

NOT PRECEDENTIAL

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE THIRD CIRCUIT

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No. 04-2961

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UNTARIO W. GO and LELIANA KARTIKA,  
Petitioners

v.

ALBERTO GONZALES, Attorney General;  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE;  
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY; and  
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT,

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ON PETITION FOR REVIEW FROM AN ORDER OF  
THE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS  
(BIA Nos. A79-307-483 and A79-307-484)

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Submitted Under Third Circuit L.A.R. 34.1(a)  
May 4, 2005

Before: McKee, VAN ANTWERPEN and WEIS, Circuit Judges.

Filed: May 16, 2005

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OPINION

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WEIS, Circuit Judge.

Petitioners are husband and wife; they are natives and citizens of Indonesia who overstayed their non-immigrant visitor visas. They are of Chinese ethnicity and the

Christian religion.

Petitioners applied for asylum, withholding of removal, relief under the Convention Against Torture and, in the alternative, for voluntary departure. Their request for asylum was untimely and is not before us. After a hearing, an IJ found that petitioners had failed to meet their burdens of proof for withholding of removal or for relief under the Convention, but granted their requests for voluntary departure. On June 28, 2004, the Board of Immigration Appeals affirmed.

The petitioners' testimony and affidavits detailed some discrimination against Chinese ethnics, including the requirement of carrying identification documents and limitations on education and governmental employment. Additionally, petitioners described vandilization of their home in 1989, and that female petitioner was accosted and threatened in 1992. In 1997 and again in 1998, petitioners were robbed. These incidents were attributed to their ethnic Chinese appearance. Petitioners testified that it was futile to go to the police because they were known to ask for money and to not act in response to reports.

Female petitioner conceded that the majority of her problems arose from her ethnicity, rather than religion, and that her family members, who remained in Indonesia, are practicing Christians.

The instances of what might be fairly described as "street crime," do not appear to have any governmental support, but were random instances of illegal conduct

by civilians personally biased or prejudiced against ethnic Chinese people. Bias, however, does not amount to persecution. As said in Fatin v. INS, 12 F.3d 1233, 1243 (3d Cir. 1993), “‘persecution’ is an extreme concept that does not include every sort of treatment our society regards as offensive” and which ordinarily does not include discrimination on the basis of race or religion, as morally reprehensible as it may be. See also Mitev v. INS, 67 F.3d 1325, 1331 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1995) (“unpleasant and even dangerous conditions do not necessarily rise to the level of persecution.”); Fisher v. INS, 79 F.3d 955, 961 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1996) (noting that persecution does not ordinarily include discrimination based on race or religion).

Relief under the Convention Against Torture requires a showing that the torture is instigated by or acquiesced in by public officials or those acting in an official capacity. 8 C.F.R. § 208.18; see also Lukwago v. Ashcroft, 329 F.3d 157, 183 (3d Cir. 2003). That demonstration has not been made here.

Accordingly, the petition for review will be denied.