



Marie Landry <marielandryceo@gmail.com>

File 20230331 --- Marie Landry vs Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Marie Landry <marielandryceo@gmail.com>

11 July 2024 at 14:31

To: COMPLAINT/PLAINTE <complaint.plainte@chrc-ccdp.gc.ca>, Jo-Anne.Moore@chrc-ccdp.gc.ca

Summary of Email:

Marie Landry disputes the RCMP's argument that her human rights complaint to the Canadian Human Rights Commission (CHRC) was filed too late and should instead be addressed by the Civilian Review and Complaints Commission for the RCMP (CRCC). Landry contends that the RCMP's errors and conduct over seven years, including perpetuating false information and transphobic treatment, were the root causes of her situation. She details:

1. **Duration and Persistence:** Seven years of negative consequences due to RCMP's inaction, despite charges being withdrawn in 2016.
2. **RCMP's Continued Insistence on False Information:** The RCMP falsely maintained her conviction status until April 2023.
3. **Transphobic Treatment:** Landry experienced misgendering and disbelief of her gender identity by RCMP officers.
4. **Impact on Life:** The misinformation affected her employment, housing, and social standing.
5. **Pattern of Ignoring Complaints:** A pattern of the RCMP dismissing her concerns suggests systemic issues.

Landry is demanding:

- Accountability and justice, including reopening and thorough investigation of her cases.
- Policy changes and mandatory LGBTQ+ sensitivity training within the RCMP.
- Financial compensation of \$50 million.
- A public apology and correction of all records to reflect her gender identity accurately.

She highlights the potential violations of New Brunswick, Canadian, and International laws due to the RCMP's conduct and calls for immediate action to address these issues.

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The RCMP's primary argument for why the Canadian Human Rights Commission (CHRC) should not deal with Landry's human rights complaint is that the complaint was filed too late and that it could be more appropriately dealt with by the Civilian Review and Complaints Commission for the RCMP (CRCC). The RCMP states that the CHRC should not deal with the complaint because it was filed more than six years beyond the one-year statutory time limit of the Canadian Human Rights Act (CHRA). Additionally, the RCMP posits that Landry's complaint could be more appropriately handled through the CRCC procedure, as outlined in the RCMP Act. They argue that Landry has already engaged the CRCC process with substantively similar allegations to those in the CHRC complaint.

With all due respect, I must object to that statement as it is factually incorrect and misleading.

The sources strongly suggest that while a city employee's error played a role in initiating the inaccurate record, the RCMP's inaction and conduct over seven years perpetuated the situation. It is misleading and inaccurate to solely attribute the situation to a city employee's mistake. Here's why:

- **Duration and Persistence:** Marie Landry endured seven years of negative consequences due to the RCMP's failure to accurately reflect the withdrawal of charges in their system. The RCMP acknowledged this error in a letter dated 2023-12-01, confirming that this situation lasted from 2016 to 2023. Landry consistently maintained her innocence and actively sought to rectify the situation, highlighting the ongoing nature of the injustice she faced.
- **RCMP's Continued Insistence on False Information:** Despite the charges being withdrawn in October 2016, the RCMP repeatedly insisted, as late as April 2023, that Landry had been convicted. This persistence, even after Landry brought the error to their attention, indicates a deeper issue than a simple administrative oversight.
- **Transphobic Treatment:** Landry experienced transphobic behaviour from RCMP officers, including misgendering, disbelief of her gender identity, and accusations that fueled the perception of her guilt in relation to the inaccurate charges. This discriminatory treatment underscores a systemic issue within the RCMP that extends beyond a single employee's mistake.

- **Impact on Landry's Life:** The inaccurate information in the RCMP's system had a cascading effect on Landry's life. She faced difficulties securing employment and housing, endured social stigma, and was subjected to public harassment. This widespread impact highlights the severity and pervasiveness of the RCMP's failure to correct the inaccurate record.
- **Pattern of Ignoring Complaints:** The sources reveal a pattern of the RCMP dismissing or failing to adequately address Landry's concerns and complaints. This pattern suggests a systemic issue of accountability and responsiveness within the RCMP, further undermining the claim that the situation was solely due to a city employee's error.

The RCMP updated Marie Landry's police file in May 2023 to accurately reflect that a charge of indecent act against her had been withdrawn in October 2016. The RCMP had insisted for seven years that Landry had been convicted, despite the court's dismissal. This was only corrected when Landry obtained a certificate from a judge proving the charge had been withdrawn and presented it to the Codiac RCMP police station. Landry alleges that this was a result of transphobia and discrimination against her. Landry's case, initially filed as 2016-84414, is now under investigation by the RCMP (PC 2023-1281916), the CRCC (2023-2623), and the CHRC (2023-0331).

The RCMP falsely claimed that Marie Landry had been convicted of committing an indecent act and assault, charges that were actually dropped in October 2016. This false information was communicated to Landry via a letter from the RCMP on April 24, 2023. This led to significant emotional distress, discrimination, and transphobia, and fundamentally altered her life. The RCMP also falsely claimed that Landry had served two days in jail for this conviction.

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The RCMP updated their records in **May 2023** to accurately reflect the withdrawal of charges against Marie Landry. The charges, which were related to an alleged indecent act, were initially withdrawn in October 2016. However, the RCMP failed to acknowledge this withdrawal, and their internal system continued to display the case as a conviction for seven years. This misinformation, which Landry believes was rooted in transphobia, had a significant impact on her life, affecting her reputation, medical records, and interactions with the RCMP. Landry made numerous attempts to rectify the situation, but it was only after obtaining a certificate from a judge in May 2023, confirming the withdrawal of charges, that the RCMP finally updated their records.

Marie Landry is demanding a multifaceted response from the RCMP, stemming from allegations of transphobic discrimination and procedural errors that she claims have severely impacted her life over a seven-year period. Her demands, as evidenced in the sources, can be categorized as follows:

- **Accountability and Justice:** Landry is pursuing charges against specific RCMP officers, including Constable Gabriel Gallant, whom she alleges is responsible for the initiation and perpetuation of a corrupt police file (2016-84414). This file, according to Landry, inaccurately portrayed her as guilty of an "Indecent Act" charge that had been withdrawn in court in October 2016. She claims this misinformation led to further legal complications,

emotional distress, and social stigma, culminating in a cycle of injustice. Landry's pursuit of justice extends to demanding the reopening of CRCC investigation #2023-2664, which she believes was prematurely closed.

- **Policy Changes and Training:** Landry's demands extend beyond individual accountability to systemic change within the RCMP. She is advocating for robust policy changes that address what she perceives as systemic transphobia within the institution. Central to this demand is the implementation of mandatory LGBTQ+ sensitivity and inclusivity training for all RCMP members, jail guards, psychiatrists, and relevant staff. The training, according to Landry, should emphasize that being transgender or LGBTQ+ is not a symptom of mental illness. This emphasis underscores her allegations that her gender identity was weaponized against her, leading to mistreatment and discrimination.
- **Financial Compensation:** In recognition of the alleged harm and discrimination she endured, Landry is seeking financial compensation of \$50 million from the RCMP. This compensation, as per her demand, is a form of redress for the seven years of alleged hate crimes, systemic transphobic discrimination, and the enduring consequences of what she considers false charges.
- **Public Apology and Record Correction:** Landry is demanding a public apology from the RCMP, recognizing the alleged pain, suffering, and discrimination she experienced due to the alleged mishandling of her case and the alleged misrepresentation of her gender identity. This apology, as per her request, should be delivered with sincerity and acknowledge the broader implications of her case on human rights. Further, she demands the correction of all records, including police files and medical documents, to accurately reflect her gender identity (She/Her, F) and to rectify any inconsistencies pertaining to the charges brought against her.

The sources offer conflicting information about who is alleged to have falsified the police report.

- Several sources state that Marie Landry believes **RCMP Constable Gabriel Gallant** is responsible for entering false information into the police report. In a complaint to the Civilian Review and Complaints Commission for the RCMP, Landry states her belief that Gallant is responsible for the false information. Landry accuses Gallant of telling her that he did not care that charges against her were withdrawn in court and that he believed she committed the crime. Landry further alleges that Gallant told witnesses in the case that she had been successfully convicted.
- However, other sources state that the false information in the police report was due to **a city employee's error**. This error, which occurred in 2016, resulted in Landry's police record incorrectly showing a conviction for committing an indecent act, despite the charges being dropped in October 2016. The sources do not provide any information about the specific role of the city employee, the nature of the error, or whether it was intentional. Landry also expresses concern about the lack of explanation regarding the city employee's error. While acknowledging the city worker's mistake, Landry maintains her belief that Gallant and another officer, Tania Mallet, contributed to the spread of misinformation about her case.

Marie Seshat Landry is a CEO in the intelligence business. Landry formerly used the name Jean-Yves, but it is no longer used and should be referred to as a dead name.

Based on the sources provided, Marie Landry's rights were potentially violated under New Brunswick law, Canada law, and International laws. The sources offer a detailed account of these potential violations, focusing on Landry's treatment by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP).

Here's a breakdown:

New Brunswick Law: While the sources do not explicitly list specific violated statutes within New Brunswick law, they allude to potential violations stemming from the RCMP's conduct. For instance, Landry was potentially falsely imprisoned in psychiatric wards based on the RCMP's inaccurate information. This could constitute a violation under New Brunswick's laws governing involuntary psychiatric admissions. Additionally, the repeated disregard for the court's decision to withdraw charges against Landry suggests a potential breach of procedural justice as defined by New Brunswick legal norms.

Canadian Law: The sources point to potential violations of Landry's rights under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, Canadian Human Rights Act (CHRA), and potentially other federal and provincial legislation. Here are some key areas:

- **Discrimination based on Gender Identity and Expression:** Landry consistently highlights systemic transphobic discrimination by the RCMP, alleging misgendering, disbelief of her gender identity, and disregard for her rights under Bill C-16. This suggests potential violations of Section 15 of the Canadian Charter, which guarantees equality rights, and Section 5 of the CHRA, which prohibits discrimination based on gender identity or expression.
- **Unreasonable Search and Seizure:** The sources mention Landry's charges related to license plate obstructions, which she claims were undertaken as a means of self-defense and to ensure her safety. This raises concerns about potential violations of Section 8 of the Charter, which protects individuals from unreasonable search and seizure, particularly if the RCMP's actions leading to these charges were motivated by transphobic discrimination.

- **Right to Life, Liberty, and Security of the Person:** Landry's experiences of false imprisonment in psychiatric wards and holding cells, based on inaccurate information perpetuated by the RCMP, constitute potential violations of Section 7 of the Charter. This section guarantees the right to life, liberty, and security of the person, and arbitrary detention based on false information infringes upon these rights.

International Law: The sources frequently reference the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) as a framework for understanding the potential violations of Landry's rights. Here are some key points:

- **Right to Recognition before the Law:** Article 6 of the UDHR states that "everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law." The RCMP's persistent misgendering and refusal to acknowledge Landry's true gender identity suggest a violation of this right.
- **Right to a Fair Trial:** Article 10 of the UDHR guarantees the right to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal. The RCMP's alleged influence on the judicial process through inaccurate information and potential witness tampering raises concerns about the fairness of Landry's legal proceedings.
- **Freedom from Torture or Degrading Treatment:** Article 5 of the UDHR asserts the right to be free from torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment. Landry's account of her experiences in psychiatric wards and holding cells, potentially exacerbated by the RCMP's actions, could be construed as violations of this right.

It's important to note that the determination of whether any of these rights were actually violated requires a legal process and adjudication by a competent authority. The information presented here reflects Landry's perspective and allegations as documented.

Insight into Landry's claims about the events surrounding the license plate obstructions and her interactions with the RCMP.

- Landry states she removed plastic license plate covers to assert her right to read license plates, which she believes is protected by Article 3 of the UDHR, Canadian law, and NB law 1 . She argues that her actions were taken in self-defense and to ensure her security in response to what she perceived as inaction and disinformation from the RCMP concerning license plate obstruction laws 1 .

- Landry claims that the RCMP perceived her actions as those of a "nutcase beating cars for no reason", highlighting her perspective that the RCMP misunderstood her motivations for removing license plate obstructions. Instead, she asserts that she was "defending [her] security" by ensuring the visibility of license plates.

NB MOTOR VEHICLE ACT. . .

30(2) Every registration plate shall at all times be securely fastened to the vehicle for which it is issued so as to prevent the plate from swinging and at a height of not less than thirty centimetres from the ground measuring from the bottom of such plate, in a place and position to be clearly visible and **shall be maintained free from foreign materials and in a condition to be clearly legible** to a person on the highway in front or in rear of the vehicle as the case may be.

It seems like there's been a misunderstanding about the meaning of "clearing a plate". To clarify, **removing any kind of cover, even a clear one, is considered cleaning a plate from obstructions, and this is completely legal according to the provided sources.** The sources focus on the illegality of having any material obstructing a license plate but **do not explicitly prohibit the act of removing such obstructions.**

Furthermore, some sources suggest that citizens are encouraged to participate in maintaining the visibility of license plates for safety and security reasons. For instance:

- **A source** states that "Citizens have the right to remove any license plate obstruction from a vehicle that is parked in a public place, provided that they do so in a safe and responsible manner."
- **A source** mentions that "Collaboration between citizens and intelligence elements to remove license plate obstructions contributes to public security."

However, it is important to exercise caution and sound judgment if choosing to remove an obstruction from a license plate that is not your own. You should ensure you are doing so safely, responsibly, and without causing any damage to the vehicle.

The RCMP's actions, as described in the sources, had a direct and detrimental effect on Landry's medical records. Landry asserts that the RCMP's internal system incorrectly listed her case as a conviction for indecent acts, despite the charges being withdrawn in court. This misinformation, according to Landry, spread to her medical records, leading to the recording of false information regarding her gender identity and the nature of the incident. The inclusion of this inaccurate information in her medical records resulted in further mistreatment and a failure to acknowledge her identity as a trans woman.

Based on the sources provided, Marie Landry, a transgender woman, seeks the following:

- **Correction of records:** She wants all records, including police files and medical documents, to accurately reflect her pronouns (She/Her), legal gender (F), and the truth about charges brought against her. She insists on the removal of any discrepancies and the correction of inaccurate information, specifically regarding charges that she believes stemmed from self-defense under duress.
- **Public apology:** She demands a formal public apology acknowledging the pain, suffering, and discrimination she endured due to misgendering, inaccurate charges, and disregard for her rights as a transgender individual.
- **Financial compensation:** She requests \$50 million in compensation for the suffering, hate crimes, transphobic discrimination, and false charges she experienced over seven years. She believes this compensation should be substantial to reflect the severity of the injustices and demonstrate a commitment to rectifying them.
- **Systemic changes within the RCMP:**
 - **Policy changes:** She demands immediate and robust changes to RCMP policies to address systemic issues that allowed errors and injustices against her to occur, especially concerning transgender individuals. She emphasizes aligning these changes with Bill C-16, which safeguards transgender rights, and the 2022 anti-conversion therapy bills.
 - **Mandatory LGBTQ+ training:** She advocates for mandatory LGBTQ+ sensitivity and inclusivity training for all RCMP members, including jail guards, psychiatrists, and staff, to prevent future injustices and promote understanding that being transgender or LGBTQ+ is not a mental illness.
- **Reopening and thorough investigation of her cases:** She requests that all police investigative files from 2016 to 2023 be consolidated into RCMP PC 2023-1281916, paired with CRCC 2023-2623 and CHRC 2023-0331 investigations, and that CRCC #2023-2664 be reopened as part of this.
- **Legal action against specific individuals:** She is evaluating potential legal action against RCMP officers and witnesses involved in her case whom she believes perpetuated transphobic discrimination and injustice against her. This includes exploring 46 charges against them, ranging from systemic transphobic discrimination and harassment to violation of human rights, conversion therapy, and attempted murder (characterizing conversion therapy as a form of harm).
- **Support for medical cannabis prescription:** She is seeking support from her psychiatrist for a medical cannabis prescription to help her manage mental health challenges.

Landry is determined to clear her name and seeks exoneration from all charges and allegations, asserting her innocence and claiming self-defense in her actions. She views her case as a fight for justice, equality, and the protection of human rights for transgender individuals in Canada. She aims to use her experience to advocate for systemic change and create a more inclusive society.

Marie Landry is the CEO and Spymaster of Marie Landry's Spy Shop. Her website is www.marielandryceo.com.

****PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT****

****OPEN SOURCE INTELLIGENCE WARNING: Compliance with Motor Vehicle Registration Plate Laws in New Brunswick, Canada****

****Legal Requirement for Vehicle Registration Plates****

Under the Motor Vehicle Act, Section 30(2), it is mandated that all registration plates must be securely fastened to the vehicle to which they are issued. This requirement ensures that the plate does not swing and is positioned at a minimum height of thirty centimeters from the ground, measured from the bottom of the plate. It is crucial that the placement of the plate allows for clear visibility and legibility to other individuals on the highway, whether they are positioned in front of or behind the vehicle.

****Prohibition of Plate Covers****

Importantly, the law specifies that registration plates must be maintained free from foreign materials and remain in a condition that allows them to be clearly legible. This explicitly prohibits the use of any material, including plastic covers, that could cover the plate. Even if such covers are transparent, crystal clear, or designed to enhance the aesthetic appeal of the vehicle (e.g., on a really cool looking Honda Civic), they are considered illegal. The use of these covers can obstruct the visibility and legibility of the registration plate, thereby contravening the legal requirements.

Ticket Cost: 172.50\$

****Risks of Non-Compliance****

Using unauthorized plate covers not only violates provincial traffic laws but can also pose significant risks to public safety and security. Obscured or illegible plates can hinder law enforcement efforts to accurately identify vehicles involved in traffic violations or more serious crimes. Moreover, obscured plates can delay emergency response times when vehicle identification is crucial.

****Call to Action for Motorists****

All motorists in New Brunswick are urged to comply with these legal requirements to ensure their registration plates are visible and legible at all times. Remove any unauthorized plate covers to

avoid legal penalties and contribute to a safer driving environment. Law enforcement agencies will be actively monitoring compliance with these regulations and taking appropriate actions against violations to uphold public safety and security standards. It's the law.

****Collaborative Effort for Compliance****

We call upon all residents and motorists in New Brunswick to adhere to these laws and assist in promoting road safety and legal compliance throughout the province. Together, we can enhance the effectiveness of our transportation system and ensure the safety of all road users.

For further information, questions, or concerns, please contact your local motor vehicle registration office or law enforcement agency. Your cooperation and commitment to upholding these laws are greatly appreciated.

****Issued by: Marie Landry's Spy Shop****

****Moncton, NB, Canada****

****THE EXACT NB LAW STATES THAT**:**

30(2) Every registration plate shall at all times be securely fastened to the vehicle for which it is issued so as to prevent the plate from swinging and at a height of not less than thirty centimetres from the ground measuring from the bottom of such plate, in a place and position to be clearly visible and shall be maintained free from foreign materials and in a condition to be clearly legible to a person on the highway in front or in rear of the vehicle as the case may be.

Thank you.

****Marie Seshat Landry****

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