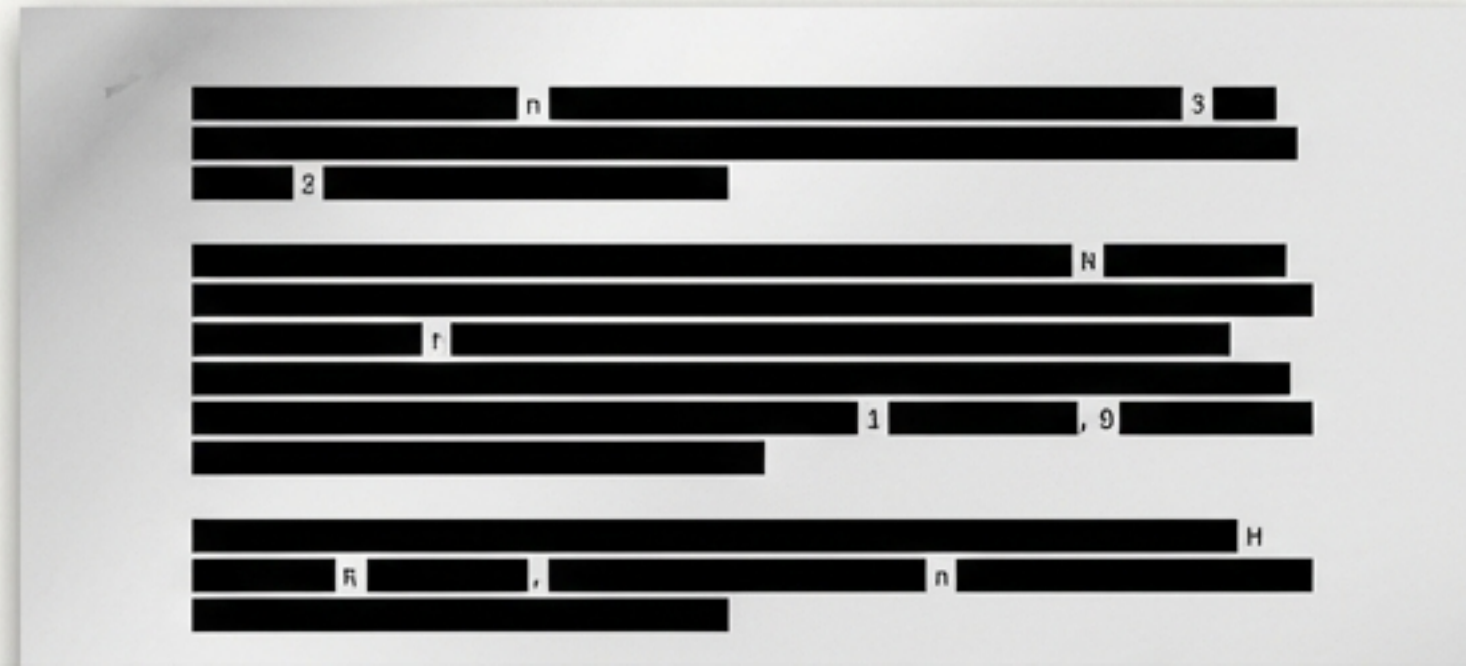


THE LANDRY FILE: A SEVEN-YEAR INVESTIGATION INTO SYSTEMIC FAILURE AND THE FIGHT FOR JUSTICE

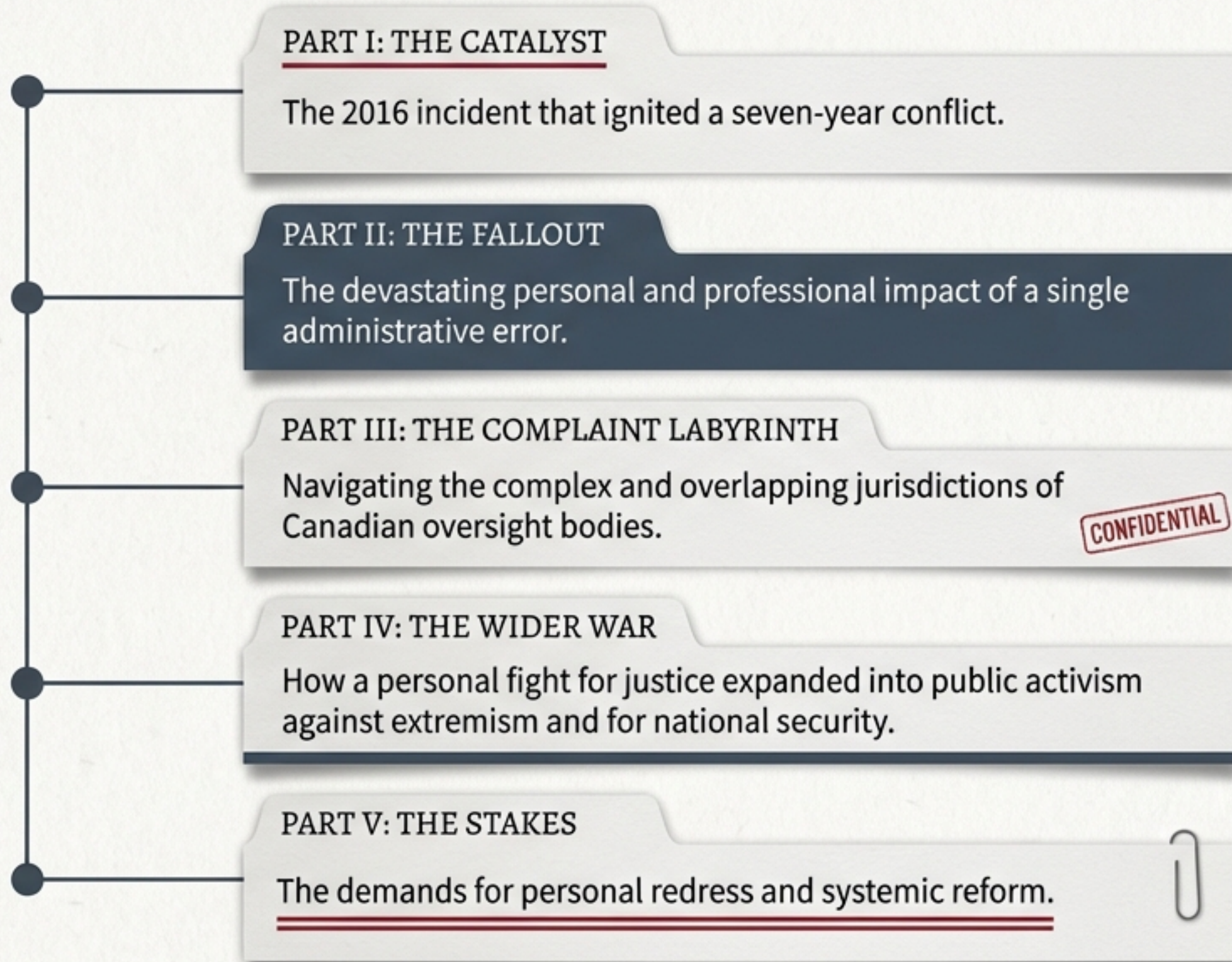


Case Dossier: Marie Landry vs. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police

This presentation chronicles the case of Marie Seshat Landry, a transgender woman from Moncton, NB. What began with a single, disputed incident in 2016 spiraled into a seven-year ordeal involving alleged transphobic discrimination, critical record-keeping failures, and a multi-front battle for accountability that exposes profound questions about justice, public safety, and institutional responsibility in Canada.



THE INVESTIGATION UNFOLDS IN FIVE PARTS



PART I: The Catalyst – Two Sides of a 2016 Incident

Marie Landry's Account: Accusation & Exoneration

Falsely accused of an indecent act in January 2016 by “transphobic neighbors” who “took exception to my outfit.” Charges were ultimately withdrawn in court in October 2016. I was never found guilty of indecent acts and never made a deal.

“I am a trans woman being harassed by transphobes. Thats all there is to it!!!”

The RCMP's Official Record: Arrest & Charges

On January 22, 2016, Codiac RCMP received a call about the Complainant masturbating at the front door of a neighbour's house. The officers arrested the Complainant for breach of peace, and upon getting statements from neighbours substantiating the offence, was later released on a Promise to Appear for the offence of indecent exposure...

AN OFFICER'S INTIMIDATION AFTER THE COURT CASE

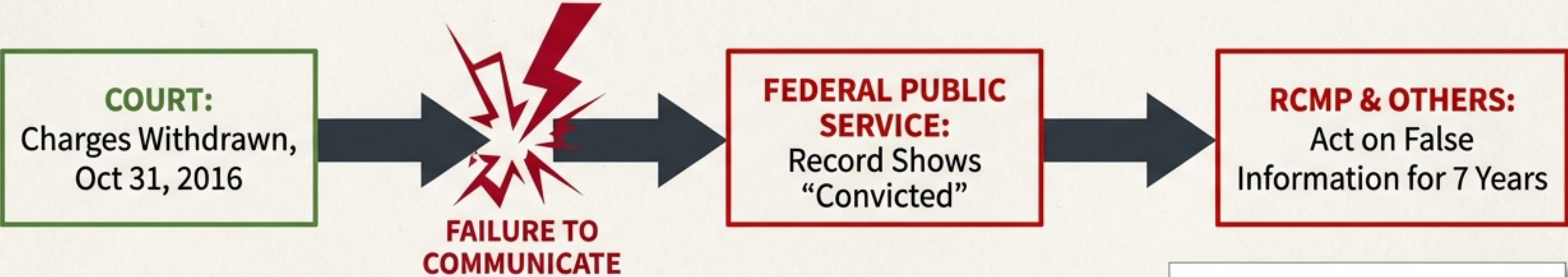
“After the court case was over the RCMP member saw me walking down the road and he told me to get in his car... Thats Thats [sic] when he told me he didn't care that I was found not guilty, that they knew i had done it, intimidating me and treating me as guilty without proof.”

They ruined my reputation for many years. I had to deal with harassment from the public because of the actions of this RCMP member.

OFFICIAL RESPONSE

The Complainant did not provide any details on the alleged discriminatory events after 2016. Furthermore, due to the passage of time, it has been challenging to find records substantiating this allegation.

PART II: THE FALLOUT – A WITHDRAWN CHARGE BECOMES A SEVEN-YEAR “CONVICTION”



THE CORE FAILURE:

Despite the indecent act charge being withdrawn in court on October 31, 2016, this information was never accurately reflected in official records.

For seven years, a corrupt police file (2016-84414) inaccurately labeled me as “convicted”.

THE SOURCE OF THE ERROR:

The error was attributed to a “Public Service Employee of the Federal Government.”

A formal inquiry to the City of Moncton determined the person responsible was not an employee of the City.



THE HUMAN COST OF A CORRUPTED RECORD

Marie Landry details the seven-year impact of being falsely labeled a convicted sex offender:



Public Scrutiny & Stigma: Subjected to unwarranted discrimination and harassment.



Mental & Emotional Distress: Diagnosed with PTSD, anxiety, and depression. Endured multiple stays in psychiatric facilities.



Systemic Injustice: Detained in psychiatric wards and correctional facilities based on false information.

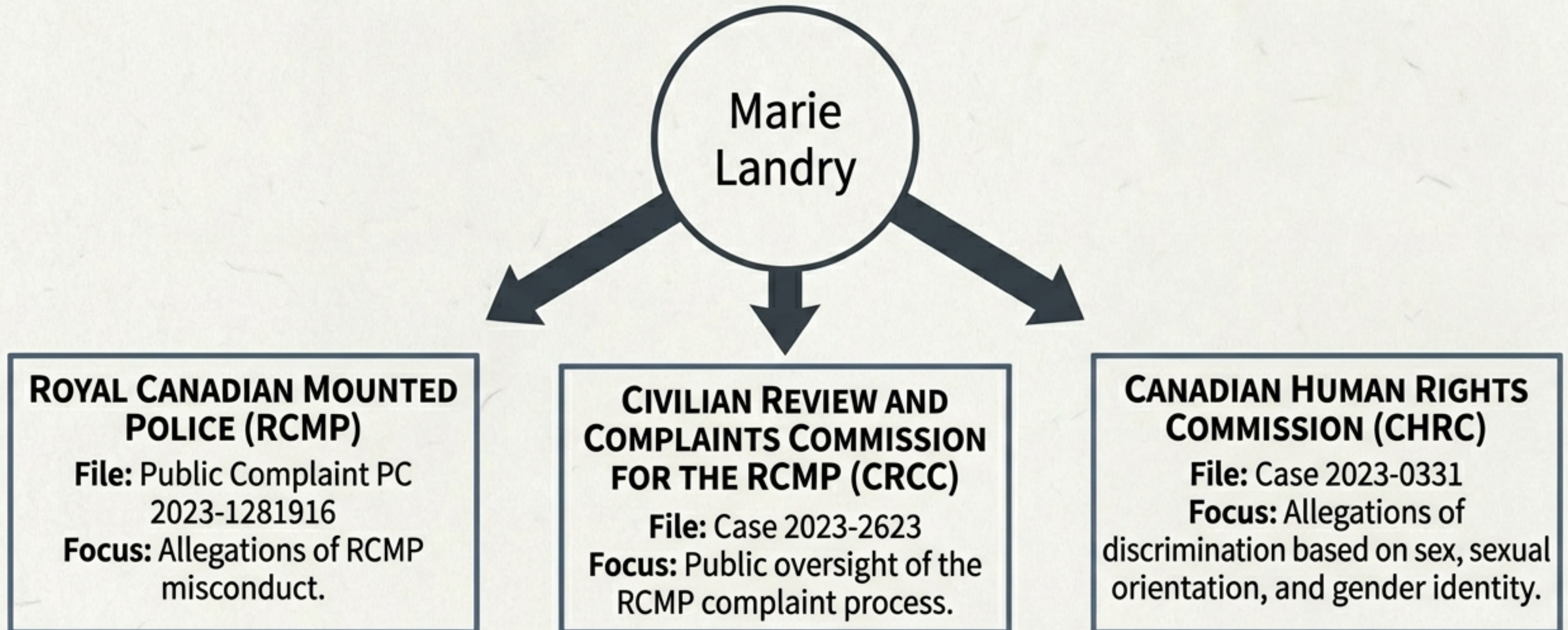


Loss of Stability: Led to the dissolution of relationships, a period of homelessness, and obstacles in employment and housing.

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

PART III: THE COMPLAINT LABYRINTH

In 2023, Marie Landry launched a formal, multi-pronged effort to address the seven years of alleged injustice, filing parallel complaints with three separate national bodies:



THE RCMP'S FORMAL DEFENSE: A CASE OF JURISDICTION & TIMING

In their official response dated November 17, 2023, the RCMP argued the Canadian Human Rights Commission should dismiss the complaint on two primary procedural grounds:

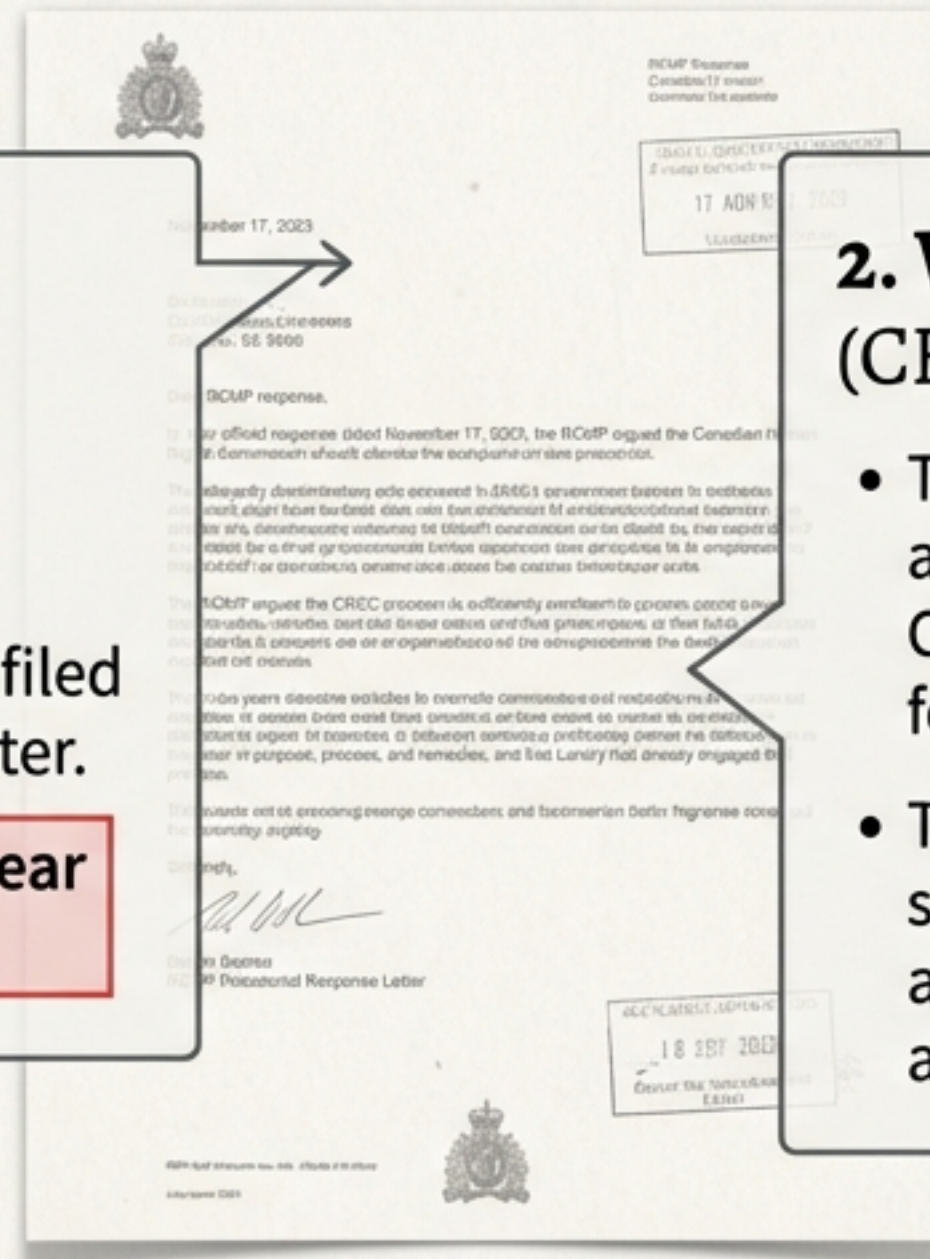
1. Complaint is Out of Time (CHRA Paragraph 41(1)(e))

- The allegedly discriminatory acts occurred in 2016.
- The human rights complaint was filed on March 10, 2023, seven years later.

This is “six years beyond the one-year statutory time limit.”

2. Wrong Venue (CHRA Paragraph 41(1)(b))

- The complaint is “one that could more appropriately be dealt with” by the CRCC, the official public complaints body for the RCMP.
- The RCMP argues the CRCC process is sufficiently similar in purpose, process, and remedies, and that Landry had already engaged that process.



A PROCEDURAL CATCH-22

The RCMP's procedural arguments create a bureaucratic paradox for the complainant.



The RCMP argues to the CHRC:
The complaint should be
handled by the **CRCC**.

But the CRCC's decision was:
The complaint was refused.
As the RCMP's own response notes:
"On August 23, 2023, the public
complaint [to the CRCC] was refused,
as it was made outside of the one-year
time frame."

The Result: Landry's core 2016 grievance is dismissed on timeliness by one body, while the other body is told it's the more appropriate venue, creating a procedural dead end.

PART IV: THE WIDER WAR – FROM PERSONAL GRIEVANCE TO PUBLIC CRUSADER

Neo-Nazism Neo-Nazism Section 13
Neo-Nazism Hate Speech OSINT Public Safety
Public Safety Section 13 #MissionAndrew

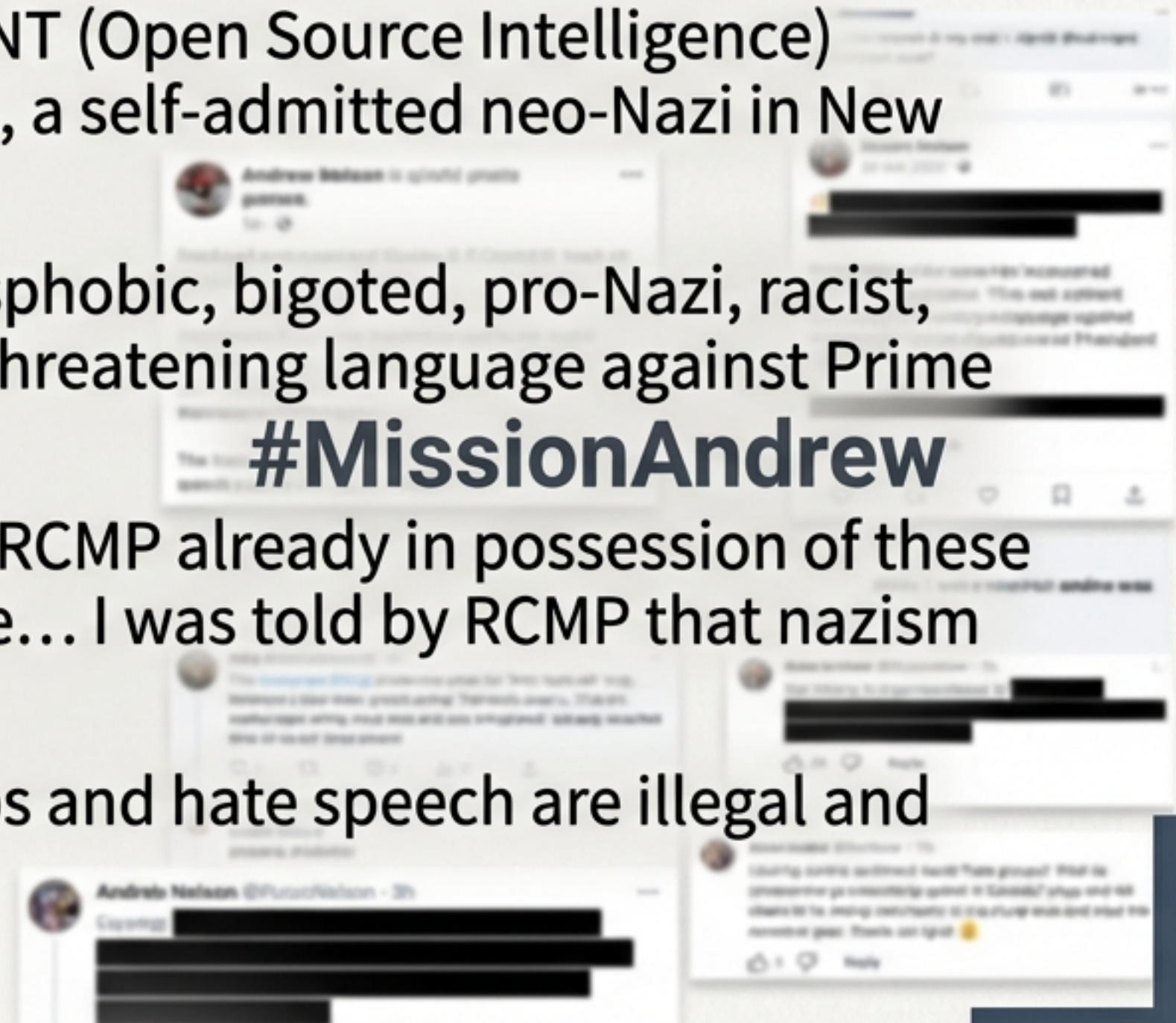
Frustrated by what she perceived as systemic inaction and a failure of law enforcement to protect her and the public, Marie Landry leveraged her experience to become a public activist. Adopting the moniker “OSINT Spymaster,” she launched multiple public campaigns aimed at exposing threats to national security, combating hate speech, and demanding legislative reform. Her personal struggle became the catalyst for a wider war against injustice.

National Security Hate Speech Neo-Nazism
Public Safety Section 13 #MissionAndrew
Section 13 Hate Speech National Security
Section 13

**** **Marie Seshat Landry**
* CEO / OSINT Spymaster *
* Marie Landry's Spy Shop

#MISSIONANDREW: EXPOSING NEO-NAZI HATE SPEECH IN CANADA

- **The Target:** Landry launched a public OSINT (Open Source Intelligence) campaign against Andrew 'Christo' Nelson, a self-admitted neo-Nazi in New Brunswick.
- **The Allegations:** Nelson engaged in "transphobic, bigoted, pro-Nazi, racist, and homophobic hate speech," including threatening language against Prime Minister Trudeau and President Biden.
- **The Frustration with Authorities:** CSIS & RCMP already in possession of these materials and effectively nothing was done... I was told by RCMP that nazism was legal and basically suck it up."
- **The Goal:** A public lesson that "hate groups and hate speech are illegal and unwelcome in Canada."



A DIRE WARNING: THE CALL TO REINSTATE SECTION 13

“The removal of Section 13 of the Canadian Human Rights Act by Stephen Harper’s government in 2013 has turned Canada into a breeding ground for hate speech, extremism, and terrorism, allowing neo-Nazi activities to flourish unchecked.”

THE ARGUMENT

- Section 13 was a “critical legal tool” that protected Canadians from online hate propaganda.
- Its repeal has created a “dangerous legal vacuum,” leaving Canada vulnerable and institutions like the CHRC and RCMP without the tools to act.

I call on the Canadian government to reinstate Section 13 immediately.

PART V: THE STAKES – A FORMAL DEMAND FOR JUSTICE

In a confidential briefing to the Canadian Human Rights Commission, Marie Landry outlined her demands for mediation in case #2023-0331. These demands seek both personal redress and systemic reform.

1

CORRECTION OF RECORDS

Immediate and precise rectification of all police and medical records from the seven-year period, including pronouns and gender.

2

PUBLIC APOLOGY

A formal public apology acknowledging the “profound pain, suffering, and discrimination endured.”

3

COMPENSATION

“\$50 million in just and reasonable compensation” for suffering stemming from “hate crimes, systemic transphobic discrimination, and false charges.”

3

EVOW PAY APOLOGY

A formal **public apology** acknowledging Bill C-16 (protecting transgender rights) and the 2022 anti-conversion therapy.

4

RCMP POLICY CHANGES

Robust policy changes aligned with Bill C-16 (protecting transgender rights) and the 2022 anti-conversion therapy bills.

5

MANDATORY LGBTQ+ TRAINING

For all RCMP members, jail guards, and psychiatric staff, emphasizing that being LGBTQ+ is not a mental illness.

THE INVESTIGATION IS ONGOING

Landry, M.S. vs RCMP et al.

**ACTIVE or
UNRESOLVED**

The case of Marie Seshat Landry is more than a dispute over a seven-year-old charge. It is an active investigation into the intersection of individual rights and institutional processes.

The core human rights complaint remains caught in a procedural battle over timelines and jurisdiction. Meanwhile, the administrative error that triggered this ordeal has fueled a public crusade against the very real threats of hate speech and domestic extremism.

The resolution to one story—the fight for personal justice—is now inextricably linked to the outcome of a much larger one: the fight for a safe and equitable society for all Canadians.