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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection: LAUX, DAVID N.: Files

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FOIA ID: F98-054

File Folder: Taiwan Arms Sales - Indigenous Fighter Aircraft (4)

Date: 10/28/1999

Box ~~90856~~ RAC Box 32

(2)

DOCUMENT NO. & TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. report	re: Taiwan Indigenous Defense Fighter, 3p <i>D, 6/30/00 NLSF 98-054 #3</i>	6/23/86	P1/F1
2. report	copy of item #1, 3p <i>D, 6/30/00 NLSF 98-054 #4</i>	6/23/86	P1/F1
3. handwritten notes	re: meeting, 4p	7/2/85	P1/F1 P5
4. memo	Mark Pratt to Wolfowitz re: meeting with Fred Chien [annotated], 3p <i>D 5/5/06 NLSF 98-054 #5</i>	7/1/85	P1/F1
5. memo	Wolfowitz to the Secretary re: IDF decision, 9p <i>D " " #6</i>	6/28/85	P1/F1
6. handwritten note	re: meeting, 1p <i>PAR 11/15/10 F98-054 #7</i>	6/26/85	P1/F1 , B3
7. cable	230944Z MAY 86, 3p <i>D 5/5/06 NLSF 98-054 #8</i>	5/23/86	P1/F1, B4
8. cable	212125Z APR 86, 1p <i>D, 6/30/00 NLSF 98-054 #9</i>	4/21/86	P1/F1
9. talking points	re: IDF, 3p <i>R 5/5/06 " " #10</i>	4/1/86	P1/F1
10. memo	James Lilley to the Addressees re: PRC Embassy interest in IDF, 2p <i>PART " " #11</i>	nd	P1/F1
11. paper	re: IDF, 4p <i>PART " " #12</i>	11-/85	P1/F1
12. cable	232031Z SEP 85, 4p <i>D, 6/30/00 NLSF 98-054 #13</i>	9/23/85	P1/F1
13. cable	231945Z SEP 85, 1p <i>D, 6/30/00 NLSF 98-054 #14</i>	9/23/85	P1/F1

RESTRICTIONS

P-1 National security classified information [(a)(1) of the PRA].
P-2 Relating to appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA].

P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA].
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA].
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA].
P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA].

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

F-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA].
F-2 Release could disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA].
F-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA].
F-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA].
F-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA].
F-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA].
F-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA].
F-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA].

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection: LAUX, DAVID N.: Files

Archivist: mjd

-US Relations-

FOIA ID: F98-054

File Folder: Taiwan Arms Sales - Indigenous Fighter Aircraft (2)

Date: 10/28/1999

Box 90856 RAC Box 32

DOCUMENT NO. & TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. report	re: Taiwan, 75p D 12/6/05 M03-1453 #1 AND NUSF98-054 #15	8/-/85	P1/F1
2. memo	Gen. Welch to Assistant Secretary re: F-5E/F Upgrade Potential, 1p R; 6/30/00 - NLSF98-054 #16	5/31/85	P1/F1
3. draft paper	re: Taiwan IDF [annotated], 5p PART 12/6/05 M03-1453 #2	nd	P1/F1
4. note	Poindexter to McFarlane re: meeting, 2p D n #3	nd	P1/F1 P5
5. memo	David Laux to Robert McFarlane re: technology assistance [annotated], 5p PART 7/6/05 M03-1453 #4	5/31/85	P1/F1
6. memo	Laux to John Poindexter re: Technology assistance, 4p PART n n #5	4/26/85	P1/F1
7. fable	re: LWDF development, 2p D n #6 AND NUSF98-054 #20	5/30/85	P1/F1
8. summary	re: Judge Clark's meeting with President Chiang, 3p D 11/6/01 F98-054 #17 D 12/6/05 M03-1455 #7	nd	P1/F1
9. note	to Poindexter re: draft paper, 2p PART 12/6/05 M03-1455 #8	6/1/-	P1/F1 P5
10. draft paper	re: IDF, 5p PART 12/6/05 M03-1453 #9	nd	P1/F1
11. charts	re: LWDF Development, 17p D n #10	5/30/85	P1/F1

RESTRICTIONS

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U. S. Industry Aiding Taiwan In Developing National Fighter To Meet Threat From PRC

Washington—U. S. industry is assisting Taiwan with the design and development of its own high-performance fighter aircraft to meet the threat posed by the People's Republic of China.

The first prototype should fly by 1989, U. S. executives and government officials estimate.

The Taiwanese government expects to receive the first aircraft in the early 1990s, Sung Chang-chih, minister of defense, said in a speech to Taiwan's legislature. It is intended to defend the Taiwan Strait, Sung said.

Coproduction Ending

Taiwan's coproduction of the Northrop F-5E will end late this year, and its fleet of North American F-100s and Lockheed F-104s will become unflyable in the near future. Taiwan has declined U. S. offers of upgraded systems for its F-5Es.

Taiwanese defense officials reiterate nearly annually their desire to buy the Northrop F-20, a U. S. specialist in Taiwanese affairs said, but the F-20 is denied them by U. S. government policy.

Taiwanese industry contracted with General Dynamics Corp. in refining its design, State and Defense Dept. officials said last week. Garrett Corp. has been helping Taiwanese engineers develop an 8,350-lb.-thrust with afterburner version of the Garrett TFE731 to power the twin-engine aircraft. Lear Siegler International is the contractor for avionics integration. Other U. S. firms have provided training and technical assistance for a program that is estimated by U. S. government and industry officials to cost more than \$350 million per year.

Airframe and engine production will be done almost entirely on Taiwan, U. S. officials said. Some systems and assemblies will be purchased off-the-shelf from U. S. manufacturers and will be readily exportable in terms of technology, to Taiwan and to possible third-country export customers, industry officials believe.

Hundreds of Taiwanese engineers have been sent to U. S. facilities for training and consultation, a U. S. aircraft manufacturing executive said.

Under the agreed terms of an August, 1982, joint U. S.-PRC communique, U. S. arms sales to Taiwan will not exceed recent years' sales, quantitatively or qualitatively, and will be reduced gradually in the future. The Reagan Administration had announced in January, 1982, that it would sell Taiwan no aircraft more advanced than the Northrop F-5E.

U. S. firms, taking advantage of legislation mandating U. S. support of Taiwan's

self-defense and the Administration's strict observance of U. S. obligations to the People's Republic, have sold Taiwan increasing annual amounts of services, equipment and subsystems through commercial channels.

U. S. commercial exports under the Arms Export Control Act will increase from \$85 million in Fiscal 1983 to an estimated \$150 million in Fiscal 1987, while sales of defense articles and services for cash through foreign military sales

channels are declining from \$690 million to an estimated \$620 million in the same period.

U. S. officials are careful to maintain complete lack of involvement in the project. "This is not a U. S. program. The U. S. does not manage the program, directly or indirectly," one said.

Because of the lack of U. S. government involvement in the project, the Administration has not formally briefed members of Congress. □

News Digest

U. S. Army Aviation Center at Ft. Rucker, Ala., took delivery last week of a U. S. Army/Bell Helicopter OH-58D under the Army Helicopter Improvement Program (AHIP). The first two production aircraft had been delivered to the Army in December for advanced testing and evaluation (AW&ST Feb. 3, pp. 9, 69).

Air Force/Hughes AIM-120 advanced medium-range air-to-air missile (AMRAAM) directly hit a QF-100 drone on Mar. 25 after being launched for the first time at maximum range. The shot—sixth in a series of 90 full-scale development flights—also was the first time a McDonnell Douglas F-15 launch aircraft used a radio link to update target position for the missile's inertially guided mid-course flight, after the drone made a turn. Final homing used an active radar seeker.

Secor D. Browne, chairman of the U. S. Civil Aeronautics Board from 1969 to 1973, died Mar. 23 of cancer at a Boston, Mass., hospital. An aeronautical engineer, Browne had been assistant secretary of Transportation for research and technology before heading the CAB.

Representatives from the Federal Republic of Germany signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the U. S. Defense Dept. last week on West German participation in the Strategic Defense Initiative. West Germany is the second NATO member, joining Great Britain, to sign a formal agreement with the U. S. on participation in SDI.

Pratt & Whitney Government Products Div. has been selected by General Motors' Allison Gas Turbine Div. to be the second production source for the Allison 501-

M80C engine, which will power the Navy's V-22 Osprey tilt-rotor aircraft. The Navy has ordered 629 production engines for delivery in 1991-95.

Progress 25 Soviet unmanned space tanker was refueling the Mir space station last week after docking to the vehicle Mar. 21. The Progress transport was launched Mar. 19 and also carried bulk provisions to cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev on board the Mir.

Justice Dept. filed a civil suit Mar. 26 against General Dynamics Corp., charging the company defrauded the government on a prototype Sgt. York division air defense (Divad) anti-aircraft gun contract. The suit is related to criminal charges brought last December against the company and key employees who worked on the contract (AW&ST Dec. 9, 1985, p. 24).

Sperry has received a \$45.6-million contract to upgrade the ARTS 3A automated air traffic control system at the New York Terminal Radar Approach Control Facility (Tracon), located outside New York City. The two-stage update will replace current display consoles with new microprocessor-equipped units and expand system tracking capability to 2,800 aircraft by December, 1988.

Boeing Aerospace Co. has been awarded a three-year, \$1.5-million contract to study the technologies required to support the missions and experiments associated with the proposed U. S. space station. The contract, from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Langley Research Center, will involve technologies required by the initial station as well as potential future growth versions. □



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MEMORANDUM

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

FOIA(b)(1)

TAIWAN/IDF

Jan 86

To: Addressees

From: James R. Lilley
Deputy Assistant Secretary
Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs

Subject: PRC Embassy Interest In Taiwan's Indigenous
Defensive Fighter Project and Military Technology
Transfer

Recently PRC Embassy officers have approached us in regard to U.S. participation in Taiwan's Indigenous Defensive Fighter (IDF) program and U.S. policy toward the transfer to Taiwan of military technology. In order to assure that we hold to a consistent position on these issues, I suggest the use of the following talking points:

The IDF Program

o On October 24, 1985, Taiwan Minister of National Defense, Soong Chang-chih, informed the Taiwan Legislative Yuan that a seven year project for indigenous manufacture of a high performance fighter had been initiated. The following points can be made in regard to U.S. involvement in the program:

- Taiwan's indigenous fighter program dates to 1978. Since the U.S. refused to sell Taiwan an advanced fighter in January 1982, Taiwan's work on development of an indigenous aircraft has accelerated.
- The aircraft under development will be an entirely new design developed by Taiwan's Air Industry Development Center (AIDC). The aircraft will not resemble any U.S. design, and neither the USG nor any U.S. company will have proprietary rights for the aircraft.
- The Department of State has approved a license for a U.S. company to perform analyses and to critique AIDC's work during the design and development phase. Under the license, the company is not permitted to take an active role in the development of the aircraft.

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Decl: OADR

DECLASSIFIED IN PART

NLS F98-054 #11

By CU, NARA, Date 5/5/06

DECLASSIFIED IN PART

NLS F98-054-#17
By CU, NARA, Date 8/5/06

FOIA(b)(1)

Taiwan/EDR
Nov. 85

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I. INDIGENOUS DEFENSIVE FIGHTER (IDF) PROGRAM

-- The Office of Munitions Control will soon send a 36(c) notification to Congress on the proposed sale by Garrett Engines of Phoenix of 40 jet engines and spare parts to Taiwan. The engines are intended eventually to be mounted on Taiwan's Indigenous Defensive Fighter (IDF) now under development. The Garrett engine development program was originally licensed by OMC in 1981. The engines and parts will be delivered in tranches to Taiwan's Air Industry Development Center (AIDC) for extensive testing.

-- The IDF will be an entirely new design developed by the AIDC, a part of the Taiwan MND's Chung-Shan Institute of Science and Technology. Taiwan has been working since 1978 to develop a new defensive fighter to be built on the island. Over \$500 million has been invested in the program which is now well advanced. Because this is an indigenous project, a major expenditure has been required to build facilities and purchase equipment for design and engine testing. Detailed design work and development will be carried out in Taichung by AIDC. Plans are for the full-scale development to be 90 percent complete by September 1986 and all wind tunnel testing completed by December 1986. Rollout of the first of six full-scale development aircraft is scheduled for spring 1987 and it is planned that the new aircraft will be in service with the Taiwan Air Force by 1992.

-- The performance of the IDF is being designed to meet the quick reaction time requirements to intercept attacking aircraft over the Taiwan strait. The IDF will be designed to carry weapons systems which have already been approved for Taiwan including the AIM 9-P4 air-to-air missile.

-- We believe that the IDF program will provide Taiwan with an advanced fighter aircraft which will serve the island's defense needs well into the next century.

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DECL: OADR

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- The IDF will be designed to carry weapons currently in the Taiwan air force inventory. Because of this fact and the aircraft engines' limited thrust characteristics, the aircraft's capabilities will clearly restrict it to its intended air defense mission.
- Any U.S. activities in connection with the Taiwan aircraft have been and will continue to be consistent with U.S. undertakings in the communiques that we have signed with the PRC, notably with the August 17, 1982 Joint Communique on Arms Sales to Taiwan.

Tech Transfer Policy

advanced
Our PRC interlocuteurs have also expressed concern that the U.S. is moving from a policy of military sales to Taiwan to transfer of military technology. They contend that U.S. assistance for Taiwan's own weapon system development is equivalent to the U.S. selling Taiwan advanced weapons, *possibly must be at the level Taiwan had in 1982. That the U.S. cannot provide equipment in a way that the equipment is not*
implying not only that the quality level of technology provided
o The sale of military technology to Taiwan does not represent a change in U.S. policy.

- The U.S. has been providing Taiwan military technology since the 1960's.

! 0
-- During negotiation of the Communique, our side stated, and the PRC side noted, that the Communique would be considered a general guideline. Our side noted the necessity for the replacement of obsolete equipment.

[-- We expect that the quantity level of equipment sold to Taiwan will continue to decrease gradually.

D 0 [-- We consider weaponry, designed and manufactured by Taiwan, to be their own development, even though there may be some technology transfer from the U.S. or some other country.

Clearance: EAP/RA/TC - MSPratt
EAP/C - RWilliams
Drafted: EAP/RA/TC - PBWaden
0576K 1/13/86

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II. THE M-48H TANK

-- Work is proceeding on the M-48H project which was notified last February. CCNAA has a contract with General Dynamics as prime contractor for the program to produce 450 hybrid M-48 tanks on Taiwan. Last March we sent up a notification for 140 tank hulls from GD as well as testing and evaluation to be performed by the U.S. Army. General Dynamics is currently negotiating with Taiwan the contract for the turret/chassis integration phase for the first 125 tanks. This is a follow-on to an earlier contract for GD to build up 125 chassis to drive-away status. The rest will be assembled in Taiwan where GD is providing expertise for building a tank depot. Almost 60 assembly-ready hulls have already been shipped to Taiwan. Taiwan also has 309 tank upgrade kits (notified in July 1983) which will be used in the program.

III. THE C-130

-- Taiwan has signed LOA's for the 12 C-130's which were notified to Congress in June 1984. Initial delivery is scheduled for 1986. Taiwan has no plans to purchase more C-130's in the near future, although it is expected that Taiwan eventually will seek to buy additional C-130's to replace its present fleet of 1950's vintage C-47's and C-119's.

IV. THE SIKORSKY S-70C

-- Taiwan is now negotiating with Sikorsky to purchase up to 30 civilian S-70C helicopters for ASW and SAR missions and VIP transport.

-- The S-70C is a civilian aircraft. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The U.S. Navy has an FMS case to evaluate the new helicopter when it is configured for its ASW mission. Taiwan has not yet decided on components or contractors for the ASW integration.

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THE FFG-7

-- The Taiwan Authorities have requested permission to purchase two new FFG-7 fast frigates. This request follows seven years of study by Taiwan on the problem of replacing their aging WW II vintage destroyer fleet. (The newest is a GEARING-class DD commissioned in 1947.)

-- The Department approved a Munitions Control license in 1981 (well before the August 17, 1982 communique with the P.R.C.) for Westinghouse to assist Taiwan in developing a new design frigate with capabilities comparable to the FFG-7. Taiwan eventually dropped the program, judging the proposal to be too expensive for an unproven design.

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