

Brazillionaires: Wealth, Power, Decadence, and Hope in an American Country By Alex Cuadros The author openly offers his personal opinion regarding the communality of the super-rich even though they hail from very different backgrounds ranging from elected politicians.

Super-market magnates to white shoe private-equity bankers. The tale seamlessly blends the author's experiences from the corporate helicopters and penthouse board-rooms reserved for the elite to the public buses and urban slums where the majority of Brazilians inhabit. The vastness of the land described in his courageous bus trips.

But the book comes around full-circle and the closing page offer a poignant personal opinion of what really led to that same event. I myself am a native of Trinidad & Tobago.

For readers of Michael Lewis comes an engrossing tale of global financial inequality—intertwined with the story of Brazil's wealthiest citizen Eike Batista—that begins to answer the question: Who exactly are our new hyperwealthy plutocrats and should we welcome or fear them? When Bloomberg News invited the young American journalist Alex Cuadros to report on Brazil's emerging class of billionaires at the height of the historic Brazilian boom he was poised to cover two of the biggest business stories of our time: how the giants of the developing world were triumphantly taking their place at the center of global capitalism and how wealth inequality was changing societies everywhere. The billionaires of Brazil and their massive fortunes resided at the very top of their country's economic pyramid and whether they quietly accumulated exceptional power or extravagantly displayed their decadence they formed a potent microcosm of the world's richest . Eike Batista a flamboyant and charismatic evangelist for the country's new gospel of wealth epitomized much of this rarefied sphere: In 2012 Batista ranked as the eighth-richest person in the world was famous for his marriage to a beauty queen and was a fixture in the Brazilian press. But by 2015 Batista was bankrupt his son Thor had been indicted for manslaughter and Brazil—its president facing impeachment its provinces combating an epidemic and its business and political class torn apart by scandal—had become a cautionary tale of a country run aground by its elites. Over the four years Cuadros was on the billionaire beat he reported on media moguls and televangelists energy barons and shadowy figures from the years of military dictatorship soy barons who lived on the outskirts of the Amazon and new-economy billionaires spinning money from speculation. Within a business narrative that deftly explains and dramatizes the volatility of the global economy Cuadros offers us literary journalism with a grand sweep: a universal story of hubris and tragedy that uncovers the deeper meaning of this era of billionaires for us all. While I thank him for sharing his insights about the way our capitalism works I just wish he'd devoted more time discussing other hidden billionaires and not focused so much on Eike Batista English Excelente para descobrir sobre o presente. Serviu como um ótimo complemento ao Brasil: Uma Biografia que acabei de ler trazendo a história mais para o presente através da vida dos bilionários que o Alex Cuadros acompanhou a trabalho para a Bloomberg. O que serve não só para explicar como os realmente ricos fazem o seu dinheiro aqui (com verba pública apoio do governo e muito financiamento de campanha diga-se de passagem) mas também para contrastar o que acontece no Brasil com outros países (principalmente os EUA). Eike's story includes a jet set son whose tragic accident leads to large "Occupy-style" demonstration showing Brazilians as fed up with its billionaires and a judge who impounded Eike's vehicles (in theory to pay Eike's creditors) and took them for his own. You read how the costs of hosting the World Cup and Olympics compounded the problems of the economy (and the crony capitalism and sloppy accounting entrenched from the dictator years) impacted the administration of former guerilla Dilma Rousseff (now impeached). English Bazillionaires: Chasing Dreams of Wealth in an American Country by Alex Cuadros is an interesting look at Brazil and its recent development growth and struggles by examining the wealthiest individuals in the country. There are very few books on Brazil in wide print and most people only hear about Brazilian soccer riots and corruption or the widespread deforestation of the Amazon rainforest and how outrageous

this is to citizens of other nations who probably could not name a single city or Province in the country. The book jumps around starting with the controversy surrounding Eike Batista one of the America's richest billionaires and a speculative genius who has gained investment dollars for oil rig projects railroads steel factories communications lines agricultural production facilities and beauty lines often without actually developing the business. He is also a popular figure in Brazil once being married to a famous model and also sporting close political connections and a Donald Trump-style oratory tradition (blust and blunder). This controversy highlighted the contrasting living conditions of Brazilian rich and poor and the different treatment certain people receive from the government - Thor's son should not have been driving in the first place as he had received a request number of speeding tickets to have his license revoked. Many wealthy Brazilians will die on the cross before claiming they inherited their wealth and will play up the self made aspects of their business empires even though they may take loans favourable interest rates or other forms of support from the government. Brazilian politicians and business leaders are closely related (sometimes literally related) and so their is much insider knowledge being traded around much cooperation and agency capture and favourable contracts financial support and so on. These allegations closely mirror other developing nations where cooperation between various actors is necessary to support economic growth but can also be detrimental to the transparency of the states politics and economics. Brazil struggles with this especially as a democratic nation where it is unable to crack down as hard as China can on corruption (or indeed exploit is closely like other nations do). Cuadros claims this system closely resembles the development style of early USA with tycoons who have lots of leeway to make decisions and are closely connected to local and federal politicians. The booming Soy fields of Mato Grosso for example have to ship product over distances and through terrain that increases the price of product more so than shipping it over the Pacific Ocean to market in Asia. Brazil suffers from a high crime rate and drug gangs operate as quasi-governments in favelas all over the country providing protection services and support for local businesses and residents. Although I am a staunch environmentalist myself I can feel the resentment the global environmental movement can have on those wishing to bring themselves out of poverty and develop a nation that can mirror the West in its success. Cuadros seeks to reverse this issue bringing to light Brazil's relationship with its rich and poor and contrasting this mostly to the rise and fall of Eike Batista's (and a select few others) business empire. Having grown up in both countries military dictators evangelists media men the frustration of weaving through government bureaucracy and the immense wealth of his targeted subjects are all captured here. g Bible thumping Edir Macedo (founder of Igreja Universal) is compared with Oral Roberts and local media moguls `the Marinhos` are compared with Rupert Murdoch; btw the Brazilians are much richer and influential. The book starts with a headline grabbing tabloid story which may appear to be frivolous to the reader attended University in the UK and hopped around Puerto Rico Germany Argentina Mexico before making Brazil my home in 1997. The wounded executives then whine that things were just too hard nothing worked there was too much red-tape everything was too expensive the business community was a closed network blatant corruption prevailed no one was professional the longest business plans never exceed 12 months etc. Matt Taibbi Figuring it was time to take a breather from recent weighty reads I turned to some brain candy; three well-written books of nearly identical length authored by professional journalists all with the lure of safely feeding and reinforcing my confirmation bias. I've found that many journalists rely on sentence structures that liven things up a bit taking liberties with attribution the description of events and the establishment of fact to capture our attention. Admittedly traditional historical or academic authors can also engage in similar loose language it's just that the journalist author seems naturally endowed with this trait and all too willing to use it. I find this reading experience akin to eating a fresh warm Krispy Kreme donut well the third Krispy Kreme donut; "Did I just down two or is this my third? Damn these things go down good!" Of course there's little nutritional value in that ecstatic treat. Since then perhaps with a short retrenchment post-Vietnam and questions of a peace dividend following the demise of the Soviet bloc America has continued to grow its security state with successive self-propelled rationales. Why is a nation overflowing with amber waves of grain

securely moated with large oceans bordered with two friendly neighbors free of military incursion to its continent for more than 200 years so committed to a security state with the largest incarceration rate on the planet by far the largest defense budgets increasingly militarized police forces and destructive destabilizing international interventions one following the other? I wonder if our endowed wealth and intrinsic natural security somehow perplexingly are at the heart of our illogical behaviors. Brazillionaires

When I first visited Brazil in the early 1990s I remember flying over miles and miles of shanties - only later did I learn these are called favelas - then upon landing meeting with several persons from Brazil's financial elite. How was it possible for wealth to aggregate in the hands of the few persons no smarter than yours truly in a land with so much poverty? The answer I very much suspected was a cozy dare I say corrupt relationship between financiers and government. If a friend in the Ministry of Finance gives a nod that your currency is soon to be devalued what do you do? Why you lever up and take the opposite side of that trade or so I believed. Commercial and political interests which may have merged desire our attention even for the briefest of moments; it's a steeplechase to the basest emotions where Jerry Springer's annoying early 90s antics are so widespread we barely notice. This is very good news for book publishers as it ensures a limitless flow of similar product to these three volumes all the while avoiding actionable remedy for that which ails upsets and stymies. I'm reminded of the wise central African tribal chief X'Nuthru who some 77350 years ago pointed his spear at each setting sun saying "T'axugra t'axugra jhalru qhatrrh mnemba!" giving thanks to the sky god for providing abundant warmth and light that day. Read with extreme caution: this is clearly not a proper discussion and exposition about the country and its problems but merely a one-sided opinion of an outside reporter with no roots in the country and who was assigned to report on local billionaires. The Workers Party held the executive branch (and with that controlled the Brazilian department of justice) their coalition held the majority in both houses of congress and they nominated the majority of the supreme court judges (they even nominated the lawyer to the Workers Party who never held a position as a judge before! I've got to repeat this: a lawyer to their party was nominated and now holds a seat as a supreme court judge to the country!). And yet the author attempts to defend Lula and Dilma saying that they allied themselves with Brazil's entrenched interests because they believed it was the only way to govern in a grand...bargain for progress. Poor them so powerless in those 14 years! Meanwhile the facts themselves (as described above) point in the other direction: helping the poor and the workers was only a sales pitch a means to an end and the end itself was perpetual power and the increase of the size of state by any means necessary. Taxes as percentage of GDP (and in nominal terms) sky rocketed government agencies and state run companies became even more bloated contracts and subsidies to select companies increased exponentially. For example at one point the author stealthily tries to discredit a person's position against the adoption of affirmative action quotas by referencing his employment and nothing more saying [i]t's a curious position for the employee of a company whose current owners were born into their places at the top of the pyramid. In another example the author fails to understand the relationship between cause and effect when he calls out the Brazilians who complain about corrupt officials and at the same time avoid the import tariffs on their iPads bought in Miami -- both are hardly the same offense and the second is arguably the effect of the first. In yet another example he describes how millions of Brazilians took the streets to protest against the inflaming corruption scandals but the author complains that the placards were all aimed at the corrupt politicians in power and none at the construction companies that bribed them as if trying to point out that these well-intended protestors were on the side of the bribers or somehow misguided. With that the author astonishingly brushes aside the fact that the fiduciary duty to its constituents and to enforce the law is that of the government and its politicians (in power) -- they are the ones who should rein in abuses be incorruptible oust corrupt practices and jail those involved. In the end I can't help but think this could be a better book if the author either a) avoided talking about the social problems of the country and stuck with the billionaires; or b) actually exposed both sides of the story together with the more lucid points of views of the middle class --those who are afraid for their safety (because they don't fly on helicopters or have bullet proof cars) who don't get Bolsa

Familia or cheap credit from BNDES who overpay for the basic education for their children and everything else because of the so called Brazil cost and lack of decent public services who pay excessive taxes in a country that taxes its people as much as a developed nation (as % of GDP) and who have to deal with the overburdening interest rates. English This book is not only a masterpiece of journalistic work but also a surprisingly deep analysis of Brazilian society with its longings and frustrations - and whence they arise. Never before has a book managed to capture with such authority the hidden workings of the country and how (until now) nameless 'elites' have throughout history controlled and milked the state for their own benefit and obscene enrichment - and here one could be talking about most other nations. Alex Cuadros shows his astonishing power of insight gained from living and working in the country with regular everyday Brazilians as well as extensively researching and following the other 1% of that complex society. He manages to put into words the "grito preso na garganta" of the thousands who took to the streets of the country in June 2013 (and later) without knowing much why exactly they were doing it. His descriptions of Brazilian culture and mindset are so on point they felt as if he was talking inside my head! That is no small feat it takes a superior type of observation skill to gather and then describe how a culture feels like on the inside. The book captures with fidelity the feelings and events that accompanied the boom years as well as the collapse of the economic 'miracle' and the current political crisis that engulfed that once promising nation. It exposes a side of that society that the powers want to keep hidden but which most Brazilians have a nagging feeling about and just can't put their finger on or translate it into language:

I see too many similarities in the way things are done. To be honest one can say this about any country in the world: A must read for anyone wanting to understand the ebb and flow in the lobbyist activities of a government. English Rio de Janeiro is burning! Quick pass the sunscreen. The photo that accompanied the New Republic's review of 'Brazillionaires' perfectly captures the essence of Brazil during one of the country's most challenging times, The photo showed bathing beauties catching some rays perched next to a 5 star hotel's roof-top poolside. The nonchalant bikini-clad girls were juxtaposed with a photograph of a crowd at street level vehemently protesting against the Government during the 2013 winter of discontent, Get ready for a journey that will take you on a white knuckled ride that goes from palace to shanty town (favela/comunidade) in a heart beat: The author has a historian's eye for detail but his delivery is fast paced and compelling: The author's genius is that after painstaking research he has endeavored to 'join the dots' between various time-periods and a cast of billionaires during Brazil's turbulent history. The author earned my respect by reporting from his personal experiences direct from the tear-gassed streets of Av Paulista during the protests. The author usefully includes benchmarks for North America readers to appreciate that Brazil is indeed a land of superlatives, I am a huge fan of the book/author but the criticisms that I reluctantly offer is that certain billionaires were completely excluded e, More time could have been spent on the Safras - the deadly fire in Monaco and the Safra's purchase of Swiss Re's London Gherkin probably deserved inclusion: Christina Onassis also lived for a short period in Sao Paulo and it would have been interesting to read about who attended her Court. His constantly repeated ambition was to become the world's richest man and to bring Brazil along with him to the top, He learned just how deeply they all reached into Brazilian life: They held sway over the economy government media and stewardship of the environment; they determined the spiritual fates and populated the imaginations of their countrymen: Cuadros's zealous reporting takes us from penthouses to courtrooms from favelas to extravagant art fairs from scenes of unimaginable wealth to desperate massive street protests: Brazillionaires: Wealth Power Decadence and Hope in an American Country Alex clearly understood Brazil very deeply uncovering ape truths that surprised even a native Brazilian such as me. Ele dá um ponto de vista externo para o que se passa no Brasil com bastante irreverência e uma boa noção de como o Brasil funciona. O livro descreve mais de perto o Eike pela figura pública que ele é e pelo momento recente que passou (a obra termina no começo de 2016), Também passa por vários outros bilionários incluindo alguns que o autor

desenterrou. Senti falta de nomes como Sarney (duvido que não seja bilionário) e afins mas o autor tem um viés mais de negócios (Bloomberg) do que político, English Assigned to cover billionaires of Brazil for Bloomberg Alex Cuadros got hooked: Maybe it was the people maybe the topic or maybe Brazil but what resulted besides his articles and his net worth calculations is this information packed book. Through the billionaires profiled here the reader gets a short immersion in Brazilian politics economics (sometimes the same thing) and life, You meet your first billionaires in the era of the military dictatorship when business and the government were tightly tied. Large government projects (roads dams bridges) made Carmago Carrera and Paulo Maluf very wealthy. While the elected government of Lula da Silva with its emphasis on "development" continued awarding awarding contracts to supporters there were other means to wealth. A good bit of the post-dictator period is devoted to Eike Batista whom Cuadros sees as emblematic of the era: Eike portrays himself as a self made man but he may have gotten his lucky mining strike through information from his father. Eliezer Batista Brazil's Minister of Mines and the head of its state-run mining company would surely have been in the know: Cuadros takes you through Eike's business career distinguished by having a net worth of perhaps \$30 billion vanishing to a negative billion in less than a year. Eike's talk of building a great Brazil twittering and high style wife suggest that Donald Trump is not unique: Roberto Marinho built a communications business from newspapers (in the 1920's) to radio to the third largest TV channel in the world, Cuadros shows how Marinho did business with dictatorship and then the republic. Edir Macedo owns a chain of churches where parishioners tithe a good percent of their resources for what sounds to them will be a guarantee of prosperity: It appears to be OK to run a church as a business in Brazil (or at least its status is more out in the open) Along the way you learn about Brazil: You glimpse life in the offices cities (clogged with traffic) communities of believers court rooms and favellas: You learn how the Bolsa Familia program alleviated 25% of Brazil's poverty. There is a glimpse of the workings of AmBev the owner of the all American Budweiser label. You learn how trade unionist Lula da Silva came to power and kept it, If you are interested in Brazil (and/or its billionaires) you will find a lot of interest in this very engaging book: Cuadros is a journalist for Bloomberg who specializes in reporting on the wealthy and helps develop Bloomberg's list of wealthiest individuals, This allows him to look closely at the wealthiest in Brazil and how they affect the countries growth struggles and income equality, Brazil is a fascinating country that is not well reported in most mainstream Western press nor examined closely by academia in accessible circles: Cuadros' book takes a similar approach and does so it seems to help reach a wider audience. This is appreciated as although I would love to know more about Brazil one needs to start somewhere: The man is a brilliant fundraiser and can sell a project all over the world even if returns are not guaranteed: In 2015 his son Thor hit and killed a biker on the road out to buy groceries for his wife on her birthday, His son had previously hit and injured an elderly man a few years before, And two months after the fatal accident Thor was publically drag racing in a Formula-style race. Cuadros looks at other Billionaires in brief - media tycoons who create novelas in Brazil old military barons and so on but the main focus is on Batista and his wealth, It tracks his dizzying rise and the slow and piecemeal fire sale of his business empire in recent years. The style used is to contrast this with the whims and fancies of a nation many do not understand: Much like China or Russia many westerners have a lot to criticize in the BRIC nations and developing nations in general. Corruption and nepotism are big parts of the developmentalist ideals of Brazil's business leaders and politicians. This is why Luis de Silva and Dilma Rousseff nominally socialist politicians can cozy up to old military hardliners from the era of dictatorship. It is for the greater good in their opinion and who could disagree? Brazil's rise has been fairly rapid, Although not as glamorous as China's double digit decade Brazil has risen to become the world's top exporter of Coffee and Beef pulp and more: It has modernized its industrial base using a developmentalist mentality ie. close government control of the banking system periodic assistance for struggling industries and so on, Many billionaires are also philanthropic and will donate to poverty reduction programs or to buy equipment for government agencies or build schools roads and so on: This contrasts with corruption allegations which have been sneeringly grabbed by Western press over the last few years: This style of

development is also chafing in its income inequality. Most Brazilians live in poverty closely akin to what one might see in China or India or Mexico, Services like electricity telephone access internet access and even road or port access are all relatively unknown. Brazil has its own class of migrant workers moving from boom town to boom town working in beef soy farms coffee plantations or the lumber industry for example, This contrasts with the New Rich in Brazil who drive sports cars have apartments in Miami Florida and have dozens of bodyguards at their disposal, One can see why Brazil is often seething with unrest as recent protests against Dilma Rousseff have shown these tensions can erupt into violent protest and unrest, They are also heavily armed and police executing operations often look more like soldiers storming a rebel stronghold than police-man: They shoot back through rubble fire rocket propelled grenades at helicopters and melt into the general population as unrecognizable as local residents - often because they are: Its poverty issues are terrifying to many westerners but are not any more onerous than those of other developing nations. US politicians and celebrities have gone on camera saying that the rainforests of Brazil are not Brazilian they are global territory. This has as little traction in Brazil as a Chinese politician claiming Wall Street as global property for its financial importance and criticizing US politicians for being protectionist: This is a thorny issue as lumber and land are important for Brazil's resource driven economy. How can one develop resources and compete globally to bring millions out of poverty if they are unable to export any resources? These questions remained unanswered, So how did the book do? Cuadros has done a great job analyzing a country that is not well known in much of the rest of the world, Although Brazil has been struggling of late it is still one of the biggest and most resource rich countries in the world with a few hundred million citizens to boot, It is South America's China and it is always strange to me why it is ignored so: I enjoyed this style enough but would have preferred a more straightforward analysis of Brazil's economy and internal politics. This book leaves a lot to be desired for me and in a way that is a good thing, It will make the reader want to learn more on Brazil and seek new information or may make them read more of it in the news (and so on), As a reader who already does this however I was hoping for a more in depth look at Brazil's economy and this book could have used it, The anecdotal stories on Batista and his life were adequately entertaining but do not wholly cover up the lack of concrete substance, I think I was not the target audience for this book but appreciate the time and effort Cuadros has put into writing it, This is a subject worth learning more about and Brazillionaires is most certainly a good introduction on Brazil that may take the average reader down new paths. Don't let my three stars throw you off if you are looking to start somewhere on Brazil: This is Brazil! as we Brazilians love to say in a sarcastic way. But the star of this captivating soap opera is reserved to relating the rise and fall of ex-billionaire Eike Batista once the world's 7th richest man, Even after living 19 years between Sao Paulo & Rio de Janeiro I was able to learn a great deal from Brazillionaires: Right now with the economic/political challenges there is an exodus of the ex-pat community fleeing Brazil: I would especially recommend `Brazillionaires` to any aspiring ex-pat who is thinking of moving to Brazil. I hope that they might understand as Tom Jobim once quipped that Brazil is not for amateurs. English It's interesting to read about the magnats in one of the biggest economies but the names and stories get very mixed up hard to follow, English A review of three works: The Management of Savagery Max Blumenthal Brazillionaires Alex Cuadros HATE INC. This does make for a more entertaining engaging reading experience (note the word 'entertaining' -maybe a better word is 'infotaining'): The Management of Savagery President Eisenhower's speech on January 17 1961 warning of the military industrial complex pretty much said all we need to know, I don't believe there's a likely resolution to this situation unfortunately: Some including me can attempt to profit from this systemic aberration in some small way, Even that however is a risky proposition as those who invested in private prisons found: I guess we can make easy peace with our military policies because they largely directly affect the voiceless and the opportunity costs are so ambiguous so intangible, What genius! Such acumen! I don't remember studying this business model in graduate school unless it was in ethics class: Then again apparently this activity was not illegal in Brazil until more recent years. Finishing this work John Law the scam artist and Controller General of France under a young Louis XV came to mind. So

too did Lord Alfred Hayes of professional wrestling fame though for different reasons, As a longtime viewer and subscriber to high-brow print and television media I've often thought of the commercial value of selling divisiveness a theme that loops directly back to Mr. Thomas Jefferson remarked "I read no newspaper now but Ritchie's and in that chiefly the advertisements for they contain the only truths to be relied on in a newspaper, " Maybe it's the media's omnipresent character now associated with every personal electronic device it seems that has changed, Taibbi devotes quite a bit of this work reflecting on Manufacturing Consent by Edward Herman and Noam Chomsky. He includes an exchange with Professor Chomsky as an appendix. I guess I need to put that one on my 'to read' list. These books while describing conditions affecting modern life offer little prospect for betterment. They seem products from a shelf of the very store they appear to deride. Since our evolution into governed states and especially the dawn of the industrial revolution we seem accelerating further and further from our natural roots. His tribe gathered around danced and sang just as they did every sunset prior and every sunset thereafter. The book is full of interesting anecdotes (but some are facts and others are hearsay -- so it's important for the reader to distinguish them), The author also exposes his takes on the culture and problems of the country and I believe he hits the mark some of the times, The problem is that the arguments feel plenty of times one-sided and are many times fallacious. Read it for the stories and be skeptic about his opinions and conclusions -- especially those drawn about the Brazilian society and the business class in general, Be in the lookout for:1) The author's evident soft spot for Lula Dilma and the Workers Party: Additionally the Workers Party came to power in 2003 after many years of rigorously campaigning against corruption: Afterwards they held power for 14 years culminating in the worst recession and the worst corruption scandal in the history of Brazil. What's worst almost none of their policies were sustainable or everlasting they were Ponzi schemes -- i. they didn't create value they either destroyed value or moved value around: primary and secondary) healthcare safety bureaucracy and even infrastructure haven't significantly improved and their problems still persist to this day: The Workers Party say unemployment decreased and that people moved up in life but now we are finally seeing that it was in fact the labor force that decreased (i, less people were looking for jobs) and most of those who moved up the ladder are now moving down indebted as never before. More money was funneled upwards to their political comrades and entrenched business partners than the other way around, 2) The author's use of generalizations and fallacious arguments, Trying to shift their role or share their responsibility (even if by a slight bit) with the business class and the public is fallacious and indecorous: It blatantly exposes those who wish to stay hidden due to having built astonishing fortunes using methods they can't be proud of. His writing style mixed with the backdrop of his own experiences makes this book a real page-turner but it is so much more than that. But Brazil wins because after all God is Brazilian. A tale of two cities redux. Rio de Janeiro is burning! Quick pass the sunscreen. A tale of two cities redux.g. the bad boy banker Daniel Dantas.001 percent. Two other billionaires stand out. He has also lived and worked in Brazil for decades. It also engages in American-style libertarian views on wealth. And the drug gangs reciprocate. Brazil clearly struggles with an image issue. Its other big issue is environmental. This is a very commendable place to begin. English Brilliantly written. Americans could say the same about our country though. E.no one has ever lost so much money so quickly. For me it was an eye-opening spellbinding page turner. One of the rare books I couldn't finish. The authors met expectations. HATE INC. Blumenthal's work by the way. The issues we have with the media are nothing new. Mr. All felt harmonious and in great order. English Mixed feelings. It's an utterly entertaining read.e. Education (i.e.e. This is a damning book.A true landmark work on modern Brazil. Excellent read. English

