Arkansas-Land of Surprises and Contrasts THE UNITED STATES * * * * **Exclusive Series in** THE STATESMAN

sas, as one writer described it, see and Mississippi, sits on top are without towns of even 2,500 While many of the state's rur-"is far enough south to regard of the Louisiana boot. Like most population. Yet, in this rural al areas still rely on fiddlin', turham hocks and turnip greens as high style fare, far west enough orn coubcart rice eningeb and spitting the states of the country's lar-high style fare, far west enough

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.-Arkan- souri, Texas, Oklahoma, Tennes- | Almost half of its 75 counties in over the ridges.

To add to the mixture of "back-|Only an hour away from the woods" and bustling enterprise, "grand style" accommodations at the state is a producer of oil and Hot Springs is the Ouachita Nagas, and minerals have an annu- tional Forest. The Ouachita Rivproduction value of about er winds through the game-filled 25 million. forest past three dams which set \$125 million. up a 100 mile chain of lakes.

CONTRACT.

of the state's best fishing waters,

inaccessible except by boat.

a post-1945 boom.

Famous Alumni

Its famous alumni include Lum and Abner, Bob Burns and Dizzy Dean, Dorothy Shaver, Mor-gan Beatty and John Gould Fletcher, Pulitzer prize winner in poetry.

In the political field, its most recent contribution has been Sen. J. William Fulbright, author of the Fulbright exchange scholarship program which has made it possible for hundreds of young Americans to teach and study throughout the world. The state comprises an area of

Rock as the pivot point, the tour of the state would begin with northeast Arkansas-cotton land. The great rice-field region comes next. Since this area was largely unpopulated prior to this cen-tury, its inhabitants, descendants of midwesteen Germans and Czechs, are totally different in outlook from adjoining cotton planters.

Rich in Pine Forests

South of the Arkansas river is a region still rich in pine forests. The 20,052,926 acres of oak. hickory, gum, cypress and pine make lumbering second among the state's resources. In the southwest are the oil fields. Just north of them is another area of pinewoods and scenic areas. The northwest corner is a flourishing industrial area but is also rich in apple orchards and vineyards.

The state's capital, Little Rock, has not one but three capitolsthe restored Territorial Capitol, recalling days of the 1820s; the state capitol built in 1835; and the impressive capitol completed in 1911.

Arkansas was first explored by DeSoto. In 1673, the French explorers, Marquette and Joliet, came down the Mississippi River and encountered a tribe of Indians called the Arkansas and from whom the state got its name.

The first settlement was made in 1686 at Arkansas post, a few miles above the mouth of the river of the same name. Settlement of the state, however, was extremely slow and inhabitants were few when the United States acquired the territory as part of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. Territory in 1819

In 1812, the area was separated from Louisiana and became a part of Missouri. It became a territory in its own right in 1819, including what is now Oklahoma. retained its territorial status for 17 years, becoming a state on June 15, 1836.

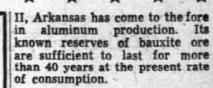
Arkansas Population (1950) — 1,909, 511 (30th). Float fishing is one of the state's chief vacation commodi-ties with its center in the White Area-53,105 square miles River country of North-central Arkansas. This sport provides Capital-Little Rock. fishermen with a crack at some

Flower-Apple Blossom

Large cities—Little Rock 102,213, Fort Smith 53,037, North Little Rock 44,097, Pine Bluff 37,162. Aside from the pleasant aspect of fishing and lolling in the sun, for the more industrial and ambitious type, Arkansas can boast

an increase in bank deposits from with the value running to \$11 A total of 68 manufacturing \$63,412,052 in 1940 to \$205,666,- million in a recent year. In addi-53,000 square miles. With Little plants have been located in the 261, of which more than \$37 mil- tion, it now feeds some 35 manmetropolitan area of Little Rock lion occurred since 1945.

alone. Its healthy business and Since the start of World War uminum in Arkansas.



An Arkansas state geologist, John C. Branner, found the state's first bauxite deposits just outside Little Rock in 1887. But the bauxite-rich area was barely

developed until World War II. Now Reynolds Metals Company and Aluminum Company of America each have three plants in the state.

Statesman, Salem, Ore., Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1955-(Sec. 2)-7

Approximately 97 per cent of domestic bauxite produced in this

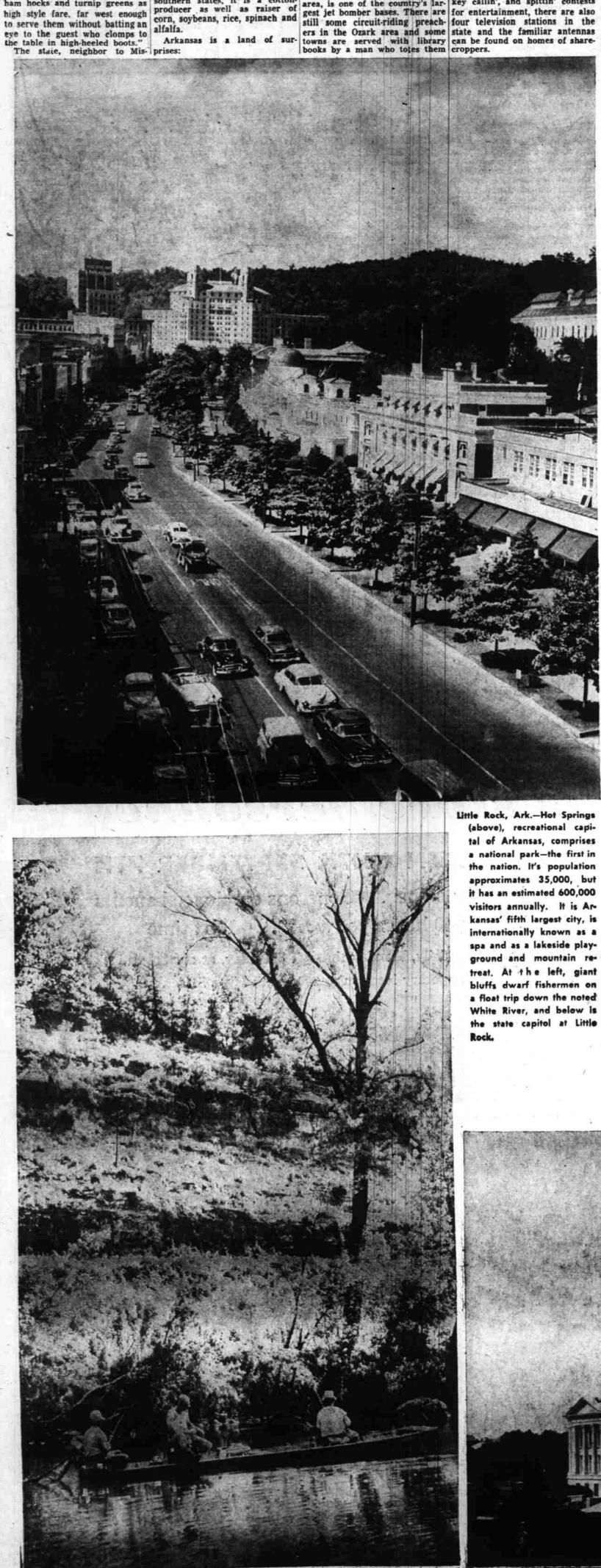
industrial outlook is reflected in country comes from Arkansas

ufacturing plants fabricating al-

Little Rock, Ark .- Highest point in Arkansas is 2785-foot Mag-

azine Mountain in Logan





The state's tourist business brings in about \$200 million a year and emphasis on the state's temperate climate promises to boost that figure still higher.



