

WOODROW WILSON

THE LIGHT WITHDRAWN

Extended Notes

Introduction

- xiii *income tax*: On October 3, 1913, Wilson signed into law the first income tax following the ratification of the 16th Amendment. Revenue Act of 1913, Pub. L. No. 63–16, § II, 38 Stat. 114, 166–81 (1913); “Wilson Signs New Tariff Law, *New York Times*, October 4, 1913, 1. His administration subsequently created the now-familiar Form 1040. Beginning with tax year 1918 it bore the name “Internal Revenue Service” across the top. From 1913 forward, this name for the agency was used in congressional appropriations legislation and in the Bureau of Internal Revenue’s annual reports to Congress. *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1913), 4, 31, 42, 214; Form 1040 for tax years 1918–20, “Prior Year Forms and Instructions,” U.S. Internal Revenue Service archival material. The Bureau was officially named the Internal Revenue Service during the Truman administration.
- xiii “*It is above all*”: Henry Kissinger, *Diplomacy* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1994), 30.
- xiv “*even in ignorance*”: “Princeton Will Remove Woodrow Wilson’s Name from School,” *New York Times*, June 28, 2020, A22; “Board of Trustees’ decision on removing Woodrow Wilson’s name from public policy school and residential college,” Office of Communications, Princeton University, June 27, 2020.
- xiv “*every evil*”: WW Shorthand Diary, June 19, 1876, *PWW*, 1:143. To Wilson in 1876, “universal suffrage” would have been synonymous with “universal manhood suffrage,” although beginning in the mid-19th century, propelled by the women’s suffrage movement, its generally understood meaning was gradually expanding to include women. Kevin Duong, “What Was Universal Suffrage?,” *Theory & Event*, vol. 23, no. 1 (January 2020), 29–65.
- xiv “*nearest our hearts*”: WW, Address to a Joint Session of Congress Requesting a Declaration of War Against Germany, April 2, 1917, *PWW*, 41:519; “Text of the President’s Address,” *New York Times*, April 3, 1917, 1.
- xiv “*Wilson did not preach*”: Adriene Lentz–Smith, *Freedom Struggles* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2009), 31.
- xv “*moved by an earnest desire*”: Calvin Coolidge, *Proclamation Upon the Death of Woodrow Wilson*, Washington, February 3, 1924, leaflet, Printed Ephemera Collection, portfolio 242, folder 10a, Library of Congress.
- xv “*courage and eloquence*”: Herbert Hoover, *The Ordeal of Woodrow Wilson* (New York: McGraw–Hill Book Co., 1958), 300–01.
- xv *mournful elegy*: Whittier said he was impelled to write the poem by his “surprise and grief” on reading Webster’s speech, and by his forebodings of the “evil consequences” the concessions to slavery portended. Horace Mann, Webster’s fellow Massachusetts Whig in the House, called attention to “the population of African descent in the free states” who were “specially put in peril” by the Fugitive Slave Act. Mann read Whittier’s poem before the House, and it was widely republished, including in *The National Era*, the antislavery magazine Whittier coedited that would serialize Uncle Tom’s Cabin the following year. “Ichabod,” author’s headnote, in *The Complete Poetical Works of John Greenleaf Whittier*, Cambridge ed. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1894), 186; Robert Penn Warren, *John Greenleaf Whittier’s Poetry: An Appraisal and a Selection* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1971), 79; *Congressional Globe*, 31st Cong., 2d sess., 248 (remarks of Rep. Mann); James Freeman Clarke, *Anti-Slavery Days: A Sketch of the Struggle Which Ended in the Abolition of Slavery in the United States* (New York: R. Worthington, 1884), 139.
- xvi “*It was Congress*”: David McCullough, Address to the First Bipartisan Congressional Retreat, Hershey, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1997, reprinted in 143 *Congressional Record* No. 36, H1158 (daily ed. March 19, 1997).