

“Stay the Klux Away”

Foundations of Community Boundary Doctrine

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Introduction

Communities are facing modern threats not only from external forces but also from extremist subgroups that attempt to infiltrate, sabotage, dominate, or destabilize social structures. These groups often rely on identity, ideology, or intimidation to gain influence within institutions and communities.

This paper introduces a conceptual framework known as “**Stay the Klux Away.**” The term is used symbolically to represent any extremist or exclusionary subgroup that attempts to impose supremacist ideology, manipulate access, or disrupt social stability.

The purpose of this framework is to identify dangerous behaviors and extremist patterns that can arise within any society.

The central principle of this model is the establishment of **clear boundaries and controlled access to community spaces.**

Examples:

- Black Klux
- Hispanic Klux
- Native American Klux
- “Vegan” Klux
- LGBT Klux
- Mafia Klux
- Women’s Right’s Klux
- Men’s Right’s Klux
- Arab Klux
- Indian Klux
- Global Klux

- Asian Klux
 - White Klux
 - Russian/Israel Klux
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Boundary Principle

Stay the Klux Away

The phrase “Stay the Klux Away” represents a protective doctrine designed to identify and exclude individuals or groups who attempt to infiltrate or undermine a community through harmful behaviors.

Within this framework, the symbolic figure “**Killing Lady US-X**” represents harm directed toward the broader social body, whether through intimidation, ideological extremism, sabotage, or social manipulation.

When such behaviors appear, the community responds by activating **boundary enforcement mechanisms**.

Keep Away Klux (KAK)

The **KAK designation** identifies individuals whose behavior signals active harm or infiltration.

Indicators include:

- **Thief** — exploitation of resources, trust, or social capital
- **Impersonator** — falsely claiming authority, identity, or membership
- **Saboteur** — deliberately disrupting community operations or trust
- **Targeter** — singling out individuals or groups for harassment or harm
- **Infiltrator** — entering institutions or communities with hidden extremist goals

Within this system, individuals demonstrating these behaviors effectively hold a **KAK marker**, symbolizing that they have violated community trust.

Another symbol within the model is the **Fake CAC**, representing individuals who falsely claim legitimate community membership.

These markers define the **boundary line between trusted participants and destabilizing actors**.

Boundary and Border

In this framework, **boundaries function as protective borders**.

Boundaries do not exist to exclude people based on identity. Instead, they exist to prevent entry by individuals whose actions indicate extremism, sabotage, or supremacist ideology.

Healthy communities maintain these borders to protect:

- social trust
- institutional stability
- individual safety
- collective well-being

Without boundaries, extremist actors may gain influence through deception, intimidation, or ideological manipulation.

Access Principle

Cool Access Community (CAC)

Opposite the KAK designation is the concept of **Cool Access Community (CAC)**.

CAC represents legitimate participation within a healthy social structure.

Members of this community demonstrate:

- cooperation
- respect for others
- non-extremist behavior
- commitment to social stability

The guiding rule is simple:

No CAC, No Entry.

Access to community spaces requires behavior that supports rather than destabilizes the group.

Misinterpretations to Avoid

A critical principle of the Stay the Klux Away framework is that extremist behaviors should **never be attributed to entire identity groups**.

The model explicitly rejects labeling entire populations such as:

- Black communities
- Hispanic communities
- White communities
- Native American communities
- Arab communities
- Indian communities
- Asian communities
- Lifestyle groups

Extremist factions may emerge within any population, but they represent **ideological extremist subgroups rather than the community itself.**

Categories of Extremist Subgroups

The framework identifies several types of extremist groups that commonly attempt infiltration or domination within communities.

1. Racial Supremacist Groups

Racial supremacist groups are built around the belief that one race is inherently superior to others.

Typical features include:

- racial purity narratives
- segregationist ideology
- calls for racial domination or exclusion

These groups attempt to organize society around **hierarchical racial structures.**

While specific supremacist movements may vary in origin, they share a common ideological pattern of **racial hierarchy and exclusion.**

2. Ideological Extremist Groups

Some extremist factions are defined primarily by **political ideology rather than race or culture.**

These groups may pursue extreme visions of political transformation and often reject democratic or pluralistic norms.

Examples of ideological patterns include:

- radical authoritarian movements
- revolutionary extremist factions
- militant political organizations

Such groups may justify extreme actions in pursuit of **ideological purity or political power.**

3. Paramilitary or Vigilante Groups

Paramilitary or vigilante groups attempt to enforce their ideology through **organized intimidation or violence.**

Characteristics may include:

- militia-style organizational structures
- uniforms or symbolic identifiers
- coordinated intimidation tactics
- attempts to replace legitimate institutions with private enforcement

These groups often present themselves as protectors while actually **undermining legitimate systems of governance and social stability.**

Community Protection Through Boundaries

The Stay the Klux Away framework emphasizes that healthy communities require both:

1. **Clear behavioral boundaries**
2. **Responsible access control**

Communities that lack these protections may become vulnerable to infiltration by extremist factions seeking power or influence.

By identifying harmful behaviors early—such as sabotage, impersonation, or ideological extremism—communities can maintain **stable and cooperative environments.**

Conclusion

The Stay the Klux Away framework offers a symbolic model for understanding how communities can defend themselves against extremist infiltration while avoiding harmful generalizations about entire identity groups.

By distinguishing between community members (**CAC**) and destabilizing actors (**KAK**), the model focuses attention on **behavior rather than identity.**

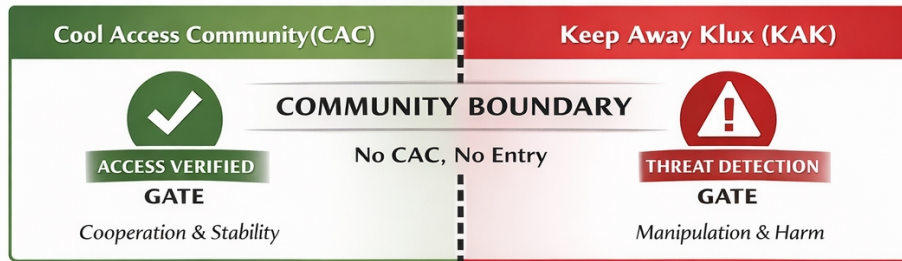
Healthy societies depend on **clear boundaries, responsible access, and vigilance against extremist ideology.**

When these principles are maintained, communities can preserve both **security and inclusivity**, ensuring that participation is based on respect, cooperation, and shared responsibility.

CAC-KAK Model:

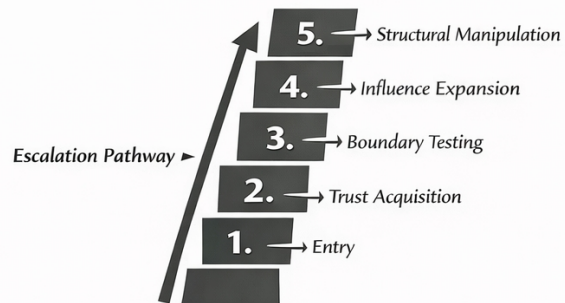
The CAC–KAK Community Protection Model

Stay the Klux Away Doctrine



Stages of Infiltration

Path of Escalation

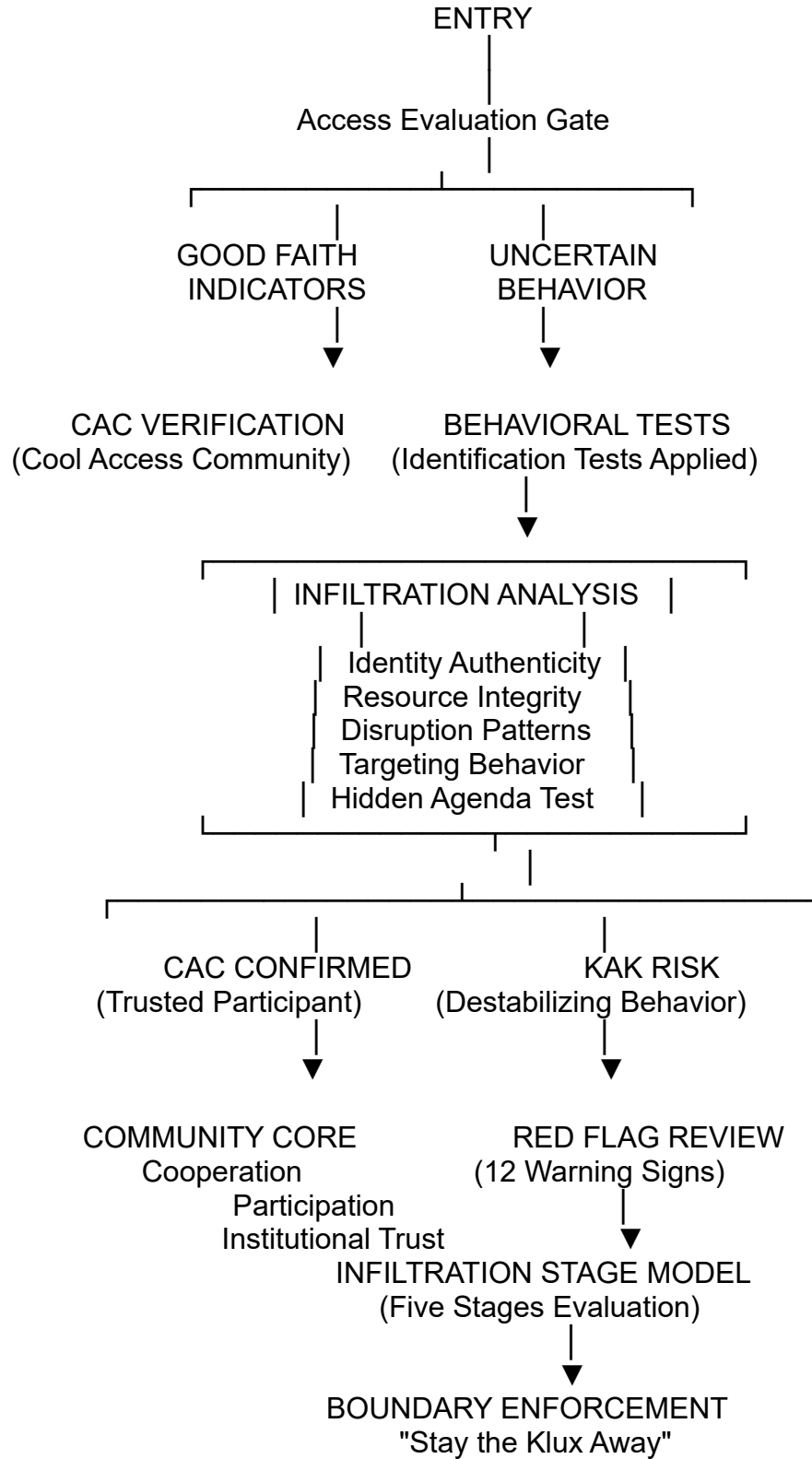


Red Flag Behavioral Indicators

Extremist Detection Wheel



COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION MODEL



Stability Pyramid:

- COMMUNITY TRUST
- Cooperative Culture
- Transparent Governance
- Clear Boundaries

Stay safe.