12-3-1935

UA37/23 WHAS Broadcast No. 11

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Recommended Citation
WHAS; Western Kentucky University; and Moore, Earl, "UA37/23 WHAS Broadcast No. 11" (1935). WKU Archives Records. Paper 4222.
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Strings and Voices  "College Heights."

Announcer  Western Kentucky State Teachers College. We greet you all both great and small with the words of our college motto --

Voices  Life More Life.

Vibraphone  Chords.

Studio Orchestra  "Fill from "Aria" by Tanaglia."

Thompson  Our program today is presented in recognition of the fact that this year marks the four hundredth anniversary of the first printing of the complete Bible in English. The period from October 4 to December 8 was officially designated for the celebration. An event of such stupendous importance as that which happened in 1535 deserves more than passing notice.

It is the first printing of the complete English Bible of which we are speaking. In the fourteenth century, England was given its first complete manuscript copy of the Bible in the English tongue, through the work and leadership of John Wycliffe. But that was about one hundred years before the invention of printing.

Male Quartette  "Holy Holy Holy!"

Thompson  About the year 1400 a German boy uses his knife, as boys like to do, to cut his name out of the bark of a tree.
Gutenberg (Spriegel) I think I did a pretty neat job of cutting the letters of my name out of the bark of that birch tree this morning. Let me see whether they are all here. There's the j, the o, h, a, n, n, Johann; g, e, n, s, f, l, e, i, s, o, h, Gensfleisch. Yes, they are all here. I'll lay them out here and spell my name on this board and give Mother a big surprise when she comes in. There's the j, the o, the h. Ooh! I dropped it. Right into that pot of dye. Well, I'll soon fish it out. Owl! Owl! It's boiling hot (sounds indicative of pain of burning fingers). I got it. Oh, there, I dropped it again, on this piece of parchment. Now it's cooled off so I can pick it up. Why! it has left a purple letter on the skin. I must rub it off, so Father won't see it. (Sound of rubbing) Why, it won't rub off. I'm afraid Father will whip me when he finds it there.

Thompson Such—so runs the story—was the experience of a German lad named Johann Gensfleisch, which in plain English means John Gooseflesh. In later years, when he had adopted his maternal family name, Gutenberg, instead of his paternal family name, Gensfleisch, he remembered his boyhood experience with the letter dropped on the parchment, and became the inventor of the printing press. It is said that the first complete book issued from that press was the Latin Bible, about 1450. But we must wait three-quarters of a century for William Tyndale to give the world the first New Testament printed in English. He was born probably the same year that Columbus discovered America.
Male Quartette "Blessed Assurance."

Thompson One day at Cambridge University the young Tyndale gets into a heated argument with another scholar.

Tyndale (Moore) People who never study Greek or Latin ought to have the Bible in their own language, so that they could read it.

A Voice (Gardiner) They can get along very well without it. Let the Latin be interpreted to them.

Tyndale (Moore) If God spare me, I will one day make the boy that drives the plough in England to know more of Scripture than the Pope does.

Male Quartette "I Love to Tell the Story."

Thompson Some years later we find Tyndale in Cologne, Germany, whither he has fled because there was too much opposition to his work in England. He has the New Testament already in the hands of a printer. Suddenly he is warned that the authorities are about to seize the sheets in the print shop.

Tyndale (Moore) Quick! Quick! Help me gather up these sheets. I must fly with them. Those over there. Quick! There are some more. Now I have them. I must fly (voice receding).

Male Quartette "Eventide."

Thompson A little later at Worms the printing is accomplished and copies begin to be smuggled into England. Many are seized and burned. The Bishop of London arranges with a merchant named Pakington to buy up all that have been printed, so that they can be burned, and thus an end made of the whole matter. But Pakington, who is a
friend of Tyndale, is too adroit for the bishop.

**Pakington (Matthews)** Master Tyndale, I have found a purchaser for all your Testaments.

**Tyndale (Moore)** Who is he?

**Pakington (Matthews)** The Bishop of London.

**Tyndale (Moore)** If the bishop wants to buy the books, it is only so that he can burn them. I will not take his money only to have my books burned.

**Pakington (Matthews)** Well, now, Master Tyndale, listen to me. Most of your Testaments are likely to be burned anyway. Let the Bishop buy them, and then you can use the money for getting more copies printed.

**Tyndale (Moore)** An excellent idea! Make the bargain for me.

**Male Quartette** "Italian Hymn."

**Thompson** Tyndale receives the bishop's money and uses it well. But his rewards in this world are meager. In 1536 he is led to the stake to be first strangled and then burned.

**Tyndale (Moore)** Lord, open the King of England's eyes.

**Thompson** Such were the last words of William Tyndale.

**Studio Orchestra** Fill from "Ania" by Tamaglia

**Thompson** We turn for a few moments to a contemporary of Tyndale, about four years his senior, Myles Coverdale, whose work we are specifically celebrating to-day. He was not a great scholar nor was he a superman, but he made an imperishable contribution to the history of the English Bible.

We find Coverdale graduating from Cambridge and becoming a priest. He voices his ambition to furnish the English people the full Bible in their own tongue.
Coverdale (Grise) It grieves me that other nations should be more plenteously provided for with the scripture in their mother-tongue than we. Sure I am that there cometh more knowledge and understanding of the scripture by their sundry translations than by all the glosses of our sophistical doctors.

Male Quartette "Love Divine All Love Excelling."

Thompson Years later we find him on the continent, diligently engaging in the work of translation.

Coverdale (Grise) I know but little of the Greek and Hebrew, but well I know the German and the Latin. I will not tarry to learn the tongues of the original, when I wot well that sundry translations in the languages familiar to me are ready to my hand. Moreover, there is much already done into English by Master Tyndale. That will I well use.

If they will not allow my Bible to be printed in my own country, there are good presses here on this side the water. The copies will soon be all over England, if God willst.

Male Quartette "Nearer My God to Thee."

Thompson And so at last the work of translation is completed and ready for the printer. Says Coverdale:

Coverdale (Grise) I will have them print upon the title page words which will serve well to make the readers more diligent in the pursuing of the book. They must print, these words: "Let not the book of this law depart out of thy mouth, but exercise thyself therein day and night."
Thompson: So it came to pass that on the fourth of October, 1539, the first complete Bible in English was published.

Studio Orchestra: Fill from "Fairy Tale" by Komzak.

Thompson: I am asking some members of our faculty for brief statements about the Bible.

Dr. J. H. Poteet, of the Department of History.

Dr. Poteet, what do you think of the influence of the Bible upon the history of the American people?

Poteet: The influence of the Bible can be seen in all stages of American history. One of the major factors which led many people to migrate to the new world was the desire for religious freedom. The first act of the settlers of Virginia was to plant a cross. At the close of the first year the Pilgrims gave thanks to God for prospering them in their new home. Roger Williams braved many hardships to establish religious freedom in Rhode Island. A similar purpose led Calvert and Penn to found Maryland and Pennsylvania. Throughout the Revolutionary period the influence of the Bible was most pronounced. Washington's prayer at Valley Forge probably had as much influence as any other incident. Certainly Biblical philosophy was a primary principle in the drafting of the Constitution and its first amendments. Moreover every advance of the frontier shows the importance of the circuit rider and other ministers in stamping Biblical principles on American institutions. The leadership of Lincoln and Lee was greatly influenced by the Bible. Many of the great men of the present century, as Wilson and Hughes, received their training under religious
guidance. The influence is seen also in the customs which require that most important oaths be sworn to or affirmed on the Bible and that legislative sessions be opened with prayer. Surely these few examples indicate somewhat the influence of the Bible on American history.

**Male Quartette**  "The Church in the Wildwood."

**Thompson**  Dr. N. O. Taft, of the Department of Economics and Sociology. Dr. Taft, what do you think of the influence of the Bible on social and economic progress?

**Taft**  The Bible is an inspiration of and a standard for social and economic progress. The final and infallible test for social institutions and economic goods must ever be in human values. A better and happier people is their goal. One theme runs like a golden thread through the Bible - the transcendent worth of personality. The wisdom of its sages, the songs of its poets, the visions of its prophets, the prayers of its saints, the teachings of its Christ all proclaim this. Thus the goals of the Bible and social and economic progress are identical.

The Bible also contains much of the wisdom of the ages. It is a lamp unto our feet and a light unto our path. Without it, the law of the jungle would have full sway; with it, altruism and co-operation have some force. Under its influence the slave has been freed, womanhood emancipated, childhood exalted, the strong have been restrained, the weak have been strengthened. It has inspired institutions for healing the body, for enlightening the mind, for the nurture of the spirit, and, best of all, it has inspired heroic souls
to dare and do the seemingly impossible. A social and economic order out of harmony with its teachings will ultimately fail.

**Male Quartette** "Avon."

**Thompson** Miss Minnie Martin, of the Department of Art.

Miss Martin, we should like to hear something of the influence of the Bible on art.

**Martin** In art is found the revelation—of the spirit of man, his deepest feelings, and his finest aspirations. It remains an enduring record of a nation's highest attainments.

Throughout the ages one of the strongest influences on the arts of people has been their religious belief.

Let us think for a while of one of the most beautiful and vivid expressions of the Christian religion in art—a Gothic cathedral. To enter a Gothic cathedral, is to be keenly aware of a religious atmosphere. Wisely has the architect selected those lines, and forms, and colors which best express the religious enthusiasm of the time. Soft light of the richest colors comes through stained glass windows, and forms a luminous pattern on the floor. The windows themselves are like jewels against the gray stone walls. Everywhere rhythmic vertical lines insist that one look upward. Even the smallest details express the very essence of the Gothic idea. Intricate carving in stone, wood, and ivory illustrate stories of the Bible. Shapes of certain decorative motifs are used as symbols. For instance, the rose window signifies the never ending goodness of God, the cluster of three circles the trinity and five circles the
five epistles. Color too serves a double function.

White symbolizes spiritual purity, blue human purity,
red life, and purple royalty.

And thus through line, form, and color is created an
atmosphere that tends to cause one to forget the outside
world and enter another world which we may call the realm
of religion.

Incidents of the Bible and particularly in the life
of Christ, have proved to be a vast storehouse of inspiration
for the artist.

The painter, architect, sculptor, and craftsman—all
have found in the Bible some of their greatest themes.

Male Quartet: "Blest Be the Tie."

Thompson

Prof. James P. Cornette, of the Department of English.

Prof. Cornette, tell us something of the influence of the
Bible on English language and literature, please.

Cornette

The Bible molded the language of the English people.

Within a generation after the appearance of the King James
version, as the historian Greene says, "England had become
the people of a book, and that book was the Bible." Ever
since, the Bible has been in almost every English household
the central book, and in many homes the only book. Of the
more than 500,000 words in the English language today only
some 6,000—or about one ninetieth—are found in the Bible.
The constant association of the people with that small core
of the language has preserved in English speech and writing
the simple directness and homely concreteness of the vigorous,
idiomatic style of the Bible.
Turning to English literature, we find that the high seriousness and moral earnestness of our literature are due mostly to the influence of the Bible. One cannot even understand much of English literature without knowing the Bible. There are literally thousands of Biblical allusions in Shakespeare; Milton's greatest works are based directly upon the Bible; Swift and Carlyle, each in his own way, is a Hebrew prophet come to arouse his people; in the writings of Ruskin fifty-five of the sixty-six books of the Bible are definitely quoted; Browning has more than five hundred Biblical references in one work, The Ring and the Book—and so the list might be extended to almost any length.

The Bible has not just influenced, but has actually made the English language and literature. One might say that for four hundred years the Bible has been the trunk from which all of the greatest English literature has branched.

Male Quartette

"Lead Kindly Light."

Thompson

Dr. Bert R. Smith, of the Department of Education, who is the author of an article on the Bible, which will appear next spring in Teachers College Heights. Those who do not ordinarily receive this magazine may obtain copies by sending their requests to Western Teachers College. Dr. Smith, will give us some of the material which will appear in your article?

Smith

Coverdale's printing of the English Bible was a part of that revival of religion and of letters that marked the sixteenth century, and to that revival it contributed more than any other one book. During these 400 years since 1535, the Bible has not only surpassed in circulation any other
publication in the world, but has been translated in more than 700 languages and dialects, and in 12 systems for the blind. The American Bible Society alone has printed 158,000,000 Bibles, and the Cambridge University Press has been printing Bibles for 341 of these 400 years. It is estimated that there have been from 5,000,000,000 to 7,000,000,000 Bibles printed.


What is the Bible?

The Bible is not a book but a library; designed not to teach history, economics, art or literature, but morals and religion. Its authority rests upon its own intrinsic value as the supreme religious literature of the world.

This Book contains the mind of God, the state of man, the way of salvation, the doom of sinners, and the happiness of believers.

Its duration is eternal, its doctrines are holy, its precepts are binding, its histories are true, and its decisions are immutable.

Read it to be wise, believe it to be safe, and practice it to be holy.

It contained light to direct you, food to support you, and comfort to cheer you.
It is the traveler's map, the pilgrim's staff, the pilot's compass, the soldier's sword, and the Christian's charter.

Here heaven is opened, and the gates of hell disclosed.

Christ is its grand subject, our good its design, and the Glory of God its end.

It should fill the memory, rule the heart, and guide the feet.

Read it slowly, frequently, prayerfully.

It is given to you in life, will be opened at the judgment, and be remembered forever.

The Bible has God for its author, Truth for its matter, and Salvation for its end.

The Bible should not be used as a model of prose or poetry. In the original, our New Testament was written without the headings of the books. Chapter divisions were made by Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury in 1227.

Verse divisions were made by Robert Stephens during a journey from Paris to Lyons in 1546 and published in 1551 after his death.

The Bible has 66 Books; it has 1189 chapters; it has 38,232 verses. The Bible has only 6,000 different words. However, there are 874,746 words used. It has 3,566,480 letters.

The greatest of all love stories is the story of Ruth for her mother-in-law, Naoma.
The greatest poem in the world, according to Proude, Carlyle, and Moulton, is the Book of Job.

By common consent the Book of Psalms is the best-loved book in the Bible.

The greatest sermon ever delivered in the world is Christ's Sermon on the Mount. Some years ago a poll was taken all over the civilized world to determine the three greatest pieces of literature. Christ's Sermon on the Mount ranked first; Paul's Sermon on Mars Hill was second; Lincoln's Gettysburg Address was third.

The greatest prayer ever uttered is the Lord's Prayer. It is really a poem. It is truly an epic.

In the Bible is found the story of the most successful life ever lived on earth, a life that changed the course of human thought and that still is able to transform individuals, states and nations. This life expresses our most profound ideals and aspirations of human conduct. It satisfies our instincts for the truth and ultimate reality.

Whether the publishing of the Bible in English be celebrated for its effects on the course of human life, for its influence on religious life and reform, or for its molding of common speech and literary expressions. This Book of Books, richly deserves all honor, all praise, on this, its four hundredth anniversary.

Mrs. T. C. Cherry, of the Department of English, will read "A Christian's Journey through the Bible."

Years ago with the Holy Spirit as my guide, I entered this wonderful temple called Christianity. I entered at the
portico of Genesis, walked down through the Old Testament Art Gallery where pictures of Noah, Abraham, Moses, Jacob, Isaac, Joseph, and Daniel hung on the wall.

I passed into the music room of Psalms, where the Holy Spirit swept the great keyboard of nature and brought forth the dirge-like wail of the weeping prophet Jeremiah and the grand impassioned strain of Isaiah, until it seemed that every reed and pipe in God's great organ of nature responded to the tuneful harp of David, the sweet singer of Israel.

I entered the chapel of Ecclesiastes where the voice of the preacher was heard, then into the conservatory of Sharon, where the Lily-of-the-Valley's sweet scented perfume and spices filled my life. I entered the business office of Proverbs, and then on into the observatory room of the prophets, where I saw telescopes of various sizes—some pointing to far-off events, but all concentrated on the bright and morning star, which was to rise above the moonlit hills of Judea for our salvation.

I entered the audience room of the King of Kings and caught a vision of his glory from the standpoint of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. Then into the correspondence room where sat Peter, James, Paul, and Jude, penning their epistles.

Lastly, I stepped into the throne room of Revelations, where all towered into glittering peaks and I got a vision of the King sitting upon his throne in all his glory, and I cried:

"Let Angels prostrate fall,
Bring forth the royal diadem and crown Him,
Lord of All."
Male Quartette  "All Hail the Power."

Moore

On this program, dedicated to celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the printing of the first complete Bible in English, you have heard William Spriegel, Jr., as Gutenberg; Dr. Earl A. Moore, as Tyndale; Mr. Harvey Gardiner, as his opponent; Mr. W. L. Matthews, as Paddington; Dr. F. C. Grise, as Coverdale; Dr. J. H. Poteet; Dr. N. O. Taft; Miss Minnie Martin; Prof. James P. Cornette; Dr. Bert R. Smith; and Mrs. T. C. Cherry; with Mr. Kelly Thompson, as announcer. The hymn tunes were rendered by the College Male Quartette, consisting of Frank Hoback, Jr., of Cowan, Tennessee; Daniel H. Mosser, of Binghamton, New York; C. O. Evans, Jr., of Owensboro, Kentucky; and Meriel Harris, of West Somerset, Kentucky; under the direction of Dr. D. West Richards.

Strings  "College Heights."

Moore

This program has been a presentation of Western Kentucky State Teachers College, in Bowling Green. We invite you to be with us again next Tuesday afternoon at four o'clock. We wish you Life More Life.

Note: For the hymn tunes with the exception of "All Hail the Power" humming only was used, the quartette fading for the speaker in each case.