

Right Web

Exposing the architecture of power that's changing our world

Profile



Douglas J. Feith

Undersecretary of Defense for Policy
 Center for Security Policy: Former chair
 Middle East Forum: Study member

(<http://rightweb.irc-online.org/ind/feith/feith.php>)

Institutional Affiliations

- Council on Foreign Relations: Member (6)
- U.S. Institute of Peace: Ex-Officio Member (7)
- Center for Security Policy (CSP): Founding Member of Board of Advisers (4) and Former Chairman (3)
- Foundation for Jewish Studies: Director (6)
- Middle East Forum: Signed a Daniel Pipes and Ziad Abdelnour-crafted document on Middle East policy that recommended forcibly removing Syria from Lebanon (11)
- Institute for Advanced Strategic and Political Studies (IASPS): Study Participant
- One Jerusalem.org: Cofounder
- National Institute for Public Policy (NIPP): Missile Defense Study Team Leader
- Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs (JINSA): Former Adviser

Government Service

- Undersecretary of Defense for Policy: Current
- Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Negotiations Policy: March 1984-September 1986, Received Distinguished Public Service Medal (1), (6)
- Special Counsel to Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle (1), (5)
- National Security Council at the White House: 1981-1982 (1), (5)

Highlights and Quotes

Feith served as the number three civilian in the George W. Bush administration's Defense Department, under Donald Rumsfeld and Paul Wolfowitz. Undersecretary for Policy Feith had previously served in the Reagan administration, starting off as Middle East specialist at the National Security Council (1981-82) and then transferring to the Defense Department where he spent two years as staff lawyer for Assistant Defense Secretary Richard Perle. In 1984 Feith advanced to become Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Negotiations Policy. Feith and Perle were among the leading advocates of a policy to build closer U.S. military and diplomatic ties with Turkey and to increase the military ties between Turkey and Israel. (21)

- Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Negotiations Policy (5)

Corporate Connections/Business Interests

- Feith & Zell, P.C. (Washington D.C.): Managing Attorney for 15 years (1), (2)
- Northrop Grumman: Former Attorney

Education

- Harvard College
- Georgetown University Law Center

Rightweb Connections

- Stephen Cambone
- Frank Gaffney
- Richard Perle
- Donald Rumsfeld
- William R. Van Cleave
- Paul Wolfowitz
- David Wurmser
- Meyrav Wurmser
- Center for Security Policy
- Institute for Advanced Strategic and Political Studies
- Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs
- Middle East Media Research Institute
- Office of Special Plans

Feith left DOD in mid-1986 to found the Feith & Zell law firm, based initially in Israel, whose clients included major military contractor Northrup Grumman. In 1989 Feith established another company, International Advisors, Inc., which provided lobbying services to foreign clients including Turkey.

Feith's private business dealings raised eyebrows in Washington. In 1999, his firm Feith & Zell formed an alliance with the Israel-based Zell, Goldberg & Co., which resulted in the creation of the Fandz International Law Group. According to Fandz's web site, the law group "has recently established a task force dealing with issues and opportunities relating to the recently ended war with Iraq...and is assisting regional construction and logistics firms to collaborate with contractors from the United States and other coalition countries in implementing infrastructure and other reconstruction projects in Iraq." Remarked *Washington Post* columnist Al Kamen, "Interested parties can reach [Fandz] through its Web site, at www.fandz.com. Fandz.com? Hmmm. Rings a bell. Oh, yes, that was the Web site of the Washington law firm of Feith & Zell, P.C., as in Douglas Feith [the] undersecretary of defense for policy and head of—what else?—reconstruction matters in Iraq. It would be impossible indeed to overestimate how perfect ZGC would be in 'assisting American companies in their relations with the United States government in connection with Iraqi reconstruction projects.'" (9) (15)

A vocal advocate of U.S. intervention in the Middle East and for the hard-line policies of the Likud party in Israel, Feith has been involved in or overseen the activities of two controversial Pentagon operations—the Defense Policy Board, whose former head Richard Perle resigned after concerns arose about conflicts of interest between his board duties and business dealings, and the Office of Special Plans (OSP), which allegedly misrepresented intelligence on Iraq to support administration policies. Feith's office not only housed the Office of Special Plans and other special intelligence operations associated with the Near East and South Asia (NESA) office and the Office of Northern Gulf Affairs but also the office of Undersecretary of Defense for Intelligence Stephen Cambone, who directed military policy on interrogations of the Guantanamo Bay detainees and then arranged for the transfer of the base's commanding officer, Maj. General Geoffrey Miller to the Abu Ghraib prison in an effort to extract more information from Iraqi prisoners.

Feith and Israel

Feith cannot be describe by just one label. He is a longtime militarist, a neoconservative, and a right-wing Zionist. According to Bob Woodward's book, *Plan of Attack*, Feith was described by the military commander who led the Iraq invasion, Gen. Tommy Franks, as "the f—ing stupidest guy on the face of the earth," referring to the bad intelligence fed to the military about Iraq and the extent of possible resistance to a U.S. invasion.

Feith also has a reputation as a prolific writer, having published articles on international law and on foreign and defense policy in *The New York Times*, *Washington Times*, *Washington Post*, *Wall Street Journal*, *Commentary*, and *New Republic*.

His militarism—and close ties with the military-industrial complex—were evident in his policy work in the Pentagon working with Richard Perle in the 1980s and then part of the Vulcans along with Rumsfeld, Wolfowitz, and Cheney in the Bush II administration; his work as a corporate lobbyist in the 1990s for Northrup Grumman along other military contractors; and his prominent role in the Center for Security Policy and in the Jewish Institute

for National Security Affairs (JINSA). His political orientation is distinctly neo-conservative, as evident in his affiliations with such groups as the Middle East Forum, Center for Security Policy, and Institute for Advanced Strategic and Political Studies (IASPS). Feith has also been associated with the National Institute for Public Policy (NIPP), a policy institute that promotes missile defense, space weapons, and nuclear weapons development. Feith, along with Max Kampelman, were team leaders for NIPP initiatives, funded by the right-wing Smith Richardson Foundation, for studies advocating the implementation of ambitious missile defense systems.

Feith served as chairman of the board of directors of the Center for Security Policy, a policy institute that promotes higher military budgets, missile defense systems, space weapons programs, and hard-line policies in the Middle East and East Asia. CSP was founded in 1988 by Frank Gaffney, a fellow neocon and, like Feith, a former DOD official in the Reagan administration. Feith helped Gaffney organize CSP's large advisory board, which includes leading neocons, arms lobbyists, and the leading congressional members linked to the military-industrial complex. Feith has also served as an adviser to the Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs, which aims to foster closer working relationships between the Israeli military, the U.S. military, the Pentagon, and military contractors in both countries.

Feith has supported lobbying efforts aimed at persuading the United States to drop out of treaties and arms control agreements. Wrote one journalist in *The Nation*, "Largely ignored or derided at the time, a 1995 [Center for Security Policy (CSP)] memo co-written by Douglas Feith holding that the United States should withdraw from the ABM [antiballistic missile] treaty has essentially become policy, as have other CSP reports opposing the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, the Chemical Weapons Convention and the International Criminal Court." (8) (14)

Feith is a self-proclaimed Zionist—not a Labor Zionist but a right-wing Zionist close to the Likud party and the Zionist Organization of America.

In the 1990s, Feith was an outspoken critic of the Middle East policies of both the Bush and Clinton administrations which he said were based on the faulty "peace now" and "land for peace" policy frameworks. Instead, he called for a "peace through strength" agenda for Israel and the United States—invoking a phrase promoted by the neoconservatives since the mid-1970s, which became the slogan of the Center for Security Policy.

The Middle East Information Center described Feith as an "ideologue with an extreme anti-Arab bias," remarking that "during the Clinton years, Feith continued to oppose any agreement negotiated between the Israelis and Palestinians: Oslo, Hebron and Wye." Feith "defined Oslo as, "one-sided Israeli concessions, inflated Palestinian expectations, broken Palestinian solemn understandings, Palestinian violence...and American rewards for Palestinian recalcitrance."(5)

In 1991, Feith, together with Frank Gaffney (founder of the Center for Security Policy), addressed the National Leadership Conference of the State of Israel Bonds Organization. In Feith's view, it was foolish for the U.S. government and Israel to negotiate with the Palestinians over issues of land given that contrasting principles—not differences over occupied lands—fueled the Israeli-Arab conflict. He notes that, even before Israel was established, Western political leaders mistakenly thought that "the vast territories newly made available for the fulfillment of Arab ambitions for independence would make it easier to win acceptance within the region of a Jewish state in Palestine." According to Feith, no matter what they say publicly or at

the negotiating table, the Palestinians have always rejected the principle of legitimacy, namely “the legitimacy of Zionist claims to a Jewish National Homeland in the Land of Israel.” Criticizing the George H. W. Bush administration’s attempt to broker a land for peace deal, Feith warned, “If Western statesmen openly recognized the problem as a clash of principles, they would not be able to market hope through the launching of peace initiatives.” (16)

In 1997 the Zionist Organization of America honored Dalck Feith and Douglas Feith at its annual dinner. It described the Feiths as “noted Jewish philanthropists and pro-Israel activists.” The father was awarded the group’s special Centennial Award “for his lifetime of service to Israel and the Jewish people,” while Douglas received the “prestigious Louis D. Brandeis Award.” (17)

Dalck Feith was a militant in Betar, a Zionist youth movement founded by Ze’ev Jabotinsky, an admirer of Mussolini. Betar, whose members wore dark brown uniforms and spouted militaristic slogans modeled after other fascist movements, was associated with the Revisionist Movement, which evolved in Poland to become the Herut Party, which later became the Likud Party. (18)

In 1999 Douglas Feith wrote an essay for a book entitled *The Dangers of a Palestinian State*, which was published by ZOA. Also in 1999 Feith spoke to a 150-member ZOA lobbying mission to Congress that called, among other things, for “U.S. action against Palestinian Arab killers of Americans” and for moving the U.S. embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. The ZOA lobbying group also criticized the Clinton administration for its “refusal to criticize illegal Palestinian Arab construction in Jerusalem and the territories, which is far more extensive than Israeli construction there.” (19)

Initially, Feith strongly supported the Netanyahu government controlled by the Likud party. Immediately before Netanyahu took office, Feith in a *Washington Times* op-ed wrote: “His Likud party is in general about as radical as our Republican Party. Mr. Netanyahu favors diplomatic, defense, and economic policies for Israel similar in principal to the kind of policies that Reaganites favored (and favor) for the United States.” In the opinion piece, Feith echoed the Likud position on peace negotiations and occupied territories. According to Feith, “Israel is unlikely over time to retain control over pieces of territory unless its people actually live there. Supporters of settlements reason: If Israelis do not settle an area in the territories, Israel will eventually be forced to relinquish it. If it relinquishes the territories generally, its security will be undermined and peace therefore will not be possible.”

Feith wrote that the Likud party’s policies were guided by the “peace-through-strength principle.” Feith took the opportunity of the op-ed to explain that both Israel and the United States would benefit from a strong commitment to missile defense. According to Feith, Israel would directly benefit from the installation of a sea-based, wide-area missile defense system, which would supplement Israel’s own national missile defense system that the U.S. helped develop. Noting the symbiosis of U.S. and Israeli interests, Feith wrote that Netanyahu knew that “if he encourages Israel’s friends in Congress to support such programs, he will create much good will with the broad-based forces in the United States, led by the top Republicans in Congress, that deem missile defense the gravest U.S. military deficiency.” Feith didn’t see fit to mention that, along with Israel, the main beneficiary of such a global missile defense system would be military contractors such as the ones he represented in his law firm, including Northrup Grumman. (20)

Feith is also well known for his participation—along with neoconservative big wigs Richard Perle and David Wurmser—in a 1996 study organized by the Israel-based Institute for Advanced Strategic and Political Studies, which urged scrapping the then-ongoing peace process. The study, titled “*A Clean Break: A New Strategy for Securing the Realm*,” advised Prime Minister-elect Benjamin Netanyahu “to work closely with Turkey and Jordan to contain, destabilize, and roll back” regional threats, help overthrow Hussein, and strike “Syrian military targets in Lebanon” and possibly in Syria proper.

Three of the six authors of the report—Perle (who was IASPS team leader), Wurmser, and Feith—helped set the Middle East strategy, including strong support for Sharon’s hard-line policies in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, in the Bush II administration. Perle chaired the DOD’s Defense Policy Board, Feith became undersecretary of defense for policy, and Wurmser became Vice President Cheney’s top Middle East adviser after leaving the State Department where he worked under Undersecretary of State for Arms Control John Bolton.

Other members of the IASPS study group on “A New Israeli Strategy Toward 2000” included James Colbert of the Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs, Meyrav Wurmser of the Middle East Media Research Institute (MEMRI), and Jonathan Torop of the Washington Institute for Near East Policy, a neoconservative think tank founded by a director of the American Israeli Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC). At the time the report was published, David Wurmser was an associate of IASPS.

As guiding principles for a new framework of Israeli-U.S. policy in the Middle East, the report advocated that the new Likud government do the following:

- Change the nature of its relations with the Palestinians, including upholding the *right of hot pursuit* for self defense into all Palestinian areas and nurturing alternatives to Arafat’s exclusive grip on Palestinian society.
- Forge a new basis for relations with the United States—stressing self-reliance, maturity, strategic cooperation on areas of mutual concern, and furthering values inherent to the West.
- Israel has the opportunity to make a *clean break*; it can forge a peace process and strategy based on an entirely *new intellectual foundation*, one that restores strategic initiative and provides the nation the room to engage every possible energy on rebuilding Zionism, the starting point of which must be economic reform. (13)

By 1997 Feith and other right-wing Zionists in the United States were expressing their disappointment that the Netanyahu government had not “dismantled the Oslo process,” as Feith wrote in *Commentary*, the neoconservative magazine of the American Jewish Committee. Feith then proceeded to outline a radical break with what he characterized as the “peace now” framework of negotiations. Instead, Feith recommended that Netanyahu fulfill his “peace through strength” campaign promise. “Repudiating Oslo would compel Israel, first and foremost, to undo the grossest of the errors inherent in the accords: the arming of scores of thousands of PA ‘police-men.’” Feith asserted that the “PA’s security force has succeeded primarily in aggravating Israel’s terrorism problem.” What is more, Feith argued for Israel “to deflate expectations of imminent peace” and to “preach sobriety and defense.” (21) It was not until a new Likud government was formed under Ariel Sharon and when Feith and other Zionists such as Paul Wolfowitz, Elliott Abrams, and Michael Rubin, together with militarists such as Rumsfeld and Cheney, took over control of Middle East policy during the

Bush II administration that Israel, supported by the United States, made a “clean break” from the Oslo framework.

Typical of other neoconservatives, Feith in public statements has not made reference to his own Zionist convictions. Rather in congressional testimony and in op-eds in major media, Feith has instead argued that U.S. policy in the Middle East should be guided by concerns about human rights and democracy. Israel, according to Feith, should never enter into good-faith negotiations with Arab countries or the PA because they are not democratic. Moreover, human rights violations in Syria, Iran, and Iraq justify aggressive U.S. and Israeli policies aimed at ousting undemocratic and repressive regimes. Israeli occupations are justified in the name of ensuring the national security of democratic Israel. (22)

In addition to his close ties with the right-wing ZOA, Douglas Feith before assuming his current position as the third ranked civilian in the Pentagon cofounded One Jerusalem. Alarmed at the conciliatory direction of the Camp David peace talks, prominent Israelis and Jewish Americans founded One Jerusalem with the objective of “saving a united Jerusalem as the undivided capital of Israel.” Other cofounders of this Jerusalem-based organization are David Steinmann, chairman of the Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs, board member of the Center for Security Policy, and chairman of the executive committee of the Middle East Forum; Dore Gold, a top adviser to Prime Minister Sharon; and Natan Sharansky; Israel’s Minister of Diaspora Affairs and current chairman of One Jerusalem.

Although an organization of American Jewish and Israeli right-wing Zionists, One Jerusalem actively courts the involvement of Christian Zionists. In May 2003, One Jerusalem hosted the Interfaith Zionist Summit in Washington, DC, bringing together such Christian Zionists as Gary Bauer of American Values and Roberta Combs of the Christian Coalition with Daniel Pipes of Middle East Forum and Mort Klein of the Zionist Organization of America. (27)

Intelligence Operations and Scandals

Feith is no stranger to intelligence scandals. In 1982 he left the National Security Council under the shadow of an FBI investigation of administration officials suspected of passing intelligence information to Israel. (30) During the Bush II administration, investigative reports by Seymour Hersh in the *New Yorker* focused public attention on the Office of Special Plans that came under Feith’s supervision. (23)

In the days after the September 11 terrorist attacks, Feith and Wolfowitz started cooking intelligence to meet the needs of the radically new foreign and military policy that included regime change in Iraq as its top priority.

One might have thought that the priority for a special intelligence would have been to determine the whereabouts of the terrorist network that had just attacked the homeland. But Deputy Defense Secretary Wolfowitz and Undersecretary of Defense Feith, working closely with Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld and Vice President Richard Cheney, had other intelligence priorities. This loosely organized team soon became the Office of Special Plans directed by Abram Shulksy, formerly of RAND and the National Strategy Information Center (NSIC). The

objective of this closet intelligence team, according to Rumsfeld, was to “search for information on Iraq’s hostile intentions or links to terrorists.” OSP’s mission was to create intelligence that the Pentagon and vice president could use to press their case for an Iraq invasion with the president and Congress.

About the same time the Pentagon took the first steps toward launching a counterintelligence operation called the Office of Strategic Intelligence to support the emerging security doctrine of preventive war. But this shadowy office, whose very purpose was to create propaganda and to counter information coming out of Iraq, was quickly disbanded. Congressional members expressed their concern that a counterintelligence office would not limit itself to discrediting the intelligence of U.S. adversaries. Such a secret counterintelligence office, critics warned, either intentionally or inadvertently might spread disinformation to the U.S. public and policy community as part of the build-up to the planned invasion.

Feith oversaw these efforts to provide the type of “strategic intelligence” needed to drive this policy agenda. As the Pentagon’s top policy official in Middle East affairs, Feith had oversight authority of the DOD’s Near East and South Asia bureau (NESA). That office came under the direct supervision of William Luti, a retired Navy officer who is a Newt Gingrich protégé and who has long advocated a U.S. military invasion of Iraq.

The OSP worked closely with Ahmed Chalabi and others from the Iraqi National Congress (INC), an expatriate group promoted by the neo-conservatives to replace the Hussein regime once U.S. troops were in Baghdad. Chalabi assured the Pentagon that a U.S. invasion would be supported by widespread Iraqi resistance, leading to claims by top administration officials and neocon pundits that the invasion would be a “cakewalk.” The OSP also relied on intelligence flows about Iraq from a rump unit established in the offices of Prime Minister Ariel Sharon—who like Chalabi was a proponent of a U.S. military invasion and had close relations with neocons like Wolfowitz and Feith. (24)

Feith became embroiled in a new intelligence scandal in late August 2004 when it was reported that the FBI had for the past two years been investigating intelligence leaks to Israel from the Pentagon. The Pentagon official named in the media reports is Lawrence Franklin, who was brought into the Office of Special Plans from the Defense Intelligence Agency. Franklin, who had served in the military attache’s office in the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv in the late 1990s as a colonel in the Air Force Reserve, is suspected of passing classified information about Iran to the American Israeli Public Affairs Committee and Israel.

The Israeli government and the American Israeli Public Affairs Committee have denied that they engaged in any criminal operations involving classified Pentagon documents about Iran. Israeli cabinet minister Natan Sharansky, a cofounder with Feith of the right-wing Zionist organization One Jerusalem, said, “There are absolutely no attempts to involve any member of the Jewish community and any general American citizens to spy for Israel against the United States.” He observed that the investigation of DOD Office of Planning staff most likely stemmed from an interagency rivalry within the U.S. government. (29)

And Michael Ledeen told *Newsweek* that the espionage allegations against his close friend Franklin were "nonsensical." (25) The FBI is also investigating whether Franklin and other DOD officials passed classified information to Ahmed Chalabi and the Iraqi National Congress. Ledeen and other neocons, like Sharansky, see the investigations as instigated by the State Department and the CIA to undermine the credibility of the neoconservatives and to obstruct their Middle East restructuring agenda, including regime change in Iran. According to one neocon interviewed by the *Washington Post*, "This is part of a civil war with the administration, a basic dislike between the old CIA and the neoconservatives." (26)

END NOTES

¹ U.S. Department of Defense: Undersecretary of Defense for Policy
<http://www.defense.gov/policy/bio/feith.html>

² PRWatch.org

http://www.disinfopedia.org/wiki.phtml?title=Douglas_Feith

³ Center for Security Policy

<http://www.centerforsecuritypolicy.org/index.jsp?section=static&page=events>

⁴ People for the American Way

<http://www.pfaw.org/pfaw/general/default.aspx?oid=6181>

⁵ Middle East Information Center

<http://middleeastinfo.org/article701.html>

⁶ Zionist Organization of America

<http://www.zoa.org/pressrel/19971013a.htm>

⁷ United States Institute for Peace

<http://www.usip.org/aboutus/board.html>

⁸ Center for Security Policy 98-D139

<http://www.security-policy.org/papers/1998/98-D139.html>

⁹ FANDZ International Law Group

<http://www.fandz.com/html/fandz.html>

¹⁰ Statement of the Honorable Douglas J. Feith, Undersecretary of Defense for Policy Senate Armed Services Hearing on the Nuclear Posture Review

http://www.fas.org/irp/congress/2002_hr/021402feith.pdf

¹¹ The Middle East Forum

<http://www.meforum.org/research/lsg.php>

¹² Jim Lobe, "Pentagon Office Home to Neocon Network," IPS, August 7, 2003

<http://www.ipsnews.net/interna.asp?idnews=19565>

¹³ "A Clean Break: a New Strategy for Securing the Realm," IASPS

<http://www.israeleconomy.org/strat1.htm>

¹⁴ Jason Vest, "The Men from JINSA and CSP," *The Nation*, August 15, 2002

<http://www.thenation.com/doc.mhtml%3Fi=20020902&cs=vest>

¹⁵ Al Kamen, "Feith-Based Initiative," *Washington Post*, September 10, 2003

¹⁶ Douglas Feith, "The Historical Perspective on 'Land for Peace,'" National Leadership Conference on the State of Israel, October 14, 1991.

¹⁷ "News Release," Zionist Organization of America, October 13, 1997

www.zoa.org/pressrel/19971013a.htm

¹⁸ "Jabotinsky-A Brief Biography & Quotes"

<http://www.palestineremembered.com/Acre/Famous-Zionist-Quotes/Story640.html>

¹⁹ "News Release," Zionist Organization of America, August 31, 2004

www.zoa.org/pressrel/1999/19990629a.htm

²⁰ Douglas J. Feith, "About as radical as the Reaganites," *Washington Times*, June 18, 1996.

²¹ Douglas J. Feith, "A Strategy for Israel," *Commentary*, September 1997.

²² See, for example, Testimony by Douglas Feith before the House Human Rights Caucus, April 24, 1991.

²³ Seymour M. Hersh, "Selective Intelligence," *New Yorker*, May 12, 2003; Seymour M. Hersh, "The Stovepipe," *New Yorker*, October 27, 2003.

²⁴ Robert Dreyfus, "More Missing Intelligence," *The Nation*, July 7, 2003.

²⁵ Michael Isikoff and Mark Hosenball, "And now a mole," *Newsweek*, September 6, 2004.

²⁶ Susan Schmidt and Robin Wright, "Leak Probe More Than Two Years Old," *Washington Post*, September 2, 2004.

²⁷ OneJerusalem.org

www.oneJerusalem.org

²⁸ James J. Zogby, "A Dangerous Appointment," April 26, 2002

<http://middleeastinfo.org/article701.html>

²⁹ "Israeli Held Meetings with U.S. Analyst," *New York Times*, August 30, 2004

³⁰ Stephen Green, "Serving Two Flags: Neo-cons, Israel, and the Bush Administration," *CounterPunch* Special Report, February 28/29, 2004

Published by the Right Web of the Interhemispheric Resource Center (IRC, online at www.irc-online.org). ©2003. All rights reserved.

The Right Web

"The architecture of power that's changing our world"

Founded in 1979, the IRC is a nonprofit policy studies center whose overarching goal is to help forge a new global affairs agenda for the U.S. government and people—one that makes the United States a more responsible global leader and partner. For more information, visit www.americaspolicy.org or email americas@irc-online.org.

Recommended citation:

"Douglas J. Feith," Right Web Profiles, IRC Right Web (Silver City, NM: Interhemispheric Resource Center, September 2004).

Web location:

<http://rightweb.irc-online.org/ind/feith/feith.php>

Production Information:

Editor: Tom Barry, IRC

Layout: Chellee Chase-Saiz, IRC