

the women and families of the San Francisco Bay area as an outstanding OB/GYN and the medical community as a teacher and administrator. During his residency studies at UC San Francisco, he worked closely with Dr. Herbert F. Traut, who had helped to develop the Pap smear. Along with Traut, Kerner was instrumental in ensuring that women in the community had access to these critical screenings, which drastically reduced the instances of cervical cancer. To honor Dr. Kerner and his groundbreaking work, UC San Francisco established the John A. Kerner Distinguished Professorship in Gynecologic Oncology focusing on cancer research and patient care for women.

Dr. Kerner later became the founding director of the OB/GYN Department at Mt. Zion Hospital, where he taught the next generation of physicians and served as chief of staff before establishing his own private practice. My children are among the more than 2,000 babies that he delivered over the course of his career.

Dr. John Kerner has enriched the lives of so many, from the wounded of World War II who made it home thanks to his exceptional care and courage, to the women whose health he protected and whose babies he brought into the world, to the many doctors who now do the same because he taught them how. I am honored to salute him today in the Senate.●

#### TRIBUTE TO ANN WAYT

● Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, when we think of those who provide treatment to our loved ones, we think of registered nurses like Ann Wayt—a long-time staff member of Affinity Medical Center in Massillon, OH. Ms. Wayt has earned both the Affinity Medical Center Nurse Excellence Award and the esteemed Cameos of Caring award from the University of Akron's College of Nursing. Patients and fellow nurses in the hospital's orthopedic unit, were touched daily by Ms. Wayt's professionalism and care. Several of Ms. Wayt's coworkers have referred to her as a role model.

It does not come as a surprise that a nurse who cares so much about her patients also cares about her fellow workers and their working conditions. Collective bargaining in health care isn't just about a paycheck. It is about staffing levels, patient safety, and ensuring health care quality. For years, joining a union was a ticket to the middle class and ensured that those who work hard and take responsibility can still get ahead.

However, on September 26, 2012, Ann was fired by Community Health Systems, the hospital's parent company, shortly after she rallied with co-workers to organize a collective voice for better, safer workplace conditions and patient care. In fact, Ms. Wayt was fired by the hospital the day before the nurses voted to form a collective bar-

gaining unit. Though other grounds were given, both the National Labor Relations Board, NLRB, and the Federal Court ruled Ms. Wayt was fired because she was a lead organizer for her fellow nurses.

We have seen too many attacks on workers' rights in recent years. We have seen too many efforts to hamstring the NLRB and its ability to protect the rights of workers, and we have seen too many people fired for engaging in collective activity.

Fortunately, the NLRB stepped in and held a hearing last year, and the findings speak for themselves: Community Health Systems was ordered to reinstate Ms. Wayt and to recognize the nurses' union. Community Health Systems refused to comply.

In January 2014, Federal Judge John Adams ordered Ann's reinstatement, the recognition of the nurses' collective bargaining unit and for the hospital to stop harassing the nurses because they want a voice at work.

Nurses are on the front lines of patient care and deserve to have their voices heard on important, common sense issues such as:

Minimum staffing levels based on patient acuity;

the right to refuse unsafe assignments;

the right to advocate for patients; and

lift equipment safety protections for RNs and patients.

A 2013 study by the American Nurses Association shows that when workplaces collaborate and listen to worker input, nurses are able to provide care more effectively, and hospitals gain better overall patient outcomes.

Welcome back, Ann, and congratulations.●

#### TRIBUTE TO COREY TAYLOR

● Mr. HELLER. Mr. President, today I wish to honor an exceptional Nevadan, Corey Taylor.

Corey is a sophomore at Las Vegas' Northwest Career and Technical Academy and the host of her own radio show, which focuses on bullying issues in high schools. She is on a mission to end the senselessness that is bullying. Championing a safe environment through activism of acceptance, even at a young age, Corey has embraced diversity by defending individual expression.

Overcoming her own situation of adversity is just one example of character Corey stands upon as a leader in her community. The hard-earned money she saves goes to her radio show, where she reaches an audience through her words in addition to her actions. She encourages people of all ages to surround themselves with positive influences and to embrace their unique qualities.

Through her community outreach, Corey encourages her peers to be true to themselves despite any type of social pressure. She refuses to let her

spirits be diminished by bullying, and her work has inspired others to do the same.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring and congratulating Corey for her service and contributions to Nevada.●

#### KCAM RADIO

● Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I wish to honor Alaska radio station KCAM on its 50th anniversary on the air.

KCAM, is a radio station located in Glennallen, AK and it literally had an earth-shattering start. That is because KCAM signed onto the air under emergency orders late on the day of the Great Alaskan earthquake, on March 27, 1964. While the station had been planned and in preparation for going on air, its broadcast air date was advanced under emergency orders by the Federal Communications Commission so it could provide lifesaving information and aid in disaster relief communications following the largest earthquake ever recorded in North America.

At 5:36 p.m. Alaska Standard Time on Good Friday, nearly 50 years ago, an earthquake struck deep beneath Miners Lake in northern Prince William Sound, just 90 miles southwest of Glennallen. The quake, which then measured 8.6 on the Richter Scale but which has since been revised upwards to 9.2, sent shockwaves up to 700 miles away. The earthquake and resulting tsunami killed 131 people, 115 in Alaska and others in California and on the west coast. Amazingly only 12 people were killed by collapsing buildings and the quake itself, 119 in the tsunami that followed.

The earthquake, which lasted more than 4 minutes, released 10 million times more energy than the atomic bomb that devastated Hiroshima, Japan, according to a story in *The Alaska Almanac*. The quake devastated Southcentral Alaska, inundating Valdez and other coastal villages, destroying whole blocks in downtown Anchorage, the State's now largest city, but causing significant damage even north of the Chugach Mountain Range, where Glennallen is nestled.

KCAM, found at 790 on the AM radio dial, signed on in a part of east central Alaska, in the Center of the Copper River Valley, that then and even now is underserved by broadcast communication outlets. Then as now the station provides vital weather information, travel reports—valued by motorists on the Alaska Highway, the only surface route between Interior Alaska and the Lower 48 States—plus news, sports and music. The relative isolation of the region is highlighted by the fact that Caribou Clatters, the station's on air community bulletin board, is a valued way for area residents to get personal news to friends who live off the highway, in remote cabins not served by the array of telecommunication devices that many