Saints and sinners: Bloopers that lead to laughter

When it comes to the Bible (as in other things), kids say the darnedest things. But would adults do any better?

Get a copy of the July-August issue of the Saturday Evening Post and see if you can correct the 22 "Biblical Bloopers." A sampling follows (mistakes are put in italics):

"Joshua led the Hebrews in the battle of Geritol."

"Moses died before he ever reached Canada." "When Mary heard she was the mother of Jesus, she sang the Magna Carta.'

"Solomon had 300 wives and 700 porcuoines."

"Jesus was born because Mary had an immaculate contraption."

The magazine swears that these bloopers are all "genuine, authentic and unretouched."

answers: Jericho, Canaan, Magnificat, concubines and conception.

Errors like these — especially when they occur in a Biblical context — are a source of delight to readers.

They chuckle at a typographical error in a 1631 Bible that omits the word "not" in the Sixth Commandment ("Thou shalt not commit adultery"). This Bible is known as the "Wicked Bible."

In the "Sin on" Bible, John 5:14 ("Sin no more") appears as "Sin on more."

A collector of typographical errors suspects that many of these mistakes were deliberate. "Printers, like other people, love a good joke," he says. "Some of the sensational misprints of the ages may have been printers' pranks."

Verbal boo-boos may be the source of as If you got stuck on any blooper, here are the many smiles as printed typos. The man who was a nervous man who had trouble getting his



made the verbal boo-boo famous was a distinguished Anglican clergyman named William Spooner.

Spooner has given his name to a form of loony speech known as a spoonerism, which is the transposition of the initial sounds of two or more words. An usher who says "Let me sew you to your sheet," is uttering a spoonerism.

Spooner, who died in 1930 at the age of 86,

words to come out straight. After joining a couple in matrimony, he told the groom, "It is kisstomary to cuss the bride."

At a gathering of members of Parliament, he invited everyone to give "three cheers for the queer old dean." He was referring to Queen Victoria, and he meant to say "the dear old Queen."

In a funeral oration for a departed colleague in the clergy, he praised the deceased as a "shoving leopard to his flock."

In a sermon he once warned his congregation that "there is no peace in a home where a dinner swells." He intended to say "where a sinner dwells."

"It wasn't only Spooner's tongue that tripped him up. The story is told of a social occasion at which he poured wine from his glass on some salt he had spilled on the tablecloth, forgetting

that it is salt you put on a wine stain to remove it. Spooner had this household hint reversed.

But back to the Saturday Evening Post, where we started. The magazine, which was founded in 1728 by Benjamin Franklin, has always been a favorite of mine.

I am of the same mind as the letter-writer who says in the current issue, "Thanks for your good, clean-living publication," and with another correspondent who writes, "Thanks for letting me know there are still people in the world who enjoy old-fashioned morals. You keep me laughing and happy without once mentioning sex.

I also learned in the current issue that, according to legend, the reason the back of a donkey looks like it has the sign of the cross on it is because a donkey carried Christ into Jerusalem on Palm Sunday.

Cuban Catholic cardinal slowly helps church regain lost ground

By Anita Snow

Associated Press Writer HAVANA—The message of sympathy and healing was familiar, but the venue gave it a special meaning.

In the wake of the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks in the United States, Cuba's top Roman Catholic churchman, Cardinal Jaime Lucas Ortega y Alamino, celebrated a special Mass in the Havana cathedral. Despite long-standing acrimony between the U.S. and Cuban governments, Cuban citizens and government leaders condemned the attacks. President Fidel Castro even offered medical help to the island's historical foe.

"With pain we rebel against a calculated, evil act that involves so many innocent men and women," Ortega said during the Sept. 16 memorial service. "Injustice always angers us, but justice won't be re-established with hate and

church bells rang

It was the latest sign of the Cuban Catholic church's dramatic evolution under the 64-year-old archbishop of Havana. Ortega, who in 1998 saw the first papal visit to the Caribbean island, has workedhardtoregain ground the church Rev. Fidel de Jesus Rodriguez, the lost after the 1959 revolution that brought Castro to power.

vengeance.

Earlier this year, he consecrated the first parish church built in Cuba in more than four decades.

"Enter through the doors of the Lord, giving thanks for his sacrifices," Ortega intoned then, amid applause from the parishioners. He was resplendent in a golden miter and vestments, as he opened the doors of St. Joseph parish just blocks from Communist Party headquarters.

"The Lord has built us a house!" young people sang, banging steel drums as they marched into the stucco sanctuary while

The ceremony in late June was another victory for Ortega, who has negotiated modest but meaningful openings with a

formerly atheist government. "This is truly a historic event," said the parish's priest. The government had approved the construction and sent representatives to the consecration, he noted.

Today, Ortega is among several cardinals in Latin America mentioned as possible successors to Pope John Paul II, now 81. But his beginnings were modest and his climb up the ecclesiastical ladder was arduous.

Just as Ortega began his priestly vocation, the new communist government was weakening an already feeble Cuban church. It closed parochial schools, expelled foreign priests, even sent Ortega and other Cuban priests to work camps.

The son of a sugar worker and a housewife, Ortega was born on Oct. 18, 1936, in the sugar mill town of Jaguey Grande, in the central province of Matanzas.

When he was 5, his family moved to the provincial capital of Matanzas, an important coastal city. There, Ortega attended public schools and studied for the priesthood before completing his studies with the Fathers of Foreign Missions in Ouebec, Canada.

By the time he returned to Matanzas for his 1964 ordination, Cuba's Catholic church — never strong to begin with – was seriously weakened. Previously identified with the wealthy, the church took a vehemently anti-communist line shortly before Castro declared Cubato be socialist in 1961.

The revolutionary government soon accused prominent Catholics of trying to topple its new leader. Public religious

events were banned after processions became violent political protests.

The government nationalized the more than 150 Catholic schools island-wide. Hundreds of foreign priests, mainly from Spain, were expelled: the number of priests dropped from 670 to fewer than 200

Ortega and many other Cuban priests were sent to military-run agricultural work camps during the few years they operated. Ortega spent a year at one camp beginning in 1966.

Afterward, he returned to Matanzas province, where the priest shortage required him to travel among multiple churches to celebrate Mass, perform baptisms, and officiate at weddings. He Havana, the Catholic relief charity's first formed a youth group and organized a office in Cuba. That planted the seed for summer camp for young people.

During this busy period, Ortega, a country's most successful non-governpracticed pianist, composed music for a mental organizations.

Cuban Mass, and traveled to Havana weekly to lecture on theology.

He was consecrated as bishop for the diocese in western Pinar del Rio province in 1979 and named archbishop of Havana in 1981.

During those years, beginning in 1974. the Cuban government was officially atheist. Believers of all faiths were banned from the Communist Party, the military and some other professions.

Nevertheless, Ortega helped rebuild the church infrastructure in and around Havana, establishing new parishes often in people's homes - and renovating more than 40 existing churches.

The archbishop also set up Caritas of Caritas of Cuba, now among the



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