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Collection: Baker, Howard H. Jr.: Files
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WITHDRAWAL SHEET
Ronald Reagan Library

Collection: Baker, Howard H. Jr.: Files
OA/Box: Box 4
File Folder: Thailand (Princess Chulabhorn)

Archivist: kdb
FOIA ID: F1997-066/6, D. Cohen
Date: 08/10/2004

DOCUMENT NO. & TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. memo	John Tuck to Colin Powell, 1p	5/11/88	B1
2. letter	R 1/10/2001 F97-066/6 #176 to William A. Brown, 2p	4/14/88	B1
3. report	D 3/17/06 F97-066/6 #177 re narcotic drug suppression operations, 2p	n.d.	B1
	D " " #178		B1
4. report	(1p)	3/31/88	B1
	D " " #179		B3
5. report	re Thailand (numbered as page 95), 1p	n.d.	B1, 83
	PART. " " #180		
6. report	re refugees in Thailand, 1p	n.d.	B1
	R 5/24/11 F97-066/6 #181		

RESTRICTIONS

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA].
- B-2 Release could disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA].
- B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA].
- B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA].
- B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA].
- B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA].
- B-7a Release could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings [(b)(7)(A) of the FOIA].
- B-7b Release would deprive an individual of the right to a fair trial or impartial adjudication [(b)(7)(B) of the FOIA].
- B-7c Release could reasonably be expected to cause unwarranted invasion or privacy [(b)(7)(C) of the FOIA].
- B-7d Release could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of a confidential source [(b)(7)(D) of the FOIA].
- B-7e Release would disclose techniques or procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions or would disclose guidelines which could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law [(b)(7)(E) of the FOIA].
- B-7f Release could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual [(b)(7)(F) of the FOIA].
- B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA].
- B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA].

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 11, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL COLIN POWELL

FROM: JOHN C. TUCK *JCT*
SUBJECT: Royal Thai Air Force Request

Senator Baker received the attached request of the Thais for additional OV-10 aircraft from the President in this morning's briefing. As you are aware, Senator Baker recently had dinner with Princess Chulabhorn of Thailand. In the course of that dinner a similar request was discussed. Please put this in your system for appropriate action.

Attachment

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR F97-0660/176

BY RW NARA DATE 1/10/14

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

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HB

April 29, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN TUCK

FROM: PAUL SCHOTT STEVENS *PS*

SUBJECT: Senator Baker's Attendance at Dinner in Honor of
Princess Chulabhorn of Thailand

The dinner in honor of Her Royal Highness Princess Chulabhorn Mahiudol of Thailand will be held at the Thai Ambassador's residence, 3125 Cathedral Avenue, N. W., on Monday, May 2, at 7:30 p.m. Dress is Black Tie.

Princess Chulabhorn (youngest daughter of King Bhumibol), her consort and two small children, are in the United States on a private visit from April 17 to June 10. She represented the King at a fund-raising event in New York on April 20 and thereafter gives a series of lectures on scientific topics (Princess Chulabhorn has a doctoral degree in chemistry) at several academic and other research institutions around the country. In addition, she and her family will visit traditional tourist destinations, such as Disneyworld. (Mrs. Reagan met Princess Chulabhorn during her May 1986 visit to Thailand, at which time the Princess served as the First Lady's escort to an exhibition of Thai handicrafts.)

A guest list for the dinner is at Tab A and a bio of the Princess is at Tab B.

Attachments

Tab A Dinner Guest List
Tab B Bio

DINNER GUEST LIST

Guest List for Dinner in Honor of
Her Royal Highness
Princess Chulabhorn Mahiidal of Thailand

Monday, May 2, 1988, 7:30 p.m.
3125 Cathedral Avenue, N.W.
Black Tie

United States

Secretary and Mrs. George Shultz*
Senator Howard Baker
Ambassador Selwa Roosevelt
Ambassador William Brown
Ambassador Leonard Unger
Mr. Thomas Lovejoy, Assistant Secretary, Smithsonian Institution
Ms. Meg Greenfield, The Washington Post

*Secretary and Mrs. Shultz will stop by from 7:30 to 7:55 p.m.

Thailand

HRH Princess Chulabhorn and Royal Consort Squadron Leader
Veerayudth Didyasarin
Khunying Pharanee Mahanonda, Private Secretary to Her Highness
Dr. Mathuros Ruchirawat, Science Advisor to Her Highness

Ambassador and Mrs. Vitthya Vejjajiva - Hosts

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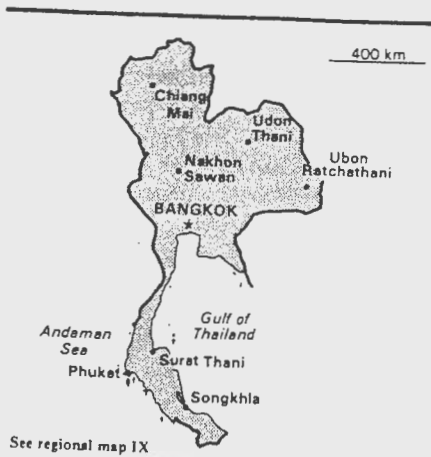
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NLS F97-0466#180

By LOT, NARA, Date 3/17/06

FOIA (b)(1)
(b)(3)

~~Secret~~

Thailand



Economy

Aid: US, including Ex-Im (FY70-85), \$663 million; Western (non-US) countries ODA and OOF (1970-84), \$4.9 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-86), \$19 million

Military transfers: US (1970-85), \$1.2 billion; Communist countries (1980-85), \$31 million

Communications

Merchant marine: 108 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 442,911 GRT/644,202 DWT; includes 1 short-sea passenger, 70 cargo, 7 container, 19 petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL) tanker, 6 liquified gas, 1 chemical tanker, 4 bulk

Defense Forces

Personnel: 190,000 army; 40,000 navy (including 20,000 marines), 43,100 air force, 40,000 border patrol police (includes 1,300 Police Aerial Reinforcement Unit), 3,900 Special Action Forces, 500 Police Aviation Division, 1,700 Thai Marine Police, 37,000 Volunteer Defense Corps; also 20,000 irregular forces

Major ground units: 8 infantry divisions (includes 1 cavalry division that operates as infantry) 1 armor division (more akin to a mechanized infantry division), 2 special forces divisions, 1 artillery division, 1 antiaircraft artillery division, marine corps (2 infantry, 1 artillery, 1 security regiments)

Ships: 6 principal combatants operational, 6 patrol combatants, 102 coastal patrol-river/roadstead craft, 8 amphibious warfare ships, 49 amphibious warfare craft, 11 mine warfare craft, 8 additional auxiliaries

Aircraft: 757 operational; 370 air force (47 fighter-bombers, 15 attack, 56 reconnaissance, 3 long-range transports, 9 intermediate-range transports, 71 short-range transports, 88 trainers, 36 utility, 22 helicopters); 252 army (102 utility, 22 trainers, 7 transports, 121 helicopters); 54 navy (9 antisubmarine warfare, 10 transport, 23 utility, 12 helicopters); 81 police aviation (6 transport, 2 trainer, 10 utility, 63 helicopters)

Supply: limited local production of small arms ammunition, rifles, small naval craft, personnel equipment, howitzers, rockets, and artillery ammunition; most other equipment from US; ground force equipment from Austria, Sweden, Netherlands, Singapore, UK, South Korea, FRG, China, and Canada; 1 frigate purchased from UK, 3 missile attack boats from Singapore, 6 patrol boats from Italy; 2 corvettes on order from US and 2 minehunters from FRG; began licensed assembly and production of FRG fantrainer aircraft in 1984

Intelligence and Security

Armed Forces Security Center (AFSC), domestic/foreign; Provincial Police (PP), Border Patrol Police (BPP), and Special Branch of the Central Investigation Bureau, all of which are part of the Thai National Police Department (TNPD), domestic; National Intelligence Agency (NIA), domestic/foreign; Directorate of Intelligence, Royal Thai Air Force (RTAF), domestic/foreign; Directorate of Joint Intelligence, Supreme Command (J-2), domestic/foreign; Intelligence Staff and Intelligence Directorate, Royal Thai Army (G-2), domestic/foreign; Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC), domestic; Naval Intelligence Department, Royal Thai Navy (N2), domestic/foreign; Volunteer Defense Corps (VDC), domestic





REFUGEES IN THAILAND

Following the Ministry of Interior decision in late January to divert asylum seekers arriving by boat to either Cambodia or Malaysia, there have been some positive developments:

- Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi reaffirmed Thailand's commitment to the principle of first asylum.
- The UNHCR and the Thai have agreed to relocated all new Vietnamese boat arrivals to a site on the Thai-Cambodian border.
- "Pushoffs" are still conducted, but with care to repair and reprovision boats in an effort to avoid loss of life.
- Some boats, particularly those carrying infirm, aged or ill passengers are allowed to land.

The crisis remains, however. The Thai Prime Minister has asked that we increase resettlement of refugees. The FY-89 budget proposes reductions. Moreover, an increasing number of recent arrivals likely will not qualify as refugees under U.S. law, thus contributing to the residual population which now accounts for nearly 50% of the population of first asylum camps in Thailand (approximately 117,000).

Provided by Dick Childress, NSC
5/2/88

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NLRR F97-0646 #1
BY RW NARA DATE 5/1/88