

ability to sort out its own financial affairs, but it also served as a wake-up call that Greece needed the region's collective help.

No one seems more eager for reform than Mr. Papandreou himself. Though the Papandreou family has the political resonance in Greece of the Kennedys, Mr. Papandreou is American-born and educated. He has stubbornly pursued the prime minister's office for much of the decade, despite being rejected twice by the Greek voters.

He ran an Obama-like campaign promising change and transparency. He now faces the tasks of dismantling the sprawling Greek welfare system that his father, Andreas, helped erect when he was prime minister in the 1980s.

Not much of an orator, Mr. Papandreou is at home in the world of academic conferences and foreign policy discussions. He hits his stride talking about how globalization has affected decision making. "There is a paradox," he said. "People are much more aware of the common problems. But at the same time, there is the realization that you can't do much on your own."

Richard Parker, an economist at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government who has known the family since he was a graduate student working for Mr. Papandreou's father, said George Papandreou was "very low key, a democrat with a small d."

"There is a lack of bluster or pretension to him, and yet he is quite fluid in the Davos world where others are quite married to the pecking order."

In fact, Mr. Papandreou hosts his own mini Davos on a different Greek island every year. The result is that he has a vast network of experts, including Mr. Parker and Mr. Stiglitz, whom he consults with regularly, often through overnight e-mail messages. His aides jokingly call these consultations going into the F.O.G., for friends of George.

He has televised cabinet meetings, publicly shamed tax-dodging doctors and started investigations of low-level Finance Ministry officials, who own homes worth more than \$1.3 million, though they earn only modest salaries.

At the same time, he has pushed through legislation to remake the country's government structure, reducing the number of states to 13 from 76 and the number of counties to 370 from 1 034

Yet Mr. Papandreou displays none of righteous glee of public crusaders like Rudolph W. Giuliani or Eliot Spitzer.







