

## TABLE TALKS

Jane Andrews

Drinks suitable for serving to a crowd range from fruit punch to homemade ice cream sodas, coolers, or freezes. A big bowl of citrus punch with lemon, and orange slices floating on top is always refreshing. Orange and lemon juice — and sometimes cherry juice-sugar, rum or ale, and ice make a good punch; add lemon or orange sherbet at the last minute for a special treat, if you desire. A really special ice cream drink is the following:

### STRAWBERRY BLOSSOM

1 quart chilled milk

1/2 cup honey

2 cups crushed fresh strawberries

1/2 cup water or ginger ale

1/2 teaspoon almond extract (optional)

3 pints strawberry or vanilla ice cream

Combine milk, honey, strawberries, almond extract, and 1 pint ice cream. Beat or stir until well blended. Pour into tall glasses; garnish with ice cream and sprigs of mint. Serves 6-8.

### ORANGE-LEMON PUNCH

6 cups fresh orange juice

1 cup fresh lemon juice

4 cups water or ginger ale

1/2 cup Maraschino cherry juice

1/2 cup sugar

1 lemon and 1 orange, sliced

Combine all ingredients except ice cubes. Place ice cubes in punch bowl and pour first mixture over them. Float orange and lemon slices on punch. Makes 25 small servings.

### EGG AND PINEAPPLE FILLING

1/2 cup well-drained crushed pineapple

1/2 cup drained sweet pickle relish

1/2 cup Canadian cheese, shredded (1 1/2 cups, loosely packed)

1/2 cup butter

2 tablespoons mayonnaise or salad dressing

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Jelly roll type sandwiches are made this way: Cut crust from a loaf of unsliced bread. Cut lengthwise into 1/4-inch-thick slices. Spread surface with desired spread; roll up tightly as for a jelly roll. Wrap in waxed paper, foil, Saran wrap, or a damp cloth. Chill just before serving. Cut roll into 1/4-inch-thick slices.

Before going into the subject of spreads that you may want to use in the jelly roll sandwiches let's talk about open-faced sandwiches, for you may want to use the same spread for both. This is the way to make them: Remove crusts from bread slices; lightly butter the surface; cut in desired shapes with a sharp knife or with cookie cutters. Top with desired spread. Garnish.

### PIMIENTO BUTTER SPREAD

1/2 cup butter

1/2 cup drained, chopped pimiento

1/2 cup grated onion

1/2 cup cream butter until soft and fluffy. Stir pimiento and onion into butter.

### OLIVE CREAM SPREAD

1 package (3-oz.) cream cheese

1/2 cup grated onion

1/2 cup cream cheese

1 can (7-oz.) pitted ripe olives, drained and chopped

Beat cream cheese and onion until mixture is soft and smooth; stir in cream cheese and olives.

### CHEESE AND PICKLE SPREAD

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By TOM A. CULLEN  
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

Madrid — The tourist comes to Spain in search of sunshine, bull fights and flamenco singing. He comes because everything is different here.

The tourist comes to have fun, not to do social research. He is not looking for poverty or slums, though he can hardly avoid a few beggars. Nor is he looking for evidence that the Spanish people are fed up with Generalissimo Franco and his 33-year-old dictatorship.

For this evidence the tourist would have to stray from the tree-shaded ramblas of Barcelona and the bright lights of Madrid's Puerto del Sol and plunge into dark alleys and byways.

At the moment the back streets of Spain are in a curious

Spain in search of the ageless and the archaic. One can drive for hundreds of miles without seeing telephone poles, hot dog stands, billboards, motels or gas stations.

Here are people who appear not to give a fig for the material comforts of the machine age. That woman in black with the pitcher on her head might have strayed from Biblical times.

But nothing could be more misleading. For Spain is in the midst of vast social changes. And one of the greatest agents of change is the impact of America.

In the past 10 years, the United States has contributed \$11 billion to Spain in various public and private aid programs that are transforming its economy. This is in addition to \$503 million in American military aid.

Spain has applied for associate membership in the European Common Market, which has revolutionary implications. Common Market countries are sure to insist that Spain establish free trade unions as a condition for membership.

But the biggest revolutionary agent of them all is the foreign tourist in his quest of bull fights and flamenco singing. His numbers have increased from 2,018,687 in 1957, to 5,485,370 last year, and he is now an important source of foreign exchange.

More important is their mere presence which gives rise to such questions as:

How is it that this bus driver from Coventry, England, can afford a two-week vacation in San Sebastian?

And this factory worker from Düsseldorf, how can he afford to drive a Volkswagen?

And this schoolteacher from California, why does he have enough money to travel 6,000 miles to Madrid while our schoolteachers earn only 3,400 pesetas (about \$58) a month?

But the tourists, camera shutters clicking like mad, breeze through Spain totally unaware of the questions they leave in their wake. They are looking for sunshine, corridos and guitars—let others worry about the sociology.

(Next: How Franco stays on top.)

Spain must modernize or die. It has the highest birth rate in Europe (the population has increased by 5 million since the Civil War) and one of the lowest agricultural yields.

Less than five years ago Spain was on the verge of bankruptcy. Her total exports in 1957 were the same as in 1955 and one-third less than in 1953. Her balance of trade at the end of 1958 was the worst in her history. Agricultural production had declined worst of all. Olive oil had been one of Spain's chief exports, but she had to import edible oil.

In this emergency the United States stepped in, and a \$400 million international loan, mainly to finance imports, was negotiated.

Demonstrations by students and women have been of the passive resistance type used in sit-ins in the American South and "hush-the-bomb" rallies in Britain.

When a group of Franco's closest advisers returned recently from a meeting overseas, they were given the choice of forced residence in Spain or exile abroad. But they were not subversively jailed.

The Franco government handled the strike of the 60,000 Asturian miners with kid gloves, although it had emergency powers to deal with the workers ruthlessly, for strikes are illegal in Spain.

The strikers, in turn, have won a victory. Not only have they forced the government to give consideration to their pay claims, but they have paved the way for future collective bargaining, as the government admits.

Tourists also come to

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