

The original documents are located in Box 16, folder “Green, Edith” of the Richard B. Cheney Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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President Ford Committee

Relayed to Field

1828 L STREET, N.W., SUITE 250, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036 (202) 457-6400

RECOMMENDED TELEPHONE CALL FOR THE PRESIDENT

TO: FORMER CONGRESSWOMAN EDITH GREEN
 503/223-6809 (Residence)
 503/223-5334 (Office)

DATE: As soon as possible.

RECOMMENDED BY: JIM BAKER *JAB III*

PURPOSE: To invite Mrs. Green to serve as a Co-Chairman of the Citizens for Ford Committee

OK

BACKGROUND: I believe you have previously talked with Mrs. Green about helping in your campaign and that she preferred not to become identified with a "Democrats for Ford" committee, but would consider becoming identified with a Citizens for Ford Committee.

If this understanding is correct, then I would recommend that she be invited to serve as a Co-Chairman of Citizens for Ford.

If on the basis of your conversation with her you believe she does not want any public identification with a Ford committee, then the telephone call to her should not be made.

I believe you are in the best position to judge this.

DATE OF SUBMISSION: September 29, 1976

ACTION

[Original in folder "Presidential Telephone Calls, 9/76 - 11/76" in box 18]



FOR COMMCENTER USE ONLY

FHM
PRECEDENCE

Unclass
CLASSIFICATION

FROM:

Jack Marsh

TO:

Terry O'Donnell

INFO:

DEX DL3

~~DAC~~ DL3

LDX _____

TTY _____

GPS _____

PAGES 6

CITE _____

DTG: 061431Z

RELEASED BY: [Signature]

TOR: 061455Z

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

WHITE HOUSE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

'76 OCT 6 AM 11:10

1976 OCT 9 11 31



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

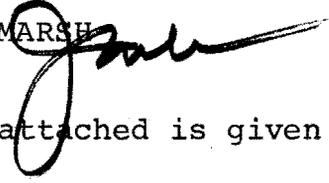
October 6, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR:

TERRY O'DONNELL

FROM:

JACK MARSH



Would you please see that the attached is given to Edith Green?

Many thanks.



October 6, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: EDITH GREEN

FROM: JACK MARSH *JM*

I have gone over a list of former Democratic Members of Congress, and I think the following are the best contacts. I have been in touch with a number of them and their comments are attached.



September 10, 1976

QUESTIONABLE DEMOCRATS

ABBITT, Watkins Moorman -- Office: (804) 352-2340

ALEXANDER, Hugh Q. --Office: (202) 224-0278

ALFORD, T. Dale -- Office: (501) 666-0996

ANDREWS, Elizabeth (Mrs. George) (?)-- Office: (205) 738-2335

ASHMORE, Robert T. -- Office: (803) 232-3344
Home: (803) 232-8187

ASPINALL, Wayne N. -- Office: (303) 464-5938

BATTLE, Laurie C. -- Office: (703) 780-2590

BECKWORTH, Lindley -- Office: (214) 758-0561
Home: (214) 845-3366

BELL, Charles Jasper (?) -- (816) 931-0871

BLITCH, Iris F. (?) Home: (912) 635-2401

BOSONE, Reva Beck (?) Note: Ask Dole Home: (913) 841-1712

BURNSIDE, Maurice (?) Home -- (919) 237-1557

BURTON, Clarence (?)

BYRON, Katharine (?) -- Office: (202) FE8-3244

CAMPBELL, Courtney -- Office: (813) 446-8447

CHELF, Frank L. Sr. (?)-- Office: (502) 692-2475

DARDEN, Colgate (?) -- Office: (804) 625-4434

DORN, William Jennings Bryan (?) -- (803) 223-1340 or
(803) 223-4848

ELLIS, Clyde T. (?) -- Home: (301) 654-4391

FULBRIGHT, J. W. -- Office: (202) 331-4557

GRANT, George McI. -- Office: (202) WO6-2450

GRIFFIN, Charles H. -- John Bell Williams will contact him

GRIFFITHS, Martha W. -- Office: (313) 478-6600



HAGAN, G. Elliott -- Home: (703) 536-8777
HARDY, Porter, Jr. -- Office: (804) 484-1878
HAYS, Brooks -- Home: (202) 546-6549
HERLONG, A. Sydney, Jr.-- (904) 787-3647
HOLIFIELD, Chet
IKARD, Frank N. -- Office: (202) 833-5580
KEOGH, Eugene J. -- Office: (212) 687-5950
KORNEGAY, Horace R.-- Office: (202) 296-8434
LENNON, Alton A. -- Home: (919) 762-4548
MACKIE, James A. -- Office: (404) 378-4549
MANASCO, Carter -- Home: (703) 536-6659
MATTHEWS, D. R. (Billy) -- Home: (904) 378-0242
MOELLER, Walter H. Office: (202) 245-0641
MORRIS, Thomas G. -- (505) 765-5160
O'Neal, Maston E., Jr.-- Home: (912) 246-3545
PURCELL, Graham B., Jr. (?) -- Office: (202) 467-6460
RAINS, Albert M. -- Office: (205) 543-3334
ROBERTS, Kenneth A. (?) -- Office: (202) 223-0573
Home: (301) 881-0339
ROGERS, Walter E. -- Home: (301) OL2-3904
RUTHERFORD, J. T. -- Office: (202) 785-3211
SMATHERS, George A.-- Office: (202) 785-5300

THOMPSON, Chark W. -- Office: (202) 223-1154
Home: (202) 333-1460
TUCK, William M. -- Office: (703) 572-4952
Home: (703) 572-4340



VINSON, Carl -- Home: (912) 452-4650

WHITENER, Basil L. Office: (704) 864-9774

WILLIAMS, John Bell -- Office: (601) 982-3145



Of the foregoing list, the following have been contacted and their responses are noted.

Abbitt -- Very favorable to the President. May
permit name to be used publicly.

Ashmore -- Very favorable to the President. May
permit name to be used publicly.

Battle -- Supports Ford and will work for him, but
needs a follow-up contact.

Grant -- Very favorable to the President. May
permit name to be used publicly.
Laurie Battle will follow-up with him.

Dorn -- Has indicated support for Carter.

Herlong -- Supports Ford and his name may be used
publicly.

Lennon -- Has not come out publicly for Ford, but
in private conversations indicates he is
for him and explains why he cannot be for
Carter.

Rains -- He is a Carter supporter.

Whitener -- He is a Carter supporter.

Williams -- He has already come out publicly for Ford.

Colmer -- He has come out publicly for Ford.

There are several other Democrats in Mississippi that are expected to be for Ford. These include: Frank Smith, Arthur Winston and possibly Griffin. John Bell Williams is the contact for these people.



President has
seen

Edith Green

1209 S.W. SIXTH
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204

October 18, 1976

Dear Mr. President:

Your invitation to attend a meeting at the White House this afternoon was greatly appreciated. I really wanted to return immediately, but I had made commitments for work in your behalf here in Portland.

You're going to win this election, I Believe. Carter lost votes by his snide comments. I believe Dole did NOT score points by his sharp attacks.

I hope you will continue to refuse to become involved in an exchange of insults. Rather, exploit the dignity of the Office of the Presidency. Be the firm (but gentle) leader -- kind and forgiving --- the Eisenhower image. SMILE -- you have a very infectious smile.

Two quotes that might come in handy when Carter attacks.

"Never does a man portray his own character more vividly than by the manner in which he portrays another."

Abe Lincoln: "If I were to read, much less answer all the attacks made on me, this shop might as well be closed for any other business. I do the very best I can; and I mean to keep on doing this to the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything. If the end brings me out wrong, ten angels swearing I was right would make no difference."

In listening and talking to others, the average person does not understand (1) Congress writes the tax laws --- tax writing committees: 36 Democrats and 18 Republicans. When Carter calls the tax laws a disgrace -- he's attacking Senator Long, Wilbur Mills, Al Ullman, Charlie Vanik, Rostenki, etc. John F. Kennedy couldn't persuade them to reform the system; Lyndon Johnson couldn't persuade them to reform the system. Is Mr. Carter so sure that he can persuade these 36 Democrats to change !



Secondly, the average person with whom I talk does not think about the horrendous rate of inflation in almost all the industrialized nations of the free world. In Great Britain, Japan, Italy, etc. etc --- rates of ? % -- but under your administration this country has cut the rate of inflation in half. This is the greatest tax reform that any government leader could make, because a 25% inflation is the cruelest tax possible on the elderly on fixed incomes, the average working person trying to support a family. TAKE CREDIT FOR THIS REAL TAX REFORM. If you could control the tax-writing committees in the Congress, there'd be tax reform there, too!

I'm persuaded people will vote for you on (1) nice guy image -- which you are and Carter is not. (2) the state of the individual's pocket-book. Controlling inflation is paramount in people's minds.

I'll not only be saying a prayer -- several of them --- but I'll be rooting for you Friday night. I think you won both of the first two debates. I'm confident you'll do the same on this third one.

With admiration and affection,


Edith Green



Edith Green
1209 S.W. SIXTH
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204

(503) 228-5334

X have to
~~11/15/72~~
2:15 1/5/72
JW

Dear Jack:

This is presumptuous -
am sure Jerry Ford
is getting advice
from a million
people. But if he
has time to read
another letter* - - -

Good luck -

Edith



PRIORITY
PRECEDENCE

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION

FOR COMMUNICATOR USE ONLY

FROM: JACK MARSH

TO: DICK CHENEY

INFO:

DEX _____

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PAGES 11 _____

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SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

TO: PASADENA

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 23

Dick:

Edith Green wants the
President to be aware
of the attached.

Jack
ACK
Confidential



OCT 23 1976

(503) 228-5334

Edith Green

1209 S.W. SIXTH
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204

Dear Jack:

The President will
be asked about
the nuclear energy
measures on the
Washington ballot - -
on the Oregon ballot.

Most people, including
the Republican candidate
in Wash + Dixie Lee Ray
both are against it in
Washington. In Oregon



almost all Democratic
+ Republican candidates
for major offices have
come out against ~~it~~
the measure on the
Oregon ballot because
they view it as a
ban against all future
nuclear plants.

Bob Duncan, Al Ullman,
Les AuCoin, Phil Bladine,
both candidates for Atty. Gen.
Ch. of Commerce, Labor --
all are against the measure.
Every newspaper, but one, is
against the measure.



Enclosed are the
three positions
Carter has taken,

Believe the President
must know the press
is poised to ask.

Sorry to bother you
again

Edith



Carter says nuclear generators vital

By WAYNE THOMPSON
of The Oregonian staff

Former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter, saying he could sense now a victory in Oregon in November, told labor leaders Monday that "for the foreseeable future, we'll have to continue to operate and build atomic power plants."

Stopping short of commenting specifically on Oregon's nuclear regulatory initiative, Ballot Measure 9, Carter left no doubt among the labor audience at the Sheraton Portland Hotel that he did not favor a nuclear moratorium.

"We have 22 nuclear referendums around the country concerning nuclear power plants," Carter said at a breakfast attended by AFL-CIO leaders from at least four Western states.

"I'm not in favor of any moratoriums on atomic power plants," Carter said in answer to a question from Jack Kegg of Portland, business manager of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Union Local 125.

"But I think it is not right for a president to leave so many doubts in the minds of the people about safety that 22 different states have initiated referendums to do away with atomic power plants," said Carter in a reference that implied that Oregon was one of those states seeking such a moratorium.

He told the labor guests that the nation should "shift from oil to coal; protect what energy resources we have with strict conservation measures; increase development dollars for solar power; and then continue the use of atomic power to insure we get the energy that we need."

Carter's nuclear position contrasted with statements he made on nuclear power plant initiatives last May before the Oregon primary. Then, he told audiences that if he were a citizen of Oregon, he would vote for the nuclear safeguards initiative (Ballot Measure 9).

Carter said later Monday that he discussed his views on nuclear power

with Oregon Gov. Bob Straub. "He listened carefully and remarked that he would have to face a decision on the future of nuclear power plants in Oregon next year," Carter said.

Carter said that "as a nuclear engineer I know nuclear power can be safe," but he said the federal government should regulate the design, location and safety requirements.

"We should not permit the 50 states to do the regulation, but the federal government should let the people know it will be safe. We can't have 50 different states doing different things with nuclear power," he added.

He said the nuclear power plants of the future should be located where "people do not live and where earthquake fault zones do not exist so that in 50 years or so from now, the plant will still be safe," he said.

"The reactor core of every plant should be built below ground level," he added, "and the building that houses the entire plant should be tightly sealed in and a heavy vacuum maintained.

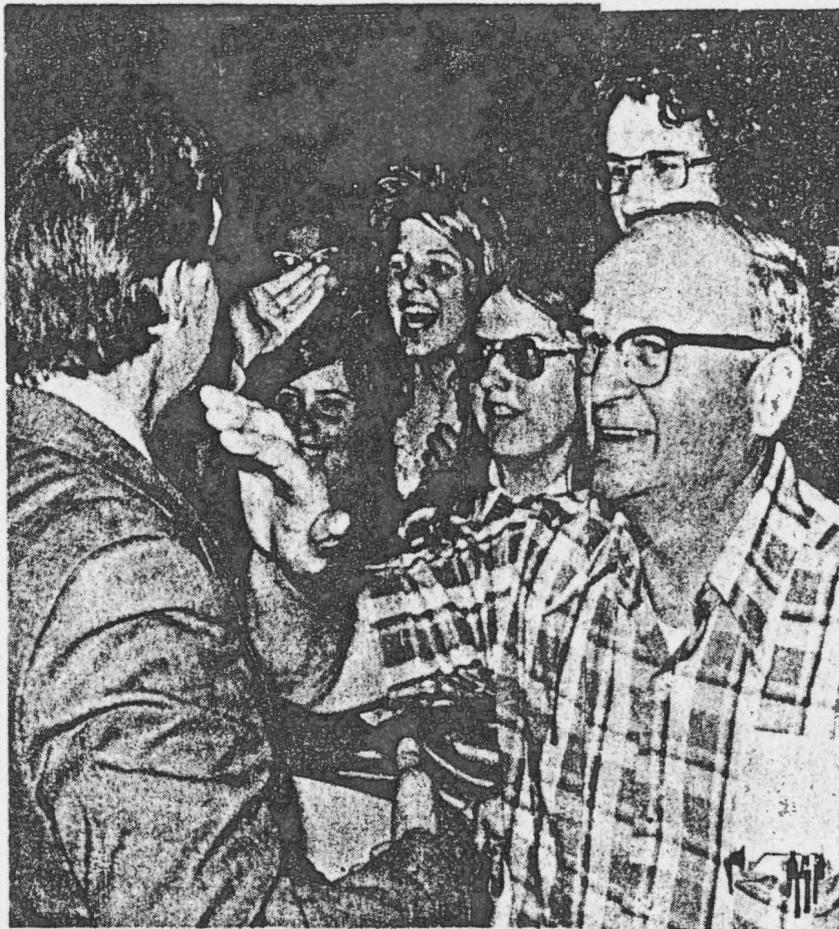
"Nuclear power plants cannot explode, but one can melt down and radioactive gases can be released," he said. "If they are built underground, we can insure that no contamination spreads to a neighborhood," Carter told the labor leaders.

He said future nuclear plant designs should be standardized, thus avoiding experimental prototypes from going up from state to state.

A federal employee, he said, should be on duty at each plant 24 hours a day, with authority to order the utility to shut the plant down in the event something goes wrong.

"We also need adequate insurance to protect people's property in the event of a catastrophic accident and we need adequate evacuation plans for people living near a plant," he added.

Kegg, who asked the nuclear ques-



FRIENDLY PAT — Portlander Dan Clark pats Jimmy Carter on shoulder in presidential candidate's visit to St. John's Community Center Monday.

tion, said he was not completely satisfied with Carter's answer to the nuclear initiative question, saying "Carter is a Navy nuclear man, yet the Navy's nuclear safeguards, in my opinion, are less strict than those currently in force for civil nuclear power plants," Kegg said.

Despite questioning, Carter seemed to be well received by the labor people, most of whom expressed enthusiastic support for him.

AFL-CIO President Bob Kennedy

said labor in Oregon would be "100 percent behind Carter in November" and would stage a strong "get-out-to-vote" campaign for him.

"His views on nuclear power, I think, are now interpreted a little differently than they were back in May," Kennedy said. "He also comes across as having a real human quality — a man who admits he can make a mistake. That kind of talk goes over with labor people."



Georgian backs N-safety

MAY 20 1976

More photos on Page D2

By PHIL COGSWELL
of The Oregonian staff

Former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter brought his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination to Oregon Wednesday and said, "If I lived in Oregon, I'd vote for the nuclear safeguards measure."

Carter told newsmen in Eugene that he did not favor a national moratorium on nuclear plants, but, "I have no objection to states declaring a moratorium if they understand the end results."

Carter stressed a national need for a long-range energy program — "and if we need nuclear power, we also need safety precautions."

Earlier, Carter said a first-place finish in the state's May 25 primary would be a "very difficult thing."

At a Portland news conference, Carter said the regional popularity of Idaho Sen. Frank Church and California Gov. Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr. would probably cause him to do less well than in some other primaries that day. But he still thinks he will "do well" in Oregon.

In Eugene, Carter spoke to an estimated 2,300 persons in the city's downtown mall and then capped a seven-hour Oregon visit with a handshaking walk through the mall before flying on to Las Vegas. He will return to Oregon Friday for a Portland City Club speech.

Carter arrived in Portland the day after a loss to Brown in the Maryland primary and a narrow victory over Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona in Michigan.

But he said he picked up in the two primaries another 101 delegate votes toward his goal of a first-ballot victory at the Democratic convention. He has more than 900 delegates and expects to have 1,000 before the major primaries in California, New Jersey and Ohio on June 8, he said.

He added he expects to win another 100 delegates in six primaries around the country next Tuesday.

In Maryland, Brown defeated Carter 284,271 to 217,166, and in Michigan Carter defeated Udall, 306,301 to 304,297. Since Brown was not running a slate of delegates in Maryland, however, Carter picked up 32 of 53 delegates in that state despite the popular vote. He received 69 delegates in Michigan with Udall gaining 58.

Brown is campaigning as a write-in candidate in Oregon, and Church also is campaigning heavily.

Carter stressed his underdog role (despite a published poll showing him ahead of the other candidates in Oregon), saying, "I've been running an uphill battle all the way."

At his airport news conference he called for the United States to move toward "the complete elimination of all nuclear weapons" in the world, in part by not helping developing nations build nuclear reactors that could be used to produce fuel for weapons.

He praised a Canadian government decision suspending nuclear cooperation with India, which has produced an atomic bomb, as "an act of political and moral leadership and an important step in controlling nuclear violence."

On a local issue, he said he did not favor large clearcutting of forests but that "if an area has to be clearcut like Douglas fir" he favored relatively small parcels. He also called for a "long-range and predictable policy" of forest management by the federal government.

From the airport, Carter went to Swan Island and spoke in the rain to about 250 workers for the Port of Portland's ship repair facility and some crew members of the USS Stein, a Navy ship undergoing repairs there.

He told the workers that when he started his campaign for the presidential nomination, "Nobody thought I had a chance, but I took my case directly to the people and they have responded."

In response to questions, he said he favored sale of U.S. agricultural products overseas and registration of handguns, but said he does not favor registration of rifles or shotguns or confiscation of handguns.

He then attended a \$100 a couple fund-raising luncheon at the Western Forestry Center, which drew about 200 persons, where he said Oregon is an important state because, "It stands in a special place in our nation's consciousness."

Additional details on Page D1.

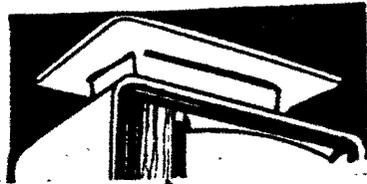
Californian senses frontrunner waning



PLAZA GREETING — California Gov. Brown appears before 2,000 supporters in Eugene.

Orig. \$99.00. Remove control with solid state electronic tuning system and zoom space command

...cuisine. With tempered glass tops, limited quantities.



The Oregonian



VOL. 126 — 36,304

SUNRISE EDITION

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1976

62 PAGES

15 CENTS

Carter still backs nuclear initiative

By WAYNE THOMPSON
of The Oregonian staff

Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter says he supports Oregon Ballot Measure 9, the nuclear safeguards initiative, and does not perceive it as a moratorium on nuclear power.

In a statement released by Carter's

Atlanta headquarters in answer to four questions posed by The Oregonian, Carter said: "The Oregon initiative is primarily a safeguards initiative, and it applies only to future nuclear plants, not those in operation."

Last May, while campaigning in Oregon for the May 25 primary election, Carter said that although he did not presume to tell Oregonians how to vote, if he lived in Oregon, he would vote in favor of Ballot Measure 9 as he understood it.

But on Sept. 27 at a breakfast meeting with Oregon labor leaders in Portland, Carter said he did not favor a nuclear moratorium.

He also said the federal government should regulate the design, location and safety requirements for nuclear power, adding: "We should not permit the 50 states to do the regulation, but the federal government should let people know it will be safe. We can't have 50 different states doing different things with nuclear power," he said. The reference was generally taken as a conflict with his earlier position in support of the Oregon initiative.

The Oregonian, through Carter's aide in charge of energy position papers, Kitty Schirmer, asked for Carter's

current position on Ballot Measure 9, his perception of whether the measure imposes a moratorium on nuclear power, his position on state resolution of safety problems versus strong federal control, and his attitude regarding the need for these initiatives should he become president.

In his statement Friday, released through Oregonians for Nuclear Safeguards, proponents of the measure, Carter reiterated his position in September that he did not favor a moratorium, but he added that he did not see the Oregon initiative or the 21 other initiatives under consideration in other states as moratorium measures.

"Under a Carter administration," he said, "I would hope that the individual states would not feel the need to set their own safety standards and procedures for siting nuclear power plants, because, if elected, I will insist that the

federal government do its job in ensuring that all the plants be designed and operated with full safety precautions and safeguards.

"Any plant which is found to be unsafe should be shut down," he said.

Carter said the nuclear safeguard initiatives under consideration in 22 states "reflect the Ford administration's abdication of its responsibility to ensure that atomic power plants are safely operated and that a program is developed to manage and store radioactive wastes.

"As president, I would act promptly," he said, "to correct these deficiencies.

"In doing so, however, I pledge that the states will be active partners in facility siting decisions, and I respect the right of a state to go beyond federal safety requirements if the people of the state feel this is still necessary," Carter said in his statement.

Brown urges Carter vote

California Gov. Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr. campaigned once again in Oregon Friday, this time on behalf of another presidential candidate.

In appearances in Eugene and Portland, Brown urged onlookers to work and vote for Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter.

Brown dismissed the independent presidential candidacy of Eugene McCarthy, saying McCarthy has no chance of winning and adding that "anyone who wants a change in the country has no choice but to vote for Carter."

Brown, who received 106,000 written votes for the presidential nomination in the Oregon primary, drew about 2,000 spectators at Portland State Uni-

Jimson weed gets blame in death of Roseburg girl

ROSEBURG — Medical authorities believe the eating of jimson weed may have killed a 17-year-old girl, blinded a young man and put several other youths

said users sometimes grind it up and use it in soup. "It is difficult to smoke, however," he said.

Authorities here withheld the names

Departmental index

ROUGH DRAFT

*Carter
Position*

City Club

May 21, 1976

Questioner: Regarding the so-called nuclear safeguard petition, I would be interested in knowing your comments on why you would send Oregon into a protracted energy crisis by endorsing what effectively would be a ban on nuclear power. And also, similarly, do you propose endorsement of a similar measure in California, Measure #15, which will be voted upon June 8th?

Derator: I think we can get to the nitty-gritty by just asking you if you are in favor of the California initiative provision with regard to nuclear safeguards?

J. Carter: Last week I made a major speech at the United Nations on atomic power production, the control of nuclear waste, the reprocessing of plutonium products, the control of future atomic weapons in the world and the cessation of testing of nuclear devices. We now in this nation have 22 states that are considering referenda on atomic power plants. Some have a flat moratorium against any future power plant construction, like in Vermont. Others are very strict, like the one in California, where there is a requirement that even the existing power plants be shut down almost immediately unless certain very stringent requirements are to be met. I would not favor that. Others are very liberal



or very loose in construction, in which category I would place the one in Oregon. The way I understand the Oregon referendum, it does not apply to existing power plants (you have one major power plant). It does in the future, before power plants are constructed, there has to be an increase in safety precautions; they have to be required; the legislature has to approve them; there has to be an evacuation procedure proscribed by the governor, and also in addition to that, a change in the insurance coverage for the future. Now these requirements, I am not trying to tell other people how to vote, there is a very sharp distinction. I think the Oregon proposal is much more acceptable to me than would be the California referendum. I am not trying to tell anybody how to vote. I was asked my own personal opinion. My opinion was based on those predications. This is a matter for the Oregon people to decide. I think in every instance there ought to be an assessment of alternative supplies of energy, the presently existing dangers, earthquake fault zones, the confidence that you would place in your legislative judgment, and potential needs at this time for atomic power plants. But there is a great distinction, a great difference between the Oregon and the California proposition 15 and, as I said again, I do not have any apology to make about my position on it. I would like to say in closing to this answer, that we have got to shift away from oil, it is going to run out



in 30 to 40 years, to other sources. I would say coal is our major potential source for the future. We have about 200 years worth of clean-burning coal in this country still left, maybe more. I would have strict conservation measures. Shift towards solar energy to a major degree, much more than we have in the past, both directly from the sun, wind power, geothermal, and so forth, and use atomic power only as a last resort. Now I intend as President, having done graduate work in nuclear engineering, having operated several atomic power plants in the earlier stages of their development, back in the 1950s, to be responsible at the federal level on a uniform basis for some of the concerns that legitimately inflict the minds and hearts of Oregonians. I would be sure that we had uniformity of safety precautions. I will just briefly mention four or five and then I will close. One is the siting of plants. They should be located in areas where people do not live, where the environmental quality is not destroyed, the earthquake zones do not exist. Secondly, the design ought to be standardized. We have not yet done that, even 25 years after the initiation of atomic power plants. Third, the reactor core needs to be below ground. Fourth, the building needs to be tightly sealed and a heavy vacuum maintained. And, fifth, someone independent of the power company ought to be in the control room 24 hours a day, with the authority to



shutdown the plant if any abnormality should develop. With that kind of nationwide firmly enforced safety regulations there would be little need in the future for individual states to take the kind of safety precautions that Oregon is attempting. Those are some of the considerations briefly about this question.

