


# Torture Political Prisoner Profile

<b>NAME:</b>	<b>Brang Yung</b>			
<b>GENDER:</b>	Male	<b>Ethnicity:</b>	Kachin	
<b>OCCUPATION:</b>	Farmer/Herdsman	<b>Age:</b>	~ 26	
<b>LAST ADDRESS:</b>	Shwe Tset Kachin Baptist Church			
<b>ARREST DATE:</b>	<b>2012:</b> June 14			
<b>SECTION OF LAW:</b>	<b>2012:</b> Section 17(1) of the 1908 Unlawful Association Act and Articles 3 & 4 of the 1908 Explosives Act			
<b>NAME OF PRISON:</b>	Myitkyinar Prison			
<b>IMMEDIATE HEALTH CONCERNS:</b>				
His family is concerned for his health, as they have often been restricted from visiting.				
<b>CURRENT STATUS SUMMARY:</b>				
Serving 21 years in Myitkyinar Prison.				
<b>BRIEF BACKGROUND:</b>				
<p>He was living with his family in an IDP (Internally Displaced Person) camp administered by the Shwe Tset Kachin Baptist Church after fleeing from his village in Waing Maw Township in the northern part of the Kachin State due to conflict. He had received permission from the camp authorities to work outside of the camp as a herdsman in Tar-Law-Gyi. He was arrested during one of these trips outside of the camp.</p>				
<b>ARREST DETAILS:</b>				
<p><b>2014:</b> On May 20, 2014, the United Nations Working Group On Arbitrary Detention ruled that Laphai Gam's detention was arbitrary and in contravention of Articles 13, 18, 19 and 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It called for his immediate release. On June 5, 2014, fourteen years were added to his sentence for a total of twenty-one years.</p>				
<p><b>2013:</b> On November 15, 2013, he was sentenced to two years under Section 17(1) of the 1908 Unlawful Association Act. On December 19, 2013, he was sentenced to an additional five years under Articles 3 &amp; 4 of the 1908 Explosives Act for allegedly being involved in a bomb plot.</p>				
<p><b>2012:</b> He was eating lunch with co-workers on June 5, 2012, in a field near Tar-Law-Gyi, Kachin State, when he was tortured by soldiers from Battalion No. 37 and accused of being a KIA (Kachin Independence Army) soldier. He was detained three days later in the Tar-Law-Gyi Police Station and further sent into the custody of Battalion No. 37 and the Military Affairs Security (MAS) Intelligence Branch Office where he was interrogated and tortured after denying accusations of being a KIA soldier. Six days later he was sent to the State Police Force Office where he remained for five days before being taken to Police Station No-1. The following day he was sent to Myitkyinar Prison.</p>				
<b>DETAILS OF TORTURE:</b>				

On June 5, 2012, while eating lunch, his hands were tied together and he was taken by the soldiers to a monastery. When the soldiers asked if he was a KIA soldier and what type of guns he used, he denied using guns and was kicked in the abdomen, punched in the face, and had his calves smashed with bamboo. He was told to keep his legs straight while lying down and the soldiers jumped on bamboo rods placed on his calves. The next morning, when he denied a second time the accusation of having guns, the soldiers stabbed him in the abdomen with a dagger and twisted the dagger in his abdomen to inflict further pain. The soldiers also cut his ears with the dagger. He was told that Lahpai Gam had been shot dead and was threatened to also be shot dead if he didn't answer the questions correctly. The soldiers then tied ropes, similar to guitar strings, around his neck. When the strings were removed he was beaten with a stick, receiving severe head wounds. He was seen by a military doctor and received treatment. At the MAS office, MAS members requested his religion. He stated that he was Christian. He was then forced to strip naked, raise his hands straight above his head, and reenact how Jesus had died. He was then forced to have sex with Lahpai Gam after they both refused to beat one another. Five MAS members stood by and watched. When he requested water, the authorities placed a plastic bag over his head and poured the water over his head. Throughout the interrogation process he was beaten until his scalp was cut open, had his arms pierced with needles, and was forced to drink water mixed with fuel.

**\*Profile prepared by the Assistance Association for Political Prisoners (Burma) on April 10, 2015\***