



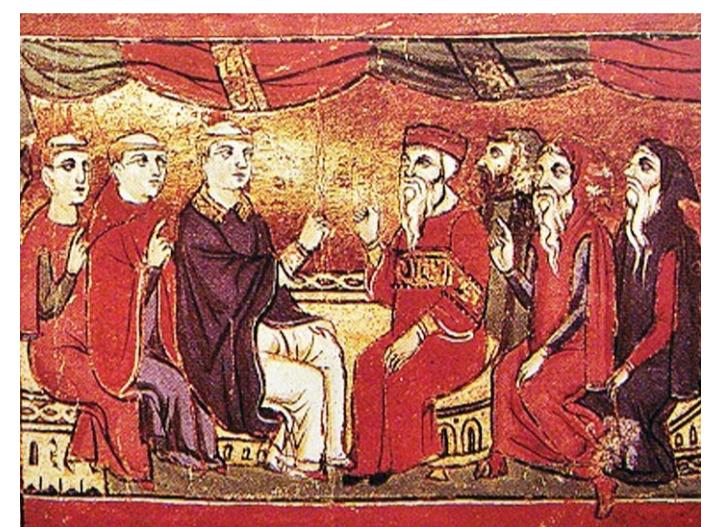
Slice, Share, and Celebrate: National Pizza Day

ational Pizza Day is celebrated every year on February 9, honouring one of the world's most beloved foods. From classic Margherita to creative gourmet pies, it's a day to indulge in all things pizza, order from your favourite pizzeria, make one at home with unique toppings, or host a fun pizza party with friends and family. Its roots trace back to ancient flatbreads eaten by Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans, while modern pizza emerged in Naples, Italy. Once humble street food, pizza has become a global culinary canvas, inspiring creativity and bringing people together. Share the joy using #NationalPizzaDay!

#CHURCH

The 24 Churches Of The Catholic Church

In many Eastern Catholic Churches, priests can marry before being ordained, a practice that contrasts with the Roman Catholic requirement for celibacy.



The Catholic Church, one of the largest religious institutions in the world, is often seen as a single entity, but in reality, it is a collection of 24 different churches. These churches, although distinct in their practices and traditions, share a common faith and recognize the authority of the Pope. The most prominent among them is the Roman Catholic Church, also known as the Latin Rite Church, but there are also 23 Eastern Catholic Churches that are integral parts of the broader Catholic communion.

The Roman Catholic Church: The Largest Branch

The Roman Catholic Church, or Latin Rite Church, represents about 98% of the global Catholic population. It is the branch most people associate with Catholicism, characterized by its distinctive rituals, governance under the Pope, and adherence to the Latin Rite liturgy. This includes Masses celebrated in various languages, including Latin, English, Spanish, and many others. Roman Catholicism is widespread, with millions of adherents across the globe.

The 23 Eastern Catholic Churches

The remaining 2% of Catholics belong to the Eastern Catholic Churches. These churches are often less well-known but are just as integral to the Catholic Church as the Roman Rite. The Eastern Catholic Churches are diverse, each with its own liturgical practices, languages, and theological traditions. Some of the most prominent Eastern Catholic Churches include the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, the Maronite Church (from Lebanon), the Syro-Malabar Church (from India), and the Coptic Catholic Church (from Egypt).

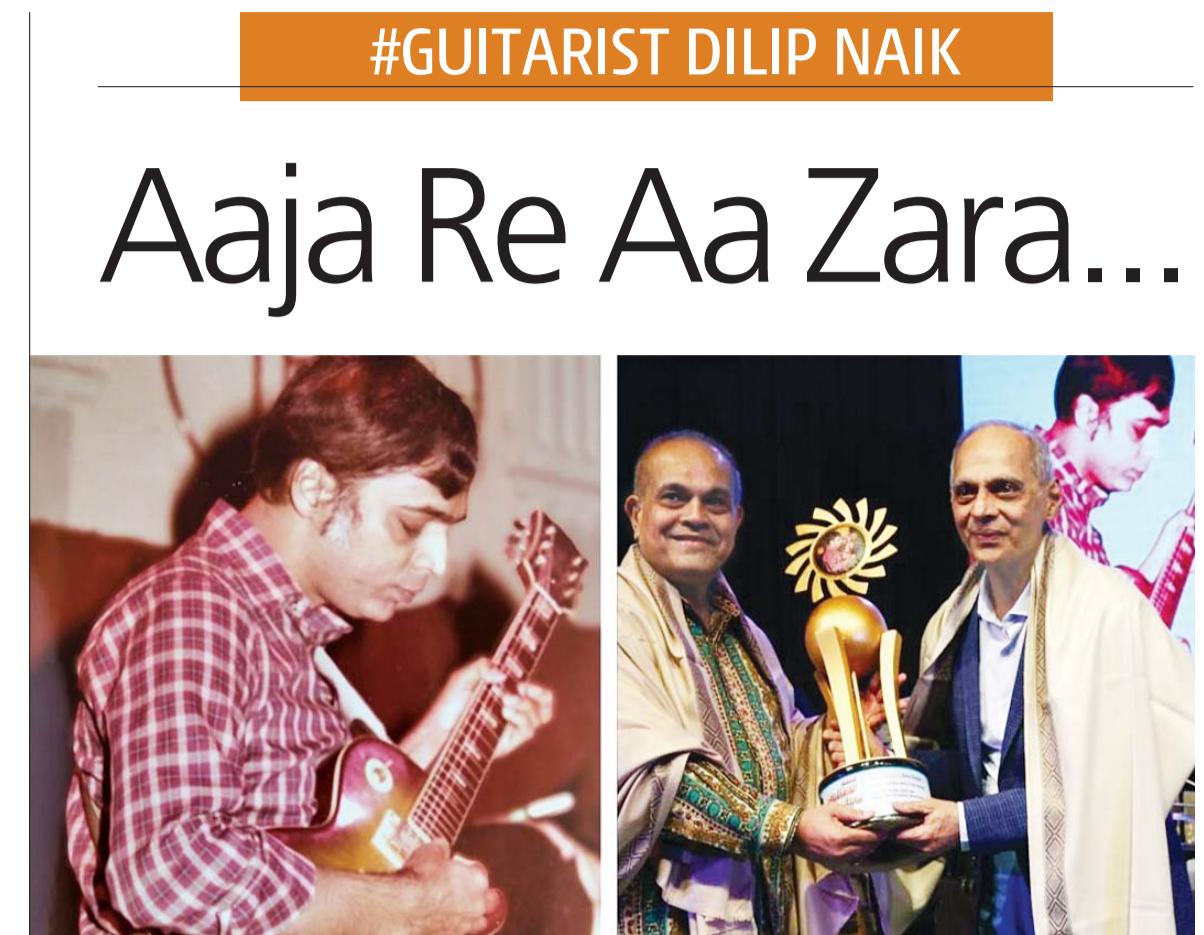
The Eastern Catholic Churches originated from the Eastern Orthodox Church but eventually entered into full communion with Rome. These churches maintain their autonomy in governance and tradition while recognizing the Pope as the spiritual leader of the Catholic Church. They celebrate their own unique liturgies, which often differ significantly from Roman Catholic practices.



They Were Originally Rejected

In 1501, the Opera del Duomo, which was responsible for the decoration of the Florence Cathedral, commissioned a statue of David as part of a series of figures to adorn the cathedral's roofline. However, after Michelangelo began carving the statue, the cathedral's leaders had second thoughts about the statue's size and design. They were particularly uncomfortable with the depiction of David as a nude figure.

#ICONS



A defining turning point came when Sebastian D'Souza, the legendary arranger and composer, recognized Naik's extraordinary ability

The history of Hindi cinema's golden-era music is filled with unforgettable melodies, iconic singers, and legendary composers. Yet, hidden behind those familiar names is a quieter class of heroes: the session musicians whose hands actually shaped the sound. Among them, Dilip Naik stands out as a guitarist whose influence was immense even in recognition remained elusive.

It was during this period that Naik's guitar began to speak directly to audiences, often before a single lyric was sung. The electrifying opening of 'Aaja Aaja Main Hoon Pyar Tera' and the instantly recognizable prelude of 'Jaan Peehchaan Ho' were not just musical embellishments; they were cultural moments. Those guitar lines announced a new confidence in Hindi film music, modern, global, and irresistibly stylish.

Eventually, Dilip Naik left India. By the late 1970s, he was living in Houston, Texas, far removed from the studios where his guitar once commanded attention. Yet, music has a long memory. Dilip Naik's work continued to be heard, often through showmanship but through reliability and brilliance. His tone was clean, his timing flawless, and his musical intuition rare. A defining turn-

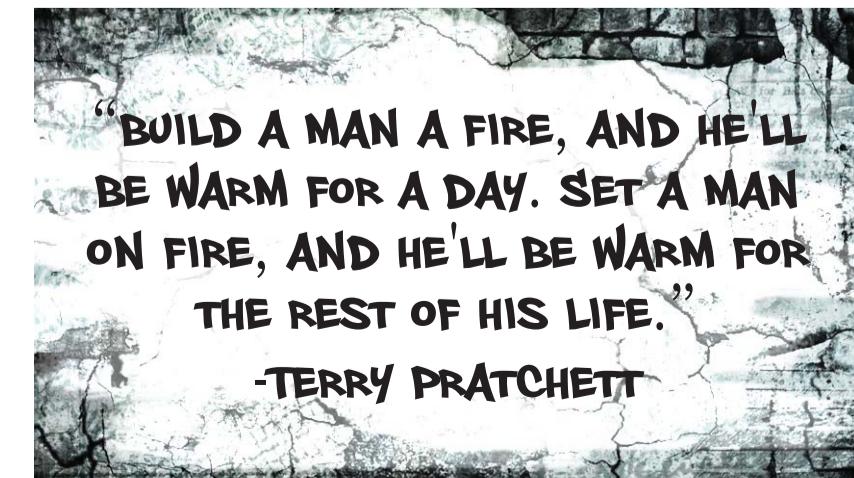
Bombay, in the late 1950s and early 1960s, was a city alive with music. Film studios functioned like living orchestras, and young musicians learned not from classrooms, but from sitting beside masters. Dilip Naik entered this demanding world with a unique gift: the ability to play a single note and transform an entire song. This sensitivity made him indispensable to composers, even as his name remained absent from record sleeves. For years, Naik

Dilip Naik's story is not just the story of one man. It is the story of an entire generation of musicians whose artistry defined Hindi cinema's sound but whose names were rarely celebrated. His life reflects both the beauty and the injustice of creative labor, where impact outlives acknowledgement.

Examples of his classic iconic tracks

- Tumse Acha Kaun Hai, Janwar (1965)
- Aasman Se Aaya Farishta, An Evening in Paris (1967)
- Aaja Re Aa Zara, Love in Tokyo (1966)
- Jaan Peehchaan Ho, Gumnaam (1965)

THE WALL

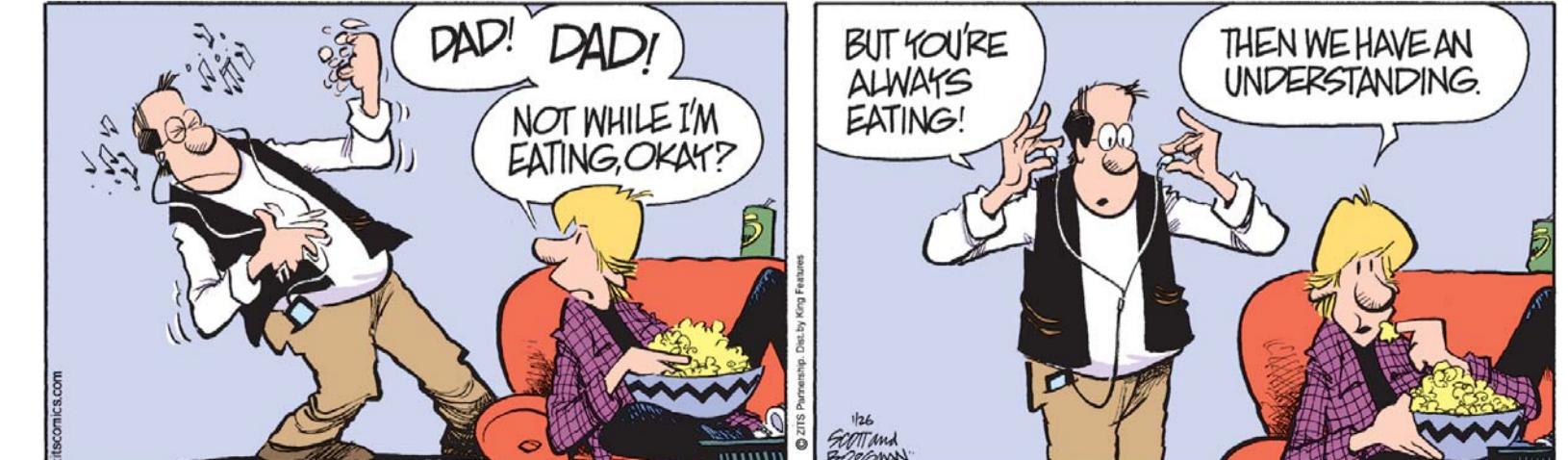


BABY BLUES



By Rick Kirkman & Jerry Scott

ZITS



By Jerry Scott & Jim Borgman

