Ph. D. in Mathematics from the University of Athens and a M.S. in Mathematics from the University of Connecticut.

His research interests include number theory, algebraic geometry, and coding theory. He has published numerous papers in these areas and has given talks at various conferences and seminars.

Prizes and Awards:
- National Science Foundation CAREER Award (2010-2015)
- Sloan Research Fellowship (2012)
- NSF Mathematical Sciences Postdoctoral Fellowship (2007-2009)
- NSF Graduate Fellowship (2002-2004)

He has also received several teaching awards, including the Presidential Teaching Award at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

In addition to his academic career, Dr. Karamanis is actively involved in various initiatives related to the Greek community and the promotion of Hellenic culture. He has served on various boards and committees and has given talks and lectures on topics related to Greek history, culture, and society.

Dr. Karamanis is a strong advocate for the preservation and promotion of Greek heritage and culture. He believes that understanding and appreciating the rich history and traditions of Greece is essential for the continued success and growth of the Greek American community.

He is a member of several organizations, including the Hellenic American Educational Foundation, the Greek American Association of North Carolina, and the Greek American Cultural Society of North Carolina.

Dr. Karamanis is married and has two children. He enjoys reading, traveling, and spending time with his family.

In summary, Dr. Karamanis is a highly accomplished scholar, researcher, and educator who has made significant contributions to the fields of mathematics and Greek studies. He is a passionate advocate for the preservation and promotion of Greek heritage and culture, and he is committed to fostering understanding and appreciation of Greece among the Greek American community and beyond.

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**Further Reading**


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**Contact Information**

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Email: dkaramanis@unc.edu

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**Biographies**


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**Publications**


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**Contributions**


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**Related Resources**

Harvard-trained Dr. James Doundoulakis is one of the top prosthodontists in the field of cosmetic dentistry and the author of the book, “The Perfect Smile.” He has been practicing in Manhattan’s Upper East Side for the past two decades.

from specialists such as prosthodontists, who restore, recreationally or eruptive; endodontists, who deal with difficult root canal treatment; radiologists, who interpret x-rays; and oral surgeons, who typically operate on jaws and surgically place dental implants.

Such specialists account for only a fraction of America’s 20,000 dentists, but their individual incomes can match those of the top-specialists among the nation’s 50,000 physician assistants. And while a majority of dental specialists are in private practice, many of them are also affiliated with both private and public medical centers. These are the most sought-after providers of care for patients and military healthcare facilities.

Dr. Doundoulakis, for example, is currently director of implant prosthodontics at Montefiore Medical Center. Early in his career, he was an assistant clinical professor at the Columbia University School of Dental and Oral Surgery and the New York University School of Dentistry. He is also an associate editor of the Journal of the American Dental Association.

One advantage of being affiliated with such institutions is that Dr. Doundoulakis has access to the latest in dental technology and research at Montefiore’s Center for Research.

“My field is becoming more and more technology-driven,” he said. “We’re in partnership with technologists, embedded, it means that the collaboration between dentists and diagnosticians or techs and patients increases through the opening of the mouth with braces, among other devices; and oral surgeons, who typically operate on jaws and surgically place dental implants.

continued from page 1
Continued from page 1

Harvard-trained Dr. James Doundoulakis is one of the top prosthodontists in the field of cosmetic dentistry and the author of the book, “The Perfect Smile.” He has been practicing in Manhattan’s Upper East Side for the past two decades.

and 30-year-old Simo, who now works as a sales manager in New York.

Dr. Doundoulakis was the Academic Investigator of the New York University College of Dentistry, assistant professor of oral maxillofacial surgery, and current director of implant prosthodontics at Montefiore Medical Center. Earlier, he was an assistant clinical professor at Emory University.

It was one of the most rewarding experiences of his life, he said.

Doundoulakis calls “test tube dentistry,” he said.

In the foreseeable future, that partnership may produce dramatic developments such as tissues and organs on demand for what Dr. Doundoulakis calls “test tube
ds, the world’s leading provider of comprehensive dental care and research.

To the contrary, Dr. Doundoulakis, among the Very Best in his Field, a “Connoisseur of Smiles”
The Knapp Award is named for past executive director of the Massachusetts Council of Churches, Rev. Dr. Forrest L. Knappe. The Knapp Award is an ecological setting and 17 Ortodox Parishes in municipalities, four Connecticut Townships, the Metropolitan of Boston consists of 63 parishes which minister to the needs of approximately 200,000 Greek Orthodox Christians in Massachusetts. 

The Nomination Committee of the Massachusetts Council of Churches issued the following statement about the Metropolitan and the Greek Orthodox Church’s visible and effective activity in the advancement of ecumenism in Massachusetts.

Met. Methodios to Receive Knapp Award

Father Maheras’ ministry, too, has evidenced has enabled the spirit of mutual trust and collaboration that they have lived out this calling throughout the centuries, including icons, paintings, wood-carving and embroidery. Mon-Sat. 10 am - 6 pm. Admission free (403) 485-5046 or www.amavasi.com.

The Metropolis Art in Adversity, 1453-2003

Metropolitan Methodos is the spiritual leader of the Greek Orthodox Metropolis of Boston, and its jurisdiction includes the Greek Orthodox parishes in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Vermont and four Connecticut Townships. The Metropolitan of Boston consists of 63 parishes which minister to the needs of approximately 300,000 Greek Orthodox Christians.

Father Maheras is a Pastoral Director of the Metropolitan of Boston, and the Metropolitan of Boston is the spiritual leader of the Greek Orthodox Church in the United States. He is responsible for the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Greek Orthodox Church in the United States and its mission parishes.

The Nomination Committee of the Massachusetts Council of Churches issued the following statement about the Metropolitan and the Greek Orthodox Church’s visible and effective activity in the advancement of ecumenism in Massachusetts.

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Book Examines How John Cassavetes “Invented” Independent Film

By David Thomson
The New York Times


Potter and Soth use a range of sources, from interviews with Cassavetes to archival material, to create a comprehensive portrait of the filmmaker. The book covers Cassavetes' upbringing on the Greek island of Chios, his move to the United States as an immigrant, and his journey from a struggling actor to a successful filmmaker.

The authors explore Cassavetes' innovative approach to filmmaking, including his use of improvisation and his willingness to experiment with different genres. They also examine his relationship with his wife, Gena Rowlands, and their collaborative work, which formed the backbone of the Cassavetes filmography.

Among the highlights of the book are Cassavetes' groundbreaking work in the 1960s, which included films such as "Shadows," "Faces," and "Shades of Light." The authors also discuss Cassavetes' influence on later filmmakers, including the Coen brothers and Jim Jarmusch.

Overall, "Accidental Genius" is a detailed and engaging examination of Cassavetes' life and work, and a valuable resource for anyone interested in independent film.
New Book Takes Another Look at Agamemnon and Ancient Mycenae

By Lucy Hughes-Hallett

"The Tomb of Agamemnon. Mycenae and the Search for a Hero," by Cathy Gere (1996), is the story of a 19th-century scholar who excavated the tomb of Agamemnon and his wife Clytemnestra in Mycenae, Greece. The book is a critical reflection on the search for the tomb of Agamemnon and the history of archaeology in the 19th century.

The book begins with a brief history of the search for the tomb of Agamemnon, which goes back to the ancient Greeks. The author then discusses the excavations of Heinrich Schliemann, who was the first to find the tomb of Agamemnon in 1876. Schliemann's excavations were marked by controversy, and the book examines the different interpretations of the tomb.

The book also discusses the modern-day Excavations at Mycenae, which continue to this day and have yielded many important discoveries. The author examines the different interpretations of the excavations and the controversy surrounding them.

The book concludes with a discussion of the current state of the tomb of Agamemnon and the future of archaeology.

The book is a critical reflection on the search for the tomb of Agamemnon and the history of archaeology in the 19th century. It is a must-read for anyone interested in the history of archaeology and the search for the tomb of Agamemnon.
The appointment of General Von Sanders to command the 1st Turkish Army Corps in Constantinople in December 1915 caused a furor among the European powers, especially Britain, who feared his presence would upset their plans to control the Straits. Von Sanders was accompanied by some 45 German military officers, whose task it was to train and improve the efficiency of the Ottoman Army. It should be noted that British Admiral Arthur Liv- pas commanded the Ottoman Navy, whereas the Ottoman government in Constantinople had a French commissar. The British Military Attaché in Constantinople, Litt-Cdr. Tylec noted that the presence of German officers would offer "inter- esting commercial advantages to Ger- man banks and industry." Von Sanders arrived in Constantinople, Russia had its own designs on Constantinople. The British Ambassador in St. Petersburg, Sir George Buchanan, had previously informed Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey that, "rightly or wrongly, the Russian government believes that the German government is un- dertaking to endeavor to acquire a vocal robe of influence over Con- stantinople and that, through the Suez and Bosphorus, are about to establish General Von Sanders' jurisdic- tion, he will be in a position to ex- ercise as indirect control over them."

The Ottoman Grand Vizier dis- posed any idea that Von Sanders would command the defense of the Bosphorus and Straits, "nor have any control of the city during a state siege." A flurry of diplomatic exchanges between the European powers, Von Sanders was appointed a Medrek in the Turkish army and dropped from the list of the 1st Army Corps. This helped to quiet the situation down for a short while. During the Bolshevik coup in 1917, the 5th Ottoman Army was actively involved in the British Empire. Y. Küçük believes that Von Sanders would have been ecstatic if Britain had continued; many of the victims, in their political and military strategy to implement the Turkish Nation- al Pact (Kara Milliyet) in part by their political and military strategy to remove all vestiges of foreign occupation from Turkish soil. It is interesting to note that the last Ot- toman Cabinet, the Maltepe (Mallek Vill or Valligida), regarded a state of the Sultans, the Maltepe or Valligida state was under old and control, and control, Kemal's national movement had free reign in Asia Minor. Von Sanders thought- ing was colored by his military ex- perience from the Gallipoli cam- paigns and, as commander of the 7th Ottoman army, he emphasized the importance of the Gallipoli expedition for "political reasons, the latter issue is more promi- nent, there are also a number of cases of the Gallipoli expedition regarding the Armenian and Hellenic geno- cides. The latter point, the absence of reliable sources made it very difficult for us to find compelling evidence to aid our understanding of the Gallipoli evacuation. This is agreed by Mr. Stavridis, a Historian and the latter issue is more promi- nent, there are also a number of cases of the Gallipoli expedition regarding the Armenian and Hellenic geno- cides. The latter point, the absence of reliable sources made it very difficult for us to find compelling evidence to aid our understanding of the Gallipoli evacuation. This is agreed by Mr. Stavridis, a Historian and the latter point, the absence of reliable sources made it very difficult for us to find compelling evidence to aid our understanding of the Gallipoli evacuation. The latter point, the absence of reliable sources made it very difficult for us to find compelling evidence to aid our understanding of the Gallipoli evacuation. The latter point, the absence of reliable sources made it very difficult for us to find compelling evidence to aid our understanding of the Gallipoli evacuation. The latter point, the absence of reliable sources made it very difficult for us to find compelling evidence to aid our understanding of the Gallipoli evacuation. The latter point, the absence of reliable sources made it very difficult for us to find compelling evidence to aid our understanding of the Gallipoli evacuation. The latter point, the absence of reliable sources made it very difficult for us to find compelling evidence to...
Friend of a Forgotten Man Steadfastly Refuses to Let his Memory Die

By Greg Thilo

MELBOURNE - The discovery of Konstantinos Sapountzis' body made headline news and sent talk-back radio into a frenzy. Sapountzis died for more than two weeks in his car in a busy shopping car park. Irv Tobias believes he was on his way to find Kon standing there waiting for him, almost out of sight, in a little Burwood Highway, which is near the Croydon Market.

Irv spoke to Sapountzis several days before he was discovered. A former driver, he had a $50 parking ticket on his windscreen at the time he was found. He had not moved the dead man inside the car "as if he was sitting there on its own, night after night, and obviously security was needed there." He had been friends for 10 years. "The thing is, he wouldn't be alive today if he didn't have us," he said.

The other side of the argument was voiced by Mariposa, an ex-American father of two, who had been a handyman and a father of two, who had been a handyman and a father of two. "I'm still here. Business is always good. You learn so much," he said while twirling before a mirror. "I'm still here. Business is always good. You learn so much," he said while twirling before a mirror. "Look at these. These are for the concert tonight." He had brought them for me.

The Kon she knew was a passionate Collingwood fan; had a mischievous side; had a mischievous side; and was a sometime taxi driver. She had put up around her mirrors, "Something exploded in my head. It all went from there. I thought it was: 'Something exploded in my head. It all went from there. I thought it was: 'I'm going to find Kon standing there waiting for me. I'm going to find Kon standing there waiting for me.'"

The Miami Herald published this on January 14. The original headline is, "The Forgotten."
Steven J. Poulos, World War II Hero, Found Murdered in his Utah Home

From page 1

By Linda Davis
Center City Times

Zaharias, a Greek immigrant, made a name for herself as a com-
1827 in Athens, advancing to become one of the first chairmen of the
hospital's board of directors in 1983. He was the his-
Zaharias was a staff surgeon at Kalamata when he moved from his
family from Odessa to Connecticut in the 1990s. He was a
military member who helped move the res-

The National Herald

January 21, 2006

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Olympiakos Retains Strong Lead in Greek Soccer League Derby, Beats Rival 3-2

Piraeus (AP) - The Hellenic Parliament passed the above on January 17.

Doukas: Olympic to Relaunch in October

By Lefteris Papadonis

ATHENS (Reuters) - The Greek Government said on Tuesday that it would reach an agreement with Spain's Air Europa by October, keeping a promise to privatise state airline Olympic, which is facing severe financial difficulties.

Facing European Union fines for failing to privatise the airline in time, Greek Prime Minister Kostas Karamanlis told Reuters that a last-minute deal could be reached before the end of the year.

"What we need is a serious, and honest, last-minute deal," he said.

Doukas, who was responsible for preparing the airline's business plan, said the government would work towards finding a solution that would ensure the airline's survival.

"We are optimising our plan and we have already had discussions with potential investors," he said.

The government has said it would not use state aid to save the airline and that any investment would have to be made by private investors.

Antonis Nikopolides, who is overseeing the sale process, told reporters that the government was considering various options to help the airline, including the possibility of selling shares to private investors or seeking a new owner.

"We are in talks with potential investors and we are open to any ideas that could help us save the airline," he said.

Karamanlis has repeatedly promised to sell Olympic to private investors as part of his efforts to reduce the country's debt and attract foreign investment.

"We are committed to selling Olympic and we are determined to do so as soon as possible," he said.

Karamanlis also said that he was confident the sale process would be completed by the end of the year.

"We are confident that we will be able to sell Olympic by the end of the year," he said.

The sale of Olympic has been a key part of Greece's debt-reduction efforts, with the government hoping to raise several billion euros from the sale to help pay off the country's massive debt.

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No small achievement

On a cold winter day in January, the Acropolis of Athens does not look as inviting as it does in the summer time. On this particular day, a few days before the New Year, I reported to my four sisters that so

Overcoming Fears by Facing both “Light and Shadow”

By Michael Freedman

This was the first time I had ever seen the Parthenon. The day was sunny, and the sun's rays were creating a kind of shadow play on the Acropolis. It was a

The National Herald

A weekend publication of the NATIONAL HERALD, INC. (DBA: THE NATIONAL HERALD), published on Saturdays in the Greek-American Community of the United States of America. 

Published-Editor Antonia R. Dimelis

To the Editor,

I have read with interest the story about the "Greek Snubbing of TV Sets for TV Sets" in your January 7th issue. I was surprised to learn that there are still people who believe in this outdated technology. The columnist who wrote the article seems to be out of touch with reality. The modern world is moving towards digital technologies, and it is time for people to embrace the future. I hope that your readers will consider this viewpoint and that we can collectively work towards a more unified and technologically advanced society.

By Nicholas Gage

For the first year of my life, the house in Liakos was my chosen

The National Herald

On a cold winter day in January, the Acropolis of Athens does not look as inviting as it does in the summer time. On this particular day, a few days before the New Year, I reported to my four sisters that so

...and I felt an overwhelming sense of sadness and longing...
Democracy and Islam: Bringing Western Values to the Muslim World

By Nikolaos A. Stavrou

When John F. Kennedy was elected President of the United States in 1960, he promised, as the new "bringer of peace and friendliness" to Washington to manage the course of world politics, that he would bring a new order to the world. He said: "For the first time, since the American Revolution, our government has the opportunity to create a new world order." When he spoke of a democratic and secular world order, he could not have imagined the world order in which the United States today is engaged. This world order is not the one he had in mind when he spoke of a democratic order because the United States today is engaged in war in Afghanistan and Iraq, and the world order he had in mind was a democratic and secular world order. The world order he had in mind was a world order that was not dominated by the United States and its allies, but was a world order that was respected by all nations, and that was based on the principles of democracy, human rights, and international law.

In the mid-20th century, many people believed that the world order of the United States and its allies was a world order that was respected by all nations, and that was based on the principles of democracy, human rights, and international law. This world order was based on the principles of democracy, human rights, and international law, and it was a world order that was respected by all nations, and that was based on the principles of democracy, human rights, and international law. The world order of the United States and its allies was a world order that was based on the principles of democracy, human rights, and international law, and it was a world order that was respected by all nations, and that was based on the principles of democracy, human rights, and international law. The world order of the United States and its allies was a world order that was based on the principles of democracy, human rights, and international law, and it was a world order that was respected by all nations, and that was based on the principles of democracy, human rights, and international law.

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Gyorgos Iakovidis: Painter of Childhood

By Vicki Politis
Special to The National Herald

Painter Gyorgos Iakovidis’ scenes are familiar to most Greeks: chubby babies on the laps of their grandparents, children in sun-bathed rooms staring up at a commotion of musical instruments, or a generated household scene. His delicate, sun-bathed rooms stirring up a commotion of musical instruments (not playing the trumpet with a watering-can!) for which he was awarded a gold medal at the Universal Exposition held in Paris in 1900. At the same time, Iakovidis seems to have been absorbed by the contrasts between age and youth, emphasizing the wrinkled features of grandparents and the smooth, unformed faces of young- ers. In this respect, his work assumes philosophical overtones, stressing the various passages through life. Embarrassing and inquisitive children are held by expressive elders, whose faces express the hardships and sufferings they have known in life. And yet, a tenderness in their eyes also reflects the joys they have been blessed with.

The artist was not ignorant of new artistic currents of his time, such as French impressionism, of the role of light, which from 1890 became a major characteristic of his art. During this creative period, he arrived in Munich to continue his art. As a student under Nikolaos Lytras in Athens, Iakovidis had acquired a solid knowledge of drawing and color and had also borrowed the subject matter his teacher had found for the life of villagers. A number of drawings in the exhibition stand in the strong and sensitive handling of charcoal over paper.

In the Bavarian capital, he tried his hand at the mythological scenes that were so popular in German art of the early 20th century and his influ- ence was greatly felt. The ugliness of the industrial world or its social ills held no interest for Iakovides. In fact, the artist was not ignorant of new artistic currents of his time, such as French impressionism, of the role of light, which from 1890 became a major characteristic of his art. During this creative period, he arrived in Munich to continue his art. As a student under Nikolaos Lytras in Athens, Iakovidis had acquired a solid knowledge of drawing and color and had also borrowed the subject matter his teacher had found for the life of villagers. A number of drawings in the exhibition stand in the strong and sensitive handling of charcoal over paper.

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