The SENTINEL-VOICE, November 27, 1986 Jesse Jackson Analyzes The Election By Rhoda McKinney NNPA National Correspondent

Washington D.C.-While analyzing the November 4, election results that left the Democrats in control of the House and Senate, and the margin of victory in targeted races due to the black vote, the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson looked to the future and said, in a recent press conference held at a Georgetown Hotel, for the first time in history "Rainbow Politics" would be at center-stage of national political debate.

"The election shows that progressives in coalition, can win in the South," Jackson said, referring to the triumphs of Wyche Fowler in Georgia, Barbara Mikulski of Maryland and Terry Sanford of North Carolina.

Despite Democratic gains and the Republican tournover, for Jackson, basic political and economic issues facing American people have not changed considerably, since his bid as a Democratic presidential candidate in 1984, nor have the issues altered since the Spring of 1986 when he gave birth to a broad based political action arm, the National Rainbow Coalition.

"The new mix of voters in the South will make the South a proving ground for economic justice in 1988, Jackson said. "When candidates come South in 1988, they will not find plants closing on workers without notice, toxic waste dumps, people with little education and health care, workers forced to accept wage concessions and high unemployment -- issues that affect more whites than blacks and issues that cut across lines of race, sex and national orgin.'

Though, Jackson, did not indicate his publically intention for the 1988 election, a national survey conducted by the Joint Center for Political Studies and Gallup showed that among the whites and blacks polled, Jackson's name was the most recognized out of all presidential Democratic contenders, Sen. Gary Hart, auto-magnate Lee laccoca and Mario Cuomo, Governor of New York. Ninety-seven percent of all blacks recognized Jackson's name and 90 percent of whites.

The poll also indicated Jackson's following and level of support had not increased since 1984. Sixty-nine percent of the black population surveyed wants See JACKSON, Page 10



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