

SAINTS PETER & PAUL ORTHODOX CHURCH

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BULLETIN OCTOBER 02, 2016

SUNDAY/OCTOBER 2

15th Sunday After Pentecost

St. Theodore the Admiral (+1817)

Choir Recognition Sunday

9:10a.m. Hours; 9:30a.m. Divine Liturgy

Coffee Hour

WEDNESDAY/OCTOBER 5

7:00p.m. Vespers

THURSDAY/OCTOBER 6

St. Innocent of Moscow, Apostle
to Alaska & Siberia

9:30a.m. Divine Liturgy

6:30p.m. Compline

7-8:30p.m. Adult Study Class/Part Two
*Deification and the Contribution of the
Theotokos and the Role of the Church*

SATURDAY/OCTOBER 8

9:30a.m. Akathist to Our Lord; Confessions

5:30p.m. Vigil and Confessions

SUNDAY/OCTOBER 9

16th Sunday After Pentecost

St. Tikhon of Moscow, Enlightener
of North America (+1925)

9:10a.m. Hours; 9:30a.m. Divine Liturgy

Coffee Hour and Church School Classes



Offerings Week of October

Olive Oil: in memory of Michael, Justina, Michael, and Rosalie; for the health of Stephanie and Jason; in memory of Sarchisian and Bocai families; for the health of Lucia (birthday); for blessing of new home.

Wine: in memory of departed family members; for Jerome and Pam on wedding anniversary.

The Parish Synodicon: Memory Eternal!

Oct. 14 40th Day Olga Zydiak (+Sept. 5, 2016)

Oct. 02, 1990 Stella Labay

Oct. 03, 1922 John Milanich

Oct. 03, 1946 Stephen Blisak

Oct. 03, 1971 Dimitri Pegene

Oct. 03, 1978 Pauline Andreyko

Oct. 06, 1961 Michael Gorobetz

Oct. 06, 1963 Daniel Victorenko

Oct. 07, 1934 Josephine Vasevich

Oct. 07, 1948 Ann Cook

Oct. 07, 1961 Mary Rechetnikoff

Coffee Hour Schedule

- Coffee Hour Hosts are reminded to prepare foods that are simple enough that you leave the church only after the time of Communion.
- Coffee Hour Hosts, please place trash in the garbage cans outside, or if the cans are full, on top of the cans, but not on the ground.
- Please allow church school teachers and students to be first in line so they can prepare for classes.

Oct. 02 Peterson, Bakaletz, Mattei, Erkman and Stone

Oct. 09 Kita, Tessie, Keller, Turri, Torrissi And Kachek

Usher Schedule

Oct. 02 Timothy S. & Peter B.

Oct. 09 Jerome S. & Adrian M.

Counters

Oct. 02 Rebecca O. & Lisa K.

Oct. 09 Ciprian C. & Larissa M.

Sunday Readers Schedule

Oct. 02 John Z. & Oct. 09 Austin K

Parish Center Hall Roof Donations Received to Date – October 1

1) \$5,000.00	21) \$3,000.00
2) \$1,000.00	22) \$700.00
3) \$200.00	23) \$500.00
4) \$500.00	24) \$1,000.00
5) \$1,000.00	25) \$200.00
6) \$1,000.00	26) \$100.00
7) \$300.00	27) \$3,000.00
8) \$2,000.00	28) \$1,000.00
9) \$1,000.00	29) \$1,000.00
10) \$3,000.00	30) \$300.00
11) \$500.00	31) \$300.00
12) \$100.00	32) \$100.00
13) \$100.00	33) \$200.00
14) \$1,000.00	34) \$200.00
15) \$500.00	35) \$200.00
16) \$1,500.00	36) \$100.00
17) \$500.00	37) \$100.00
18) 35.00	38) \$100.00
19) \$300.00	39) \$200.00
	40) \$500.00

Parishioner households = 65

Households donated = 40 or 65 %

Parishioners = \$32,745

Donations for Hall Roof from Friends of The Parish (non-parishioners)

1) \$100.00	08) \$60.00
2) \$2,000.00	09) \$2,000.00
3) \$100.00	10) \$10.00
4) \$30.00	11) \$1,000.00
5) \$50.00	12) \$400.00
6) \$100.00	13) \$10.00
7) \$500.00	14) \$5,000.00
	15) \$500.00

Friends of Parish Donations = \$11,050

Total Donations to Date: \$43,795

Funding Needed: \$50,000

Names Day Greetings

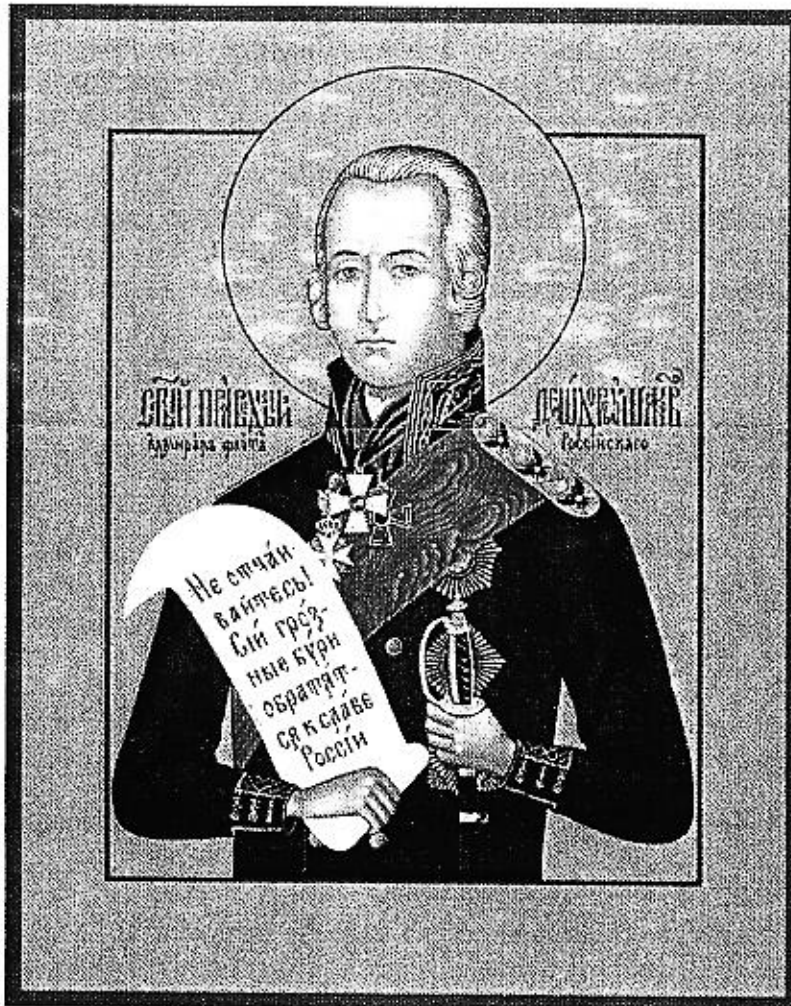
St. Justine/Oct. 02: Justine Dao

St. Dionysius/Oct. 04: Dennis Fedechko

October Thursdays – Adult Study Class

“Deification – the Purpose of Life.” Five part study of what, how and why. From 7 to 8:30p.m
Join us!

October 2 Righteous Theodore, Admiral of the Russian Navy



St Theodore (ФёдорФёдоровичУшакóв), one of Russia's greatest naval heroes of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, was born on February 13, 1745.

The unvanquished Admiral was the terror of his country's enemies, and the deliverer of those whom the barbarians had taken captive. He served during the Russo-Turkish War (1787—1791), and also fought against the French. Although he fought many naval battles in the Black Sea and in the Mediterranean, he never lost a single one, and he was never wounded.

St Theodore once visited the Greek island of Kerkyra (Corfu), where he venerated the relics of St Spyridon of Tremithus (*December 12*), and gave support and encouragement to the Orthodox Christians in that place.

Since his naval reforms were unpopular with his superiors, St Theodore was forced to retire in 1807 by Tsar Alexander I. Having neither wife nor children, the admiral settled in the town of Alekseevo near the Sanaxar Monastery, where he regularly attended services on Sundays and Feast Days. During Great Lent he would stay in the monastery, fasting with the monks and attending the services.

Igumen Nathaniel of Sanaxar regarded St Theodore as "a neighbor and a significant patron" of the monastery. In addition to his generous gifts to the monastery, the admiral frequently gave alms to the

poor and needy. He never sought earthly glory or riches, but spent his life in serving God and his neighbor.

St Theodore reposed on October 2, 1817 at the age of seventy-two. After navigating the sea of life with all its storms and struggles, he entered the calm harbor of eternal rest. He was buried at Sanaxar Monastery beside the church. The monastery was returned to the Russian Orthodox Church in 1991, and St Theodore's grave was found in 1994.

St Theodore was glorified by the Orthodox Church of Russia in 2004, and a reliquary in the shape of a naval vessel was made to enshrine his holy relics. The holy Admiral Theodore should not be confused with his uncle St Theodore (Ushakov) of Sanaxar Monastery (*February 19 and April 21*), a monastic saint who lived from 1719 to 1791.

St Theodore is honored as a great military leader who defended Russia just as St Alexander Nevsky (*November 23*) and St Demetrios of the Don (*May 19*) did before him. One of the Russian Navy's atomic cruisers has been named for him, and a movie has been made about his life and career. The composer Khachaturian has also written a musical piece called "*Admiral Ushakov*."

The cathedral of St Theodore Ushakov at Saransk (Diocese of Saransk and Mordovia) was completed in 2006, and was consecrated on August 6 of that year by Patriarch Alexy II of Moscow. The main church is dedicated to St Theodore, while the side chapels are dedicated to St Seraphim of Sarov (*Jan. 2*), and to the New Martyrs and Confessors of Mordovia.

The scroll on the saint's icon reads: "Do not despair! These threatening storms (or turmoils) will be transformed to the glory of Russia."

Прав. воина Феодора Санаксарского (Ушакова) адмирала русского флота (1817).

Тропарь праведному воину Феодору Ушакову глас 1

Державе Российской архистратиг непобедимый явился еси, агаринскую злобу и вочтоже вменив и разорив: неславы мирския, ниже в богатствах взыскаю, но Богу и ближнему послужи еси, моли, святе Феодоре, воинству нашему даровати аврагию доление, отечеству в благочестии непоколебимупребыти, и сыновом Российским спастися.

Кондак праведному воину Феодору Ушакову глас 2

Архистратиге Российский, служителю народа Божияго, нищих и угнетенных свободителю, нечестивых наказателю, полезно нам проси и велию милость, яко спорник наш праведне болярине Феодоре.

Troparion Tone One

Thou wast an invincible supreme commander of the Russian realm, destroying and setting at naught the malice of the Moslems. Seeking neither earthly glory nor riches, thou didst serve God and thy neighbor. O holy Theodore, pray that our army may be granted victory over the enemy, that our homeland may abide in unshakeable piety, and that our souls may be saved.¹

¹Literally, "that the sons of Russia may be saved."

Fyodor Fyodorovich Ushakov (Russian: ФёдорФёдоровичУшако́в) (February 24, 1745, Burnakovo – October 14, 1817, Tambov Governorate) was the most illustrious Russian naval commander and admiral of the 18th century.

Life and naval career

Ushakov was born in the village of Burnakovo in the Yaroslavl gubernia, to a modest family of the minor nobility. On February 15, 1761, he signed up for the Russian Navy in Saint Petersburg. After training, he served on a galley in the Baltic Fleet. In 1768 he was transferred to the Don Flotilla (Azov Sea Navy) in Taganrog and served in the Russo-Turkish War, 1768-1774. He commanded Catherine II's own yacht, and later defended Russian trade ships in the Mediterranean from British Royal Navy attacks.

After the Russian Empire annexed Crimea (1783), Ushakov personally supervised the construction of a naval base in Sevastopol and the building of docks in Kherson. During the Second Russo-Turkish War (1787-1792) he brilliantly defeated the Turks at Fidonisi (1788), Kerch Strait (1790), Tendra (1790), and Cape Kaliakra (1791). In these battles, he demonstrated the excellence of his innovative doctrines in the art of naval fighting.



In 1798 Ushakov was promoted to full admiral and sent to the Mediterranean to support Suvorov's Italian campaign in command of a joint Russian-Turkish fleet. This expedition started with the conquest of the French departments in the Ionian Islands, only acquired the year before from the demised Republic of Venice in the Treaty of Campo Formio, culminating in the siege of Corfu (1798-1799) and leading to the subsequent creation of the Republic of Seven Islands. Ushakov's squadron then blocked the French bases in Italy, notably Genoa and Ancona, and successfully assaulted Naples and Rome.

Emperor Paul of Russia, in his capacity as the Grand Master of the Order of St John, ordered Ushakov to proceed to Malta, which the British had besieged to no effect. Admiral Nelson could not bear the idea that

he would have to follow Ushakov's orders (the Russian commander being his senior in naval rank) and suggested dispatching the Russian squadron to Egypt instead.

Grave of Ushakov in Sanaksar Monastery

Brewing conflict between the commanders was prevented by Ushakov being recalled to Russia in 1800, where the new Emperor, Alexander I, failed to appreciate his victories. Ushakov resigned command in 1807 and withdrew into the Sanaksar Abbey in modern-day Mordovia. He was asked to command the local militia during the Patriotic War of 1812 but declined.

In the course of 43 naval battles under his command he did not lose a single ship and never lost a battle.

Tactics

Distinguishing features of Ushakov's tactics were: use of unified marching and fighting orders; resolute *rapprochement* with the enemy forces at a short distance without evolution of a fighting order; a concentration of the basic efforts against flagships of the enemy; reserve allocation (Kaiser-flag squadrons); combination of aimed artillery fire and maneuvering; and chasing the enemy up to its full destruction or capture. Giving great value to sea and fire training of staff, Ushakov was a supporter of generalissimo Suvorov's principles of training for sailors and officers. Ushakov's innovations were among the first successful developments of naval tactics, from its "line" to maneuvering concepts.

Legacy

The statue of Ushakov in Saransk.

Several warships have been named after Admiral Ushakov.

On March 3, 1944 the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR established the Order of Ushakov for Navy officers who showed outstanding achievement leading to victory over a numerically superior enemy. This medal was one of several which was preserved in Russia upon the dissolution of the USSR, thus remaining one of the highest military awards in the Russian Federation. The Ushakov Medal was established simultaneously for servicemen who had risked their life in Naval theatres defending the Soviet Union. In May 2014, 19 surviving British WW2 servicemen who had served on the Arctic convoys received the medal on HMS Belfast. [1]

The Baltic Naval Institute in Kaliningrad also carries his name. A minor planet 3010 Ushakov discovered by Soviet astronomer Lyudmila Ivanovna Chernykh in 1978 is named after him. [2]

Canonization

The Russian Orthodox Church glorified him as a patron saint of the Russian Navy in 2000. His relics are preserved in Sanaksar. He was also declared the patron saint of Russian nuclear-armed strategic bombers in 2005 by Patriarch Alexius II and Cathedral of St. Theodore Ushakov

References

1. John Naughton (22 May 2014). "Arctic Convoy veterans honoured by Russia on HMS Belfast". Daily Telegraph. Retrieved 23 May 2014.
2. Dictionary of Minor Planet Names - p.247