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## Nepotism: A Case Study of Two Getúlio Vargas Descendants

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## **Abstract**

Power and privilege have been passed down within families since the dawn of civilization. This phenomenon - nepotism - is seen in royal families, hereditary aristocracies, and family fortunes that are sustained over many generations. Consequently, modern discourse has coined the phrase “nepo baby:” someone who is likely to achieve fame or success as a result of their family’s accomplishments rather than their own merit. My project seeks to examine the present-day perceptions of nepo babies in relation to the idea of inherited privilege by looking at my own family: the Vargas’ of Brazil. My great-great-grandfather, Getulio Vargas (1882-1954), was the dictator and president of Brazil from 1934 to 1945 and 1951 to 1954. Getulio was a highly influential and controversial political figure in twentieth-century Latin America, and although his son Lutero had noted successes and controversies of his own, he never achieved anything comparable to his father’s accomplishments. Lutero’s daughter and my grandmother, Candida, suffered through a difficult childhood as a result of her family’s role in Brazilian politics - outcast by her peers and resentful of her family history.

My research reveals the complexity of nepotism: the characterization of nepo babies as spoiled, entitled, and undeserving is accurate in some cases; however, these stereotypes overlook the nuanced impacts public scrutiny and familial expectations have on the children of powerful and influential people.

## **Historical Background**

I have always thought of myself as an American, although I was aware at an early age that I have Brazilian roots on my mother’s side. Among my Brazilian ancestors was one of the great figures of Brazilian history, Getúlio Vargas, who was the nation’s provisional president,

dictator, and then elected president. Vargas was my great-great-grandfather. I wanted to know more about his life and was equally curious to examine the lives of his other descendants. How did they cope with living in the shadow of a man so famous that his picture was on their country's currency? In particular, I became interested in Getúlio's only legitimate child, Lutero. Although Lutero became a distinguished neurosurgeon and diplomat, he found it impossible to achieve the same level of success as his famous father, and I wondered if this gap had a significant impact on his psyche. Furthermore, I wondered how his status as a "nepo baby" might have affected his treatment of his daughter. While I think most people are not especially sympathetic to the struggles of nepo babies, I question whether Lutero's circumstances are something of a tragedy.

Getúlio Vargas, initially the governor of Rio Grande Do Sul, emerged as an unexpected President of Brazil amidst a power struggle among influential governors vying for the presidency. Defying the expectations of the public, Vargas astounded the political elite by consolidating power and proving to be a remarkably effective leader. Though he lacked a specific agenda upon assuming the presidency, he embarked on an ambitious program aimed at reshaping Brazil from a commodity-dependent nation governed by oligarchs to a modern industrial state with a robust centralized federal government. In his pursuit of power consolidation, Vargas evolved from a provisional president to a formidable dictator, maintaining his grip on office for 15 years. Beyond his efforts to diversify Brazil's economic landscape by fostering industrial development alongside the existing agricultural coffee exports, Vargas implemented initiatives to cultivate the vast interior of the country. Particularly in the Amazon Basin, Vargas encouraged the inland migration of Brazilians so that Brazil could profit off of natural resources in an environmentally friendly way. In terms of foreign affairs, he made the controversial decision to

align with the Allied powers in 1942 during World War II, dispatching Brazilian military forces to combative zones in Italy. Despite being ousted from power in 1945, he retained significant influence through the two political parties he established and the election of long-time supporters, including his presidential successor Café Filho. During the next five years, Vargas secured a senatorial position in two states, Rio De Janeiro and Rio Grande do Sul, and returned to the presidency in 1950. He ultimately ended his own life while in office in 1954 as a coup was approaching. Vargas is sometimes remembered as Brazil's first modern president, a statesman with widespread support across diverse social classes, with the notable exception being the steadfastly conservative oligarchy. He stands out as the first Brazilian president to envision the nation's progress on a comprehensive scale, transcending regional interests in favor of a united vision for the entire country (Wolfe, 2023, p. 52, 55, 69).

My great-grandfather, Lutero Vargas, was born in 1912 and died in 1989. In addition to his medical practice, he also ran a 100-square-mile ranch in southern Brazil on which he raised cattle. After his marriage ended, his daughter Candida was raised in the presidential palace and did not see her mother for 11 years. During this time Candida was told that her mother was dead, and Lutero seems to have alternated between wanting to control her life to wanting to leave her upbringing entirely to others. While this behavior seems very cruel, it was not all that unusual in a powerful political family. And since cycles of abuse and bad relationships are known to continue down generations, one wonders if Lutero's treatment of his own daughter is somehow related to his feelings about his own father.

## **Introduction**

The broader idea for my research project came not only from experiences and relationships within my own family but also from the discourse I have observed about “nepo babies” in dominant media. According to Merriam-Webster, “nepo babies” are children of privilege whose accomplishments are always suspect because they have the advantage of famous or prominent parents. Although nepo babies are a popular topic of conversation today, the subject of inherited privilege has been a prominent one for millennia. Royal and aristocratic families have always passed down their wealth and power to who we now label as nepo babies. Yet, as many famous works of literature make clear, not all children born in privileged circumstances lead happy and fulfilling lives. In fact, it often seems that heirs of rich and successful families are tormented by the difficulty of living up to the accomplishments of their family and have trouble creating an individual identity. I want to investigate the social, economic, and emotional inheritance that is passed down from famous parents to children. What social, economic, and emotional advantages does nepotism provide the descendants of prominent families? In what ways does nepotism disadvantage them? And how does this phenomenon continue today in self-purported meritocracies like the United States where nobility is abolished but nepotism still exists?

The limited information I had on my family, despite their prominence in Brazil, was my motivation for choosing this specific project. As a result of Getulio’s career, Lutero and Candida struggled with relationships and communication, and my mother almost never speaks about her mother and grandfather’s experiences. However, once I gained gradual exposure to our family history, I became curious and began to explore my heritage.

## **Literature Review**

There have long been discussions over how nepotism benefits its recipients.

A cover story in New York Magazine titled “The Year of the Nepo Baby” (Jones, 2022) spread widely on social media and was discussed by many people working in conventional media. Through long lists showing family connections – in some cases across three generations – the article revealed the prevalence of actors and actresses who are the children of celebrity parents. The message derived by the general public was clear: having famous parents provides an unfair advantage in highly coveted and selective industries. And for the minority who defended nepo babies, the article made a different point: talent *can* be inherited through genealogy. Somewhat ironically, the current publisher of the New York Magazine article, Pam Wasserstein, is herself a nepo baby. Wasserstein is the daughter of financier Bruce J. Wasserstein, who bought the magazine in the 1900s.

Alternatively, the article “Class and Family” by Steve Sailer (2024) is an opinion piece offering a more conservative view about how surnames can often determine the course of someone's life through the English class system. Sailer writes that “surnames continue to suggest statistically significant things about social status.” For example, people named “Hamilton” are more likely to graduate from Ivy League schools than people with the last name “Smith” or “Jones.” Sailer also postulates that your job or annual income is predetermined by your last name. Status persists strongly across even very distant relatives..

This reveals a bigger and more relevant idea about nepotism and “nepo babies” because it solidifies the idea that the majority of people with social status are “nepo babies” because of their family history. Certainly, some of the most visible “Nepo Babies” throughout American history are the children of presidents. Some of them, like John Quincy Adams, who became a president himself in addition to being the son of President John Adams, have had distinguished careers

comparable to that of their parents. President George H. W. Bush's son, George W. Bush, who also became president, is another example.

Furthermore, the article "The Inheritance of Social Status: England, 1600 to 2022" compares social mobility in England now and in the 1600s. The article says that there is only a .79 decline in correlations between generations, meaning we are not as different from our ancestors in status, genealogy, and habit as we previously may have thought. It further states that "Even fourth cousins with a common ancestor only five generations earlier, show significant status correlations." These correlations suggest that modern life tracks remain similar to those in pre-industrial England. There is also a "genetic correlation in marriage of .57," which proves that there are rarely deviations in social status even when one joins another family because people tend to marry others of the same status. This lack of deviations results in a further separation of classes.

Regarding my personal experience, I am the great-great-granddaughter of Getulio Vargas, who was twice dictator of Brazil and one of the most prominent figures in Brazilian history. Getulio himself was the son of an extremely famous military hero in Brazil, Manuel do Nascimento Vargas. Family members thought that Getulio would be unlikely to achieve the same fame as his father while he was growing up. However, as sometimes happens in prominent families, Getulio exceeded the success of his own father, reaching a peak as the president of his country, an accomplishment that would be very difficult for any of his descendants to match. As expected, it turned out none of them did. Also, it is worth noting that both Getulio and Luterio had numerous "illegitimate" children who were born out of wedlock. Those children most likely have their own stories about how having fathers of high status affected their lives, especially with the additional secrecy and shame that comes with illegitimacy in conservative Brazil.

Getulio's only legitimate son, Lutero, was a distinguished medical doctor educated at National Faculty of Medicine, an Air Force officer who served as a flight surgeon in Italy during the Second World War, and a diplomat representing Brazil as ambassador to both Nicaragua and Guatemala. Despite his achievements, Lutero was unable to fully live up to his father.

Furthermore, Lutero's marriage to German artist Ingeborg ten Haafe was unhappy from the beginning. Their daughter, Candida, was kidnapped by her father and held in the presidential palace without any contact with her mother. In fact, she was told for ten years of her life that her mother was dead. Family dysfunction was rampant in the Vargas family because of personal and political tensions. Furthermore, Getulio Vargas eventually shot himself in the presidential palace out of fear of being deposed in a coup. This abrupt end to his political career likely made it more difficult for him to pass along the advantages he had accumulated when he was at the peak of his power such as connections and money. Nevertheless, other members of the Vargas family did retain some political influence to this day, though my connection to Getulio did not give my mother or myself any sizable privileges, wealth, or power in Brazil. And like in my family, there are certainly circumstances in which opportunities are inherited, but similarly, the psychological problems that come with that success can be passed along, sometimes without the financial and social benefits. While people with inherited privilege certainly don't usually deserve any extraordinary sympathy, their situation does offer some insights into the nature of privilege itself and how that privilege might be minimized in order to create a more equitable society.

On a more general scale, parents tend to try and improve the lives of their children and the future generations of their family, which makes nepotism inevitable from the common practice of passing down knowledge, property, wealth, and other resources to their descendants.



Although the common parental notion is to let the child succeed on their own, it is difficult for parents to stand aside, watch, and do nothing if their children struggle, especially if they have the power to cushion the blow. Nepotism is an understandable outgrowth of the desire of parents to provide happy, successful, and secure lives for their children.

From the child's side, while it is also easy to say that they want to achieve and become successful on their own, it is equally difficult for them to resist taking advantage of their status to get ahead in a competitive field. This idea is arguably most applicable to legacy admissions. Certain institutions, particularly elite schools, act as gatekeepers for the various paths of opportunity. Access to these institutions is an element of privilege. The role that legacy admissions as a form of nepotism has in perpetuating social inequality, wealth inequality, and generational poverty in America has recently been the subject of fierce debate. Many colleges and universities, including Wesleyan College, Stanford University, and USC, have enacted a complete ban on legacy practices (Clark, 2014, p. 105, 135, 150). Certain progressive state governments - like Governor Gavin Newsom's administration in California - have waged a war on the legacy paradigm: all private and public California universities will forgo legacy admissions in 2025.

In six hundred years, the western world has transformed from lineage-based feudalism to a more meritocratic society that praises self-made individuals and shames those who have benefited from nepotism. And despite the emergence of supposed meritocracies globally, nepotism has not completely disappeared. Almost all of the world's problems relate to socioeconomic inequality, specifically on the basis of race, gender, and religion. The perpetuation of privilege through generations remains an undeniable and complex reality in society. Over time, systems of power and advantage become deeply ingrained, creating a cycle of

privilege that is often inherited by successive generations. Economic advantages, access to quality education, social networks, and opportunities become part of a family's legacy, reinforcing the advantages of some while marginalizing others. The best we can hope for in society is that there are still some paths upward and opportunities for the average person to become successful. However, success for a person most likely brings nepotism for their next generation.

## **Methods**

For my research, I studied the life of Getulio Vargas, his son Lutero, and his granddaughter Candida, by reading authoritative histories and biographies, working under the guidance of mentor Professor Joel Wolfe. I also familiarized myself more with the Brazilian and world history of the Vargas period, especially how Brazil became involved in World War II. I conducted interviews with people who are familiar with my great-grandfather Lutero—namely, my aunt Celena Pixoto (see Appendix B) and my step-great grandfather John Githens (see Appendix A). In particular, I asked them about Lutero's childhood, young adulthood, and how he treated his daughter. I wanted to know how he changed as he got older and, as I got further into my research, it became more apparent that he was never to become as influential or important as his own father.

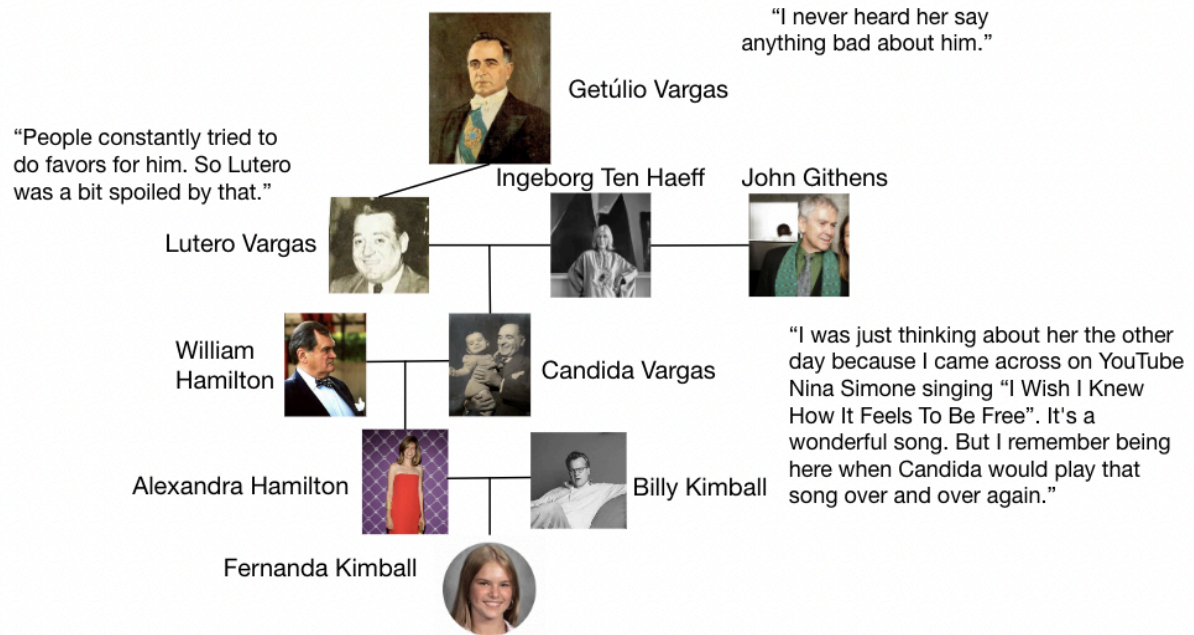
Although a great deal of information exists about Getulio Vargas, Lutero's life and career are much less known and researched. By conducting my own interviews with people who knew him or knew a great deal about him, I am filling a gap within literature by collecting biographical information in a way that had not been done before. Furthermore, I am taking a new perspective on Lutero when conducting my research by keeping in mind the significance of nepotism on

children. Finally, as a relative and family member, I have exclusive access to information and materials that are not available to an outsider.

I tried to tell his story chronologically. While major events in 20th-century Brazil are a key structural element, I am analyzing how these events affect Lutero on a personal level. My research helped to show the type of person he was. To gather all this information I utilized historical accounts of the life of my Vargas relatives; in particular, published books, articles, first-person interviews, letters, and other original documents about Getulio and Lutero. I also wanted to understand more about how Latin American politics influenced Lutero's thinking.

While I am trying to tell the entire story, there are limitations to my research project. One such limitation is the personal biases that both John and Celena have towards Candida, Lutero, and Getulio. Furthermore, I am constrained by my schedule as a student and am working on a tight timeline, not to mention that there is a limited supply of information about Lutero and Candida available.

## Results and Discussion



My interview with John Githens was very helpful as he contributed some colorful anecdotes about Candida and Ingeborg. John Githens is Ingeborg's second husband whom she married after divorcing Lutero. He is the step father to Candida. I wondered as we spoke whether, in speaking about his wife's first husband, he had his own biases and prejudices that might have influenced his assessment of Lutero. John has only been to Brazil a handful of times and does not get along with my Brazilian family members because Ingeborg and Candida's relationship with Lutero quickly deteriorated. The picture he drew of Lutero was of a somewhat damaged and even violent person. John said Lutero had his own way of doing things and was not afraid to take extreme action when in a fit of bad temper or momentary impulse. John described Lutero as spoiled and surrounded by people who wanted to please him. The description of Lutero from John fits the general idea of a nepo baby, as we think of it today. As I conduct more interviews and research, what I hope to discover is how his personality was shaped by his

upbringing as the son of a president. Through John's relationship with both Ingeborg and Candida, he saw Lutero as controlling and even abusive at times. Celena, Lutero's cousin, corroborates that Lutero was an absent father since Candida, his daughter, says she was mostly raised by other family members and "nannies." They also both agreed that Lutero was a great surgeon and that he should have continued with that career path, because when he tried to follow his father into politics, he failed. Celena states, "Lutero was a great doctor recognized by his peers. He tried to enter politics, perhaps more to help his father, but I don't think he was successful." This event had a profound impact on him, with John saying in our interview that the dynamic between Lutero and his father made him "irritable" and "angry." John suggested that as a result of Lutero's attitude, "She [Candida] never was really happy after that. She was strange. I was just thinking about her the other day because I came across on YouTube Nina Simone singing 'I Wish I Knew How It Feels To Be Free.' It's a wonderful song. But I remember being here when Candida would play that song over and over again. She also had to escape Brazil." From my perspective, Lutero's failure at being like his dad caused an internal disappointment in life that contributed to his neglectful parenting: Lutero could not live up to his father's success, which made the rest of the family suffer.

## **Conclusion**

The children of famous people have both advantages and disadvantages in terms of feeling inferior and not being given sufficient credit for their accomplishments which resulted in psychological trauma. I hope to use the story of several generations of my own family to explore how these conflicted feelings are resolved or not in the minds of individuals. Since this is a personal story, I am still navigating my own feelings regarding my Brazilian family, and will

document this process in future projects if relevant. Additionally, interviewing two family members who have different relationships to Lutero and Getulio was very interesting because I got to see the similarities and differences in their stories since Celena had a better relationship with Candida, Lutero, and Getulio than John. I plan on interviewing more of my family members, such as my cousins in Brazil, who will be able to give me more insight on the effects on their side of the family, while also further developing my understanding of 20th century Brazilian history.

## Appendix

### Appendix A

John

And so it was... It was typically the Popes who was not supposed to marry, they were theoretically celibate, and since they didn't have children and you know like the whole idea of celibate clergy was that you wouldn't be passing on church assets to a next generation to just be managing it in your lifetime. So the thing is, the Pope set a lot of the principles behind because that is a general human tendency. You want to give things to your nephews and nieces. As opposed to somebody else. But it means that those gifts are deserved only because of the relationship, not because of the miracle of the achievements of the person.

Fernanda

How do you view Getulio as a leader?

John

Very interesting man. I mean, I often think of him as a hybrid of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Benito Mussolini because he has elements of both of them. But fortunately, the Mussolini element was much less. I mean, he kept Brazil from being affected economically by North America, which could have happened with the nationalization of oil and those things. And then he did a lot of progressive social legislation. So I think he's a major figure and of course, any place you go in Brazil, the squares, the streets, everything is named after him. It seems like in France, you find streets named after certain political heroes of the past. And in Brazil, he is a mythic dimension for Brazil. And rightly so, I think.

Fernanda

And then, how do you think Luterio's life was impacted by him being the son of Getulio?

John

It was impacted. I mean, first of all, he did choose on his own to study medicine and today the IDI surgeon, but of course, there was privilege. I mean, people constantly tried to do favors, and this is true in this country just as well as their people try to please the people in power, because they would certainly like that interest rate on themselves. So probably Luterio was a bit spoiled by that. And when he was studying in Germany, of course, he said he was the most eminent physician, orthopedic surgeon in Germany, who later became the Chief Surgeon of the German army. And that's what enabled that and he was studying that there. But he and then of course, the privilege was that when, when there was already during the phoney war period, Mussolini warned Getulio that there will be a shooting war. I think it was in 1940, both Germany and Italy also did something in the south of France of exactly what Benito Mussolini warned Getulio and your great grandfather was flown out of the country and your mother has the cigarette case. You've seen that. That's an important thing. I mean, that's kind of an historical object in a way. Apparently he did have a bad temper. I mean, I know this from Ingeborg. I'm not telling tales out of school. He was also very jealous. And, for example, in Europe, Ingeborg was taking sculpture lessons with him. In fact, there is a post available in the Polish National Museum in Warsaw because his refugee called a nobleman who was also a sculptor and so on. He was in prison. He was buried in a Brazilian stage designed with a buildup of ice and he lived in Rio and in Kabul studied with him. And then he made a sculpture of Ingeborg and she was terribly worried about it



because it was bare chested. Police were always present when she sat with the artist. When she would go down, there would be notes on the windshield of her car saying “we know where you were” and so on. But they were undoubtedly were from Lutero and then I do know, I mean, little stories. Nelson Rockefeller was the Under Secretary of State for Latin American affairs during that period. And they gave so much stuff to her speech and especially for the capital, prize capital and things like that. In a way to bribe them to keep them as friends. That was sort of the end of their marriage. But Ingeborg had a friend, a Jewish woman, who went to high school in Berlin. It was mostly a very progressive High School. Most of the students were Jewish, and most of them fled, but one of them had fled to Switzerland. And then she was able to get on the list and took for the OSS, which was the CIA of the day. He had an affair with an American nurse in Rome. Her name was Tuckerman. I remember the first time and when he came back then he was with a call to Ingeborg and he wasn't interested in the relationship. But at that time in Brazil they couldn't get a divorce. So he insisted on a separation, I think it was kind of like a formalized separation. But anyway, that's going places that are not interesting to report. You probably want more general public information.

Fernanda

No, that's interesting. My next question is how did Ingeborg feel about the Vargas family and how do you think it may have changed over time?

John

I never heard her say anything bad about him. Ingeborg consulted a psychic about Getulio. And the psychic said he had a young boy with a spoiled story.

Fernanda

Then how did Candida feel about her father and the Vargas family in general?

John

You know, that was horrible. What happened to her. Yeah. I've told that story and probably read it. And so the bad thing about it was that Candida wasn't just that he took away on false pretenses, just to go to the President's birthday party where he had all the grandchildren and then never returned the child. And of course, his brother Benjamin was head of the Secret Police of Brazil too. So really there was no option for anyone else to appeal to about that. Essentially she wasn't even in Rio. Exactly. So she was counted. It was parked someplace else until the thinkable had died. So, that was, that was you know, that can lead to really never reading that was traumatic for any child. She was three years old when that happened. She never really was ever happy after that. She is strange. I was just thinking about her the other day because I came across on YouTube. Nina Simone singing "I Wish I Knew How It Feels To Be Free." It's a wonderful song. I wish I knew how it felt to be free. But I remember being here when Candida would play that song over and over again. She also had to escape Brazil. She had an affair with the brother of a friend, the closest brother, Rocha Miranda, what was his first name. He was married but he fell in love with Candida. And she got her job in the Brazilian consulate in Paris. It was not a real job. It was just she didn't have to show up at the office or anything. She had diplomatic status because she was there and his wife found an apartment for Candida. And there was a rule that he had to be with his wife on Sundays and Thursdays, but the rest of the weekend could be with Candida. He bought dresses for her. It was expensive, but he really didn't give her his whole life

or his whole time like a husband would have. So that was painful for her also. Then she would always stop by New York and on the way back to Rio, she would go back a couple of times a year. And she stopped to stay with us here. And he would call her and I've never forgotten and I didn't listen in on the conversations purposely but she would always sort of really not present with him on the phone and say, actually, "there's a quart of milk in the fridge when I get back to Paris." She would say things like that to him. It was really not two people in love. So she was coming to New York, Ingeborg and I were invited to East Hampton for Easter and she came along. And Ingeborg invited the girlfriend, Saul Steinberg, who is a famous cartoonist and artist and so she can't even get close. And she came here and she brought Bill Hamilton<sup>1</sup>. Hamilton was also a cartoonist at the New Yorker magazine, and they post work on the rebound. And Bill had just broken up with a girlfriend that he was in love with but they broke up and right away [Candida and Bill] decided that they would get married. I had my own apartment on 2009 Street. And I was close. And she called Ingeborg and I to say Bill wants to get married before the weekend. So anyway, they did get married at City Hall. I was not invited to the wedding because Ingeborg and I were not theoretically together yet. But it was just in City Hall. And then he has a reception here in the apartment. I was functioning like the father of the bride, so to speak. Candida always smokes. She smoked like four packs of cigarettes a day. She was the neatest smoker I ever saw because she always was taking out the ashtrays you never saw before. It was always just one cigarette she was working on. And so her mother very gracefully slipped out, threw it away and then came back. But it still was a large consumption and pushed her to give that up to become pregnant and drinking. But Bill really sort of threatened to end it. And then Candida became pregnant with your mother. And that's that, that's the story. Ingeborg in fact consulted a psychiatrist about Candida because of the trauma. Anytime she felt secure, she

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<sup>1</sup> "Bill," used throughout the interview, is a nickname for William Hamilton.

wanted very much to be within your world and to hear you will. Anytime she felt insecure, she didn't want anything to do with any trouble. It was always, always an alternation between those two states. And that wasn't easy to observe. Especially, I mean, we would go up there for dinner just the four of us and Ingeborg and Candida would be quarreling and Bill and I would be looking off into the distance and wondering what we could do about it but didn't dare do anything about it. So that's how that happened. And anyway, that was Candida.

Fernanda

What are your thoughts on the current state of Brazilian politics and Brazilian politics?

John

I don't know if this was an assassination attempt or not but there was a rock roll down a cliff. They were driving to Metropolis and at some point a huge boulder rolled down; they were injured both, but they recovered from it. And I'm not sure whether it was an assassination attempt. The other thing though, is of course, that Lutero did hire an assassin to kill a journalist who was writing against Getulio and and that that's been written up so this is public information about that discussion. He had shot an Air Force General instead of the journalist. And so the terror, of course, was they could keep it more or less hushed up. But he didn't go to jail, but they made him pass to go see Capitol Hill, Honduras, and he had to live in Honduras, like, for five years to not be in Rio and not be in Brazil. That was his punishment. But it was like exile rather than jail.

Fernanda

Do you have any thoughts on the current state?

John

I do. I follow somewhat, there was a period, of course, when the military took power. I know that Lutero detested Lula, but I mean, I heard that from Candida and other people. But, but of course, when Lula came to power, Celena was very much for that time. And actually, I think, he was good for Brazil. I mean, I hate to say that.

## **Appendix B**

Fernanda,

I was very happy to receive your message, but I am in a moment of a lot of work finishing with the donation of books by Getúlio, Alzira and Ernani that were at the Farm to Public Libraries. For this reason, I will respond quickly in Portuguese and your mother will be able to translate what I am writing into English to help you quickly.

Question 1. How do you define/understand nepotism?

- Nepotism is a classic concept in Social Sciences: "...is the practice by which a public authority appoints one or more close relatives to public service...."

Question 2. How do you think Lutero's life was impacted by being the son of Getúlio Vargas?

- Getúlio Vargas' entire family suffered greatly from the impact of his public life, considering that Getúlio was strongly dedicated to serving the public and dedicated his life to this end.

Question 3. What do you know about Lutero in terms of professional achievements?

- Lutero was considered throughout his life as a great orthopedic doctor. He studied in Brazil, Germany and the United States.

Question 4. What do you know about him as a person?

- Lutero was a generous, loving uncle, but I think he suffered a lot with the breakup of his marriage.

Question 5. What do you think about Lutero in the context of Brazilian history/society/culture?

- Lutero was a great doctor recognized by his peers. He tried to enter politics, perhaps more to help his father, but I don't think he was successful.

Question 6. How did Candida feel about her father and the Vargas family in general?

- Candida, after her parents separated, lived very isolated from her family. She was raised by uncles and aunts and lost this family contact.

Question 7. What do you think of the current state of Brazilian politics?

- I think Getúlio Vargas was the greatest President of Brazil. Born in the 19th century, worked in the 20th century and created the foundations for us to reach the 21st. Politics in Brazil is very polarized.

Question 8. Did their family dynamics differ from typical family dynamics in Brazil?

- Yes, our family, the Vargas family did not have a life like an average Brazilian family. As I told you, I have little time to write to you and detail our family, but many “Brazilianistas” wrote in English about Getúlio: Dulles, Skidmore, Stanley Hilton, Frank Mc Cann. Getúlio wrote a Diary that I helped publish when I was at the Foundation, but I think it is only available in Portuguese. I have a Facebook in my name that is dedicated just to Getúlio. This is just the beginning, I have a lot to tell you. Send me your WhatsApp, but it's easy to send recent things. You should find it easily on Google. I

would love to talk more, write more, but I need to finish this work on the books and then

I can dedicate myself more to you, with pleasure.

Affectionate kisses,

Celena

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