
SuperTuesday Kicks Off in U.S. Primaries

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Coveted Super Tuesday for aspirants of Democrat and Republican nominations started today very early in the state of Vermont, a definition exercise for those who participate in this process.

A great number of delegates are at stake in only one day in 11 states (12 for Republicans) and in the archipelago of American Samoa (only Democrats), which can reiterate the favoritism for Donald Trump on the red side or for Hillary Clinton of the blue party.

Besides, the result of today can determine that an independent candidacy may turn up among conservatives to put a stop to Trump who has no sympathy inside the party establishment.

This Tuesday there are votes in Alabama, Alaska (only Republicans), Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

Clinton should confirm her thrust after her overwhelming victory in South Carolina and should go out the big door in most of the contests with close forecasts in Massachusetts and Vermont, where her rival, senator Bernie Sanders, is favorite in the surveys.

On the red side, the New York tycoon can have good results in most of the states where his campaign will be present, including in Texas, where he is strongly opposed by federal senator Ted Cruz, who represents that state in the Capitol, but he should receive the vote of most of the 155 delegates at stake. The Republicans will look for 595 delegates in 11 states of the two thousand 472 delegates who will attend the National Convention in July in Cleveland, Ohio.

While the two candidates of the party in government will try to obtain 865 delegates of the four thousand 763 who will go to Philadelphia in July to nominate their representative to the November presidentials, without the fact there are 150 superdelegate, 80 per cent of which are inclined to the former First Lady.

In this round of the primaries, the vote of Afroamericans and Latinos, especially those of the southern states, will be fundamental in Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Virginia.

In Texas, for example, there is a latino population of five million with right to vote (28 percent), while in Colorado, the percentage of electors suited to vote is of Latin American origin.

However, in these primaries the members of the biggest minority of the country reserve themselves for the November elections and their attendance to the ballot boxes may be less.
