

= Kendrick Moxon =

Kendrick Lichty Moxon is an American Scientology official and an attorney with the law firm Moxon & Kobrin . He practices in Los Angeles , California , and is a lead counsel for the Church of Scientology . Moxon received a B.A. from American University in 1972 , and a J.D. degree from George Mason University in 1981 . He was admitted to the Washington , D.C. bar association in 1984 , and the State Bar of California in 1987 . Moxon 's early work for the Church of Scientology involved legal affairs , and he also held the title of " reverend " . He worked out of the Scientology intelligence agency known as the Guardian 's Office (GO) , and was named as an unindicted co @-@ conspirator after the Federal Bureau of Investigation 's investigation into criminal activities by Scientology operatives called " Operation Snow White " . An evidence stipulation in the case signed by both parties stated he had provided false handwriting samples to the FBI ; Moxon has since said that he did not " knowingly supply " false handwriting samples .

The bulk of Moxon 's legal work is Scientology @-@ related . He has served as Commissioner of the Scientology @-@ affiliated organization Citizens Commission on Human Rights (CCHR) . He represented the Church of Scientology in 1988 in a billion @-@ dollar class action lawsuit against the organization by former Scientologists which was dismissed in Los Angeles Superior Court . In 1990 Moxon represented the organization in a suit against the Internal Revenue Service in an attempt to gain access to information about Scientology held by the IRS . He assisted 50 Scientologists in filing separate lawsuits against the organization Cult Awareness Network (CAN) , which led to the bankruptcy of the organization . He represented the plaintiff in the Jason Scott case against CAN and cult deprogrammer Rick Ross .

A Scientology publication said Moxon had used church doctrine in bringing down CAN . Its assets were bought in bankruptcy court by a Scientologist and legal associate of Moxon 's . Moxon said he was proud of what he had done , referring to the old CAN organization as a " hate group " . Moxon represented the manager of the Scientology facility Golden Era Productions in a filing against Keith Henson , a critic of Scientology . Moxon filed an affidavit in 2000 in the case involving the criminal prosecution of the Church of Scientology in the death of Scientologist Lisa McPherson , and defended her treatment by Scientology staffers as part of a religious practice .

= = Early life and family = =

Moxon was born in Pennsylvania . He graduated from American University in 1972 with a B.A. degree in Anthropology . He received his J.D. degree from George Mason University in 1981 . He was admitted to the bar of Washington , D.C. on September 6 , 1984 , and the State Bar of California on June 17 , 1987 .

In 1979 , Moxon and Carla Smith had a daughter , Stacy Grove Meyer . Meyer died on June 25 , 2000 after she fell off a ladder and was electrocuted after touching a 7 @,@ 200 @-@ volt wire while working at Golden Era Productions . Golden Era Productions was cited by the California Division of Occupational Safety and Health for improper wiring precautions near a vault where Grove Meyer had been working . The California Occupational Safety and Health Administration investigated the incident , and determined that her death was not related to the safety violations at the facility . Grove Meyer had worked for two years at Golden Era Productions in landscaping and maintenance .

= = Guardian 's Office = =

In 1977 , Moxon served as an official of the Church of Scientology , and held the title of " reverend " . His role within the organization in 1977 was called " Director of the Ministry of Legal Affairs of the Founding Church of Scientology " . Along with Scientology founder L. Ron Hubbard and nineteen other Scientologists , Moxon was named as an unindicted co @-@ conspirator after the Federal Bureau of Investigation 's investigation into criminal activities by Scientology operatives called " Operation Snow White " . At the time of the indictments and investigation by the Federal Bureau of

Investigation in the Operation Snow White case , Moxon was working in the church intelligence agency then known as the Guardian 's Office (GO) . Operation Snow White was the name coined by Scientology founder L. Ron Hubbard for a mission by the organization 's intelligence division to illegally obtain documents from the United States government . As part of Operation Snow White , members of the Guardian 's Office broke into U.S. government offices including those of the Internal Revenue Service , in order to steal documents relating to Scientology .

A 1979 stipulation of evidence signed by officials for Scientology states that Moxon provided false handwriting samples of GO operative Michael Meisner to the FBI . Both parties to the case were in agreement that Moxon responded to an October 14 , 1976 subpoena titled " Grand Jury subpoena for all original known handwriting exemplars of Michael Meisner and the employment application and personnel records of Mr. Meisner in the possession of the Church of Scientology " by providing " fake handwriting samples in lieu of Mr. Meisner 's true handwriting exemplars " to the United States government . The stipulation stated Moxon was " directed to supply the government with fake handwriting samples " . Nine Scientologists signed the stipulation as part of a plea bargain . According to a 1976 letter from the " District of Columbia Security Office " of the Guardian 's Office , " Rick Moxon " and four other individuals had either " full data or almost all of it " , about covert operations against the United States government . According to the Guardian 's Office letter , Moxon was prevented under penalty of a US \$ 50 @,@ 000 fine from disclosing his knowledge of the church cover operations . The non @-@ disclosure agreement was titled " Covenant of Non @-@ Disclosure ; ' Doomsday Agreement ' " . The letter told an official for the Church of Scientology to instruct Moxon " if they do talk , then they will be expelled forever , hounded by the GO [Guardian Office] until doomsday , and left to rot in the Physical Universe " .

Moxon stated to the Phoenix New Times that the stipulation of evidence was written by FBI agents and signed by church officials . He asserted that he did not " knowingly supply " samples of false handwriting to the FBI , and said that he was investigated by bar associations for California and Washington , D.C. before being admitted to the respective bar associations . According to the Phoenix New Times , Moxon is " in good standing " with both bar associations . Former church intelligence operative Frank Oliver told the Phoenix New Times that in his work for the replacement to the Guardian 's Office , the Office of Special Affairs , his last assignment for the organization was to assist Moxon in setting up a special unit focused on the Cult Awareness Network . Oliver stated that the goal of his work with Moxon was to recruit individuals who would become plaintiffs in lawsuits against the Cult Awareness Network .

= = Church of Scientology attorney = =

= = = Early work = = =

Moxon acted as attorney for the Church of Scientology in 1988 when former Scientologists sued the organization in a billion @-@ dollar class action lawsuit . According to Moxon the former Scientologists included some members who were subject to excommunication , and they requested the return of donations they had made to the organization , as well as payment for time working on its behalf . The case was dismissed by a Los Angeles Superior Court judge , and Moxon characterized the plaintiffs as " a few former members who apparently banded together for the purpose of making a monetary killing " .

In 1990 Moxon represented the Church of Scientology in a lawsuit against the Internal Revenue Service in an attempt to gain access to government documents on the organization . " The actions taken by the IRS in this case are typical of the agency 's harassive treatment of religious groups , " said Moxon in a statement in The Fresno Bee . During the Church of Scientology 's battle with the IRS , Moxon 's law firm hired private investigators to investigate the government agency . Private investigator Michael L. Shomers said he set up a dummy operation called " Washington News Bureau " , posed as a reporter , and attempted to collection material on Scientology critics . Shomers also said he infiltrated IRS conferences in attempts to collect data on IRS employees that

may have been skipping appointments , drinking or having affairs . Shomers said he was either paid in cash or by checks from Moxon 's firm Bowles & Moxon . According to The New York Times , Moxon said Shomers ' activities were legal , and that he and other Scientology attorneys used private investigators to counter falsehoods from " rogue government agents " .

= = = Cult Awareness Network litigation = = =

Moxon assisted Scientologists in filing 50 lawsuits against the Cult Awareness Network (CAN) , which eventually led to the bankruptcy of the organization . Moxon confirmed to the St. Petersburg Times that his firm assisted the Scientologists with their litigation against CAN for mostly no charge , and that Scientology churches " helped a little bit , but very little " with the case . Moxon asserted that his legal services were requested by individual Scientologists because of his religious discrimination litigation experience . " These were filed by [individual] Scientologists who were victimized by CAN . That ? s the long and short of it , " said Moxon . Moxon stated to 60 Minutes " They didn 't--they didn 't spring up serendipitously . A number of Scientologists came to our firm and said , ' I 'm being discriminated against by CAN . ' " .

Jason Scott of the Life Tabernacle Church in Bellevue , Washington was taken from his home in 1991 and subjected to " deprogramming " . Deprogrammer Rick Ross had been referred to Scott 's mother by a local volunteer for CAN , and Moxon represented Scott in a lawsuit against Ross and CAN . Moxon took on Jason Scott 's case pro bono . According to a 60 Minutes report on Scientology 's actions against the Cult Awareness Network , two affidavits used by Moxon in the case were false . Scott won a jury judgment of US \$ 5 million including \$ 1 @.@ 8 million against CAN , and CAN later declared bankruptcy . After the CAN organization was purchased in bankruptcy court by a Scientology attorney , Scott fired Moxon and hired Graham Berry , a Los Angeles lawyer who had previously represented clients in suits against the Church of Scientology . Scott and Ross settled in 1996 for \$ 5 @,@ 000 and 200 hours of time from Ross for his intervention services .

Scott stated that he felt he had been manipulated as part of the Church of Scientology 's plan to destroy CAN . According to the Chicago Tribune , Scott and his relatives felt Moxon was not paying enough attention to Scott 's financial judgment , and was instead focused on a " personal vendetta " against CAN . " Basically , Jason said he was tired of being the poster boy for the Scientologists . My son has never been a member of the Church of Scientology . When he was approached by Moxon , he was lured by his promises of a \$ 1 million settlement , so he went for it , " said Scott 's mother Katherine Tonkin in a statement to the Chicago Tribune .

After Scott fired Moxon , Moxon filed emergency motions in two states and alleged Scott had been influenced by supporters of CAN to hire Berry as his lawyer . " He 's really been abused by CAN and disgustingly abused by this guy Berry , " said Moxon in a statement in The Washington Post . Moxon , who had argued in the case that Ross and associates had hindered a competent adult 's freedom to make his own religious decisions , immediately filed court papers seeking to rescind the settlement and appoint a guardian for Scott , whom he called " incapacitated . " That effort failed . Jason Scott stated he felt he had been a " pawn " in Scientology 's " whole game " .

Moxon was involved in the sale of CAN 's confidential files when the organization was in bankruptcy proceedings . Individuals that had confided in the prior version of the CAN organization expressed anxiety about their confidential files being sold to other groups , but Moxon stated : " People who have committed crimes don 't want them to be revealed . " Moxon 's former legal associate , Scientologist Steven Hayes , purchased the assets of the Cult Awareness Network in bankruptcy court . In 2000 , Moxon co @-@ authored a paper on the Cult Awareness Network with Anson D. Shupe and Susan E. Darnell . The paper , titled " CAN , We Hardly Knew Ye : Sex , Drugs , Deprogrammers ' Kickbacks , and Corporate Crime in the (Old) Cult Awareness Network " , was presented at the 2000 meeting of the Society for the Scientific Study of Religion in Houston , Texas . The old " CAN no longer exists because it was a hate group that destroyed families . I ? m very proud of what I ? ve done , " said Moxon in a statement in The American Lawyer .

According to a Scientology publication , Moxon utilized Scientology doctrine to bring about the

demise of the Cult Awareness Network . The publication , authored by Scientology official Kurt Weiland , stated : " A civil case was filed by the victim against [Rick] Ross and the Cult Awareness Network . This time he had an attorney who knew what he was doing and understood PTS / SP tech ! The attorney was a Scientologist and OT [Operating Thetan] Rick Moxon . " " PTS / SP tech " is Scientology terminology referring to the organization 's founder L. Ron Hubbard 's prescribed tactics of handling enemies called " suppressive persons " (SPs) and their associates , called " potential trouble sources " (PTSs) . The Cult Awareness Network was seen by Scientology as a " SP " organization .

= = = Subsequent legal efforts = = =

Moxon represented manager Ken Hoden of the Church of Scientology 's Golden Era Productions in February 1998 when he filed a restraining order against Keith Henson after Henson protested against Scientology in May 1997 and January 1998 outside the Golden Era film studios in Gilman Hot Springs , California . Moxon had argued that Henson was dangerous based on comments critical of Scientologists he had posted on the Internet , and his knowledge in the fields of cryonics and explosives . Hoden received a temporary restraining order against Henson , but the Riverside Superior Court judge refused to make the restraining order permanent .

In 1999 , Moxon represented members of the Seventh @-@ day Adventists and Unification Church in a lawsuit against a Maryland state task force which was investigating the effects of religious cults on college campuses . The Unification Church and Seventh @-@ day Adventists members claimed that their constitutional rights were violated and described the " Task Force to Study the Effects of Cult Activities on Public Senior Higher Education Institutions " as a " religious inquisition " .

With fellow Scientology attorney Helena Kobrin , Moxon filed an affidavit in Pinellas @-@ Pasco Circuit Court in March 2000 , complaining to the judge about the criminal prosecution of the Church of Scientology related to the death of Lisa McPherson . They claimed that the prosecution held an " extreme religious bias " and a " narrow @-@ minded concept of a church " . They defended the practice of the Scientology staffers that had kept Lisa McPherson at the Fort Harrison Hotel in Clearwater , Florida , asserting they had been involved in the " Introspection Rundown " , which they called an " entirely religious " practice developed by Scientology founder L. Ron Hubbard . They wrote that " Forcing a Scientologist to receive psychiatric services would be like forcing an Orthodox Jew to eat pork or forcing a devoted Catholic to have an abortion . It is simply unacceptable and unthinkable to our religious faith and conscience . " Moxon said that the wrongful death lawsuit filed by members of McPherson 's family against the Church of Scientology was " nothing more than a vehicle to say bad things about the church " . The criminal prosecution in the Lisa McPherson case was dropped due to issues with record @-@ keeping by the medical examiner ; a wrongful death civil suit was settled in 2004 .

According to Scientology general counsel Elliot Abelson , the bulk of Moxon 's legal work is Scientology @-@ related . In addition to his office with his law firm , as of 1997 Moxon also kept a legal office in the Church of Scientology 's headquarters at Hollywood , Los Angeles , California . Moxon has also served as legal advisor to the Scientology @-@ affiliated organization Citizens Commission on Human Rights (CCHR) . According to a CCHR press release from 2001 , Moxon represented CCHR International as its Commissioner .

In 2014 , Moxon sought arbitration through the National Arbitration Forum to have the Internet domain name , KendrickMoxon.com , transferred from Donald Myers to Moxon 's ownership . Moxon successfully demonstrated to the Forum arbitrator that Myers " registered and used the domain name in bad faith " , and Moxon 's petition was granted .

= = Works = =

Papers

Shupe , Anson , Kendrick Moxon , and Susan E. Darnell . 2000 . " CAN , We Hardly Knew Ye : Sex , Drugs , Deprogrammers ' Kickbacks , and Corporate Crime in the (Old) Cult Awareness Network .

" Paper presented at the 2000 meeting of the Society for the Scientific Study of Religion . Houston , Texas .