



OVERLAP BETWEEN BLACK SEPARATISTS AND MOORISH SOVEREIGN CITIZEN EXTREMISTS

The black separatist and Moorish sovereign citizen extremist movements have common ideologies, tactics, and targets and have recently reacted violently to perceived incidents of police brutality. As a result, law enforcement and government officials have become principal targets of these overlapping movements. Nationally, individuals have claimed affiliation with black separatist and Moorish sovereign citizen extremist groups. These “blended extremists” – individuals who draw ideological and tactical inspiration from multiple extremist groups – present a unique threat. In New Jersey, there are no known individuals subscribing to both groups’ ideologies; however, both groups have active local chapters and members who have previously engaged in criminal activity.

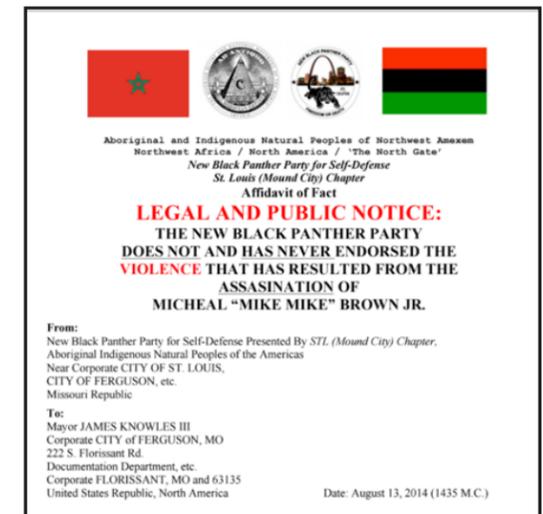
	Black Separatists	Moorish Sovereign Citizens	Overlap
Ideology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek to establish an independent nation for people of African descent through violent action Claim superiority over whites, are anti-Semitic, and oppose integration and racial intermarriage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Splintered from a black nationalist religious movement Assert they are the original US inhabitants, entitled to their own self-governing status as non-citizen residents immune from US laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assert that territory is entitled to them and that they merit special treatment Consist almost entirely of African Americans
Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law enforcement Government officials Whites Jews 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law enforcement Government officials Court officials Other Moorish sovereign citizens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law enforcement Government officials
Tactics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in protests and demonstrations during highly publicized racial incidents, including in Dallas, Baton Rouge, and Baltimore Direct violent rhetoric toward law enforcement Engage in criminal activity, including narcotics and financial crime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assert they are not subject to questioning or arrest by law enforcement Avoid paying taxes and fines and complying with summonses Engage in criminal activity, including creating and selling fraudulent identification, committing financial fraud, occupying abandoned houses illegally, and filing false liens against public officials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resort, at times, to violence in reaction to perceived incidents of police brutality Engage in opportunistic crimes Harass and intimidate law enforcement

Case Study: Olajuwon Ali Davis

In September 2015, Olajuwon Ali Davis was sentenced to seven years in prison for plotting to attack the police chief of Ferguson, Missouri, the county prosecutor, a police station, a police vehicle, and the Gateway Arch. The plot, which occurred in November 2014, was in response to the killing of an unarmed teenager, Michael Brown, by a Ferguson police officer. Davis was the St. Louis New Black Panther Party (NBPP) leader and a Moorish National. In 2013, Davis attempted to use a fraudulent identification card that came from a New Jersey-based Moorish sovereign citizen group. He also posted a YouTube video self-identifying as a “Moorish-American” and provided instructions on how to avoid paying taxes. Prior to his arrest, Davis combined ideologies and wrote an “Affidavit of Fact” – a document Moorish sovereign citizens commonly use – to the Ferguson Mayor from the NBPP.



Olajuwon Ali Davis's fraudulent identification card from New Jersey



“Affidavit of Fact” Davis sent to the Mayor of Ferguson, Missouri

Active New Jersey Groups	
Black Separatists	Moorish Sovereign Citizens
The New Black Panther Party (NBPP) and the Israelite Church of God in Jesus Christ	The Moorish Nation, Republic (Mu’ur), Al Moroccan Empire, Washitaw Nation, Abanaki Aborigines, and the International Society of Indigenous Sovereigns

For more information, please contact NJOHSP’s Analysis Bureau at analysis@njohsp.gov or 609-584-4000.