

Briefing Document: Analysis of Complaints and National Security Concerns

Executive Summary

This document synthesizes a complex series of allegations, legal complaints, and public advocacy campaigns initiated by Marie Seshat Landry. The central issues revolve around two primary themes: a protracted human rights dispute with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) concerning systemic transphobic discrimination, and a public campaign to address a perceived rise in neo-Nazi activity and online hate speech in Canada. The core of the first theme is a human rights complaint (CHRC File #2023-0331) filed by Ms. Landry, a transgender woman, against the RCMP. The complaint alleges that after being falsely accused of an indecent act in 2016 and having the charges withdrawn, the RCMP maintained an erroneous record of conviction for seven years. This alleged failure, which was corrected in May 2023, is claimed to be the root of significant personal and professional harm, stemming from systemic transphobia within the institution. The RCMP seeks the complaint's dismissal on procedural grounds, citing that it was filed well outside the one-year statutory time limit. An associated complaint to the Civilian Review and Complaints Commission for the RCMP (CRCC File #2023-2623) was previously dismissed for the same reason. The second major theme involves Ms. Landry's efforts to expose and counter the activities of Andrew "Christo" Nelson, an individual identified as a self-admitted neo-Nazi in New Brunswick. Ms. Landry alleges that Nelson is leading a new extremist cell, making violent threats against political leaders, and engaging in hate speech. She claims that official channels, including the RCMP and CSIS, have failed to act, prompting her to launch public OSINT reports and advocacy campaigns. This includes a call for the immediate reinstatement of Section 13 of the Canadian Human Rights Act, which formerly addressed online hate speech, arguing its 2013 repeal has created a "dangerous legal vacuum" that enables extremism. Collectively, the source materials detail a multi-front effort by Ms. Landry to seek personal justice for alleged discrimination while simultaneously addressing broader national issues of hate speech, law enforcement accountability, and national security.

I. Human Rights Complaint Against the RCMP (CHRC File #2023-0331)

This section details the human rights complaint filed by Marie Seshat Landry against the Codiac RCMP, alleging discrimination based on sex, sexual orientation, and gender identity or expression.

A. Complainant's Allegations

The complaint is rooted in events that began in 2016 and their subsequent consequences over a seven-year period.

- **The 2016 Incident and Erroneous Record:**

- On January 22, 2016, Ms. Landry was arrested and charged with a sexual offense (indecent act/exposure).
- The charges were withdrawn in court on October 31, 2016.
- Despite the withdrawal, Ms. Landry alleges that the RCMP and a federal public service employee created and maintained a record incorrectly showing she was convicted. This error persisted until May 2023, when the RCMP updated its file after Ms. Landry presented a newly issued court certificate.
- The error is attributed by Ms. Landry to a "city employee's error" in one document and a "miscommunication between the court and the federal public service" in another. A letter from the City of Moncton denies involvement, stating the person responsible was a federal employee.
- **Allegations of Transphobic Discrimination and Harassment:**
- Ms. Landry states the initial false accusation was made by "transphobic neighbors" who "took exception to my outfit."
- She alleges that an RCMP officer intimidated her after the court case was withdrawn, telling her to get in his police car and stating, "he didn't care that I was found not guilty, that they knew I had done it."
- The core of the complaint is that the RCMP's actions constitute systemic transphobic discrimination. She claims the RCMP "refused to recognize and acknowledge my transgender status, repeatedly emphasizing that I was found guilty of being a sexual offender rather than accepting my identity as an openly transgender woman."
- She describes the situation as a "7 year argument with the Codiac RCMP about my being transgender and refusing my depositions."
- **Adverse Effects:**
- The erroneous record and alleged discrimination "ruined my reputation for many years" and led to public harassment, scrutiny, and stigma.
- Ms. Landry reports significant mental and emotional distress, citing diagnoses of PTSD, depression, and anxiety.
- The ordeal led to social isolation, homelessness, the dissolution of her relationship, and barriers to employment and housing.
- She claims that multiple subsequent court cases between 2016 and 2023 involving charges like mischief were acts of self-defense under duress caused by the "corrupt police file 2016-84414."

B. Timeline of Key Events

Date,Event

"Jan 22, 2016",Marie Landry is arrested by Codiac RCMP for an alleged indecent act.

"Oct 31, 2016",The indecent act charge is withdrawn in court.

2016 (Post-Court),An RCMP officer allegedly intimidates Ms. Landry.

"Mar 10, 2023",Ms. Landry submits a human rights complaint to the CHRC.

"Mar 11, 2023",Ms. Landry submits a public complaint to the CRCC.

"Apr 24, 2023", Ms. Landry receives a letter from the RCMP incorrectly stating she had been convicted.

May 2023, "After presenting a new court certificate, the RCMP updates its records to reflect the truth."

"Aug 23, 2023", "The CRCC refuses the public complaint (File #2023-2623), finding it was filed outside the one-year time limit."

"Sep 19, 2023", The RCMP receives correspondence from the CHRC regarding the complaint (File #2023-0331).

"Nov 17, 2023", "The RCMP submits its formal response to the CHRC, arguing for the complaint's dismissal."

C. The RCMP's Position and Response

In a letter dated November 17, 2023, the RCMP formally requested that the CHRC not deal with the complaint, presenting two primary legal arguments.

- **Complaint Filed Outside Statutory Time Limit (CHRA Paragraph 41(1)(e)):**
 - The RCMP argues that the alleged discriminatory acts occurred in 2016, but the complaint was not filed until March 10, 2023, approximately seven years later.
 - This is well beyond the one-year statutory limitation period.
 - The RCMP contends that this delay is prejudicial, as it "impedes its ability to adequately respond to the allegations" due to faded memories, non-existent files, and deleted correspondence.
- **More Appropriate Alternative Procedure (CHRA Paragraph 41(1)(b)):**
 - The RCMP asserts that the complaint could be more appropriately handled by the Civilian Review and Complaints Commission for the RCMP (CRCC), a procedure established under the *RCMP Act*.
 - The RCMP argues the CRCC process is a comparable alternative, as its purposes (accountability), processes (investigation, informal resolution), and available remedies (apology, policy changes, training) are similar to those of the CHRC.
 - The RCMP notes that Ms. Landry already engaged this process and that the CRCC dismissed her complaint on August 23, 2023, because it was filed outside the statutory time limit.

D. Complainant's Demands for Resolution

In a draft of demands for mediation submitted to the CHRC, Ms. Landry outlines the following desired outcomes:

- **Correction of Records:** Immediate rectification of all police and medical records to reflect her correct pronouns (She/Her), legal gender (F), and the accurate status of withdrawn charges.
- **Public Apology:** A formal public apology acknowledging the "pain, suffering, and discrimination endured."

- **Compensation:** A request for "\$50 million" in compensation for damages stemming from "hate crimes, systemic transphobic discrimination, and false charges."
- **Policy Changes and Training:**
- Robust policy changes within the RCMP to address systemic issues related to transgender individuals.
- Mandatory LGBTQ+ sensitivity and inclusivity training for all RCMP members, jail guards, and psychiatric staff, emphasizing that being transgender is not a mental illness.

II. National Security Concerns: Neo-Nazi Activity and Hate Speech

Ms. Landry has authored and distributed several reports and declarations expressing alarm over neo-Nazi activity in New Brunswick and what is described as systemic inaction by Canadian authorities.

A. The Identified Threat: Andrew "Christo" Nelson

- **Allegations:** Ms. Landry identifies Andrew "Christo" Nelson of Cocagne, NB, as a "self-admitted neo-Nazi" who is forming and leading a new extremist cell in southern New Brunswick.
- **Activities:** Nelson is accused of engaging in "transphobic, bigoted, anti-liberal, pro-Nazi, racist, and homophobic hate speech." He has allegedly issued violent threats against individuals, including Ms. Landry, and made "insurrectionist warmongering" calls for civil war against Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau and U.S. President Joe Biden.
- **Methods:** He is said to use the dark web for recruitment and radicalization, posing a risk to vulnerable youth. Ms. Landry claims Nelson is on a federal watchlist.

B. Alleged Institutional Inaction

- A recurring theme is the failure of law enforcement and security agencies to act. Ms. Landry states that the RCMP and CSIS have had materials for a year, but "effectively nothing was done as no charges were brought forward."
- She claims to have been "told by RCMP that nazism was legal in Canada."
- This inaction is presented as a direct consequence of a gap in Canadian law.

C. Public Advocacy and Proposed Solutions

In response to this perceived threat and inaction, Ms. Landry has initiated several public campaigns:

- **Call to Reinstate Section 13:** A press declaration argues that the 2013 repeal of Section 13 of the *Canadian Human Rights Act* by Stephen Harper's government has created a legal vacuum. This section previously prohibited online hate speech. Its absence is blamed for allowing neo-Nazi activities to "flourish unchecked." The declaration issues a "dire warning" for Canada's future if the legislation is not reinstated.

- **Public OSINT Report (#MissionAndrew):** An "ethical, professional, and factual account" of Nelson's actions was written and distributed to expose his ideology and serve as a "public lesson" that hate speech is illegal and unwelcome in Canada.
- **Urgent Intelligence Reports:** A report was drafted for dissemination to national and international intelligence agencies (RCMP, CSIS, CIA, FBI, MI6) warning that Nelson's group poses a "severe and immediate threat" to national and international security. Recommendations include immediate law enforcement action, cross-border intelligence collaboration, and investment in counter-radicalization programs.
- **Universal Declaration:** Ms. Landry authored and signed a "Universal Declaration Against Nazism and Neo-Nazism," proposing a global framework to prohibit such ideologies and protect victims.

III. Ancillary Issues and Campaigns

Beyond the two central themes, the documents highlight other areas of concern and advocacy.

A. "Mission Plate Covers"

- Ms. Landry has authored memos to the Codiac RCMP regarding the enforcement of New Brunswick laws that prohibit license plate covers.
- The campaign argues that obstructions on license plates, even clear ones, hinder law enforcement, facilitate criminal activity, and pose a public safety risk. A fine of \$172.50 is the stated penalty for violations.
- The memos call for a public awareness campaign, internal training for officers, and consistent enforcement to address perceived discrepancies in how the law is applied.

B. Overarching Call for Systemic Reform

Across all narratives, there is a consistent call for systemic reform and accountability:

- **Justice System:** A letter to the Provincial Court of New Brunswick highlights a "critical vulnerability in the system, where a single point of failure can lead to years of injustice" and calls for safeguards to ensure court decisions are accurately reflected in official records.
- **Law Enforcement:** The demand for enhanced LGBTQ+ training and policy reform within the RCMP is a central component of the human rights complaint.
- **Legislative Framework:** The campaign to reinstate Section 13 represents a call for legislative action to equip authorities with the tools to combat modern online hate speech.