SEC. ___ SENSE OF CONGRESS CONDEMNING ANTI-ASIAN RACISM AND DISCRIMINATION.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Since the onset of the COVID–19 pandemic, crimes and discrimination against Asians and those of Asian descent have risen dramatically worldwide. In May 2020, United Nations Secretary General Antonio Guterres said “the pandemic continues to unleash a tsunami of hate and xenophobia, scapegoating and scare-mongering” and urged governments to “act now to strengthen the immunity of our societies against the virus of hate”.

(2) Over 2 million Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders are working on the front lines of the COVID-19 pandemic in healthcare, law enforcement, first responders, transportation, supermarkets, and other service industries. AAPI workers also make up
a large share—between 6 percent and 12 percent based on sector—of the biomedical field.

(3) The United States Census Bureau notes that Americans of Asian descent made up 7.2 percent of the population according to the 2020 decennial census, and that Asian Americans are the fastest-growing racial group in the United States, projected to represent 14 percent of the United States population by 2065.

(4) Since January 2020, there has been a dramatic increase in reports of hate crimes and incidents against those of Asian descent;

(5) According to reports, there are over 10,000 reported cases of anti-Asian American hate incidents and discrimination related to COVID-19 between March 19, 2020 and September 30, 2021;

(6) Local police departments are reporting an exponential increase in anti-Asian hate incidents and crimes. The New York Police Department reported a 343 percent spike in anti-Asian crime in 2021 from 2020, and the San Francisco Police Department reported anti-AAPI hate crimes increased by 567 percent from 2020 to 2021;

(7) Multiple incidents of anti-Asian violence occurred since March 2020, including a woman wear-
ing a mask who was kicked and punched at a New
York City subway station, two children and two
adults were stabbed at a wholesale grocery store in
Midland, Texas, a couple was assaulted and robbed
by a group of attackers in Philadelphia, and a 16-
year-old boy was sent to the hospital after being at-
tacked by bullies in Los Angeles, California;

(8) Anti-Asian discrimination and hate since
the start of the COVID–19 outbreak has continued
throughout the pandemic;

(9) Since the start of 2021, there has been a
surge in anti-Asian attacks targeting predominately
elderly Asian Americans;

(10) On January 30, 2021, an 84-year-old Thai
man, Vicha Ratanapakdee, died from injuries sus-
tained from an unprovoked assault while on his rou-
tine morning walk in San Francisco, California;

(11) In January 2021, a series of attacks oc-
curred in Oakland’s Chinatown targeting Asian
American seniors, the victims included a 91-year-old
man, a 60-year-old man, and a 55-year-old woman,
who were all violently shoved to the ground in three
separate incidents;

(12) In February 2021, victims of anti-Asian
violence included a 61-year-old Filipino man who
was attacked and slashed across his face on a New 
York City subway, a Filipino woman in her 80s who 
was punched in an unprovoked attack while riding a 
trolley in San Diego, and a 52-year-old Asian 
woman who was attacked and forcefully shoved while 
waiting in line outside of a bakery in Flushing, New 
York;

(13) In December 2021, a 61-year-old Chinese 
man, Yao Pan Ma, died from injuries sustained from 
an unprovoked assault in April of 2021 in New York 
City;

(14) Anti-Asian racism has also resulted in 
Asian American businesses being targeted for van-
dalism;

(15) There are approximately 2 million Asian 
American-owned businesses that generate over $700 
billion in annual revenue and employ millions of 
workers;

(16) More than 1,900,000 Asian American and 
Pacific Islander older adults, particularly those older 
adults who are recent immigrants or have limited 
English proficiency, may face even greater chal-
enges in dealing with the COVID–19 pandemic, in-
cluding discrimination, economic insecurity, and lan-
guage isolation;
(17) The World Health Organization (WHO) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recognize that naming COVID–19 by its geographic location or linking it to a specific ethnicity perpetuates stigma;

(18) In 2015, the WHO issued guidance calling on media outlets, scientists, and national authorities to avoid naming infectious diseases for locations to avoid stigmatizing groups of people;

(19) On February 27, 2020, the Secretary of Health and Human Services stated, “ethnicity is not what causes the novel coronavirus” and that it is inappropriate and inaccurate to call COVID–19 the “Chinese virus”;

(20) On February 28, 2020, Dr. Mitch Wolfe, the Chief Medical Officer of the CDC, said, “Stigma is the enemy of public health”;

(21) On March 10, 2020, Dr. Robert Redfield, the Director of the CDC, testified that use of the term “Chinese coronavirus” is wrong and inappropriate;

(22) On January 26, 2021, President Biden issued a Presidential Memorandum “Condemning and Combating Racism, Xenophobia, and Intoler-
(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress as follows:

(1) The use of anti-Asian terminology and rhetoric related to COVID-19, such as the “Chinese Virus”, “Wuhan Virus”, and “Kung-flu”, has perpetuated anti-Asian stigma.

(2) The use of anti-Asian rhetoric has resulted in Asian Americans being harassed, assaulted, and scapegoated for the COVID–19 pandemic.

(3) The reprehensible attacks on people of Asian descent and the concerning increase in anti-Asian sentiment and racism in the United States and around the world have no place in a peaceful, civilized, and tolerant world.

(4) The United States is a diverse country with a proud tradition of immigration, and the strength and vibrancy of the United States is enhanced by the diverse ethnic backgrounds and tolerance of its citizens, including Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders.

(5) The United States Government should encourage foreign governments to use the official and scientific names for the COVID–19 pandemic, as
recommended by the World Health Organization and
the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

(6) The United States Government and other
governments around the world must actively oppose
racism and intolerance, and use all available and ap-
propriate tools to combat the spread of anti-Asian
racism and discrimination.