



Clinton wins Mass. in Super Tuesday contests; Obama shows strength across nation

Ken Maguire

Hillary Rodham Clinton turned back Barack Obama and his high-profile endorsements to win the presidential primary in Massachusetts, while former Gov. Mitt Romney had little trouble defending his home turf against Republican rival John McCain.

The New York senator relied on rank-and-file lawmakers, who cranked up their get-out-the-vote efforts on Super Tuesday to offset Obama's headline-grabbing endorsements from U.S. Sen. Edward M. Kennedy and Gov. Deval Patrick.

Clinton won at home in New York as well as in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas, where she was first lady for more than a decade. Obama won in Georgia, his home state of Illinois, Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Minnesota, North Dakota and Utah.

Results for the remaining five Super Tuesday contests on the Democratic side — in Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico and American Samoa — had not been tabulated as of the Banner's press time.

After an early series of low-delegate, single-state contests, Super Tuesday was anything but small — its primaries and caucuses were spread across nearly half the country in the most wide-open presidential campaign in memory.

The result was a double-barreled set of races, Obama and Clinton fighting for delegates as well as bragging rights in individual states, Republicans McCain, Romney and former Arkan-



A slew of Massachusetts notables join Barack Obama (center) on stage at a campaign rally at the World Trade Center in South Boston on Monday night. (From left): Victoria Reggie Kennedy, wife of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy; Sen. Kennedy; Caroline Kennedy, daughter of the late President John F. Kennedy; Gov. Deval Patrick; his wife, first lady Diane

Patrick; Sen. John F. Kerry; his wife, Teresa Heinz Kerry; and Fitchburg Mayor Lisa Wong all came to the South Boston waterfront to pledge their support to the Illinois senator. In the state's Super Tuesday primary, however, New York Sen. Hillary Rodham Clinton defeated Obama despite his high-profile endorsements. (Tony Irving photo)

sas Gov. Mike Huckabee doing likewise.

Polling place interviews with voters across 16 states suggested subtle shifts in the political landscape.

Overall, Clinton was winning only a slight edge among women and white voters, both groups that she had won handily in earlier contests, according to preliminary results from interviews with

voters in 16 states leaving polling places.

Obama was collecting the overwhelming majority of votes cast by blacks. Clinton was gaining the votes of roughly six in 10 Hispanics, and hoped the edge would serve her well as the race turned west to Arizona, New Mexico and California, the biggest

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Primary eve rally draws Obama fans to waterfront



Supporters of Barack Obama holding campaign placards wave to cars passing through Grove Hall on Monday morning. Later that night, thousands flocked to the World Trade Center in South Boston for a pre-Super Tuesday campaign rally. (Tony Irving photo)

Alex Bloom and Victor Kakulu

By 8 p.m. Monday night, the line to enter the Super Tuesday Eve rally for Barack Obama snaked a half-mile down Seaport Boulevard, across the Fort Port Channel bridge and all the way to Atlantic Avenue.

"I've never been so excited about something like this," said Doug Slaughter, a 21-year-old Massachu-

setts Institute of Technology senior from Augusta, Ga., as he shivered on the windswept waterfront. "This is truly something special."

More than cold was in the air as thousands of people of various ages and professions stood in line for three hours to squeeze into the low-ceilinged World Trade Center to hear the would-be Democratic nominee make his case to Bay State voters the night

before the 22-state primary.

Prominent members of the state's political class warmed up the crowd waiting for the Illinois senator, who came bounding on stage at 10:40 p.m.

Fitchburg Mayor Lisa Wong, Gov. Deval Patrick and U.S. Sens. John F. Kerry and Edward M. Kennedy all took turns at the podium as Caroline Kennedy, the daughter of President John F. Kennedy, sat quietly and applauded each speaker. A New York Times opinion piece by Caroline Kennedy, the only surviving child of the late president, had touched off a tsunami of Kennedy family endorsements the week before.

Mayor Wong, scoffing at charges that she was "too inexperienced" in her upset mayoral victory last year, said the "claim didn't work in 2007 and it will not work in 2008."

Patrick has stumped for Obama and knows what it's like to be considered inexperienced and a political underdog.

"This is a candidate who under-

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Sea captain Paul Cuffe made waves in business

Ted Langston Chase

It was not an easy start for Paul Cuffe.

He was born in 1759 on Cuttyhunk Island, the son of Coffe Slocum, an African slave, and Ruth Moses, a Wampanoag Native American woman.

The family lived as conspicuous

was imprisoned in New York along with other crewmembers.

After being released, he returned to his family's farm in Westport. Life at sea made Cuffe realize that the trees on the family property could be used as lumber to build a boat large enough to haul cargo. The chance of making a living at sea was good, but so was the chance of running into pirates and thieves.

Cuffe and his brother encountered numerous robberies while sailing between Westport, New Bedford and Nantucket. Some of these "hold-ups" were worse than others, costing Cuffe cargo, money and occasionally even the shirt off his back.

Cuffe bounced back from these life-threatening experiences by building an even larger boat. This time, he was in the right place at the right time. The booming codfish industry in southern New England both provided Cuffe with a good living and enabled him to expand his cargo business.

Between 1780 and 1806, Cuffe

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Black HISTORY

M O N T H ■ 2 0 0 8

property-owning minorities on land that was difficult to farm. Their lives had all of the predictable obstacles and setbacks of a racial group thought not to be a part of the new nation that would emerge from the American Revolution.

In 1775, at the age of 16, Cuffe took his first job as a common seaman aboard a ship bound for the Gulf of Mexico. During his travels, Cuffe used every opportunity to advance himself with skills and education, but he also faced dangers made worse by the Revolution. In fact, on one trip the British seized Cuffe's ship and he

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