

New Translation Of Bible Result of Lengthy Research

EDITOR'S NOTE: Religious events of 1952 include the publication on Sept. 30 of the revised standard version Bible. To supply information on the whole subject of Biblical translations and texts, Mr. Edward J. Goodspeed has written the following article. Translator himself of a New Testament version which appeared in 1923 and was incorporated later in "The Complete Bible; an American Translation," and author of some 45 other books, Dr. Goodspeed is a leading authority on the subject and for 38 years was a member of the University of Chicago faculty.

By DR. EDWARD J. GOODSPEED
Bible Authority and Translator Written for AP Newsfeatures

In the whole history of religion there has never been such active interest in a better English Bible as there is today.

Many of us are deeply attached to the old and often quaint language of the Bible. We rather resent anyone proposing to alter it. However, people do alter it through revisions and translations, with intent of improving it by putting it into modern, more understandable language.

Can the English Bible be improved? Should not the reader of the English Bible be given the benefit of the better knowledge that 400 years of manuscript discovery and research have given us? In Britain and America, Jews, Catholics and Protestants are loudly saying "yes."

To begin with, we must not forget that the Bible was written in Hebrew and Greek. It was first put into English in 1382 by John Wyclif, an Oxford scholar who translated the Latin version made by St. Jerome about 400 A.D. The first complete Bible printed in English was published by Miles Coverdale in 1535.

From Originals
Coverdale's Bible included translations from the original Greek and Hebrew by William Tyndale, who was put to death in 1536 for his work. At that time, putting the Bible into English still was considered sacrilegious by both church and state.

The first "licensed" English Bible was published in 1537 by John Rogers who, like Coverdale, based his Bible on Tyndale's translations. By being "licensed," Rogers' Bible could be printed, sold and read in England, but not read in church. Two years later, Coverdale brought out the Great Bible, a fine large-type, large-sized book, "authorized" for use in church. The death in 1550 of Thomas Cromwell, Henry VIII's prime minister who sponsored the authorized version, soon put a stop to progress of the English Bible, but Puritans who had taken refuge in Switzerland brought out a revised edition in Geneva in 1560, the so-called Breeches Bible" because it says in Gen. 3:7 that "Adam and Eve sewed fig tree leaves together and made themselves breeches."

This was a smaller book, to be read at home, and was printed in the old blackletter but in modern Roman type. It had an immense circulation, and was the Bible of Oliver Cromwell's Ironsides, and of the Pilgrims.

New-Fangled Verses
It was divided into the new-fangled verses which proved such a boon that when the Great Bible was revised in 1568, the verses were adopted in it too. So many bishops worked on this revision that it was called the Bishop's Bible and it took the place of the Great Bible for church use.

Now the Catholics began to translate the Bible. In 1582 Gregory Martin, at the Catholic English College in Rheims, France, brought out his translation of the New Testament from the Latin Vulgate.
Martin did the Old Testament as well, but it was not printed until 1609-10, when the college had moved to Douai, and the work is still generally called the Douai Bible, though it has been much revised since.
Then in 1611, in response to an appeal from a Puritan leader, King James authorized a group of scholars to revise the Bishop's Bible, and they produced in 1611 the famous King James Bible, still so dear to many hearts, mine included.

Spelling Corrected
And when in 1755 Samuel Johnson got out his English dictionary with only one way to spell each word, Professor Blaney of Oxford took the King James Bible and revised all its spelling to agree with Johnson — thousands of words. It is his Bible with hardly a variation that passes everywhere for the true King James to this day.

In general, the modern translators have taken full advantage of the fruit of years of research in Bible manuscripts. Very few translators have yielded to popular preference for a familiar text, no matter how inaccurate.

Shovels, Masks Used in Cleaning Cyclotron Waste

ST. LOUIS (INS) — Instead of mops, they use shovels and wear masks during house cleaning time in the Washington University Cyclotron in St. Louis.

The ritual of disposing of waste atomic material is carried out every two months in the backyard of University Chancellor Arthur H. Compton in suburban St. Louis. A. A. Schulte, engineer in charge of the cyclotron, says they use Compton's yard because he is an atomic scientist and no one else would want that kind of stuff around.

Schulte says the job is not too dangerous, just one of those common things that have to be done, like burning waste paper or selling attic relics.

Shovels are used to dig holes in the ground where the radio-activated material is buried. The respiratory masks prevent inhalation of active dust which could prove fatal.

Radioactive liquids present no problem, Schulte says. They are diluted in a carrier, he explains, which serves as an absorber. But the solids like metal and powders are something else. Some of them retain their atomic activity for a thousand years. When the Cyclotron laboratory finishes with them, they are buried in Dr. Compton's yard.

'Miracle' TB Drug Fails to Bring About Cures at State Tuberculosis Hospital

By THOMAS G. WRIGHT JR.
Staff Writer, The Statesman

They called it a miracle drug, too soon, it failed to produce the miracle cures of tuberculosis but Isonicotinic acid (INH) may prove a boon to asthma patients and meningitis victims.

That is the report on INH coming out of Oregon's Tuberculosis Hospital, from the TB ward of Oregon State Hospital and other institutions across the country.

Since last winter when INH splashed into the news as the producer of healing miracles for tuberculosis patients, some 40 victims of the stubborn disease have been treated with it at the tuberculosis hospital. Another 20 have received treatment at the TB ward.

"It is an important new discovery in the fight against TB," reports Dr. G. C. Bellinger, superintendent at the TB hospital, "but it has not produced any genuine cures." He described the drug as a powerful ally of other treatment for the disease.

Claimed Recoveries
Tuberculosis patients throughout the world were thrilled when two drug companies announced that Isonicotinic acid, produced under trade names, was producing amazing recoveries for scores of test patients. Worried doctors

hastened to warn that the claims were based on insufficient evidence, that more tests were needed, more time needed, that the drug might not produce the miracles. Unfortunately, they were right.

Now, after many more patients and after several more months of study, doctors at hospitals treating TB are beginning to learn the possibilities and the limitations of yesterday's miracle drug.

Definite improvement was reported in most patients at the TB hospital when they were placed on INH schedules. Doctors there under the direction of Dr. Bellinger, cautiously inaugurated use of the drug on a group of five patients last spring.

On one severe case INH had no apparent effect.

Patient Worsened
On another the patient felt better, gained weight (usually a good omen) and had an increased appetite for the first month of treatment. Then the patient worsened.

A third case was a long standing persistent disease which had had streptomycin (still considered TB's worst enemy). Here too there was some early gain, lessening of cough, but all were later lost again.

Another case lost weight despite appetite increase and a general

improvement in the x-ray.

A fifth case, far advanced, showed some initial rallying, but subsequently lost the gain and expired.

The original group, though too few in number to give a legitimate test of INH, have set a pattern surprisingly accurate for cases that followed. Four more groups of five patients each were added to the INH treatment by May and another 15 were placed on INH schedules as it was deemed appropriate since that time.

Appetites Increase

Husky appetites and increased weight in INH treated cases was almost universal, at least in the early stages. In some, happily, the results remained, and in a few the disease was being controlled, apparently because of the help of INH.

Doctors at the TB hospital detected some interesting side-effects with the new treatment. Asthma patients improved rapidly when placed on INH, but as often as on other progress the asthma later returned, sometimes as bad as ever. In nearly all cases patients had a feeling of well being, felt that they were getting well though x-rays and other tests might not confirm it.

One patient, buoyed by the improved appetite, a weight gain of 40 pounds and general feeling of recovery, has declined all advice for chest surgery which his doctors feel he urgently needs. The disease remains uncontrolled and doctors are certain he must submit to surgery if a cure is to be effected. The hope of the new drugs prompted others throughout the country to dangerously delay necessary surgery, doctors report.

Deadly tubercular meningitis, once almost certainly fatal to its victims, may find its strongest enemy in INH. Dr. Bellinger reports. Though cures have been effected in recent years through the use of streptomycin, INH may take over completely in the battle against meningitis. Apparently INH passes more easily from the blood stream into the spinal fluid where the deadly germ lurks.

Study continues in the use of INH. Dosages are changed in an effort to find the best amount and the best method of administering the drug. Meanwhile doctors continue to battle tuberculosis with all their weapons. Still vital is the remedial surgery, the time honored rest and good diet prescription and the other chemotherapy including streptomycin, TBI and PAS.



MISS AMERICA — Georgia's Neva Jane Langley, 19, of Macon, wears Miss America 1953 crown after annual beauty pageant in Atlantic City, N. J.

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OFF-STAGE — Janis Kueber, left, and Lillie Binnings of Mount Mary College, Wis., theater group, prepare for roles in "Hawatha" at 1st International Delphoid, Verona, Italy