

**THE LATIN AMERICAN SOCIO-RELIGIOUS STUDIES PROGRAM
(PROLADES)**

**A Directory of Religious Groups in
Latin America and the Caribbean**

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PROLADES

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ARGENTINA

Located on the southeastern part of the South American Continent, the Republic of Argentina is separated from its Western neighbor, Chile, by the Andes Mountains. Large indigenous groups inhabited both the Andean and the Patagonian regions at the time of the Spanish colonization. The influx of Christianity has all but wiped out the indigenous religion of the native peoples of Argentina, but it survives in the more remote areas along the Andes Mountains and along the border with Bolivia and Paraguay. In the last half of the twentieth century, shamans among the Guaraní people (Misiones Province) have attained a status as alternative healers, and the sophistication of Guaraní religious thought has been recognized by anthropologists.

In 1502, Amerigo Vesputio commanded the first ship of Spanish sailors to arrive at the mouth of the La Plata River. The Spanish first settled Argentina in 1516, and the first Catholic missionaries arrived by 1539. Argentina gained its independence in 1816 after the commercial bourgeois ousted the Spanish Viceroyalty of the River Plate. Most Argentines today are descendants of the European immigrants (mostly from Spain and Italy but also from Russia, Poland, Germany, England, Ireland, France, Portugal, Armenia, Lebanon and Turkey) who arrived between 1870 and 1950. Among them is found the largest Jewish community in South America and the fifth largest in the world. There are about 1,050,000 indigenous peoples mainly in the north and southwest, many of whom continue traditionalist religious practices. The current total population is estimated at 37,031,802 (April 2000).

The Roman Catholic Church was established in Argentina with the arrival of Franciscan monks in 1536. Their work was supplemented by the Jesuits in 1586. The Jesuits were especially active among the native people. The expulsion of the Jesuits in 1767 placed the church in a leadership crisis that was merely deepened by the forces that created an independent Argentina in 1810. The new ruling elite was both anti-Spanish and anti-clerical. Its opposition to the Catholic Church was manifested in an attempt (ultimately unsuccessful) to establish an independent Argentine Catholic Church. At the end of the nineteenth century, the country was reported to be 99 percent Catholic and Catholicism was the State religion.

The Catholic Church was strengthened by a century of heavy immigration (four million from 1850 to 1950) from predominantly Catholic European countries (Poland, Ireland, Italy and Spain). In addition, a number of Ukrainian Catholics also arrived and constitute the largest of the several Eastern Rite communities now present.

Today, freedom of worship is guaranteed for all Argentines by the constitution. The Roman Catholic Church maintains its official status, and adherence to Catholicism was a requirement for eligibility to the offices of president and vice-president of the republic until the constitution reforms of 1994. In 1995, the country was about 88 percent Catholic, the Protestant population totaled only about 3-5 percent, and other religious groups or the non-religious comprised about seven percent. In 1992, the Ministry of Cults and Foreign Affairs listed 2,986 registered religious groups in the country: 1,790 were Evangelical groups, about 400 were Catholic or Orthodox organizations (mainly religious orders and institutions), 382 were listed as "diverse spiritual cults," and 387 were of Afro-Brazilian origin.

The early presence of Protestantism (1800s) was due in large part to the immigration of English Methodists, Scottish Presbyterians, German and Scandinavian Lutherans, Italian Waldensians, Welsh Protestants, German-Russian and French-Swiss Baptists, Armenian Congregationalists, Dutch Mennonites and Dutch Reformed, among others. Today, at least nine branches of Eastern Orthodoxy exist, and there is a small Anglican presence. Missionary efforts by

Anglicans (Church of England) and Presbyterians (Church of Scotland) began in Argentina in 1824, ministering to English and Scottish immigrants in their own languages in Buenos Aires. The Anglican work is now incorporated into the Anglican Province of the Southern Cone. The Methodist Episcopal Board of Missions began work in Buenos Aires in 1836. In the 1850s, Anglican missionaries (later, the South American Missionary Society) began work among the Indians of the Patagonia and later of the Chaco in northern Argentina. During the late 1800s, new Protestant missionary efforts were begun among the Spanish-speaking population: Christian Brethren (1882), Salvation Army (1882), Seventh-Day Adventist Church (1894), Christian and Missionary Alliance (1895), South American Evangelical Mission (1895) and Regions Beyond Mission (1899).

Dozens of other Protestant mission agencies arrived during the early 1900s, notably the Southern Baptist Convention (1903), the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) (1904), Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod (1905), the Mennonite Church (1917) and the Assemblies of God (1914).

In 1995, the estimated size of the Protestant non-Pentecostal denominations in Argentina was as follows: Seventh-Day Adventist Church (64,400 members), the Evangelical Baptist Convention (44,800), Christian Brethren (34,800), Evangelical Lutheran Church (Missouri Synod, 21,100), and the Anglican-Episcopal Church (11,000). All other non-Pentecostal Protestant denominations had less than 10,000 members in 1995.

In 2001, Pentecostals (about 65-70 percent) outnumbered all other Protestants in Argentina, due to substantial church growth resulting from revivals in the 1950s (Tommy Hicks Crusade) and the 1970s (the Charismatic Movement, called here La Renovación). The largest Pentecostal denominations in Argentina in 1995 were the following: National Union of the Assemblies of God (118,000 members), Vision of the Future (111,000), Swedish-Norwegian Assemblies of God (82,700), Italian Christian Assemblies (44,400), Chilean Evangelical Pentecostal Church (36,300), Foursquare Gospel Churches (28,100), Church of God (Cleveland, TN-22,200), Christian Pentecostal Church of God (21,100) and the United Evangelical Church of Argentina (20,500). All other Pentecostal groups had less than 20,000 members in 1995.

Many of the older Protestant churches had been involved in the multi-national Confederation of Evangelical Churches of the River Plate, which was replaced by the Argentina Federation of Evangelical Churches (known as FAIE) in 1958. Today, the churches associated with the larger Protestant ecumenical community are members of the Argentine Federation of Evangelicals, (ACIERA), which is related to the World Council of Churches (WCC). Many of the more Conservative Evangelical groups are related to the Federation Christian Alliance of Evangelical Churches in the Argentine Republic (FACIERA), which is affiliated with the World Evangelical Alliance (WEF).

Other non-Protestant Christian groups in Argentina include the Jehovah's Witnesses (1,630 kingdom halls with about 110,000 members), the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (550 temples with about 88,400 members), the Family (formerly known as Children of God), Christian Science, Unity School of Christianity, Light of the World Church (Guadalajara, Mexico), Voice of the Cornerstone Church (Puerto Rico), Growing in Grace Churches (Miami, FL), and the Universal Church of the Kingdom of God (Brazil).

Like the Orthodox community, the Jewish community of Argentina is the largest in South America. The first Jews were Marranos, escaping from their hidden position in Spain, and Sephardic Jews still form a significant and visible portion of the community. Jews from Germany, North Africa and the Balkans began to arrive in large numbers in the 1860s, and the first Eastern European Jews arrived in 1889. Today, more than 300,000 Jews reside in Argentina, about two-thirds of whom live in Greater Buenos Aires. They have their center in the Representative Organization of Argentine Jews. Jews of Iberian origin (an estimated 60,000 to

100,000) have formed the Central Sephardic Community. Eastern European Jews (known as Ashkenazim) representing Conservative Judaism have formed the Latin American Rabbinical Seminary.

The same migrations from North Africa and the Middle East that brought Jews to Argentina also brought a minority of Muslims who formed mosques in Buenos Aires and Mendoza and have now adopted a missionary stance vis-à-vis the Spanish-speaking population.

Some of the other religions that exist in Argentina today include Buddhism, Hinduism, Baha'i and Japanese New Religions. Buddhism entered the country through the immigration of Japanese, which has steadily increased through the twentieth century. The following Buddhist groups are present in Argentina: Japanese Soto School (Tangen Daisetsu lineage), Sokka Gakkai Internacional, Internacional Zen Association (Paris, France), Buddhist Community Seita Jodo-Shinshu Honpa-Honganji, Kagyu Dak Shang Choling, Shobo An Zendo and the Tzong Kuan Buddhist Temple. Hindu groups include the Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University (Raja Yoga), Vendanta Society-Order of Ramakrishna, Krishnamutri Foundation, Sawan Kirpal Ruhani Mission (Science of Spirituality), Vaisnava Mission, International Society for Krishna Consciousness (also known as Hari Krishna), Ananda Marga Yoga Society (The Way of Perfect Happiness), and the Supreme Master Ching Hai Meditation Association. The Baha'i Faith has grown steadily in the last half of the twentieth century. Japanese New Religions are represented by The Church of Perfect Liberty (an independent international religion that claims no ties to Shintoism, Buddhism or Christianity) and The Church of World Messianity (a Shinto sect also known as the Johrei Fellowship and called Sekai Kyusei Kyo in Japanese).

Native Amerindian religions (Animist) have declined in recent years but are still practiced by the Chiriguano as well as by the Guaraní- and Quechua-speaking Bolivians who work on the sugarcane plantations in northern Argentina.

Several varieties of Afro-Brazilian religions (since the mid-1960s) are present, largely among Brazilian immigrants, including: the Center of African Religion (Ile Afonxa Xango e Oxum Leusa), the Xango Aganyu African Temple, Candomble and Umbanda.

Western Esoteric groups are commonplace in Argentina. The Panamerican Spiritualist Confederation (influenced by Frenchman Allan Kardec) was founded in Buenos Aires in 1946 and includes affiliated members in Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Honduras and Mexico. Other Ancient Wisdom-Psychic-New Age groups include: the Universal Gnostic Movement (founded by Samuel Aun Weor in 1977 in Mexico), the Grand Universal Fraternity (founded in Venezuela in 1948 by Serge Raynaud de la Ferriere), New Acropolis Cultural Association (founded by Jorge Angel Livraga Rizzi in 1957), Siloism (founded in the 1960s by Mario Rodriguez Cobo, known as Silo), the Basilio Scientific School (founded by Blanca Aubreton in 1917), Schools of the Fourth Way (influenced by George Gurdjieff), the True Spiritist Society, the Theosophical Society, the Anthroposophical Society (followers of Rudolf Steiner), the Holy Spirit Association for the Unification of World Christianity (followers of Rev. Sun Myung Moon), the Church of Scientology, Raelian Religion (founded in France by Claude Vorilhon, known as Rael), and numerous Flying Saucer-Extraterrestrial Study groups.

Clifton L. Holland and J. Gordon Melton

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INTERFAITH ORGANIZATIONS

Argentine Parliament of Religions (Parlamento Argentino de Religiones, PAR)

Formed in April 2000 in Buenos Aires, PAR includes about a dozen Christian and non-Christian religious groups that cooperate for the purpose of promoting freedom of worship and freedom of expression, as well as combating all forms of discrimination. Members include the Holy Spirit Association for the Unification of World Christianity, the Basilio Scientific School Association (Disciples of Jesus), the Christian Apostolic Orthodox Church of Jerusalem, Messianic Jews, the Center of African Religion Ile Afonxa Xango and Oxun Leusa, the Temple of African Religion Xango Aganyu, the Independent Charismatic Lutheran Church, the God is Our Helper Evangelical Missionary Pentecostal Church, the Good News Evangelical Church, Islam and Hindu groups. (For reference, the Protestant groups are indicated by ** in the text below.)

Hq: Address unavailable for this edition.

CHRISTIANITY

CHRISTIAN INTRAFaITH ORGANIZATIONS

Argentine Federation of Evangelical Churches (Federación Argentina de Iglesias Evangélicas)

The Federation cooperates with the Latin American Council of Churches (CLAI) and the World Council of Churches (WCC), which represents the liberal wing of the Protestant Movement.

Hq: Pres: Rev. Emilio N. Monti, Jose Maria Moreno 873, 1424 Buenos Aires
Tel: (54) 1 922 5356

Fellowship of Argentine Evangelicals (Confraternidad Evangélica de Argentina)

This association of churches represents the conservative-evangelical wing of the Protestant Movement in Argentina, which is affiliated with the World Evangelical Fellowship (WEF), the Lausanne Committee for World Evangelization (LCWE), and CONELA (Confraternidad Evangélica Latinoamericana).

Hq: Address unavailable for this edition.

***CHRISTIAN CHURCHES: OLDER LITURGICAL TRADITION**

*Arranged in alphabetical order, English name first with Spanish name in parenthesis

Armenian Apostolic Orthodox Church (Iglesia Apostólica Ortodoxa de Armenia)

The Church of Armenia, in continuity with the ancient Christian community of the Kingdom of Armenia, dates to the first century C.E., when the apostles Thaddeus and Bartholomew are believed to have brought the Christian message. Christianity became the state religion in 301 with St. Gregory the Illuminator as head of the national church. Following the persecution by the Turks in 1915, many Armenians fled to the Americas, and some settled in Argentina. Currently, the Church of Armenia is led by the Supreme Patriarch and Catholicos of All Armenians, His Holiness Vasken I. It is a member of the World Council of Churches.

Hq: c/o Archbishop Kissak Mouradian, Primate of Argentina, Acevedo 1369, 1369 Buenos Aires

Tel: (54) 1 772-2326

Fax: (54) 1 776-2810

Or

Int'l Hq: c/o Holy See, Etchmiadzin, Armenia

Internet: www.100anniversary.com

Christian Apostolic Orthodox Church of Jerusalem (Iglesia Ortodoxa Apostólica Cristiana de Jerusalén)

Hq: Address unavailable for this edition.

Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America (Arquidiócesis Ortodoxa Griega de América Norte y Sur)

The Greek Orthodox Archdiocese, headquartered in New York City, is under the ultimate authority of the Ecumenical Patriarchate, headquartered in Istanbul, Turkey.

Hq: c/o Rt. Rev. Grennadios Chrysoulakis, Bishop of Buenos Aires, Avenida Figueira Alcorta 3187, Buenos Aires

Tel: (54) 4802-3204

Or

Diocesan hq: 8-10 E. 79th St., New York, NY 10021

Tel: (212) 570-3500

Fax: (212) 861-2183

Internet: www.goarch.org

Or

Int'l hq: Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople, Rum Patrikhanesi, Fener, Istanbul

Tel: (90) 212-525-5416

Fax: (90) 212-534-9037

Greek Orthodox Patriarchate of Antioch (Patriarcado Ortodoxo Griego de Antioquía)

Hq: c/o Bishop Kyrillos Doumat, Metropolitan of Buenos Aires, Canning 1261, Buenos Aires

Or
Int'l hq: Greek Orthodox Patriarchate of Antiochea, c/o H. H. Hazim, Patriarch of Antioch and all the
East, B. P. 0009, Damascus, Syria
Tel: (963) 11-542-4400
Fax: (963) 11-542-4404

**Roman Catholic Church
(Iglesia Católica Romana)**

The Roman Catholic Church consists of those believers worldwide in communion with the Bishop of Rome, residing in Vatican City (an independent state in Italy). The church is organized into dioceses headed by a bishop or archbishop and the bishops in a single country or region cooperating in an episcopal conference.

Hq: c/o Mons. Jorge Mario Bergoglio, Archbishop of Buenos Aires, Conferencia Episcopal
Argentina, Calle Suipacha 1034, 1008 Buenos Aires
Tel: (011) 4343-3925, 4343-4107 and 4343-0812
Fax: (011) 4334-8373
Internet: www.cea.org.ar
Or
Int'l hq: Vatican City
Official Vatican Internet: www.vatican.va
Also see: Catholic Information Center of the Internet: www.catholic.net

**Roman Catholic Church-Armenian Rite
(Eparquía Armenia de la Iglesia Católica Romana)**

Hq: c/o Vartan Waldir Boghossian, Bishop of San Gregorio de Narek en Buenos Aires, Charcas 3529,
1425 Buenos Aires
Tel: (011) 4821-1419 and 4824-4518
Fax: (011) 4827-1975
Or
Int'l hq: Patriarchate of Cilicia, c/o Patriarch Jean-Pierre XVIII Kasparian, Rue de l'Hospital Libanais,
Jeitawi, 2400 Beirut, Lebanon
Tel: 1-329-391

**Roman Catholic Church-Maronite Rite
(Eparquía Maronita de la Iglesia Católica Romana)**

The first Lebanese Maronite missionaries arrived in Buenos Aires in 1901 and founded the first Maronite Mission outside of Lebanon. Later, other Maronite Missions were founded: Mendoza in 1921; Tucumán in 1925; and Villa Lynch, San Martín, Province of Buenos Aires, in 1931. In 1990, John Paul II established the Eparquía Maronita de San Charbel in Buenos Aires.

Hq: c/o Charbel Merhi, Bishop of San Charbel en Buenos Aires
Eparquía Maronita, Paraguay 834, 1057 Buenos Aires
Tel: 311-7299
Fax: 321-8348
E-Mail: sanmaron@impsat1.com.ar
Or

Int'l hq: Patriarchate of Antioch and All the East, c/o Patriarch Nasrallah Pierre Sfeir, Bkerké,
Lebanon
Tel: (961) 9915-441
Fax: (961) 9938-884

**Roman Catholic Church-Ukrainian Rite
(Eparquía Ucraniana de la Iglesia Católica Romana)**

Hq: Mons. Miguel Mykycej, Bishop of Santa María del Patrocinio en Buenos Aires, Ave. Ramón
Falcón 3950, Casilla 28, 1407 Buenos Aires
Tel: (54) 4671-4192
Fax: (54) 4674-2895

**Russian Orthodox Church
(Iglesia Ortodoxa Rusa)**

The Russian Orthodox Church is under the jurisdiction of the Patriarchate of Moscow (Russia).

Hq: c/o Archbishop Platón, Archbishop of Argentina and South America, Bulnnes 1743, Buenos
Aires
Tel and Fax: (54) 1823-6534

**Russian Orthodox Church Abroad Under Bishop Alexander, Diocese of South America
(Iglesia Ortodoxa Rusa bajo el Obispo Alexander, Diócesis de Sudamérica)**

Hq: Cathedral of the Resurrection, Nuñez 3541, 1430 Buenos Aires
Tel: (5411) 4541-7691
Fax: (5411) 4768-5476
Or
Int'l Hq: Russian Orthodox Church Abroad under Bishop Alexander, 2049 Argyle Avenue, Los
Angeles, California
Tel: (323) 466-4845
Fax: (323) 466-3557
Internet: www.fatheralexander.org

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES: PROTESTANT TRADITION

**Anglican Church, Province of the Southern Cone
(Iglesia Anglicana del Cono Sur de América)**

The Church is a member of the worldwide Anglican community of churches in communion with the Church of England. The Province includes two dioceses within Argentina and extends to the countries of Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay. The Presiding Bishop resides in Chile. The Church is a member of the World Council of Churches.

Hq: c/o Rt. Rev. Maurice Sinclair, Casilla 187, 4400 Salta
Fax: (54) 8722-.0790

Or

c/o Bishop Rt. Rev. David Leake, CC.4293, 1000 Correo Central, Buenos Aires
Fax: (54) 1 331-02.34

Or

c/o Bishop Rt. Rev Colin F. Bazely, Casilla 50675, Correo Central, Santiago, Chile
Tel: 2 639-1509
Fax: 2 639-4581

Apostolic Assembly of Faith in Jesus Christ
(Asamblea Apostólica de la fe en Cristo Jesús)

A Pentecostal church of the "Jesus Only" tradition, founded in Southern California in the 1910s by Mexican immigrants who became Pentecostals in the aftermath of the Azusa Street Pentecostal Revival in Los Angeles, California (Apostolic Faith Mission, 1906).

Hq: c/o Cirilo Ojeda, Guardia Vieja 3846, 1192 Almagro, Buenos Aires
Tel: 89-5377

Argentine Evangelical Baptist Convention
(Convención Evangélica Bautista Argentina)

The first Baptist congregation in Argentina was organized in 1864 among Welsh Protestants in the Patagonia, though permanent Baptist work did not begin until 1881 among French-Swiss immigrants in Esperanza, Santa Fe. A young French-Swiss pastor, Pablo Benson, came from France to lead the congregation for a year, then in 1883 he went to Buenos Aires and founded the Central Baptist Church for French-speaking immigrants.

When the Southern Baptist Foreign Mission Board entered Argentina in 1903, its missionaries discovered the work begun by Benson, which later became affiliated with the Southern Baptists. Also, German Baptists of Russian origin (1870s) organized a German-speaking church in General Ramírez, Entre Ríos, in 1894, which is now part of the Argentine Baptist Convention, organized in 1908. The International Baptist Seminary was founded in Buenos Aires in 1912.

During the 1930s, hundreds of Slavic Baptists from Russia, the Ukraine and Poland immigrated to Argentina and founded their own churches in the provinces of Misiones, Santa Fe and Mendoza and in Buenos Aires. These churches joined the Convention in 1948. The Convention is a member of the Baptist World Fellowship.

In Argentina, the Southern Baptists, Conservative Baptists and Baptist General Conference (Swedish Baptists) have a general cooperative agreement.

Hq: Rivadavia 3461, 1203 Buenos Aires
Tel: (54) 1 888-92

Armenian Evangelical Church
(Iglesia Evangélica Armenia)

Hq: c/o Enoc Martín Elmassian, Carabobo 743, 1406 Flores, Buenos Aires

Armenian Evangelical Congregational Church
Iglesia Evangélica Congregacional de Armenia)

Hq: c/o José Balian, Avellaneda, Av. 2538/40, 1408 Flores, Buenos Aires
Tel: 613-9793

**Assembly of Christian Churches
(Asamblea de Iglesias Cristianas)**

Hq: Address unavailable for this edition.

**Assemblies of God
(Asambleas de Dios)**

This fellowship of churches was founded by Pentecostal missionaries from Sweden and Norway, beginning in the 1920s. The mother church in Buenos Aires has about 10,000 members.

Hq: c/o Iglesia Cristo La Solución, Av. Juan B. Alberdi 2260, 1406 Flores, Buenos Aires

**Association of Churches of God
(Asociación de las Iglesias de Dios)**

The Church is a member of the World Council of Churches.

Hq: Miralla 453, 1408 Buenos Aires
Tel: (54) 1642-9298

**Baptist Bible Fellowship International
(Iglesia Bíblica Bautista Internacional)**

The Baptist Bible Fellowship entered Argentina in 1961 and soon joined forces with the Rev. Beuchamp Vick and former members of the World Baptist Fellowship that had began work in 1950.

Hq: Address unavailable for this edition

Or

Int'l hq: c/o Sam Davison, President, Box 191, Springfield, MO 65801

Tel: (417) 862-5001

Fax: (417) 865-0794

Internet: www.bbf.org

**Baptist General Conference of Argentina
(Conferencia Bautista General de Argentina)**

In 1957 the Baptist General Conference (Swedish Baptists origins in the USA) began work in northern Argentina in the provinces of Santiago del Estero, La Rioja and Catamarca. See article under: **Argentine Evangelical Baptist Convention**.

Hq: Address unavailable for this edition.

**The Brethren Church in Argentina (Ashland, Ohio)
(Iglesia de Los Hermanos en La Argentina)**

This fellowship of churches is related to The Brethren Church (Ashland, Ohio), which was organized in 1883 as a progressive reform movement among the German Baptist Brethren (known as Dunkers). Most of the Dunkers, who developed out of the wave of radical Pietism in early 18th century Germany and shared many characteristics with the Mennonites, immigrated to the Pennsylvania Colony and established their first congregation in Germantown in 1723. The Brethren Church was organized in 1883 after many of the more “progressive” members of the German Baptist were excommunicated by the Mother Church. After its formation, The Brethren Church began to move toward an educated and salaried ministry, modern dress and sending missionaries around the world, including Argentina.

The first missionary, Dr. Carlos F. Yoder, went to Argentina in 1908 and began working in the State of Cordoba. This group is known today as ***La Iglesia de Los Hermanos de La República Argentina***.

While Dr. Yoder was on furlough, during 1939, the Brethren Church in the U.S.A. suffered a split, and a new group was formed known today as Grace Brethren with headquarters in Winona Lake, Indiana. The Brethren missionary work that began in 1908 in Argentina is affiliated with this denomination.

In 1941, Yoder returned to Argentina and began new work in other areas of the country under the Missionary Board of The Brethren Church (Ashland, Ohio). This group is known today as ***La Iglesia de Los Hermanos en La Argentina***. At present, this denomination has 27 organized churches, 20 preaching points and many cell groups. It also operates social programs to provide food for needy children in some of the churches.

As part of its missionary efforts, the denomination began work in and provided the workers for the Republic of Paraguay. At the same time, it has sent mission workers to Colombia under the sponsorship of The Missionary Board of The Brethren Church, and to Spain under another mission agency.

There are two Campgrounds: Diquecito in the high mountains of the state of Cordoba, and one in Soldini, state of Santa Fe, serves both the denomination and many other groups in these facilities.

The South American Theological Seminary, which is in the process of receiving accreditation from ASIT (the Association of Theological Seminaries), provides theological education both by extension as well as in a resident program. The program is operated from the city of Colon in Buenos Aires province, and serves The Brethren Church as well as the interdenominational community.

HQ: La Iglesia de Los Hermanos en La Argentina

Address: c/o José Rivero, O'Higgins 3162, 1429 Nuñez, Buenos Aires

Tel/FAX: 4701-5183

E-mail: ih@pinos.com

Or

Int'l hq: Brethren Church (Ashland, Ohio), 524 College Avenue, Ashland, Ohio 44805

Tel: (419) 289 1708

FAX: (419) 281-0450

E-mail: brethren@brethrenchurch.org

Web page: www.brethrenchurch.org

**Central Presbyterian Church of Buenos Aires
(Iglesia Presbiteriana Central de Buenos Aires)**

The Central Presbyterian Church is the focus of a missionary effort begun in 1985 by missionaries representing the Korean Presbyterian Church of America.

Hq: Calle Castañares 1435, 1406-Parque Cahcabuco, Buenos Aires

Tel: (54) 1 921-0509

Fax: (54) 921-8860

Or

Int'l hq: Korean Presbyterian Church of America, P. O. Box 457, 280 Fairfield Pl., Morganville, NJ 07751.

Tel: (908) 591-2771

Fax: (908) 591-2260

Che-IL Korean Presbyterian Church

The Korean Presbyterian Church dates to 1969 and the missionary effort of Hong Jong Jin and Key Hwa Sam of the Presbyterian Church of Korea (Hap Dong).

Hq: c/o Kwang-Un Choi, Carabobo 1295, 1045 Flores, Buenos Aires

Tel: (54) 1 631-1788

Christian Assembly (Asamblea Cristiana)

A Pentecostal fellowship of churches founded among Italian immigrants in the 1910s, predominantly in Buenos Aires.

Hq: c/o Ciro Pablo Crimi, Del Carril, Salvador M. Av. 5069, 1419 Devoto, Buenos Aires

Tel: 503-5072

Christian Churches and Churches of Christ (Iglesias Cristianas y Iglesias de Cristo)

The Christian Churches and Churches of Christ is a decentralized movement derived from the Restoration Movement (the restoration of New Testament pattern and practice) initiated in the U.S. during the 1830s by Barton Stone, Thomas and Alexander Campbell (former Presbyterians), and Walter Scott (a former Baptist). Until 1849, the independent Christian Churches and Churches of Christ were an integral part of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ), but controversies arose over organizational structures, instrumental music in the churches and other differences between conservatives and progressives. Since the 1850s, these conservative congregations gradually separated from the Disciples of Christ and have adhered to a strictly congregational polity. Beginning in 1889, some of these congregations began to separate from others over the use of musical instruments as a "test of fellowship," and formed "fellowships" of instrumental and non-instrumental (a cappella) churches.

Hq: No central address. For information contact:

c/o Greg & Dawn Waddell, Envoy Christian Mission, Florida 386, 1888 Florencio, Buenos Aires

Or

Iglesia de Cristo Centro, Bacacay 989, Buenos Aires (Casilla de Correo 1590-1000, Buenos Aires)

Tel: 439-8749

E-mail: esteban@srala.satlink.com

Internet: iglesia-de-cristo.org/congregaciones/argentina/

Christian Church-Disciples of Christ (Iglesia Evangélica de los Discípulos de Cristo)

The Christian Church-Disciples of Christ is one of several large groups that form the Restoration Movement in the USA that began in the 1830s by Barton Stone, and Thomas and Alexander Campbell in Virginia. When the Disciples of Christ began to organize state and national conventions and missionary societies in the 1830s-1840s, many Christian Churches and Churches of Christ separated from the mother church and became independent congregations. In 1968, the Disciples of Christ reorganized themselves as a denomination into a "representative government" at three levels: local, regional and nationally (general assembly and general board). The Church is a member of the World Council of Churches. The Christian

Women's Board of Missions began work in Buenos Aires in 1906 and cooperated for many years with the Methodists in a variety of educational programs, such as the Colegio Americano and the Union Seminary.

Hq: Terrada 2324, 1416 Buenos Aires

Tel: (54) 1 503.36.74

Or

Int'l hq: 222 S. Downey Ave., Box 1986, Indianapolis, IN 46206

Tel: (317) 353-1491

Internet: www.disciples.org

**Christian Community
(Comunidad Cristiana)**

A fellowship of Charismatic churches founded in the 1970s as part of the Argentina Renewal Movement, predominantly in the Buenos Aires metro area.

Hq: c/o Dionisio González, Condarco 1440, 1416 Flores, Buenos Aires

Tel: 581-1821

**Christian and Missionary Alliance
(Alianza Cristiana y Misionera)**

An evangelical fellowship of churches in the Holiness tradition that began work in Buenos Aires in the 1895.

Hq: c/o Salvador Lizzio, Cañada de Gómez 1350, 1440 Mataderos, Buenos Aires

Tel: 687-8763

**Christian and Missionary Movement
(Movimiento Cristiano y Misionero)**

A Pentecostal fellowship of churches founded by Eduardo Raúl Sorenson, beginning in the 1960s.

Hq: Centro Evangelístico Metropolitano, Av. Avellaneda 4073, 1407 Floresta, Buenos Aires

**Christian Pentecostal Church of God
(Iglesia de Dios Pentecostal Cristiana)**

Hq: Address unavailable for this edition.

**Church of God (Anderson, IN)
(Iglesia de Dios de Anderson, Indiana)**

Hq: Address unavailable for this edition.

**Church of God (Cleveland, TN)
(Iglesia de Dios del Evangelio Completo en Argentina)**

Hq: Catamarca 474, 1213 Balvanera, Buenos Aires

Tel: 855-4867

**Church of the Nazarene
(Iglesia del Nazareno)**

An evangelical church in the Holiness tradition that began work in Buenos Aires in the 1920s.

Hq: c/o David Juan Mastronardi, Conde 1422, 1426 Colegiales, Buenos Aires
Tel: 552-8198

Evangelical Christian Church (Brethren Assemblies/Plymouth Brethren, also known as Bible Assemblies or Church of the Brethren) - (Iglesia Evangélica Cristiana/Hermanos Libres o Asambleas Bíblicas o Iglesia de los Hermanos)

This fellowship of churches represents part of the Plymouth Brethren movement in Argentina that began in 1882 when evangelist J.H.L. Ewen began his travels in a horse-powered "Bible Coach" across the pampas. Ewen had studied in the Missionary School in London, which was founded by Grattan Guinness, prior to his arrival in Argentina. He was supported by Plymouth Brethren assemblies in England, as were many of the colleagues that soon joined him: Payne, Torre, Clifford and Langran, among others. Many of the "Open Brethren" assemblies in Great Britain and the USA channeled their support for missionary work in Argentina through the organization Christian Brethren in Many Lands (which is not a traditional Mission Board but a coordinating agency).

The first formal meeting in the characteristic Brethren style began in Buenos Aires in 1889, which evolved into the first permanent Brethren Assembly in Argentina in 1903. By 1915 there were at least 40 local assemblies in the whole country, but most of the leadership was still in the hands of the English missionaries. During the 1920s, thousands of Syrians immigrated to Argentina and many of them were attracted to the Brethren Assemblies. Today the leadership of the Brethren Assemblies is multi-national with Dutch, French-Swiss, Scotch, English, Anglo-Argentine and Argentine racial elements. Evangelistic activities and church growth among the Brethren Assemblies continued to be strong until about 1945. During the 1940s many of the older missionaries retired and almost no young men came from England, Canada and the USA to replace them due to the difficulties of World War II.

By 1967, there were about 25,000 affiliated members in the Brethren Assemblies in Argentina, which made this one of the strongest evangelical movements in the whole country. As in most countries, the Brethren Assemblies are traditionally divided between the "Open Brethren" (fellowship with other evangelicals and open communion) and "Closed Brethren" (no fellowship with outsiders and closed communion) traditions. However, some of the Brethren Assemblies have become part of the Renovation Movement (as the Charismatic Movement is known in Argentina) that began in the late 1960s and early 1970s in Buenos Aires.

Hq: c/o Lino Cortéz, San Juan 3371, 1407 Boedo, Buenos Aires
Tel: 97-9118

**Evangelical Church of the River Plata
(Iglesia Evangélica del Río de la Plata)**

German Lutheran immigrants began arriving in Argentina in the 1840s and settled in the River Plata valley. Originally related to the Prussian State Church, today their descendents form part of the Evangelical Church of the River Plata. The Church is a member of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, the World Council of Churches, Lutheran World Federation, and Latin American Council of Churches. This association of German-speaking churches also has congregations in **Paraguay** and **Uruguay**, and today it is one of the largest evangelical church bodies in Argentina.

Hq: c/o [Rev. Juan Abelardo Schvindt](#), Mariscal Antonio Sucre 2855, 3° piso, 1428 Buenos Aires

Tel: (54) 11-4787-0436
Fax: (54) 11-4787-0335
E-mail: ierp@ierp.org.ar

**Evangelical Congregational Church
(Iglesia Evangélica Congregacionalista)**

This church was formed among Russian and German immigrants, originally as part of the Pietist tradition. Now it is a member of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches.

Hq: c/o Rev. Erhard Serfas, Urquiza 1038, 3200 Concordia, Entre Ríos
Tel./fax: +54.345 421 1721

**Evangelical Lutheran Church of Argentina
(Iglesia Evangélica Luterana Argentina)**

This Church (originally German-speaking) is affiliated with the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod in the USA.

Hq: Ing. Silveyra 1639/41, Villa Adelina, Buenos Aires
Tel & Fax: (54-1) 766-7948

**Evangelical Mennonite Church of Argentina -Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities
(Iglesia Evangélica Menonita Argentina)**

Mennonite work began in Argentina in 1917 with the arrival of two missionary families, Shank and Hershey, in Buenos Aires that had been sent out by the Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities from Pennsylvania. The missionaries decided to concentrate their efforts on the area served by the Western Railroad, between Buenos Aires and Santa Rosa, located about 400 miles to the west in the rich cattle and grain-producing region, known as the Pampas, among the sons of immigrant farmers. The first Mennonite Conference was organized in 1923 in Trenque Lauquen with 44 members. In 1943 Mennonite work began among the Toba Indians in the northern Chaco region through the establishment of agricultural colonies. By 1962, this work had grown to 24 congregations and about 4,000 members, and it was organized as an independent Mennonite-sponsored body, The United Evangelical Church, composed entirely of Toba Christians. See the separate listing for ***The United Evangelical Mennonite Church.***

Hq: c/o Juan Angel Gutiérrez, President
Mercedes 149, 1407 Buenos Aires
Tel: (54-1) 676-207

**Evangelical Methodist Church of Argentina
(Iglesia Evangélica Metodista de Argentina)**

The roots of the Methodist Church in Argentina can be traced to the 1830s, when the Methodist Episcopal Board of Missions began work in Buenos Aires among English-speaking immigrants. Since 1843 the Methodist Church has had a permanent presence in the nation. It is a member of the World Methodist Council and the World Council of Churches.

Hq: Rivadavia 4044, 3° piso, 1205 Buenos Aires
Tel. (54-1) 982-6288
Fax: (54-1) 981-0885

Evangelical Pentecostal Church (Chilean)
(Iglesia Evangélica Pentecostal)

Hq: Address unavailable for this edition.

Evangelical Presbyterian Church
(Iglesia Evangélica Presbiteriana)

The Evangelical Presbyterian Church is one of several Korean evangelical efforts active in Argentina.

Hq: c/o Rev. Sung Woo Lee, Senillosa 1769, Parque Chacabuco, Buenos Aires.

Free Methodist Church
(Iglesia Metodista Libre)

The Free Methodist Church is a Holiness body founded in 1960 in western New York.

Hq: c/o Argentina Mission District, Bishop David M. Foster
Or

Int'l hq: World Ministries Center, 770 N. High School Rd., Indianapolis, IN 46214, USA

Tel: (317) 244-3660

Fax: (317) 244-1247

Internet: www.fmcna.org

General Association of Baptist Churches of Northwest Argentina
(Asociación General de Iglesias Bautistas del Noroeste de Argentina)

The Association was organized in 1974. It grew out of the work of Conservative Baptist missionaries who first came to Argentina in 1947 and built on efforts of earlier Baptist missionaries of the San Pedro Mission among Tupi-Guarani Indians in San Pedro, Jujuy, beginning in 1900.

Hq: Address unavailable for this edition.

German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Buenos Aires
(Deutsche Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirche Buenos Aires)

This group is related to Lutheran churches in Germany.

Hq: Casilla de Correo 4106, Correo Central 1000, Buenos Aires

Tel: (54) 1 751-1718

****God is Our Helper Pentecostal Missionary Evangelical Church**
(Iglesia Evangélica Misionera Pentecostal Dios es Nuestro Amparo)

Hq: Address unavailable for this edition.

****Good News Evangelical Church**
(Iglesia Evangélica Buenas Nuevas)

Hq: Address unavailable for this edition.

Grace Brethren Church (Winona Lake, IN)
(La Iglesia de Los Hermanos de La República Argentina)

This fellowship of churches is related to The Grace Brethren Church (Winona Lake, Indiana), which was organized in 1883 as a progressive reform movement among the German Baptist Brethren (known as Dunkers). Most of the Dunkers, who developed out of the wave of radical Pietism and the Reformed Church in early 18th century Germany and shared several characteristics with the Mennonites, immigrated to the Pennsylvania Colony and established their first congregation in Germantown in 1723. The Brethren Church was organized in 1883 after many of the more "progressive" members of The German Baptist Brethren were excommunicated by the mother church. After its formation, The Brethren Church (Ashland, Ohio) began to move toward an educated and salaried ministry, modern dress and sending missionaries around the world, including Argentina.

The first missionary, Dr. Carlos F. Yoder, went to Argentina in 1908 and began working in the State of Cordoba, in the very center of the country. Another missionary, Clarence Sickel, joined him sometime later. While Yoder was on furlough during 1939, The Brethren Church in the USA suffered a split, and a new group was formed. Today this group is known as The Fellowship of Grace Brethren Churches, with headquarters in Winona Lake, Indiana.

As a result of this USA split in 1939, eventually two Brethren "branches" were formed in Argentina. The group organized in 1908 is now related to the Grace Brethren group. From Córdoba, the Grace Brethren "branch" has extended to other States in Argentina and now have churches in three states: Córdoba, Buenos Aires and Santa Fe. In addition, there are preaching points in others states: Santiago del Estero, Tucumán and Chaco. Currently, there are 20 churches and 10 preaching points in Argentina affiliated with Grace Brethren.

About 1988, Grace Brethren Church in Argentina began a missionary work in Uruguay, where there is now one organized church and several preaching points. Since 1998, a missionary family has been sent to Chile to begin a new missionary project.

Hq: Iglesia de Los Hermanos de la República Argentina
Address: Rivadavia 433, 5800-Río Cuarto (Córdoba), República Argentina
Tel: 4259-6401

Or

Int'l hq: Grace Brethren International Missions, P.O. Box 588, Winona Lake, IN 46590
Tel: (219) 268-1888
Fax: (219) 267-5210

Greater Grace in Argentina
(Mayor Gracia en Argentina)

Hq: c/o Pastor Skip Wood, Lisandor de la Torre 4036, 1667 Totugitas, Provincia de Buenos Aires

Hungarian Reformed Church
(Iglesia Reformada Hungara)

The Church began in 1938 as the result of the work of Hungarian missionary Daniel Háry.

Hq: Calle Ramón Freire, Cap. Gral. 1739, 1428 Belgrano, Buenos Aires
Tel: (54) 1 5512-4093

****Independent Charismatic Lutheran Church
(Iglesia Luterana Carismática Independiente)**

Hq: Address unavailable for this edition.

**International Church of the Foursquare Gospel
(Iglesia Internacional del Evangélico Cuadrangular)**

Hq: Address unavailable for this edition.

**International Messianic Jewish Alliance
(Alianza Mesiánica Judía Internacional)**

Hq: c/o Alberto Victor Faur, President, J. F. Aranguren 2922, 1406 Buenos Aires

**Korean Presbyterian Church
(Iglesia Presbiteriana Coreana)**

There are a variety of Korean Presbyterian churches in Argentina, probably now more than 50, that are probably related to various Presbyterian groups in Korea and the USA, while others are independent congregations. One is listed below:

Hq: Iglesia Presbiteriana Coreana (Yang-Mun), Vernet Av. 269, 1424, Parque Chacabuco, Buenos Aires

**Mennonite Evangelical Alliance
(Alianza Evangélica Menonita)**

Hq: c/o Juna Carloa Acosta, Gascón 2861, 1609 Boulogne, Prov. of Buenos Aires

**Messianic Jewish Congregations
(Congregaciones Judios Mesianicas)**

There are several Messianic Jewish congregations in the Buenos Aires metro area; one is listed here:

Hq: Congregación Beth Shalom Hamasha, c/o Alberto Victor Faur, Gaona Av. 3244, 1416 Villa Gral. Mitre, Buenos Aires
Tel: 612-6876

[also see: International Messianic Jewish Alliance (Alianza Mesiánica Judía Internacional)]

Hq: c/o Alberto Victor Faur, President, J. F. Aranguren 2922, 1406 Buenos Aires]

**Mission Church of the Lord
(Misión Iglesia del Señor)**

Hq: Address unavailable for this edition.

**Mui Presbyterian Church
(Iglesia Presbiteriana Mui)**

This church began in 1991 as a missionary effort by Taiwanese pastor Chuang Chiou Wei.

Hq: Marcos Sastre 2875, Buenos Aires
Tel: (54)1 503-8662
Fax: (540 1 503-8662

**National Union of the Assemblies of God
(Unión Nacional de las Asambleas de Dios)**

A fellowship of Pentecostal churches related to the General Council of the Assemblies of God in the USA. Work began in Buenos Aires in the 1940s.

Hq: c/o Rodolfo Polignano, Ministerio Dios Restaurara, Av. Teodoro García 3238, 1426 Colegiales,
Buenos Aires
Tel: 552-4430

**New Apostolic Church
(Iglesia Nueva Apostólica)**

Hq: Address unavailable for this edition.

**Old Colony Mennonites
(Altkolonier Mennonitengemeinde)**

The Old Colony Mennonites are descendants of German Mennonites who migrated to Canada from the Old Colony of Chortitza in Russia in the 1870s, and also to Argentina and Paraguay.

Hq: c/o Johann Fehr, No. 5, c.d.c. 100-631, Guttraché, La Pampa
Or
International hq: c/o Bishop John P. Wiebe, Box 601, Winkler, MB, Canada R0G 2X0

**Pentecostal Church of God, International Mission
(Iglesia de Dios Pentecostal, Misión Internacional)**

Hq: Avenida Batlle y Ordoñez 6374, 1439 Villa Lugano, Buenos Aires
Tel: 601-0684

**Pentecostal Holiness Church
(Iglesia Santidad Pentecosal)**

Hq: Address unavailable for this edition.

**Pentecostal Union of Chubut
(Unión Pentecostal de Chubut)**

Hq: Address unavailable for this edition.

**Presbyterian Church of Argentina
(Iglesia Presbiteriana Argentina)**

A member of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches.

Hq: c/o [Rev. Antonio Andrés Gomez](#), Amenabar 5549, 2000 Rosario, Santa Fe
Tel: (54-341) 432 9408
Fax: (54-341) 432 9408
E-mail: ipacristoelrey@yahoo.com

**Protestant Society in Tandil
(Sociedad Protestante en Tandil)**

A Lutheran church body.

Hq: Maipu 599, 7000 Tandil
Tel: (54) 293 273-31

**Protestant Society in Southern Argentina
(Sociedad Protestante en Argentina del Sur)**

A Lutheran church body.

Hq: Av. Moreno 114 Oficina 5, 7500 Tres Arroyos, Buenos Aires
Tel: (54) 983 262-86

**Protestant Society of the South-East
(Sociedad Protestante del Sur-Este)**

A Lutheran church body.

Hq: Calle 51 No. 2966, Necochea, 7630 Buenos Aires
Tel & Fax: (54) 262 313-45

**Reformed Churches in Argentina
(Iglesias Reformadas en la Argentina)**

The Reformed Churches were founded in 1957 and have about 12 churches. They are affiliated with the Reformed Ecumenical Synod and the World Alliance of Reformed Churches.

Hq: c/o Rev. Roberto H. Jordon, Falucho 155, 7500 Tres Arroyos, Buenos Aires
Tel: (54) 2983-422-397
Fax: (54) 2983-423-113
E-mail: rhjordon@3net.com.ar

**St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church
(Iglesia Presbiteriana de San Andrés)**

St. Andrews Presbyterian Church dates to 1829 when churches were established to serve Scottish settlers in Argentina. It now serves as the Argentinean affiliate of the Evangelical Presbyterian Church, a conservative Presbyterian Church founded in the USA in 1981.

Hq: c/o Iglesia Presbiteriana San Andrés, Casilla 1636, Acasusso 1131, Olivos, Buenos Aires
Tel: (540 1 790-0974
Fax: (54) 1 792-2983

Or

Int'l hq: Evangelical Presbyterian Church, Office of the Evangelical Assembly, 29140 Buckingham Ave., Suite 5, Livonia, MI 48154
Tel: (313) 261-2001
Fax: (313) 261-3282
Internet: www.epc.org

The Salvation Army (Ejército de Salvación)

The Salvation Army is a Holiness church with a strong tradition of social service. Founder William Booth developed the military organizational model as a means to most efficiently meet what he saw as the world's overwhelming needs. Work began in Argentina 1889.

Hq: Rivadavia 3257, 1203 Buenos Aires
Or

Casilla 2240, 1000 Buenos Aires
Tel: (54) 864-0621/23
Fax: (54) 865-4345

Or

International Hq: 101 Queen Victoria St., London EC4P 4EP, England
Tel: (44) 171-236-5222
Internet: www.salvationarmy.org.uk/

Seventh-Day Adventist Church (Iglesia Adventista del Séptimo Día)

The Seventh-day Adventist Church grew out of the work of William Miller who predicted the Second Coming of Christ in 1843-44. After the failure of the prophecy many attracted to his message reorganized. Some who continued as Adventists and also accepted sabbath worship found new leadership in the persons of Ellen G. White and James White. The Church was formally organized in 1865.

Hq: c/o Austral Union Conference, Calle Echeverría 1452, Florida, 1602 Buenos Aires
Tel: (54) 1 760-0236
Fax: (54) 1 760-9092

Or

Int'l hq: 12501 Old Columbia Pike, Silver Spring, MD 20904
Tel: (301) 680-6000
Fax: (301) 680-6090
Internet: www.adventist.org

Shield of Faith Christian Mission (Misión Cristiana Escudo de la Fe)

Hq: Murguiondo 4315, 1439 Villa Lugano, Buenos Aires
Tel: 602-7271

Taiwanese Presbyterian Church (Sin-Heng)
(Iglesia Presbiteriana Taiwandesia Sin-Heng)

The small Taiwanese Presbyterian missionary effort began in 1982.

Hq: c/o Chin Chun Lu, Mendoza 1660, Belgrano, Buenos Aires
Tel: (540 1 781-8809
Fax: (54) 1 501-5552

United Evangelical Lutheran Church
(Iglesia Evangélica Luterana Unida)

The Church is a member of the World Council of Churches, Latin American Council of Churches, and the Lutheran World Federation.

Hq: c/o President Angel Furlan, Marcos Sastra 2891, 1417 Buenos Aires
Tel: (54) 1 501-3925
Fax: (54) 1 504-7358

United Evangelical Church of Argentina
(Iglesia Evangélica Unida de Argentina)

In 1943 Mennonite work began among the Toba Indians in the northern Chaco region through the establishment of agricultural colonies. By 1962, when this work had grown to 24 congregations and about 4,000 members, it was organized as an independent Mennonite-sponsored body, The United Evangelical Church, composed entirely of Toba Christians. The church relates to the Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities in the USA.

Hq: Casilla 196, 3600 Ciudad Formosa, Formosa Province

United Lutheran Church
(Iglesia Luterana Unida)

This Church is affiliated with the Lutheran Church in America.

Hq: Address unavailable for this edition.

United Pentecostal Church
(Iglesia Pentecostal Unida)

This church is part of the "Jesus Only" tradition among Pentecostals. The main church in Buenos Aires was founded in 1967.

Hq: Fonrouge 76, 1408 Liniers, Buenos Aires
Tel: 641-1688

Vision of the Future Church
(Iglesia Visión del Futuro)

Founded by Omar Cabrera (the mother church is located in the former Cuyo Cinema in downtown Buenos Aires), the movement claims to have a network of churches in 160 cities and towns with a total attendance of about 85,000.

Hq: c/o Carlos Olah, Avenida Boedo 836, 1718 Boedo, Buenos Aires
Tel: 4931-9506

**Waldensian Church
(Iglesia Valdense)**

Formed among Italian immigrants who established agricultural colonies in the River Plate region of Uruguay and Argentina (Entre Ríos, Santa Fe, Córdoba, Chaco and Santiago del Estero) in the 1850s. Originally from the Piedmont region of northwestern Italy, the Waldensians trace their origin to the pre-Reformation itinerant preaching ministry (1170s-1218) of Peter Waldo (Valdes), a prosperous merchant from Lyon, France. After the Protestant Reformation began in Europe, the Waldensians became affiliated with the Reformed Church movement in Switzerland and France (1530s) and are now part of the World Presbyterian Alliance.

Hq: Address unavailable for this edition.

**Waves of Love and Peace Pentecostal Church
(Iglesia Pentecostal Ondas de Amor y Paz)**

Founded by Héctor Anibal Giménez in Buenos Aires about 1982, the movement claims to have 120,000 members in Argentina with about 13,000 in the mother church.

Hq: Ondas de Amor y Paz, Avenida Rivadavia 3753, 1204 Almagro, Buenos Aires
Tel:

MARGINAL CHRISTIAN GROUPS

NOTE: These are groups that claim to be Christian but are not part of the Older Liturgical Tradition (Eastern Orthodox and Roman Catholic), nor are they part of the Protestant Tradition. These are groups that Protestant church leaders refer to as being "sects," although Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox leaders usually refer to all Protestant groups as being "sects" as well.

**Children of God or Family of Love or The Family
(La Familia-La Familia de Amor-Niños de Dios)**

A radical discipleship movement founded by David Brandt Berg (known as Moises David, Mo, Father David or Dad to his followers) in Huntington Beach, CA, in 1968 among the Hippie generation. Berg (1919-1994) incorporated the Hippie lifestyle and the anti-establishment ideology of the larger counterculture rebellion into his movement's organization and structure. Due to their lifestyle, aggressive and controversial proselytizing activities (including "sexy evangelism"), and radical Biblical prophecies concerning the End Times, Berg and his disciples left South California to engage in itinerant preaching and form other groups in other states and countries, including Argentina in 1977 where The Family had problems with local authorities in 1977, 1989, 1992 and 1993. Many of the group's members left Argentina in 1993 for Chile and Brazil, but, at the end of 1994, its presence was reported in the province of Córdoba.

Hq: Address unavailable for this edition.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints
(Iglesia de Jesucristo de los Santos de los Últimos Tiempos)

The movement, the main body resulting from the ministry of Joseph Smith Jr., the church's first prophet/president, emerged in the USA in the 1830s. Following Smith's martyrdom in 1844, the followers moved from Illinois to Utah and there established their international headquarters. The Latter-day Saints draw upon the Protestant Christian tradition as interpreted through the revelations of Joseph Smith, Jr., in several new scriptures, primarily the ***Book of Mormon***.

Hq: Argentina Temple, Autopista Richieri y Puente 13, 1778 Ciudad Evita, Buenos Aires
Tel: (54) 1 487 1520

Or

Int'l hq: 50 E. North Temple, Salt Lake City, UT 84150 (USA)
Internet: www.lds.org

First Church of Christ, Scientist
(Primera Iglesia de Cristo, Cientista)

The Church of Christ, Scientist, known for its unique teachings on spiritual healing, was founded in 1879 (reorganized in 1892) by Mary Baker Eddy.

Hq: Ayacucho 349, Buenos Aires
Tel: (54) 1 953-6650

Or

Int'l hq: Christian Science Center, 175 Huntington Avenue, Boston, MA 02115
Tel: (617) 450-3321
Fax: (617) 450-7397
Internet: www.tfccs.com

Growing in Grace Churches
(Iglesias Creciendo en Gracia)

Founded in Miami, Florida, by José Luis de Jesús, known as "The Apostle," as a movement to purify the existing Evangelical churches of secular tendencies and unbiblical teachings. However, the group's doctrines are limited to the 14 epistles written by the Apostle Paul in the New Testament, and there is a strong condemnation of other churches. Its followers believe that this is the one, true Church, faithful to Jesus Christ and committed to the New Covenant. The Church reports affiliated groups in 20 countries of the Americas, with headquarters in Miami Lakes, FL.

Hq: Pastor Vicente Martín Rueja, Ruta 3 km 22, Isidro Casanova (Altos Pizzería La Nueva Monte Carlo), Buenos Aires

Tel: 4694-2344

E-mail: buenosaires@creciendoengracia.com

Or

Int'l hq: Ministerio Internacional Creciendo en Gracia, 16255 NW 54th Avenue, Miami Lakes, FL 33014 or P.O. Box 4846, Miami, FL 33014

Tel: (305) 627-9040

Fax: (305) 627-9050

E-mail: elapostolado@creciendoengracia.com

Internet: www.creciendoengracia.com

Jehovah's Witnesses
(Los Testigos de Jehová)

The Jehovah's Witnesses emerged out of the Bible Student movement begun by Charles Taze Russell who founded the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society in the 1880s. The organization assumed their present name in 1931.

Hq: Casilla de Correo 83 (Suc. 27B), 1427 Buenos Aires

Or

Int'l hq: 25 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, NY 11201

Tel: (718) 625-3600

Fax: (718) 560-5619

Internet: www.watchtower.org

Light of the World Church
(Iglesia Luz del Mundo)

The official name of this church is "Iglesia de Dios Vivo, Columna y Apoyo de la Verdad, La Luz del Mundo" (The Church of the Living God, Column and Strength of the Truth, the Light of the World). It was founded in Monterrey, Mexico, in 1926 by Eusebio Joaquín González (1896-1964, known as "Aarón") based on a series of visions and prophecies the leader claimed to have received from God. Eventually, Aarón established his headquarters in Colonia Hermosa Provincia in Guadalajara, Mexico, where he built up a segregated community of followers and a large, central church, now seating over 10,000 people. Since the 1960s, the movement has spread to many other countries, including Argentina.

Hq: Alem #857, Colonia Constitución, San Rafael, Mendoza 5600

Tel: 304-48

Or

Int'l hq: Glorieta Central No. 1, Colonia Hermosa Provincia, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico

Tel: (916) 608-1870 and 608-1742

E-mail:

Internet: www.laluzdelmundo.net.org

The Voice of the Cornerstone
(La Voz de la Piedra Angular)

Founded by William Soto Santiago in Cayey, Puerto Rico, as La Carpa Corporation. The founder claims that he is "The Angel of Jesus Christ" and "The Voice of the Chief Cornerstone," and his message and theology is patterned after that of William Branham who was branded as a "heretic" by other Pentecostal leaders in the USA. The movement lists affiliated groups in about 20 countries of the Americas, including the U.S. and Canada.

Hq: Casilla de Correo 848-5000, Córdova

Tel: (54) (51) 940-768

Or

Int'l Hq: La Carpa Corporation, P.O. Box 372620, Cayey, Puerto Rico 00737

Tel: (787) 738-2651

Fax: (787) 738-4778

Internet: www.carpa.com

Unity School of Christianity
(Escuela Unidad del Cristianismo)

The Unity movement was founded in the 1880s by Charles and Myrtle Fillmore. It teaches a Christian form of New Thought metaphysics, and finds its life structured through two closely related organizations, the Unity School of Christianity and the Association of Unity Churches.

Hq: Centro Unity de Mendoza, Spiritual Leader Angel Caruso
Maipu 460, San Martin, 5570 Mendoza

Or

Int'l hq: 1901 N.W. Blue Parkway, Unity Village, MO 64065 (USA)

Tel: (816) 251-3580

Internet: www.unityworldhq.org

Or

c/o Association of Unity Churches, Box 610, Lee's Summit, MO 64063 (USA)

Tel: (816) 524-7414

Fax: (816) 525-4020

Internet: www.unity.org

Universal Church of the Kingdom of God (Iglesia Universal del Reino de Dios)

Founded in Río de Janeiro, Brazil, by Edir Macedo Berra in 1977 with a small group of followers, this movement now exists in at least 45 countries in the Americas, Europe and Africa, plus India and Japan. In 1995, a Brazilian newspaper reported that the Universal Church of the Kingdom of God (also known as "Fervent Prayer to the Holy Spirit") had more than 2,000 congregations in Brazil with over three million members. Although its official doctrinal statement contains most of the fundamental beliefs of the majority of Pentecostal denominations, other Christian leaders claim that this movement practices fraud and extortion in the way it raises money from its members, and that it has a heavy dose of exorcism, magical formulas (curanderismo) and Afro-Brazilian religious practices, mainly based on Umbanda, one of the dominant religions in Brazil. This movement spread to Paraguay in 1985, and by 1990 had added work in Argentina, Portugal and the USA.

Hq: Lavalle 940, Buenos Aires

Tel: 4393-9931

BUDDHISM

Association Zen Internationale-AZI (Zen Dojo Esquel, Asociación Internacional Zen)

The Association is an outpost of the international association of Zen centers founded in Paris, France, by the late Tai-sen Deshimaru-Roshi (1914-1982). There are at least 5 AZI centers in Argentina.

Hq: Auda Fontana 487, 9200 Esquel, Chubut

Teacher: Carlos Diego Brand

Tel: (54) 945-2762

Or

International Hq: Association Zen Internationale, 175 rue de Tolbiac, 75013 Paris, France

Internet: www.azi.org

**Zen Center of Latin America
(Centro Zen de América Latina)**

This is one of 16 Zen Buddhist centers in Argentina, 11 of which are affiliated with the Japanese Soto Zen School of Taisen Deshimaru lineage. The Zen Center of Latin America is related to the European Zen Center.

Hq: Medrano 269, Buenos Aires
Teacher: Kosen Thibaut
Tel: (541) 963-0186
Fax: (541) 983-0186
E-mail: schium@datamarkets.com.ar
Internet: www.njnet.or.jp

**Honpa-Honganji Temple of Buenos Aires
(Templo Honpa-Honganji de Buenos Aires)**

In Japan, the Honpa Hongwanji is the largest of the Buddhist groups, as well as in the USA where it is known as the Buddhist Churches of America. This tradition is known as Pure Land or Shin Buddhism.

Hq: Sarandi 951, 1222 Buenos Aires
Teacher: Carlos Taniguchi
Tel: (11) 4941-0262
Fax: (11) 4308-4550

**Shrine of Straw
(Ermita de Paja)**

Affiliated with the Japanese Soto Zen School of Tangen Daisetsu lineage and related to Bukkoju-ji in Japan.

Hq: Honduras 5765, 1414 Buenos Aires
Teacher: Jorge Bustamante
Tel: (54-11) 4771-7366
E-mail: info@zazen.com.ar
Internet: www.zazen.co.ar

**Garden of Mahayana Buddhism
(Jardín del Budismo Mahayana/Kagyü Tekchen Chöling)**

Founded in Buenos Aires in 1992 as part of the Vajrayana (Karma Kagyu Lineage) Tibetan Buddhist tradition, associated with His Holiness the Dalai Lama. The Argentine lamas have helped to develop similar Buddhist centers in Brazil, Uruguay, Chile and Peru.

Hq: Nuñez 2751, 1429 Buenos Aires
Lamas: Sangye Dorye and Rinchen Kandro
Tel: (54-11) 4702-9723
E-mail: lama_sangye@hotmail.com
Internet: www.kagyuargentina.org and www.diamondway-buddhism.org

**Magazine of Buddhist Studies
(Revista de Estudios Budistas)**

Hq: Casilla 1819 Correo Central, 1000 Buenos Aires
Tel: (54-1) 782-6939

Shobo An Zendo

Hq: Avenida San Martín 620, La Quebrada, 5111 Córdoba
Tel: (54) 543-52717
Fax: (54) 543-52717
E-mail: tanraku@rocketmail.com
Internet: www.buddhanet.net

Soka Gakkai International in Argentina (Soka Gakkai Internacional de la Argentina)

A Nichiren Buddhist movement founded in Japan in 1930 and dedicated to Friendship, Peace, Culture and Education. Soka Gakkai International is composed of 76 worldwide constituent organizations with headquarters in Japan. Soka means "value creation" and Gakkai means "society" or "the society for the creation of values."

Hq: Auditorio de la Paz - Donado 2150, Capital Federal, Buenos Aires, Argentina
Telefono: (54-11) 4545-6000
Fax: (54-11) 4545-0063
Or
Int'l hq: 32 Shinanomachi, Shinjuku Ward, Tokyo 160-8583, Japan
Tel: (03) 3353-7111
Internet: www.en.sokagakkai.or.jp

HINDUISM

Ananda Marga ("Way of Perfect Happiness") (Ananda Marga = "Senda de la Felicidad Perfecta")

Founded in India in 1955 by Prabhat Ranjan Sarkar, known by his followers as "Baba" (God), this Hindu movement is based on the teachings of the tantra and yoga. Although this movement is presented in the West as spiritual and peaceful, its history in India is filled with political intrigue and murder. In the 1970s its leaders organized several rebellions against the government, and they were accused of several political assassinations. The government prohibited the movement in 1970 and jailed its maximum leader, and in 1975 more than 1,500 members of Ananda Marga were arrested. In 1976, a group of the movement's sympathizers committed mass suicide in a public square as a form of protest against the government for jailing their prophet. In the late 1970s or early 1980s, members of the movement arrived in Buenos Aires and in several inland cities, but the groups are small and non-growing.

Hq: Address unavailable for this edition.

International Society for Krishna Consciousness (ISKCON) (Sociedad Internacional para la Conciencia Krishna)

The Society was founded by Indian Vaishnava teacher A. C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabupada in 1965 in New York. The international Governing Body Commission is now headquartered in Alachua, Florida. ISKCON, popularly known as Hari Krishna, has an extensive presence in Argentina with centers across the country, including six rural farm communities in Buenos Aires, Rosario, Córdoba and Mendoza provinces.

Hq: Centro Bhaktivedanta, Andonaegui 2054, 1431 Buenos Aires

Tel: (541) 521-5567 or 523-4232

Fax: (541) 523-4504

E-mail: daityesa@sminter.com.ar

Or

USA hq: ISKCON Governing Body Commission, c/o GBC Journal, P. O. Box 1119, Alachua, FL 32616

Tel: (904) 331-7257

Internet: www.harekrishna.com and www.webcom.com/ara/spanish/centros/latino.html

Or

Int'l hq: Secretary, Governing Body Commission, P. O. Box 16146, Circus Avenue Office, Calcutta 70017, India

Krishnamurti Foundation (Fundación Krishnamurti)

The foundation exists to protect and disseminate the teachings of Jiddu Krishnamurti (1895-1986), a spiritual teacher who emerged into prominence early in the twentieth century, and carried on a unique independent teaching ministry until his death in 1986.

Hq: Casilla de Correo 3621, Correo Central, 1000 Buenos Aires

Tel: (54) 448-9120

E-mail: director@kargentina.cjb.net

Internet: www.krishnamurti.com.ar/main.htm

Or

Int'l hq: Krishnamurti Foundation of India, Vasnata Vihar, 64-65 Greensway Road, Madras 600 028, India

Vendanta Society (Sociedad Vendanta)

The Vendanta Society grew out of the vision of Sri Ramakrishna (1836-1886) and the work of his prime disciple, Swami Vivekananda (1863-1902), who founded the Ramakrishna Order in Hawrah, West Bengal, India. [Note: article #1924 of EAR, as well as the web page below, lists a mission in Argentina]

Hq: Address unavailable for this edition.

Or

Int'l Hq: Ramakrishna Order, Mangaladevi Road, Mangalore 575001, India

Tel: (0824) 423-412

Fax: (0824) 420-097

E-mail: office@ramakrishnamath-mlore.org

Internet: ramakrishnamath-mlore.org

Vaisnava Mission (Misión Vaisnava)

Hq: c/o Radha Govinda Das A., Av. Rivadavia 7116, Barrio Flores, Buenos Aires.

Tel: 611-2379

JAPANESE RELIGIONS

Church of Perfect Liberty-Kyodan (Iglesia de la Libertad Perfecta-Kyodan)

A totally independent international religion founded in Japan, with roots in the 1800s. It claims to be unrelated to any other religion, such as Christianity, Shintoism or Buddhism. Its basic slogan is "Life is Art" (freedom of mind or personal freedom: self-realization). In South America, missions have been established in Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and Peru.

Hq: Buenos Aires Central Church of Perfect Liberty-Kyodan, H. Yrigoyen 2532-38, 1090 Buenos Aires
Tel: (54-1) 951-4873

Or

International Hq: Church of Perfect Liberty, 2172-1 Shindou, Tondabayashi, Osaka 584-8651, Japan

E-mail: pl-info@perfect-liberty.or.jp

Internet: web.perfect-liberty.or.jp/sadir.html

The Church of World Messianity (Sekai Kyusei Kyo or Johrei Fellowship) (Iglesia Mesianica Mundial)

This Shinto sect was founded by Mokichi Okada (1882-1955) in Japan as Kai Nihon Kannon Kai (Japan Kannon Society) in 1934, based on his spiritual revelations that led him to see himself as a channel for the light of God (Johrei) for the purification of the spiritual body. He believed that such purification would lead to the elimination of "spiritual clouds," resulting in health, prosperity and peace, which would ultimately create an ideal world, a paradise on earth. After a series of name changes, the movement assumed its present name, Sekai Kyusei Kyo, in 1957, two years after the founder's death. He was succeeded by his wife Yoshi who served as Spiritual Leader until her death in 1962; their daughter Itsuki Fujieda has served as Spiritual Leader until the present. Since the end of World War II, the movement has spread to more than 40 countries, including the USA, Korea, Thailand, Brazil and Argentina.

Hq: Avenida F. Lacroze 2025, Buenos Aires

Tel: 4771-5512

Or

USA Hq: Church of World Messianity (or Johrei Fellowship), 960 S. Kenmore Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90006.

SIKHISM/SANT MAT

Master Ching Hai Meditation Association (Asociación Meditación de Master Ching Hai)

The Association is build around the teachings of Master Ching Hai Wu Shang Shih, a teacher of Shabd Yoga of the second current, who has placed her teachings in a multi-religious context. She was born in Vietnam of Roman Catholic parents, but lived for many years in Europe after age 18. Later, she went on a quest for spiritual enlightenment that led her to northern India, where she was initiated into the teachings of masters of the Radha Soami tradition. She moved Taiwan in the early 1980s and taught the Quan Yin Method of Yoga. During the 1990s, her movement spread worldwide (over 100 centers) with followers in

South Africa, Latin America (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama and El Salvador), Europe and the Asian-Pacific Rim, from Japan and Korea to Australia and New Zealand.

Hq: Address unavailable for this edition.

Or

Int'l hq: Post Office Box 9, Hsi Hu, Miao Li Hsien, Taiwan, R.O.C.

Sawan Kirpal Ruhani Mission-Science of Spirituality

The Mission claims to continue the work of the Ruhani Satsang movement that was originally founded in 1951 by Kirpal Singh but split into three groups after Kirpal Singh's death. It recognized the succession of Darshan Singh (1921-1990), Kirpal Singh's son, and Rajinder Singh, the present head of the Mission.

Hq: c/o of Luis & Diane Majluf, Alfredo Palacios N1063, 3364 San Vicente Misiones

Tel: (54) 0755-60121.

Or

Int'l hq: Kirpal Ashram, 2 Canal Rd., Vijay Magar, Delhi, India 110009

Internet: www.sos.org

ISLAM

Islamic Organization for Latin America (OIPAL) (Organización Islámica Para América Latina, OIPAL)

Hq: Av. Belgrano 258-Piso 7, Buenos Aires

Tel: (54-1) 331-7243/7447

Fax: (54-1) 331-7442

E-Mail: info@islamerica.org.ar

Internet: www.islamerica.org.ar

Office of Islamic Culture and Difusion (OIPAL) (Oficina de Cultura y Difusion Islámica, OIPAL)

Hq: Av. Belgrano 258 7º Piso, 1092 Buenos Aires

Tel: (54-11) 4331-7243/7447

Fax: (54-11) 4331-7242

Internet: www.islamerica.org.ar

E-Mail: info@islamerica.org.ar

Arab Islamic Association of Argentina (Asociación Árabe Argentina Islámica)

Hq: Bogotá 3449, Buenos Aires

Tel: 4611-2087

Internet: www.proinet.com.ar/aaai and www.geocities.com/athens/ithaca/3705/digis.htm

Spain: www.islam-shia.org

Islamic and Islamic Inspired Organizations

Ahmadia Association of Islam (Asociación Ahmadiya del Islam)

The Ahmadiyya Movement in Islam was founded in 1889 by Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad. It differs from Orthodox Islam in that the members believe Ahmad to be the Messiah promised by Islam and other faiths.

Hq: Pte Mitre 96, Manzana 6, 1430 Buenos Aires

Or

Int'l Hq: Rabwah, Pakistan

Internet: www.alislam.org

At-Tauhid Mosque (Mezquita At-Tauhid)

Hq: San Nicolás 674, 1407 Buenos Aires

Tel / Fax: 4672-7440

E-mail : islam@sinectis.com.ar

Al-Ahmad Mosque (Mezquita Al-Ahmad)

Hq: Alberti 1541, Buenos Aires

House for the Diffusion of Islam (Casa para la Difusión del Islam)

Tel: 4488-3787

Islamic Group of Social Assistance (Agrupación Islámica de Ayuda Social-AIAS)

Hq: San Nicolás 674, 1407 Buenos Aires

Tel/Fax: 4672-7440

Schools of the Fourth Way (Escuelas del Cuarto Camino)

A movement founded by esoteric master Georgei Gurdjieff (born in the 1870s near the Turkish-Armenian border, and died in 1949), who founded the Institute for the Harmonious Development of Man in Paris in 1922. His Russian disciple Pyotr Demainovitch Ouspensky taught that man's only hope is to study the teachings of Gurdjieff (based on the Masters of Turkish Sufism), become his disciples, and progress in discipleship until reaching the Seventh Level of knowledge, the highest level of mankind. Gurdjieff developed a series of dance-like exercises (Gurdjieff movements) and a teacher-student relationship that became known as "The Fourth Way," which was symbolized by an enneagram, a nine-pointed design in a circle. In Argentina, followers of this movement established the Nagual Foundation (master Mehir) and the School of Yoga Foundation (master Juan Percowich) in Buenos Aires.

Hq: Address unavailable for this edition.

Or

USA hq: Gurdjieff Foundation, 85 St. Elmo Way, San Francisco, CA 94127

Subud Argentina

In his writings, Georgei Gurdjieff alluded to a Prophet of Consciousness as a person yet to come. Some felt that Bapak Subuh, an Indonesian teacher, fit the description and sponsored his travel to the West. Integral to his teachings was the practice of *latihan*, surrendering to the power of God.

Hq: c/o Chair: Andrés Paglayan, Bogado 4446, 1083 Capital Federal

Tel: (54-1) 862-8552

Fax: (54-1) 472-076

Or

Int'l hq: International Subud Committee, c/o A. A. Gde Munin Jaya, Jalan Tegal Harum #1, Denpasar 80237, Bali-Indonesia

Tel: (62) 361-461-381

Fax: (62) 361-463-667

Internet: www.subud.org

JUDAISM

While the first Jews in Argentina were Maranos who arrived in the sixteenth century, the present community derives from immigration into Argentina that began in the mid-19th century from Germany, the Balkans, and North Africa. Today, the great majority of Jews (estimated at between 220,000 and 300,000) reside in Buenos Aires. The minority of Sephardic Jews have separate communal structures and synagogues. Of the 100 synagogues in Argentina, 80 are Orthodox. There is one Reform congregation and several Conservative congregations.

Delegation of Israelite Associations of Argentina (a representative organization of Argentine Jews) (Delegación de Asociaciones Israellitas de Argentina, DAIA)

Hq: Pasteur 633, 5th Floor, Buenos Aires

Tel.

Editorial Kehat Lubavitch Sudamericana

Hq: Agüero 1092, 1171 Buenos Aires

Tel: (011) 4963-7171

Internet: www.kehote-lubavitch.com.ar

Israelite Congregation of the Argentine Republic (Congregación Israelita de la República Argentina)

Hq: Libertad 785, Buenos Aires

Tel: 4371-8929

**Israelite Union of Benevolence and Worship
(Unión Israelita de Beneficencia y Culto)**

Hq: J.A. García 2250, Buenos Aires
Tel: 4582-4825

Jabad Lubavitch Argentina (Hasidic Judaism)

Hq: Agüero 1164, 1425 Buenos Aires
Tel: (011) 4963-1221
Internet: www.jabad.org.ar

Kabbalah Learning Centre

The Kabbalah Learning Centre was founded in 1922 by Rabbi Yehuda Ashlag (1886-1955) who attempted to open the study of the Jewish mystical system to a larger lay audience.

Hq: Buenos Aires
Tel: (54-1) 381-0025
Or
International Hq: 25 Burgrashov St., Tel Aviv 63342, Israel
Internet: www.kabbalah.com

**Latin American Rabbinical Seminary [Conservative]
(Seminario Rabiniano de América Latina)**

Hq: José Hernández 1750, Buenos Aires

**Neve Shalo Synagogue and School
(Sinagoga Neve Shalo y Escuela)**

Hq: Gándara 342, PB, Buenos Aires
Tel: 4522-8417

**Sephardic Israelite Association
(Asociación Israelita Sefaradi)**

Hq: Olleros 2884, Buenos Aires
Tel: 4552-6730

ANIMIST

According to the Office of Religious Affairs of the Argentine government, there are hundreds of Afro-Brazilian spiritist groups (mainly practitioners of Umbanda and Candomblé) in Argentina, principally among Brazilian immigrants, but many of these groups are now attended by native Argentines. The first

Umbanda temple was registered in Argentina in 1961, and this syncretic religion (a mixture of African, Indian and Catholic beliefs) has grown mainly among the lower classes. Also, Native American Indian religions (Animistic) are still practiced among some of the remaining indigenous peoples. Two representative groups of organized Animist believers are listed below:

**Center of African Religion Ile Afonxa Xango and Oxun Leusa
(Centro de Religión Africana Ile Afonxa Xango e Oxun Leusa)**

Hq: Address unavailable for this edition.

**Temple of African Religion Xango Aganyu
(Templo de Religión Africana Xango Aganyu)**

Hq: Address unavailable for this edition.

ANCIENT WISDOM-METAPHYSICAL-NEW AGE

**Anthroposophical Society in Argentina
(Sociedad Anthroposófica en la Argentina)**

The Anthroposophical Society began in 1912 when Rudolf Steiner, the head of the German Section of the Theosophical Society, led a revolt that resulted in most of the Section reorganizing under his leadership. The Society adheres to the voluminous teachings of Steiner, one of the most learned and impressive of modern occult teachers.

Hq: c/o Dr. J. Wolfram Schneider, Crisologo Larralde 22224, 1429 Buenos Aires

Tel: (54) 1 702-9872

Or

Int'l hq: Goetheanum, Postfach 98, CH-4143 Dornach, Switzerland

**Basilio Scientific School Association, Disciples of Jesus
(Asociación Escuela Científica Basilio, Discípulos de Jesús)**

Founded in Argentina in 1917 by Blanca Aubreton, who was a disciple of Allan Kardec and French Spiritualism.

Hq: Bolivar 1525, Buenos Aires

Tel: 4307-7989

**Church of Scientology International
(Iglesia Internacional de Cienología o Dianética)**

The Church of Scientology, founded in 1954 by L. Ron Hubbard (1911-1986), grew out of the foundation of Dianetics, a mental improvement process that Hubbard developed in the 1940s.

Hq: 1769 Santa Fe Avenida, Buenos Aires

Or

Int'l hq: 6331 Hollywood Blvd., Suite 1200, Los Angeles, CA 90028-6329 (USA)
Tel: (213) 960-3500
Fax: (213) 960-3508
Internet: www.scientology.org

Grand Universal Fraternity, Mission of Acuaris
(Gran Fraternidad Universal, Misión de los Acuaris - known as GFU)

Founded in 1948 by Frenchman Serge Justinien Raynaud ("de la Ferrière" was added later so that his name would sound more noble, according to his widow) in El Limón, Maracay, State of Aragua, Venezuela. The Grand Master of the GFU claimed to have an earned doctorate in philosophy from the Free University of Bruxelles (FUB), but his widow claims that he was never a student there and has no university degree, and officials of the FUB agreed with her. However, Raynaud (1916-1962) was a very literate man and authored many books on religion and philosophy, which were published by his own organization. He also claimed that the GFU was recognized by UNESCO, which also proved to be false. Many current and former members of the GFU have denounced Raynaud and his successor, Juan Víctor Mejías, for committing irregularities within the secret society, which is an authoritarian organization ruled by the Grand Master.

Hq: Consejo Ejecutivo de la GFU de Argentina, Av. Corrientes 1785, Piso 5 Dpto "I", 1042,
Buenos Aires
Tel.: (011) 4371-9023
E-mail: horaciopc@datamarkets.com.ar
Or
Int'l hq: Consejo Supremo de la GFU, Apartado 3987, Caracas, 1010-A, Venezuela
Tel.: (2) 860-0280
Fax: (2) 863-0906
E-mail: csgful@cantv.net
Internet: www.gfufundacion.org

Holy Spirit Association for the Unification of World Christianity
(Asociación del Espíritu Santo para la Unificación Mundial del Cristianismo)

Also known as:
Federation of Families for Peace and World Unification
(Federación de Familias para la Paz y la Unificación Mundial)

Founded in Korea in 1954 by the Rev. Sun Myung Moon, who claims that he is the promised Messiah of the New Testament. The movement is currently headquartered in New York, but the Unification Church has made large investments in neighboring Uruguay (a bank, two hotels, a newspaper and a printing company, among others) and, according to newspaper reports, has substantial influence in Argentina where groups of followers have been organized also.

Hq: Rincón 342, PB, Buenos Aires
Tel: 4952-2841
Or
Int'l hq: 4 West 43rd Street, New York City, New York 10036
Tel: (212) 997-0050
E-mail: hsaintl@aol.com
Internet: www.unification.org

Flying Saucer Groups (Grupos de Platos Volantes)

During the last few decades, Argentina has witnessed the appearance of dozens of Flying Saucer Groups, some quite small and others larger and well-organized, based on the phenomena of Ufology around the world. There are several special locations where these groups congregate in search of UFOs and extraterrestrial contacts: the hill of Uritorco in Córdoba province; the La Aurora estancia (ranch) in Salto, Uruguay; and the city of Victoria in Entre Ríos province. The most influential UFO groups in Argentina are: the Foundation for Cosmobiophysical Investigations (FICI), led by Pedro Romaniuk; the Alfa group, led by Francisco Checchi; the Foundation for Cosmic Encounter (FUPEC), led by Dante Franch; the Ashtar group; the Cosmic Fraternity, led by Eugenio Siragusa; and the Rama Mission of Sixto Paz Wells.

Hq: Addresses unavailable for this edition.

New Acropolis Cultural Foundation (Fundación Cultural Nueva Acrópolis)

Founded in 1957 in Buenos Aires by Jorge Angel Livraga Rizzi and his wife, Ada Albrecht, this organization is now in more than 40 countries, with international headquarters in Buenos Aires. Its ideology is a mixture of esoteric thought, theosophy, oriental philosophy, alchemy, astrology and Greek philosophy. However, it claims to be a humanist organization, independent of political and religious ties.

Hq: Amenabar 863, 1426 Buenos Aires

Tel: 54-1-784-7476

Fax: 54-1-784-7476

Internet: www.acropolis.org

Panamerican Spiritist Confederation (Confederación Espiritista Panamericana, CEPA)

A Spiritualist organization in the Brazilian tradition of Allan Kardec, founded in Buenos Aires in 1946, which represents the organized Spiritist movement in the Americas. CEPA is a federation of Spiritist organizations in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Mexico, Puerto Rico, the USA and Venezuela. The countries with the largest group of member organizations are Argentina and Brazil. There are at least 20 affiliated Spiritist (Kardec) groups in Argentina.

Hq: Confederación Espiritista Panamericana, Sanches de Bustamante, 463, 1173 Buenos Aires

Tel: 862-6314

Internet: www.solsoft.com.ar/cepa/

Raelian Religion (Movimiento Raeliano de la Argentina)

Founded in France in 1973 by Rael (real name unknown) who claimed that he had been contacted by an extraterrestrial being (called Yahvé Elohim) who dictated a series of messages for mankind and requested that an embassy be built in Jerusalem, where he would officially appear and bring with him prophets from other major religions. The Raelian Movement claims to have about 50,000 members in 85 countries.

Hq: Avenida J.C. Lamón 27, 6620 Chivilcoy, Provincia de Buenos Aires

Or

Int'l hq: P.O. Box 225, CH-1211, Geneva 8, Switzerland

Tel: (41-79) 212-5005
Fax: (41-22) 343-0656
E-mail: int.hq@rael.ch
Internet: www.rael.org

Siloism (Siloismo)

Founded by Mario Rodríguez Cobo, also known as "Silo," this movement began in the 1960s and has used various names: Youth Power (Poder Joven), The Community (La Comunidad), Humanistic Party (Partido Humanista), Green Party (Partido Verde), and since 1988 as The Movement (El Movimiento). The basic philosophy of Siloism consists of "practicing various techniques of self-liberation" that allow people to be "reconciled with the past, present and future." To accomplish this seekers must accomplish "guided experiences" led by an instructor, which consist of exercises of meditation in search of liberation and reconciliation, one of which leads to the discovery of an "inner guide" that helps the seeker find "wisdom, goodwill and strength." Silo currently lives in the province of Mendoza.

Hq: Address unavailable for this edition.

Tradition, Family and Property (TFP) (Tradición, Familia y Propiedad, TFP)

A fanatical Catholic group, founded in the 1920s in Brazil by Plinio Correa de Oliveira, to promote the prophecies of the Virgin of Fátima in Portugal and to "personalize the name of Holy Mary Mother of God" among Catholics in Latin America. However, the movement was condemned by the Catholic bishops of Brazil because its principal activity during the 1960s-1980s was to fight against the spread of Marxism and against the teachings of the II Vatican Council, as well as against the documents approved at meetings of the Latin American Bishops Conference (called CELAM) in Medellín (Colombia) and Puebla (Mexico). The TFP movement also strongly defended the right-wing dictatorships in South America for holding the line against Communism, and it was accused of participating in secret activities that led to the disappearance of several Marxists and their sympathizers in Venezuela and other countries in the 1980s. This esoteric secret society has existed in Argentina since the 1960s, when it was founded by Cosme Beccar Varela, who was expelled from Argentina in 1991 because of a scandal regarding his humiliating treatment of group members.

Hq: Address unavailable for this edition.

True Spiritist Society (Sociedad "Espiritismo Verdadero")

Hq: Guemes 257, 2300 Rafaela, Santa Fe
Tel: (0492) 25-190
E-mail: sev@solsoft.co.ar
Internet: www.solsoft.com.ar/sev/index.html

Theosophical Society (Sociedad Teosofista)

The society is a branch of the international Theosophical Society with headquarters in Adyar, Madras (India). The Society, a fountainhead of occult groups in the West, was founded in New York in 1875 by Helena Petrovna Blavatsky, Col. Henry Steel Olcott, and William Quan Judge. The international headquarters was moved to India in the 1880s, and was eventually established in Adyar, Madras, in 1882.

Hq: c/o Mr. Jorge Cesano, Rivadavia 533, 2200 San Lorenzo, Santa Fe

Or

International hq: Adyar, Madras, India 600 020

Internet: www.theosophical.org

Universal Christian Gnostic Movement (Movimiento Cristiano Gnóstico Universal)

A movement founded in Mexico by Colombian-born Samuel Aun Weor in 1952, based on Theosophical and modernized Gnostic teachings, which include a lengthy period of discipleship (four years), learning "secret knowledge" from the ancients, and practicing "sexual yoga" or "sexual alchemy" based on Hindu tantric and Chinese Taoist sources. Weor, called the Grand Gnostic Master and Avatar of the Age of Aquarius, taught that "the redemption of humanity is in the transmutation of the sexual energies." He published a series of books, including ***The Perfect Matrimony*** (1961), and lectured throughout Latin America and the USA. The movement spread to the USA within Spanish-speaking communities, and in 1970 centers were opened in Los Angeles and New York. USA headquarters are now in Los Angeles, where the movement is called the Gnostic Association of Cultural and Anthropological Studies. In 1988, the association reported more than 15,000 members in the USA and Canada, with affiliated groups in 25 countries worldwide, including Argentina. However, the Samuel Aun Weor Foundation in Brazil claims to be the world headquarters of the movement.

Hq: Argentine address unavailable for this edition.

Or

Int'l hq: Fundación Samuel Aun Weor, Rua Visconde do Rio Branco 888, Curitiba, PR,
Brazil 80410-001

Tel: (55-41) 323-1882 and 372-6746

E-mail: fundasaw@fundasaw.org.br

Internet: www.fundasaw.org.br

Universal Superior Alignment, known as LUS (Lineamiento Universal Superior, LUS)

In 1984, Brazilian Valentina de Andrade founded her first group of disciples in La Plata, Argentina, based on her testimony of having received messages from extraterrestrial beings that gave her, and only her, "universal knowledge." Later, she wrote a book, called ***God, the Great Farse***, that describes her beliefs and states that all children born after 1981 are "creatures of evil" that carry the mark of the Beast. In 1992, one of her followers was accused of the ritual murder of a seven-year-old child in Brazil, but the accusations were not proven and members of the group still have freedom of movement in Argentina and Brazil. Headquarters of LUS are at a farm near Buenos Aires, but the size of the group has apparently declined in recent years.

Hq: Address unavailable for this edition.