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Radio galaxies are active galaxies that exhibit spectacular plasma jets spanning intergalactic distances. Associated with the host galaxies are nebulae of highly ionized gas that can be observed in optical line emission. Comparing the morphologies and examining the spatial coincidence of the emission line nebulae and radio source can yield insights into the physical mechanisms that ionize the line emitting gas. We discuss the results of looking for a low-redshift “alignment effect” as well as the effect of the relative sizes of the emission line nebula and the radio jets on the alignment.