



NPS IN THE NEWS

Weekly Media Report – Jan 10- 16, 2023

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SECNAV:

SECNAV Names Destroyer after MoH Recipient Kelley

(Navy.mil 13 Jan 23)

(Mirage News 13 Jan 23)

(Naval News 13 Jan 23)

Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV) Carlos Del Toro announced during the Surface Navy Association Symposium that future Arleigh Burke-class guided-missile destroyer DDG-140 will be named USS Thomas G. Kelley (DDG 140)...Kelley was born in 1939 and grew up in Boston. He graduated from the College of the Holy Cross in 1960 and was commissioned in the Navy. His early assignments as a Surface Warfare Officer included time aboard USS Pandemus (ARL-18), USS Davis (DD-937), and USS Stickell (DD-888). Kelley then volunteered to serve in Vietnam as a lieutenant commanding River Assault Division 152. On June 15, 1969, Kelley led river assault craft boats when they fell under attack. Kelley, while severely wounded, continued to protect and lead his men to safety. For this gallant effort, he was awarded the Medal of Honor. Kelley, despite his injuries, continued his naval career, taking on the position of executive officer of USS Sample (DE-1048) and commanding officer of USS Lang (FF-1060). While serving, Kelley earned his master's degree in management from the **Naval Postgraduate School** and completed the Armed Forces Staff College course in Norfolk, VA. Kelley retired from naval service as a Captain after thirty years, ending his tour as the director of legislation in the Bureau of Naval Personnel. After his military service, Kelley became the Massachusetts Department of Veterans' Services commissioner and was named Secretary of the Department in 2003. In 2011, Kelley retired from public service and focused on charitable pursuits. He is close with the Medal of Honor Society, previously serving as president, Holy Cross' O'Callahan Society, Arlington National Cemetery, the Homebase Program which treats veterans and active military with the hidden wounds of war, in partnership with the Boston Redsox Foundation and Massachusetts General Hospital. He also serves on the board of directors of the USS Constitution Museum.

RESEARCH:

NPS Research in Electromagnetic Waves Hunts for Ship's 'Ghost Signals'

(Navy.mil 9 Jan 23) ... Rose Mena-Werth

(NPS.edu 9 Jan 23) ... Rose Mena-Werth

Oceans cover more than 70 percent of the world and finding ships at sea – especially those that do not want to be found – is still quite a challenge. Naval Postgraduate School (NPS) Department of Meteorology professor Qing Wang is on the hunt, tracking atmospheric conditions that result in what are known as “ghost signals,” where ship radar or radio communications travel and linger well beyond the line-of-sight horizon.

STUDENTS:

Learning from Khomeini – Leadership, Coalitions, and Defeating the Instruments of Repression

(Small Wars Journal 14 Jan 23) ... Maj. Nathaniel Martins

Despite remaining essentially leaderless, social unrest precipitated by death of Mahsa Amini in September continues at a scale and intensity in Iran unseen since the Revolution of 1979. As the popular slogan “Death to the Dictator” indicates, many Iranians believe moderate reforms such as making the hijab optional will be impossible under the current theocratic regime. The futility of reform efforts is further demonstrated by the litany of ineffective protests over the last 20 years. Yet the overthrow of a regime that possesses a daunting security apparatus is easier said than done. Statistical and case study analysis by non-violent revolution experts Erica Chenoweth and Maria Stephan indicate that mass participation will be critical to success. Accordingly, comparison of today’s protests to those led by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in 1979 reveal a valuable commodity leadership might provide current protests—the ability to maintain the broad yet inherently precarious coalition necessary to defeat the state’s security apparatus... Major Nathaniel Martins is a Masters in Defense Analysis Candidate at the **Naval Postgraduate School** at Monterey, CA. Major Martins previously served as a Special Forces Detachment Commander in 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne) with a focus on operations by, with, and through partner forces. He has served in Lebanon, Syria, and Afghanistan. The views expressed here are the authors alone.

FACULTY:

Assessing the US Role in a Greek-Turkish Conflict

(Ekathimerini 9 Jan 23) ... Lena Argiri

In the event of a serious crisis in the Aegean, America ‘would have to do more than simply be present,’ California professor says

Whether the US takes the side of Greece or Turkey in the event of a military conflict between the two countries, it would have huge consequences on how the American government and its different branches function, argues Ryan Gingeras, a professor in the Department of National Security Affairs at the **Naval Postgraduate School** in California.

ALUMNI:

Board of Education Elects Lukas, Moore Lee to Leadership Roles

(Charles County Public Schools 10 Jan 23)

The Board of Education of Charles County elected Michael Lukas as its chairperson and Yonelle Moore Lee as its vice chairperson at the start of the Jan. 10 meeting. The Board votes annually in January to elect a chairperson and vice chairperson. Both Lukas and Moore Lee were elected unanimously by Board members. The chairperson and vice chairperson serve a one-year term... Lukas retired as an engineer and branch manager for the U.S. Department of the Navy where he has worked for more than 35 years. Lukas attended Prince George’s Community College and the University of Maryland, College Park where he earned a degree in electrical engineering. He completed graduate studies in systems engineering at George Mason University and the **Naval Postgraduate School**. Lukas has volunteered with the Greater Waldorf Jaycees where he served as the community vice president. He has lived in Charles County for more than 25 years with his wife, Kim, who is a teacher at the College of Southern Maryland, and their son who is a 2016 CCPS graduate.

NMCCCL Officer Recognized as Navy Medicine’s Manpower and Personnel Officer of the Year

(DVIDS 11 Jan 23) ... Michelle Cornell

United States Navy Lieutenant Jesse Hernandez was recently recognized as Navy Medicine’s Manpower and Personnel Officer of the Year for 2022... Hernandez possesses a master’s in Public Health, specializing in Healthcare Administration, and a Manpower Systems Analysis master’s degree from the **Naval Postgraduate School**. He will use his skills when he departs NMCCCL for the Navy Manpower Analysis Center within the next several months.



Bissette Assumes Command of the 225th Support Squadron

(Western Air Defense 11 Jan 23) ... Kimberly D. Burke

Lt. Col. Rebecca Bissette became the new commander of the 225th Support Squadron during an assumption of command ceremony at the Western Air Defense Sector, Joint Base Lewis-McChord, Wash., Jan. 4, 2023... Bissette graduated from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 2003 as a Distinguished Graduate and Blue-Chip Award recipient. She commissioned as a second lieutenant through ROTC and went on to complete studies at the **Naval Postgraduate School** in Meteorology in 2004. She served in the active duty U. S. Air Force as a weather officer and later joined the Air National Guard. While serving in the Florida ANG, she was a squadron weather officer before cross training in 2009 to air battle management. She has mobilized in support of Operations Iraqi Freedom, Enduring Freedom, Noble Eagle and Inherent Resolve.

Meet Anthony Carter, Incoming Southampton Village Police Chief

(Dan's Papers 15 Jan 23) ... Todd Shapiro

Anthony Carter is a seasoned law enforcement veteran with nearly three decades of experience ensuring public safety. Appointed deputy commissioner of the Suffolk County Police Department in 2021 after 28 years with the NYPD, Carter will soon assume a new role as the chief of police for the Southampton Village Police Department... Carter holds a master's degree in homeland security from the **Naval Postgraduate School** in California. He also holds a criminal justice degree from the City University of New York.

UPCOMING NEWS & EVENTS:

Jan 23: [LCSS: Leadership and Communication Program for Senior Supervisors](#)



SECNAV:

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Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV) Carlos Del Toro announced during the Surface Navy Association Symposium that future Arleigh Burke-class guided-missile destroyer DDG-140 will be named USS Thomas G. Kelley (DDG 140).

The future USS Thomas G. Kelley will honor retired Captain Thomas G. Kelley, a Medal of Honor recipient. The name selection follows the tradition of naming destroyers after U.S. naval leaders and heroes.

In 2020, former Secretary of the Navy Richard Spencer announced his intention to name a ship after Kelley but had yet to dedicate the name to an assigned hull number. Today, Del Toro assigns the name to DDG-140, which was appropriated in the fiscal year 2023 budget.

“It is with great admiration and great pride that I am announcing the naming of the DDG-140 after Captain (retired) Thomas Gunning Kelley,” said Del Toro. “May we all, especially the future men and women assigned to this ship, always be inspired by Kelley’s brilliant leadership, bold initiative, and resolute determination.”

Kelley was born in 1939 and grew up in Boston. He graduated from the College of the Holy Cross in 1960 and was commissioned in the Navy. His early assignments as a Surface Warfare Officer included time aboard USS Pandemus (ARL-18), USS Davis (DD-937), and USS Stickell (DD-888). Kelley then volunteered to serve in Vietnam as a lieutenant commanding River Assault Division 152. On June 15, 1969, Kelley led river assault craft boats when they fell under attack. Kelley, while severely wounded, continued to protect and lead his men to safety. For this gallant effort, he was awarded the Medal of Honor. Kelley, despite his injuries, continued his naval career, taking on the position of executive officer of USS Sample (DE-1048) and commanding officer of USS Lang (FF-1060). While serving, Kelley earned his master’s degree in management from the **Naval Postgraduate School** and completed the Armed Forces Staff College course in Norfolk, VA. Kelley retired from naval service as a Captain after thirty years, ending his tour as the director of legislation in the Bureau of Naval Personnel. After his military service, Kelley became the Massachusetts Department of Veterans’ Services commissioner and was named Secretary of the Department in 2003. In 2011, Kelley retired from public service and focused on charitable pursuits. He is close with the Medal of Honor Society, previously serving as president, Holy Cross’ O’Callahan Society, Arlington National Cemetery, the Homebase Program which treats veterans and active military with the hidden wounds of war, in partnership with the Boston Redsox Foundation and Massachusetts General Hospital. He also serves on the board of directors of the USS Constitution Museum.

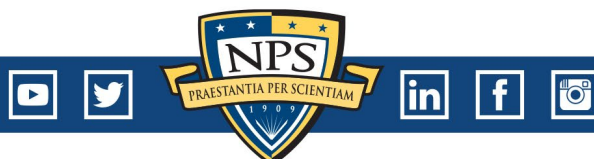
“It is a tremendous honor and I am truly humbled, especially as a Surface Warfare Sailor,” said Captain Thomas Kelley. “I trust that those who sail in this ship will be reminded of service to their shipmates and that they will be carrying on a tradition greater than themselves.”

Arleigh Burke-class destroyers, built around the Aegis Combat System, are the backbone of the U.S. Navy’s surface fleet providing protection to America around the globe. They incorporate stealth techniques, allowing these highly capable, multi-mission ships to conduct a variety of operations, from peacetime presence to national security, providing a wide range of warfighting capabilities in multi-threat air, surface and subsurface domains. These elements of sea power enable the Navy to defend American prosperity and prevent future conflict abroad.

[SECNAV Names Future Arleigh Burke-class Destroyer after MoH recipient Captain Thomas G. Kelley > United States Navy > display-pressreleases](#)

[SECNAV Names Destroyer after MoH Recipient Kelley | Mirage News](#)

[SECNAV Names DDG-140 MoH recipient Captain Thomas G. Kelley - Naval News](#)



RESEARCH:

NPS Research in Electromagnetic Waves Hunts for Ship's 'Ghost Signals'

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(Military Spot 9 Jan 23) ... Rose Mena-Werth

Oceans cover more than 70 percent of the world and finding ships at sea – especially those that do not want to be found – is still quite a challenge. Naval Postgraduate School (NPS) Department of Meteorology professor Qing Wang is on the hunt, tracking atmospheric conditions that result in what are known as “ghost signals,” where ship radar or radio communications travel and linger well beyond the line-of-sight horizon.

Back in the 1940s, the U.S. Navy recognized that under specific atmospheric conditions, electromagnetic frequencies would travel much longer distances. Understanding how and when this happens informs combat system designs and enables operational advantages for naval commanders.

“It’s a hide-and-seek game,” explains Wang. “You want to see and hear others, especially the adversaries, but you don’t want them to find you.”

Before atmospheric ducts were understood, far-reaching radio signals shocked radio specialists who were hearing “ghost voices.” Radar ducts are channels in the atmosphere that have the right temperature and water vapor conditions to bend radar waves along the curvature of the earth. Targets can be detected hundreds, even thousands of kilometers away from the radar inside these ducts. If military radar is in one of these ducts with an adversary, operators can detect each other from great distances.

“We are meteorologists,” says Wang, “so we want to be able to forecast the conditions that create radar ducts. That is the knowledge advantage that you want to have.”

To catch these ghosts, Wang has been leading a research effort that, coincidentally, is the name of a familiar and friendly ghost. CASPER, or Coupled Air-Sea Processes and Electromagnetic Ducting Research, is a collaborative effort initially funded by the Office of Naval Research (ONR) through the Multidisciplinary University Research Initiatives (MURI) Program. The grant funded six primary investigators from different universities – Ohio State University; Oregon State University, University of California, Irvine; University of Minnesota, and Notre Dame – led by Wang at NPS.

CASPER has also supported the research efforts of NPS students. To date, two doctoral students and eight master’s students gained hands-on experience solving relevant problems through their theses, while contributing their operational experience, innovative ideas and published work to the project.

According to ONR’s Marine Meteorology and Space Weather Team Lead, Dr. Daniel Eleuterio, the CASPER MURI is an excellent example of coordinated basic and applied research where the MURI program provides funding for multidisciplinary solutions to emerging or particularly complex scientific challenges.

“In this case, an outstanding team of atmospheric and air-sea interaction scientists from NPS were part of a team that included sensor developers and fluid dynamicists from Notre Dame, computational scientists from University of Minnesota, electrical engineers from The Ohio State and Oceanographers from Oregon State,” said Eleuterio. “The complex air-sea interaction in coastal zones strongly effects radio wave propagation, and affects it differently at different frequencies. The results of this research both advanced our fundamental understanding and provided the basis for very successful applied research under ONR sponsorship that will likely continue for at least the next decade.

“Dr. Wang, with her team of university colleagues and NPS students, have done terrific work and provided future leaders for the Navy and our allies a deep understanding of the fundamentals of Electromagnetic Maneuver Warfare,” Eleuterio continued.

Over the years, Wang’s work with electromagnetic waves has required specialized equipment, employing research aircraft, autonomous maritime vehicles, oceanographic research vessels and the

particularly unique Floating Instrument Platform (FLIP) owned by ONR and formerly operated through Scripps Institution of Oceanography at UC San Diego.

Wang and part of her team spent a month on board the research vessel FLIP in support of her work. FLIP, now a ship emeritus, is a 355-foot vessel that would be towed to its research location in a horizontal position, then slowly rotated vertically to become a spar buoy. In the vertical position, the vessel extends 300 feet below the surface, and the extruding spar buoy can unfold three 60-foot arms.

“From the end of one arm, we had a mast going down that was fully instrumented and could take undisturbed measurements away from the buoy. And for 30 days, I was on this thing,” Wang says with a laugh. “That means for all this time I did not move. I was at one point on Earth. Every day there was a lot of stuff to do, and I didn't realize it until I was off and thought, ‘Oh, wait a minute! I was on FLIP for 30 days!’”

Wang has excitedly watched the research evolve and improve over the past several years. The data that Wang's team collected has been used to help evaluate and improve the Navy's operational environmental forecast models. Predicting the distance incoming targets can be detected by shipboard radar at any moment informs the timing and manner in which the Navy responds to an attack or shift in conditions.

The team's measurements and analyses have also resulted in many publications on new discoveries of the physical processes in the lower atmosphere.

Atmospheric ducts are leaky and could also allow for naval detection of adversary radar from outside the ducts. Wang's success with CASPER brings opportunities for new offshoot projects like the Radar and Electromagnetic Wave Ducting in the Stable Atmosphere over Water (REDSAW) project. REDSAW will build on research completed through CASPER, continuing its legacy of operational impact through fleet engagement, student involvement and research partnerships.

Ultimately, it's about accurate forecasting, Wang says, that gives the U.S. Navy a distinct operational advantage.

“This is the world of electronic warfare ... Everything is in the spectrum, you just can't ignore that,” Wang says. “And the atmosphere is always in the way. It may help, and it may deter, so we just need to know more about it because it is a perpetual presence.”

NPS fuses defense graduate education and research with student experience and faculty expertise to deliver impact and innovation. [Learn more](#) about research in the NPS Department of Meteorology.

[NPS Research in Electromagnetic Waves Hunts for Ship's 'Ghost Signals' > United States Navy > News-Stories](#)

[NPS Research in Electromagnetic Waves Hunts for Ship's 'Ghost Signals' - Naval Postgraduate School](#)

[Navy Hunts for Ships Using Their Ghost Signals - MilitarySpot.com](#)

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STUDENTS:

Learning from Khomeini – Leadership, Coalitions, and Defeating the Instruments of Repression

(Small Wars Journal 14 Jan 23) ... Maj. Nathaniel Martins

Despite remaining essentially leaderless, social unrest precipitated by death of Mahsa Amini in September continues at a scale and intensity in Iran unseen since the Revolution of 1979. As the popular slogan “Death to the Dictator” indicates, many Iranians believe moderate reforms such as making the hijab optional will be impossible under the current theocratic regime. The futility of reform efforts is further demonstrated by the litany of ineffective protests over the last 20 years. Yet the overthrow of a regime that possesses a daunting security apparatus is easier said than done. Statistical and case study analysis by non-violent revolution experts Erica Chenoweth and Maria Stephan indicate that mass participation will be critical to success. Accordingly, comparison of today's protests to those led by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in 1979 reveal a valuable commodity leadership might provide current



protests—the ability to maintain the broad yet inherently precarious coalition necessary to defeat the state’s security apparatus.

How Khomeini Defeated the Instruments of Repression

Today’s protests face an adept police state. The Basij, the Iranian Revolution Guard Corps (IRGC), and police suppressed a number of nationwide protests including those in 1999, 2009, and 2017-2021. Similarly, the Shah’s regime used the Army, police, and SAVAK—an internal security organization originally trained by the CIA—to suppress large scale protests in 1963 over the arrest of Khomeini.

Although some scholars assert that Marxist guerillas played a critical role in defeating the Shah’s security apparatus in February 1979, Khomeini achieved the decisive internal collapse of the military beforehand. Indicators of the breakdown included the replacement of a division commander because of unit-wide dissent, a mass murder of officers of the Shah’s Imperial Guard committed by subordinates, and discussions between top-ranked generals and revolutionary leaders concerning impending regime change. This military collapse instigated and permitted guerilla action prior to the Shah’s overthrow. On 10 February 1979, a group of Airforce technicians known as homafars initiated hostilities that guerillas later joined. Furthermore, the defection of an opposing commander undermined military efforts to subdue the revolt. When Iran’s top generals met to declare their neutrality on 11 February 1979, a chief complaint was the assessment that the Shah’s military was no longer reliable.

Khomeini deliberately pursued the internal collapse of the military. His guidance was “do not attack the enemy in its breast, but its heart...even if they fire on you and kill you.” As protestors placed flowers on the rifles of soldiers and incorporated their grievances into their chants, Khomeini issued religious edicts threatening to declare jihad and demanding that soldiers defect. US Ambassador William Sullivan observed the effect of Khomeini’s efforts when his guard force intentionally limited contact with protestors to prevent the defection of soldiers.

Social commonalities enabled Khomeini’s overtures to the military. Most conscripts shared two characteristics with the average protestor—they were working class and devoted to the clergy. Understandably, poor economic conditions and Khomeini’s religious authority induced support for the revolutionary cause.

The subversive pull of Khomeini’s movement also targeted senior ranking officers of the army, but from a different vector. Khomeini’s political allies included Mehdi Bazargan, a “lay-religious” political leader representing the middle class who was committed to democracy instead of the cleric’s brand of theocratic authoritarianism. Often described as a moderate, Bazargan was an apt vehicle to encourage the defection of the affluent leadership of Iran’s security apparatus who would be concerned about their status upon regime change. Using military contacts and familial ties, Bazargan met with various generals to commandeer them to the revolutionary cause. Ultimately, the differences between Khomeini’s supporters and Bazargan are what Chenoweth and Stephan describe as “thick social networks”—a web of diverse contacts, familial ties, and shared interest groups critical to compelling security forces to cooperate.

An Initial Comparison—Similarities and Shortfalls

Today’s protests in Iran are undeniably large, but do they possess the requisite social diversity to overcome Iran’s security apparatus? Chenoweth and Stephan note “the quality of participation ...may be as important as the quantity of participation.” As with the Iranian Revolution, current protests involve every economic strata. Compared to 1979, current strikes have been largely ineffective, but they also indicate support across several economic sectors. The inclusion of ethno-religious minorities provides another similarity. In 1978, Kurds joined the revolutionary movement with a range of activity including violent protests and strikes. Today Mahsa Amini’s Kurdish heritage has galvanized the Kurdish population, but current protests are mobilizing additional minorities, including the Baluch, Azerbaijanis, and Arabs.

The economic and ethnic composition of today’s protests increases the likelihood of valuable social linkages with Iran’s security organizations, ultimately providing opportunities for subversive pull. As with the Iranian Revolution, working class participation likely mirrors the economic status of poorer conscripts. Middle and upper class protestors reflect the more affluent members of the officer corps.



Although the regime has inflicted disproportional levels of violence against minorities and seeks to exploit ethnic divisions, the participation of these groups provides a clear advantage as well. The fact that ethnic minorities represent half of Iran's population means the military likely contains large numbers of minorities across its junior ranks, producing more social commonalities between protestors and Iran's security apparatus.

Despite their evident diversity, protests lack a prominent interest group from the Iranian Revolution—the clergy. The prominent slogan “Death to Ali Khomeini” exhibits obvious hostility to Iran's supreme leader. In November protestors reportedly set fire to Khomeini's family home. Revealing slogans like “mullahs get lost” display aggression towards the clergy writ large. Finally, the new social trend of “turban tipping” in which people surprise Shia ulema in public and forcibly remove their headgear may be the strongest indicator of discontent with the clergy.

Although the clergy are clearly an object of popular discontent towards the government, the ulema are not uniformly devoted to the country's theocracy. In recent years, Iranian clergy have started to study at the holy city of Najaf, Iraq where Grand Ayatollah Ali al-Sistani advocates separation of religion and state. Moreover, although clergy in Iran have refrained from supporting the protests, there are exceptions. Grand Ayatollah Asadollah Bayat Zanjani and Ayatollah Javad Alavi Boroujerdi recently made comments supporting the right to protest. Despite these encouraging signs, there are significant obstacles to clerical participation in protests, including the ulema's growing financial dependence on the Iranian government and religious sensitivity towards the wear of the hijab. Overcoming these obstacles will require less hostility by protestors. Curbing hostility will require leadership that can influence protestors and avoid internal conflicts.

Khomeini's Leadership and his Coalition of Convenience

Like today, Khomeini's Iran contained a diverse array of interest groups, but he deftly avoided conflict between them to build a coalition with immense subversive pull on the Shah's police state. These interest groups included the secular National Front, separatist minorities such as the Kurds, religious proponents of democracy like Bazargan, and even Marxists such as the Mujahidin and the Fedayeen. Historical interpretation of Khomeini's approach to these groups falls into two camps. Some scholars argue that Khomeini made his concept of theocratic autocracy, velayat-e faqih clear to these groups, but they ignored Khomeini or believed they could manipulate him. Others hold Khomeini was a shrewd politician that built a coalition of convenience to secure implementation of velayat-e faqih after the revolution.

The first theory undoubtedly contains truth—the latter is supported by clear evidence, the most convincing of which is the membership of the Revolutionary Council. When Khomeini established the Revolutionary Council to direct actions against the Shah's regime, he chose to include a variety of leaders representing other interests opposed to velayat-e faqih. This group was not comprehensive and clerics loyal to Khomeini held a controlling majority, but it did contain moderates such as Bazargan, illustrating Khomeini's willingness to temporarily accommodate disparate interests in pursuit of the Shah's overthrow.

To overcome Iran's formidable instruments of repression, protests must win meaningful clerical support. The ethnic and economic diversity of today's protests provide common social cleavages with the Army, IRGC, and Basij, but these organizations, especially the latter two, contain a strong religious identity. If protestors in Iran fail to accommodate the interests of moderate Shia clergy, there is little hope that the soldiers and police maintaining Iran's monopoly of violence will ever align themselves against Iran's theocratic regime. Khomeini was not altruistic in his approach to a revolutionary coalition—after the Revolution he quickly marginalized the power of political competitors. However, his method of defeating the Shah's security forces was sound. Success in 1979 required a revolutionary movement that matched the social composition of the police state it needed to subvert. Today's movement requires the same combination of interests. Without leadership that can assemble and maintain such a coalition, the outlook is grim.

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In the event of a serious crisis in the Aegean, America ‘would have to do more than simply be present,’ California professor says

Whether the US takes the side of Greece or Turkey in the event of a military conflict between the two countries, it would have huge consequences on how the American government and its different branches function, argues Ryan Gingeras, a professor in the Department of National Security Affairs at the **Naval Postgraduate School** in California.

Gingeras says that the increased US military presence in Greece, and specifically at the northern port of Alexandroupoli, could help deter Turkey from any form of aggressive action. However, developments are currently dictated by Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan and “the real question is to what extent is Erdogan willing to push” his agenda.

Speaking to Kathimerini, the writer, historian and analyst outlines the possible scenarios of a potential conflict, explains what the US could do before and after such an incident, makes comparisons with past crises, describes how the Turks see Greece, and analyzes the difficult strategic choices Washington will have to make in the event of a serious crisis.

In your recent article “An honest broker no longer: The US between Turkey and Greece,” you lay out some fundamental conditions that, as you argue, may push Turkey to a war with Greece in the foreseeable future. How possible is this scenario?

I would say conservatively, it’s not impossible. I don’t know how possible it is. Crisis up until this point has centered on rhetoric as opposed to action. And while the rhetoric has gotten worse, we have not seen any actual action. However, it’s possible for Turkey to respond in a way that’s hostile and perhaps engage in some kind of military-type behavior. Turkey does not need a great deal of time or preparation to do so, it can respond coercively in lots of ways and can do so pretty quickly. So, we could end up in a very, very serious crisis at very short notice, without any immediate warning. This is one of the things that makes it very difficult to say how possible some sort of conflict is.

You said that Turkey can act coercively in lots of ways and pretty quickly. In that unthinkable scenario, how could an attack play out? What could it look like?

I’m a little hesitant to speculate but Turkish commentators and Erdogan himself have raised different scenarios. Scenarios such as potentially blockading the islands with the Turkish Navy. Erdogan has raised the possibility of using ballistic missiles to strike Greek territory. Does he necessarily mean striking Athens? I don’t know. But I think the fact that he has repeatedly referred to the use of ballistic missiles, it’s a serious possibility in terms of some sort of punitive action. An actual military occupation of an inhabited island seems the lowest probability since that would require a fair amount of resources and preparation.

What can the US do today to prevent what you just described? Do you think that the increased US presence in Greece can contribute to that? Is this military presence a force of deterrence?

It’s not clear what US officials have said to Turkey or to Greece regarding how Washington sees the situation. US personnel are not only operating in Greece but they are obviously also located on Greek territory. So by virtue of American presence, the US has a stake in Greece’s security. And one would think or hope that, that would act as a potential deterrent, but we really don’t know. What is Erdogan’s



calculus, how he actually sees the US, and its potential reactions? We need greater clarity on what is the US really prepared to do in an event of a crisis.

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Do you think that, for example, more US naval exercises in our region would help?

I should emphasize that this is my opinion and it does not represent thinking within the US government. Having said that, the US could conduct freedom of navigation exercises in the Aegean. But looking at this issue, beyond an immediate crisis, the US should anticipate in the long run a zero-sum approach by Turkey. Ankara sees issues in the Aegean specifically as either Greece wins or Turkey wins. There is no kind of middle ground. If this is the case, the US has to anticipate that simply its presence alone may not be enough to forestall a conflict. But if worse comes to worst and there actually is a crisis, the US would have to do more than simply be present. I would assume that there is some degree of confidence that the US presence in the region and more importantly in Alexandroupoli would actually help deter Turkey from any kind of aggressive action.

You said that in the case of an actual crisis, the US should do something more than just be present. What exactly? It seems that Washington would face some difficult strategic choices.

There are no simply short-term things that the US would have to address in the case of a war. The medium and the long-term consequences that the US would have to address and the changes in how the US government itself functions will be huge. The US administration, its diplomatic corps, its military and every branch of government that deals with foreign policy are assigned and directed to think about Turkey exclusively as an ally. Transitioning to think about an ally as a potential adversary, or potential competitor is a serious reorientation within the US government itself. It would have to come from the top down, to begin to plan and act with the notion that Turkey is a potential competitor or combatant. So, if that is the case, that would require quite serious rethinking of US strategy in the Middle East, in Europe, in the Eastern Mediterranean and in the Black Sea. It would perhaps require action, a rebalancing of US forces, a serious reassessment in terms of US relationships, bilaterally with various states in Europe, but also, most importantly, within NATO.

What about the scenario that Washington puts pressure on Greece to make concessions?

There are fundamentally two choices that the US could make. It could conceivably force Athens to either make concessions regarding issues of sovereignty in the Aegean or perhaps elsewhere. Or it could reconsider its Mutual Defense Cooperation Agreement with Greece. These options are not likely but are possible and they would come with pretty serious consequences. They would reflect rather poorly on US-Greek relations and its leadership in the region. But perhaps most importantly, it would undermine US leadership when it comes to Ukraine because the war in Ukraine is fundamentally about sovereignty. So whether the US acts either in favor or against Greece’s favor, there will be very, very serious consequences. The situation is dictated by Erdogan. So it may not actually matter what the US offers, wants, or is willing to negotiate. It’s ultimately about what Erdogan wants.

What does Erdogan want?

We could be confident about what he generally wants. It’s not clear what he specifically wants. I think what he generally wants is Greece to come to the negotiating table and give Turkey a reduction in Greek sovereignty with respect to maritime sovereignty in the Aegean and perhaps the Mediterranean and the complete removal of any kind of military equipment from the islands. What he specifically wants, is not entirely clear. It’s not entirely clear whether anyone in Ankara really sees a military threat on the islands and has something very specific in mind that wants to see removed. What the recent events point to is a broader culmination of frustration in Ankara, that the time has now come: That a full-blown war might not be necessary – this is speculative – to compel Athens to admit defeat, but that by ratcheting up the pressure, Athens will fold because Greece, in the minds of Erdogan and the people in power in Ankara, is weaker, is smaller, is poorer, is a lesser state than Turkey.

In the past, the US has stepped in to defuse tensions. Now you argue that Turkey does not see the US as an honest broker. How dangerous is this?

What matters most for the US is stability and NATO solidarity. So, there may be some manner of opinion in Ankara that if worse comes to worst and some sort of military action is initiated specifically by



Turkey, the US will not act too rashly, and what it will do is try some way to mollify the situation. More or less validating Turkey's actions, the same way that it did in 1974, in that there was no effort to try to force Turkey to withdraw from Cyprus. There was no genuine long-term penalty when it came to Turkey's action. From the beginning of the congressional ban on arms, the embargo was not supported by the administration. So I think there is some degree of confidence in Ankara, that derives from the past, that gives them some degree of assuredness that if something really does happen, Turkey may still emerge up on top.

Do you think that today's situation has more similarities with the period before the 1964 events or with the events of 1974?

Don't forget the 1955 events. It is somewhat different because the events in 1955 1964, and 1974 were all predicated on Cyprus. Even if you're going to throw in the crisis of 1996, the context and the starting point of the crisis are very different. Starting part of that crisis was not necessarily a long media campaign that led to this contest over these islands, rather it happened abruptly. This is very clearly a crisis that Erdogan has fomented and it is very clear that Turkey is on the flight path towards trying to coerce Athens into accepting Turkish demands. The real question is to what extent is Erdogan willing to push this issue?

[Assessing the US role in a Greek-Turkish conflict | eKathimerini.com](#)

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ALUMNI:

Board of Education Elects Lukas, Moore Lee to Leadership Roles

(Charles County Public Schools 10 Jan 23)

The Board of Education of Charles County elected Michael Lukas as its chairperson and Yonelle Moore Lee as its vice chairperson at the start of the Jan. 10 meeting. The Board votes annually in January to elect a chairperson and vice chairperson. Both Lukas and Moore Lee were elected unanimously by Board members. The chairperson and vice chairperson serve a one-year term.

The current Board was elected to office in November 2022. Lukas was first elected to the Board in 2010 and is embarking on his fourth term on the Board. He has held the positions as its chairperson and vice chairperson in the past, but recently as chairperson in 2022.

"I look forward to working with all of you and appreciate you," Lukas said. "As you consider choosing a vice chairperson, think about someone you consider in this [chairperson] role. I will work with you all closely to share my knowledge and experience with the Board."

Moore Lee, the mother of three CCPS students, thanked fellow Board members for the chance to serve as the vice chairperson. "This is deeply personal for me," she said. Moore Lee said she has talked to past chairs to learn more about the role. "I look forward to it."

Lukas retired as an engineer and branch manager for the U.S. Department of the Navy where he has worked for more than 35 years. Lukas attended Prince George's Community College and the University of Maryland, College Park where he earned a degree in electrical engineering. He completed graduate studies in systems engineering at George Mason University and the **Naval Postgraduate School**. Lukas has volunteered with the Greater Waldorf Jaycees where he served as the community vice president. He has lived in Charles County for more than 25 years with his wife, Kim, who is a teacher at the College of Southern Maryland, and their son who is a 2016 CCPS graduate.

Moore Lee is an attorney, mediator and part owner of an investment club and a real estate investment company. She received a Bachelor of Arts in Political Science from the University of D.C., and a Juris Doctor from Pepperdine University School of Law. Moore Lee is a graduate of both the Leadership Southern Maryland Executive Program and the Dorothy Irene Height Global Leadership Academy. She is married to her husband, Jonathan, and is the mother of three children.



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NMCCL Officer Recognized as Navy Medicine's Manpower and Personnel Officer of the Year

(DVIDS 11 Jan 23) ... Michelle Cornell

United States Navy Lieutenant Jesse Hernandez was recently recognized as Navy Medicine's Manpower and Personnel Officer of the Year for 2022.

The yearly award recognizes compassion, accountability, professionalism, and leadership within medical and subspecialty fields of Navy Medicine.

"As the command's only manpower analyst, he was highly sought after by leadership at all levels," said U.S. Navy Commander Markeece Murriel, director for administration, in the nomination letter. "He personally trained four command program analysts to perform complex manpower analyses and various personnel tasks."

Hernandez, who has served 16 years in the Navy, checked into NMCCL in July 2020 during the medical center's transition to the Defense Health Agency.

During his tenure at NMCCL, Hernandez completed an analysis of all human resource and manpower functions. Hernandez developed quicker, more effective ways to collect data and established programs to optimize human resource assets.

Hernandez fills multiple roles at NMCCL including the Department Head of Human Resources, Command Manpower Analyst, and the Coastal North Carolina Market Administrator, serving Naval Health Clinic Cherry Point and the Naval Dental Clinic in addition to NMCCL.

He attributes this recognition to the help of his peers and subordinates.

"I was blessed with great mentors and leaders which made it possible for me to establish a great team that worked alongside me throughout the multi-faceted transition to DHA."

Hernandez possesses a master's in Public Health, specializing in Healthcare Administration, and a Manpower Systems Analysis master's degree from the **Naval Postgraduate School**. He will use his skills when he departs NMCCL for the Navy Manpower Analysis Center within the next several months.

[DVIDS - News - NMCCL officer recognized as Navy Medicine's Manpower and Personnel Officer of the Year \(dvidshub.net\)](#)

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Bissette Assumes Command of the 225th Support Squadron

(Western Air Defense 11 Jan 23) ... Kimberly D. Burke

Lt. Col. Rebecca Bissette became the new commander of the 225th Support Squadron during an assumption of command ceremony at the Western Air Defense Sector, Joint Base Lewis-McChord, Wash., Jan. 4, 2023.

After assuming command, Bissette addressed the members of the 225th SPTS about the challenges they face today. "I would like to take this opportunity to talk about two areas that I think are critical to our shared success. The level of risk we are willing to accept, and our readiness."

According to Bissette, risk is "the gap between our goals end state and the concepts and resources needed." She emphasized that she has authority and responsibility to effectively use and seek out available resources to accomplish the mission. "But, to effectively accept this risk each of you must be an agile and adaptive leader, allowing decentralized execution of mission-type orders to seize, retain, and exploit the initiative. To minimize risk, we must be ready."

For Bissette, readiness isn't just what is reported in the Defense Readiness Reporting System, or on a spreadsheet briefed weekly. Readiness is about the mind, body and craft.

She defines craft as the techniques, tactics and strategy, the training environment, that makes Airmen professionals. According to Bissette, "It's your pursuit of getting smarter and better at your vocation...and it's the key to our readiness as elite homeland defenders."

For body, Bissette is not just concerned about Airmen's ability to pass the Air Force physical fitness test, but wants Airmen to focus on their nutrition, rest and active recovery because overall physical health is "the greatest and most advanced weapons system this nation has, YOU."

Mind is defined by Bissette as your consciousness, connection, and composure. Where consciousness is a person's ability to exercise mindfulness, set goals, provide constructive evaluation of themselves, and identify their self-worth.

To break it down, connection is with a person's team, peers, and their family. While composure is "training yourself to perform under pressure in a rugged, demanding, and hostile environment," commented Bissette.

Bissette is adamant that mind is a critical piece of the readiness triad, and she states that, "there is no stigma in my command for your mind readiness. I want you to be ready, unleash your talent, and provide sentry against anyone that would cause this country harm."

Bissette graduated from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 2003 as a Distinguished Graduate and Blue-Chip Award recipient. She commissioned as a second lieutenant through ROTC and went on to complete studies at the **Naval Postgraduate School** in Meteorology in 2004. She served in the active duty U. S. Air Force as a weather officer and later joined the Air National Guard. While serving in the Florida ANG, she was a squadron weather officer before cross training in 2009 to air battle management. She has mobilized in support of Operations Iraqi Freedom, Enduring Freedom, Noble Eagle and Inherent Resolve.

Beyond her Drill Status Guardsman duties as a WADS air battle manager, she has volunteered for numerous active duty for operational support orders (ADOS) at Scott AFB, Ill., over the last 12 years. Most notably were her last two sets of ADOS orders where she was the Chief, U.S. Africa Command, U.S. European Command, U.S. Special Operations Command Branch at U.S. Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) and a Special Action Officer for the Air Mobility Command Commander's Action Group.

[Bissette assumes command of the 225th Support Squadron > Western Air Defense Sector > Article Display \(af.mil\)](#)

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Meet Anthony Carter, Incoming Southampton Village Police Chief

(Dan's Papers 15 Jan 23) ... Todd Shapiro

Anthony Carter is a seasoned law enforcement veteran with nearly three decades of experience ensuring public safety. Appointed deputy commissioner of the Suffolk County Police Department in 2021 after 28 years with the NYPD, Carter will soon assume a new role as the chief of police for the Southampton Village Police Department.

Carter began his career in law enforcement in February 1994 after graduating from the police academy. He was a dedicated member of law enforcement, rising up the ranks of the NYPD. He would serve in various roles in the department, overseeing strategy, logistics and operations throughout his tenure.

In January 2021, Carter became the deputy police commissioner of administration and operations for the SCPD. He has created several new crime-fighting strategies, increased operational effectiveness and worked tirelessly to foster trust and partnerships with the communities throughout Suffolk.

Carter holds a master's degree in homeland security from the **Naval Postgraduate School** in California. He also holds a criminal justice degree from the City University of New York.



Carter is no stranger to Long Island's East End. He grew up in Manorville for most of his youth and frequently visited the South Fork. From this personal experience, he has an understanding of the tasks that lie ahead, but it's clear that his main priority is learning more about the communities that he will soon serve.

"This is a great opportunity to lead a premier police department in Southampton Village, while also getting to know a lot of the residents, business owners and the people who call Southampton Village home," he says. "I've spent the last several months researching. I've watched the recordings of every board meeting from the last three years and that has helped me get a good understanding from the residents of what the biggest issues are. Many of these residents I haven't met yet. I've dedicated a tremendous amount of time and research to understanding this community, that I will be proud to serve."

Unlike the NYPD and the SCPD, two of the largest urban and suburban police departments in the country, the Southampton Village Police Department has approximately 30 sworn officers. This is an asset, Carter says, when asked how this might impact him in the role of chief.

"I see it as advantageous to get to intimately know all of the members of the department, all of the civilian and sworn members," he says. "This will create a great foundation for a hands-on approach to community policing, that I may not have had with the NYPD or the Suffolk County Police Department.

"I have walked the streets of Southampton Village to get a new understanding," he continues. "I've been in the community, met with clergy and talked to business owners. I've got an understanding of the traffic issues that have been problematic for many years. ... Come day one, I want to take a good, hard look at the quality-of-life issues. I want to address these with my other law enforcement partners through utilizing county and state resources to look at the traffic conditions and the other issues that the village faces."

Having three decades of experience in law enforcement, too, has its advantages. The experience in New York City and Suffolk will prove valuable to Carter, come March 2023, when he assumes the role of chief.

"In my 28 years with the NYPD, I served both in operational and administrative roles," he recalls. "I worked on developing policies and implementing strategies both large and small. I have led and run commands, policy, strategy and operational efficiency, which are things that I have been able to focus on.

"I did three years in the transportation bureau, which specialized in traffic control in New York City," he adds. "This could be very beneficial for me, given the understanding of traffic and the work with external partners that I've done before in my career."

His work has touched on everything from routine traffic matters to presidential visits.

Carter says innovative solutions must be implemented to address the issues facing Southampton Village.

"I intend to develop new strategies, outside-the-box thinking, all aimed at mitigating some of the issues and preserving public safety," he says. "My primary objective will always be working with the community, keeping all of our residents safe and providing for police officers to have the tools, resources, technology and support they need to effectively perform their duties.

"My immediate goal will be to understand the challenges that are faced, be it in the busy summer months as well as in the off-season months, to develop a thorough understanding of Southampton," he continues. "I am looking forward to getting to work to start solving some of the problems."

And when asked about his excitement for the task ahead, Carter says succinctly: "Even after 28 years in public service, it is still exciting and a passion of mine."

[Meet New Southampton Village Police Chief Anthony Carter \(danspapers.com\)](https://danspapers.com)

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