

# SOUTH AMERICAN BULLETIN

VOL. III.

BUENOS AIRES, ARG.

MAY, 1927

No. 5

## Developing Our Own Resources

By Carlyle B. Haynes

HAVING now visited all of the union organizations in South America, and having had an opportunity to observe some of their activities, fields and institutions, and having sat on controlling committees as outstanding problems have been studied, I am finishing my first round of the South American field deeply impressed with its many needs, and with an earnest prayer that God will in His goodness make provision for them all.

Standing out above every other need the one that impresses me most deeply, aside from the gracious gift of God's spirit, is the need of a change of mental viewpoint which will enable all of us in this continent to stop looking to North America for increased financial support and increased supply of workers, and begin developing our own South American resources of men and money.

So long as we keep looking to North America to supply our every need, I am convinced that we will not do full justice to our own unlimited possibilities in this southern continent. I am also convinced that we will be blinded to the wealth of South American resources, and our hands weakened in developing them, until our viewpoint is changed and we begin to believe we can supply many, if not most, of our needs of men and money from within our Divisional territory.

I do not mean to convey the thought that we should plan to do without leadership from the home base of the message, nor without the closest co-operation and association. That time should never come, for we will always need to march side to side with our brethren of every other field. The men who are specially qualified for important duties of supervision and counsel

and administration we shall always gladly draw from all our sister divisions. South America must never take the position that it can live unto itself alone. The closer we stay by the side of our brethren in all the world in this respect, the more successful will our work be. But we must not exhaust our energies drawing on their resources and making appeals for help to them, when our energies would be far better employed developing our own resources, which are beyond measure.

From every viewpoint it is more profitable and more economical for us to develop workers for our fields right here in South America. Transportation costs for missionary families to come from North America consume a great deal of money, which could be used to better advantage in our fields in soul-winning work if we would develop our own workers.

North American workers must, un-

der the present furlough policy, be returned to North America every seven years (every five years from the altitude) for a period of from seven to twelve months or salary, a policy which consumes many thousands of dollars a year which, if we develop our own workers, could be saved for soul-winning work.

North American workers come into this field unacquainted with the languages, the customs, the mental viewpoint, the historical background, and the national prejudices, of the people for whom they are to labor, all of which have a bearing upon successful soul-winning. They must spend at least one year, and oftener longer, becoming acquainted with these things, whereas, with South American workers, trained in South America, that time would not be thus lost, for their work would start under no such handicap. They would be acquainted with South American ways, customs, languages, history and prejudices from the very outset.

To develop workers for our fields from our own territory would thus be a saving, and a great saving, in men, in time, and in money. In men, because South Americans are already acclimated to these various countries and we would not lose so many workers because of illness and climatic conditions.

In time, because South American workers could begin work without losing time in language study, and because less time would be lost on furloughs, for there is no furlough policy within the territory of the Division, except the granting of leaves of absence on account of illness, climatic or altitude conditions.

In money, because large transportation costs would not have to be met comparable to those from North America to South America, and because thousands of dollars of furlough expense would be saved.

---

### My Own Work

Let me but do my work from day to day,  
In field or forest, at the desk or loom,  
In roaring market place or tranquil room;

Let me but find it in my heart to say,  
When vagrant wishes beckon me astray  
"This is my work—my blessing, not my doom;

Of all who live, I am the one by whom  
The work can best be done in the right way."

Then shall I see it not too great, nor small  
To suit my spirit and to prove my powers;  
Then shall I cheerful greet the laboring hours,

And cheerful turn, when the long shadows fall  
At eventide, to play and love and rest,  
Because I know for me my work is best.  
—Henry Van Dyke.

---

Our work in South America is growing so rapidly as to lay unusual financial demands upon us. These financial needs are growing too rapidly for our brethren in North America to supply them. The General Conference has been wonderfully generous in the appropriations it has made year after year to the work in South America. Its gifts have been increasingly larger as the years have passed. But the work in South America is now growing at a rate which requires such sums of money that it is altogether out of reason to expect our brethren in North America to supply. They are already making enormous sacrifices to raise their present gifts to missions, and they have about reached their limit. The increase in their gifts from year to year will necessarily be small, and when spread out over the entire world, South America's share of the increase will be altogether inadequate to provide for our increased needs.

Why not, then, look to our enormous undeveloped resources in South America? They are altogether unlimited, as well as undeveloped. We have 17,000 believers in this Division. The tithe they pay is not anywhere near what it should and can be. There should be a united, earnest, vigorous campaign to give fuller instruction on the matter of this sacred obligation, a campaign which should reach every church and every believer. The home missionary activities of our people have not begun to be developed. There are unlimited possibilities here among our membership in educating and training them to and in their responsibilities.

There should be a far greater number of successful colporteurs in these various fields. Far more time should be given to recruiting colporteurs from among our members. I believe there are unusually great prospects before the book work in this Division.

Then, the mental viewpoint of our members also needs changing. The truth has been brought to them from afar, as a gift. They have received it gladly, and thanked God for it. It is a delight to observe that in some of our fields such a sound training has been given the members that some fields have been able to become self-supporting. That training should be given everywhere. So long as people can supply their needs by reaching out and taking what others supply, they will never realize their own responsibility to extend help to others who are perishing. We need a new vision in South America, a vision of perishing souls, a vision which will enable us to become the home base,

a base of supply, for our own mission activities.

It is true that among our 17,000 members in South America there are 7,000 Indians. This is always cited as an argument why we cannot look forward to becoming self-supporting. It is urged that these Indians are poor, too poor to do anything to help themselves even in the work that is being carried forward among themselves.

I am not convinced that the argument is a good one. I have observed that human nature is very human wherever we meet it. Whatever the Indian can get without paying for he will take as quickly as any other man, which proves him to be human. If he is provided with a teacher without any obligation being laid on him to pay that teacher's salary, he will naturally rejoice in the liberality of the mission, and gladly take the teacher. If the mission will, in addition to the teacher, also provide the teacher's house, and the schoolhouse, it isn't to be expected that the Indian will either refuse them, or volunteer any help to pay for them. Why should he?

If, however, a policy is adopted, and adhered to, by which the responsibility of paying the teacher's salary, and building the teacher's house, as well as the schoolhouse, is laid on the Indian, it has been found that he can and will and does do it. He will plead poverty while he is doing it, but he will do it, and get far more benefit from such an arrangement, and far more valuable training and education, than if it were all done for him.

I wish we might hear less of the Indian's poverty. So long as we talk poverty we think poverty. The Indian finds a way to supply himself with what he needs, and it is sometimes surprising to find how much he is able to do along financial lines when he really knows he must do it. Rather let us talk of what the Indian, when converted to God and properly trained regarding his responsibility, can do with God's help. I am convinced that the Indian can do more than he is doing, and thus the funds being expended on him be made to go much farther and accomplish far more. We owe it to God and the work in South America to make such plans as will obtain larger contributions from our Indian believers for the work which we are doing among them, and thus safeguard our work in other parts of this great field.

Developing our own resources will mean, of course, filling our training schools with young men and women who are fitted to become workers for God in the many posts which we have

to fill in this Division. These training schools are doing a great work, and before them there is a greater work still. I urge that committees give more attention to the class of young people who are pressed to attend these schools, and more consideration to the product of these schools in filling posts in the various fields. There is excellent material in this Division to carry on the work in all our conferences and mission fields. Let us use more of it rather than looking abroad for our workers.

And above all, developing our own resources means a much larger evangelism everywhere throughout our territory. Winning more souls means a larger constituency, a larger constituency means more money with which to press our work forward, more money means the ability to employ more laborers, more laborers means the winning of more souls.

South America lies ripe unto the harvest. Let us look upon and unto this field. This is *our* field. Let us glean *here*, and reap *here*, and keep our eyes and our thoughts and our hopes *here*, and pray God to help us make *South America* a base of supply for His great work in the earth.

### Austral Union Conference

E. L. MAXWELL - - - - President  
C. L. BAUER - - - - Secy. - Treas.  
Address: Florida, F. C. C. A.,  
Buenos Aires, Argentine

### The Faith That Prevails

THE following are experiences of a faithful sister of the Buenos Aires church:

The sister was invited to the home of a mother whose child was believed to be dying. She ministered to the needs of the child as best she could, then asked the mother and the aunt of the little girl if they believed in God. As they answered that they did she asked if they believed in Jesus and that He could heal the child. As they both believed in the power of God's word, she asked them to kneel with her in prayer. She offered a very earnest prayer. When they arose the girl sat up and asked for food.

After a few weeks the mother of the child became ill. All the resources of medical science were exhausted in the attempt to save her life but to no avail, and the physicians gave her up as hopeless. Members of the family recalled the experience of the child's recovery and sent immediately for our

sister to come to their aid. When she entered the room the sick lady was not able to recognize her. Our sister feared from this that it would be useless to pray for her recovery since she was too ill to sense her condition. However she asked those present if they believed in Jesus and His power to heal and as they all responded that they did, they knelt together to pray for the mother's recovery. As they arose the sick lady sat up, smiled, inquired why so many people were in the room and asked for something to eat.

Our sister left word for them to give her food and to let her rest quietly and that she would return the following day. When our sister went to see her the next day, imagine her joy when she found the mother up and ironing!

L. A. ROJAS,

*Evangelist, Buenos Aires,  
Argentina.*

### River Plate Junior College

IT WAS a most cheering privilege the writer had recently to visit the River Plate Junior College. I have always had a deep interest in this school, and after being connected with it for two years as Bible teacher, my interest has greatly increased and my vision of its great possibilities in the training of workers for the cause in Spanish-speaking fields has been enlarged. Its importance cannot be over estimated.

Here is as good and promising a class of students as can be found in our school's anywhere. Their consecration and Christian experience will compare favorably, if it is not superior, to any of our school's I have ever had the privilege of visiting. On Friday evening I spoke to them, and one of the teachers told me there was not an adult student absent. If there was one who did not speak in the social meeting following, I did not detect it. And the testimonies were cheering and revealed a conscientiousness and a hope. In the Sabbath morning and the Young Peoples' afternoon meetings the students were well represented and manifested an equal interest. It was a great privilege to meet these dear students in school, in meetings, and in social relation again.

The attendance is steadily and rapidly growing, keeping far ahead of the continually increasing accommodations. 102 students had matriculated in the academic and college courses and 97 in the primary department, making a total of 199. Some more are expected. (A large number of the students in the primary department are

not children, but youth who, if they had had the opportunity would long since have been in the academic course). Some of the dormitory rooms contain three and four persons. Wherever it can be done a part of the hall is curtained off to give room for others. Rooms have been secured in the homes near by to accommodate others. A number find work and room with neighbors. About 150 eat their meals in the school dining room, and are considered dormitory students. In order to meet the imperative need of increasing the dining room capacity, a temporary corrugated iron shed, a lean-to, was hastily erected which will accommodate nine tables, the floor being the ground. Nine are expected to graduate from the junior college course next November. These youth are all planning and preparing for a part in the work of the Lord.

J. W. WESTPHAL,

*Field and Ministerial Association  
secretary, South American Division.*

### The Mapuche Indians

THOSE who have traveled in the south part of Chile cannot but be impressed at the striking appearance of the Mapuche Indians as they mingle among the white inhabitants. They seem to have maintained during all these years their racial distinction to



Calfin Canihuqueo is placing our literature in the homes of his own people

a remarkable degree. Their dress, especially of the women folk, is peculiar to their tribe, as well as are many other habits they possess.

For years it has been the desire of the brethren to do something in an aggressive way for these natives of the country, and it was a happy surprise while last in Chile to find one of their number, Calfin Canihuqueo by name, a student of the college in Chillan. It was his first year, and he had come to learn more of the true God. Inspired by the thought of doing something for his people, he had entered the class of students who were preparing themselves for the colporteur work for the summer.

As the monthly summary of our colporteur work comes to us it is indeed a source of joy to see the name of this young man on the list doing a good work with our books that tell of the soon coming Saviour among his own people. Let us pray that the seed thus being planted will bring forth an abundant yield in souls.

W. A. BERGHERM,

*Field Missionary Secretary,  
Austral Union.*

### A Good Example

THE Chile conference has been a strong supporter of *El Atalaya* in past years. By means of a free use of this splendid missionary magazine, a large harvest of souls has been brought into church fellowship. It has been fully demonstrated in Chile that the more missionary work accomplished by the church, the greater will be the fruitage.

At a recent session of the Chile conference committee, the question of increasing the circulation of *El Atalaya* among the churches was seriously considered. Plans were adopted whereby the laity could have better results in the sale of the magazine. It was therefore decided that a special campaign among the churches should be inaugurated and that definite steps be taken to enlist the laity in accomplishing a greater work in behalf of souls.

The writer was invited to speak in the Santiago church Sabbath, March 19. After reviewing the remarkable results of the literature ministry in various parts of South America, the church membership was invited to subscribe to a definite number of magazines to be used monthly in the city of Santiago. A club of 3,500 was raised in a few minutes and without doubt this club will grow until at least five thousand *El Atalaya* will be used monthly by that church. Surely the Santiago church has set a

splendid example for other churches to follow. The more magazines used the greater will be the harvest of souls. It was expressed by the workers in Chile that at least ten thousand magazines per month could easily be used just as soon as the work has been properly organized.

M. V. TUCKER,  
*Publishing House Manager,  
Argentine.*

### South Brazil Union

N. P. NEILSEN - - - - President  
G. E. HARTMAN - - - - Secy-Treas.

Address: Caixa Postal 2898,  
Sao Paulo, Brasil

## Our Missionary Volunteers and the Indians

DOUBTLESS all our young people know that their offerings for 1927 will go to help open up the work among the Indians of Goyaz. We believe our young people are interested in this work and will be glad to have a part in it by giving of their means for its support. Calls have come to us to send teachers and workers into Goyaz. Recently we received a letter from Brother Carlos Heinrich, who is doing self-supporting missionary work in the interior of Goyaz, in which he wrote as follows:

"Twenty-two leagues beyond where we live is a place called Machambombe, where I have a good interest in the truth, and about forty families who are keeping the Sabbath of the Lord. I have received notices from them, and they have petitioned me to stay with them some time. Now this place is on the way to where I wish to go, therefore I will go, and I wish to leave my family there, then I will push forward and find another Aldeia. . . . I pretend to enter the very savage and far-famed tribe of the Chavantes, because they are a large tribe, and all are afraid of them. If God will permit us to enter among them, and they become converted, the attention of all the other tribes will be aroused, for they are all afraid of them. I wish to ask for the prayers of God's people."

Our Union conference committee has invited Eld. A. N. Allen to go to Goyaz to work for the Indians. Elder Allen was among the first of our missionaries to open up the work among the Indians of Peru, and he labored together with Elder Stahl for a while; thus he has had several years of experience in working for the Indians. He plans to leave for Goyaz about the first of April. Elder Allen has a great desire to work for the Indians and we

believe that the Lord will greatly bless him as he enters upon his work among them.

We are sure that our young people will follow Brother Allen with deep interest, and that their prayers will go with him, that God may lead him to the right places, and that a great work may be accomplished. We believe that the same God who has gone before Brother Stahl and his fellow workers will also go before Elder Allen. We shall be anxiously awaiting word from him after he enters into these wilds away from civilization.

We hope that all our young people will give liberally to help open up and support this work. Let us all do our very best, and we shall share in the fruits that are gathered in. God bless our dear young people!

N. P. NEILSEN.

## Two Hundred Keeping the Sabbath as Result of Colporteur Work

THE annual colporteurs' institute for the states of Paraná and Santa Catharina was held in Curitiba, Paraná, February 21-28. Twelve were in attendance whose ages ranged from eighteen to sixty-seven. All plan to enter the field at once. Valuable spiritual instruction was given by Bro. E. V. Moore, director of the Paraná mission and also by Eld. A. E. Hagen, pastor of the Curitiba church. The colporteurs greatly appreciated both the spiritual and practical instruction given.

The colporteurs have done good work in these fields the past year in spite of the financial crisis. They pass-

ed their goals by several contos. A plan was put into action at this institute that will free every colporteur from debt by the end of the year and will give those free from debt a credit of at least 500\$000 (\$85.00 gold) by the close of the year.

Good results are seen from the sale of our literature by the colporteurs in these fields. The director of the colporteur work states that 200 people are keeping the Sabbath as the result of the colporteur work during 1926, many of whom have already been baptized and others are awaiting baptism.

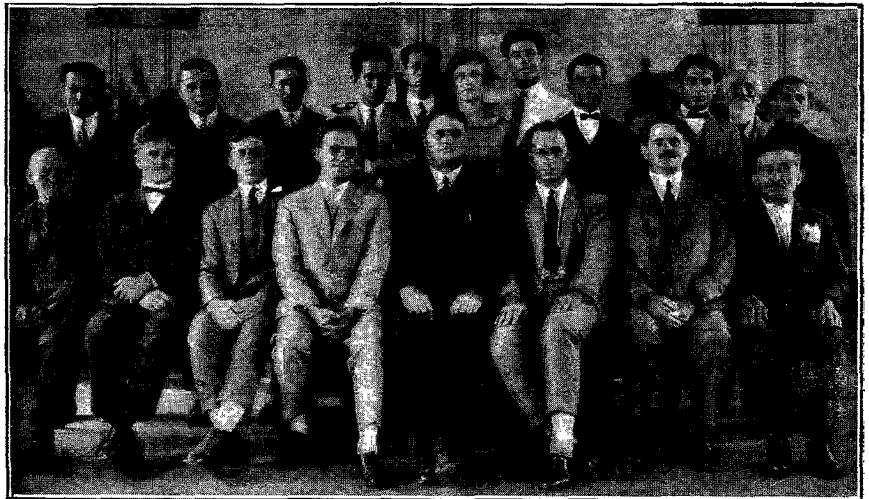
We expect the year 1927 to be the best yet in the sale of our literature in these fields and also in bringing many souls to the knowledge of the truth. We thank the Lord for the faithful colporteurs who are sowing the seed of truth through our literature, and without doubt the magnitude of their work cannot be measured by the results that we shall see and hear in this life.

C. L. BAINER,

*Field Missionary Secretary,  
Field Missionary Secretary,*

## A Colporteur's Plan for Doing Missionary Work

ONE of our colporteurs, Logino Niz by name, who is canvassing in the country around Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, takes note of all who manifest an interest in our work, and after making his delivery revisits the interested ones and gives them special studies. We admire this spirit of consecration, for he gives much extra time and travel to the missionary side of the colporteur work without receiving any material value in return.



Colporteurs' Institute held in Curitiba for the states of Paraná and Santa Catharina. These two fields now form one mission organization

As a result of these visits, interests were aroused in different places so that he has held Bible readings with from twenty to forty-eight persons present.

His Christmas experience was as follows: on the twenty-fourth of December he was delivering his books, but as the Sabbath was drawing on he asked permission of a certain man, who had ordered a book, to leave his books with him until Sunday morning when he expected to continue his delivery. The permission was granted. On Sabbath he visited a group of believers at Cerrito. On his way to get his books early Sunday morning, he was seen by a man who had received *O Atalaia* and "Our Day." This man called to the colporteur and invited him to go to church with him. The colporteur consented. Arriving at the church this man introduced the colporteur to the preacher in these words: "This is a brother in the faith." The preacher then asked, "Are you an Episcopalian?" The colporteur answered, "No." The preacher then asked him if he would not like to take the hour, to which he answered, "I am ready." After singing and the reading of the catechism, the preacher announced to the congregation that there was a certain brother present who would occupy the hour. The colporteur's text was Matt. 16: 15-17.

The preacher was so pleased with the explanation of this text that he invited the colporteur to dinner. After dinner the colporteur gave the preacher a study on the Sabbath question, and the preacher manifested deep interest in the study. That evening the colporteur went to get his books, and to his surprise, he found twenty people gathered together ready for a Bible study. Thus the colporteur gave three Bible studies that Sunday.

In the time of heavy rains, this colporteur made his horse swim streams at very dangerous points in order to make his deliveries. This was done when traffic was completely paralyzed and when other people did not have the courage to cross such streams. The people very much admired the courage of our colporteur. J. M. ZEROTH.

*Field Missionary Secretary,  
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil*

## A Trip to Darci's Home

*(Continued)*

DARCI'S father has been an Adventist for about seven years but during all these years he has had very few visits from missionaries. They are glad to have us visit them and you



Darci, our return guide and whose home we visited

may be assured that we shall have the best they have to give, and we are thankful, even though it is much different from what we are accustomed.

We are seated in the front room and soon a little low table is brought in upon which are three granite bowls containing respectively, black beans, rice and corn flour. After the blessing is offered, we are requested to help ourselves. One takes the beans in his granite plate and mashes them with his soup spoon (we do not have forks) and then puts the rice on top of them mixing them together and adds a few spoonfuls of corn flour to the mixture. I have gotten used to this food and rather like it when I am very hungry. I hope it will also taste good to you. If the beans have a queer taste don't ask any questions, it is just the cook's way of preparing them. However, they may have a few bugs in them.

After we have eaten our beans and rice, our dessert consists of a gourd of milk, milked from the cow right in the gourd or in a cow's horn, and is not strained. This is placed at our plates with plenty of corn flour. The flour is stirred in the milk and this is considered a special dessert. This flour sticks between one's teeth and around his gums, but our hostess has taken care to place a large tin cup of water on the table for common use. I usually endeavor to be the first one to wash out my mouth but today I shall give you first chance. The water is

usually spit on the dirt floor by one's side, however we shall squirt ours out through the open window.

This is Friday afternoon so we must be ready for the Sabbath. Let us go take our bath in the refreshing stream. We also must give our mules a bath so their backs will not become sore from the scalding saddle. We see the pigs bathing in the water, the ducks swimming and diving, the mother washing the clothes and the cattle fleeing from the many flies. Soon we see the daughter come with the earthen jar on her head, the same method used in Bible times, and she fills it with water for drinking. We soon loose our thirst for water, although we have been drinking it for some time before discovering the fountain.

We are to have meeting with these dear people at sundown. Their neighbors are invited in, and some ten interested ones are awaiting baptism. Darci likes to sing and gets real close to one, but he cannot sing as he has never learned. He sings songs all on one note, and his voice is not at all melodious. One can hardly sing near him, but I am sure he will soon learn.

After the meeting, the hour finally comes for us to retire. Our host informs us that we are sure not to sleep very well as the house is infested with fleas. Our bed consists of some soft pine boards, with our sheepskins off the saddles for a mattress and our riding capes for covers. Well, the fleas are all sadly disappointed with our arrival for when they get a good whiff of that, to them, unknown powder I have purposely brought as a present for such friends, they become completely discouraged, although the next night some of the most courageous seem to have gas masks on for they brave the powder and steal a march on the sleeping giant. At least this morning my body shows signs of several shell holes that feel something like liquid fire must feel.

ENNIS V. MOORE.

*Director,  
Paraná Mission, Brazil.*

## Literature and Souls

OF ALL people upon the face of the earth who have literature par excellence and who understand its value, they are the Seventh-day Adventists. Our heaven-born literature, like leaven, is leavening the whole mass of earth's population. I am surprised to find it, in the most obscure and uninviting places. It lives and thrives and saves the people living among germs and grease, and bugs, when the living

preacher would sicken and die. It makes no complaint about the "beans and rice".

One of the first things that an interested soul shows the preacher is his book. Usually the Bertillon system has been well applied, for there are thumb and finger prints on every page, but this is a sign of use. Praise God who looks not upon the outward appearance but upon the heart.

But there is one thing that a book lacks and that is feet. It cannot walk. It no longer attracts me to see nice, immaculate books on a nice clean shelf in the publishing house or in the tract society. God, who supplies all of our needs, has supplied the book a pair of feet. That pair of feet is the feet of a faithful colporteur. I like to meet these books, soiled and torn, away off in some dark corner. How did they get there? How beautiful, are the feet of the colporteur. Not in physical appearance. Usually quite the contrary because mud, dust and sweat do not produce shine on the shoes, and heavy tramping develops big feet, corns and bunions, but how beautiful in symbol. Bearing precious seed to plant by earth's highway of sorrow and want.

I have recently baptized two groups of people, seven in one place and four in another, which were the result of the colporteur work. May heaven bless and sustain the colporteur and may he not lose the joy of meeting the souls who will surely sing the song of Moses and the Lamb upon the sea of glass.

A. E. HAGEN,  
*Evangelist,*  
*Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil*

### Inca Union Mission

V. E. PEUGH - - - *Superintendent*  
W. E. PHILLIPS - - - *Secy. - Treas.*  
Address: Casilla 1003, Lima, Peru

## The Juliaca Training School

FOR a long time I have been thinking of writing a few lines about our work here at the Lake Titicaca normal school for the pages of the SOUTH AMERICAN BULLETIN. It has been a year now since we left Chile to connect with the work here. The time has passed so quickly that it seems but a few days since we were bidding good-bye to the Chilean brethren. We thoroughly enjoyed working for the students of Chile and it was with regret that we left them, for Chile is certainly a pleasant place to live, but we find here a real mission field with its cry-

ing needs. In Chile we hardly felt that we were doing justice to the term when we referred to ourselves as missionaries, but here we can apply the term in its truest meaning.

At this school with its 340 students enrolled, and just a few teachers to do the many things these simple and confident people expect you to do for them, our time is fully occupied from early morning to late at night. Personally, I teach five classes, have charge of the farm with its hundreds of sheep, find work for 280 boys and check up their time, superintend the rug industry such as designing patterns and seeing that the work is done well, supervise the wood work shop, direct in the construction of a new dormitory with a capacity of about 75 students, take my turn in the Friday evening vesper services and chapel talks, have charge of the church services at least once a month, take my turn in giving doctrinal studies to the baptismal class we are preparing, and when the weather is favorable I visit one of the four groups of believers near the school which we have under our charge.

Now I know that most all who read the above list will wonder what the other teachers do. Well there are only a few of us and when I see them hurrying around at their work and we stop for a minute to exchange ideas, I notice that each one is just about as busy as I, and sometimes they have problems that I would not want to have to handle. The Lord is blessing us and the work here. It has been a great disappointment to me that my family here was obliged to return to the States for Mrs. Ayars' health, and an even greater disappointment to Mrs. Ayars. I have been blessed with exceptionally good health which has enabled me to continue strong under the strenuous program.

There is one phase of this work which I wish to emphasize as it is new and especially interesting to me, that of visiting the groups of believers under our charge. The four groups which we visit are: Cabanas, Isla, Rancho and Toraco. Three of these places must be reached by horse-back. The places are from twelve to twenty miles from the school. One we visit by motorcycle which is about twenty miles away. I take an Indian interpreter with me and we help them in their Sabbath school lessons which consist principally in teaching them the lesson as only about one-tenth of the people can read a word of Spanish. I have had most gratifying results in inspiring them to make an effort to study the Sabbath school lessons. There are always a few who can read in each group. I get all who can read

to buy the lesson quarterly and at the same time get their promise to teach the lesson to those who cannot study for themselves. There is great interest in this plan and it is encouraging to hear some of the older sisters who cannot read proudly answering some of the questions or quoting a Bible verse. After the Sabbath school is over they always want a sermon. This also has to be translated from the Spanish into the Indian language.

Early one morning I found a tall middle-aged Indian waiting to see me. The boy who goes with me on these mission trips said the Indian had been waiting for a half-hour, but that is nothing as they would wait a half-day without a word of complaint. This brother wanted me to go with him to where they had erected a schoolhouse and started a school to see the students and take their picture. This was on Friday so I arranged to visit them the next Monday. When I arrived they had their flags flying. I found a school of about twenty boys and girls. The teacher was the son of the tall Indian who called on me. The son attended the Colegio Normal and the neighbors wanted him to teach their boys and girls to read. The happy faces of the students showed that they were all enjoying their school. This young teacher is one of our members and he is following our course of study. Surely some seed of truth will be sown by this young evangelist.

This is a fruitful field for missionary endeavor. We are obliged to turn away students every term of school for lack of space to house them. It is with regret that I am obliged to leave this field in April to go to my family in the States. It has been with effort that I have acquired sufficient Spanish to preach the gospel of salvation in that tongue. May God bless the feeble efforts I have put forth in His name for this needy people. E. U. AYARS,

*Instructor,*  
*Juliaca Training School.*

## Summer School of Teachers from the Front Line Trenches

ON THE first of February of this year there congregated in the Rosario mission station a group of young Indian people. They were an enthusiastic lot, happy and contented. Happy for the privilege of being God's children and preaching this message. They were extremely grateful for the yearly privilege given them whereby they could absorb a few more teaching tactics that will enable them to enrich the lives of others.

As I surveyed them, knowing them



all intimately, there came to my mind some of their experiences. These experiences have been many times severe and trying. These teachers come from the battlefield, from the front line trenches where perils await, where difficulties abide, where even the lives of the soldiers of Christ are endangered. They have endured afflictions. They have borne the cross to virgin soil where ignorance abounds, where superstitions harass the souls of men. They have banished fears. They have inspired hope where despair lingered. Lips stained with coca that knew only to curse and revile sacred things and to worship idols, now pronounce prayers to the true God. These boys have given the assurance from the word of God that eternal life is for every lost soul that claims it. What will be their reward?

As I meditate and vision the experiences of many I see that they have borne the heat and trials of the battle. Their school buildings have been destroyed, pillaged and left in ruins. Property has been stolen, they have gone hungry, enemies have threatened, abused and persecuted. Some have seen lives glorified in suffering, have seen the hand of death seize rashly the faithful followers of the Master. Priests and officials have dogged their steps, abused, fined and imprisoned. They do not recant. They do not slacken their zeal. Continuing in their duty they regard the sufferings of this present world as nothing when compared with the glorious future they have learned to see by faith. They do not abandon the hope that now inspires their once hopeless and wretched souls. With smiles of happiness, with words of hope they recount their experiences with officials and with *curas*. They lightly refer to their persecutions and difficulties and magnify the victories that God has given them. It is inspir-

ing to lend ear to these soldiers of the cross.

They come from far and near. Some are foreign missionaries. They have been absent from families and their accompanying sympathies. For the first time some have experienced the separation from the family ties. Some have not had the privilege of coming. Some must remain to barricade the forts with their trembling souls within. They remain to keep those distant lights burning that have been kindled through storm and trial. They remain to encourage, to lift other burdens from hearts charged with the current of sin and to give the blessed hope to others with which their own lives have been so enriched. They have gladly abandoned the hope of assisting in the summer school, recognizing the need that awaits out beyond in the fields of service.

There are thirty-nine attending the summer school this year. All are enthusiastic. Recognizing their great inefficiency to do effective service, these young people gladly go through the agonies of brain cell development to capacitate themselves for a more complete service in the cause of the Master. This privilege of school life for centuries has been denied them. It is hard for many but the spirit of the Lord is directing in the enlarging of their visions, and we hope that they shall be spirit-filled teachers when they leave to take charge of their respective schools.

These young people need our prayers. We need added facilities to care for the ever increasing and abounding demands of the hour. There are calls unanswered where schools would flourish. There are demands that pass unheeded for the want of workers and means. These calls from every quarter enrich our own souls. They inspire us. They continually enlarge and

broaden our vision. They are a great kaleidoscope, that, passing before our eyes, reveal a great task but impress ever upon our minds that, "the coming of the Lord draweth nigh." Turn your thoughts toward Bolivia for some few fleeting moments and in the silence of your hearts send up a prayer for victory here that the work may soon be finished in this great and needy field.

C. H. BAKER,

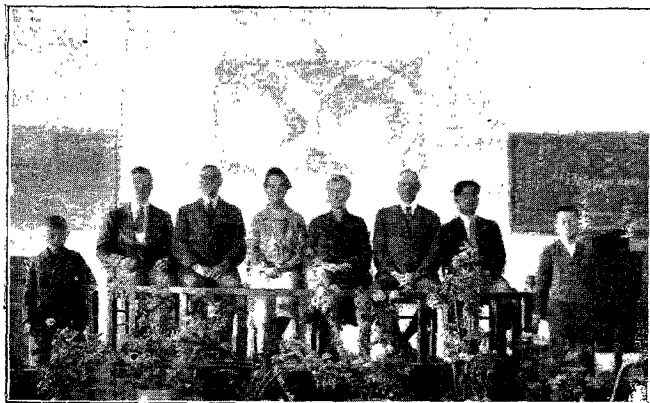
*Field Secretary,  
Bolivian Mission.*

## Harvest Ingathering Notes

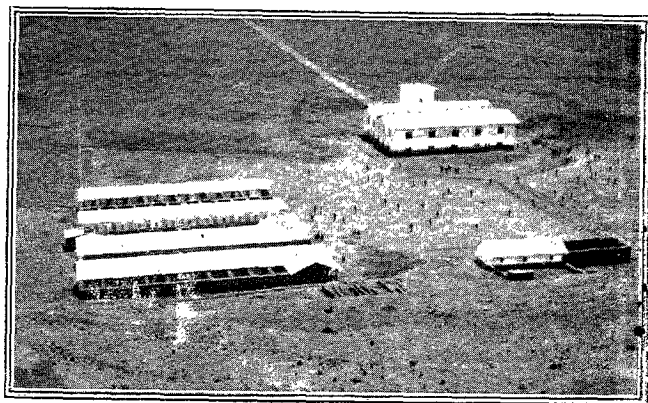
REPORTS coming in from the various conferences of the Austral Union indicate a very interesting Harvest Ingathering campaign. The Uruguay mission reached its goal in four weeks. They report that the members entered enthusiastically into the effort, helping to make it such a splendid success.

In Chile the brethren reached more than half their goal during the first three weeks of the campaign. I had the pleasure of spending this time with them working in Valparaiso and Santiago. The public gave us a splendid reception. We found a goodly number of real interested people and had some real good soul-winning experiences as well as being blessed in the gathering of substantial offerings for the advancement of the work. In the rallies held in the various churches the members have responded very enthusiastically and more have gone out this year than any previous time. Elder Oswald stated that he believes the conference will more than reach its goal.

Elder and Sister Hancock, in the Buenos Aires conference, report that some of the churches have almost reached their goals and that the effort has been a real blessing to the field. The workers and members have all



Prof. H. M. Colburn, principal of the Juliaca Normal School for Indians teachers, with his last year's faculty



Birdseye view of a portion of the Juliaca Normal school plant. Right: administration building. Left: four rows of dormitories

## South American Bulletin

Published monthly as the Official Organ of the South American Division of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 50 CENTS GOLD

W. H. WILLIAMS - - - - - Editor  
C. B. HAYNES - - - - - Asso. Editor  
ETTA HEWGLEY - - - - - Office Editor

### SOUTH AMERICAN DIVISION OFFICERS

CARLYLE B. HAYNES - - - - - President  
W. H. WILLIAMS - - - - - Secy-Treas.  
Address: Pino 3801, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

taken hold very enthusiastically and the prospects are that when the campaign is finished, this conference also will have reached its goal.

From the North Argentine field comes the report through Elder Roth, their conference president, that God has blessed their efforts in a special way. They were not satisfied with the goal set at the time of the union meeting but raised it about three thousand pesos higher and are pressing strongly toward their goal.

The Alto Paraná mission has just commenced its effort and reports a good start.

The Inca Union is just commencing its campaign and the Brazil fields will begin the first of June. We look for good reports from these three unions.

R. R. BRETTIGAM.

## Report of the Chile Conference

THE doors of Chile are wide open for the third angel's message. There are interests and opportunities for evangelistic work on every hand. During the past year in Santiago alone 75 have been baptized and added to the church and five more by profession of faith. Also Elder Schubert has a large baptismal class preparing for baptism. The Santiago church now has a membership of more than 250 which makes it perhaps the largest purely Spanish-speaking congregation in all of South America. Elder Schubert, the pastor, is holding Sunday night meetings with a varied attendance of about 500. In Valparaiso where Eld. H. F. Brown has been working since his arrival in South America about five months ago, he reports splendid progress and a good interest. During the year 1926 the conference had a net gain of 145 souls. Its membership is now more than 1100 which reveals that during the past four years it has practically doubled its membership.

These and many other interesting reports were presented at the annual session of the Chile conference held in the Santiago church March 8-16. A large delegation from the churches was present which packed the Santiago church to its capacity. Besides all the local workers, there were present from the General Conference for a part of the meeting, Eld. O. Montgomery and Prof. W. E. Howell; and from the Division, Eld. Carlyle B. Haynes, Prof. C. P. Crager, and the writer for the entire session; Bro. M. V. Tucker and Bro. C. L. Bauer represented the Union.

The conference was a real spiritual refreshing. A beautiful spirit of harmony and an earnest spirit of seeking God was manifested throughout the entire meeting. The brethren present expressed themselves as feeling that the conference session was the best they had ever had in the field.

Eld. T. L. Oswald, who recently arrived from Bolivia to take the presidency of the conference, was re-elected for the ensuing year, and his strong spiritual leadership is very much appreciated. Bro. G. E. Emmenegger continues to serve as secretary-treasurer of the conference. Bro. Andrés Ascione, who has been secretary of the Home Missionary and Missionary Volunteer departments, was asked to do evangelistic work in Valparaiso and be pastor of the church. Bro. Ernest Kuntsmann was chosen to take charge of the departments vacated by Brother Ascione. Eld. H. F. Brown, who was located at Valparaiso, was called to connect with the Chillan school as Bible teacher. The last night of the meeting Brother Ascione, who has done successful departmental and evangelistic work during some years, was ordained to the gospel ministry.

The Chile conference is planning a strong and vigorous soul-winning campaign for the coming year. Elder Schubert stated that he would guarantee a hundred souls to be won to the truth in Santiago during the coming year if they could have a thousand dollars to support the effort.

R. R. BRETTIGAM,

Home Missionary Secretary.  
South American Division.

## South Brazil Notes

BRO. Alfredo Suessmann has recently moved to Itararé, to take charge of our work in that district.

ELD. A. E. Hagen, who has worked in the City of Sao Paulo for several years, has recently moved to Curitiba, Paraná, to do evangelistic and pastoral work in that large center.

PLANS have been laid for Eld. A. L. Westphal to move to Ponta Grossa to take charge of the work in that district and to hold an evangelistic effort in Ponta Grossa.

OUR Sabbath school offering in the South Brazil Union for the year 1926 was 55:816\$000, (\$9,302.67 gold), an increase of 7:118\$000 (\$1,186.34 gold) over the year 1925. We are thankful to the Lord for this good increase.

THE work among the German people in the City of Sao Paulo is also making progress. For several months our German brethren and sisters have had their own Sabbath school, and on Sabbath, February 26, they were organized into a group with Bro. Francisco Belz as leader. Our message must also reach the many Germans living in the City of Sao Paulo.

N. P. NEILSEN.

## Divisional Notes

THE Brazil publishing house report for the years 1924-1926 shows that 43,408 copies of "Our Day" have been sold, which makes an average of one book to every 597 inhabitants of all Brazil.

ELD. J. W. Westphal is in Brazil during the month of May accompanying Eld. Harder in a visit to the German churches in the South Brazil Union.

MR. and Mrs. Juan Plenc, students of the River Plate college, have responded to a call from the Inca Union where they will connect with some mission station in the Lake Titicaca mission field.

TWO young couples recently left the Argentine for service in other countries of the continent. Mr. and Mrs. Juan Pidoux, to connect with the Chillan Training School and Mr. and Mrs. Víctor Gambetta, to office work in the Inca Union. These young people are products of the River Plate college.

MR. Pedro Kalbermatter and family recently returned to Peru to connect with the Indian work again. Brother Kalbermatter was the first worker sent among the Quechua Indians.

SENHORITA Evangelina Paula has recently arrived at the Division office from Brazil to translate the necessary materials into the Portuguese language.

MR. AND MRS. David Lust are recent arrivals at Lima, Peru, from the States. Brother Lust will resume his work in connection with the Lima training school.