

## Title Page

**Title:** *Systemic Transphobic Discrimination, Misconduct, and Human Rights Violations: A Case Study of Codiac RCMP Detachment, New Brunswick, Canada*

**Author:** Marie Seshat Landry

**Institutional Affiliation:** [Marie Landry's Spy Shop]

**Corresponding Author's Contact Information:** [marielandryceo@gmail.com, <https://www.marielandryceo.com>]

**Date:** 30 July 2024

---

## Abstract

This paper examines allegations of systemic transphobic discrimination, misconduct, and human rights violations within the Codiac RCMP detachment, focusing on the experiences of Marie Seshat Landry between 2016 and 2024. Drawing upon Landry's personal accounts, formal complaints, legal filings, and ongoing investigations, the paper analyses the key allegations, supporting evidence, and potential implications for law enforcement practices. The analysis reveals a complex interplay of administrative errors, discriminatory treatment, and potential abuse of authority, highlighting the need for comprehensive reforms to address systemic biases within law enforcement agencies.

---

## Keywords

Transphobia, Discrimination, Law Enforcement, RCMP, Misconduct, Human Rights, Case Study, OSINT, HUMINT

---

## Introduction

Transgender rights in Canada are protected under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The RCMP (Royal Canadian Mounted Police), as Canada's federal and national police force, plays a crucial role in upholding the law and protecting the rights of all Canadians, including transgender individuals. Addressing systemic discrimination within law enforcement is paramount to ensuring equal treatment and justice for all.

This paper focuses on the case of Marie Seshat Landry, a transgender woman residing in Moncton, New Brunswick, who has made allegations of transphobic discrimination and misconduct against members of the Codiac RCMP detachment. These allegations span from 2016 to 2024 and stem from a series of incidents, starting with Landry's arrest in 2016 on charges that were later withdrawn. Despite the withdrawal of charges, an administrative error resulted in the inaccurate display of a conviction on Landry's police record for seven years, significantly impacting her life and interactions with law enforcement.

The objective of this paper is to analyse the available evidence, primarily drawn from Landry's personal accounts, formal complaints, and legal filings, to assess the potential systemic issues within the RCMP. This analysis will explore the allegations of transphobic discrimination, misconduct, and abuse of authority, aiming to shed light on the potential need for reforms within the Codiac RCMP detachment and beyond.

---

## **Literature Review**

Transphobia and systemic discrimination in law enforcement are well-documented issues that have significant implications for the protection of human rights. Previous research has highlighted the prevalence of discriminatory attitudes and behaviours among law enforcement officers towards transgender individuals, leading to unjust treatment and violations of rights. However, there remains a gap in the literature regarding specific case studies that illustrate these issues in a detailed and personal manner. This paper aims to fill that gap by providing a comprehensive case study of Marie Seshat Landry's experiences with the Codiac RCMP, thus contributing to the broader understanding of systemic discrimination within Canadian law enforcement.

---

## **Materials and Methods**

To ensure a comprehensive and meticulous data collection process, I employed a multi-faceted approach. Initially, I meticulously scanned all my mail and exported my entire Gmail archive in PDF format. This extensive dataset was then systematically fed into advanced AI tools such as ChatGPT and NotebookLM, facilitating a thorough analysis through cutting-edge natural language processing capabilities. Complementing these sophisticated tools, I applied my own brain to interpret and synthesize the data, ensuring a nuanced and insightful examination that transcends mere computational analysis.

---

## **Results**

## **The 2016 Incident and Administrative Error**

On 22 January 2016, an altercation occurred, leading to Landry's arrest by the Codiak RCMP. The incident resulted in RCMP Case 2016-84414, with charges against Landry that included "Indecent Act" and simple assault. While the "Indecent Act" charge, along with other charges, was withdrawn in court in October 2016, Landry's RCMP record inaccurately displayed a conviction for seven years. This error, attributed to a city worker's mistake in 2016, had a significant impact on Landry's life, affecting her reputation and interactions with the RCMP. Although the RCMP updated their records in May 2023 to reflect the withdrawal of the charges, the effects of this error persisted.

## **Allegations of Systemic Transphobic Discrimination**

Landry alleges that the RCMP's actions were motivated by transphobia, citing systemic discrimination. This alleged discrimination included persistent misgendering by RCMP officers, refusal to document her statements, and a disregard for her rights as a transgender woman, including those protected under Bill C-16 of 2017 and the Conversion Therapy Bill of 2022. Landry's CHRC complaint states, "I am a trans woman that was harassed by a member of the Codiak RCMP, calling me a sexual offender and denying my womanhood."

## **Allegations of Misconduct and Abuse of Authority**

Landry accuses specific RCMP officers of misconduct. One officer, Constable Gabriel Gallant, is alleged to have intimidated and coerced Landry, even after the court dismissed the charges against her. Landry states this officer forced her into his car, asserted that the RCMP "knew" she was guilty, and discouraged her from pursuing legal action. Tania Mallet is another RCMP officer named by Landry as playing a role in the alleged discriminatory treatment and misinformation surrounding her case.

## **Ongoing Investigations and Legal Actions**

As of July 2024, three separate investigations into Landry's complaints were underway: RCMP PC 2023-1281916, CRCC 2023-2623, and CHRC 2023-0331. Landry filed complaints with the Civilian Review and Complaints Commission (CRCC) - Case #2023-2623 and #2023-2664, and the Canadian Human Rights Commission (CHRC) - Case #2023-0331, alleging misconduct and discrimination by the RCMP. Landry was pursuing mediation and demanding a formal apology from the RCMP. She was also seeking compensation, comprehensive policy changes within the RCMP regarding interactions with transgender individuals, and mandatory training for officers on transgender and LGBTQ+ issues. Landry was considering further legal action and exploring potential criminal charges, including perjury, lying under oath, corruption, and violations of her rights as a transgender woman, against

those she held responsible for the false charges, subsequent harm, and enduring discrimination.

---

## **Discussion**

### **Interpretation of Findings**

The findings support the claims of systemic transphobic discrimination and misconduct within the Codiac RCMP detachment. The evidence of persistent misgendering, refusal to document Landry's statements, and coercive actions by specific officers suggest a pattern of discriminatory behaviour. However, alternative explanations, such as individual biases rather than systemic issues, should be considered. Inconsistencies within the data sources, such as the absence of official RCMP statements, may affect the reliability of these conclusions.

### **Implications of the Findings**

This case has broader implications for law enforcement practices and transgender rights in Canada. It underscores the need for comprehensive reforms within the RCMP, including policy changes and mandatory training programs on transgender and LGBTQ+ issues. These reforms are essential to address systemic discrimination and promote accountability for human rights violations.

### **Comparison with Previous Studies**

Previous research on similar cases within the RCMP or other Canadian law enforcement agencies highlights recurring issues of transphobia and misconduct. This case study contributes to the existing body of knowledge by providing a detailed, personal account of systemic discrimination and its impacts.

### **Limitations of the Study**

This study's reliance on a single case study and potential biases in the sources limit its generalisability. The absence of certain types of data, such as official RCMP statements or court transcripts, further constrains the findings. These limitations must be acknowledged to assess the study's overall reliability.

### **Suggestions for Future Research**

Future research should include comparative case studies of transphobic discrimination within different RCMP detachments or other law enforcement agencies. Quantitative research examining the prevalence of transphobic attitudes and behaviours among RCMP officers would also be valuable. Additionally, evaluations of existing RCMP policies and training programs related to transgender individuals are necessary to inform effective reforms.

---

## Conclusion

This paper has examined allegations of systemic transphobic discrimination, misconduct, and human rights violations within the Codiac RCMP detachment. The key findings support the claims of discriminatory behaviour and misconduct, highlighting the need for comprehensive reforms within the RCMP. Addressing systemic transphobic discrimination and promoting accountability for human rights violations are essential to ensure equal treatment and justice for all individuals, regardless of gender identity. This case underscores the urgency of specific reforms, policy changes, and further investigation into the issues raised by the case of Marie Seshat Landry.

---

## Acknowledgments

I would like to acknowledge the support and assistance provided by various individuals and organisations during the research process. Special thanks to Marie Seshat Landry for her courage in coming forward with her story and providing personal accounts that were critical to this study.

---

## Funding Sources

No specific funding was received for this research.

---

## Conflicts of Interest

The author acknowledges that there are no conflicts of interest, apart from the fact that this paper serves as her own defense.

---

## References

- Landry, M. S. (2024). Personal Accounts. [Marie Landry's Spy Shop].
- Civilian Review and Complaints Commission (CRCC). (2023). Complaint Case #2023-2623 and #2023-2664.
- Canadian Human Rights Commission (CHRC). (2023). Complaint Case #2023-0331.
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP). (2023). Case PC 2023-1281916.

---

## Appendices

- **Appendix A:** Complete transcripts of interviews or personal accounts, if available and ethically permissible.
- **Appendix B:** Copies of official documents, such as complaints, legal filings, or investigation reports, if publicly accessible and permitted.
- **Appendix C:** Detailed timeline of events with supporting evidence.