

Biblical Studies, and the Harding University in Florence (Italy) program were developed during his administration. The Graduate School of Religion in Memphis experienced significant growth, received accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, and added the Doctor of Ministry degree to its program. Upon his retirement, Dr. Ganus became Harding's first chancellor.

Dr. David B. Burkes became Harding's fourth president in May 1987. A 1965 graduate, he had previously served as dean of the School of Business. In 2001 the university's enrollment reached 5,013 students, and the campus in Searcy consisted of forty-three buildings on 200 acres and a 219-member faculty, 70 percent of whom held terminal degrees.

See also Benson, George Stuart; Boll, Robert Henry; Harding, James Alexander

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JOHN F. WILSON

Harper, William Rainey

See Disciples Divinity House

Hathcock, T. O.

See Atlanta Christian College

Hayden, Amos Sutton (1813-1880)

Evangelist, minister, college administrator, and early historian of the Stone-Campbell Movement in Ohio.

Hayden was born September 17, 1813, in Youngstown, Ohio, the youngest of eight children of a musical family. His older brother William was a convert of Walter Scott's evangelistic campaign and became Scott's singer and exhorter. Hayden grew up on a farm but was able to receive a simple classical education. On May 31, 1837, he married Sarah M. Ely, who remained important to his career and religious life from that time on. In 1828, under Walter Scott's influence, Hayden affiliated with the Stone-Campbell Movement, and about 1832 he became one of its evangelists. By 1840 he had become the local minister of the congregation in Collamer, Cuyahoga County, Ohio. He remained with that church for some ten years, and returned to that church and area after a stint as a college principal.

Hayden was one of the founders of the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute (later Hiram College) in 1850. He served the new institute as principal or president from its founding until 1857, at which point he was succeeded by James A. Garfield. In the years 1858-59 he became principal of the McNeely Normal School at Hopeville, Ohio. Following this one-year stint, he returned to the Collamer church to preach and lived in that area until his death on September 10, 1880.

During his final ministry he authored *The Christian Hymnal and Tune Book* (1870) and *Early History of the Disciples in the Western Reserve, Ohio* (1875). The latter is the primary history of the evangelizing and reforming enterprises of Walter Scott and other Disciple preachers of the Mahoning Association in Ohio, and it chronicles the Association's eventual dissolution. Hayden provides a bird's-eye view of the dynamics of frontier evangelism in a geographic area of prolific growth among the Disciples of Christ in the mid-nineteenth century and gives evidence of the Movement's struggle to negotiate its way between formal structural association and loose-knit congregationalism.

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CHARLES R. GRESHAM

Herald of Truth

A religious broadcasting ministry of Churches of Christ, the first program sponsored by this body to be heard nationally on network radio and television. The visibility of the Herald of Truth brought credibility to a Movement whose social identity was changing. It also became a model for mass media evangelism for other religious programs.

Herald of Truth emerged from the visionary work of James Walter Nichols (1927-1973) and James D. Willeford (1916-1992). Both Nichols and Willeford broadcast local radio shows in Iowa and Wisconsin but dreamed of a national program. The Highland Church of Christ in Abilene, Texas, assumed oversight of the project in 1951. Nichols presented the first Herald of Truth program, entitled "Churches of Christ Salute You," from Abilene's city auditorium, airing on the ABC Radio Network February 10, 1952. Thirty-one ABC stations broadcast the first show. That number grew to 85 ABC stations by the summer of 1952, and to 250 by January 1953. At its peak, 578 stations carried the broadcast.

Various elders of the Highland Church of Christ signed personal bank notes to keep the program on the air, evidence of Highland's commitment through the years. To date, Herald of Truth has never solic-

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ited funds from its listeners. When Highland launched the program, it took the stance that if God were behind the effort other churches would support it. Although computer records go back only to 1965, about 5,000 different churches and 150,000 individuals have supported Herald of Truth through the years. In the beginning, the elders previewed every script and every tape. The inclusion of the "plan of salvation" that included baptism was required of every broadcast.

Noninstitutional Churches of Christ registered strong opposition to the prospect of a single congregation controlling both the finances and the content of a project that represented Churches of Christ worldwide. The "sponsoring church" concept developed into a major divisive issue during the 1950s and 1960s. The noninstitutional paper *Guardian of Truth* retrospectively reported in January 1993, "This enterprise [Herald of Truth] was to become a part of the 'centerpiece' that would produce a major division in Churches of Christ."

With the emergence of television's popularity and the changing listening habits of the culture, Herald of Truth expanded its ministry to television in 1954. By 1959 the Mutual Broadcasting System picked up the program on radio. In 1963 it became part of the Armed Forces Radio and Television System around the world. By 1968 NBC carried the TV broadcast coast to coast. Hosts included George Bailey (b. 1922), Batsell Barrett Baxter (1916-1982), John Allen Chalk (b. 1937), Harold Hazelip (b. 1930), Joe Barnett (b. 1933), Ken Durham, and Randy Becton.

In 1971 the 30-minute radio format changed to "Heartbeat," short daily radio spots hosted by Landon Saunders. In 1984 Glenn Owen (1936-2001) began the "Let's Talk" daily radio program that presented the gospel through 1999 in a more conversational style. In 1979 Herald of Truth launched a new publication called *UpReach*, a magazine for better living. *UpReach* has been sent to homes across the United States and distributed to doctors' offices, hospitals, and prisons.

In the 1970s some conservatives in Churches of Christ began to question the nontraditional approach taken by the new "Heartbeat" broadcast, especially the fact that the "plan of salvation" was no longer presented in each show. They were also alarmed at reports of inroads of charismatic teaching into the Fifth and Highland Church of Christ. A meeting to confront leaders of the Highland Church took place September 10, 1973, in Memphis, Tennessee. A conservative campaign to discourage churches from supporting the ministry had already begun before the meeting but increased afterward. E. R. Harper (1897-1986), former elder at 5th and Highland who had defended the practice of the sponsoring congregation against noninstitutional oppo-

nents, now led the opposition to continued support of the program. Herald of Truth continued to operate, though a number of congregations did stop their aid. The controversy continued for several years and marked one of the points of demarcation in a late-twentieth-century rift between conservatives and progressives in Churches of Christ.

Crosscultural outreach has been a primary focus of the ministry since 1966. Select broadcasts have aired over the entire former Soviet Union. Juan Monroy, Pedro Rivas, and Lou Seckler have spearheaded efforts to Spanish-speaking people. For example, 44 of 450 congregations of Churches of Christ in Mexico are able to trace their origins to Herald of Truth ministries.

When cable television became a widely used media, Herald of Truth again adapted to the times. "Hope for Life's Journey," hosted by Randy Becton, became a focal point of the ministry. A more diverse audience and greater response rates to reruns give the show a longer and more effective life than possible on commercial television. "His Word for His World," a new radio program emphasizing the reading of Scripture on the air, debuted at the beginning of the twenty-first century.

See also Baxter, Batsell Barrett; Noninstitutional Movement; Radio and Television

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TIM SENSING

Heresy, Heretics

From Greek *hairesis*, meaning choice or opinion; came historically to signify both doctrinal error and schism.

When W. K. Pendleton (1817-1899), one of Alexander Campbell's co-editors, quoted Augustine as saying "I may err, but I will not be a heretic," he gave the essence of the Movement's early understanding of heresy. It had more to do with bad behavior than with wrong doctrine. Pendleton went on to quote one of Campbell's favorite scholars, George Camp-