

# Haase, Hugo

By [Tara Windsor](#)



## Hugo Haase (1863-1919)

Hugo Haase was a lawyer and German politician during the Kaiserreich. He was a member of the SPD until he co-founded the Independent Social Democratic Party (USPD) of Germany in 1917. He opposed Germany's war aims, which ultimately led to the party's split. Haase co-chaired the Council of People's Representatives (Rat der Volksbeauftragten) during the 1918-1919 revolution. In 1919, he was elected as representative in the National Constituent Assembly (verfassungsgebende Nationalversammlung). In October of the same year, Haase was shot while entering the Reichstag and died a month later. This postcard from 1918 reads: "Haase, Chairman of the Council of People's Representatives".

Berl. Illustr. Ges.: Hugo Haase, photographic postcard, Berlin, 1918; source: Deutsches Historisches Museum, PK 96/801.1,

<https://www.dhm.de/lemo/bestand/objekt/hugo-haase-1918.html>.

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Haase, *Hugo*

German politician, lawyer, socialist

Born 29 September 1863 in Allenstein, East Prussia

Died 07 November 1919 in Berlin, Germany

## Summary

Hugo Haase was a prominent social democrat in the Kaiserreich, who opposed German war

aims and formed the Independent Social Democratic Party (USPD) of Germany in 1917. He co-chaired the Council of People's Representatives (Rat der Volksbeauftragten) during the 1918-1919 revolution. He was assassinated in late 1919 and is often eclipsed by other leading figures of his time in scholarship and popular memory.

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## Career in Law and Politics

Hugo Haase (1863-1919) was born in East Prussia, into a poor family of Polish-Jewish migrants. Having studied law in Königsberg, Haase joined the [Social Democratic Party of Germany \(SPD\)](#) in 1887 and established his own legal practice the following year, working as the only socialist defence lawyer in East Prussia. In 1894, he became the first SPD delegate in the Königsberg municipal assembly and was elected to the *Reichstag* in 1897, aged thirty-four.

Haase became one of [Germany's](#) most renowned political defence lawyers, representing social democrats like [Otto Braun \(1872-1955\)](#), in 1904, and [Karl Paul August Friedrich Liebknecht \(1871-1919\)](#), in 1907. He served as co-chairman of the SPD alongside [Ferdinand August Bebel \(1840-1913\)](#) from 1911 and then with [Friedrich Ebert \(1871-1925\)](#) from 1913. He also jointly led the SPD parliamentary group in the *Reichstag* with [Philipp Heinrich Scheidemann \(1865-1939\)](#) and [Hermann Molkenbuhr \(1851-1927\)](#) from 1913.

## Opposition to War and Party Split

Already a sharp critic of the [armaments race](#) in the preceding years, Haase led anti-war protests in July 1914. Having failed to persuade the majority of his comrades to withhold their support, he followed party discipline and read out the SPD *Reichstag* declaration in favour of voting to grant war credits on 4 August. However, in June 1915, Haase, [Eduard Bernstein \(1850-1932\)](#) and [Karl Johann Kautsky \(1854-1938\)](#) issued a manifesto titled "The Order of the Day" ("*Das Gebot der Stunde*"), urging the SPD to condemn Germany's aggressive [war aims](#), criticising the [Burgfrieden](#) and thus calling for the SPD to pursue an independent policy

against the war.

Haase voted against war credits for the first time in December 1915, and stepped down as leader of the SPD parliamentary group. On 24 March 1916, he voted against an emergency budget, along with eighteen other delegates, after claiming in an impassioned speech that there would be no victors in the war, “only defeated peoples, bleeding from a million wounds”.<sup>1</sup> Following this, he formed a minority faction in the *Reichstag*, the “Social Democratic Working Group” (*Sozialdemokratische Arbeitsgemeinschaft*, SAG). The SAG became the parliamentary group of the USPD, which was founded under Haase’s leadership in April 1917 after its leading figures had been excluded from the SPD. While it set itself apart from the Majority Social Democrats (MSPD), the USPD was also heterogeneous, with Haase positioned in its centre and the small minority of radical Spartacists on the far left. Haase continued to speak out against the continuation of the war and led anti-war [strikes](#) in January 1918. He was also vocal in his criticism of the punitive [Treaty of Brest-Litovsk](#), as well as the [government’s censorship](#) and surveillance strategies and later denial of German war guilt and military defeat.

## Revolution

During the armistice negotiations in October 1918, Haase was one of the few *Reichstag* deputies who favoured accepting [Woodrow Wilson’s \(1856-1924\)](#) conditions outright. In a *Reichstag* debate on 23 October, Haase argued that the *Kaiser* was the main hindrance to peace and, from mid-October, he and his USPD colleagues increased their appearances at public protests across Germany. Having travelled to Hamburg and Kiel following the naval [mutiny](#) and establishment of the [Soldiers’ and Workers’ Councils](#), he had to rush back to Berlin when the [revolution](#) reached the capital.

Haase was influential in the USPD’s controversial agreement to cooperate on an equal basis with the MSPD in the Council of People’s Representatives. This group, which he co-chaired with Ebert, consisted of three members from each party. Haase was also responsible for external affairs. Despite his differences with the MSPD, he agreed that major decisions, including wide-scale industrial nationalization, should be made by an elected national assembly. However, he believed the interim government should prioritize managing the return of demobilized soldiers, improving supplies to the wider population and democratizing the civil service and military in cooperation with the Workers’ and Soldiers’ Councils, by revolutionary right. Disagreements over this latter point and the MSPD’s decision to use force against the People’s Naval Division (*Volksmarinedivision*) on Christmas eve led Haase, [Wilhelm Dittmann \(1874-1954\)](#) and [Emil Barth \(1879-1941\)](#) to resign from the government on 29 December, leaving the MSPD in charge alone. Throughout this, Haase opposed both state-

led and revolutionary violence.

## 1919

Haase was one of the twenty-two USPD representatives elected to the National Constituent Assembly (*verfassungsgebende Nationalversammlung*) on 19 January 1919. He was critical of the new constitution, especially the powers given to the president and its preservation of the capitalist order, and argued in favour of accepting the [Versailles Treaty](#) to secure peace. After the failed Munich *Räterepublik*, Haase served as defence lawyer for the revolutionary writer [Ernst Toller \(1893-1939\)](#). On 8 October, Haase was shot as he entered the *Reichstag*. He died one month later. Despite his prominence at the time, Haase's position between moderate social democracy and communism means that he is no longer as well-known as Ebert, Scheidemann, Liebknecht and [Rosa Luxemburg \(1871-1919\)](#).

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## Notes

1. Speech reproduced in Haase, Hugo: *Reichstagsreden gegen die deutsche Kriegspolitik*, Berlin 1919, pp. 21-27 (here p. 23). ↑

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## Citation

Tara Windsor: Haase, Hugo, in: 1914-1918-online. International Encyclopedia of the First World War, ed. by Ute Daniel, Peter Gatrell, Oliver Janz, Heather Jones, Jennifer D. Keene, Alan Kramer, and Bill Nasson, issued by Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin 2019-10-02. DOI: [10.15463/ie1418.11414](https://doi.org/10.15463/ie1418.11414)

## External Links

- [Grossmann, Stefan: Der Hochverräter Ernst Toller. Die Geschichte eines Prozesses. Mit der Verteidigungsrede von Hugo Haase, Berlin 1917 \(Deutsche Nationalbibliothek\) \(Primary Source\)](#)
- [Haase's Anklagerede in der Nationalversammlung in Weimar am Sonnabend, den 26. Juli 1919, Berlin 1919 \(Deutsche Nationalbibliothek\) \(Primary Source\)](#)
- [Herr Haase vor dem Reichstag, in: Leipziger Volkszeitung, 30 November 1917 \(Deutsche Nationalbibliothek\) \(Primary Source\)](#)
- [Kalmbach, Karena: Die Unabhängige Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands \(USPD\), Berlin 6 September 2002 \(Lebendiges Museum Online\) \(Article\)](#)
- [Käppner, Joachim: Wie zu Kaisers Zeiten die SPD zerbrach, in: Süddeutsche Zeitung, 11 April 2017 \(Süddeutsche Zeitung\) \(Article\)](#)
- [Lehnert, Detlef: Die Oktoberrevolution in der Wahrnehmung der deutschen Sozialdemokratie, in: Jahrbuch für Historische Kommunismusforschung, 2017, pp. 117-130 \(kommunismusgeschichte.de\) \(Article\)](#)
- [Opposition within the SPD \(June 19, 1915\) \(German History in Documents and Images\) \(Primary Source\)](#)
- [Reichstagsprotokolle, 1914/18,2, 24 March 1916 \(Reichstagsprotokolle\) \(Primary Source\)](#)
- [Reichstagsprotokolle, 1914/18,9, 23 October 1918 \(Reichstagsprotokolle\) \(Primary Source\)](#)
- [The Independent Social Democratic Party of Germany: Guiding Principles \(April 1917\)](#)

[\(German History in Documents and Images\) \(Primary Source\)](#)

- [The Socialists Support the War \(August 4, 1914\) \(German History in Documents and Images\) \(Primary Source\)](#)

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### Author Keywords

Socialism; Social Democracy; Pacifism; Reichstag; Council of People's Representatives

### **GND Subject Headings**

[Haase, Hugo](#)

### **LC Subject Headings**

[Haase, Hugo, 1863-1919](#)

### **Rameau Subject Headings**

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### **Key Person(s)**

[Braun, Otto](#); [Bebel, Ferdinand August](#); [Molkenbuhr, Hermann](#); [Bernstein, Eduard](#); [Kautsky, Karl Johann](#); [Dittmann, Wilhelm](#); [Barth, Emil](#); [Wilson, Woodrow](#); [Liebknecht, Karl Paul August Friedrich](#); [Ebert, Friedrich](#); [Scheidemann, Philipp](#); [Toller, Ernst](#); [Luxemburg, Rosa](#)

### **Key Location(s)**

[Königsberg \(Kaliningrad\)](#); [Hamburg](#); [Kiel](#); [Berlin](#)

### **Title**

Haase, Hugo

### **Author(s)**

[Tara Windsor](#)

### **Article Type**

Encyclopedic Entry

### **Classification Group**

Persons