

CHARLES RICHARD CRANE

An American Philanthropist of the Middle East

"It was Crane who financed the first geological
survey of mineral potential of Arabia"

By C. B. SQUIRE



Richard Crane (d. 1939), "the father of the Arabian oil
development".

Courtesy, the Editor, *al-Kulliyah*, Beirut, the Lebanon, for October-
November 1955.)

"The King-Crane Commission's Report opposed the carving up of the Middle East between Great Britain and France after the First World War"

"I see old Crane walking in, his head and goatee forward, his protruding blue eyes twinkling and his legs shaky so he totters as he comes forward and says 'Salaam, salaam'."¹

"Here was one rich man who believed in democracy and in decent government and who was willing to contribute generously to a good cause even if he knew it was a losing one."²

These are two recollections of the same man — one the reminiscence of a friend, the other an evaluation in the context of public life. Both recollections refer to Charles Richard Crane, whose philosophy and philanthropy were felt in many parts of the globe, but whose life and works have a special meaning to the Arab Middle East.

Crane's importance in the economic growth of the area is realized by a mere handful of scholars. For most of us remember him only as an author of the King-Crane Commission report, that heartbreaking might-have-been. But in fact, he is perhaps the most important American ever to become interested in this part of the world — if the impact of his interest is taken into account.

The famous Commission of Inquiry in Palestine and Syria — better known as "The King-Crane Commission" — has been described as the "only commission appointed by the Paris Peace Conference which really carried out both the principle and the method of President Wilson, of inquiring into the real wishes of populations whose destinies were

being decided".³

Though the recommendations of the King-Crane Commission were ignored and suppressed, their blunt truth provides as clear a warning of the dangers of imperial design in the Middle East as has ever been put down in print by an American.

Crane is the father of the Arabian oil development

This is why Charles Crane is recalled chiefly for his part in the King-Crane Commission's investigation and report. But now it appears that it was by no means his chief, nor most enduring, contribution to the Arab Middle East. He has received no credit from posterity for it, but he was in fact the father of Arabian oil development.

True, it was the technical skill of professional petroleum geologists and engineers that found the oil of Arabia and brought it out of the ground. But it was Crane who financed the first geological survey of Arabia's mineral potential — a survey that led, straight as an arrow, to the oil wealth of today, and to the transformation of a trial federation into a developing kingdom.

Crane's chief accomplishments in the Middle East were thus twofold: the father of recommendations which, if

- 1 Letter to author from Mrs. George Antonius, 5th August 1953.
- 2 Harold L. Ickes, *Secret Diaries*, Vol. I ("The Inside Struggle"), p. 582.
- 3 Ray Stannard Baker, *Woodrow Wilson and World Settlement*, Vol. II, p. 207.

followed, would have blocked the imperial designs of France and Britain in carving up the Arab nation after World War I; and contributor of funds that led to the startling growth in economic importance of Middle East oil.

Enough for one lifetime? Not for Crane, who is remembered for many other contributions to the public welfare in all parts of the world, including Russia, America and China. Not the least of his talents was the fathering of a remarkable group of children, about whom more later.

Essentially, Crane's contributions were the result of his practical application of his private wealth to the development of his ideals. It is doubtful, however, if any other man could have bridged the sizeable gap between the sale of bathroom fixtures and the foundation of Czechoslovakian democracy. So credit must be given, too, to a remarkable personality that could pursue such widely assorted aims with such success.

Crane and American politics

Crane was born on 5th August 1858 into a wealthy Chicago family. His father, Richard Teller Crane, had founded the bathroom-fixture firm of Crane and Camp, now third largest plumbing equipment firm in the world. The firm's prosperity is even now increasing; it is America's No. 1 producer of valves and pipe fittings, and is leading user of titanium for industrial uses.⁴

Richard Crane was opposed to colleges, and sent his sons only to the Chicago public schools.⁵ But Charles Crane was more clearly under the influence of his uncle, Professor Frederick Wells Williams, of the Oriental Studies Department at Yale. It was from Williams that Crane derived his affection for Oriental people and art that led him to travel widely and to amass a notable Chicago art collection as well as a large group of superb Oriental rugs and carpets.

Charles Crane first came to public notice, aside from his role as Vice-President of the family firm, as an active member of the Chicago Municipal League. The loss of two nieces in the Iroquois Theatre fire in the late 1880s brought about a typical Crane reaction. Vowing that such tragedies should never happen again (the Iroquois Theatre had no emergency exits), he located the best-known fire prevention expert in the United States to carry out a study of fire safety in theatres. The expert, John R. Freeman, produced with Crane's financial help "Safeguarding of Life in Theatres", still the basis of fire safety codes for theatres all around the globe, including the Middle East.

In the early 1900s, Crane gave his assistance to the growing Progressive Republican movement, headed by Wisconsin's Robert M. LaFollette. He is recorded as helping in 1909 to finance LaFollette's magazine and, two years later, as accepting the post of Treasurer of LaFollette's National Progressive Republican League. Before he sailed for Europe that year, Crane pledged \$25,000 to LaFollette if the latter ran for the United States Presidency.⁶

While others were drawn away from LaFollette by the magnetism of Theodore Roosevelt, Crane stuck by the Wisconsin Progressive until LaFollette himself had withdrawn from the political arena. LaFollette wrote: "He (Crane) is a man of few words, but with great constancy of purpose."⁷

Crane's constancy of purpose was somewhat derailed, however, by his experience with the administration of President William Howard Taft. Though long identified with progressivism in American politics, Crane was led to support Taft by virtue of Taft's personal acquaintance with the Orient — an area Crane felt qualified to speak on himself, and an area where, he felt, America needed specialized knowledge such as that held by Taft.

For his support of Taft, Crane received, early in 1909,

the appointment as United States Minister to China. But as he waited for his ship to sail from San Francisco, Crane was suddenly recalled and the appointment cancelled — the only time a major American diplomat has been recalled by his government before leaving for his post.

This severed any links Crane might have had with the conservatism of Taft and solidified his participation in the progressivism first of LaFollette and later of Woodrow Wilson.

The story behind the cancellation of Crane's appointment as Minister to China is interesting. Taft's nomination of Crane was confirmed by the Senate and Crane resigned from the Crane Company, of which he was, by then President. The message of recall which he received in San Francisco was from Secretary of State Philander C. Knox, who ordered him to return at once to Washington.

It is believed that the Japanese Government had protested to Washington about Crane's appointment as United States envoy to China — a protest based on a speech of Crane's to the Asiatic Society of New York in which he prophetically foresaw an eventual war between America and an ambitious Japan.⁸

Two other explanations were offered: one that the Japanese Government had also objected to Crane's selection of a Secretary, Thomas F. Millard, owner of an anti-Japanese English-language newspaper in China; and Crane's friendship with George Marvin, a member of the House of Morgan banking firm who held violent anti-Japanese views.

At any rate, Philander Knox presented his objections to Taft in such a way that Taft was forced to choose — at the very outset of his administration — between his Secretary of State and his Minister to China.

Crane as a supporter of President Wilson

An indication of the feeling rankling within Crane against Taftist conservatism is found in the ferocity with which Crane adopted the Wilsonian cause a short three years later. In Wilson's first bid for the American Presidency in 1912, Crane is listed as the largest single contributor of campaign funds — \$40,000.

Crane also served as Vice-Chairman of the Democratic Party Finance Committee, the group that raised money to finance Wilson's successful campaign. "All that he did was so quiet and unostentatious that, except those intimately concerned, few knew of his generous spirit," reported Harold Ickes, himself an early Wilson supporter.⁹

Before the nomination of Wilson, Crane is reported¹⁰ to have said that his interest was in supporting a real progressive for President; "that if the Democrats nominated Wilson and the Progressives nominated LaFollette, he would not care much who was elected, but if the Democratic Party nominated Wilson and the Progressive Party did not nominate LaFollette, he would support Wilson". At any rate, it was clear that Crane would support neither the conservative Republicans headed by Taft nor the progressive Republicans headed by Theodore Roosevelt. When the Democrats nominated Wilson and LaFollette failed of nomination, Crane's choice was clear. From then until, in later years, he quarrelled with President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Crane was unequivocally a Democrat.

4 See *Time Magazine* for 17th August 1953, p. 48, for article on present activities of the Crane Corporation.

5 "An Admirer of Wood's Hole," *New Bedford Standard-Times*, 17th August 1913.

6 *Robert M. LaFollette*, by Belle and Fola LaFollette, p. 331.

7 *Ibid.*, p. 396.

8 See *New York Times* for 15th February 1939.

9 Ickes, p. 582.

10 Josephus Daniels, *The Wilson Era—Years of Peace*, p. 87.

Crane's enthusiasm for Wilson had its political reward eight years later when, on 19th February 1920, Wilson named Crane to the post of United States Minister to China. The sweet taste of such an appointment, before given and as quickly taken away by Taft, must have brought deep satisfaction to Crane. He must have been happy that he did not accept Wilson's offer of the post of United States Minister to Russia, offered to him immediately after the 1912 election.

Crane as a member of the American Mission to Russia in 1917

Russia figured largely in Crane's life between the first election of Wilson in 1912 and the King-Crane mission following the war. In his travels for the Crane Company in the early part of the pre-war decades, Crane had become an acknowledged expert on Russian affairs, particularly from the economic point of view. It was logical, therefore, that he should become Wilson's "Russian expert".

During the first half of World War I, Imperial Russia was allied with Britain, France and Italy against Imperial Germany. During the first Russian revolution, that of 1916, the Allies were naturally concerned about whether the new government of Russia would conclude a separate peace with Germany. Russian troops, when they heard of the victory of the revolutionary forces over those of the Czar, deserted on the German front by the thousand, and the situation, politically and militarily, was precarious for the Allies.

Like Crane himself, Wilson was a master of the direct approach. He decided to send an American diplomatic mission, headed by Elihu Root, to visit and talk with the revolutionary government of Russia. He named Crane as a member of the mission. In a Cabinet meeting on 23rd March 1917, Wilson said that Crane knew well the leading spirits of the revolution and was convinced they were men of ability who had the confidence of the Russian people. However, it is not clear whether Crane meant Miliukov and Kerensky or the Soviets.

The United States had already recognized the Miliukov government, though men close to Wilson had vague doubts whether anyone running counter to the Soviets could accomplish the revolution. There was also a lack of unanimity among Wilson's cabinet about the wisdom of Elihu Root's selection to head the mission.

Crane and Lincoln Steffens sailed for Russia in 1917 — Crane was leaving America a bit later than other members of the Root mission. A passenger on the same ship was Leon Trotsky, who was removed from the ship in Halifax.

Steffens recalls this of their arrival in Russia: "Getting to the scene so soon after the beginning, we had . . . the opportunity I craved to find out exactly how a revolution is made . . . Crane had seen the world. We were not to be distracted by the outrages, the inefficiency, the confusion of such a crisis. Crane had old friends to see. . . (The) moment we were settled, we set forth in those menacing, empty, apparently frightened streets to call with Crane on his old friend Miliukov, who was head of the 'provisional government', and to see other friends of Crane's."¹¹ This was when Miliukov's government had been recognized by the United States. It was later succeeded by the Kerensky government — but, as Steffens notes, "the real power was with the Soviets".

An idea of Crane's real influence among members of the Root mission is gained from this recollection, again from Steffens: "I quit Russia to carry a verbal message from Kerensky to Wilson. Charles R. Crane asked me to. He and the American Ambassador had cabled, as Kerensky had, in vain. They could not make the President (Wilson) understand that public opinion reigned in Russia and that the new

government had no power to do what the Allies wished (i.e., to continue the war against Germany). . . . One day when we were in the palace, Crane turned from the orator (Kerensky) to me to say that he and Kerensky and the Ambassador wished that I would go to Washington and tell the President just how it was and what Kerensky thought Wilson might do. It was a good deal to ask of me. . . ."¹²

The members of the Root Mission voiced, upon their return, a feeling that the Kerensky régime would prevail. Only one disagreed — Crane. "When the Root Mission returned, they were all — with the exception of Charles R. Crane, who knew Russia better than the others — most optimistic as to the power of the Kerensky government to restore order and to keep the Russian armies in the field. But not long after their return, Kerensky was overthrown and the Bolsheviks seized the government at Petrograd."¹³ This was how Robert Lansing viewed the mission and Crane's part in it.

From then until the end of World War I, Crane was fully occupied as Treasurer of the American Armenian-Syrian Relief Committee, and most probably one of its heaviest contributors. It was this activity, partly at least, that led Crane into an interest in the Turkish territories of the Arab Middle East — an interest manifested later in his participation in the Peace Conference.

Crane comes to Europe as President Wilson's adviser at the Peace Conference in 1919

The story of the Versailles Peace Conference has been told many times. The fate of the conference itself is to be seen in the fate of one of its small segments, the King-Crane Commission, and the resulting struggle for mandatory power by France and Britain that led ultimately to so many forms of strife.

It is logical that Crane should have been in Paris as an adviser to Wilson not only on Russian and Chinese affairs but also as an expert on the freed Turkish territories in the Arab world.

Crane was close to Wilson during the sessions in Paris when Wilson, Clemenceau and Lloyd George discussed the fate of the Ottoman Empire. First came the revelation to their surprised ears of the Sykes-Picot agreement (which Wilson said reminded him of a brand of tea) in which Britain and France agreed to hack up the Arab world for themselves.

The disgruntled Wilson described the Sykes-Picot agreement as "a fine example of the old diplomacy",¹⁴ but the American leader might have saved his wrath. For secondly, the British suddenly revealed the details of their agreement with the Sherif of Mecca, King Husain of the Hedjaz. It then became all too clear that double-dealing had taken place among the Allies, and between the Allies and the Arabs, during the fighting of the war.

Ray S. Baker makes the claim that Wilson did not know of the Sykes-Picot agreement until it was revealed by Clemenceau at the peace table at Versailles, and that the French were unaware of the McMahon-Husain agreement before it was announced at the same table by Lloyd George. Baker makes it clear, however, that the Husain agreement pre-dated the Sykes-Picot deal.¹⁵

11 Other members of the Root Mission: Charles Edward Russell, James Duncan, John R. Mott, Cyrus H. McCormick, S. R. Bertron, Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Rear-Adm. James H. Glennon.

12 Lincoln Steffens, *Autobiography*, p. 747.

13 Steffens, p. 764.

14 Robert Lansing, *War Memoirs*, p. 339.

15 Baker, Vol. I, p. 74.

President Wilson's suggestion of sending a Commission of Inquiry to Palestine and Syria

Speaking to Clemenceau and Lloyd George, Wilson said (according to Baker's transcript of the conference) that the United States was indifferent to the claims both of Great Britain and of France over peoples unless those peoples wanted them. One of the fundamental principles to which the United States adhered (Wilson continued) was the consent of the governed. This was ingrained in the thought of the United States of America. Hence the United States wanted to know whether the French would be an agreeable mandatory power to the Syrians, and the British to the Mesopotamians. Wilson suggested that the only way to deal with this problem was to discover the desires of the populations of these regions.¹⁶

Wilson proposed a Commission of Inquiry in Palestine and Syria to determine "the state of opinion and the soil to be worked on by any mandatory".¹⁷ The proposal was for equal French, British, Italian and United States representation on the commission. Clemenceau agreed "in principle" if the commission would include British claims as well as French. Lloyd George also agreed "in principle" but was lukewarm.¹⁸

After a time it became clear to Wilson that France and Britain were unlikely to expand their agreements "in principle" to include actual appointment of commissioners. So he appointed two American delegates to the commission. These two delegates turned out to be the only ones appointed. They were Crane and Dr. Henry Churchill King, President of Oberlin College.¹⁹ Both were in Paris at the time.

Crane spends forty days in the Middle East as a member of the Inquiry Commission

Crane and King, accompanied by a group of advisers, left Paris on 25th May 1920 and arrived in Jaffa on 10th June. The advisers were Dr. Albert Lybyer, Dr. George R. Montgomery and Captain William Yale; Captain Donald M. Brodie went along as Secretary.

The King-Crane Commission spent forty days in Syria and Palestine, visiting thirty-six cities and towns and talking with hundreds of Arab leaders and laymen. The commission's report, consisting of more than 40,000 words, was in three parts. The first was a statement of the work of the commission and the conditions encountered. The second was made up of recommendations to the Peace Conference. These two parts have been published only twice: once in *Editor and Publisher* in 1922, and once again in George Antonius' *The Arab Awakening*. (For a discussion of the report, plus a reproduction of the first two sections of it, the reader is referred to Antonius.)

The third part of the report, marked "Confidential — for the use of Americans only" — was never published, and presumably lies deep in the files of the United States State Department.

Recommendations of the commission to the Peace Conference were that the peoples interviewed wanted, first and foremost, an independent Arab government. In this regard, the report coincided with the views being presented to the Peace Conference, when he was permitted to speak, by the Emir Faisal, son of King Husain of the Hedjaz.

If it was not possible for the Allies to permit Arab independence, the report said, the peoples of Syria would view with favour an American mandate. Next in preference would be a British mandate, and last on the list was a French mandate, unacceptable in the extreme to all those interviewed.

Bearing in mind that the Commission of Inquiry was boycotted by Britain and France, was the burial of the report the result of Anglo-French pressure? Or was the American delegation unwilling to have its recommendations revealed if America was not able to accept the mandate over Syria and Palestine? The result is known: the area was carved up in a way closely resembling the onerous Sykes-Picot plan. America — whether by its own choice or by design of its allies — took no further part in the subjugation of Syria and Palestine to the European powers.

Crane's interest in European affairs

Another one of Crane's many sides was his influence — hardly mentioned in accounts of the time — in the formation of the Czechoslovakian republic. During World War I a young man from Central Europe, Jan Masaryk, journeyed to Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he got a job in the plant which the Crane Company of Chicago operated there. Whether it was this that led to Crane's financial and moral support of the founding of the Czechoslovakian State is not known. But two seemingly pertinent things happened in the years thereafter: first of all, Crane's son, Richard Teller Crane II, was the first American envoy to Czechoslovakia after the republic was established; and Crane's daughter Frances was married to Jan Masaryk.

Crane's children and grandchildren were a remarkable group. In addition to Richard and Frances, Crane's children were John, who married into a noble Italian family, and Josephine, who married a college professor, Dr. Harold T. Bradley, of the University of Wisconsin and Woods Hole Marine Biological Laboratory. The latter alliance was the result of yet another of Crane's involvements. Even before World War I, Crane has become interested in the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Massachusetts. Along with John D. Rockefeller, he supported the laboratory financially. At Woods Hole he also built an imposing wooden mansion called Juniper Point, which remained in the Crane family until fairly recently.

In the field of marine biology extremely important discoveries have emanated from the laboratory at Wood's Hole which Crane, with John D. Rockefeller, set up and financed. It would be foolish for a non-scientist to attempt an evaluation of these discoveries, but we can at least recognize the leading position of Wood's Hole in the field.

One of the Bradleys' sons, David Bradley, became a pioneer atomic physicist and author of the best-seller *No Place to Hide*, a story of the effects of atomic attack on the residents of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Before her marriage to Jan Masaryk, Frances Crane was married to Charles Leatherbee. They had three sons, Charles Crane Leatherbee and Robert and Richard Crane (the latter two sons changed their surname to Crane after their mother's divorce from Leatherbee). The eldest, Charles Leatherbee, was a pioneer of the American summer theatre movement.

With a group of friends — including James Stewart, Margaret Sullivan, Henry Fonda, Joshua Logan, Bretagne Windust and others — Leatherbee founded the University Players at Falmouth, Massachusetts. This group not only established summer theatre as a mainstay of the American drama but firmly established its members as stars of stage and screen. A tragic sidelight was Leatherbee's sudden death, just a year after he had married Joshua Logan's sister, Mary Lee Logan, in 1933. Charles Crane, of course, was

16 *Ibid.*

17 Baker, Vol. I, p. 76.

18 *Ibid.*

instrumental in aiding his grandson financially to start the University Players.

Young Richard Crane in more recent years was in Sa'udi Arabia to represent Trans-World Airlines in negotiations for landing rights with King 'Abd al-'Aziz Ibn Sa'ud.

One of Crane's most valuable contacts in his work on the King-Crane Commission was Dr. Faris Nimr Pasha, the Egyptian leader, whose Secretary (and later son-in-law) was George Antonius. The friendship of the King-Crane days ripened through the years; Crane was a frequent visitor during the 1920s and 1930s to the Antonius home in Jerusalem.

Crane's Institute of Current World Affairs

In his foreword to *The Arab Awakening*, Antonius acknowledged the help he received from Crane, in the form of a grant from Crane's Institute of Current World Affairs, in writing the book. (In the writer's opinion, financing the writing of *The Arab Awakening* should rank very high on the list of Crane's help to the Arab world.)

Using Jerusalem as a centre of operations, Crane spent many months travelling through the Arab world in the two decades before his death. His paunch figure, red cheeks and piercing blue eyes combined to make Crane's appearance noted in many corners of the area.

During this period there is evidence that Crane spent a great deal of money on his direct approach to charity and philanthropy, though no records were kept and memories are dim. One example of Crane's largesse was to guarantee the daily bread bill of the Russian Orthodox Convent in Jerusalem — a bill paid by Crane's office in New York until the time of his death. Jerusalem residents maintain that for many years the Russian Orthodox sisters had little else to live on.

It is also known that Crane arranged for the education of many young Arabs at institutions both within and outside the Arab world. Here again, there are no records and nothing even approaching a guess as to the amount of money represented in this veiled philanthropy.

Byzantine art owes a debt to Crane also. It was Crane who financed the work of John Whittemore in restoring the St. Sophia mosque in Istanbul and other work still under way in Turkey. His interests in Turkey included strong financial support of Robert College.

Though at least one newspaper report claimed that Crane's knowledge of Arabic was "fluent", we have the word of a number of Arabs that he spoke nothing of the language except the word, repeated once, at the beginning of this article. In his Middle East travels, he generally took George Antonius with him to translate.

Another frequent companion on Middle East jaunts was a German physician, first name disremembered, generally called Dr. "Hunger" Meyer by Crane's friends owing to his formula for good health — starvation. Under Meyer's ministrations, Crane ate no evening meal except *laban*.

Crane's meeting with the late King Ibn Sa'ud

H. St. J. B. Philby places the first meeting of Crane and King 'Abd al-'Aziz Ibn Sa'ud at 25th February 1931, and adds modestly that Crane was invited to meet the King by Philby himself. This was by no means Crane's first contact with Arabia: he had already financed mineral exploration in the Yemen by Karl S. Twitchell. "He (Crane) undertook to place at the disposal of Ibn Sa'ud's government, free of charge, the services of an expert mining engineer, who had worked for him in Abyssinia, the Yemen and elsewhere, for

a period of six months. It was thus that . . . Twitchell first came to Sa'udi Arabia to find the buried treasure, at whose existence I had hinted at the darkest moment of the country's economic depression."²¹

As the world now knows, the "buried treasure" was not the gold of Solomon's ancient mines, but the oil beneath the sands of eastern Arabia. As a result of Twitchell's discovery the Standard Oil Company of California in the summer of 1932 inquired about the possibility of oil concessions from the Sa'udi Arabian Government. Soon afterwards the Iraq Petroleum Company sent a representative, Stephen Longrigg, to compete for the concession. Twitchell had been signed up by Standard Oil as their technical adviser, according to Philby.²² The concession was won by the American group, and production started in 1938.

Although professional oil-men would maintain that the discovery of the oilfields could not long remain hidden from modern science, it is certainly true that Crane's financing of Twitchell's exploration directly resulted in Sa'udi Arabia's present position as a leading world oil producer.

Crane's last days

By the time the production of oil began in Sa'udi Arabia Crane was already in his seventies, nearing the end of a remarkably varied life. His travelling became much more limited — winters in a Park Avenue apartment in New York, summers at his well-loved home in Wood's Hole. He sailed in a yacht which he owned and skipped for thirty-seven years. His children, grandchildren, nephews and nieces gathered at Juniper Point on 7th August 1938 to help Crane mark his eightieth birthday. He died at his winter home at Palm Springs, California, early the next year, on 15th February — after a lifetime the fullness of which is rarely given to any man.

Before his death, Crane turned a large share of his fortune over to a foundation, the Institute of Current World Affairs. The Institute's purpose, according to Walter S. Rogers, its director, is to use "the income from its endowment to make it financially possible for a few young Americans to have opportunity to become broadly knowledgeable at first hand in regard to one or more areas foreign to the United States". It is known that the Institute has been instrumental in training several Americans in contemporary Russian affairs — Americans who have since been called upon by their government to fill important Intelligence posts. Thus one of Crane's interests continues unabated.

The Institute's field of interest has not been limited to Russia, of course. Neither has it been especially focused on the Middle East — although an Institute scholar, Richard S. Nolte, spends study time in the area. As previously noted, the writing of George Antonius' *The Arab Awakening* was financed by the Institute, and a suitable credit for the Institute's help appears in the foreword of the book.

Curiously, Crane's influence on Middle East affairs — as great as that of any American — was the influence of a man who was in no sense exclusively interested in the Middle East. It was the superb benignity of a selfless humanitarian who could recognize needs wherever he was — and took decisive action to fill them.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ Henry Churchill King (1858-1934) was a prominent Congregational clergyman and author, in 1907, of *Theology and the Social Consciousness*, a pioneer work in the shift of emphasis in United States Protestantism to a social gospel.

²¹ H. St. J. B. Philby, *Arabian Jubilee*, pp. 164, 177.

²² *Ibid.*, p. 178.