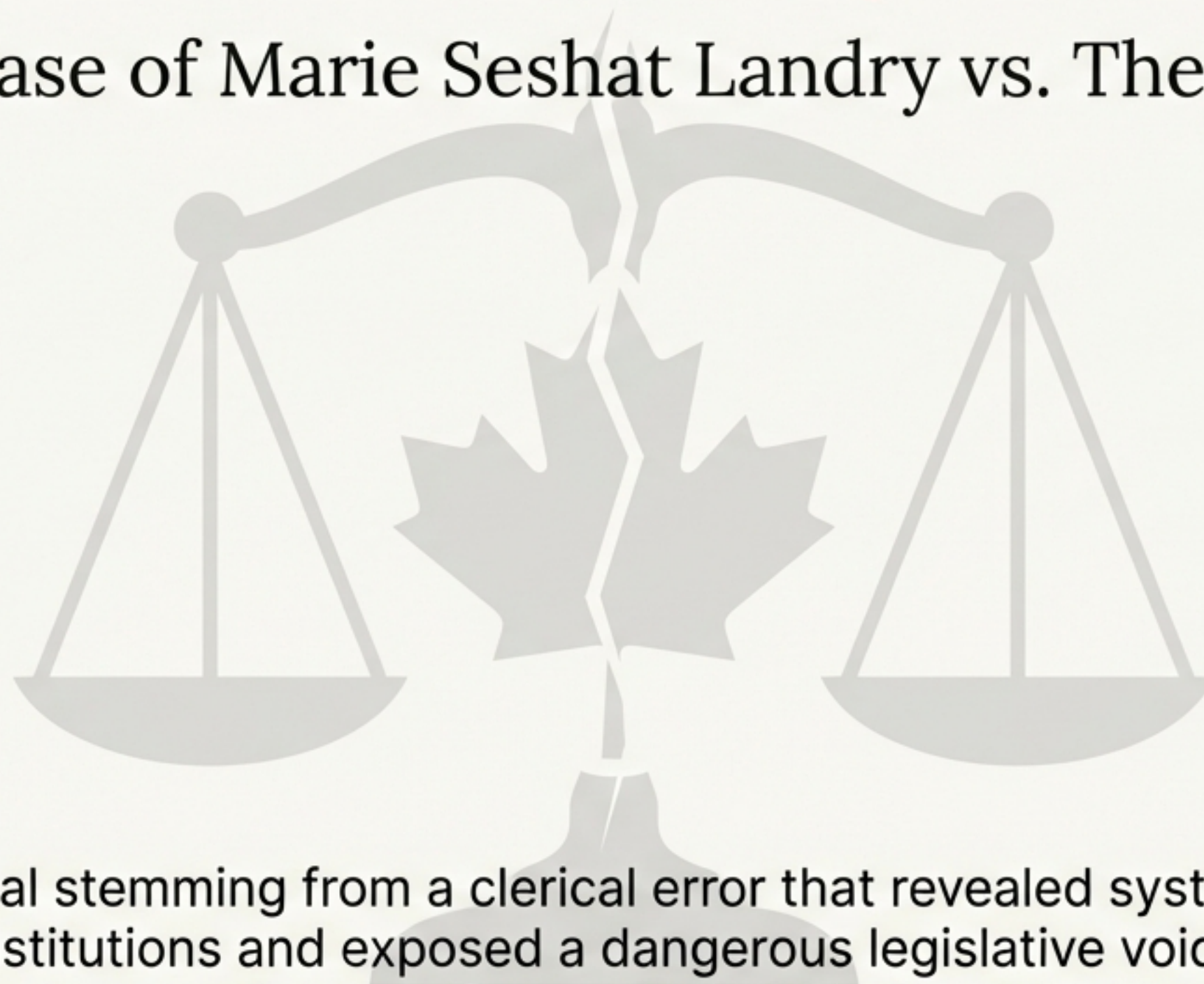


An Injustice Uncovered, A System Challenged

The Case of Marie Seshat Landry vs. The RCMP



A seven-year ordeal stemming from a clerical error that revealed systemic discrimination within Canadian institutions and exposed a dangerous legislative void in combating hate speech. This briefing memo outlines the foundational injustice, its human cost, the institutional response, and the necessary path toward individual and societal remedy.

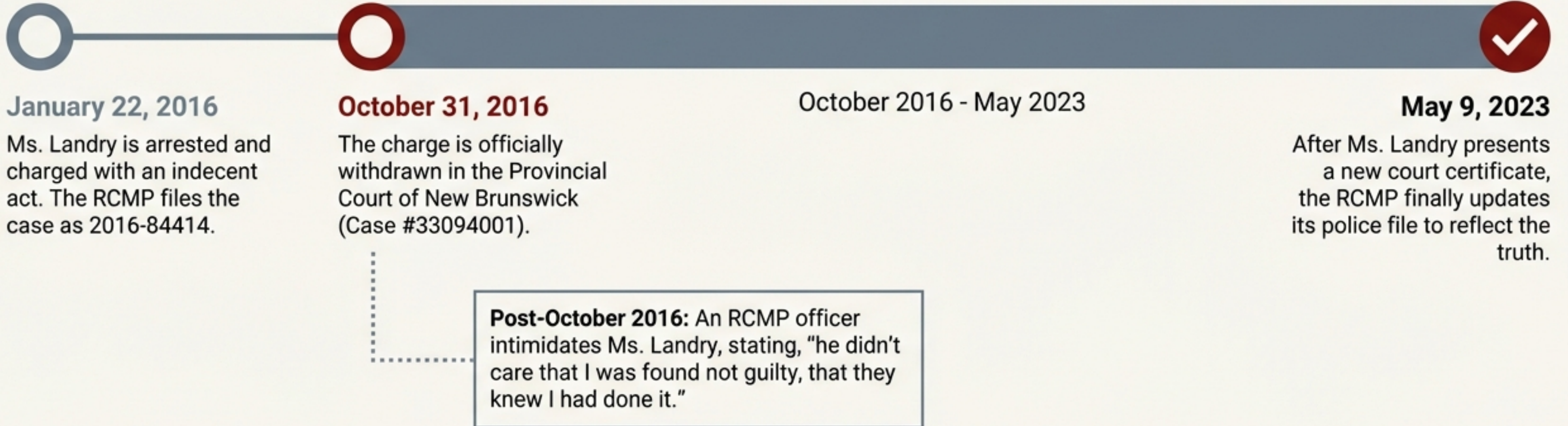
For Seven Years, a Withdrawn Charge Was Recorded as a Conviction.

In October 2016, an “indecent act” charge against Marie Landry was withdrawn in a New Brunswick court. However, due to a systemic failure, this decision was not accurately reflected in official records until May 2023. For 2,374 days, Ms. Landry was officially labeled as a convicted sexual offender by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), a false record that profoundly impacted her life, safety, and well-being.

“The court’s decision to withdraw the charges should have been the end of this ordeal. However, it was only the beginning of a seven-year battle against a system that seemed determined to ignore the truth.” - Marie Seshat Landry, letter to Provincial Court of New Brunswick

The Timeline of a Foundational Error

2,374 DAYS OF A FALSE RECORD



Pinpointing the Source of the Systemic Failure

In her correspondence, Ms. Landry states the error stemmed from “a miscommunication between the court and the federal public service.” An internal review by the City of Moncton later clarified the origin of the mistake.

Marie Seshat Landry (She/Her)
29 Connaught 91
Moncton, NB, E1C 3N7

Dear Ms. Seshat Landry:

Re: Response to October 30, 2022

I am writing to you on behalf of the

The City is in receipt of your letter. The subject of your letter was: "Forfeiture of the City of Moncton Employee's

The concerns you brought forward. Upon receipt of your letter, the City promptly determined that the person who was a City and was a Public Service Employee.

Accordingly, the City has no involvement with your claim and the matter is now closed.

Yours truly,



Laura Armes (she/her/elle)
Director/ Directrice
Human Resources/ Ressources humaines
Direct | 506-853-3505
laura.armes@moncton.ca

Moncton (the "City").

has been seriously by the City. Following has been determined that the person who made the alleged mistake in 2016 was not an employee of the City and was a Public Service employee of the Federal Government.

with your claim and the matter is now

The Ripple Effect of a False Record

The inaccurate conviction had devastating and far-reaching consequences that Ms. Landry describes as “7 years of transphobic hell.”

Public Scrutiny & Stigma

The false conviction label has tarnished my reputation and subjected me to unwarranted public scrutiny, discrimination, and harassment.

Mental & Emotional Distress

These events have had a profound negative impact on my life. I have experienced significant mental health challenges, including symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), anxiety, and depression.

Loss & Instability

The emotional toll led to the loss of friendships, the dissolution of my relationship, a period of homelessness, and the need to re-transition.

A Cascade of Legal Issues

Ms. Landry argues that subsequent charges against her between 2016 and 2023 were acts of “self-defense under duress” caused by the original corrupt file.

“A Seven-Year Argument About Being Transgender”

Ms. Landry asserts that the failure to correct the record and the subsequent mistreatment were rooted in systemic transphobia.

From her complaint to the CHRC

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.

Allegation of Discrimination

I am a trans woman that was harassed by a member of the Codiac RCMP, calling me a sexual offender and denying my womanhood.

From her email to the Provincial Court

They basically dont want me to be trans or feminine, leading to my being under duress.

Navigating a Labyrinth of Accountability

In 2023, upon discovering the extent of the record-keeping error, Ms. Landry filed formal complaints through multiple oversight bodies, creating a web of interconnected cases.



This multi-pronged approach was necessary to address an issue that crossed jurisdictions of conduct, procedure, and human rights.

The RCMP's Formal Response: A Case A Case for Dismissal

In a letter dated November 17, 2023, the RCMP formally requested that the Canadian Human Rights Commission dismiss Ms. Landry's complaint. Their argument rests on two key paragraphs of the Canadian Human Rights Act (CHRA).



Argument 1: Statute of Limitations (CHRA 41(1)(e))

RCMP position: "The complaint is based on acts or omissions the last of which occurred more than one year... before receipt of the complaint."

Details: The RCMP argues the events occurred in 2016, but the complaint was filed in March 2023, a seven-year delay. They claim this delay "impedes its ability to adequately respond."



Argument 2: Alternative Forum (CHRA 41(1)(b))

RCMP position: "The complaint is one that could more appropriately be dealt with... according to a procedure provided for under an Act of Parliament other than this Act," namely the CRCC process.

Details: The RCMP argues Ms. Landry already engaged the CRCC with "substantively similar allegations," and that process was terminated because it was also outside the one-year time limit.

The Reason for the Delay is the Crux of the Complaint

The RCMP's argument for dismissal fails to acknowledge the fundamental reason for the seven-year delay: Ms. Landry was unaware of the false record's existence.

“It took 7 years to get the correction because I was not aware that the police system was actually showing me as guilty. I only knew that the one officer considered me guilty as per his intimidation towards me. I learned about what was in the police report recently and that's when I contacted human rights after being advised by a lawyer to do so.””

Ms. Landry
CHRC Submission



Analysis

The “last allegedly discriminatory incident” was not in 2016, but arguably the ongoing maintenance of a false record, which was only confirmed and corrected in May 2023, placing the complaint well within the one-year timeframe.

From Personal Injustice to a Broader Battle Against Hate



Ms. Landry's seven-year struggle against institutional inaction and discrimination has directly informed her public activism against another form of institutional failure: the inability of law enforcement to effectively combat the rise of neo-Nazi hate speech in Canada.

Thematic Connection: Her experience demonstrates how a system that fails to protect one individual's rights can be indicative of a system that is ill-equipped to protect society from larger threats. This has led to her OSINT (Open-Source Intelligence) work exposing extremist activity.

Exposing a National Security Threat: The Case of Andrew “Christo” Nelson

Ms. Landry has compiled and submitted public OSINT reports on Andrew Nelson, a self-admitted neo-Nazi from New Brunswick, to national security agencies.

Key Findings from her Reports

- Engaged in “transphobic, bigoted, anti-liberal, pro-Nazi, racist, and homophobic hate speech.”
- Issued “threatening language towards multiple individuals, including... Justin Trudeau and Joe Biden.”
- Allegedly placed on a federal watchlist as a result of her reports.

Institutional Response (as reported by Landry)

“CSIS & RCMP already in possession of these materials and effectively nothing was done as no charges were brought forward and I was told nazism is legal and basically suck it up.”

The Legislative Void: Repeal of Section 13 Left Canada Vulnerable

Ms. Landry argues that the failure to act against figures like Andrew Nelson is a direct result of the 2013 repeal of Section 13 of the Canadian Human Rights Act by the Harper government.



From Ms. Landry's Press Declaration:

"Section 13 was a critical legal tool that protected Canadians from hate propaganda online, prohibiting messages likely to expose individuals to hatred or contempt... Its repeal has created a dangerous legal vacuum, leaving Canada vulnerable to those who use digital platforms to spread fascist ideologies without fear of reprisal."

This legislative gap has turned Canada into a "breeding ground for hate speech, extremism, and terrorism."

Demands for Justice & Redress for Marie Landry

Based on the extensive harm caused by the seven-year maintenance of a false record and systemic discrimination, the following remedies are right through mediation (CHRC Case #2023-0331):



1 Correction of Records

"Immediate and precise measures be taken to rectify all records, spanning police files and medical documents, accumulated throughout this seven-year period of duress... to accurately reflect my pronouns (She/Her), my legal gender (F), and rectify any discrepancies related to the charges."



2 Public Apology

"A public apology... that unequivocally acknowledges the profound pain, suffering, and discrimination endured due to inaccurately documented charges."



3 Compensation

"Just and reasonable compensation in the amount of \$50 million... to reflect the gravity of the injustices endured."

A Call for Reform to Protect All Canadians

Beyond individual justice, this case highlights the urgent need for systemic and legislative reforms to protect marginalized communities and combat hate speech.



RCMP Policy & Training

- “Robust policy changes within the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)... of particular significance is the need to focus on matters pertaining to transgender individuals and to safeguard the rights of the LGBTQ+ community.”
- “Mandatory LGBTQ+ sensitivity and inclusivity training for all members of the RCMP,” as well as for jail guards and psychiatric staff.



Legislative Action on Hate Speech



- The immediate reinstatement of Section 13 of the Canadian Human Rights Act or the introduction of comparable legislation to address the ‘unchecked spread of hate and extremism.’

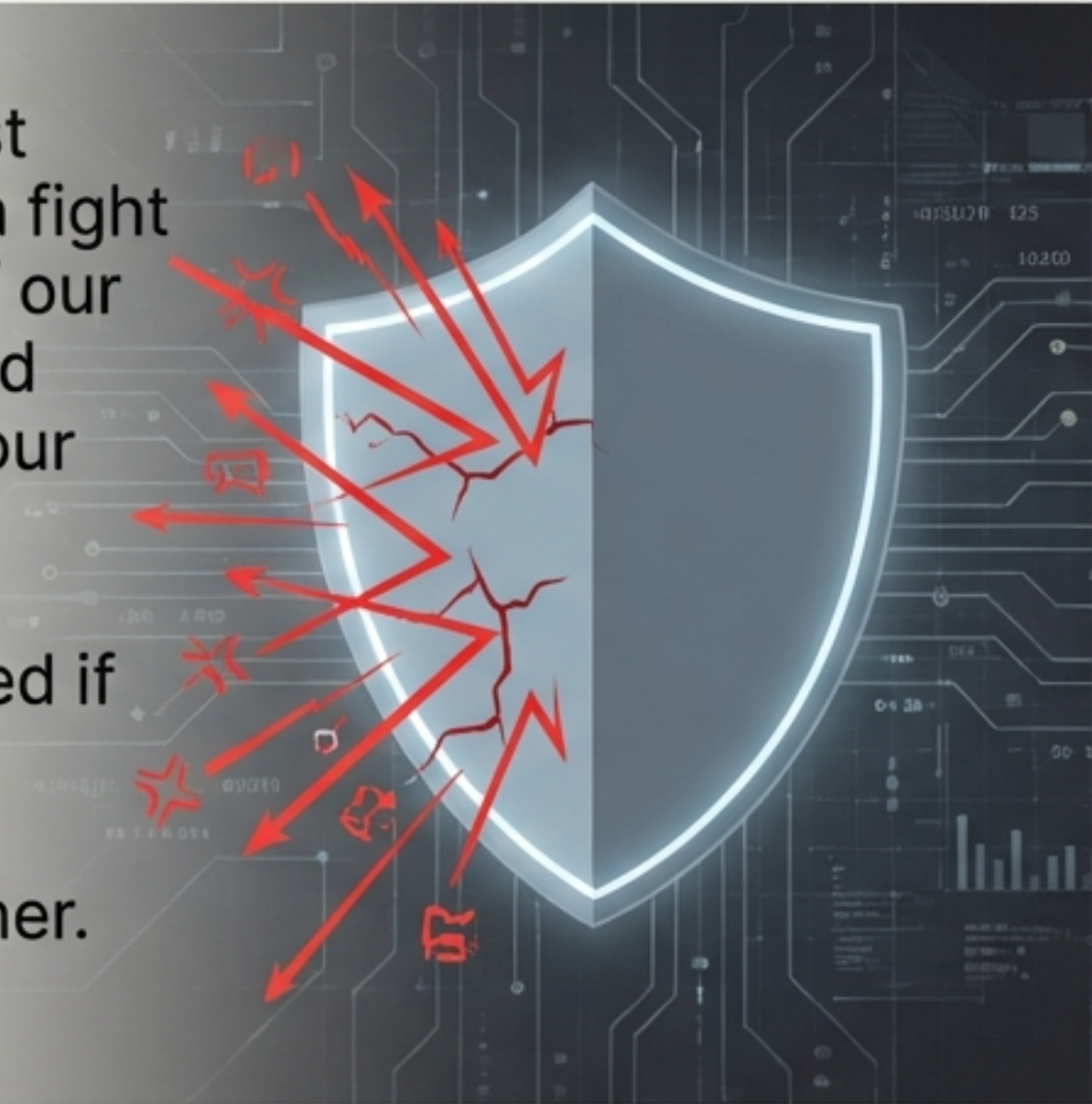
One Fight, Two Fronts



**RECORD
CORRECTED**

The fight to correct a single record is a fight for the principle that our institutions must be accountable for the truth and for the human rights of every individual they serve.

The fight against hate speech is a fight for the safety of our communities and the security of our nation. One cannot be effectively waged if the institutions responsible are failing at the other.



Addressing systemic failure is not just about one person's justice; it is about restoring the integrity of our institutions to protect all Canadians.