
presidential candidate for 1970 but will take a new look at its electoral participation later this year. The PQD of ex-General Elias Wessin continues to be frustrated by the lack of financial support; we continue to see the potential of the PQD as a "spoiler" in case of a split of the vote on the right or as a source of some support for an extra-constitutional attempt against the government. Garcia Godoy's candidacy has yet to make a visible impact in the country although his political activities most likely will be increased sharply with his return to the country in early June. The Communist groups continue to be split but all appear to see the political vulnerabilities of the reelection issue as providing them with new opportunities. In the meantime, the PCD continues to court the PRD and there is communication between the MPD and the PRD. The extreme left will remain eager to seize advantage from whatever opportunity that arises. The Armed Forces remain essentially loyal to Balaguer; we do not anticipate a change in this attitude during the coming period barring major contingencies.

The possibility exists for the establishment of a broad anti-reelection front during the period under review; but despite the opposition's search for a common basis from which to attack Balaguer and the flirting with extra-constitutional "solutions", we do not see at this time a direct and immediate threat to the government. However, the political atmosphere will continue to be heightened as the country enters further into the preelectoral period.

## INTRODUCTION

1. In its last two assessments of the Dominican political scene (A-868, December 8, 1968 and SD-182, January 18, 1969) the Embassy projected the current situation then existing over the short and middle term, with the latter extending to the end of June 1969. It is opportune, therefore, to update the trends and developments, including analysis thereof, as President Balaguer finishes his third year in office and enters his final year. The projections applicable in this report extend through December 1969.
2. In its A-868 the Embassy concluded that barring major negative contingencies the Constitutional Government would not face a direct or immediate threat to its survival in the short run; for the longer run, i.e., through June 1969, the Embassy -- again assuming the absence of major negative contingencies -- concluded that Balaguer would be able to sustain his position but with some progressive loss of authority and capacity to govern effectively in the face of mounting pressures. The Embassy further estimated that if the President were to make a decision with respect to reelection, the fragility of the situation would increase but that Balaguer would still be able to maintain himself in power.
3. Since February there have been a number of factors at play which have pushed the political temperature up several notches. These will be covered more extensively in the "Trends and Developments" section but in
