



Central Argentine Conference facade

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Central Argentine Conference

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The Central Argentine Conference (AAC), an administrative unit of the Seventh-day Adventist Church located in the territory of the Argentine Union, has its administrative headquarters at Avenida Sabattini 1662, CPA X5014ATV, Maipú neighborhood, city of Córdoba, province of Córdoba, Argentine Republic.¹

The AAC covers the provinces of Córdoba, Entre Ríos, and Santa Fe (except the northern region) that have a combined population of 7,986,853. A total of 23,312 church members belong to 234 congregations (131 organized churches and 103 groups) in 40 pastoral districts, an average of 1 Adventist for every 342 inhabitants²

In the AAC territory, Adventist education has as its goal “promoting the integral development of the students to form autonomous citizens, committed to the well-being of the community, to the homeland, and to God.”³ Thus, it serves about 3,590 children and adolescents through 16 educational institutions, of which 6 are middle schools and 9 are elementary schools.

The middle schools are: Cordoba Adventist Academy, located at Taminga 3150, Oña neighborhood, Córdoba, with 595 students; Parana Adventist Academy, located at Los Dragones de Entre Ríos 680, Entre Ríos, with 562 students;

River Plate Adventist Academy, (associated with the River Plate Adventist University), located at Ave. 25 de Mayo 99, Libertador San Martín, Entre Ríos; Capitan Bermudez Adventist Academy, located at San Salvador 242, Capitán Bermúdez, Santa Fe, with 502 students; Rosario Adventist Academy, located at Morrison 8102, Fisherton neighborhood, Rosario, Santa Fe, with 438 students; and Santa Fe Adventist Academy, located at 1 de Mayo 2853, Santa Fe, with 502 students.⁴

The elementary schools and their current enrollments are: Alta Gracia Adventist School, located at Manuel Alfonso 390, Tiro Federal neighborhood, Córdoba, with 128 students; Cordoba Adventist School, located at Ave. Arturo Illia 371, Córdoba, with 232 students; Aldea San Antonio Adventist School, located in the rural area of Aldea San Antonio, Entre Ríos, with 28 students; Crespo Adventist School, located in the rural area of the Isletas District, near Crespo, Diamante Department, Entre Ríos, with 9 students; Colonia Centenario Adventist School, located at Route 18, Kilometer 62, Colonia Centenario, Entre Ríos, with 41 students; Galarza Adventist School, located at San José 552, Galarza, Entre Ríos, with 179 students; Hasenkamp Adventist School, located at Israel Elberg 370, Hasenkamp, Entre Ríos, with 87 students; Hasenkamp Campo Adventist School, located at Colonia Oficial no. 4, Hasenkamp, Entre Ríos, with 6 students; Obispo Norte Adventist School, located at Colonia El Clavo, Obispo Norte, Rosario del Tala, Entre Ríos, with 8 students; Parana Adventist School-Angelina Vergara Onetto, located at Almafuerite 1599, Paraná, Entre Ríos, with 167 students; and the Viale Adventist School, located at Hipólito Yrigoyen 330, Viale, Entre Ríos, with 193 students.⁵

Committed to spreading the gospel, the AAC has as broadcasting facility New Time Radio Cordoba, located at Luis Braille 1653, X5014APQ, Córdoba, Córdoba province, Argentina,⁶ on the 92.9 FM frequency.⁷

The total employees of the Central Argentine Conference are 338. Two have missionary licenses, 82 with missionary credentials, 14 with ministerial licenses, and 37 with ministerial credentials.

The Origin of the SDA Church Work in the Conference Territory

Adventists emerged in Argentina among different groups of Protestant immigrants who expressed interest in knowing the church's beliefs. Though Argentina did pass immigration laws that sought to encourage the arrival of those with more progressive outlooks,⁸ it did not attract Adventists. In other words, the Adventist Church did not emerge in Argentina through an influx of immigrants who already held such beliefs. Rather it resulted from the development of a national mission to strengthen and expand the interest already occurring in South America.

The message of the Seventh-day Adventist Church came through two different means to the colonies in the province of Santa Fe and Entre Ríos. Once planted there, it would spread to other parts of the country through the influence of laity and publications.⁹

Adventism reached the city of Entre Ríos through George (Jorge) Riffel, who, after his conversion in the United States,¹⁰ began to write about his new faith to friends in the German Russian colonies in Argentina. One of his recipients replied that he believed in the Sabbath and that he would observe it if someone would come to join him. So, at the end of 1889, Riffel returned with his family, accompanied by three other families: the Fricks, Yankes and Zimmermanns. On one of the first Fridays of 1890, they landed at Diamante port, province of Entre Ríos, Argentina!¹¹

Soon they met Reinhardt Hetze, who had received a letter from his brother who also lived in Kansas and another one from J. Riffel. Both letters mentioned that Riffel would arrive to let them know about Adventist beliefs. Hetze took him to where he lived. The next day about 60 people gathered at Hetze's house to listen to Riffel. Then they had meetings several nights in a row.¹² Thus, Jorge Riffel began to teach about the faith he had found.¹³

Meanwhile, around 1885, the Italian Pedro Peverini who lived in the colony of Las Garzas, north of Santa Fe province, Argentina, read a magazine published in Torre Pellice in Piedmont, Italy. It told about Adventists living in Switzerland and their beliefs about Bible prophecy. Wanting to know more about Adventism,¹⁴ the Peverinis subscribed to the Adventist periodical.

News coming from Argentina to the U.S.A. encouraged many to serve as self-supporting missionaries by selling Adventist religious publications. Sent by the General Conference International Tract Society,¹⁵ the first three missionary literature evangelists,¹⁶ Elwin Snyder, Clair Nowlin and Alberto Stauffer, arrived in December 1891.¹⁷ They spread Adventist literature throughout different parts of Argentina. Nowlin and Snyder worked in Buenos Aires. Stauffer, who was fluent in German as well as English, visited German and French-speaking settlers in the provinces of Santa Fe and Entre Ríos.¹⁸ In turn, as a result of Stauffer's activities in Santa Fe, a family of 12 accepted Adventism and shared it with another family.¹⁹

Meanwhile, in Entre Ríos, as the group of believers in the area grew, Jorge Riffel asked the General Conference to send a pastor to baptize the new believers and organize a church in the area. In 1894, Frank Westphal and his wife, Mary Thurston, arrived and settled in an area mostly populated by English-speaking people, which included communities of British origin (Irish, Scots, and Welsh) located at Solá Station, near the Roca Railways, in the province of Buenos Aires. Frank was the first missionary with credentials that allowed him to organize and baptize on behalf of the Adventist Church in South America.²⁰

Soon, Frank Westphal left his family settled in Buenos Aires and began his first missionary tour. He initially went to Entre Ríos to visit the German-speaking colonies. Reaching Diamante in Entre Ríos on a very cold and wet winter day, he managed to make himself understood despite the difficulties of the language to obtain directions to the Adventist colony in the area of Crespo Campo (now Jacobi Village). There he visited the Riffel family home. Many of

those interested in Adventist beliefs gathered at his house. Thus, on September 9, 1894, Westphal organized the first church in Argentina and South America, with 36 members.²¹ On that same day, he baptized the first converts from Crespo, Entre Ríos.²²

Pastor Westphal extended his visit to San Cristóbal, Santa Fe, where he held meetings for two weeks at the Mangold family home, whom he instructed, baptized, and organized as a church with 13 members. It was the second church to be organized in early 1895. Then he formed the Buenos Aires group.²³

In the second half of that same year, he organized the fourth Adventist Church in Felicia, Santa Fe, an event led by pastors Jean Vuilleumier and Frank Westphal. The church had 25 French members at that time, including Julio Dupertuis, Ida Arn de Dupertuis (from Felicia), Alberto Arn, Floris Mathieu (from Esperanza), the Dobantón family, and Arnaldo Pidoux and his wife (from Colonia Grütly). Obviously, those who formed this church came from different groups that met in neighboring towns. One of the elders of one of the groups, Rodolfo Dirivaechter, participated in its establishment.²⁴ Furthermore, in 1896, Jean Vuilleumier organized the church at Las Tunas, Santa Fe.²⁵ There the first school in Argentina for training missionaries began to operate.

In addition to the influence of publications in spreading Adventist beliefs, the first missionaries were very clear that, in order for people to better understand biblical teachings, they needed to study them for themselves. That required knowing how to read. At that time, literacy was still rather limited.²⁶ Besides, because they were Protestants, Adventists could not attend Catholic schools. Adventist education in the country quickly grew as on fertile soil. An example is the initiative that established the first school in the province of Entre Ríos, operating between 1896 and 1898 in the fields of the Racedo family. In Las Garzas, Santa Fe province, Lionel Brooking opened a school in 1897, intended to prepare literature evangelists.²⁷

An imperative need was the development of local missionaries who could speak Spanish.

That demanded something greater than that of schools in family homes like those conducted in Entre Ríos and Santa Fe. It required higher levels of education. Therefore, on September 26, 1898, in Jacobi Village, Crespo, church leaders voted to open an educational institution in Entre Ríos province. The resulting Camarero Adventist Academy would later be called River Plate Adventist Academy (now River Plate Adventist University). Pastor Nelson Town was its first director²⁸ and had the support of Frank H. Westphal. Jorge Juan Lust donated 17 hectares of land in Colonia Camarero for the establishment of the academy.²⁹ The educational institution would become a source of missionaries for all of Latin America.

Since the majority of Adventist believers lived between the provinces of Santa Fe and Entre Ríos, in 1902 the second annual meeting of the River Plate Conference took place in the Humbolt, province of Santa Fe. The conference name alluded to the fact that its territory included Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay.³⁰

Besides biblical doctrines, other early missionaries in Argentina sought to introduce a healthier lifestyle. One of the first individuals trained in the health area was Ole Oppegar, a Norwegian, who arrived in Argentina in 1895. Oppegard had studied in the United States.³¹ Noting the importance of spreading Adventist beliefs with the help of the health message, church members requested the General Conference to send them a physician.

In December 1901 the first missionary physician, Robert (Roberto) Habenicht, arrived with his family in Buenos Aires. His wife, Adela Allen, was a nurse.³² They settled in the area of Camarero and Crespo in Entre Ríos province. His successful care of patients in the area and his work as a physician and pastor, along with his wife Adela, made him think seriously about starting a sanitarium. And after a few years, the annual administrative meeting of the Adventist Church voted to build a sanitarium (now River Plate Adventist Sanitarium and Hospital) in connection with the school launched in Entre Ríos. The River Plate Adventist Sanitarium and Hospital opened November 15, 1908, with Dr. Habenicht as its first physician and director. His first patient was General Eduardo Racedo.³³

Interest in the Adventist message continued to grow and spread in Gualaguaychú and San Juan in the province of Entre Ríos. By the end of 1903, 15 people had been baptized.³⁴ A church organized in Urdinarrain, Entre Ríos, where John Maas worked. Groups of believers also formed in Carcarañá and San Gerónimo in the province of Santa Fe. It was in the latter place that the third annual meeting of River Plate Conference convened March 18-27, 1904.³⁵ The fourth annual meeting took place in Lehman, Santa Fe province, on October 6-16, 1904.³⁶

At the beginning of 1905, an evangelism series began in Concordia, Entre Ríos. Roberto Habenicht and two assistants conducted tent meetings. Before they even started, a group of six or seven people was already observing the Sabbath.³⁷ Joseph Westphal, the conference president, reported during the fifth annual meeting (October 10-19, 1905) held in Rosario Tala, Entre Ríos, that a church at San Gerónimo, Santa Fe, had been organized on March 25.³⁸

In 1906, the River Plate Conference reorganized with a reduced territory, Uruguay being organized separately and Paraguay and the Argentine province of Misiones forming another mission. They would all come under the umbrella of the South American Union Conference.³⁹ On October 29, 1906, a change in the name occurred, with the River Plate Conference becoming the Argentine Conference, since most of the territory was now within that country. Its administration included Joseph Westphal, president; Robert Habenicht, vice president; Nelson Town, secretary-treasurer; and R. Dirivaechter, the first publishing director. They planned for the offices to be in Buenos Aires.⁴⁰

The seventh annual meeting of the Argentine Conference convened in Gualaguay, Entre Ríos province, October 21, 1907. The territory had seen only 15 baptisms, but two new churches were formally accepted: Rosario, Santa Fe province, and Lucas González, Entre Ríos province.⁴¹ The leaders were now Nelson Town, president; Joseph Westphal, vice president; Arturo Fulton, secretary-treasurer; and Ottena de Fulton, secretary of the Sabbath School

department.⁴² But the following year, 1908, when Town transferred to the General Conference, Westphal again became president with G. E. Emmenegger as secretary and A. Fulton as treasurer.

In February 1912, the conference once again restructured its territory. The provinces of Formosa, Chaco, and north Corrientes (with a line that ran from the city of Santo Tomé to Empedrados) were incorporated into the Alto Paraná Mission, which also included the province of Misiones and the country of Paraguay.⁴³

The October 1912 conference sessions elected Frank Westphal as president, but he had to decline because of health reasons. So, his brother Joseph continued as president until March 1914, when B. C. Haak, an American, assumed the position. Shortly after his arrival, the Argentine Conference separated off another part of its territory to form a separate mission under the South American Union Conference. The new unit included the provinces of Chubut, Santa Cruz, Tierra del Fuego, the Falkland Islands, and the Magallanes Chile section. Haak served as president for just a few months before contracting typhoid fever and dying in November. J. Westphal again assumed the presidency until Roscoe T. Baer arrived in August 1915.

In February 1916, the rest of the Corrientes province became part of the Alto Paraná Mission. In October 1916, the name Conferencia Argentina [Argentine Conference] changed to Argentine Association [New Argentine Conference]. Leadership felt that it needed a name understandable to Spanish-speaking people.⁴⁴ In December 1919, the South American Division authorized the Argentine Conference to cede the province of Buenos Aires so that it could organize itself into a conference of its own under the direction of the Austral Union Conference. Roscoe T. Baer continued as president until March 1919 when F. L. Perry, who had been in Chile, arrived.⁴⁵

The Conference Organizational History

For many years the Austral Union Conference supervised the church's activities in Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, and Paraguay.⁴⁶ But it felt the need for a restructuring that would better serve the growth of Adventist churches in the Argentine Republic's vast territory. At that time, the Argentine Conference served most of the Argentine territory (except the Misiones, Formosa, Chaco, and Corrientes territories).⁴⁷ Therefore, the meetings during February 24 to March 5, 1921, in Santa Fe approved a new organization dividing Argentina into three administrative units: Buenos Aires Conference; Central Argentine Mission, and the North Argentine Conference.⁴⁸ The sessions carried out in the city of Paraná, Entre Ríos province, October 13-21, 1922, indicate that the North Argentine Conference was the successor of the Argentine Conference. Almost all those who had responsibilities in it now continued their functions in the North Argentine Conference (AAN), except for some departmental pastors.

AAN began its activities under the presidency of F. L. Perry, who remained in that position for just one year before receiving a call to return to his home country.⁴⁹ Pastor C. E. Kriehoff⁵⁰ was appointed to serve as secretary and treasurer, and he held those roles until 1922. Due to the territorial changes, the location of the offices also shifted. They went from Buenos Aires to the city of Rosario, at 2200 Laprida Street, Rosario, province of Santa Fe.⁵¹ In the new configuration, AAN began with 13 organized churches, 913 members, and 4 ordained pastors, 2 licensed pastors, and 2 individuals with missionary licenses⁵² to serve the provinces of Entre Ríos, Santa Fe, Córdoba, La Rioja, Santiago del Estero, Tucumán, Catamarca, Salta, Los Andes, and Jujuy.⁵³ The conference struggled with financial difficulties throughout its history. For example, in 1921, a single individual would simultaneously direct several departments.

In that same year, the leaders discussed the permanent location of the offices, and though they remained temporarily in Rosario, in 1923 they finally moved to the city of Paraná, Entre Ríos. Since the building located at Guleguay 167, Paraná, was not quite suitable, the conference purchased a piece of land located at Calle Cervantes, around the corner from Córdoba. From 1925 to 1935 the headquarters remained at Cervantes 144, Paraná, Entre Ríos.

In 1926, the conference decided to mimeograph a periodical for literature evangelists, office employees, and isolated members. At first called the *North Argentine Conference Radio*,⁵⁴ over time it changed the name and suspended publication.⁵⁵ In addition, in the same year, two church buildings were inaugurated in the territory, one on September 17 in Felicia, Santa Fe, another on October 24 in Viale, Entre Ríos, and the third in Maggiolo, Santa Fe.⁵⁶ Subsequently, in 1928, the province of Gobernación de los Andes became part of the North Argentine Conference territory. With this new addition, in 1929 the AAN had grown to 1,338 members and 24 churches.⁵⁷

It was at the AAN biennial session in the city of Viale, Entre Ríos, that the largest meeting in that field until then took place, held October 2-11, 1930.⁵⁸ It changed the conference name from North Argentine Conference to Central Argentina Conference (ACC), because approximately a year earlier it had ceded the northern provinces of its territory to the Austral Union Conference in order to form the Northwestern Argentine Mission, which would better serve the provinces of Tucumán, Salta, Santiago del Estero, Catamarca, Jujuy, La Rioja, and Gobernación de los Andes. That same session reelected J. M. Meier and C. E. Kriehoff⁵⁹ as president⁶⁰ and secretary-treasurer. In the new configuration, the ACC would administer the 22 churches and 1,514 members in Entre Ríos, Santa Fe and Córdoba with a combined population of 2,433,891⁶¹ (1 Adventist for every 1,608 inhabitants).⁶²

Most of the believers lived in various immigrant communities and small towns. Little had been done to spread Adventist beliefs in the cities.⁶³ But interest in evangelizing them developed during the following decades. Thus, since 1934, leadership increasingly desired to erect a church building in the capital city of Santa Fe province.⁶⁴ The Argentine Union Conference could not financially support the project, but the following year the Buenos Aires Publishing House made a donation to purchase a piece of land. It was not until 1938, however, that a formally appointed commission began to raise funds and oversee construction. The building was completed and dedicated on

April 6, 1940, thus establishing an Adventist presence in a major city.⁶⁵

Around March 1936, the ACC headquarters relocated from Paraná, Entre Ríos, to 1882 Jujuy Street, Rosario, Santa Fe. The following year, they moved again to 3046 Catamarca Street in the same city. But since the transfer did not satisfy everyone, during November and December 1939, the conference offices would return to 144 Cervantes Street, Paraná, Entre Ríos.⁶⁶

Continuing with the efforts to reach the ACC cities, the conference planned the construction of a church complex in the capital of Córdoba province in 1939. Unfortunately, they could not buy property until 1943 and inaugurated the building in 1947.⁶⁷ During that same period, the conference dedicated another church structure on July 5, 1941, in Ramírez, Entre Ríos. And finally, the Crespo Church, the first one organized in the South American Division, finished the construction and dedication of its new building, December 30, 1944, on the occasion of the congregation's fiftieth anniversary.⁶⁸ Near the end of 1950, the conference, after so many territorial changes, church constructions, and evangelistic series, had a total of 2,666 members.⁶⁹

At the beginning of the 1960s, during January 24-28, 1961, the forty-first ACC biennial session took place in Puiggari, Entre Ríos. Leadership informed the delegates that the conference had, as of December 31, 1960, 30 churches and 4,183 members, and that 35 evangelistic series had taken place during the previous two years. The Bible Correspondence School had 2,937 active students, and, in addition, 155 students had been baptized. Lay members held 98 series of evangelistic meetings, and finally, 834 students attended the 20 elementary schools. The session reelected Pablo Seidl as president and Benito Kalbermatter as secretary-treasurer.⁷⁰

In 1971, the AAC was under the presidency of M. E. Gutiérrez and only included the provinces of Entre Ríos, Córdoba and Santa Fe. It had 6,192 members and 40 organized churches in the midst of a population of 4,579,039,⁷¹ an average of 1 Adventist for every 739 inhabitants. New challenges would face the conference, and, therefore, another change occurred in 1972. In an effort to simplify administration, the Austral Union Conference reduced the five local fields in Argentina to three, and the provinces previously administered by the Cuyo Mission (organized in 1943) joined the Central Argentine Conference, with the exception of the Catamarca province.⁷²

As a result of the restructuring, until 2012 the ACC consisted of Entre Ríos, Córdoba, Santa Fe (except the northern region), Mendoza, La Rioja, San Juan, and San Luis provinces. Its administrative headquarters were now located at 1662 Sabattini Avenue, Maipú neighborhood, city of Córdoba, Córdoba province.⁷³ As a result of efforts to grow and strengthen the conference,⁷⁴ the plenary meeting of the Argentine Union Conference decided to divide the AAC and organize a Central West Argentine Mission (MACO) that began operation in 2013,⁷⁵ serving the regions of Mendoza, La Rioja, San Juan, and San Luis.

The same session also decided that ACC territory would only consist of Entre Ríos, Córdoba, and Santa Fe (except the northern region) and would continue with Fernando Müller as president and Iván Heinze as treasurer. Diego Barreiro became executive secretary. The new conference had about 21,000 members.⁷⁶ For almost 100 years, the conference, through the sale of publications, Adventist education, medical missionary programs, and many other missionary and humanitarian projects, had pursued its mission of spreading Adventism.⁷⁷

The growth in new converts and churches especially stands out. The average yearly number baptized throughout the AAC territory was 663 during 2015 to 2018.⁷⁸ The conference built 30 churches during the period 2010 to 2015. Greatly concerned about the children and adolescents in its territory, ACC currently has 23 Adventurer clubs⁷⁹ and 80 Pathfinder clubs enrolling young people 10 to 15 years old.⁸⁰ In the area of personal ministries, the conference has 408 small groups and 1,811 missionary couples.

In short, the AAC has continued to be faithful in its mission to "proclaim to all people the everlasting gospel of God's love, in the context of the three angels messages of Revelation 14: 6-12, as it stands revealed in the life, death, resurrection, and high priestly ministry of Jesus Christ, inviting them to accept Jesus as their personal Lord and Savior, to join His remnant church and to nurture and educate believers as disciples, in preparation for His soon return."⁸¹

Administrative Leaders⁸²

Presidents: F. L. Perry (1921);⁸³ J. H. Roth (1922-1924); E. H. Wilcox (1925-1926); J. H. Roth (1927-1928); J. H. Meier (1929-1931); Walter Schubert (1932-1934); H. G. Stoehr (1935); Carl Becker (1937-1943); Carl Becker (1945); Walter Schubert (1945); K. H. Tulaszweski (1946-1949); Juan Riffel (1950-1953); K. F. Noltze (1955-1958); Pablo S. Seidl (1959-1965); Manuel F. Pérez (1966-1968); Marcos E. Gutiérrez (1971); Edwin Iván Mayer (1972-1977); Juan Tabuenca (1978-1980); Orlando Ciuffardi (1981-198); Daniel Rode (1985-1986); Juan Carlos Sicalo (1987-1989); Carlos T. Kalbermatter (1990-1993); Víctor A. Peto (1994-2000); Anibal D. Espada (2001-2008); Fernando Müller (2009-2013); Dario M. Caviglione (2014-2017); Leónidas Ariel Meda (2017-).

Secretaries: C. E. Krieghoff (1921-1922); W. A. Ermenputsch (1923-1927); Ernesto Steger (1929); C. E. Krieghoff (1930-1936); G. E. Emmenegger (1937); Ernesto Steger (1938-1947); Pablo C. Beskow (1948-1956); Benito C. Kalbermatter (1957-1963); Hector Pontigo (1964-1968); B. A. Treiyer (1969-1973); Benjamin Reichel (1974-1978); Basilio Zawadzki (1979-1980); Daniel Rode (1981); Basilio Zawadzki (1982-1984); Ruben Reichel (1985-1987); Carlos Kalbermatter (1988-1989); Ruben Reichel (1990); Emilio Vogel (1991-1992); Raúl Pérez (1993-1997); Roberto O. Gullón (1998-2003); Jorge Luorno (2004-2008); Gabriel Cesano (2009-2010); Iván Rosales (2011-2012); Diego Barreiro (2013-2014); Juan Roberto Peralta (2015-2016); Roberto O. Gullón (2017); Juan Roberto Peralta⁸⁴

(2018-2019); Alejandro Brunelli (2020-)⁸⁵

Treasurers: C. E. Krieghoff (1921-1922); W. A. Ernenputsch (1923-1927); Ernesto Steger (1929); C. E. Krieghoff (1930-1936); G. E. Emmenegger (1937); Ernesto Steger (1938-1947); Pablo C. Beskow (1948-1956); B. C. Kalbermatter (1957-1963); Hector Pontigo (1964-1968); B. A. Treiyer (1969-1973); Benjamín Reichel (1974-1978); Basilio Zawadzki (1979-1984); Rubén Reichel (1985-1990); Roberto Nestares (1991-1996); Manuel R. Lastra (1997-2005); Carlos Giménez (2006-2008); Iván E. Heinze (2009-2016); Raul Kahl (2017); Elwin Alberto Ernst (2017-)⁸⁶

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