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Central Amazon Conference

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The Central Amazon Conference (Associação Central Amazonas or ACeAm) is an administrative unit of the Seventh-

day Adventist Church (SDA) located in the territory of the Northwest Brazil Union Mission (União Noroeste Brasileira or UNoB).

The Central Amazon Conference's headquarters is located on Professor Marciano Armond St., no. 446, in ZIP 69057-030 in the Adrianópolis neighborhood in the city of Manaus in the state of Amazonas, Brazil.

The Central Amazon mission field comprises the regions south, central-south, central-west and west of Manaus and all the Amazon state west reaching the border of Brazil with countries as Peru, Colombia, and Venezuela. The estimated population in its territory is about 1,867,670 inhabitants¹ of whom 49,101 are Adventists. The average is about one Adventist per 38 inhabitants. There are 48 pastoral districts with 211 churches and 176 small groups, making a total of 387 congregations² in the Conference territory. In addition, the Central Amazon Conference manages seven school units of the Adventist Educational Network operating in Manaus: Manaus Adventist Institute with 841 students; Manaus Adventist School with 736 students; Liberdade Adventist School with 336 students; São Jorge Adventist School with 477 students; Alvorada Adventist Academy with 1,005 students; Santo Antônio Adventist School with 170 students; and the Japiim Adventist School, with 185 students. Altogether, there are 3,750 students served by the seven unities.³

The Manaus Adventist Hospital is located in the territory of the Central Amazon Conference having 89 hospitalization beds (apartments/infirmarary ward/adult and children ICU) and 25 emergency care beds plus and a Day Clinic. Although this medical missionary institution is directly managed by the Northwest Brazil Union Mission, it receives total support from leaders and church members of the Central Amazon Conference.

In order to meet the Church demands in the Conference territory, the Church has a total of 496 staff members. From this staff, 55 are pastors (credentialed/licensed workers); 32 employees, seven biblical workers, 12 assigned on special projects, nine canvassing workers and one canvassing worker assistant. In addition, the Conference counts on one person in the "Amazônia de Esperança" ["The Hope for Amazon Project"];⁴ two people in the One Year in Mission or OYIM Project⁵, and five people in the Health and Publishing Ministry (Serviço Educacional Lar e Saúde or SELS). At the Church administration, there is a staff of 37; at the Central Amazon Headquarters, there are 24 employees; and at the schools, 311 employees.⁶

The Origin of the SDA Work in the Conference Territory

The coming of the Adventist message in the Northern part of Brazil was an enormous challenge. However, such obstacles didn't prevent the reaching of the Adventist message to many people at the very beginning of the 20th century. The first records of Adventism in the Amazon state, for example, date from 1918, when an elder, a former deacon of a traditional Protestant church, wrote a letter to canvasser⁷ and minister Ricardo Wilfart, who used to live in Pernambuco, asking him for guidance as to where to give tithe. Many asked what made that elder do such a thing, for that until that moment, no Adventist missionary had gone in that region.⁸

However, it is known that an Adventist lady, who used to live in Recife, gave to the former deacon Bible study material that was distributed by canvassers in Brazil. At the beginning, the man was reluctant in receiving the literature. Nonetheless, he accepted the gift and said that he would study it carefully with his wife. In fact, when they returned to the Amazon state, they studied the book and found many still unknown truths. From that moment on, they started to exchange letters with Pastor Wilfart, who answered them and encouraged them to continue studying the Bible. As well as giving tithe, the couple ordered more books to hand out to their acquaintances since they decided to share that new message even if that meant their exclusion from their former religious community, as it ended up happening. The couple steadily advanced with faith in the coming of Jesus and ensured that their actions were in accordance with the Word of God.⁹

From that moment on, there are other records that show the growth of the Adventism in the region in the beginning of the 20th century. The first Sabbath School meeting and the first organized Adventist congregation happened in Maués, nearly 20 km from the capital. There, later on, the first Amazon Adventist School was established. In 1927, Pastor John L. Brown recorded his trip with other Adventist workers to the Amazon state. Along the journey, Pastor Brown met Salomão Levy and gave him a brochure. This Jewish man kept that material, but decided to give it away to a friend, farmer José Batista Michiles. After that, the pastor promised him to return within a year and talk to him!¹⁰

In the coming year (1928), the pastor kept his promised and traveled back again to Manaus, now accompanied by Pastor Elmer H. Wilcox. As president of the East Brazil Union Mission (presently the Southeast Brazil Union Conference), Wilcox expressed a desire for creating an administrative facility on Lower Amazon Mission. After leaving Manaus, the pastors dropped by Maués, where they met Levy, and that led them to meet the farmer who was interested in the Adventist message. The farm where they were was called Centenário [Centenary], and it became the first place where a Sabbath School was established, and where later on, an Academy was established.¹¹ The farmer's family received the three of them cheerfully, inviting their neighbors to watch the worship services conducted by the pastors who were evangelizing the Manaus area. Therefore, 50 people heard the Adventist message. The first baptisms were for José Batista Michiles, his father, and their neighbors Marcos and Licínia Viana and Edwirges.¹²

At the end of 1928, the Missionary pastor was relocated to the South American Division (SDA) due to health problems, and he was replaced by Pastor Leo Halliwell who, in his missionary activities, was supported by his wife, nurse Jessie Halliwell. In such context, the new pastor became president of Lower Amazon Mission [presently the North Para Conference] located in Belém.¹³ With a territory that was hard to access due to the enormous Amazon Rainforest, the easiest way to travel was by aquatic transport. For this reason, on July 4, 1931, under the leadership

of the Halliwell, the Light Bearer Medic Missionary Launch I was inaugurated. From that moment on, Adventism on the Amazon grew exponentially--so much so that, later on, they built another Launch, the Light Bearer Medic Missionary Launch II. With the operation of the Launch in the Amazon state, more than a 100,000 people were reached.¹⁴ By 1959, with more than 250,000 kilometers were covered by the Amazon River and its affluent, the couple was honored with the Medalha Nacional do Cruzeiro do Sul [Southern Cross National Medal].¹⁵

Reports show that the formation and growth of the missionary bases along the Amazon happened as the passage of the cities Belém-Manaus was the main route of the Light Bearer Medic Missionary Launch in the decade of 1930s, the president of the Lower Amazon Mission made a series of evangelistic programs at Manaus.¹⁶ As a result of this work, numerous people were baptized.¹⁷ From the first attended places, the Adventist work expanded to other areas that brought up 300 baptisms in 1940. The organization of the first congregation of Manaus (Central Manaus Adventist Church) happened in 1938. A group of about 40 people used to meet near the Matriz Square in the downtown area.¹⁸ From that group came missionaries who founded the other existing congregations in the city, which later emerged.

Conference Organizational History

The perseverant advancement of the Adventist work in the north part of Brazil, in 1936, led to the organization of the North Brazil Union Mission (União Norte Brasileira or UNB) of the Seventh-day Adventist Church. This Union had the goal of assisting the missionaries' demands in the states of Ceará, Piauí, Maranhão, Pará, Amazon, and some territories of Acre, Rondônia, Roraima, and Amapá, covering more than 4,300,000 km². At that time, the Lower Amazon Mission was part of North Brazil Union Mission area.¹⁹ Ten years later, the North Coast Mission was formed with its headquarters in the state of Ceará, with the responsibility of preaching the Gospel in the states of Piauí, Maranhão, and Ceará. By 1939, through a vote of 6040, the South American Division authorized a creation of new administrative headquarters in the Amazon state. In 1940, the Central Amazon Mission (Missão Central da Amazônia or MCA) was established with its headquarters in Manaus, precisely on Oswaldo Cruz Square, nº 139, known as Matriz Square. Its missionary territory included the states of Amazon and Acre.²⁰

The MCA started with 54 members distributed on two churches: Fazenda Centenário [Centenary Farm] in Maués, and the Central of Manaus in the capital state. At the beginning, the Mission was led by Pastor F. C. Prichard. Besides him, A. Carvalho was the only licensed worker at the new organization. It was a limited beginning since the challenged of that period was to evangelize a population of around 1,000,000 people in an area covered by jungles where some places were only accessible by boats.²¹ Notwithstanding, with a new Adventist Church administrative headquarters responsible for the whole Amazonas state and the Acre state, more evangelistic actions were designed to reach that area. Highlighting that at those times, the Amazonas state covered the current state of Roraima²² and part of the Rondônia state.²³

After 1945, the headquarters of the MCA started to operate on Tapajós Street, no 840, next to the corner of Silva Ramos Street since the first installations of the MCA were improvised.²⁴ On October 12, 1946, the building of the Central Adventist Church of Manaus was inaugurated on Sete de Setembro Avenue, no 1887. At the back of the new building, two classrooms were build, the first ones to be used in the Escola Sete de Setembro [The September Seventh Adventist School] that later would be called Escola Adventista de Manaus (EAM) [Manaus Adventist School]. Thus, Adventism was definitely consolidated in the capital state of Amazon.²⁵

Later, in the 1950's, the MCA went through a property expansion. It was built a two-floor building at the back of the Central Church building. On the second floor, they made four rooms that were used as the office of the Mission. From that moment on, the administrative work became more appropriated.²⁶ Still on its patrimonial growth, in 1956, the Mission area counted on eight masonry churches, three wooden churches, and one floating church. The MCA also built two masonry houses for teachers and one masonry house for a pastor. Furthermore, there were three wooden school facilities and one masonry building.²⁷

By the second half of the 1950's decade, the number of members in the MCA had grown. Around 748 people were baptized between the years of 1955 and 1959, and that provided the creation of 11 official new churches through the decade. When this progress happened, they could reach more people, so the church promoted missionary activities with their youth by promoting the first youth camporee in 1955. In these events, a group of 80 young people attended, representing 10 percent of the MCA's church members.²⁸

By that time, the Central Amazon Conference established the project of Ingathering, and its goal was to raise resources for families of low income that live in the Amazon territory. In the first semester of 1961, the Mission received the biggest offer of the whole story. Pastors Gutierrez and R. Taylor met the governor of the state in order to share the positive results and thank him for the support. After presenting a record of the Adventist Church's achievements through the medic missionary work (that had already attended 20,000 people by the time), being part of it as a result of the invested raised money from the Ingathering, the governor was astonished and willing to help the Church even more to grow the Church work.²⁹ One of the first relevant achievements of that time was the purchase of a hydroplane that was destined to support the work of the boats at the Amazon area. With this new air transport, it was possible to take supplies and rescue patients needing emergency care.³⁰

Some years later, in January 1964, the MCA received a donation of land located 70 kilometers away from Manaus. Some months later, a local road was created that represented a first step to the establishment of an Adventist educational institution in that area. Two years later (1966), the Adventist Agricultural School held its first classes, and later became the present Adventist Agricultural-Industrial Academy (Instituto Adventista Agro-Industrial or IAAl). In

2010, its influence in society was recognized when it was rated among the 20th best schools of the Amazon. Currently, the Adventist Agricultural-Industrial Academy represents an important milestone for Adventist education in the Amazon territory.³¹

With the work development in the MCA area, new demands started to appear. The September Seventh Adventist School grew significantly, making it impossible to have just one space for all the churches' demands, including office, school, and SELS. In response to this necessity, the Mission decided to buy land besides the Adventist Church of Cachoeirinha on Belém Street in Manaus. After that acquisition, some adjustments were made to the already existent building in order to improve it and the work conditions there. Currently, the Adventist Academy of Manaus (Instituto Adventista de Manaus or IAM) operates there.³² In this expansion rhythm, the health area gained emphasis as a persistent work of the Light Bearer Medic Missionary Launch and with the implementation of the Manaus Adventist Clinic. This new institution was inaugurated in April 25, 1978.³³ After consecutive ampliations, the Clinic changed its name to Manaus Adventist Hospital (Hospital Adventista de Manaus or HAM).

Over time, the MCA grew in membership numbers and educational institutions to the point that, in 1979, a reorganization of the field was necessary. With the membership growing so much, the demand of locomotion through the large territory had increased, and an administrative answer was needed.³⁴ This way, the West Amazon Mission was created, and at the beginning, it was responsible for 5,000 Adventist members in the states of Acre and Rondônia, former parts of the Central Amazon Mission area. Later, this unit changed its name to the West Amazon Conference (Associação Amazônia Ocidental or AAmO).³⁵ The MCA started to lead the Amazon and Roraima state churches, having 1,307,100, 26 churches and 11,836 members.³⁶

By the 1980's, the Central Amazon Mission created a territorial membership expansion with the Maranatha project's support.³⁷ At the same time, they acquired new lands in Manaus to build new temples.³⁸ In 1982, a camp meeting in an improvised facility was conducted where more than 3,000 people participated. In that year, there was one Adventist per 104 inhabitants. There were 30 congregations, and the next three years, the goal was to reach out 45 churches. Between July 21 and 24, 1982, the 8th Central Amazon Mission Triennial Assembly took place where new leaders were elected. Following its growth plan, by the year of 1983, there were 19 pastoral districts, 10 of them in Manaus besides 35 congregations.³⁹

By 1986, the Central Amazon Mission Adventist field realized another dream. After the IX Mission Triennial Assembly that happened within August 21 and 23, the permanent headquarters were inaugurated on Belém Street. The new building was made in an area of around 1,000 square meters in the Adrianópolis neighborhood, with two floors, around 30 rooms, a chapel with the capacity for 80 people, one SELS store, and two other apartments. This event was a remarkable moment since it was an old dream of the administration.⁴⁰

With persistent growth of the Adventist work at the MCA area and considering its administrative consolidation, the South American Division authorized the North Brazil Union Mission to change the Mission status in 1998. By votes of 97-292 of the South American Division⁴¹ and 98-167 of the North Brazil Union Mission⁴², this administrative unit started to be called Central Amazon Conference (Associação Central Amazonas or ACeAm). This achievement was celebrated from November 25 until the 28th during the occasion of the 13^a Assembly, which was called the "Triennial of Gratitude" as it was recognized that this new step was important to the growth of the missionary work in the Amazon territory. The first administrative leaders after the status change were: Antônio Moisés de Almeida, president; Lourival Gomes, secretary; and Elcias Camargo, treasurer.⁴³

However, even after the status change, the Mission kept facing the same transportation challenges necessary to support its big territory. In 2005, the Central Amazon Conference was already the biggest Adventist Church Mission in the world, with 649 congregations and 130,243 members distributed throughout 43 pastoral districts. In this scenario, the Mission leaders realized that a new configuration was needed.⁴⁴ With this purpose, on April, 2005, a pastoral council happened in Manaus, and at the end of it, there was the launch of the foundation stone of a new administrative unit, the Amazonas-Roraima Conference (Associação Amazonas Roraima or AAmAR), was established in the next year. This new area was responsible for the Adventist work in the states of Roraima, southeast of the Amazon state, and the North part of Manaus. With the new Conference establishment, this Conference started to lead 119 churches, 129 small groups, and 55,873 members supported by 19 pastoral districts. In the meantime, the Central Amazon Conference led 179 churches, 222 small groups, and 74,370 members supported by 24 pastoral districts.⁴⁵ With the creation of the Amazonas-Roraima Conference, Manaus became the only North Region capital to host two conferences, and the new administrative configuration was only to benefit the Gospel spreading.

By 2008, the South American Division forwarded to the General Conference expansion research from the North Brazil Union Mission suggesting the creation of a new union. The justification was the wide extension of the North Brazil Union Mission, the number of inhabitants, the transportation challenge, and the limitation to support for the churches and institutions. Besides that, the SDA Church discussed the rise of new congregations as well as initiatives to reach up non-religious people in a more efficient way.⁴⁶ With the General Conference's approval, the Northwest Brazil Union Mission (União Noroeste Brasileira or UNoB) was created, and it began to operate on January 1, 2010. The conferences that became part of the Northwest Brazil Union Mission were the Amazonas-Roraima Conference (Associação Amazonas Roraima or AAmAR), the Central Amazon Conference (Associação Central Amazonas or ACeAm), the West Amazon Conference (Associação Amazônia Ocidental or AAmO) and the South Rondônia Conference (Associação Sul de Rondônia or ASuR). The new unit of the Union was established in Manaus as well as the Manaus Adventist Hospital and the other church institutions, which were operating in the territory, began to be administered by the Northwest Brazil Union Mission. By that time, the number of members in the newly created Union

was about 135,228 people distributed through 617 churches and 464 groups.⁴⁷

Under the leadership of the UNoB, the ACeAm implemented personalized evangelistic programs, aiming to grow the Adventist Church on the Amazon by reaching people in accordance to each social and ethnical realities⁴⁸ One of these projects is the Manaus Jewish Adventist Community that started in 2010.⁴⁹ Also highlighted was the Alpha Space, an Urban Influence Center⁵⁰ in the Ponta Negra neighborhood in Manaus. Since June 2011, the group developed work based on small groups.⁵¹ This project came up from a 40-person community that wanted to reach out to an upper economic class. In five years, about 150 people were baptized.⁵² Currently, 289 members of the Alpha Space work on the construction of an Influence Center in the business area in the Alphaville neighborhood in Manaus. The community has continuous discipleship program and many ministries guided by the different gifts of each Christian as well as pastoring small groups and social projects for health and family.

Beyond those projects, the Central Amazon Conference leads a project for the Haitian community. Due to the earthquake in Haiti in January 12, 2010, many Haitians moved to Manaus.⁵³ In 2012, an Adventist pastor started a project to support and evangelize this group of people who had just arrived in Brazil. The first meeting took place on October 20, 2012, where five people participated. Nowadays, the Haitian community has 70 regular members and keeps the same goal: to bring hope and spread the Gospel of the second coming of Jesus Christ to their compatriots.⁵⁴ This and other projects that are targeted to specific groups of people show that the interest of sharing the Advent message extends to all possible groups.

Another important Project implemented by the Central Amazon Conference is called "Hope for Amazon." The Northwest Brazil Union Mission is part of a Global Mission initiative,⁵⁵ and its aim is to take the Adventist message to all neighborhoods, cities in the countryside, and to 10,000 riverside communities scattered by the state. This project counts with the support of the Maranatha Organization and, by 2018, this partnership contributed to an installation of more than 22 churches in the riverside communities. The Light Bearer Medic Missionary Launch made a way into the communities through the medic missionary ministry; the Church that Navigates participated of a harvest evangelism; the youth joined the projects One Year in Mission and the Caleb Mission⁵⁶ besides other social actions and Bible studies promoted to spread the Gospel to more people.⁵⁷

Although these missionary achievements are impressive, for a long period, the Central Amazon Conference leaders planned on extending the Adventist work even more in Manaus. Since the 1980's, the administrators of that area dreamed of implementing one Adventist church in each neighborhood of Manaus. However, the lack of resources has been the main challenge.⁵⁸ In 1990, the Mission still registered 16 neighborhoods without an Adventist church.⁵⁹ The leadership, pastor, and church members worked hard on that purpose and, by 2013, there was only Adrianópolis neighborhood without an Adventist church building. This was a middle/upper class neighborhood with its own peculiar challenges.

Therefore, the pastor of Cachoeirinha Adventist Church, alongside with the church members, created a center to start a congregation in that neighborhood. The first meetings were held in a hotel in that neighborhood. Later on, due to the increase of people in the meetings, they moved to the Manauara Shopping Center. Thus, Manaus became the first capital of the world to have Adventist temples in every single neighborhood and to have the first congregation in a mall. Currently, the Adventist Church has a temple in the Adrianópolis neighborhood with the capacity to hold up to 600 people. The principal aim of this community is discipleship.⁶⁰

Besides celebrating the achievement of having a church per neighborhood, between October 20 and 22, 2016, the Adventist Church of Manaus celebrated a very special anniversary, that of 70 years of the Church in the city. The festivities happened at Ponta Negra Beach where the "Church that Navigates" was launched.⁶¹ This project was sponsored by Sabbath School missionary donation resources of all the world plus the resources of the Central Amazon Conference, Amazonas-Roraima Conference, and Northwest Brazil Union Mission that were destined to maintain the social and missionary needs of the Amazon River basin riverside communities. So, the riverside communities started to have the opportunity to worship and know God on this boat.⁶²

However, although these missionary initiatives brought good results, challenges still exist. The Central Amazon Conference works in a geographic area that corresponds to 14 percent of the national Brazilian territory, and that makes the mission of spreading the Gospel a huge challenge. This area is considered the 10/40 "Brazilian window"⁶³ because there are still some locations without any contact with the Adventist Church. Besides that, cultural overview is very diverse. In this area, there are more than 117 ethnic groups and more than 10,000 communities with no Christian presence.

For the few next years, the Central Amazon Conference has its focus on strengthening the five spiritual aims of a discipleship church. The first aim will be strengthening of the communion and the daily Sabbath School study; the second is to increase the number of systematic tithes and offering-givers up to 20 percent; the third is to fortify the members relationship to one another, rising in 40 percent the amount of small groups; the fourth aim has its focus on strengthening the mission, raising up the amount of missionary pairs that carry out the home to home discipleship; and finally, the fifth aim is the growth of 20 percent of the Central Amazon Conference through discipleship.

In addition, the Central Amazon Conference intends to establish 80 churches along the Amazon countryside, raising the number of Adventist neighborhoods in small and less evangelized towns and riverside communities. The Conference intends to renovate 20 temples, making them more comfortable and modern. In the educational arena, the administration will invest on three actions: (1) Build a new Manaus Adventist Academy (Instituto Adventista de Manaus or IAM); (2) Increase the number of students in the September Seventh School by 20 percent; and (3) Build an Adventist school in a riverside community in partnership with ADRA Amazon to support those families for

free.

With its focus on evangelism and discipleship, the leaders and members in the Central Amazon Conference strongly believe that “we have nothing to fear for the future, except as we shall forget the way the Lord has led us, and His teaching in our past history.” This way, the Conference will carry on the great mission to “go you therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost” until the coming of Jesus.

Chronology of Administrative Executives⁶⁴

Presidents: F. C. Prichard (1940-1943); Leo B. Halliwell (1943-1946); Walter J. Streithorst (1946-1954); Walkírio S. Lima (1955-1960); Marcos E. Gutierrez (1960); Enéas Simon (1961-1963); Aldo D. Carvalho (1963-1968); João Isídio da Costa (1968-1972); Luís Fuckner (1972-1977); Osmar dos Reis (1977-1982); Adamor L. Pimenta (1982-1987); Eric P. Monnier (1987-1992); Newton B. de Oliveira (1993); Gilberto Batista de Oliveira (1994-1996); Antônio Moisés de Almeida (1996-2002); Lourival G. de Souza (2002-2004); Moisés B. de Souza (2004-2006); João Alves Peixoto (2006-2009); José A. Maciel Júnior (2009-2013); Sérgio Alves Caxeta (2013-2019); Waldony Fiuza (2019-present).

Secretaries: B. W. Steinweg (1943-1948); B. C. Kalbermatter (1948-1950); C. F. Fonseca (1950-1956); Osvaldo Silva (1956-1958); Pedro Gonzales (1958); B. R. Cavalheiro (1959-1960); Armando Madureira (1961); Pedro Gonzales (1961-1966); E. L. Gonzalez (1966-1969); D. D. Amorim (1969-1970); J. Silva (1972-1973); Salvador Conte (1974); Alair O. Freitas (1975-1977); Adamôr Lopes Pimenta (1977-1978); Hugo Geisse (1980-1983); Josias S. Fragoso (1984-1985); Jose de Garcia (1985-1986); Rui L. de Freitas (1986); Gilberto Oliveira (1987-1988); Orlando Gonzalez Pineda (1988); Rui L. de Freitas (1989-1991); Dimas Cavalari (1991-1995); Manoel Abdoral de Freitas Cintra (1995-1996);

Lourival Gomes (1997-2002); Elcias Camargo (2002); Wagner Augusto Vieira Aragão (2003-2004); Renato Pereira da Costa (2004-2007); Leonino B. Santiago (2007); Jose A. Maciel Junior (2008-2009); Marcelo Nunes Miranda (2009-2015); Joao Luiz Marcon (2015-2017); Guilherme Sergio P. Chateaubriand (2017-2018); Hely C. P. Pacheco (2018-present).

Treasurers: B. W. Steinweg (1943-1948); B. C. Kalbermatter (1948-1950); C. F. Fonseca (1950-1956); Osvaldo Silva (1956-1958); Pedro Gonzales (1958); B. R. Cavalheiro (1959-1960); Armando Madureira (1961); Pedro Gonzales (1961-1966); E. L. Gonzalez (1966-1969); D.D. Amorim (1969-1970); J. Silva (1972-1973); Salvador Conte (1974); Alair O. Freitas (1975-1977); Adamôr Lopes Pimenta (1977-1978); Hugo Geisse (1980-1983); Josias S. Fragoso (1984-1986); Rui L. de Freitas (1986-1991); Dimas Cavalari (1991-1995);

Elcias Camargo (1995-2002); Gideon Oliveira Basilio (2003-2011); Dario Daniel dos Reis (2011-2014); Ilton Cesar Hubner (2014-2018); Vinicius Goncalves Miranda (2018-present).⁶⁵

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