14.2 Images

- File:AmericaAfrica.svg** *Source:* <https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/c/ca/AmericaAfrica.svg> *License:* CC-BY-SA-3.0 *Contributors:* Created using Image:Flag of the UNIA.svg and Image:Map of USA without state names.svg. *Original artist:* Created by Edward Deutsch (Jndrline)
- File:Commons-logo.svg** *Source:* <https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/4/4a/Commons-logo.svg> *License:* ? *Contributors:* ? *Original artist:* ?
- File:Darren_wilson_bruiise.jpg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/4/41/Darren_wilson_bruiise.jpg *License:* ? *Contributors:*

St Louis government agency, retrieved from http://cdn.theatlantic.com/assets/media/img/posts/2014/11/original_1/7a78a55ef.jpg *Original artist:* ?

- **File:Ferguson_Day_6_Picture_44.png** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/76/Ferguson_Day_6%2C_Picture_44.png *License:* CC BY-SA 4.0 *Contributors:* Own work *Original artist:* Loavesofbread
- **File:Ferguson_Police_chief_Thomas_Jackson_at_press_conference.jpg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/57/Ferguson_Police_chief_Thomas_Jackson_at_press_conference.jpg *License:* CC BY 2.0 *Contributors:* Cropped from: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/jbouie/14743391508> *Original artist:* Jamelle Bouie
- **File:Flag_of_Missouri.svg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/5a/Flag_of_Missouri.svg *License:* Public domain *Contributors:* ? *Original artist:* ?
- **File:Memorial_to_Michael_Brown.jpg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/2/29/Memorial_to_Michael_Brown.jpg *License:* CC BY 2.0 *Contributors:* File available on Flickr here in the set. This is the individual photo. *Original artist:* Jamelle Bouie
- **File:Michael_Brown_Jr.jpg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/5/5e/Michael_Brown_Jr.jpg *License:* Fair use *Contributors:* <http://cbsnews1.cbsstatic.com/hub/i/r/2014/08/26/6df1da43-0950-4b35-9c6e-45a49dd4d24b/thumbnail/940x470/24babc528a2f4ffa9fb2da6a97535f71/en082614duthiers269384640x360.jpg> *Original artist:* Unknown
- **File:Michael_Brown_shooting_scene_diagram.svg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/9/9d/Michael_Brown_shooting_scene_diagram.svg *License:* CC BY-SA 3.0 *Contributors:* Using the exhibits as prepared by the St. Louis County Police as the basis to recreate the shooting scene, and other media sources. ^[1]^[2]^[3] *Original artist:* Cwobeel
- **File:Missouri_Highway_Patrol_Captain_Ron_Johnson.jpg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/3c/Missouri_Highway_Patrol_Captain_Ron_Johnson.jpg *License:* CC BY 2.0 *Contributors:* File available on Flickr here as a set. This is the individual photo. *Original artist:* Jamelle Bouie
- **File:NYC_Mike_Brown-Ferguson_protest_Union_Square_11.JPG** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/a/a3/NYC_Mike_Brown-Ferguson_protest_Union_Square_11.JPG *License:* CC BY-SA 4.0 *Contributors:* Own work *Original artist:* Bertram Kreuter
- **File:Nuvola_apps_agent.svg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/5e/Nuvola_apps_agent.svg *License:* LGPL *Contributors:* self-made, based on Image:Nuvola apps agent.png (<http://www.icon-king.com/>) *Original artist:* PNG version by David Vignoni, SVG version by Lockal
- **File:Protest_at_Ferguson_police_dept.jpg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/c/c7/Protest_at_Ferguson_police_dept.jpg *License:* CC BY 2.0 *Contributors:* <https://www.flickr.com/photos/jbouie/14929698752/in/set-72157646091879339> *Original artist:* Jamelle Bouie
- **File:Protesters_with_signs_in_Ferguson.jpg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/8e/Protesters_with_signs_in_Ferguson.jpg *License:* CC BY 2.0 *Contributors:* File available on Flickr here as a set. This is the individual photo. *Original artist:* Jamelle Bouie
- **File:Sharpshooter_facing_camera.jpg** *Source:* https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/9/91/Sharpshooter_facing_camera.jpg *License:* CC BY 2.0 *Contributors:* <https://www.flickr.com/photos/jbouie/14907066986/in/set-72157646091879339> *Original artist:* Jamelle Bouie

14.3 Content license

- Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0