

# SOUTH AMERICAN BULLETIN

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## Christian Schools

Carlyle B. Haynes, President  
of Division

THROUGHOUT the territory of the South American Division, in the various republics, there are scores of Christian schools serving this great movement. This issue of the BULLETIN is devoted to this splendid group of training centers, and the principles of Christian education.

There is no more encouraging feature of our denominational activities in South America than these Christian schools. They are training the future leadership of this movement in this continent.

As I have become acquainted with the students and teachers of some of these schools in South America my heart has gone out to God in thanksgiving for what these schools mean to and what they are doing for the cause of God on this continent. They constitute the hope of the future in providing the working forces of the various fields in these republics.

As you read the accounts contained in this issue of the BULLETIN you will be thrilled with the revelation of what God is doing, and the wonderful provision He is making to safeguard the future interests of His cause. You will catch the picture of faithful adherence to the principles revealed to this denomination through the Spirit of prophecy, of earnest striving after the highest ideals, of most diligent



Elder A. G. Daniells is in South America, the first visit to this continent during his long and honorable service to this cause. Brother Daniells served as president of the General Conference for twenty-one years, from 1901 to 1922. We welcome him to our Division. He will take a leading part in Ministerial Institutes to be held as follows: For all Brazil, at the Brazilian Training School, Santo Amaro, Sao Paulo, Brazil, December 19-27; for Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay, at the River Plate Junior College, Puiggari, Entre Rios, Argentina, January 7-18; for Chile, at Santiago, Chile, January 28-February 4; for the altitude workers of Bolivia and Lake Titicaca, at Arequipa, Perú, February 11-19; for the workers of the Perú, Ecuador and Amazon Mission of Perú, at Miraflores, Lima, Perú, February 24-March 4.

effort in putting these principles into effect in the face of most forbidding conditions, and of steady progress towards the goal set before this people.

You will also be impressed with the fact of a steady pouring forth from these schools of trained workers who are now at work for God in posts of valuable service and responsibility. The needs of the fields call for an ever increasing supply of these trained workers, and the schools are responding by turning out a constantly increasing number prepared to enter the work of God.

Every article in this issue is well worth careful reading. It will repay such reading by giving the reader a new vision of what God has done and is doing to finish His work in South America.

We are servants of the living God, and all who shall be educated in our school, are to be trained to be workers. They labor to acquire correct principles. They are to connect with Christ by faith. . . . Advance as fast as possible to reach a high standard in spiritual things. Sink self in Jesus Christ, and aim ever to glorify His Name. Bear in mind that talent, learning, position, wealth, and influence are gifts from God; therefore they should be consecrated to Him. Seek to obtain an education that will qualify you to be wise stewards of the manifold grace of Christ Jesus, servants under Christ, to do His bidding.—  
*Mrs. E. G. White.*



Teachers and Students of the Brazil Training School.

## Collegio Adventista do Brazil

G. B. Taylor, Principal

THE Collegio Adventista, situated on a farm of 360 acres at a distance of about 23 kilometers from the business center of the city of Sao Paulo, is our training center for workers for the two unions in which is divided the entire Portuguese-speaking part of South America. While not the first effort towards the education of our young people in Brazil, this institution has had an almost constant and entirely encouraging growth since the time of its founding in 1915 until the present day.

It was in April of that year that they bought the piece of land on which the school was to be located. Pastor John Lipke had been called to take charge of the institution, and his name, together with those of Pastor John H. Boehm and Professor Paul Hennig, are indissolubly associated with the pioneer work of its beginnings. In July, if we are not misinformed, were held the first classes. Devoting about half their time to labor on the farm and in the construction of the first buildings, the 17 students enrolled during the first year gained valuable experience along with the lessons studied in the classroom, all of which has been of service to them in their subsequent work for the Master.

The enrolment of the second year was double, and of the third, treble that of the first. Pastor Manoel Kúempel and Dona Albertina Rodrigues da Silva added their efforts to those of the teachers already on the staff, and the school continued to grow.

Near the end of 1918, Professor Lipké was called to the presidency of the Rio Grande do Sul Conference, and Professor T. W. Steen took charge of the school. The school had grown, as had the needs of the field, to the place where comprehensive plans were necessary for the future development of the institution. To the outlining and execution of these plans, Professor Steen devoted untiring efforts during nine years of struggling against lack of means with which to erect and equip the institution, and the many other obstacles which always must be overcome to build up such an institution. Under his leadership were made remarkably successful efforts for the development of a system of industries, as a help to our needy young people without sufficient means to pay out of hand for an education. The means provided for the earning of an education has opened the way for many a young man and woman who otherwise might never have received the benefits of a training in our school.

During the years, many have been those who have devoted their efforts to the instruction of our young people. Besides Manoel Kúempel and Paul Hennig, already mentioned, Pastors Emmanuel C. Ehlers, E. M. Davis, Clarence E. Rentfro, A. N. Allen and H. B. Westcott, have been at the head of the Bible department, as well as Professor Wilbur Holbrook, who was forced to return to the homeland in 1926 on account of Mrs. Holbrook's failing health. Some others have assisted at

different times temporarily in this department.

The instruction in the use of the native tongue has been given largely by Professor Flavio Lopes Monteiro, and Dona Albertina Rodrigues Silva-Simon, assisted during the last three years by Dr. Raphael Ferreira, who has also been in charge of the mathematics department. Adolpho Bergold, one of the first graduates of the school, has since 1922 devoted untiring and successful efforts to the development of the agricultural industries and management of the school farm, as well as teaching the agricultural classes. Mrs. T. W. Steen's able and dedicated leadership lent to the music department a mold and brilliancy which have pervaded the entire institution. Mrs. E. V. Moore and Mrs. Alma Meyer-Bergold are continuing the work in this department. The science department has been in charge of the writer since 1920.

In our school homes, invaluable service was rendered by Miss Mable Patterson as preceptress from 1920 till 1925, when on her return to North America, her place was taken by Elsa Berger-Gutzeit, who graduated in that year. Sister Alma Bergold and Albertina Simon assisted the young women's home in 1926 until the coming of Miss Maria Baar from Europe, since which time she has done most excellent work as preceptress, matron and teacher, and by her dedicated labors has made herself loved by both teachers and students. In the young men's home, after the leaving of Paul Hennig in 1921 for study in California, the writer was in charge until the end of 1925, at the same time caring for the mechanical department.

During the year 1926 this work was directed by Emilio Gutzeit. Again the writer and Rodolpho Belz carried the work successively until the coming of Professor John D. Hardt in September, 1927, who from that time until the end of the present school year has done able work in making a real home for our boys.

The commercial department and office work was carried by T. W. Steen, Clayton Palmer, and W. E. Murray, successively, until early in 1927. After a short interval, the work was taken up again by Carlos A. Rentfro, who after graduation from the school in 1923, completed his studies at Emmanuel Missionary College and La Salle Extension University. The normal department has been directed by Miss Mable Patterson, Mrs. W. E. Murray and Mrs. J. D. Hardt.

We have taken some space to tell you of those who have contributed to the development of workers during the passing years. But we feel that more important are the workers developed. Of the 29 graduates up to and including the year 1928, nine were called to the ministry, three to the Bible work, nine to teaching, four to the publishing work, one to office work, and one continues his studies in North America. Only two are unemployed in the work. But more than this: aside from those who have finished their course and received diplomas, many more have carried or are carrying responsibility as workers. Among these are a mission superintendent, a union field missionary secretary, two mission treasurers, teachers, colporters, and Bible workers. This year's six graduates have all received definite calls to the work except one who is on vacation and may continue her studies after consultation with her parents.

The enrolment of our school is ever on the increase, having reached during 1929 the largest figure in its history;

and while there are problems to be solved, we believe that the Master will fulfil His promise of wisdom for these, and we see a bright prospect for the future. We solicit your prayers that this institution may fulfil the purpose of its planting.

## "Blessings of the Church School in the South Brazil Union"

**G. F. Ruf, Educational Secretary**

WE HAVE some twenty church schools in the South Brazil Union, although we could double that number were the teachers available to man them.

During the last year the standard of work done in our church schools has been raised considerably due to the new course of study that has been prepared, besides the other material to serve as helps and guides to the teachers. Those of our teachers who attended the summer school session during the first part of this year received good help, and the results are visible in their schools.

We find that wherever we have a church school our brethren are helped in several ways. Their children are taught the word of God by a Christian teacher; they learn reverence; also the true and relative value of things. Then the teacher is a help in the homes of our people and in the church.

Not long ago a brother came to me and complained that his young people were showing very little interest in the study of the lessons in the Sabbath school, and in the singing. He had on different occasions visited another church where there is a church school, and there the youth manifested a much better spirit. He said to me, "We must have a school or we will lose our children and our church will die out." Well, they put forth a desperate effort, and now they have a church school, and the spiritual

life in that church is already on a much higher level.

We have had four young people in our college this year from one family. The parents of this family are not Adventists, but these four young people are, and they were won to the truth through a church school. We hope the parents will follow soon. Some of these young people will soon enter the field as workers. In that same church school a boy who attended for a while was baptized sometime ago, and now his parents have come over also. This boy is preparing definitely to become a worker.

One of our brethren felt a burden for the proper training and salvation of his children so much that he employed a teacher in his home, and then invited other children in the neighborhood to attend the school. It meant a sacrifice for him, but also a great blessing. The home life was improved as a result of the school and the influence of the teacher. The oldest son of that home himself later became a teacher, and now has gone to Africa as our first foreign missionary from Brazil.

We find that our teachers are a great help in maintaining interest in the Sab-

(Continued on page 11)

## Our Schools in East Brazil

**Ellis R. Maas, Secretary**

OUR church schools have long been in existence in this large field. One of our German churches has conducted a school for over fifteen years and as a result a large number of young men and women who received their training there in childhood are now connected with the work in this union. It only demonstrates the need of having more church schools in this field.

Last year we operated eleven schools. The teachers have been doing good work considering that they have been without a superintendent for so many months.

We are facing some needs at the present time that require much prayerful planning. The government school standards, which most of our schools have followed, offer only four years of school work. This is entirely inadequate as a preparation for our training school at Santo Amaro, Sao Paulo. It means that we shall have to devise means by which we can give more advanced work in some of our church schools. Plans are being laid at present with this in view.

The future is promising. We need more schools and more teachers, and God has a way of supplying all these needs. There is nothing too hard for the Lord.



Brusque Church School; our second oldest organized church in South America.



Dormitory students, Lima Training School.



Typical Peruvian church school.

## Lima Training School

David E. Lust, Principal

PERHAPS now is a time when the eyes of our people are turned toward this field as never before because of the presidential decree concerning the closing of all schools that will not teach the Catholic religion. Though we know that the time of trouble is fast approaching, we hope that such a decree will not go into effect until we have a few more Peruvian workers trained to carry the message in this time of trouble.

We have been indeed grateful for the faith of our kind brethren and leaders in giving us financial help from year to year when for so long a time we turned out but few workers, however their faith is being rewarded for now a large per cent of the native workers in this union are fruit of this institution. Not only is the school a training center, but also a shelter for our young people against the flood of Catholicism, so deeply rooted in this country.

For many years it seemed impossible to find more than a few students who cared to prepare themselves to become workers or who had a way to support themselves if they did come, but now the Lord has touched the hearts of many of our young people and is opening the way for them to come.

Last year we were able to report a 33% increase in attendance over the year before and this year, after having had to advise many to remain at home and earn more money for next year, we are happy to say that we have an increase over last year of 53%, or 107% over the year before.

Many times have we wished that the school had been established farther away from the city on a larger farm, but inasmuch as conditions have neces-

sitated our remaining where we are, God has given us His blessing in a special way this year in that a number of our students spend their afternoons filling the homes in the city of Lima with literature, and at the same time are earning their way through school. These students expect to spend their full time during vacation selling literature. Our ministerial seminar is finding excellent territory in the suburb for evening meetings. They constantly report great interest and already have a few candidates for baptism.

Our farm has been greatly improved this year due to the earnest efforts of Brother Alva, a graduate of this school, who now serves as a teacher as well as the farm manager.

Though we have no shelter for our twenty head of registered cattle, they are doing very well and furnish work to several students. Our neighbors, and people in general, marvel at the idea of us training students to work and study at the same time.

We cannot but mention the untiring work done by Brother and Sister Pidoux, graduates of the Argentine school, who have made a success of our new and increasing dormitory life and cafeteria. We are told by all the visitors that ours is the first cafeteria in Peru. We are pleased with the results, for it not only forms a way of giving meals to the students who formerly had to shift for themselves, but also gives them that social touch which we so much desired in former years.

Our boys' dormitory is still in the future. At present the boys have to live under very unfavorable conditions, scattered in rooms and sheds all over the school grounds. They were only too glad to first construct a simple dormitory for girls from the money given us so kindly by our Buenos Aires Publish-

ing House, and not a word of complaint was heard from the boys because the girls have a dormitory and they have not. Of course they are hoping with us that soon, very soon, they can construct their own home where they can all be together. Our hope has been strengthened for we have already received a small donation for that purpose from a good brother who had never seen the school, or the students, but who believed that this school belonged to the Lord.

Surely the Lord is with us and is helping us not only materially but spiritually. While only nine were baptized a week ago last Sabbath there are more that will be ready for baptism at the close of the school year. Our last quarterly meeting was celebrated with a spirit of solemnity and quietness which we had never before experienced.

Pray that while difficulties are fast surrounding us, if it be the Lord's will, our school may be left open a little longer to train workers for Him, and if not, that our students may be used in some line of endeavor which will hasten the Lord's coming. The colporteur band has for its goal, "If our school is closed we will flood the homes with literature."

## Lake Titicaca Training School

F. E. Bresee, Supt. Lake Field

[This article from the pen of Brother Bresee gives us an idea of the value of our Lake Titicaca school to that great field, and at the same time the loss we are sustaining during these months that it has been closed through the impossibility of obtaining government license for its continuance. Many of our brethren in the homeland have been praying for this school during this time of crisis. May we not solicit the earnest prayers of all our people in behalf of this as well as the large number of mission schools in Peru which are threatened by the hand of the enemy at this time.—Ed.]

THE name of our school reveals two things. First; that it must be near Lake Titicaca. Second; that it is a school established for the purpose of training those who may enter its doors.

Nestled in the mountains of the great Andean highland not many miles from the blue waters of the highest navigable body of water in the world, Lake Titicaca, and planted on a 1,700 acre farm within three and a half miles of Juliaca, Perú, post-office address and railroad station on the Southern Peruvian railway, is the largest local training center, dedicated to the Indian youth, to be found in the republic of Perú, if not in South America.

Our school serves an Indian population of some one and a half million inhabitants covering three departments, or states, of southern Perú. From this vast territory come the boys and girls who are destined to be used of God to aid in carrying a saving message to a benighted people. Hidden in the valleys and mountains are hundreds, yes thousands, of poor souls living and dying without the hope of a resurrection to an eternal life so freely offered to all.

To train an army of Indian youth to stand as heralds of truth in these last days our Titicaca school was established. As to how far its goal has been attained is revealed in the following:

During the few years of the school's operation 1,229 students have been enrolled. This number has been made up of Indian youth from far and near, from both the Aymara and Quechua tribes. From this number there have been graduated 66 young people; seven girls and 59 boys. Two of the young men have been called to lay down their lives, and are resting from their labors. We believe their crown is won. They both died in service. We regret to report that one graduate has been removed from church fellowship. Six of the seven girl graduates are married, their companions being members of their classes. Five of these young women are

teachers. The seventh young lady, single, is also a teacher. Of the remaining 56 graduates, fourteen are evangelists, 32 are teachers, one a colporteur, another an office helper, while two are serving as interpreters and six are devoting their lives to tilling the soil. We praise God for the devotion found in these workers, and that so many who have left our school doors have dedicated their lives, their all, to the service of Him who bids us, Go!

We are happy to report that three of our graduates have answered calls to other fields. They are our missionaries in other lands. One went to Ecuador three years ago where he has served as teacher until recent health conditions forced his return. He was faithful in his work. Another and his wife, two of the above mentioned three, have bade farewell to home, parents, and friends, and have journeyed to Bolivia where today God is blessing them as they devote their efforts to training other youth of that mission.

We thank God for our school. We thank Him for the loyal staff of teachers who have dedicated their lives to the task of guiding inexperienced feet into ways of personal salvation who in turn will aid others to seek and find the good way. We thank you, dear brother, dear sister, for your financial support, for the offerings you have given, for the sacrifices you have made that this institution might be, and carry on. He who knoweth all things will reward you, for the part you have done. Hundreds of feet will tread the golden streets, saved through your means invested in the Titicaca Training School.

Elder W. E. Murray has effectively served as principal of our school. He has had associated with him a faculty of ten members. God has blessed these loyal workers. A strong endeavor has been made to develop every faculty of the student. Several industries have been organized and set in operation. These are: a bakery; a tailor shop; a rug department,

which includes the growing, dyeing, spinning and weaving of the wool used in the rug; a tin shop; a dairy which provides milk to a number of families in the village, including the medical staff and patients of our clinic and hospital; and gardening.

Space forbids further account of our school. Much more might be written, but we close with a request that the educational work of the Lake Titicaca Mission may be remembered in your devotion and aided still by your means till upon our efforts may be pronounced, by the Blessed Lord, the "Well done."

(Written by the Chairman of the Board in the absence of the Director.)

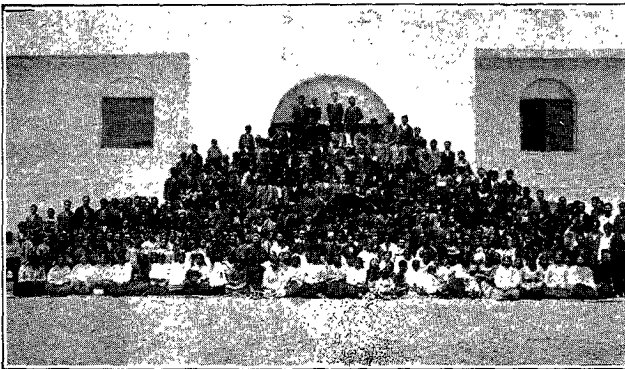
## Our Youngest Child in the Family of Schools

ALTHOUGH we do not have a special article written by the principal of our youngest school, mention has been made to it and its purpose by Professor Lundquist in writing for his union field.

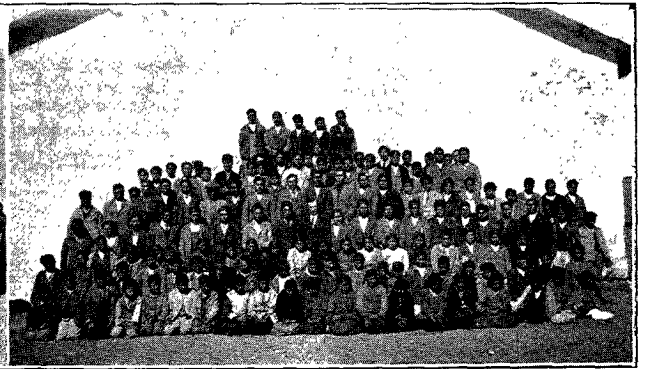
Our school at Collana, in Bolivia, has no history to write up for this is its first year, and yet we would not forget to let our people know that while it is still a new born babe it has before it great possibilities and is to fill a long-felt need, and under the blessing of God should be a strong factor in placing the work in that wonderful field where in the midst of persecution the work has advanced so rapidly, on a more solid basis by providing it with a trained corps of Indian workers for teachers and evangelists.

We are fortunate to have Brother and Sister Replogle who have recently taken up work in that field to head up this little school with the assistance of Indian teachers, and we pray that God will make their work a great blessing in the speedy preparation of many native workers to go out and finish the work in Bolivia.

C. P. C.



Faculty and student body, Lake Titicaca Training School.



The newly organized school, Collana, Bolivia.

## Progress of the Work in the Inca Union

It is impossible to give a satisfactory description of the educational work carried on by the denomination among the Indian population of the uplands of Bolivia and Peru. It is necessary to see it in order to appreciate it. What constitutes the right arm and the entering wedge for the message in other countries is, of course, the medical missionary work. But in the Inca Union, because of the lack of educational privileges afforded by the governments of the different countries to the peoples inhabiting the vast rural districts, especially to the Indians, the missionary-educational work also has been, and still is, a most efficacious means for the propagation of the message. The indigenous race, like a huge giant, is awakening and, harassed by an age-long hunger, latent for centuries, is demanding education. In spite of the absolute lack of moral and cultural foundation, as well as lack of school furniture and equipment, the advancement made and being made gives the lie to the charge of lack of capacity made against the Indian. In no other school is to be observed as assiduous an application, accompanied by a really religious fervor.

For more than five months a school plant intended to prepare native workers, has been operating on the site of the old mission station of Collana, Bolivia. This school, admirably located, within two hours from the capital, La Paz, is under the direction of Brother León Replogle, assisted by Mariano Huayllara, a native Peruvian of experience.

On August 15 about fifteen of our Bolivia Indian teachers enrolled in classes for a semester's work. The Indian brethren have given a practical demonstration of their love for and appreciation of the new school by securing at personal expense straw for the roof of the new students' home which the students under the direction of the principal are building at present. We expect to see this new plant grow and provide the preparation which we have longed to be able to give our teacher-evangelists in Bolivia for years.

About twenty schools are being operated this year in the Bolivia Mission with a total enrolment of around a thousand students. They have already arrived two-thirds of the way toward self support, a campaign which was initiated two short years ago. The authorities of the Supreme Government eulogize our school system, and readily grant licenses for as many schools as we request. Nevertheless, there is no lack of skirmishes with the local au-

thorities and the fanatical elements.

In spite of the fact that at present our training school for Indian workers in Juliaca, Peru, is closed, whether or not the primary educational work of the Lake Titicaca Mission is prospering may be judged by the following fact: We have been obliged to return over a thousand *soles* tuition money because of the lack of trained teachers to answer the calls. The scarcity of teachers is due in the greater part to the fact that we had to reserve some fifteen of the best teachers for the large evangelistic effort recently held in the entire territory of the mission. Notwithstanding this, 65 schools are being operated in this field with a total enrolment of approximately four thousand pupils. The largest church school undoubtedly in the world, is located at the Plateria mission station, with around 175 pupils. It employs five teachers. There are other schools with two or three teachers with more than a hundred pupils.

## EDUCATIONAL DEPT. SECRETARIES



G. F. RUF  
South Brazil Union Conference



ELLIS R. MAAS  
East Brazil Union Mission



C. P. CRAGER  
South American Division



C. D. STRIPLIN  
Austral Union Conference



H. B. LUNDQUIST  
Inca Union Mission

We Adventists have been charged with being unpatriotic, but the undersigned was privileged to travel from Pomata, at the extreme south end of the western shore of Lake Titicaca on the Peru side, to Puno, at the northern end, on the national anniversary with Elder Bresee, and all along the route of travel Adventist pupils, dressed in new uniforms made especially for the occasion, under the direction of Adventist teacher-evangelists, took an important part in the patriotic exercises and parades. In Puno, the capital of the department (state), the best organized school in the parade was our Plateria school, which marched to the music of its own band.

Not only among Indians but also among civilized people in these countries, we have made great progress. In the Peru Mission we conduct nine church schools, compared with four such schools conducted in 1927. A new school, located in Celendín, in the state of Caju-



## SCHOOL



G. B. TAYLOR  
Brazil Training School



W. E. MURRAY  
Juhaca Training School



J. S. MARSHALL  
River Plate Junior College



LEON REPLOGLE  
Collana Training School

## DIRECTORS



J. M. HOWELL  
Chilian Training School



DAVID E. LUST  
Lima Training School

marca, has 53 pupils enrolled; and another, in the extreme heights of the cordillera of the center of the republic, in Langaico, as a practical result of its school has organized a class of twenty candidates for baptism, and has doubled its Sabbath school membership during the five months that the school has been in operation.

The training school in Lima, our secondary coast school for the training of workers, located in Miraflores, suburb of Lima, is experiencing its best year during 1929. The faith evinced by the board of directors in contracting the services of a couple, graduates of our River Plate Junior College, in Argentine, a year ago, has been fully justified in the greatly increased enrolment. From a total of 39 pupils in 1926, the enrolment has reached 80 by the middle of the present school year, or more than one hundred per cent. At the present time, of the 58 missionaries, not counting Indian workers, employed in the

Inca Union, 22, or 37% are either graduates or former students of this institution, which this year is finishing its eleventh year of existence, compared with 38% Americans, 20% Argentinians, and 5% Europeans.

A new addition to the girls' home provides accommodations for twelve more young ladies. It was constructed at a cost of less than 6,000 soles with student labor under the direction of the principal, Professor David Lust, an Argentinian educated in our schools of Argentine and the United States. The original home for girls, which provides for more or less an equal number of young ladies, cost around 16,000 soles.

This institution could grow more normally and more rapidly if it could have the necessary equipment for two or three good industries. Thousands invested now in the education of these promising youth, would yield tens of thousands in return in the near future, and eternal life for many. Under the

guiding hand of our God, this institution is destined to provide the majority of the workers for the finishing of the work in this Peruvian field, so interesting and fruitful.

Notwithstanding difficulties and persecution, progress is being made in the other branches of our work also. A short time ago it was my privilege to inspect our work in the province of Las Yungas, Bolivia. Missionary Joseph Replogle has worked in this section only two years, and we already have seven flourishing schools. In the capital of the province, Chulumani, a night school is operated under the direction of an Adventist Indian teacher-evangelist, with salary paid by the government. Doctors H. E. Butka have just arrived in Bolivia to take charge of the medical missionary interests of that fruitful region. He will receive a salary from the government and a monthly subvention for the operation of a clinic which the government will build for us at their own expense. Doctor Butka will be free, at the same time, to carry on missionary work outside of the institution. From the neighboring province of North Yungas, insistent calls are arriving for the services of our missionary. And the best news of all is that from the overflow of the 13th Sabbath offerings for the third quarter of 1928, the South American Division has set aside \$5,000 to establish the medical missionary work in the Yungas province.

And, besides, the Division has set aside \$5,000 more to begin the work in the province of Sandia, Peru, which has been calling for ten years or more. All the mission superintendents from the time of Pastor Stahl, have longed to answer this call. Now we have the money with which to begin the work, but do not have the worker to initiate it. It is a region similar to the Yungas province of Bolivia, and there is no doubt that once a worker is established there, the work will be extended rapidly due to the manifested interest.

In the midst of the threats made against the progress of God's work in this field, a short time ago our veteran, Brother Pedro Kalbermatter, faced a new kind: While spending a few weeks in Andahuaylas, in the interior, caring for the sick, he won the sympathy of every one in a remarkable way. Each time he tried to leave, the people hid his horse, and "threatened" his life if he did not remain with them. They offered to send for his wife and children at their own expense. Finally he was obliged to leave at night in order not to offend too gravely the feelings of the citizens. And so the Lord is blessing in a remarkable way the work throughout the Inca Union.



Teachers and Students of the River Plate Junior College.

## River Plate Junior College

J. S. Marshall, President

THE River Plate Junior College began its work in a humble way in 1898, passing through all the stages that our schools generally have to pass to become a college producing workers. By the year 1912 there were five preachers in the field as a result of the work of the college. In 1913 three more students were graduated; in 1915 two others were added to the list; in 1917 four more; in 1918 and 1919 six more; in 1921, five; in 1922, four; in 1923, eleven; in 1924, ten and in 1925, fourteen. It was during this year that it was decided to raise the status of the school from an Academy to a Junior College, and in 1926 the first student was graduated from the Junior College course with fifteen students from the Academic. The following year three more finished this course with fifteen from the Academic course. In 1928 five young men finished the advanced course with four-teen others from the Academic course.

It has been difficult to get a large number through the advanced course due to the great needs of the field. Many who were desirous of taking these other two years of work were called out before they could finish them. The increase in the enrolment during the last ten years has been encouraging, going from 148 to 272, and with a large percentage of these returning every year has made an increase in the graduating classes possible.

The increase in attendance has been helped by the developing of the industrial side of the school. In 1920 our operations were \$64,000 (*pesos*) with about \$6,000 paid to students for work, while the present year (1929) our operations will pass \$300,000 with over \$40,000 paid to students.

This increase in attendance together with the blessing of the Lord has also

made it possible for the school to show a financial gain every year during the last ten years.

The carpentry department occupies an important place in the industries and is also helping to give publicity to the message. This year we are placing three dozen chairs, made out of the native wood of the province, in the Medical College in Buenos Aires, besides having made all the furniture in the permanent exposition that the province is holding in the city of Buenos Aires. One of the first things you see as you go into this hall, which is in front of the congress building, is a placard with the name of the college on it showing where this furniture was made. The carpentry department is also doing a good business in doors, windows and wagons.

The farm department is doing its part not only in giving boys work but in helping to spread the message. It has one of the finest modern dairy barns that you will find in the republic, also a nice herd of some forty registered Holstein cattle, a nice line of up-to-date machinery; and a poultry department of full-blooded white leghorns.

The bakery department can boast at present of the best equipped bakery in the province, having installed a new telescopic oven. Already our products have developed a demand in the capital of the province as well as in other places. We expect to see this department grow.

A part of the intellectual work has been shown in the large number of graduates who have finished, but it is interesting to note that some thirty of our normal graduates have taken the government examinations and have their certificates which enable them to teach a private school in any part of the republic for life.

The Lord has blessed in the spiritual work of the school to such an extent that we have baptized from twelve to twenty-five students every school year.

But the most interesting part of all is to take a trip through the field where these students have gone. We find them working in Chile, representing the three courses; the normal, commercial and ministerial. We go to Peru and find the same thing. Some are even on the front lines as leaders in the Indian work. In Bolivia we find them actively engaged in the Indian work. In Paraguay we have them teaching school, also in Uruguay. And besides the many places that are filled in Argentine, last year we were able to send one to Brazil and this year there are one or two more on the road to that great field. The Lord is blessing these boys and girls as they give up their homes and go to these foreign fields, following out the spirit of the Master. They have a wonderful advantage in these South American republics not only because they speak the same language, but they understand the people better, for whom they work. It takes less time for them to become acclimated in these different countries; in fact, they begin work almost the day they land.

The work of the River Plate Junior College must be enlarged and strengthened if it is to perform its part in the finishing of the work in South America in this generation.

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RUSKIN said: "No amount of pay ever made a good soldier, a good teacher, a good artist, or a good workman." One must work from the motive of love if he is to succeed,—love for his work or love for those for whose benefit the work is done. Service performed from a stern sense of duty becomes drudgery. The one who labors with the motive of love is God's free man.



## What the College has Done For Me

Braulio Pérez, a Student

LIKE the great majority who travel life's way without a definite purpose, without any conscious reason for their motion, with ideals so low that in order to reach them it was only necessary to allow himself to roll down the incline, with no other light than that of one's own self, which is nothing else than darkness and death, the writer of these lines was going. Today things are changed. It pleased Heaven to permit

me to come to this "city of refuge," the River Plate College, where one does not breathe the foul atmosphere that is asphyxiating humanity.

In this, my second home, I have passed four years, with the exception of the vacations spent in the colporteur work; and I can say at the end of these four years that the college has completely changed my vision of life, because the life of the humble Man of Galilee, the Redeemer of the world, lives in the spirit of this school, pervades its very atmosphere.

I have seen in my own life and in that of many of my fellow students, the miracle of conversion, the miracle performed by submitting the human sinful nature to the guidance of the power of Christ.

I have seen how the densest darkness has been changed to the clearness and splendor of the dawn of day, how the accu-

sends us to give them the bread of Life!

This is the work of this college in the life of its own students and in the influence it exerts over this vast field in giving to its students the necessary preparation to carry to the field the Good News.

I give thanks from the bottom of my heart for the existence of this college, —thanks first to God and then to the good brethren of another continent who have not hesitated in making sacrifices in behalf of the existence of this college. If those who have cooperated and are cooperating with the college could see the practical results of their efforts, what joy it would bring to their hearts!

May Heaven bless this college, those who are cooperating to make possible its existence and each student who goes out from here, that they may do the work in this continent to which they have been called.

## Church School Work in the Austral Union

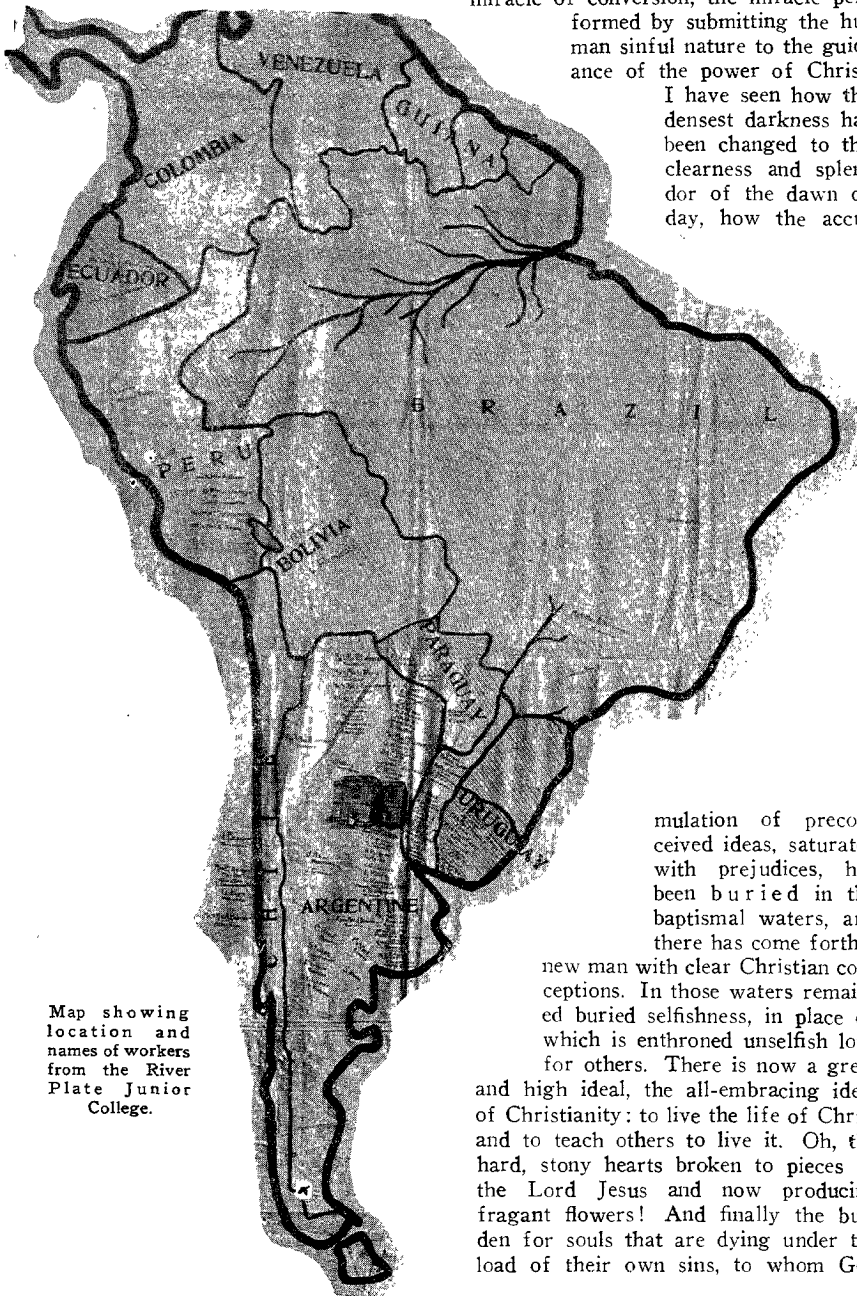
C. P. Crager, Divisional Secretary

INASMUCH as the Austral Union at the moment is without a union secretary of education we will endeavor to report for them using portions of the report given by the secretary at the last union session, together with a few words from the two local conference secretaries of their largest fields.

Professor C. D. Striplin carried most successfully the work of this union for a period of two years, and we will let him tell us in part what he told the delegates at the conference regarding the progress of the work in his union:

"God has gone before us and has opened the doors so rapidly that we are unable to answer more than half the calls to establish church schools in the different parts of this field. From every corner of this vast territory comes the call for teachers. Our greatest difficulty now is, not to get the parents to see the need and importance of having a school but rather, to get teachers to direct the schools already functioning and to answer the calls that continually come to us for new ones. I do not believe it is too much to say that had we the trained teachers we could double the number of schools in the next two years.

"In 1926 we had 22 schools with 29 teachers, and an enrolment of 721 pupils. In 1927 we dropped a little, to 20 schools with 25 teachers and 786 pupils. But in 1928 we came up again, reporting 26 schools, 30 teachers and 818 pupils. Although the increase is not large yet the work is being placed on a more



Map showing location and names of workers from the River Plate Junior College.

mulation of preconceived ideas, saturated with prejudices, has been buried in the baptismal waters, and there has come forth a new man with clear Christian conceptions. In those waters remained buried selfishness, in place of which is enthroned unselfish love for others. There is now a great and high ideal, the all-embracing ideal of Christianity: to live the life of Christ and to teach others to live it. Oh, the hard, stony hearts broken to pieces by the Lord Jesus and now producing fragrant flowers! And finally the burden for souls that are dying under the load of their own sins, to whom God



A CHURCH SCHOOL IN URUGUAY

"In order to preserve the balance of the mind, labor and study should be united in the schools."

solid basis, the quality of work done being of a much higher grade and the teachers better prepared.

"In 1927 we held our first full eight week summer school. Nearly all of our present corps of teachers are graduates from our Academic Normal Course holding a second grade certificate from the conference, as well as a large number having a government certificate from the province of Entre Rios in Argentine which is valid for every province in the republic.

"Perhaps a comparison of our educational work with that of North America would not be out of place. In 1927 North America had 112,276 members with 723 schools, or one school for each 155 members, with an average of 24 pupils per school. In the same year the Austral Union had 3,779 members with 20 schools with 786 pupils enrolled or an average of one school for each 189 members. In 1928 the number had changed some and we had a school for every 152 members with an average of 31 pupils per school."

Now a few words from Professor J. M. Howell, principal of our Chile Academy, who at the same time is our educational secretary for that conference. He says:

"It has been demonstrated that the strength of a church is in proportion to the strength of the church school established and maintained by it and we thank the Lord that from year to year more strength is coming into our schools already established in Chile and new schools are being opened in new places. This year besides the old schools at Nueva Imperial, Pitrufoquen, Aillinco, Chillán, Santiago and Valparaíso, we have two new ones, at Temuco and Pua.

"The old schools are running normally but with considerable improvement in

various respects, but the two new ones are especially interesting. The one in Temuco started as a family school in the home of Pastor Berchín, but they have since had to take out a partition between two rooms and get together all the school furniture possible, and in several ways 'enlarge the place of their tents,' for 17 children have knocked at their door with a desire to study in a school where the word of God is taught. The school in Pua is a private school opened on the farm of Brother John Cameron especially intended for the Maipuchu Indians in the neighborhood. The teacher has been very busy during the year and the neighbors are very happy to have a place to educate their children.

"The total number of pupils has reached 260 this year. The teachers have worked hard, not looking for their reward in this earth but in the new earth when they will have the privilege of seeing their pupils around the great white throne and in the presence of the Lamb."

The North Argentine Conference is fortunate in having this year the services of an experienced secretary, Mrs. J. H. Meier, and the results of her work have been most gratifying. She will tell us a little about the progress in her field. She says:

"The educational work in the North Argentine Conference is onward. It has been our privilege to establish four new schools this year so that at present 18 teachers are employed and we have an enrolment of 418 children.

"Up to the beginning of this year all our schools have been operated on strictly a tuition basis. Strenuous efforts have been put forth to change this and to adopt the plan outlined in the 'Testimonies.' As we have laid this before our people, a plan by which the entire church

helps to support the school thus giving opportunity for every child to attend a Christian school, to our satisfaction and almost to our surprise the brethren as a whole have accepted the idea and find that it works well. We see results always when we follow the Lord's ways of conducting church schools. With the exception of two family schools, all our schools are *real* church schools. By giving opportunity for all the children to attend together with the increase caused by the new schools established, there has been an increase in enrolment of 83 children over the enrolment of 1928.

"Plans are already under way for the school year of 1930. Six schools are definitely arranged for and contracts signed with the teachers. We still have hopes of arranging for other schools before the close of the school year. Three new places and one private home have placed calls for schools.

"To show how the brethren of this field view the church schools I quote from a letter received a few days ago: 'It looks as if the government was going to establish a school near here but this will not induce me to take my children out of a Christian school. I prefer to pay fifty pesos a month and have a church school to send my children than to send them to a government school free of charge.' The question is not, 'Shall we have a church school this year?' The only question considered is, 'How shall we arrange the budget and whom can we get to teach the school?'

"The teacher is the great problem. The schools are calling for more teachers than we are able to supply. At times we are therefore obliged to use such young people as are not fully prepared for this line of work.

"May the Lord bless our dear people as they sacrifice to maintain these schools, and may the children brought in and taught by Christian teachers be saved for the Kingdom."

The other fields of the union, being smaller, do not have local secretaries, but in each field church schools are being carried on and doing excellent work. The total for the year 1929 in the unions shows 29 schools with 35 teachers.

IF WE work upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it; . . . if we work upon souls, if we imbue them with principles, with the just fear of God and love of fellow men, we engrave on those tablets something which brightens all eternity.—  
*Daniel Webster.*



Workers graduated from Chillán.

## Chillán Training School

J. M. Howell, Principal

THE 1929 school year has been one of marked advance, of overcoming obstacles, and one in which God has blessed in an abundant manner. First, we have had many more students in all the departments than any previous year in the history of the school. The primary department has been full to overflowing and more came than we could hope to admit. The upper grades and the Academy have been blessed with a large number of bright, active young people. The school homes are full to their utmost capacity.

Death visited our school once during the year, taking from us an earnest young Arabian. It made us all feel the thinness of the veil that divides between the present and the future. We fully hope, however, to meet our comrade, Abdonor Salvador, in that day when Jesus will gather His jewels. We are thankful to our heavenly Father that we have had less sickness this year than in former years, thus permitting us to carry on our school work to a better advantage.

We started the year with a dry well and we have appreciated the force of the statement, "You never appreciate the water till the well goes dry," having had to carry all our water from an old well about two blocks from the main buildings. We began a new well in a place that promised to give abundant water and carried it through to success, although it took us some months to get it in shape to supply us with water. It is about fifty feet deep and we have erected a tower above it and placed an iron tank on it. The tank has a capacity of 20,000 liters, or about 5,500 gallons.

Now we have running water in the whole school, to the delight of teachers and students. This new well, tank and pump, were made possible by the Big Week campaign in Australia in 1928. They also gave us funds with which to buy and install a 25-horse power turbine to furnish power for light and industries. At the present time we are installing the turbine, having finished a 750 meter canal that cost us many days of effort. The Harvest Ingathering of this present year has given us a new bungalow for one of the teachers, and his family, with enough left over to construct a chapel building as we have no place large enough to hold all the school family at one time. We are assured \$1,500 gold from the Big Week of this year with which to buy industrial equipment.

The influence of the school is being felt in the vicinity and we have high hopes that we shall see fruit from the various efforts carried on by the young men of the pastoral training class. The work in the city of Chillán, carried on by teachers and students from the school, is beginning to show a real development and many are deeply interested in the truth. Yesterday I visited the owner of the Catholic paper, and while he was obliged to refuse to do certain printing because of "commercial reasons," he expressed himself as deeply in sympathy with our altruistic work and an admirer of our sound principles. The governor of the state made us a visit not long since and took a real interest in the affairs of the school. He has been sufficiently interested to spend several thousands of dollars of state funds to build us an excellent road out from town, some nine miles distant.

We are glad the day has come when this school can begin to produce efficient workers for the cause. In 1925, under the principalship of Professor E. U. Ayars, five workers went out; in 1926 we saw two more consecrated young people take their places among the other workers; in 1927, three more; in 1928, only one; and at the close of this year twelve well prepared, consecrated, young men and women are to take their places alongside the other workers in God's great harvest field. Time is short, and the opportunities are more than we can even begin to attend. Chile is more favorable today toward this last message of mercy than ever before. Soon the tempest will burst over the land. We feel that it is our God-given privilege to work "while it is yet day." Pray for us that we may do our full duty in this our day of opportunity.

## South Brazil Church School

(Continued from page 3)

bath school, and in the improvement of the Sabbath school teachers. Then, in the church campaigns the teachers usually take an important part. We have found this year that in many cases our teachers have been the leaders in the Harvest Ingathering campaign, and have inspired the other members of the church to follow, and their help has been a great factor in reaching our Harvest Ingathering goal.

We have some schools that are more than a week's travel by horseback away from the railroad, and these teachers are truly fathers to our brethren in the churches, as well as to the young people. A short time ago one of our young men, who had been canvassing, remained



Faculty and students of the Chillán Training School.

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in the home of a certain family for nearly a year to conduct a family church school. These people were not Adventists then, but now the whole family have accepted the truth, and others are deeply interested and are preparing for baptism. The pupils of the church school are now the Sabbath school officers.

Some of our teachers have to work with very meager equipment. They are so far from the railroad and any place of supply that it is impossible to secure everything they need; but it is interesting how they devise ways and means of carrying on their work, and it is surprising how the young people catch the vision and the spirit; and we see the development of fine traits of character that are helping them to become strong men and women in our work. We need more consecrated teachers in our field to go into a church and neighborhood, and bring to our parents and young people the needed help and uplift. God grant that the church school work may continue to prosper in our field, and that as a result of its influence the feet of many youth may be directed in the right path, and that the ideals of our parents be correspondingly elevated. God bless our church school teachers and give us many more of them.

### Division Notes

THE annual council of the Division was in session at headquarters here from November 24 to 28, with every member in attendance. Appropriations for the year 1930 were made; the delegation to the General Conference in San Francisco was appointed; transfers of laborers were acted on; and many other matters received consideration. It was good to hear the reports of progress, even in the face of great opposition, which

were brought to the council by the field leaders.

ONCE more at headquarters we have had to bid "good-bye" to one of our colleagues. Called to the educational secretaryship of the Lake Union Conference in North America, and requiring for the education of his children the advantages which this call provided, Professor C. P. Crager, after thirteen years of efficient service in South America, reluctantly requested his release. It was as reluctantly that we parted from him and his family. They sailed from Buenos Aires on November 27, for Hamburg, on their way to their new field of service.

TO FILL the place made vacant by the departure of Professor Crager, the General Conference has appointed Professor A. W. Peterson, now educational secretary of the North Pacific Union Conference. Professor Peterson and his family expect to arrive in Buenos Aires early in the new year.

## What Prominent Men of the Country Think of our School Work

### C. P. Crager, Divisional Secretary

OUR educational work in South America has attracted the attention of some of the most distinguished men of the country; government officials, lawyers, educational leaders, and the community in general. The high ideals of Christian education which provide for the training of the head, the hand, and the heart, are recognized by these men as important for their country, and they marvel as they visit our institutions.

Many are the letters that have been written and the statements published in the newspapers by these persons. Our schools have given no little publicity to the third angel's message. Not only this, but they have brought these persons in close touch with our message in a way that no other means could have brought them. While at the moment we can only point to one definite case where this has resulted in the conversion of one of these leading men, the case of the lawyer Isasi, yet there are others who are convicted with the truths we hold and who we believe may be led to step out on the side of the message.

Space permits us to give just a few extracts from statements written by a few of these persons.

Doctor Laurencena, governor of the province of Entre Ríos where the River Plate Junior College is located, upon request from the editor of our school paper wrote the following words to be put in the annual:

"It is a pleasure for me to accede to your kind request. In my opinion the principal purpose of a good educational system is to contribute to the formation of the personality, and to accomplish this it should strengthen the character and the moral sentiments, aid in the physical development, feed the mind with useful knowledge, and awaken the spirit of investigation.

"To attain this end there is no better way than to put the youth in contact with nature, so good, so generous, but at the same time so just and wise, as a mother. I have visited the River Plate Junior College several times, and while I have not been able to investigate every detail of its organization and inner life, it is evident that it holds this conception of education and its work is a blessing to our youth.

"As a proof of the sincerity of my words I can say only this: 'I wish there were many colleges like this one in the province.'

Just a few words from a leading lawyer of the city of Buenos Aires, taken from an extended eulogy which he wrote concerning the Junior College. After writing at some length of the virtues of our system of education, he says:

"For these reasons I give hearty applause to this educational institution and I congratulate myself that the province of Entre Ríos [his native province] is the beneficiary of this irradiance of culture with its solid moral basis."

Dr. Julio Calderón, judge of the city of Paraná, after referring to the question often asked, "Why have they not built the cities in the country," says:

"Involuntarily as I walked about at the River Plate Junior College, thinking of these things which have many times been the subject of my meditations, and admiring the perfect order in which the work is done, the joy with which the efforts are put forth, the intelligences with which the work is executed, the intensity, the beauty of the fruit gathered, and the harmonious serenity that reigns, I said to myself, 'Behold a city built in the country!'"

From a statement made by the Professor B. P. Alvarez, school inspector for the province of Entre Ríos, we quote just a few words:

"In this establishment that which stands out prominently is its system of government, its disciplinary regime and the processes put into operation for the formation of character and the creation of habits of order and moral, and of a preparation for the battles of life."

Thank God for the system of education given us by Him that will cause even the men of the world in this strongly Catholic country to marvel.